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National Pictorial Edition, with Supplement.

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DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

EXPLANATORY, PRONOUNCING, ETYMOLOGICAL,  
AND SYNONYMOUS,

WITH A COPIOUS APPENDIX.

MAINLY ABRIDGED FROM THE QUARTO DICTIONARY

OF

NOAH WEBSTER, LL. D.

AS REVISED BY

CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH, D. D.

AND

NOAH PORTER, D. D.

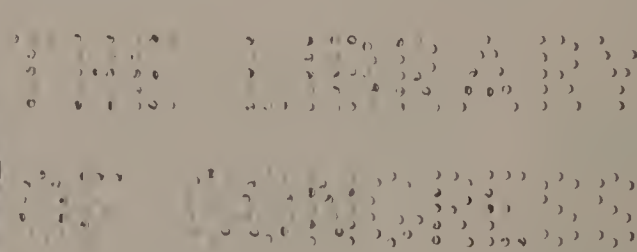
BY WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

WITH SUPPLEMENT

OF NEARLY FOUR THOUSAND NEW WORDS AND MEANINGS.

ILLUSTRATED BY MORE THAN

Six Hundred Engravings on Wood.



SPRINGFIELD, MASS.  
PUBLISHED BY G. & C. MERRIAM & CO.  
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# PREFACE.

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THIS volume is designed as in some sort a revision and enlargement of the *Octavo Abridgment of Webster's "American Dictionary"* known as the "University edition," which was prepared by the late Professor Goodrich of Yale College, and was first issued in 1856. But as the "American Dictionary" was itself thoroughly revised in all its departments, and greatly augmented and improved, as recently as 1864, it was found that the original *Abridgment* could only in part be taken as the basis of reconstruction. The present work must therefore be considered as in the main an abstract from the last edition of the larger *Dictionary*, while the general plan is the same as that of its predecessor. Like that, it is intended to meet the wants of that large class of persons who wish to obtain in a single volume of moderate size and cost as complete a presentation as possible of the meaning, pronunciation, and orthography of the words which make up the main body of our modern English tongue. Like that, too, it has a specific end and object, having been "framed expressly for the benefit of those who are cultivating English composition on a broad scale, and are desirous to gain an exact knowledge of our language, and a ready command of its varied forms of expression." How far the work will answer these purposes may appear from a more detailed statement of its chief features, and of the principles on which it has been constructed.

**I. Introduction.** — Instead of the "Principles of Pronunciation" and the "Remarks on Orthography" contained in the former edition, the fuller and more elaborate articles on these subjects in the *Quarto Dictionary* have been substituted. The orthoëpic notation is also the remodeled and simplified notation of the *Quarto*, which contains a few characters additional to those of the one previously employed. A "List of Words Spelled in Two or More Ways" is subjoined to the "Principles of Orthography," and will be found to be an addition of much practical usefulness. An explanatory list of the more common Prefixes and Suffixes, with illustrative examples, forms a new feature of the work, and one which adds not a little to its value. As these formative syllables enter into the composition of multitudes of words, a knowledge of their signification is very important, and the preliminary information which is furnished renders it unnecessary to explain them in each particular instance in the body of the *Dictionary*.

**II. Dictionary Proper.** — 1. The *Vocabulary* contains a wide and careful selection of those words in regard to which miscellaneous readers may be presumed to need information. It comprises, or is meant to comprise, all English words in actual use at the present day, including many terms in the various departments of Science and Art, especially such as pertain to those departments with which all well-educated persons are supposed to have some acquaintance. Obsolete words have for the most part been omitted, as their insertion would increase the bulk and enhance the price of the volume to too great a degree. Rare words and self-explaining compounds have been omitted for similar reasons. Important phrases, however, are given, accompanied with explanations, which, though necessarily concise, will be found to be clear and exact.

2. *Definitions.* Most *Dictionaries* designed for popular use are distinguished by an imprecision and unsatisfactoriness of definition resulting from the fact that the meanings of the words are to a great extent expressed by a mere array of other words of similar signification. This fault, it is hoped, has been avoided here, an attempt having been made to fix and exhibit — after the manner of the larger work — the various shades of meaning of all the more important words by means of formal, discriminative definition, conveyed in brief descriptive sentences or clauses.

3. To words thus defined, *Synonyms* are often subjoined, printed in a separate paragraph, and in smaller type. The object is, after giving a clear conception of the peculiar import of a word, to bring others into view which have the same general signification, thus opening a wide range to a writer for selecting the most appropriate terms, and aiding him to acquire a varied and expressive diction. With the same end in view, synonymous words are carefully *discriminated* in numerous instances, the distinctive meaning of each being carefully drawn out, and a comparison made between them, showing the points of difference.

4. *Etymology.* A leading and novel feature of this *Abridgment* is the introduction, in a reduced form, of the etymologies of the new edition of the *Quarto Dictionary*, which work has been declared by eminent philological authorities to be "the best general etymologicon we yet



possess of the English language." The value of this portion of the volume to those who desire to gain a thorough knowledge of their mother-tongue does not need to be enlarged upon.

5. The *Pronunciation* is that of the Quarto, upon which great care was bestowed, distinguished orthoëpists both in England and America having been consulted on doubtful points. The system of referring from the words in the vocabulary to the preliminary "Principles" is one which the consulter of the work will find exceedingly useful.

6. The *Orthography*, in disputed cases, — and these embrace only a few limited classes of words. — is to a great extent given *both ways*, though with a clear indication of the form to be preferred on the principles of Dr. Webster. In every instance, the form preferred has been sanctioned by distinguished English grammarians and orthoëpists, as Lowth, Walker, &c. Their claims to general adoption are based upon the fact that they are conformed to *the acknowledged analogies of the language*, and are designed merely to *repress irregularities* and *remove petty exceptions*. With both forms before him, every one can decide for himself which to adopt.

7. The *Illustrative Engravings* on wood, about six hundred in number, have been selected and engraved expressly for this work. They are intended, not for mere ornament, but to elucidate the meaning of words which cannot be satisfactorily explained without pictorial aid. "There is no knowledge of things," says Locke, "conveyed by men's words, when their ideas agree not to the reality of things. . . . The shape of a horse, or cassowary, will be but rudely and imperfectly imprinted on the mind by words; the sight of the animals doth it a thousand times better . . . Such things as these, which the eye distinguishes by their shapes, would be best let into the mind by draughts made of them, and more determine the signification of such words than any other words set for them, or made use of to define them."

**III. Appendix.** — The range of the Dictionary has been much extended by the addition to it of various useful vocabularies appropriate to the work as a manual of popular reference, as will be seen by an inspection of the Table of Contents on the ensuing page. Most of these vocabularies are abridged from those given in the larger work, but they will be found sufficiently comprehensive for all the ordinary wants of the general reader. The "Etymological Vocabulary of Modern Geographical Names" has been very carefully revised and somewhat enlarged by the aid of recent works of great value, and in its present state possesses increased accuracy and usefulness. The "Concise Account of the Chief Deities, Heroes, etc., in the Greek and Roman Mythology" was given in the previous edition of this work, but has now received numerous additions and emendations which render it more worthy of the public favor. The "Vocabulary of Perfect and Allowable Rhymes" — a peculiar feature of this edition — is based upon the corresponding "Index" in Walker's "Rhyming Dictionary"; but it is more copious and far more correct. Walker calls attention to the fact that "this collection of words," besides its designed and most obvious application, "is in some measure a dictionary of pronunciation, and may answer very useful purposes to foreigners and provincials, who, by understanding the sound of one word, may become acquainted with the pronunciation of a whole class." The "Glossary of Scottish Words and Phrases," with preliminary remarks on the peculiarities of Scottish pronunciation and orthography, — which is also a new and peculiar feature of this work, — has been prepared under the supervision of a native of Scotland, Mr. William Russell, who is well-known as an elocutionist and scholar. The evident superiority of this Glossary to all others of a similar kind, will doubtless cause it to be warmly welcomed by lovers of Scottish literature.

As a whole, it is hoped that this volume may fairly lay claim to the character of a "NATIONAL DICTIONARY," fully suited to meet the requirements of all who are seeking a standard reference-book of this nature.

In conclusion, it is due to Mr. William G. Webster to state that the editor has had the benefit of his co-operation in some portions of the work.

DORCHESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, August 10, 1867.

P. S. Since the publication of the edition of 1867, so many words have been introduced into the language, and the signification of so many words previously in use has been modified or enlarged, that it has seemed desirable to complete this work by copious additions. These find place in a Supplement which contains about 3,600 words with their definitions. For the most part they have been taken from the latest Supplement to "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary;" but other and still more recent publications have been freely consulted. There are also added full tables of the Metric System of Weights and Measures, with explanatory illustrations.

NEW HAVEN, September, 1884.

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# KEY

## TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

### VOWELS.

#### REGULAR LONG AND SHORT SOUNDS.

<p><b>Ā</b>, <b>ā</b>, <i>long</i>, as in . . . <b>Ā</b>le, <b>Fā</b>te, <b>Chā</b>mber, <b>Grā</b>y.</p> <p><b>Ă</b>, <b>ă</b>, <i>short</i>, as in . . . <b>Ă</b>dd, <b>Făt</b>, <b>Hă</b>ve, <b>Ră</b>ndom.</p> <p><b>Ē</b>, <b>ē</b>, <i>long</i>, as in . . . <b>Ē</b>ve, <b>Mē</b>te, <b>Pē</b>ace, <b>Sē</b>izure.</p> <p><b>Ĕ</b>, <b>ĕ</b>, <i>short</i>, as in . . . <b>Ĕ</b>nd, <b>Mĕ</b>t, <b>Chĕ</b>ck, <b>Lĕ</b>opard.</p> <p><b>Ī</b>, <b>ī</b>, <i>long</i>, as in . . . <b>Ī</b>ce, <b>Fī</b>ne, <b>Mī</b>re, <b>Thrī</b>ve.</p> <p><b>Ĭ</b>, <b>ĭ</b>, <i>short</i>, as in . . . <b>Ĭ</b>ll, <b>Fĭ</b>n, <b>Admĭ</b>t, <b>Trĭ</b>bute.</p>	<p><b>Ō</b>, <b>ō</b>, <i>long</i>, as in . . . <b>Ō</b>ld, <b>Nō</b>te, <b>Lō</b>af, <b>Depō</b>se.</p> <p><b>Ŏ</b>, <b>ŏ</b>, <i>short</i>, as in . . . <b>Ŏ</b>dd, <b>Nŏ</b>t, <b>Tŏ</b>rrid, <b>Resŏ</b>lve.</p> <p><b>Ū</b>, <b>ū</b>, <i>long</i>, as in . . . <b>Ū</b>se, <b>Tū</b>be, <b>Lū</b>te, <b>Feū</b>dal.</p> <p><b>Ŭ</b>, <b>ŭ</b>, <i>short</i>, as in . . . <b>Ŭ</b>s, <b>Tŭ</b>b, <b>Bŭ</b>t, <b>Stŭ</b>dy.</p> <p><b>Ȳ</b>, <b>ȳ</b>, <i>long</i>, as in . . . <b>Flȳ</b>, <b>Stȳ</b>le, <b>Skȳ</b>, <b>Edifȳ</b>.</p> <p><b>ȶ</b>, <b>ȷ</b>, <i>short</i>, as in . . . <b>Cȳ</b>st, <b>Nȳ</b>mph, <b>Lȳ</b>ric, <b>Abȳ</b>ss.</p>
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#### OCCASIONAL SOUNDS.

<p><b>Â</b>, <b>â</b>, as in . . . <b>Â</b>ir, <b>Shâ</b>re, <b>Pâ</b>ir, <b>Beâr</b>.</p> <p><b>Ă</b>, <b>ă</b>, <i>Italian</i>, as in . . . <b>Ă</b>rm, <b>Făt</b>her, <b>Făr</b>, <b>Pă</b>lm.</p> <p><b>Â</b>, <b>â</b>, as in . . . <b>Â</b>sk, <b>Gră</b>ss, <b>Dă</b>nce, <b>Bră</b>nch.</p> <p><b>Ȫ</b>, <b>ȫ</b>, <i>broad</i>, as in . . . <b>Ȫ</b>ll, <b>Tă</b>lk, <b>Hă</b>ul, <b>Swă</b>rm.</p> <p><b>Ȭ</b>, <b>ȭ</b>, like short <i>o</i>, as in <b>Whă</b>t, <b>Wă</b>nder, <b>Wă</b>llow.</p> <p><b>Ê</b>, <b>ê</b>, like <i>â</i>, as in . . . <b>Ê</b>re, <b>Thê</b>re, <b>Hê</b>ir, <b>Whê</b>re.</p> <p><b>Ë</b>, <b>ë</b>, like long <i>a</i>, as in <b>Ë</b>ight, <b>Prë</b>y, <b>Obë</b>y.</p> <p><b>Ĕ</b>, <b>ĕ</b>, as in . . . <b>Ĕ</b>rmine, <b>Vĕ</b>rge, <b>Prë</b>fĕr.</p> <p><b>Ï</b>, <b>ï</b>, like long <i>e</i>, as in . . . <b>Pï</b>que, <b>Mă</b>chĭne, <b>Pŏ</b>lice.</p> <p><b>Ī</b>, <b>ī</b>, like <i>ē</i>, as in . . . <b>Ī</b>rksome, <b>Vĭ</b>rgĭn, <b>Thĭ</b>rsty.</p>	<p><b>Ó</b>, <b>ó</b>, like short <i>u</i>, as in <b>Ó</b>ther, <b>Dŏ</b>ne, <b>Sŏ</b>n, <b>Wŏ</b>n.</p> <p><b>Ō</b>, <b>ŏ</b>, like long <i>oo</i>, as in <b>Prŏ</b>ve, <b>Dŏ</b>, <b>Mŏ</b>ve, <b>Tŏ</b>mb.</p> <p><b>Ŏ</b>, <b>ŏ</b>, like short <i>oo</i>, as in <b>Bŏ</b>som, <b>Wŏ</b>lf, <b>Wŏ</b>man.</p> <p><b>Ô</b>, <b>ô</b>, like broad <i>a</i>, as in <b>Ô</b>rder, <b>Fŏ</b>rm, <b>Stŏ</b>rk.</p> <p><b>ŌŌ</b>, <b>ŏŏ</b>, as in . . . <b>Mŏ</b>on, <b>Fŏ</b>od, <b>Bŏ</b>oty.</p> <p><b>ŌŌ</b>, <b>ŏŏ</b>, as in . . . <b>Wŏ</b>ol, <b>Fŏ</b>ot, <b>Gŏ</b>od.</p> <p><b>Ū</b>, <b>ū</b>, preceded by <i>r</i>, as in <b>Rŭ</b>de, <b>Rŭ</b>mor, <b>Rŭ</b>ral.</p> <p><b>Ŭ</b>, <b>ŭ</b>, like short <i>oo</i>, as in <b>Bŭ</b>ll, <b>Pŭ</b>t, <b>Pŭ</b>sh, <b>Pŭ</b>ll.</p> <p><b>Ŭ</b>, <b>ŭ</b>, as in . . . <b>Ŭ</b>rge, <b>Bŭ</b>rn, <b>Fŭ</b>rl, <b>Concŭ</b>r.</p> <p><i>e, i, o</i>, (Italic) mark } <b>Fallen</b>, <b>Token</b>, <b>Cousĭn</b>, a letter as silent } <b>Mason</b>.</p>
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#### REGULAR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

<b>Oi</b> , <b>oi</b> , or <b>Oy</b> , <b>oy</b> (unmarked), as in . . . . .	<b>Oil</b> , <b>Join</b> , <b>Moist</b> , <b>Oyster</b> , <b>Toy</b> .
<b>Ou</b> , <b>ou</b> , or <b>Ow</b> , <b>ow</b> (unmarked), as in . . . . .	<b>Out</b> , <b>Hound</b> , <b>Owl</b> , <b>Vowel</b> .

### CONSONANTS.

<p><b>Ç</b>, <b>ç</b>, <i>soft</i>, like <i>s sharp</i>, as in . . . <b>Ç</b>ede, <b>Ç</b>ite, <b>Acç</b>ept.</p> <p><b>Ĉ</b>, <b>ĉ</b>, <i>hard</i>, like <i>k</i>, as in . . . <b>Ĉ</b>all, <b>Ĉ</b>oneur, <b>Su</b>ccess.</p> <p><b>Ch</b>, <b>ch</b> (unmarked), as in . . . <b>Ch</b>ild, <b>Much</b>, <b>Touch</b>.</p> <p><b>Ĉh</b>, <b>ĉh</b>, <i>soft</i>, like <i>sh</i>, as in . . . <b>Ĉ</b>aise, <b>Mă</b>rçhioness.</p> <p><b>Ĉh</b>, <b>ĉh</b>, <i>hard</i>, like <i>k</i>, as in . . . <b>Ĉ</b>orus, <b>E</b>cho, <b>Distĉ</b>h.</p> <p><b>Ĝ</b>, <b>ĝ</b>, <i>hard</i>, as in . . . <b>Ĝ</b>et, <b>Tĝ</b>er, <b>Beĝ</b>in.</p> <p><b>Ĝ</b>, <b>ĝ</b>, <i>soft</i>, like <i>j</i>, as in . . . <b>Ĝ</b>em, <b>E</b>ngĝine, <b>E</b>legĝy.</p> <p><b>S</b>, <i>sharp</i> (unmarked), as in <b>S</b>ame, <b>Y</b>es, <b>R</b>est.</p> <p><b>Ŝ</b>, <b>ŝ</b>, <i>soft or vocal</i>, like <i>z</i>, as in <b>Hă</b>ŝ, <b>Amu</b>ŝe, <b>Roŝ</b>cate.</p>	<p><b>Th</b>, <b>th</b>, <i>sharp</i> (unmarked), as in <b>Th</b>ing, <b>B</b>reath.</p> <p><b>Th</b>, <b>th</b>, <i>flat or vocal</i>, as in . . . <b>Th</b>ine, <b>S</b>mooth.</p> <p><b>Ng</b>, <b>ng</b> (unmarked), as in . . . <b>S</b>ing, <b>S</b>ingle.</p> <p><b>N</b>, <b>n</b> (See § 82), as in . . . <b>L</b>inger, <b>L</b>ink,</p> <p><b>X</b>, <b>x</b>, like <i>gz</i>, as in . . . <b>E</b>xist, <b>Au</b>xiliary.</p> <p><b>Ph</b>, <b>ph</b>, like <i>f</i> (unmarked), as in <b>Ph</b>antom, <b>Sylph</b>.</p> <p><b>Qu</b>, <b>qu</b>, like <i>kw</i> (unmarked), as in <b>Q</b>ueen, <b>C</b>onquest.</p> <p><b>Wh</b>, <b>wh</b>, like <i>hw</i> (unmk'd), as in <b>W</b>hat, <b>A</b>while.</p> <p><b>Zh</b>, <b>zh</b>, as in . . . <b>V</b>ision (vĭzh'un.)</p>
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\*\*\* When one letter of an improper diphthong, or of a triphthong, is marked, it is to be taken as representing the sound of the combination, and the letter or letters which are not marked are to be regarded as silent; as in *āim*, *clĕan*, *cĕil*, *pĕople*, *rŏute*, *sŏul*, *joŭrnal*, *tŏw*, &c. The combined letters *ce*, *ci*, *sci*, *se*, *si*, or *ti*, occurring before a vowel in a syllable immediately preceded by an accented syllable, are generally equivalent to *sh*; as in *o'cean*, *ce'ta'ceous*, *so'cial*, *logi'cian*, *suspi'cion*, *auspi'cious*, *con'science*, *nau'seous*, *controver'sial*, *dissen'sion*, *ini'tial*, *ora'tion*, *ficti'tious*, &c. Such syllables are not always respelled, as, in general, they will naturally be pronounced correctly by an English speaker. But in all exceptional, doubtful, or difficult cases, the appropriate respelling is used.

\*\*\* For an explanation of foreign sounds occurring in the Dictionary, see pp. 911-15.

RESPELLING FOR PRONUNCIATION. — (1.) In respelling the French *an*, *en*, *on*, &c., the letters *ng* are not to be pronounced themselves, being designed simply to mark the vowel as *nasal*, that is, as pronounced through both the nose and the mouth at the same time. — (2.) The respelling of a word when a number of related words follow, applies to all of them down to some other word which is respelled.

REFERENCES. — The figures which immediately follow certain words in the Vocabulary refer to corresponding sections in the Principles of Pronunciation.

ACCENT. — The principal accent is denoted by a heavy mark; the secondary, by a lighter mark; as in **Su**'per-intend'ent. In the division of words into syllables, these marks, besides performing their proper office, supply the place of the hyphen, except in some compound and derivative words.

# PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION,

## WITH EXPLANATIONS OF THE KEY.

### VOWELS.

§ 1. The vowel sounds in monosyllables and accented syllables are marked in the Dictionary by pointing the letters according to the Key. Each of the vowels will now be considered under three heads; viz., its *regular long*, and *short*, and its *occasional* sounds, as heard in monosyllables and in accented and unaccented syllables.

#### I. VOWELS IN MONOSYLLABLES AND ACCENTED SYLLABLES.

##### A.

§ 2. Regular long sound, marked  $\bar{A}$ ,  $\bar{a}$ , as in *ale*; heard also in *pāin*, *dāy*, *gāol*, *gāuge*, *āye*, *breāk*, *veil*, *whēy*, &c.

NOTE.—This sound of *a* is in most cases diphthongal, having a slight “vanish” in  $\bar{e}$  annexed to its “radical” or initial sound, as in *pay*, where the *y* may be regarded as representing the vanish. Writers are not agreed as to the nature of the radical part, some considering it to be the sound of short *e*, while others assert that it is a distinct, though very similar, element, being like the other long vowels as compared with their true corresponding short sounds, of a slightly less open quality.—See § 11, and § 8, NOTE.

§ 3. Regular short sound, marked  $\check{A}$ ,  $\check{a}$ , as in *add*; heard also in *plāid*, *bāde*, &c.

NOTE.—This is a distinct element from the *long a*. Like the other shut or stopped vowels ( $\check{e}$ ,  $\check{i}$ ,  $\check{o}$ ,  $\check{u}$ ,  $\check{oo}$ ), its sound is exceedingly short, and has a certain abrupt, explosive character, which is hardly found in any language but our own. With respect to its position in the scale of sounds, it is a palatal vowel, intermediate between  $\check{a}$  and  $\check{e}$ , the tongue being raised higher than for  $\check{a}$ , and not so high as for  $\check{e}$ .

#### OCCASIONAL SOUNDS OF A.

§ 4. Sound of *a* before *r*, in such words as *air*, *care*, *fare*, *bear*, *prayer*, *parent*, marked  $\hat{A}$ ,  $\hat{a}$ . The letter *e* has the same sound in a few words, such as *there*, *where*, *their*, *heir*, &c.

Two errors in opposite extremes are here to be avoided: 1. That of the vulgar, who pronounce *where*, *whar*; *bear*, *bar*; *care*'ful, *car*'ful, &c.; 2. That of some among the educated classes, who pronounce *pair*, *parent*, &c., as if spelt *pay*'er, *pay*'rent, &c.

Some have considered the *a* in *care* as a distinct element; this, however is not admitted by Smart, who maintains that it is our long *a* in *fate*, and owes all its peculiarity to the subsequent *r*. Such, also, is the statement of Dr. Webster and most English orthoëpists. The sound of *r* in these words is what Smart calls a “guttural vibration,”—a sound which he represents by *ur*, and Dr. Webster by *er*. In *care* we touch lightly on the  $\bar{a}$  sound (*the radical alone, without the vanish*; see § 2), and then pass fully and strongly into the guttural vibration ( $\bar{c}\bar{a}$ 'ur or  $\bar{c}\bar{a}$ 'cr), drawing the two as closely as possible into the same syllable—so closely that Smart (not aiming at philosophical exactness) speaks of the *r* as actually *blending* with the previous vowel. In like manner, *parent* is sounded  $\bar{p}\bar{a}$ 'ur-ent, or  $\bar{p}\bar{a}$ 'er-ent; and *fairy* has the sound of  $\bar{f}\bar{a}$ 'er-y, as the word was

actually spelt by Spenser in his “Faery Queen.” Smart refers, also, with approbation, to another mode of identifying the sound in question; viz., that of prolonging our short *e* before *r*. Thus, *ther* (with the *e* as in *thēn*), drawn out into long quantity, gives us *there* ( $\bar{t}\bar{h}\bar{a}r$ ); and *er* (the first syllable in *error*) gives us *ere* or *e'er* ( $\bar{a}r$ ). Thus, in the view here presented, the *initial* sound should always be that of *a* in *fate* (*the radical without the vanish*; see § 2), though the final impression upon the ear is that of an open or broad sound, in consequence of the “opening power” of the *r*. In primitive words like *flare*, *lair*, *pair*, and the others mentioned above, it is very important not to dwell so long on the *a* as to make it diphthongal; for, if the close vanishing element of the vowel is retained, it is impossible for the open *r* to blend with it in the same syllable. But in derivative words like *flayer*, *layer*, *payer*, it is essential to preserve the terminational sound of the *a*, in order to keep up a distinction between the two classes.

Some, however, especially in New England, give these words a slightly different sound; viz., that of our short *a* before the *r*, in *air*, pronounced  $\check{a}er$ , with a somewhat lengthened sound of the  $\check{a}$ . So *hurry*, with the first syllable protracted, gives us *hairry*. This sound is rather more open than the one mentioned above, and is apt, in the mouths of our common people, to become too broad and coarse. If well executed, however, it is scarcely at all inferior to the other in smoothness and grace. It is frequently heard among the well-educated in England; there is a tendency in many to intermingle the two, and it often requires a nice ear to determine which is used. Dr. Webster, who adopted the former in his own practice, once remarked to the writer that he regarded the difference as unimportant, provided the New England sound be given without coarseness or undue breadth.

§ 5. Sound of the Italian *a*, marked  $\check{A}$ ,  $\check{a}$ , as in *arm*, *fāther*, *fār*; heard also in *āh*, *heārth*, *āunt*, *guārd*, *āre*, &c.

NOTE.—This sound occurs in monosyllables and in the accented syllable of many words, before *r* final or *r* followed by another consonant (as in *scar*, *tar*, *tart*, *yard*, *de-bar'*, *de-part'*), and in the derivatives of such words (as in *scarred*, *tarry*, *of*, or resembling, *tar*, *debarring*). But when *a* occurs in an accented syllable, before *r* followed by a vowel or by another *r*, in a word *not* a derivative, it has its regular short sound, as in *arable*, *barrow*, *tarry*, *to delay*.

The Italian *a* is the most open of all the vowel sounds, and is one of the extremes of the vowel scale, the other extremes being  $\bar{e}$ , and  $\bar{o}$ . In its formation the mouth and throat are opened widely, and the tongue is left in its natural position of rest. It was formerly much more common in English than it is at the present day. The loss of it to so great an extent has been an injury to our language, and any further exclusion of it is therefore undesirable.

§ 6. Sound of *a* in certain words (chiefly monosyllables) ending in *ff*, *ft*, *ss*, *st*, *sk*, *sp*, with a few in *nce*, and *nt*, marked  $\hat{A}$ ,  $\hat{a}$ , as in *stāff*, *grāft*, *pāss*, *lāst*, *āsk*, *gāsp*, *chānce*, *chant*, &c.

NOTE. Down to the close of the last century, words of



this class were universally pronounced with the full Italian *a*. Some, especially among the vulgar, gave this too broadly, or with a kind of drawl (as *pass* like *pahss*, *fast* like *fahst*), so that Walker, disgusted with this abuse, and having a prejudice against intermediate sounds, marked all such words in his Dictionary by the sound of short *a*, giving the vowel in *past*, *staff*, &c., the sound of that in *pät*, *Stäffa* (the island), &c. It will not be surprising — if we bear in mind the remark in § 3 on the extreme shortness and abruptness of this sound — that this change was strongly condemned by the orthoëpists. Jones declared it to be “a mining affectation;” and Mitford said, “No English tongue fails to express, no English ear to perceive, the difference between the sound of *a* in *passing* and in *pässive*. No colloquial familiarity will substitute the one for the other.” Still, the high character of Walker, and the increasing disgust for every thing like a drawl in speaking, gave currency to the change. It prevailed in London, and in some of the larger cities of America, until there sprung up, on both sides of the Atlantic, what Smart has called a “new school” and an “old school” on this subject. The extreme shortness of the *a* as marked by Walker, was still objected to; and Smart, in his Dictionary, first published in 1836, censured Walker on this account, saying, “He allows no compromise between the broad Italian *a*, with which a vulgar mouth pronounces *ass*, and the sound narrower (if possible) than the *a* in *at*, with which an affected speaker minces the same word.” He therefore spoke of a “medium sound” of the *a* in words of this class, saying, “We are apt, even in London, to give a slight *prolongation* to the vowel (*ä*) which would, in other cases, be quite rustic.” This prolongation has passed into America, and is now heard extensively among the followers of Walker in this country. It is a kind of drawl on the *a* in such words as *läst*, *päst*, *fäst*, &c. Smart states, however, in a recent letter, that in England this prolongation is now wholly laid aside. “Custom with us,” he remarks, “is much changed. It is no longer affectation to say *äss*; and *gränt*, *gräft*, &c., at present indicate the pronunciation of well-educated London people under sixty-five or sixty years of age.” In other words, Walker’s extreme short sound of *stäff*, like *Stäffa*, and *päss* like *pässive*, is now adopted by many Londoners as the true and only proper sound.

The change introduced by Walker never had any great currency in this country, except in a few large cities and in places immediately affected by their influence. Our leading lexicographers, Webster and Worcester, declared against it. Many who were taught it in childhood have since laid it aside; and there is an increasing disposition among our teachers and literary men to unite on some *intermediate* sound between the extreme broadness, or length, of the *a* in *father*, and the extreme narrowness, or shortness of the *a* in *fat*. That of Smart (mentioned above as now disused) was intermediate in *quantity*; and so also is another, which Fulton and Knight have introduced into their Dictionary, viz., a *shortened* sound of the Italian *a*. They give the word “*lard*” as an example of the long Italian sound (as in *father*, &c.), and “*last*” of their short Italian sound; and mark with the latter the entire class of words now under consideration, such as *staff*, *graft*, *pass*, *last*, *ask*, *gasp*, and a few words in *nee* and *nt*, as *dance* and *chant*. In this way they guard against that undue prolongation of the *ä* which offended Walker, and still retain in use one of the finest sounds of our language. This is the sound recommended in this volume, and marked **A**, **ä**. Some might possibly prefer one a little less open, verging slightly more towards that of *a* in *an*; and there is certainly room here for a diversity of taste and practice among those who agree in the main point of rejecting the extreme shortness of Walker’s sound. If it be proposed, however, to give these words a sound intermediate in *quality* between the Italian *a* and our short *a*, one thing is important to be considered. Mr. Smart states, in answer to an inquiry on the subject, that, although he can exemplify such a sound, he is not aware that any thing of the kind is used among the educated classes in England. The only alternative *there* seems to be between the Italian *a* and the extreme short sound of Walker; and it is natural and desirable that those among *us* who reject the latter should adopt the same sound with those who led the way in that rejection upon the other side of the Atlantic. Any one who heard the lectures of Mr. Thackeray during his visit to this country in 1855-6, and noticed his pronunciation with reference to this subject, must have been struck with the definite sound of the Italian *a* which he gave to all words of this class. He even gave that sound in the word *answer*, which, though common in England, is comparatively rare in America. A gentleman who held for many years a high diplomatic station at the court of St. James, told the writer that, *except among Londoners*, he almost uniformly heard

the Italian *a* in such cases, especially among the officers of government, and the nobility and gentry with whom he was led to associate. Such, also, is said by members of Oxford and Cambridge to be the ease now at those universities; and some of the most eminent preachers of the kingdom, such as the Bishop of Oxford (Wilberforce), have been mentioned in confirmation of this remark. It is for such reasons that the words in question are here marked with a *shortened or brief sound* of the Italian *a*, in accordance with the views and practice of Dr. Webster.

§ 7. Sound of broad *a*, marked **A**, **ä**, as in *all*, *talk*, *haul*, *swarm*; heard also in *sauce*, *awe*, *geörgic*, *förk*, *gröat*, *böught*, &c.

NOTE. — This has sometimes been called the German *a*, but is a broader and more guttural sound, being formed by a depression of the larynx, and a consequent retraction of the tongue, which enlarges the cavity of the mouth posteriorly.

§ 8. Short sound of broad *a*, marked **A**, **ä**, as in *what*, *wander*, *wallow*, &c.; heard also in *knowledge*.

NOTE. — This is the extreme short sound of broad *a*, and coincides with the sound of *o* in *not*. It differs, however, in quality as well as quantity from broad *a*, being a more open sound; that is to say, the aperture of the lips and the internal cavity of the mouth, though of the same shape in both cases, are somewhat larger for the former (*a*) than for the latter (*ä*), while the position of the tongue remains unaltered throughout. Nor is this difference peculiar to *a* and *ä*; it also exists between the other pairs of vowel sounds that have essentially the same organic formation, but differ in length or duration: in each case, that which is the briefer in quantity is the more open in quality of the two.

There is a sound of *a*, as heard in *salt*, *although*, &c., which is intermediate between that in *awe* and that in *what*. No distinctive mark is used to indicate this intermediate sound, but the inquirer is referred to this section from all words in the vocabulary in which the sound occurs. — See § 21, NOTE.

§ 9. An exceptional sound of *a* occurs in the words *any*, *many*. It is as if they were spelled *än’y*, *mën’y*, being the regular short sound of *e*.

## E.

§ 10. Regular long sound, marked **E**, **ē**, as in *ēve*, *mēte*, &c.; heard also in *Cæsar*, *bēard*, *feet*, *lēisure*, *pēople*, *kēy*, *machīne*, *fiēld*, *cæsofagus*, *quay*, &c.

NOTE. — In the formation of this element, the tongue is raised convexly within the dome of the palate, pressing against its sides, and leaving only the smallest possible passage through which a vowel sound can be uttered. **E** is therefore the closest lingual or palatal vowel, and is one of the extremes of the natural vowel scale, *a* and *oo* being the other extremes.

§ 11. Regular short sound, marked **Ĕ**, **ĕ**, as in *ĕnd*, *mĕt*; heard also in *many*, *aphæresis*, *said*, *says*, *fĕather*, *hĕifer*, *lĕopard*, *friĕnd*, *asafetida*, *bury*, *guĕss*.

NOTE. — This is not a short sound of the long *e*. It has usually been considered as the *shut* or extreme short sound of the *a* in *fate*; but most orthoëpists at the present day, while allowing it to be a nearly related sound, regard it as distinct, being slightly more open than the radical part of *ä*, and lacking the vanish: both are intermediate between *a* and *ē*, the tongue not being so much depressed as for the former, nor raised so high toward the palate as for the latter. — See § 2, and § 3, NOTE.

## OCCASIONAL SOUNDS OF E.

§ 12. Sound of *e* like *â* (as in *care*, *fair*, *bear*, &c.) marked **Ê**, **ê**, as in *êre*, *thêre*, *hêir*, *ê’er*, &c. This, as is stated in § 4, is the same sound with that of *a* in *care*. — See § 4.

§ 13. Sound of *e* like *â*, marked **Ē**, **ē**, as in *ĕh*, *ĕight*, *prey*, *vein*, &c. — See § 2.

NOTE. — This is essentially the sound which this letter generally has in the leading modern languages of Continental Europe.

§ 14. Sound of *e* before *r*, verging toward the sound of *u* in *urge*, marked **Ë**, **ē**, as in *ĕrmine*, *vĕrge*, *prefĕr*; heard also in *ĕarnest*, *mĕrth*, *myrtle*, &c.



NOTE.—The case here contemplated is that of *e* before *r*, in a monosyllable or in an accented syllable in which the *r* is not followed by a vowel or by another *r*, or in derivatives of such words, when the syllable retains its accent, as in *herd*, *defer*, *deferring*, *err*, *erring*, *term*, *mercy*, *maternal*. When *e* occurs before *r*, followed by a vowel or by another *r*, in a word not derived as above, it either has the short sound, as in *ferry*, *peril*, *perilous*, *heritage*, *ferule*, or the long sound, as in *period*, *hero*, *material*.

The vulgar universally, and many cultivated speakers both in England and America, give the *e* in such words the full sound of *u* in *urge*, as, *murcy* for *mērcy*, *turm* for *tērm*, &c. But, in the most approved style of pronunciation, the organs are placed in a position intermediate between that requisite for sounding *û* and that for sounding *ě*, thus making (as Smart observes) “a compromise between the two.” In other words, this element is radically distinct from both *û* and *ě*, being less guttural than the former and less palatal than the latter, from which it was doubtless originally evolved.

## I.

§ 15. Regular long sound, marked  $\bar{I}$ ,  $\bar{i}$ , as in *ice*; heard also in *aisle*, *height*, *cijing*, *eije*, *vīe*, *guile*, *buī*, *thī*, *rīe*, &c.; in *pint*, in *child*, *mild*, *wild*; and in monosyllables ending with *nd*, as *bind*, *find*, *kind*, &c., except *wind*, meaning air in motion, and *wind*, to scent, to cause to lose or to recover wind or breath.

NOTE.—This sound, though represented by a single character, is not a simple element, but a diphthong. It is composed of *a* and *ē* as extremes, with the *a* accented, but made so very brief that the ear with difficulty recognizes the precise character of the sound.

§ 16. Regular short sound, marked  $\check{I}$ ,  $\check{i}$ , as in *ill*; heard also in *English*, *beaufin*, *been*, *sieve*, *women*, *busy*, *guinea*, *nymph*, &c.

NOTE.—This is not a short sound of long *i*. Many have considered it as the *shut* or extreme short sound of long *e*; but it is really a distinct, though closely allied, element, and is so regarded by the best orthoëpists at the present time. In its formation, the tongue is slightly relaxed from the position assumed for producing *ē*; this is the only difference between the two sounds.—See § 3, NOTE, and § 8, NOTE.

## OCCASIONAL SOUNDS OF I.

§ 17. Sound of *i* like that of long *e*, marked  $\bar{I}$ ,  $\bar{i}$ , as in *pique*, *machine*, *caprice*, &c.—See § 10.

NOTE.—This is appropriately the sound of *i* in all foreign languages. Most of the English words in which this sound is represented by this letter are from the French.

§ 18. Sound of *i* before *r*, verging toward *u* in *urge*, marked  $\bar{I}$ ,  $\bar{i}$ , as in *irksome*, *virgin*, *thirsty*, &c., identical with that of *e* in *ermine*.

NOTE.—*I* in this case is sounded by many speakers like *û*, as *vurgin* for *virgin*. The observations made under § 14 as to short *e* in words like *ermine*, *verdure*, &c., apply fully to this sound of the *i*.

## O.

§ 19. Regular long sound, marked  $\bar{O}$ ,  $\bar{o}$ , as in *old*; heard also in *hautboy*, *beau*, *yeoman*, *sew*, *rōam*, *hōe*, *dōor*, *shōulder*, *grōw*, *ōwe*, &c.

NOTE.—This sound of *o* is in most cases diphthongal, having a slight “vanish” in *oo* annexed to the “radical” or initial sound, as in *below*, where the *w* may be regarded as representing the vanish. The radical part of the sound is a simple element, intermediate with respect to the mode of its formation, between *a* and *oo*, the tongue being less depressed than for *a*, and the labial aperture greater than for *oo*. It is essentially the same element as that described in the next section, but of a slightly less open quality. The vanish of the *o* is omitted in unaccented syllables, as in *o-pin'ion*, *to-bac'co*, &c., but *ought not to be omitted elsewhere*. This remark is important as bearing on a very prevalent error, which will be mentioned in the next section.

§ 20. It is exceedingly common, in some parts of the United States, to shorten the long *o* of certain words, as *volt*, *most*, *only*, &c., by dropping the vanishing element

which belongs to the vowel, and giving to the radical portion a somewhat more open quality; but this practice is wholly opposed to English usage. The provincialism here pointed out obtains, more or less widely, in respect to the following words, viz.: *boat*, *bolster*, *bolt*, *bone*, *both*, *broke*, *broken*, *choke*, *cloak*, *close*, *a.*, *coach*, *coat*, *coax*, *colt*, *colter*, *comb*, *dolt*, *folks*, *goad*, *hold*, *holm*, *holster*, *home*, *homely*, *hope*, *jolt*, *load*, *molten*, *most*, *molt*, *none*, *only*, *open*, *pole*, *polka*, *poultice*, *poultry*, *revolt*, *road*, *rode*, *rogue*, *soap*, *sloth*, *smoke*, *sofa*, *sol* (the name of the note G of the musical scale), *spoke*, *v.*, *spoken*, *stone*, *story*, *swollen* (or *swoln*), *throat*, *toad*, *upholsterer*, *upholstery*, *whole*, *wholly*, *wholesome*, *wrote*, *yoke*, *yolk*, and possibly a few others. Most persons in New England sound the *o* in a part or all of these words without the vanish, while some among the vulgar go farther, and give to a number of them almost the sound of short *u*, as, *hum* for *home*, &c. They should all, however, have the full sound of the *o* as heard in accented syllables, though not in all cases with quite the same prolongation of the sound. Thus the full *o* of *dome* should be given to *home*; of *hole* to *whole*; of *slope* to *hope*; of *poach* to *coach*; of *moat* to *coat*; of *joke* to *spoke*, *cloak*, *smoke*, and *broke*; of *hone* to *bone* and *stone*; and similarly in the other cases. Still the theoretic phonologist can not but regard the true short *o* described in this section as an important and legitimate member of the family of vowel sounds, and must look upon its absence in the established orthoëpy of our language as a defect and an anomaly. To him, therefore, its rise and growth in the popular speech are interesting facts, and its final prevalence and admittance to equal rights with the other vowels is a thing he would rather desire than deprecate.

§ 21. Regular short sound, marked  $\check{O}$ ,  $\check{o}$ , as in *odd*, *nōt*; heard also in *wander*, *knowledge*, &c.—See § 3, NOTE, and § 9.

NOTE.—This is the *shut* or extreme short sound of broad *a*, and coincides with the sound of *a* in *what*. There is a medium sound of this letter which is neither so short as in *not*, nor so long as in *naught*. This medium sound is usually given to the short *o* when directly followed by *ss*, *st*, and *th*, as in *cross*, *cost*, *broth*; also in *gone*, *cough*, *trough*, *off*, and some other words. To give the extreme short sound to such words is affectation: to give them the full sound of broad *a* is vulgar.

## OCCASIONAL SOUNDS OF O.

§ 22. Sound of *o* like short *u*, marked  $\acute{O}$ ,  $\acute{o}$ , as in *óther*, *dóve*, &c.; heard also in *dóes*, *gūn*, *flood*, *dóuble*, &c.—See § 31.

§ 23. Sound of *o* like *ō* long, marked  $\mathring{O}$ ,  $\mathring{o}$ , as in *próve*, *dq*, *móve*, *tomb*, &c.—See § 26.

§ 24. Sound of *o* like *ō* short, marked  $\mathring{O}$ ,  $\mathring{o}$ , as in *bosom*, *wolf*, *woman*, &c.—See § 8, NOTE, and § 27.

NOTE.—This sound coincides with that of *u* in *bull*, which is also used for *oo* short.—See § 33.

§ 25. Sound of *o* like *a* (broad *a*), marked  $\hat{O}$ ,  $\hat{o}$ , as in *órder*, *fórm*, *stórk*, &c.—See § 7.

NOTE.—The letter *o* generally has this sound when it occurs before *r* in a monosyllable (as in *fór*, *fórm*, *lord*, *nórk*) or in an accented syllable when *not* followed by a vowel or by another *r*, as in *fórm'er*, *ór'chard*, *abhór'*, and also in the derivatives of such words, as in *fórmed*, *nórk'ern*, *abhór'ring*. But when *o* occurs, in an accented syllable, before *r* followed by a vowel or by another *r* in a word *not* a derivative, it has its regular short sound, as in *fór'eign*, *ór'ange*, *tór'rid*. These two sounds of *o*, viz., the broad, like that of *a* in *call*, and the short, like that of *a* in *what*, have been confounded by some orthoëpists; but there is an obvious difference between them, not only in quantity, but also in quality, the short vowel being more open than the broad.—See § 8, NOTE.

## OO.

§ 26. Regular long or open sound, marked  $\bar{OO}$ ,  $\bar{oo}$ , as in *mōon*, *fōod*; heard also in *rheum*, *drew*, *to*, *canoe*, *manœuvre*, *group*, *rude*, *rue*, *recruit*, &c.



NOTE. — This sound is the same element with the *u* of the Germans, Spaniards, and Italians, and coincides with the French *ou* in *route*. It is the closest labial vowel; that is to say, in forming it, the lips are more nearly closed than for any other vowel, the sides being brought into contact with each other so as to leave only a small central aperture for the escape of the voice.

§ 27. Regular short sound of *oo*, marked  $\text{ŌŌ}$ ,  $\text{ōō}$ , as in *wōol*, *fōot*; heard also in *wōlf*, *shōuld*, *bull*, &c. — See § 8, NOTE.

§ 28. The following words, *room*, *root*, *roof*, *rood*, *broom*, and *soon*, have properly the long sound of *oo*, as in *fōōd* (see § 26); but many pronounce them with the short sound, as in *foot* (see § 27). New Englanders especially are often recognized abroad by their habit of pronouncing *rōōm*, *rōōm*; *rōōt*, *rōōt*; *rōōf*, *rōōf*; *rōōd*, *rōōd*; *brōōm*, *brōōm*, and *sōōn*, *sōōn*.

## U.

§ 29. Regular long sound, marked  $\text{Ū}$ ,  $\text{ū}$ , as in *mūte*, *ūnit*, &c.; heard also in *beautūy*, *feōdal*, *feūd*, *pew*, *ewe*, *lieū*, *view*, *cūe*, *sūit*, *yew*, *you*, *yule*, &c.

NOTE. — This is a compound sound, formed of the vowel *oo*, with a slight sound of the consonant *y* or of the vowel *ē* or *ī* before it. When the *u* begins a syllable, or is preceded by any one of the palatal or labial sounds *k*, *g*, *p*, *b*, *f*, *v*, *m*, the sound of *y* is clearly perceived, as in the words *usage*, *cube*, *gules*, *puny*, *burin*, *futile*, *mule*.

§ 30. When the long *u* is preceded, in the same syllable, by any one of the consonants *d*, *t*, *l*, *n*, *s*, and *th*, it is peculiarly difficult to introduce the sound of *y*; and hence negligent speakers omit it entirely, pronouncing *duty*, *dooty*; *tune*, *toon*; *lute*, *loot*; *nuisance*, *noosance*; *suit*, *soot*; *thurable*, *thoorible*, &c. The reason is, that, in forming these consonants, the organs are in a position to pass with perfect ease to the sound of *oo*, while it is very difficult in doing so to touch the intermediate *y*; hence the *y* in such cases is very apt to be dropped. On this point Smart remarks, "To say *tube* (tyoob), *lucid* (lyoocid), with the *u* as perfect [*i. e.* with a distinct sound of *y* prefixed to *oo*] as in *cube*, *cubic*, *mute*, &c., is either northern or laboriously pedantic," — a description which applies to the vulgar in our Eastern States, and to those who are over-nice at the South. The practice of good society is to let the *y* sink into a *very brief* sound of long *e* or of short *i*, both of which have a very close organic relationship to consonant *y*. Special care must be taken not only to make this sound as brief as possible, but to pronounce it in the same syllable with the *oo*. We thus avoid the two extremes, of overdoing, on the one hand, by making too much of the *y*, and, on the other hand, of sounding only the *oo* after the manner of careless speakers.

It ought to be added that wherever the sound of *sh* or of *zh* precedes the *u*, the *y* is omitted, as in *sure*, sounded *shoor*; *sugar*, *shōōgar*, *azure*, *azh'oor*, &c.

§ 31. Regular short sound, marked  $\text{Ū}$ ,  $\text{ū}$ , as in *būt*; heard also in *sūn*, *dōes*, *blōod*, *tōuch*, &c.

NOTE. — This is not the short sound of long *u*. It is a distinct and simple element, and derives its peculiar guttural character from the influence of the pharynx and back part of the mouth. In its organic formation, it is essentially the same sound as *u* in *urge*, but is shorter in quantity, and of a rather more open quality. — See § 3, NOTE, and § 8, NOTE.

## OCCASIONAL SOUNDS OF U.

§ 32. Sound of *u* when preceded by *r* in the same syllable, marked  $\text{Ū}$ ,  $\text{ū}$ , as in *rūde*, *rūmor*, *rūral*, &c.

NOTE. — All the English orthoëpists agree that the *u* in this case drops the *y* or *ī* which is generally an element of its compound sound when preceded, in the same syllable, by any other consonant than *r*, and becomes simply *ōō*, so that *rue* is pronounced *rōō*; *rule*, *rōōl*; *ruby*, *rōōby*, &c.

§ 33. Sound of *u* like that of short *oo* ( $\text{ōō}$ ), marked  $\text{Ū}$ ,

$\text{ū}$ , as in *bull*, *put*, *push*, *pull*, &c. — See § 8, NOTE, and § 27.

§ 34. Sound of *u* before *r* in such words as *urge*, *burn*, *furl*, *concur*, &c., marked  $\text{Ū}$ ,  $\text{ū}$ ; heard also in *worm*, *journey*, &c.

NOTE. — This is often called *the natural vowel*, because it requires almost no effort to utter it, the mouth being slightly opened in the easiest or most natural and unconstrained manner for the passage of voice in a nearly unmodified form. But the name is scarcely appropriate; for the sound is altogether wanting in many languages, and — with the single exception of the English — it occupies a comparatively subordinate place in the vowel systems of the principal tongues in which it occurs. It has been more aptly termed *the neutral vowel*, with reference to its want of any strongly-marked distinctive character; and this name is here adopted as, on the whole, preferable to any other. The sound differs from that of short *u* (with which it has often been identified) in length, and in a somewhat greater degree of closeness. (See § 8, NOTE.) It occurs, in monosyllables, before *r* not followed by a vowel (as in *cur*, *fur*, *furl*, *hurt*, *burst*, *purr*); in accented syllables, before *r* final or *r* followed by one or more consonants different from itself (as in *recur*, *curfew*, *furlong*, *disbursed*); and in derivatives from any such words (as *currish*, *furry*, *purring*, *recurring*). Except in the cases here specified, the letter *u* before *r* has its short sound, as in *cūr'ry*, *hūr'ry*.

## Y.

§ 35. Regular long sound, marked  $\text{Ȳ}$ ,  $\text{ȳ}$ , as in *flȳ*, *stȳle*, *skȳ*, *edifȳ*, &c.

NOTE. — This is the same sound as long *i*. — See § 15.

§ 36. Regular short sound, marked  $\text{Ȳ}$ ,  $\text{ȳ}$ , as in *cȳst*, *nȳmph*, *lȳric*, *abȳss*, coinciding with the sound of short *i*. — See § 16.

## OCCASIONAL SOUND OF Y.

§ 37. *Y* has only one occasional sound; viz., in such words as *myrrh*, *myrtle*, in which it has, like the *e* and *i* in similar circumstances (see § 14 and § 18), very nearly the sound of *u* in *urge*. This is indicated in the Dictionary by respelling, the words in which *y* has this sound being very few in number.

## II. REGULAR OR PROPER DIPHTHONGS.

## OI or OY.

§ 38. The sound of *oi* or *oy* (unmarked), as heard in *oil*, *join*, *oyster*, &c.

NOTE. — The elements of this diphthong are *o* as in *cord* (the same as broad *a*), and *ī* as in *fin* (short *i*), with the accent on the former. *Oy* is always regular in English words, and *oi* is regular also, except in the following cases; viz., *avoirdupois* (*av-ur-du-poiz'*), *connoisseur* (*kon-is-soor'*), *shamois* (*sham'my*), *choir* (*kwire*), *tortoise* (*tor'tis*), *turquois* (sometimes pronounced *tur-keez'*).

Until near the beginning of the present century, *oi* was extensively pronounced like long *i*, as *jine* for *join*, *rile* for *roil*, &c.; but this pronunciation is now confined exclusively to the lowest classes.

## OW.

§ 39. The sound of *ow* (unmarked), as heard in *owl*, *vowel*, *flower*, &c.

NOTE. — This diphthong is compounded of the elements *ō* and *oo*, the former of which is accented, but made extremely brief. In a considerable number of words, *ow* represents the sound of long *o*; in the single word *knowledge* and in its derivatives, it has the sound of short *o*. These are accordingly distinguished by the proper mark, as, *blōw*, *slōw*, *knōw*, *knōwledge*, &c.

## OU.

§ 40. This diphthong has two leading sounds.

(1.) That of *ow* in words derived from the Anglo-Saxon, as in *out*, *hound*, &c.

(2.) That of *oo* in words derived from the French, as in *soup*, *group*, &c.

§ 41. The diphthong *ou* has also, in a number of words,



the sound of long *o*, as in *soul*; in a few cases, the sound of the broad *a*, as in *bought* (*bawt*); sometimes that of short *u*, as in *couple*; sometimes that of *u* in *urge*, as in *adjourn* (*adjurn*); and, in the three words *could*, *would*, *should*, that of *oo* as in *foot*. These peculiarities are indicated in this Dictionary by the appropriate mark over the significant or sounded vowel, or by respelling.

III. VOWELS IN UNACCENTED SYLLABLES.

§ 42. When an unaccented syllable ends in a consonant, its vowel, if single, has, in strict theory, its regular short or shut sound, though uttered somewhat more faintly, or with a less proportionate force, than in an accented syllable, as in *ās-sign'*, *con'dūct*, *con'flict*, &c. In many words of this class, however, the vowel is apt to suffer a change or corruption of its distinctive quality, passing over into some sound of easier utterance. Thus the vowel sounds in the unaccented syllables *ar*, *er*, *ir*, *or*, *yr* (as in *altar*, *offer*, *tapir*, *mirror*, *zephyr*), are coincident with that of the second *u* in *sulphur*. As a general rule, *a* and *o*, in unaccented syllables ending in a consonant, verge toward, or fall into, the sound of short *u*, particularly in colloquial discourse, as in *bal'lad*, *bar'rack*, *ver'bal*, *bed'lam*, *cap'stan*, *jal'ap*, *bi'as*, *bal'last*, *hav'oc*, *meth'od*, *pis'tol*, *ven'om*, *compel'*, *flag'on*, *bish'op*, *pi'lot*, *prov'ost*. In such words, it would ordinarily be the merest pedantry or affectation to give the vowel its regular short sound.

The vowel *e*, in unaccented syllables ending in a consonant, is, in some words, liable to be sounded like short *i* (as in *barrel*), and, in others, like short *u* (as in *silent*); but these changes are usually avoided by good speakers.

It may here be remarked, that some of the diphthongs are similarly affected by the absence of accent. Thus *ai*, which, in an accented syllable, is usually sounded like long *a* (as in *com-plāin'*), sinks into *ē* or *ī* in an unaccented syllable, as in *mountain*, pronounced *moun'tēn* or *moun'tīn*. So *ei*, *ey*, and *ie* become changed in pronunciation into *ī* (as in *sur'feit*, *hon'eŷ*, *car'ried*), and *ou* is sounded as *ū* (as in *griev'oūs*).

It is also to be observed, that, in the unaccented syllables of some words from the Latin, the vowel is long, though followed by a consonant in the same syllable, as in *cantharidēs*; but, in such cases, the long mark is, in the Dictionary, placed over the vowel.

§ 43. When the unaccented syllable does not end in a consonant, two cases arise; viz., —

(1.) The syllable may consist of, or may end in, a *vowel*, as in the words *a-bound'*, *di-rect'*, *e-vent'*, *mo-lest'*, &c.

(2.) The syllable may end in a consonant with final *e* mute at the close of words, as in *ul'ti-mate*, *fi'nite*, *rep'tile*, &c.

The former of these will, for the sake of brevity, be called No. 1, the latter No. 2. These will now be considered under each of the vowels.

A.

§ 44. (No. 1. See § 43.) Here the *a* has properly a brief sound of the Italian *a*, as in *Cu'ba*, *a-muse'*, *A-mer'i-ca*; but, in familiar speech, it is almost always so slighted and obscured as to be indistinguishable from the neutral vowel, or *u* in *urge*, *murmur*, &c. In some words, like *ā-e'ri-al*, *chā-ot'ic*, &c., the *a* has its regular long or name sound, somewhat shortened by the omission of the "vanish." This is due to the influence of the subsequent vowel, which, in fluent utterance, refuses to take the Italian *a* before it without the intervention of one or more consonants. Some speakers in this country give the same brief sound of long *a* to this letter when it occurs in an initial unaccented syllable followed by a consonant in an accented syllable, as in *a-bound'*, *fa-tal'i-ty*; but this practice is not sanctioned by the best orthoëpists. In the terminations *-a-ny* and *-a-ry*, the *a* has usually the same

sound as short *e* unaccented, as in *mis'cel-la-ny*, *mo'ment-a-ry*, &c.

§ 45. (No. 2. See § 43.) Here the *a* has sometimes its long sound, particularly in verbs ending in *ate*, as, *ded'i-cāte*, *ed'u-cāte*, &c. In other parts of speech, the sound of the *a* is more obscure, verging toward short *e*, as in *ul'ti-mate*, *night'in-gale*, *pref'ace*, &c. In some instances it is apt to verge toward short *i*, as in *vil'lage*.

E.

§ 46. (No. 1. See § 43.) Here the *e* has its long sound, slightly obscure or abridged, as in *e-vent'*, *e-mo'tion*, *so-ci'e-ty*, &c. Care should be taken not to sink the *e* into an indefinite sound of short *u*, as, *soci'ūty* for *society*, &c.

§ 47. (No. 2. See § 43.) Here, also, the *e* has usually its long sound a little shortened and slighted, as in *ob'so-lete*. In a few instances, it verges toward short *e*, as in *college*.

I.

There is great diversity in the case of this letter. Hence it is difficult to lay down general rules; and, as Smart remarks, "The inquirer must be sent to the Dictionary to learn, in each particular case, the true pronunciation."

§ 48. (No. 1. See § 43.) *I*, when final in a syllable, has more commonly its short sound, as in *phī-los'o-phy*, *dī-rect'*, &c. But the *i* is usually long in the initial syllables *i*, *bi*, *chi*, *cli*, *cri*, *pri*, *tri*, as in *ī-de'a*, *bī-ol'o-gy*, *erī-te'ri-on*, *prī-me'val*, &c.

§ 49. (No. 2. See § 43.) In these terminations, usage is greatly divided. On the whole, the *i* is more generally short, as in *ac-com'plīce*, *in'fi-nīte*, *fer'tīle*, *mar'i-tīme*, *ad-a-man'tīne*, *an'īsc*, *pos'i-tīve*, &c.; but there are some important exceptions, as, *cock'a-trīce*, *ex'īle*, *gen'tīle*, *con'cu-bīne*, *ar'chīve*, &c.; also all names of minerals ending in *lite* or *ite*; as, *chrys'o-līte*, *ste'a-tīte*, &c. Here the Dictionary must be consulted for the several words. According to Smart and Cull, chemical terms ending in *ide* (as *bromide*, *chloride*, &c.) should be pronounced with the *i* long; but all other orthoëpists are unanimous in making the vowel short; and the propriety of the latter mode of pronunciation is established by the fact that this whole class of words is not unfrequently spelt without the final *e*, thus, *bromid*, *chlorid*.

O.

§ 50. (No. 1. See § 43.) Here the *o* has usually its long sound slightly abbreviated, and without its "vanish" (see § 19), as in *o-pin'ion*, *croc'o-dile*, *to-bac'co*, &c. Care should here be taken not to sink the *o* into short *u*, as careless speakers often do, pronouncing *o-pin'ion*, *up-pin'ion*, &c. An exception, however, is perhaps to be made in the case of the terminations *-o-ny* and *-o-ry*, in which, according to universal usage in England, the *o* is sounded like short *u* unaccented, as in *mat'ri-mo-ny*, *prom'is-so-ry*, &c. Yet most speakers in this country give the *o* in such words its long sound, slightly abbreviated, as in other unaccented syllables. The practice — too common among us — of laying a secondary accent on the *o* is a fault which should be sedulously avoided. — See § 110.

§ 51. (No. 2. See § 43.) The *o* in these terminations has usually its regular long sound, as in *tel'e-scōpe*, *ep'ōde*, &c. Sometimes it has the sound of short *o*, as in *di'a-lōgue*; in other cases, it verges toward short *u*, as in *pur'pose*.

U.

§ 52. (No. 1. See § 43.) Here the *u* generally has its long sound slightly abridged, as in *ac'cu-rate*, *e-mol'u-ment*, *man-u-mit'*, *an'nu-al*, *dep'u-tize*, *u-til'i-ty*. But when the *u* is preceded by *d*, *t*, or *s*, these combinations, *du*, *tu*, and *su*, are by the great majority of speakers changed into *joo*, *choo*, and *shoo* or *zhoo*, respectively, as in *ed'*



*u*-cate (ěj'oo-kate), ha-bit/u-al (ha-bích'oo-al), sen'su-ous (sěn/shoo-us), vis'u-al (vřzh'oo-ai). (See §§ 66, 77, 92, 93, 95, and 107.) In the notation of words of this class in the Dictionary, the regular pronunciation is generally given instead of the irregular, in conformity with the views of Dr. Webster; but, in many instances, reference is made to the remarks contained in the present section. When the *u* is preceded by *r*, it simply drops the *y* sound, and is pronounced *oo*, as in *er-u-dition* (er-oo-dish'un). (See § 32.)

§ 53. (No. 2. See § 43.) The *u* in these terminations should generally retain its regular long sound (see §§ 29, 30) slightly abridged, as in *grat'i-tūde*, *iu/sti-tūte*, *rid'i-cūle*, *trib'ūte*, *im-post/hūme*, *sub'ter-fūgc*, &c. There are a few exceptions, as *min'ute* (min'it), *n.*, and *let'tuce* (let'tis). If the letter *r* precedes the *u*, the initial element of the vowel is dropped, as in *ce'ruse* (se'roos), *per'uke* (pěr'ook), &c. (See § 32.) On the other hand, when the *u* is immediately preceded by the letter *t*, it should never be changed into mere *oo*, as *grat'i-tood* for *grat'i-tūde*, *in'sti-toot* for *in'sti-tūte*—a practice which prevails among the vulgar.

The terminations *dure*, *ture*, and *sure*, though sometimes pronounced with the regular sounds of the letters, are more commonly pronounced *joor*, *choor*, and *shoor* or *zhoor*, respectively, as in the words *tem'per-a-tūre* (tem'per-a-choor), *ver'dure* (ver'joor), *cy'no-sure* (si'no-shoor), *ex-po'sure* (eks-po'zhoor). (See §§ 66, 77, 92, 93, 95, and 107.) When these terminations are immediately preceded by an accented syllable, many speakers change them still further into *chur*, *jur*, and *shur*, or *zhur*, as in *na'ture* (na'chur), *ver'dure* (ver'jur), *cen'sure* (sen'shur), *ex-po'sure* (eks-po'zhur). The Dictionary follows the practice of Dr. Webster in giving to *dure* and *ture* the regular sounds of *d*, *t*, and *u* (pronouncing *verdure*, věr'd'yoor, *creature*, kreet'yoor, &c.), while *sure* is respelt *shoor* or *zhoor*, as in the examples given above. This, it is true, is an inconsistency; but it is one of little moment, inasmuch as general usage is so fluctuating, and as reference is in most cases made to the present section.

#### Y.

§ 54. (No. 1. See § 43.) Here *y* has usually its short sound, as in *hř-poc'ri-sř*, *mř-thol'o-gř*, *van'i-tř*, *mer'ri-lř*, *proph'e-cř*, &c.; but verbs ending in *fy* have the *y* long, as in *jus'tifř*, *mag'ni-fř*, &c. also the three verbs, *oc'cu-př*, *mul'ti-plř*, *proph'e-sř*.

§ 55. (No. 2. See § 43.) The *y* in these terminations (which are few in number) is generally long, as in *an'o-dřne*, *per'i-střle*, *ne'o-phřte*, *pros'e-lřte*, &c.

#### IV. SILENT VOWELS.

§ 56. Vowels which are printed in Italics are not to be sounded, as the *e* in *used*, *burden*, the *i* in *cousin*, &c. Some of these cases require a more particular consideration, and will now be mentioned.

#### E final.

§ 57. The letter *e* is always mute when final, except in monosyllables containing no other vowel, in classical words, and in some words from modern foreign languages; but, in a monosyllable or in an accented syllable of a word, though silent, it generally serves the purpose of indicating that a preceding single vowel followed by a single consonant, a consonant digraph, or the combined letters *st* or *ng*, has its regular long sound, as in *plane*, *hope*, *cube*, *inscribe*, *paste*, *change*. When a silent *e* follows *c* or *g* at the end of a word, it serves also to show that the consonant is to have its soft, and not its hard, sound, as in *ace*, *nice*, *age*, *huge*, *oblige*. In a number of monosyllables (as *bāde*, *come*, *give*, *wēre*, *done*, &c.) and in the accented syllables of a few words derived from them (as *forbāde'*, *becōme'*, *forgīve'*), the *e* does not have its usual effect of lengthening the sound of the

preceding vowel. In unaccented syllables, it sometimes keeps the vowel *iu* its long sound, as in *gen'tile*, *su'pīne*, *fi'nite*, *ar'chive*; but in a great many instances it exercises no such influence, as in *jus'tice*, *hos'tile*, *mar'i-tīme*, *doc'trine*, *an'ise*, *gran'ite*, *plain'tive*.

#### EN with E silent.

§ 58. Most words ending in *en* drop the *e* in pronunciation, as, *often* (of'n), *heaven* (heav'n), *even* (ev'n), &c. One of the most prevalent errors of the present day, especially among our clergy (for the laity have fallen into it much less), is that of pronouncing the words *even* (ev'u) *evun*, *heaven* (heav'n) *heavun* or *heaven*, *often* (of'n) *often*, &c. Walker remarks with great keenness on this error, declaring it to be a "puerile and false pronunciation." If the writer is correctly informed, it is never heard among good speakers in England. The following are nearly all the words in which the *e* should be sounded: *aspen*, *chicken*, *hyphen*, *kitchen*, *jerken*, *latten*, *lichen*, *marten*, *mynchen*, *paten*, *patten*, *platen*, *rowen*, *wicken*, and *yewen*. The *e* is also sounded when preceded by the liquids *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, as in *woolen*, *omen*, *linen*, *siren*, &c., though *fallen*, *stolen*, and *swollen* omit the *e* in pronunciation. With regard to *Eden*, *bounden*, *heathen*, *mitten*, *sudden*, and *sloven*, there is a diversity of usage among good speakers in this country, some suppressing, and some sounding, the *e*.

#### ON with O silent.

§ 59. Many words ending in *on* preceded by *c*, *ck*, *s*, and *t*, omit the *o* in pronunciation, as in *reckon* (reck'n), *bacon* (bak'n), *treason* (treas'u), *mutton* (mutt'n), &c.

#### ED with E silent.

§ 60. The termination *ed* is usually shortened in pronunciation by dropping the sound of the *e* (as in *loved* (lov'd), *aimed* (aim'd), *diffused* (diffus'd), &c.), unless this letter is preceded by *d* or *t* (as in *amended*, *contented*, &c.), when its omission is organically impossible. But in adverbs formed by adding *ly*, and in nouns formed by adding *ness* to words ending in *ed*, the *e* of this termination is uniformly sounded, as in *assuredly*, *confusedly*, *renewedly*, *amazedness*, *composedness*, &c. There are also some participial adjectives, and some adjectives not derived from verbs, in which the *e* is commonly sounded, as, *aged*, *beloved*, *blessed*, *crabbed*, *cragged*, *crooked*, *crutched*, *cursed*, *cusped*, *deuced*, *dogged*, *hooked*, *jagged*, *learned*, *legged*, *naked*, *peaked*, *picked* (sharp), *ragged*, *rugged*, *stuffed*, *wicked*, *winged*, *wretched*. The *e* is also pronounced in the derivatives formed from such adjectives, as, *learnedly*, *blessedness*; but is generally omitted in the compounds, as, *full-aged* (-ājd), *sheath-winged* (-wingd). In poetry, the meter often requires us to pronounce *ed* as a distinct syllable, when it would not be so pronounced in prose. In all cases where it should properly be sounded, its omission is a mark of great vulgarity.

NOTE.—In reading the Scriptures and Prayer-book, some persons, chiefly among the clergy, make it a practice to pronounce the participial termination *-ed*, in most cases in which it is not preceded by a vowel (as in *believed*, *revealed*), as a distinct syllable. Thus, "Whom he did predestinate, them he also call-*ed*;" and whom he call-*ed*, them he also justified;" and whom he justified, them he also glorified." This usage was formerly a very prevalent one, but at the present time it is much more limited, and is commonly regarded as savoring of affectation or of an old-school education.

#### EL with E silent.

§ 61. As a general rule, the *e* is sounded in these terminations, as in *gravel*, *level*, *vessel*, *chapel*, &c. To omit the *e* in such cases, pronouncing *level* lev'l, *chapel* chap'l, &c., is generally regarded as a vulgarity. The following are nearly or quite all the words of this kind in which the *e* is properly omitted; viz., *barbel*, *betel*, *chattel*, *drazel*,



drivel, easel, grovel, hazel, mangel-wurzel, mantel, mispickel, mussel, navel, ousel, ravel, rivel, scovel, shekel, shovel, shrivel, snivel, swingel, swivel, teasel, toggel, towsel, weasel, and, according to a few orthoëpists, model.

## CONSONANTS.

### B.

§ 62. The sound represented by this letter (which is unmarked) is heard in the words *barn, rob, labor, table, &c.*

NOTE.—This sound is formed by the compression of vocalized breath, or voice, within the mouth, while the lips are shut and the back nostrils are closed by covering them with the soft palate. When preceded by *m*, or followed by *t*, in the same syllable, *b* is generally silent, as in *bomb, climb, tomb, debt, doubt, subtle, &c.* *Accumb, dithyramb, iamb, succumb, rhomb, rhumb,* are said to be exceptions; yet, in this country, the first and the fourth of these words are commonly pronounced without sounding the *b*. *B* is also silent in *bdellium*.

### C.

§ 63. *C* marked thus, *Ç, ç*, (soft *c*), has the sound of *s*, as in *cede, trace, acid, cypress, &c.*

NOTE.—It takes this sound whenever it occurs before *e* (even if silent), *i*, or *y*.—See S, § 90.

When the letters *ce* or *ci* are immediately preceded by an accented syllable, and are followed by a vowel in the next syllable, the *c* combines in pronunciation with the *e* or *i* to form the sound *sh*, as in *ocean, social, saponaceous, &c.* In some words, *c* alone has this sound, or, rather, the *e* or *i* is used twice, first combining with the *c* to represent the sound of *sh*, and then, in the same syllable, taking on its customary vowel sound, as in *so-ci-al'i-ty*.—See SH, § 95.

§ 64. *C* marked thus, *Ĉ, ĉ* (hard *c*), has the sound of *k* when it comes before *a, o, u, l,* or *r*, before *k, s,* or *t* final, and when it ends a word or a syllable, as in *call, cot, cut, clot, crown, black, act, zinc, traffic, picture, flaccid, eth'ics*.—See K, § 78.

§ 65. *C* has the sound of *z* in the words *sacrifice, sice, suffice,* and *discern,* and in their derivatives. It is silent in the words *czar, victuals, indict,* and their derivatives, and also in the termination *scele,* as in *muscle, corpuscle, &c.*

### CH.

§ 66. *Ch* unmarked (English *ch*) has very nearly the sound of *tsh*, as in *child, much, richer, speechless, &c.*

NOTE.—The compound sound signified by this digraph is not precisely equivalent to that represented by *tsh*. The ordinary sound of *t* is uttered with the tip of the tongue pressed against the gum of the upper front teeth. The first element of *ch* is uttered with the upper flat surface of the tongue, near the tip, applied to the gum at a point higher up, just where a relaxation of the contact produces the configuration requisite for sounding *sh*, the second constituent of the compound. The two elements are so closely blended in pronunciation that, like a diphthong, or compound vowel, they have the effect of only a single sound or beat upon the ear.

When the letter *t* comes before *u* (= *yoo*) in an unaccented syllable, and is at the same time preceded by an accented syllable (as in *nature*), or when it is preceded by *s* or *x* in an accented syllable, and is immediately followed by *ia* (= *ya*) or *io* (= *yo*) in an unaccented syllable (as in *Christian, question, admixtion*), both this letter and the *y* virtually following it are, by some speakers, preserved in their usual and appropriate sounds; thus, *nature* (nāt'yoor) *Christian* (krīst'yan), *question* (kwĕst'yun), *admixtion* (ad-mīkst'yun), &c. But by others they are suffered to sink into the easier and closely allied sound of *ch* in *church*; thus, *nature* (nā-choor), *Christian* (krīs'chan), *question* (kwĕs'chun), *admixtion* (ad-mīks'chun), &c. In regard to the pronunciation of words ending in *teous*, when this termination is not under, but is immediately preceded by, the accent (as in *boun'teous*), usage is far from being uniform, some calling it *t-yus* (as *boun'tyus*), others reducing it to *chus* (as *boun'chus*), while others corrupt it into *che-us* (as *boun'cheus*); but that mode which keeps both the *t* and the *e* in their customary sounds (as *boun'te-us*), is the most

common, except in the single word *righteous*, which is properly pronounced *rīt'yus*, or *rī'chus*.

§ 67. *Ch* marked thus, *Ĉh, ĉh* (French *ch*), has the sound of *sh*, as in *chaise, marchioness, machine, &c.*—See SH, § 95. Most words of this kind are derived from the French.

§ 68. *Ch* marked thus, *Ĉh, ĉh* (Latin *ch*), has the sound of *k*, as in *chorus, epoch, distich, &c.* This is the usual sound in words derived from the ancient languages; but *cherub* and *charity*, with their derivatives, are exceptions. *Ch* is always hard (like *k*) before *l* and *r*, as in *chlorine, chrism*.

NOTE.—The prefix *arch*, denoting *chief*, is pronounced *ark* in *archangel* and its derivatives, and in words from foreign languages in which the other component part is not separately current in English, as, *architecture, archipelago, architrave, &c.* In all other cases, it is pronounced *artch*, as in *arch-bishop, arch-enemy, arch-fiend, &c.*

§ 69. *Ch* is silent in the word *drachm* (though not in *drachma, drak'ma*), and also in *schism, yacht (yot)*, and their derivatives.

### D.

§ 70. The sound of *d* (unmarked), as in *dale, sad, rider, tradesman, &c.*

NOTE.—The sound of this letter is formed by pressing the end of the tongue against the upper gums, and then forcing up vocalized breath, or voice, into the mouth, the soft palate being raised to prevent its escape through the nose.

This is the regular and usual sound of *d*; but when this letter follows a whispered or non-vocal consonant in the same syllable, it uniformly takes the sound of *t*, as in *hissed (hist)*. (See § 108.) *D* is silent only in the words *Wednesday* and *handkerchief*.

### F.

§ 71. The sound of *f* (unmarked), as in *fame, leaf, definite, softly, &c.*

NOTE.—This letter, which is never silent, is uttered by applying the lower lip to the upper front teeth, and emitting the breath. *F* has only this one sound, except in the single word *of*, in which it has the power of *v*. In the compounds *hereof, thereof, whereof*, many speakers preserve the customary and regular sound of the *f*; but good usage allows it to be sounded as in the simple word.

### G.

§ 72. *G* marked thus, *Ĝ, ĝ* (*g* hard), has the sound of that letter in the word *go*; as in *get, gave, give, begun, keg, sluggish, smuggle, &c.*

NOTE.—This sound is produced by a compression of intoned breath, or voice, confined within the mouth by a contact of the root of the tongue with the posterior part of the palate, which is at the same time raised sufficiently to cover the back nostrils, or openings from the pharynx into the nose.

*G* is hard before *a* (except in the single word *gaol* and its derivatives), *o, u, k, l,* and *r*, as in *gate, gore, gum, ghastly, glad, grain*. It is sometimes, though not usually, hard before *e, i,* and *y*, as in *get, give, gibbous, muggy*. This occurs chiefly in words from the Anglo-Saxon, and in a very few from the Greek. It is also, and always, hard at the end of words, and in the derivatives of such words, even when the *g* is doubled and followed by *e, i,* or *y*, as in *crag, drug, fog, cragged, druggist, foggy*.

When *ä, î,* or *ï,* is preceded in the same syllable by the sound of *g*, or of *k*, very many speakers, particularly in England, interpose a slight sound of *ē*, as in *card, kind, garden, guard, girl, guile, guise, sky*. Some persons affect the introduction of a full and distinct sound of long *e*, or of consonant *y*, in such cases; saying *kee-ard* or *k-yard, kee-înd* or *k-yînd, ske-ÿ* or *sk-yî*, &c. The practice of a very large portion, if not a majority, of the best speakers in the United States, and also of many educated persons in England, is to join the sound of the *g* or *k* to that of the *ä* or *î*, without suffering any other sound to slip in between them.

§ 73. *G* marked thus, *Ĝ, ĝ* (*g* soft), has the compound sound of *j*, as in *gem, rage, engine, caged, &c.*—See § 77.



NOTE. — The letter *g* generally takes this sound when it comes before *e*, *i*, or *y*; but there are some exceptions. (See the preceding section.) *G* has also its soft sound before *a* in the single word *gaol* (now commonly spelt *jail*), and in its derivatives and compounds.

§ 74. In a few words from the French, *g* retains the sound of *zh*, which it has before *e* and *i* in that language, as in *rouge* (roozh), *mirage* (mī-rāzh'), &c.

*G* is silent before *m* and *n* final, and also when initial before *n*, as in *phlegm*, *sign*, *gnat*.

For the office which *g* performs in such words as *longer*, *stronger*, &c., see § 82.

## GH.

§ 75. This digraph (which is unmarked) is sounded, at the beginning of a word, like *g* hard, as in *ghastly*, *ghost*, *gherkin*, &c. It is silent after the vowel *i*, as in *high*, *sigh*, *weigh*; and it is generally silent before *t*, as in *bought*, *fraught*, *taught*, &c. The words *draught* and *laughter*, where it has the sound of *f*, are exceptions. In other cases, *gh* is generally pronounced like *f*, as in *chough*, *cough*, *rough*, *tough*, *trough*, *enough*, &c.; but it sometimes has the sound of *k*, as in *hough*, *lough*, *shough*. In the word *hiecough*, it is usually pronounced like *p*.

## H.

§ 76. This letter (which is unmarked) is a mere aspiration or breathing, and represents no fixed configuration of the vocal organs.

NOTE. — It is an emission of unvoiced breath through whatever position of the mouth-organs is required by the succeeding element, the organs being always placed to form the next following letter before the *h* is pronounced. Thus, in *he* the tongue is put in a position to sound the *e* before the *h* is uttered; and similarly in *hall*, *hard*, *home*, &c. It differs, however, from a mere whispered vowel, in being an expiration of breath through the open glottis, whereas in whispering a vowel the glottis is almost closed by the approximation of the vocal cords.

In the following words, *heir*, *heiress*, *herb*, *herbage*, *honest*, *honor*, *honorable*, *hour*, with their derivatives, and also in *hostler* (more properly spelt *ostler*), *h* is silent. It is also marked as silent by most orthoëpists in *hospital*, *humor*, and *humble*, with their derivatives. There is, however, an increasing tendency to sound the *h* in these words. *H* is silent after *g* initial, as in *ghost*, *gherkin*, &c.; after *r*, as in *rhyme*, *myrrh*, &c.; and also when preceded by a vowel in the same syllable, as in *ah*, *eh*, *oh*, *buhl*, *Jehovah*, &c. In many parts of England, the sound of this letter is almost always omitted where it ought to be uttered, and uttered where it ought to be omitted; as *'ouse* for *house*, *happle* for *apple*, &c. This very gross and vulgar error is rarely, if ever, heard among natives of the United States.

## J.

§ 77. This letter (which is unmarked) has very nearly the sound of *dzh*, being precisely the same as that of *g* soft, as in *jar*, *jeer*, *joke*, &c. — See § 73.

NOTE. — The sound of *j*, though almost identical with that of *dzh*, differs from it as the sound of *ch* in *chin* differs from that of *tsh*. (See § 66, NOTE.) *J* is never silent. In the word *hallelujah*, it has the sound of consonant *y*.

In words in which *d* precedes a letter having regularly the sound of *y*, and occurring in an unaccented syllable, as in *modulate* (mod'u-late), *soldier* (söld'yer), the sound of *j* is very often substituted for the combined sounds of the *d* and *y* (thus, mōj'oo-late, sōl'jer); — just as the sound of *ch* is substituted for the combined sounds of *t* and *y*, in *nature*, *question*, *righteous*, &c. (See § 66, NOTE.) Smart remarks, "It is possible to preserve the pure sound of the *t* and *d* in *nature* and *verdure*; yet nothing is more certain than that they are not preserved pure by the best and most careful speakers."

## K.

§ 78. This letter (which is unmarked) has one uniform sound, as heard in *keep*, *king*, *kitchen*, &c., and is precisely equivalent to *c* hard. — See § 64.

NOTE. — The sound represented by this letter differs from that of *g* in *go* (hard *g*) only in being a whispered and not

a vocal utterance; the organs are placed in the same position for forming both sounds. Before *n*, in the same syllable, *k* is silent, as in *knack*, *knell*, *knit*, *know*, &c. It is also silent after *c*, as in *back*, *barrack*, &c. In regard to the pronunciation sometimes given to such words as *kind*, *sky*, &c., see § 72, NOTE.

## L.

§ 79. The sound of *l* (unmarked), as heard in *left*, *bell*, *chalice*, *melting*, &c.

NOTE. — This letter has only one sound, which consists of an efflux of vocalized breath, or voice, over the sides of the tongue, while its tip is pressed against the gums of the upper front teeth. *L* is silent in many words, especially before a final consonant, as in *almond*, *malmsey*, *palmer*, *alms*, *calm*, *walk*, *half*, *could*, *would*, *should*, &c.

## M.

§ 80. The sound of *m* (unmarked), as heard in *make*, *aim*, *clamor*, *armed*, &c.

NOTE. — This letter has one uniform sound, produced by closing the lips, and letting the voice issue through the nose. It is silent when it precedes *n* in the same syllable, as in *mnemonics*.

## N.

§ 81. The sound of *n* (unmarked), as heard in *nail*, *ten*, *panel*, *entry*, &c.

NOTE. — In the production of this sound, the tip of the tongue is pressed against the upper gums, as for *d*; but the voice, instead of being confined within the mouth, is suffered to escape uninterruptedly through the nose, the nasal passages being uncovered for that purpose.

When final after *l* or *m*, *n* is uniformly silent, as in *kiln*, *condemn*, *solemn*, *hymn*, *limn*, &c.; but it is generally sounded in the derivatives formed from such words by adding to them a termination beginning with a vowel, as in *condemnatory*, *solemnize*, *hymnic*, *limner*, &c. In the present participles of verbs ending in *mn*, as *contemn*, *hymn*, &c., the *n*, though often unpronounced, is more properly sounded, as, *contemning*, *hymning*, &c.

§ 82. The sound of *n* as heard in *linger*, *link*, *uncle*, &c. (marked **N**, **n**).

NOTE. — This is essentially the same sound as that represented by *ng*; but its length varies greatly according as it is followed by a whispered or a vocal consonant. When it is followed in the same syllable by the sound of *k*, as in *link*, it is cut so short by the instantaneous and perfect closure of the organs which form this pure mute as to add almost nothing to the length of the syllable. It is therefore undesirable to respell words ending in *nk* by the use of *ng*; and, in this volume, this is not done, a diacritical mark being placed below the *n* instead, as a sufficient indication of the true quality and quantity of the sound. But when this sound of *n* is followed by that of *g* in a separate syllable, as in the primitive words *anger*, *finger*, *conger*, *hunger*, it is long and sonorous, and increases the duration of the syllabic utterance very perceptibly. As a general rule, the change of *n* into *n̄* takes place only before *g* and *k* (or before the equivalents of *k*, namely, *c*, *q*, and *x = ks*). It takes place before *k* or its equivalents when any one of these letters follows *n* in the same syllable, as in *link*, *cinque*, *minx*, *bethink'*, *adunquē'*, *phar'yinx*; and before *g* or *k*, or an equivalent of *k*, when any one of these letters begins an unaccented syllable and the *n* ends a preceding accented one, as in *con'cord*, *con'gress*, *un'cle*, &c. *Pen'guin* and a few other words are exceptions; also words beginning with the prefixes *in*, *non*, *quinque*, and *un*; as, *in'come*, *non'conform'ity*, *quin'quevalve*, *un'compound'ed*, &c. It is to be observed that, if the *n* ends an unaccented syllable, and the *g* or *k* begins an accented one, the *n* invariably retains its regular sound: as in *con-cord'ant*, *con-gres'sional*, &c.

It is also to be observed that in most derivative words, like *hanger*, *singer*, *wronger* (from *hang*, *sing*, and *wrong*), the *g* is not sounded, but unites with the *n* to represent the sound which in the primitives just cited is represented by *n* alone. But in the comparative and superlative degrees of the three following words, viz., *long*, *strong*, and *young*, and also in the words *diphthongal* and *triphthongal* (from *diphthong* and *triphthong*), the *g* is always, though very irregularly, pronounced, taking its hard sound, as in *go*; thus, *lon'ger*, *stron'ger*, &c. It is further to be observed that there is a small class of words in which the *n* has its ordinary sound, as in *nail*, and the *z* its soft sound,



as in *gem*. Of this class, the words *danger*, *stranger*, *gin-ger*, and *plunger* are examples.

§ 83. The sound of *ng* (unmarked), as in *sing*, *singer*, *singly*, &c.

NOTE. — This is a simple, elementary sound, and is not (as might be supposed) a compound sound made up of the sound of *n* in conjunction with that of *g*. In forming *ng*, the tongue is placed in the same position as for forming *g*; the nostrils, however, are not completely closed, but yet so much so as to produce a marked resonance (somewhat similar to the sound of *n*), which may be continued to any length, as in *sing*, *bring*, &c. — See § 82.

P.

§ 84. The sound of *p* (unmarked), as heard in *pay*, *ape*, *paper*, *apily*, &c.

NOTE. — The position of the organs necessary for forming this sound is the same as for *b*, but the sound itself differs from that of *b* in being an utterance of the breath instead of the voice.

*P* has but one sound: it is silent when initial before *n*, *s*, and *t*, as in *pneumatics*, *psalm*, *pshaw*, *ptarmigan*. It is also silent or very indistinct when it occurs between *m* and *t* in the same syllable, as in *tempt*, *exempt*, &c.; but when preceded by *m* in the same syllable and followed by *t* or by *k* in the next syllable, it is more properly sounded; as in *temp-tation*, *exemp-tion*, *redemp-tion*, *consump-tive*, *sump-tuous*, *bump-kin*, *pump-kin*, &c., though, in colloquial utterance, it is very often suppressed in words of this class. It is also mute in the following words, and in their derivatives: viz., *raspberry*, *receipt*, *sempstress*, *accomp-t*, and *corps*.

PH.

§ 85. This digraph (which is unmarked) occurs chiefly in words of Greek derivation, and has usually the sound of *f*, as in *phantom*, *sylph*, *philosophy*, &c. In *Stephen* it has the sound of *v*; and, according to most orthoëpists, it has the same sound in *nephew* (*nev'ew*), though in this country it has commonly its regular sound of *f* in that word.

Before *th* initial, *ph* is silent, as in *phthisis*; it is also silent in *apophthegm*. In *diphthong*, *triphthong*, *ophthalmy*, *naphtha*, and other allied words, together with their derivatives, the *ph* is often sounded as *p*, or the *h* may be regarded as silent.

Q.

§ 86. *Q* is followed in all cases by *u*, and these two letters, taken together, have usually the sound of *kw*, as in *queen* (*kween*), *conquest* (*konk'west*), &c. In a few words derived from the French, *qu* is sounded like *k*, as in *coquette*, *quadrille*, &c. It has the same sound in the common termination *que*, as in *antique*, *oblique*, *burlesque*, &c.

R.

§ 87. This letter (which is unmarked) may be viewed under three aspects:—

(1.) *R* as in *rip*, *trip*, *carol*, &c. (sometimes called *rough*, *trilled*, *dental*, or *initial r*).

In forming this sound, the tongue assumes nearly the same position as for *d*; but the voice, instead of being confined within the mouth, is suffered to flow freely over the tip of the tongue, producing a very slightly trilled and peculiarly liquid sound, closely resembling that of *z* in the mode of its formation, but not partaking of its harsh, buzzing quality; the difference between the two sounds, in this respect, resulting from the fact that the tip of the tongue is approximated more closely to the upper gum for *z* than for *r*. *R* is sometimes strongly trilled or rolled by a forcible expulsion of the voice; but in customary speech, it is very gently pronounced, and any marked vibration of the tongue should be carefully avoided as a pedantic affectation. The sound here described is heard in English in the two following cases: 1. When *r* is not preceded by a vowel, as in *ream*, *dream*, *prompt*, *spring*; 2. When it stands between two vowels of which the first is short, as in *baron*, *merit*, *spirit*,

*florid*. Often the *r* is doubled in the written word, as in *barren*, *merry*, *torrid*; but, in these cases, only one *r* is heard in the pronunciation, providing the preceding vowel is short. — See § 109.

(2.) *R* as in *far*, *form*, *terse*, *surge*, &c. (sometimes called *smooth*, *palatal*, *guttural*, *obscure*, or *final r*).

By most orthoëpists at the present day, the letter *r*, when it occurs before any consonant, or when final, is regarded as a distinct element from the last, and as formed by a slight vibration of the back part, or root, of the tongue against the extremity of the soft palate. Many writers, however, do not admit any such distinction in the sound of *r*, maintaining that the value of the letter (apart from the obscure vowel element described in No. 3) is uniform in all situations.

(3.) *R*, connected with a guttural vowel sound, as heard in such words as *fare*, *mere*, *ire*, *ore*, *cure*, *poor*, *pure*, &c. Here the character *r* represents two sounds: viz., an obscure vowel sound resembling that of *u* in *urge*, and a smooth or palatal *r*, so that the above words are pronounced *fāur* (see § 4), *mēur*, *īur*, &c.

§ 88. In the pronunciation of accurate speakers, *r* is never silent; but when it occurs after a long vowel or a diphthong in the same syllable, as in *here*, *fur*, *murmur*, *our*, *mire*, &c., it is commonly and entirely suppressed, both in the United States and the south of England. In the northern counties of England, and in Scotland and Ireland, with equal impropriety, it is, when so situated, always trilled.

§ 89. In English usage, when the letter *r* is preceded in an accented syllable by a long vowel or a diphthong, and is followed by a vowel in the next syllable, it uniformly represents both the palatal, or smooth, and the dental, or trilled, sound of this letter, as in *hero*, *iris*, *glory*, *lurid*, pronounced *hēr'ro*, *īr'ris*, *glōr'ry*, *lūr'rid*. In the United States, this double power of the letter *r* is chiefly, though not invariably, restricted to the derivatives of words ending in *r* or *re* preceded by a long vowel or a diphthong, as in *poorer* (*poor'rer*), from *poor*; *boring* (*bōr'ring*), from *bore*; *airy* (*ār'ry*), from *air*; *peerage* (*peer'rage*), from *peer*, *wiry* (*wīr'ry*), from *wire*; *securing* (*secūr'ring*), from *secure*; but, on the other hand, we say *he'ro*, *ī'ris*, *glō'ry*, *lū'rid*, &c., because these words are not derived from any other words in the language. In Scotland, however, the universal practice is to join the *r* in all cases to the following vowel; or, in other words, to give it only its dental or trilled sound; thus, *peer'rage* and *he'ro*, *wī'ry* and *ī'ris*, *bō'ring* and *glō'ry*, *secū'ring* and *lū'rid*, &c.

It is to be observed that those orthoëpists who maintain that *r* has one invariable sound, assert that the only peculiarity in the English pronunciation of such words as *hero*, *iris*, &c., and in the English and American pronunciation of such words as *poorer*, *boring*, &c., consists in the interposition between the *r* and the preceding vowel of an obscure vowel sound like that of *u* in *urge*, which obscure sound is omitted by the Scotch.

S.

§ 90. *S* unmarked has its regular sharp or hissing sound, as in *same*, *yes*, *massy*, *resting*, &c.

NOTE. — This sound is an utterance of unvocal breath forced between the tip of the tongue and the upper gum, the tongue being placed in the proper position for sounding *t* and *d*. *S* always has this sound at the beginning, and frequently in the middle and at the end, of words. — See § 108.

§ 91. *S*, when marked thus, **S**, **s**, has the buzzing sound of *z* in *zeal*, as in *has*, *amuse*, *rosy*, &c. — See § 108.

NOTE. — There has been much diversity among orthoëpists as to the sound of *s* in words commencing in *dis*, as *disarm*, *disburse*, &c. Walker laid down this rule:—“It [s] ought always to be pronounced like *z* when unaccented and followed by an accented flat mute [*b*, *d*, *g* hard, *v*], a



liquid [*l, m, n, r*], or a vowel.' Heuce he gave pronunciations like the following: *disbud, dizbud; disedify, dizedify; disjoin, dizjoin; dislike, dizlike; dislodge, dizlodge, &c.* Scarcely any subsequent orthoëpist has gone so far. Webster's Dictionary gives *s* the sound of *z* in the following words only: viz., *disarm, disaster, discern, disease, disheir, dishonest, dishonor, dismal, disown, dissolve.*

There are a few verbs ending in *se*, which are also used as nouns or adjectives. To distinguish between them, the *s* is vocalized in the verb, and whispered in the noun or adjective; as *close*, a., and *close*, v.; *house*, n., and *house*, v.; *use*, n., and *use*, v.; *diffuse*, a., and *diffuse*, v.

§ 92. When the letter *s*, having regularly its sharp or hissing sound, follows a liquid or another *s*, and precedes a letter having the sound of consonant *y*, as *i* in *reversion, mansion, passion*, and, in a few cases, when it precedes *ū* (=yoo), as in *sure, sugar, censure, sensual*, the sounds represented by these letters are exchanged for that of the simple but very similar element represented by *sh*. Thus the examples just given are actually pronounced *re-ver'shun, man'shun, pash'un, shoor, shoog'ar, cen'shoor, sen'shoo-al*, though the theoretical pronunciation would be *re-vers'yun, mans'yun, päss'yun, s-yoor, s-yoog'ar, cens'yoor, sens'yooal*.

In a few words, *s* alone takes the sound of *sh*, as in *nau-sea, Asiatic*; or rather the *e* or *i*, in such cases, does double duty, uniting with the *s* to signify the sound of *sh*, and at the same time retaining its usual vowel character.

§ 93. When *s* is preceded by a vowel in an accented syllable, and is followed by a vowel having regularly or theoretically the sound of consonant *y*, these two letters are commonly pronounced like *zh*, as in *adhesion, revision, explosion, confusion, pleasure, visual, usury, &c.* (See § 107.) So also in *scission, abscission, rescission*, though the *s* is not preceded by a vowel in the accented syllable.

§ 94. *S* is silent in the words *aisle, isle, island, demesne, puisne, viscount*, and generally at the end of French words adopted into English, as *chamois, corps, vis-a-vis, &c.*

### Sh.

§ 95. This digraph (which is unmarked) represents the simple sound heard in *shelf, flesh, usher, &c.*

NOTE. — This element is formed by a partial contact of the upper surface of the tongue, near the tip, with that side of the arch or dome of the palate which is just above the gums of the front teeth, and by an effusion of unvoiced breath through the narrow aperture left for its escape. Organically considered, the sound is intermediate between those of *s* and consonant *y*; genetically considered, it has been evolved from the combination of these two sounds, which, in rapid utterance, do not easily maintain their distinct character. Thus, if we pronounce the word *special* in three syllables, *speç'i-al*, and then try to reduce it to two, we shall find that it is difficult to articulate the *c* (= *s*) and the *i* (= *y*) by one continuous effort of the organs, and that the intermediate *sh* is naturally substituted as an easier and a closely allied sound. So with *version, mission, sure, &c.* In *motion*, and other words ending in *tion* not preceded by *s* or by *x*, we may suppose the *t* to have been originally sounded like *s*, as in words of the same class in French; or the process of development may have been, first, *mo'ti-on* (with the *t* kept pure); then *mõt'yun*; next *mõt'shun* or *mo'chun* (see § 66); and finally, by sinking the *t*, *mo'shun*.

*Sh* is never silent. It is expressed: 1. By *c*, as in *oceanic, e-ma-ci-a'tion*; 2. By *s*, as in *nau'se-ate, A-si-at'ic*; 3. By *t*, as in *ne-go-ti-a'tion*; 4. By *ce*, as in *o'cean*; 5. By *ci*, as in *so'cial*; 6. By *se*, as in *nau'se-ous*; 7. By *si*, as in *ten'sion*; 8. By *ti*, as in *cap'tious*; 9. By the *si* implied in *xi* (=ksi), as in *noxi-ous*; 10. By the *sy* implied in *su* (=syoo), as in *men-su-ra'tion (men-shoo-ra'shun)*; 11. By the *sy* implied in *xu* (=ksyoo), as in *lux'u-ry (luk'shoo-ry)*; 12. By *ch*, as in *chaise, char'la-tan, ma-chine'*; 13. By *chs*, as in *fu'chsi-a*; 14. By *sc*, as in *con-sci-en'tious*; 15. By *sch*, as in *scholr*; 16. By *sci*, as in *con'science*. — See §§ 63, 92, 97, 104.

In some words, particularly those ending in *ciate* and *tiate*, some orthoëpists and speakers pronounce the vowel distinctly after the *c* or *t* sounded as *sh*; as, *enunciate (e-nūn'shī-ate), expatiate (eks-pā'shī-ate), &c.*; others pronounce it with a slight sound, as of a very brief or half-suppressed *e*, represented in the Dictionaries of Smart and

Cooley by an apostrophe, thus, *enunciate (e-nūn'sh'ate), expatiate (eks-pā'sh'ate), &c.*; others, again, as Sheridan, Perry, and Dr. Webster, considering it an error to use the vowel twice, pronounce these terminations, and others like them, in one syllable; as, *enunciate (e-nūn'shate), expatiate (eks-pā'shate), &c.* In this Dictionary, however, these terminations are given in two syllables (-shī-ate), in accordance with what is believed to be the best and most general usage; but a reference to the present section is generally appended to words of this class, that the inquirer may not be left in ignorance of the fact that there is a want of uniformity in their pronunciation.

### T.

§ 96. The sound of *t* (unmarked) as heard in *tone, note, noted, assets, &c.*

NOTE. — This sound differs from that of *d* (see § 70) only in being a whispered and not a vocal utterance; that is to say, the position or configuration of the articulating organs is the same in both cases, but for *d* the breath, confined within the mouth by a close contact of the fore part of the tongue with the upper gum, is vocalized and rendered audible in a sort of murmur heard before the organs separate, while for *t* it is kept pure or unvoiced, and cannot therefore be heard until the contact is forcibly broken.

*T* is silent in the terminations *ten* and *tle* after *s*, as in *fasten, listen, often, castle, gristle, throstle, &c.* It is also silent in the words *chestnut, Christmas, hostler or ostler, mistletoe, and mortgage.*

§ 97. When *t* precedes any one of the diphthongs *ia, ie, and io*, and, at the same time, follows an accented syllable not ending in *s* or *x*, it assumes, in some words, the sound of *sh*, as in *negotiation*; but, in most cases, the compound sound resulting from the coalescence of *t* and *i* is exchanged for that of *sh*, as in *patient, station, partial, &c.* When *s* or *x* precedes the *t*, this letter and the *i* following it either preserve their own sounds pure, or exchange them for the sound of *ch* in *chin*, as in *question (kwes'tyun or kwes'-chun), mixtion (mikst'yun or miks'chun), &c.* — See § 66, NOTE, and § 95.

### Th.

§ 98. *Th* unmarked has its sharp or whispered sound, as in *thing, breath, author, athlete, &c.*

NOTE. — This is the sound made in lisping. It is produced by putting the point of the tongue between the teeth, or by placing it against the back of the upper front teeth, and forcing out unintonated breath.

*Th* has this sound generally at the beginning and at the end of words; but there are some exceptions.

§ 99. *Th* marked thus, **Th, th**, has its soft, flat, or vocal sound, as in *thine, then, with, mother, writhed, &c.*

NOTE. — This sound differs from the foregoing only in being an utterance of voice instead of simple breath. It occurs chiefly between two vowels in words purely English, as in *leather, wither, heathen*; also at the end of the verbs *mouth, bequeath, and smooth*; and when followed by a final *e* mute, as in *breathe, clothe, &c.*

Nouns which, in the singular, end in *th* sharp, usually preserve the same sound in the plural, as *death, deaths; sabbath, sabbaths, &c.*; but in the plurals of the following seven words the *th* is vocal; viz., *bath, cloth, lath, mouth, oath, path, and wreath*, as, *baths, cloths, laths, paths, &c.* Some pronounce *truths*, in the plural, with the vocal sound (*truths*), but this is sanctioned by no orthoëpist.

Although *th* in *with* has its vocal sound, yet in the compounds *herewith, therewith, and wherewith*, it is, according to the orthoëpists, pronounced with its sharp or whispered sound. Good usage, however, allows it to retain in the compound the same sound that it has in the simple word.

§ 100. *Th* has the sound of *t* in *phthisic (tiz'ik), thyme (tīm), and their derivatives*; and also in the proper names *Thomas (tom'as) and Thames (temz)*. This is also its sound in all modern European languages except the Greek. In *asthma* and *isthmus*, it is said by the orthoëpists to have the same sound; but the great majority of speakers, in the United States at least, entirely suppress the *th*, pronouncing the former word *ăz'mă* or *ăs'mă*, and the latter *is'mus* or *iz'mus*. — See § 108.



## V.

§ 101. The sound of *v* (unmarked), as in *vane*, *leave*, *evil*, &c.

NOTE. — This sound differs from that of *f* only in being an utterance of the voice instead of the breath, the organs assuming precisely the same position for both sounds.

*V* is never silent, except in *sevensnight* (sen'nit), which is also written *sennight*, and, according to some orthoëpists, in the word *twelvemonth*, colloquially pronounced *twel'munth*.

## W.

§ 102. At the beginning of a word or of a syllable, as *wet*, *worse*, *inward*, this letter (which is unmarked) is a consonant, formed from, and nearly resembling, the vowel  $\bar{o}$ , but requiring for its utterance a closer position, or greater contraction, of the labial aperture; and this compression of the lips changes the quality of the sound, giving it a buzzing and articulative, instead of a smooth and purely vocal, character.

NOTE. — Some writers, however, maintain that the sound is merely that of a brief *oo*; in other words, that it is no consonant at all; but a simple experiment will serve to show the incorrectness of this view. If *w* is the same as *oo*, the word *wōd* must be equivalent to *oo* pronounced twice in succession; but *ōd-ōd'* is evidently a word of two syllables, and *wōd*, as universally pronounced, is confessedly a monosyllable. Another consideration will help to establish the consonantal nature of *w*. Like the other consonants, it is capable of stopping or shutting a vowel, that is, of causing it to assume its regular short sound, as in the cockney pronunciation of *very* as *vē'wy*, of *marry* as *mā'wy*, of *horrid* as *hō'wid*, &c.

After a vowel in the same syllable, *w* is generally silent, as in *glōw*, *thrōwn*, &c.; though sometimes significant, as in *flaw*. With *e* it unites to form a diphthong, which is generally sounded like long *u*, as in *dew*, *few*, *new*; but it is sounded like *ōd*, or like *u* in *rude*, if the letter *r* stands before it, as in *crew*, *shrew*, &c. It is often joined with a preceding *o* to represent the diphthongal sound otherwise expressed by *ou*, as in *brow*, *cow*, *town*, &c. — See § 39.

*W* is always silent before *r* in the same syllable, as in *wring* (ring), *wrote* (rōt), *awry* (a-rī'); also in the words *answer* (an'ser), *sword* (sōrd), *toward* (to'ard), *two* (too).

It is often represented by *u* occurring before another vowel in the same syllable, as *quail*, *query*, *languid*, *asuage*, &c.

## Wh.

§ 103. The true sound of these letters is in the reverse order, viz., *hw*, as they were written by the Anglo-Saxons; e. g., *whet* is pronounced *hwet*. The *h* is here a free emission of breath through the position taken by the lips in the formation of *w*, the vocal cords being all the while completely relaxed. (See § 76.) Many recent phonologists, however, contend that the combination *wh* represents a simple whisper of the ordinary *w*, to which it stands in the same relation as any surd consonant does to its corresponding sonant. Those who hold this opinion not only wrongly apprehend and describe their own pronunciation, but they overlook the fact, that, as a closer approximation of the lips in pronouncing *oo-et* changes the sound to *wet*, so *hoo-et* in like manner gives rise to *whet*; and they forget that all words of this class originally began with an aspiration or a guttural, as their etymological history clearly shows. Thus *what* is from the A.-S. *hwæt*, O. Sax. *huat*, Icel. *hvater*, &c. Compare also Scot. *quhile* and English *while*, Lat. *quid* and English *what*. In *who*, *whole*, *whoop*, *whore*, and their derivatives, the *w* is silent.

## X.

§ 104. This letter has two sounds; viz., its regular sharp sound (unmarked) like *ks*, as in *expect*, *tax*, &c., and its soft or flat sound (marked  $\underline{x}$ ,  $\underline{x}$ ) like *gz*, as in *exist*, *example*, &c.

NOTE. — This latter sound usually occurs when the syllable which immediately follows the *x* begins with an accented vowel, as in *auxiliary*, *exert*, *exalt*, *luxurious*, and sometimes also in the derivatives of such words, even though the *x* is under the accent, as in *exemplary*, *exhalation*, &c.

In *anxious*, *noxious*, *luxury*, and a few other words, the

*s* which is the second element of the *x*, and the following *i* or the first element of the following *u*, instead of retaining their usual sound of *y*, are generally exchanged for the sound of *sh*; thus, *ank'shus*, *nok'shus*, *luk'shoo-ry*, &c.

At the beginning of words, *x* has the sound of *z*, as in *xanthic* (zan'-), *xebec* (ze'-), *xylography* (zī-), &c.

## Y.

§ 105. The sound of *y* (unmarked), as in *yawn*, *year*, *young*, *beyond*, &c.

NOTE. — This sound — which is heard in English only at the beginning of a word or a syllable — is formed from the vowel *e* by a closer approximation of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, which destroys the pure vocality of the *e*. As *w* is often confounded with *oo*, so *y* is often confounded with  $\bar{e}$ ; but it may be proved to be a distinct sound by an experiment on the word *ye* similar to that by which *w* was shown to be distinct from *oo*. — See § 102.

In the middle or at the end of a syllable, *y* is a vowel, and has precisely the sound that *i* would have in the same situation. — See §§ 15, 16, 35, 48, 54, &c.

*Y* is often represented by *i*, when this letter occurs in an unaccented syllable before another vowel, and, at the same time, follows an accented syllable, as in *familiar*, *minion*, *poniard*, &c.

## Z.

§ 106. The regular and leading sound of this letter (which is unmarked) is heard in *zone*, *maze*, *hazy*, *frozen*, &c. It is the vocal or sonant form of *s*. (See § 90.) In a few words it takes the sound of *zh*, as in *seizure* (sē'zhoor) &c. (See § 107.) In *rendezvous* it is silent.

## Zh.

§ 107. This sound is the vocal correspondent of *sh*, and is uttered with the organs in precisely the same position.

NOTE. — It has arisen, in all English words, from an attempt to pronounce the sound of *z* in *maze* (see § 106) and that of consonant *y* (see § 105) in immediate succession. On account of the vicinity of the contacts represented by *zh* and *y*, the effort to do this causes the tongue to assume the position requisite for sounding *zh*, or nearly so; and hence *zh* was naturally substituted as being a very similar sound of easier utterance. Thus, *fusion* may be supposed to have been originally pronounced *fūz'yun*, and then *fu'zhun*; *grazier*, first *grāz'yer*, and then *grāzh'er*. — See § 95.

The combination *zh* is used in works on pronunciation to indicate the sound here described, on account of the relationship of this sound to that commonly expressed by the digraph *sh*. But the two letters *zh* never come together in the proper orthography of any English word. The sound for which they stand is represented by *zi* (when the *z* occurs in, or is immediately preceded by, an accented syllable, and the *i* is followed by another vowel and occurs in an unaccented syllable, as in *glazier*); by the *zy* implied in *zu* (= *zyoo*), as in *azure*; by *s* in *symposium*, &c.; by *si* in certain situations (see § 93); by *ti* in the single word *transit*, as sometimes pronounced; and by *g* in one or two words adopted from the French, as *rouge*.

## ASSIMILATION OF CONSONANTS.

§ 108. When a whispered and a vocal consonant come together in the same syllable, it is generally very difficult, in fluent pronunciation, to preserve each in its regular and appropriate sound. Hence it frequently becomes necessary to change the character of the one or of the other, in order to make the combination readily pronounceable. This is generally done, in English, by assimilating the sound of the second consonant, whether whispered or vocal, to that of the first. Thus, in *chintz*, the vocal consonant *z* assumes the sound of its whispered correspondent *t*, in order to unite with the whispered *t*. On the other hand, the *s* in *winds* is vocalized, or assumes the sound of *z*, for the sake of corresponding with the vocal *d*. Sometimes, though rarely, the sound of the first consonant is assimilated to that of the second, as in *spasm* (spazm).

This affinity between these two classes of consonants is an important fact, and one which needs to be familiarly known. For there are four very common inflectional terminations which invariably come under its influence, viz. : 1. Possessive forms in *s*, as *maid's* (maidz); 2. Plurals in *s*,



as *tubs* (tubz), *groves* (grōvz); 3. *S* in the third person singular of verbs, as *loads* (loadz), *smooths* (smoothz); 4. Preterits and participles in *d* preceded by *e* mute, as in *dashed* (dasht), *ingulfed* (ingulft).

It is necessary to observe, that there are a few words ending in *dth*, as *breadth*, *hundredth*, &c., where the aspirate *th* is not assimilated to the vocal *d*; and also that, after *ng*, and the liquids *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, — all of which are vocal consonants, — a whispered consonant can be pronounced without difficulty, and actually is pronounced, as in *melt*, *terse*, *tempt* (temt), *fence*, *strength*, &c.

#### DUPLICATION OF CONSONANTS.

§ 109. In many words, a consonant is doubled between two vowels; yet, in such cases, no more than one articulation is ever used in speaking. In *banner*, for example, we close the organs but once between the first and second syllables; nor is it possible to use both of the letters *n* without pronouncing *ban*, then intermitting the voice entirely, opening the organs, and closing them a second time. Hence, in all cases, when the same consonant is written twice between vowels, as in *banner*, *robbing*, *madden*, *letter*, *horrid*, one of them only is represented by an articulation of the organs; and the only reason for repeating the consonant is to indicate the fact that the preceding vowel has its short sound.

But, although only one articulation is ever used, or, in fluent speech, possibly can be used, where a consonant is written twice, yet in some words the articulation is dwelt upon for an appreciable space of time, producing an apparent duplication of the sound. This effect takes place in many derived words in which the primitive ends or begins with the same letter as that with which a superadded suffix or prefix of English origin respectively begins or ends, as in *soulless*, *fouly*, *keenness*, *misstep*, *outravel*, *unnatural*. The same effect takes place in most compound words, in which the second part begins with the same sound as that with which the first part ends, as in *post-town*, *head-dress*, *half-filled*. — See § 127.

### ACCENT.

§ 110. Accent is a particular stress or effort of voice upon certain syllables of words, which distinguishes them from the others by a greater distinctness and loudness of pronunciation. Accent is of two kinds, *primary*, as in *intend'*, where the full force of the voice is on the last syllable, and *secondary*, as in *su'per-in-tend'*, where the first syllable is distinguished by a stress greater than that laid on the second and third syllables, though less than that laid on the last. In some words there are two secondary or subordinate accents, as in *in-com'pre-hen'si-bil'i-ty*.

NOTE. — (1.) The general tendency of accent, whether primary or secondary, is to shorten all vowels but *u*, when further back than the penultimate syllable, as in *ten'ement*, *ne'cessariness*, *an'atomical*, *person'ification*, &c.; but we say *lū'bricate*, and not *lūb'ricate*; *trū'culency*, and not *trūc'ulency*; *sū'perabun'dant*, and not *sūp'erabun'dant*, &c. This tendency generally fails, if the accented syllable is followed by two unaccented vowels, as in *pe'ri-od*, *ma'ni-ac*; or by two vowels of which the former only is unaccented, as in *de'vi-a'tion*, *o'ri-ent'al*.

(2.) The primary and secondary accents are, in certain cases, so nearly equal that we interchange them freely, "making," as Walker remarks, "the secondary principal and the principal secondary." He specifies *violin*, *referee*, *privateer*, *artisan*, *courtesan*, *charlatan*, and might have added *ambuscade*, *cavalcade*, *caricature*, *etiquette*, *reverie*, *confidante*, *gouvernante*, *invalid*, n., *parachute*, and others. Nearly all of these, except the first three, have now (according to able orthoëpists) transferred the primary accent from the last to the first syllable, as in *artisan*, &c., under the operation of a principle which is stated in § 117.

(3.) Many in this country give a marked secondary accent in certain words which properly have but one accent, and that on a pre-antepenultimate syllable, as in *ter'ri-tō'ry*,

*dif'fi-cūl'ty*, *cir'cum-stān'ces*, *in'ter-ēst'ing*, &c. This droning fault may be corrected by giving the accented syllable a sharp percussive, which carries the voice lightly through the rest of the word. It is also a vulgar American custom, in many words having an unaccented initial syllable followed by an accented one, to lay a nearly equal stress of voice on both, as in *ēx'act'ly*, *gī'gan'tic*, *v'tal'ic*, *pō'lit'ical*, *prē'cise'ly*, *sāl'va'tion*, *stū'pen'dous*.

#### DIVIDED USAGE.

§ 111. In quite a large number of words, there is a diversity of practice among good speakers as to the place of the primary accent. This arises mainly from a conflict between certain great principles which affect the seat of the accent. A few of these will now be mentioned, with a view to account for this diversity. It is all that can be done in a brief sketch like this.

§ 112. FIRST PRINCIPLE. — *Derivatives* take for a time, if not permanently, the accent of the original words from which they are formed, as *resolve'*, from *resol'vo*, *aspect'* (Shakespeare, Milton), from *aspectus*, *Hindostan'ee*, from *Hindostan'*, &c. So also words derived from other English words by adding one or more syllables to their beginning or end, as *within'*, from *in*, *improp'ler*, from *prop'ler*, *po'et-ess*, from *po'et*, *pleas'antly*, from *pleas'ant*, *ser'viceable*, from *ser'vice*, *re-adjust'ment*, from *adjust'*, &c.

§ 113. SECOND PRINCIPLE. — *Ease of utterance* has some influence in deciding the place of the accent. *Ac'ceptable*, *reç'eptacle*, and *u'tensil*, fashionable in the days of Walker, have now taken the easier accentuation of *accept'able*, *recept'acle*, and *uten'sil*. *Dis'crepant* and *dis'crepancy* are marked *discrep'ant* and *discrep'ancy* by Richardson, Boag, Craig, Wright, Clarke, and others. *Subal'tern* (instead of Walker's *sub'altern*) is the accentuation of Richardson, Knowles, Barclay, Craig, Clarke, and many more. *Dys-pep'sy* has taken the place of *dyspepsy* in the marking of Webster, Smart, Cull, Wright, Clarke, Cooley, &c., and is now the prevailing accentuation. On the same ground, *ances'tral* is preferred to *an'cestral* by Jameson, Webster, Boag, Clarke, and Cull, in conformity with *campest'ral* and other similar words. *Confes'sor*, like *profes'sor*, has superseded *confessor* in this country, and has the support of Perry, Ash, Rees, Barclay, Boag, Clarke, Cull, Webster, and Worcester. *Rem'ediless*, from the difficulty of the sound, has been changed in this country into *remed'iless*, as sanctioned by Perry, Ash, Rees, Fulton and Knight, and Webster. *Con'sistory* has given way to *consist'ory* in the marking of Knowles, Barclay, Reid, Brande, Craig, Boag, Clarke, Cooley, and others. In like manner, *ac'cessary* and *ac'cessory* (as marked in most English Dictionaries) are commonly pronounced in this country *acces'sary* and *acces'sory*, as recommended by Bailey and Ash. These may serve as instances of the application of this principle. It is an important one in its place; and, though it may give rise for a time to a diversity of pronunciation (since some will cling to that which is older and harder), changes of this kind, which promote ease of utterance, will finally prevail.

#### DISSYLLABLES.

§ 114. THIRD PRINCIPLE. — In words of two syllables, there is a tendency (though with numerous exceptions) to accent the former or penultimate syllable, as in *a'gue*, *bar'on*, *com'mon*, *dis'cord*, &c.

NOTE. — (1.) This tendency meets with a powerful counteraction in Principle No. 1, viz., that of *derivatives* retaining the accent of their primitives, as in *amuse'*, *deter'*, *offend'*, &c. It is natural, in such formatives, to place the accent on the radical part of the word; and hence some hundreds of our dissyllables, especially verbs and adverbs, have their accent on the last syllable.

(2.) Still, there is a constant struggle (especially among the common people, who are unacquainted with the derivation of words) to draw back the accent to the first syllable. Here arises another conflict, which produces a diversity of accent; and the common people, being a majority, are, on



the whole, slowly gaining upon those who are tenacious of Principle No. 1. Hence *con'nate* and *in'nate* (instead of *connate'* and *innate'*) are generally prevalent in this country, and are now sanctioned by Reid, Boag, Craig, and others. *Al'cove* (for *alcove'*) is more common among us, and it is so marked by recent English orthoëpists, Boag, Craig, Cull, and others. *Con'tents* (for *contents'*) has become the general usage of this country, as sanctioned by Cull, Clarke, Webster, and Worcester. *Ret'tail* (for *retail'*) is now the marking of a majority of the orthoëpists. *De'tail* (for *detail'*) is less prevalent, but is sanctioned by Smart, Clarke, Cull, Cooley, &c. *Pro'lix* and *pre'text* (for *prolix'* and *pretext'*) are widely prevalent (especially the former), and are authorized by some recent lexicographers. *Bom'bast* (for *bombast'*) is the accentuation of Walker, Barclay, Richardson, Cull, and Webster; it is admitted by Worcester, and is extensively used in this country. *Bu'reau* (for *bureau'*) was admitted by Dr. Webster, and is very generally applied to the article of furniture, while *bureau'* is sometimes used in reference to a department of the government. *Ac'cess* (for *access'*) is authorized by a number of orthoëpists, and especially, among the later ones, by Knowles, Boag, Wright, Clarke, and Cull.

(3.) No orthoëpist has given any sanction, it is believed, to *ro'mance* and *fi'nance* (for *romance'* and *finance'*), or to *re'search* and *re'source* (for *research'* and *resource'*), though these pronunciations are not infrequently heard in America. The two last ought especially to be discountenanced; for *search* and *source* are English words, and should therefore remain (as they were from the first) the chief objects of thought.

§ 115. We have about eighty cases among our dissyllables in which the same word is used for a verb on the one hand, and a noun or an adjective on the other. To distinguish between them, we accent the nouns and the adjectives on the *first* syllable, and the verbs on the *last*, as, a *con'vert*, to *con'vert'*; a *con'tract*, to *con'tract'*, &c. It is unnecessary to give the list in full, since the accent of nearly all these words has been long settled by general usage.

NOTE. — There are a few cases of divided use in nouns, which will sooner or later be made to conform to the general rule. For example, usage will probably soon fix permanently on *per'fect* for the adjective, and *perfect'* for the verb; *per'mit* for the noun, and *permit'* for the verb; *pro'test* for the noun, and *protest'* for the verb; *per'fume* for the noun, and *perfume'* for the verb; *pro'ceeds* for the noun, and *proceed'* for the verb; *de'tail* for the noun, and *detail'* for the verb; *in'crease* for the noun, and *increase'* for the verb; *re'tail* for the noun, and *retail'* for the verb; *sur'vey* for the noun, and *survey'* for the verb.

There is a tendency among many to accent the *first* syllable of the noun *ally*, *allies*; and, although without sanction as yet from a single orthoëpist, it would not be surprising if this tendency should prevail on the ground stated above, making the noun *al'ly*, *al'lies*, and the verb *ally'*. The noun *cement* has been extensively pronounced *cem'ent*, as distinguished from the verb to *cement'*; but Smart thinks this will not finally prevail; and the tendency does certainly now seem to be toward *cement'* for the noun as well as the verb.

§ 116. We have a few dissyllables which are at once nouns and adjectives. These are distinguished by accenting the nouns on the *first* syllable, and the adjectives on the *last*.

NOUNS.	ADJECTIVES.
Au'gust, the month.	August', noble.
Com'pact, an engagement.	Compact', close.
Ex'ile, banishment.	Exile', small, slender.
In'stinct, an impulse.	Instinct', animated.
Min'ute, of time.	Minute', very small.
Su'pine, in grammar.	Supine', indolent.

The word *gallant* departs from the above rule. When it denotes a suitor, or "attentive to ladies," it is accented *gallant'*, and is changed into *gal'lant* when it means high-spirited or daring.

#### TRISYLLABLES AND POLYSYLLABLES.

§ 117. FOURTH PRINCIPLE. — In words of three or more syllables, there is a strong tendency to accent the *antepenult*, or third syllable from the end, as in *el'oquent*, *ac'ci-dent*, *oppor'tunity*.

NOTE. — This tendency is counteracted by that of *derivation* (Principle No. 1. See § 112); and here arises another "conflict," which, to some extent, arrays our scholars on the one side, and the body of the people on the other. Many scholars, for example, are strongly inclined to say *con'tem'plate*, *demon'strate*, *confis'cate*, *obdu'rate*, &c. (forgetting that they come from participles, *contem'platus*, *demon'stratus*, &c.), because by Latin rules their second syllable is long; while the mass of the people, who know nothing of Latin, and are governed by English analogies, are equally bent on saying *con'tem'plate*, *dem'on'strate*, *ob'du'rate*, &c. The latter pronunciation is now very extensively heard, and thus we have a "divided usage" in respect to these and similar words. There is a class of botanical and mineralogical terms ending in *phyllous* and *phyllite* (from Gr. φύλλον, a leaf), as *quadri'phyllous*, *antho'phyllite*, &c., in which the same struggle is going on. Words having these terminations are differently accented by different authorities, and sometimes even by the same authority. Knowles, Gray, and Worcester are the only authorities who are self-consistent in their pronunciation of such words — Knowles accenting them all on the antepenult, Gray as uniformly on the penult, and Worcester giving an alternative in every case, the penultimate accentuation being his preference. There can be no doubt that that mode of pronunciation which places the accent on the antepenult is most in accordance with the genius of our language; and, in all probability, it will ultimately prevail over the learning or the pedantry of those who contend for the penultimate accentuation. In like manner, *bal'cony* (for *balco'ny*) has now, according to Smart, become the true English pronunciation, and is so marked by Knowles, Webster, Cull, Wright, Cooley, and many more.

*Ele'giac* (for *elegi'ac*) is the general pronunciation of this country (in accordance with *maniac* and most other words in *-iac*), and has the sanction of Perry, Knowles, Wright, Clarke, Cull, Cooley, and Webster. *Quan'dary* (for *quand'ary*), in accordance with *boundary* and nearly every other word of three syllables in *-ary*, is our prevailing pronunciation, and is sanctioned by Maunder, Cull, Craig, Clarke, Cooley, Worcester, and Webster. Many are disposed to reduce *vaga'ry* to the same accentuation (*va'gary*).

§ 118. It is a just principle, laid down by Walker, that "when words come to us *whole* from the Greek or Latin, the same accent ought to be preserved as in the original." Hence the following words ought to be accented as here marked: viz., *Abdo'men*, *hori'zon*, *deco'rums*, *diplo'ma*, *muse'um*, *sono'rous*, *acu'men*, *bitu'men*, and, on like grounds, *farra'go*, and others. Yet the strong tendency of our language to accent the antepenultimate in all words of three or more syllables has caused this principle to be violated in some cases, as in *am'azon*, *cic'atrix*, *min'ister*, *or'ator*, *pleth'ora*, &c.

§ 119. Words of more than two syllables having the same orthography are generally distinguished by a difference of accent, as *at'tribute*, n., and *attrib'ute*, v., *miscon'duct*, n., and *misconduct'*, v., *o'verthrow*, n., and *over'throw'*, v. In such cases, the nouns have the accent further from the end.

§ 120. With a very few exceptions, words of more than two syllables having the following terminations take the accent on the antepenult, or last syllable but two: —

- cracy; as, *democ'racy*, *theo'cracy*;
- ferous; as, *somni'ferous*, *umbelli'ferous*;
- fluent; as, *af'fluent*, *circum'fluent*;
- fluous; as, *melli'fluous*, *super'fluous*;
- gonal; as, *diag'onal*, *hexag'onal*;
- gony; as, *cosmog'ony*, *theo'gony*;
- grapher; as, *lexicog'rapher*, *stenog'rapher*;
- graphy; as, *photog'raphy*, *typog'raphy*;
- loger; as, *philol'oger*, *astrol'oger*;
- logist; as, *entomol'ogist*, *physiol'ogist*;
- logy; as, *chronol'ogy*, *mythol'ogy*;
- loquy; as, *col'loquy*, *solil'oquy*;
- machy; as, *logom'achy*, *theo'm'achy*;
- mathy; as, *chrestom'athy*, *polym'athy*;
- meter; as, *barom'eter*, *hygrom'eter*;
- metry; as, *altim'etry*, *geom'etry*;
- nomy; as, *astron'omy*, *econ'omy*;
- parous; as, *ovip'arous*, *virip'arous*;



*pathy*; as, *ap'athy*, *antip'athy*;  
*-phony*; as, *antiph'ony*, *coloph'ony*;  
*-scopy*; as, *aeros'copy*, *deuteros'copy*;  
*-strophe*; as, *apos'trophe*, *catas'trophe*;  
*-tomy*; as, *anat'omy*, *lithot'omy*;  
*-trophy*; as, *at'rophy*, *hyper'trophy*;  
*-vorous*, as, *flammiv'orous*, *igniv'orous*;  
*-vorous*, as, *carniv'orous*, *graminiv'orous*.

§ 121. Words of more than two syllables, ending in *-cate*, *-date*, *-gate*, *-fy*, *-tude*, and *-ty*, preceded by a vowel, have, for the most part, the accent on the antepenult; as, *dep'recate*, *rus'ticate*, *recip'rocate*; *an'tedate*, *clu'cidate*, *ac-com'modate*; *prop'agate*, *dcl'cgate*, *fu'migate*; *rar'efy*, *sanctify*; *quie'tude*, *lat'itude*; *soci'ety*, *acid'ity*, *dep'uty*.

§ 122. The penultimate syllable is to be accented in almost all words having the sound of *sh*, of *zh*, or of consonant *y* immediately before their last vowel or diphthong, except those words in which *ch* is sounded like *sh* (as *capuchin*, *kap-yŋ-sheen'*); e. g., *dona'tion*, *conces'sion*, *illu'sion*, *controver'sial*, *vermil'ion*, *opin'ion*.

#### THE TERMINATIONS IC AND ICS.

§ 123. Words ending in *ic* and *ics* (derivatives from words in *ικος* or *ικος*, in Greek or Latin, or formed after the same analogy) have their accent on the penult; as, *epi-demic*, *scientific*, &c. The following words are exceptions, having the accent on the antepenult; viz., *ag'aric*, *Ar'abic*, *arith'metic*, *ar'senic*, n., *cath'olic*, *chol'eric*, *ephem'eric*, *her-etic*, *lu'natic*, *pleth'oric*, *pol'itic*, *rhet'oric*, and *tur'meric*. *Climacteric* has usually the antepenultimate accent, though some pronounce it *climacter'ic*. In like manner, the nouns *emp'iric* and *schism'atic*, and the noun and adjective *sple-netic*, are sometimes accented on the penult, and sometimes on the antepenult.

#### THE TERMINATIONS E-AL, E-AN, AND E-UM.

§ 124. A part of the words having these terminations follow the English analogy, and take the antepenultimate accent; as, *ceru'lean*, *hyperbo'rean*, *Hercu'lean*, *Mediterra-nean*, *subterra'nean*, *Tarta'rean*, *marmo'rean*; *petro'leum*, *perios'teum*, *succeda'neum*. A part accent the penult; as, *adamante'an*, *Atlante'an*, *colosse'an*, *empyre'an*, *Epicure'an*, *Europe'an*, *pygme'an*; *mausole'um*, *muse'um*. *Orphean*, being derived from *Or'pheus* (or'fūs), is more properly accented *Or'phean*. Most words ending in *eal* accent the antepenult; as, *lin'eal*, *ethe'real*, *fun'eal*; but *hymene'al* and *ide'al* take the accent upon the penult.

#### THE TERMINATION OSE.

§ 125. There is a considerable number of adjectives ending in *ose*, as *animose*, *comatose*, *operose*, &c., in the accentuation of which the dictionaries are at variance with each other, and many of them inconsistent with themselves. But all words of this class, as Walker remarks, ought, from their form and derivation, to be pronounced alike. Walker himself accents them all upon the last syllable, and in this he is followed by Worcester and Cooley; but, in trisyllables having this termination, most recent authorities, following the natural tendency of the language, as well as the prevailing usage, give only a secondary accent to the last syllable, placing the principal accent on the antepenult. (See § 110, NOTE, second paragraph.) As to dissyllabic adjectives ending in *ose*, as *jocose*, *verbose*, *mo-rose*, &c., they take the accent on the last syllable, with a few exceptions.

§ 126. In poetry, words are frequently used with an accentuation different from that adopted in ordinary speech, as in the following examples:—

'Twixt that and reason what a nice *barrier'*!  
 Forever separate, yet forever near. *Pope.*

Ye icefalls! ye that from the mountain's brow  
 Adown enormous *rav'ines* slope amain. *Coleridge.*

§ 127. When two words of similar formation and the same accentuation are contrasted with each other, the accent is transferred to the *syllable of difference* (unless this is already accented, as in *em'inent*, *im'minent*), and the regularly accented syllable takes a secondary accent; thus, *undo'* is pronounced *un'do'* when opposed to *do* or to *out'do'*, and *in'tervene'* is pronounced *in'tervene'* when used antithetically to *su'pervene'*. So also with *am'puta'tion* and *im'puta'tion*, *bi'en'nial* and *tri'en'nial*, *op'pose'* and *sup'pose'*; *ex'er'cise* and *ex'or'cise*, *al-le'ga'tion* and *al-li-ga'tion*; *proph'et'* and *profit'*; *do'nor'* and *do'nee'*, *guar'antor'* and *guar'antee'*.

§ 128. When separately pronounced, all monosyllabic words have their vowel as distinctly sounded as if under accent. But in connected discourse, certain classes of monosyllables, such as articles, prepositions, pronouns, conjunctions, and auxiliary verbs, are usually unemphasized, and their vowel is liable to the same corruption of quality as that in an unaccented syllable of a word. But when used antithetically to other words, they are emphasized, receiving a full and distinct stress of voice. Thus, the possessive pronoun *their*, when emphatic, should take the full sound of *ê*; as, "Their (thêr) interests, and not yours, are to be consulted." But when unemphatic, the sound becomes more obscure, verging toward, or falling into, that of the neutral vowel (*u* in *urge*); as, "They will not neglect *their* (thur) interests." So, also, *there*, when used as an adverb of place, is distinctly pronounced with the appropriate sound of the vowel; as, "I shall be *there* (thêr)." When, however, it serves merely to introduce a verb or a sentence, it takes the obscurer sound; as, "There (thur) is no difficulty in the case." In like manner we say *â*, *yqur*, *thât*, *thê*, *frôm*, *fôr*, &c., when we pronounce the words by themselves; but in actual use they become nearly or quite *ũ*, *yur*, *thüt*, *thũ*, *frôm*, *fur*, &c. The following passage from the Spectator, No. 80, well illustrates this tendency to a corruption of the vowel sound in unemphasized monosyllables:—"My lords, with humble submission thât that I say is this, thât thât thât thât gentleman has advanced is not thât that he should have proved to your lordships."

## SYLLABICATION.

§ 129. Words are sometimes divided into syllables for the sole purpose of showing their proper pronunciation (as, *a-dorn*, *o-void*); and sometimes in order to exhibit their etymological composition merely, without the least regard to their pronunciation (as, *ad-orn*, *ov-oid*). In ordinary cases—as where a word requires to be divided at the end of a line—these modes of syllabication are to a certain extent combined. In the United States, the etymological principle is allowed to operate only in separating prefixes, suffixes, and grammatical terminations from the radical part of the word, where this can be done without misrepresenting the pronunciation. In English practice, however, words are usually divided in such a manner as to show their constituent parts independently of the pronunciation (as, *hypo-thesis*, *philo-sophy*, *belli-gerent*, &c.), and a single consonant or a consonant digraph between two vowels goes to the latter (as, *a-na-to-my*, *de-li-cate*, *ma-the-ma-tics*, &c.). In this Dictionary, words are uniformly divided so as to represent their pronunciation in the most accurate manner: but very frequently the root of a word may be exhibited to the eye without violating the orthoëpical principle of syllabication, and, where this is possible, it has generally been done, more particularly in the case of accented syllables.



# PRINCIPLES OF ORTHOGRAPHY.

## OBSERVATIONS.

THE English language, as being the offspring of two parent languages very different in form and spirit, and having been, in no inconsiderable degree, modified in its growth by influences from various other tongues, contains, as was inevitable, very many anomalies; and in no particular are these anomalies more numerous and striking than in its orthography, with the single exception, perhaps, of its orthoëpy. Neither the Anglo-Saxon nor the Norman-French could boast of any great regularity in orthography, though the spelling of words in these two languages was far less arbitrary than it is in the modern English. When, therefore, the vocabularies of these two languages, widely different both in their orthographical structure and their phonological character, were combined, the result was a language in which the orthography has almost reached the extreme of irregularity. To such an extent, in fact, have the signs representing sounds been multiplied, that many of the letters are pronounced in several different ways, while the letters, or combinations of letters, for a single sound amount, in some cases, to scores. Indeed, it is computed that many words of no more than two syllables may be spelled in several thousand different modes, by the use of combinations actually employed in other words in the language. The word *scissors*, for instance, may be thus written, as is computed by Ellis, in nearly six thousand different ways. Of course, comparatively very few of these possible forms of spelling are ever employed in the case of any one word; yet the causes of disorder mentioned above have operated so effectually, that the words in respect to which even the most careful writers are at variance are numbered by thousands, while those in which an orthography contrary to analogy has been universally adopted are equally numerous.

Bad, however, as is the orthography of the present day, it is order itself compared with that of a few centuries ago. It would, of course, be unreasonable to expect that there should be any general correspondence of orthographical forms in the works of different authors before the types of the printer gave prominence to certain forms, which finally became recognized as standards; and manuscripts conclusively prove that the wildest license prevailed in spelling words. Even proper names, which would naturally receive more attention, and be written with more care than any other class of words, are found recorded in great multitudes of forms, several variations being sometimes found in the same manuscript or work. Disraeli states that "Leicester has subscribed his own name eight different ways," and that "the name *Villers* is spelled fourteen different ways in the deeds of that family." A still more remarkable instance is stated by Lower; namely, that the family of *Mainwaring* has the extraordinary number of one hundred and thirty-one variations of that single name, all drawn from authorized documents. But there is evidence that, in the midst of all this confusion, there were some writers who were attentive to the proper forms of words, and who were notable exceptions to the general rule. The spelling of the *Ormulum*, which was written in the thirteenth century, though strange and cumbrous, is very remarkable for its regularity; and the author strenuously

urges his copyists to follow his orthography with the utmost exactness. So also Chaucer, more than a century later, carefully revised and corrected his own works; and he enjoined upon his scribe to "write more trew" that which was intrusted to him, saying that he was obliged "it to correct and eke to rubbe and serape," because of the negligence and haste with which it had been copied.

The invention of printing began a new era, though for a long time even this had little effect to fix the exterior form of the language. Indeed, much of the perverse orthography of books printed two or three centuries ago is to be attributed to the printer, who often inserted or expunged letters, as the length of the lines or convenience of spacing required. It is no uncommon thing to find, in the works of Chaucer, Spenser, and other early writers, or in books printed two or three centuries ago, the same words occurring in several different forms upon the same page. Even as late as the time of Shakespeare, orthography was very unsettled; and, as Halliwell states, the name of the great bard himself was written in more than thirty different ways. The printers, however, were not solely, nor even chiefly, responsible for this confusion; for it is certain that their arbitrary changes and deviations from uniformity would not have been tolerated had they been made in defiance of established usage; and there is abundant evidence to prove that writers themselves were careless in the extreme. The fact must not be overlooked that in the writings of Wycliffe, Chaucer, and other early authors, there were still many remnants of the Semi-Saxon inflection, which have since utterly disappeared, and which gave to some words a variety of form to be attributed neither to the carelessness of the writer, nor to an unsettled orthography.

The irregularities found in early books, though continuing for so long a time, were neither unnoticed nor looked upon with indifference. On the contrary, not only have numerous complete systems for the reformation of orthography been proposed, but various scholars have advocated, with more or less acuteness and learning, changes in regard to a great number of particular points. Sir Thomas Smith, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, was the first who endeavored to introduce a regular system of orthography; after him, William Bullokar brought forward another system; a few years after this, Dr. Gill, Master of St. Paul's School, in London, a teacher of considerable eminence, proposed another scheme; and, still later, Charles Butler devised a new method of spelling, and printed a book in which it was employed. These writers agreed essentially as to the manner in which they sought to attain the end proposed, their plan being to reduce the spelling of words to uniform principles and make it practically phonetic, by the use of new characters, by applying various diacritical marks to the old letters, and by making the letters, or their combinations, represent certain definite sounds. It is needless to say, that these projects were never carried into practice.

In the time of Charles I., many changes were introduced, and it was very common, even among eminent scholars, to spell words according to their pronunciation, omitting such



letters as were deemed superfluous. These attempts at improvement, being made upon no settled or uniform principles, had little or no permanent effect upon the language. Another elaborate plan was proposed, in the seventeenth century, by Bishop Wilkins, similar in its general character to those of Smith, Bullokar, Gill, and Butler, and equally unsuccessful.

The celebrated Dictionary of Dr. Samuel Johnson, first published in 1755, has contributed more than any work written either before or since, to fix the external form of the language and to diminish the number of irregularities; for, though numerous inconsistencies are to be found in it, and many oversights, the learning of the author, and the sound judgment and practical wisdom which he displayed, gave it at once an authority which it has not even yet entirely lost; and the orthography of the present day, though it has received some important modifications since his time, is substantially the same as that exhibited in his dictionary. The changes in the spelling of words, introduced by Dr. Johnson, were generally made in order to restore the ancient orthography, or to remove some anomaly; and perhaps the most important office performed by his work was its having settled usage definitely in favor of some one of the numerous forms in which many words were written, thus removing the cause of much confusion. Among the most prominent alterations made by him were the restoration of *k* to many words which had long been written without it, as in *musick*, *rhetorick*, and the like, and the insertion of *u* in the termination of many words which previously ended in *or*, as in *ancestour*, *authour*, *errour*, and others. The former of these changes, a revival of the "ancient practice," was not received with favor, nor was this spelling adopted by subsequent writers; the latter, as it was thought to be justified by the analogy of the corresponding termination *eur* in the French, through which language many, perhaps a majority, of the words affected by it were derived from the Latin, was generally followed. Johnson's practice in this respect, however, was not in harmony with his theory; for he wrote only about half the words of this class with the ending *our*, leaving the rest in *or*, though for no reason that would not equally apply to them all. Yet this notable inconsistency was not only overlooked, but was perpetuated, and still exists in the orthography of English writers. In the United States a different practice prevails, as will presently be mentioned.

The scheme of Pinkerton, who, in 1785, under the name of Robert Heron, proposed to render the language more euphonious by adding vowels to words ending in consonants, and by pronouncing the silent final vowels of others, in a manner perfectly arbitrary, is too ridiculous to deserve further mention. About twenty years later another absurd plan was published by Elphinstone, who printed a book in order to introduce it, but without success. During the last century, several English divines, as Lardner, Benson, and others, employed in many words methods of spelling peculiar to themselves, chiefly such as had long been abandoned, as in writing *ie* for final *y*; in adding *e* to words ending in *ss*; and in the use of such forms as *præface*, *persue*, *procede*, *sais* (for *says*), and the like. So also Mitford used many singular forms, such as *iland*, *intire*, *endevor*, *meer* (for *mere*), *tho* (for *though*), *spred*, &c. It is proper to mention here also the innovations of Archdeacon Hare, in the present century, who, on the ground of pronunciation, etymology, and analogy, employed in his works such forms as *atchieve*, *compell*, *enure*, *firy* (for *fiery*), *forein*, *invey* (for *inveigh*), *highth*, *plouhman*, *smugler*, and the like. He also omitted the hyphen in many compound words where it is usually inserted, and advocated the omission of the apostrophe in the possessive case, and the substitution of *t* for *ed* in those preterits in which the latter termination is pronounced like *t*; as in *exprest*, *fixt*, *publisht*, &c., for *expressed*, *fixed*, *published*, &c. This substitution of *t* for *ed*,

however, is not peculiar to Hare, since it is merely a return to the usage of the early writers. This spelling of the preterit is also not unfrequently found in modern poetry.

Besides the imperfect attempts mentioned above, many plans have been devised at different times, for reducing the spelling of words to absolute uniformity and the greatest simplicity, by a complete reform in the method of representing the sounds of words by written characters, that is, by employing a new alphabet in which each sign stands for one and only one definite sound, and each sound is represented by one and only one character. Such a method of spelling was invented by Dr. Franklin, in the last century, though he never brought it to perfection, and scarcely used it, except in a brief correspondence with a friend. The most recent, and in every respect the most comprehensive and philosophical scheme of this kind, is that of which Mr. Alexander John Ellis, of Cambridge, England, has been the most prominent advocate and representative, and to a large extent the inventor. The alphabet in this system contains about forty characters, each of which represents but a single sound, so that a word written according to this method could be pronounced in only one way. Although this system has received great publicity, and has had many earnest supporters, it has gained no ground in the public favor, and has finally been abandoned by its author as a means of reforming orthography. The schemes of Lepsius, Müller, and others who have endeavored to form philosophical alphabets of universal application, are hardly to be mentioned here, as they are but indirectly related to English orthography.

In 1828, Dr. Webster published his Dictionary of the English Language, and the changes in spelling advocated by him have had no inconsiderable influence upon orthography, especially in the United States. These alterations were proposed by him chiefly on the ground of etymology and of analogy, from a desire, on the one hand, to make the words correspond, as far as practicable, with their primitive forms, so as to reveal more clearly their etymological affinities, and on the other to reduce as much as possible the number of anomalies and exceptional cases. Of the words whose orthography had been changed for the former reason, many were restored to their ordinary forms by Dr. Webster himself in the second edition of his work published in 1840, and others still were restored in subsequent editions. The alterations of the second class have been received with favor and adopted by a large portion of the writers in the United States, and by some authors also in England.

It is to be observed that many of Dr. Webster's deviations from the usage of his time were not innovations, but restorations of older forms which were once very generally employed. The most important points in which his orthography differs from that of most other modern lexicographers, and in reference to which there is still difference of usage among scholars, are stated in the following list, in which the numbers refer to the sections of the Rules for Spelling Certain Classes of Words (see p. xxiii.), where the cases are mentioned particularly. These are, the not doubling the final consonant in derivatives of words like *travel*, *worship*, &c. (§ 8); doubling the *l* in *installment*, *enrollment*, &c. (§ 9); doubling the final letter in such words as *fulfill*, *instill*, &c. (§ 16); retaining the *i* in derivatives of *villain* (§ 27); writing *defense*, *offense*, &c., for *defence*, *offence*, &c., and *practice* for *practise* (§ 27); writing the termination *er* for *re* in words like *center*, *meter*, &c. (§ 31); writing *mold* and *molt* without *u* (§ 34).

With respect to certain cases, it seems proper to add a few words. Dr. Webster wrote the chemical terms ending in *ide* and *ine*, as *chloride*, *chlorine*, &c. (§ 32), without the final *e* in most cases, deeming the letter superfluous, and not demanded by usage, which was variable. This letter is retained in this volume, in accordance with the almost



universal practice of the present day. The word written by Dr. Webster *oxyd* is now spelled *oxide*, for reasons stated in section 32 and under the word itself in the Dictionary. It may be remarked further with regard to words

often written with the termination *re*, but which in this book are spelled with the ending *er*, that this orthography is but a restoration of the older spelling; and the same is true of the substitution of the termination *or* for *our*.

## RULES FOR SPELLING CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORDS.

FOUNDED ON THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF DR. WEBSTER, AS EXHIBITED IN THIS VOLUME.

§ 1. The letters *f* and *l*, at the end of monosyllables, and standing immediately after single vowels, are generally doubled; as in *staff*, *cliff*, *doff*, *puff*; *all*, *bell*, *hill*, *toll*, *null*. The words *clef*, *if*, *of*, and *sol*, are exceptions.

§ 2. The letter *s*, at the end of a monosyllable, and standing immediately after a single vowel, is generally doubled, except when it is used to form the possessive case or plural of a noun, or the third person singular of a verb; as in *grass*, *press*, *hiss*, *moss*, *truss*. The only important exceptions are *as*, *gas*, *has*, *was*, *yes*, *his*, *is*, *thus*, and *us*.

§ 3. Besides *f*, *l*, and *s*, the only consonants that are ever doubled at the end of a word are *b*, *d*, *g*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *t*, and *z*. The following list contains all, or nearly all, the words in which these letters are doubled; namely, *abb*, *ebb*; *add*, *odd*, *rudd*; *bigg*, *egg*, *snigg*; *lamm*, *scomm*, *mumm* (to mask); *inn*, *bunn*; *wapp*; *gnarr*, *parr*, *err*, *birr*, *shirr*, *skirr*, *burr*, *hurr*, *murr*, *purr*; *mitt*, *plitt*, *smitt*, *butt*; *fizz*, *fuzz*, *buzz*, *huzz*, *muzz*.

NOTE. — The words *let*, *net*, and *set* are sometimes incorrectly spelled *lett*, *nett*, and *sett*; and some other words which should have the final letter single are spelled, by some writers, with it doubled.

§ 4. A consonant standing at the end of a word immediately after a diphthong or double vowel is never doubled. The words *ail*, *peat*, *haul*, *door*, and *maim*, are examples. The word *guess* is only an apparent exception, as the *u* does not strictly form a diphthong with the *e*, but serves merely to render the *g* hard.

§ 5. Monosyllables ending, as pronounced, with the sound of *k*, and in which *c* follows the vowel, have usually *k* added after the *c*; as in *black*, *fleck*, *click*, *knock*, and *buck*. The words *lac*, *sac*, *talc*, *zinc*, *ploc*, *roc*, *soc*, *arc*, *marc*, *arc*, and *fisc*, are exceptions.

Words of more than one syllable, ending in *ic* or *iac*, which formerly ended in *k*, also words derived from the Latin or Greek languages, or from other sources, and similar to these, or formed in an analogous manner, are now written without the *k*; as, *maniac*, *elegiac*, *cubic*, *music*, *public*. The word *derrick* is an exception. Words of more than one syllable, in which *c* is preceded by other vowels than *i* or *ia*, commonly end in *ck*; as, *arrack*, *barrack*, *hammock*, *hillock*, *wedlock*. The words *almanac*, *sandarac*, *limbec*, *xebec*, *manioc*, and *havoc*, are exceptions. *Almanac*, *limbec*, and *havoc*, however, are sometimes written with *k* after the *c*, especially in England.

§ 6. In derivatives formed from words ending in *c*, by adding a termination beginning with *e*, *i*, or *y*, the letter *k* is inserted after the *c*, in order that the latter may not be inaccurately pronounced like *s* before the following vowel: as, *colic*, *colicky*; *traffic*, *trafficked*, *trafficking*, *trafficker*; *talc*, *talcky*; *zinc*, *zincky*.

§ 7. In derivatives formed by adding a termination beginning with a vowel to monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, when these words end in a single consonant (except *x*) preceded by a single vowel, that conso-

nant is doubled: as, *clan*, *clannish*; *plan*, *planned*, *planning*, *planner*; *bag*, *baggage*; *hot*, *hotter*, *hottest*; *wit*, *witty*; *cabal*, *cabal'ler*; *abet*, *abet'ted*, *abet'ting*, *abet'tor*; *begin*, *begin'ning*, *begin'ner*; *infer*, *inferred*, *infer'ring*.

The consonant is doubled in these words in order to preserve the short sound of the vowel, as otherwise the latter would be liable to be pronounced long. Thus, *planned*, *hottest*, and *abetted*, would naturally be pronounced *plāned*, *hōttest*, and *abēted*, if the consonant were not doubled. Words of this class, in which the final consonant is preceded by *qu*, followed by a single vowel, form no exception to the rule, since the *u* performs the office of the consonant *w*; as, *squab*, *squabbish*, *squabby*; *squat*, *squatting*, *squatter*; *quit*, *quitted*, *quitting*; *acquit*, *acquit'ted*, *acquit'ting*.

The derivatives of the word *gas* (except *gassing* and *gassy*) are written with but one *s*; as, *gaseous*, *gaseity*, *gasify*. *Ex'cellence*, as being from the Latin *excellens*, retains the double *l*, though one *l* has been dropped from the termination of *excel*. Besides these, the only exceptions to the rule are those derivatives in which the accent of the primitive is thrown back upon another syllable: as, *cabal*, *cab'alism*, *cab'alist*; *prefer*, *prefer'ence*; *refer*, *refer'ence*; *defer*, *defer'ence*. It is no exception to this rule that *cancellor*, and the derivatives of *metal* and *crystal*, as *metalloid*, *metallurgy*, *crystalline*, *crystallize*, and the like, are written with the *l* doubled, since they are derived respectively from the Latin *cancellarius* (through the French), and *metallum*, and the Greek *κρύσταλλος*. So also the word *tranquillity* retains the double *l* as being from the Latin *tranquillitas*, while the English derivatives of *tranquil*, though often written with two *l*'s, are more properly written with only one, as *tranquillize*, *tranquillizer*, and the like.

§ 8. When a diphthong, or a digraph representing a vowel sound, precedes the final consonant of a word, or the accent of a word ending in a single consonant falls on any other syllable than the last, or when the word ends in two different consonants, the final consonant is not doubled in derivatives formed by the addition of a termination beginning with a vowel: as, *daub*, *daubed*, *dauber*; *need*, *needy*; *brief*, *brief'er*, *brief'est*; *rev'el*, *rev'eled*, *rev'eling*; *trav'el*, *trav'eling*, *trav'eler*; *profit*, *profited*; *act*, *acted*, *actor*; *perform*, *performer*; *stand*, *standing*.

The final consonant is doubled in the derivatives of a few words ending in *g*, in order to diminish the liability to its being pronounced like *j*, before *e* or *i*: as, *humbug*, *humbugged*, *humbugging*; *periwig*, *periwigged*. The word *woolen* is more generally thus written, in the United States, with one *l*; but in England it is written *woollen*.

NOTE. — There is a large class of words ending in a single consonant, and accented on some other syllable than the last, the final consonants of which are, by very many writers and lexicographers, doubled in their derivatives, unnecessarily and contrarily to analogy. This practice appears to have arisen from a desire to prevent the vowel of the final syllable of the primitive from being inaccurately pronounced long in the derivatives. These words are chiefly those ending in *l*, with also a few of other terminations. The



following list, the words in which are chiefly verbs, includes the most important of those in regard to which usage varies: namely, *apparel, barrel, bevel, bias, bowel*, and its compounds, *cancel, carburet* and all similar words ending in *uret, cavil, carol, channel, chisel, compromit, counsel, cudgel, dial, dishevel, dowel, drivel, duel, empanel, enamel, equal, funnel, gambol, gravel, grovel, handsel, hatchet, imperil, jewel, kennel, kidnap, label, laurel, level, libel, marshal, marvel, medal, metal, model, panel, parallel, parcel, pencil, peril, pistol, pommel, quarrel, ravel, revel, rival, rowel, shovel, shrivel, snivel, tassel, tinsel, trammel, travel, tunnel, unravel, vial, victual, worship*. Worcester doubles the final letters of all these words, except *parallel*, in forming derivatives by the addition of terminations beginning with vowels, though he remarks, with respect to those ending in *l*, that "it better accords with the analogy of the language" to spell their derivatives with but one *l*. Smart retains the double consonant in this class of words solely on the ground that usage favors it, but remarks that "the double *p* in *worshipped, worshipper, &c.*, the second *l* in *travelling, traveller, &c.*, are quite unnecessary on any other score than to satisfy the prejudices of the eye." Cooley doubles the consonant in a majority of the derivatives of words of this class, but writes a single consonant in many, as in those of *apparel, barrel, bevel, channel, drivel, gambol, &c.* Perry wrote the derivatives of these words with but one *l*, according to the rule, and the same practice was advocated by Walker. Conformity to the regular rule has been advocated also by Lowth and other eminent scholars.

§ 9. Derivatives formed from words ending in a double consonant, by adding one or more syllables, commonly retain both consonants: as, *ebb, ebbing; odd, oddly; stiff, stiffness; fell, fellable; skill, skillful, skillfulness; will, willful, willfulness; dull, dullness; full, fullness*. So also the double *l* is retained in the words *installment, intrallment, thralldom*, and *enrollment* (from *install, intrall, thrall*, and *enroll*), in order to prevent the false pronunciation they might receive if spelled with one *l*. Many writers and lexicographers, especially in England, omit one *l* in these words, as also in the derivatives of *skill, will, dull*, and *full*, formed by adding the syllables *ly* and *ness*.

The derivatives of *pontiff* are exceptions to the rule, being written with only one *f*; as, *pontific, pontifical, pontifical, and the like*. One *l* is also dropped in a few words formed by adding the termination *ly* to words ending in *ll*, in order to prevent the concurrence of three *l*'s; as, *ill, illy; dull, dully; full, fully*. Words similarly formed by adding the termination *less*, however, are written either with the three *l*'s, a hyphen being inserted before the termination, or with two *l*'s, and without the hyphen; as *bell-less*, or *belless, skill-less* or *skillless, smell-less* or *smellless*.

§ 10. In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e*, the *e* is generally retained when the termination begins with a consonant: as, *pale, paleness; hate, hateful; incite, incitement; chaste, chastely, chasteness; move, movement*. When, however, the *e* is immediately preceded by another vowel (except *e*), it is often dropped from the derivative: as, *due, duly; argue, argument; true, truly; awe, awful*; and the derivatives and compounds of these words.

The words *wholly, nursling, wisdom, abridgment, acknowledgment, lodgment, judgment*, and the compounds of some of these, are exceptions. The last four, however, are written, by many authors, *abridgement, acknowledgement, lodgement, judgement*.

§ 11. In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e*, when the termination begins with a vowel, the *e* is generally omitted, except in the cases mentioned in the next paragraph: as, *bride, bridal; guide, guidance; plume, plumage; use, usage; grieve, grievance; come, coming; shape, shaping; move, movable; sale, salable; fleece, fleecy; force, forcible; true, truism*.

The *e* is retained in the word *hoeing, shoeing, and toeing* (from *hoe, shoe, and toe*), in order to prevent a doubt as to the pronunciation, that might arise in case it were omitted. It is retained, also, in the words *dyeing, singeing, springe-*

*ing, swingeing, tingeing* (from *dye, singe, springe, swinge, tinge*), to distinguish them from *dying, singing, springing, swinging, tinging* (from *die, sing, spring, swing, ting*). The word *mileage*, as commonly written, does not omit the *e*, though it is sometimes, and more correctly, spelled *milage*. The words *lineage, lineal, and pineal*, though apparently exceptions, are not really such, since they are derived not directly from *line* and *pine*, but from the Latin *linea* (through the French), *linealis*, and *pineae*. The *e*, standing in a derivative, before a termination beginning with *a* or *o*, and immediately after *c* or *g*, is retained in order to preserve the soft sounds of these consonants; as, *peace, peaceable; notice, noticeable; manage, manageable; change, changeable; advantage, advantageous; outrage, outrageous; mortgage, mortgageor*. The latter word is sometimes very improperly written *mortgagor*, and pronounced *mor'ga-jor*.

§ 12. In derivatives formed from words ending in *ie*, by adding the termination *ing*, the *e* is dropped, and the *i* changed to *y*, in order to prevent two *i*'s from coming together: as, *die, dying; hie, hying; lie, lying; tie, tying; vie, vying*.

§ 13. In derivatives of words ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, and formed by appending any termination except one beginning with *i*, the *y* is usually changed into *i*: as, *icy, iciest, icily; mercy, merciless; tidy, tidiness; modify, modifies; foggy, fogginess; earthy, earthiness; pity, pitiful*.

The derivatives of adjectives of one syllable ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, are exceptions, and usually retain the *y*: as, *shy, shyness; sly, slyest; dry, dryly; spry, spryer, spryest; wry, wryness*. But the adjectives *drier*, and *driest*, from *dry*, are commonly written with *i* instead of *y*. Derivatives formed by adding the termination *ship*, as *secretaryship, suretyship, ladyship*, and the like, also retain the *y*, though some authors write them with *i*, according to the rule. The words *babyhood* and *ladykin* are likewise exceptions. The *y* is also retained in the possessive case singular of nouns, when formed by adding *s* with the apostrophe; as, *country's, everybody's*.

§ 14. Derivatives formed by affixing a termination to words ending in *y* preceded by a vowel, generally retain the *y* unchanged: as, *gay, gayety, gayly; play, player, plays; sway, swayed; obey, obeying; joy, joyful; enjoy, enjoyed; buy, buying; gluey, glueyness*.

The words *daily, laid, paid, said, saith, slain, and staid* (from *day, lay, pay, say, slay, and stay*), with their compounds, are exceptions. *Staid*, however, is sometimes written *stayed*. Derivatives from words ending in *uy*, as *colloquies*, from *colloquy*, are not exceptions to the rule, as *u*, in such cases, is not strictly a vowel, but stands for the consonant *w*.

§ 15. Derivatives formed by appending a syllable beginning with a vowel to words ending with a vowel sound, generally retain the letter or letters representing such sound: as, *huzza, huzzaed; agree, agreeable, agreeing; weigh, weighing; dough, doughy; echo, echoed; woo, woos; bow, bowed; beau, beanish*.

Derivatives of words of this class ending in silent *e*, as also those formed from words ending in double *e*, by adding a termination beginning with *e*, drop the final *e*: as, *hoe, hoed; sue, sued; owe, owed; free, freer, freest; agree, agreed*. The cases mentioned in sections 11, 12, and 13 are also exceptions.

§ 16. Derivatives formed by prefixing one or more syllables to words ending in a double consonant commonly retain both consonants: as, *tipstaff, rebuff, befall, intrall, disintrall, foretell, undersell, fulfill, enroll, emboss* (from *staff, buff, fall, thrall, tell, sell, fill, roll, boss*).

The word *until* is an exception, being always written with one *l*. Those words of this class which end in *ll* are written by some authors, especially in England, with one *l*: as, *befal, intral, foretel, fulfil, enrol*. The words *distill* and *instill*



should be written with the *l* doubled, though they are often written *distil* and *instil*, with only one *i*.

§ 17. Compound words formed by joining two or more words commonly retain all the letters of the simple words; as, *stiff-necked*, *well-bred*, *dull-eyed*, *save-all*, *wide-mouthed*.

There are numerous exceptions to this rule, many of them compounds which by long use have acquired the force of single words. They are the following: namely, some compounds of *all* and *well*; as, *almighty*, *almost*, *alone*, *already*, *also*, *although*, *altogether*, *always*, *withal*, *therewithal*, *wherewithal*, *welcome*, *welfare*; — compounds of *mass*; as, *Candlemas*, *Christmas*, *Lammas*, *Michaelmas*, &c.; — words of which the second part is the adjective *full*; as, *artful*, *hateful*, *rueful*, *woeful*; — also, the words *chilblain*, *fulfill*, *namesake*, *neckerchief*, *numskull*, *pastime*, *standish*, and *wherever*.

§ 18. The plural of nouns regularly ends in *s*, or, in certain classes of words, in *es*.

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound that the sound of *s* can unite with it, and be pronounced without forming a separate syllable, *s* only is added in forming the plural: as, *sea*, *seas*; *tree*, *trees*; *woe*, *woes*; *canto*, *cantos*; *virtue*, *virtues*; *purlieu*, *purlieus*; *claw*, *claws*; *cab*, *cabs*; *panic*, *panics*; *bead*, *beads*; *chief*, *chiefs*; *bag*, *bags*; *path*, *paths*; *lock*, *locks*; *bell*, *bells*; *gem*, *gems*; *fan*, *fans*; *cup*, *cups*; *ear*, *ears*; *act*, *acts*. A few plurals from nouns ending in *o* preceded by a consonant, end in *es*; as, *echo*, *echoes*; *cargo*, *cargoes*; *embargo*, *embargoes*; *motto*, *mottos*; *potato*, *potatoes*. Other nouns of this class generally form their plurals regularly, though usage differs with regard to some of them. Those in which final *o* is preceded by a vowel form their plurals regularly. The plural of *alkali* is written *alkalis* or *alkalies*; that of *rabbi*, either *rabbis* or *rabbies*. With regard to other nouns ending in *i* usage differs, though they are more properly written with the termination *is*.

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound (as that of *ch*, *sh*, *j*, *s*, *x*, or *z*) that the sound of *s* can not unite with it in pronunciation, but must form a separate syllable, *e* is inserted before *s* in forming the plural, unless the word ends with silent *e*, in which case the latter serves to form a separate syllable with *s*: as, *church*, *churches*; *rush*, *rushes*; *age*, *ages*; *lace*, *laces*; *gas*, *gases*; *case*, *cases*; *loss*, *losses*; *box*, *boxes*; *maze*, *mazes*.

To express the plural of a letter, figure, or any character or sign, or of a word mentioned without regard to its meaning, the letter *s*, generally preceded by the apostrophe, is appended, as in the phrases, "The two *l*'s in *all*;" "The two *o*'s in *400*;" "Two *\*s* in *Orion*;" "The *why*'s and *wherefore*'s of the question." Some writers, however, omit the apostrophe in such cases, joining the *s* immediately to the letter, character, or word, as in the phrases "The two *ls* in *all*;" "Two *\*s* in *Orion*;" "The *pros* and *cons*." Others still write the names of the letters with their proper plural endings, instead of the letters themselves; as, the two *ees*, *efs*, *ells*, *esses*, and the like. The plurals of letters are also rarely expressed by simply doubling them, without adding any plural sign; as, the two *ee* in *bee*, the two *ll* in *all*; but this practice is not to be commended, as *ee*, *ll*, &c., are properly read *double e*, *double l*, and the like.

§ 19. Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant form their plural by adding *es* and changing *y* into *i*: as, *mercy*, *mercies*; *lady*, *ladies*; *sky*, *skies*; *army*, *armies*; *pity*, *pities*. This rule includes words ending in *quy*, in which *u*, being pronounced like *w*, is strictly a consonant; as *colloquy*, *colloquies*. The plural of proper nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, is formed by changing *y* into *ies*, according to the rule; as, "The three *Maries*." Many writers, however, form the plural of such words by simply adding *s*: as, "The three *Marys*;" but for this practice there seems to be no good reason.

When the singular of a noun ends in *y* preceded by a

vowel (except *u* having the power of *w*), the plural is regularly formed by adding *s* only: as, *day*, *days*; *key*, *keys*; *money*, *moneys*; *attorney*, *attorneys*; *alloy*, *alloys*; *guy*, *guys*. Some plurals of the latter class are often inaccurately written with the termination *ies*: as, *monies*, *attornies*, and the like.

NOTE. — Nouns now ending in *y* formerly ended in *ie*, and formed their plurals regularly by adding *s*: as, *memorie*, *memories*; *mercie*, *mercies*. *Y* was finally substituted for *ie* in the singular, but the plural was not changed, and still retains its old form.

§ 20. The plurals of a few nouns ending in *f* or *fe* are irregularly formed by changing *f* or *fe* into *ves*. The following words, with their compounds, are the principal examples: namely, *life*, *lives*; *knife*, *knives*; *wife*, *wives*; *leaf*, *leaves*; *sheaf*, *sheaves*; *loaf*, *loaves*; *beef*, *beeves*; *thief*, *thieves*; *calf*, *calves*; *half*, *halves*; *elf*, *elves*; *shelf*, *shelves*; *self*, *selves*; *wolf*, *wolves*. The plural of *staff* is sometimes written *staffs*, but more commonly *staves*, except when it means a corps of officers, either military or civil, in which sense it is always written *staffs*. The plural of *wharf* is generally written *wharfs* in England; in the United States it is more commonly, but improperly, written *wharves*, as it is also by some recent English writers. The plurals of *hoof* and *turf*, formerly written *hooves* and *turves*, are now written *hoofs* and *turfs*. The plurals of other nouns ending in *f*, *fe*, or *ff*, are formed regularly by the addition of *s* only.

§ 21. In the following nouns, the plural is distinguished from the singular only by a change of the vowel or vowel sound of the word: namely, *man*, *men*; *woman*, *women*; *goose*, *geese*; *foot*, *feet*; *tooth*, *teeth*; *brother*, *brethren*; *louse*, *lice*; *mouse*, *mice*. Compounds ending with these words form their plurals in the same manner: as, *foeman*, *foemen*; *dormouse*, *dormice*. Words which end in the syllable *man*, and are not compounds, form their plurals regularly, by adding *s* only: as, *cayman*, *caymans*; *desman*, *desmans*; *firman*, *firman*s; *talisman*, *talisman*s; *German*, *Germans*; *Mussulman*, *Mussulmans*. The plurals of *talisman* and *Mussulman* are sometimes, by a gross blunder, written *talismen* and *Mussulmen*.

§ 22. A few plurals end in *en*: namely, *brother*, *brethren*; *child*, *children*; *ox*, *oxen*. To these may be added the obsolete forms *eyne*, *kine*, *shoon*, *hosen*, *housen* (from *eye*, *cow*, *shoe*, *hose*, *house*), the first three of which, though they have received a slightly different form, end, as pronounced, with the sound of *n*.

§ 23. The words *brother*, *die*, *pea*, and *penny*, have each two plurals of different forms and with different significations: as, *brothers*, male children of the same parent, also, members of the same society, association, class, or profession; *brethren*, members of the same religious or ecclesiastical body, the word in this form being rarely used except in religious writings, or in scriptural language, where it also has the same meaning that *brother* has in ordinary language; *dies*, implements for making impressions by stamping, or for making screws, also the cubical parts of pedestals; *dice*, the cubical blocks used in games of chance; *peas*, seeds of the pea-plant, when a definite number is mentioned; *pease*, the same in bulk, or spoken of collectively; *pennies*, the coins, especially when a definite number is mentioned; *pence*, the amount reckoned by these coins. See also these words in the Dictionary. The word *acquaintance* is written, in the plural, either *acquaintance* (supposed to be a corruption of *acquaintants*) or *acquaintances*, the two forms having little or no difference of meaning.

§ 24. A few words, mostly names of animals, have the same form in the plural as in the singular; as, *deer*, *sheep*, *trout*, and the like.

§ 25. Many words adopted from foreign languages retain their original plurals: as, *datum*, *data*; *criterion*,



*criteria; genus, genera; larva, larvæ; crisis, crises; matrix, matrices; focus, foci; monsieur, messieurs.*

Many words of this class, while retaining the original plurals, have also a second, formed after the analogy of English words of similar termination: as, *formula, formulæ* or *formulas; beau, beaux* or *beaus; index, indices*, or *indexes; stratum, strata* or *stratums; bandit, banditti* or *bandits; cherub, cherubim* or *cherubs; seraph, seraphim* or *seraphs*. The plurals of the last two words are sometimes incorrectly written *cherubims* and *seraphims*, with double plural terminations, from ignorance or forgetfulness of the fact that, in Hebrew words, *im* is a plural ending.

§ 26. In certain loose compounds consisting of a noun followed by an adjective or other qualifying expression, the plural is commonly formed by making the same change in the noun as when it stands alone: as, *court-martial, courts-martial; cousin-german, cousins-german; son-in-law, sons-in-law*. When, however, the adjective is so closely joined to the noun that the compound has the force of a simple word, the plural of the compound is commonly formed like that of any other word of the same termination: as, *cupful, cupfuls; handful, handfuls*.

§ 27. There are many words, besides those mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, in respect to which usage, even that of the best authors, is variable. The most important of these words are mentioned in this and the succeeding sections.

The derivatives of the word *villain*, as *villainous, villainy*, &c., though often written *villanous, villany*, &c., properly retain the *i*, according to the practice of many writers, like those of other words similarly ending in *ain*: as, *mountainous*, from *mountain; captaincy*, from *captain*; and the like.

The words *connection, deflection, inflection, and reflection*, follow the spelling of the words *connect, deflect, inflect, and reflect*, though often written, especially in England, *connexion, deflexion, inflexion, and reflexion*. See Note under CONNECTION, in the Dictionary.

The word *woe*, though often written without the final *e*, should retain it, like most other nouns of one syllable and of similar form; as, *doe, floe, foe, hoe, sloe, toe*, and the like. Monosyllables other than nouns, and words of more than one syllable, having a similar termination, omit the *e*; as, *do, go, no, so, canto, motto, potato*.

The words *defense, expense, offense, and pretense* are properly written thus, though often spelled with *c* instead of *s*, for the *s* belongs to the words from which they are derived, and is also used in all their derivatives. See Note under OFFENSE, in the Dictionary.

The words *drought* and *height* were formerly written *drouth* and *hight*, and are still very often thus written in America.

The verb *practice* is thus written like the noun, in preference to the form *practise*, though the latter spelling is used by many writers, especially in England. The difference in spelling between the noun and the verb is properly observed, in words of this kind, only in such as are accented on the last syllable, as *device, devise*. See Note under PRACTISE, in the Dictionary.

Derivatives of the Greek *ἔδρα* (seat, base, side; pronounced *héd'ra*), as *polyhedron, tetrahedron, octahedral*, and the like, are properly thus written with *h* before the *e* of the termination, but are sometimes written *polyedron, tetraëdron, octaëdral*, &c., without the *h*.

§ 28. There is a class of adjectives ending either in *able* or in *ible*, of which a large majority have the termination *able*: as, *blamable, laudable, legible, mutable, navigable, vendible*. Many of them are from Latin words ending in *abilis* or *ibilis*; some are from the French; and not a few are formed by adding the termination to English words. Those from Latin words end respectively in *able* or *ible*, according as they are derived from words ending in *abilis* or

*ibilis*: as, *mutable* (Lat. *mutabilis*); *potable* (Lat. *potabilis*); *credible* (Lat. *credibilis*); *vendible* (Lat. *vendibilis*). Those formed from English words generally end in *able*; as, *avoidable, eatable, fordable, laughable, liable, salable, serviceable*. There are a few words respecting which usage is variable: as, *addible* or *addable; conversable* or *conversible; inferable* or *infer'rible; referable* or *refer'rible*.

§ 29. There is a class of words beginning with *en* or *in*, as *enclose* or *inclose, enquire* or *inquire, ensure* or *insure*, and the like, many of which take either form of the prefix indifferently. They are chiefly derived from the Latin, either directly or through the French, the prefix *in* belonging to the former language, and *en* to the latter. In some of these words, *en* is to be preferred; in others, *in*; in many of them, either may be used indifferently. See the List of Words Spelled in Two or More Ways, and the different words of this class in the Dictionary.

§ 30. There was formerly considerable diversity of usage in respect to the terminations *ant* and *ent*, both of which were in certain cases used almost indifferently; as in the words *confidant* or *confident, dependant* or *dependent*, and the like. Present usage, however, is definitely settled in favor of one or the other form, in nearly or quite every word of this class, though not always upon uniform principles. In the few words in which both these terminations are retained, it is the more general practice to write the adjective with *ent*, and the common noun with *ant*, while the corresponding abstract noun ends in *ence*, as in the adjectives *confident* and *dependent*, the common nouns *confidant* and *dependant*, and the abstract nouns *confidence* and *dependence*. In the case of very many words, however, the adjective ends in *ant*, as also the common noun; while the abstract noun ends in *ence*, as in the adjectives *attendant* and *repentant*; the common nouns *attendant* and *repentant*; and the abstract nouns *attendance* and *repentance*. It may be remarked that the terminations *ant* and *ence* belong properly to words derived from the French or from Latin verbs of the first conjugation; *ent* and *ence* to words derived from Latin verbs of the other three conjugations. *Ence* and *ance* were also formerly confounded in some words, the one or the other being used indifferently.

§ 31. There is a class of words ending in *er*, some of which are written by most authors with the termination *re*; as, *center, meter, theater*, &c., which are often written *centre, metre, theatre*, &c. *Acre, chancre, lucre, nacre, massacre*, and *ogre*, retain the termination *re*, in order to preserve the hard sound of the *c* and *g*.

§ 32. There are two classes of chemical words ending respectively, as more commonly written, in *ide* and *ine*, in regard to which usage has been variable. Most of them were formerly written without the final *e*; but it is now the almost universal practice to retain it: as, *bromide, chloride, iodide, sulphide; chlorine, fluorine, salicine, stearine*; and the like. The word *tannin* is always written without the final *e*. *Oxide* is now generally written with the termination *ide*, though formerly by many written *oxyd*, from the supposition that the *y* of the last syllable represented the *ο* of the Greek *ὀξύς*, from which the word is derived; whereas the last syllable is simply the same as the termination of the words *bromide, sulphide*, and the like. See Note under OXIDE, in the Dictionary.

§ 33. There is a class of words ending as pronounced, with the sound of long *i*, followed by *z*, some of which are differently written, by different authors, with either *ise* or *ize* to represent this sound: as, *criticize* or *criticise; civilize* or *civilise; naturalize* or *naturalise; patronize* or *patronise*. These words are mostly verbs, and are chiefly derived from Greek words ending in *ίζω*, or from French words ending in *iser* or *ise*. There are a few from other sources, but formed in analogy with those derived from these languages. Those formed from Greek words have the termination *ize*; as *anathematize, characterize, dramatize,*



*tantalize*. The words *catechise* and *exorcise* are exceptions. Those formed in an analogous manner from English words are likewise written with *ize*; as, *albumenize*, *bastardize*, *memorize*, *sensitize*. Those derived from the French verb *prendre* (participle *pris* or *prise*) end in *ise*; as, *apprise*, *comprise*, *emprise*, *enterprise*, *surprise*. Of those formed from French words other than *prendre*, or which have corresponding forms in the French, a majority end in *ize*, though in respect to some of them usage is variable; as, *civilize*, *formalize*, *organize*, *satirize*. The following are the principal English verbs ending in *ise*: namely, *advertise*, *advise*, *affranchise*, *apprise*, *catechise*, *chastise*, *circumcise*, *comprise*, *compromise*, *criticise*, *demise*, *despise*, *devise*, *disenfranchise*, *disfranchise*, *disguise*, *divertise*, *emprise*, *enfranchise*, *enterprise*, *exercise*, *exorcise*, *franchise*, *manumise*, *misprise*, *premise*, *reprise*, *revise*, *supervise*, *surmise*, *surprise*. It may be remarked that most of those in respect to which usage varies are more frequently written in England with the termination *ise*, and in the United States with the termination *ize*.

§ 34. The words *mold* and *molt*, and their compounds

and derivatives, are written in this Dictionary with *o* instead of *ou*, in analogy with the words *bold*, *bolt*, *colt*, *gold*, &c., from which the *u* has been dropped. Most authors, however, write these words *mould* and *moult*, and their derivatives in like manner.

§ 35. There is a numerous class of words almost universally written, in the United States, with the termination *or*, many of which are written, in England, with the termination *our*; as, *candor*, *favor*, *honor*, *labor*, *rumor*, *vigor*. English usage, however, is not uniform with respect to these words, many of them being written with *or* in English books. See the Observations on Orthography, prefixed to these rules.

§ 36. There is a small class of words ending with the syllable *ped* (from Lat. *pes*, *pedis*, foot), the termination of some of which was formerly, and is still frequently, written *pede*; as, *biped*, *centiped*, *milliped*, *palmiped*, *quadruped*, *soliped*, and the like. The words *biped* and *quadruped* are universally written without the final *e*, and the others, according to the best usage, should be written in the same manner.

## A LIST OF WORDS SPELLED IN TWO OR MORE WAYS.

The design of the following List is, in the first place, to present those words in reference to which *present* usage, in the United States or in England, sanctions more than one method of spelling the same word; and, secondly, a considerable number of words, which, though not differently spelled by living reputable writers, yet are to be found in the orthography of the second column in the works of respectable authors of the last century, or the early part of the present century, and are, therefore, often presented to the eye of the modern reader. Such a list, it is thought, will be found very convenient for consultation. For any thing more full, a Glossary would be the appropriate resort. The first column, in the following List, presents the orthography recognized in the body of this Dictionary as the preferable one, or that in general use; the second column, one less desirable, or the usage of former times. Those forms in the second column which a good writer at the present day would not probably employ, but which are found only in writings of the past, have a dagger prefixed. One class of words which might properly have been added,

is, from their great number, omitted. It is that of words of more than one syllable ending in *ic* or *ick*: as, *music*, *musick*, *public*, *publick*, &c. It is deemed sufficient to mention the class, and to state that the termination in *ick* is wholly disused. A similar remark is applicable to a portion of the words terminating formerly in *our*, now in *or*. Those of this class in the following List, in which both forms are given, are still sometimes used in both forms, the termination in *or* being that most favored in the United States, while *our* is the form generally preferred in England. Words of this class not given in the List are used only in *or* by living writers. Subject to a like remark is a class of words terminating in *ise* or *ize*; as, *systematise* or *systematize*, &c., — the latter being the mode in which such words are spelled in America, and the former that adopted by English printers. When in this List the word in the first column is followed by *or*, as, "Abatis, *or* Abattis," it is implied that the second form is nearly, often quite, in as good use as the first.

<b>A.</b>		Alleluia, <i>or</i> } Alleluiah, }	{ Allelujah, { Halleluiah.	Appareled, -ing, Appraise, -ed, &c., <i>or</i> Apprise ( <i>to notify</i> ),	Apparelled, -ling. Appraise, -ed, &c. Apprize.
Abatis, <i>or</i>	Abattis.	Alloy,	†Allay.	Apricot,	†Apricoek.
Abettor,	Abetter.	Alum,	Allum.	Arbitrament,	†Arbitrement.
Abreuvor,	Abreuvoir.	Almanac,	Almanack.	Arbor,	Arbour.
Abridgment,	Abridgement.	Ambassador, <i>or</i> }	{ Ambassadour, { Embassadour.	Archæology,	Archaiology.
Accessory,	Accessory. [ &c.	Embassador, }	{ †Ambergrease, { Ambergriese.	Ardor,	Ardour.
Account, -ant, &c.,	†Accompt, -ant,	Ambegris,	{ Ambes-ace, { Ames-ace.	Argol, <i>or</i>	Argal.
Accounter, &c., <i>or</i>	Accoutre, &c.	Ambs-ace,	†Emend, -ment.	Armor, -er, &c.,	Armour, -er, &c.
Acetimeter, <i>or</i>	Acetometer.	Amend, -ment,	†Amess.	Arquebuse,	Arquebus, †Har-
Ache,	†Ake.	Amice,	Ammoniaret.	Arrack,	†Arack. [quebuse.
Achieve,	†Achieve. [ment.	Amortise, -ment,	Amortise, -ment.	Artisan,	Artizan.
Acknowledgment,	Acknowledge-	Amphitheater,	Amphitheatre.	Asafetida, }	Asafoetida.
Addible,	Addable.	Anapest,	Anapæst.	Asbestos, <i>or</i>	Asbestos.
Adipocere,	Adipocire.	Ancient, -ly,	†Antient, -ly.	Ascendant,	Ascendent.
Admittable,	Admittible.	Andiron,	†Handiron.	Ascendency,	Ascendancy.
Adopter ( <i>Chem.</i> ),	Adapter.	Angiotomy,	Angiotomy.	Askance,	Askaunce.
Adulterer, -ess,	†Adultrere, -ess.	Ankle,	Ancle.	Askant,	Askaunt.
Adz, <i>or</i>	Adze.	Annotto,	{ Anotta, Annatto, { Anota, Annotta, { Arnotta, Arnotto.	Assuage,	†Asswage.
Edile,	Edile.	Antechamber,	Antichamber.	Atheneum, <i>or</i>	Athenæum.
Ægis,	Egis.	Anterior,	†Anterior.	Attar, <i>or</i>	Otto.
Æolian, <i>or</i>	Eolian.	Anti-emetic,	Antemetetic.	Aught,	Ought.
Ærie, <i>or</i> Eyrie,	Eyry.	Antihypnotic,	Anthypnotic.	Author, &c.,	Authour, &c.
Æsthetic, -s, <i>or</i>	Esthetic, -s.	Apostasy,	Apostacy.	Autocracy,	Autocracy.
Aghast,	†Agast.	Aposteme, <i>or</i>	Imposthume.	Autoptical,	Autopsical.
Agriculturist,	Agriculturanst.	Apothegm, <i>or</i>	Apophthegm.	Awkward,	†Aukward.
Aid-de-camp, <i>or</i>	Aide-de-camp.	Appall,	Appal.	Awm, <i>or</i>	Aum.
Ajutage, <i>or</i>	Adjutage.	Appallment,	Appalment.	Ax, <i>or</i>	Axe.
Alcaid,	Alcade.			Ay, <i>or</i>	Aye.
Alchemy,	†Alchymy.				
Alcoran <i>or</i> Koran,	Alkoran.				
Alkahest, <i>or</i>	Alcahest.				
Allege,	†Alledge.				



B.		Butt, or Byzantine,	But. Bizantine.	Chine, Chintz, Chiseled, -ing, or Chock-full, Choir, Chorister, Choke, Choose, Chore, Cigar, Cimeter, } Scimeter, }	Chime, Chimb. Chints. Chiselled, -ling. Chuck-full. †Quire. †Quirister. †Choak. †Chuse. Char. Segar. Scimeter. Seymetar. Cypher. [ & c Clamour, -ous, Clangour. Clarinet. Clue. Clench. Clinic. Klinometer. †Cloke. Clodpole. †Cloathe, -ed, & c Cloff. Glyster. Coxswain. Celiac. Cognisor, -see. Quoif. †Quoiffure. Cullender. Colour. Coombe. Comfry, Cumfrey †Compleat. †Complection. †Confectionary. Connexion. Cotemporary. Country-dance. Comptroller, -ship. [troul. †Comptrol, Con- Coney. Coolie. Comb. Copaiba. Copier. Coppice. Coquet. Coronach. Corbel. Crosslet. Cosey Cote, (a hut). Cott, (a bed). Cotillon. Councillor. Counsellor. †Compt. Courtezan. Curtesy, Curtsy. Cosen, -age. Cranch. Craw-fish. Creek. Kreosote, Kreasote. Critic (a criti- Crup. [cism). Crewet. Crouper. †Cruise. Cucurbite. Cudgelled, -ler. Queue. [-ling. †Querpo. Uniform. †Kerb, Kirb. Curst. [lasse. Curtle-axe, Curte- Cutlas. Cyclopædia. Chimere, Simar. Cist. Tzar, -ina.
Backshish,	Bakshish, Buk-				
Bade ( <i>v.</i> ),	†Bad. [sheesh.				
Baldric,	Baldrick, Baw-				
Balk,	Baulk. [drick.	Caboose,	Canboose, Co-		
Balister, or	Ballister.	Cacique,	Cazique. [boose.		
Baluster,	Banister.	Caddice, or	Caddis.		
Bandana, or	Bandanna.	Cæsura,	Cesura.		
Bandoleer,	Bandelier.	Cag, or	Keg.		
Banderole,	Bannerol, Band-	Caique, or	Caic.		
Banyan ( <i>Bot.</i> ),	Banian. [rol.	Caisson, or	Caissoon.		
Bans,	Banns.	Calash,	Caleche.		
Barbacan,	Barbican.	Caldron,	Cauldron.		
Barbecue,	Barbacue.	Calendar,	†Kalendar.		
Barberry,	Berberry.	Calends,	†Kalends.		
Bark, or	Barque.	Caliber, or	Calibre.		
Barouche,	Barouch.	Calipash,	Callipash.		
Barytone,	Baritone.	Calipee,	Callipee.		
Basin,	Bason.	Calipers,	Callipers.		
Bass, or	Base.	Caliph,	Calif, Kalif.		
Bass-viol, or	Base-viol.	Calk, or	Caulk, Calque.		
Bas-relief,	Bas-relief.	Calligraphy,	Caligraphy.		
Bastinade, or	Bastinado.	Caloyer, or	Kaloyer.		
Baton, or Batoon,	Baston.	Caltrap, or	Caltrop.		
Bateau,	Batteau.	Calyx,	Calix. [let.		
Battledoor, or	Battledore.	Camlet,	Camblet, Cham-		
Bauble,	Bawble.	Camomile,	Chamomile.		
Bazaar, or	Bazar.	Camphene,	{ Camphine, Camphogen.		
Befall,	Befal.	Camphor,	Camphire.		
Behavior,	Behaviour.	Candor,	Candour. [ & c.		
Behoove,	Behove.	Canceled, -ing, & c., or	Cancelled, -ling,		
Beldam, or	Beldame.	Cannel-coal,	Canal-coal.		
Belligerent,	Belligerant.	Cannoneer, or	Cannonier.		
Benedict, or	Benedick.	Canny,	Cannie.		
Benumb,	†Benum.	Cañon ( <i>Sp.</i> ),	Canyon.		
Bellfounder,	†Belfounder,	Cantaloup, or	Cantaloupe,		
and similar compounds.		Cantalever, or	Cantilever.		
Bequeath,	Bequeathe.	Carbine,	Carabine.		
Bergamot,	†Burgamot.	Carbineer,	{ Carbinier, Carabi- nier, Carabineer.		
Berth ( <i>Nav.</i> ),	Birth.	Carapace,	Carapax.		
Betel,	Betle.	Caret,	Caract, Carrat.		
Beveled, -ing, or	Bevelled, -ling.	Caravansary, or	Caravansera.		
Beville ( <i>Her.</i> ),	Bevil, or Bevel.	Carcass,	Carcase.		
Bezant,	Byzant. [-ses, & c.	Carnelian,	Carnehan. [ & c.		
Biassing, -ed, -es, & c.,	Biassing, -sed,	Caroled, -ing, & c., or	Carolled, -ling,		
Bigoted,	Bigotted.	Cartography,	Chartography.		
Bilge,	Bulge. [ards.	Cask ( <i>a vessel</i> ),	Casque.		
Billiards,	†Balyards, Balli-	Casque ( <i>helmet</i> ),	Cask.		
Billingsgate,	Bilingsgate.	Cassava,	Cassada, Cassado.		
Bin,	Binn.	Cassimere, or	Kerseymere.		
Binnacle,	†Binacle, Bittacle.	Caster,	Castor.		
Bister, or	Bistre.	Catchup, or }	Catsup.		
Blende ( <i>Min.</i> ),	Blend, Blinde.	Ketchup, }			
Blessed ( <i>a.</i> ), or	Blest. [ & c.	Catechise, -er, or	Catechize, -er, & c.		
Blithesome, -ly, & c.,	Blithsome, -ly,	Cauliflower,	Colliflower.		
Blomary,	Bloomary.	Causeway,	Causey.		
Blouse, or	Blowse.	Caviare, or	Caviar.		
Bodice,	Boddice.	Caviler, -ed, & c., or	Caviller, -led, & c.		
Boil, <i>n.</i> ,	Bile.	Cayman,	Caiman.		
Bombazet, or	Bombazette.	Ceil, -ing, -ed,	†Ciel, -ing, -ed.		
Bombazine, or	Bombasine.	Center,	Centre.		
Bonnyclabber,	Bonnyclapper.	Centered,	Centred.		
Bourgeois, or	Burgeois.	Centimeter, or	Centimetre.		
Bourse,	Burse.	Centiped,	Centipede.		
Bouse, or	Boose.	Ceroon, or	Seroon.		
Bousy, or	Boozy. [ & c.	Cess-pool, or	Sess-pool.		
Boweled, -ing, & c., or	Bowelled, -ling,	Chalcedony,	Calecdony.		
Bowlder,	Boulder.	Chameleon,	Cameleon.		
Bowsprit,	†Boltsprit.	Chamois,	Shamois, Sham-		
Brahman, }	{ Brachman,	Champaign,	Champain.		
Brahmin, }	{ Bramin.	Champagne,	†Champane. [ & c.		
Brake ( <i>Railways</i> ),	Break.	Channeled, -ing, & c., or	Channelled, -ling,		
Brazen,	†Brasen.	Chant, -er, -ed, & c.,	Chaunt, -er, -ed,		
Brazier,	†Brasier.	Chap,	Chop. [ & c.		
Brier,	Briar.	Chase,	Chace.		
Brooch,	Broach, Broche.	Check ( <i>n.</i> ),	Cheque.		
Bryony,	Briony.	Checker, -ed, & c.,	Chequer, -ed, & c.		
Buccaneer,	Bucanier.	Chemist,	Chymist, Chimist.		
Buddhism, or	Boodhism.	Chemistry,	{ Chymistry, Chimistry.		
Buffet, or	Beaufet.	Cherif, }	{ Sheriffe, Schereef.		
Buhrstone,	Burrstone.	Scherif, }	{ Chesnut. Cheveron.		
Bun, or	Bunn.	Chestnut,	Chicory.		
Buncombe,	Bunkum.	Chevron, or	Chicory.		
Bur, or	Burr.	Chicory,	Kiloliter.		
Burden, -some,	†Burthen, -some.	Chilioliter,	Kilometer.		
Burin,	Burine.	Chiliometer,			
Burned ( <i>imp.</i> ),	Burnt.				
Burganet, or	Burgonet.				
But-end, or	Butt-end.				

D.

Dactyl.



Damasken,	Damaskeen.	Embarkation,	Embarcation.	Envenom,	†Invenom.
Damson,	Damascene.	Embassador, <i>or</i> }	{ Embassadour,	Eolipile,	Æolipile.
Dandruff,	Dandriff.	Ambassador, }	{ Ambassador.	Epaulet, <i>or</i>	Epaulette ( <i>Fr.</i> ).
Danegelt, <i>or</i>	Danegeld.	Embassy,	Ambassy.	Epauleted, -ing,	Epauletted, -ting.
Debarkation,	Debarcation. [ <i>&amp;c.</i>	Embassage,	Ambassage.	Equaled, -ing, <i>or</i>	Equalled, -ling.
Debonair, -ly, -ness,	Debonnaire, -ly,	Embed, -ded, <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	Imbed, -ded, <i>&amp;c.</i>	Equiangular,	†Equangular.
Decrepit,	Decrepid.	Embezzle, <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	†Imbezzle, <i>&amp;c.</i>	Equivoque, <i>or</i>	Equivoque.
Defense, -less, <i>&amp;c.</i> , <i>or</i>	Defence, -less, <i>&amp;c.</i>	Emblaze,	†Imblaze.	Era,	Æra.
Deflection,	Deflexion.	Emblazon, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	†Imblazon, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i>	Error, <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	Errour, <i>&amp;c.</i>
Deflower,	Deflower.	Embody, -ied, <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	Imbody, -ied, <i>&amp;c.</i>	Escalade,	†Scalade.
Delf,	Delft, Delph.	Embolden, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	Imbolden, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i>	Escapement, <i>or</i>	Scapement.
Delphin, <i>or</i>	Delphine.	Emborder, <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	†Emborder, <i>&amp;c.</i>	Escarp ( <i>Fort.</i> ), <i>or</i>	Scarp. [ote.
Deltoid,	†Deltoide.	Embosom, <i>or</i>	Imbosom.	Eschalot,	Shallot, <i>or</i> Shal-
Demarkation,	Demarcation.	Emboss, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	†Emboss, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i>	Escheat,	†Excheat. [toir.
Demeanor,	Demeanour.	Embowel, -ed, }	†Embowell, -ed,	Escritoire,	Escritoir, Scru-
Demesne ( <i>Law</i> ),	Demain.	-ing, }	{ <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	Escutcheon,	{ Escoccheon,
Dentiroster,	Dentirostre.	Emboweler, }	{ Emboweller, <i>&amp;c.</i>	Estafet, <i>or</i>	{ Scutcheon.
Dependent,	Dependant.	-ment, }	†Imboweller, <i>&amp;c.</i>	Esthetics, <i>or</i>	Estafette.
Dependence,	Dependance.	Embower, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	†Embower, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i>	Estoppel,	Æsthetics. [ple.
Deposit,	†Deposit.	Embrace, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	†Embrace, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i>	Estrich,	†Estopel, Estop-
Desert ( <i>n.</i> ),	†Desart.	Embracer, -ment,	†Embracer, -ment.	Etiology, <i>or</i>	Estridge.
Deshabille,	Dishabille.	Embrasure,	†Embrasure.	Etui, <i>or</i>	Ætiology.
Dessert,	†Desert.	Embrocation,	†Embrocation.	Exactor,	Etwee.
Detector,	Detector.	Embroid, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	†Embroid, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i>	Expense, [ <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	Exactor.
Detortion,	Detorsion.	Emerods, <i>or</i> }	Emrods.	Exsiccate, -ed, -ing,	†Expence. [ <i>&amp;c.</i>
Deuce,	Deuse, Duse.	Emeroids, }	Emeer.	Exsiccation,	Exiccate, -ed, -ing,
Develop, -ment,	Develope, -ment.	Emir, <i>or</i>	Empale, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	Exsuccous.	Exiccation.
Dexterous,	Dextrous.	Empale, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	Empaneled, -ing, }	Exudation,	Exuccous.
Diæresis, <i>or</i>	Diæresis.	Empaneled, -ing, }	{ <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	Exude, <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	Exsudation.
Diarrhea, <i>or</i>	Diarrhœa.	&c., }	†Impanel, -led, <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	Eyrie, <i>or</i> }	†Exsude, <i>&amp;c.</i>
Diarrhetic, <i>or</i>	Diarrhoetic.		†Empannel, -led,	Eyry, }	Aerie.
Dike,	Dyke.		&c.		
Diocese,	Diocess.	Emperor,	Emperour.		
Disheveled, -ing, <i>or</i>	Dishevelled, -ling.	Empoison,	Impoison.		
Disk, <i>or</i>	Disc. [-ing.	Empower, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	†Impower, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i>	Fæces,	Feces, [-ting.
Dispatch, -ed, -ing, <i>or</i>	Despatch, -ed,	Emprise,	Emprize.	Fagot, -ed, -ing,	Faggot, -ted,
Disseize, -in, -or,	Disseise, -iu, -or.	Empurple,	†Impurple.	Fairy,	†Faerie, Faëry.
Distention, <i>or</i>	Distension.	Emu,	Emeu. [ <i>&amp;c.</i>	Fakir, <i>or</i>	Faquir.
Distill, <i>or</i>	Distil.	Enameled, -ing, <i>&amp;c.</i> , <i>or</i>	Enamelled, -ling,	Falchion,	†Fauchion.
Distrainor,	Distrainer.	Enamor, -ed, -ing,	{ Enamour, -ed,	Falcon, -er, -ry,	†Faulcon, -er, -ry.
Diversely,	Diversly.	Encage, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	{ -ing,	Fantasy,	†Phantasy.
Divest, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	Devest, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i>	Encamp, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i>	Incage, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i>	Fantastic,	†Phantastic.
Docket ( <i>Law</i> ),	†Doquet.	Encamp, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i>	†Incamp, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i>	Farthingale,	Fardingale.
Doctress, <i>or</i>	Doctoress.	Enchant,	†Inchant.	Fattener,	†Fatner. [ <i>&amp;c.</i>
Dolor, -ous,	Dolour, -ous.	Enchiseled, -ing, <i>or</i>	Enchiselled, -ling.	Favor, -er, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	Favour, -er, -ed,
Domicile,	Domicil.	Encloister,	Incloister.	Fecal,	Fæcal.
Doomsday-book,	Domesday-book.	Encounter, <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	†Incounter, <i>&amp;c.</i>	Fecula,	Fæcula.
Dory, <i>or</i>	Doree, Dorey.	Encroach, <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	†Incroach, <i>&amp;c.</i>	Feldspar, }	{ Felspar,
Dormer-window,	Dormar-window.	Encroach, <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	†Incroach, <i>&amp;c.</i>	Feldspath, }	{ Felspath.
Dote,	Doat.	Encumber, -ed,	†Incumber, -ed,	Felly,	Felloe.
Dotage,	†Doatage.	&c., }	{ <i>&amp;c.</i>	Feffor, <i>or</i>	Fcoffer.
Doublon,	†Doublon.	Encyclopedia, <i>or</i>	Encyclopædia.	Fervor,	Fervour.
Dowry,	†Dowry.	Endear, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i>	†Indear, [ <i>&amp;c.</i>	Fetal,	Fœtal.
Downfall,	†Downfal.	Endow, <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	Endeavour, -ed,	Feticide,	Fœticide.
Dram, <i>and</i>	Drachm.	Endue, <i>or</i>	†Indow, <i>&amp;c.</i>	Fetus,	Fœtus.
Draff,	Draugh.	Endure, -ance,	†Indue.	Fetor,	Fœtor.
Draft, <i>and</i>	Draught.	Enforce, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	†Indure, -ance.	Feud, -al, -atory,	†Feud, -al, -atory.
Dragoman,	Drogoman.	Engage, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	†Inforce, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i>	Feudalize, -ism,	†Feodalize, -ism.
Dribblet, <i>or</i>	Driblet.	Engender,	†Ingage, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i>	Fic,	Fy.
Drier,	Dryer. [ <i>&amp;c.</i>	Engorge, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	Ingender.	Filbert,	Filberd. [bustier.
Driveler, -ing, <i>or</i>	Driveller, -ling,	Engross,	†Ingorge, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i>	Filibuster,	Fillibuster, Fli-
Drought,	Drouth.	Enhance,	†Ingross.	Filigree, }	{ Filigrane,
Dryly,	Drily.	Enigma,	†Inhance.	Fillagrec, }	{ Filigrain.
Duchy,	Dutchy.	Enjoin, <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	†Enigma.	Fillibeg, <i>or</i>	Phillibeg.
Duchess,	Dutchess. [-list.	Enkindle, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	†Injoin, <i>&amp;c.</i>	Finery ( <i>a forge</i> ),	Finary.
Dueler, -ing, -ist, <i>or</i>	Dueller, -ling,	Enlarge, <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	†Inkindle, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i>	Firman,	Firmaun.
Dullness,	Dulness. [geon.	Enlist,	†Inlarge, <i>&amp;c.</i>	Fishgig, <i>or</i>	Fizzig.
Dungeon,	Donjon, †Don-	Enroll,	†Inlist.	Fives, <i>or</i>	Vives.
Dunghill,	†Dunghil.	Enrollment,	Enrol, <i>or</i> Inroll.	Flageolet,	Flagelet.
Duress,	†Duresse ( <i>Fr.</i> )	Enrollment,	†Enrolment, In-	Flavor, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	Flavour, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i>
Dye, <i>&amp;c.</i> ( <i>color</i> ),	Die, <i>&amp;c.</i>	Enshrine,	rolment.	Flier,	Flyer.
Dyke. <i>See</i>	Dike.	Enshroud,	Enshrine.	Floatage ( <i>Law</i> ),	Flotage.
		Ensphere,	Insphere.	Flotsam, <i>or</i>	Flotson.
		Enstamp,	Instamp.	Flour ( <i>of grain</i> ),	†Flower.
		Entail ( <i>Arch.</i> ),	Entaile.	Flower-de-luce,	{ Fleur-de-lis,
		Entangle, <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	†Entangle, <i>&amp;c.</i>	Fluke ( <i>Naut.</i> ),	{ Flower-de-lis.
		Enterprise,	Enterprize. [ <i>&amp;c.</i>	Flinke ( <i>Zool.</i> ),	Flook.
		Enthrone, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	†Enterprize, [ <i>&amp;c.</i>	Flog,	Flowk, Flooc.
		Entire, -ly, <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	†Inthron, -ed,	Fogy,	Fogie, Fogey.
		Entitle, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	Intire, -ly, <i>&amp;c.</i>	Font ( <i>Typog.</i> ),	Fount.
		Entrance, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	†Intitle, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i>	Forbade,	†Forbad.
		Entrap, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	†Intrance, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i>	Foray, <i>or</i>	Forray.
		Entreat, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	Intrap, -ped, <i>&amp;c.</i>	Fosse,	Foss.
		Entreaty,	Intreat, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i>	Foundery, <i>or</i>	Foundry.
		Entresol,	Intreaty.	Franc ( <i>coin</i> ),	Frank. [etic.
		Entwine, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i> ,	Entersole.	Frantic,	Frenetic, Phren-
		Envelop ( <i>v.</i> ),	Intwine, -ed, <i>&amp;c.</i>	Frenzy,	†Phrenzy.
		Envelope ( <i>n.</i> ), <i>or</i>	Envelope.	Frieze ( <i>Arch.</i> ),	Frize, Freese.
		Envelopement,	Envelop.	Frouzy,	Frowzy.
			Envelopement.		

E.

F.







Jowl,  
Judgment,  
Jupon, *or*  
Just,

Jole.  
Judgement.  
Juppon.  
Joust.

Mamma,  
Mandatory (*n.*),  
Manikin,  
Maneuver, *or*  
Mantel (*Arch.*),  
Mautel-piece,  
Marc (*coin.*),

Mama.  
Mandatory.  
Mannikin.  
Manœuvre.  
Mantle.  
Mantle-piece.  
Mark.

Nombres,  
Nonesuch,  
Novitiate,  
Nylghau,

Numbres.  
Nonsuch.  
Novitiate. [*ghau.*]  
Nylgau, Neel-

**K.**

Kaffer,  
Kale,  
Kayle,  
Keelhaul,  
Keelson,  
Keg, *or*  
Kennelled, -ing, *or*  
Khan,  
Kiln (*n.*),  
Kilogram, *or*  
Kiloliter, *or*  
Kilometer, *or*  
Knob,  
Koran, *or* Alcoran,  
Kyanite,

Kaffre, *or* Kafir.  
Kayle.  
Keel, Keil.  
Keelhale.  
Kelson.  
Cag.  
Kennelled, -ling.  
Kaun, Kan.  
Kill. [*Chilogram.*]  
Kilogramme,  
Kilolitre.  
Kilometre.  
†Knap (*n., def. 2.*).  
Alkoran.  
Cyanite.

Margaron, *or*  
Marquee,  
Marque (*letter of*),  
Marquess, *or*  
Marshal,  
Marshaled, -ing, *or*  
Martin (*Ornith.*),  
Martinet (*Naut.*),  
Martingale,  
Marveled, -ing, &c., *or*  
Mark,  
Maslin,  
Mastic,  
Matrice, *or*  
Mattress,  
Mauger, *or*  
Maul *n. (mallet) & v.*

Margarone.  
Markee.  
Mark.  
Marquis. [*eschal.*]  
†Marischal, Mar-  
marshalled, -ling.  
Marten.  
Martnet.  
†Martingal. [*&e.*]  
Marvelled, -ling,  
Marque (*Fr.*).  
{ Meslin, Mislin,  
Mastlin.  
Mastich.  
Matrix. [*ress.*]  
Matrass, Mat-  
Maugre.  
Mall.  
Maim.  
Meagre, -ly, &c.  
†Merchandize.  
Metre.  
Milage.  
Millepede.  
Milligram, *or*  
Milliliter, *or*  
Millimeter, *or*  
Milrea, Millrea, }  
Millreis, }

Oaf,  
Ocher, *or* Oehre,  
Octahedron,  
Octostyle,  
Odalisque,  
Odor,  
Offense, *or*  
Olio,  
Omber, *or*  
Omer,  
Oolong,  
Opaque,  
Opobalsam,  
Orach, *or*

**O.**

Auf, Ouph.  
†Oker.  
Octaedron.  
Octastyle.  
Odalisk.  
Odour.  
Offence.  
†Oglio.  
Ombre.  
Homer.  
Oolong.  
Opake.  
Opobalsamum.  
Orache.  
{ Orang-utan,  
Ourang-outang.  
Orchestre.  
Oriol.  
Oriflamme.  
†Oraison.  
Ozier.  
Ospray.  
Otolite, *or* Otolith,  
Ottar (*of roses*),  
†Outrageous.  
Oxid, Oxyd, Ox-  
Oyez. [*yda*]

**L.**

Labeled, -ing, *or*  
Labor, -ed, -ing, &c., *or*  
Lachryual,  
Lac (*coin.*),  
Lackey,  
Lacquer (*n.*),  
Lacquer, -ed, -ing,  
Lagoon,  
Lambdoidal, *or*  
Landau,  
Landscape,  
Lantern,  
Lauyard,  
Lapsided,  
Larum, *or*  
Launch,  
Leaven,  
Lecher, -y, -ous,  
Lecturn,  
Ledgement,  
Ledger,  
Leger-line,  
Leggiu, *or*  
Lemming,  
Lettuce,  
Leveled, -ing, -er, *or*  
Libeled, -ing, &c., *or*  
License,  
Lickerish,  
Licorice,  
Lief,  
Lilac,  
Linguiform,  
Linnæan, *or*  
Linseed,  
Linstock, *or*  
Liter, *or*

Labelled, -ling.  
Labour, -ed, -ing,  
Lacrymal. [*&c.*]  
Lack.  
Lacquey.  
Lacker.  
Lacker, -ed, -ing.  
Laguue.  
Lamdoidal.  
Laudaw.  
†Landskip.  
†Lauthorn.  
Laniard.  
Lobsided.  
Alarum.  
Lanch.  
†Leven.  
†Letcher, -y, -ous.  
Lectern, Lettern.  
{ Ledgment, Lege-  
ment, Lige-  
Leger. [*meut.*]  
Ledger-line.  
Leggiug.  
Leming.  
Lettice. [*-lcr.*]  
Levelled, -ling,  
Libeled, -ling,  
Licuce. [*&c.*]  
Lickerous.  
Liquorice.  
Lieve.  
Lilach.  
Linguaform.  
Linnean.  
†Lintseed.  
Lintstock.  
Litre.

Mayhem, *and*  
Meager, -ly, &c., *or*  
Merchandise,  
Meter, *and*  
Milage,  
Milleped,  
Milligram, *or*  
Milliliter, *or*  
Millimeter, *or*  
Milrea, Millrea, }  
Millreis, }  
Misbehavior,  
Miscall,  
Misdemeanor,  
Misspell,  
Misspend,  
Misspent,  
Misstate,  
Mistletoe,  
Miter, -ed, *or*  
Mizzen,  
Mizzle,  
Moccasin,  
Mode (*Gram.*),  
Mocha-stone,  
Modeled, -iug, *or*  
Modillion,  
Mohammedan,  
Mohawk, *or*  
Molasses,  
Mold, *or*  
Molt, *or*  
Moneyed,  
Mongrel,  
Moresque,  
Morris,  
Mortgageor, *or* }  
Mortgager, }

Mall.  
Maim.  
Meagre, -ly, &c.  
†Merchandize.  
Metre.  
Milage.  
Millepede.  
Milligramme (*Fr.*)  
Millilitre.  
Millimetre.  
Milrei.  
Misbehaviour.  
†Miscal.  
Misdemeanour.  
†Misspel, †Mispel.  
†Mispent.  
†Mispent.  
†Mistate. [*toe.*]  
Misseltoe, Misle-  
Mitre, -d.  
Mizen.  
Misle, Mistle.  
Moccasin, Mog-  
Mood. [*gason.*]  
Mocho-stone.  
Modelled, -ling.  
†Modillon.  
{ Mahomedan, Ma-  
hometan.  
Mohock. [*ses.*]  
Melasses, †Molos-  
Mould.  
Moult.  
Monied.  
†Mungrel.  
†Moresk.  
Morrice.  
Mortgagor.

Orang-outang,  
{ Orang-utan,  
Ourang-outang.  
Orchestra,  
Oriol,  
Oriflamb, *or*  
Orison,  
Osier,  
Osprey, *or*  
Otolite, *or* Otolith,  
Ottar (*of roses*),  
Outrageous,  
Oxide,  
Oyes,  
Packet,  
Painim,  
Palanquin, *or*  
Palestra,  
Palet, }  
Palette, }  
Palmiped,  
Panada, Panade,  
Pander,  
Pandore,  
Pandour,  
Panel (*Law*),  
Paneled, -ing, *or*  
Pantograph,  
Papoose, *or*  
Paralyze,  
Parceled, -ing, *or*  
Parcenary,  
Parlor,  
Parol (*a.*), *or*  
Parquet, *or*  
Parsnip, *or*  
Parrakect,  
Partible,  
Partisan,  
Pasha, Paeha,  
Pashalic,  
Pask, *or*  
Patrol (*n.*),  
Paver, Pavior,  
Pawl,  
Peau,  
Peart,  
Pedicel,  
Peddler,  
Pedobaptist,  
Pemmican,  
Penciled, -ing, *or*  
Pennant,  
Pentahedral,  
Peony,  
Periled, -ing, *or*  
Peroxide,  
Persimmon,  
Persistence,  
Pewit (*Ornith.*),  
Phantasm,  
Phantom, [*&c.*]  
Phenomenon,  
Phenix,  
Phial, *or*  
Philter, -ed, *or*

**P.**

†Pacquet.  
Paynim.  
Palankeen.  
Palæstra.  
Pallet.  
Palmipede.  
Panado.  
†Pandar.  
Bandore.  
Pandour.  
Paunel.  
Pannelled, -ling.  
{ Pantagraph, Pen-  
tagraph.  
Pappoose.  
Paralyze.  
Parcelled, -ling.  
Parcenery.  
Parlour.  
Parole.  
Parquette.  
Parsnep. [*quito.*]  
Paraquet, Para-  
Partable.  
†Partizan.  
Pashaw, Bashaw.  
Pachalic.  
Pasque.  
Patrole.  
Paviour, Pavier.  
Paul.  
Paan.  
Peert.  
Pedicel.  
Pedler, Pedlar.  
Pædobaptist.  
Pemican.  
Pencilled, -ling.  
Pennon.  
Pentædral.  
Pæony, Piony.  
Perilled, -ling.  
Peroxid, -yd, -yde.  
Persimon.  
Persistance.  
Pewet.  
†Fantasm.  
†Fantom.  
Phænomenon.  
Phœnix.  
Vial.  
Philtre, -d.

**M.**

Macaw,  
Maccaboy,  
Maggoty,  
Maim, *and*  
Mal-,  
Mall, *or*  
Malkin,  
Mamaluke, *or*

Macao.  
Maccoboy.  
Maggotty.  
Mayhem (*Law.*),  
Mal- (*prefix*).  
Maul.  
Maukin.  
Mameluke.

Nankeen,  
Narwal, *or* Narwhal,  
Naught,  
Negotiate, -or, &c.,  
Neighbor, -ing, &c.,  
Net (*a.*),  
Neb (*Orn.*), *or*  
Niter, *or*  
Nobless, *or*  
Nomads, *or*

**N.**

Nankin.  
Narwhale.  
Nought. [*&c.*]  
Negociate, -or,  
Neighbour, -ing,  
Nett, Neat. [*&c.*]  
Nib.  
Nitre.  
Noblesse.  
Nomades.

Pantograph,  
Papoose, *or*  
Paralyze,  
Parceled, -ing, *or*  
Parcenary,  
Parlor,  
Parol (*a.*), *or*  
Parquet, *or*  
Parsnip, *or*  
Parrakect,  
Partible,  
Partisan,  
Pasha, Paeha,  
Pashalic,  
Pask, *or*  
Patrol (*n.*),  
Paver, Pavior,  
Pawl,  
Peau,  
Peart,  
Pedicel,  
Peddler,  
Pedobaptist,  
Pemmican,  
Penciled, -ing, *or*  
Pennant,  
Pentahedral,  
Peony,  
Periled, -ing, *or*  
Peroxide,  
Persimmon,  
Persistence,  
Pewit (*Ornith.*),  
Phantasm,  
Phantom, [*&c.*]  
Phenomenon,  
Phenix,  
Phial, *or*  
Philter, -ed, *or*



Phthisic,	†Tisie.	Rabbi,	Rabbin.	Sciagraphy, or	Seiography.
Piaster, or	Piastre.	Raccoon, or Ragoon,	Rackoon.	Scion, or	Cion.
Picked, or	Peaked, Piked.	Raddock ( <i>Ornith.</i> ), or	Ruddock.	Scirrhusity,	Skirrosity.
Picket,	Piquet.	Ramadan,	{ Ramazan,	Scirrhus,	Skirrhus.
Pie,	†Pye.	Rancor, -ous, -ly,	{ Rhamadan. [-ly.	Scissors,	†Scissars.
Piebald,	Pyebald.	Ransom,	Rancour, -ous.	Seonce,	†Skonce.
Piepoudre, or	Piepowder.	Rare ( <i>adj.</i> ),	†Ransome.	Scot-free,	Shot-free.
Pimento,	Pimenta.	Rarefy,	†Rear.	Scow,	Skow.
Pimpernel,	Pimpinel.	Raspberry,	Rarify.	Serawny,	Serauny, [ <i>Scythe</i> .
Pinchers, or	Pincers.	Rattan,	†Rasberry.	Seythe,	†Sithe, Sythe.
Pistoled, -ing, or	Pistolled, -ling.	Raveled, -ing, or	Ratan.	Seamstress,	†Semstress, Semp-
Placard,	†Placart.	Raven ( <i>plunder</i> ),	Ravelled, -ling.	Sear,	Sere. [ <i>stress</i> .
Plaice ( <i>Ichth.</i> ),	Plaice. [ <i>senses</i> .	Raze, -ed, -ing,	Ravin.	Sedlitz,	Seidlitz.
Plain,	Plane, <i>in some</i>	Rasure,	Rase, -ed, -ing.	Seine,	†Sean.
Plane-sailing,	Plain-sailing.	Real ( <i>coin</i> ),	Razure.	Secretaryship,	Secretariship.
Plaster,	†Plaister.	Rearward,	Rial, Ryal.	Seethe,	†Seeth.
Plait ( <i>v.</i> ),	Plat.	Recall,	†Rereward.	Seignior,	Seignior, Signor.
Plat ( <i>n.</i> ), or	Plot.	Recompense,	Recal.	Seigniorage, -ory,	Seignorage, -ory.
Plethron, or	Plethrum.	Reconnoiter, or	Recompence.	Seizin,	Seisin.
Pliers,	†Plyers.	Redoubt,	Reconnoitre.	Seleniuret,	Selenuret.
Plow, or	Plough.	Referable, or	†Redout.	Sellender,	Sellander.
Plumber,	†Plummer.	Reflection,	Referrible.	Selvage, or	Selvedge.
Plumiped,	Plumipede.	Reglet, or	Reflexion.	Sentinel,	†Centinel.
Pluviometer,	Pluviameter.	Reindeer,	Riglet. [ <i>deer</i> .	Sentry,	†Century, Senterly.
Point-device, or	Point-devise.	Re-enforce,	Raindeer, Rane-	Sepawn, or Supawn,	Sepon.
Poise,	†Poize.	Re-install, -ment,	Re-inforce.	Sepulcher, or	Sepulchre.
Polacca,	Polacre.	Relic,	Re-instal, -ment.	Sequin,	Chequin, Zechin.
Pole-ax, or	Pole-axe.	Remiped,	†Relique.	Sergeant, or	Serjeant.
Poltron,	†Poltron.	Renard, or	Remipede.	Set, ( <i>n.</i> ),	Sett.
Polyhedron, -drous,	Polyedron, -drous.	Rencounter, or,	Reynard.	Sevennight, or	Se'nnight.
Polyglot ( <i>n.</i> ),	Polyglott.	Rennet, or	Rencontre.	Shad,	Chad.
Polyp,	Polype.	Replier,	Runnet.	Shah,	Schah.
Pommel,	Pummel.	Reposit,	Replyer.	Shawm, or	Shalm.
Pommeled, -ing,	Pomelled, -ling.	Resin, and	Reposite.	Shampoo,	Champoo.
Pontoon, or	Pontoon.	Resistance, &c.,	Rosin.	Shard ( <i>def. 1</i> ),	Sherd.
Pony,	Poney.	Restive, -ly, -ness,	†Resistance. [ <i>&amp;c.</i>	Sheathe ( <i>v.</i> ),	†Sheath. [ <i>Sheikh</i> .
Poniard,	Poignard.	Retch ( <i>to vomit</i> ),	†Restiff, Resty,	Sheik,	Shaik, Scheik,
Porgee, Porgy ( <i>Ichth.</i> ),	Paugie.	Reveled, -ing, -er, or	Reach. [ <i>-ler</i> .	Sherbet,	Scherbet, Sarbot.
Porpoise,	{ Porpus, Porpass,	Reverie, or	Revelled, -ling,	Sherry,	†Sherris.
Portray,	{ Porpesse.	Ribbon,	Revery.	Shill-I- <i>Shall-I</i> , or	Shilly-shally.
Porteress, or	†Pourtray.	Reversible,	Riband, Ribband.	Shore ( <i>n.</i> ),	Shoar.
Possessor,	Portress.	Rigor, -ous, &c.,	Reversable.	Shorl, or	Schorl. [ <i>-ling</i> .
Postilion,	†Possessour.	Risk,	Rigour, -ous, &c.	Shoveled, -er, -ing, or	Shovelled, -ler.
Potato,	†Postillion.	Rivaled, -ing, or	†Risque.	Show,	†Shew.
Potsherd,	†Potatoe. [ <i>share</i> .	Riveted, -ing,	Rivalled, -ling.	Shrillness,	†Shrilness.
Powter ( <i>Ornith.</i> ),	Potshard, Pot-	Roc ( <i>Ornith.</i> ),	Rivetted, -ting.	Shriveled, -ing, or	Shrivelled, -ling.
Pozzolana, or	Pouter.	Rodomontade,	Rock, Rukh.	Shuttlecock,	Shuttlecock.
Practice ( <i>v.</i> ), or	Pozzolana.	Rondeau,	†Rhodomontade.	Slyly, -ness,	Shily, -ness.
Præmunire,	Practise.	Ronyon,	Rondo.	Sibyl,	Sybil.
Prænomen,	Premunire.	Roquelaure, or	Runnion. [ <i>quelo</i> .	Sidewise,	Sideways.
Predial,	Prenomen.	Rotunda,	Roquelaure, Ro-	Silicious, or	Siliceous.
Premise,	Prædial.	Route,	Rotundo.	Sillabub, or	Syllabub.
Pretense, or	Premiss.	Ruble ( <i>coin</i> ), or	Rout.	Simoom, or	Simoon.
Pretermit, or	Pretence.	Ruche, or	Roule.	Siphon,	Syphon.
Pretor,	Prætermit.	Rummage,	Rouche.	Siren,	†Syren.
Profane,	Prætor.	Rumor, &c.,	†Romage.	Sirloin, or	Surloin.
Protector,	†Prophanc.	Rye,	Rumour, &c.	Sirup, or Syrup,	Sirop.
Programme,	Protector.	Sabian,	†Rie.	Sizar,	Sizer.
Protoxide,	Program. [ <i>-yde</i> .	Saber, -ed, &c., or	S.	Skein,	†Skain, Skean.
Prunella, or	Protoxid, -yd,	Sackbut,	Sabean, Sabæan.	Skeptie,	Skeptie.
Pumpkin,	Prunello. [ <i>ion</i> .	Sainfoin,	Sabre, -d, &c.	Skillful, -ly, -ness, or	Skillful, -ly, -ness.
Puppet,	Pompion, Pump-	Salam,	Sacbut.	Skill-less,	Skillless.
Purblind, or	†Poppet.	Salep, Saleb,	Saintfoin.	Skull ( <i>cranium</i> ),	†Scull.
Furr,	Poreblind.	Salic,	Salaam.	Slabber,	Slobber.
Purslane,	Pur.	Salt peter, or	Salop, Saloop.	Sleight,	Slight ( <i>def. 2</i> ).
Putrefy,	Purslain.	Sameter,	Salique.	Slyly, -ness,	Shily, -ness.
Pygmy,	†Putrify.	Sandaed, or	Salpetre.	Smallness,	†Smalness.
Pyx,	Pigmy.	Sandarach, or	Saltpetre.	Smolder, or	Smoulder.
	Pix.	Sandever, or	Samestre.	Smooth,	†Smoothe.
	Qu.	Sanskrit, or	Sandalled.	Snapped, ( <i>imp.</i> ),	Snapt. [ <i>-ling</i>
Quadroon,	Quateron.	Sapajo,	Sandarach.	Sniveled, -er, -ing, or	Sni-elled, -er,
Quarantine,	{ Quarantain.	Sapodilla,	Sandiver.	Socage,	Socage.
Quarrel, or	{ Quarantaine.	Sarcenet, or	Sanserit.	Soele,	Toele.
Quarreled, -ing, or	Carrel ( <i>an arrow</i> ).	Sat,	Sapajou. [ <i>dilla</i> .	Solan-goose ( <i>n.</i> ),	{ Soland-goose, and
Quartet, Quartette,	Quarrelled, -ling.	Satchel,	Sapadillo, Sappo-	Solder, &c., or	{ Solund-goose.
Quarterfoil,	Quartett.	Satinet,	Sarsenet.	Soliped,	Soder, &c.
Quarterfeuille, }	Quatrefoil.	Sauer-kraut, or	Sate.	Solvable,	Solipede.
Quay, -age,	Key, -age.	Savanna,	Sachel.	Somber, or	Solvable.
Questor,	Quæstor.	Savior, or	Satinett. [ <i>krout</i> .	Somber,	Sombre.
Quinsy,	Quinzy, Quinsey.	Savor,	Sour-cROUT, Sour-	Somersait, }	{ Summersault,
Quintain,	Quintin, [ <i>tetto</i> .	Scallop, -ed, -ing,	Savannah.	Somerset, }	{ Summerset.
Quintette, Quintet,	Quintett, Quin-	Scath, or	Savannah.	Sonneteer,	Sonneteer.
Quoin,	Coin.	Scepter, -ed, or	Savannah.	Soothe ( <i>v.</i> ),	†Sooth.
		Scherif, Cherif,	Saviour.	Sorrel, and	Sorel.
		Schist,	Savour.	Souchong,	Soochong.
		Schorl, or	Scollop, -ed, -ing.	Spa,	†Spaw, †Spaa.
			Scathe.	Spelt,	Spalt.
			Sceptre, -tred.	Specter, or	Spectre.
			Sheref, Sherif.	Spew,	Spuc.
			Shist.	Spinach, or	Spinage.
			Shorl.		





# PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.

## PREFIXES.

### A.

**A**, a prefix to many English words, is in some cases a contraction of the prepositions *on, in, at, of, to, for*; as in *asleep* for *in sleep* or *on sleep*, *ablaze* for *in a blaze*, *aboard* for *on board*, *afoot* for *on foot*, *aground* for *on the ground*, *adays* for *on days*, *ado* for *to do*, *await* for *wait for*. In other cases, it is contracted from the A.-S. inseparable particle *ge-* (in Gothic *ga-*), which forms verbs from verbs, substantives, adjectives, and is a sort of augment to the past participle. In some cases, it only increases the force of the word, without any essential addition of meaning, as in *afar*. — In some words of Greek origin, *a* is privative, giving to them a negative sense; as in *apathetic*: before a vowel it becomes *an*; as in *anonymus*, from *ὄνομα*, name. In a few words of Latin origin, it is another form of the prefix *ab* (q. v.); as in *avert*.

**Ab**, a prefix to words of Latin origin, and a Latin preposition, as in *abduct*, is the same as the Greek *ἀπό*, Skr. *apa*, Goth. *af*, A.-S. and Eng. *of*. It denotes *from, separation, or departure*. Before *c* and *t*, it is generally changed into *abs*, as in *abscess, abscond, abstain, abstemious*. See A.

**Ad**. [Cf. W. *at, to, toward*, Goth., Icel., and Eng. *at*.] A Latin preposition, signifying *to*, as in *adhere*. — In composition, the last letter is usually changed into the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed. Thus for *adclamare*, the Romans wrote *acclamare*; for *adgredi*, *aggredi*; for *adfirmare*, *affirmare*; for *adlegere*, *allegere*; for *adponere*, *apponere*; for *adripere*, *arripere*; for *adscribere*, *ascribere*; for *adtinere*, *attinere*.

**Al**. 1. In Arabic, an article or inseparable prefix, answering to the Italian *il*, and the Sp. *el*. Its use is to render nouns definite, like the English *the*; as, *Alkoran*, the Koran, or the Book, by eminence; *alcove*, *alchemy, alembic, almanac, &c.*

2. A form of the Latin prefix *ad*. See AD.

**Amb**. [Lat. *ambi, amb, am, an* (as in *ambidens, ambages, amicire, anhelare*), Gr. *ἀμφί*, A.-S. *emb, ymb*, N. H. Ger. *um*.] *About; around*; — a prefix used in composition in words derived from the Latin; as in *ambient, ambition, &c.*

**Am'phī**, n. [Gr. *ἀμφί*. See *supra*.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying *about, around, on both sides, on all sides, &c.*; as in *amphibious, amphitheater*.

**Ā'nā**. [Gr. *ἀνά*.] A prefix in words from the Greek, denoting *on, upon, upward, up to, throughout, backward, back to, again, previously, or against*; as in *analogy, analytic, anatomy*.

**Ant-**, } [Gr. *ἀντί*, against.] A prefix in many words  
**Ant'ti-**, } from the Greek, meaning *against, over against, or opposed to*; as in *antarctic, antidote, antipathy, antithesis*.

**An'te**. A Latin preposition, the Gr. *ἀντί*, A.-S. & Goth. *and* (cf. ANSWER); much used in the composition of English words, especially in words from the Latin and Greek languages. It signifies *before in place, in front; and figuratively, before in time*. Examples are *ante-chamber, antecedent, antediluvian*.

**Ā'po**. [Gr. *ἀπό*. See AB.] A Greek preposition used in composition, and signifying *from, away from, off, or asunder*; as in *apoplexy, apothecary, apologue*.

### B.

**Bē** prefix, as in *because, before, beset, bedeck, become*, is originally the same word as *by*; A.-S. *be* and *bi* or *big*, Goth. *bi*. It denotes *nearness, closeness, about, on, at*, and generally has an intensive force, though it is sometimes apparently insignificant.

**Bī**. [From Lat. *bis*, twice, which in composition drops the *s*.] 1. In most branches of science, *bi* in composi-

tion denotes two, twice, doubly; as, *bidentate*, two-toothed; *biterminate*, doubly ternate, &c.

2. (Chem.) *Bi* in composition denotes that the compound contains two parts or equivalents of the first-mentioned ingredient to one of the other; thus, a *bichromate* of potash contains two parts of chromic acid to one of potash.

**Bis**, adv. [Lat. *bis*, twice, for *duis*, from *duo*, two, like *bellum* from *duellum*.] Twice. See BI.

### C.

**Āt'a**. [Gr. *κατά*.] The Latin and English form of a Greek preposition used in composition to signify *down, downward, down upon, downright, completely, &c.*; as in *cataclysm, catacomb, catalogue, cataract*. It sometimes drops the final vowel, as in *catoptric*; and is sometimes changed to *cath*, as in *cathartic, catholic*.

**Āir'eum**. [Accusative of *circus*, a circle, Gr. *κίρκος*.] A Latin preposition, used as a prefix in many English words; as in *circumscribe, circumspect, circumvent*. In *circuit, circuitous, &c.*, the *m* is dropped.

**Ām-** or **Ān-**. [The same as *cum*, which is akin to Gr. *σύν*, old Attic *ξύν*.] A Latin preposition signifying *with or against*, used in composition as an inseparable prefix. The form *com* is used before the labials *b, p*, and *m*, and *con* before the other consonants. Before *l*, however, *con* or *com* is changed into *col*, as in *collect*, from *colligere*; before *r* into *cor*, as in *corrupt*, from *corrumpere, corruptum*; while before a vowel or *h*, the *n* or *m* is dropped, as in *co-operate, coalesce, cohabit, &c.*

**Ān'trā**. A Latin preposition, signifying *against, in opposition*, entering into the composition of some English words; as, *contradict, contravene, &c.* It is properly the ablative of an adjective, *conterus* (formed from *con*, with), which is not in use. In old English, it took the form *counter*; as in *counteract*.

**Āo**. See CON.

**Āoun'ter**. See CONTRA.

### D.

**De**. A Latin prefix denoting *a moving from, separation*; as in *debark, decline, decease, deduct, decamp*. Hence, it often expresses a negative, as in *derange*. Sometimes it augments the sense, as in *deprave, despoil*. It coincides nearly in sense with the French *des* and Latin *dis*.

**Dī**. 1. [Gr. *δίς*, twice.] In chemistry, a prefix denoting two equivalents of the substance indicated by the noun following that of which the prefix forms a part; as, *dichloride of mercury*; i. e., a compound formed of two equivalents of mercury and one of chlorine.

2. See DIS.

**Dī'a**. [Gr. *διά*, akin to Lat. *dis*.] A prefix denoting *through, right through*; as in *diameter, diagram, dialogue*.

**Dīs** (91). A prefix or inseparable preposition, from the Latin (whence Fr. *des*), denoting *separation, a parting from*, as in *distribute, disconnect*; hence it generally has the force of a privative and negative, as in *disarm, disoblige, disagree*. It sometimes passes into the forms *di* and *dif*; as in *divert, differ, diffuse*.

**Dys-**. An inseparable prefix, from the Greek *δυσ-*, hard, ill, and signifying *ill, bad, hard, difficult, unlucky, dangerous*, and the like; as in *dysentery, dyspepsy*.

### E.

**E**. A Latin prefix; the same as EX. See EX.

**Ēm**. See EN.

**Ēn**. A prefix to many English words, chiefly borrowed from the French; as in *enchant, enamor, encore, &c.* It



coincides with the Latin *in*, Gr. *ἐν*; and some English words are written indifferently with *en* or *in*. For ease of pronunciation, it is changed to *em*, particularly before a labial, as in *employ*, *empower*.

**Ēp.** } [Gr. *ἐπί*. See OB.] A prefix, signifying *on*, *above*,  
**Ēp'ī.** } *toward*, *by*, *to*, *among*, *near*, &c.; as in *epi-*  
*logue*, *epithet*, &c.

**Ēū.** A prefix from the Gr. *εὖ*, well, used very frequently in composition, signifying *well*, *easy*, *advantageous*, *good*, and the like; as in *eulogy*, *euphony*, &c.

**Ēx.** A Latin preposition or prefix, Gr. *ἐξ* or *ἐκ*, signifying *out of*, *out*, *proceeding from*. Hence, in composition, it signifies sometimes *out of*, as in *exhale*, *exclude*; sometimes *off*, *from*, or *out*, as in *excise*; sometimes *beyond*, as in *excess*, *exceed*, *excel*. In some words, it intensifies the meaning; in others, it has little effect on the signification. The *x* regularly remains only before the vowels and before *c*, *h*, *p*, *q*, *s*, *t* (example, *exert*, *excel*, *exhaust*, *expend*, *exquisite*, *exsiccant*, *extort*); it is assimilated to a following *f* (*effusion*), and drops away altogether before the other consonants (*elect*, *event*, *edition*, &c.) In a few words it changes into *ec* (*eccentric*). Prefixed to names of office, it denotes that a person has held that office, but has resigned it, or been left out, or dismissed; as, *ex-chancellor*, *ex-president*, and the like.

**Ēx'trā.** [Contracted from *exterā* (*parte*), from *exter*, being on the outside, from *ex*, out of, from.] A Latin preposition, denoting *beyond* or *excess*, often used in composition as a prefix signifying *outside of*, or *beyond the limits or jurisdiction of* that denoted by the word to which it is joined; as in *extradition*, *extravagant*.

## F.

**For.** [A.-S. *for*, *fore*, Goth. *faur*, *faura*, allied to Lat. *pro*, Gr. *πρό*, Skr. *pra-*.] As a prefix to verbs, *for* has usually the force of a negative or privative, denoting *before*, that is, *against*, or *away*, *aside*; as in *forbid*, *forsake*, *for-swear*, *forego*. In a few cases, it is merely intensive, as in *forbathe*.

**Fōre.** [A.-S. *fore*. See FOR.] An adjective much used in composition, to denote *advancement in place or time*; as in *forebode*, *forefather*, *foreshorten*.

## H.

**Hȳ'per.** [Gr. *ὑπέρ*, allied to Lat. *super*, Skr. *upare*, Ger. *über*, Eng. *over*.] A prefix used in composition to denote *excess*, or something *over* or *beyond*; as in *hyperbolical*, *hypertrophy*. Sometimes it is used in the composition of chemical terms, instead of *super*, to denote *excess*, or that the substance first mentioned in the name of the compound enters in a greater proportion than the other; as, *hyper-oxide*, one containing an excess of oxygen.

**Hȳ'po.** A prefix from the Greek preposition *ὑπό* [allied to Lat. *sub*, Skr. *upar*], *under*, *beneath*, and frequently used in composition to signify *a less quantity*, or *a low state or degree of* that denoted by the word with which it is joined, *position under or beneath it*, and the like; as in *hypochondriac*, *hypostatic*, *hypothesis*. In chemical language, prefixed to the name of a compound containing oxygen, it designates another compound containing less oxygen; as, *hypo-nitrous acid*, which contains less oxygen than *nitrous acid*.

## I.

**Ī.** A prefix, the form of *in* when used before words beginning with *l*. See IN.

**Īm.** A prefix from the Lat. *in*, *n* being changed to *m*, for the sake of easy utterance, before a labial, as in *imbibe*, *immense*, *impartial*. The same prefix is sometimes used in compounds not of Latin origin, as in *imbank*, *imbitter*. For *im*, the French write *em*, which is used in words introduced into the English from the French language. See EM.

**Īn.** 1. [Allied to Gr. *ἐν*, Skr. *ina-*.] A prefix from the Latin *in*, often used in composition, and signifying *within*, *into*, or *among*, as in *inbred*, *incense*, or serving to render emphatic the sense of the word to which it is prefixed, as in *inclose*, *increase*. — *In*, before *l*, is changed into *il*, as in *illusion*; before *r*, into *ir*, as in *irregular*; before a labial, into *im*, as in *imbitter*, *immaterial*, *impatient*.

2. [Allied to Eng. *un*. See UN.] A Latin particle of negation; as in *inactive*, *incapable*. Before *b* and *p*, it becomes *im*; before *l*, *m*, *r*, the *n* assimilates itself to

these consonants. In a few words *in* is changed into *ig*, as in *ignoble*, *ignorant*.

**Īn'ter.** [From *in*, with an adverbial ending.] A Latin preposition, signifying *among* or *between*; — used as a prefix; as in *intercept*, *interfere*, *interrupt*.

**Īn'tro.** [Lat., contr. from *intero* (*loco*)]. A prefix signifying *within*, *into*, *in*, and the like; as in *introduce*, *intromission*.

## M.

**Mēt'ā.** [Gr. *μετά*, allied to *μέσος*, Lat. *medius*, Eng. *mid*, *middle*.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying *in the midst of*; also, *beyond*, *over*, *after*, *behind*, *with*, *between*, *reversely*; as in *metaphor*, *metaphysics*, *metamorphose*.

**Mīs.** [A.-S., Icel., and Goth. *missa-*, having the same origin with the verb *to miss*.] A prefix denoting *error*, *wrong*, *defect*, *unlikeness*, and the like; as in *mistake*, *mismanage*, *mispronounce*, *mistrust*.

## N.

**Nōn, adv.** [Lat. *non*, O. Lat. *nænu*, *nenu*, *nænum*, *nenum*, from *ne-ænum*, or *ne-unum*, not one.] *Not*; — used in English as a prefix, generally and properly to substantives and verbs only, giving them a negative sense, ordering and varying their meaning, as do the prefixes *un* and *in* those of adjectives; as, *non-residence*, *non-performance*; also, in some cases, prefixed to adjectives; as, *non-acid*, *non-electric*.

## O.

**Ob.** [Kindred with Gr. *ἐπί*.] A Latin preposition, signifying, primarily, *in front*, *before*, and hence *against*, *toward*; as in *obicere*, to object, *i. e.*, to throw against. In composition, the letter *b* is often changed into the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed; as in *occasion*, *offer*, *oppose*. It means *reversed* or *back* in *obvate*, *occiput*, &c., and often *on* or *in*.

## P.

**Pār'ā.** [Gr., prob. akin to Lat. *præ* and *præter*.] A preposition, used in composition, and signifying *beside*, *to the side of*, *to*, *amiss*, *wrong* (like *for* in *forswear*, &c.), *beyond*, *contrary to*, &c.; as in *paradox*, *paragon*, *paralysis*, *parasite*. It is sometimes contracted into *par*; as in *parody*, *paroxysm*, &c.

**Pēr.** A Latin preposition often used in composition as a prefix denoting *through*, *passing*, or *over the whole extent*; as in *perambulate*, *perfunctory*, *persecute*. It is used, in chemistry, with the signification *very*, *fully*, or *to the utmost extent*; as in *peroxide*, a substance oxidated to the utmost degree.

**Pēr'i.** [Gr. *περί*, Skr. *pari-*.] A prefix used in many words derived from the Greek, and signifying *with*, *around*, *about*, *near*, and the like; as in *pericarp*, *period*, *periphrase*.

**Pōst.** A Latin preposition, much used in composition as a prefix, signifying *after*; as in *postpone*, *postscript*.

**Prē.** An English form of the Latin prefix *præ*, before, originally dat. f., answering to *pro*, as dat. m., of *per*, through. It expresses *priority of time*, *place*, or *rank*; as in *preclude*, *prediet*, *prefer*, *preponderate*. It sometimes signifies *beyond*, and may be rendered *very*, as in *prepotent*.

**Prē'ter.** A prefix, from the Lat. *præter* (from *præ*, with the adverbial termination *ter*), used in the composition of some English words, and having the signification of *past*, *beyond*; hence, *beside*, *more*; as, *preterit*, *pretermit*, *preternatural*.

**Prō.** [Originally neuter dative for *proi*, Gr. *πρό*.] A Latin preposition, used in composition as a prefix, and denoting *fore*, *forth*, *forward*; as in *produce*, *project*, *profess*, *promise*, *protract*.

**Prōs.** [Gr. *πρός*, Cf. Skr. *prati-*.] A Greek preposition, used in composition, and signifying *motion towards*, *a being on*, *at*, *by*, or *beside*, *a remaining beside*, and hence *connection and engagement with any thing*; as in *prosclyte*, *prosody*, &c.

**Pseū'do** (*sū'do*). [From Gr. *ψεῦδής*, lying, false, from *ψεῦδειν*, to belie.] A prefix used in words from the Greek, and signifying *false*, *counterfeit*, *pretended*, or *spurious*; as, *pseudo-martyr*, *pseudo-philosophy*, *pseudonym*.



## R.

**Rā.** See RE.

**Rē.** A prefix or inseparable partiele in the composition of words, denoting *return, repetition, iteration*; as in *recur, reduce, refrain*. It is abbreviated from *red*, which the Latins retained in words beginning with a vowel, as in *redimere, redire, redintegrare*. From the Latin the Italians, Spanish, and French have also the prefix *ra*, which is found in some English words derived from these languages.

**Rē'tro.** [Lat., from *re* and the adverbial termination *ter*.] A prefix in words from the Latin, signifying *back* or *backward*; as in *retrocede, retrospect*.

## S.

**Se.** [Orig. form of *sine*.] An inseparable preposition used in some words from the Latin, and signifying *without, aside, by itself*; as in *secure, seduce, seclude, &c.*

**Sī'ne.** A Latin preposition, signifying *without*, and used in composition; as, *sinécure*. It drops the final *e* in *sincere*, and also changes the *n* into *m* in *simple*.

**Stēp.** [A.-S. *steóp*, from *steópan, stēpan*, O. H. Ger. *stiufan*, to bereave.] A prefix used in composition before *father, mother, brother, sister, son, daughter, child, &c.*, to indicate that the person thus spoken of is not a blood-relative, but is a relative by the marriage of a parent.

**Sūb.** [Allied to Gr. *ὑπό*.] A Latin preposition, denoting *under* or *below*, used in English as a prefix, to express an *inferior position* or *intention*, and also a *subordinate degree*, or *imperfect state* of a quality. Before *c, f, g, p, r*, and *m*, the *b* is changed into those letters, as in *succeed, suffer, suggest, suppose, surrogate, and summon*.

When prefixed to the name of a chemical compound, *sub* denotes that this, if an oxysalt, contains a less number of equivalents of the acid than of the base, or that the base is a sub-oxide; or, if it is a haloid salt, or analogous compound, that the electro-negative is in a smaller proportion than the electro-positive constituent, or is combined with it in the smallest proportion possible; as in *sub-bromide, sub-iodide, &c.*

**Sūb'ter.** [From *sub* and the adverbial termination *ter*.] A Latin preposition, signifying *under*, used as a prefix in English with the same meaning as *sub*; but it is less general in its application; as in *subterfuge*.

**Sū'per.** A Latin preposition (same as Greek *ὑπέρ*), used as a prefix, and signifying *above, over, or in excess*; as in *superfine, superintend, supervise*.

**Sū'prā.** [Orig. *supera*, from *super*.] A Latin preposition, signifying *above, over, or beyond*; used in composition; as in *supralapsarian*.

**Sūr.** A prefix, from the French, contracted from the Latin *super, supra*, and signifying *over, above, beyond, upon*; as in *surcharge, surmount, surprise*.

**Sŷn.** A prefix from the Greek preposition *σύν* (the Lat. *cum*, akin to Lat. *simul*, Skr. *sa-, sam*), *with, along with, together with, at the same time*; as in *synonym, syntax, synthesis*. Before *b, m, p, ph*, it changes into *sym* (*symbol, symmetry, sympathy, symphony*); before *l* into *syl* (*syllogism*); and sometimes the *n* is dropped, as in *system*.

## T.

**Trāns.** A Latin preposition, used in English as a prefix, signifying *over, beyond, through, on the other side*; as in *transalpine, beyond the Alps*. Hence, in a moral sense, it denotes a *complete change*; as, to *transform*. It sometimes drops the two last consonants; as in *traduce*.

**Trī.** A prefix, signifying *three, thrice*, from Gr. *τρίς*, thrice, *τρεῖς, τρία*, Lat. *tres, tria*, three; as in *triangle, trident, triennial*.

## U.

**Ul'trá.** [Lat., orig. fem. of *ulter*, being beyond, from *uls*, beyond.] A prefix from the Latin, having in composition the signification *beyond, on the other side*, chiefly when joined with words expressing relations of place; as, *ultra-marine, ultra-montane, &c.* In other relations, it has the sense of *excessively, exceedingly, beyond what is common, natural, right, or proper*; as, *ultra-conservative, ultra-despotic, &c.*

**Ūn.** [A.-S. *un*, and sometimes *on*, Goth. *un*, Icel. *ð*, allied to Gr. *ἀν, ἀ*, Skr. *an, a*, Lat. *in*.] A negative prefix attached at will to almost any English adjective, or participle used adjectively, and to less numerous classes of nouns and verbs. See UN in the Dictionary.

## W.

**With.** [See in Dictionary.] An English preposition, sometimes used in composition, and signifying *opposition, privation, separation, or departure*; as in *withdraw, withstand, withhold*.

## SUFFIXES.

## A.

**Āc.** [Gr. *-ακός*.] A suffix signifying *of or pertaining to*; as in *demoniac, hypochondriac*.

**Āge.** [Fr.] A termination of nouns having a collective or abstract meaning; as, *advantage, average, herbage, foliage, pillage*.

**Al.** [Lat. *-alis*.] A termination of words from the Latin denoting *of or pertaining to*; as, *annual, cordial, final, legal, martial*. See CAL.

**An.** [Lat. *-anus*.] A termination of some nouns and adjectives from the Latin, denoting *office, profession, or character*, as, *Christian, comedian, tragedian, elysian, tertian*.

**Ānce, } [Lat. *-antia*.] Terminations of nouns having  
Ān-cy. } an abstract signification; as, *elegance, abundance, brilliancy, vacancy*.**

**Ānt.** [Lat. *-ans, -antis*.] A termination of adjectives from the Latin, as, *vagrant*; and of nouns denoting the *doer of a thing*; as, *assistant, commandant*.

**Ar.** [Lat. *-aris*.] A termination of adjectives derived from the Latin, and denoting *of or pertaining to*; as, *angular, jocular, perpendicular, similar*.

**Ārd,** the termination of many English words, is taken from the Goth. *hardus*, A.-S. *heard*, Icel. & Eng. *hard*, and appears in proper names; as, *Renard*, strong in counsel; *Goddard*, strong in, or through, God; *Bernard*, strong like a bear, &c. We find it also in appellatives,

usually with a bad signification; as in *drunkard, dotard, bastard, niggard, braggart, &c.*

**A-ry.** [Lat. *-arius*.] A termination of adjectives from the Latin, denoting *of or pertaining to*; as, *auxiliary, military, &c.*; and of nouns, denoting the *doer of a thing*; as, *adversary, mercenary, &c.*

**Ate.** [Lat. *-atus*.] A termination, 1. Of verbs, as, *deliberate, initiate*; 2. Of adjectives, as, *moderate, ultimate*; 3. Of nouns, denoting (a.) *office or dignity*, as, *pontificate*; (b.) *the possessor of such office or dignity*, as, *magistrate, delegate*; (c.) *salts containing more than one degree of oxygen*, as, *sulphate, phosphate*.

## B.

**Ble.** [Lat. *bilis*.] A termination of adjectives derived from the Latin, or formed on the same model, and signifying *capable of being or worthy to be*; as, *flexible, mutable, sensible, warrantable*.

## C.

**Cal.** [Lat. *-cus*.] A termination of adjectives derived from the Latin or following the analogy of such, and signifying *of or pertaining to*; as, *anatomical, comical, magical, practical, technical*.



## D.

**Dōm.** A termination denoting *jurisdiction*, or *property and jurisdiction*. It was originally *doom* (q. v.), judgment; as in *kingdom*, *carldom*. Hence it is used to denote *state*, *condition*, or *quality*; as in *wisdom*, *freedom*.

## E.

**E-an.** [Gr. -αῖος, or -εῖος, Lat. -æus, -eus.] A termination of adjectives derived from Greek adjectives, or formed on the pattern of such adjectives; as, *cerulean*, *herculean*, *hyperborean*.

**Ee.** A termination of nouns, denoting one *on* or *to whom something is done*; as, *appellee*, *donee*, *referee*, *trustee*.

**Eer.** See IER.

**En.** A plural termination of nouns and of verbs formerly in use, as, in *housen*, *escapen*; and retained in *oxen* and *children*. It is also still used as the termination of some verbs, as in *hearken*, from the Saxon infinitive. It is also used to form from nouns adjectives expressing the material of which a thing is made; as, *leadcn*, *wooden*, *golden*.

**Ence,** } [Lat. -entia.] A termination of abstract nouns  
**En-cy.** } from the Latin, or of nouns that follow the analogy of nouns so derived; as, *abstinence*, *circumference*, *reticence*, *agency*, *contingency*.

**Ent.** [Lat. -ens, -entis.] A termination of nouns from the Latin, denoting the *doer of a thing*; as, *dependent*, *recipient*, *student*; or of participial adjectives; as, *fervent*, *ardent*.

**Er.** A termination of many English words, and the Teutonic form of the Latin *or*. It denotes *an agent*, and was originally of the masculine gender, but is now applied to men or things indifferently; as in *hater*, *farmer*, *heater*, *grater*. At the end of names of places, *er* signifies *a man of the place*; thus, *Londoner* is the same as *London man*.

**Es'cent.** [Lat. -escens, -escentis.] A termination of participial adjectives from the Latin, denoting *progression*, *growing*, or *becoming*; as *convalescent*, *putrescent*, *quiescent*.

**Ess.** [Fr., from Lat. *ix*.] A termination of nouns feminine, distinguishing them from correspondent nouns masculine; as, *authoress*, *lioness*, *negress*, *shepherdess*.

## F.

**Ful.** [The same as *full*.] A termination of adjectives denoting *plenitude*, and generally formed from substantives; as, *artful*, *beautiful*, *peaceful*.

**Fy.** [Lat. *facere*, *fieri*, Fr. *fier*.] A termination of verbs, denoting *to make*, *to become*; as, *amplify*, *deify*, *gratify*, *liquefy*, *rarefy*.

## H.

**Hōod.** [A.-S. *hād*, from *hād*, *state*, *sex*, *order*, *degree*, *person*, *form*, *manner*, Goth. *haidus*.] A termination denoting *state* or *fixedness*, *condition*, *quality*, *character*, *totality*; as in *manhood*, *childhood*, *knighthood*, *brotherhood*. Sometimes it is written *head*; as in *maidenhead*, *godhead*.

## I.

**Ie.** [Gr. -ικος, Lat. -icus.] A termination of adjectives denoting *of* or *pertaining to*; as, *authentic*, *concentric*, *magnetic*, *seraphic*.

**Ies.** A termination of nouns, plural in form but singular in signification, applied to certain arts or sciences; as, *optics*, *mathematics*.

**Id.** [Lat. -idus.] A termination of adjectives denoting *quality*; as, *acid*, *liquid*, *rigid*, *sordid*.

**Ier,** } [Fr. -ier, -iere.] A termination of nouns denoting  
**Ier.** } men from their occupations or employment; as, *brigadier*, *cavalier*, *mountaineer*, *volunteer*.

**Ic.** [Lat. -ilis.] A termination of adjectives from the Latin, denoting *of* or *pertaining to*; as *agile*, *docile*, *fragile*, *versatile*.

**Ine.** [Lat. -inus.] A termination of adjectives from the Latin, denoting *of* or *pertaining to*; as, *adamantine*, *feminine*, *pristine*.

**Ion.** [Lat. -io, gen. -ionis.] A termination of abstract

nouns derived from the Latin, or formed after the same analogy; as in *ambition*, *conception*, *probation*, *evasion*, *version*, *erueifixion*.

**Ish.** [A.-S. *isc*, Goth. *isk*, N.H. Ger. *isch*.] A termination of English words denoting *diminution*, or *a small degree* of the quality; as, *whitish*, from *white*; *yellowish*, from *yellow*. *Ish* annexed to proper names forms a possessive adjective, as in *Swedish*, *Danish*, *English*. Annexed to common nouns, it forms an adjective denoting a participation of the qualities expressed by the noun; as *foolish*, from *fool*; *roguish*, from *rogue*; *brutish*, from *brute*.

**Ism.** [Gr. -ισμος.] A termination of nouns from the Greek, or of nouns formed on the same model as these, denoting *action* or *an active faculty*, *being*, or *a state of being*, *viewed abstractly*; as, *atheism*, *catechism*, *heroism*, *mechanism*, *sophism*.

**Ist.** [Gr. -ιστης.] A termination of nouns denoting men from their occupations, pursuits, or principles; as, *baptist*, *chemist*, *eulogist*, *theist*.

**Ite.** [Lat. -itus.] A termination of nouns and adjectives; as, *appetite*, *exquisite*, *favorite*. It is often used to form collective or gentile names; as, *bedlamite*, *Jacobite*. In names of minerals it is derived from the Gr. λίθος, a stone; as, *steatite*.

**I-ty.** See TY.

**Ive.** [Lat. -ivus.] A termination, denoting *ability*, *power* or *activity*, of nouns and adjectives from the Latin; as, *authoritative*, *incentive*, *persuasive*, *vindictive*.

**Ize,** } [Gr. -ίζειν.] A termination of verbs from the Greek,  
**Ize.** } or of verbs formed on the same model, and denoting *to make*, *to cause to be*, *to become*; as, *agonize*, *characterize*, *tantalize*, *criticize*, *exorcise*.

## K.

**Kin.** [A.-S. *cyn*, *cynd*, kin, kind, offspring, race; Goth. *kuni*, Icel. *kyn*, allied to Lat. *genus*, Gr. γένος, γόνος.] A diminutive termination of English words, denoting *small*, from the sense of *child*; as in *lambkin*, *mannikin*, *napkin*, *pipkin*.

## L.

**Le.** A diminutive termination; as in *crumble*, *bundle*, *girdle*, *joggle*, *fondle*, *dimple*, *throttle*.

**Less.** A terminating syllable of many nouns and some adjectives. It is the A.-S. *leās*, Goth. *laus*, allied to Eng. *loose*, fr. A.-S. *leōsan*, Goth. *liusan*, Eng. *lose*. Hence it is a privative word, denoting *destitution*; as, a *witless* man, a man *destitute of wit*; *childless*, *without children*; *fatherless*; *faithless*; *penniless*; *lawless*.

**Lēt.** [French dim. termination *et*, as in *islet*, *eaglet*, *circlet*, *goblet*, *floweret*, *baronet*, with *l* inserted, as in *streamlet*, *branchlet*, *ringlet*.] A termination of diminutives; as, *hamlet*, a little house; *rivulet*, a small stream.

**Ling.** [A.-S.] A termination denoting *state*, *condition*, *offspring*, or *progeny*; as in *hireling*, *earthling*, *worldling*, *foundling*, *darling*, *firstling*, *underling*, *starling*, *ground-ling*, *gosling*, *sapling*.

**Ly.** [O. Eng. *lich*, being an abbreviation of A. Sax. *lic*, like, Goth. *leiks*, Icel. *ligr*, *likr*.] A termination of adjectives; as in *lovely*, *manly*, that is, *love-like*, *man-like*. It is also a termination of adverbs [O. Eng. *liche*, A.-S. *lice*, Goth. *leikō*, Icel. *liga*].

## M.

**Mēnt.** A termination of nouns (formed often from verbs), as, *engagement*, *management*, *impediment*.

**Mo-ny.** [Lat. -monium, -monia.] A termination of nouns from the Latin, signifying *action* or *an active faculty*, *being*, or *a state of being*, *viewed abstractly*; as, *alimony*, *matrimony*, *testimony*.

## N.

**Nēss.** [A.-S. *ness*, *niss*, Goth. *nassus*.] A termination of abstract names, denoting *state* or *quality*; as in *blindness*, *goodness*, *greatness*, *sweetness*.

## O.

**Ōck.** [A.-S. *ca* or *-uca*.] A diminutive termination of nouns; as in *bullock*, *hillock*, *mattock*, *paddock*.

**Or.** A termination of Latin nouns, denoting *an agent*; as in *actor*, *creditor*. It is annexed to many words of



English origin; as in *lessor*. In general, *or* is annexed to words of Latin, and *er* to those of English, origin. See ER.

**O-ry.** [Lat. *-orius*.] A termination of words from the Latin, denoting *of*, or *pertaining to*; as, *amatory*, *consolatory*, *promissory*, *satisfactory*.

**Ōse,** } [Lat. *-osus*, *-us*.] A termination of English adjectives, }  
**Oūs.** } tives, many of which are derived directly from the Latin; as, *dubious*, *conscious*, *atrocious*, *operose*, *verbose*.

## R.

**Rīe.** [Goth. *reiki*, *dominion*, A.-S. *rice*, or *ric*; from the same root as Lat. *regere*, to rule, and *region*.] A termination signifying *jurisdiction*, or *a district over which government is exercised*; as, *bishopric*.

## S.

**Shīp.** [A.-S. *scipe*, *scype*, from *scyppan*, *sceppan*, to mold, form, shape.] A termination denoting *state*, *office*, *dignity*, *profession*, or *art*; as in *lordship*, *friendship*, *chancellorship*, *stewardship*, *horsemanship*.

**Sōme.** [A.-S. *sum*, Goth. *sama*, like, the same.] A termination of certain adjectives. It indicates *a considerable degree* of the thing or quantity; as, *mettlesome*, *full of mettle* or *spirit*; *gladsome*, very glad or joyous.

**Stēr.** [A.-S. *estre*, *istre*.] A termination, as in *drugster*, *gamester*, *songster*, *spinster*, denoting *skill* or *occupation*. It was originally applied to denote the female agent in an action. Thus, *songster* signified, at first, a female who sings; but the ending *ster* having at length, in a measure, lost its peculiar force, the feminine termination

*ess* was appended to it; thus, *songster* became *songstress* with a double ending.

## T.

**T,** } [A.-S.] A termination of abstract nouns of Anglo-  
**Th.** } Saxon origin; as, *depth*, *growth*, *strength*, *wealth*,  
*drift*, *gift*, *theft*.

**Tion.** See ION.

**Tūde.** [Lat. *-tudo*.] A termination of abstract nouns from the Latin, signifying *action* or *an active faculty*, *being*, or *a state of being*; as, *amplitude*, *fortitude*, *gratitude*, *solitude*.

**Ty.** [Lat. *-tas*, *-tatis*, Fr. *té*.] A termination of words denoting *action* or *an active faculty*, *being*, or *a state of being*, *viewed abstractly*; as, *antiquity*, *difficulty*, *humility*, *necessity*.

## U.

**Ūre.** [Lat. *-ura*.] A termination of words derived from the Latin (often through the Italian or French), and denoting *action* or *an active faculty*, *being*, or *a state of being*, *viewed abstractly*; as, *creature*, *fracture*, *legislature*, *nature*, *superstructure*.

## W.

**Ward,** or **Wards.** [A.-S. *-weard*, *-weardes*; Goth. *vairths*, allied to Lat. *vertere*, to turn, *versus*, toward.] A suffix used in the composition of a large class of words, and denoting *direction*, or *tendency to*, *motion toward*, and the like; as, in *upward*, *onwards*.

## LANGUAGES KINDRED TO THE ENGLISH.

§ 1. Anglo-Saxon, Teutonic, Indo-European. The English language is the descendant and representative of the Anglo-Saxon. It has lost very much of the inflection, and very many of the words, which belonged to the parent language; and, on the other hand, it has borrowed words very largely, to the extent even of half its vocabulary, from other languages, especially the French and the Latin. Yet all the inflections that remain in it, and most of its formative endings, the pronouns and particles, and, in general, the words which are in most frequent and familiar use, have come to it from the Anglo-Saxon. With all its mixture of foreign elements, it is still a Teutonic language, like the German, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, and others. These again make one branch in that great family of languages, which, as it extends from India westward, and covers nearly the entire area of Europe, is called Indo-European. Among all families of kindred tongues, the Indo-European is pre-eminent, both for the perfection of its organic structure, and for the value of its literary monuments. The parent of the whole family, the one primitive Indo-European language, has left no such monument of itself; but its forms and roots may be made out, to a great extent, by the scientific comparison of the languages which are descended from it. The main branches of the Indo-European family are the following:—

§ 2. I. The INDIAN. The *Sanskrit* of the four Vedas, the sacred books of the Brahman religion, is more ancient than the common or classical *Sanskrit*. Even the latter had ceased to be the language of common life as early as the third century before Christ. It was succeeded by the *Prakrit* dialects, one of which, the *Pali*, is the sacred language of the Buddhists in Ceylon and Further India. These, in their turn, were succeeded by the modern idioms of Northern Hindustan, the *Bengali*, *Marathi*, *Guzerathi*, and others. The *Hindustani* (or *Urdu*), formed in the camps and courts of the Mohammedan conquerors of India, is largely intermixed with Persian and Arabic. The widely-scattered *Gypsies* speak, with great diversity of dialect, a language which is clearly of Indian stock.

§ 3. II. The IRANIAN. To this branch belong, 1. The *Zend*, which is believed to have been the language of ancient Bactria, and is preserved in the *Avesta*, or sacred writings of the Parsis. 2. The *Old Persian*, which is seen in the cuneiform (or arrow-headed) inscriptions of Darius

and Xerxes. The modern Persian has lost nearly all the ancient inflection, and with the Mohammedan religion has adopted a multitude of words from the Arabic. Other languages belonging to this branch are those of the *Kurds*, the *Afghans*, the *Ossetes* (in the Caucasus), and the *ancient* and *modern Armenians*. The Indian and Iranian are often classed together as forming the Indo-Persian or Aryan branch of our family.

§ 4. III. The GREEK. Of its numerous dialects, the first to receive literary culture was the *Old Ionic* or *Epic*, followed by the *Æolic*, the *Doric*, the *New Ionic*, and finally the *Attic*, which became at length, though with some change of form, the common language of literature and society. It is represented now by the *Romæic* or *Modern Greek*. The *Albanian*, spoken in a large part of modern Greece, is supposed to be a descendant of the ancient Illyrian.

§ 5. IV. The LATIN. This is often joined with the preceding, as the Greco-Latin, or Classical branch. Closely akin to Latin were the other Italian languages—the *Oscan*, *Umbrian*, etc.—in Central Italy. The modern descendants of the Latin are called the *Romance* languages. They are the *Italian*, the *Spanish*, the *Portuguese*, the *Provençal* (of Southern France, used in the middle ages as a literary language), and the *French* (originally the popular dialect of Northern France). All these contain a small proportion of Teutonic words, brought in by the barbarian conquerors of the Western Roman Empire. But another Romance language—that of the *Wallachians*, the descendants of the Romanized Dacians—is largely intermixed with borrowed words, taken chiefly from the neighboring Slavonic tribes.

§ 6. V. The CELTIC. This branch is divided by strongly-marked differences into two sections: 1. The *Gaelic*, including the *Irish* (or native language of Ireland), the *Erse* (or Highland Scotch), and the *Manx* (the corrupt idiom of the Isle of Man). The last two are little more than dialects of the Irish. 2. The *Cymric*, including the *Welsh* (or native language of Wales), the *Cornish* (which was spoken in Cornwall, but went out of use in the last century), and the *Armorican* (spoken in the French province of Brittany, the ancient Armorica). The oldest manuscript specimens of the Gaelic belong to the close of the eighth century: for the Cymric, the oldest which are at all copious, are three or four centuries later.



§ 7. VI. The SLAVONIC. The earliest monument is the version of the Bible, made in the ninth century, by the Greek missionaries Cyril and Methodius, into the *Old Slavonic*, the idiom spoken by the Bulgarians of that time. This widely-diffused class of languages divides itself into two principal sections: 1. The *eastern* and *southern* Slavonic, including the *Russian*, the *Bulgarian*, and the three *Illyrian* idioms, *Servian*, *Croatian*, and *Slovenic*. 2. The *western* Slavonic, including the *Polish*, the *Bohemian* (with the *Moravian* and *Slovak* dialects), the *Lusatian* or *Wendish*, and the extinct *Polabian*.

§ 8. VII. The LITHUANIAN. The language of Lithuania has no monuments older than the middle of the sixteenth century; but it has preserved in a surprising degree the ancient inflection and structure. To the same stock belong the *Lettish* of Courland and Livonia, which is much less ancient in its form, and the *Old Prussian*, which was once spoken on the coast of the Baltic east of the Vistula, but became extinct in the seventeenth century. The connection between this and the preceding branch is such that they are often classed together as the Letto-Slavic languages.

§ 9. VIII. The TEUTONIC. Here again the earliest monument is a version of the Bible, made by Ulphilas, an Arian bishop of the fourth century, into his native *Gothic* (or *Mæso-Gothic*), the language spoken at that time by the Goths on the Lower Danube. This work is preserved only in fragments, but these are of considerable extent, and are of inestimable value to the philologist. Among the Teutonic languages we distinguish, —

§ 10. 1. The *High Germanic*, in upper or Southern Germany. The *Old High German* is seen in Otfrid's *Krist*, Notker's Translation of the Psalms, and other monuments, most of them in verse, from the eighth century to the end of the eleventh. The *Middle High German*, from the twelfth to the fifteenth century, has a rich poetical literature, including the *Nibelungen* Not with its attendant epics, and the lyric poetry of the *Minnesinger*. The *New High German* is the language of Luther's Bible-version and of all German literature since the Reformation.

§ 11. 2. The *Low Germanic*, in Northern Germany and the Netherlands. Here belong, (a.) The *Friesic*, which was once spoken along the whole northern coast of Germany, from the Elbe westward. Its early monuments consist almost wholly of laws, beginning with the fourteenth century. For a long time it has existed only as a popular idiom, and is now confined to a few small and scattered localities. (b.) The *Anglo-Saxon* (sometimes called simply *Saxon*), which in the fifth and sixth centuries was transplanted from North-eastern Germany to Britain, and has had its subsequent development and history in that island. (c.) The *Old Saxon*, which was spoken in Northern Germany between the Rhine and the Elbe, south of the narrow sea-coast region, which was occupied by the Friesic. It is known almost solely from the *Heliand* (*i. e.*, Savior), a metrical narration of the gospel history, preserved in manuscripts of the ninth century. The language of the Netherlands in the same period can not have differed much from the Old Saxon, which may be regarded as the common parent of the two following idioms. (d.) The *Dutch*, or *Low Dutch*, spoken in Holland, and used in literature since the last

part of the thirteenth century. The *Flemish*, spoken in Flanders, is a dialect of the Dutch. (e.) The *Low German*, strictly so called (or *Plattdeutsch*), the idiom of the common people in Northern Germany. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, it was used as a literary language; but political circumstances, giving ascendancy to the High German, have reduced it to the inferior position of a popular dialect.

§ 12. 3. The *Norse*, or *Scandinavian*. The *Old Norse* is also called *Old Icelandic*, as most of its abundant literature (*Eddas*, *Sagas*, etc.) was composed in Iceland. The oldest manuscripts in which it is preserved are of the thirteenth century; but many of its productions are of earlier origin, going back even to the heathen times of Scandinavia. The modern Icelandic has adhered with remarkable fidelity to the forms of the ancient language. But the modern idioms of the Scandinavian mainland, the *Swedish*, and, still more, the *Danish* (of which the *Norwegian* is only a dialect), have undergone extensive changes.

§ 13. Languages not kindred to the English. The Indo-European family has no isolated domain, but comes in contact with various other families of languages. It is bounded along its whole northern frontier by the *Tartaric* (or *Tataric*) family (called also the *Turanian*, or the *Altaic*), which includes the numerous and widely-different languages of the *Manchoos*, the *Mongols*, the *Turks* (in Asia and Europe), the *Magyars* (in Hungary), the *Finns*, and a multitude of other tribes. To the south-east, it touches on the so-called *Dravidian* family, the *Tamil* and its sister idioms in Ceylon and Southern India. In South-western Asia it is in contact with a more remarkable family, — the *Semitic*, — including the *Hebrew*, *Syriac*, *Arabic*, and *Ethiopic*, with their ancient and important literatures. Even in South-western Europe, it is doubtful whether the ancient *Etruscan* belonged to our family. It is perfectly clear that the ancient *Iberian* did not belong to it, which was once the prevailing language of the Spanish peninsula, and which still lives, on the two sides of the Pyrenees, in the strange language called *Basque* (*Biscayan*, or *Euscarran*). Whether the Indo-European has a primitive connection with any of the adjacent families, is a question which has not been, and perhaps never will be, decided by philological evidence. At all events, it is certain that between Welsh and Sanskrit, distant as they are in space and time, there is an infinitely closer connection than between the neighboring pairs of Russian and Finnish, German and Hungarian, or Greek and Hebrew. It is true that some languages of our family have borrowed particular words from languages of other families. The English, for example, has taken from the Hebrew such words as *shekel*, *cherub*, *seraph*, *jubilee*, *pharisee*, *cabala*, etc.; and from some of them has formed derivatives, such as *seraphic*, *jubilant*, *pharisaical*, *pharisaism*, *cabalist*, *cabalistical*, etc. But this borrowing can only occur where there are historical conditions that favor it: even then it has its limits and its distinctive marks, and must not be confounded with a radical affinity between two languages. All etymologizing which assumes or implies a radical affinity between English and Hebrew, English and Finnish, or the like, is, in the present state of philology, unscientific and illusory.



# ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

*a.* . stands for adjective.  
*abbrev.* . . . . . abbreviated.  
*abl.* . . . . . ablative.  
*acc.* . . . . . accusative.  
*adv.* . . . . . adverb.  
*Agric.* . . . . . Agriculture.  
*Am., Amer.* . . . . . America, American.  
*Anat.* . . . . . Anatomy.  
*Antiq.* . . . . . Antiquities.  
*aor.* . . . . . aorist.  
*Ar.* . . . . . Arabie.  
*Arch.* . . . . . Architecture.  
*Arith.* . . . . . Arithmetic.  
*Armor.* . . . . . Armorican.  
*A.-S.* . . . . . Anglo-Saxon.  
*Astrol.* . . . . . Astrology.  
*Astron.* . . . . . Astronomy.  
*aug.* . . . . . augmentative.

*Bib.* . . . . . Biblical.  
*Bot.* . . . . . Botany.  
*Braz.* . . . . . Brazilian.

*Carp.* . . . . . Carpentry.  
*Catal.* . . . . . Catalan.  
*Celt.* . . . . . Celtic.  
*Cf.* . . . . . Confer (compare).  
*Chald.* . . . . . Chaldee.  
*Chem.* . . . . . Chemistry.  
*Chin.* . . . . . Chinese.  
*Chron.* . . . . . Chronology.  
*Civ.* . . . . . Civil.  
*Colloq., coll.* . . . . . Colloquial, colloquially.  
*Com.* . . . . . Commerce, Common.  
*comp.* . . . . . compound, compound-  
*compar.* . . . . . comparative. [ed.  
*Conch.* . . . . . Conchology  
*conj.* . . . . . conjunction.  
*contr.* . . . . . contracted, contraction.  
*Corn.* . . . . . Cornish.  
*corrupt.* . . . . . corrupted, corruption.  
*Copt.* . . . . . Coptic.

*D.* . . . . . Dutch.  
*Dan.* . . . . . Danish.  
*dat.* . . . . . dative.  
*def.* . . . . . definition.  
*dim.* . . . . . diminutive.

*Eccl.* . . . . . Ecclesiastical.  
*Eccl. Hist.* . . . . . Ecclesiastical History.  
*e. g.* . . . . . *exempli gratia* (for ex-  
*Elec.* . . . . . Electricity. [ample).  
*Eng.* . . . . . England, English.  
*Engin.* . . . . . Engineering.  
*Entom.* . . . . . Entomology.  
*equiv.* . . . . . equivalent.  
*esp.* . . . . . especially.  
*etym.* . . . . . etymology.

*f.* . . . . . feminine.  
*Fig.* . . . . . Figurative, figuratively.  
*Fort.* . . . . . Fortification.  
*fr.* . . . . . from.  
*Fr.* . . . . . French.  
*freq.* . . . . . frequentative.  
*fut.* . . . . . future.

*Gael.* . . . . . Gaelic.  
*Galv.* . . . . . Galvanism.  
*gen.* . . . . . generally, genitive.  
*Geog.* . . . . . Geography.  
*Geol.* . . . . . Geology.  
*Geom.* . . . . . Geometry.  
*Ger.* . . . . . German.  
*Goth.* . . . . . Gothic.  
*Gr.* . . . . . Greek.  
*Gram.* . . . . . Grammar.

*H.* stands for High.  
*Heb.* . . . . . Hebrew.  
*Her.* . . . . . Heraldry.  
*Hist.* . . . . . History.  
*Hort.* . . . . . Horticulture.  
*Hung.* . . . . . Hungarian.  
*hypoth.* . . . . . hypothetical.

*Ichth.* . . . . . Ichthyology.  
*Icel.* . . . . . Icelandic.  
*i. e.* . . . . . *id est* (that is).  
*imp.* . . . . . imperfect.  
*inf.* . . . . . infinitive.  
*intens.* . . . . . intensive.  
*interj.* . . . . . interjection.  
*Ir.* . . . . . Irish.  
*It.* . . . . . Italian.

*Join.* . . . . . Joinery.

*L.* . . . . . Low.  
*Lat.* . . . . . Latin.  
*Lit., lit.* . . . . . Literally, literally.  
*Lit.* . . . . . Literature.

*M.* . . . . . Middle.  
*m.* . . . . . masculine.  
*Mach.* . . . . . Machinery.  
*Malay.* . . . . . Malayan.  
*Math.* . . . . . Mathematics.  
*Mech.* . . . . . Mechanics.  
*Med.* . . . . . Medicine.  
*Metal.* . . . . . Metallurgy.  
*Metaph.* . . . . . Metaphysics.  
*Meteor.* . . . . . Meteorology.  
*Mil.* . . . . . Military.  
*Min.* . . . . . Mineralogy.  
*Mus.* . . . . . Music.  
*Myth.* . . . . . Mythology.

*N.* . . . . . New.  
*n.* . . . . . noun.  
*Nat. Hist.* . . . . . Natural History.  
*Naut.* . . . . . Nautical.  
*neut.* . . . . . neuter.  
*Norm. Fr.* . . . . . Norman French.  
*Numis.* . . . . . Numismatics.

*O.* . . . . . Old.  
*Obs.* . . . . . Obsolete.  
*Opt.* . . . . . Optics.  
*orig.* . . . . . original, originally.  
*Ornith.* . . . . . Ornithology.

*p.* . . . . . participle.  
*p. a.* . . . . . participial adjective.  
*Paint.* . . . . . Painting.  
*Paleon.* . . . . . Paleontology.  
*pass.* . . . . . passive.  
*Pathol.* . . . . . Pathology.  
*Per.* . . . . . Persian.  
*perh.* . . . . . perhaps.  
*pers.* . . . . . person.  
*Pg.* . . . . . Portuguese.  
*Philos.* . . . . . Philosophy.  
*Photog.* . . . . . Photography.  
*Phren.* . . . . . Phrenology.  
*Physiol.* . . . . . Physiology.  
*pl.* . . . . . plural.  
*Poet.* . . . . . Poetry, poetical.  
*Pol.* . . . . . Polish.  
*Polit. Econ.* . . . . . Political Economy.  
*p. p.* . . . . . participle past.  
*p. pr.* . . . . . participle present.  
*Pr.* . . . . . Provençal.  
*pref.* . . . . . prefix.  
*prep.* . . . . . preposition.  
*pret.* . . . . . preterit.

*prin.* stands for principally.  
*Print.* . . . . . Printing.  
*priv.* . . . . . privative.  
*Prob., prob.* . . . . . probably.  
*Pron., pron.* . . . . . { Pronunciation, pro-  
nounced; pronoun  
*prop.* . . . . . properly.  
*Pros.* . . . . . Prosody.  
*Prov.* . . . . . Provincial.

*q. v.* . . . . . *quod vide* (which see).

*Rhet.* . . . . . Rhetoric.  
*Rom.* . . . . . Roman.  
*Rom. Cath.* . . . . . Roman Catholic.  
*Russ.* . . . . . Russian.

*Sax.* . . . . . Saxon. [stood)  
*sc.* . . . . . *scilicet* (being under-  
*Scot.* . . . . . Scotland, Scottish  
*Script.* . . . . . Scripture, scriptural.  
*Sculp.* . . . . . Sculpture.  
*sing.* . . . . . singular.  
*Skr.* . . . . . Sanskrit.  
*Slav.* . . . . . Slavonic.  
*Sp.* . . . . . Spanish.  
*superl.* . . . . . superlative.  
*Surg.* . . . . . Surgery.  
*Surv.* . . . . . Surveying.  
*Sw.* . . . . . Swedish.  
*Syn.* . . . . . Synonyms.  
*Syr.* . . . . . Syriae.

*term.* . . . . . termination.  
*Theol.* . . . . . Theology.  
*Trans.* . . . . . Translation.  
*Turk.* . . . . . Turkish.  
*Typog.* . . . . . Typography.

*U.S.* . . . . . United States.

*v.* . . . . . verb.  
*vb. n.* . . . . . verbal noun.  
*v. i.* . . . . . verb intransitive.  
*v. t.* . . . . . verb transitive.

*W.* . . . . . Welsh.

*Zoöl.* . . . . . Zoölogy.

\* \* \* In this Dictionary, words from foreign languages, both ancient and modern, are usually printed in Italics, though many of them are not ordinarily so printed in other works; as, *Addendum, Alguazil, Alibi.*

\* \* \* Compound words, which in ordinary writing and printing have their constituent parts separated by a hyphen, are here distinguished from those which are usually and properly written and printed without one, by the use of a heavier hyphen than that employed for the mere division of words into syllables; as, Able-bodied. Words having prefixes or initial syllables which are commonly separated from the other syllables by a hyphen, are distinguished in the same way; as, Re-enforce, Electro-magnetic.

\* \* \* For the "KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION," see page vi. It is desirable that those who use this Dictionary should make themselves familiar with the Key, as they will then find it easy to understand the notation by which the pronunciation of every word is expressed.



A

# DICTIONARY

OF THE

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A

ABB

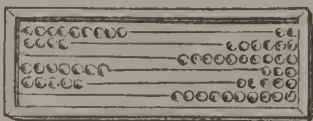
**A.** 1. The first letter of the alphabet in most of the known languages of the earth. It is naturally the first letter, because it represents the first vocal sound naturally formed by the organs of speech; namely, that heard in *far, mast, &c.* See *Prin. of Pron.*, §§ 2-8, 44, 45. 2. An adjective, commonly called the indefinite article, and signifying *one* or *any*, but less emphatically. It is placed before nouns of the singular number denoting an individual object, before collective nouns, and also before plural nouns when the adjective *few* or the phrase *great many* is interposed. It is a contraction of the Anglo-Saxon *an*, or *ane*, one, and is substituted for *an*, for the sake of euphony, before all words beginning with a consonant sound, except words beginning with the sound of *h* and having the accent on any other syllable than the first; as, *a table, a woman, a year, a unit, a eulogy, a oneness, &c.* Formerly, *an* was used before both vowel and consonant sounds. 3. (*Mus.*) The nominal of the sixth tone in the model major scale (that in C), or of the first tone of the minor scale, which is named after it the scale in A minor. *A sharp* (A ♯), the name of a musical tone intermediate between A and B. — *A flat* (A ♭), the name of a tone intermediate between A and G.

**Aa-rōn'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to Aaron or to his priestly office.  
**Aa-rōn'ie-al**, }  
**A-back'**, *adv.* (*Naut.*) Backward, against the mast; — said of the sails when pressed by the wind.

*Taken aback*, taken by surprise; unexpectedly baffled.

**Āb'a-eus**, *n.* [*Lat.*] (*Arch.*)

1. The upper plate upon the capital of a column, supporting the architrave. 2. An instrument for performing arithmetical calculations by means of sliding balls or counters.



**A-bāft'** (6), *prep.* (*Naut.*) Towards the stern from; back of; farther back than.

**Ab-āl'ien-āte** (-āl'yen-), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABALIENATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABALIENATING.] [*Lat.* *abalienare*; *ab* and *alienus*, foreign. See ALIENATE.] (*Law.*) To transfer the title of from one to another.

**Ab-āl'ien-ā'tion**, *n.* (*Law.*) Act of abalienating.

**A-bān'don**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABANDONED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABANDONING.] [*Fr.* *abandonner*, *fr. Lat.* *ad*, and *Low Lat.* *bandum*, proclamation, interdiction.] To give up wholly and finally, or with a view never to resume.

**Syn.** — To relinquish; forsake; desert; surrender; leave; forego. — We *leave* what we may again resume, as an *employment*; we *abandon* what we give up finally, as *vice*; we *relinquish* what we have prized or sought, as a *claim* or *hopes*; we *desert* what we ought to adhere to, as *duty*; we *surrender* (usually under a necessity) what we have held as our own or in trust, as a *fortress*; we *renounce* a thing publicly or as a duty, as *allegiance* or *the world*; we *forego* an enjoyment; we *forsake* what we have frequented, as *society*.

**A-bān'doned**, *p. a.* Given up entirely, as to a vice.

**Syn.** — Forsaken; deserted; profligate; depraved; corrupt; reprobate. — A *reprobate* is one so utterly abandoned as to leave no hope of his recovery; a *profligate* is one who is openly and shamelessly wicked; a man may be *corrupt* or *de-*

*praved* in heart without showing it in his outward life, and hence he may not be *forsaken* or *deserted* by the virtuous.

**A-bān'don-ee'**, *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom a thing is abandoned.

**A-bān'don-er**, *n.* One who abandons.

**A-bān'don-ment**, *n.* Act of abandoning, or state of being abandoned; entire desertion or relinquishment.

**A-bāse'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABASED (a-bāst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABASING.] [*Fr.* *abaissier*, from *Lat.* *basis*, base.] To bring low, as to the ground; to cast down.

**Syn.** — To depress; degrade; reduce; humiliate; humble.

**A-bāse'ment**, *n.* Act of abasing, or bringing very low.

**Syn.** — Humiliation; depression; degradation. — *Abasement* is a humbling, as of the *proud*; *debasement* is a corrupting, as of *coin*; *depression* is a sinking down, as of *spirits*; *degradation* is a bringing down from a higher rank or grade, as of a *peer*.

**A-bāsh'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABASHED (a-bāsh't'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABASHING.] [*Fr.* *abaissier*. See ABASE.] To destroy the self-possession of, as by exciting suddenly a consciousness of guilt, error, inferiority, or the like; to strike with sudden shame or fear.

**Syn.** — To confuse; confound. — We are *confused* when we lose our self-possession; we are *confounded* when our faculties are overwhelmed and brought to a stand.

**A-bāsh'ment**, *n.* Confusion from shame, fear, or the

**A-bāt'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being abated. [like.]

**A-bāte'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ABATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ABATING.] [*Fr.* *abattre*, from *Lat.* *ab* and *batuere*, to strike.] *Literally*, to beat or batter down; hence, to bring down or reduce from a higher to a lower state, number, degree, or the like; to diminish; to lessen; *specifically* (*Law*), (*a.*) to cause to fail, as a writ; (*b.*) to destroy, as a nuisance; (*c.*) to enter into a freehold after the death of the last possessor, and before the heir or devisee takes possession.

**A-bāte'**, *v. i.* 1. To decrease; to become less in strength or violence. 2. To be defeated; to fail, as a writ.

**Syn.** — To decline; subside; diminish. — *Lessen*, *decrease*, *diminish*, refer to quantity or size; *decline* is to fall off; *abate* supposes previous violence, as the storm *abates*; *subside* previous commotion, as the tumult *subsides*.

**A-bāte'ment**, *n.* Act of abating, or state of being abated; decrease; *specifically*, (*a.*) a remitting, as of a tax; (*b.*) failure, as of a writ; (*c.*) removal, as of a nuisance; (*d.*) entry of a stranger into a freehold after the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee.

**Syn.** — Lessening; decline; deduction; reduction; mitigation; diminution; discount.

**Āb'a-tīs**, } *n.* [*Fr.* See ABATE.] (*Fort.*) A row of  
**Āb'at-tīs**, } sharpened branches of trees turned outward for defense.

**A-bāt'or**, *n.* One who, without right, enters into a freehold on the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee; one who prostrates or removes a nuisance.

**Abattoir** (a'bāt/wōr'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A public slaughterhouse in a city.

**Ābb**, *n.* [*A.-S.* *ab*, *ob*.] Among weavers, yarn for the warp. Hence, *abb-wool* is wool for the *abb*.

ā, ē, &c., *long*; ä, ě, &c., *short*: cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ěre, veĭl, tĕrm; pĭque, fĭrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhaise, call, echo; gem, ġet; aſ; exist; linger, link; this.



**Ab'ba**, *n.* A Syriae word meaning father, used to denote a religious superior.

**Ab'ba-cy**, *n.* The condition or privileges of an abbot.

**Ab-bā'tial**, *a.* Pertaining to an abbey.

**Abbé** (ab/bā), *n.* [Fr.] Originally, an abbot; but now an ecclesiastic without charge, devoted to teaching, literature, &c.

**Ab'bess**, *n.* The governess of a nunnery.

**Ab'bey**, *n.*; *pl.* AB'BEYS. **1.** A residence of monks or nuns. **2.** The dwelling of an abbot. **3.** A church attached to a monastery, as Westminster *Abbey*.

**Syn.**— Monastery; cloister; convent; nunnery; priory.— The distinctions will be found under the several words.

**Ab'bot**, *n.* [Lat. *abba*, gen. *abbatis*. See ABBA.] Head of a society of monks; superior or governor of an abbey.

**Ab'bot-ship**, *n.* The state or office of an abbot.

**Ab-brē'vi-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABBREVIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABBREVIATING.] [Lat. *ab* and *breviare*, to shorten.] To bring within less space; to make briefer; to reduce by contraction or omission.

**Syn.**— To abridge; contract; curtail; compress; condense.

**Ab-brē'vi-ā'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of abbreviating. **2.** The form to which a word or phrase is reduced by contraction or omission; as *Gen.* for *Genesis*. **3.** (*Mus.*) One dash, or more, through the stem of a note, dividing it respectively into quavers, semiquavers, or demisemiquavers.

**Ab-brē'vi-ā'tor**, *n.* One who abbreviates or reduces to a smaller compass.

**Ab-brē'vi-a-to-ry**, *a.* Abbreviating; shortening.

**Ab-brē'vi-a-tūre** (53), *n.* **1.** An abbreviation. **2.** An abridgment or compend.

**A, B, C.** The first three letters of the alphabet, used for the whole alphabet.

**Ab'di-cant**, *n.* One who abdicates.

**Ab'di-cāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABDICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABDICATING.] [Lat. *abdicare*, from *ab* and *dicare*, intensive form of *dicere*, to say.] To give up right or claim to; to withdraw from (as an office) with or without formal resignation.

**Syn.**— To relinquish; renounce; forsake; quit.

**Ab'di-cāte**, *v. i.* To relinquish an office, right, power, trust, or the like, with or without resigning.

**Ab'di-cā'tion**, *n.* The abandonment of a public office or of a right or trust, with or without a formal surrender.

**Ab'di-cā'tive**, *a.* Causing, or implying, abdication.

**Ab'di-to-ry**, *n.* [Low Lat. *abditorium*.] A place for secreting or preserving goods.

**Ab-dō'men**, *n.* [Lat.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The belly, or the upper part of the belly. **2.** (*Entom.*) The most posterior of the sections into which the body is divided. [The Lat. *pl. Abdom'ina* is sometimes used.]

**Ab-dōm'i-nal**, *a.* Pertaining to the abdomen.

**Ab-dōm'i-nal**, *n.* A kind of fish, like salmon, &c., with ventral fins back of the pectoral.

**Ab-dōm'i-noūs**, *a.* Having a big belly; purny.

**Ab-dūce'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABDUCED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABDUCING.] [Lat. *abducere*, from *ab* and *ducere*, to lead.] To draw away; to draw to a different part.

**Ab-dūct'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABDUCTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABDUCTING.] [Lat. *abductus*, *p. p.* of *abducere*. See ABDUCE.] To take away by stealth or by unlawful force.

**Ab-dūc'tion**, *n.* The act of abducting or abducting; a drawing or carrying away, especially of a person, by fraud, or stealth, or force.

**Ab-dūc'tor**, *n.* **1.** A person guilty of abduction. **2.** (*Anat.*) A muscle which serves to draw a part out or from the median line of the body.

**A-bēam'**, *adv.* (*Naut.*) On the beam; at right angles to the ship's keel.

**A-beār'ançe**, *n.* (*Law.*) Behavior; demeanor.

**A-be-çe-dā'ri-an**, *n.* One who teaches or who learns the a, b, c, or letters of the alphabet; an alphabetarian.

**A-bēd'**, *adv.* In bed; on the bed.

**A-bēle'**, or **A'bel-tree**, *n.* The white poplar.

**A'bel-mōsk**, *n.* The musk-mallow, or Syrian mallow.

**Ab-ēr'rançe**, *n.* [Lat. *aberrare*, *aberrans*, from *ab* and *errare*, to wander.] Deviation from rectitude.

**Ab-ēr'rant**, *a.* **1.** Straying from the right way. **2.** Exceptional; abnormal.

**Ab'er-rā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of wandering; deviation, especially from truth or moral rectitude, or from the natural state. **2.** (*Med.*) Alienation of mind. **3.** (*Astron.*) A small periodical change of position in a star or other heavenly body.

**A-bēt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABETTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABETTING.] [O. Fr. *abeter*, from the root of *bait*. See BAIT.] **1.** To encourage or incite by aid or countenance;— used chiefly in a bad sense. **2.** (*Law.*) To encourage to commit a crime, or assist in a criminal act.

**Syn.**— To aid; support; sustain; help; assist; favor; further; succeed; promote.

**A-bēt'ment**, *n.* Act of abetting or encouraging; support.

**A-bēt'ter**, *n.* One who abets, aids, or encourages; an

**A-bēt'tor**, *n.* instigator.

**Syn.**— Accomplice; accessory.— An *abettor* incites to a crime; an *accomplice* takes part in it; an *accessory* is involved in it by giving countenance or aid.

**A-bey'ançe**, *n.* [Fr. *bayer*, Old Fr. *baer*, *béer*, to gape, tarry.] **1.** A state of suspension or temporary extinction with the expectation of a revival. **2.** (*Law.*) Expectation or contemplation of law.

**Ab-hör'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABHORRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABHORRING.] [Lat. *abhorrere*, from *ab* and *horrere*, to bristle, shiver.] **1.** To regard with horror or detestation. **2.** To dislike or hate extremely.

**Syn.**— To detest; loathe; abominate; shudder at.

**Ab-hör'rence**, *n.* Detestation; great hatred.

**Ab-hör'rent**, *a.* **1.** Abhorring, detesting; hating; struck with abhorrence. **2.** Contrary; repugnant; inconsistent;— with *to*.

**Ab-hör'rer**, *n.* One who abhors or detests.

**Ā'bib**, *n.* The first month of the Jewish year.

**A-bide'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABODE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABIDING.] [See BIDE.] **1.** To continue in a place. **2.** To continue firm or stable, as to *abide* by a contract.

**Syn.**— To sojourn; reside; dwell; stay; tarry; remain; hold to; persist.

**A-bide'**, *v. t.* **1.** To stand firm under; to endure or bear without shrinking, or patiently. **2.** To await firmly.

**A-bid'er**, *n.* One who abides, dwells, or continues.

**Ab'i-gail** (42), *n.* A lady's waiting-maid.

**A-bil'ity**, *n.* [Lat. *habilitas*, from *habere*, to have, to hold.] Quality, state, or condition of being able; power to act, whether bodily, moral, intellectual, conventional, or legal;— in the *plural*, intellectual capacity.

**Syn.**— Force; might; potency; capability; faculty; talent; skill; dexterity; efficiency; address.— As to mental powers, *ability* is the generic term; *capacity* is the power of easily gaining or retaining knowledge; *talent* is the power of executing; *dexterity*, *skill*, and *address* relate to ease of execution.

**Ab'in-tēs'tate**, *a.* (*Law.*) Inheriting the estate of one dying without a will. [*ity*.]

**Ab'ir-ri-tā'tion**, *n.* (*Med.*) Want of strength; debility.

**Ab'ject**, *a.* [Lat. *abjectus*, *p. p.* of *abjicere*, to throw away, from *ab* and *jacere*, to throw.] Sunk to a low condition; hence, low in estimation; despicable.

**Syn.**— Mean; worthless; base; groveling; debased.

**Ab'ject**, *n.* One in a miserable state.

**Ab-jēc'tion**, *n.* Meanness of spirit; baseness.

**Ab'ject-ly**, *adv.* Meanly; wretchedly; basely.

**Ab'ject-ness**, *n.* State of being abject; baseness.

**Ab-jū'di-cāte**, *v. t.* To give away in judgment.

**Ab-jū'di-cā'tion**, *n.* Act of adjudicating.

**Ab'ju-rā'tion**, *n.* The act of renouncing under oath, or solemnly. [*tion*.]

**Ab-jū'ra-to-ry**, *a.* Containing, or relating to, abjuration.

**Ab-jūre'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABJURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ABJURING.] [Lat. *abjurare*, from *ab* and *jurare*, to swear.] To renounce under oath, or with great solemnity.

**Ab-jūr'er**, *n.* One who abjures or renounces.

**Ab'lae-tā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *ab* and *lac*, milk.] **1.** A weaning of a child from the breast. **2.** A method of grafting by approach or inarching. [*of a tree*.]

**Ab-lā'que-āte**, *v. t.* To lay bare or expose, as the roots

**Ab-lā'que-ā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *ablaqueatio*.] The act or process of laying bare the roots of trees.

**Ab'la-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *ablativus*, fr. *ablatus*, *p. p.* of *auferre*, to carry away, fr. *ab* and *ferre*.] Taking away or removing;— applied to the sixth case of Latin nouns, in which case are used words when the actions of *carrying away* or *taking from* are signified.

**Ab'la-tive**, *n.* The sixth case of Latin nouns.

**A-blāze'**, *adv.* **1.** On fire; in a blaze. **2.** In a state of ardent desire; highly excited.

**Ā'ble** (ā/bl), *a.* [*comp.* ABLER; *superl.* ABLEST.] [Lat. *habilis*. See ABILITY.] Having ability or competency of any or every kind; possessing sufficient physical or mental power for the accomplishment of some object; having property, means, skill, or the like, rendering competent for some end.



**Syn.**— Strong; powerful; efficient; effective; mighty; skillful; dextrous.

**Ā'ble-bōd'ied** (-bōd'id), *a.* Having a sound, strong body; robust.

**Āb'lep-sy**, *n.* [Gr. ἀβλεψία.] Want of sight; blindness.

**Āb'lu-cut**, *a.* Washing clean; cleansing; purifying.

**Āb'lu-cut**, *n.* (*Med.*) Something reputed to have the power of purifying the blood; a detergent.

**Āb-lū'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *ablutio*, fr. *abluerē*, to wash away.] 1. Act of cleansing or washing. 2. Religious purification. 3. Water used in cleansing.

**Ā'bly**, *adv.* In an able manner; with ability or skill.

**Āb'ne-gāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *abnegare*.] To deny and reject.

**Āb'ne-gā'tion**, *n.* Denial and renunciation.

**Āb-nōrm'al**, *a.* [Lat. *ab* and *norma*, rule.] Contrary to rule, law, or system; irregular.

**Āb-nōrm'i-ty**, *n.* State or quality of being abnormal or irregular. [board of.]

**Ā-bōard'**, *adv.* In a vessel; on board. — *prep.* On

**Ā-bōde'**, *imp. & p. p.* of *abide*. See **ABIDE**.

**Ā-bōde'**, *n.* [From *abide*.] State or place of residence.

**Syn.**— Dwelling; continuance; habitation; domicile.

**Ā-bōl'ish**, *v. t.* [Lat. *abolescere*, *abolere*, fr. *ab* and *olere*, to grow.] To do away with utterly; to put an end to; hence, to annul or destroy; to make void.

**Syn.**— To subvert; overturn; destroy; nullify; abrogate; annul; repeal. — *Abolish*, *subvert*, *overturn*, and *destroy*, express under different images the same idea, that of doing wholly away with. We *abrogate* and *annul* by an authoritative act, as *customs* or a *treaty*, &c.; we *repeal* by a legislative act, as *laws*; we *nullify* when we set laws, &c., aside, without their being repealed.

**Ā-bōl'ish-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being abolished.

**Ā-bōl'ish-er**, *n.* One who abolishes.

**Ā-bōl'ish-ment**, *n.* Act of abolishing; abolition.

**Āb'o-lī'tion**, (-lish'un), *n.* Act of abolishing, or state of being abolished; a doing away with finally and forever; — applied particularly to slavery.

**Āb'o-lī'tion-ism** (-lish'un-izm), *n.* The principles or measures of an abolitionist.

**Āb'o-lī'tion-ist**, *n.* One who favors abolition, especially the abolition of slavery. [abolitionism.]

**Āb'o-lī'tion-ize**, *v. t.* To imbue with the principles of

**Āb'o-mā'sun**, } *n.* [Lat.] The fourth stomach of a

**Āb'o-mā'sus**, } ruminant animal.

**Ā-bōm'i-na-ble**, *a.* Worthy of, or causing, imprecation or abhorrence; odious in the highest degree.

**Syn.**— Execrable; detestable; loathsome; hateful; shocking.

**Ā-bōm'i-na-bly**, *adv.* In an abominable manner; detestably; execrably.

**Ā-bōm'i-nāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **ABOMINATED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **ABOMINATING**.] [Lat. *abominare*, *abominari*, from *ab* and *omen*, foreboding.] To turn from as ominous of evil; to hate in the highest degree, as if with religious dread.

**Syn.**— To hate; detest; loathe; abhor.

**Ā-bōm'i-nā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of abominating; strong aversion or loathing. 2. An object of hatred and disgust.

**Āb'o-rīg'i-nal**, *a.* First, original, or primitive.

**Āb'o-rīg'i-nal**, *n.* A first or original inhabitant.

**Āb'o-rīg'i-nēs**, *n. pl.* [Lat., from *ab* and *origo*, origin.] The original inhabitants of a country.

**Ā-bōr'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *abortio*, from *ab* and *oriri*, to rise, to be born.] 1. The act of miscarriage; expulsion of an immature product of conception. 2. The immature product of an untimely birth. 3. Any thing which fails to come to maturity.

**Ā-bōr'tive**, *a.* 1. Immature; rudimentary; failing in its effect. 2. Pertaining to abortion. 3. Causing or procuring abortion.

**Ā-bound'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* **ABOUNDED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **ABOUNDING**.] [Lat. *abundare*, from *ab* and *unda*, wave, stream, crowd.] 1. To be in great plenty; to be prevalent. 2. To be copiously supplied; to possess in abundance; — usually with *in* or *with*.

**Ā-bout'**, *prep.* [A.-S. *abutan*, from *butan*, without, compounded of prefix *be* and *utan*, outward.] 1. On every side of; all over or around. 2. Over or upon different parts of; through or over in various directions. 3. In contiguity or proximity to; in connection with; near, in place, time, quantity, or the like. 4. In concern with; occupied upon; hence, ready to; on the point of; also, relating to; touching.

**Ā-bout'**, *adv.* 1. On all sides; around. 2. In circuit; around the outside. 3. Here and there; in one place

and another. 4. Nearly; approximately. 5. To a reversed position; in the opposite direction.

**Ā-bōve'** (a-būv'), *prep.* [A.-S. *abufan*, from *bufan*, above, compounded of prefix *be*, and *ufan*.] 1. Higher in place than. 2. Surpassing or superior to in any respect; more in number, quantity, or degree than.

**Ā-bōve'**, *adv.* 1. Overhead; in a higher place. 2. Before in order of place. 3. Higher in rank or power.

**Ā-bōve'-bōard**, *adv.* Above the board or table; not concealed; without trick or deception.

**Āb'ra-ea-dāb'ra**, *n.* A combination of letters without sense, formerly used as a charm against fevers, and arranged as in the margin; hence, unmeaning babble.

**Āb-rāde'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **ABRADED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **ABRADING**.] [Lat. *abradere*, from *ab* and *radere*, to scrape, shave.] To rub or wear off.

**Āb-rā'sion**, *n.* 1. A rubbing or scraping off. 2. Substance worn off by attrition.

**Ā-brēast'**, *adv.* Side by side; on a line.

**Ābrevoir** (ā'broo'vwor'), *n.* [Fr.] A joint between stones in a wall.

**Ā-brīd'ge'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **ABRIDGED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **ABRIDGING**.] [Fr. *abrégér*. See **ABBREVIATE**.] 1. To bring within less space; to make shorter, especially by using fewer words. 2. To deprive; to cut off; — with *of*. 3. (*Math.*) To reduce to a more simple expression, as a compound quantity or expression.

**Syn.**— To contract; shorten; condense; compress; curtail; lessen; reduce; diminish.

**Ā-brīd'g'ment**, *n.* 1. A cutting off, curtailing, or shortening; contraction or diminution. 2. A work abridged or epitomized.

**Syn.**— Reduction; restriction; restraint; compend; compendium; epitome; summary; abstract; synopsis. — A *compendium* or *epitome* is a condensed abridgment; an *abstract* or *summary* is a brief statement of a thing in its main points; a *synopsis* is a bird's-eye view of a subject or work in its several parts.

**Ā-brōach'**, *adv.* 1. Broached; letting out liquor, or in a condition to do so. 2. In a state to be diffused or propagated.

**Ā-broad'**, *adv.* 1. At large; without confinement within narrow limits; over a wide space. 2. Beyond or out of a house, camp, or other inclosure. 3. Beyond the bounds of a country; in foreign countries. 4. Before the public at large; extensively.

**Āb'ro-gāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **ABROGATED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **ABROGATING**.] [Lat. *abrogare*, from *ab* and *rogare*, to ask, propose.] To annul by an authoritative act; to abolish by the authority of the maker or his successor; — applied to the repeal of laws, decrees, ordinances, the abolition of established customs, &c.

**Syn.**— To abolish; repeal; revoke; rescind; cancel; annul.

**Āb'ro-gā'tion**, *n.* The act of abrogating, annulling, or setting aside.

**Āb-rūpt'**, *a.* [Lat. *abruptus*, *p. p.* of *abrumperē*, to break off, from *ab* and *rumperē*, to break.] 1. Broken, steep, raggy, as rocks, precipices, and the like; precipitous. 2. Without notice to prepare the mind for the event; sudden. 3. Having sudden transitions from one subject to another; unconnected.

**Syn.**— Sudden; bold; broken; unconnected; unceremonious.

**Āb-rūp'tion**, *n.* A sudden breaking off; a violent separation of bodies.

**Āb-rūpt'ly**, *adv.* In an abrupt manner; suddenly.

**Āb-rūpt'ness**, *n.* State of being abrupt; steepness; suddenness; great haste.

**Āb'scess**, *n.* [Lat. *abscessus*, from *abscedere*, to depart, separate.] A collection of pus or purulent matter in an accidental cavity of the body.

**Āb-scīnd'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *abscindere*, from *ab* and *scindere*, to rend, cut.] To cut off.

**Āb'scīss**, *n.*; *pl.* **ĀB-SCĪS/SES**. See **ABSCISSA**.

**Āb-scī'sā**, *n.*; *pl.* Lat. **ĀB-SCĪS/SÆ**, Eng.

**ĀB-SCĪS/SÆS**. [Lat. *abscessus*, *p. p.* of *ab-*

*scindere*.] (*Geom.*) One of the elements of

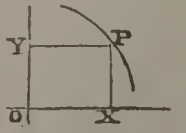
reference by which a point, as of a curve,

is referred to a system of fixed rectilinear

coördinate axes.

In the diagram, OX or PY is the *abscissa* of the point P of the curve, OY or PX its *ordinate*, the intersecting lines OX and

A A B R A C A D A B R A  
A E R A C A D A B R  
A E R A C A D A B  
A B R A C A D A  
A B R A C A D  
A B R A C A  
A B R A C  
A B R A  
A B E  
A B  
A





OY being the axes of abscissas and ordinates respectively, and the point O their origin.

**Ab-scīſ'sion** (-sīzh'un), *n.* [Lat. *abscissio*. See **ABSCIND.**] **1.** Act or process of cutting off. **2.** The state of being cut off. **3.** (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech, when, having begun to say a thing, a speaker stops abruptly, as supposing the matter sufficiently understood.

**Ab-seōnd'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *pp.* **ABSCONDED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **ABSCONDING.**] [Lat. *abscondere*, from *ab*, *abs*, and *condere*, to lay up.] To secrete one's self; — used especially of persons who withdraw to avoid a legal process.

**Ab-seōnd'er**, *n.* One who absconds. [*ess.* **Ab'señce**, *n.* [Lat. *absentia*, from *absūm*, *abesse*, to be away from.] **1.** A state of being absent or withdrawn from a place or from companionship. **2.** Want; destitution. **3.** Inattention to things present; heedlessness.

**Ab'sent**, *a.* **1.** Withdrawn from, or not present in, a place. **2.** Inattentive to what is passing; heedless.

**Ab-sēnt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **ABSENTED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **ABSENTING.**] To take or withdraw to such a distance as to prevent intercourse; — used with the reciprocal pronoun.

**Ab'sen-tee'**, *n.* One who absents himself from his country, office, post, or duty, and the like; especially a landholder who lives at a distance from his estate; as, an Irish *absentee*.

**Ab'sen-tee'ism**, *n.* State or habit of an absentee; the practice of living at a distance from one's estate.

**Ab-sēnt'er**, *n.* One who absents himself.

**Ab-sīnthe'**, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *absinthium*, Gr. *ἀψίνθιον*, wormwood.] A cordial of brandy tintured with wormwood.

**Ab-sīn'thi-an**, *a.* Of the nature of wormwood.

**Ab-sīn'thi-āte**, *v. t.* To impregnate with wormwood.

**Ab'so-lūte**, *a.* [Lat. *absolutus*, *p. p.* of *absolvere*. See **ABSOLVE.**] **1.** Freed or loosed from any limitation or condition; uncontrolled; unconditional. **2.** Completed, or regarded as complete; finished; perfect; total. **3.** Positive; clear; certain; authoritative; peremptory. [*Rare.*] **4.** Loosed from, or unconnected by, dependence on any other being; self-existent; self-sufficing. In this sense God is called *the Absolute* by the Theist. The term is also applied by the Pantheist to the universe. **5.** (*Philos.*) Capable of being thought or conceived by itself alone; unconditioned; unrelated. **6.** (*Chem.*) Pure; unmixed. **7.** (*Gram.*) Not immediately dependent on the other parts of the sentence in government.

**Syn.** — Unlimited; arbitrary; despotic; tyrannical; unconditional; positive; peremptory; certain; unerring; infallible.

**Ab'so-lūte-ly**, *adv.* In an absolute manner; positively; arbitrarily.

**Ab'so-lūte-ness**, *n.* Quality of being absolute; completeness; arbitrary power.

**Ab'so-lū'tion**, *n.* **1.** (*Civ. Law.*) An acquittal, or sentence of a judge declaring an accused person innocent. **2.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A remission of sin pronounced in favor of one who makes due confession thereof.

**Ab'so-lū'tism**, *n.* Absolute government or its principles.

**Ab'so-lu-tist'ic**, *a.* Belonging to absolutism.

**Ab-sōl'ū-to-ry**, *a.* Absolving; that absolves.

**Ab-sōlv'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being absolved.

**Ab-sōlv'a-to-ry**, *a.* Containing absolution, pardon, or release; having power to absolve.

**Ab-sōlve'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **ABSOLVED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **ABSOLVING.**] [Lat. *absolvere*, from *ab* and *solvere*, to loose.] To set free or release from, as from some obligation, debt, or responsibility, or from that which subjects a person to a burden or penalty.

**Syn.** — To release; set free; exonerate; acquit. — We speak of a man as *absolved* from something that binds conscience, as *guilt* or its consequences; *exonerated* from some load, as an imputation or debt; *acquitted* with reference to a trial and a decision thereon.

**Ab-sōlv'er**, *n.* One who absolves.

**Ab-sōrb'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **ABSORBED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **ABSORBING.**] [Lat. *absorbere*, from *ab* and *sorbere*, to suck in.] **1.** To drink in; to suck up; to imbibe as a sponge. **2.** Hence, to swallow up, or overwhelm; to engross or engage wholly.

**Ab-sōrb'a-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Capacity of being absorbed; quality of being absorbable.

**Ab-sōrb'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being absorbed.

**Ab-sōrb'ent**, *a.* Sucking up; imbibing.

**Ab-sōrb'ent**, *n.* A substance or a bodily organ which absorbs.

**Ab-sōrp'tion** (-sōrp/shun), *n.* **1.** Act or process of being absorbed and made to disappear by mechanical

means. **2.** Process or act of being made passively to disappear in some other substance, through molecular or other invisible means; as, the *absorption* of light, heat, electricity, &c. Also, in living organisms, through the vital processes of nutrition and growth; *specifically*, (*a.*) The imbibition by the tissues of nutritive material; (*b.*) the removal from them of excrementitious substances by the blood-vessels and lymphatics; (*c.*) the passage from without into the blood-vessels or lymphatics of any liquid whatever. **3.** Entire engrossment or occupation of mind.

**Ab-sōrp'tive**, *a.* Having power to absorb.

**Ab'sōrp-tiv'i-ty**, *n.* Power or capacity of absorption.

**Ab-stāin'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **ABSTAINED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **ABSTAINING.**] [Lat. *abstinere*, from *ab*, *abs*, and *tenere*, to hold.] To forbear, or refrain, voluntarily, and especially from an indulgence of the passions or appetites.

**Ab-stē'mi-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *abstemius*, from *ab*, *abs*, and *temetum*, strong wine.] **1.** Sparing in diet; refraining from a free use of food and strong drinks; temperate; abstinent. **2.** Sparingly used, or used with temperance. **3.** Devoted to, or spent in, abstinence.

**Ab-stē'mi-oūs-ly**, *adv.* Temperately; sparingly.

**Ab-stē'mi-oūs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being abstemious; a sparing use of food or strong drink.

**Ab-stērgē'** (14), *v. t.* [Lat. *abstergere*, from *ab*, *abs*, and *tergere*, to wipe.] To make clean by wiping; to cleanse by lotions or similar applications. [*Rare.*]

**Ab-stēr'gēt**, *a.* Serving to cleanse; detergent.

**Ab-stērsē'**, *v. t.* To cleanse by wiping.

**Ab-stēr'sion**, *n.* Act of wiping clean, or a cleansing by lotions or similar applications.

**Ab-stēr'sive**, *a.* Having the quality of cleansing.

**Ab'sti-nēñce**, *n.* [See **ABSTAIN.**] The act or practice of abstaining; voluntary forbearance of any action, especially the refraining from an indulgence of appetite, or from customary gratifications of animal propensities.

**Syn.** — Temperance. — *Abstinence* is shown in refraining, *temperance* in a moderate and guarded use.

**Ab'sti-nēt**, *a.* Refraining from indulgence, especially in the use of food and drink; temperate.

**Ab-strāet'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **ABSTRACTED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **ABSTRACTING.**] [Lat. *abstractus*, *p. p.* of *abstrahere*, to draw from or separate, from *ab*, *abs*, and *trahere*, to draw.] **1.** To draw from or separate. **2.** To draw off in respect to interest or attention. **3.** To separate, as ideas, by the operation of the mind; to consider by itself; to contemplate separately. **4.** To epitomize or reduce. **5.** To take secretly for one's own use from the property of another; to purloin.

**Ab'straet**, *a.* **1.** Distinct from something else; separate. **2.** Withdrawn from the concrete, or from particulars; separate; hence, difficult; abstruse; refined.

*Abstract idea*, the idea of some quality as distinct from the object in which it inheres, as *whiteness*. — *Abstract term*, one expressing an abstract idea, as *beauty*, *roundness*.

**Ab'straet**, *n.* **1.** That which comprises or concentrates in itself the essential qualities of a larger thing, or of several things; *specifically*, an inventory, summary, or epitome. **2.** A state of separation from other things; as, to consider a subject in the *abstract*.

**Ab-strāet'ed-ly**, } *adv.* By itself; in a separate state.

**Ab'straet-ly**, }

**Ab-strāet'ed-ness**, *n.* The state of being abstracted.

**Ab'strāe'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of abstracting or separating, or the state of being separated. **2.** (*Metaph.*) Act or process of leaving out of consideration one or more properties of a complex object, so as to attend to others; analysis. Thus, when the mind considers the form of a tree by itself, or the color of the leaves as separate from their size or figure, the act is called *abstraction*. So, also, when it considers *whiteness*, *softness*, *virtue*, *existence*, as separate from any particular objects. **3.** An idea or notion of an abstract or theoretical nature. **4.** A separation from worldly objects; a recluse life. **5.** Absence of mind; inattention to present objects; heedlessness. **6.** The taking surreptitiously for one's own use part of the property of another. [*Recent usage.*]

**Ab'strāe-tī'tious** (-tīsh'us), *a.* Drawn from other substances, particularly from vegetables, without fermentation.

**Ab-strāet'ive**, *a.* Having the power of abstracting.

**Ab'straet-ness**, *n.* State of being abstract.

**Ab-strūse'** (32), *a.* [Lat. *abstrusus*, *p. p.* of *abstrudere*, to thrust away.] *Literally*, thrust away; hidden; hence, hard to be understood.

**Ab-strūse'ly**, *adv.* Not plainly; darkly.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, all, what; ěre, veil, tĕrm; pique, firm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf,



**Ab-struse'ness, n.** State or quality of being abstruse.

**Ab-sûrd', a.** [Lat. *absurdus*, proceeding from one that is deaf, or from that which is dull-sounding; hence, incongruous; from *ab* and *surdus*, deaf.] Opposed to manifest truth; inconsistent with reason, or the plain dictates of common sense; logically contradictory.

**Syn.**—Foolish; irrational; preposterous; ridiculous. — *Ab-surd* is stronger than *foolish* or *irrational*, but not so strong as *preposterous*, which supposes a total inversion of the order of things.

**Ab-sûrd'i-ty, n.** 1. The quality of being absurd, or inconsistent with obvious truth, reason, or sound judgment. 2. That which is absurd.

**Syn.**—Folly; unreasonableness; preposterousness.

**Ab-sûrd'ly, adv.** In an absurd manner; preposterously.

**Ab-sûrd'ness, n.** Absurdity; inconsistency.

**A-bûn'dance, n.** [Lat. *abundantia*. See **ABOUND**.] An overflowing fullness; ample sufficiency; great plenty; —strictly applicable to quantity only, but sometimes used of number.

**Syn.**—Exuberance; plenteousness; riches; wealth; affluence. — We have a *plenty* when we have *enough*; but *abundance* is more than *enough*, it is an overflowing. *Exuberance* is still stronger, it is a bursting forth.

**A-bûn'dant, a.** Fully sufficient; being in great quantity.

**Syn.**—Plentiful; plenteous; exuberant; overflowing; copious; ample.

**A-bûn'dant-ly, adv.** Plentifully; amply.

**A-bûse', v. t.** [imp. & p. p. **ABUSED**; p. pr. & vb. n. **ABUSING**.] [Lat. *abusus*, p. p. of *abuti*, from *ab* and *uti*, to use.] 1. To make an ill or improper use of; to use ill; to misuse; to use with bad motives, to wrong purposes, or in a wrong way. 2. To treat rudely, or with reproachful language; to maltreat; to revile. 3. To deceive or impose on.

**A-bûse', n.** 1. Ill use; improper treatment or employment; application to a wrong purpose. 2. A corrupt practice or custom. 3. Rude or reproachful language addressed to a person; contumely.

**Syn.**—Misuse; maltreatment; reproach; derision; insult.

**A-bû'sive, a.** 1. Practicing abuse; offering harsh words or ill treatment. 2. Containing abuse, or being the instrument of abuse. 3. Perverted; misapplied; improper.

**Syn.**—Scurrilous; insulting; reproachful; opprobrious; insolent; rude.

**A-bû'sive-ly, adv.** In an abusive manner.

**A-bû'sive-ness, n.** Quality of being abusive; ill usage.

**A-bût', v. t.** [imp. & p. p. **ABUTTED**; p. pr. & vb. n. **ABUTTING**.] [Fr. *aboutir*, from *bout*, end, extremity. See **BUT**, *n.*] To terminate or border; to be contiguous; to meet.

**A-bût'ment, n.** That on which a thing abuts, or that which meets or abuts on any thing; hence, the solid part of a pier or wall, &c., which receives the thrust or lateral pressure of an arch, or from which it immediately springs.

**A-bût'tal, n.** The butting or boundary of land.

**A-bÿs'mal, a.** Pertaining to, or resembling, an abyss; bottomless; unending.

**A-bÿss', n.** [Gr. *ἄβυσσος*, bottomless, from *ἀ* priv. and *βυσσός*, depth, bottom.] A bottomless depth; a gulf; hence, any deep, immeasurable space, and, *specifically*, hell, or the bottomless pit.

**A-bÿss'al, a.** Belonging to, or resembling, an abyss.

**A-eā'ci-ā (a-kā'shī-ā), n.** [Gr. *ἀκακία*, from *ἀκή*, point, originally the name of a thorny tree, found in Egypt.]

1. (*Bot.*) A genus of leguminous trees and shrubs, usually with thorns and pinnate leaves, and of an airy, elegant appearance. 2. (*Med.*) The inspissated juice of the unripe fruit of the *Mimosa Nilotica*.

**Āe'a-dēm'ie, } a.** 1. Belonging to the school or philosophy of Plato. 2. Belonging to an academy or other institution of learning.

**Āe'a-dēm'ie, n.** 1. One holding the philosophy of Socrates and Plato. 2. A student in a college or university.

**Āe'a-dēm'ie-al-ly, adv.** In an academical manner.

**Āe'a-de-mŷ'cian (-mŷh'an), n.** A member of an academy, or society for promoting arts and sciences; particularly, a member of the French Academy.

**A-eād'e-my, n.** 1. A garden or grove near Athens, belonging originally to a person named Academus, where Plato and his followers held their philosophical conferences; hence, the school of philosophy of which Plato was the head. 2. A school, or seminary, holding a rank

between a university, or college, and a common school.

3. A place of education of high rank; a college or university. 4. A society of men united for the promotion of arts and sciences in general, or of some particular art or science; as, the French *Academy*. 5. An institution for the cultivation and promotion of the fine arts, or some branch of science.

**Āe'a-leph, } n.; pl. Āe'A-LEPHS, Āe'A-LĒ'PHĀE,**  
**Āe'a-lē'phā, } and Āe'A-LĒ'PHANŶ.** [Gr. *ἀκαλήφη*,  
**Āe'a-lē'phan, }** a nettle.] (*Zoöl.*) A radiate animal of the class *Medusæ*, or jelly-fishes; — so called from the stinging or nettling power they possess and exercise.

**Āe'an-thā'ceous (-thā'shus), a.** Armed with prickles, as a plant.

**A-eān'thus, n.; pl. Eng. A-CĀN'THUS-ES, Lat. A-ĀN'THUS-PIŶ.** [Gr. *ἀκανθος*, from *ἀκή*, point, and *ἄνθος*, flower.]

1. (*Arch.*) An ornament resembling the foliage or leaves of the acanthus; — used in the capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders. 2. (*Bot.*) A genus of herbaceous prickly plants.

**A-eāt'a-lĕc'tie, n.** [Gr. *ἀκατάληκτος*, not defective at the end.] (*Pros.*) A verse which has the complete number of syllables without defect or superfluity.

**A-eāt'a-lĕc'tie, a.** (*Pros.*) Not defective; complete.

**A-eāt'a-lĕp'tie, a.** [Gr. *ἀκατάληπτος*, from *ἀ* priv. and *καταλαμβάνειν*, to seize, comprehend.] Incapable of being certainly comprehended or discovered.

**A-eāu'tine, } a.** [Gr. *ἄκαυλος*, from *ἀ* priv. and *καυλός*,  
**A-eāu'loūs, }** stalk.] Having no stem, but flowers resting on the ground.

**Ae-cēde', v. i.** [imp. & p. p. **ACCEDED**; p. pr. & vb. n. **ACCEDING**.] [Lat. *accedere*, from *ad* and *cedere*, to move.] To agree or assent, as to a proposition, or to terms proposed by another; hence, to become a party, by agreeing to the terms of a treaty or convention.

**Ae-cĕl'er-āte, v. t.** [imp. & p. p. **ACCELERATED**; p. pr. & vb. n. **ACCELERATING**.] [Lat. *accelerare*, from *ad* and *celerare*, to hasten.] 1. To cause to move faster; to quicken the motion or action of. 2. To add to the natural or ordinary progression of.

**Syn.** To hasten; expedite; further; dispatch.

**Ae-cĕl'er-ā'tion, n.** The act of accelerating, or the state of being accelerated; increase of motion or action.

**Ae-cĕl'er-a-tive, } a.** Accelerating; quickening mo-

**Ae-cĕl'er-a-to-ry, }** tion.  
**Ae-cĕl'er-ā'tor, n.** One who, or that which, accelerates; *specifically*, in English usage, a light van for carrying mails between the post-office and railway stations.

**Āe'cent, n.** [Lat. *accentus*, from *ad* and *cantus*, song.]

1. A superior force of voice or of articulative effort upon some particular syllable of a word, distinguishing it from the others. (See *Prin. of Pron.* § 110.) 2. A mark used in writing to regulate the pronunciation. 3. A peculiar or characteristic modulation or modification of the voice. 4. Words, language, or expressions in general. 5. (*Mus.*) A slight stress upon a tone to mark its position in the measure. 6. (*Math.*) A mark placed at the right hand of a letter or number and a little above it, to distinguish magnitudes of a similar kind, but differing in value.

**Ae-çĕnt', v. t.** [imp. & p. p. **ACCENTED**; p. pr. & vb. n. **ACCENTING**.] To express or note the accent of; to pronounce, utter, or mark with accent.

**Ae-çĕnt'u-al, a.** Relating to accent.

**Ae-çĕnt'u-āte, v. t.** To mark or pronounce with an accent or accents.

**Ae-çĕnt'u-ā'tion, n.** Act of placing accents in writing, or of pronouncing them in speaking.

**Ae-çĕpt', v. t.** [imp. & p. p. **ACCEPTED**; p. pr. & vb. n. **ACCEPTING**.] [Lat. *acceptare*, from *ad* and *capere*, to take.] 1. To take or receive with a consenting mind, as an offer or present. 2. To receive or admit and agree to. 3. (*Com.*) To receive as obligatory and promise to pay; as, to *accept* a bill of exchange.

**Ae-çĕpt'a-ble, a.** Capable, worthy, or sure of being accepted or received with pleasure; hence, pleasing to a receiver.

**Syn.**—Agreeable; welcome; gratifying.

**Ae-çĕpt'a-ble-ness, } n.** The quality of being accept-

**Ae-çĕpt'a-bil'i-ty, }** able or agreeable.  
**Ae-çĕpt'a-bly, adv.** In an acceptable manner.

**Ae-çĕpt'auce, n.** 1. The act of accepting; favorable reception. 2. (*Com.*) (*a.*) An assent and engagement by the person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn, to pay it when due according to the terms of the acceptance. (*b.*) The bill itself when accepted. 3. An agreeing to terms or proposals by which a bargain is concluded and



the parties bound; the receipt or taking of a thing bought as that for which it was purchased, or as that agreed to be sent or delivered, or as owner. 4. (*Law.*) An agreeing to the act or contract of another, by some act which binds the person in law. 5. Signification; meaning; acceptance. [*Obs.*]

**Āc'cep-tā'tion**, *n.* 1. Kind reception; acceptance. [*Obs.*] 2. Meaning or sense.

**Āc'cept'er**, *n.* A person who accepts; specifically, who accepts or receives a bill of exchange so as to bind himself to pay it. See ACCEPTANCE.

**Āc'cess'**, or **Āc'cess**, *n.* [*Lat. accessus.* See ACCEDE.]

1. A coming to, or near approach; admittance; admission. 2. The means or way by which a thing may be approached. 3. Increase by something added; addition.

**Āc'cēs'sa-ry**, *a.* 1. Additional; accessory. 2. (*Law.*) Uniting in, or contributing to, a crime.

**Āc'cēs'sa-ry**, *n.* (*Law.*) He who is not the chief actor in the perpetration of an offense, nor present at its performance, but in some way *accedes* to or becomes concerned therein, either before or after the deed is committed.

**Āc'cēs'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being approachable.

**Āc'cēs'si-ble**, *a.* Easy of access or approach; approachable.

**Āc'cēs'sion** (-sēsh'un), *n.* 1. Act of acceding and becoming joined. 2. Increase by something added; that which is added. 3. (*Law.*) A mode of acquiring property, by which the owner of a corporeal substance, which receives an addition by growth, or by labor, has a right to the part or thing added, or the improvement, provided the thing is not changed into a different species. 4. Act of arriving at a throne, an office, or dignity. 5. (*Med.*) The commencement of a disease.

**Syn.**—Addition; augmentation.

**Āc'cēs'sion-al** (-sēsh'un-), *a.* Additional. [*Rare.*]

**Āc'cēs-sō'ri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to an accessory.

**Āc'cēs'so-ri-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of an accessory.

**Āc'cēs'so-ri-ness**, *n.* State of being accessory.

**Āc'cēs'so-ry**, *a.* 1. Aiding in producing some effect, or acting in subordination to the principal agent; contributing;—used in a bad sense. 2. Additional; accompanying.

**Āc'cēs'so-ry**, *n.* [See ACCESSARY.] 1. (*Law.*) One who is guilty of a felonious offense, though not present at its perpetration. 2. That which belongs to something else as its principal; an accompaniment.

**Āc'ci-dence**, *n.* A small book containing the accidents or rudiments of grammar.

**Āc'ci-dent**, *n.* 1. An event which proceeds from an unknown cause, or is an unusual effect of a known cause, and therefore not expected; chance; casualty; contingency. 2. *pl.* (*Gram.*) The properties and qualities of the parts of speech, as gender, number, and case. 3. (*Log.*) A property or quality of a being which is not essential to it, as *whiteness* in paper.

**Āc'ci-dēnt'al**, *a.* 1. Happening by chance, or unexpectedly. 2. Non-essential; not necessarily belonging.

**Syn.**—Casual; fortuitous; contingent; incidental.—A thing is *accidental* when it comes without being planned or sought, as a *meeting*; it is *incidental* when it comes in as secondary or out of the general course, as a *remark*; it is *casual* or *fortuitous* as opposed to what is constant and regular, as an *occurrence*; it is *contingent* as opposed to what is settled and fixed, as an *event*.

**Āc'ci-dēnt'al**, *n.* 1. Any thing happening accidentally; a casualty. 2. (*Mus.*) A sharp, flat, or natural, occurring not at the commencement of a piece of music as the signature, but before a particular note.

**Āc'ci-dēnt'al-ly**, *adv.* By chance; unexpectedly.

**Āc-clāim'**, *v. t.* [*Lat. acclamare*, from *ad* and *clamare*, to cry aloud.] 1. To honor or meet with applause. 2. To declare by acclamation; to salute.

**Āc-clāim'**, *n.* A shout, expressive of assent, choice, or approbation.

**Āc-clāim'a-to-ry**, *a.* Expressing applause.

**Āc-clī'māte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACCLIMATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACCLIMATING.] To habituate to a climate not native.

**Āc-clī-mā'tion**, *n.* The process of becoming, or the state of being, acclimated.

**Āc-clī'ma-tize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACCLIMATIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACCLIMATIZING.] To acclimate.

**Āc-clī'ma-tūre**, *n.* Act of acclimating.

**Āc-cliv'i-ty**, *n.* [*Lat. acclivitas*, from *ad* and *clivus*, ascent.] A slope or inclination of the earth, as the side of a hill, considered as *ascending*;—opposed to *decliv.*; rising ground; ascent.

**Āc-clī'voūs**, *a.* Rising with a slope, as a hill.

**Āc'co-lāde'**, *n.* [*Lat. ad* and *collum*, neck.] A ceremony formerly used in conferring knighthood, consisting of an embrace and a blow on both shoulders, with a form of words.

**Āc-cōm'mo-dāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACCOMMODATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACCOMMODATING.] [*Lat. accommodare*, from *ad* and *commodare*, to make fit.] 1. To render fit, suitable, or correspondent; to adapt; to conform. 2. To furnish with something desired, needed, or convenient. 3. To bring into agreement or harmony; to reconcile. 4. To apply by way of analogy.

**Syn.**—To suit; conform; harmonize; compose; adjust; furnish.

**Āc-cōm'mo-dāt-ing**, *a.* Affording, or disposed to afford, accommodation; kind; helpful.

**Āc-cōm'mo-dā'tion**, *n.* 1. The act of fitting, or the state of being fitted;—followed by *to*. 2. Whatever supplies a want or affords ease, refreshment, or convenience;—chiefly in the plural. 3. An adjustment of differences; reconciliation. 4. Application of a writer's language, on the ground of analogy, to something not originally referred to or intended. 5. (*Com.*) (*a.*) A loan of money which is often a great convenience. (*b.*) A note or a fictitious bill drawn and accepted to raise money on, not *bona fide* given in payment of a debt, but lent merely to accommodate the borrower.

An *accommodation coach*, or *train*, one running at such times, and making such stoppages, as best to accommodate passengers.—An *accommodation ladder*, a light ladder hung over the side of a ship at the gangway.—An *accommodation bill*, or *note*, one to which a party has put his name without consideration, for the purpose of benefiting or accommodating some other person who is to provide for the bill or note when due.

**Āc-cōm'mo-dā'tor**, *n.* One who accommodates.

**Āc-cōm'pa-ni-ment**, *n.* That which accompanies; something that attends as a circumstance, or which is added by way of ornament to the principal thing, or for the sake of symmetry; specifically (*Mus.*), a part performed by instruments, accompanying another part or parts performed by voices; also, the harmony of a figured bass.

**Āc-cōm'pa-nīst**, *n.* The performer in music who takes the accompanying part.

**Āc-cōm'pa-ny** (-kūm'-), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACCOMPANIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACCOMPANYING.] [See COMPANY.] To go with or attend as a companion or associate; to keep company with.

**Āc-cōm'plīce**, *n.* 1. A co-operator or associate in general. 2. (*Law.*) An associate in a crime.

**Āc-cōm'plish**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACCOMPLISHED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACCOMPLISHING.] [*Fr. accomplir*, from *Lat. ad* and *complere*, to fill up.] 1. To finish entirely in time; to complete. 2. To bring to pass; to perform. 3. To furnish with whatever may serve to render a person or thing complete, &c.

**Syn.**—To execute; fulfill; effect; realize.

**Āc-cōm'plish-ed** (-kōm'plisht), *p. a.* Complete and perfected; specifically, complete in acquirements, as the result usually of training.

**Āc-cōm'plish-ment**, *n.* 1. Act of accomplishing. 2. That which constitutes excellence of mind, or elegance of manners, acquired by education; acquirement; attainment.

**Āc-compt'ant** (-kount'-), *n.* See ACCOUNTANT.

**Āc-cōrd'**, *n.* [From *Lat. cor*, *cordis*, heart, after the analogy of *concordia*, *discordia*, &c.] 1. Agreement or concurrence of opinion, will, or action; consent. 2. Harmony of sounds; concord; chord. 3. Agreement; just correspondence of things. 4. Voluntary or spontaneous motion;—preceded by *own*. 5. (*Law.*) An agreement between parties in controversy, by which satisfaction for an injury is stipulated, and which, when executed, bars a suit.

**Āc-cōrd'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACCORDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACCORDING.] 1. To make to agree or correspond. 2. To bring to an agreement, as persons, or to settle, adjust, harmonize, or compose, as things. 3. To grant as suitable or proper; to concede.

**Āc-cōrd'**, *v. i.* 1. To be in accordance; to agree. 2. To agree in pitch and tone.

**Āc-cōrd'ance**, *n.* Agreement; conformity.

**Āc-cōrd'ant**, *a.* Corresponding; consonant; agreeing; agreeable.

**Āc-cōrd'ant-ly**, *adv.* In accordance or agreement.

**Āc-cōrd'ing**, *p. a.* In accordance or harmony with; agreeable; suitable.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, all, what; ěre, veĭl, tĕrm; pique, fĭrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf,



*According* to has been called a prepositional phrase, but seems rather to have the participial sense of *agreeing*, followed by *to*, as in the line, "Hath honored me *according* to his will." — *According* as is an adverbial phrase, of which the propriety has been doubted; but good usage sanctions it.

**Ae-côrd'ing-ly**, *adv.* In accordance with.

**Ae-côrd'i-on**, *n.* A small keyed wind-instrument, whose tones are generated by the play of wind upon metallic reeds.

**Ae-côst'** (21), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCOSTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCOSTING.] [Lat. *ad* and *costa*, rib, side.] To address; to speak first to.

**Ae-côst'a-ble**, *a.* Easy of access; affable.

**Accouchement** (ak'koosh'mông'), *n.* [Fr.] Delivery in child-bed.

**Accoucheur** (ak'koosh'ûr'), *n.* [Fr.] A man who assists women in childbirth; a man-midwife.

**Ae-count'**, *n.* **1.** A reckoning, enumeration, or record of some reckoning. **2.** A detached written or printed statement of debts and credits in pecuniary transactions, and also of other things subjected to a reckoning or review. **3.** A statement in general of reasons, causes, grounds, &c., explanatory of some event. Hence, the word is often used simply for *reason*, *ground*, *consideration*, &c.; as, on no *account*, on every *account*, on all *accounts*. **4.** A statement of facts or transactions; a relation, narrative, or description. **5.** A statement and explanation or vindication of one's conduct with reference to judgment thereon. **6.** An estimate or estimation. **7.** Importance; value; advantage; profit; that is, a result worthy of estimation.

**Syn.**—Narrative; narration; recital; description; detail.—In giving an *account* of a thing, if we make it a continuous story, it is a *narrative* or *narration*; if we dwell on minute particulars, it is a *recital* or *detail*; if we picture a thing out, it is a *description*.

**Ae-count'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCOUNTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCOUNTING.] [Lat. *ac*, *ad*, and *computare*, to reckon. See COUNT.] **1.** To reckon or compute. **2.** To hold in opinion; to estimate.

**Syn.**—To consider; regard; estimate; esteem.

**Ae-count'**, *v. i.* **1.** To render an account or relation of particulars. **2.** To constitute a reason; — with *for*. **3.** To render reasons or answer for in a reckoning or judgment.

**Ae-count'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being accountable, or liable to give account, and to suffer punishment or pay damages for wrong or injury done.

**Ae-count'a-ble**, *a.* Liable to be called to account, and to suffer punishment or pay damages for wrong or injury done.

**Syn.**—Amenable; responsible.

**Ae-count'a-ble-ness**, *n.* Accountability.

**Ae-count'ant**, *n.* One who keeps, or is skilled in, accounts.

**Ae-coûp'le** (-kûp'l), *v. t.* [See COUPLE.] To join together; to unite; to couple.

**Ae-équ'ter**, } *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCOUTERED, or  
**Ae-équ'tre**, } ACCOUTRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCOUTERING or ACCOUTRING.] [Fr. *accouter*, from Lat. *ac*, *ad*, and *consuere*, to sew together.] To furnish with dress, equipage, or equipments, especially those of a soldier.

**Ae-équ'ter-ments**, } *n. pl.* Dress; equipage; trap-  
**Ae-équ'tre-ments**, } pings; specifically, military dress and arms; equipage for military service.

**Ae-eréd'it**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCREDITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCREDITING.] [Lat. *accreditus*, *p. p.* of *accredere*, to assent to, from *ad* and *credere* to believe.]

**1.** To give trust or confidence to; to credit. **2.** To receive, as an envoy, in his public character, and give him credit and rank accordingly. **3.** To send with credentials, as an envoy.

**Ae-erés'çence**, *n.* Gradual growth or increase.

**Ae-erés'çent**, *a.* [See *infra*.] Growing, increasing.

**Ae-crê'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *accretio*, Fr. *accrétion*, from Lat. *accrescere*, to increase (Eng. *accrue*), from *ad* and *crecere*, to grow.] **1.** An increase by natural growth, especially the increase of organic bodies by the internal accession of parts. **2.** An increase by an accession of parts externally. **3.** A growing together of parts naturally separate, as of the fingers or toes.

**Ae-crôach'**, *v. i.* [Fr. *accrocher*, from *croc*, *crochet*, hook, Eng. *crook*.] To hook, or draw to one's self as with a hook.

**Ae-erue'** (32), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCRUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCRUING.] [Fr. *accrue*, increase; *accrû*, *p. p.*

of *accroître*. See ACCRETION.] To increase; to augment; to arise, proceed, or spring; to be added, as increase, profit, or damage.

**Syn.**—To spring up; follow; arise.

**Ae-erû'ment**, *n.* Addition; increase; augmentation.

**Æ'e-u-bâ'tion**, *n.* A lying or reclining on a couch, as practiced by the ancients at their meals, with the head resting on a pillow or on the elbow, and the feet of one extended behind the back of another.

**Ae-eûm'ben-çy**, *n.* State of being accumbent.

**Ae-eûm'bent**, *a.* Leaning or reclining, as the ancients did at their meals.

**Ae-eû'mu-lâte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCUMULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCUMULATING.] [Lat. *accumulatus*, *p. p.* of *accumulare*, from *ad* and *cumulare*, to heap.] To heap up in a mass; to collect or bring together.

**Syn.**—To pile up; amass; gather; collect.

**Ae-eû'mu-lâte**, *v. i.* To grow to a great size, number, or quantity; to increase greatly.

**Ae-eû'mu-lâ'tion**, *n.* Act of accumulating, state of being accumulated, or that which is accumulated.

**Syn.**—Pile; mass; heap.

**Ae-eû'mu-la-tive**, *a.* Causing accumulation; accumulating; cumulative.

**Ae-eû'mu-lâ'tor**, *n.* One who accumulates.

**Æ'e-u-ra-çy**, } *n.* State of being accurate; pre-  
**Æ'e-u-rate-ness**, } cision which results from care;  
exact conformity to truth, or to a rule or model; exactness; correctness.

**Æ'e-u-rate**, *a.* [Lat. *accuratus*, *p. p.* and *adj.*, from *accurare*, from *ad* and *curare*, to take care, from *cura*, care.] In careful conformity to truth, or to a standard, rule, or model; free from failure, error, or defect.

**Syn.**—Correct; precise; just; nice. — A man is *accurate* or *correct* when he avoids faults; *exact* when he attends to all the minutiae, leaving nothing neglected; *precise* when he does any thing according to a certain rule or measure.

**Æ'e-u-rate-ly**, *adv.* In an accurate manner.

**Ae-eûrse'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCURSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCURSING.] To devote to destruction; to imprecate evil or misery upon; to curse.

**Ae-eûrs'ed**, *p. p.* or *a.* (*part.* pronounced ak-kûrst', *a.* ak-kûrs'ed). **1.** Doomed to destruction or misery. **2.** Worthy of a curse; detestable; execrable.

**Æ'e-u-sâ'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of accusing. **2.** That of which one is accused.

**Ae-eû'sa-tive**, *a.* **1.** Producing or containing accusations. **2.** (*Gram.*) Applied to the fourth case of Greek and Latin nouns, being that on which the action of a verb terminates or falls.

**Ae-eû'sa-tive**, *n.* (*Gram.*) The fourth case of Greek and Latin nouns, corresponding to the *objective* case in English.

**Ae-eû'sa-tive-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In an accusative manner

**2.** In relation to the accusative case.

**Ae-eû'sa-to-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, an accusation.

**Ae-eû'se'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCUSING.] [Lat. *accusare*, from *ad* and *causa*, cause, lawsuit.] To charge with, or declare to have committed a crime, offense, or fault; in law, to charge with an offense, judicially or by a public process.

**Syn.**—To arraign; censure; impeach. — We *censure* or *accuse* a man for what is wrong; we *arraign* him for trial; we *impeach* him for maladministration or impropriety.

**Ae-eû's'er**, *n.* One who accuses, or brings a charge.

**Ae-eû's'tom**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ACCUSTOMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ACCUSTOMING.] To make familiar by use; to habituate or inure.

**Ae-eû's'tom-a-ry**, *a.* Usual; customary.

**Æçe**, *n.* [Lat. *as*, unity, unit, pound; Gr. Doric *ās*, *aīs*, equiv. to *εἰς*, one.] **1.** A single point on a card or die; or the card or die so marked. **2.** Hence, a very small quantity or degree; a particle; an atom.

**A-çêl'da-mâ**, *n.* [Chald. *khakel*, Heb. *khêlek*, field, and Chald. & Heb. *dam*, blood.] A field said to have lain south of Jerusalem, purchased with the bribe which Judas took for betraying his Master, and therefore called the *field of blood*; — sometimes used in a figurative sense.

**A-çêph'a-lan**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the sub-kingdom *Mollusca*. See MOLLUSK.

**A-çêph'a-loñs**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀκέφαλος*, from *ἀ* priv. and *κεφαλή*, head.] **1.** Without a head; headless; as certain fetuses; — applied specifically to animals of the class or di-

fôod, fôot; ûrn, ryde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; çem, çet; aç; exist; linger, link; this



vision *Acephala*. **2.** (*Bot.*) Having the style spring from the base, instead of the apex, as is the case in certain ovaries. **3.** Without a leader or chief. **4.** Wanting something pre-eminently essential to completeness. **5.** (*Pros.*) Deficient at the beginning, as a line of poetry.

**Āce'-point**, *n.* The side of a die which has but one spot.

**A-çērb'** (14), *a.* [*Lat. acerbus.*] Sour with bitterness.

**A-çērb'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Sourness of taste, with bitterness and astringency, like that of unripe fruit. **2.** Hence, harshness, bitterness, or severity; — applied to persons or things.

**A-çēr'ic**, *a.* [*Lat. acer*, a maple-tree.] Pertaining to, or obtained from, the maple; as, *aceric acid*.

**A-çēs'çen-çy**, *n.* The sourness created by spontaneous decomposition; hence, a moderate degree of sourness, or a tendency to sourness.

**A-çēs'çent**, *a.* [*Lat. acescens*, *p. pr.* of *acescere*, to turn sour.] Turning sour; readily becoming tart or acid.

**Āç'e-tate**, *n.* A salt formed by acetic acid united to a base.

**A-çēt'ic**, or **A-çē'tic**, *a.* [*N. Lat. aceticus*, from *acetum*, vinegar.] (*Chem.*) (*a.*) Composed, as a certain acid, of four parts each of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. (*b.*) Relating to such an acid; as, *acetic ether*.

**A-çēt'i-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* The act of making acetous or sour; or the operation of making vinegar.

**A-çēt'i-fy**, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACETIFIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACETIFYING.] [*Lat. acetum*, vinegar, and *facere*, to make.] To turn into acid or vinegar.

**Āç'e-tim'e-ter**, *n.* [*Lat. acetum*, vinegar, and *metrum*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the strength of vinegar or other acids.

**Āç'e-tim'e-try**, *n.* The art of ascertaining the strength of vinegar or other acids.

**A-çēt'ouš**, *a.* **1.** Sour. **2.** Causing acetification.

**Āche** (āk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACHED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACHING.] [*A.-S. acan*, *Gr. ἀχεῖν*; *Skr. aka*, pain.] To suffer pain; to have, or be in, pain, or in continued pain; to be distressed.

**Āche** (āk), *n.* Continued pain, in opposition to sudden twinges, or spasmodic pain.

**A-çhiēv'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being achieved.

**A-çhiēve'** *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACHIEVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACHIEVING.] [*Fr. achever*, from *Lat. caput*, *Fr. chef*, head, end. See *CHIEF*.] To carry on to a final close; to bring out into a perfected state; to accomplish.

**Syn.** — To complete; accomplish; fulfill; realize.

**A-çhiēve'ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of achieving or performing; accomplishment. **2.** A great or heroic deed; something accomplished by valor or boldness. **3.** (*Her.*) An escutcheon or ensign armorial, granted for the performance of a great or honorable action.

**Syn.** — Feat; deed; completion.

**A-çhiēv'er**, *n.* One who accomplishes a purpose.

**Ā'chor**, *n.* [*Lat.*, from *Gr. ἀχώρ*, dandruff.] A cutaneous disease on the head; scald-head.

**Āch'ro-māt'ic**, *a.* [*Gr. ἀχρώματος*, from *ἀ* priv. and *χρῶμα*, color.] (*Opt.*) Free from color; not showing color, from the decomposition of light.

**Āch'ro-ma-tiç'i-ty**, } *n.* The state of being achro-

**A-çhrō'ma-tiçm**, } *matic.*

**A-çie'u-lar**, *a.* Slender, like a needle; needle-shaped.

**A-çie'u-late**, } *a.* In the form of a needle; acicular.

**A-çie'u-lāt'ed**, }

**Āç'id**, *a.* Sour, sharp, or biting to the taste; tart; having the taste of vinegar.

**Āç'id**, *n.* **1.** A sour substance. **2.** (*Chem.*) (*a.*) An electro-negative substance having the properties of combining with alkalies and alkaline oxides, and of reddening most blue vegetable colors, and usually with a strong, sharp taste. (*b.*) That substance which in the decomposition of a given compound is relatively electro-negative, is borne to the positive pole, and in its compounds exchanges hydrogen for a metal.

**A-çid'i-fi-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being acidified.

**A-çid'i-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* The act of acidifying.

**A-çid'i-fi-er**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A simple or compound principle, whose presence is necessary to produce acidity, as oxygen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, &c.

**A-çid'i-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACIDIFIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACIDIFYING.] To make acid; *specifically*, to convert into an acid, chemically so called, by combination with any substance.

**Āç'i-dīm'e-ter**, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of acids.

**A-çid'i-ty**, } *n.* Quality of being acid or sour; sharp-

**Āç'id-ness**, } *ness*; sourness.

**A-çid'u-lāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACIDULATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACIDULATING.] To make slightly acid.

**A-çid'u-loūs**, *a.* [*Lat. acidulus*, dim. of *acidus*.] Slightly sour; sub-acid; sourish.

**A-çim'i-fōrm**, *a.* [*N. Lat. aciniformis*, from *acinus*, grape, grape-stone, and *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a cluster of grapes or of a grape-stone; full of small kernels.

**Ac-knōwl'edġe** (-nōl'ej), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACKNOWLEDGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACKNOWLEDGING.] [*O. Eng. acknowledge*, from prefix *a* and *knowledge*.] **1.** To own, avow, admit, or confess a knowledge of; to recognize as a fact or truth. **2.** To own or recognize with particular regard or in a particular character. **3.** To own with gratitude; to own as a benefit. **4.** To own, avow, or assent to in a legal form, to give validity.

**Syn.** — To concede; confess; allow; recognize. — We *acknowledge* what we feel bound to make known, as a *fault* or a *favor*; we *concede* and *allow* what is *claimed* or *asked*; we *recognize* when at first we were doubtful; we *confess* what is *wrong* or may appear so.

**Ac-knōwl'edġ-ment** (-nōl'-), *n.* **1.** Act of acknowledging. **2.** Something given or done in return for a favor. **3.** A declaration or avowal of one's own act, to give it legal validity.

**A-elin'ic**, *a.* [*Gr. ἀ priv.* and *κλίειν*, to incline.] Without inclination; — said of the magnetic equator, or the line near the earth's equator on which the magnetic needle is exactly horizontal, and has no dip.

**Āe'mē**, *n.* [*Gr. ἀκμη*.] The height, top, or highest point, of a thing; crisis.

**Āe'o-lŷte**, } *n.* [*Gr. ἀκόλουθος*, from *ἀκολουθεῖν*, to fol-

**Āe'o-lŷth**, } *low*.] **1.** A companion; an associate.

**2.** (*Astron.*) An attendant or companion star. **3.** (*Ecl. Hist.*) An inferior church servant.

**Āe'o-nŷte**, *n.* Wolf's-bane, a poison.

**Ā'eorn**, *n.* [*A.-S. æcern*, from *æc*, oak, and *corn*, corn, grain.] The seed or fruit of an oak.

**A-çōt'y-lē'don**, *n.* [*Gr. ἀ priv.* and *κοτυληδών*, hollow knob or button.] A plant in which the seed-lobes, or cotyledons, are not present.

**A-çōt'y-lēd'o-noūs**, *a.* Having either no seed-lobes, or such as are indistinct, like the ferns, lichens, &c.

**A-çous'tic** (-kow'stik), *a.* [*Gr. ἀκουστικός*, from *ἀκούειν*, to hear.] Pertaining to the ears, to the sense of hearing, or to the doctrine of sounds.

**A-çous'ties**, *n. sing.* The science of sounds, teaching their nature, phenomena, and laws.

**Ac-quāint'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACQUAINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACQUAINTING.] [*O. Fr. accointer*, from *L. Lat. accognitare*, *ad cognitare*, to make known.] **1.** To make fully or intimately known; to make familiar. **2.** To communicate notice to.

**Syn.** — To apprise; to inform.

**Ac-quāint'ançe**, *n.* **1.** A state of being acquainted, or of having intimate or more than slight or superficial knowledge; familiar knowledge. **2.** A person or persons well known. [In this sense the word admits a plural: *acquaintance* and *acquaintances* are both in use.]

**Syn.** — Familiarity; fellowship; intimacy. — *Intimacy* is the result of close connection, and hence is the stronger word; *familiarity* springs from frequent intercourse.

**Āe'quī-ēsçe'** (āk'kwī-ēs'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACQUIESCED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACQUIESCING.] [*Lat. acquiescere*, from *ad* and *quiescere*, to be quiet; *quies*, rest.] **1.** To rest satisfied, or apparently satisfied, or to rest without opposition and discontent. **2.** To concur upon conviction.

*Acquiesced in*, in a passive sense, complied with; submitted to, without opposition.

**Syn.** — To accede; assent; consent; comply

**Āe'quī-ēs'çençe**, *n.* A silent assent or submission, or a submission with apparent content.

**Āe'quī-ēs'çent**, *a.* Submitting; disposed to submit.

**Ac-quīr'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being acquired.

**Ac-quīre'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACQUIRED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACQUIRING.] [*Lat. acquirere*, from *ad* and *quærere*, to seek for.] To gain, usually by one's own labor or exertions.

**Syn.** — To attain; obtain; proenre; earn; win; secure.

**Ac-quīre'ment**, *n.* The act of acquiring, or that which is acquired.

**Syn.** — Attainment; gain; acquisition.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; çäre, fär, äsk, all, what; ère, veil, tērm; pique, firm; sön, ôr, dç, wölf,



**Ac'qui-si'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of acquiring. **2.** The thing acquired, or gained; acquirement.

**Ac-quis'i-tive**, *a.* **1.** Acquired. [*Rare.*] **2.** Disposed to make acquisitions.

**Ac-quis'i-tive-ly**, *adv.* In the way of acquisition.

**Ac-quis'i-tive-ness**, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being acquisitive. **2.** (*Par.*) The organ which is supposed to give rise to this desire.

**Ac-quit'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACQUITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACQUITTING.] [*Fr. acquitter*, from *ac*, for *ad*, and *quitter*, to forsake, from Lat. *quietus*, quiet. See QUIT.]

**1.** To set free; to release or discharge, especially from an obligation, accusation, guilt, censure, suspicion, or whatever lies upon a person as a charge or duty. **2.** Reflexively, to bear or conduct one's self.

**Syn.**—To clear; absolve.

**Ac-quit'ment**, *n.* Act of acquitting, or state of being acquitted; acquittal.

**Ac-quit'tal**, *n.* (*Law.*) Deliverance from the charge of an offense, by verdict of a jury or sentence of a court.

**Ac-quit'tance**, *n.* **1.** The act of acquitting or discharging from a debt, or other engagement or obligation. **2.** A writing which is evidence of a discharge; a receipt in full, which bars a further demand.

**A-erāse'**, } *v. t.* To make crazy; to impair; to destroy.  
**A-erāze'**, }

**Ā'ere** (ā'ker), *n.* [*A.-S. acer*, *wcer*, Lat. *ager*, Gr. *ἀγρός*. The primitive sense is an open, plowed, or sowed field.] A piece of land containing 130 square rods or perches, or 4840 square yards, or 43,530 square feet.

**Ā'ere-āge** (ā'ker-), *n.* A sum total of acres.

**Ā'erid**, *a.* Of a biting taste; sharp; pungent; harsh.

**Ā'erid-ness**, *n.* A sharp, harsh quality; pungency.

**Ā'eri-mō'ni-oūs**, *a.* **1.** Abounding with acrimony. **2.** Sarcastic.

**Syn.**—Sharp; severe; bitter; corrosive; caustic.

**Ā'eri-mō'ni-oūs-ly**, *adv.* With sharpness or bitterness.

**Ā'eri-mo-ny**, *n.* **1.** A quality of bodies which corrodes, dissolves, or destroys others. **2.** Sharpness or severity, as of language or temper.

**Syn.**—Asperity; harshness; tartness.—*Acrimony* springs from an embittered spirit; *tartness* from an irritable temper; *asperity* and *harshness* from disregard for the feelings of others.

**Ā'eri-tūde** (53), *n.* [*Lat. acritudo*, from *acer*, sharp.] An acrid quality; biting heat; acrimony.

**Ā'ero-a-māt'ie**, } *a.* [*Gr. ἀκροαματικός*, from *ἀκρο-*

**Ā'ero-a-māt'ie-al**, } *ἀσθαί*, to hear.] Designed only to be heard; oral;—applied to the *esoteric* teachings of Aristotle, which were confined to his immediate hearers or disciples, in distinction from his *exoteric* doctrines, which were taught by means of books.

**Ā'ero-āt'ie**, *a.* [*Gr. ἀκροατικός*. See *supra.*] The same as ACROAMATIC.

**Ā'ero-bāt**, *n.* [*Gr. ἄκρος*, on high, and *βαίνειν*, to go.] One who practices high vaulting, rope-dancing, &c.

**Ā'ero-bāt'ie**, *a.* Belonging to an aerobat or to his exercises.

**Ā'ero-ge-n**, *n.* [*Gr. ἄκρος*, extreme, and *γίγνεσθαι*, to be born.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the highest tribe of Cryptogams, including the ferns, &c. See CRYPTOGRAMA.

**A-erōg'e-noūs**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Increasing in growth from the extremity.

**A-erōn'ye-al**, *a.* [*Gr. ἀκρόνυκτος*, *ἀκρονύκτιος*, from *ἄκρος*, extreme, and *νύξ*, night.] (*Astron.*) Rising at sunset and setting at sunrise, as a star;—opposed to *cosmical*.

**A-erōp'o-lis**, *n.* The upper or higher part of a Grecian city; hence, the citadel or castle, and especially the citadel of Athens. [at the end of a seed.]

**Ā'ero-spīre**, *n.* [*Gr. ἄκρος* and *σπείρα*, spire.] A sprout

**A-erōss'** (21), *prep.* From side to side of; athwart; quite over; crosswise of, or in a direction opposed to the length of.

**A-erōss'**, *adv.* From side to side; crosswise.

**A-erōs'tie**, *n.* [*Gr. ἀκρόστιχον*, from *ἄκρος*, extreme, and *στίχος*, order, line, verse.] A composition, usually in verse, in which the first or the last letter of every line, or of every word, read collectively, form a name or sentence.

**A-erōs'tie-al-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of an acrostic.

**Ā'et**, *v. i.* [*Lat. actus*, *p. p.* of *agere*, to drive, lead, do.] **1.** To exert power. **2.** To be in action or motion; to perform an action or actions. **3.** To behave or conduct, as in morals, private duties, or public offices; to demean one's self.

**Ā'et**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACTING.] **1.** To perform, especially upon the stage. **2.** Hence, to feign or counterfeit. **3.** To perform the part of; to assume the office or character of; to play.

**Ā'et**, *n.* **1.** That which is done or doing; performance; deed. Hence, in specific uses, (*a.*) The result of public deliberation, or the decision of a prince, legislative body, council, court of justice, or magistrate; a decree, edict, law, judgment, resolve, award, determination. (*b.*) A book, record, or writing, containing laws and determinations; any instrument in writing to verify facts. (*c.*) One of the larger or principal divisions of a play. (*d.*) A thesis maintained in public, in some English universities. (*e.*) The time when masters and doctors complete their degrees, at the university of Oxford, Eng. **2.** A state of reality, or real existence, as opposed to a possibility, or possible existence. **3.** A state of preparation, readiness, or incipient action.

**Ā'e-tin'ie**, *a.* Belonging to actinism.

**Ā'e-tin'i-fōrm**, *a.* [*Gr. ἀκτίς*, ray, and Lat. *forma*, form.] Having a radiated form.

**Ā'e-tin-ism**, *n.* A property in the solar rays which produces chemical changes, as in photography.

**Ā'e-ti-nōm'e-ter**, *n.* [*Gr. ἀκτίς*, ray, and *μέτρον*, measure.] (*Opt.*) An instrument for measuring the intensity of the sun's actinic rays.

**Ā'e-tion**, *n.* **1.** Exertion of power or force, as when one body acts on another; or the effect of power exerted on one body by another; motion produced; agency. **2.** An act or thing done; a deed; especially, the result of an exercise of volition; hence, conduct; behavior; demeanor. **3.** The event or series of events, either real or imaginary, forming the subject of a play, narrative, poem, or other composition. **4.** (*Orat.*) Gesture or gesticulation. **5.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) A suit or process, by which a demand is made of a right in a court of justice; a claim made before a tribunal. (*b.*) A right of action. **6.** (*Com.*) A share in the capital stock of a joint-stock company, or in the public funds; in the pl., stocks. [*A Gallicism.*] **7.** (*Paint. & Sculp.*) The attitude or position of the several parts of the body. **8.** An engagement between troops in war.

**Ā'e-tion-a-ble**, *a.* Admitting a suit, or the bringing of an action at law which will lie; as, to call a man a thief is *actionable*.

**Ā'e-tion-a-bly**, *adv.* In an actionable manner.

**Ā'e-tion-a-ry**, } *n.* (*Com.*) A proprietor of stock in a

**Ā'e-tion-ist**, } joint-stock company; one who owns actions or shares of stock.

**Ā'e-tive**, *a.* **1.** Having the power or quality of acting; communicating action or motion;—opposed to *passive*.

**2.** Constantly engaged in action; hence, energetic; diligent; busy. **3.** Requiring or implying action or exertion; practical; operative; producing real effects;—opposed to *speculative*. **4.** (*Gram.*) Expressing the transition or passing of an action from an agent to an object, as certain verbs do; transitive.

**Syn.**—Brisk; alert; agile; nimble; sprightly; prompt; quick.—*Agile* and *nimble* relate to bodily movements, the others may apply either to the body or the mind.

**Ā'e-tive-ly**, *adv.* In an active manner; nimbly.

**Ā'e-tive-ness**, } *n.* Quality of being active; nimble-

**A-e-tiv'i-ty**, } ness; agility.

**Ā'e'tor**, *n.* One who acts; especially, one who plays on the stage.

**Ā'e'tress**, *n.* A female who acts or plays.

**Ā'e't'u-al**, *a.* [*Lat. actualis.*] **1.** Existing in act, and truly and absolutely so; really acted or acting; carried out;—opposed to *potential*, *possible*, *virtual*, or *theoretical*. **2.** Existing at the present time; present.

**Ā'e't'u-āl'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being actual.

**Ā'e't'u-al-i-zā'tion**, *n.* A making actual or really exist-

**Ā'e't'u-al-ize**, *v. t.* To make actual. [*ent.*

**Ā'e't'u-al-ly**, *adv.* In act or fact; really; verily; truly.

**Ā'e't'u-al-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being actual; actuality.

**Ā'e't'u-a-ry**, *n.* **1.** A registrar or clerk. **2.** The manager of a joint-stock company, particularly of an insurance company.

**Ā'e't'u-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ACTUATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ACTUATING.] To put into action; to move or incite to action.

**Syn.**—To move; impel; instigate; induce; rouse; animate.

**A-eū'le-āte**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having prickles, or sharp points; pointed;—used chiefly to denote prickles fixed in the bark, in distinction from thorns, which grow from the wood.



**A-cū'men**, *n.* Quickness of perception or discernment; penetration of mind; the faculty of nice discrimination.

**Syn.** — Acuteness; astuteness; shrewdness; perspicuity; discernment.

**A-cū'mi-nāte**, *v. t.* To render sharp or keen.

**A-cū'mi-nāte**, *v. i.* To end in, or come to, a sharp point.

**A-cū'mi-nate**, *a.* Having a long, tapering point.

**A-cū'mi-nā'tion**, *n.* A sharpening; termination in a sharp point.

**Āc'u-pūnet'ūre**, *n.* The introduction of needles into the living tissues for remedial purposes.

**A-cūte'**, *a.* **1.** Sharp at the end; ending in a sharp point; pointed; — opposed to *blunt* or *obtuse*. **2.** Having nice discernment; perceiving or using minute distinctions; penetrating; shrewd; — opposed to *dull* or *stupid*. **3.** Having nice or quick sensibility; susceptible of slight impressions. **4.** High, or shrill, in respect to some other sound; — opposed to *grave* or *low*. **5.** (*Med.*) Attended with symptoms of some degree of severity, and coming speedily to a crisis; — opposed to *chronic*.

**Syn.** — Penetrating; piercing; pointed; shrewd; subtle.

**A-cūte'ly**, *adv.* Sharply; shrewdly; keenly.

**Ād'āge**, *n.* [Lat. *adagium*, from *adigere*, to adduce; *ad* and *agere*, to lead, do.] An old saying, which has obtained credit by long use.

**Syn.** — Maxim; proverb; aphorism; axiom; saw.

**A-dū'gio** (-jo), *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Slow; moving slowly, leisurely, and gracefully. When repeated, *adagio*, *adagio*, it directs the movement to be very slow.

**A-dū'gio**, *n.* A piece of music in *adagio* time.

**Ād'a-mānt**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀδάμας*, -αντος, the hardest iron, steel, diamond, prop. untamable, infrangible, from *ἀ* priv. and *δαμάω*, to tame, subdue.] **1.** A stone imagined by some to be of impenetrable hardness; — a name given to the diamond and other substances of extreme hardness. **2.** Lodestone. [*Obs.*]

**Ād'a-man-tē'an**, *a.* Hard as adamant.

**Ād'a-mānt'ine**, *a.* Made of, or having the qualities of, adamant.

*Adamantine spar*, a very hard variety of corundum.

**Ād'am's-āpple**, *n.* **1.** A species of citron. **2.** The projection formed by the thyroid cartilage in the neck; — so called from a notion that it was caused by the apple sticking in the throat of our first parent.

**Ād'an-sō'mi-ā**, *n.* The African calabash-tree, one of the largest of trees.

**A-dāpt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADAPTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADAPTING.] [Lat. *adaptare*, from *ad* and *aptare*, to fit.] To make fit or suitable.

**Syn.** — To suit; accommodate; adjust; apply; attune.

**A-dāpt'a-bīl'ity**, } *n.* Quality of being adaptable;  
**A-dāpt'a-ble-ness**, } suitability.

**A-dāpt'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being adapted.

**Ād'ap-tā'tion**, *n.* The act of adapting, or fitting; or the state of being adapted or fitted; fitness.

**A-dāpt'er**, *n.* **1.** One who adapts. **2.** (*Chem.*) A receiver with two necks; an adopter.

**Ādd**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADDING.] [Lat. *addere*, from *ad* and *dare*, to give.] To join or unite, as one thing or sum to another, so as to increase the number, augment the quantity, enlarge the magnitude, or so as to form into one aggregate.

**Syn.** — To subjoin; to annex. — We *add* numbers, &c.; we *subjoin* an after-thought; we *annex* some adjunct, as *territory*.

**Ād'da-ble**, *a.* See ADDIBLE.

**Ād-dēn'dum**, *n.*; *pl.* AD-DĒN'DĀ. [Lat.] A thing to be added; an appendix.

**Ād'der**, *n.* [A.-S. *ætter*, *nædre*, Goth. *nadrs*, Lat. *natrux*, from *nare*, to swim.] A venomous serpent; a viper.

**Ād'di-bīl'ity**, *n.* State or quality of being addible.

**Ād'di-ble**, *a.* [See ADD.] Capable of being added.

**Ād-dīet'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADDICTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADDICTING.] [Lat. *addictus*, *p. p.* of *addicere*, to adjudge, devote; from *ad* and *dicere*, to say.] To apply habitually; to devote; to accustom; to habituate.

**Syn.** — To devote; to dedicate to. — *Addict* is commonly used in a bad sense, the other two in a good one; *addicted* to vice; *devoted* to literature; *dedicated* to religion.

**Ād-dīet'ed-ness**, *n.* Devotedness.

**Ād-dī'tion** (-dīsh'un-), *n.* **1.** The act of adding two or more things together. **2.** Any thing added; increase. **3.** (*Math.*) The branch of arithmetic which treats of adding numbers. **4.** (*Mus.*) A dot at the right side of a note as an indication that its sound is to be lengthened

one half. **5.** (*Law.*) A title annexed to a man's name, to show his rank, occupation, or place of residence.

**Syn.** — Increase; accession; augmentation.

**Ād-dī'tion-al** (-dīsh'un-), *a.* Added; adscititious.

**Ād-dī'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* By way of addition.

**Ād'dle**, *a.* [A.-S. *adl*, sick, diseased; *adlian*, *aidlian*, to be sick.] Having lost the power of development, by becoming diseased, as eggs; putrid; corrupt; hence, producing nothing; unfruitful or barren, as brains.

**Ād'dle**, *v. t.* To make addle; to make corrupt or morbid.

**Ād-drēss'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADDRESSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADDRESSING.] [Lat. *directus*, *p. p.* of *dirigere*, to direct.] **1.** To prepare or make ready. **2.** To direct words or discourse to; to apply to by words, as by a speech, address, petition, or the like. **3.** To direct in writing, as a letter; to superscribe. **4.** To court; to woo. **5.** (*Com.*) To consign or intrust to the care of another, as agent or factor.

**Ād-drēss'**, *n.* **1.** A formal application, speech, discourse, petition, or the like, either written or verbal. **2.** Manner of speaking to another. **3.** Attention in the way of courtship; — usually in the plural. **4.** Skill; dexterity. **5.** Direction or superscription of a letter, or the name, title, and place of residence of the person addressed.

**Syn.** — Adroitness; tact.

**Ād-dūce'** (30), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADDUCED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADDUCING.] [Lat. *adducere*, to lead or bring to; *ad* and *ducere*, to lead.] To bring forward, present, or offer; to bring forward by way of proof.

**Syn.** — To allege; cite; quote; advance; introduce.

**Ād-dū'cent**, *a.* Bringing forward or together.

**Ād-dū'ci-ble**, *a.* Capable of being adduced.

**Ād-dūce'tion**, *n.* Act of adducing or bringing forward.

**Ād-dūce'tive**, *a.* Adductive; bringing forward.

**Ād-dūce'tor**, *n.* (*Anat.*) A muscle which draws one part of the body toward another.

**Ād'e-nōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀδὴν*, gland, and *λόγος*, discourse.] (*Anat.*) The doctrine of the glands, their nature and their uses.

**A-dēpt'**, *n.* One well skilled in any art.

**A-dēpt'**, *a.* [Lat. *adeptus*, obtained (*sc. artem*), he who has obtained an art, *p. p.* of *adipisci*, to arrive at, to obtain.] Well skilled; skillful; completely versed or acquainted.

**Ād'e-qua-cy**, *n.* The state or quality of being adequate.

**Ād'e-quate**, *a.* [Lat. *adequatus*, *p. p.* of *adæquare*, to make equal to.] Equal, proportionate, or correspondent; fully sufficient.

**Syn.** — Enough; competent; requisite; commensurate.

**Ād'e-quate-ly**, *adv.* In proportion; sufficiently; fitly.

**Ād'e-quate-ness**, *n.* Adequacy; sufficiency.

**Ād'hēre'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADHERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADHERING.] [Lat. *adhærere*, from *ad* and *hærere*, to stick.] **1.** To stick fast or cleave, as a glutinous substance does; to become joined or united. **2.** To hold, be attached, or devoted.

**Syn.** — To cling; hold fast; abide by.

**Ād'hēr'ençe** } (89), *n.* **1.** Quality or state of adhering.  
**Ād'hēr'en-çy** } **2.** State of being fixed in attachment; steady attachment; adhesion.

**Ād'hēr'ent**, *a.* United with or to; sticking.

**Ād'hēr'ent**, *n.* One who adheres; one who cleaves to or supports some person or cause.

**Syn.** — Partisan; follower; supporter; advocate.

**Ād'hēr'ent-ly**, *adv.* In an adherent manner.

**Ād'hē'sion**, *n.* The act or state of sticking, or being attached; the force with which distinct bodies adhere when their surfaces are brought in contact. Glutinous bodies unite by *adhesion*; the particles of a homogeneous body by *cohesion*. [stances.]

**Ād'hē'sive**, *a.* Sticky; tenacious, as glutinous substance.

**Ād'hē'sive-ly**, *adv.* In an adhesive manner. [ing.]

**Ād'hē'sive-ness**, *n.* The quality of sticking, or adhering.

**Ād'hōr'ta-to-ry**, *a.* Containing counsel or warning; advisory.

**Ād-diēū'** (a-dū', 30), *adv.* Good-by; farewell.

**Ā-diēū'**, *n.* A farewell; commendation to the care of God.

**Ād'i-pōç'e-rāte**, *v. t.* To convert into adipocere.

**Ād'i-pōç'e-rā'tion**, *n.* Act or process of being changed into adipocere.

**Ād'i-po-çēre'**, *n.* [Fr. *adipocire*, from Lat. *adeps*, soft fat, and *cera*, wax.] A soft, unctuous, waxy substance, into which the fat and muscular fiber of dead animal bodies are changed by long immersion in water or spirit, or sometimes by burial in moist places.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cārc, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; êre, veil, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf,



**Ad'i-pōse'**, *a.* [N. Lat. *adiposus*, from *adeps*, fat.] Pertaining to, or consisting of, animal fat; fatty.

**Ad'it**, *n.* [Lat. *aditus*, entrance, from *adire*, to go to.]  
**1.** A horizontal or inclined entrance into a mine; a drift.  
**2.** Passage: approach; access.

**Ad-jā'cen-cy**, *n.* State of being adjacent or contiguous.

**Ad-jā'cent**, *a.* Lying near, close, or contiguous, but not actually touching.

**Ad'jee-tī'val**, or **Ad'jee-tīv'al**, *a.* Pertaining to an adjective.

**Ad'jee-tīve**, *n.* [Lat. *adjectivum*, from *ad-jicere*, to add to, from *ad* and *jacere*, to throw.] (*Gram.*) A word used with a noun or substantive, to describe, specify, limit, or define it, or to denote some property of it.

*Adjective color*, one which requires the addition of a mordant to give it permanency.

**Ad'jee-tīve-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of an adjective.

**Ad-join'**, *v. t.* To join or unite to.

**Ad-join'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADJOINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADJOINING.] To be contiguous or next; to be in contact or very near.

*Syn.*—Adjacent; contiguous; neighboring.—Things are *adjacent* or *neighboring* when they are near to each other; *adjoining* and *contiguous* when they are close by or in contact.

**Ad-joûrn'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADJOURNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADJOURNING.] [Fr. *ajourner*, from *jour*, day; Lat. *diurnus*, belonging to the day.] To put off or defer to another day, or indefinitely.

*Syn.*—To postpone; defer; delay; prorogue.—A *court*, *legislature*, or *meeting* is *adjourned*; parliament is *prorogued* at the end of a session; we *delay* or *defer* a thing to a future time; we *postpone* it when we make it give way to something else.

**Ad-joûrn'**, *v. i.* To suspend business for a time; to close the session of a public body.

**Ad-joûrn'ment**, *n.* **1.** The act of adjourning; the putting off to some specified day, or without day. **2.** The interval during which a public body defers business.

**Ad-jûd'ge'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADJUDGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADJUDGING.] [Fr. *adjuget*, Lat. *adjudicare*, from *ad* and *judicare*, to judge.] **1.** To award or decree judicially or by authority. **2.** To sentence; to condemn.

**Ad-jû'di-eāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADJUDICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADJUDICATING.] To try and determine, as a court; to adjudge.

**Ad-jû'di-eā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of adjudicating. **2.** A judicial sentence, judgment, or decision.

**Ad'junet**, *n.* **1.** Something joined to another thing, but not an essential part of it; an appendage. **2.** A colleague.

**Ad'junet**, *a.* Added or united.

**Ad-jûne'tion**, *n.* The act of joining; the thing joined.

**Ad-jûnet'ive**, *a.* Having the quality of joining.

**Ad-jûnet'ive**, *n.* One who, or that which, is joined.

**Ad-jûnet'ly**, *adv.* In connection with; consequently.

**Ad'ju-rā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of adjuring; a solemn charging on oath, or under penalty of a curse. **2.** The form of oath.

**Ad-jûre'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADJURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADJURING.] [Lat. *adjurare*, to swear to, from *ad* and *jurare*, to swear.] To charge, bind, command, or entreat solemnly and earnestly, as if under oath, or under the penalty of a curse.

**Ad-jûst'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADJUSTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADJUSTING.] [L. Lat. *adjustare*, from *ad* and *justus*, just, right.] **1.** To make exact or conformable. **2.** To reduce to order. **3.** To set right.

*Syn.*—To fit; adapt; suit; regulate; accommodate.

**Ad-jûst'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being adjusted.

**Ad-jûst'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, adjusts.

**Ad-jûst'ment**, *n.* Act of adjusting; reducing to order or due conformity; arrangement; disposition; settlement.

**Ad'ju-tā'ge.** See AJUTAGE.

**Ad'ju-tāncy**, *n.* The office of an adjutant.

**Ad'ju-tant**, *n.* **1.** An officer who assists the superior officers in the execution of orders, conducting correspondence, placing guards, &c. **2.** A very large species of stork, a native of India.

*Adjutant-general*, an officer who assists the general of an army.

**Ad'ju-vant**, *a.* Helping; assisting.



Adjutant.

**Ad-mēas'ure** (-mēzh'ur), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADMEASURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADMEASURING.] **1.** To take the dimensions, size, or capacity of. **2.** To apportion.

**Ad-mēas'ure-ment**, *n.* **1.** Act or process of ascertaining the dimensions of any thing. **2.** The dimensions ascertained.

**Ad-mēas'ur-er**, *n.* One who admeasures.

**Ad-mēn'su-rā'tion**, *n.* Admeasurement.

**Ad-mīn'is-ter**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADMINISTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADMINISTERING.] **1.** To manage or conduct, as public affairs. **2.** To supply; to dispense, as justice. **3.** To give or tender, as an oath. **4.** (*Law.*) To settle, as the estate of one who dies without a will, or whose will fails of an executor.

*Syn.*—To manage; conduct; minister; contribute; supply.

**Ad-mīn'is-ter**, *v. i.* **1.** To contribute; to bring aid or supplies. **2.** (*Law.*) To perform the office of administrator.

**Ad-mīn'is-tē'ri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to administration, or to the executive part of government.

**Ad-mīn'is-tra-ble**, *a.* Capable of being administered.

**Ad-mīn'is-trā'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of administering. **2.** The executive part of the government. **3.** Dispensation; distribution. **4.** The persons collectively who are intrusted with the execution of laws and the superintendence of public affairs. **5.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) Management and disposal, under legal authority, of the estate of an intestate, or of a testator having no competent executor. (*b.*) Management of an estate of a deceased person by an executor.

**Ad-mīn'is-trā'tive**, *a.* Administering.

**Ad-mīn'is-trā'tor**, *n.* **1.** One who administers, or who directs, manages, or dispenses laws and rites. **2.** (*Law.*) One to whom the right of administration has been committed by competent authority.

**Ad-mīn'is-trā'tor-ship**, *n.* Office of administrator.

**Ad-mīn'is-trā'trix**, *n.* A woman who administers, especially one to whom letters of administration have been granted.

**Ad'mi-ra-ble**, *a.* Worthy of admiration.

*Syn.*—Wonderful; rare; excellent; surprising.

**Ad'mi-ra-bly**, *adv.* In an admirable manner.

**Ad'mi-ral**, *n.* [Ar. *amīr-al-bāhr*, commander of the sea, the terminating syllable or word having been omitted.] **1.** A naval officer of the highest rank. **2.** The ship which carries the admiral.

**Ad'mi-ral-ship**, *n.* The office of an admiral.

**Ad'mi-ral-ty** (112), *n.* **1.** The body of officers appointed for the management of naval affairs. **2.** The building where the lords of the admiralty transact business.

*Courts of admiralty*, courts having cognizance of questions arising out of maritime affairs, and of crimes committed on the high seas.

**Ad'mi-rā'tion**, *n.* Wonder; especially, in present usage, wonder mingled with pleasing emotions, as approbation, esteem, love, or veneration.

**Ad-mīre'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADMIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADMIRING.] [Lat. *admirari*, from *ad* and *mirari*, to wonder.] **1.** To regard with wonder or surprise, especially wonder mingled with approbation, esteem, reverence, or affection. **2.** To estimate or prize highly.

*It is an error to follow this verb with an infinitive; as, I admire to see a man consistent in his conduct.*

**Ad-mīre'**, *v. i.* To wonder; to marvel.

**Ad-mīr'er**, *n.* One who admires; a lover.

**Ad-mīs'si-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being admissible.

**Ad-mīs'si-ble**, *a.* Capable or worthy of being admitted.

**Ad-mīs'sion** (-mīsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act or practice of admitting. **2.** Power or permission to enter; access. **3.** The granting of an argument or position not fully proved.

**Ad-mīt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ADMITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ADMITTING.] [Lat. *admittere*, from *ad* and *mittere*, to send.] **1.** To grant entrance to, whether into a place, or into the mind. **2.** To give evidence of a right of entrance. **3.** To receive as true. **4.** To be capable of.

*Syn.*—To concede; grant; permit; allow.—*Admit* has the widest sense. We *grant* or *concede* what is claimed; we *allow* what we *suffer* to take place or *yield*; we *permit* what we *consent* to.

**Ad-mīt'tānce**, *n.* **1.** Act of admitting. **2.** Permission to enter. **3.** (*Law.*) Act of giving possession of a copyhold estate.

**Ad-mīx'**, *v. t.* To mingle with something else.

**Ad-mīx'tion** (-mīkst'yun, 97), *n.* [Lat. *admixtio*.] A mingling of bodies; a union by mixing different substances together.

**Ad-mīxt'ūre**, *n.* **1.** A mixing. **2.** What is mixed.

food, foot; ūrn, rude, pull; cell, chaise, eall, echo; gem, get; as; exist; linger, link; this.



**Ad-mōn'ish**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADMONISHED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADMONISHING.] [Lat. *admonere*, *admonitum*, from *ad* and *monere*, to remind, warn.] **1.** To reprove gently, or with mildness. **2.** To counsel against wrong practices. **3.** To instruct or direct; to inform.

**Syn.** — To reprove; caution; rebuke; reprimand; warn; advise. — We *advise* as to future conduct; we *warn* of danger or by way of threat; we *admonish* with a view to one's improvement; we *reprove*, *reprimand*, and *rebuke* by way of punishment.

**Ad-mōn'ish-er**, *n.* A reprover; an adviser.

**Ad'mo-nī'tion** (-nīsh'un), *n.* Gentle or friendly reproof or counsel; advice.

**Ad-mōn'i-tive**, *a.* Containing admonition.

**Ad-mōn'i-tor**, *n.* One who admonishes

**Ad-mōn'i-to-ry**, *a.* Containing admonition; admonishing.

**Ad-nās'cent**, *a.* [Lat. *adnascens*, *p. pr.* of *adnasci*, *adnatus*, to grow to or on.] Growing to or on something else.

**Ād'nate**, *a.* [See *supra*.] (*Bot.*) Growing close to a stem.

**A-dō'** (23), *n.* [Prefix *a*, for *to*, and *do*.] Bustle; trouble; labor; difficulty.

**Adobe** (a-dō'bā), *n.* [Sp.] An unburnt brick dried in the sun.

**Ād'o-lēs'cence**, *n.* Youth; the years between the ages of 14 and 25 in man, and of 12 and 21 in woman.

**Ād'o-lēs'cent**, *a.* [Lat. *adolescens*, *p. pr.* of *adolescere*, to grow up to.] Growing; advancing from childhood to manhood.

**A-dōpt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADOPTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADOPTING.] [Lat. *adoptare*, from *ad* and *optare*, to choose.] To select and take as one's own when not so before.

**A-dōpt'er**, *n.* **1.** One who adopts. **2.** (*Chem.*) A receiver with two necks.

**A-dōp'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of adopting, or state of being adopted. **2.** The receiving as one's own what is new or not natural.

**A-dōpt'ive**, *a.* **1.** Adopted; as, an *adoptive* son. **2.** Adopting; as, an *adoptive* father.

**A-dōr'a-ble**, *a.* Worthy of adoration.

**A-dōr'a-ble-ness**, *n.* The quality of being adorable.

**A-dōr'a-bly**, *adv.* With adoration or worship.

**Ād'o-rā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Worship paid to a divine being. **2.** Homage paid to one in high esteem.

**A-dōre'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADORED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADORING.] [Lat. *adorare*, from *ad* and *orare*, to speak, pray, from *os*, *oris*, mouth.] **1.** To worship with profound reverence. **2.** To love in the highest degree.

**A-dōr'er**, *n.* A worshiper; a lover.

**A-dōrn'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADORNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADORNING.] [Lat. *adornare*, from *ad* and *ornare*, to furnish, embellish.] To render beautiful; to decorate.

**Syn.** — To deck; embellish; set off; beautify; ornament. — We *decorate* and *ornament* for the sake of show; we *embellish* and *adorn* to heighten beauty.

**A-dōrn'ment**, *n.* Ornament; embellishment.

**Ad-ōs'eu-lā'tion**, *n.* **1.** The impregnation of plants by the falling of the farina on the pistil. **2.** A species of budding or ingrafting. **3.** (*Physiol.*) An impregnation by mere external contact, without intromission, as in fishes. [ward.]

**A-down'**, *prep.* Down; toward the ground. — *adv.* down-

**A-drift'**, *a.* or *adv.* [Prefix *a* and *drift*.] Floating at random; at large.

**A-droit'**, *a.* [Fr. *à droit*, to the right, from Lat. *directus*, *p. p.* of *dirigere*, to direct.] Possessing or exercising skill or dexterity; ready in invention or execution.

**Syn.** — Skillful; expert; clever; dexterous; ingenious.

**A-droit'ly**, *adv.* In an adroit manner.

**A-droit'ness**, *n.* Dexterity; readiness of body or mind.

**A-dry'**, *a.* Thirsty; in want of drink.

**Ād'sci-tī'tioūs** (-tīsh'us), *a.* [From Lat. *adsciscere*, *asciscere*, to take knowingly.] Taken as supplemental; added; additional.

**Ād'u-lā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *adulatio*, from *adulari*, to flatter.] Servile flattery; sycophancy.

**Syn.** — Flattery; compliment. — A man who respects himself may use the language of *compliment*, and perhaps of *flattery*, but never of *adulation*.

**Ād'u-lā'tor**, *n.* A servile flatterer; sycophant.

**Ād'u-lā'to-ry**, *a.* Flattering to excess.

**A-dūlt'**, *a.* [Lat. *adultus*, *p. p.* of *adolescere*. See ADOL-LESCENT.] Having arrived at mature years, or to full size and strength.

**A-dūlt'**, *n.* A person or thing grown to maturity.

**A-dūl'ter-ant**, *n.* A person or thing that adulterates.

**A-dūl'ter-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADULTERATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADULTERATING.] [Lat. *adulterare*, from *adulter*, adulterer, unchaste; *ad* and *alter*, other, properly one who approaches another on account of unlawful love.] To debase or corrupt or make impure by admixture of baser materials.

**Syn.** — To contaminate; corrupt.

**A-dūl'ter-ate**, *a.* **1.** Tainted with adultery. **2.** Debased; corrupted.

**A-dūl'ter-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of adulterating, or state of being adulterated.

**A-dūl'ter-er**, *n.* [Lat. *adulter*, with an additional Eng. termination.] A man who is guilty of adultery.

**A-dūl'ter-ess**, *n.* A woman who commits adultery.

**A-dūl'ter-ine**, or **A-dūl'ter-īne**, *a.* Proceeding from adultery.

**A-dūl'ter-īne**, or **A-dūl'ter-īne**, *n.* A child born in adultery.

**A-dūl'ter-oūs**, *a.* Pertaining to, or guilty of, adultery.

**A-dūl'ter-y**, *n.* **1.** A violation of the marriage-bed. **2.** (*Script.*) Violation of one's religious covenant.

**A-dūlt'ness**, *n.* The state of being an adult.

**Ad-ūm'brant**, *a.* Giving a faint shadow.

**Ad-ūm'brāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *adumbrare*, from *ad* and *umbrā*, shade.] To shadow faintly forth; to typify.

**Ād'um-brā'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of shadowing forth. **2.** A faint resemblance.

**A-dūn'ci-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *aduncitas*, fr. *aduncus*, hooked.] Hookedness, or a bending in form of a hook.

**A-dūst'**, *a.* [Lat. *adustus*, *p. p.* of *adurere*.] **1.** Burnt or scorched; hot and fiery. **2.** Looking as if burnt or scorched.

**Ad-vānce'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADVANCED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADVANCING.] [O. Fr. *avancer*, from Lat. *ab ante*, lit. *from before*.] **1.** To bring forward. **2.** To raise to a higher rank. **3.** To accelerate the growth or progress of; to forward; to help on. **4.** To offer or propose. **5.** To supply beforehand; to pay for others, in expectation of re-imbusement.

**Syn.** — To adduce; allege; proceed; heighten.

**Ad-vānce'**, *v. i.* **1.** To move or go forward. **2.** To improve. **3.** To rise in rank, office, or consequence.

**Ad-vānce'** (6), *n.* **1.** Act of advancing or moving forward; approach. **2.** Improvement or progression, physically, mentally, morally, or socially. **3.** (*Com.*) Additional price or profit. **4.** A tender; an offer; a gift; — *specifically*, a furnishing of something before an equivalent is received (as money or goods), toward a capital or stock, or on loan; hence, the money or goods thus furnished.

*In advance*, in front; before; also, beforehand; before an equivalent is received.

**Ad-vānce'**, *a.* Before in place, or beforehand in time; — used for *advanced*; as, an *advance*-guard.

**Ad-vānce'ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of advancing or state of being advanced; progression; improvement; promotion. **2.** That which a person has received from a parent living, in anticipation of what he might receive by inheritance. **3.** Payment of money in advance.

**Ad-vānce'er**, *n.* One who advances; a promoter.

**Ad-vān'tage** (6), *n.* [See ADVANCE.] **1.** Any state, condition, circumstance, opportunity, or means particularly favorable to some desired end. **2.** Superiority of state, or that which gives it; benefit; gain; profit.

**Ad-vān'tage**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADVANTAGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADVANTAGING.] To benefit; to promote.

**Ad-vān'tage-ground**, *n.* Ground that gives advantage or superiority; vantage-ground.

**Ād'van-tā'geoūs** (-tā'jus), *a.* Being of advantage; furnishing advantage, convenience, or opportunity to gain benefit; gainful; profitable; useful; beneficial.

**Ād'van-tā'geoūs-ly**, *adv.* In an advantageous manner. [advantageous; profitableness.]

**Ād'van-tā'geoūs-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being

**Ād'vent**, *n.* **1.** A coming; approach; *specifically*, the first or the second coming of Christ. **2.** A season of devotion including four Sundays before Christmas.

**Ād'ven-tī'tioūs** (-tīsh'us), *a.* **1.** Added extrinsically; not essentially inherent; accidental; casual. **2.** (*Bot.*) Out of the proper or usual place.

**Ād'ven-tī'tioūs-ly**, *adv.* In an adventitious manner.

**Ad-vent'ive**, *a.* Accidental; adventitious.

**Ad-vent'u-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the season of advent.

**Ad-vent'ūre**, *n.* [L. Lat. *adventura*, from Lat. *advenire*, future *p.* *adventurus*, to arrive.] **1.** That of which one has no direction; hazard; risk; chance. **2.** An en-

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ěre, veil, tērm; pique, firm; sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf



terprise of hazard; a bold undertaking. **3.** A remarkable occurrence; a striking event. **4.** A thing sent to sea at the risk of the person sending it.

**Syn.** — Incident; occurrence; contingency.

**Ad-vēnt'ūre**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADVENTURED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADVENTURING.] **1.** To put at hazard; to risk; to jeopard. **2.** To run the risk of attempting.

**Ad-vēnt'ūre**, *v. i.* To try the chances; to dare.

**Ad-vēnt'ūr-er**, *n.* One who adventures; one who relies for success on his boldness or good fortune.

**Ad-vēnt'ūre-sōme**, *a.* Incurring hazard; bold; venturesome.

**Ad-vēnt'ūr-oūs**, *a.* **1.** Inclined to adventure; bold to encounter danger; daring; courageous; enterprising. **2.** Full of hazard; attended with risk.

**Ad-vēnt'ūr-oūs-ly**, *adv.* Boldly; daringly.

**Ād'vērb** (14), *n.* [Lat. *adverbium*, from *ad* and *verbum*, word, verb.] (*Gram.*) A word used to modify the sense of a verb, participle, adjective, or other adverb, and usually placed near it.

**Ad-vērb'i-al**, *a.* Relating to or like an adverb.

**Ad-vērb'i-al-ly**, *adv.* In manner of an adverb.

**Ād'ver-sary**, *n.* [Lat. *adversarius*, turned toward. See ADVERSE.] One who is hostile or opposed.

**Syn.**—Opponent; antagonist; enemy; foe.—Unfriendly feelings mark the *enemy*; habitual hostility the *adversary*; active hostility the *foe*. *Opponents* are those who are pitted against each other; *antagonists*, those who struggle in the contest with all their might.

**Ād'ver-sary**, *a.* Adverse; opposed; antagonistic.

**Ad-vēr'sa-tive**, *a.* Expressing contrariety, opposition, or antithesis between two connected propositions;—applied to the conjunctions *but*, *however*, *yet*, &c.

**Ad-vēr'sa-tive**, *n.* A word denoting contrariety or opposition; an adversative word.

**Ād'verse** (14), *a.* [Lat. *adversus*, *p. p.* of *advertere*. See ADVERT.] **1.** Acting in a contrary direction; conflicting. **2.** Opposing desire; contrary to the wishes, or to supposed good; hence, unfortunate; calamitous.

**Syn.** — Hostile; conflicting; unfortunate; calamitous.

**Ād'verse-ly**, *adv.* With opposition; unfortunately.

**Ād'verse-ness**, *n.* Opposition; unprosperousness.

**Ad-vēr'si-ty**, *n.* Adverse circumstances; an event or series of events attended with severe trials or misfortunes.

**Syn.** — Calamity; affliction; distress; misery.

**Ad-vērt'** (14), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADVERTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADVERTING.] [Lat. *advertere*, from *ad* and *vertere*, to turn.] To turn the mind or attention.

**Syn.** — To attend; regard; observe.

**Ad-vērt'ençe**, } *n.* Attention; notice; regard; con-  
**Ad-vērt'en-çy**, } sideration.

**Ad-vērt'ent**, *a.* Attentive; heedful.

**Ād'ver-tise'**, *v. t. or i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADVERTISED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADVERTISING.] [From Lat. *advertere*. See ADVERT.] **1.** To give notice, advice, or intelligence to; to inform or apprise. **2.** To make known through the press.

**Ad-vēr'tise-ment**, or **Ād'ver-tise'ment**, *n.* **1.** Information. **2.** Public notice through the press.

**Ād'ver-tis'er**, *n.* One who advertises.

**Ad-viçe'**, *n.* **1.** An opinion recommended or offered, as worthy to be followed; counsel; suggestion. **2.** Information as to the state of an affair or affairs; notice; intelligence;—commonly in the pl.

**Syn.** — Information; notice; admonition.

**Ad-viçe'-bōat**, *n.* A boat employed to convey dispatches or information. [*dient.*]

**Ad-viș'a-ble**, *a.* Fit to be advised or to be done; expected.

**Ad-viș'a-ble-ness**, *n.* Fitness to be done; meetness; propriety; expediency.

**Ad-vișe'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADVISED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADVISING.] [Low Lat. *advizare*. See ADVICE.] **1.** To give advice to; to counsel. **2.** To give information to; to apprise; to inform.

**Syn.** — To apprise; acquaint; consult; consider.

**Ad-vișe'**, *v. i.* To deliberate; to weigh well, or consider.

**Ad-viș'ed-ly**, *adv.* With full knowledge; purposely.

**Ad-viș'ed-ness**, *n.* Deliberate consideration.

**Ad-vișe'ment**, *n.* **1.** Counsel. **2.** Consultation; deliberation; consideration.

**Ad-viș'er**, *n.* One who gives advice; a counselor.

**Ad-vișo-ry**, *a.* **1.** Having power to advise. **2.** Containing advice.

**Ād'vo-ca-çy**, *n.* Act of pleading for or supporting; vindication; defense; intercession.

**Ād'vo-cate**, *n.* One who pleads any cause; hence, *specifically*, one who pleads the cause of another before any tribunal or judicial court.

**Ād'vo-cāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ADVOCATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ADVOCATING.] [Lat. *advocatus*, *p. p.* of *advocare*, to call to, from *ad* and *vocare*, to call.] To plead in favor of; to maintain by argument.

**Syn.** — To defend; support; vindicate.

**Ād'vo-cā-tion**, *n.* Act of advocating or pleading.

**Ād'vow-ee'**, *n.* [Fr. *advoué*, *avoué*, fr. Lat. *advocatus*.] One who has the right of presenting to a benefice.

**Ad-vow'son**, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) The right of presenting or nominating to a vacant benefice or living in the church.

**Ād'y-nām'ie**, *a.* (*Med.*) Pertaining to debility of the vital powers; weak; feeble.

**Ād'y-tum**, *n.*; *pl.* ĀD'Y-TĀ. [Lat.] (*Arch.*) A secret apartment, especially a secret place in ancient temples from whence oracles were given.

**Ādz**, } *n.* A carpenter's tool

**Ādze**, } for chipping, formed with a thin arching blade, and its edge at right angles to the handle.



**Æd'ile**, *n.* [Lat. *ædilis*, from *ædes*, temple.] An officer in ancient Rome who had the care of the public buildings, streets, public spectacles, &c.

**Æg'i-lops**, *n.* [Gr. *αιγίλωψ*, properly goat's eye, from *αιξ*, goat, and *ωψ*, eye.] An abscess in the corner of the eye.

**Æg'is**, *n.* [Gr. *αιγίς*.] A shield or defensive armor; hence, any thing that protects.

**Æ-ō'li-an**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Æolia or Æolis, in Asia Minor. **2.** Pertaining to Æolus, the god of the winds; hence, pertaining to, or produced by, the wind.

*Æolian attachment*, a contrivance often attached to a piano-forte, by means of which it is converted into a wind-instrument at the pleasure of the performer.—*Æolian harp*, a musical instrument consisting of a box, on or within which are stretched strings, on which the wind acts to produce the notes;—usually placed at an open window.

**Æ-ō'lie**, *a.* Pertaining to Æolia.

**Ā'er-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AERATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AERATING.] [See AIR.] **1.** To combine with carbonic acid. **2.** To supply with common air. **3.** To arterialize.

**Ā'er-ā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of combining with carbonic acid. **2.** The process of respiration; arterialization. **3.** Exposure of soil to the free action of the air.

**A-ēr'i-al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the air, or atmosphere. **2.** Consisting of air. **3.** Produced by air. **4.** Inhabiting or frequenting the air. **5.** Having its place in the air; high; lofty. **6.** Growing, forming, or existing in the air.

**Āēr'ic** (ē'rŷ or ā'rŷ), *n.* [L. Lat. *æria*, from Lat. *area*, an open space, a fowling floor; for birds of prey like to build their nests on flat and open spaces on the top of high rocks.] The nest of an eagle, hawk, or other bird of prey.

**Ā'er-i-ti-cā'tion**, *n.* The act of aerifying.

**Ā'er-i-fōrm**, *a.* Having the form of air, as gas.

**Ā'er-i-fŷ**, *v. t.* [Lat. *acr*, air, and *facere*, to make.] To change into an aëriform state.

**Ā'er-ōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, and *γράφειν*, to write.] A description of the air.

**Ā'er-o-lite**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, and *λίθος*, stone.] A stone falling from the air or upper regions; a meteoric stone.

**Ā'er-ōl'o-gŷst**, *n.* One who is versed in aërology.

**Ā'er-ōl'o-gŷy**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, and *λόγος*, discourse.] That science which treats of the air and its phenomena.

**Ā'er-o-mān'çy**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, and *μαντεία*, prophesying.] Divination by means of the air and winds, or of substances found in the atmosphere.

**Ā'er-ōm'e-ter**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, and *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the weight or density of air and gases.

**Ā'er-o-mēt'ric**, *a.* Pertaining to aërometry.

**Ā'er-ōm'e-try**, *n.* The art or science of ascertaining the mean bulk of gases.

**Ā'er-o-naut'**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, and *ναύτης*, sailor.] An aerial navigator; a balloonist.

**Ā'er-o-naut'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to aëronautics.

**Ā'er-o-naut'ies**, *n. sing.* The science or art of sailing in the air by means of a balloon.

**Ā'er-o-naut'ism**, *n.* The practice of ascending and floating in the atmosphere in balloons.

**fōod**, **fōot**; **ūrn**, **ryde**, **pull**; **çell**, **çhaise**, **call**, **echo**; **gēm**, **gēt**; **aç**; **exist**; **linger**, **link**; **this**.



**Ā'er-o-phŷte'**, *n.* [Gr. ἀήρ, air, and φυτόν, plant.] A plant deriving its support from the air alone.

**Ā'er-ōs'eo-py**, *n.* [Gr. ἀεροσκοπία, from ἀήρ, air, and σκοπία, a looking out, σκοπεῖν, to look out, spy.] The observation of the state and variations of the atmosphere.

**Ā'er-o-stāt'**, *n.* [Gr. ἀήρ, air, and στατός, standing, from ἰστάναι, to stand.] A machine or vessel sustaining weights in the air; — a name given to air balloons.

**Ā'er-o-stāt'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to aërostatics, or the art of aërial navigation.

**Ā'er-o-stāt'ies**, *n. sing.* The science that treats of the equilibrium of elastic fluids, or that of bodies sustained in them; hence, the science of aërial navigation.

**Ā'er-os-tā'tion**, *n.* Aërial navigation.

**Æ-ru'ģi-noūs**, *a.* [Lat. *ærginosus*, from *ærgo*, copper-rust.] Pertaining to, or partaking of, copper-rust.

**Æs-thēt'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to æsthetics, or the percep-  
**Es-thēt'ie**, } tion of the beautiful.

**Æs-thēt'ies**, } *n. sing.* [Gr. αἰσθητικός, perceptive,  
**Es-thēt'ies**, } from αἰσθάνεσθαι, to perceive.] The theory or philosophy of taste; the science of the beautiful in nature and art.

**Æ'ti-ōl'o-ģy**, *n.* [Gr. αἰτιολογία, from αἰτία, cause, and λόγος, description.] That department of philosophy, or of any branch of science, which is concerned with the causes or reasons of phenomena.

**A-fār'**, *adv.* At a great distance; remote.

**Affa-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being affable; readiness to converse; ease of access.

**Syn.** — Courtesy; complaisance; urbanity; civility.

**Āffa-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *affabilis*, from *affari*, to speak to; *ad* and *fari*, to speak.] Ready to converse; easy of access.

**Syn.** — Courteous; civil; complaisant; condescending; accessible.

**Āffa-bly**, *adv.* In an affable manner.

**Af-fāir'** (4), *n.* [From Lat. *ad* and *facere*, to make, do. See **ADO.**] **1.** Business of any kind; especially public business. **2.** (*Mil.*) An engagement of troops, usually partial or of minor importance.

**Af-fēct'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **AFFECTED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **AFFECTING**.] [Lat. *affectare*, to strive after, from *ad* and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To act upon; to produce a change in. **2.** To influence or move, as the feelings or passions; to touch. **3.** To dispose or incline. **4.** To aim at; to desire; to covet. **5.** To tend to by affinity or disposition. **6.** To attempt to imitate in a manner not natural; to put on a pretense of.

**Syn.** — To influence; act on; concern; melt; subdue; assume.

**Āf-fē-tā'tion**, *n.* Assumption of what is not natural or real; artificial appearance; false pretense.

**Af-fēct'ed**, *p. a.* **1.** Assuming or pretending to possess what is not natural or real. **2.** Assumed artificially; not natural.

**Af-fēct'ed-ly**, *adv.* In an affected manner.

**Af-fēct'ed-ness**, *n.* The quality of being affected; affectation.

**Af-fēct'er**, *n.* One that affects; one that practices affectation.

**Af-fēct'ing**, *p. a.* Having power to excite, or move the passions; tending to move the affections; pathetic.

**Af-fēct'ing-ly**, *adv.* In an affecting manner.

**Af-fēct'ion**, *n.* **1.** An attribute, quality, or property, which is inseparable from its subject. **2.** A state of the mind in which it is bent toward a particular object. **3.** A settled good-will; love; zealous or tender attachment. **4.** (*Med.*) Disease; as, a pulmonary affection.

**Af-fēct'ion-ate**, *a.* **1.** Having great love or affection. **2.** Proceeding from affection.

**Syn.** — Loving; tender; fond; devoted; warm-hearted.

**Af-fēct'ion-ate-ly**, *adv.* With affection; tenderly.

**Af-fēct'ioned**, *a.* Inclined; disposed; affected.

**Af-fēct'ive**, *a.* Affecting, or exciting emotion.

**Af-fē-tū-ō'so**. [*It.*] In music, a direction to render notes soft or affecting.

**Af-fī'ançe**, *n.* [*O. Fr.*, from Lat. *fides*, trust, faith, *fidencia*, confidence.] **1.** Plighted faith; the marriage contract or promise. **2.** Trust; reliance; confidence.

**Af-fī'ançe**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **AFFIANCED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **AFFIANCING**.] **1.** To betroth; to pledge one's faith or fidelity in marriage, or to promise marriage to. **2.** To give confidence to; to trust.

**Af-fī'an-čer**, *n.* One who makes a contract of marriage between parties.

**Af-fī'ant**, *n.* (*Law.*) One who makes an affidavit.

**Āf-fi-dā'vit**, *n.* [Lat., he made oath.] (*Law.*) A declaration or statement in writing, signed and made upon oath before an authorized magistrate. See **DEPOSITION** for the distinction between the two.

**Af-fil'i-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **AFFILIATED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **AFFILIATING**.] [Low Lat. *affiliare*, from Lat. *ad* and *filius*, son.] **1.** To adopt as a son; hence, to receive into fellowship; to ally. **2.** To receive into a society as a member, and initiate in its mysteries, plans, &c.

*Affiliated societies*, local auxiliary societies, connected with a central society, or with each other.

**Af-fil'i-ā'tion**, *n.* Adoption; association in the same family or society.

**Āf-fin-āģe**, *n.* A refining of metals.

**Af-fīm'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *affinitas*, from *affinis*.] **1.** Relationship by marriage. **2.** Close agreement; conformity; connection. **3.** (*Chem.*) That attraction which takes place, at an insensible distance, between the heterogeneous particles of bodies, and forms compounds. **4.** (*Nat. Hist.*) A relation dependent on resemblance in the whole plan of structure, and making a kinship of species or group.

**Syn.** — Agreement; conformity; resemblance; alliance; relationship.

**Af-firm'** (18), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **AFFIRMED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **AFFIRMING**.] [Lat. *affirmare*, from *ad* and *firmare*, to make firm.] **1.** To confirm, establish, or ratify. **2.** To assert positively; to aver; to maintain as true.

**Syn.** — To aver; protest; assert. — We *affirm* a thing with confidence; we *assert* it against all denial; we *aver* its truth with solemnity; we *protest* it, as what ought not to be called in question.

**Af-firm'**, *v. i.* **1.** To declare or assert positively. **2.** (*Law.*) To make a solemn promise, before an authorized magistrate or tribunal, to tell the truth, under the pains and penalties of perjury.

**Af-firm'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being affirmed.

**Af-firm'ançe**, *n.* Confirmation; ratification.

**Af-firm'ant**, *n.* One who affirms or asserts; specifically (*Law.*) one who solemnly affirms instead of taking oath.

**Āf-fir-mā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of affirming or declaring. **2.** That which is asserted. **3.** Confirmation; ratification. **4.** (*Law.*) A solemn declaration made under the penalties of perjury, by persons who conscientiously decline taking an oath.

**Af-firm'a-tive**, *a.* **1.** Affirming or asserting; — opposed to *negative*. **2.** Confirmative; ratifying.

**Af-firm'a-tive**, *n.* **1.** A word expressing affirmation or assent, as *yes*. **2.** An affirmative proposition. **3.** That side of a question which affirms or maintains; — opposed to *negative*.

**Af-firm'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* In an affirmative manner; positively; — the opposite of *negatively*.

**Af-firm'er**, *n.* One who affirms or declares.

**Af-fix'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **AFFIXED** (af-fīkst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **AFFIXING**.] [Lat. *affixus*, *p. p.* of *affigere*, to fasten to.] **1.** To add at the close or end. **2.** To attach, unite, or connect. **3.** To fix or fasten in any manner.

**Syn.** — To subjoin; connect; annex; unite.

**Āf-fix**, *n.* A syllable or letter joined to the end of a word; a suffix; a postfix.

**Af-fix'ion**, *n.* Act of affixing; annexation; addition.

**Af-fix'tūre**, *n.* That which is affixed or annexed.

**Af-flā'tion**, *n.* A blowing or breathing on.

**Af-flā'tus**, *n.* [Lat.] **1.** A breath or blast of wind. **2.** Communication of divine knowledge. **3.** The inspiration of a poet.

**Af-flēt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **AFFLICTED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **AFFLICTING**.] [Lat. *afflictare*, to disquiet, trouble; *afflictus*, *p. p.* of *affligere*, to cast down, deject.] **1.** To strike down; to overthrow. **2.** To give continued pain; to cause to suffer dejection, grief, or distress.

**Syn.** — To trouble; distress; harass; torment; grieve.

**Af-flēt'er**, *n.* One who afflicts or distresses.

**Af-flēt'ing**, *p. a.* Causing pain; grievous; distressing.

**Af-flē'tion**, *n.* **1.** Cause of continued pain of body or mind, as sickness, losses, &c. **2.** The state of being afflicted; a state of pain, distress, or grief.

**Syn.** — Trouble; distress; sorrow; adversity; misfortune. — *Affliction* is the strongest of these terms, being a state of prolonged suffering; *adversity* and *misfortune* are general states; *distress* is particular, being the case of one under the stress or pressure of severe pain, bodily or mental; the other two words are less strong.

**Af-flēt'ive**, *a.* Giving pain; causing affliction.

**Af-flēt'ive-ly**, *adv.* In a manner to give pain.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; câre, fär, âsk, ăll, what; êre, veil, tĕrm; pique, firm; sôn, ôr, do, wôlf,



**Af'flu-ence**, *n.* Abundance of any thing, esp. riches.  
**Syn.** — Opulence; wealth; plenty.  
**Af'flu-ent**, *a.* Wealthy; plentiful; abundant.  
**Af'flu-ent**, *n.* A stream flowing into a river or lake.  
**Af'flu-ent-ly**, *adv.* In abundance; abundantly.  
**Af'flux**, *n.* 1. The act of flowing to. 2. That which flows to.  
**Af-flūx'ion**, *n.* 1. The act of flowing to. 2. That which flows to.  
**Af-fōrd'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AFFORDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AFFORDING.] [*Orig.*, the Eng. p. p. of Fr. *afforer*, L. Lat. *afforare*, *asforare*, to estimate, value, to make laws, judge; *ad* and *forum*, court.] 1. To yield or produce as the natural result, fruit, or issue. 2. To give, grant, or confer, with a remoter reference to its being the natural result. 3. To grant, sell, or expend, with profit or without loss, owing to one's circumstances.

**Syn.** — To give; impart; confer; supply.  
**Af-fōr'est**, *v. t.* To turn into forest.  
**Af-frān'chise**, *v. t.* To make free; to enfranchise.  
**Af-frāy'**, *n.* 1. (*Law.*) The fighting of two or more persons, in a public place, to the terror of others. 2. A tumultuous assault or quarrel.

**Syn.** — Quarrel; scuffle; encounter; brawl.  
**Af-freight'** (-frāt'), *v. t.* To hire, as a ship, for the transportation of goods or freight.  
**Af-frīght'** (-frīt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AFFRIGHTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AFFRIGHTING.] [A.-S. *afyrhtan*, *aforhtian*, *frihtan*.] To impress with sudden fear.

**Syn.** — To terrify; appall; dismay; shock; alarm.  
**Af-frīght'** (-frīt'), *n.* Sudden and great fear; terror.  
**Af-frōnt'** (-frānt'), *n.* Any reproachful or contemptuous action or conduct exciting or justifying resentment.

**Syn.** — Insult; offense; ill treatment.  
**Af-frōnt'** (-frānt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AFFRONTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AFFRONTING.] [From Lat. *ad* and *frons*, forehead, front.] To offend by some manifestation of disrespect, as would be done by crossing a person's path in front, or seeking to oppose his progress.

**Syn.** — To insult; provoke; abuse; outrage.  
**Af-frōnt'er**, *n.* One who affronts or insults.  
**Af-frōnt'ive**, *a.* Giving offense; abusive; insulting.  
**Af-fūse'**, *v. t.* To pour out; to sprinkle.  
**Af-fū'sion**, *n.* Act of pouring upon, or of sprinkling with, a liquid substance, as upon a child in baptism; specifically, (*Med.*) the act of pouring water on the body, as a remedy in disease.

**A-fīeld'**, *adv.* To, in, or on, the field.  
**A-fīre'**, *a. or adv.* On fire.  
**A-float'**, *adv.* 1. In a floating state. 2. Moving; passing from place to place. 3. Unfixed; without guide or control.  
**A-foot'**, *adv.* 1. On foot; borne by the feet. 2. In action; in a condition for action, or in a state of being planned for action.

**A-fōre'**, *adv. or prep.* Before.  
**A-fōre'gō-ing**, *a.* Going before; foregoing; previous.  
**A-fōre'hand**, *adv.* Beforehand; before.  
**A-fōre'men-tioned**, *adv.* Spoken of or named before.  
**A-fōre'said** (-sed), *adv.* fore.  
**A-fōre'thought** (-thawt), *a.* Premeditated.  
**A-fōre'time**, *adv.* In time past; formerly; of old.  
**A-foul'**, *a. or adv.* Not free; entangled.  
**A-frāid'**, *a.* [*p. p.* of *affray*, to frighten.] Struck with fear or apprehension.

**Syn.** — Fearful; apprehensive; timid; timorous; frightened; alarmed; appalled.  
**A-frēsh'**, *adv.* Anew; over again.  
**A-frōnt'** (-frānt'), *adv.* In front. [abaft.]  
**Aft**, *adv. or a.* (*Naut.*) Astern, or toward the stern; *Fore and aft*, from one end of the vessel to the other.

**Aft'er**, *a.* 1. Later in time; subsequent. 2. (*Naut.*) More aft, or toward the stern of the ship.  
 In the first sense the word is often combined with the following noun, as *after-ages*.  
*After* is prefixed to many words, forming compounds, but retaining its genuine signification. Some of the following words are of this kind; but in some of them *after* seems rather to be a separate word.

**Aft'er**, *prep.* [A.-S. *æfter*.] It seems to be the comparative degree of *aft*. 1. Behind in place. 2. Later in time. 3. Moving toward from behind; in search or pursuit of. 4. In imitation of. 5. According to the direction and influence of. 6. Concerning; in relation to.  
**Aft'er**, *adv.* Subsequently in time or place.

**Aft'er-bīrth**, *n.* The placenta or membrane inclosing the fetus, and coming away after delivery.  
**Aft'er-elāp**, *n.* An unexpected subsequent event.  
**Aft'er-erōp**, *n.* A second or subsequent crop.  
**Aft'er-māth**, *n.* A second or subsequent crop of grass in the same year; rowen.  
**Aft'er-nōon'**, *n.* Time from noon to evening.  
**Aft'er-pāins**, *n. pl.* Pains attending the delivery of the after-birth.  
**Aft'er-piēce**, *n.* A piece performed after a play.  
**Aft'er-thought** (aft'er-thawt), *n.* Something thought of after an act; later thought or expedient.  
**Aft'er-ward**, *adv.* In later or succeeding time; subsequently. [officer.]  
**Aft'er-ward**, *n.* [Turk. *aghā*.] A Turkish commander or chief.  
**A-gain'** (a-gēn'), *adv.* [A.-S. *āgēn*, *ongēn*; *gēn*, against.] 1. Another time; once more. 2. In return; back.

**Syn.** — *Again and again*, often; frequently; repeatedly.  
**A-gainst'** (a-gēnst'), *prep.* [A.-S. *āgēn*.] 1. Abreast of; opposite to. 2. In opposition to. 3. In provision or preparation for.

**Āg'a-pe**, *n.*; *pl.* ĀG'A-PÆ. [Gr. *ἀγάπη*, from *ἀγαπᾶν*. to love.] A love-feast, or feast of charity, among the primitive Christians.  
**A-gāpe'**, *adv.* [Prefix *a* and *gape*.] Gaping, as with wonder or expectation; having the mouth wide open.  
**Āg'a-rie**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀγαρικόν*, from *Agara*, a town in Sarmatia.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A large family of fungi, including the common mushrooms. (*b.*) An excrescence growing on the trunks of trees, used for tinder, and in dyeing, and in medicine as a cathartic and a styptic; touchwood.

*Agaric mineral*, a light, chalky deposit of carbonate of lime.  
**Āg'ate**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀχάτης*; so called, because first found near the river *Achates*, in Sicily.] 1. A precious stone, a semi-pellucid, uncrystallized variety of quartz, variegated with coloring matter. 2. (*Print.*) A kind of type, larger than pearl and smaller than nonpareil; — in England called *ruby*.

This line is printed in the type called *agate*.

**Āg'a-tine**, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, agate.  
**Āg'a-tize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AGATIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AGATIZING.] To convert into agate.  
**Āg'a-ty**, *a.* Of the nature of agate.  
**A-gā've**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀγαυή*, f. of *ἀγαυός*, illustrious, noble.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the American aloe, or century plant. It is from ten to seventy years, according to climate, in attaining maturity, when it produces a gigantic flower-stem, forty feet in height, and perishes.



Agave.

**Āge**, *n.* [Lat. *ætas*, contracted from *ævitas*, from *ævum*, age.] 1. Whole duration of a being, whether animal, vegetable, or other kind. 2. That part of the duration of a being which is between its beginning and any given time. 3. The latter part of life. 4. A certain period of human life, marked by a difference of state. 5. Mature years; period when a person is enabled by law to do certain acts for himself, or when he ceases to be controlled by parents or guardians. 6. The time of life for conceiving children. 7. A particular period of time in history, as distinguished from others. 8. The people who live at a particular period; hence, a generation. 9. A century.

**Syn.** — Epoch; date; era; maturity.  
**Āge**, *v. i.* To grow old; to become aged.  
**Āged** (ā'jed), *a.* 1. Advanced in age or years; old; ancient. 2. Having a certain age; having lived.  
**Āged-ly**, *adv.* Like an aged person.  
**Āgen-cy**, *n.* [Low Lat. *agentia*, from Lat. *agens*. See AGENT.] 1. Quality of acting or of exerting power; the state of being in action; instrumentality. 2. Office or duties of an agent, or factor. 3. Bureau of an agent.

**Syn.** — Action; operation; efficiency.  
**A-gēn'dum**, *n.*; *pl.* A-GĒN'DĀ. [Lat.] Something to be done; hence, that which reminds of this; a memorandum-book; a ritual or liturgy.  
**Āgent**, *n.* 1. A person or thing that exerts power, or has the power to act; an actor. 2. One intrusted with the business of another; a substitute; a deputy; a factor. 3. An active power or cause.  
**Āgent-ship**, *n.* The office of an agent; agency.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çaise, call, echo; ġem, ġet; aŷ; exiŷt; lingeŷ, linkeŷ; thiŷ.



**Ag-glōm'er-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AGGLOMERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AGGLOMERATING.] [Lat. *agglomerare*, from *ad* and *glomerare*, to form into a *glomus*, a ball of yarn.] To wind, or collect into a ball; hence, to gather into a mass.

**Ag-glōm'er-āte**, *v. i.* To collect into a ball or mass.

**Ag-glōm'er-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of gathering, or state of being gathered, into a ball or mass.

**Ag-glū'ti-nant**, *a.* Uniting, as glue.

**Ag-glū'ti-nant**, *n.* Any viscous adhesive substance.

**Ag-glū'ti-nāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AGGLUTINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AGGLUTINATING.] [Lat. *agglutinare*, to glue to, from *ad* and *glutinare*, to glue.] To unite, or cause to adhere, as with glue or other viscous substance; to unite by causing an adhesion of substances.

**Ag-glū'ti-nā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of uniting, or state of being united, as by glue. 2. Union of several words in one compound vocable, as in the aboriginal languages of America.

**Ag-glū'ti-nā'tive**, *a.* Tending to unite.

**Ag'gran-dize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AGGRANDIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AGGRANDIZING.] [Lat. *ad* and *grandis*, large, great.] 1. To enlarge;—applied to things. 2. To make great or greater in power, rank, or honor.

**Syn.**—To augment; exalt; promote; advance; increase.

**Ag-grān'dize-ment**, or **Ag'gran-dize-ment**, *n.* The act of aggrandizing or state of being aggrandized.

**Ag'gran-diz'er**, *n.* One who aggrandizes.

**Ag'gra-vāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AGGRAVATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AGGRAVATING.] [Lat. *aggravare*, from *ad* and *gravis*, heavy.] 1. To make worse, more severe, more enormous; to enhance. 2. To give coloring to in description; to give an exaggerated representation of. 3. To provoke or irritate; to tease.

The last sense has been recently introduced, and though not uncommon, is of questionable propriety.

**Syn.**—To heighten; raise; increase; magnify.

**Ag'gra-vā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of aggravating, or making worse. 2. That which aggravates. 3. Exaggerated representation. 4. Provocation; irritation. [*Modern and not legitimate.*]

**Ag'gre-gāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AGGREGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AGGREGATING.] [Lat. *aggregare*, to lead to a herd or flock, from *ad* and *grex*, flock, herd.] To bring together; to collect into a sum or mass.

**Syn.**—To accumulate; pile.

**Ag'gre-gate**, *a.* 1. Formed by a collection of particulars into a whole mass or sum. 2. Formed into clusters. 3. (*Law.*) United in one body corporate, with a capacity of succession and perpetuity.

**Ag'gre-gate**, *n.* A sum, or assemblage of particulars.

**Syn.**—Mass; assemblage; collection; sum total; lump.

**Ag'gre-gā'tion**, *n.* Act of aggregating, or state of being aggregated; collection into a sum or mass; a collection of particulars; an aggregate.

**Ag'gre-gā'tive**, *a.* Causing aggregation; collective.

**Ag'gre-gā'tor**, *n.* One who collects into a mass.

**Ag-grēs'sion** (-grēsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *aggressio*, from *ag-gredi*, to go to, approach.] First attack, or act of hostility or injury; first act leading to a war or controversy.

**Syn.**—Attack; assault; invasion; encroachment.

**Ag-grēs'sive**, *a.* Tending to aggress; making the first attack or encroachment. [*sive.*]

**Ag-grēs'sive-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being aggressive.

**Ag-grēs'sor**, *n.* The one who first makes an aggression.

**Syn.**—Assaulter; invader.—An *aggressor* is one who begins a quarrel or encroachment; an *assaulter* is one who makes a violent onset; an *invader* is one who enters by force into the possessions of another.

**Ag-griēv'ançe**, *n.* Injury; grievance.

**Ag-griēve'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AGGRIEVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AGGRIEVING.] [Lat. *ad* and *gravis*, heavy.] To give pain or sorrow to; to afflict; hence, to oppress or injure; to vex; to harass.

**Ag-group'**, *v. t.* To bring together; to group.

**A-ghāst'** (-gāst'), *a.* or *adv.* [A contraction of *agazed*, *p. p.* of *agaze*.] Struck with amazement; stupefied with sudden fright or horror. [*motion.*]

**Ag'ile**, *a.* [Lat. *agilis*, from *agere*, to act.] Quick of

**Syn.**—Nimble; active; lively; brisk.

**Ag'ile-ness**, } *n.* Quality of being agile; power to move quickly; quickness of motion.

**A-gil'i-ty**, }  
**Ag'i-o**, *n.*; *pl.* A'GI-Ōs. [It. *aggio*, *agio*, same as *agia*, case, comfort.] 1. (*Com.*) Difference in value between metallie and paper money, or between one sort of metal-

lie money and another. 2. Premium; sum given above the nominal value.

**A'gi-o-tāge**, *n.* The maneuvers of speculators to raise or depress the funds; stock-jobbing.

**A-gist'ment**, *n.* [L. Lat. *agistamentum*, from *gistum*, abode, lodging, from Lat. *jacere*, to lie.] (*Law.*) (*a.*) The taking and feeding of other men's cattle. (*b.*) Price paid for such feeding.

**Ag'i-tāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AGITATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AGITATING.] [Lat. *agitare*, to put in motion, to drive, intens. of *agere*.] 1. To move with a violent irregular action. 2. To disturb or excite. 3. To discuss with great earnestness. 4. To consider on all sides; to revolve in the mind, or view in all aspects.

**Syn.**—To shake; excite; rouse; perturb; revolve; debate.

**Ag'i-tā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of agitating, or state of being agitated. 2. Perturbation of mind. 3. Discussion.

**Syn.**—Disturbance; excitement; debate; deliberation.

**Ag'i-tā'tive**, *a.* Having power or tendency to agitate.

**Ag'i-tā'tor**, *n.* One who agitates; a disturber.

**Ag'nāil**, *n.* An inflammation round the nail; a whitlow.

**Ag'nate**, *a.* Related on the father's side.

**Ag'nate**, *n.* Any male relation by the father's side.

**Ag-nā'tion**, *n.* Relation by the father's side.

**Ag-nō'men**, *n.* [Lat.] Among the Romans, a fourth name given on account of some exploit, as *Scipio Africanus*.

**Ag'nus-Ās'tus**, *n.* [Gr. *ἄγνος*, a willow-like tree, associated with the notion of chastity from the similarity of its name to *ἀγρός*, chaste.] The chaste-tree, a kind of tree so called from its imaginary power to preserve chastity.

**Ag'nus-Dē'i**, *n.* [Lat., lamb of God.] (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A cake of wax bearing the figure of a lamb; also a prayer beginning with these words.

**A-gō'**, *adv.* or *a.* [Old Eng. *agone*.] Past; gone.

**A-gōg'**, *a.* or *adv.* [Corrupted and contracted from *a-going*.] Highly excited by eagerness after an object.

**A-gō'ing**, *p. pr.* In motion; going; ready to go.

**Ag'o-nīsm**, *n.* Contention for a prize.

**Ag'o-nīst**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀγωνιστής*. See AGONIZE.] One who contends for the prize in public games.

**Ag'o-nīst'ic**, } *a.* Relating to prize-fighting, or to any violent contest bodily or mental.

**Ag'o-nīst'ic-al**, }  
**Ag'o-nīze**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AGONIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AGONIZING.] [Gr. *ἀγωνίζεσθαι*, *ἀγωνίζεσθαι*.] To writhe with agony; to suffer violent anguish.

**Ag'o-nīze**, *v. t.* To distress with great pain; to torture.

**Ag'o-nīz-ing-ly**, *adv.* With extreme anguish.

**Ag'o-ny**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀγώνια*.] Pain that causes writhing or contortions of the body, like those in athletic contests; hence, extreme pain of body or mind.

**Syn.**—Anguish; pang.—*Agony* and *pang* denote a severe paroxysm of pain (agony being the greatest); *anguish* is prolonged suffering; the *anguish* of remorse, the *pangs* or *agonies* of dissolution.

**A-grā'ri-an** (89), *a.* Relating or tending to equal division of lands. [*property.*]

**A-grā'ri-an**, *n.* One who favors an equal division of

**A-grā'ri-an-īsm**, *n.* Equal division of land or property, or the principles of those who favor such a division.

**A-gree'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AGREED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AGREEING.] [Lat. *ad* and *gratus*, pleasing, agreeable.]

1. To harmonize in opinion, statement, or action. 2.

To yield assent. 3. To come to terms. 4. To resemble. 5. To suit or be adapted in its effects. 6. (*Gram.*)

To correspond in gender, number, case, or person.

**Syn.**—To accede; assent; consent.

**A-gree'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being agreeable.

**A-gree'a-ble**, *a.* 1. Agreeing or suitable; conformable.

2. In pursuance, conformity, or accordance. 3. Pleas-

ing, either to the mind or senses. 4. Willing or ready to agree or consent.

**A-gree'a-ble-ness**, *n.* The quality of being agreeable or suitable; conformity.

**A-gree'a-bly**, *adv.* 1. In an agreeable manner; pleasingly. 2. In accordance; conformably.

**A-gree'ment**, *n.* 1. A state of agreeing, or being in harmony or resemblance. 2. (*Gram.*) Concord or correspondence of one word with another in gender, number, case, or person. 3. (*Law.*) Union of two or more minds in a thing done or to be done; hence, a bargain, compact, or contract.

**Syn.**—Union; concurrence; accordance; contract.

**A-grēs'tic**, } *a.* [From Lat. *agrestis*; *ager*, field.]

**A-grēs'tic-al**, } Pertaining to the fields; rural; un-

polished; rustie.



**Āg'ri-cūlt'or**, *n.* A farmer; a husbandman.  
**Āg'ri-cūlt'ūr-al**, *a.* Relating to agriculture.  
**Āg'ri-cūlt'ūre**, *n.* [Lat. *agricultura*, fr. *ager*, field, and *cultura*, cultivation.] The art or science of cultivating the ground, especially in fields or in large quantities; tillage; husbandry; farming.  
**Āg'ri-cūlt'ūr-ist**, *n.* One skilled in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer.

**Āg'ri-mo-ny**, *n.* [Lat. *agrionia*, from Gr. *ἄργεμα*, a disease of the eye, which this plant was supposed to cure.] A genus of plants; liverwort.

**A-grōn'o-my**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀγρός*, field, and *νέμειν*, to assign.] Husbandry; agriculture.

**A-ground'**, *adv.* On the ground; stranded.

**Ā'gūe**, *n.* 1. Chilliness; a state of shaking with cold, though in ordinary health. 2. (*Med.*) An intermittent fever, attended by alternate cold and hot fits.

**Ā'gu-ish**, *a.* Having the qualities of an ague; chilly.

**Āh**, *interj.* An exclamation, expressive of surprise, pity, complaint, contempt, dislike, joy, exultation, &c., according to the manner of utterance.

**Ā-hā'**, *interj.* An exclamation expressing triumph, contempt, or simple surprise; but the senses are distinguished by very different modes of utterance.

**A-hēad'**, *adv.* Farther forward; farther in front or in advance; onward.

**A-hūll'**, *adv.* With the sails furled and the helm lashed.

**Aid**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AIDING.] [Lat. *adjuvare*, to help, freq. of *adjuvare*, to help, from *ad* and *juvare*, to help.] To support, by furnishing strength or means to effect a purpose, or to prevent or remove evil.

**Syn.**— To assist; help; succor; support; relieve; sustain.

**Āid**, *n.* 1. Help. 2. The person or thing that aids; a helper. 3. An aid-de-camp.

**Syn.**— Support; succor; assistance; relief.

**Āid'ançe**, *n.* Aid; assistance; help.

**Āid'-de-camp** (ād'de-kōng), *n.*; *pl.* ĀIDES-DE-CAMP.

[Fr.] (*Mil.*) An officer selected by a general officer to assist him in his military duties.

**Āid'less**, *a.* Helpless; unsupported; friendless.

**Āi'gret**, } *n.* [Fr.] 1. The small white heron. 2. A tuft, as of feathers, diamonds, &c.

**Āi'grette**, }

**Ail**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AILING.] [A.-S. *eglan*, to feel pain, *egle*, sharp, troublesome.] To affect with pain or uneasiness, either physical or mental; to trouble; to be the matter with.

**Āil**, *v. i.* To feel pain; to be troubled.

**Āil**, *n.* Disorder; indisposition; pain.

**Āi-lān'tus**, *n.* [From *ailanto*, i. e., tree of heaven, the name of the tree in the Moluccas.] A genus of beautiful trees, natives of the East. One species has an offensive odor. [Commonly, but improperly, spelt *ailanthus*.]

**Āil'ment**, *n.* Morbid affection of the body; disease.

**Āim**, *v. i.* [Lat. *estimare*, to estimate.] 1. To point with a missile weapon. 2. To direct the intention or purpose.

**Āim**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AIMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AIMING.] To direct or point, as a weapon; to direct to a particular object.

**Āim**, *n.* 1. The pointing or direction of any thing, esp. a missile weapon, to a particular point or object, with a view to strike or affect it, as of a spear, a blow, a discourse, or remark. 2. The point intended to be hit, or object intended to be affected. 3. Purpose; intention.

**Syn.**— Direction; end; scope; scheme.

**Āim'less**, *a.* Without aim or purpose; purposeless.

**Āir** (ā), *n.* [Lat. *aër*, Gr. *ἀήρ*, air.] 1. The fluid which we breathe, and which surrounds the earth; the atmosphere. 2. A particular state of the atmosphere, as respects heat, cold, moisture, and the like, or as affecting the sensations. 3. Any aëriiform body; a gas. 4. Air in motion; a light breeze. 5. Publicity. 6. (*Mus.*) A musical thought expressed in a pleasing and symmetrical succession of single tones; a melody; a tune; an aria. 7. Peculiar look, appearance, manner, mien, or carriage of a person. 8. *pl.* An artificial or affected manner; show of pride.

**Āir**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AIRING.] 1. To expose to the air for the purpose of cooling, refreshing, exhibiting, or purifying; to ventilate. 2. To expose to heat, for the purpose of drying or warming.

**Āir'-bāth**, *n.* An arrangement for drying substances in air of any desired temperature.

**Āir'-bēd**, *n.* A case of india-rubber cloth, or other ma-

terial, made air-tight, and inflated through tubes closed by stop-cocks.

**Āir'-blād'der**, *n.* A peculiar organ in some kinds of fishes, containing air, by which they are enabled to maintain their equilibrium in the water.

**Āir'-cēlls**, *n. pl.* Cells containing air.

**Āir'-gūn**, *n.* A gun discharged by the elastic force of air.

**Āir'-hōle**, *n.* 1. An opening to admit or discharge air. 2. A hole produced by a bubble of air.

**Āir'i-ly**, *adv.* In an airy manner; gayly; merrily.

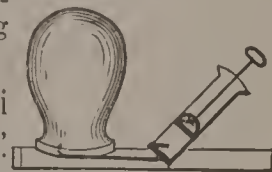
**Āir'i-ness**, *n.* 1. Openness to the air. 2. Levity; gayety.

**Āir'ing**, *n.* 1. A short excursion in the open air. 2. Exposure to air and warmth.

**Āir'-pīpe**, *n.* A pipe for drawing off foul air.

**Āir'-plānt**, *n.* A plant nourished by air only.

**Āir'-pūmp**, *n.* A machine, variously constructed, for exhausting the air from a closed vessel.



**Āir'-shāft**, *n.* A passage for air into a mine.

**Āir'-tīght** (-tīt), *a.* So tight as not to admit air.

**Āir'-vēs'sel**, *n.* A vessel in plants or animals which contains air.

**Āir'y**, *a.* 1. Having the nature or properties of air. 2. Belonging to air; high in air. 3. Exposed to the air. 4. Resembling air; unsubstantial. 5. Without reality; having no solid foundation. 6. Full of vivacity and levity. 7. (*Paint.*) Having the light and aërial tints true to nature.

**Āisle** (īl), *n.* (*Arch.*) (*a.*) The wing of a building. (*b.*) One of the lateral divisions of a Gothic church, separated from the middle of the nave by two rows of piers. (*c.*) A passage in a church into which the pews or seats open.

**Ā-jār'**, *adv.* Partly open, as a door.

**Āj'u-tāge**, } *n.* [Fr. *ajoutage*, a thing added; Lat. *ad*  
**Ād'ju-tāge**, } and *juxta*, near to, nigh.] A discharge-tube, as of a fountain.

**A-kīm'bo**, *a.* With a crook; bent.

**A-kīn'**, *a.* 1. Related by blood. 2. Allied by nature; partaking of the same properties.

**Āl'a-bās'ter**, *n.* (*Min.*) (*a.*) A compact variety of sulphate of lime, or gypsum, of fine texture, and usually white and semi-pellucid. (*b.*) A hard, compact variety of carbonate of lime.

**A-läck'**, *interj.* [Corrupted from *alas*.] An exclamation expressive of sorrow. [gret or sadness.]

**A-läck'a-dāy**, *interj.* An exclamation expressive of re-

**A-läe'ri-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *alacritas*, from *alacer*, or *alacris*, lively, eager.] Cheerful readiness.

**Syn.**— Briskness; liveliness; glee; hilarity; joyousness.

**Āl'a-mōde'**, *adv.* According to the mode or fashion.

**Āl'a-mōde'**, *n.* A thin, glossy, black silk.

**A-lān'tus**. See AILANTUS.

**A-lärm'**, *n.* [It. *allarme*, from *all' arme*, to arms!] 1. A summons to arms. 2. Any sound or information intended to give notice of approaching danger. 3. Sudden surprise with fear or terror, excited by apprehension of danger. 4. A mechanical contrivance for awaking persons from sleep, or rousing their attention.

**Syn.**— Fright; terror; consternation; apprehension. — *Alarm* is the dread of impending danger; *apprehension*, fear that it may be approaching; *terror* is agitating and excessive fear; *consternation* is terror which overpowers the faculties.

**A-lärm'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALARMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALARMING.] 1. To call to arms for defense. 2. To fill with apprehension; to disturb.

**A-lärm'-bēll**, *n.* A bell that gives notice of danger.

**A-lärm'-elōck**, *n.* A clock made to ring loudly at a particular hour.

**A-lärm'ing-ly**, *adv.* So as to alarm.

**A-lärm'ist**, *n.* One who intentionally excites alarm.

**A-lärm'-pōst**, *n.* A place to which troops are required to repair in case of alarm.

**A-lärm'-watch**, *n.* A watch that can be so set as to strike frequently at a particular hour.

**A-lā'rum**, *n.* Same as ALARM; — applied chiefly to a contrivance attached to a clock for sounding an alarm or calling attention.

**A-lās'**, *interj.* [From Lat. *lassus*, weary, languid.] An exclamation expressive of sorrow, grief, pity, concern, or apprehension of evil.

**A-lāte'**, } *a.* [Lat. *alatus*, from *ala*, wing.] Winged;  
**A-lāt'ed**, } having expansions like wings.



**Ālb**, *n.* [Lat. *albus*, white.] An ecclesiastical vestment of white linen, reaching to the feet, and enveloping the entire person.

**Al-bā'tā**, *n.* German silver.

**Āl'ba-trōss**, *n.* [Corrupted from Sp. & Pg. *alcatraz*.] A very large, web-footed sea-bird, found chiefly in the Southern Ocean.



Albatross.

**Āl-bē'it**, *conj.* or *adv.* Although; be it so; notwithstanding.

**Al-bēs'cent**, *a.* [Lat. *albescere*, to grow white.] Becoming white; whitish.

**Āl'bi-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *albus*, white, and *facere*, to make.] Act of whitening, or making white.

**Āl'bi-ġēn'sēs**, } *n. pl.* (*Ecc. Hist.*) A party of reform-  
**Āl'bi-ġeōis'**, } ers, who separated from the church of Rome in the 12th century; — so called from *Albi*, in Languedoc.

**Āl'bi-nīsm**, *n.* The state or condition of an albino.

**Al-bī'no**, *n.*; *pl.* **AL-BĪ'NŌS**, *n.* [From Lat. *albus*, white.] Any person of a preternatural whiteness of the skin and hair, and a peculiar redness of the iris and pupil of the eye.

**Āl'bu-ġm'e-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *albugo*, whiteness, from *albus*, white.] Pertaining to the white of an egg, and hence to the white of the eye.

**Āl'bum**, *n.* [Lat. *albus*, white.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A white table or register, on which any thing was inscribed. **2.** A blank book in which to insert autographs or literary memorials. **3.** A book at public places, in which visitors enter their names.

**Al-bū'men**, *n.* [Lat., from *albus*, white.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Nourishing matter stored up between the embryo and integuments of the seed in many plants. **2.** (*Physiol.*) A thick, viscous substance, which forms a constituent part of both animal fluids and solids, and which exists nearly pure in the white of an egg.

**Al-bū'men-ize**, *v. t.* (*Photog.*) To cover or impregnate with albumen.

**Al-bū'mi-noūs**, *a.* Pertaining to albumen.

**Al-būr'num**, *n.* [Lat., fr. *albus*, white.] The white and softer part of wood next to the bark, called *sap-wood*.

**Āl'ca-hēst**, } *n.* A pretended universal solvent or men-  
**Āl'ka-hēst**, } struum of the ancient alchemists.

**Al-cā'id'**, *n.* **1.** In *Spain*, the governor of a castle, fort, or the like. **2.** A jailer or warden.

**Al-cāl'de**, *n.* In *Spain*, a magistrate or judge.

**Al-chēm'ie-al**, *a.* Relating to alchemy.

**Al-chēm'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of alchemy.

**Āl'che-mīst**, *n.* One skilled in alchemy. [to it.]

**Āl'che-mīst'ie-al**, *a.* Practicing alchemy, or relating

**Āl'che-my**, *n.* [Ar. *al-kīmīā*, which is taken from the Gr. *χημεία*, which stands for *χυμεία*, from *χυμός*, juice, liquid, especially as extracted from plants.] Occult chemistry; an ancient science which aimed to transmute the baser metals into gold, to find the panacea, or grand catholicon, the universal solvent, &c.

**Āl'eo-hōl**, *n.* [Ar. *al-kohl*, a powder of antimony to paint the eyebrows with. The name was afterward applied, on account of the fineness of this powder, to highly rectified spirits.] Pure or highly rectified spirits; more loosely applied to ardent spirits in general.

**Āl'eo-hōl'ie**, *a.* Relating to alcohol.

**Āl'eo-hol-ize**, *v. t.* To convert into alcohol.

**Āl'eo-hōl'me-ter**, *n.* [*Alcohol* and Gr. *μέτρον*.] An instrument for determining the strength of spirits.

**Āl'eo-rān**, *n.* See **KORAN** and **ALKORAN**.

**Āl'eove**, or **Al-eōve'** (114), *n.* [Ar. *al-gubba*, arch, vault, from *gabba*, to arch.] A recess, or part of a room, separated from the rest by a partition, and containing shelves for books, a bed of state, or seats for company.

**Āl'der**, *n.* [A.-S. *aler*, Lat. *alnus*.] A tree of several varieties.

**Āl'der-man**, *n.*; *pl.* **ĀL'DER-MEN**. [A.-S. *ealdorman*, *aldorman*, from *ealdor*, *aldor*, *eald*, *ald*, old, and *man*.] A magistrate or officer of a city or town corporation, next in rank below the mayor.

**Āle**, *n.* [A.-S. *eale*, from *alan*, to nourish, Lat. *alere*.] **1.** A liquor made from an infusion of malt by fermentation. **2.** A festival in English country places, so called from the liquor drank. [measures.]

**Ale'-eōn'ner**, *n.* An officer who inspected ale-house

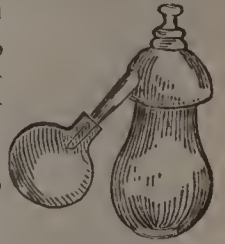
**A-lēe'try-o-mān'cy**, *n.* Divination by means of a cock.

**A-lee'**, *adv.* [Prefix *a* and *lee*, q. v.] (*Naut.*) On the side opposite to the side on which the wind strikes.

**Āle'-hoof**, *n.* Ground-ivy; — formerly used in making ale.

**Āle'-house**, *n.* A house or place where ale is retailed.

**A-lēm'bie**, *n.* [Ar. *al-ambiq*, which was introduced into Ar. from Gr. *ἄμβιξ*, cup, the eup of a still.] A chemical vessel, usually of glass or metal, used in distillation.



Alembic.

**A-lērt'** (14), *a.* [From It. *all'erta*, upon one's guard; *erta*, from Lat. *ex, e*, from, out of, and *regere*, to lead straight.] **1.** Watchful; vigilant; active in vigilance; hence, upon the alert, upon the watch, guarding against surprise or danger. **2.** Moving with celerity.

**Syn.** — Brisk; prompt; lively; nimble.

**A-lērt'ly**, *adv.* Quickly; nimbly; briskly.

**A-lērt'ness**, *n.* Watchful activity or readiness.

**Syn.** — Briskness; watchfulness; promptitude.

**Āle'wīfe**, *n.*; *pl.* **ĀLE'WĪVES**. A woman who keeps an ale-house.

**Āle'wīfe**, *n.*; *pl.* **ĀLE'WĪVES**. [*Ind. Aloof*.] An American fish resembling a herring.

**Āl'ex-ān'drīne**, *n.* A verse of twelve syllables, or six Iambic feet; — so called from a poem written in French on the life of Alexander.

**A-lēx'i-phār'mie**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀλεξιφάρμακος*, fr. *ἀλεξεῖν*, to keep off, and *φάρμακον*, drug, poison.] What expels or resists poison.

**A-lēx'i-phār'mie**, *a.* Expelling poison or infection.

**A-lēx'i-tēr'ie**, } *a.* [Gr. *ἀλεξιτήριος*; *ἀλεξεῖν*, to keep  
**A-lēx'i-tēr'ie-al**, } off.] Resisting poison; obviating the effects of venom.

**A-lēx'i-tēr'ie**, *n.* [See *supra*.] A medicine to resist the effects of poison, or the bite of venomous animals.

**Āl'gā**, *n.*; *pl.* **ĀL'GÆ**. [Lat.] (*Bot.*) A grand division of cryptogamie plants, embracing sea-weeds or water-plants.

**Āl'ġe-brā**, *n.* [Ar. *al-gabr*, *al-jabr*, reduction of parts to a whole, or fractions to whole numbers, from *gabara* or *jabara*, to bind together, to consolidate.] (*Math.*) That branch of analysis whose object is to investigate the relations and properties of numbers by means of letters and other symbols.

**Āl'ġe-brā'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or performed by, al-  
**Āl'ġe-brā'ie-al**, } gebra.

**Āl'ġe-brā'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* By means of algebra.

**Āl'ġe-brā'ist**, *n.* One who is skilled in algebra.

**Āl'ġo-rīsm**, } *n.* [Sp. *algoritmo*, Old Sp. *alguarismo*,  
**Āl'ġo-rīthm**, } taken by the Arabs from Gr. *ἀριθμός*,  
number, and transformed by the Spaniards by inserting the letter *g* between the article *al* and the vowel *a*.] (*Math.*) The art of computing in any particular way.

**Āl'ġoūs**, *a.* Pertaining to sea-weed.

**Āl'ġoūz** (al-ga-zeel'), *n.* A Spanish officer of justice.

**Āl'i-as**, *adv.* [Lat.] Otherwise; otherwise called; — a term used in legal proceedings to connect the different names of a party who has gone by two or several, and whose true name is for any cause doubtful; as, Smith, *alias* Simpson.

**Āl'i-as**, *n.* [Lat.] (*Law.*) (*a.*) A second or further writ issued after a first writ has expired without effect. (*b.*) Another name; an assumed name.

**Āl'i-bī**, *n.* [Lat., elsewhere, in another place.] (*Law.*) When a person, on trial for a crime, shows that he was in another place at the time when the act was committed, he is said to prove an *alibi*; hence, the plea, allegation, or defense under which this proof is made.

**Āl'ien** (āl'yen), *a.* [Lat. *alienus*, from *alius*, another.] **1.** Not belonging to the same country, or government, or to the citizens or subjects thereof; foreign. **2.** Wholly different in nature.

**Āl'ien**, *n.* A foreigner; a foreign-born resident of a country, in which he does not possess the privileges of a citizen.

**Āl'ien-a-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* The capacity of being alienated.

**Āl'ien-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being alienated.

**Āl'ien-āġe**, *n.* The state of being an alien, or foreigner.

**Āl'ien-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **ALIENATED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **ALIENATING**.] [Lat. *alienare*.] **1.** To convey or transfer to another, as title, property, or right. **2.** To make indifferent or averse; to estrange.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ěre, veīl, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf,



**Ālien-ate**, *a.* Estranged; stranger to.

**Ālien-ā'tion**, *n.* 1. (*Law.*) A transfer of title, or a legal conveyance of property to another. 2. State of being alienated or transferred. 3. Withdrawing or estrangement, as of the affections. 4. Derangement, as of the mental faculties; insanity.

**Ālien-ā'tor**, *n.* One who alienates or transfers property.

**Āli-ēne'**, *v. t.* 1. To convey or transfer, as property. 2. To estrange.

**Ālien-ee'**, *n.* One to whom a thing is sold.

**Ālien-i'sm**, *n.* The state of being an alien.

**Āli-fōrm**, *a.* [*Lat. ala*, wing, and *forma*, shape.] Having the shape of a wing.

**A-light'** (-līt'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ALIGHTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ALIGHTING.] [*A.-S. ālihtan, gelihtan.*] 1. To get down or descend, as from on horseback; to dismount. 2. To fall, or descend and settle, or lodge.

**A-lign'** (a-līn'), *v. t.* [*Lat. ad* and *linea*, line.] To adjust or form by a line, as troops.

**A-lign'** (a-līn'), *v. i.* 1. To form in line, as troops. 2. (*Engin.*) To lay out the ground-plan, as of a road.

**A-lign'ment**, (-līn'-), *n.* [*Fr. alignement*, *Pr. alignamen.*] 1. The act of adjusting to a line; the state of being so adjusted; the line of adjustment. 2. (*Engin.*) The ground-plan of a railway or other road.

**A-like'**, *a.* [*Prefix a* and *like.*] Having resemblance or similitude; similar; without difference.

**A-like'**, *adv.* In the same manner, form, or degree.

**Āli-ment**, *n.* [*Lat. alimentum*, from *alere*, to feed, nourish.] That which feeds or supports.

**Syn.** — Food; nourishment; support; nutriment.

**Āli-mēnt'al**, } *a.* Pertaining to food or aliment; sup-  
**Āli-mēnt'a-ry**, } plying food; nutritive.

**Āli-men-tā'tion**, *n.* The act or power of affording nutriment; state of being nourished.

**Āli-mēnt'ive-ness**, *n.* The phrenological organ of appetite for food or drink.

**Āli-mō'mi-oūs**, *a.* Affording food; nourishing.

**Āli-mo-ny** (50), *n.* [*Lat. alimonia, alimonium*, from *alere*, to feed.] An allowance made to a wife out of her husband's estate or income for her support, upon her divorce or separation from him, or during a suit for the same.

**Āli-ped**, *a.* Wing-footed.

**Āli-ped**, *n.* An animal whose toes are connected by a membrane which serves as wings, as the bat.

**Āli-quānt**, *a.* [*Lat. aliquantus*, some, moderate, from *alius*, other, and *quantus*, how great.] Not dividing another number without a remainder.

**Āli-quot**, *a.* [*Lat. aliquot*, some, several, *aliquoties*, several times.] Dividing exactly, or without remainder.

**A-live'**, *a.* Having life; not dead; active; susceptible.

**Āl'ka-hest**, *n.* A pretended universal solvent.

**Āl'ka-lēs'cent**, *a.* Tending to the properties of an alkali.

**Āl'ka-lī**, or **Āl'ka-lī**, *n.*; *pl.* ĀL'KA-LĪS, or ĀL'KA-LĪS. [*Ar. al-qali*, ashes of glasswort, from *qalaj*, to roast in a pan, fry.] (*Chem.*) One of a class of caustic bases, soda, potash, ammonia, and lithia, distinguished by their solubility in water and alcohol, their uniting with oils and fats to form soap, their neutralizing and forming salts with acids, and their changing reddened litmus to blue.

**Āl-kāl'i-fy**, or **Āl'ka-li-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ALKALIFIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ALKALIFYING.] To form or convert into an alkali.

**Āl-kāl'i-fy**, or **Āl'ka-li-fy**, *v. i.* To become changed into an alkali.

**Āl'ka-līg'e-noūs**, *a.* Producing alkali.

**Āl'ka-līm'e-ter**, *n.* [*Eng. alkali* and *meter*, *Gr. μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the strength or purity of alkalies.

**Āl'ka-līm'e-try**, *n.* The art of ascertaining the strength of alkalies, or the quantity present in any mixture.

**Āl'ka-līne** (or -līn), *a.* Having the qualities of alkali.

**Āl'ka-līn'i-ty**, *n.* Quality which constitutes an alkali.

**Āl'ka-li-zā'tion**, *n.* The act of rendering alkaline by impregnating with an alkali.

**Āl'ka-līze**, *v. t.* To make alkaline; to alkalinify.

**Āl'ka-loid**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salifiable base existing in some vegetables as a proximate principle.

**Āl-kēr'mēs**, *n.* [*Ar. al-qirmiz, alqermez*, the coccus insect.] A compound cordial, in the form of a confection, made chiefly of kermes berries.

**Āl'ko-rān**, *n.* The Mohammedan Bible. See KORAN.

**All**, *a.* [*A.-S. eall, al.*] Every one, or the whole number of; the whole quantity, extent, duration, amount, quality, or degree of. It always precedes the article *the*, and the definitive adjectives *my, thy, his, our, your, their.*

**All**, *adv.* Wholly; completely; altogether; entirely.

**All**, *n.* The whole number, quantity, or amount; the aggregate; the whole; the total; totality; as, *all in all*, a phrase which signifies every thing desired.

*At all*, a phrase much used by way of enforcement or emphasis, usually in negative or interrogative sentences, and signifying in the least degree or to the least extent; in the least; under any circumstances.

*All* is much used in composition to enlarge the meaning, or add force to a word. In some instances, it is completely incorporated into words, and its final consonant is dropped, as in *almighty, already, always*; but in most instances, it is an adverb preixed to other words, but separated by a hyphen, as, *all-bountiful, all-glorious, all-important, all-surrounding, &c.* Such compounds usually explain themselves, and therefore but few will be here given.

**Āllah**, *n.* The Arabic name of the Supreme Being.

**Āllan-tō'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to the allantois.

**Āl-lān'toid**, or **Āl-lan-toid**, } *n.* [*Gr. ἀλλαντοειδής*,  
**Āl-lān'tois**, or **Āl-lan-tois**, } gut-shaped; ἀλλὰς,  
 gut, and *είδος*, shape.] A thin membrane, situated between the chorion and amnios in animals.

**Āl-lāy'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ALLAYED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ALLAYING.] [Partly from *A.-S. aleagan*, to lay down, confine, diminish, depress; partly from *Fr. allier*, to ally, to mix, as metals, *Lat. alligare*, to bind to something.] 1. To make quiet or put at rest; to pacify or appease. 2. To abate, mitigate, repress, or subdue.

**Syn.** — To check; appease; calm; soothe; pacify; assuage.

**Āl-lāy'**, *n.* See ALLOY.

**Āl-lāy'er**, *n.* He who, or that which, allays.

**Āl-lāy'ment**, *n.* 1. Act of allaying or state of being allayed. 2. That which allays.

**Āl-le-gā'tion**, *n.* 1. Positive assertion or declaration; affirmation. 2. That which is alleged, affirmed, or asserted.

**Āl-lēge'** (al-lēj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ALLEGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ALLEGING.] [*Lat. allegare*, from *ad* and *legare*, to send, dispatch.] 1. To bring forward with positiveness. 2. To produce, as an argument, plea, or excuse.

**Syn.** — To declare; affirm; assert; urge; adduce; advance; cite; quote.

**Āl-lēge'a-ble**, *n.* Capable of being alleged.

**Āl-lē'gi-ançe**, *n.* [*L. Lat. allegiantia*, from *Lat. alligare*, to bind to, from *ad* and *ligare*, to bind.] The tie or obligation which a subject owes to his prince or government; loyalty.

**Āl-le-gōr'ie**, } *a.* In the manner of allegory; figura-  
**Āl-le-gōr'ie-al**, } tive; describing by resemblances.

**Āl-le-gōr'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In an allegorical manner.

**Āl-le-gōr'ie-al-ness**, *n.* Quality of being allegorical.

**Āl-le-go-rīst**, *n.* One who teaches by allegory.

**Āl-le-go-rīze**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ALLEGORIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ALLEGORIZING.] 1. To form or turn into allegory. 2. To understand in an allegorical sense.

**Āl-le-go-rīze**, *v. i.* To use allegory.

**Āl-le-go-ry** (50), *n.* [*Gr. ἀλληγορία; ἄλλος*, other, and *ἀγορεύειν*, to harangue, from *ἀγορά*, assembly.] A story or figurative discourse, in which the direct and literal meaning is not the real or principal one, but is designed to image forth some important truth with greater vividness and force; a figurative manner of speech or description.

**Al-le-grēt'to**, *a.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) Quicker than *andante*, but not so quick as *allegro*.

**Al-le'gro**, *a.* [*It.*, merry, gay.] (*Mus.*) Quick, brisk, lively. — As a *noun*, a quick, sprightly strain or piece.

**Āl-le-lū'iah**, *n.* Praise to Jehovah. See HALLELUIAH.

**Al-le-mānde'**, *n.* [*Fr.*, German (dance).] A German waltz; formerly a German dance in  $\frac{2}{4}$  or  $\frac{4}{4}$  measure, of a moderate movement.

**Āl-lē'vi-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ALLEVIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ALLEVIATING.] [*L. Lat. alleviare*, from *Lat. levis*, light.] 1. To make light or easy to be borne, in a literal sense. 2. To make light, in a figurative sense; hence, to remove in part; to make easier to be endured.

**Syn.** — To lessen; diminish; mitigate; assuage; allay. — These words are all figurative. *Alleviate* supposes a load, as of *care*, which is lightened; *mitigate*, something fierce, which is made mild, as *suffering*; *assuage*, something violent, which is quieted, as *sorrow*; *allay*, something excited, but now brought down, as *grief*; *lessen* and *diminish* refer to amount or degree.

**Āl-lē'vi-ā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of alleviating, or making more light; a lessening or mitigation. 2. That which mitigates or makes more tolerable.

**Syn.** — Mitigation; diminution; relief.

**Āl-lēv'i-a-tīve**, *n.* Something mitigating.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, eecho; ġem, ġet; aſ; exiſt; linger, link; thiſ.



**Alley**, *n.*; *pl.* AL'LEYS. [Fr. *allée*, from *aller*, to go.]

1. A walk in a garden. 2. A narrow passage, as distinct from a public street.

**Alley**, *n.* [A contraction of *alabaster*, of which it was originally made.] A choice taw or large marble.

**All-fools'-day**, *n.* The first of April, when it is a popular custom to play off tricks or make fools.

**All-fours'**, *n. pl.* [From *all* and *four*.] A game at cards, which derives its name from the four chances of which it consists, for each of which a point is scored. The player who has all these is said to have *all-fours*.

To go on *all-fours*, to move on four legs, or on two legs and two arms or hands.

**All-hail'**, *interj.* All health; — a phrase of salutation, expressing a wish of perfect health, or safety, to the person addressed.

**All-häl'tōw**, } *n.* All-Saints'-day, the first day  
**All-häl'tōws**, } of November; a feast in honor  
**All-häl'tōw-mas**, } of all the saints.

**All-häl'tōw-tide**, *n.* The time near All-Saints'.

**Alli-ā'ccoūs**, *a.* [Lat. *allium*, *alium*, garlic.] Pertaining to garlic; having the smell or properties of garlic.

**Alli'ance**, *n.* [Fr. *alliance*, from *allier*, to unite; Lat. *alligare*, to bind to something.] 1. State of being allied; a union or connection of interests, especially between families by marriage, and states by compact, treaty, or league. 2. The compact or treaty which is the instrument of allying. 3. The persons or parties allied.

**Syn.** — League; confederacy; affinity; coalition.

**Alli-gāte**, *v. t.* To tie together; to unite.

**Alli-gā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *alligatio*, fr. *alligare*, to bind to, fr. *ad* and *ligare*, to bind.] (*Arith.*) A rule relating to the solution of questions concerning the compounding or mixing together of different ingredients, or ingredients of different qualities or values.

The rule is named from the method of connecting together the terms by certain ligature-like signs.

**Alli-gā'tor**, *n.* [Corrupted from Sp. *el lagarto*, the lizard, from Lat. *lacertus*, equiv. to *lacerta*, lizard.] (*Zoöl.*) A large carnivorous amphibious reptile, of the Saurian family, peculiar to America.



Alligator.

**Alli's'ion** (-līzh'un), *n.* [Lat. *allisio*, from *allidere*, to strike or dash against, from *ad* and *lædere*, to dash against, to hurt by striking.] A striking against.

**Alli't'er-ā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *ad* and *litera*.] The repetition of the same letter at the beginning of two or more words immediately succeeding each other, or at short intervals.

**Alli't'er-a'tive**, *a.* Pertaining to alliteration.

**All'o-cā'tion**, *n.* [L. Lat. *allocatio*, from Lat. *ad* and *locare*, to place.] Act of putting one thing to another; hence, the admission of an article of account, or an allowance made upon an account; — a term used in the English exchequer.

**All'o-cā'tur**, *n.* [Low Lat., it is allowed.] (*Law.*) The allowance of a thing or proceeding, by a court, judge, or judicial officer.

[of the pope to his clergy.]

**All'o-eū'tion**, *n.* An address; particularly an address

**All'ō'di-al**, *a.* (*Law.*) Pertaining to allodium; freehold; free of rent or service; — opposed to *feudal*.

**All'ō'di-um**, *n.* [L. Lat., from O. Ger. *al*, *all*, all, and *ōd*, *ōt*, A.-S. *ead*, possession, property. It means, therefore, all-property, or whole estate.] (*Law.*) Freehold estate; land which is the absolute property of the owner; — opposed to *feud*.

**All'ōng'e'** (-lūnj'), *n.* [Fr., from *allonger*, to lengthen, strike; Lat. *longus*, long.] A pass or thrust with a rapier or sword, as in fencing.

**All'o-pāth'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to allopathy.

**All'ōp'a-thist**, *n.* One who practices medicine according to the rules of allopathy.

**All'ōp'a-ty**, *n.* [Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, and *πάθος*, suffering, from *πάσχειν*, *παθεῖν*, to suffer.] Employment of medicines in order to produce effects different from those resulting from disease; — a term invented to designate the ordinary practice, as opposed to homeopathy.

**All'ōt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALLOTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALLOTTING.] [Old Fr. *allotir*, *alloter*, from *lot*, share, Goth. *hlants*, A.-S. *hlot*.] 1. To divide or distribute, as by lot. 2. To distribute in parts or portions; hence, to grant, as a portion; to give, assign, or appoint in general.

**Syn.** — To divide; assign; apportion.

**All'ōt'ment**, *n.* 1. Act of allotting. 2. Part allotted.

**All'ō-trōp'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to allotropism.

**All'ōt'ro-pīsm**, } *n.* [Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, and *τροπός*,  
**All'ōt'ro-py**, } way; fr. *τρεπεῖν*, to turn.] (*Chem.*)

The property of existing in two or more conditions which are distinct in their physical or chemical relations.

**All'ow'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALLOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALLOWING.] [Lat. *ad* and *locare*, to place.] 1. To give, afford, or yield. 2. To own or acknowledge. 3. To abate or deduct. 4. To grant license to; to permit.

**Syn.** — To grant; yield; admit; consent.

**All'ow'**, *v. i.* To make abatement or deduction.

**All'ow'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being, or proper to be, allowed, or permitted as lawful.

**All'ow'a-bly**, *adv.* In an allowable manner.

**All'ow'ance**, *n.* 1. Act of allowing, granting, or admitting. 2. Permission or license; usually slight approbation. 3. That which is allowed; a stated quantity, as of food or drink; hence, (*Naut.*) a limited quantity of meat and drink, when provisions fall short. 4. Abatement; deduction. 5. (*Com.*) A deduction from the gross weight of goods.

**All'ow'ance**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALLOWANCED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALLOWANCING.] To put upon allowance.

**All'oy'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALLOYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALLOYING.] [Fr. *aloi*, *loi*, good alloy, fixed standard of gold and silver, from Lat. *lex*, law, *ad legem*, according to law. This word has been confounded with *allay*, *q. v.*, and the signification of the latter attributed to it.] 1. To reduce the purity of by mixing with a less valuable metal. 2. To abate, impair, or corrupt.

**All'oy'**, *n.* 1. Any compound of two or more metals, as of copper and zinc to form brass. 2. A baser metal mixed with a finer. 3. Evil mixed with good.

**All'oy'age**, *n.* 1. The act of alloying or mixing metals. 2. A mixture of different metals.

**All-sāints'-dāy**, *n.* The first day of November; a feast in honor of all the saints.

**All-sōuls'-dāy**, *n.* The second day of November; a Roman Catholic solemnity held to pray for the souls of the faithful.

**All'spīce**, *n.* The berry of the pimento, an aromatic tree of the West Indies. It has been supposed to combine the flavor of cinnamon, nutmegs, and cloves; hence the name.

**All-suf-fi'cient** (-fīsh'ent), *a.* Sufficient to every thing.

**All'ūde'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALLUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALLUDING.] [Lat. *alludere*, from *ad* and *ludere*, to play.] To refer to something not directly mentioned; to hint by remote suggestions; to have reference.

**Syn.** — To suggest; intimate; glance at; advert to.

**All'ū'mi-nor**, *n.* [Lat. *illuminator*, from *illuminare*, to illuminate, from *lumen*, light.] One who colors or paints upon paper or parchment, giving light and ornament to letters and figures; a limner.

**All'ū're'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALLURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALLURING.] [From *ad* and *lure*, *q. v.*] To attempt to draw to; to tempt by the offer of some good, real or apparent.

**Syn.** — To entice; decoy; seduce. — We are *allured* to evil by some promised good; we are *enticed* into it through our passions; we are *seduced* when drawn aside from the path of rectitude.

**All'ū're'ment**, *n.* That which allures or entices.

**All'ūr'er**, *n.* One who allures or decoys; a tempter.

**All'ū'sion**, *n.* Indirect reference; in *rhetoric*, a figure by which something is applied to, or understood of, another, on account of some similitude between them.

**All'ū'sive**, *a.* Hinting at; referring to indirectly.

**All'ū'sive-ly**, *adv.* In an allusive manner.

**All'ū'sive-ness**, *n.* Quality of being allusive.

**All'ū'vi-al**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to, contained in, or composed of, alluvium. 2. Washed ashore or down a stream; of fresh-water origin.

**All'ū'vi-on**, *n.* Same as ALLUVIUM.

**All'ū'vi-um**, *n.*; *pl.* AL-LŪ'VI-Ā. (*Geol.*) Deposits of earth, sand, gravel, and other transported matter, made by rivers, floods, or other causes, upon land not permanently submerged beneath the waters of lakes or seas.

**All-wīse'**, *a.* Possessed of infinite wisdom.

**All'iy'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALLIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALLYING.] [Lat. *alligare*, from *ad* and *ligare*, to bind.] 1. To unite, or form a connection between, as between families by marriage, or between princes and states by treaty, league, or confederacy. 2. To connect or form a relation between by similitude, resemblance, or friendship.

**All'iy'** (115), *n.*; *pl.* AL-LĪ'ES'. 1. One who is united by



compact, marriage, &c.; a confederate. **2.** One related to another by any tie.

**Al'ma-gest**, *n.* [Gr. μέγιστος, superl. of μέγας, great, and the Ar. article *al*, the; so called by the Arabs, because this book of Ptolemy was considered as the greatest or largest on its subject.] A book of problems in astronomy and geometry, drawn up by Ptolemy.

**Al'mā Mā'ter**, *n.* [Lat., fostering mother.] A college or seminary where one is educated.

**Al'ma-nae**, *n.* [Ar. *manakh*, from *manaħa*, to give as a present; *manay*, to define, determine; *mana*, measure, time.] A book or table, containing a calendar of days, weeks, and months, to which astronomical data and various statistics are often added.

**Al'man-dine**, *n.* [Lat. *alabandina*, named after *Alabanda*, a town in Caria, where it was found.] (*Min.*) The red variety of garnet, translucent or transparent.

**Al-mīght'i-ness** (-mīt'-), *n.* A power to do all things; omnipotence.

**Al-mīght'y** (-mīt'-), *a.* All-powerful; of unlimited power; omnipotent.

**Al-mīght'y**, *n.* God; the Supreme Being.

**Al'mond** (ā'mund), *n.* [Low Lat. *amandola*, corrupted from Lat. *amygdala*, Gr. ἀμυγδάλη.] **1.** The fruit of the almond-tree. **2.** One of the two glands called tonsils, near the base of the throat. [for another.

**Al'mon-er**, *n.* [See ALMS.] One who distributes alms

**Al'mon-ry**, *n.* A place for distributing alms, or where they are stored for distribution.

**Al-mōst'**, *adv.* Nearly; well-nigh; for the greatest part.

**Alms** (āms), *n. pl.* [A.-S. *almes*, *almesse*, from Gr. ἐλεημοσύνη, from ἐλεεῖν, to have pity or mercy.] Any thing gratuitously given to relieve the poor, as money, food, or clothing; a charitable donation.

**Alms'-house**, *n.* A house appropriated for the use of the poor; a poor-house.

**Al'mug-tree**, } (*Script.*) A tree supposed to be the

**Al'gum-tree**, } red sandal-wood.

**Al'naġe** (45), *n.* [From O. Fr. *alne*, N. Fr. *aune*, from Lat. *ulna*, Gr. ὠλένη, elbow.] A measuring by the ell.

**Al'oe** (āl'o), *n.*; *pl.* ἄλ'οες. [Lat. *aloe*, Gr. ἀλόη, Heb. *ahalim*, pl. of *ahal*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of evergreen herbaceous plants, from some of which are prepared articles for medicine and the arts. **2.** *pl.* (*Med.*) The inspissated juice of several species of aloe, used as a purgative.

*American or Century aloe*, the agave. See AGAVE.

**Al'o-ēt'ic**, } *a.* Pertaining to, obtained from, or par-

**Al'o-ēt'ic-al**, } taking of the qualities of, aloes.

**A-loft'** (21), *adv.* [Prefix *a* and *loft*.] **1.** On high. **2.** (*Naut.*) In the top; at the mast-head; above the deck.

**A-lōne'**, *a.* [From *all* and *one*.] **1.** Apart from, or exclusive of, others; single; solitary;—applied to a person or thing. **2.** Sole; only. [*Rare*.]

**A-lōng'** (21), *adv.* [A.-S. *andlang*, *ondlong*, from prefix *and*, *ond*, against, toward, and *lang*, *long*, long.] **1.** In a line with the length; lengthwise. **2.** In a line, or with a progressive motion; onward; forward. **3.** In company; together.

*Along of*, owing to, or on account of.

**A-lōng'** (21), *prep.* By the length of, as distinguished from *across*.

**A-lōng'side**, *adv.* By the side of a ship.

**A-loōf'** (26), *adv.* [Either for *all off*, that is, *quite off*, or of the same origin with *aloft*, q. v.] At or from a distance, but within view, or at a small distance; apart.

**A-loōf'**, *prep.* At or to a distance from; away from.

**A-loud'**, *adv.* With a loud voice, or great noise; loudly.

**Alp**, *n.* [Of Celtic origin.] A very high mountain;—*specifically*, in the plural, the elevated mountain ranges of Switzerland.

**Al-pāe'ā**, *n.* [The orig. Peruv. name.] **1.** (*Zool.*) An animal of Peru, having long, fine, woolly hair; a species of the llama. **2.** A thin kind of cloth made of the wool of the alpaca, mixed with silk or with cotton.

**Al'phā**, *n.* The first letter of the Greek alphabet, used to denote *first*.

**Al'pha-bet**, *n.* [Gr. ἀλφάβητος, from ἄλφα and βῆτα, the first two Greek letters.] The letters of a language arranged in the customary order.



Alpaca.

**Al'pha-bet**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALPHABETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALPHABETING.] To arrange in the order of an alphabet. [abecedarian.]

**Al'pha-bet-ā'ri-an**, *n.* A learner of the alphabet; an **Al'pha-bēt'ic**, } *a.* Pertaining to, furnished with,

**Al'pha-bēt'ic-al**, } expressed by, or in the order of, the letters of the alphabet.

**Al'pha-bēt'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* According to the alphabet.

**Al'pine** (-pīn or -pīn), *a.* Pertaining to the Alps, or to any lofty mountain.

**Al'rēad'y**, *adv.* [*All* and *ready*.] Before this time; now.

**Al'so**, *adv.* or *conj.* [From *all* and *so*.] In like manner; likewise; too; further; in addition to.

**Alt**, *a.* or *n.* [From Lat. *altus*, high, lit. grown great by nourishing, *p. p.* of *alere*, to nourish.] (*Mus.*) The higher part of the scale. See ALTO.

**Al'tar**, *n.* [Lat. *altare*, altar, from the same root as *altus*, high.] **1.** A table or elevated place on which gifts and sacrifices are offered to some deity. **2.** In Christian churches, the communion table.

**Al'tar-piēce**, *n.* **1.** A painting placed over the altar. **2.** Entire decoration of an altar.

**Al'ter**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALTERING.] [Low Lat. *alterare*, from Lat. *alter*, another.] **1.** To make some change in; to vary in some degree, without an entire change. **2.** To change entirely or materially.

**Al'ter**, *v. i.* To become, in some respects, different; to vary; to change.

**Al'ter-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being altered.

**Al'ter-a-ble-ness**, } *n.* Quality of being susceptible of

**Al'ter-a-bil'i-ty**, } change.

**Al'ter-a-bly**, *adv.* In an alterable manner.

**Al'ter-ant**, *a.* Producing a gradual change; alterative.

**Al'ter-ant**, *n.* A medicine which gradually corrects the state of the body; an alterative.

**Al'ter-ā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of altering or state of being altered; change. **2.** The change made.

**Al'ter-a-tive**, *a.* (*Med.*) Having power to restore the healthy functions of the body without sensible evacuations.

**Al'ter-a-tive**, *n.* A medicine which gradually induces a change in the habit or constitution, and restores healthy functions without sensible evacuations.

**Al'ter-eāte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALTERCATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALTERCATING.] [Lat. *altercare*, *altercari*, from *alter*, another.] To contend in words; to wrangle.

**Al'ter-eā'tion**, *n.* Warm contention in words; controversy; dispute carried on with heat or anger.

*Syn.*—Wrangle; dispute.—An *altercation* is an angry dispute between two parties; a *wrangle* is a noisy altercation.

**Al-tēr'nate** (14), *a.* [Lat. *alternatus*, *p. p.* of *alternare*.] Being by turns; one following the other in succession of time or place; hence, reciprocal.

**Al-tēr'nate** (14), *n.* That which happens by turns; vicissitude; a substitute.

**Al'ter-nāte**, or **Al-tēr'nāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ALTERNATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ALTERNATING.] To perform by turns, or in succession; to cause to succeed by turns; to change reciprocally.

**Al'ter-nāte**, or **Al-tēr'nāte**, *v. i.* To happen or to act by turns.

**Al'ter-nāte-ly**, *adv.* In reciprocal succession; by turns.

**Al'ter-nā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Reciprocal succession of things in time or place. **2.** (*Math.*) The different changes or alterations of orders in numbers; permutation.

**Al-tēr'na-tive**, *a.* Offering a choice of two things.

**Al-tēr'na-tive**, *n.* That which may be chosen or omitted; a choice of two things.

**Al-tēr'na-tive-ly**, *adv.* In an alternative manner.

**Al-tēr'na-tive-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being alternative.

**Al-thē'a**, *n.* [Gr. ἄλθαία, from ἄλθειν, ἀλθαίνειν, to make to grow, to heal.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants including the common marsh-mallow and the garden hollyhocks.

**Al-thōugh'** (awl-thō'), *conj.* [From *all* and *though*, q. v.] Grant all this; be it so; allow all; suppose that; admit all that; notwithstanding.

**Al-tīl'o-quence**, *n.* [Lat. *altus*, high, and *loquentia*, a speaking.] Lofty speech; pompous language.



**Al-tim'e-ter**, *n.* [Lat. *altus*, high, and *metrum*, measure.] An instrument for taking altitudes by geometrical principles.

**Al-tim'e-try**, *n.* The art of ascertaining altitudes by means of a proper instrument.

**Al-tis'o-nant**, } *a.* [Lat. *altus*, high, and *sonans*, sound-  
**Al-tis'o-nous**, } *ing.*] High-sounding; lofty or pompous.

**Al'ti-tūde** (53), *n.* [Lat. *altitudo*; *altus*, high, and a common termination, denoting state, condition, or manner.] 1. Space extended upward; height; the perpendicular elevation of an object above the ground, or above a given level. 2. (*Astron.*) The elevation of a star, or other celestial object, above the horizon, measured by the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between such point and the horizon. 3. Height of degree; highest point.

**Al'to**, *n.* (*Mus.*) The part sung by the lowest female voices, between the tenor and soprano. In *instrumental music*, the tenor.

**Al'to-gēth'er**, *adv.* [From *all* and *together*.] 1. With united action; conjointly. 2. Without exception; wholly; completely.

**Al'to-re-liē'vo**, *n.* [It. *alto rilievo*.] (*Sculp.*) High relief; the figure standing out nearly detached from the background.

**Al'u-de'l**, *n.* [Prob. of Arabic origin.] A chemical pot open at each end, used in sublimation.

**Al'um**, *n.* [Lat. *alumen*.] A double sulphate of alumina and potassa. It is white, transparent, and very astringent.

**A-lū'mi-nā**, } *n.* (*Min.*) One of the earths, consisting  
**Al'u-mīne**, } of two parts of aluminum and three of oxygen.

**A-lū'mi-nif'er-ōūs**, *a.* Producing or containing alum.

**Al'u-mīn'i-um**, } *n.* [N. Lat. See ALUM.] The metal-

**A-lū'mi-num**, } lic base of alumina; a very light, white metal, with a bluish tinge, and not easily oxidized.

**A-lū'mi-nōūs**, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, alum, or alumina.

**Al'um-īsh**, *n.* Having the nature of alum.

**A-lūm'mus**, *n.*; *pl.* *A-LŪM'NĪ*. A pupil; a graduate of a college, or other seminary of learning.

**Al've-a-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *alvearium*, *alveare*, from *alveus*, hollow vessel, bee-hive; from *alvus*, belly, bee-hive.] 1. A bee-hive, or something resembling one. 2. The hollow of the external ear.

**Al've-o-lar**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the  
**Al've-o-lar-ry**, } sockets of the teeth.

**Al've-o-late**, *a.* Pitted, like a honey-comb.

**Al-vē'o-lus**, *n.*; *pl.* *AL-VĒ'O-LĪ*. [Lat., a small hollow or cavity, dim. of *alveus*, a hollow, deep vessel, from *alvus*, belly.] 1. A cell in a honey-comb. 2. The socket in the jaw, in which a tooth is fixed.

**Al'vine**, *a.* [Lat. *alvus*, belly.] Pertaining to the lower belly or intestines.

**Al'wāy**, } *adv.* [From *all* and *way*, *pl. ways*.] 1. Per-

**Al'wāys**, } petually; throughout all time; continually.  
2. Constantly during a certain period, or regularly at stated intervals; invariably.

*Alway* is seldom used, except in poetry.

**Am.** The first person singular of the verb to *be*, in the indicative mode, present tense. See *BE*.

**Am'a-dou**, *n.* [Fr., tinder, prop. lure, bait, sc. of the fire.] A spongy, combustible substance, prepared from a species of agaric which grows on old trees.

**A-mā'in'**, *adv.* [Prefix *a* and *main*, *q. v.*] 1. Violently and suddenly. 2. (*Naut.*) Suddenly, or at once.

**A-māl'gam**, *n.* [Lat. *malagma*, Gr. *μάλαγμα*, any emollient; *μαλάσσειν*, to make soft.] 1. A compound of mercury, or quicksilver, with another metal. 2. A mixture or compound of different things.

**A-māl'gam-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AMALGAMATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AMALGAMATING.] 1. To compound or mix, as quicksilver, with another metal. 2. To mix, so as to make a compound.

**A-māl'gam-āte**, *v. i.* 1. To unite in an amalgam. 2. To coalesce, as a result of growth.

**A-māl'ga-mā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act or operation of compounding mercury with another metal; especially the process of separating gold and silver from their ores by mixing them with mercury. 2. The mixing or blending of different things or races.

**A-mān'u-ēn'sis**, *n.*; *pl.* *A-MĀN'U-ĒN'SĒS*. [Lat., from prefix *ab* and *manus*, hand.] A person whose employment is to write what another dictates, or to copy what another has written; a copyist.

**Am'a-ranth**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀμάραντος*, from *ἀ* priv. and *μαράναιεν*, to wither, decay; so called because its flowers, when cropped, do not soon wither.] 1. (*Bot.*) A genus of ornamental annual plants of many species, with green, purplish, or crimson flowers in large spiked clusters. 2. An imaginary flower that never fades or perishes. 3. A color inclining to purple.

**Am'a-rānth'ine**, *a.* 1. Belonging to, consisting of, or resembling, amaranth. 2. Not fading or decaying, like the fabled amaranth of the poets. 3. Of a purplish color.

**Am'a-rŷ'tis**, *n.* [Name of a country girl in Theocritus and Virgil.] (*Bot.*) A family of beautiful plants, including the narcissus, jonquil, daffodil, and others.

**A-māss'** (6), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AMASSED (a-māst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AMASSING.] [L. Lat. *amassare*, *amascere*, from Lat. *massa*, mass.] To collect into a mass or heap; to gather a great quantity of.

*Syn.* — To heap up; accumulate; pile up; gather.

**A-māss'ment**, *n.* A heap; accumulation.

**Am'a-tēur'** (am'a-tŷr'), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *amator*, lover.] One who cultivates any study or art from taste or attachment, without pursuing it professionally.

**Am'a-tive**, *a.* Full of love; amorous; anatory.

**Am'a-tive-ness**, *n.* [Lat. *amare*, to love, as if from *amativus*.] (*Phren.*) An organ supposed to influence sexual desire; propensity to love.

**Am'a-tō'ri-al**, } *a.* Relating to, induced by, or express-  
**Am'a-to-ry**, } ive of, love.

**Am'au-rō'sis**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀμαυρωσις*, from *ἀμαυρός*, dark, dim; *μαῦρος*, dark, with *ἀ* intens.] (*Med.*) A loss or decay of sight, without any visible defect in the eye, usually from loss of power in the optic nerve.

**A-māze'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AMAZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AMAZING.] [Prefix *a* and *maze*, *q. v.*] To confound with fear, sudden surprise, or wonder; to confuse with terror and astonishment; to astonish.

**A-māze'**, *n.* Astonishment; perplexity; amazement.

**A-māz'ed-ly**, *adv.* With amazement.

**A-māz'ed-ness**, *n.* Astonishment; great wonder.

**A-māze'ment**, *n.* A feeling of surprise and wonder; perplexity arising from fear, surprise, or wonder.

*Syn.* — Astonishment; admiration; perplexity; confusion.

**A-māz'ing-ly**, *adv.* In an amazing degree.

**Am'a-zen**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀμαζών*, from *ἀ* priv. and *μαζός*, the breast, from the fable that the Amazons cut off their right breast, so that they might more easily hurl the javelin.] One of a fabulous race of female warriors, who founded an empire on the coast of the Euxine; — hence, a warlike or masculine woman; a virago.

**Am'a-zō'ni-an**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling an Amazon. 2. Belonging to the River Amazon, or to the country through which it flows.

**Am-bās'sa-dor**, *n.* An envoy of the highest rank sent to a foreign government. See *EMBASSADOR*.

**Am-bās'sa-dress**, *n.* A female ambassador; the wife of an ambassador.

**Am'ber**, *n.* [From Ar. *'anbar*, *anbarum*, a kind of perfume; orig. a fish, from which, it was believed, the gray amber, or ambergris, came; afterward applied to the yellow amber.] (*Min.*) A yellowish resin found as a fossil. By friction, it readily becomes electric.

**Am'ber**, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, amber; of the color of amber.

**Am'ber-gris** (-grees), *n.* [See *AMBER*.] A fragrant substance used in perfumery, &c. It is a morbid secretion of the intestines of the sperm-whale.

**Am'bi-dēx'ter**, *n.* [Lat. *ambo*, both, and *dexter*, right, *dextra* (sc. *manus*), the right hand.] One who uses both hands with equal facility; hence, a double-dealer.

**Am'bi-dēx'tēr'i-ty**, *n.* 1. The power of using both hands with equal ease. 2. Double-dealing.

**Am'bi-dēx'trōūs**, *a.* 1. Having the faculty of using both hands with equal ease. 2. Practicing duplicity.

**Am'bi-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *ambiens*, *p. pr.* of *ambire*, to go around.] Encompassing; surrounding.

**Am'bi-gū'i-ty**, *n.* Quality or state of being ambiguous; doubtfulness or uncertainty, particularly of signification.

**Am-bīg'u-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *ambiguus*, from *ambigere*, to wander about with irresolute mind.] Doubtful or uncertain, particularly in respect to signification.

**Am-bīg'u-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* In an ambiguous manner.

**Am-bīg'u-ōūs-ness**, *n.* Ambiguity.

**Am'bit**, *n.* [Lat. *ambitus*.] Circuit or compass.

**Am-bī'tion** (-bīsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *ambitio*, a going around, especially of candidates for office to solicit votes; hence,



desire for office or honor; from *ambire*, to go around.] An eager and sometimes an inordinate desire of preferment, honor, superiority, or power.

**Syn.**—Eagerness; avidity; aspiration; greediness.

**Am-bi'tious**, *a.* **1.** Possessing, or controlled by, ambition. **2.** Springing from, or indicating, ambition.

**Am-bi'tious-ly**, *adv.* In an ambitious manner.

**Am-bi'tious-ness**, *n.* The quality of being ambitious.

**Am'ble**, *v. i.* [Lat. *ambulare*, to walk, in L. Lat. to amble.] **1.** To move, as a horse, by lifting together the two legs on one side; to pace. **2.** In a ludicrous sense, to move affectedly.

**Am'ble**, *n.* A peculiar gait of a horse, in which both legs on one side are moved at the same time.

**Am'bler**, *n.* A horse which ambles; a pacer.

**Am'bo**, (*n.* [Gr. ἄμβων, any rising, a raised stage, *Am'bon*,] pulpit.) An oblong pulpit, in the early Christian churches.

**Am-brō'siā** (-brō'zhā), *n.* [Gr. ἀμβροσία, prop. f. of ἀμβρόσιος, ἄμβροτος, immortal, from ἀ priv. and βροτός, mortal, because it was supposed to confer immortality on those who partook of it.] **1.** (*Myth.*) The food of the gods, which conferred upon those who partook of it eternal youth. **2.** (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, including some coarse and worthless weeds, called *rag-weed*.

**Am-brō'siā**, *a.* Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia; delighting the taste or smell; delicious.

**Am-brō'siān**, *a.* Pertaining to St. Ambrose.

**Am'bro-type**, *n.* [Gr. ἄμβροτος, immortal, and τύπος, impression.] (*Photog.*) A picture taken on a prepared glass, in which the lights are represented in silver, and the shades are produced by a dark background visible through the unsilvered portions of the glass.

**Am'bry**, *n.* **1.** An almonry. **2.** A pantry.

**Amb's'-āce** (āmbz'ās), *n.* [O. Fr. *ambes*, *amb's*, Lat. *ambo*, both, and *ace*, *q. v.*] A double ace.

**Am'bu-lance**, *n.* [From Lat. *ambulare*, to walk.] (*Mil.*) A flying hospital, so organized as to follow an army in its movements, and intended to succor the wounded as soon as possible.



Ambulance.

*Ambulance cart*, a two-wheeled or four-wheeled vehicle, designed for the conveyance of the wounded from a field of battle.

**Am'bu-lant**, *a.* Walking; moving from place to place.

**Am'bu-lā'tion**, *n.* The act of walking; walking about.

**Am'bu-la-to-ry**, *a.* **1.** Able or accustomed to move from place to place; walking. **2.** (*Law.*) Not fixed in its legal character, but capable of being altered, as a will.

**Am'bu-la-to-ry**, *n.* Any part of a building intended for walking in, as the aisles of a church;—*specifically*, a place inclosed by a colonnade or arcade, as a portico.

**Am'bu-ry**, (*n.* [A.-S. *amprc*, a crooked swelling vein.]

**Am'bu-ry**, (*n.* [A soft swelling on a horse, full of blood.]

**Am'bus-eāde'**, *n.* [It. *imboscata*; *imboscar*, to set in bushes, to place in ambush, from pref. *in*, *im*, and *bosco*, L. Lat. *boscus*, *buscus*, a wood; Eng. *bush*.] **1.** A lying concealed, for the purpose of attacking an enemy by surprise; **2.** A concealed place in which troops lie hid, in order to attack an enemy unexpectedly; ambush.

**Am'bus-eāde'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AMBUSCADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AMBUSCADING.] To lie in wait; to attack from a concealed position.

**Am'bush**, *n.* [See AMBUSCADE.] **1.** Act of attacking an enemy unexpectedly from a concealed station. **2.** A concealed station, where troops or enemies lie in wait to attack by surprise; an ambushade. **3.** Troops posted in a concealed place, for attacking by surprise.

**Am'bush**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AMBUSHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AMBUSHING.] To lie in wait for; to surprise; to place in ambush.

**A-mēl'io-rāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AMELIORATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AMELIORATING.] [Lat. *ad* and *meliorare*, to make better.] To make better; to improve.

**A-mēl'io-rāte**, *v. i.* To grow better; to meliorate.

**A-mēl'io-rā'tion**, *n.* Act of ameliorating, or state of being ameliorated; improvement; melioration.

**A-mēl'io-ra-tive**, *a.* Producing amelioration or improvement.

**Ā'mēn'** (in singing, pron. ā'mēn'). [Heb., from *amen*, firm, true; Gr. ἀμήν.] An expression used at the end of prayers, and meaning, *So be it*. At the end of a creed,

it is a solemn asseveration of belief. When it introduces a declaration, it has the force of an adv., and is equivalent to *truly*, *verily*. It is used also as a noun, to denote Christ as being one who is true and faithful; and as an adjective, to signify *made true*, *verified*, or *fulfilled*.

**A-mē'na-bil'i-ty**, } *n.* A state of being amenable.

**A-mē'na-ble-ness**, }

**A-mē'na-ble**, *a.* [Fr. *amener*, to bring, esp. to bring to account, from *a*, for *ad*, and *mener*, to lead, from Lat. *minare*, to drive animals (properly by threatening cries); *minari*, to threaten; *minæ*, threats.] **1.** Liable to be brought to account or punishment; answerable; responsible. **2.** Willing to yield or submit; submissive.

**A-mēnd'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AMENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AMENDING.] [From Lat. *emendare*, from *e*, *ex*, and *mendum*, *menda*, fault.] To change in any way for the better, as, (*a.*) By simply removing what is erroneous, corrupt, superfluous, faulty, and the like; (*b.*) By supplying deficiencies; (*c.*) By substituting something else in the place of what is removed.

**Syn.**—To correct; reform; rectify.—To *amend* is literally to take away blots, and hence to remove faults; to *reform* is to form over again for the better; to *correct* is to make straight or right; to *rectify* is to set right. We *rectify* abuses, mistakes, &c.; we *correct* errors; we *reform* or *amend* our lives.

**A-mēnd'**, *v. i.* To grow better; to improve morally.

**A-mēnd'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being amended. [*ive.*

**A-mēnd'a-to-ry**, *a.* Containing amendment; correct-  
**Amende** (ā'mōngd'), *n.* [Fr.] A pecuniary fine or punishment; reparation; retraction.

*Amende honorable*, formerly in France an infamous punishment, now a public recantation or apology for injury done.

**A-mēnd'er**, *n.* One who amends; a corrector.

**A-mēnd'ment**, *n.* **1.** An alteration or change for the better; correction of a fault or faults; reformation of life by quitting vices. **2.** In public bodies, any alteration in a bill or motion by adding, changing, or omitting.

**3.** (*Law.*) The correction of an error in a writ or process.

**A-mēnd's'**, *n. sing. & pl.* Compensation for a loss or injury; recompense; satisfaction; equivalent.

**A-mēn'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *amēnitas*, from *amēnus*, pleasant.] Quality of being pleasant or agreeable, whether in respect to situation, climate, manners, or disposition.

**Ām'ent**, *n.* [Lat. *amentum*, thong or strap.] (*Bot.*) A species of inflorescence, consisting of a scaly sort of spike, as in the alder, birch, &c.; a catkin.

**A-mērcē'** (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AMERCED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AMERCING.] [L. Lat. *amerciare*, from Lat. *merces*, wages, penalty.] **1.** To punish by a pecuniary penalty, the amount of which is not fixed by law, but left to the discretion of the court. **2.** To punish, in general.

**A-mērcē'a-ble**, *a.* Liable to amercement.

**A-mērcē'ment**, *n.* (*Law.*) A pecuniary penalty inflicted on an offender at the discretion of the court.

**A-mērc'er**, *n.* One who amerces or fines.

**A-mēr'i-can**, *a.* Pertaining to America;—in a restricted sense, pertaining to the United States.

**A-mēr'i-can**, *n.* A native of America;—formerly applied to the aboriginal inhabitants; but now to the descendants of Europeans born in America, especially to the inhabitants of the United States.

**A-mēr'i-can-ism**, *n.* **1.** A word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to America. **2.** The love which Americans have for their own country, or the preference of its interests.

**A-mēr'i-can-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AMERICANIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AMERICANIZING.] To render American.

**Ām'e-thy'st**, *n.* [Gr. ἀμέθυστος, a remedy for drunkenness, also the precious stone amethyst, supposed to have this power.] A subspecies of quartz, of a bluish violet color, of different degrees of intensity.

**Ām'e-thy'st'ine**, *a.* Pertaining to, composed of, or resembling, amethyst.

**Ā'mi-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Amiableness; loveliness.

**Ā'mi-a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *amicabilis*, friendly, with a mixture of the sense of *amabilis*, lovely.] Worthy of love; deserving of affection.

**Syn.**—Lovely; charming; delightful; lovable.

**Ā'mi-a-ble-ness**, *n.* The quality of deserving love; loveliness; agreeableness.

**Ā'mi-a-bly**, *adv.* In an amiable manner.

**Ām'i-ān'thus**, *n.* [Gr. ἀμίαντος λίθος (lit. unsoiled stone); from ἀ priv. and μαινεῖν, to stain, to defile; so called from its incombustibility.] (*Min.*) A mineral substance somewhat resembling flax. It is composed of delicate filaments, often long, and resembling threads of silk.



It is incombustible, and has sometimes been wrought into cloth and paper.

**Am'i-ca-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being amicable; friendliness; amicableness.

**Am'i-ca-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *amicabilis*, from *amicus*, friend, fr. *amare*, to love.] Harmonious in mutual intercourse.

**Syn.**— Friendly; peaceable; fraternal. — *Amicable* always supposes two parties, as an *amicable* arrangement. We cannot say of a single individual that he was *amicable*, though we can say he was *friendly*.

**Am'i-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being amicable; friendliness; kindness.

**Am'i-ca-bly**, *adv.* In an amicable manner.

**Am'ice** (*ám'is*), *n.* [Lat. *amictus*, from *amicire*, to wrap about.] 1. A loose flowing garment like a cloak; formerly worn by pilgrims. 2. (*Ecl.*) An oblong piece of embroidered linen, made to wear on the head, covering it like a hood, or to rest on the shoulders like a cape.

**A-mid'**, } *prep.* [Prefix *a* and *mid*, *midst*.] In the  
**A-midst'**, } midst or middle; surrounded or encompassed by; among. [stern.]

**A-mid'ships**, *adv.* Half-way between the stem and the

**A-miss'**, *a.* [Prefix *a* and *miss*.] Wrong; faulty; out of order; improper.

**Am-iss'**, *adv.* Wrongly; improperly; in a faulty manner.

**Am'i-ty**, *n.* [Fr. *amitié*, from *ami*, Lat. *amicus*.] Friendship, in a general sense, between individuals, societies, or nations; harmony; good understanding.

**Am-mō'ni-ā**, *n.* [From *sal ammoniac*, which was first obtained near the temple of Jupiter Ammon, by burning camels' dung.] A volatile alkali of a pungent smell; spirit of hartshorn.

**Am-mō'ni-ae**, } *a.* Pertaining to ammonia, or pos-  
**Am'mo-ni'ae-al**, } sessed its qualities.

**Am-mō'ni-ae**, or **Gūm-am-mō'ni-ae**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀμμωνιακόν*, a gum, said to distill from a tree near the temple of Jupiter Ammon.] (*Med.*) The concrete juice of an umbelliferous plant, brought from Persia.

**Am'mu-ni'tion**, (*-ni'sh'un*), *n.* [Low Lat. *admunitio*, from *ad* and *munire*, to defend, fortify.] Military stores or provisions for attack or defense; the articles which are used in charging fire-arms and ordnance of all kinds; as powder, balls, bombs, various kinds of shot, &c.

**Am'nes-ty**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀμνηστία*, a forgetting, from *ἀ* priv. and *μνῆσκειν*, to remember.] A general pardon of offenses against government.

**Am'œ-bæ'an**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀμοιβαῖος*, alternate, from *ἀμοιβή*, change; *ἀμείβειν*, to change.] Alternately answering.

**A-mông'**, } *prep.* [A.-S. *amang*, *oumang*, from *ge-*  
**A-môngst'**, } *mang*, mixture; *mengan*, to mix.] 1. Mixed or mingled with. 2. Conjoined, or associated with, or making part of the number of.

**A-môn'til-lā'do**, *n.* [Sp.] A dry kind of sherry.

**Am'o-roūs**, *a.* [Low Lat. *amorousus*, from Lat. *amor*, love.] 1. Inclined to love; having a propensity to sexual enjoyment. 2. In love; enamored. 3. Relating to, or produced by, love.

**Am'o-roūs-ly**, *adv.* In an amorous manner; lovingly.

**Am'o-roūs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being amorous.

**A-môr'phism**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀ* priv. and *μορφή*, form.] A state of being without crystallization even in the minutest particles, as in glass, opal, &c.

**A-môr'phous**, *a.* [Gr. *ἄμορφος*, from *ἀ* priv. and *μορφή*, form.] 1. Having no determinate form; of irregular shape. 2. Without crystallization in the ultimate texture of a solid substance. 3. Of no particular kind or character; anomalous.

**A-môr'ti-zā'tion**, } *n.* 1. (*Law.*) Act or right of  
**A-môrt'ize-ment**, } alienating lands to a corporation, which was considered formerly as transferring them to *dead hands*, or in mortmain. 2. Extinction of debt, particularly by means of a sinking fund.

**A-môr'tize**, *v. t.* [L. Lat. *amortizare*, from Lat. *mors*, death.] (*Law.*) To alienate in mortmain, that is, to convey to a corporation. See **MORTMAIN**.

**A-mount'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **AMOUNTED**; *p. pr.* & *vb.*] *n.* **AMOUNTING**.] [L. Lat. *admontare*, from Lat. *ad* and *mons*, mountain.] 1. To rise or reach by an accumulation of particular sums or quantities; to come in the aggregate or whole. 2. To rise, reach, or extend in effect, substance, or influence; to be equivalent.

**A-mount'**, *n.* 1. The sum total. 2. The effect, substance, or result.

**A-mour'**, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *amor*, love.] A love intrigue.

**Am-phīb'i-ā**, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἀμφίβιος*, living a double life,

from *ἀμφί*, on both sides, and *βίος*, life.] (*Zoöl.*) The class of reptiles which includes the saurians, crocodiles, lizards, serpents, frogs, turtles, and salamanders.

**Am-phīb'i-an**, *n.* An amphibious animal.

**Am-phīb'i-ous**, *a.* 1. Having the power of living in air and water. 2. Adapted for living on land or water. 3. Of a mixed nature; partaking of two natures.

**Am-phīb'i-ous-ness**, *n.* Quality of being amphibious; ability to live in two elements.

**Am-phīb'o-lōg'ie-al**, *a.* Of doubtful meaning; ambiguous.

**Am'phi-bōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀμφιβολογία*, from *ἀμφίβολος*, ambiguous, and *λόγος*, speech.] A phrase, proposition, or discourse susceptible of two interpretations.

**Am'phi-brach**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀμφίβραχος*, short at both ends, from *ἀμφί*, on both sides, and *βραχύς*, short.] (*Anc. Pros.*) A foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the first and last short; as, *hābēre*.

**Am-phī'e'ty-ōn'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to the council of the Amphictyons in Greece.

**Am-phī'e'ty-onē**, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἄμφικτύονες*. Prob. the word was orig. *ἀμφικτίονες*, dwellers around, neighbors.] (*Gr. Hist.*) An assembly or council of deputies from the different states of Greece.

**Am-phī'e'ty-o-ny**, *n.* [See *supra*.] (*Gr. Hist.*) An association of several neighboring states for the promotion of common interests.

**Am-phīm'a-çer**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀμφίμακρος*, long on both sides, from *ἀμφί*, on both sides, and *μακρός*, long.] (*Anc. Pros.*) A foot of three syllables, the middle one short and the others long, as in *cāstīās*.

**Am-phīp'ro-style**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀμφιπρόστυλος*, from *ἀμφί*, on both sides, and *πρόστυλος*, with pillars in front.] (*Arch.*) A double prostyle, or an edifice with columns in front and behind, but not on the sides.

**Am-phīs'ci-ī** (*-fish'i-ī*), } *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἀμφίσκιος*,  
**Am-phīs'ci-anē** (*-fish'i-anē*), } throwing a shadow both ways, from *ἀμφί*, on both sides, and *σκιά*, shadow.] (*Geog.*) The inhabitants between the tropics, whose shadows in one part of the year are cast to the north, and in the other to the south, according as the sun is south or north of their zenith.

**Am'phi-thē'a-ter**, } *n.* [Gr. *ἀμφιθέατρον*, from *ἀμφί*,  
**Am'phi-thē'a-tre**, } about, and *θέατρον*, theater, from *θεᾶσθαι*, to see.] An oval or circular edifice having rows of seats one above another, around an open space, called the arena, and used for combats of gladiators and of wild beasts, and other public sports.

**Am'phi-the-ā'trie-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or exhibited in, an amphitheater.

**Am'ple**, *a.* [Lat. *amplus*.] 1. Of large dimensions; great in size, extent, capacity, or bulk. 2. Fully sufficient. 3. Not contracted or brief; extended; diffusive.

**Syn.**— Spacious; capacious; extensive; abundant; plentiful. — When we mean by *ample* large in extent, we say *spacious* or *extensive*; large in size, *capacious*; large in quantity, *abundant* or *plenteous*.

**Am-plēx'i-caul**, *a.* [N. Lat. *amplexicaulis*, fr. *amplexare*, *amplexari*, intens. of *amplecti*, to encircle.] (*Bot.*) Nearly surrounding the stem, as the base of a leaf.

**Am'pli-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of amplifying; enlargement. 2. Exaggerated description or diffuse narration.

**Am'pli-fi-cā'tive**, } *a.* Serving or tending to amplify  
**Am'pli-fi-cā'to-ry**, } or enlarge.

**Am'pli-fī'er**, *n.* One who amplifies.

**Am'pli-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **AMPLIFIED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **AMPLIFYING**.] [Lat. *amplificare*, from *amplus*, ample, and *facere*, to make.] 1. To render larger, more extended, or more intense, and the like. 2. (*Rhet.*) To treat copiously.

**Am'pli-fy**, *v. i.* 1. To grow or become large. 2. To be diffuse; to dilate.

**Am'pli-tūde** (*53*), *n.* 1. State of being ample; largeness of dimensions. 2. Largeness, in a figurative sense. (*a.*) Extent of capacity or intellectual powers. (*b.*) Extent of means or resources. 3. (*Astron.*) An arc of the horizon intercepted between the true east or west point and the center of the sun or a star at its rising or setting. 4. (*Gun.*) The horizontal line subtending the path of a body thrown; the range. 5. (*Magnetism.*) The arc of the horizon between the sun or a star, at its rising or setting, and the east or west point of the horizon, by the compass.

**Am'ply**, *adv.* Largely; liberally; fully.

*ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; câre, fâr, âsk, all, what; êre, veil, tērm; pique, firm; sôn, ôr, do, wolf,*



**Ām'pu-tāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AMPUTATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AMPUTATING.] [Lat. *amputare*, from *amb*, about, and *putare*, to prune.] To cut off, as a limb.

**Ām'pu-tā'tion**, *n.* Act or operation of cutting off a limb or other part.

**A-mūck'**, *n.* [Malay.] Act of killing; slaughter.

To run amuck, to rush out frantically, attacking all that come in the way, as is done by fanatics in the East.

**Ām'u-let**, *n.* [Ar. *hamālat*, *himālat*, any thing worn, from *hamala*, to bear, to wear.] Something worn to prevent evil; a kind of charm inscribed with mystic forms or characters.

**A-mūse'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AMUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AMUSING.] [Fr. *amuser*, from O. H. Ger. *mozon*, *muczon*, to be at leisure.] 1. To occupy or engage wholly. [Obs.] 2. To entertain agreeably; to occupy in a pleasant manner. 3. To keep in expectation; to delude.

**Syn.** — To divert; entertain. — We are *amused* by that which occupies us lightly and pleasantly; *entertained* by that which brings our minds into agreeable contact with others, as *conversation* or a *book*; *diverted* by that which draws off our thoughts to something of livelier interest, especially of a sportive nature, as a *humorous story* or a *laughable incident*.

**A-mūse'ment**, *n.* 1. Deep thought; muse. [Obs.] 2. That which amuses.

**Syn.** — Diversion; pastime; entertainment; sport.

**A-mūš'er**, *n.* One who amuses.

**A-mū'sive**, *a.* Capable of amusing; entertaining; diverting; pleasing.

**A-mŷg'da-late**, *a.* Made of almonds.

**A-mŷg'da-late**, *n.* [From Gr. *ἀμύδαλον*, almond.] An emulsion made of almonds.

**A-mŷg'da-līne**, *a.* Pertaining to almonds.

**A-mŷg'da-līne**, *n.* A crystalline principle obtained from bitter almonds.

**A-mŷg'da-loid**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀμύδαλον*, almond, and *εἶδος*, form.] A variety of trap-rock, with embedded almond-shaped minerals.

**A-mŷg'da-loid'al**, *a.* Resembling amygdaloid.

**Ām'y-lā'ceouſ**, *a.* [Gr. *ἄμυλον*, starch.] Pertaining to starch.

**Ān**, *a.* [A.-S. *an*, *ane*, Goth. *ains*, Lat. *unus*.] This word is properly an *adjective*, but is commonly called the *indefinite article*. It is used before nouns of the singular number only, and signifies *one*, or *any*, but somewhat less emphatically. In such expressions as "twice an hour," "a shilling an ounce," it has a distributive force, and is equivalent to *each*, *every*.

**Ū** *An* is used before a word beginning with a vowel sound; as, *an enemy*, *an hour*. It is also used before *h* sounded, when the accent of the word falls on any syllable except the first; as, *an historian*, *an horticulturist*, *an humanitarian*. It was anciently used before all consonants.

**Ān**, *conj.* [Imperative of A.-S. *unnan*, root *ann*, to grant, to give.] If; — a word used by old English authors.

**Ānā**, *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) An equal quantity of each.

**Ānā**. [The term. in the neut. pl. of Lat. nouns in *-anus*.] A suffix to names of persons or places, used to denote a collection of memorable sayings. Thus, *Scaligerana* is a book containing the sayings of Scaliger. The termination is sometimes used alone, as a noun.

**Ān'a-bāp'tist**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀναβαπτίζειν*, to baptize again, from *ἀνά*, again, and *βαπτίζειν*, to baptize.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One who denies the validity of infant baptism, and therefore maintains that those who have been baptized in their infancy ought to be baptized again.

**An-āch'o-ret**, *n.* A hermit. See ANCHORET.

**An-āch'ro-nīsm**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀναχρονισμός*, from *ἀνά*, up, against, and *χρόνος*, time.] An error in chronology, by which events are misplaced in regard to each other.

**An-āch'ro-nīst'ie**, *a.* Involving an anachronism.

**Ān'a-clās'ties**, *n. sing.* That part of optics which treats of the refraction of light; — commonly called *dioptrics*.

**Ān'a-cōn'dā**, *n.* (*Herp.*) A large snake of the Boa family, which lives in South America.

**A-nāc're-ōn'tie**, *a.* Pertaining to, or after the manner of, the Greek poet Anacreon; amatory; convivial.

**A-nāc're-ōn'tie**, *n.* A poem in the style of Anacreon; a little poem in praise of love and wine.

**Ān'a-dem**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνάδημα*, from *ἀναδεῖν*, to tie up, to wreath.] A garland or fillet; a chaplet or wreath.

**Ān'a-di-plō'sis**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀναδίπλωσις*, from *ἀνά*, again, and *διπλοῦν*, to double.] (*Rhet.*) A repetition of the last

word or words in a sentence or clause, at the beginning of the next, with an adjunct idea.

**Ān'æs-thē'sis**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀν* priv. and *αἴσθησις*, feeling.] (*Med.*) A state of insensibility produced by the inhalation of chloroform and other agents.

**Ān'æs-thēt'ie**, *a.* (*Med.*) (*a.*) Capable of rendering insensible by being inhaled. (*b.*) Characterized by insensibility.

**Ān'æs-thē'tie**, *n.* (*Med.*) That which produces insensibility, as chloroform, &c.

**Ān'a-glŷph**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνάγλυφον*, from *ἀνά*, up, and *γλύφειν*, to engrave.] An embossed or chased ornament, usually of metal and worked in relief, as a cameo.

**Ān'a-glŷph'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to the art of chasing  
**Ān'a-glŷph'ie-al**, } or embossing in relief.

**Ān'a-glŷp'tie**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀνάγλυπτος*. See ANAGLYPH.] Relating to the art of carving, engraving, enchasing, or embossing plate.

**Ān'a-gōg'ie-al**, *a.* [From Gr. *ἀναγωγή*, from *ἀνά*, up, and *ἀγωγή*, a leading, from *ἄγειν*, to lead.] Mysterious; mystical; spiritual.

**Ān'a-gōg'ies**, *n. pl.* Mystical interpretations, especially of the Scriptures.

**Ān'a-gram**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνάγραμμα*, from *ἀνά*, back, again, and *γράμμα*, letter.] A transposition of the letters of a name, by which a new word is formed. Thus, *astronomers* may be turned into *moon-starrers*.

**Ān'a-gram-māt'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to, or making, an anagram.

**Ān'a-gram'ma-tīsm**, *n.* Act or practice of making anagrams.

**Ān'a-gram'ma-tīst**, *n.* A maker of anagrams.

**Ān'a-gram'ma-tīze**, *v. t.* To transpose, as the letters of a word, so as to form an anagram.

**Ān'a-gram'ma-tīze**, *v. i.* To make anagrams.

**Ā'nal**, *a.* Belonging to or near the *anus* or opening at the lower extremity of the alimentary canal.

**Ān'a-lēc'tie**, *a.* Collecting or selecting; made up of selections.

**Ān'a-lēets**, } *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἀνάλεκτα*, from *ἀνά*, up, and *λέγειν*, to gather.] A collection of literary fragments.

**Ān'a-lēm'mā**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνάλημμα*, a support, or thing supported, from *ἀναλαμβάνειν*, to take up.] 1. (*Geom.*) A projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian, orthographically made by straight lines, circles, and ellipses, the eye being supposed at an infinite distance, and in the east or west point of the horizon. 2. An instrument of wood or brass, on which this projection of the sphere is made, and having a horizon fitted to it. 3. A tabular mark, usually in the shape of the figure 8, depicted across the torrid zone on an artificial terrestrial globe, to notify the sun's declination on any day in the year.

**Ān'a-lēp'tie**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀναληπτικός*, from *ἀναλαμβάνειν*, to take up.] Corroborating; invigorating; giving strength after disease.

**Ān'a-lēp'tie**, *n.* Restorative medicine.

**Ān'a-lōg'ie-al**, *a.* According to, or founded on, analogy.

**Ān'a-lōg'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* By way of analogy.

**Ān'a-lōg'ie-al-ness**, *n.* Quality of being analogical.

**A-nāl'o-gīsm**, *n.* 1. An argument from cause to effect 2. Investigation by analogy.

**A-nāl'o-gīze**, *v. t.* To explain or consider by analogy.

**A-nāl'o-goūſ**, *a.* Having analogy; correspondent.

**Ān'a-lōgue**, *n.* A thing analogous to some other thing.

**A-nāl'o-gŷy**, *n.* 1. An agreement or likeness between things in some circumstances or effects, when the things are otherwise entirely different. 2. (*Geom.*) Equality, proportion, or similarity of ratios.

**A-nāl'y-sis**, *n.*; *pl.* A-NĀL'Y-SĒS. [Gr. *ἀνάλυσις*, from *ἀναλύειν*, to unloose, from *ἀνά*, again, and *λύειν*, to loose.] 1. A resolution of any thing, whether an object of the senses or of the intellect, into its constituent or original elements; — opposed to *synthesis*. 2. Hence, (*a.*) A syllabus, or table of the principal heads of a continued discourse, disposed in their natural order. (*b.*) A brief, methodical illustration of the principles of a science. (*c.*) (*Chem.*) Separation of a compound by chemical processes into its constituents. (*d.*) (*Logic.*) The tracing of things to their source, and the resolving of knowledge into its original principles. (*e.*) (*Math.*) The resolving of problems by reducing them to equations.

**Ān'a-lŷst**, *n.* One who analyzes any thing.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŷde, pŷll, çell, çhaise, eall, eeoh; ġem, ġet; aŷ; exiŷt; liŷger, liŷk; thiŷ.



**Ān'a-lýt'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to  
**Ān'a-lýt'ie-al**, } analysis; resolv-  
ing into component parts or first prin-  
ciples; fond of analysis.

**Ān'a-lýt'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* By way of  
analysis; in an analytical manner.

**Ān'a-lýt'ies**, *n. pl.* The science of  
analysis.

**Ān'a-lýz'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being  
analyzed.

**Ān'a-lýze**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANA-  
LYZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANALYZING.]  
[See ANALYSIS.] To separate into the  
component parts; to resolve into first  
principles or elements.

**Ān'a-lýz'er**, *n.* One who, or that  
which, analyzes.

**Ān'a-môr'pho-sis**, or **Ān'a-mor-  
phô'sis**, *n.* [Gr. ἀναμόρφωσις, from  
ἀναμορφῶν, to form anew.] **1.** (*Persp.*)

A distorted representation of an im-  
age on a plane or curved surface,  
which, viewed from a certain point, or by reflection from  
a plane or curved mirror, appears regular and in pro-  
portion. **2.** (*Bot.*) A morbid or monstrous development,  
or change of form, or degeneration.

**A-nā'nas**, *n.* [Malay. *nanas*, *anānas*.] The pine-apple.

**Ān'a-pæst**, *n.* [Gr. ἀνάπαιστος, struck back, an anapæst, i. e., a dactyl reversed, or as it were *struck back*;  
from ἀναπαίειν, to strike back.] (*Pros.*) In Greek  
and Latin versification, a foot consisting of three sylla-  
bles, the first two short, the last long; as, *dē-i-tās*. In  
English versification, a foot containing two unaccented  
syllables, followed by an accented one; as, *in-ter-venē'*;  
— the reverse of the dactyl.

**Ān'a-pæst'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to an anapæst; con-  
**Ān'a-pæst'ie-al**, } sisting of anapæsts.

**A-nāph'o-rā**, *n.* [Gr. ἀναφορά, fr. ἀναφέρειν, to carry up  
or back.] (*Rhet.*) Repetition of a word or of words at the  
beginning of two or more successive clauses of a sentence.

**Ān'āreh**, *n.* [Gr. ἀναρχος, without head or chief, from  
ἀν priv. and ἀρχή, beginning.] The author of anarchy.

**A-nāreh'ie**, } *a.* Being without government; law-  
**A-nāreh'ie-al**, } less; confused.

**Ān'āreh-ist**, *n.* One who promotes disorder; an an-  
arch.

**Ān'āreh-y**, *n.* **1.** Want of government in society; law-  
lessness. **2.** Confusion.

**Ān'a-sūr'cā**, *n.* [Gr. ἀνά, throughout, and σάρξ, gen.  
σαρκός, flesh.] (*Med.*) Dropsy of the cellular tissue.

**Ān'a-sāre'oiūs**, *a.* Dropsical.

**A-nās'to-mō'se**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANASTOMOSED;  
*p. pr. & vb. n.* ANASTOMOSING.] (*Anat. & Bot.*) To in-  
osculate; to communicate with each other, as the arte-  
ries and veins; to unite as by anastomosis.

**A-nās'to-mō'sis**, *n.*; *pl.* A-NĀS'TO-MŌ'SĒS. [Gr. ἀνα-  
στόμωσις, from ἀναστομοῦν, to furnish with a mouth or  
opening.] (*Anat. & Bot.*) Inosculatation of vessels, or the  
opening of one vessel into another, as an artery into  
another artery, or a vein into a vein.

**A-nās'tro-phē**, *n.* [Gr. ἀναστροφή, from ἀναστρέφειν,  
to turn back.] (*Rhet.*) An inversion of the natural or-  
der of words; as, *echoed the hills*, for *the hills echoed*.

**A-nāth'e-mā**, *n.*; *pl.* A-NĀTH'E-MAΣ. [Gr. ἀνάθεμα,  
any thing devoted, esp. to evil, ἀνάθημα, a votive offering  
set up in temples, from ἀνατίθειν, to dedicate, from ἀνά,  
up, and τίθειν, to set.] **1.** (*Antiq.*) An offering or  
present made to some deity, and hung up in a temple.  
**2.** A ban or curse pronounced with religious solemnity  
by ecclesiastical authority, and accompanied by excom-  
munication. **3.** Any person or thing anathematized.

**A-nāth'e-ma-ti-zā'tion**, *n.* Act of anathematizing.

**Anāth'e-ma-tīze**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANATHEMA-  
TIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANATHEMATIZING.] To de-  
nounce with curses.

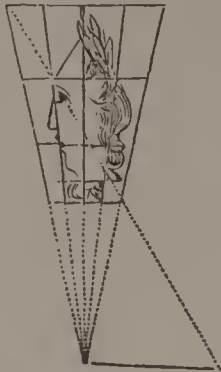
**Ān'a-tōm'ie**, } *a.* Belonging to anatomy or dissec-  
**Ān'a-tōm'ie-al**, } tion.

**Ān'a-tōm'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* By means of dissection.

**A-nāt'o-mīst**, *n.* One who dissects bodies, or is skilled  
in anatomy.

**A-nāt'o-mi-zā'tion**, *n.* The act of anatomizing.

**A-nāt'o-mīze**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANATOMIZED; *p.*  
*pr. & vb. n.* ANATOMIZING.] **1.** To dissect. **2.** To  
lay open the interior structure of: to analyze.



Anamorphosis.

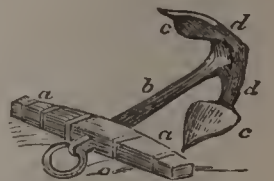
**A-nāt'o-my**, *n.* [Gr. ἀνατομή, dissection, from ἀνά, up,  
and τέμνειν, to cut.] **1.** Art of dissection. **2.** Science  
of the structure of animal bodies. **3.** Act of dividing  
any thing, corporeal or intellectual, for the purpose of  
examining its parts. **4.** Any thing dissected, or hav-  
ing the appearance of being so; hence, a skeleton.

**Ān'çes-tor**, *n.* One from whom a person is descended  
at any distance of time.

**Syn.** — Forefather; progenitor.

**An-çës'tral**, *a.* Relating to, or  
descending from, ancestors.

**Ān'çes-try**, *n.* **1.** A series of an-  
cestors or progenitors; lineage.  
**2.** Hence, birth or honorable de-  
scent.



Anchor.

*a a*, stock; *b*, shank; *c c*,  
flukes; *d d*, arms.

**Āneh'or**, *n.* **1.** An iron instru-  
ment for holding a vessel at rest  
in water; any firm support. **2.**

Hence, any contrivance or instrument designed to hold  
fast, as an arrangement of timber to hold a dam fast.  
**3.** (*Fig.*) That which gives stability or security.

**Āneh'or**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANCHORED; *p. pr. & vb.*  
*n.* ANCHORING.] **1.** (*Naut.*) To place at anchor. **2.**  
(*Fig.*) To fasten; to fix in a stable condition.

**Āneh'or**, *v. i.* **1.** To cast anchor; to come to anchor.

**2.** (*Fig.*) To stop; to fix or rest.

**Āneh'or-āge**, *n.* **1.** A place where a ship can anchor.

**2.** The anchor and all necessary tackle for anchoring.

**3.** A duty imposed on ships for anchoring in a harbor.

**Āneh'or-ess**, *n.* A female hermit.

**Āneh'or-et**, } *n.* [Gr. ἀναχωρητής, from ἀναχωρεῖν, to  
**Āneh'or-ite**, } retire, from ἀνά, up, back, and χωρεῖν,  
to retire; χώρος, place.] A hermit; a recluse; a monk.

**Āneh'or-īce**, *n.* Ice formed at the bottom of running  
streams, and thus anchored to the ground; ground-ice.

**An-chō'vy**, *n.* [A word of Iberian origin, lit. a dried  
or pickled fish, from *Isc. antzua*, *anchua*, *anchuva*, dry.]  
A small sea-fish of the herring family.

**Ān'chy-lōse**, *v. t.* [Gr. ἀγκύλοσις, crookedness, ἀγκυλοῦν,  
to crook, stiffen.] [*imp. & p. p.* ANCHYLOSED; *p. pr.*  
& *vb. n.* ANCHYLOSING.] To unite or fix immovably;  
to stiffen; to make fast.

**Ān'cient** (ān'shent), *a.* [L. Lat. *antianus*, *anteanus*, from  
Lat. *antea*, *ante*, before.] **1.** Old; that happened or ex-  
isted in former times, usually at a great distance of time.

**2.** Of great age; advanced in years.

**Syn.** — Primitive; pristine; antiquated; obsolete. — A thing  
is *ancient* when it is old; it is *antiquated*, *antique*, and *obsolete*,  
when it is gone out of use or fashion.

**Ān'cient**, *n.* **1. pl.** Those who lived in former ages, as  
opposed to the *moderns*. **2. pl.** Very old men; hence,  
governors. **3.** The bearer of a flag; — now called an  
*ensign*.

**Ān'cient-ly**, *adv.* In old times; formerly.

**Ān'cient-ry**, *n.* The honor of ancient lineage.

**Ān'cil-la-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *ancillaris*, from *ancilla*, a female  
servant.] Subservient or subordinate, like a handmaid.

**An-çip'i-tal**, *a.* [Lat. *anceps*, gen. *ancepitis*, two-headed,  
double, from *am*, for *amb*, on both sides, and *caput*,  
head.] (*Bot.*) Compressed, and forming two opposite  
angles, as a stem of blue-grass.

**Ān'co-ny**, *n.* [Prob. from Gr. ἀγκών, from its resem-  
blance to the arm.] (*Iron Works.*) A piece of half-  
wrought iron, in the shape of a bar in the middle, but  
rude and unwrought at the ends.

**Ānd**, *conj.* [A.-S.] A particle which expresses the relation  
of addition. It may connect words merely, as, three *and*  
four are seven; or full sentences, as, the sun shines, *and*  
the air is mild.

**An-dān'te**, *a.* [It. *p. pr.* of *andare*, to go.] (*Mus.*)  
Rather slow; less slow than *largo*, more slow than *alle-  
gretto*.

**Ān-dān'te**, *n.* (*Mus.*) A movement or piece in *andante*  
[time.]

**Ānd'i-ron** (-ī-urn), *n.* [A corrupt. of *brand-iron*, or of  
*hand-iron*, or of *end-iron*.] A utensil for supporting  
wood in a fire-place; a fire-dog.

**An-drōg'y-nal**, } *a.* [Lat. *androgynus*, Gr. ἀνδρόγυ-  
**An-drōg'y-noūs**, } vos, fr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man, and γυνή,  
woman.] **1.** Having both sexes; hermaphroditical.

**2.** Hence, having the mental characteristics of both  
sexes.

**Ān'droid**, } *n.* [Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man, and εἶδος,  
**An-droi'dēs**, } form.] A machine in the human form,



which, by certain contrivances, performs some of the natural motions of a living man.

**An'ee-dō'tal**, *a.* Pertaining to anecdotes.

**An'ee-dō'te**, *n.* [Gr. ἀνέκδοτος, not published, from ἀνpriv. and ἐκδοτος, given out, from ἐκδιδόναι, to give out, to publish.] A particular or detached incident or fact of an interesting nature; a biographical incident.

**Syn.**— Story; tale; memoir.

**An'ee-dō't'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to anecdotes.

**An'e-mōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. ἄνεμος, wind, and γραφή, description.] A description of the winds.

**An'e-mō'lo-gy**, *n.* [Gr. ἄνεμος, wind, λόγος, discourse.] The doctrine of winds, or a treatise on the subject.

**An'e-mōm'e-ter**, *n.* [Gr. ἄνεμος, wind, and μέτρον, measure.] An instrument or machine for measuring the force and velocity of the wind.

**An'e-mōm'e-try**, *n.* Measurement of the force and velocity of wind, by means of an anemometer.

**A-nēm'o-ne**, *n.* [Gr. ἀνεμώνη, from ἄνεμος, wind, — because easily stripped of its leaves by the wind.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of the crowfoot family; wind-flower.

**A-nēm'o-seōpe**, *n.* [Gr. ἄνεμος, wind, and σκοπεῖν, to view.] A weather-cock; — usually applied to contrivances for bringing down the indications of a wind-vane to a dial below, for accuracy and ease of inspection.

**An'e-roid**, *a.* [Gr. ἀ priv., νηρός, wet, moist, and εἶδος, form.] Dispensing with the use of quicksilver, as a kind of portable barometer, shaped like a watch.

**An'e-roid**, *n.* A portable barometer, shaped like a watch, which dispenses with the use of quicksilver.

**An'eū-rīsm**, *n.* [Gr. ἀνεύρυσμα, a widening, an opening, from ἀνευρύνειν, to widen.] (*Anat.*) A soft, pulsating tumor, arising from the preternatural dilatation or rupture of the coats of an artery.

**A-new'** (a-nū'), *adv.* Newly; over again; afresh.

**An-fract'u-ōs'i-ty**, *n.* State of being anfractuous, or full of windings and turnings.

**An-fract'u-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. anfractus, a turning, a winding, from an, for amb, and frangere, to break, p. p. fractus, broken.] Winding; full of windings and turnings.

**Ān'gel**, *n.* [Gr. ἄγγελος, messenger, from ἀγγέλλειν, to bear a message.] **1.** A messenger. [*Rare.*] **2.** A spirit, or a spiritual being, employed by God to communicate his will to man; a ministering spirit. **3.** An evil spirit. **4.** An ancient gold coin of England, worth about ten shillings, and bearing the figure of an angel.

**Ān'gel**, *a.* Resembling, or belonging to, angels, or partaking of their nature or dignity.

**Ān'gel-et**, *n.* A small gold coin formerly current in England; a half-angel.

**Ān'gel-fish**, *n.* A species of shark, taking its name from its pectoral fins, which are very large, and extend horizontally, like wings when spread.



**An-gēl'ic**, } *a.* Belonging  
**An-gēl'ic-al**, } to, or resembling, angels.

Angel-fish.

**An-gēl'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* Like an angel.

**An-gēl'ic-al-ness**, *n.* Quality of being angelic.

**Ān'gel-ol'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. ἄγγελος and λόγος, discourse.] A discourse on angels, or the doctrine of angelic beings.

**Ān'ger** (āng'ger), *n.* [From Lat. angor, strangling.] **1.** Pain of a sore or swelling. [*Obs.*] **2.** A strong passion or emotion of the mind excited by a real or supposed injury to, or intent to injure, one's self or others.

**Syn.**— Indignation; resentment; wrath; fury; rage. — *Anger* is a stronger term than *resentment*, but not so strong as *indignation*, which is awakened by what is flagitious in character or conduct; nor as *wrath*, *fury*, *rage*, in which *anger* is wrought up to a still higher point in the order of these words.

**Ān'ger** (āng'ger), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANGERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANGERING.] **1.** To cause to smart. [*Obs.*] **2.** To excite to anger; to rouse to resentment.

**Syn.**— To provoke; vex; displease; fret.

**An-gī'nā**, *n.* [Lat.] Inflammation of the throat.

*Angina pectoris*, a distressing affection of the chest.

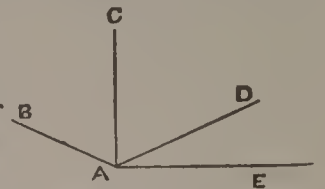
**Ān'gi-ōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. ἀγγεῖον, vessel, and γραφή, description.] (*Med.*) A description of the vessels in the human body.

**Ān'gi-ōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. ἀγγεῖον, vessel, and λόγος, dis-

course.] (*Med.*) A treatise or discourse on the vessels of the human body.

**Ān'gi-ōt'o-my**, *n.* [Gr. ἀγγεῖον, vessel, and τομή, cutting.] (*Anat.*) A dissection of the vessels of the body.

**Ān'gle** (āng'gl), *n.* [Lat. angulus, from Gr. ἄγκυλος, bent, crooked, angular; ἄγκος, a bend or hollow.] **1.** A corner.



**2.** (*Geom.*) The difference of direction of two lines in the same plane that meet in a point, or that would meet if sufficiently extended; or the difference of direction of two planes intersect-

ing, or tending to intersect, each other. **3.** Fishing tackle; a line, hook, and bait, with or without a rod.

*Angle of incidence* (*Opt.*), the angle which a ray of light makes with a perpendicular to that point of the surface of any medium on which it falls. — *Angle of refraction*, the angle which a ray of light refracted makes with a perpendicular to that point of the surface of the refracting medium on which it falls. — A *right angle*, one formed by a right line falling on another perpendicularly, or an angle of 90°, making the quarter of a circle. — An *obtuse angle*, one greater than a right angle, or more than 90°. — An *acute angle*, one less than a right angle, or less than 90°. — A *rectilinear* or *right-lined angle*, one formed by two right lines. — A *curvilinear angle*, one formed by two curved lines. — A *mixed angle*, one formed by a right line with a curved line. — *Adjacent* or *contiguous angles*, such as have one leg common to both angles, and are together equal to two right angles. — *External angles*, angles of any right-lined figure without it, when the sides are produced or lengthened. — *Internal angles*, those which are within any right-lined figure. — *Oblique angles*, angles that are either acute or obtuse, in opposition to right angles. — A *solid angle*, the angle produced by the meeting of three or more plane angles at one point. — A *spherical angle*, one made by the meeting of two arcs of great circles, which mutually cut one another on the surface of the globe or sphere. — *Visual angle*, the angle formed by two rays of light, or two straight lines drawn from the extreme points of an object to the center of the eye.

**Ān'gle** (āng'gl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANGLING.] **1.** To fish with line and hook. **2.** Hence, to use some bait or artifice; to intrigue.

**Ān'gle-bār**, } *n.* A rolled bar of iron of an angular

**Ān'gle-i-ron**, } shape, for the edges of iron safes, &c.; or to connect the side-plates of iron boilers, &c.

**Ān'gler**, *n.* **1.** One who fishes with a hook. **2.** (*Ichth.*) A kind of fish; — called also *fishing-frog*.

**Ān'gli-ean**, *a.* [From Lat. Angli, the Angles, a Germanic tribe in Lower Germany.] English; pertaining to England or the English nation.

**Ān'gli-ean**, *n.* A member of the church of England.

**Ān'gli-ean-īsm**, *n.* **1.** Attachment to England or English institutions; especially, strong partiality to the principles and rites of the English church. **2.** The principles of the established church in England. [*ner.*]

**Ān'gli-çè**, *adv.* [Lat.] In English; in the English man-

**Ān'gli-çīsm**, *n.* An English idiom or expression.

**Ān'gli-çīze**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANGLICIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANGLICIZING.] To render conformable to the English idiom, or to English analogies.

**Ān'glo-**. [From N. Lat. Anglus, English.] A prefix meaning the same as *English*; — used in composition.

*Anglo-American*, a descendant from English ancestors, born in America, or the United States, or pertaining to the descendants of Englishmen in America. — *Anglo-mania*, an excessive or undue attachment to, or reverence for, England or English institutions. — *Anglo-Norman*, pertaining to the English Normans, or an English Norman. — *Anglo-Saxon*, pertaining to the Saxons who settled in England; also, an English Saxon, or the language of the English Saxons.

**Ān'gor**, *n.* Intense bodily pain.

**Ān'gri-ly**, *adv.* In an angry manner.

**Ān'gry**, *a.* [See ANGER.] **1.** Inflamed, as a sore. **2.** Touched with anger. **3.** Showing anger. **4.** Stimulated; roused; vigorous.

**Syn.**— Passionate; resentful; irritated; indignant; provoked; hot; raging; furious; tumultuous; wrathful; choleric; inflamed; infuriated.

**An-guī'l'i-fōrm**, *a.* [Lat. anguilla, eel, and forma, form.] In the form of an eel; resembling an eel.

**Ān'guish**, *n.* [Lat. angustia, from angustus, narrow, difficult, from angere, to press together.] Extreme pain, either of body or mind.

**Syn.**— Agony; torture; torment; grief; pang; throe.

**Ān'gu-lar**, *a.* **1.** Having an angle or angles; pointed. **2.** Consisting of an angle; forming an angle. **3.** (*Fig.*) Sharp and stiff in character.

**Ān'gu-lār'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being angular.

**Ān'gu-lar-ly**, *adv.* With angle; in the direction of the angles.



**Ān'gu-lar-ness**, *n.* Quality of being angular.

**Ān'gu-lāt-ed** (ang'gu-), *a.* Formed with angles.

**Ān'he-lā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *anhelatio*, from *anhelare*, to breathe with great difficulty.] Shortness of breath; difficult respiration.

**An-hy'drou's**, *a.* [Gr. *ἄνυδρος*, wanting water, from *ἀν* priv. and *ὕδωρ*, water.] Destitute of water.

**Ān'il**, *n.* [Ar. *an-nīl*, for *al-nīl*, the indigo-plant, from Skr. *nīla*, dark-blue, indigo, *nīli*, indigo-plant.] (*Bot.*) A shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is made.

**Ān'ile**, *a.* [Lat. *anilis*, from *anus*, old woman.] Old-womanish; imbecile.

**A-nīl'i-ty**, } *n.* State of being an old woman; old age

**Ān'ile-ness**, } of a woman; dotage.

**Ān'i-mad-vēr'sion**, *n.* Remarks by way of criticism, censure, or reproof.

**Syn.** — Strictures; comment; blame.

**Ān'i-mad-vēr'sīve**, *a.* Having the power of perceiving.

**Ān'i-mad-vērt'** (14), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANIMADVERTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANIMADVERTING.] [Lat. *animadvertere*, from *animus*, mind, and *advertere*, to turn to, from *ad*, to, and *vertere*, to turn.] 1. To turn the mind with intent to notice. 2. To consider or remark by way of criticism or censure.

**Syn.** — To remark; comment.

**Ān'i-mad-vērt'er**, *n.* One who animadverts.

**Ān'i-mal**, *n.* [Lat., fr. *anima*, breath, soul, *animus*, soul, mind; Gr. *ἄνεμος*, wind, Skr. *an*, to breathe, live.]

1. An organized living being endowed with sensation and the power of voluntary motion. 2. An irrational being, as distinguished from man.

**Ān'i-mal**, *a.* 1. Of, or relating to, animals. 2. Pertaining to the merely sentient part of a creature, as distinguished from the intellectual, rational, or spiritual part. 3. Consisting of the flesh of animals.

**Ān'i-māl'eu-lar**, } *a.* Pertaining to animalcules.

**Ān'i-māl'eu-line**, }

**Ān'i-māl'eūle**, *n.* [Dim. of *animal*, *q. v.*] A little animal, especially one that is invisible, or nearly so, to the naked eye. [animalcules.]

**Ān'i-māl'eu-list**, *n.* One versed in the knowledge of *Ān'i-māl'eu-lum*, *n.*; *pl.* *ĀN'I-MĀL'CU-LĀ*. [See ANIMALCULE.] An animalcule.

*☞* *Animalcule*, as if from a Lat. singular *animaleula*, is a gross barbarism.

**Ān'i-mal-flow'er**, *n.* A name applied to several species of zoöphytes. [ness.]

**Ān'i-mal-ism**, *n.* The state of mere animals; brutish-

**Ān'i-māl'i-ty**, *n.* The state of animal existence.

**Ān'i-mal-i-zā'tion**, *n.* The act of giving animal life, or of converting into animal matter.

**Ān'i-mal-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANIMALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANIMALIZING.] 1. To give animal life or properties to. 2. To convert into animal matter by the processes of assimilation. 3. To render or regard as merely animal or sentient.

**Ān'i-māte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANIMATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANIMATING.] [Lat. *animare*, from *anima*, breath, soul.] 1. To give natural life to. 2. To give powers to, or to heighten the powers or effect of. 3. To give spirit or vigor to.

**Syn.** — To enliven; inspirit; stimulate; exhilarate; inspire; instigate; rouse; urge; cheer; prompt; incite; quicken; gladden.

**Ān'i-mate**, *a.* Alive; possessing animal life.

**Ān'i-māt-ed**, *p. a.* 1. Endowed with animal life. 2. Full of life; enlivened; spirited; lively. [animated.]

**Ān'i-mā'tion**, *n.* Act of animating, or state of being

**Syn.** — Vivacity; spirit; buoyancy; sprightliness; liveliness; promptness.

**Ān'i-mōs'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *animositas*.] Violent hatred leading to active opposition; active enmity.

**Syn.** — Rancor; malevolence; malignity; rage; wrath.

**Ān'i-mus**, *n.* [Lat., mind.] Intention; purpose; spirit; temper.

**Ān'ise**, *n.* [Gr. *ἄνισον*, *ἄνηθον*, Ar. *anīstūn*, *jānisun*.] A plant bearing aromatic seeds.

**Ānk'er** (82), *n.* [D.] A Dutch liquid measure, formerly used in England, and containing ten wine gallons.

**Ān'kle**, *n.* [A.-S. *ancleow*, dim. of *anke*, bent, neck.] The joint which connects the foot with the leg.

**Ān'lāce** (45), *n.* [Either from Lat. *anellus*, *annulus*, ring (as hanging from one attached to the hilt), or from O. H. Ger. *laz*, Lat. *latus*, side.] A short dagger worn in

**Ān'nal-ist**, *n.* A writer of annals. [the 14th century.]

**Ān'nals**, *n. pl.* [Lat. *annalis* (sc. *liber*), from *annus*, year.] 1. A history of events in chronological order, each event being recorded under the year in which it happened; also the title of such a history. 2. A series of historical events. 3. An annual publication, containing records of discoveries, transactions of societies, &c.

**Ān'nats**, *n. pl.* [From Lat. *annus*, year.] (*Eng. Eccl. Law.*) The first year's whole profits of a spiritual preferment, anciently paid by the clergy to the pope, but in the reign of Henry VIII. transferred to the crown; first-fruits.

**An-nēal'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANNEALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANNEALING.] [A.-S. *anælan*, *onælan*, to kindle, to inflame, from the prefix *an*, *on*, and *ælan*, to kindle.] 1. To heat nearly to fluidity, and then cool slowly, for the purpose of rendering less brittle. 2. To heat, as glass or tiles, in order to fix colors.

**An-nēx'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANNEXED (an-nēkst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANNEXING.] [Lat. *annectere*, *annexum*, to tie or bind to, from *ad*, to, and *nectere*, to tie, to fasten together.] 1. To unite at the end; to subjoin; to affix. 2. To add, as a smaller thing to a greater. 3. To connect, especially as a consequence.

**Ān'nēx-ā'tion**, } *n.* 1. Act of annexing, uniting, or

**An-nēx'ion**, } connecting; addition, union. 2. (*Law.*) Union of property with a freehold so as to become a fixture.

**An-nēx'ment**, *n.* 1. The act of annexing, or the state of being annexed. 2. The thing annexed.

**An-nī'hi-la-ble**, *a.* Capable of being annihilated.

**An-nī'hi-lāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANNIHILATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANNIHILATING.] [Lat. *annihilare*, from *ad* and *nihilum*, *nihil*, nothing.] 1. To reduce to nothing; to cause to cease to be. 2. To destroy the form or peculiar distinctive properties of.

**An-nī'hi-lā'tion**, *n.* Act of reducing to nothing, or state of being reduced to nothing; destruction.

**Ān'ni-vēr'sa-ry** (14), *a.* Returning with the year, at a stated time. [each year.]

**Ān'ni-vēr'sa-ry**, *n.* A day celebrated as it returns

**An-nōm'i-nā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *annominatio*, from *ad* and *nomen*, a name.] 1. A pun; a paronomasia. 2. Alliteration.

**An-nō'nā**, *n.* [Lat., from *annus*, year.] A year's production or increase; hence, provisions for a year's use.

**Ān'no-tāte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *annotare*, from *ad* and *notare*, to mark, from *nota*, mark.] To make annotations, comments, or remarks.

**Ān'no-tā'tion**, *n.* A remark, note, or commentary on some passage of a book, intended to illustrate its meaning; — generally used in the plural.

**Ān'no-tā'tor**, *n.* A writer of notes; a commentator.

**An-nōt'to**, *n.* A species of red or yellowish-red dyeing-material, prepared from the seeds of a tropical tree.

**An-nounce'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANNOUNCED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANNOUNCING.] [Lat. *annunciare*, from *ad* and *nunciare*, to report, from *nuncius*, messenger.] To give public notice, or first notice of; to make known.

**Syn.** — To proclaim; publish; advertise. — To *publish* is to make publicly known; to *announce* is to make known for the first time; to *proclaim* (*literally*, to cry aloud) is to give the widest publicity; to *advertise* is to make known through the public prints.

**An-nounce'ment**, *n.* Act of announcing or giving public notice; proclamation; declaration.

**An-nounc'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, announces.

**An-noy'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ANNOYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANNOYING.] [Fr. *ennuyer*, O. Fr. *anoier*, from Lat. *in odio*, in hatred.] To injure or disturb by continued or repeated acts.

**Syn.** — To incommode; vex; disturb; pester; molest; tease; bore; bother; plague.

**An-noy'**, *n.* Annoyance. [*Poetical.*]

**An-noy'ance**, *n.* 1. Act of annoying, or the state of being annoyed. 2. That which annoys.

**Syn.** — Vexation; disturbance; injury; bore.

**An-noy'er**, *n.* One who annoys or disturbs.

**Ān'nu-al** (an'yū-al), *a.* 1. Returning or happening every year; yearly. 2. Performed in a year; reckoned by the year. 3. Lasting or continuing only one year or season.

**Ān'nu-al**, *n.* 1. A thing happening or returning yearly; — especially, a literary work published once a year. 2. A thing, especially a plant, that lasts or lives but one year or season.

**Ān'nu-al-ly**, *adv.* Yearly; year by year.

**An-nū'i-tant**, *n.* A person who has an annuity.

**An-nū'i-ty**, *n.* [L. Lat. *annuitas*, from *annus*, year.] A

*ā*, *ē*, &c., long; *ă*, *ĕ*, &c., short; *cāre*, *fār*, *āsk*, *all*, *whāt*; *ēre*, *veil*, *tērm*; *pīque*, *fīrm*; *sōn*, *ōr*, *dō*, *wōlf*.



sum of money, payable yearly, to continue for a given number of years, for life, or forever.

**An-nūl'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANNULLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANNULLING.] [Low Lat. *annullare*, from Lat. *ad*, to, and *nullum*, nothing.] To make void or of no effect; — used appropriately of laws, decrees, edicts, decisions of courts, or other established rules, permanent usages, &c.

**Syn.** — To repeal; nullify; abolish; abrogate; revoke; cancel; set aside.

**Ān'nu-lar**, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or having the form  
**Ān'nu-la-ry**, } of, a ring. 2. Banded or marked with  
circles, dots, &c.

**Ān'nu-lāt'ed**, *a.* Having rings or belts.

**An'nu-let**, *n.* [From Lat. *annulus*, ring, with a dim. termination.] 1. A little ring. 2. (*Arch.*) A small, flat fillet, encircling a column, &c. 3. (*Her.*) A little circle borne as a charge in coats of arms.

**An-nūl'ment**, *n.* The act of annulling.

**Ān'nu-lōse'**, *a.* Furnished with, or composed of, rings.  
**An-nū'mer-āte** (3), *v. t.* [Lat. *annumerare*, from *ad* and *numerare*, to number, from *numerus*, number.] To add to a number.

**An-nū'mer-ā'tion**, *n.* Addition to a former number.  
**An-nū'ci-āte** (-shī-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANNUNCIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANNUNCIATING.] [Lat. *annunciare*. See ANNOUNCE.] To announce.

**An-nū'ci-ā'tion** (-shī-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of announcing. 2. Name of a festival celebrated by the church (March 25th,) in memory of the angel's announcement, on that day, to the Virgin Mary, that she should bear the Messiah.

**An-nū'ci-ā'tor** (-shī-ā'tur), *n.* One who, or that which, announces; specifically, a machine, connected by wires with the rooms in a hotel, to ring a bell, and designate the number of the room from which it was rung.

**Ān'o-dŷne**, *n.* Any medicine which allays pain, as an opiate or narcotic.

**Ān'o-dŷne**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀνώδυνος*, from *ἀν* priv. and *δύνη*, pain.] Serving to assuage pain.

**A-noint'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANOINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANOINTING.] [Lat. *inungere*, to anoint, from *in* and *ungere*, to smear.] 1. To pour oil upon; to smear or rub over with oil or unctuous substances; also to spread over, as oil. 2. To consecrate, by unction, or the use of oil. 3. To smear or daub.

**A-noint'ed**, *n.* The Messiah.

**A-noint'er**, *n.* One who anoints. [being anointed.]

**A-noint'ment**, *n.* The act of anointing; the state of

**A-nōm'a-līsm**, *n.* A deviation from rule; anomaly.

**A-nōm'a-līst'ic**, } *a.* 1. Irregular; departing from  
**A-nōm'a-līst'ic-al**, } common or established rules.  
2. (*Astron.*) Pertaining to the angular distance of a planet from its perihelion.

**A-nōm'a-loŷs**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀνώματος*, from *ἀν* priv. and *ὄματος*, even, from *ὁμός*, same.] Deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy; abnormal; irregular.

**A-nōm'a-loŷs-ly**, *adv.* Irregularly; unequally.

**A-nōm'a-ly**, *n.* 1. Deviation from the common rule or analogy; irregularity. 2. (*Astron.*) (*a.*) Angular distance of a planet from its perihelion, as seen from the sun. (*b.*) Angle measuring apparent irregularities in the motion of a planet.

**A-nōn'**, *adv.* [O. Eng. *anoon*, *anon*, *onane*, lit., in one (moment).] 1. Quickly; immediately. 2. At another time; again.

*Ever and anon*, now and then; frequently; often.

**A-nōn'y-mōŷs**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀνώνυμος*, from *ἀν* priv. and *ὄνυμα*, for *ὄνομα*, name.] Wanting a name; without the real name of the author; nameless.

**A-nōn'y-mōŷs-ly**, *adv.* Without a name.

**An-ōth'er**, *a.* [From *an*, a. one, and *other*, q. v.] 1. Not the same; different. 2. One more, in addition to a former number. 3. Any other; any different person, indefinitely; any one else.

This word is often used without a noun, becoming a substitute for the name of a person or thing. It is also much used in opposition to *one*. It is frequently used with *one*, in a reciprocal sense; as, "love *one another*," that is, let one love another.

**A-nōt'tā**, *n.* See ANNOTTO. [ing a handle.]

**Ān'sāt-ed**, *a.* [Lat. *ansatus*, from *ansa*, a handle.] Hav-

**Ān'ser-ine**, *a.* [Lat. *anserinus*, from *anser*, a goose.] Pertaining to, or resembling, a goose, or its skin.

**Ān'swer** (ān'ser), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANSWERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ANSWERING.] [A.-S. *andswarjan*, from *and*, against, and *swarjan*, to affirm.] 1. To speak or write in return to, as in return to a call or question, or to a

speech, declaration, argument, &c. 2. In an intensive use, to respond to satisfactorily; to refute. 3. To be or act in return to. Hence, (*a.*) To be or act in compliance with, in fulfillment or satisfaction of, as an order, obligation, demand, &c. (*b.*) To be or act in opposition to. (*c.*) To be opposite to; to face. (*d.*) To be or act in accommodation, conformity, relation, or proportion to.

**Ān'swer** (ān'ser), *v. i.* 1. To make response. 2. To make a satisfactory response; hence, to be accountable, liable, or responsible. 3. To be or act in return. Hence, (*a.*) To be or act by way of compliance, fulfillment, reiprocation, or satisfaction. (*b.*) To be opposite, or to act in opposition. (*c.*) To be or act as an equivalent, or as adequate or sufficient. (*d.*) To be or act in conformity, or by way of accommodation, correspondence, relation, or proportion; to conform; to suit.

**Ān'swer** (ān'ser), *n.* 1. Something said or written in return to a call, a question, an argument, an allegation, an address, or the like. 2. Something done in return for, or in consequence of, something else. 3. A solution, the result of a mathematical operation.

**Ān'swer-a-ble** (ān'ser-a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being answered; — usually implying that the answer may be satisfactory. 2. Obligated to answer; liable to pay, indemnify, or make good; amenable; responsible. 3. Correspondent; conformable; hence, comparable. 4. Suitable; suited; proportionate. 5. Equal; correspondent; equivalent. [swerable.]

**Ān'swer-a-ble-ness** (ān'ser-), *n.* Quality of being answered; — usually implying that the answer may be satisfactory.

**Ān'swer-a-bly** (ān'ser-), *adv.* Suitably; agreeably.

**Ān'swer-er** (ān'ser-), *n.* One who answers or replies.

**Ān't**. A colloquial contraction of *am not* or *are not*; as in the phrases *I ān't*, *we ān't*, *you ān't*, &c. *He ān't* either follows the analogy of the others, or is a corruption of *he is not*.

**Ānt**, *n.* [Standing for *amt*, and a contraction of Eng. *emmet*.] An emmet; a pismire.

**Ant-āç'id**, *n.* (*Med.*) A remedy for acidity of the stomach, as an alkali or absorbent.

**Ant-tāç'o-nīsm**, *n.* [From Gr. *ἀνταγωνίζεσθαι*, to struggle against, from *ἀντί*, against, and *ἀγών*, contest.] Opposition of action; counteraction or contrariety of things or principles.

**Ant-tāç'o-nīst**, *n.* One who contends with another, especially in combat.

**Syn.** — Enemy; adversary; opponent; foe.

**Ant-tāç'o-nīst'ic**, *a.* Opposing; acting in opposition.

**Ant-tāç'o-nīze**, *v. i.* To act in opposition; to contend.

**Ant-tāl'çie**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, and *ἄλγος*, pain.] Alleviating pain.

**Ant-tān'a-elā'sis**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀντανάκλασις*, from *ἀντί*, against, and *ἀνάκλασις*, a bending back and breaking.] (*Rhet.*) (*a.*) A play upon words; as, whilst we *live*, let us *live*. (*b.*) A repetition of words, beginning a sentence, after a parenthesis.

**Ānt'aph-ro-diç'i-ae**, *a.* [From Gr. *ἀντί*, against, and *ἀφροδισιακός*, belonging to venery, from *Ἄφροδίτη*, the goddess of love, Venus.] (*Med.*) Having the quality of extinguishing or lessening venereal desire; antivereal.

**Ānt'aph-ro-diç'i-ae**, *n.* A medicine that lessens or extinguishes the venereal appetite.

**Ānt'aph-ro-dīt'ic**, *a.* Abating the venereal appetite, or efficacious against the venereal disease; antivereal.

**Ānt'aph-ro-dīt'ic**, *n.* A medicine which abates the venereal appetite, or is good against the venereal disease.

**Ānt-āre'tic**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀνταρκτικός*, from *ἀντί*, against, opposite, and *ἄρκτος*, bear.] Opposite to the northern or arctic pole; relating to the southern pole or to the region near it, and applied especially to a circle, distant from the pole 23° 28'.

**Ānt'ār-thrīt'ic**, *a.*

[Gr. *ἀντί*, against, and *ἄρθρις* (sc. *νόσος*), gout.] Counteracting the gout.

**Ānt'ār-thrīt'ic**, *n.* A remedy against the gout.

**Ānt'-beār**, } *n.* An  
**Ānt'-ēat-er**, } animal that feeds upon  
ants.

**Ān'te-çēd'ençe**, } *n.* Act or state of preceding in  
**Ān'te-çēd'en-çy**, } time; precedence.



Ant-eater.

food, foot; ūrn, rŷde, puŷl; çell, çhaise, call, echo; çem, çet; aç; exiŷt; liŷger, liŷk; thiŷ.



**Ān'te-çēd'ent**, *a.* [Lat. *antecedens*, *p. pr.* of *antecedere*, fr. *ante*, before, and *cedere*, to go.] Going before in time.

**Syn.**—Prior; preceding; foregoing; previous.—*Antecedent* is specific, referring to something consequent; foregoing, preceding, and previous, are more general, being opposed to subsequent; prior, like priority, implies a preference if there is competition, as, a prior claim.

**Ān'te-çēd'ent**, *n.* **1.** That which goes before in time. **2.** *pl.* The earlier events of one's life. **3.** (*Gram.*) The noun to which a relative refers. **4.** (*Logic.*) (*a.*) The first of two propositions in an enthymeme. (*b.*) The first and conditional part of a conditional or hypothetical proposition. **5.** (*Math.*) The first of two terms of a ratio, or that which is compared with the other.

**Ān'te-çēd'ent-ly**, *adv.* Before in time; previously.

**Ān'te-çēs'sor**, *n.* **1.** One who goes before; a leader.

**2.** One who possessed land before the present possessor.

**Ān'te-chām'ber**, *n.* A chamber leading to the chief apartment.

**Ān'te-chāp'el**, *n.* The part of the chapel through which is the passage to the choir or the body of it.

**Ān'te-eūr'sor**, *n.* A forerunner.

**Ān'te-dāte**, *n.* A date before the true time.

**Ān'te-dāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. and p. p.* ANTEDATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANTEDATING.] [From *ante*, before, and *date*.]

**1.** To date before the true time. **2.** To anticipate; to take before the true time.

**Ān'te-di-lū'vi-an**, *a.* Before the deluge; pertaining to the times before the flood.

**Ān'te-di-lū'vi-an**, *n.* One who lived before the flood.

**Ān'te-lōpe**, *n.* [Gr. ἀνάλοψ.] One of a group of ruminant quadrupeds, intermediate between the deer and goat.

**Ān'te-lū'ean**, *a.* [Lat. *antelucanus*, from *ante*, before, and *lux*, light.] Being before light;—a word applied to assemblies of Christians, in ancient times of persecution, held before light in the morning.

**Ān'te-me-rīd'i-an**, *a.* Being before noon.

**Ān'te-mūn'dāne**, *a.* Being before the creation of the world.

**Ān'tēn'nā** *n.*; *pl.* AN-TĒN'NÆ. *a.*

[Lat. *antenna*, sail-yard.] (*Zoöl.*)

A movable, articulated organ of sensation, attached to the heads of insects and crustacea.

**Ān'te-nūp'tial** (-nūp'shal), *a.* Being before marriage.

**Ān'te-pās'chal** (-pās'kal), *a.* Being before Easter.

**Ān'te-pāst**, *n.* [Lat. *ante*, before, and *pastus*, pasture, food, from *pascere*, *pastum*, to pasture, feed.] A foretaste.

**Ān'te-pe-nūlt'**, *n.* [Lat. *antepenultimus*, from *ante*, before, *pæne*, almost, and *ultimus*, last.] (*Pros.*) The last syllable but two of a word.

**Ān'te-pe-nūlt'i-mā**, *a.* Of the last syllable but two.

**Ān'te-pe-nūlt'i-māte**, *n.* The third syllable from the end of a word; the antepenult.

**Ān'tē'ri-or**, *a.* [Lat., compar. of *ante*, before.] **1.** Before in time; prior; antecedent. **2.** Before in place.

**Syn.**—Antecedent; previous; precedent; preceding; former; foregoing.—*Anterior* is opposed to, and implies posterior; the other words are opposed to subsequent.

**Ān'tē'ri-ōr'i-ty**, *n.* State of being anterior; precedence.

**Ān'te-rōom**, *n.* A room forming the passage to another.

**Ān'thel-mīn'tie**, *a.* [Gr. ἀντί, against, and ἔλμινς, -ινθος, worm.] (*Med.*) Destroying or expelling worms. [Written also *anthelminthic*.]

**Ān'thel-mīn'tie**, *n.* A medicine which destroys or expels worms; a vermifuge.

**Ān'them**, *n.* [Gr. ἀντίφωνα, antiphon, or anthem, from ἀντί, against, and φωνή, sound, voice.] Formerly, a hymn sung in alternate parts, but, in present usage, any church music adapted to passages from the Scriptures; a motet.

**Ān'ther**, *n.* [Gr. ἀνθηρός, -ά, flowery, from ἀνθεῖν, to bloom, ἄνθος, flower.] (*Bot.*) That part of the stamen containing the pollen, or fertilizing dust, which, when mature, is emitted for the impregnation of the ovary.

**Ān'ther-al**, *a.* Pertaining to anthers.

**Ān'ther-īf'er-ous**, *a.* [From *anther*, and Lat. *ferre*, to bear.] Producing anthers.

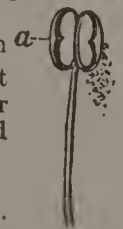
*a.* Anther.



Antelope.



*a a.* Antennæ.



**Ān'tho-lōg'ic-al**, *a.* Consisting of beautiful extracts from different authors, especially the poets.

**Ān'thōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. ἀνθολογία, from ἄνθος, flower, and λέγειν, to gather.] **1.** A discourse on flowers. **2.** A collection of flowers; a garland. **3.** A collection of beautiful passages from authors.

**Ān'tho-ny's Fire** (ān'to-niz), *n.* The crysipelas.

**Ān'thra-çite**, *n.* [Gr. ἀνθρακίτης, from ἄνθραξ, coal or charcoal.] A hard, compact variety of mineral coal.

**Ān'thra-çit'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to anthracite.

**Ān'thro-pōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. ἄνθρωπος, man, and γραφή, description.] That branch of physical geography which treats of the actual distribution of the human race, as distinguished by physical character, language, institutions, and customs.

**Ān'thro-poid**, *a.* [Gr. ἄνθρωπος, man, and εἶδος, appearance.] Resembling man.

**Ān'thro-po-lōg'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to anthropology; according to human manner of speaking.

**Ān'thro-pōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. ἄνθρωπος, man, and λόγος, discourse.] **1.** The natural history of the human species.

**2.** The science of man, considered in his entire nature.

**Ān'thro-po-mōr'phic**, *a.* Pertaining to anthropomorphism.

**Ān'thro-po-mōr'phism**, *n.* [Gr. ἀνθρωπόμορφος, of human form, fr. ἄνθρωπος man, and μορφή, form.] Representation of the Deity as having a human form or attributes.

**Ān'thro-po-mōr-phite**, *n.* One who believes that the Supreme Being exists in a human form.

**Ān'thro-po-mōr'phous**, *a.* Having the figure of, or resemblance to, a man.

**Ān'thro-po-pāth'ic-al**, *a.* Subject to human passions.

**Ān'thro-pōp'a-thism**, *n.* [Gr. ἀνθρωποπάθεια, from

**Ān'thro-pōp'a-thy**, *n.* ἀνθρωπος, man, and πάθος, affection, passion.] Ascription of human passions to the Supreme Being.

**Ān'thro-pōph'a-gy**, *n. pl.* [Gr. ἀνθρωποφάγος, eating men, from ἄνθρωπος, man, and φαγεῖν, to eat.] Man-eaters; cannibals.

**Ān'thro-pōph'a-gy**, *n.* The eating of human flesh, or the practice of eating it; cannibalism.

**Ān'ti-ç'id.** See ANTACID.

**Ān'tic**, *a.* [Derived from *antique*, in allusion to the grotesque figures of *antiques*.] Odd; fanciful; fantastic; ludicrously wild.

**Ān'tic**, *n.* **1.** A buffoon or merry-andrew. **2.** Odd appearance or device.

**Ān'ti-christ**, *n.* A great adversary of Christ; the man of sin, described 1 John ii. 18. [tianity.]

**Ān'ti-christ'ian** (-krīst'yan), *n.* An opposer of Christ.

**Ān'ti-chris'tian**, *a.* Opposing Christianity.

**Ān'tic'i-pāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ANTICIPATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ANTICIPATING.] [Lat. *anticipare*, from *ante*, before, and *capere*, to take.] **1.** To take or do before another, so as to prevent him. **2.** To take up beforehand, or before the proper time. **3.** To foretaste or foresee.

**Syn.**—Expect.—*Expect* is stronger than *anticipate*. We may *anticipate* difficulties when we do not really *expect* them.

**Ān'tic'i-pā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of anticipating. **2.** Previous view or impression of what is to happen afterward.

**3.** Preconceived opinion, produced in the mind before the truth is known. **4.** (*Phil.*) A conception generalized from experience and used to suggest the future. **5.** (*Mus.*) The beginning of one or more tones of a chord with or during the chord preceding, forming a momentary discord.

**Syn.**—Preoccupation; preclusion; foretaste; prelibation; antepast; pregustration; preconception; expectation; foresight; forethought.

**Ān'tic'i-pā'tive**, *a.* Anticipating; or containing anticipation.

**Ān'tic'i-pā'tor**, *n.* One who anticipates.

**Ān'tic'i-pa-to-ry** (50), *a.* Taking before time.

**Ān'ti-elī'max**, *n.* A sentence or expression in which the ideas fall, or become less important and striking, at the close;—the opposite of *climax*.

**Ān'ti-elī'nal**, *a.* [Gr. ἀντί, against, opposite, and κλίνειν, to incline.] Marking inclination in opposite directions.

**Ān'ti-elī'nal**, *n.* The crest-line from which strata dip in opposite directions, often called the *anticlinal axis*.

**Ān'tic-ly**, *adv.* In an antic manner.

**Ān'ti-con-tā'giōus**, *a.* Opposing contagion.



**Ān'ti-cos-mēt'ie**, *a.* Injurious to beauty.

**Ān'ti-dō'tal**, *a.* Efficacious against poison or other evil.

**Ān'ti-dō'te**, *n.* [Gr. ἀντίδοτον (sc. φαρμάκον), from ἀντίδοτος, given against, from ἀντί, against, and δίδωμι, to give.] That which tends to counteract poison or other evil.

**Ān'ti-fēb'rīle**, or **Ān'ti-fē'brīle**, *a.* That has the quality of abating fever.

**Ān'ti-fēb'rīle**, or **Ān'ti-fē'brīle**, *n.* A medicine having a tendency to cure fever.

**Ān'ti-mā'son**, *n.* One opposed to freemasonry.

**Ān'ti-mā'son-ry**, *n.* Opposition to freemasonry.

**Ān'ti-mō-nārch'ie-al**, *a.* Opposed to monarchy.

**Ān'ti-mō'ni-al**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, antimony.

**Ān'ti-mō'ni-al**, *n.* A preparation of antimony.

**Ān'ti-mō'ny**, *n.* [Prob. corrupted from Ar. ἀλ-ιθμι-δυν, or ἀλ-ιθμι-δυν, antimony.] 1. A whitish, brittle metal used in medicine and the arts. 2. An ore of antimony, consisting of sulphur and antimony.

**Ān'ti-nō'mi-an**, *n.* [Lat. *Antinomi*, pl. See ANTI-NOMY.] (*Ecl. Hist.*) One of a sect (originating about 1533) who were charged with maintaining, that, under the gospel dispensation, the moral law is of no use or obligation.

**Ān'ti-nō'mi-an**, *a.* Pertaining to the Antinomians.

**Ān'ti-nō'mi-an-ism**, *n.* The tenets of Antinomians.

**Ān'ti-no-my**, or **Ān'tin'o-my**, *n.* [Gr. ἀντινομία, from ἀντί, against, and νόμος, law.] 1. Opposition of one law or rule to another. 2. A law or other thing opposite or contrary. 3. (*Metaph.*) According to Kant, that natural contradiction which results from the law of reason, when, passing the limits of experience, we seek to know the absolute.

**Ān'ti-pā'pal**, *a.* Opposing popery; antipapistic.

**Ān'ti-pa-pist'ic**, } *a.* Opposing the papacy or pop-  
**Ān'ti-pa-pist'ic-al**, } ery; antipapal.

**Ān'ti-pār'a-lýt'ic**, *a.* Opposing, or good against, palsy.

**Ān'ti-pa-thēt'ic**, } *a.* Having a natural contrariety  
**Ān'ti-pa-thēt'ic-al**, } or aversion.

**Ān'tip'a-thy**, *n.* [Gr. ἀντιπάθεια, from ἀντί, against, and πάθος, suffering, passion, affection, from παθεῖν, πάσχειν, to suffer.] 1. An aversion felt at the presence, real or ideal, of a particular object. 2. (*Nat. Phil.*) A contrariety in the properties or affections of matter.

**Syn.**—Dislike; contrariety; repugnance; disgust; distaste.

**Ān'ti-pēs'ti-lēn'tial**, *a.* Counteracting infection.

**Ān'ti-phlo-ǵis'tic**, *a.* 1. (*Chem.*) Opposed to the doctrine of phlogiston. 2. (*Med.*) Counteracting inflammation.

**Ān'ti-phlo-ǵis'tic**, *n.* Any medicine or diet which tends to check inflammation.

**Ān'ti-phon**, *n.* An antiphony. See ANTIPHONY.

**Ān'tiph'o-nal**, } *a.* Pertaining to antiphonies, or  
**Ān'ti-phōn'ic**, } alternate singing.  
**Ān'ti-phōn'ic-al**, }

**Ān'tiph'o-nal**, *n.* A book of antiphons or anthems.

**Ān'tiph'o-ny**, *n.* [From Gr. ἀντίφωνος, returning a sound, fr. ἀντί, against, and φωνή, sound, voice.] (*Mus.*) An anthem or psalm sung alternately by a choir or congregation divided into two parts; a response.

**Ān'tiph'ra-sis**, *n.* [Gr. ἀντιφράσις, from ἀντί, against, and φράζειν, to speak.] (*Rhet.*) Use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.

**Ān'ti-phrās'tic**, } *a.* Involving or relating to an-  
**Ān'ti-phrās'tic-al**, } tiphra-sis.

**Ān'tip'o-dal**, *a.* Pertaining to the antipodes; diametrically opposed.

**Ān'ti-pōde**, *n.*; *pl.* ĀN'TI-PŌDES, or AN-TÍP'O-DĒS. [Gr. ἀντίπους, with the feet opposite, *pl.* οἱ ἀντίποδες, from ἀντί, against, opposite, and πούς, ποδός, foot.] One of those who live on opposite sides of the globe, and whose feet are, of course, directly opposite.

**Ān'ti-pōpe**, *n.* One who usurps the popedom.

**Ān'ti-pro-lāt'ic-al**, *a.* Adverse to prelacy.

**Ān'ti-quā'ri-an**, *a.* Pertaining to antiquity.

**Ān'ti-quā'ri-an**, *n.* An antiquary.

**Ān'ti-quā'ri-an-ism**, *n.* Love of antiquity.

**Ān'ti-qua-ry** (*44*), *n.* One versed in antiquities.

**Ān'ti-quā'te**, *v. t.* [Lat. *antiquatus*, *p. p.* of *antiquare*, from *antiquus*, old.] To make obsolete, old, or void.

**Ān'ti-quā't-ed**, *p. a.* Grown old, or out of fashion; obsolete; out of use.

**Ān-tique'** *a.* [Lat. *antiquus*, equiv. to *anticus*, from *ante*, before.] 1. Old; ancient; of genuine antiquity. 2. Of old fashion. 3. Made in imitation of antiquity.

**Ān-tique'**, *n.* In general, any thing very old; in a more limited sense, a remnant of antiquity; relic.

**Ān-tique'ness**, *n.* Quality or appearance of being antique.

**Ān-tiq'ui-ty** (-tik'wī-), *n.* [See ANTIQUE.] 1. Ancient times; former ages. 2. The people of ancient times. 3. Great age; quality of being ancient. 4. Any or all of the remains of ancient times.

**Ān-tis'ci-ang** (an-tish'i-anz), } *n. pl.* [Gr. ἀντί, against,  
**Ān-tis'ci-ā** (an-tish'i-ī), } opposite, and σκιά,  
shadow.] (*Geog.*) The inhabitants of the earth living on different sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon are cast in contrary directions.

**Ān'ti-scor-bū'tic**, } *a.* (*Med.*) Counteracting the  
**Ān'ti-scor-bū'tic-al**, } scurvy.

**Ān'ti-scrip'tūr-al**, *a.* Not accordant with Scripture.

**Ān'ti-sēp'tic**, *a.* Opposing putrefaction.

**Ān'ti-sēp'tic**, *n.* 1. A substance which resists or corrects putrefaction. 2. (*Med.*) A remedy which counteracts a putrescent tendency in the system.

**Ān'ti-slāv'er-y**, *n.* Opposition to slavery.

**Ān'ti-sō'cial**, *a.* Averse to society or hostile to its existence.

**Ān'ti-spaṣ-mōd'ic**, *a.* Opposing spasm.

**Ān'ti-spās'tic**, *a.* [Gr. ἀντισπαστικός, fr. ἀντίσπασις, a drawing back.] (*Med.*) (*a.*) Causing a revulsion of fluids or humors. (*b.*) Counteracting spasm; antispasmodic.

**Ān'ti-sple-nēt'ic**, *a.* Counteracting diseases of the spleen.

**Ān-tis'tro-phe**, *n.* [Gr. ἀντιστροφή, from ἀντί, against, and στροφή, to turn; στροφή, a turning.] 1. (*Rhet.*) (*a.*) Repetition of words in an inverse order. (*b.*) The turning of an adversary's plea against him. 2. (*Anc. Lyric Poetry.*) That part of a song or dance, around the altar, which was performed by turning from the left to the right, in opposition to the *strophe*, which was performed by turning from the right to the left.

**Ān'ti-strōph'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to the antistrophe.

**Ān-tith'e-sis**, *n.*; *pl.* AN-TITH'E-SĒS. [Gr. ἀντίθεσις, from ἀντί, against, and θέσις, a setting, from τίθειν, to set.] 1. (*Rhet.*) An opposition of words or sentiments occurring in the same sentence; contrast. 2. Hence, any thing directly opposed to another.

**Ān'ti-thēt'ic**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, an-  
**Ān'ti-thēt'ic-al**, } tithesis.

**Ān'ti-trīn'i-tā'ri-an**, *a.* Opposing the doctrine of the Trinity.

**Ān'ti-trīn'i-tā'ri-an-ism**, *n.* Opposition to the doctrine of the Trinity.

**Ān'ti-type**, *n.* That which is prefigured by the type; thus the paschal lamb was a *type* of which Christ is the *antitype*.

**Ān'ti-typ'ic-al**, *a.* Relating to an antitype; explaining a type.

**Ān'tler**, *n.* [O. Fr. *antoillier*, *andoillier*, *endouillier*, prob. from Lat. *ante*, before.] A start or branch of a horn of a cervine animal, as of the stag or moose.

**Ān-to-no-mā'si-ā**, *n.* [Gr. ἀντονομασία, fr. ἀντί, instead, and ὀνομάζειν, to name.] Use of a proper name for an appellative, as "a Cicero" for a great orator; or conversely, the use of a name denoting rank, office, &c., for him who holds it, as "his majesty" for the king.

**Ān'vil**, *n.* [A.-S. *anfill*, *ænfill*, *onfill*.] An iron block, usually with a steel face, upon which metals are hammered and shaped.

**Ān-xī'e-ty** (ang-xī'e-tŷ), *n.* [Lat. *anxietas*, from *anxius*, anxious.] Solicitude about some future or uncertain event.

**Ān-xiōūs** (ānk'shus, 82), *a.* [Lat. *anxius*, from *angere*, to cause pain, to torture.] 1. Greatly concerned or solicitous, especially respecting something future or unknown. 2. Accompanied with anxiety.

**Syn.**—Disturbed; distressed; disquieted; uneasy.

**Ān-xiōūs-ly**, *adv.* With anxiety or solicitude.

**Ān-xiōūs-ness**, *n.* Great solicitude; anxiety.

**Ā'ny** (ēn'nŷ), *a.* [A.-S. *anig*, *ænig*, from *an*, *ein*, one, and the termination *ig*, *ic*.] 1. One out of many, indefinitely. 2. Some; an indefinite number or quantity.

**⚠** This word was originally pronounced *āny*, which differs but little from the present pronunciation. (See §§ 2, 11.) It is often used as a pronoun, the person or thing being understood.

**Ā'ny**, *adv.* To any extent; at all.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, eall, eecho; ġem, ġet; aḡ; exist; linger, link; this



**Ā-ō'ni-an**, *a.* Pertaining to the Muses, or to Aonia in Bœotia.

**Ā'o-rīst**, *n.* [Gr. ἀόριστος, from *ā* priv. and ὄρος, boundary, limit.] (*Gram.*) A tense in the Greek language, which expresses an action as completed in past time, but leaves it, in other respects, wholly indeterminate.

**Ā'o-rīst'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to an aorist, or indefinite tense; indefinite.

**Ā-ōr'tā**, *n.* [Gr. ἀορτή, from ἀείρειν, to lift, heave.] The great artery from the heart.

**Ā-ōrt'al**, } *a.* Pertaining to the aorta or great artery.

**Ā-ōrt'ie**, }

**A-pāce'**, *adv.* Quickly; hastily; speedily; fast.

**Āp'a-gō'ge**, *n.* [Gr. ἀπαγωγή, a leading away, from ἀπάγειν, to lead away.] (*Logic.*) An indirect argument which proves a thing by showing the impossibility or absurdity of the contrary thing. — It corresponds to the *reductio ad absurdum*.

**Āp'a-gōg'ie-al**, *a.* Proving indirectly by showing the absurdity of the contrary.

**A-pārt**, *adv.* [Either from prefix *a* and *part*, or from Fr. *à part*.] **1.** Separately, in regard to space or company; aside. **2.** In a state of separation, exclusion, or of distinction, as to purpose, use, or character, or as a matter of thought. **3.** In two or more parts; asunder.

**A-pārt'ment**, *n.* [From Lat. *ab*, or *a*, from, and *pars*, *partis*, part.] A room in a building or house.

**Āp'a-thēt'ie**, *a.* Void of feeling; insensible; indifferent.

**Āp'a-thīst**, *n.* One destitute of feeling.

**Āp'a-thy**, *n.* [Gr. ἀπάθεια, from *ā* priv. and πάθος, suffering.] Want, or a low degree, of feeling; privation of passion, or insensibility to pain; — applied either to the body or the mind.

**Syn.** — Insensibility; indifference; unconcern.

**Āpe**, *n.* [A.-S. *apa*, Skr. *kari*,

Gr. κῆπος, κείπος.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*)

A quadrumanous mammal

having teeth of the same num-

ber and form as in man, and

possessing neither a tail nor

check pouches. **2.** One who

imitates servilely, in allusion

to the manners of the ape.

**Āpe**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APED;

*p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APING.] To

imitate servilely; to mimic.

**A-pēak'**, *adv.* On the point; in a posture to pierce.

**A-pēp'sy**, *n.* [Gr. ἀπεψία, from ἀπεπτος, uncooked, un-

digested.] (*Med.*) Defective digestion; indigestion.

**A-pē'ri-ent** (89), *a.* [Lat. *aperiens*, *p. pr.* of *aperire*, to

open.] (*Med.*) Having the quality of opening; laxative.

**A-pē'ri-ent**, *n.* (*Med.*) A laxative medicine.

**A-pēr'i-tive**, *a.* Deobstruent; aperient.

**Āp'er-tūre** (53), *n.* [Lat. *apertura*. See **APERIENT**.]

An opening through some solid substance; a hole.

**Āp'er-y**, *n.* The practice of aping.

**A-pēt'al-oūs**, *a.* [Gr. ἀπέταλος, ἀπέτηλος, from *ā* priv.

and πέταλον, leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having no petals.

**Āp'rex**, *n.*; *pl.* ĀPEX-ES; Lat. *pl.* ĀP'I-CEŒ. The top,

tip, or summit of any thing.

**A-phær'e-sis** } *n.* [Gr. ἀφαίρεσις, from ἀφαιρῆν, to take

**A-phēr'e-sis** } away, from ἀπό, from, and αἰρῆν, to

take.] (*Gram.*) The taking of a letter or syllable from

the beginning of a word.

**A-phēl'ion** (-fēl'yun), *n.*; *pl.* A-PHĒ-LI-Ā. [Gr. ἀπό,

from, and ἥλιος, sun.] (*Astron.*) That point of a planet's

or comet's orbit which is most distant from the sun, the

opposite point being called the *perihelion*.

**Āp'phis**, *n.*; *pl.* ĀPHI-DEŒ. [N. Lat.] (*Entom.*) The

vine-fretter, or plant-louse; a genus of hemipterous in-

sects.

**Āph'o-ny**, *n.* [Gr. ἀφωνία, from ἀφωνος, voiceless, from

*ā* priv. and φωνή, voice.] (*Med.*) A loss of voice.

**Āph'o-rīsm**, *n.* [Gr. ἀφορισμός, from ἀφορίζειν, to de-

fine.] A precept or principle expressed in a few words;

a short sentence containing some important truth.

**Syn.** — Axiom; maxim; adage. — An *axiom* is a self-evident

proposition of high importance; a *maxim* expresses some great

practical truth; an *adage* is a saying which has gained credit

by long use.

**Āph'o-rīst**, *n.* A writer of aphorisms.

**Āph'o-rīst'ie**, } *a.* Having the form of an apho-

**Āph'o-rīst'ie-al**, } rism.

**Āph'o-rīst'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In the form of aphorisms.

**Āph'thong** (ăf'thong or ăp'thong, 85), *n.* A letter or

combination of letters having no sound.

**Āph'yl-loūs**, or **A-phŷl'loūs**, (117), *a.* [Gr. ἀφύλλος,

from *ā* priv. and φύλλον, leaf.] (*Bot.*) Destitute of leaves.

**Ā'pi-a-rīst**, *n.* One who keeps an apiary.

**Ā'pi-a-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *apiarium*, from *apis*, a bee.] A place

where bees are kept; a bee-house.

**Āp'i-cēs**, *n. pl.* See **APEX**.

**A-piēce'**, *adv.* **1.** To each; to the share of each. **2.**

Each by itself.

**Āp'ish**, *a.* [See **APE**.] Having the qualities of an ape;

inclined to imitate in a servile manner; hence, foolish;

foppish; silly; affected; trifling; insignificant.

**Āp'ish-ness**, *n.* Mimicry; foolery; foppery.

**A-pōe'a-lŷpse**, *n.* [Gr. ἀποκάλυψις, from ἀποκαλύπτειν,

to disclose.] Revelation; discovery; disclosure; — *specif-*

*ically* applied as the name of the last book in the Bible.

**A-pōe'a-lŷp'tie**, } *a.* Containing or pertaining to

**A-pōe'a-lŷp'tie-al**, } revelation, or, *specifically*, to

the Revelation of St. John.

*Apocalyptic number*, the number 666, mentioned in Rev. xiii.

18. It has been variously interpreted.

**A-pōe'o-pāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APOCOPATED; *p.*

*pr.* & *vb. n.* APOCOPATING.] (*Gram.*) To cut off or

drop the last letter or syllable of.

**A-pōe'o-pe**, *n.* [Gr. ἀποκοπή, from ἀπό, from, and

κόπτειν, to cut.] The cutting off or omission of the last

letter or syllable of a word; as, *yond* for *yonder*.

**A-pōe'ry-phā**, *n. pl.* [Gr. ἀπόκρυφος, hidden, spurious,

from ἀπό, from, and κρύπτειν, to hide.] Books whose au-

thenticity, as inspired writings, is not admitted, and which

are therefore not considered a part of the sacred canon of

the Scripture.

**A-pōe'ry-phal**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Apocrypha.

**2.** Not canonical; of uncertain authority or credit;

false; fictitious; spurious.

**Āp'ōde**, *n.* [Gr. ἄπους, ἄποδος, from *ā* priv. and ποῖς,

ποδός, foot.] An animal that has no feet.

**Āp'o-deīe'tie**, } *a.* Demonstrative; evident beyond

**Āp'o-deīe'tie-al**, } contradiction.

☞ This spelling is better than *apodictic*.

**Āp'o-die'tie**, } *a.* [Gr. ἀποδεικτικός, from ἀπό, from,

**Āp'o-die'tie-al**, } and δεικνύναι, to show.] Evident

beyond contradiction.

**A-pōd'o-sis**, *n.* [Gr. ἀπόδοσις, from ἀπό, from, back

again, and δίδοναι, to give.] (*Gram.*) The consequent

clause or conclusion in a conditional sentence, expressing

the result.

**Āp'o-gēe**, *n.* [Gr. ἀπόγειος, from the earth, from ἀπό

from, and γαῖα, γῆ, earth.] (*Astron.*) That point in the

orbit of the moon which is at the greatest distance from

the earth.

**A-pōl'o-gēt'ie**, } *a.* [Gr. ἀπολογητικός, from ἀπό,

**A-pōl'o-gēt'ie-al**, } from, and λόγος, speech.] Ex-

cusatory or defensive.

**A-pōl'o-gēt'ies**, *n. sing.* That branch of theology

which defends the Holy Scriptures, and sets forth the evi-

dence of their divine authority.

**A-pōl'o-gist**, *n.* One who makes an apology.

**A-pōl'o-gize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APOLOGIZED; *p. pr.*

& *vb. n.* APOLOGIZING.] To make an apology.

**Āp'o-lōgue** (-log), *n.* [Gr. ἀπόλογος. See *infra*.] A

moral fable.

**A-pōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. ἀπολογία, from ἀπό, from, and

λόγος, speech.] **1.** Something said or written in defense

or justification of what appears to others wrong or un-

justifiable, or of what may be liable to disapprobation.

**2.** An acknowledgment intended as an extenuation of

some improper or injurious remark or act.

**Syn.** — Excuse. — We make an *apology* for something rude,

unbecoming, or the like; we offer an *excuse* for some failure or

neglect of duty.

**Āp'o-phleg-māt'ie**, *a.* [Gr. ἀπό, from, and φλεγμα-

τικός full of phlegm; φλέγμα, flame, phlegm.] (*Med.*)

Having the quality of exciting discharges of phlegm or

mucus from the mouth or nostrils.

**Āp'oph-thegm** } (ăp'o-them), *n.* A short, sententious,

**Āp'o-thegm** } instructive remark.

**Āp'o-plēe'tie**, } *a.* [Gr. ἀποπληκτικός, from ἀπό,

**Āp'o-plēe'tie-al**, } from, away, and πλήσσειν, to



Ape.



strike.] **1.** Pertaining to, or consisting in, apoplexy. **2.** Predisposed to apoplexy.

**Ap'o-plēx'y**, *n.* [Gr. ἀποπληξία. See *supra*.] A disease characterized by sudden loss of sense and voluntary motion, usually caused by pressure on the brain.

**A-pōs'ta-sy**, *n.* [Gr. ἀποστασία, from ἀπό, from, and στήναι, to stand.] An abandonment of what one has voluntarily professed; a total desertion or departure from one's faith, principles, or party.

**A-pōs'tāte**, *n.* One who has forsaken the faith, principles, or party, to which he before adhered.

**A-pōs'tāte**, *a.* Falling from the faith; false; renegade.

**A-pōs'ta-tīze**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APOSTATIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APOSTATIZING.] To abandon one's faith, party, church, or profession. [with *pus.*]

**A-pōs'te-māte**, *v. i.* To form into an abscess, and fill

**Ap'os'tēm'a-toūs**, *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, an aposteme.

**Ap'os-tēme**, *n.* [Gr. ἀποστήμα, fr. ἀποστήμαι, to stand off.] An abscess; a sore filled with purulent matter.

**A-pōs'tle** (-pōs/sl), *n.* [Gr. ἀπόστολος, sent forth or away, from ἀποστέλλειν, to send off or away.] **1.** A person sent forth or deputed to execute some important business; *specifically*, one of the twelve disciples of Christ sent forth to preach the gospel. **2.** (*Civ. and Admiralty Law*.) A brief letter dismissory sent by a court appealed from to the superior court, stating the case, &c.; a paper sent up on appeals in the admiralty courts.

**A-pōs'tle-ship** (-pos/sl-), *n.* The office of an apostle.

**A-pōs'to-late**, *n.* Mission; apostleship.

**Ap'os-tōl'ie**, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining or relating to an  
**Ap'os-tōl'ie-al**, } apostle, or to the apostles, their  
times, or their peculiar spirit. **2.** According to the doc-  
trines of the apostles.

**Ap'os-tōl'i-ci-sm**, } *n.* State or quality of being apos-  
**A-pōs'to-li-c'i-ty**, } tolical.

**A-pōs'tro-phe**, *n.* [Gr. ἀποστροφή, from ἀπό, from, and στροφή, a turning.] **1.** (*Rhet.*) A turning away from the real auditory, and addressing an absent or imaginary one. **2.** (*Gram.*) (*a.*) The contraction of a word by the omission of a letter or letters, which omission is noted by a mark like a comma placed above the line; as, *call'd* for *called*. (*b.*) The mark used to denote that a word is contracted.

**Ap'o-strōph'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to an apostrophe.

**A-pōs'tro-phīze**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APOSTROPHIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APOSTROPHIZING.] **1.** To address by apostrophe. **2.** To contract by omitting a letter or letters.

**A-pōth'e-ca-ry**, *n.* [From Gr. ἀποθήκη, repository, from ἀπό, from, and τιθέναι, to put; θήκη, box, chest.] One who prepares and sells drugs for medicinal purposes. In England, apothecaries also prescribe for diseases, acting as sub-physicians.

**Ap'o-thegm** } (āp'o-them), *n.* [Gr. ἀπόφθεγμα, from  
**Ap'oph-thegm** } ἀπό, from, and φθέγμα, saying,  
word.] A short, pithy, and instructive saying; a senten-  
tious precept or maxim. [*Apothegm* is now the preva-  
lent spelling.]

**Ap'o-theg-māt'ie**, } *a.* In the manner of an  
**Ap'o-theg-māt'ie-al**, } apothegm. [thegms.]

**Ap'o-thēg'ma-tist**, *n.* A collector or maker of apo-

**Ap'o-thē'o-sis**, *n.* [Gr. ἀποθέωσις, from ἀπό, from, and θεός, god.] Act of elevating a mortal to the rank, and placing him among the number, of the gods; deification.

**Ap'o-thē'o-size**, *v. t.* To exalt to the dignity of a deity; to deify.

**Ap'o-zem**, *n.* [Gr. ἀπόζεμα, from ἀποζέιν, to extract by boiling.] (*Med.*) A decoction.

**Ap-pall'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPALLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPALLING.] [Fr. *appallir*, from *ad* and *palir*, to grow or make pale.] To depress or discourage with fear.

**Syn.**— To dismay; daunt; terrify; scare; intimidate.

**Ap-pall'**, *v. i.* To occasion fear or dismay.

**Ap'pān-āge**, *n.* [Low Lat. *appanagium*, from *apanare*, to furnish with bread, from Lat. *ad* and *pānis*, bread.]

**1.** The portion of land assigned by a sovereign prince for the subsistence of his younger sons. **2.** Means of nourishing; sustenance.

**Ap'pa-rā'tus**, *n.*; *pl.* AP'PA-RĀ'TUS or AP'PA-RĀ'TUS-ES. [Lat., fr. *apparare*, to prepare, fr. *ad* and *parare*, to make ready.] Things provided as means to some end; *especially*, a full collection or set of implements, or utensils, for performing scientific experiments or operations.

**Ap-pār'el**, *n.* [Fr. *appareil*, from *pareil*, like, equal, match, from Low Lat. *pariculus*, dim. of Lat. *par*, equal, a pair.] Covering for the body.

**Syn.**— Clothing; clothes; dress; raiment; vesture; vestment.—The first three words are those familiarly used; *ap'parel* and the rest are more formal.

**Ap-pār'el**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPARELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPARELING.] **1.** To dress or clothe; to attire.

**2.** To cover with something ornamental; to cover, as with garments; to adorn; to embellish.

**Ap-pār'ent** (4), *a.* [Lat. *apparens*, *p. pr.* of *apparere*, to appear.] **1.** Capable of being seen, or easily seen. **2.** Beyond question or doubt. **3.** Appearing to the eye, but not true or real.

**Syn.**— Visible; distinct; plain; obvious; clear; certain; evident; incontestable; indubitable; notorious. What is *obvious* (*literally*, lying in our way) is certain beyond doubt or dispute; what is *plain*, *clear*, or *evident*, has ample proof or illustration. *Apparent* is sometimes used for *clear*, and sometimes for *seeming*, as, the difficulty was more *apparent* than real.

**Ap-pār'ent-ly**, *adv.* Visibly; evidently; in appearance only.

**Ap'pa-rī'tion** (-rīsh/un), *n.* [See APPEAR.] **1.** Appearance; visibility. **2.** The thing appearing; a visible object; *specifically*, a preternatural appearance; a ghost; a specter.

**Ap-pār'i-tor**, *n.* [See APPEAR.] **1.** An officer who attended magistrates and judges to execute their orders.

**2.** (*Law*.) A messenger or officer who serves the process of a spiritual court.

**Ap-pēal'**, *n.* [See *infra*.] **1.** (*Law*.) (*a.*) Removal of a cause or suit from an inferior to a superior judge or court for re-examination or review. (*b.*) The mode of proceeding by which such removal is effected. (*c.*) The right of appeal. **2.** A summons to answer to a charge. **3.** A call upon a person for proof or decision, or to grant a favor. **4.** Resort; recourse.

**Ap-pēal'**, *v. i.* [Lat. *appellare*, from *ad* and *pellere*, to drive.] **1.** (*Law*.) To remove a cause from an inferior to a superior judge or court for the purpose of re-examination or for decision. **2.** To refer to another for the decision of a question controverted, or the counteraction of testimony or facts; hence, to call on for aid.

**Ap-pēal'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPEALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPEALING.] (*Law*.) (*a.*) To remove, as a cause, from an inferior to a superior judge or court. (*b.*) To charge with a crime; to accuse.

**Ap-pēal'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being appealed, or called to answer by appeal.

**Ap-pēar'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPEARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPEARING.] [Lat. *apparere*, to appear, from *ad* and *parere*, to come forth.] **1.** To come or be in sight. **2.** To stand in presence of some superior. **3.** To become visible to the apprehension of the mind; to be obvious or manifest. **4.** To seem, in opposition to reality.

**Ap-pēar'ance**, *n.* **1.** Act of coming into sight. **2.** A thing seen; a phenomenon. **3.** Semblance, or apparent likeness. **4.** Personal presence; exhibition of the person. **5.** Introduction of a person to the public in a particular character. **6.** (*Law*.) The act or proceeding by which a party proceeded against places himself before the court, and submits to its jurisdiction.

**Syn.**— Coming; arrival; presence; semblance; pretense; air; look; manner; mien; figure; aspect.

**Ap-pēar'er**, *n.* One who appears.

**Ap-pēas'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being appeased or quieted.

**Ap-pēas'a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being appeasable.

**Ap-pēas'e'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPEASED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPEASING.] [Fr. *appaizer*, from Lat. *ad* and *pax*, peace.] To make quiet.

**Syn.**— To pacify; allay; assuage; compose; calm.

**Ap-pēas'e-ment**, *n.* Act of appeasing, or state of being appeased.

**Ap-pēas'er**, *n.* One who appeases or pacifies.

**Ap-pēas'ive**, *a.* Having the power to appease.

**Ap-pēl'lant**, *n.* A person who makes an appeal.

**Ap-pēl'late**, *n.* Belonging to, or having cognizance of, appeals.

**Ap'pel-lā'tion**, *n.* The name by which a person or thing is called; title; address.

**Ap-pēl'la-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *appellativus*, from *appellare*, to name, to call.] Pertaining to a common name.

**Ap-pēl'la-tive**, *n.* A common, as distinguished from a proper name.

**Ap-pēl'la-to-ry**, *a.* Containing an appeal.

**Ap'pel-lee'**, *n.* (*Law*.) (*a.*) The defendant in an appeal. (*b.*) The person who is appealed, or prosecuted, by a private man for a crime.



**Ap'pel-lôr'**, *n.* (*Law.*) The person who institutes an appeal, or prosecutes another for a crime.

**Ap-pënd'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* APPENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* APPENDING.] [Lat. *appendere*, to hang to, from *ad* and *pendere*, to weigh, to hang.] 1. To hang or attach, as by a string, so that the thing is suspended. 2. To add, as an accessory to the principal thing; to annex.

**Ap-pënd'äge**, *n.* Something added as subordinate or incidental.

**Ap-pënd'ant**, *n.* Any thing appended to or connected with another as incidental.

**Ap-pënd'ant**, *a.* 1. Hanging; annexed. 2. (*Law.*) Appended by prescription;—said of a thing of inheritance belonging to another inheritance which is superior or more worthy.

**Ap-pënd'ix**, *n.*; *pl.* AP-PĒND'IX-ĒS; *Lat. pl.* AP-PĒN'DI-CĒS. 1. Something appended; an adjunct, or concomitant. 2. *Specifically*, any literary matter added to a book, but not necessarily essential to its completeness.

**Ap'per-çĕp'tion**, *n.* [From *ad* and *perception.*] (*Metaph.*) Perception that reflects upon itself; self-consciousness.

**Ap'per-tain'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* APPERTAINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* APPERTAINING.] [Lat. *appertinere*, from *ad* and *pertinere*, to pertain.] To belong, whether by nature, right, appointment, or custom; to relate.

**Ap'pe-tençe**, } *n.* 1. Strong natural desire; sensual  
**Ap'pe-ten-çy**, } appetite. 2. Tendency to seek or select.

**Ap'pe-tent**, *a.* Desiring; very desirous. [*Rare.*]

**Ap'pe-tĭte**, *n.* [Lat. *appetitus*, from *appetere*, to seek.] 1. Desire of gratification, either of the body or of the mind. 2. *Specifically*, a desire of food or drink.

**Ap'pe-tĭze**, *v. i.* To create, or whet, an appetite.

**Ap'pe-tĭz'er**, *n.* Something which creates, increases, or whets, an appetite.

**Ap-plaud'**, *v. t. or i.* [*imp. & p. p.* APPLAUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* APPLAUDING.] [Lat. *applaudere*, from *ad* and *plaudere*, to clap the hands.] 1. To praise by clapping the hands, acclamation, or other significant sign. 2. To praise by words; to commend.

**Syn.**—To extol; cry up; magnify.

**Ap-plaud'er**, *n.* One who applauds.

**Ap-pläuze'**, *n.* [Lat. *applaudere*, *p. p.* *applausus.*] Act of applauding; approbation and praise publicly expressed by clapping the hands, beating with the feet, acclamation, huzzas, or other means; commendation.

**Ap-pläu'sive**, *a.* Applauding; containing applause.

**Ap'plĕ** (57), *n.* [A.-S. *appel*, *wpl.*] 1. A well-known tree and its fruit. 2. The pupil of the eye.

**Ap-plĭ'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being applied; applicable.

**Ap-plĭ'ançe**, *n.* Act of applying, or thing applied; instrument or means.

**Ap'pli-ca-bĭl'i-ty**, } *n.* Quality of being applicable  
**Ap'pli-ca-ble-ness**, } or suitable.

**Ap'pli-ca-ble**, *a.* Capable of being, or fit to be, applied; suitable; fit; adapted.

**Ap'pli-eant**, *n.* One who applies; a petitioner.

**Ap'pli-eate**, *n.* [Lat. *applicata* (*sc. linea*), from *applicare*, to apply.] (*Math.*) A right line drawn across a curve, so as to be bisected by the diameter; an ordinate.

**Ap'pli-eate**, *a.* Applied or put to some use.

**Ap'pli-cä'tion**, *n.* [See APPLY.] 1. Act of applying or laying on, in a literal sense. 2. The thing applied. 3. Act of making request or soliciting. 4. Employment of means. 5. Act of fixing the mind; intenseness of thought. 6. Act of directing or referring something to a particular case, to discover or illustrate agreement or disagreement, fitness, or correspondence.

**Ap'pli-ea-tive**, *a.* Applying; applicatory.

**Ap'pli-ea-to-ry** (50), *a.* Including the act of applying.

**Ap'pli-ea-to-ry**, *n.* That which applies.

**Ap-plĭ'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* APPLIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* APPLYING.] [Lat. *applicare*, from *ad* and *plicare*, to fold.] 1. To lay or place; to put, bring, or carry. 2. To use or employ for a particular purpose, or in a particular case. 3. To make use of, declare, or pronounce, as suitable, fitting, or relative. 4. To engage and employ diligently, or with attention. [course.]

**Ap-plĭ'**, *v. i.* 1. To suit or to agree. 2. To have reason.

**Ap-pög'gia-türä** (-pöd'ja-), *n.* [It., from *appoggiare*, to lean, to rest.] (*Mus.*) A passing tone preceding an essential tone or an accented part of a measure, — generally indicated by a note of smaller size.

**Ap-point'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* APPOINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* APPOINTING.] [L. Lat. *appunctare*, to bring back to the point, restore, from Lat. *ad* and *punctum*, a

point.] 1. To fix with power or firmness; to establish. 2. To fix by a decree, order, command, resolve, decision, or mutual agreement; to constitute; to ordain; to prescribe. 3. To allot, assign, designate, or set apart. 4. To provide with every necessary; to equip.

**Ap-point'**, *v. i.* To determine; to ordain.

**Ap-point'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being appointed.

**Ap'point-ee'**, *n.* A person appointed.

**Ap-point'er**, *n.* One who appoints.

**Ap-point'ment**, *n.* 1. Act of appointing or state of being appointed. 2. Stipulation; arrangement. 3. Decree; established order or constitution. 4. Whatever is appointed for use and management; — used in the plural.

**Ap-pör'tion**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* APPORTIONED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* APPORTIONING.] [L. Lat. *apportionare*, from Lat. *ad* and *portio*, portion.] To divide and assign in just proportion; to divide or part out; to assign in due proportion.

**Ap-pör'tion-er**, *n.* One who apportions.

**Ap-pör'tion-ment**, *n.* Act of apportioning; a dividing into just proportions or shares.

**Ap-pös'er**, *n.* An examiner; an officer in the English Court of Exchequer.

**Ap'po-sĭte**, *a.* [Lat. *appositus*, *p. p.* of *apponere*, to set or put to, from *ad* and *ponere*, to put, place.] Very applicable; well adapted; suitable or fit; relevant; pat.

**Ap'po-sĭte-ly**, *adv.* Properly; fitly; suitably.

**Ap'po-sĭte-ness**, *n.* Fitness; suitability.

**Ap'po-sĭ'tion** (-zĭsh'un), *n.* 1. Act of adding; accretion. 2. (*Gram.*) The state of two nouns (one of which explains the other) put in the same case, without a connecting word between them. [ment.]

**Ap-präi's'al**, *n.* A valuation by authority; an appraisal.

**Ap-präi'se'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* APPRAISED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* APPRAISING.] [Lat. *appretiare*, from *ad* and *pretiare*, to prize, from *pretium*, value, price.] To set a value on; to estimate the worth of, particularly by persons appointed for the purpose.

**Syn.**—In America, this word is often pronounced, and sometimes written, *apprize*.

**Ap-präi'se'ment**, *n.* Act of appraising; valuation.

**Ap-präi's'er**, *n.* One who appraises; *specifically*, one appointed and sworn to fix the value of goods and estates.

**Ap-prĕ'ci-a-ble** (-prĕ'shĭ-), *a.* Capable of being estimated or appreciated.

**Ap-prĕ'ci-äte** (ap-prĕ'shĭ-ät, 95), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* APPRECIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* APPRECIATING.] [Lat. *appretiare*. See APPRAISE.] 1. To set a price or value on; to estimate justly or truly. 2. To raise the value of. [*An Americanism.*]

**Syn.**—To esteem; estimate; value.—We *estimate* things when we learn by calculation their real amount, as *profits*, &c.; we *appreciate* when we prize them according to their true value or worth, as a man's *services*; we *esteem* when we regard them with moral approbation.

**Ap-prĕ'ci-äte**, *v. i.* To rise in value.

**Ap-prĕ'ci-ä'tion** (-prĕ'shĭ-), *n.* 1. A just valuation or estimate of merit, weight, or any moral consideration. 2. Increase of worth or value.

**Ap-prĕ'ci-a-tive** (-shĭ-a-tiv), } *a.* Having or implying a  
**Ap-prĕ'ci-a-to-ry** (-shĭ-a-), } just appreciation.

**Ap-prĕ'ci-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* With just appreciation.

**Ap-pre-hĕnd'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* APPREHENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* APPREHENDING.] [Lat. *apprehendere*, from *ad* and *prehendere*, to lay hold of, to seize, from *præ*, before, and root *nend.*] 1. To seize or lay hold of. 2. To understand. 3. To entertain suspicion or fear of.

**Syn.**—To catch; arrest; conceive; imagine; believe; fear; dread.

**Ap-pre-hĕnd'**, *v. i.* To be of opinion; to believe.

**Ap-pre-hĕnd'er**, *n.* One who apprehends.

**Ap-pre-hĕn'si-ble**, *a.* Capable of being apprehended.

**Ap-pre-hĕn'sion**, *n.* 1. Act of seizing or taking hold of. 2. Act of taking by legal process. 3. The mere contemplation of things, without affirming, denying, or passing any judgment. 4. Opinion; conception; sentiment; idea. 5. The faculty by which ideas are conceived. 6. Distrust or fear at the prospect of future evil.

**Ap-pre-hĕn'sive**, *a.* Fearful; suspicious; perceptive.

**Ap-pre-hĕn'sive-ly**, *adv.* In an apprehensive manner; fearfully.

**Ap-pre-hĕn'sive-ness**, *n.* The quality of being apprehensive; fearfulness.

**Ap-prĕn'tiçe**, *n.* [L. Lat. *apprenticius*, from Lat. *apprehendere*, equiv. to *apprehendere*, to comprehend.] One bound to another to learn a trade or art.

**Ap-prĕn'tiçe**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* APPRENTICED (ap-

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; câre, fär, äsk, all, what; êre, veĭl, tĕrm; pĭque, fĭrm; sôn, ôr, dŏ, wŏlf,



prën'tist); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPRENTICING.] To bind out as an apprentice.

**Ap-prën'tiçe-ship**, *n.* The condition of an apprentice; the time for which he serves.

**Ap-prîze'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPRISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPRISING.] [Fr. *appriser*, ordinance by which the sentence of a superior judge is declared to an inferior, from *apprendre*, to learn, to teach. See APPREHEND.] To inform; to give notice, verbal or written.

**Syn.** — To acquaint; make known; communicate.

**Ap-prîze'**, *v. t.* To set a value on. See APPRAISE.

**Ap-prîze'ment**, *n.* Same as APPRAISEMENT.

**Ap-prîz'er**, *n.* An appraiser. See APPRAISER.

**Ap-prōach'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPROACHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPROACHING.] [Lat. *ad* and *propiare*, to draw near, from *propius*, comp. of *prope*, near.] 1. To come or go near, in place or time. 2. To draw near, in a figurative sense; to approximate.

**Ap-prōach'**, *v. t.* 1. To cause to draw near. [Rare.] 2. To come near to; to approximate.

**Ap-prōach'**, *n.* 1. Act of drawing near. 2. Access, or opportunity of drawing near. 3. A passage or avenue by which buildings are approached. 4. *pl.* (*Fort.*) The works thrown up by besiegers, to protect them in their advances toward a fortress.

**Ap-prōach'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being approached; accessible. [able.]

**Ap-prōach'a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being approach-

**Ap-pro-bāte**, *v. t.* [See APPROVE.] To express or manifest approbation of. [Rare.]

**Ap-pro-bā'tion**, *n.* The act of approving; consent to a thing on the ground of its propriety; approval.

**Syn.** — License; liking; attestation.

**Ap-pro-bā'to-ry**, } *a.* Approving; containing appro-

**Ap-pro-bā'tive**, } bation.

**Ap-prō'pri-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being appropriated.

**Ap-prō'pri-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPROPRIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPROPRIATING.] [Lat. *appropriare*, *appropriatum*, from *ad* and *proprius*, one's own.] 1. To set apart for a particular purpose, or for one's self, to assign. 2. (*Law.*) To alienate, as an ecclesiastical benefice, and annex it to a spiritual corporation, sole or aggregate, being the patron of the living.

**Ap-prō'pri-ate** (45), *a.* Set apart for a particular use or person; hence, belonging peculiarly.

**Syn.** — Fit; suitable; proper; adapted; pertinent; well-timed; peculiar.

**Ap-prō'pri-ate-ly**, *adv.* In an appropriate manner.

**Ap-prō'pri-ate-ness**, *n.* Suitableness; fitness.

**Ap-prō'pri-ā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of appropriating or setting apart for a purpose. 2. Any thing, especially money, thus set apart. 3. (*Law.*) (*a.*) The sequestering of a benefice to the perpetual use of a spiritual corporation, sole or aggregate, being the patron of the living.

**Ap-prō'pri-ā'tor**, *n.* 1. One who appropriates. 2. (*Law.*) One who is possessed of an appropriated benefice.

**Ap-prōv'a-ble**, *a.* Worthy of approbation.

**Ap-prōv'al**, *n.* Act of approving; approbation.

**Ap-prōve'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPROVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPROVING.] [Lat. *approbare*, from *ad* and *probare*, to approve, from *probus*, good.] 1. To be pleased with; to think well of. 2. To prove. 3. To make or show to be worthy of approbation; to commend. 4. (*Law.*) To improve by increasing the value or profits of. 5. To sanction officially.

**Ap-prōv'er**, *n.* 1. One who approves. 2. (*Law.*) One who confesses a crime and brings out his accomplices.

**Ap-prōx'i-mate** (45), *a.* 1. Near to. 2. (*Chem.* & *Math.*) Nearly approaching correctness.

**Ap-prōx'i-māte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* APPROXIMATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* APPROXIMATING.] [Lat. *approximare*, from *ad* and *proximare*, to come near.] To carry or advance near; to cause to approach.

**Ap-prōx'i-māte**, *v. i.* To come near; to approach.

**Ap-prōx'i-mā'tion**, *n.* An approach; a coming near.

**Ap-prōx'i-mā-tive**, *a.* Approximating; approaching.

**Ap'pulse**, or **Ap'pulse'**, *n.* [Lat. *appulsus*, from *ad* and *pellere*, *pulsum*, to drive.] 1. Act of striking against. 2. A touching, or very near approach.

**Ap-pūl'sion**, *n.* A striking against by a moving body.

**Ap-pūr'te-nānce**, *n.* That which appertains to something else; an adjunct; an appendage.

**Ap-pūr'te-nant**, *a.* Belonging to by right.

**Ap'pri-cōt**, *n.* [From Lat. *præcoquus* or *præcox*, early ripe, through the Ar. *al-birquq* and Sp. *albarcoque*.] A fine fruit, allied to the plum.

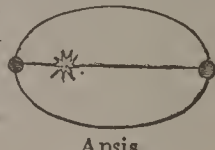
**Ā'pril**, *n.* [Lat. *Aprilis*, from *aperire*, to open, as the month in which the earth opens for new fruit.] The fourth month of the year.

**Ā'pril-fōol**, *n.* One sportively imposed upon on the first day of April.

**Ā'pron** (ā'purn or ā'prun), *n.* 1. A cloth, or piece of leather, worn on the fore part of the body, to keep the clothes clean, or defend them from injury. 2. A piece of leather, or other thing, to be spread before a person riding in a carriage, to defend him from the rain, snow, or dust; a boot.

**Ā'ro-pōs'** (ā'ro-po'), *adv.* [Fr.] 1. Opportunely; seasonably. 2. By the way; to the purpose.

**Ā'psis**, *n.*; *pl.* Ā'PSI-DEŌŌ. [Gr.] 1. (*Astron.*) One of the two points in an elliptical orbit which are at the greatest and least distance from the central body. 2. (*Arch.*) The domed part of a church, where the altar is placed.



Apsis.

**Āpt**, *a.* [Lat. *aptus*, from *apere*, to fasten, fit; Gr. *ἄπτεω*.] 1. Fit; suitable. 2. Having a tendency; liable. 3. Disposed customarily. 4. Ready; quick; prompt.

**Syn.** — Appropriate; suitable; qualified; inclined; disposed; dexterous; fitted. — One who is *disposed* or *inclined* to any thing is *apt* to do it. He who is *apt* at any employment is *qualified* or *dexterous*. An *apt* quotation is one which is *appropriate*, *suitable*, or *fitted* to the case.

**Āp'ter-al**, *a.* [Gr. *ἄπτερος*, from *ἀ* priv. and *πτερόν*, wing.] 1. Destitute of wings. 2. Having no columns along the sides, but only in front.

**Āp'ter-oūs**, *a.* (*Entom.*) Destitute of wings; apteral.

**Āpt'i-tūde** (53), *n.* 1. Natural or acquired disposition or tendency. 2. Readiness in learning; docility; aptness.

**Āpt'ly**, *adv.* Properly; fitly; readily; wittily.

**Āpt'ness**, *n.* Quality of being apt; fitness; readiness.

**Āp'tōte**, *n.* [Gr. *ἄπτωτος*, from *ἀ* priv. and *πτωτός*, fallen, declined, from *πίπτειν*, to fall.] (*Gram.*) An indeclinable noun.

**Ā'quā**, *n.* [Lat., akin to Skr. *ap*, water.] Water; — a word much used in pharmacy and the old chemistry, in various significations, determined by the word or words annexed.

*Aqua fortis* (*Chem.*), same as *nitric acid*. — *Aqua-marina*, or *aqua-marina*, a fine variety of beryl; — formerly so called by jewelers on account of its color, resembling the green of seawater. — *Aqua regia* (*Chem.*), the same as *nitro-chloro-hydric acid*.

**Ā-quā'ri-um**, *n.*; *pl.* Ā-QUĀ'RI-Ā. [Lat.] 1. An artificial pond for rearing aquatic plants. 2. A globe or tank of glass for keeping alive aquatic animals.

**Ā-quāt'ic**, } *a.* Pertaining to, inhabiting, or frequent-

**Ā-quāt'ic-al**, } ing, water.

**Ā'qua-tint**, } *n.* [It. *acqua tinta*, dyed water.] A

**Ā'qua-tint'ā**, } method of etching on copper by means of aqua fortis.

**Ā'que-duct** (āk'we-dūkt), *n.* [Lat. *aqueductus*, from *aqua*, water, and *ductus*, a leading, from *ducere*, to lead.]

An artificial conduit for water.

**Ā'que-oūs** (ā'kwē-us), *a.* 1. Partaking of the nature of water, or abounding with it; watery. 2. Made by means of water.

*Aqueous humor*, a transparent fluid, forming part of the eye.

**Ā'qui-fōrm**, *a.* [Lat. *aqua*, water, and *forma*, form.] In the form of water.

**Ā'qui-line** (-līn or -līn), *a.* [Lat. *aquilinus*, from *aquila*, eagle.] 1. Belonging to the eagle. 2. Curving; hooked; prominent, like the beak of an eagle.

**Ār'ab**, *n.* A native of Arabia.

**Ār'a-bēsque** (ār'a-bēsk), *n.* A species of ornamentation after the Arabian manner, often intricate and fantastic from the intermingling of foliage, fruits, &c., with other objects, real or imaginary.

**Ār'a-bēsque**, *a.* In the manner of the Arabians; relating to the style of ornament called *arabesque*.

**Ā-rā'bi-an**, } *a.* Pertaining to Arabia, or to

**Ār'a-bic**, } its inhabitants.

**Ār'a-bic**, *n.* The language of the Arabians.

**Ār'a-bist**, *n.* One versed in Arabic literature.

**Ār'a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *arabilis*, from *arare*, to plow.] Fit for tillage or plowing; plowed. Arabesque.

**Ā-rā'ne-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *araneosus*, from *aranea*, spider, spider's web.] 1. Resembling a cobweb. 2. Extremely thin and delicate, like a cobweb.





**Är'bal-est**, } *n.* [Abbrev. of *arcubalist*, *q. v.*] A cross-  
**Är'bal-ist**, } bow.

**Är'bi-ter**, *n.* [Lat.] (*Law.*) **1.** A person appointed or chosen, by parties in controversy, to decide their differences. [In modern usage, *arbitrator* is the technical word.] **2.** Any person who has the power of judging and determining, without control.

**Är'bi-tra-ble**, *a.* **1.** Arbitrary. **2.** Determinable.

**Är-bit'ra-ment**, *n.* [L. Lat. *arbitramentum*.] **1.** Will; determination; decision. **2.** Award of arbitrators.

**Är'bi-tra-ri-ly**, *adv.* By will only; absolutely.

**Är'bi-tra-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *arbitrarius*, from *arbitrari*, to hear, decide, from *arbitr*, *q. v.*] **1.** Depending on will or discretion. **2.** Founded not on the nature of things, but on mere will or choice. **3.** Despotic; absolute in power; bound by no law.

**Syn.**— Tyrannical; imperious; unlimited; capricious.— When a ruler has *absolute, unlimited, or arbitrary* power, he is apt to be *capricious*, if not *imperious, tyrannical, and despotic*.

**Är'bi-träte**, *v. t.* **1.** To hear and decide, as arbitrators. **2.** To decide, or determine generally.

**Är'bi-träte**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ARBITRATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ARBITRATING.] **1.** To decide; to determine. **2.** To judge or act as arbitrator.

**Är'bi-trä'tion**, *n.* The hearing and determination of a cause between parties in controversy, by a person or persons chosen by the parties.

**Är'bi-trä'tor**, *n.* **1.** A person chosen by parties who have a controversy, to determine their differences. **2.** The person chosen as umpire, by two arbitrators, when the parties do not agree. **3.** One who has the power of deciding or prescribing without control.

**Är'bi-trä'trix**, *n.* A female who arbitrates or judges.

**Är'bi-tress**, *n.* A female arbiter; an arbitratix.

**Är'bor**, *n.* [Lat., a tree.] **1.** A bower; a seat shaded by trees. **2.** A spindle or axis.

**Är-bō're-ous**, } *a.* Belonging to, growing on, or having  
**Är'bor-al**, } the nature of, trees.

**Är'bo-rēs'cence**, *n.* The resemblance of a tree.

**Är'bo-rēs'cent**, *a.* [Lat. *arborescens*, *p. p.* of *arborescere*, to become a tree.] Resembling a tree; becoming tree-like.

**Är'bo-ret**, *n.* A small tree; a shrub.

**Är'bor-i-cült'üre** (-kült'yūr), *n.* [Lat. *arbor*, tree, and *cultura*, culture. See CULTURE.] The art of cultivating trees and shrubs.

**Är'bor-ist**, *n.* One who makes trees his study.

**Är'bor-i-zä'tion**, *n.* A tree-like appearance, especially in minerals.

**Är'bor-ize**, *v. t.* To form tree-like appearances in.

**Är'bor-ous**, *a.* Formed by trees.

**Är'bus-cle** (är'bus-sl), *n.* [Lat. *arbuscula*, dim. of *arbor*, tree.] A dwarf tree.

**Är'büte**, } *n.* [Lat. *arbutus*, akin to *arbor*, tree.] The  
**Är'bütus**, } strawberry-tree, a genus of evergreen shrubs, of the heath family, which has a berry resembling the strawberry.

**Äre**, *n.* [Lat. *arcus*, bow, arch.] Part of the circumference of a circle or curve.

Arc.

**Är-cäde'**, *n.* [L. Lat. *arcata*, from Lat. *arcus*, bow, arch.] **1.** A series of arches. **2.** A walk arched above; a range of shops along an arched passage.

**Är-cä'num**, *n.*; *pl.* ÄR-ĒÄ'NÄ. [Lat.] A secret.

**Ärch**, *a.* [Properly *chief, eminent*, viz., in art and roguery; from the following.] Cunning or sly; mischievous in sport; roguish.

**Ärch** (68), *a.* [From Gr. prefix *ἀρχι-*, from the same root as *ἀρχεῖν*, to be first, to begin.] Chief; of the first class; principal;— much used as a prefix in many compounded words, most of which are self-explaining; as, *arch-apostle, arch-builder, arch-conspirator*, &c.

**Ärch**, *n.* **1.** A curve line or part of a circle. **2.** Any work in that form, or covered by an arch.

**Ärch**, *v. t. or i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ARCHED (archit, 108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ARCHING.] To form an arch.

**Är'chæ-o-lōg'ic-al**, *a.* Relating to archæology.

**Är'chæ-ōl'o-gist**, *n.* One versed in archæology.

**Är'chæ-ōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr.

*ἀρχαιολογία*, fr. *ἀρχαῖος*, ancient, and *λόγος*, discourse.]



Arch.

The science of antiquities; a treatise on antiquities or ancient usages, customs, &c.

**Är-chā'ie**, } *a.* Characterized by antiquity or obso-  
**Är-chā'ie-al**, } leteness; ancient; antiquated.

**Är'cha-ism**, *n.* [From Gr. *ἀρχαῖος*, ancient, *ἀρχή*, beginning.] **1.** An ancient or obsolete word, expression, or idiom. **2.** Antiquity of style or use.

**Ärch-än'gel**, *n.* An angel of the highest order.

**Ärch'am-gēl'ic**, *a.* Belonging to archangels.

**Ärch-bish'op**, *n.* A chief bishop; a metropolitan.

**Ärch-bish'op-rie**, *n.* The jurisdiction, place, or diocese of an archbishop.

**Ärch-dēa'eon** (-dē'kn), *n.* An ecclesiastical dignitary next in rank below a bishop.

**Ärch-dēa'eon-ry**, } *n.* The office and jurisdiction of  
**Ärch-dēa'eon-ship**, } an archdeacon.

**Ärch-dū'eal**, *a.* Pertaining to an archduke.

**Ärch-dūch'ess**, *n.* A princess of the house of Austria.

**Ärch-dūch'y**, *n.* The territory or jurisdiction of an archduke or archduchess.

**Ärch-dūke'**, *n.* A grand duke; a chief prince; now, strictly, a son of an Emperor of Austria.

**Ärch-dūke'dom**, *n.* The jurisdiction of an archduke or archduchess.

**Ärch'er**, *n.* One who shoots with a bow; a Bowman.

**Ärch'er-y**, *n.* Art of shooting with a bow and arrow.

**Ärch'es-cōurt**, *n.* An English ecclesiastical court of appeal.

**Är'che-typ'al**, *a.* Constituting, or pertaining to, a model or pattern; original.

**Är'che-type**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀρχέτυπον*, from *ἀρχή*, beginning, and *τύπος*, stamp, figure, pattern.] The original pattern or model of a work; the model from which a thing is made.

**Ärch-fiēnd'**, *n.* The chief of fiends.

**Ärch'i-dē-äe'o-nal**, *a.* Pertaining to an archdeacon.

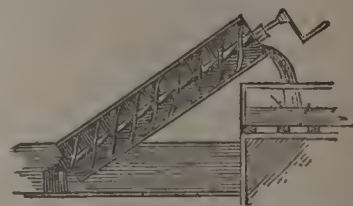
**Ärch'i-e-pis'eo-pa-cy**, *n.* Estate of an archbishop.

**Ärch'i-e-pis'eo-pal**, *a.* Belonging to an archbishop.

**Ärch'il**, *n.* [Fr. *orcheil, roccelle*, N. Lat. (lichen) *roccella*, from Fr. *roc*, *m.*, *roche*, *f.*, Sp. *roca*, It. *rocca*, *rocca*, rock; because it grows on rocks.] A violet dye obtained from several species of lichen.

**Ärchim'e-dē'an**, *a.* Pertaining to Archimedes.

*Archimedean screw, or Archimedes' screw*, an instrument for raising water, formed by winding a flexible tube round a cylinder in the form of a screw.



**Är'chī-pēl'a-go**, *n.* [Gr. Archimedes' Screw.

prefix *ἀρχι-*, equiv. to Eng. *arch*, *q. v.*, and *πέλαγος*, sea.] Any body of water interspersed with many isles, or a group of isles.

**Ärch'i-tect**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀρχιτέκτων*, from prefix *ἀρχι-*, equiv. to Eng. *arch*, *q. v.*, and *τέκτων*, workman.] **1.** One who plans and superintends the construction of a building. **2.** One who contrives or builds up.

**Är'chī-tēct'ive**, *a.* Adapted to use in architecture.

**Är'chī-tee-tōn'ic**, } *a.* [Gr. *ἀρχιτεκτονικός*.] Per-  
**Är'chī-tee-tōn'ic-al**, } taining to, or skilled in, ar-  
 chitecture; evincing skill in designing or construction.

**Är'chī-tēct'ress**, *n.* A female architect.

**Är'chī-tēct'ūr-al**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, architecture.

**Är'chī-tect'üre**, *n.* **1.** The art or science of building; especially, the art of constructing houses, bridges, and other buildings. **2.** Frame or structure; workmanship.

**Är'chī-träve**, *n.* [From Gr. and Lat. prefix *archi-*, equiv. to Eng. *arch*, *q. v.*, and It. *trave*, Lat. *trabs*, beam.] (*Arch.*) (*a.*) The lower division of an entablature, or that part which rests immediately on the column. (*b.*) The ornamental molding running round the exterior curve of an arch. (*c.*) A molding above a door, or window, and the like.

**Är'chive**, *n.*; *pl.* ÄR'CHĪVES (-kīvz). [Lat. *archivum, archium*, Gr. *ἀρχεῖον*, government-house, from *ἀρχή*, the first place, government. See ARCH.] **1.** Place in which public records are kept. **2.** Public records and papers which are preserved as evidence of facts.

**Är'chī-vist**, *n.* The keeper of archives.

**Är'chī-vōlt**, *n.* [It. *archivolto*, from Gr. & Lat. prefix *archi-*, equiv. to Eng. *arch*, *q. v.*, and It. *volto*, vault, arch.] (*Arch.*) The inner contour of an arch, or a band adorned with moldings running over the faces of the arch-stones, and bearing upon the impost.

**Ärch'ly**, *adv.* With sly humor; shrewdly.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cäre, fär, äsk, all, what; ère, veil, tērm; pique, firm; sön, ör, dö, wölf,



**Ärch'ness, n.** Sly humor; shrewdness; cunning.

**Är'ehon, n.** [Gr. ἄρχων, from ἄρχειν, to rule.] A chief magistrate in ancient Athens.

**Ärch'wäy, n.** A passage under an arch.

**Äre'o-gräph, n.** [Lat. *arcus*, equiv. to Eng. *arc*, q. v., and Gr. γράφειν, to write.] An instrument for drawing arcs of circles without the use of a central point

**Äre'tie, a.** [Gr. ἀρκτικός, from ἄρκτος, a bear, and the constellation so called.] Pertaining to, or situated under, the northern constellation called the *Bear*; northern; lying far north.

*Arctic circle*, a lesser circle 23½° from the north pole.

**Äre'u-ate, } a.** [Lat. *arcuatus*, p. p. of *arcuare*, to  
**Äre'u-ä'ted, }** make in form of a bow, from *arcus*,  
bow ] Bent like a bow.

**Äre'u-ä'tion, n.** A bending; convexity; incurvation.

**Är'eu-ba-līst, n.** [Lat. *arcuballista*, from *arcus*, bow, and *ballista*, *ballista*, a military engine for projectiles, from Gr. βάλλειν, to throw.] A cross-bow, of different kinds, sometimes used for discharging stones or bullets.

**Är'eu-bäl'ist-er, or Är'eu-ba-līst'er, n.** A cross-

**Är'den-ey, n.** Ardor; eagerness; zeal; heat. [bowman.

**Är'dent, a.** [Lat. *ardens*, p. pr. of *ardere*, to burn.] 1. Hot or burning. 2. Having the appearance or quality of fire. 3. Much engaged; passionate; affectionate.

**Syn.**—Fiery; intense; fierce; vehement; eager; zealous; keen; fervid; fervent; passionate; affectionate.

**Är'dent-ly, adv.** With ardor; zealously; affectionately.

**Är'dor, n.** [Lat., from *ardere*, to burn.] 1. Heat, in a literal sense. 2. Warmth, or heat of passion or affection; eagerness.

**Ärd'u-ous (29, 52), a.** [Lat. *arduus*, akin to Ir. *ard*, high, height.] 1. High or lofty, in a literal sense. 2. Attended with great labor, like the ascending of acclivities; difficult.

**Syn.**—Difficult; hard.—*Arduous* is stronger than *hard*, and *hard* stronger than *difficult*.

**Ärd'u-ous-ness, n.** Great difficulty; laboriousness.

**Äre (är).** Present indic. pl. of the substantive verb; but etymologically a different word from *be*, *am*, or *was*.

**Ä're-ä, n.; pl. Ä'RE-ÄS.** [Lat., a broad piece of level ground.] 1. Any plane surface, as the floor of a room, of a church or other building, or of the ground. 2. The inclosed space or site on which a building stands; a sunken space around the basement of a building. 3. (*Geom.*) The superficial contents of any figure.

**Är'e-fä'ction, n.** [Lat. *arefacere*, to make dry, from *arere*, to be dry, and *facere*, to make.] The act of drying; dryness.

**A-rē'nä, n.; pl. A-RĒ'NÄS; Lat. pl. A-RĒ'NÆ.** [Lat., sand, a sand; place.] 1. (*Rom. Antiq.*) The area in the central part of an amphitheater, in which the gladiators fought and other shows were exhibited;—so called because it was covered with sand. Hence, 2. (*Fig.*) Any place of public contest or exertion.

**Är'e-nä'ceous, a.** [Lat. *arenaceus*, from *arena*, sand.] Having the properties of sand; easily disintegrating into sand; friable.

**A-rē'o-lä, n.; pl. A-RĒ'O-LÆ.** [Lat., dim. of *area*, q. v.] 1. An interstice or small space. 2. The colored ring around the nipple, and also around certain vesicles.

**A-rē'o-lar, a.** Pertaining to, or like, an areola; filled with interstices or areolæ.

*Areolar tissue* (*Anat.*), a loose mixture of the white, fibrous, and yellow elastic tissues, as the loose texture which connects the skin with subjacent parts;—so called from its interspaces.

**Ä're-öm'e-ter (110), n.** [Gr. ἀραιός, thin, rare, and μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of fluids.

**Ä're-öm'e-try, n.** Act of measuring the specific gravity of fluids.

**Är'e-öp'a-gīte, n.** A member of the Areopagus.

**Är'e-öp'a-gus, n.** [Gr. Ἀρειόπαγος, hill of Ares; πάγος, rocky hill.] A sovereign tribunal at Athens, famous for the justice and impartiality of its decisions;—so called from having been originally held on a hill named in honor of Ares, or Mars.

**Är'gal, n.** [See ARGOL.] Unrefined or crude tartar.

**Är'gand Lämp.** A lamp invented by Aimé Argand, in which a hollow wick is surrounded by a glass chimney, thus producing a strong and clear light.

*Argand burner*, a gas burner in the form of a ring or hollow cylinder, admitting a current of air through the center to facilitate combustion.

**Är'gent, a.** [Lat. *argentum*, silver, fr. Gr. ἀργός, white.] Silvery; bright like silver.

**Är'gent, n.** The white color on a coat of arms, designed to represent silver, or, figuratively, purity.

**Är-gēnt'al, } a.** Pertaining to, consisting of, resem-  
**Är-gēnt'ie, }** bling, or containing, silver.

**Är-gen-tif'er-ous, a.** Containing silver.

**Är-gen-tine, a.** Pertaining to, or resembling, silver, or sounding like it; silvery.

**Är-gen-tine, n.** [From Lat. *argentum*, silver.] 1. (*Min.*) A silicious variety of carbonate of lime, having a silvery-white luster. 2. White metal coated with silver.

**Är-gil, n.** [Gr. ἄργιλλος or ἄργιλος, from ἀργής, ἀργιλής, white.] (*Min.*) Clay or potter's earth; sometimes pure clay, or alumina. See CLAY.

**Är-gil-lä'ceous, a.** Partaking of the properties of clay.

**Är-gil-lif'er-ous, a.** [Lat. *argilla*, white clay, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing clay.

**Är-gil'loüs, a.** Clayey.

**Är-give (är'jiv), a.** Pertaining to Argos, the capital of Argolis in Greece, or to its inhabitants.

The *Argive* tribe, during the Trojan war, was the most powerful of any in Greece; and hence *Argive* is often used as a generic term, equivalent to *Grecian* or *Greek*.

**Är-göl, n.** [Cf. ARGIL.] Crude tartar.

**Är-go-naut, n.** [Gr. Ἄργοναύτης, from Ἄργώ and ναύτης, sailor, from ναῦς, ship.] 1. One of the persons who sailed to Colchis with Jason, in the *Argo*, in quest of the golden fleece. 2. (*Zoöl.*) The nautilus.

**Är-go-naut'ie, a.** Pertaining to the Argonauts, or to their voyage to Colchis.

**Är-go-sy, n.** [So called from *Argo*. See ARGONAUT.] A large ship, either for merchandise or war.

**Är-güe, v. i.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* ARGUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ARGUING.] [Lat. *arguere*.] 1. To use arguments; to reason. 2. To contend in argument; to dispute.

**Är-güe, v. t.** 1. To debate or discuss. 2. To prove or evince. 3. To persuade by reasons.

**Syn.**—To discuss; debate; dispute; prove.—To *discuss*, *debate*, or *dispute*, is the act of parties interchanging arguments between themselves. To *prove* is the strongest term, implying decisive evidence; to *evince* is next in strength, implying evidence sufficient to remove doubt; to *argue* is the weakest.

**Är-gu-er, n.** A disputer; reasoner.

**Är-gu-ment, n.** [Lat. *argumentum*.] 1. A proof or means of proving; a reason offered in proof, to induce belief, or convince the mind. 2. A process of reasoning or a controversy made up of such proofs. 3. The subject-matter, or an abstract of the subject-matter, of a discourse, writing, picture, or the like.

**Är-gu-men-tä'tion, n.** Process or act of reasoning.

**Är-gu-mēn'ta-tive, a.** 1. Containing argument. 2. Addicted to argument.

**Ä'r-i-ä, n.** [It. from Lat. *aër*, the air.] (*Mus.*) An air or song; a tune.

**Ä'ri-an, a.** Pertaining to Arius, a presbyter of the church of Alexandria, in the fourth century, or to his doctrines.

**Ä'ri-an, n.** One who adheres to the doctrines of Arius, who held Christ to be only a superangelic being.

**Ä'ri-an-ism, n.** The doctrine of the Arians.

**Ä'rid, a.** [Lat. *aridus*, from *arere*, to be dry.] Dry; parched up with heat.

**A-rid'i-ty, } n.** Absence of moisture; dryness.

**Ä'rid-ness, }**

**Ä'r-i-ēt'tä, } n.** [It. *arietta*, dim. of *aria*, q. v.] (*Mus.*)

**Ä'r-i-ette', }** A little *aria*, or air.

**A-right' (a-rit'), adv.** In due order; rightly; duly; without mistake.

**Ä'r-i-öse', a.** [It. *arioso*, from *aria*, q. v.] Characterized by melody, as distinguished from harmony.

**A-rise', v. i.** [*imp.* AROSE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ARISING; *p. p.* ARISEN.] [A.-S. *arisan*. See RISE.] 1. To come or get up from a lower to a higher position; to mount; to ascend; to rise. 2. To come into action, being, or notice. 3. To proceed; to issue; to spring.

**Är-is-töe'ra-ey, n.** [Gr. ἀριστοκρατία, from ἄριστος, best, and κρατεῖν, to rule.] 1. A form of government, in which the supreme power is vested in the principal persons of a state, or in a privileged order. 2. The nobility or chief persons in a state.

**A-ris'to-crät, or Är'is-to-crät, n.** 1. One who favors an aristocracy in principle or practice. 2. A proud or haughty person.

**Är'is-to-crät'ie, } a.** Pertaining to, consisting in,  
**Är'is-to-crät'ie-al, }** or partaking of, aristocracy.

föod, föot; ûrn, rüde, pußl; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; ðem, ðet; aß; exiist; linger, link; this.



**Är'is-to-tē'li-an**, *a.* Pertaining to Aristotle, a celebrated Greek philosopher.

**Är'is-to-tē'li-an**, *n.* A follower of Aristotle, who founded the sect of Peripatetics. See PERIPATETIC.

**Är'ith-män'cy**, or **A-rith'man-çy**, *n.* [Gr. ἀριθμός, number, and μαντεία, divination.] The foretelling of future events, by the use or observation of numbers.

**A-rith'me-tic**, *n.* The science of numbers; the art of computation by figures.

**Är'ith-mēt'ie-al**, *a.* According to arithmetic. [metie.]

**A-rith'me-ti'cian** (-tish'an), *n.* One skilled in arithmetic.

**Ärk**, *n.* [Lat. *arca*, from *arcere*, to inclose, A.-S. *ark*, *eark*, *erk*, Goth. *arka*.] 1. A small, close chest, such as that which contained the tables of the covenant among the Jews. 2. The vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved during the deluge. 3. A large boat used on American rivers to transport produce to market.

**Ärles**, *n. pl.* [A.-N. *earles*, *yearles*, Scotch *airles*.] Money paid to bind a bargain; an earnest.

**Ärm**, *n.* [A.-S. *arm*, *earm*, Lat. *armus*, Gr. ἄρμος, shoulder, from the root ἄρ, to join, to fit together. Cf. Slav. *ramo*, shoulder, Lat. *ramus*, branch.] 1. The limb of the human body which extends from the shoulder to the hand. 2. Any thing resembling an arm; as, (*a.*) The branch of a tree. (*b.*) A slender part of an instrument or machine, projecting from a trunk, or axis, or fulcrum. (*c.*) (*Naut.*) The end of a yard; also, the part of an anchor which ends in the fluke. (*d.*) An inlet of water from the sea. 3. (*Fig.*) Power; might. 4. (*Mil.*) (*a.*) A branch of the military service. (*b.*) An instrument of warfare; — commonly in the pl. See ARMS.

**Ärm**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ARMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ARMING.] 1. To furnish or equip with weapons of offense or defense. 2. To cover or furnish with whatever will add strength, force, security, or efficiency; — hence, *specifically*, to fit with an armature, as a loadstone. 3. (*Fig.*) To furnish with means of defense.

**Ärm**, *v. i.* To be provided with arms, weapons, or means of attack or resistance; to take arms.

**Är-mä'dä**, *n.* [Sp., from Lat. *armatus*, *p. p.* of *armare*, to arm.] A fleet of armed ships; *specifically*, the Spanish fleet intended to act against England, A. D. 1588.

**Är'ma-dil'lo**, *n.*; *pl.* ÄR-MA-DİL'LÖS. [Sp. dim. of *armado*, armed.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal peculiar to South America, and having the body encased in an armor composed of small bony plates.



Armadillo.

**Är'ma-ment**, *n.* [Lat. *armamenta*.] 1. A body of land or naval forces equipped for war. 2. (*Mil.*) All arrangements made for the defense of a fortification with musketry and artillery. 3. (*Naut.*) The guns and other munitions of war with which a ship is armed.

**Är'ma-türe** (53), *n.* [Lat. *armatura*, from *armare*, to arm.] 1. Armor. 2. (*Magnetism.*) A piece of iron used to connect the two poles of a magnet, or electromagnet, in order to complete the circuit, and receive the magnetic force. [elbows.]

**Ärm'châir**, *n.* A chair with arms to support the

**Ärm'ful**, *n.*; *pl.* ÄRM'FULS. As much as the arms can hold.

**Ärm'höle**, *n.* 1. The cavity under the shoulder; armpit. 2. A hole for the arm in a garment.

**Är'mil-la-ry**, *a.* [L. Lat. *armillarius*, from Lat. *armilla*, bracelet, from *armus*, arm.] Pertaining to, or resembling, a bracelet or ring; consisting of rings or circles.

*Armillary sphere*, an instrument consisting of several brass rings, all circles of the same sphere, designed to represent the position which belongs to the important circles of the celestial sphere.



Armillary sphere.

**Är'mil-läte**, } *a.* [Lat. *armillatus*, *p. p.* of *armillare*, from *armilla*, bracelet.]  
**Är'mil-lä'ted**, }  
Furnished with bracelets.

**Är-mîn'i-an**, *n.* A follower of Arminius, who denied predestination and the kindred doctrines.

**Är-mîn'ian** (-yan), *a.* Pertaining to Arminius, or designating his principles.

**Är-mîn'i-an-ism**, *n.* The tenets of the Arminians.

**Är-mip'o-tent**, *a.* [Lat. *armipotens*, from *arma*, arms,

and *potens*, powerful, *p. pr.* of *posse*, to be able.] Powerful in arms; mighty in battle.

**Är'mis-tice**, *n.* [Lat. *arma*, arms, and *stare*, *statum*, to stand still.] A temporary cessation of arms; a truce.

**Ärm'let**, *n.* 1. A small arm, as of the sea. 2. A kind of bracelet.

**Ärm'or**, *n.* [O. Eng. *armure*, from Lat. *armatura*.] 1. Defensive arms for the body; any clothing or covering worn to protect one's person in battle. 2. The steel or iron covering of ships of war.

**Ärm'or-beâr'er**, *n.* One who carries the armor or arms of another; an esquire.

**Är'mor-er**, *n.* 1. A maker of armor or arms. 2. One who has care of the arms of another, and who dresses him in armor.

**Är-mö'ri-al**, *a.* Belonging to armor, or to the escutcheon of a family.

**Är'mo-ry**, *n.* 1. A place where arms and instruments of war are deposited for safe-keeping. 2. Armor; defensive and offensive arms. 3. That branch of heraldry which treats of coat-armor. 4. A place or building in which arms are manufactured. [*American.*]

**Är'm'pit**, *n.* The hollow under the shoulder.

**Ärms**, *n. pl.* [Lat. *arma*. See ARM.] 1. Instruments or weapons of offense or defense; instruments for fighting, whether offensive or defensive. 2. The deeds or exploits of war. 3. (*Her.*) The ensigns armorial of a family.

*Syn.* — Originally *arms* were for attack, *weapons* for defense. — Hence we say *fire-arms*, not *fire-weapons*, because fire is not used for defense. At present the word *weapon* is applied to instruments of attack as well as defense.

**Ärm'strong Gûn**. (*Mil.*) A breech-loading, wrought-iron, rifled cannon, named from its inventor.

**Är'my**, *n.* [From Lat. *armatus*, *f. armata*, *p. p.* of *armare*, to arm.] 1. A collection or body of men armed for war, and organized in companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, under proper officers. 2. A great number; a host.

**Är'my-wörm** (-wûm), *n.* A voracious caterpillar (the larva of a moth) appearing in large hosts.

**Är'ni-eä**, *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *ptarmica*.] (*Bot.*) A plant used in medicine as a narcotic and stimulant.

**Är-nöt'to**, *n.* See ANNOTTO.

**Är'omä**, *n.* [Gr.] The fragrant quality in plants.

**Är'o-mät'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, aroma; fragrant; spicy.

**Är'o-mät'ie-al**, }  
**Är'o-mät'ie**, *n.* A plant, drug, or medicine, having a fragrant smell, and usually a warm, pungent taste.

**A-rö'ma-tize**, or **Är'o-ma-tize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AROMATIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AROMATIZING.] To impregnate with aroma.

**A-rö'ma-toüs**, *a.* Containing aroma.

**A-röse'**. The past or preterit tense of the verb *arise*, *q. v.*

**A-round'**, *prep.* [Prefix *a* and *round*, *q. v.*] 1. On all sides of; about. 2. From one part to another of.

**A-round'**, *adv.* 1. In a circle; on every side. 2. At random; here and there. See ROUND.

**A-rouse'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AROUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AROUSING.] [Prefix *a* and *rouse*, a secondary form of *raise*.] To awaken suddenly.

*Syn.* — To excite; animate; rouse.

**A-roynt'**, *adv.* [Cf. A.-S. *ryman*, *p. rymde*, to make room or way.] Be gone; away. [*Obs.*]

**Är-pëj'gio** (är-pëd'jo), *n.* [It. from *arpa*, harp.] (*Mus.*) The production of the tones of a chord in rapid succession, and not simultaneously.

**Är'que-büso** (är'kwe-büs), *n.* [From D. *haak-bus*, Ger. *hakenbüchse*, a gun with a hook, the hook being the forked rest on which it is supported.] A sort of hand-gun, supported upon a forked rest when in use. [buse.]

**Är'que-bus-ier'**, *n.* A soldier armed with an arque-  
**Är-räck'**, *n.* [Ar. *araq*, from *araq*, to sweat.] A kind of spirit obtained in the East Indies from rice or the cocoa-nut-tree, &c.

**Är-räign'** (är-rän'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ARRAIGNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ARRAIGNED.] [From Lat. *ad* and *ratio*, reason, reasoning, L. Lat. *cause*, judgment.] 1. (*Law.*) To call or set as a prisoner at the bar of a court, to answer to the matter charged in an indictment or complaint. 2. To call in question, or accuse, before the bar of reason, taste, or any other tribunal.

*Syn.* — To accuse; impeach; charge; censure.

**Är-räign'ment** (-rän'-), *n.* The act of arraignment.

**Är-ränge'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ARRANGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ARRANGING.] [Fr. *arranger*, from *ad* and *ranger*, from *rang*, Eng. *rank*, from O. H. Ger. *hring*, ring, cir-



cle, circular row.] **1.** To put, place, or dispose, in proper order. **2.** To adjust or settle.

**Ar-rānġe'ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of arranging or putting in proper order; the state of being arranged. **2.** Result of arranging; regular and systematic classification. **3.** Preparatory measure; preparation. **4.** Settlement; adjustment by agreement. **5.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) The adaptation of a composition to voices or instruments for which it was not originally written. (*b.*) A piece so adapted.

**Ar-rant**, *a.* [From Eng. *errant*, wandering, which was first applied to vagabonds, as an *errant rogue*, an *errant thief*, and hence passed gradually into its present and worse sense.] Very bad; notorious.

**Ar-ras**, *n.* Tapestry; hangings of tapestry, made first at Arras in the French Netherlands.

**Ar-rāy'**, *n.* [O. Fr., *arraī*, from *ad* and O. Fr. *rai*, order, arrangement, from Goth. *raidjan*, to arrange, prepare.] **1.** Order; disposition in regular lines; hence, a posture for fighting. **2.** An orderly collection. **3.** Dress; raiment. **4.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) A ranking or setting forth in order, by the proper officer, of a jury as impaneled in a cause. (*b.*) The panel itself. (*c.*) The whole body of jurors summoned to attend the court.

**Ar-rāy'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ARRAYED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ARRAYING.] **1.** To place or dispose in order, as troops for battle. **2.** To deck or dress; to adorn with dress. **3.** (*Law.*) To set in order, as a jury, for the trial of a cause; that is, to call them man by man.

**Syn.**—To dispose; draw out; arrange; envelop.

**Ar-rēar'**, *n. sing.* } That which is behind in payment, or

**Ar-rēars'**, *n. pl.* } remains unpaid, though due.

**Ar-rēar'age**, *n.* The part of a debt unpaid.

**Ar-rēet'**, } *a.* [Lat. *arrectus*, *p. p.* of *arrigere*, to raise,

**Ar-rēet'ed**, } erect.] Lifted up; raised; erect.

**Ar-rēst'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ARRESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ARRESTING.] [From Lat. *ad* and *restare*, to remain. See REST.] **1.** To check or hinder the motion or action of. **2.** (*Law.*) To take, seize, or apprehend by authority of law. **3.** To seize on and fix; to engage.

**Syn.**—To obstruct; delay; detain; check; hinder; stop; apprehend; seize; lay hold of.—To *arrest*, like *seize*, denotes a forcible and usually a sudden act, by which we *check*, *stop*, or *detain*. When we *arrest* a criminal, we *seize* and *detain* him; when we *apprehend*, we lay hold of, for the same purpose.

**Ar-rēst'**, *n.* **1.** Hindrance, or restraint. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Law.*) The taking or apprehending of a person by authority of law. **3.** Any seizure, or taking by power, physical or moral. **4.** (*Far.*) A scurfiness of the back part of the hind leg of a horse.

**Ar-res-tā'tion**, *n.* Act of arresting; arrest or seizure.

**Ar-rēt'** (*ar-rēt'* or *ar-rā'*), *n.* [See ARREST.] (*Fr. Law.*) (*a.*) A judgment, decision, or decree of a court or of parliament. (*b.*) An edict of a sovereign prince. (*c.*) An arrest or seizure of persons, or a seizure of goods.

**Ar-riġre'-bān**, *n.* [Fr., from O. II. Ger. *hariban*, *heriban*, the calling together of an army, from *heri*, an army, and *ban*, a public call or order. The French have misunderstood their old word, and have corrupted it into *arrière-ban*.] **1.** A proclamation of the French kings, calling not only their immediate feudatories, but the vassals of these feudatories, to take the field for war. **2.** The assembly of such vassals.

**Ar-ris**, *n.* [Lat. *arista*, beard of an ear of grain, bone of a fish.] (*Arch.*) The edge formed by two surfaces meeting each other, whether plane or curved.

**Ar-rī'val**, *n.* [From *arrive*, *q. v.*] **1.** Act of arriving; act of reaching a place, from a distance, whether by water (as in its original sense) or by land. **2.** Attainment or gaining of any object, by effort, agreement, practice, or study. **3.** The person or thing arriving.

**Ar-rīve'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ARRIVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ARRIVING.] [Low Lat. *arrivare*, *arripare*, *adripare*, to come to shore, from Lat. *ad* and *ripa*, the shore or sloping bank of a river.] **1.** *Lit.*, to come to the shore, or bank; but, in present usage, to come in progress by water, or by traveling on land. **2.** To gain or compass an object by effort, practice, study, inquiry, reasoning, or experiment.

**Ar-ro-gance**, *n.* [Lat. *arrogantia*, from *arrogans*, *p. pr.* of *arrogare*, to claim as one's own, from *ad* and *rogare*, to ask, request.] Undue assumption of importance.

**Syn.**—Haughtiness; lordliness.—*Arrogance* disgusts by its assumption, *haughtiness* and *lordliness* by their contemptuous claims to superiority.

**Ar-ro-gant**, *a.* **1.** Assuming undue importance. **2.** Containing, or characterized by, such assumption.

**Syn.**—Magisterial; lordly; proud; assuming; overbearing; presumptuous; haughty.

**Ar-ro-gant-ly**, *adv.* Haughtily; very proudly.

**Ar-ro-gāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ARROGATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ARROGATING.] To claim unduly; to assume.

**Ar-ro-gā'tion**, *n.* The act of arrogating.

**Ar-ro-gā'tive**, *a.* Making undue pretension; arrogant.

**Ar-rōw**, *n.* [O. Eng. *arwe*, A.-S. *arewe*, *arewa*, of Celt. origin, fr. Welsh *arv*, *arf*, weapon, Arm. & Gael. *arm*, equiv. to Lat. *arma*.] A pointed weapon to be shot from a bow.

**Ar-rōw-head'ed**, *a.* Shaped like the head of an arrow.

*Arrow-headed characters*, characters the elements of which consist of strokes resembling arrow-heads, nail-heads, or wedges;—hence called also *nail-headed*, *wedge-formed*, *cuneiform*, or *cuneatic* characters; the oldest written characters used in the country about the Tigris and Euphrates, and subsequently in Persia, and abounding among the ruins of Persepolis, Nineveh, and Babylon.

**Ar-rōw-rōot**, *n.* A tropical plant, and the starch which it yields, being highly nutritious; so called because the Indians are said to use the roots to extract the poison of arrows.

**Ar-rōw-y**, *a.* **1.** Consisting of arrows. **2.** Formed like, or in any respect resembling, an arrow.

**Ar-se-nal**, *n.* [Ar. *dārīnah*, house of industry or fabrication, from *dār*, house, and *ġināat*, *ġināah*, art, industry.] A public establishment for the storage, or for the manufacture and storage, of arms and all military equipments, whether for land or naval service.

**Ar-se-nie** (123), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρσενικόν*, *ἀρρηνικόν*, from *ἀρρηνικός*, masculine, *ἀρρην*, male, on account of its strength.] **1.** (*Min.*) A metal of a steel gray color, and brilliant luster, though usually dull from tarnish. **2.** (*Com.*) Arsenious acid;—a virulent poison, called also *oxide of arsenic*, *white arsenic*, and *ratsbane*.

**Ar-sēn'ie**, } *a.* Belonging to, composed of, or contain-

**Ar-sēn'ie-al**, } ing, arsenic.

**Ar-sē'ni-ōūs**, *a.* Composed of or containing arsenic.

**Ar'sis**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀρσις*, from *ἀρσειν*, to raise. Its ordinary use is the result of an early misapprehension; orig. and prop. it denotes the *lifting* of the hand in beating time, and hence the unaccented part of the rhythm.] (*Pros.*) That part of a foot which is distinguished from the rest of the foot by a greater stress of voice.

**Ar'son**, *n.* [From Lat. *ardere*, *arsum*, to burn.] (*Law.*)

Malicious and voluntary burning of buildings and ships.

**Art.** Second person, indic. mode, pres. tense, of the substantive verb to be; but from *were*, Sw. *vara*, Dan. *være*.

**Art**, *n.* [Lat. *ars*, *artis*, from Gr. *ἀρτειν*, to join, to fit together.] **1.** Employment of means to accomplish some desired end; application of knowledge or power to practical purposes. **2.** A system of rules serving to facilitate the performance of certain actions;—opposed to *science*. **3.** Power of performing certain actions, acquired by experience, study, or observation. **4.** Cunning; artifice.

*Arts* are divided into *useful*, *mechanic*, or *industrial*, and *liberal*, *polite*, or *fine*. The *mechanic arts* are those in which the hands and body are more concerned than the mind, as in making clothes and utensils. The *liberal* or *polite arts* are those in which the mind or imagination is chiefly concerned, as poetry, music, and painting. Formerly the term *liberal arts* was used to denote the sciences and philosophy; hence, degrees in the *arts*.

**Syn.**—Science; literature; aptitude; readiness; skill; dexterity; adroitness; contrivance; profession; business; trade; calling; cunning; artifice; deceit; duplicity.

**Ar-tē'ri-al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to an artery, or the arteries. **2.** Contained in an artery.

**Ar-te'ri-al-i-zā'tion**, *n.* The process of arterializing.

**Ar-tē'ri-al-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ARTERIALIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ARTERIALIZING.] To communicate the qualities of arterial blood to.

**Ar-tē'ri-ōt'o-my**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀρτηριotomy*, from *ἀρτηρία* and *τομή*, a cutting.] (*Anat.*) (*a.*) The opening of an artery by a lancet, or other instrument, for the purpose of letting blood. (*b.*) That part of anatomy which treats of the dissection of the arteries.

**Ar'ter-y**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀρτηρία*, from *ἀρτειν*, to raise, to lift. Cf. AORTA.] **1.** One of the vessels which convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. **2.** Hence, any continuous or ramified channel of communication.

**Ar-tē'sian**, *a.* Pertaining to Artois (anciently called *Artesium*), in France.

*Artesian wells*, wells made by boring into the earth till the instrument reaches water, which, from internal pressure, flows spontaneously like a fountain.

**Art'ful**, *a.* **1.** Made, performed with, or characterized



by, art or skill. **2.** Using or exhibiting art or skill. **3.** Practicing art or stratagem. [The most usual sense.]

**Syn.** — Cunning; crafty; dexterous.

**Ärt'ful-ly**, *adv.* With art; cunningly; dexterously.

**Ärt'ful-ness**, *n.* Art; cunning; dexterity.

**Ar-thrít'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to the joints; affecting

**Ar-thrít'ie-al**, } the joints.

**Är-thrít'is**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀρθρίτις*, from *ἄρθρον*, a joint.]

(*Med.*) Any inflammation of the joints, esp. the gout.

**Är'ti-chōke**, *n.* [Ar. *ardî schaukî*, i. e., earth-thorn.]

(*Bot.*) An esculent plant somewhat resembling a thistle.

*Jerusalem artichoke*, a species of sunflower, bearing a tuber like that of the potato. The term *Jerusalem* is a corruption of the It. *girasole*, sunflower.

**Är'ti-cle** (är'ti-kl), *n.* [Lat. *articulus*, dim. of *artus*, a joint.] **1.** A distinct portion of any writing, consisting of two or more particulars, or treating of various topics; hence, a clause in a contract, account, treaty, or the like; a concise statement. **2.** A distinct part. **3.** A particular commodity or substance. **4.** (*Gram.*) One of the three words, *a*, *an*, *the*, used before nouns to limit or define their application.

**Är'ti-cle**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ARTICLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ARTICLING.] **1.** To set forth in distinct articles or particulars. **2.** To accuse by an exhibition of articles. **3.** To bind by articles of covenant or stipulation.

**Är'ti-cle**, *v. i.* To agree by articles; to stipulate.

**Är-tie'u-lar**, *a.* Of or belonging to joints.

**Är-tie'u-late**, *a.* **1.** (*Nat. Hist.*) Formed with joints. **2.** Distinctly uttered; clear; *especially*, formed, characterized, or modified, by a jointing or articulation of the organs of speech, with proper inflection and accent.

**Är-tie'u-late**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the second subkingdom, which includes invertebrates, having the body and members jointed.

**Är-tie'u-läte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ARTICULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ARTICULATING.] **1.** To joint; to unite by means of a joint. **2.** To form into elementary sounds; to form into distinct syllables or words.

**Är-tie'u-läte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *articulare*, *articulatum*, from *artus*, a joint.] To utter articulate sounds; to utter the elementary sounds of a language; to enunciate.

**Är-tie'u-läte-ly**, *adv.* Distinctly; clearly.

**Är-tie'u-lä'tion**, *n.* **1.** (*Anat.*) Junction of the bones of a skeleton. **2.** (*Bot.*) (*a.*) Connection of the parts of a plant by joints, as in pods. (*b.*) One of the joints, as in cane and maize. (*c.*) One of the parts intercepted between the joints. **3.** Utterance of the elementary sounds of a language by means of closing and opening the organs. **4.** A consonant; a letter representing a sound requiring a jointing or closing of the organs for its utterance.

**Är'ti-fice**, *n.* [Lat. *artificium*, from *artifex*, artificer, from *ars*, *artis*, art, and *facere*, to make.] Artful or skillful contrivance; device.

**Syn.** — Stratagem; finesse; deception; cheat; fraud.

**Är-tif'i-çer**, *n.* **1.** A skillful workman in some art. **2.** One who constructs and contrives.

**Är'ti-fič'ial** (-fış'al), *a.* **1.** Made or contrived by art; factitious. **2.** Hence, feigned; fictitious. **3.** Cultivated; not indigenous.

**Är'ti-fič'ial-ly**, *adv.* By art; not naturally.

**Är'ti-fič'ial-ness**, } *n.* The quality of being artificial

**Är'ti-fič'ial'i-ty**, } or factitious.

**Är-til'ler-ist**, *n.* One skilled in gunnery.

**Är-til'ler-y**, *n.* [Low Lat. *artillaria*, *artilleria*, from Lat. *ars*, *artis*, art.] **1.** Offensive weapons of war. **2.** Cannon; great guns; ordnance, including guns, mortars, howitzers, &c., with their furniture of carriages, balls, bombs, and shot of all kinds, and also rockets and grenades. **3.** The men who manage cannon and mortars. **4.** The science of artillery and gunnery.

**Ärt'i-san**, *n.* A person skilled in any mechanical art; a handicraftsman.

**Ärt'ist**, *n.* One who professes and practices one of the liberal arts, in which science and taste preside over the manual execution.

**Artiste** (är-teest'), *n.* [Fr.] One who is peculiarly dexterous and tasteful in almost any art, as an opera dancer, and even a hair-dresser or a cook.

**Är-tist'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, art;

**Är-tist'ie-al**, } made in the manner of an artist.

**Ärt'less**, *a.* **1.** Free from art, craft, or stratagem; ingenuous. **2.** Contrived without skill or art; inartificial.

**Ärt'less-ly**, *adv.* Without art; naturally.

**Ärt'less-ness**, *n.* The quality of being artless.

**Ärt'-ün'ion**, *n.* An association for encouraging artists by the purchase of their works, which are usually distributed by lot to the members.

**A-rün'di-na'ceous**, *a.* [Lat. *arundinaceus*, from *arundo*, reed.] Pertaining to, or resembling, a reed or cane.

**Är'un-din'e-ous**, *a.* Abounding in reeds.

**Ä-rüs'pice**, *n.* [Lat. *aruspex*, prob. from *haruga*, *harviga*, *harvix* or *arvix*, a ram for offering, and *spicere*, *specere*, to look.] A priest, in ancient Rome, whose business it was to inspect the entrails of victims killed in sacrifice, and by them to foretell future events or interpret the will of the gods. [Written also *haruspice*.]

**Ä-rüs'pi-çy**, *n.* Prognostication or divination by inspection of the entrails of beasts slain in sacrifice.

**Äs** (äs), *adv.* [A.-S. *ase*, O. Eng. *als*, O. H. Ger. *alsô*, from *al*, *all*, and *sô*, *so*.] **1.** Like; similar to; of the same kind with; in the manner in which. **2.** While; during, or at the same time that. **3.** In the idea, character, nature, or condition of, — the adverb limiting the view to certain attributes or relations, often to the relation of identity, in which case it is nearly equivalent to the copula *to be*. **4.** For instance; by way of example; thus; — used to introduce illustrative phrases, sentences, or citations.

*As if*, or *as though*, of the same kind, or in the same manner, that it would be if. — *As for*, or *as to*, in regard to, with respect to. — *As it were*, a qualifying phrase used to apologize for or to relieve some expression which might be regarded as inappropriate or incongruous. — *As well*, also; too; besides; — a phrase which has of late years come much into use. — *As yet*, until now; up to the present time.

**Äs'a-fët'i-dä**, } *n.* [N. Lat. *asa*, of oriental origin (Cf.

**Äs'a-fät'i-dä**, } Per. *aza*, mastic, Ar. *asâ*, healing, *isâ*, remedy) and Lat. *fatidus*, fetid.] A fetid inspissated sap from the East Indies, much used in medicine.

**As-bës'ti-fôrm**, *a.* Having the structure of asbestus.

**As-bës'tine**, *a.* Pertaining to asbestus.

**As-bës'tus**, } *n.* [Lat. *asbestus*, Gr. *ἄσβεστος*, from *ἀ*

**As-bës'tos**, } priv. and *σβεννύειν*, to extinguish.] (*Min.*) A fibrous variety of hornblende and pyroxene. The finer kinds are sometimes wrought into cloth, which is incombustible.

**As-çënd'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ASCENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ASCENDING.] [Lat. *ascendere*, from *ad* and *scandere*, to climb, mount.] **1.** To move upward; to mount; to go up; to rise. **2.** To rise, in a figurative sense.

**As-çënd'**, *v. t.* To go or move upward upon; to climb.

**As-çënd'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being ascended.

**As-çënd'ant**, *a.* **1.** Above the horizon. **2.** Superior; predominant; surpassing.

**As-çënd'ant**, *n.* **1.** Superior or commanding influence. **2.** An ancestor. **3.** (*Astrol.*) The horoscope, or that degree of the ecliptic which rises above the horizon at the time of one's birth; supposed to have a commanding influence on a person's life and fortune. Hence the phrases *to be in the ascendant*, and *lord of the ascendant*.

**As-çënd'en-cy**, *n.* Superior or controlling influence.

**Syn.** — Authority; sway; control.

**As-çën'sion**, *n.* The act of ascending or rising; *specifically*, the visible elevation of our Savior to heaven.

*Right ascension* (*Astron.*), that degree of the equinoctial, counted from the beginning of Aries, which rises with a star, or other celestial body, in a right sphere; or the arc of the equator intercepted between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator that comes to the meridian with the star.

**As-çën'sion-al**, *a.* Relating to ascension; ascensive.

**As-çën'sion-däy**, *n.* The day on which our Savior's ascension is commemorated.

**As-çënt'**, *n.* **1.** The act of rising; a mounting upward. **2.** The way by which one ascends. **3.** An eminence, hill, or high place. **4.** The angle which an object makes with a horizontal line; inclination.

**Äs'çer-täin'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ASCERTAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ASCERTAINING.] [Lat. *ad* and *certum*, sure. See CERTAIN.] **1.** To make certain; to establish with certainty or precision. **2.** To find out or learn for a certainty, by trial, examination, or experiment.

**Äs'çer-täin'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being ascertained.

**Äs'çer-täin'ment**, *n.* A making or gaining certainty.

**As-çët'ie**, *n.* One who practices undue rigor or self-denial in religious things.

**As-çët'ie**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀσκητικός*, from *ἀσκεῖν*, to exercise.] Unduly rigid or self-denying in religious things.

**As-çët'i-çism**, *n.* The practice of ascetics.

**Äs'çi-i** (äsh'i-i), } *n. pl.* [Lat. *ascii*, pl. of *ascius*,

**Äs'çians** (äsh'yanz), } Gr. *ἄσκιος*, without shadow,

ä, ë, &c., *long*; ä, ê, &c., *short*; çäre, fär, äsk, äll, what; ère, veil, tärn; pique, firm; sön, ör, dö, wölf.



from *á* priv. and *σκιά*, shadow.] (*Geog.*) Inhabitants of the torrid zone, who have, twice a year, a vertical sun, and hence no shadow at noon.

**As-cit'ie**, } *a.* [Gr. *ἀσκήτης* (sc. *νόσος*, disease), from  
**As-cit'ie-al** } *ἀσκός*, belly.] Tending to dropsy of the abdomen.

**As-crib'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being ascribed.

**As-cribe'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ASCRIBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ASCRIBING.] [Lat. *ascribere*, to ascribe, from *ad* and *scribere*, to write.] To attribute to, as a cause or quality; to impute; to assign. [thing ascribed.]

**As-crip'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of ascribing. **2.** The

**Ash**, *n.* [A.-S. *æsc.*] **1.** A genus of forest trees. **2.** The wood of the ash-tree.

**A-shamed'**, *a.* [A *p.* of the obs. *v.* *ashame.*] Affected by shame; abashed or confused by guilt, or a conviction or consciousness of some wrong action or impropriety.

**Ash'en**, *a.* **1.** Made or formed of ash-wood. **2.** Of the color of ashes; ashy.

**Ash'er-y**, *n.* **1.** A place for putting ashes. **2.** A place where potash is made. [*Amer.*]

**Ash'es**, *n. pl.* [A.-S. *asca*, Goth. *azgo.*] **1.** The earthy or mineral particles of combustible substances remaining after combustion, as of wood or coal; — among chemists, and in composition, used in the singular, as, *bone-ash*, *pearlash*. **2.** The remains of what is burnt; the remains of a dead body.

**Ash'lar**, } *n.* **1.** Free-stones as they come from the quar-

**Ash'ler**, } *ry.* **2.** Hewn stones for the facing of walls.

**Ash'ler-ing**, *n.* **1.** The setting of ashlar facing. **2.** Partition timbers in garrets reaching from floor to rafters.

**A-shōre'**, *adv.* On or to shore; on the land.

**Ash-Wednes'day** (-wēnz'/dý), *n.* The first day of Lent, so called from a custom in the Roman Catholic church of sprinkling ashes, that day, on the heads of penitents, then admitted to penance.

**Ash'y**, *a.* Ash-colored; like ashes.

**A-side'**, *adv.* On, or to, one side; out of the way; apart.

**Ash'i-nine**, *a.* [Lat. *asininus*, from *asinus*, ass.] Belonging to, or having the qualities of, an ass, as stupidity and obstinacy.

**Ask** (6), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ASKED (áskt, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ASKING.] [O. Eng. *asche*, *axe*, A.-S. *ascian*, *ascian*; Skr. *ish*, to desire.] To request; to seek to obtain by words; to petition.

**Ask**, *v. i.* **1.** To request or petition. **2.** To inquire, or seek by request.

**Syn.** — To request; solicit; petition; beg; entreat; claim; demand; require; interrogate.

**As-kānce'**, } *adv.* [D. *schuin*, *schuins*, sidewise, from

**As-kānt'**, } *schuiven*, to shove, *schuinte*, slope.] Obliquely; sideways; toward one corner of the eye.

**Ask'er**, *n.* **1.** An inquirer. **2.** Water-newt; eft.

**A-skew'** (a-skū'), *adv.* [Prefix *a* and *skew.*] Sideways; askant; with a wry or a contemptuous look.

**A-slānt'**, *adv.* In a slanting manner; obliquely.

**A-sleep'**, *adv.* **1.** In a state of sleep; at rest. Hence, **2.** In the sleep of the grave; dead.

**A-slōpe'**, *adv.* With a slope or descent.

**A-sō'ma-toūs**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀσώματος*, from *á* priv. and *σῶμα*, body.] Without a material body; incorporeal.

**Asp**, *n.* [Catal. *aspit*, Sp. & Pg. *aspid*, It. *aspide*, Lat. *aspis*, Gr. *ἀσπίς*.] A small, hooded, and poisonous serpent of Egypt and Libya, whose bite is fatal.

**As-pār'a-gus**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀσπάραγος*, from *á* (equiv. to *áv* for *ává*, up), and *σπαργάν*, to swell with sap.] A culinary plant cultivated in gardens.

**As'pect**, *n.* [Lat. *aspectus*, from *aspicere*, *aspectum*, to look at, from *ad* and *spicere*, *specere*, to look ] **1.** Act of seeing; vision. [*Rare.*] **2.** Look, or particular appearance of the face; countenance; mien; air. **3.** Appearance to the eye or the mind. **4.** Position or situation with regard to seeing; in a more general sense, position in relation to the points of the compass. **5.** (*Astrol.*) The situation of one planet or star with respect to another.

**As'pen**, *n.* [A.-S. *wspe*, *wsp*, O. H. Ger. *aspa.*] (*Bot.*) One of several species of poplar bearing this name, especially a species with trembling leaves.

**As'pen**, *a.* Pertaining to the aspen.

**As-pēr'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *asperitas*, from *asper*, rough.] **1.**

Roughness of surface, taste, or sound. **2.** Harshness of spirit and language.

**Syn.** — Acrimony; bitterness; roughness; sourness; tartness; crabbedness; moroseness.

**A-spēr'moūs**, *a.* [Gr. *ἄσπερμος*, from *á* priv. and *σπέρμα*, seed.] (*Bot.*) Destitute of seeds.

**As-pērse'** (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ASPERSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ASPERSING.] [Lat. *aspergere*, *aspersum*, from *ad* and *spargere*, to strow, scatter.] To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges.

**Syn.** — To calumniate; slander; defame. — To slander and calumniate are to charge with a crime falsely and knowingly; to *aspere* is to cast blots upon the character of some one; to *defame* is to assail reputation by falsehood.

**As-pēr'sion** (as-pēr'/shun), *n.* **1.** A sprinkling, as of water or dust, in a literal sense. **2.** The spreading of calumnious reports or charges; calumny; censure.

**As-phālt'**, } *n.* [Gr. *ἄσφαλτος*, of Phœnician origin.]

**As-phāltum**, } Mineral pitch, Jew's pitch, or compact native bitumen.

**As-phālt'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, asphalt.

**As-pho-del**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀσφόδελος*. Cf. Skr. *sphut*, to open, as flowers.] (*Bot.*) A perennial plant cultivated for the beauty of its flowers.

**As-phÿx'i-ā**, } *n.* [Gr. *ἀσφυξία*, from *á* priv. and *σφύξις*,

**As-phÿx'y**, } throbbing pulse.] (*Med.*) Apparent death, or suspended animation.

**Asp'ie**, *n.* [See ASP.] The asp.

**As-pīr'ant**, *a.* Aspiring; ardently desirous of rising.

**As-pīr'ant**, *n.* One who aspires or seeks eagerly.

**As'pi-rāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ASPIRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ASPIRATING.] [Lat. *aspirare*, from *ad* and *spirare*, to breathe, to blow.] To pronounce with a breathing or full emission of breath.

**As'pi-rate** (45), *n.* **1.** A letter marked with a note of breathing. **2.** A mark of aspiration (·) used in Greek; the rough breathing. **3.** An elementary sound produced by the breath alone, without the voice; a whispered, unintonated, surd, or non-vocal consonant.

**As'pi-rate**, *a.* Pronounced with a rough breathing.

**As'pi-rā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *aspiratio*, from *aspirare.*] **1.**

The pronunciation of a letter with a full or strong emission of breath. **2.** Act of aspiring or ardently desiring; strong wish or desire.

**As-pīre'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ASPIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ASPIRING.] [See ASPIRATE, *v. t.*] **1.** To desire with eagerness; to pant; to long. **2.** To rise; to ascend.

**As-pīr'er**, *n.* One who aspires or seeks earnestly.

**A-squint'**, *adv.* [Prefix *a* and *squint*, *q. v.* Cf. ASKANT.] To the corner of the eye; obliquely; not in the straight line of vision.

**Ass**, *n.* [A.-S. *assa*, Lat. *asinus.*] **1.** (*Zööl.*) A quadruped of the horse family, having a peculiarly harsh bray, and long, slouching ears. The domestic ass is patient to stupidity, and slow, but sure-footed. Hence, **2.**

A dull, heavy, stupid fellow; a dolt.

**As'sa-fœt'i-dā**, *n.* See AS-  
AFÆTIDA.

**As-sāil'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ASSAILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ASSAILING.] [Lat. *ad* and *salire*, to leap, spring; *assilire*, to leap or spring upon.] **1.** To attack with violence, or in a hostile manner. **2.** To attack morally, or with a view to produce changes in the feelings, conduct, existing usages, &c.

**Syn.** — To assault; beset; fall upon.

**As-sāil'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being assailed.

**As-sāil'ant**, *n.* One who attacks or assaults.

**As-sāil'ant**, *a.* Assaulting; attacking; assailing.

**As-sāil'er**, *n.* One who assails or attacks.

**As-sās'sin**, *n.* [Ar. *'hashishin*, one who has drunk of the *hashish*, *q. v.*] One who kills or attempts to kill by treachery or secret assault.

**As-sās'sin-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ASSASSINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ASSASSINATING.] To murder by secret assault or by sudden violence.

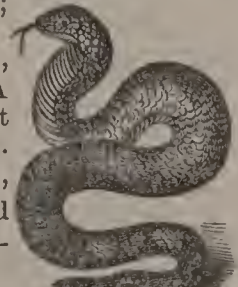
**As-sās'sin-ā'tion**, *n.* The act of assassinating.

**As-sās'sin-ā'tor**, *n.* An assassin.

**As-sault'**, *n.* [From Lat. *ad* and *saltus*, a leaping. See ASSAIL.] **1.** A violent attack with physical means, as blows, weapons, &c. **2.** A violent attack with moral



Ass.



Asp.

food, foot; ūrn, rude, pull; çell, çhaise, call, echo; ġem, ġet; aș; exist; linger, link; this.



means, as words, arguments, appeals, and the like. **3.** (*Law.*) An attempt or offer to beat another, accompanied by a degree of violence, but without touching his person. If the blow aimed takes effect, it is a *battery*.

**Syn.**—Attack; invasion; incursion; descent; onset; onslaught; charge; storm.

**As-sault'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASSAULTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASSAULTING.] **1.** To attack with great physical violence. **2.** To attack with moral means, or with a view of producing moral effects.

**Syn.**—Assault is the strongest term, being literally to leap upon; to attack is to commence an onset; to invade is to enter upon forcibly or by arms; to assail is nearly the same as assault.

**As-sault'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being assaulted.

**As-sault'er**, *n.* One who assaults or storms.

**As-sāy'**, *n.* [*Lat. exagium*, a weighing, a balance, from *ex* and *agere*, to put in motion, to lead, to drive. Cf. *Gr. ἐξάγιον*, weighing, ἐξάγιαζειν, to examine.] **1.** Trial; attempt. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Chem.*) Determination of the quantity of any particular metal, especially gold or silver, in an ore, or other metallic compound alloy. **3.** The substance to be assayed. **4.** A trial of weights and measures.

**As-sāy'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASSAYED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASSAYING.] [*See supra.*] To subject, as an ore or alloy, to chemical examination, in order to determine the amount of a particular metal contained in it.

**As-sāy'**, *v. i.* To attempt, try, or endeavor.

**As-sāy'er**, *n.* One who tries or examines metals.

**As-sēm'blāge**, *n.* **1.** Act of assembling, or state of being assembled. **2.** A collection of individuals, or of particular things.

**As-sēm'ble**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASSEMBLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASSEMBLING.] [*Low Lat. assimilare*, from *Lat. ad* and *simul*, together.] To bring or call together; to convene; to congregate.

**As-sēm'ble**, *v. i.* To meet or come together; to convene.

**As-sēm'bly**, *n.* A company of persons collected together in one place, and usually for some common purpose.

**Syn.**—Assemblage; company; meeting; collection; group.

**As-sēnt'**, *n.* [*See infra.*] The act of assenting, admitting, or agreeing to any thing.

**Syn.**—Consent. —Assent is an act of the understanding, consent of the will or feelings. We assent to a statement or a proposition; we consent to a proposal. Assent, however, may apply to a case involving but little interest or feeling; a lady may assent to a gentleman's opening the window, but she must consent to marry him.

**As-sēnt'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASSENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASSENTING.] [*Lat. assentire*, assentiri, from *ad* and *sentire*, to feel, think.] To admit a thing as true; to express an agreement, concurrence, or concession.

**Ās'sen-tā'tion**, *n.* Assent by way of flattery or dissimulation; adulation.

**Ās'sen-tā'tor**, *n.* A flatterer or dissembler.

**As-sēnt'er**, *n.* One who assents.

**As-sērt'** (14), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASSERTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASSERTING.] [*Lat. asserere*, assertum, to join to one's self, to maintain, fr. *ad* and *serere*, to join together.] **1.** To affirm positively; to declare with assurance. **2.** To maintain or defend by words or measures; to vindicate.

**Syn.**—To maintain; aver; affirm.—We assert against denial, as a right or claim; we maintain against opposition, as the ground we have taken; we affirm with a great confidence or firmness; we aver in a peremptory manner.

**As-sērt'ien**, *n.* **1.** The act of asserting; affirmation. **2.** Maintenance; vindication.

**As-sērt'ive**, *a.* Positive; affirming confidently.

**As-sērt'or**, *n.* An affirmer; a maintainer.

**As-sērt'o-ry** (50), *a.* Affirming; maintaining.

**As-sēss'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASSESSED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASSESSING.] [*Low Lat. assessare*, from *Lat. assidere*, to sit by, in *Low Lat.* to assess, to tax. Cf. **AS-SIZE.**] **1.** To charge a certain sum to, as a tax. **2.** To fix the value or profits of, for the purpose of taxation. **3.** To determine, fix, or ascertain; to estimate.

**As-sēss'a-ble**, *a.* Liable to be assessed or taxed.

**As-sēss'ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of assessing. **2.** A valuation of property or profits of business, for the purpose of taxation. **3.** The specific sum charged.

**As-sēss'or**, *n.* **1.** One who sits by another, as next in dignity, or as an assistant and adviser. **2.** One appointed to assess persons or property for the purpose of taxation.

**Ās'ses-sō'ri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to assessors.

**Ās'sets**, *n. pl.* [*From Lat. ad* and *sat* or *satis*, enough.] Property in possession or money due, as opposed to liabilities.

**As-sēv'er-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASSEVERATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASSEVERATING.] [*Lat. asseverare*, to assert seriously or earnestly, from *ad* and *severus*, severe, serious.] To affirm with solemnity; to aver. [*ment.*]

**As-sēv'er-ā'tion**, *n.* Positive affirmation; solemn averment.

**Ās'si-dū'i-ty**, *n.* Constant or close application or attention, particularly to some business or enterprise.

**Ās-sid'ū-ōūs**, *a.* [*Lat. assiduus*, from *ad* and *sedere*, to sit.] **1.** Constant in application or attention. **2.** Performed with constant diligence or attention.

**Syn.**—Unwearied; sedulous; persevering; indefatigable.

**As-sid'ū-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* Diligently; closely; attentively.

**As-sid'ū-ōūs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being assiduous.

**Ās'si-ēn'to**, *n.* [*Sp. assiento*, asiento, from *asentar*, to make an agreement.] A contract or convention between the king of Spain and other powers for furnishing slaves for the Spanish dominions in America.

**As-sīgn'** (-sīn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASSIGNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASSIGNING.] [*Lat. assignare*, from *ad* and *signare*, to mark, from *signum*, mark.] **1.** To appoint; to allot; to apportion. **2.** To fix, specify, select, designate, or point out. **3.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) To transfer, or make over to another. (*b.*) To transfer to, and vest in, certain persons, called *assignees*, for the benefit of creditors.

**As-sīgn'** (-sīn'), *n.* (*Law.*) A person to whom property or an interest is transferred.

**As-sīgn'a-ble** (-sīn'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being assigned.

**As'sig-nat'** (ās'sīn'yā', or ās'ig-nāt'), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *Lat. assignatus*, *p. p.* of *assignare*.] Paper currency, issued by the revolutionary government of France, based on the security of the lands of the state.

**Ās'sig-nā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of assigning or allotting. **2.** An appointment of time and place for meeting;—used chiefly of love meetings. [*assigned.*]

**Ās'sig-nee'** (ās'sī-nē'), *n.* One to whom something is assigned.

**As-sīgn'er**, (as-sīn'er), *n.* One who assigns.

**As-sīgn'ment** (-sīn'ment), *n.* **1.** An allotting to a particular person or use. **2.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) A transfer of title or interest by writing, as of a lease, bond, note, or bill of exchange. (*b.*) The writing by which an interest is transferred. (*c.*) The transfer of the property of a bankrupt to certain persons called *assignees*, in whom it is vested for the benefit of creditors.

**As-sig-nōr'** (-sī-nōr'), *n.* (*Law.*) A person who assigns or transfers an interest.

**As-sīm'i-la-ble**, *a.* Capable of being assimilated.

**As-sīm'i-lāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASSIMILATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASSIMILATING.] [*Lat. assimilare*, from *ad* and *simulare*, to make like; *similis*, like.] **1.** To cause to resemble. **2.** To convert into a like substance.

**As-sīm'i-lāte**, *v. i.* To become similar; to be converted into the substance of the body.

**As-sīm'i-lā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of assimilating or bringing to a resemblance, or identity; or a state of resemblance or identity. **2.** Conversion of nutriment into the substance of the body, whether in plants or animals.

**As-sīm'i-la-tīve**, *a.* Having power of assimilating.

**As-sīst'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASSISTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASSISTING.] [*Lat. assistere*, from *ad* and *sistere*, to cause to stand, to stand.] To give support to in some undertaking or effort, or in time of distress; to succor.

**As-sīst'**, *v. i.* **1.** To lend aid; to help. **2.** To be present; to attend.

**As-sīst'ance**, *n.* Help; aid; furtherance; succor; relief.

**As-sīst'ant**, *a.* Helping; lending aid or support; auxiliary.

**As-sīst'ant**, *n.* One who assists or aids; an auxiliary.

**As-sīze'**, *n.* [*From Lat. assidere*, to sit by, from *ad* and *sedere*, to sit.] **1.** *Lit.*, a sitting. **2.** An order or regulation, particularly about the weight of bread, &c. **3.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) The periodical sessions of the judges of the superior courts in the counties of England;—usually in the pl. (*b.*) Time or place of holding the court of assize;—generally in the pl.

**As-sīze'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASSIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASSIZING.] To fix the weight, measure, or price of, by an ordinance or regulation of authority.

**As-sīz'er**, *n.* One who assizes, or fixes weights, rates, &c., by authority.

**As-sō'cia-bīl'i-ty** (-sha-), } *n.* The quality of being } capable of association.

**As-sō'cia-ble-ness** (-sha-), } }  
**As-sō'cia-ble** (-sha-), *a.* **1.** Capable of being associated or joined. **2.** Sociable; companionable. **3.** Liable to be affected by sympathy.

**As-sō'ci-āte** (as-sō'shī-āt, 95), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASSOCIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASSOCIATING.] [*Lat. associare*, from *ad* and *sociare*, to join or unite; *socius*, companion.]



**1.** To join in company as a friend, companion, partner, or confederate. **2.** To unite in the same mass.

**As-sō'ci-āte** (-shī-āt), *v. i.* To unite in company.

**As-sō'ci-ate** (-shī-), *a.* **1.** Closely connected or joined with some other, as in interest, purpose, employment, or office. **2.** (*Med.*) Connected by habit or sympathy.

**As-sō'ci-ate, n.** **1.** A companion; a mate; a fellow. **2.** A partner in interest, as in business. **3.** Any thing closely connected with another.

**As-sō'ci-ā'tion** (-shī-ā'shun), *n.* **1.** Act of associating, or state of being associated; union; connection. **2.** Union of persons in a company or society for some particular purpose.

**As-sō'ci-ā'tion-al** (-shī-), *a.* Pertaining to an association. **As-sō'ci-a-tive** (-shī-), *a.* Tending or pertaining to association. [kind of imperfect rhyme.]

**Ās'so-nance**, *n.* **1.** Resemblance of sounds. **2.** A **Ās'so-nant**, *a.* [Lat. *assonans*, p. pr. of *assonare*, to correspond to in sound, from *ad* and *sonare*, to sound.]

**1.** Having a resemblance of sounds. **2.** (*Pros.*) Pertaining to the peculiar species of rhyme called *assonance*; not consonant.

**As-sōrt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASSORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASSORTING.] [Lat. *ad* and *sortiri*, to cast or draw lots, from *sors*, *sortis*, lot.] **1.** To separate and distribute into classes. **2.** To furnish with all sorts.

**As-sōrt'ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of selecting and arranging things. **2.** A number or quantity of things assorted. **3.** A variety of sorts or kinds adapted to various wants, demands, or purposes.

**As-suāge'** (-swāj'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASSUAGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASSUAGING.] [From Lat. *ad* and *suavis*, sweet.] To soften, in a figurative sense; to allay or lessen, as pain or grief; to appease, as passion or tumult.

**Syn.**—To relieve; soothe; mitigate; alleviate; pacify.

**As-suāge'ment** (-swāj'-), *n.* Abatement; mitigation.

**As-suāger**, *n.* He who, or that which, assuages.

**As-suā'sive** (-swā'siv), *a.* Mitigating; softening; easing.

**As-sūme'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASSUMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASSUMING.] [Lat. *assumere*, from *ad* and *sumere*, to take.] **1.** To take, or take upon one's self. **2.** To take for granted, or without proof. **3.** To pretend to possess.

**As-sūme'**, *v. i.* To be arrogant; to claim unduly.

**As-sūn'er**, *n.* An assuming or arrogant person.

**As-sūmp'sit** (as-sūmp'sit), *n.* [Pret. of Lat. *assumere*. See ASSUME.] (*Law.*) (*a.*) A promise or undertaking, founded on a consideration. (*b.*) An action to recover damages for a breach or non-performance of a contract or promise.

**As-sūmp'tion** (84), *n.* **1.** Act of taking to or upon one's self. **2.** Act of taking for granted; supposition. **3.** The thing supposed; a postulate, or proposition assumed. **4.** (*Logic.*) The minor proposition in a categorical syllogism. **5.** The taking a person up into heaven. Hence (*Rom. Cath. & Greek Churches*), a festival in honor of the ascent of the Virgin Mary into heaven.

**As-sūmp'tive**, *a.* That is or may be assumed.

**As-sūr'ançe** (-shūr'-), *n.* **1.** Act of assuring; a declaration or pledge tending to inspire credit. **2.** The state of being assured; freedom from doubt. **3.** Firmness of mind; intrepidity. **4.** Excess of boldness; impudence. **5.** Insurance; a contract for the payment of a sum on occasion of a certain event, as loss or death. **6.** (*Law.*) Legal evidence of the conveyance of property.

**As-sure'** (a-shūr', 30), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASSURED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASSURING.] [L. Lat. *assecurare*, from Lat. *ad* and *securus*, secure, sure.] **1.** To make sure or certain; to render confident. **2.** To confirm. **3.** (*Law.*) To covenant to indemnify for loss.

**Syn.**—To assert; declare; avouch; protest; insure.

**As-sūr'ed-ly** (-shūr'-), *adv.* Certainly; without doubt.

**As-sūr'ed-ness**, *n.* State of being assured; certainty.

**As-sūr'er**, *n.* One who assures.

**As-sūr'gent**, *a.* [Lat. *assurgens*, p. pr. of *assurgere*, to rise up.] (*Bot.*) Rising upward obliquely.

**A-stāt'ie**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀ priv.* and *ιστάται*, to stand.] (*Electro-Magnetism.*) Having little or no tendency to take a fixed or definite position or direction.

**Ās'ter**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀστήρ*, star.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants with radiated compound flowers.

**Ās'ter-isk**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀστερισκός*, dim. of *ἀστήρ*, star.] The mark [\*] in printing and writing.

**Ās'ter-ism**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀστερισμός*, from *ἀστήρ*, star.] **1.** (*Astron.*) (*a.*) A constellation. [*Obs.*] (*b.*) A small cluster of stars, whether included in a constellation or not.

**2.** (*Printing.*) Three asterisks placed in this manner [\*\*\*] to direct attention to a particular passage.

**A-stērn'**, *adv.* **1.** In, at, or toward, the hinder part of a ship. **2.** Behind a ship, at any indefinite distance.

**Ās'ter-oid**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀστεροειδής*, star-like, from *ἀστήρ*, star, and *εἶδος*, form.] (*Astron.*) One of the small planets revolving between Mars and Jupiter.

**Ās'ter-oid'al**, *a.* Pertaining to the asteroids.

**As-thēn'ie**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀσθενικός*, from *ἀ priv.* and *σθένος*, strength.] Characterized by debility.

**Āsth'mā** (āst'mā, ās'mā, or āz'mā, 100), *n.* [Gr. fr. *ἄειν*, to blow.] A disorder of respiration, commonly attended with cough and difficulty of breathing.

**Asth-māt'ie**, } (*ast-, as-, or az-*), *a.* Pertaining to, or  
**Asth-māt'ie-al**, } affected by, asthma.

**As-tōn'ish**, *v. t.* [O. Eng. *astone*, *astony*, Latin *attonare*, from *ad* and *tonare*, to thunder. Cf. A.-S. *stunian*, Eng. *stun*.] To strike dumb with sudden fear, terror, surprise, or wonder; to amaze.

**As-tōn'ish-ing**, *a.* Of a nature to excite astonishment.

**Syn.**—Amazing; surprising; wonderful; admirable; marvelous.

**As-tōn'ish-ment**, *n.* Confusion of mind from fear or surprise, at an extraordinary or unexpected event.

**Syn.**—Amazement; wonder; surprise; admiration.

**As-tound'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASTOUNDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASTOUNDING.] [From O. Eng. *astounded*, *astound*, *astoned*, p. p. of *astone*, to astonish.] To astonish; to strike dumb with amazement.

**A-strād'dle**, *adv.* With the legs across a thing, or on different sides of it.

**Ās'tra-gal**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀστράγαλος*.] A little round molding which surrounds the top or bottom of a column or a cannon.

**Ās'tral**, *a.* Belonging to the stars; starry.

**Ās'tral Lāmp**, *n.* An Argand lamp having the oil in a flattened ring surmounted by a ground glass shade.

**A-strāy'**, *adv.* Out of, or from the right way; wrong.

**As-triēt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASTRICATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASTRICATING.] To constrict; to contract.

**A-stride'**, *adv.* With one leg on each side; with the legs apart.

**As-trīnge'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ASTRINGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ASTRINGING.] [Lat. *astringere*, from *ad* and *stringere*, to draw tight, to strain. See STRAIN.] To bind fast; to constrict; to contract.

**As-trīn'gen-cy**, *n.* Quality of being astringent.

**As-trīn'gent**, *a.* Binding; contracting; strengthening;—opposed to *laxative*.

**Ās-trīn'gent**, *n.* A medicine that has the property of causing vital contraction in the organic textures.

**Ās'tro-lābe**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀστρολάβος*, from *ἄστρον*, star, and *λαμβάνειν*, λάβειν, to take.] An instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea.

**Ās'trōl'o-ger**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀστρολόγος*, from *ἄστρον*, star, and *λόγος*, discourse.] One who pretends to foretell events by the aspects of the stars.

**Ās'tro-lōg'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining

**Ās'tro-lōg'ie-al**, } to astrology.

**As-trōl'o-gy**, *n.* The science of predicting events by the aspects or situation of the stars.

**Judicial astrology** pretended to foretell the fate and acts of nations and individuals; *natural astrology* predicted events of inanimate nature, such as changes of the weather, &c.

**As-trōn'o-mer**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀστρονόμος*, from *ἄστρον*, star, and *νόμος*, law or rule.] One versed in astronomy.

**Ās'tro-nōm'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to astronomy.

**Ās'tro-nōm'ie-al**, }

**Ās'tro-nōm'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of astronomy.

**As-trōn'o-my**, *n.* The science that teaches the knowledge of the heavenly bodies.

**As-tūte'** (29), *a.* [Lat. *astutus*, *astus*, shrewd; *astus*, craft, cunning.] Critically examining or discerning.

**Syn.**—Shrewd; discerning; subtle; cunning; sagacious.

**As-tūte'ness**, *n.* Shrewdness; cunning.

**A-sūn'der**, *adv.* Apart; separately; into two parts.

**A-sy'lum**, *n.*; *pl.* Eng. A-SY/LUMS, Lat. A-SY/LA. [Gr.



Astrolabe.



ἀσῦλον, from ἄσυλος, inviolable, from ἀ priv. and σῦλον, spoil.] **1.** A place of refuge, where criminals and debtors found shelter, and from which they could not be taken without sacrilege. **2.** Any place of retreat and security. **3.** Specifically, an institution for the protection or relief of the unfortunate, as the deaf and dumb, or the insane.

**A-sÿm'me-try**, *n.* [Gr. ἀσυμμετρία, from ἀ priv. and συμμετρία, symmetry, *q. v.*] The want of proportion between the parts of a thing.

**Ās'ymp-tōte** (ās'im-tōt, sometimes pron. a-sÿm'tōt, 84) *n.* [Gr. ἀσυμπτωτος, from ἀ priv., σύν, with, and πίπτειν, to fall, πτωτός, falling.] (*Math.*) A line which approaches nearer and nearer to some curve, but, though infinitely extended, would never meet it.

**Ās'ymp-tōt'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of  
**Ās'ymp-tōt'ie-al**, } the nature of, an asymptote.

**A-sÿn'de-ton**, *n.* [Gr., from ἀ priv. and συνδετος, bound together.] (*Rhet.*) A figure which omits the connective, as, *veni, vidi, vici* (I came, saw, conquered).

**Āt**, *prep.* [A.-S. *æt*, Goth. *at*, Lat. *ad*.] Primarily, this word expresses the relations of presence, nearness in place or time, or direction toward. From this original import are derived all the various uses of *at*, which denotes, — **1.** The relation of an external or outward situation, or of attendant circumstances or appendages. **2.** The relation of some state or condition. **3.** The relation of some employment or action. **4.** A relation of degree. **5.** The relations of occasion, reason, consequence, or effect.

**Āt'a-bal**, *n.* [Ar. 'at-'*tabl*, drum.] A kettle-drum; a

**Āt'a-ghan** (-gan), *n.* A long Turkish dagger. See **YAT-Āte**, *pret.* of **EAT**. See **EAT**. [AGHIAN.]

**Āth'a-nā'sian** (-zhan), *a.* Pertaining to Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, or his doctrines.

**Ā'the-ism**, *n.* A disbelief in the being of a God.

**Ā'the-ist**, *n.* [From Gr. ἄθεος, without god, from ἀ priv. and θεός, god.] One who denies or disbelieves the existence of a Supreme Being.

**Ā'the-ist'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to atheism; denying a  
**Ā'the-ist'ie-al**, } God; impious.

**Ā'the-ist'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In an atheistical manner.

**Āth'e-nē'um**, } *n.*; *pl.* Eng. ATH'E-NE'UMS, Lat.  
**Āth'e-næ'um**, } ἄθῆναι.

[Gr. ἄθῆναίον, a temple of Ἄθηνά, or Minerva, at Athens.] **1.** In ancient Athens, a place where philosophers and poets declaimed and repeated their compositions. **2.** An association of persons of literary or scientific tastes, for the purpose of mutual improvement. **3.** A building where a library, periodicals, and newspapers are kept for public use.

**A-thē'ni-an**, *a.* Pertaining to Athens, in Greece.

**A-thēr'ma-noūs**, *a.* [Gr. ἀ priv. and θερμαίνειν, to heat, from θερμα, heat.] (*Chem.*) Not transmitting heat.

**A-thirst'** (18), *a.* **1.** Thirsty. **2.** Having a keen desire.

**Āth'lēte**, *n.* [Gr. ἀθλητής, from ἀθλεῖν, to contend for a prize, ἄθλος, ἄθλον, prize.] A contender for victory in wrestling or other games.

**Ath-lēt'ie**, *a.* **1.** Belonging to wrestling, boxing, and other manly exercises, which were practiced by the ancients. Hence, **2.** Strong; lusty; robust; vigorous.

**A-thwart'**, *prep.* Across; from side to side of.

**A-thwärt'**, *adv.* **1.** Sidewise; obliquely. **2.** In a manner to cross and perplex.

**A-tilt'**, *adv.* **1.** In the position, or with the action, of a man making a thrust. **2.** In the manner of a eask tilted, or with one end raised.

**Ātlan-tē'an**, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling Atlas, who was represented as bearing the world on his shoulders.

**At-lān'tēs**, *n. pl.* [See **ATLANTEAN**.] Figures or half-figures of men, used instead of columns to support an entablature.

**At-lān'tie**, *a.* **1.** (*Geog.*) Pertaining to that division of the ocean which lies between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west. **2.** Pertaining to the isle of Atlantis. **3.** Descended from Atlas.

**Āt'las**, *n.*; *pl.* **ĀT'LAS-ES**. **1.** A collection of maps in a volume; — supposed to be so called from a picture of Atlas supporting the heavens, prefixed to some collections. **2.** A volume of plates illustrating any subject. **3.** A work in which subjects are exhibited in a tabular form. **4.** A large, square folio, resembling a volume of maps. **5.** A kind of silk-satin. **6.** A kind of large drawing paper. **7.** (*Anat.*) The first vertebra of the neck.

**Āt'mos-phēre**, *n.* [Gr. ἀτμός, vapor, and σφαῖρα, sphere.] **1.** (*Physic.*) (*a.*) The whole mass of æriform fluid surrounding the earth. (*b.*) Any gaseous envelope

or medium. **2.** (*Elect.*) A supposed medium around an electrical body. **3.** Pressure of the air on a unit of surface.

**Āt'mos-phēr'ie**, } *a.* Relating to, existing in, or de-  
**Āt'mos-phēr'ie-al**, } pendent on, the atmosphere.

**A-tōll'**, *n.* [Malay.; *ator*, order, rank.] A coral island, consisting of a ring of coral reef surrounding a lagoon.

**Āt'om**, *n.* **1.** (*Physic.*) (*a.*) An ultimate indivisible particle of matter. (*b.*) An ultimate particle of matter not necessarily indivisible; a molecule. (*c.*) A constituent particle of matter. **2.** Any thing extremely small.

**A-tōm'ie**, } *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, atoms.  
**A-tōm'ie-al**, }

**Āt'om-ism**, *n.* The doctrine of atoms. [*losophy.*]

**Āt'om-ist**, *n.* One who holds to the atomical phi-

**Āt'om-ize**, *v. t.* To reduce to atoms.

**A-tōne'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* **ATONED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **ATONING**.] [From *at one*, i. e., to be, or cease to be, at one.] **1.** To agree; to accord. [*Obs.*] **2.** To stand as an equivalent; to make reparation, compensation, amends, or satisfaction for an offense or a crime; to expiate.

**A-tōne'**, *v. t.* **1.** To reconcile. **2.** To expiate; to answer or make satisfaction for.

**Āt'ōne'ment**, *n.* **1.** Reconciliation after enmity or controversy. **2.** Satisfaction or reparation made by giving an equivalent for an injury; specifically, in theology, the expiation of sin made by the obedience and personal sufferings of Christ.

**A-tōn'er**, *n.* One who makes an atonement.

**A-tōn'ie**, *a.* **1.** (*Med.*) Characterized by atony. **2.** (*Gram.*) Unaccented. **3.** Destitute of vocality; surd.

**A-tōn'ie**, *n.* **1.** (*Gram.*) A word that has no accent.

**2.** An element of speech entirely destitute of vocality, or produced by the breath alone; a whispered, surd, or voiceless consonant; a breathing. **3.** (*Med.*) A remedy for organic excitement or imitation.

**Āt'o-ny**, *n.* [Gr. ἀτονία, from ἀ priv. and τόνος, tone, strength.] (*Med.*) Want of tone; weakness of every organ, particularly such as are contractile.

**A-tōp'**, *adv.* At or on the top; above.

**Āt'ra-bi-lā'ri-an**, } *a.* [Lat. *atra bilis*, black bile.]

**Āt'ra-bi-lā'ri-oūs**, } Affected with melancholy.

**Āt'ra-bil'ioūs**, *a.* Atrabilarious. [*Rare.*]

**Āt'ra-mēn'tal**, } *a.* [Lat. *atramentum*, ink, fr. *ater*,

**Āt'ra-mēn'tous**, } black.] Black, like ink; inky.

**A-trō'ciōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *atrox*, cruel, fierce.] **1.** Extremely heinous; full of enormous wickedness. **2.** Characterized by, or expressing, great atrocity.

**Syn.** — Flagitious; flagrant. — *Flagitious* points to an act as grossly wicked or vile; *flagrant* (literally, flaming) marks the vivid impression made upon us by some great crime; *atrocious* represents it as springing from a violent and cruel spirit. If Lord Chatham, instead of saying, "The atrocious crime of being a young man," had used either of the other two words, his irony would have lost all its point, in his celebrated reply to Sir Robert Walpole, as reported by Dr. Johnson.

**A-trō'ciōūs-ly**, *adv.* Outrageously; enormously.

**A-trō'ciōūs-ness**, } *n.* Extreme heinousness; enor-

**A-trōç'i-ty**, } mity, as of guilt.

**Āt'ro-phy**, *n.* [Gr. ἀτροφία, fr. ἀ priv. and τρέφειν, to nourish.] A wasting away from lack of nourishment.

**At-tāch'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **ATTACHED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **ATTACHING**.] [Fr. *attacher*; Eng. *tack*, a small nail, to *tack*, to fasten.] **1.** To bind, fasten, or tie. **2.** To take by legal authority. **3.** To take, seize, and lay hold on, by force; hence, figuratively, to fasten or bind by moral influence. **4.** To connect, in a figurative sense.

**Syn.** — To fasten; affix; gain over; win.

**At-tāch'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being attached.

**Attaché** (āt'tā'shā'), *n.* [Fr.] One attached to the suite of an ambassador.

**At-tāch'ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of attaching, or state of being attached; especially, any passion or affection that binds a person. **2.** That by which one thing is attached to another. **3.** Some adjunct attached to an instrument, machine, or other object. **4.** (*Civ. Law.*) (*a.*) A seizure or taking by virtue of a legal process. (*b.*) The writ or precept commanding such seizure or taking.

**At-tāck'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **ATTACKED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **ATTACKING**.] [See **ATTACH**.] **1.** To fall upon with force; to assail; to assault. **2.** To fall upon with unfriendly words or writing; to begin a controversy with. **3.** (*Chem.*) To begin to dissolve, or decompose, by chemical agents.

**Syn.** — To *attack* is to commence the contest; to *assail* (literally, spring at) is to attack suddenly; to *assault* (literally, leap upon) is to attack violently; to *invade* is to enter by force on what belongs to another.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cäre, fär, äsk, all, what; êre, veil, tērm; pique, firm; sön, ôr, dq, wqlf,



**At-täck'**, *n.* A falling on with force or violence, or with calumny, satire, or criticism.

**Syn.**— Assault; onset; inroad; charge.

**At-tāin'**, *v. i.* [According to its form, from Lat. *attinere*, to hold to, from *ad* and *tenere*, to hold, but with the sense of Fr. *atteindre*, Lat. *atingere*, from *ad* and *tangere*, to touch, reach.] **1.** To come or arrive, by motion, bodily exertion, or efforts toward a place or object; to reach. **2.** To come or arrive, by an effort of mind.

**At-tāin'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ATTAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ATTAINING.] **1.** To achieve or accomplish, that is, to reach by efforts; to gain; to compass. **2.** To reach in excellence or degree; to equal.

**Syn.**— Obtain; acquire. — To *obtain* is generic, viz., to get possession of; to *attain*, is to arrive at or reach something aimed at and thus obtained, as *knowledge*, or one's *object*; to *acquire* is to make one's own by progressive advances, as *property* or a *language*.

**At-tāin'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being attained.

From an inattention to the true sense of this word, as explained under ATTAIN, authors have very improperly used this word for *obtainable*, *procurable*.

**At-tāin'der**, *n.* [Fr. *atteindre*, to reach or come to; Lat. *atingere*. See ATTAIN.] **1.** (*Com. Law.*) The stain, forfeiture, and corruption of blood which followed on being condemned for certain crimes. **2.** The act of attainting.

**At-tāin'ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of attaining, arriving at, or reaching; hence, the act of obtaining by efforts. **2.** That which is attained to, or obtained by exertion.

**At-tāint'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ATTAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ATTAINING.] [See ATTAINDER.] **1.** To stain; hence, to disgrace. **2.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) To taint or corrupt, as blood. (*b.*) To taint, as the credit of jurors convicted of giving a false verdict.

**At-tāint'**, *n.* **1.** A stain, spot, or taint. **2.** (*Law.*) A writ which lies after judgment, to inquire whether a jury has given a false verdict in any court of record. **3.** (*Far.*) A wound on the leg of a horse, made by over-reaching.

**At-tāint'ment**, *n.* State of being attainted.

**At-tēmp'er**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ATTEMPERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ATTEMPERING.] [Lat. *attemperare*, from *ad* and *temperare*, to soften, temper.] **1.** To reduce, modify, or moderate, by mixture. **2.** To soften, mollify, or moderate. **3.** To mix in just proportion. **4.** To accommodate; to make suitable; to adapt.

**At-tēmp't'** (-tēmt', 84), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ATTEMPTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ATTEMPTING.] [Lat. *attentare*, to attempt, from *ad* and *tentare*, *temptare*, to try, intens. form of *tendere*, to stretch.] **1.** To make trial or experiment of. **2.** To make an attack upon.

**At-tēmp't'**, *v. i.* To make an effort, or an attack.

**At-tēmp't'**, *n.* An essay, trial, or endeavor; an effort to gain a point.

**Syn.**— *Trial* is the generic term; *attempt* is specific, being directed to some definite object; an *endeavor* is a continued or repeated attempt; an *effort* and *exertion* is a straining of the faculties, the latter being the stronger term.

**At-tēmp't'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being attempted.

**At-tēnd'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ATTENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ATTENDING.] [Lat. *attendere*, to stretch (sc. *animum*), to apply the mind to), from *ad* and *tendere*, to stretch.] **1.** To go or stay with, as a companion, minister, or servant; to wait on; to serve. **2.** To be present with; to accompany; to be united or consequent to.

**At-tēnd'**, *v. i.* **1.** To pay attention, with a view to perceive, understand, or comply; to heed. **2.** To wait or be in waiting.

**Syn.**— To listen; hearken. — We *attend* with a view to hear or learn; we *listen* with a view to hear correctly or to consider. *Hearken* is to hear with interest, and with reference to obeying.

**At-tēnd'ançe**, *n.* **1.** Act of attending or being in waiting. **2.** The persons attending; a train; a retinue.

**At-tēnd'ant**, *a.* **1.** Being present, or in the train. **2.** Accompanying, connected with, or immediately following, as consequential. **3.** (*Law.*) Depending on, or owing duty or service to.

**At-tēnd'ant**, *n.* One who, or that which, attends or accompanies in any character whatever, as a friend, companion, servant, agent, or suitor.

**At-tēnt'**, *a.* [Lat. *attentus*. See ATTEND.] Attentive.

**At-tēn'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of attending or heeding. **2.** Act of civility.

**Syn.**— Care; heed; consideration; respect; regard; notice.

**At-tēnt'ive**, *a.* Full of attention; regarding with care.

**Syn.**— Heedful; intent; regardful; mindful; civil; polite.

**At-tēnt'ive-ly**, *adv.* Cheerfully; heedfully; diligently.

**At-tēnt'ive-ness**, *n.* The state of being attentive; attention; carefulness.

**At-tēn'u-ant**, *a.* Making less viscid; thinning.

**At-tēn'u-ant**, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that thins or dilutes the fluids; a diluent.

**At-tēn'u-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ATTENUATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ATTENUATING.] [Lat. *attenuatus*, *p. p.* of *attenuare*, from *ad* and *tenuare*, to make thin, *tenuis*, thin.] **1.** To make thin, or less viscid; specifically, to subtilize, as the humors of the body. **2.** To break or wear into finer or very minute parts; to comminute. **3.** To make slender. **4.** To draw out or extend in length.

**At-tēn'u-āte** (45), *v. i.* To become thin, slender, or fine; to grow less; to lessen.

**At-tēn'u-ā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of attenuating, or making thin, as fluids. **2.** Act of making fine; pulverization. **3.** Act or process of making slender.

**At-tēst'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ATTESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ATTESTING.] [Lat. *attestari*, from *ad* and *testari*, to bear witness, from *testis*, witness.] **1.** To bear witness to; to affirm to be true or genuine. **2.** To give proof of. **3.** To call to witness; to invoke as conscious.

**Ā'ttest-ā'tion**, *n.* Testimony; *esp.*, official testimony.

**At-tēst'or**, *n.* One who attests.

**Ā'ttie**, *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, Attica, in Greece, or to its principal city, Athens. Thus, *Attic* wit, *Attic* salt, a poignant, delicate wit; an *Attic* style, a style pure, classical, and elegant; *Attic* faith, inviolable faith; *Attic* purity, special purity of language.

**Ā'ttie**, *n.* [From *Attica*. See *supra*.] (*Arch.*) (*a.*) A story in the upper part of a house; also, frequently applied to the garret.

**Ā'tti-çism**, *n.* Peculiar style or idiom of the Greek language used by the Athenians; elegant Greek.

**At-tīre'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ATTIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ATTIRING.] [O. Fr. *attirer*. See TIRE.] To dress; to array; to adorn, especially with elegant or splendid garments.

**At-tīre'**, *n.* **1.** Clothes; apparel; dress, especially ornamental dress. **2.** Horns of a buck.

**Ā't-ti-tūde** (53), *n.* [For *aptitude*. L. Lat. *aptitudo*, from Lat. *aptus*, suited, fitted.] **1.** Posture or position of a person. **2.** Posture or position of things, in a corresponding relation.

**Syn.**— Posture. — An *attitude*, like a *gesture*, is suited, and usually designed to express, some mental state, as an *attitude* of wonder, &c.; a *posture* is either not expressive, as a reclining posture, or is less dignified and artistic.

**Ā't-ti-tū'di-nīze**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ATTITUDINIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ATTITUDINIZING.] To assume affected attitudes.

**At-tōllent**, *a.* [Lat. *attollens*, *p. pr.* of *attollere*, from *ad* and *tollere*, to lift.] Lifting up; raising.

**At-tor'ney** (-târ'nÿ) *n.*; *pl.* AT-TOR'NEYS. [O. Fr. *attorné*, *atorné*, *atourné*, *p. p.* of *attorner*, *atorner*, L. Lat. *attornare*, *aturnare*, to commit business to another, from *ad* and *tornare*, to turn. See TURN.] (*Law.*) One who is legally appointed by another to transact any business for him.

*Power of attorney*, a letter or document by which a person authorizes another to transact business for him.

**At-tor'ney-ship** (at-târ-nÿ-), *n.* Office of an attorney.

**At-torn'ment** (-tûrn'-), *n.* (*Law.*) Act of a feudatory, vassal, or tenant, by which he consents, upon the alienation of an estate, to receive a new lord or superior, and transfers to him his homage and service; the agreement of a tenant to acknowledge the purchaser of the estate as his landlord.

**At-træct'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ATTRACTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ATTRACTING.] [L. Lat. *attractare*, from Lat. *at-trahere*, from *ad* and *trahere*, to draw.] To draw or cause to tend toward; to draw to, or cause to adhere or combine.

**Syn.**— To allure; to invite; to engage.

**At-træct'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being attractable.

**At-træct'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being attracted.

**At-træct'ile**, *a.* Having power to attract.

**At-træct'ion**, *n.* **1.** (*Physics.*) An invisible power in a body by which it draws any thing to itself; the power in nature acting mutually between bodies or ultimate particles, tending to draw them together, or to produce their cohesion or combination, and conversely resisting separation. **2.** Act of attracting. **3.** Power or act of alluring, inviting, or engaging.

**At-træct'ive**, *a.* **1.** Having the power of attracting. **2.** Drawing by moral influences.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çaise, call, echo; gem, gēt; aš; oxiſt; linger, link; thiſ.



**Syn.** — Alluring; enticing; inviting.

**At-träet'ive**, *n.* That which attracts or incites.  
**At-träet'ive-ly**, *adv.* With the power of attracting.  
**At-träet'ive-ness**, *n.* The quality of being attractive.  
**At-träet'or**, *n.* One who attracts; one who draws.  
**Ät'tra-hent**, *n.* That which attracts.  
**At-trīb'u-ta-ble**, *a.* Capable of being attributed.  
**At-trīb'ute**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ATTRIBUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ATTRIBUTING.] [Lat. *attribuere*, *attributum*, from *ad* and *tribuere*, to bestow.] To consider as belonging to; to ascribe to, as an effect to a cause.

**Syn.** — To impute; refer; charge.

**Ät'tri-büte** (119), *n.* 1. A thing that may be attributed; inherent quality; characteristic disposition; essential or necessary property. 2. (*Gram.*) Particular quality or state of a noun as modified by an adjective or a phrase.

**Ät'tri-bū'tion**, *n.* 1. The act of attributing. 2. The quality attributed. [*bute*; attributing.]

**At'trīb'u-tive**, *a.* Relating to, or expressing, an attribute or quality.

**At-trīte**, *a.* [Lat. *attritus*, *p. p.* of *atterere*, from *ad* and *terere*, to rub.] Worn by rubbing or friction.

**At-trīte-ness**, *n.* State of being worn.

**At-trī'tion** (-trīsh'un), *n.* 1. Act of wearing by friction; abrasion. 2. State of being worn.

**At-tūne**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ATTUNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ATTUNING.] [From *ad* and *tune*, *q. v.*] 1. To tune or put in tune. 2. To arrange fitly; to make accordant.

**Au'burn**, *a.* [Equiv. to *alburn*, from Low Lat. *alburnus*.] Reddish brown.

**Aue'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *auctio*, from Lat. *augere*, *auctum*, to increase.] A public sale of property to the highest bidder, and regularly, by a person licensed and authorized for the purpose; a vendue.

☞ The English say, to sell *by* auction (*auctione*, by an increase of bids). In America, the more prevalent expression is, to sell *at* auction.

**Aue'tion-a-ry**, *a.* Belonging to an auction.

**Aue'tion-er**, *n.* The person who sells by auction.

**Aue'tion-er**, *v. t.* To sell by auction.

**Au-dā'ciōus**, *a.* [Lat. *audax*, from *audere*, to dare.] 1. Contemning the restraints of law, religion, or decorum; bold in wickedness. 2. Committed with, or proceeding from, daring effrontery or contempt of law.

**Au-dā'ciōus-ly**, *adv.* Boldly; impudently.

**Au-dā'ciōus-ness**, } *n.* 1. Daring spirit, resolution,  
**Au-dāç'i-ty**, } or confidence; venturesomeness.

2. Presumptuous impudence; implying a contempt of law or moral restraint.

**Syn.** — Hardihood; boldness; impudence. *Hardihood* and *boldness* may be used either in a good or bad sense, the former indicating a disregard of consequences, the latter more of spirit and enterprise. *Effrontery* is stronger than *impudence*, and *audacity* than either, when used in a bad sense.

**Au'di-ble**, *a.* [Low Lat. *audibilis*, from *audire*, to hear.] Capable of being heard.

**Au'di-ble-ness**, *n.* The quality of being audible.

**Au'di-bly**, *adv.* In a manner to be heard.

**Au'di-ençe**, *n.* 1. The act of hearing. 2. Admittance to a hearing. 3. An auditory, or assembly of hearers.

**Au'dit**, *n.* [Lat., from *audire*, to hear.] An examination in general; but *specifically*, an examination of an account or of accounts, with the hearing of the parties concerned, by proper officers.

**Au'dit**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AUDITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AUDITING.] To examine and adjust, as accounts

**Au'dit-or**, *n.* 1. A hearer or listener. 2. A person authorized to examine and adjust accounts.

**Au'dit-or-ship**, *n.* The office of auditor.

**Au'dit-o-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to the sense of hearing.

**Au'dit-o-ry**, *n.* An assembly of hearers; an audience.

**Au'dit-ress**, *n.* A female hearer.

**Au-gē'an**, *a.* Belonging to Augeas or his stable, which contained 3000 oxen, and was not cleaned for thirty years; hence filthy; dirty.

**Au'ger**, *n.* [A.-S. *nafe gar*, from *nafa*, *nafu*, the nave of a wheel, and *gar*, a dart or javelin, prop. and orig. a navel-borer.] 1. A carpenter's tool to bore holes with. 2. An instrument for boring or perforating soils or rocks.

**Aught** (awt), *n.* [A.-S. *auht*, *awiht*, *owiht*, *wiht*, Goth. *vaihts*, a thing. Cf. WIGHT, WHIT, and OUGHT.] Any thing; any part.

**Au'gīte**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀγίτης*, from *ἀγή*, brightness.] A greenish mineral (called by Haiy *pyroxene*), consisting chiefly of silica, magnesia, and lime, and occurring as a constituent of lavas, trap, basalt, and many other rocks.

**Aug-mēnt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* AUGMENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AUGMENTING.] [Lat. *augmentare*, from *augere*, to increase, kindred with Gr. *αἰΐειν*, Eng. *wax*.] To enlarge or increase in size or extent, amount, degree, or magnitude; to swell; to make bigger.

**Aug-mēnt'**, *v. i.* To increase; to grow larger.

**Aug'ment**, *n.* 1. Enlargement by addition; increase.

2. (*Gr. Gram.*) A sign of past time: it is either a syllable prefixed to a word, or an increase of the quantity of the initial vowel, called, in the former case, the *syllabic augment*, and in the latter, the *temporal augment*.

**Aug-mēnt'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of augmentation.

**Aug'men-tā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of augmenting, or the state of being augmented. 2. The thing added by way of enlargement. 3. (*Mus.*) In counterpoint and fugue, a repetition of the subject in tones of twice their original length. [*ing*.]

**Aug-mēnt'a-tive**, *a.* Having the quality of augment-

**Au'gur**, *n.* [Lat.; most prob. a Tuscan word. The first part is equiv. to Lat. *avis*, bird; the last syllable, *gur*, to the Celt. *gūr*, man.] 1. (*Rom. Antiq.*) An officer who pretended to foretell future events by the singing, flight, and feeding of birds, or by other signs. 2. One who pretends to foretell future events by omens; a soothsayer.

**Au'gur**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* AUGURED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AUGURING.] To conjecture by signs or omens; to prognosticate; to guess.

**Au'gur**, *v. t.* To predict or foretell; to betoken.

**Au'gu-ral**, *a.* Pertaining to augurs or augury.

**Au'gu-rā'tion**, *n.* Act or practice of augury.

**Au-gū'ri-al**, *a.* Of or relating to augury.

**Au'gu-ry**, *n.* 1. Art or practice of foretelling events by observing the actions of birds, or other phenomena. 2. An omen; prediction; prognostication.

**Au-gūst'**, *a.* [Lat. *augustus*, from *augere*, to increase; to honor by offerings.] Creating extraordinary respect, mingled with the veneration inspired by grand and sublime objects.

**Syn.** — Grand; imposing; majestic.

**Au'gust**, *n.* [Lat. *Augustus*. Cf. the preceding word.] The eighth month of the year.

**Au-gūs'tan**, *a.* Pertaining to Augustus or to his times.

☞ The *Augustan age* of any national literature is the supposed period of its highest state of purity and refinement.

**Au-gūst'ine**, } *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of an order  
**Au'gus-tīn'i-an**, } of monks, so called from St. Au-  
 gustine; — popularly called *Austin friars*, and also *White friars*.

**Au'gus-tīn'i-an**, *n.* One of a class of divines, who, following St. Augustine, maintain that grace is effectual from its nature, absolutely and morally, not relatively and gradually.

**Au-gūst'ness**, *n.* Dignity; majesty; grandeur.

**Au-lēt'ie**, *a.* [Gr. *αὐλητικός*, from *αὐλός*, flute.] Pertaining to pipes, or to a pipe. [*Rare*.]

**Au'lie**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀλλικός*, from *ἀλλή*, hall, court.] Pertaining to a royal court.

**Au'lie**, *n.* In some European universities, the ceremony observed in conferring the degree of doctor of divinity.

**Aunt** (änt), *n.* [O. Fr. *ante*, Lat. *amita*.] A father's or mother's sister.

**Au'rā**, *n.*; *pl.* AU'RÆ. [Lat., air.] Any subtile, invisible fluid, supposed to flow from a body. [*to an aura*.]

**Au'ral**, *a.* [From *aura*, *q. v.*] Pertaining to the air, or

**Au'ral**, *a.* [From Lat. *auris*, ear.] Belonging to the

**Au'rā-tes**, *a.* [Lat. *auratus*.] Resembling gold. [*ear*.  
**Au-rē'o-lā**, } *n.* [Lat. *aureolus*, of gold, a dim. of *aureus*,  
**Au're-ōle**, } golden.] The circle of rays, with which  
 painters surround the body of Christ, saints, and others  
 held in special reverence.

**Au'ri-ele**, *n.* [Lat. *auricula*, dim. of *auris*, ear.]

1. (*Anat.*) (*a.*) The external ear. (*b.*) One of two muscular sacs situated at the base of the heart; — so called from their resemblance to the external ear of some quadrupeds. 2. A kind of ear-trumpet.

**Au-riē'u-lar**, *a.* [See AURICLE.] 1. Pertaining to the ear, or to the sense of hearing. 2. Told in the ear. 3. Recognized by the ear. 4. Received or traditional. 5. (*Med.*) Pertaining to the auricles of the heart.

**Au-riē'u-late**, *a.* Shaped like an ear.

**Au-rif'er-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *aurifer*, from *aurum*, gold, and *ferre*, to bear.] Yielding or producing gold.

**Au'ri-fōrm**, *a.* [Lat. *auris*, ear, and *forma*, form.] Ear-shaped.

**Au'rist**, *n.* One skilled in disorders of the ear.

**Au'rochs**, *n.* [Ger. *urochs*, from *ūr*, *ūre*, Lat. *urus*, Gr.

ā, ē, &c., *long*; ä, ë, &c., *short*; cäre, fär, äsk, äll, what; ère, veil, tērm; pique, firm; sön, ôr, dö, wolf,



*ovpos*, a wild ox, and *ochs*, ox.] (Zool.) The *Bos urus*, or bison, of Poland.

**Au-rō'ra**, *n.*; *pl.* AU-RŌ/RĀS. [Lat., from *aurea hora*, golden hour, or Gr. *αὔριος ὥρα*, morning hour, or from Skr. *ushāsā*, *aurōra*.] **1.** The dawn of day; the redness of the sky just before the sun rises. **2.** A species of crowfoot.

*Auro'ra borea'lis*, (i. e., northern daybreak), a luminous meteoric phenomenon, witnessed only at night, and supposed to be of electrical origin; popularly called *northern lights*.

**Au-rō'ral**, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, the aurora, or northern lights.

**Aus'eul-tā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *auscultatio*, from *auscūla*, for *auricula*, dim. of *auris*, ear] **1.** Act of listening, **2.** (*Med.*) A method of distinguishing diseases, particularly in the thorax, by observing the sounds in the part, generally by means of a stethoscope.

**Au'spi-eāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *auspicare*, *auspicari*, from *auspex*, a bird seer, a contraction of *avis pex*, from *avis*, bird, and *specere*, *spicere*, to view.] To give a favorable turn to in commencing.

**Au'spice**, *n.*; *pl.* AU'SPI-CEŒ. [Lat. *auspicium*, from *auspex*. See *supra*.] **1.** The omens of an undertaking, drawn from birds; augury. **2.** Protection extended; favor shown; patronage;—generally in the pl.

**Au-spī'cial** (-spīsh'al), *a.* Pertaining to auspices. [*Rare.*]

**Au-spī'ciouſ** (-spīsh'us), *a.* [See AU'SPICE.] **1.** Having omens of success or favorable appearances. **2.** Prosperous; fortunate; lucky. **3.** Favorable; propitious.

**Au-spī'ciouſ-ly** (-spīsh'us-), *adv.* With favorable tokens; prosperously; happily.

**Au-stēre'**, *a.* [Gr. *αἰσθηρός*.] **1.** Sour with astringency; having acerbity. **2.** Severe in modes of judging, or living, or acting.

*Syn.*—Severe; rigid; harsh; rough; stern.

**Au-stēre'ly**, *adv.* Severely; rigidly; sternly.

**Au-stēre'ness**, *n.* Severity of manners or living;

**Au-stēr'i-ty**, *n.* strictness; roughness.

**Au'stral**, *a.* [From Lat. *auster*, the south wind.] Of or tending to the south; southern; being in the south.

**Au-thēn'tic**, *a.* [Gr. *αὐθεντικός*, from *αὐθέντης*,

**Au-thēn'tic-al**, *a.* *contr.* for *αὐτοθέντης*, suicide, real

author of any act, from *αὐτός*, self, and *θελειν*, *θελειν*, to kill.] **1.** Of approved authority; to be relied on. **2.** (*Mus.*) Having an immediate relation to the tonic, in distinction from *plagal*, having a correspondent relation to the dominant below the tonic.

*Syn.*—True; certain; faithful; credible; reliable; genuine. *Authentic* and *genuine* were once used as convertible terms, but a distinction is now made between them, the former being opposed to *false*, and the latter to *spurious*, as an *authentic* history, a *genuine* manuscript.

**Au-thēn'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* With marks of credibility.

**Au-thēn'ti-cāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AUTHENTICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AUTHENTICATING.] To establish by proof; to render authentic; to prove to be genuine.

**Au-thēn'ti-cā'tion**, *n.* Act of authenticating.

**Au'then-tic'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being authentic; reliability; genuineness.

**Au'thor**, *n.* [Lat. *anctor*, (sometimes erroneously, *autor* or *author*), fr. *augere*, to increase, to produce.] **1.** The beginner, former, or first mover of any thing; hence, the efficient cause of a thing; creator; originator. **2.** Specifically, one who composes or writes a book.

**Au'thor-ess**, *n.* A female author or writer.

**Au'thōr'i-tā-tive**, *a.* **1.** Having authority. **2.** Having an air of authority; positive.

**Au'thōr'i-tā-tive-ly**, *adv.* With authority; positively.

**Au'thōr'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Legal or rightful power; right to command or to act; dominion. **2.** The persons or the body exercising power or command,—chiefly in the pl.

**3.** Influence of character, office, or station, or mental or moral superiority, and the like. **4.** Testimony; witness; or the person who testifies. **5.** A precedent, a decision of a court, an official declaration, or an opinion, saying, or statement worthy to be taken as a precedent; also, a book that contains them, or the name of its author.

*Syn.*—Force; rule; sway; command; dominion; control; influence; warrant.

**Au'thor-i-zā'tion**, *n.* Establishment by authority.

**Au'thor-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AUTHORIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AUTHORIZING.] **1.** To clothe with authority, warrant, or legal power; to empower. **2.** To legalize.

**3.** To establish by authority, as by usage or public opinion. **4.** To give authority, credit, or support to.

**Au'thor-ship**, *n.* The state of being an author.

**Au'to-bi-ōg'ra-pher**, *n.* One who writes a life of himself. [*ing.* autobiography.]

**Au'to-bi-ō-grāph'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or contain-

**Au'to-bi-ōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, and Eng. *biography*, *q. v.*] A memoir or biography of a person written by himself.

**Au-tōch'thon**, *n.* [Gr. *αὐτόχθων*, from the land itself, from *αὐτός*, self, and *χθών*, gen. *χθονός*, earth, land.]

**1.** One who is supposed to spring from the same ground or soil he inhabits; hence, an aboriginal or native. **2.** That which is original to a particular country.

**Au'to-ch'thōn'ic**, *a.* Indigenous; aboriginal; na-

**Au-tōch'thō-nous**, *a.* tive.

**Au-tōe'ra-cy**, *n.* **1.** Independent or self-derived power; autonomy. **2.** Supreme, uncontrolled, unlimited authority, or right of governing in a single person, as of an autocrat. **3.** Sole right of self-government in a state.

**Au'to-erat**, *n.* [Gr. *αὐτοκρατής*, *αὐτοκράτωρ*, from *αὐτός*, self, and *κράτος*, strength.] **1.** An absolute prince or sovereign;—a title assumed by the emperors of Russia. **2.** A person invested with absolute, independent power, by which he is rendered unaccountable for his actions.

**Au'to-erāt'ic**, *a.* Absolute; independent in power.

**Au'to-erāt'ic-al**, *a.*

**Au'to-dā-fe'** (au-to-dā-fā'), *n.*; *pl.* AU'TŌS-DA-FE'.

[*Pg.*, act of faith.] **1.** The punishment of a heretic by burning, in conformity with a judgment of the Inquisition. **2.** The sentence then read.

**Au'to-grāph**, *n.* [Gr. *αὐτόγραφος*, from *αὐτός*, self, and *γράφειν*, to write.] A person's own handwriting; an original manuscript.

**Au'to-grāph'ic**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to an autograph,

**Au'to-grāph'ic-al**, *a.* or one's own handwriting. **2.**

Pertaining to, or used in, autography.

**Au'tōg'ra-phy**, *n.* **1.** A person's own writing. **2.**

Science of autographs. **3.** A process in lithography for

transferring writing.

**Au'to-māt'ic**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or performed

**Au'to-māt'ic-al**, *a.* by, an automaton; self-acting;—

especially applied to machinery, in which certain move-

ments commonly made by hand are made by the ma-

chine itself. **2.** Not depending on the will;—applied

to animal motions. **3.** Belonging to an automaton,

self-moving; acting involuntarily.

**Au-tōm'a-ton**, *n.*; *pl.* AU-TŌM'A-TONS; Lat. *pl.* AU-

*TŌM'A-TĀ*. [Gr. *αὐτόματον*, from *αὐτός*, self, and *μαίειν*,

to strive after, to move.] A machine moved by interior

machinery which imitates the actions of men or animals;

any self-moving machine.

**Au-tōm'o-lite**, *n.* [Gr. *αὐτόμολος*, a deserter, from

*αὐτός*, self, and *μολεῖν*, to go; so called from the large

portion of oxide of zinc it contains, though it has no

resemblance to an ore.] (*Min.*) A kind of spinel.

**Au-tōn'o-my**, *n.* [Gr. *αὐτονομία*, fr. *αὐτός*, self, and

*νόμος*, law.] **1.** Power or right of self-government. **2.**

Man's power, as possessed of reason, to give law to himself.

**Au'top-sy**, *n.* [Gr. *αὐτοψία*, from *αὐτός*, self, and *ὄψις*,

seen; *ὄψις*, sight.] **1.** Personal observation or exami-

nation. **2.** (*Med.*) Post-mortem examination.

**Au'tumn** (aw'tum), *n.* [Lat. *anctumnus*, *autumnus*,

from *auctus*, *p. p.* of *augere*, to increase, to furnish abun-

dantly.] The third season of the year; the season be-

tween summer and winter; fall.

**Au-tūm'nal**, *a.* Of or belonging to autumn.

**Au'x-il'iar**, *a.* [Lat. *auxiliaris*, *-rius*, from *auxilium*,

**Au'x-il'ia-ry**, *a.* help, from *augere*, to increase.] Help-

ing; assisting; aiding; subsidiary.

**Au'x-il'ia-ry**, *n.* **1.** A helper; an assistant; specifically,

in the pl., foreign troops in the service of a nation at

war. **2.** (*Gram.*) A verb helping to form the moods and

tenses of other verbs; as, *have*, *be*, *can*, &c. **3.** (*Math.*)

A quantity introduced for the purpose of simplifying or

facilitating some operation.

**A-vāil'**, *v. t.* [*imp.*, *p. p.*, & *p. a.* AVAILED; *p. pr.* & *vb.*

*n.* AVAILING.] [Lat. *ad* and *valere*, to be strong, to be

worth.] To turn to the advantage of; to profit; to as-

sist; to promote. [*purpose.*]

**A-vāil**, *v. i.* To be of use or advantage; to answer the

**A-vāil'**, *n.* Advantage; use; benefit;—*pl.*, profits or

proceeds.

**A-vāil'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* State of being available; power

**A-vāil'a-ble-ness**, *n.* of promoting the end in view.

**A-vāil'a-ble**, *a.* **1.** Capable of being availed of, or used

food, foot; ūrn, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; as; exist; linger, link; this.



to advantage; profitable; able to effect the object. **2.** Having sufficient power or efficacy for the object; valid.

**A-vāil'a-bly**, *adv.* With success or effect.

**Āv'a-lānche'**, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *ad*, to, and *vallis*, valley.] A snow-slip; vast body of snow, ice, or earth sliding down a mountain.

**Avant-courier** (a-vōng'kōō'reer), *n.* [Fr. See *infra*, and COURIER.] A person dispatched before another person or company, to give notice of his or their approach.

**A-vānt-guārd**, *n.* [Fr. *avant*, before (Lat. *ab*, from, and *ante*, before), and Eng. *guard*.] The van or advanced body of an army; vanguard.

**Āv'a-rīce**, *n.* [Lat. *avaritia*, from *avere*, to covet.] Excessive love of money or gain.

**Syn.**—Cupidity; greediness; covetousness.

**Āv'a-rīciōūs** (-rīsh'us), *a.* Actuated by avarice; greedy after wealth or gain.

**Syn.**—Covetous; parsimonious; penurious; miserly; niggardly.—The *covetous* eagerly desire wealth, even at the expense of others; the *avaricious* hoard it; the *penurious*, *parsimonious*, and *miserly* save it by disgraceful self-denial; and the *niggardly*, by meanness in their dealings.

**Āv'a-rīciōūs-ly** (-rīsh'us), *adv.* Covetously; greedily.

**Āv'a-rīciōūs-ness**, *n.* Undue love of money.

**A-vāst'**, *interj.* [Corrupted from D. *hauð fast*, hold fast.]

(*Naut.*) Cease; hold; stop.

**Āv'a-tār'**, *n.* [Skr. *avatāra*, descent.] An incarnation or metamorphosis of a deity among the Hindoos.

**A-vāunt'**, *interj.* [See AVANT-GUARD.] Begone.

**Āve-Mā'ry**, *n.* A prayer to the Virgin Mary, beginning *Ave Maria* [Hail, Mary].

**Āv'e-nā'ccoūs**, *a.* [Lat. *avena*, oats.] Relating to oats.

**A-vēng'e'**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *avengier*, from Lat. *vindicare*, to revenge, to avenge.] [*imp.*, *p. p.*, & *p. a.* AVENGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AVENGING.] To vindicate by inflicting pain or evil on the wrong-doer.

**Syn.**—Revenge.—It may be right to *avenge* injuries, but never to indulge *venge*, which is a spirit of malicious resentment.

**A-vēng'er**, *n.* One who avenges, or takes vengeance.

**Āv'e-nūe**, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *advenire*, to come to.] **1.**

An entrance to any place; way; passage. **2.** An alley or walk in a path or garden, usually planted on each side with trees. **3.** A wide street. [*An Americanism.*]

**A-vēr'** (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AVERRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AVERRING.] [Low Lat. *averare*, from Lat. *ad*, to, and *verus*, true.] To declare positively; to assert with confidence; to asseverate.

**Syn.**—To affirm; protest; avouch.—See AFFIRM, ASSERT.

**Āv'er-āge** (45), *a.* **1.** Medial; containing a mean proportion. **2.** According to the laws of average.

**Āv'er-āge**, *n.* [O. Fr. See AVER.] **1.** A contribution to a general loss. **2.** A mean proportion; medial sum or quantity. **3.** A medial estimate or general statement derived from a comparison of diverse specific cases. **4.** A small duty payable to shipmasters on goods.

**Āv'er-āge**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AVERAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AVERAGING.] To reduce to a mean; to proportion.

**Āv'er-āge**, *v. i.* To be or form a medial sum or quantity.

**A-vēr'ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of averring; affirmation; positive assertion. **2.** Verification; establishment by evidence. **3.** (*Law.*) Offer of either party to justify or prove what he alleges.

**A-vērse'** (14), *a.* [See AVERT.] **1.** Turned away. **2.** Having a repugnance or opposition of mind.

**Syn.**—Disinclined; backward; reluctant.—*Averse* is stronger than *disinclined* and *backward*, but not so strong as *reluctant* (struggling against).

**A-vērse'ly**, *adv.* **1.** Backwardly. **2.** Unwillingly.

**A-vērse'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being averse.

**A-vēr'sion**, *n.* **1.** Opposition or repugnance of mind; dislike; moderate hatred. **2.** Opposition or contrariety of nature. **3.** The cause of repugnance.

**Syn.**—Disgust; reluctance; repugnance; antipathy.—*Aversion* is not so strong as *reluctance* (*lit.*, struggling against); nor *reluctance* as *repugnance* (*lit.*, fighting against). *Disgust* is a repugnance of feeling or taste: *antipathy* is properly a constitutional disgust, though sometimes an acquired one.

**A-vērt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.*, *p. p.*, & *p. a.* AVERTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AVERTING.] [Lat. *avertere*, from *ab*, a, from, and *verte*, to turn.] To turn or cause to turn off, aside, or away.

**A-vērt'**, *v. i.* To turn away.

**A-vērt'er**, *n.* One who averts or turns away.

**Āvi-a-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *aviarium*, from *avis*, a bird.] A house or inclosure for keeping birds confined.

**A-vīd'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *aviditas*, fr. *avidus*, eager, *avere*, to long.] An intense desire; strong appetite.

**Syn.**—Greediness; hankering; longing; eagerness.

**Āv'o-eā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *avocatio*, from *ab*, a, from, and *vocare*, to call.] **1.** Act of calling aside, or diverting from some employment. **2.** The business that calls off.

☞ Sometimes improperly used for *vocation*.

**Āv'o-çēt**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) An aquatic bird.

**A-void'**, *v. t.* [*imp.*, *p. p.*, & *p. a.* AVOIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AVOIDING.] [Prefix *a* and *void*.] **1.** To keep at a distance from. **2.** To make void; to annul or vacate.

**3.** (*Pleading.*) To defeat or evade, as a plea.

**Syn.**—To shun.—*Avoid* is negative; it is simply to keep away from. *Shun* is positive; it is to *turn* from. Prudence may induce us to *avoid*, fear or dislike lead us to *shun*. We *avoid* bad habits; we ought to *shun* vices.

**A-void'**, *v. i.* (*Law.*) To become void, vacant, or empty, as a benefice.

**A-void'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being avoided.

**A-void'ance**, *n.* **1.** The act of avoiding or shunning.

**2.** The act of annulling. **3.** The act of becoming vacant, or the state of being vacant, as a benefice.

**A-void'er**, *n.* **1.** One who avoids; one who shuns. **2.** One who carries any thing away, or a vessel in which things are carried away. [*ble.*]

**A-void'less**, *a.* Incapable of being avoided; unavoidable.

**Āv'oir-du-pois'** (āv'er-du-pōiz'), *n.* or *a.* [Fr. *avoir du poids*, to have (a fixed) weight, from Fr. *avoir* (Lat. *habere*), to have, and *poids* (O. Fr. *poix*, *pois*), portion weighed, from Lat. *pensum*, portion weighed.] A weight for ordinary commodities, in which a pound contains 16 ounces, or 7000 Troy grains.

**A-vouch'**, *v. t.* [*imp.*, *p. p.*, & *p. a.* AVOUCHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AVOUCHING.] [Lat. *advocare*, to call to, from *ad* and *vocare*, to call.] To declare positively; to maintain.

**Syn.**—To vouch; to affirm; to assert; to support.

**A-vouch'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being avouched.

**A-vouch'er**, *n.* One who avouches or affirms.

**A-vow'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AVOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AVOWING.] [Fr. *avouer*; a for *ad*, and *vouer* (Lat. *vovere*), to vow.] **1.** To declare openly; to own; to acknowledge; to confess. **2.** (*Law.*) To acknowledge and justify, as an act done.

**Syn.**—See CONFESS.

**A-vow'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being avowed or confessed.

**A-vow'al**, *n.* An open or frank declaration.

**A-vow'ed-ly**, *adv.* In an avowed manner; openly.

**A-vow-ee'**, *n.* See ADVOWEE.

**A-vow'er**, *n.* One who avows.

**A-vow'ry**, *n.* (*Law.*) Act of a distrainer of goods, who, in an action of replevin, avows and justifies the taking in his own right.

**A-vū'sion**, *n.* [Lat. *avulsio*, from *avellere*, *avulsus*, to tear off, from *a* for *ab*, from off, and *vellere*, to pluck.] **1.** A tearing asunder. **2.** A fragment torn off. **3.** (*Law.*) Sudden removal of land from the estate of one man to that of another by an inundation, current, or the like.

**A-vūn'cu-lar**, *a.* [From Lat. *avunculus*, uncle.] Of or pertaining to an uncle.

**A-wāit'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AWAITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AWAITING.] **1.** To wait or look out for; to expect. **2.** To be in store for; to be ready for.

**A-wāke'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* AWOKE, AWAKED; *p. p.* AWAKED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AWAKING.] **1.** To rouse from sleep. **2.** To arouse from a state resembling sleep, as from death, stupidity, or inaction.

**A-wāke'**, *v. i.* To cease to sleep; to come out of a state of natural sleep; and, *figuratively*, out of a state resembling sleep.

**A-wāke'**, *a.* Not sleeping; in a state of wakefulness.

**A-wāk'en** (a-wāk'n), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AWAKENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AWAKENING.] [*Awake*, with its A.-S. infinitive.] To rouse from sleep or torpor.

**Syn.**—To arouse; excite; stir up; call forth; awake; wake.

**A-wāk'en-er**, *n.* He who, or that which, awakens.

**A-ward'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AWARDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* AWARDING.] [O. Fr. *awarder*, from *a*, equiv. to Lat. *ad*, and *warder*, *garder*, *guarder*, to observe, keep. See GUARD.] To give by judicial determination; to assign by sentence; to adjudge.

**A-ward'**, *v. i.* To determine; to make an award.

**A-ward'**, *n.* **1.** A judgment, sentence, or final decision; *specifically*, the decision of arbitrators in a case submitted. **2.** The paper containing such decision.



**A-ward'er, n.** One who awards; a judge

**A-wā're', a.** Watchful; vigilant; hence, apprised; cognizant.

**A-wā'y', adv.** Absent; at a distance.

*Awāy with* has sometimes a peculiar signification in the phrase, "I can not *awāy with it*." (*Isa. i. 13*), i. e. "I can not bear or endure it." — *To make awāy with*, to kill or destroy.

**Awe, n.** [A.-S. *oga, ege, aige*, fr. Goth. *agan, ogan*, to fear.] Profound fear mingled with admiration or reverence.

**Syn.** — Dread; veneration. — *Reverence* is a strong sentiment of respect and esteem, sometimes mingled slightly with fear. *Dread* is strong personal fear; *as, dread of punishment*. *Veneration* is reverence in its strongest manifestation; it is the highest emotion we can exercise toward human beings.

**Awe, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* AWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AWING.] To strike with fear and reverence.

**A-wēath'er, adv.** (*Naut.*) On the weather side, or toward the wind; opposed to *alee*.

**A-wēigh' (-wā'), adv.** (*Naut.*) Just drawn out of the ground, and hanging perpendicularly; atrip; — said of the anchor.

**Aw'ful, a.** Striking with awe; filling with fear and admiration.

**Aw'ful-ly, adv.** In an awful manner.

**Aw'ful-ness, n.** The quality of striking with awe.

**A-whīp', adv.** A space of time; for some time; for a short time.

**Awk'ward, a.** [From O. Eng. *awk*, left (Fr. *gauche*), and *ward*, q. v.] **1.** Wanting dexterity; without skill; bungling. **2.** Ungraceful in manner.

**Syn.** — Clumsy; uncooth. — One who is *Clumsy* (from *clump*) is heavy, and, of course, ungraceful in everything; one who is *awkward* wants grace of movement; one who is *uncooth* is so for want of training.

**Awk'ward-ly, adv.** In an awkward manner.

**Awk'ward-ness, n.** The quality of being awkward.

**Awl, n.** [A.-S. *wel, al*.] A pointed instrument for making small holes.

**Awn, n.** [Goth. *ahana*, Gr. *ἄχνη*.] The bristle or beard of barley, oats, grasses, &c.

**Awn'ing, n.** [Cf. A.-S. *helan, helian*, to cover.] **1.** A cover of canvas, to shelter from the sun's rays. **2.** That part of the poop-deck which is continued forward beyond the bulk-head of the cabin.

**Awn'less, a.** Without awn or beard.

**A-wōke', imp. & p. p.** of *awake*. See AWAKE.

**A-wrī'y' (a-rī'), a. or adv.** **1.** Turned or twisted toward one side; asquint. **2.** Aside from the line of truth, or right reason.

**Āx, } n.** [A.-S. *eax, æx, acas*, Gr. *ἀξίς*, Lat. *ascia*.] **Āxe, }** An instrument, usually of iron, with a steel edge or blade, for hewing timber, chopping wood, &c. [axis.]

**Āx'i-al, a.** Pertaining, or having resemblance, to an

**Āx-if'er-ōūs, a.** [Lat. *axis* and *ferre*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Consisting of an axis, without leaves or other appendages.

**Āx'il, } n.** [Lat.] **1.** The armpit. **2.** (*Bot.*) The angle **Āx-il'lā, }** between the upper side of a branch or leaf, and a stem or branch.

**Āx'il-lar, } a.** [See AXIL.] **1.** Pertaining to the **Āx'il-la-ry, }** armpit. **2.** (*Bot.*) Situated in, or rising from, the axilla.

**Āx'i-om, n.** [Gr. *ἀξιωμα*, from *ἀξιόω*, to think worthy,

*ἄξιος*, worthy.] **1.** A self-evident and necessary truth or proposition. **2.** An established principle in some art or science.

**Syn.** — Maxim; aphorism; adage. — *Axioms* are the foundations of science; *maxims* are guiding principles in our practical concerns. An *aphorism* is a detached sentence expressing a weighty sentiment; an *adage* is a saying of long-established authority.

**Āx'i-o-māt'ie, } a.** Pertaining to an axiom; having **Āx'i-o-māt'ie-al, }** the nature of an axiom.

**Āx'is, n.; pl.** Āx'ēs. [Lat.] **1.** The straight line, real or imaginary, on which a body revolves, or may be supposed to revolve. **2.** (*Anat.*) (*a.*) The second vertebra of the neck; (*b.*) A tooth-like process, on its upper surface, serving as a pivot on which the second vertebra turns. **3.** (*Bot.*) The central part or column of a plant, around which the other parts are disposed. **4.** A central or medial line between corresponding parts.

**Āx'le (āks'l), n.** [A.-S. *æx, eax*. Cf. AXIS.] **1.** A transverse bar connecting the naves of the opposite wheels of a carriage. **2.** An axis.

**Āx'le-tree, n.** An axle.

**Āy, } (āi), adv.** Yes; yea; — a word **Āye, }** expressing assent, or an affirmative answer to a question.

**Āye (āi), n.** **1.** An affirmative vote. **2.** A voter in the affirmative.

**Āye (ā), adv.** [A.-S. *a, aa, awa*, Gr. *αἰεί, αἰεί*.] Always; ever; continually; for an indefinite time.

**Āye'f'āye, n.** (*Zoöl.*) A singular nocturnal quadruped found in Madagascar; so called from its cry.

**A-zā'le-ā, n.; pl.** A-ZĀ'LE-ĀS. [Gr. *ἀζαλέος*, dry, so called because growing best in dry ground.] A genus of flowering plants.

**Āz'i-mūth, n.** [Ar. *as-samt*, pl. *as-sumūt*, a way or path.] An arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of the place and a vertical circle passing through the center of any object.

*Azimuth compass*, a compass resembling the mariner's compass, but with a more accurate graduation of the card, and vertical sights. — *Magnetical azimuth*, an arc of the horizon, intercepted between the vertical circle passing through any object and the magnetic meridian.

**Āz'i-mūth-al, a.** Pertaining to the azimuth.

**A-zō'ie, a.** [Gr. *ἀ priv.* and *ζωή*, life.] Destitute of any vestige of animal life.

**A-zō'te', n.** [Gr. *ἀ priv.* and *ζωή*, life.] (*Chem.*) A kind of gas unfit for respiration; nitrogen.

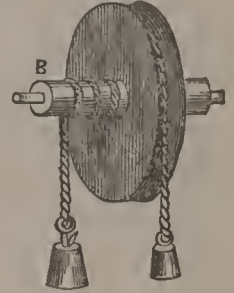
**A-zō't'ie, a.** Pertaining to; formed or consisting of azote.

**Āz'o-tize, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* AZOTIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* AZOTIZING.] To impregnate with azote, or nitrogen; to nitrogenize.

**A-zō'toūs, a.** Nitrous; as, *azotous acid*.

**Āz'ure (āzh'ur or ā'zhur), a.** [Per. *lājaward* or *lājuward*, a blue color, *lājawardī, lājuwardī*, azure, the initial *l* having been dropped.] Of a sky-blue; cerulean.

**Āz'ure (āzh'ur or ā'zhur), n.** **1.** The fine blue color of the sky. **2.** The blue vault above. **3.** (*Her.*) A blue color, represented in engraving by horizontal lines.



B, Axle.

## B.

**B** (be), is the second letter, and the first consonant, in the English alphabet. (See *Prin. of Pron.*, § 62.) It is etymologically convertible with *m, p, f, v*, and *w*, letters representing sounds having a close organic affinity to its own. In *Music*, B is the nominal of the seventh tone in the model major scale (the scale of C major), or of the second tone in its relative minor scale (that of A minor.) B $\frac{b}{2}$  stands for B flat, the tone or half-step, or semitone lower than B.

**Bāa, n.** The cry or bleating of sheep.

**Bāa, v. i.** To cry or bleat as sheep.

**Bāb'bitt-mēt'al, n.** A soft alloy of copper, zinc, and tin, named from the inventor.

**Bāb'ble, v. i.** [*imp. & p. p.* BABBLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BABBLING.] [D. *babbelen*, H. Ger. *bappeln, bappern*, Fr. *babiller*, It. *babbolare*.] **1.** To utter words imperfectly

or unintelligibly. **2.** To prate; to chatter. **3.** To make a constant murmuring noise, as a small stream running over rocks.

**Bāb'ble, v. t.** To prate; to utter.

**Bāb'ble, } n.** Idle talk; senseless prate; un- **Bāb'ble-ment, }** meaning words.

**Bāb'bler, n.** **1.** An idle talker; a tell-tale. **2.** One of a group of long-tailed, thrush-like birds, remarkable for their singular chattering notes.

**Bābe, n.** [W. *baban, maban*.] An infant; a young child of either sex; a baby.

**Bā'bel, n.** [Heb. *Bābel*, capital of Shinar, or Babylonia; confusion, fr. *balal*, to confound, according to Scripture, but more prob. a contr. from *bēth-bel*, house of Belus, or *Baal*. See *Gen. xi*.] A confused combination of sounds; confusion; disorder.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pull; cell, chaise, call, ceho; gem, get; as; exist; linger, link; this.



**Bab-ōon'**, *n.* [O. Eng. *babion*, *babian*, prob. akin to *babe*.] A kind of monkey, having a long face, a broad, high muzzle, cheek pouches, dog-like tusks, or canine teeth, and naked callosities on the buttocks.

**Bā'by**, *n.* [See **BABE**.] **1.** An infant; a babe. **2.** A doll.

**Bā'by**, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, an infant.

**Bā'by**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **BABIED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **BABYING**.] To treat like a young child. [*baby*.]

**Bā'by-hōod**, *n.* State of being a

**Bā'by-house**, *n.* A place for children's dolls and babies.

**Bā'by-ish**, *a.* Like a baby; childish.

**Bā'by-jūmp'er**, *n.* A suspensory support for a child, attached to the ceiling of a room by a strap of vulcanized india-rubber, and used for exercise.

**Bāb'y-lō'ni-an**, } *a.* Pertaining to Babylon, or the an-

**Bāb'y-lō'nish**, } cient kingdom of Babylonia.

**Bāb'y-lō'ni-an**, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Babylonia.

**2.** An astrologer;—so called because the Chaldeans were remarkable for the study of astrology.

**Bāe**, } *n.* [Fr. *bac*, a ferry-boat, Arm. *bag*, *bak*, a bark,

**Bäck**, } D. *bak*, tray, bowl.] **1.** (*Brewing & Distilling*.) A large tub or vessel into which the wort, &c., is drawn for the purpose of cooling, straining, mixing, &c. It has different names, according to its position and use.

**2.** A broad, flat boat, for carrying carriages, cattle, &c., over ferries, by means of a rope stretched across.

**Bāe'ea-lau're-ate**, *n.* [N. Lat. *baccalaureatus*, from *baccalauricus*, a bachelor of arts, from Lat. *bacca lauri*, bayberry, from the practice of the bachelor's wearing a garland of bayberries. See **BACHELOR**.] The degree of bachelor of arts.

**Bāe'ea-lau're-ate**, *a.* Pertaining to a bachelor of arts.

*Baccalaureate sermon*, in some American colleges, a farewell discourse delivered to a graduating class.

**Bāe'cate**, *a.* [Lat. *baccatus*, fr. *bacca*, berry.] (*Bot.*) Having a pulpy nature, like a berry.

**Bāe'cā-ted**, *a.* Having many berries.

**Bāe'cha-nal**, } *n.* [See *infra*.] A devotee of Bac-

**Bāe'cha-nā'li-an**, } chus; one who indulges in drunken revels.

**Bāe'cha-nal**, } *a.* Reveling, or pertaining to revel-

**Bāe'cha-nā'li-an**, } ing, in intemperate drinking.

**Bāe'cha-nālſ**, } *n. pl.* [Lat. *Bacchanal*, a place de-

**Bāe'cha-nā'li-ā**, } voted to Bacchus, *Bacchanalia*, a feast of Bacchus, the god of wine.] (*Myth.*) Feasts in honor of Bacchus; hence, drunken feasts or revels.

**Bae-chānt'**, *n.*; Lat. *pl.* **BAC-CHĀN'TĒS**. [Lat. *baccans*, *p. pr.* of *bacchari*, to celebrate the feast of Bacchus.] **1.** A priest of Bacchus. **2.** A bacchanal; a reveler.

**Bae-chānte'**, *n.* **1.** A priestess of Bacchus. **2.** A female bacchanal.

**Bāe'chie**, } *a.* Relating to Bacchus; hence, jovial

**Bāe'chie-al**, } with intoxication; drunken.

**Bae-çif'er-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *baccifer*, from *bacca*, berry, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing berries.

**Bae-çiv'o-roūs**, *a.* [Lat. *bacca*, berry, and *vorare*, to devour.] Subsisting on berries.

**Bäch'e-lor**, *n.* [L. Lat. *baccalarius*, afterward changed to *baccalaureus*. See **BACCALAUREATE**. The orig. sense of the word is *little*, *small*, *young*, from W. *bach*, Ir. *beag*, *beg*.] **1.** A man of any age who has not been married. **2.** One who has taken the first degree in the liberal arts, at a college or university. **3.** A young knight.

**Bäch'e-lor's-būt'ton**, *n.* An herbaceous perennial plant, the flower of which was formerly carried by country fellows in their pockets to know whether they should succeed with their sweethearts.

**Bäch'e-lor-ship**, *n.* State of being a bachelor.

**Bäck**, *n.* [A.-S. *bwe*, *bac*. Cf. Sw. *backe*, hill.] **1.** The upper or hinder part of an animal, from the neck to the loins. **2.** The part opposed to the front; the rear. **3.** The outward or upper part of a thing, as opposed to the inner or lower part. **4.** The part opposite to or most remote from that which fronts the speaker or actor, or the part out of sight.

**Bäck**, *adv.* **1.** To the place from which one came. **2.** To or toward a former state, condition, station, or time. **3.** Away from the front. **4.** In a state of restraint or hindrance. **5.** Again; in return.

**Bäck**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **BACKED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.*



Baboon.

**BACKING.**] **1.** To get upon the back of. **2.** To support, second or strengthen by aid. **3.** To drive or force backward. **4.** To furnish with a back.

*To back an anchor (Naut.)*, to lay down a small anchor ahead of a large one, to which it is fastened.—*To back astern*, in rowing, to manage the oars in a direction contrary to the usual method.—*To back the oars*, to row backward with the oars.—*To back the sails*, to arrange them so as to take out the wind, and thus to cause the ship to move astern.—*To back up*, to support or sustain.

**Bäck**, *v. i.* To move or go back.

*To back out*, or *back down*, to withdraw from an engagement or pledge.

**Bäck**, *a.* In the rear; remote.

**Bäck'bīte**, *v. t.* To speak evil of, in the absence of the person traduced.

**Bäck'bīte**, *v. i.* To censure or revile the absent.

**Bäck'bīt'er**, *n.* A secret calumniator or detractor.

**Bäck'bōne**, *n.* **1.** The spine. **2.** Firmness; moral principle.

**Bäck'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, backs or supports another.

**Bäck-gām'mon**, *n.* [W. *bach*, little, and *cammarwn*, *cammon*, combat.] A game played by two persons, upon a table, with box and dice.

**Bäck'ground**, *n.* **1.** Ground in the rear or behind. **2.** A place of obscurity or shade.

**Bäck'händ'ed**, *a.* **1.** With the hand turned backward. **2.** Indirect; oblique. **3.** Inclining to the left.

**Bäck'händ'ed**, *adv.* With the hand directed backward.

**Bäck'house**, *n.* A building behind the main or front building; *specifically*, a privy or necessary.

**Bäck'-piēce**, } *n.* A piece of armor for covering the back.

**Bäck'-plāte**, }

**Bäck'shīsh**, } *n.* [Pers. *bakhshīsh*, from *bakhshidan*,

**Bäck'sheesh**, } to give.] In India, a present or gratuity of money.

**Bäck'sīde**, *n.* Back or hinder part of any thing; the rear.

**Bäck'sīght** (-sīt), *n.* The first reading of the leveling staff, taken from any position of the leveling instrument.

**Bäck-slīde'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* **BACKSLID**; *p. p.* **BACKSLID-DEN**, **BACKSLID**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **BACKSLIDING**.] To fall back or off; to apostatize.

**Bäck-slīd'er**, *n.* One who backslides; a renegade.

**Bäck'stāff**, *n.* [So called from its being used with the observer's back toward the sun.] An instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the heavenly bodies.

**Bäck'-stāys**, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Long ropes extending from the top-mast heads to both sides of a ship, to assist the shrouds in supporting the mast.

**Bäck'swōrd** (-sōrd), *n.* A sword with one sharp edge.

**Bäck'ward**, } *adv.* [*back* and *ward*. See **WARD**.] **1.**

**Bäck'wards**, } With the back in advance. **2.** Toward the back. **3.** On the back, or with the back downward. **4.** Toward or in past time. **5.** By way of reflection. **6.** From a better to a worse state. **7.** In a contrary or reverse manner, way, or direction; contrarily.

**Bäck'ward**, *a.* **1.** Unwilling; averse; reluctant. **2.** Dull; not quick of apprehension. **3.** Late or behind-hand in time. **4.** Already past or gone. [*ner.*]

**Bäck'ward-ly**, *adv.* In a reluctant or unwilling manner.

**Bäck'ward-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being backward; aversion; reluctance.

**Bäck'wa-ter**, *n.* **1.** Water held back, as in a stream, by some obstruction, as a dam. **2.** Water thrown back by the turning of a water-wheel.

**Bäck-woodſ'man**, *n.* An inhabitant of the forest in new settlements, especially on the western frontier of the United States.

**Bā'con** (bā'kn), *n.* [O. H. Ger. *bacho*, back, O. D. *bacc*, ham. Cf. Ger. *bache*, a wild sow, and *bacher*, a wild boar.] Hog's flesh salted or pickled and dried, usually in smoke.

*To save one's bacon*, to preserve one's self from harm.

**Ba-eō'ni-an**, *a.* Pertaining to Lord Bacon, or to his system of philosophy.

**Bād**, *a.* [*comp.* **WORSE**; *superl.* **WORST**.] [Cf. Per. *bad*, Ger. *böse*, O. H. Ger. *bōsi*, *pōsi*, bad, Goth. *bauths*, deaf, dumb, dull.] Wanting good qualities, whether physical or moral; evil; ill; vicious.

**Bād** } (bād, 57). The past tense of *bid*. See **BID**.

**Bāde** }

**Bādge**, *n.* [A.-S. *beag*, *beah*, bracelet, collar, crown, from *beogan*, *bugan*, to bow, bend.] **1.** A distinctive mark, token, or sign worn on the person. **2.** Something that gives prominence or distinctiveness.



**Bād'ger**, *n.* [Corrupted from L. Lat. *bladarius*, *bladerius*, from *bladum*, *bladus*, *blada*, corn, of Celtic origin; the badger was so called because he carried away his store of corn from the fields of the peasants.] **1.** A burrowing quadruped related to the bear. It is a



Indian Badger.

elumsy animal, with short, thick legs, and long claws on the fore feet. **2.** (*Eng. Law.*) A person licensed to buy corn in one place and sell it in another.

**Bād'ger**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BADGERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BADGERING.] To follow up with great eagerness, as the badger is hunted; to pester or worry.

**Ba-dig'con** (ba-dij'un), *n.* [Fr.] **1.** A mixture of plaster and freestone, used to fill small holes in statues. **2.** A mixture of saw-dust and glue, used by joiners to fill up defects in their work.

**Badinage** (bād'e-nīzh'), *n.* [Fr., from *badiner*, to joke.] Light or playful discourse.

**Bād'ly**, *adv.* In a bad manner; not well.

**Bād'ness**, *a.* State of being bad; want of good qualities, natural or moral.

**Bāf'fle**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BAFFLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BAFFLING.] [From Prov. Ger. *baffen*, *bäffen*, to bark, chide.] **1.** To treat with insult or mockery. **2.** To check by shifts and turns. **3.** To check by perplexing.

**Syn.** — To balk; frustrate; disappoint; confound; defeat; elude; foil.

**Bāf'fler**, *n.* One who baffles.

**Bāg**, *n.* [Low Lat. *baga*, A.-S. *bælg*, *bælig*, bag, budget, belly, Goth. *balgs*, pouch, Ger. *balg*, case, skin.] A sack or pouch, used to hold, preserve, or convey any thing.

**Bāg**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BAGGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BAGGING.] **1.** To put into a bag. **2.** To seize or intrap.

**Bāg**, *v. i.* **1.** To swell like a full bag.

**Bagatelle** (bag'a-tēl'), *n.* [From O. Fr. *bague*, bundle. Cf. BAG.] **1.** A trifle; a thing of no importance. **2.** A game played with balls and a rod on a board having holes at one end.

**Bāg'gāge**, *n.* [See BAG.] **1.** The tents, clothing, utensils, and other necessities of an army. **2.** Trunks, carpet-bags, &c., containing the clothing, &c., which one carries with him on a journey; luggage.

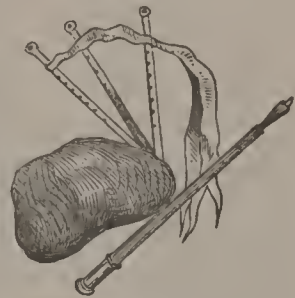
**Bāg'gāge**, *n.* [Cf. Fr. *bagasse*, Sp. *bagasa*, It. *bagascin*, prostitute, from *baga*, *bagua*, bundle.] **1.** A strumpet. **2.** A playful, saucy young woman.

**Bāg'ging**, *n.* The cloth or materials for bags.

**Bāgn'io** (bān'yo), *n.* [It., from Lat. *balneum*, bath.] **1.** A bath-house. **2.** A brothel.

**Bāg'pipe**, *n.* A musical instrument, used in Scotland.

It consists of a leathern bag, which receives the air by a tube, which is stopped by a valve; and of pipes, into which the air is pressed by the performer.



Bagpipe.

**Bāg'pīp'er**, *n.* One who plays on a bagpipe.

**Bāh**, *interj.* An exclamation expressive of disgust or contempt; pah.

**Bāil**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BAILED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BAILING.] [Lat. *bajulare*, to bear a burden, *bajulus*, he who bears burdens.] **1.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) To set free from arrest, or custody, and deliver to the keeping of other persons, on their undertaking to be responsible for the appearance at a certain day and place of the person bailed. (*b.*) To deliver, for some special object or purpose, upon a contract, expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed. **2.** To free from water.

**Bāil**, *n.* **1.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) The person or persons who procure the release of a prisoner, by becoming surety for his appearance in court. (*b.*) The security given. **2.** The handle of a kettle or similar vessel.

**Bāil'a-ble**, *a.* **1.** Capable of being admitted to bail. **2.** Admitting of bail.

**Bāil'-bōnd**, *n.* (*Law.*) (*a.*) A bond or obligation given by a prisoner and his surety, to insure the prisoner's appearance in court, at the return of the writ. (*b.*) Special bail in court to abide the judgment. [mitted in trust.

**Bāil-ee'**, *n.* (*Law.*) The person to whom goods are committed. **Bāil'er**, } (*126*), *n.* (*Law.*) One who delivers goods to **Bāil'or**, } another in trust, for some particular purpose.

**Bāil'iff**, *n.* [See BAIL, *v. t.*] A sheriff's deputy, appointed to make arrests, collect fines, summon juries, &c.

**Bāil'i-wīck**, *n.* [O. Fr. *baillie*, jurisdiction of a bailiff, and A.-S. *wic*, a termination signifying *station, residence.*] (*Law.*) The precincts in which a bailiff has jurisdiction.

**Bāil'ment**, *n.* (*Law.*) A delivery of goods in trust.

**Bāit**, *n.* [See *infra.*] **1.** Any substance used to catch fish, &c; a lure. **2.** Any thing serving to allure; enticement; temptation. **3.** Refreshment taken on a journey.

**Bāit**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BAITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BAITING.] [A.-S. *batan*, from *bitan*, to bite.] **1.** To put on a hook, as on a hook or in an inclosure, to allure fish, fowls, &c. **2.** To give food and drink to, upon the road.

**Bāit**, *v. i.* To stop to take refreshment on a journey.

**Bāit**, *v. t.* [See *supra.*] To provoke and harass.

**Bāize**, *n.* [Perhaps from Eng. *base*, of little comparative value.] A coarse woolen stuff, with a long nap.

**Bāke**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BAKED (bākt, 108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BAKING.] [A.-S. *bacan*, Skr. *patsh.*] **1.** To heat, dry, and harden, by natural or artificial means; *specifically*, to prepare for food, in a close place heated. [baked.

**Bāke**, *v. i.* **1.** To do the work of baking. **2.** To be

**Bāke'house**, *n.* A house or building for baking.

**Bāk'er**, *n.* **1.** One whose occupation is to bake bread, biscuit, &c. **2.** A small portable tin oven. [*Amer.*]

*Baker's dozen*, thirteen in number.

**Bāk'er-y**, *n.* **1.** The trade of a baker. **2.** A place used for baking; a bakehouse.

**Bāk'ing**, *n.* The quantity baked at once.

**Bāk'shish**, *n.* See BACKSHISH.

**Bāl'ançe**, *n.* [Lat. *bilanx*, *bilancis*, having two scales, from *bis*, twice, and *lanx*, plate, scale.] **1.** An apparatus for weighing bodies. **2.** That which is necessary to make two quantities or sums equal. **3.** Act of comparing or weighing; estimate. **4.** An equipoise or just proportion. **5.** A wheel in a watch serving to regulate the motion of the other wheels. **6.** (*Astron.*) A sign in the zodiac, called *Libra*.

**Bāl'ançe**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BALANCED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BALANCING.] **1.** To bring to an equipoise, or equilibrium; to weigh in a balance. **2.** To render equal in importance, force, proportion, &c. **3.** To compare in relative force, importance, value, &c.; to estimate. **4.** To settle and adjust, as an account. **5.** (*Dancing.*) To move toward, and then back from, reciprocally.

**Bāl'ançe**, *v. i.* **1.** To be in equipoise. **2.** To hesitate. **3.** (*Dancing.*) To move toward a person opposite, and then back.

**Bāl'an-çer**, *n.* One who balanees, or uses a balance.

**Bāl'ançe-sheet**, *n.* (*Book-keeping.*) A paper giving a summation and balance of accounts.

**Bāl'eo-ny**, *n.* [From O. H. Ger. *balcho*, *palcho*, Eng. *balk*, beam.] A kind of gallery on the outside of a building.

**Bald**, *a.* [Perhaps the p. p. of to *ball*, to reduce to the roundness or smoothness of a ball, by clearing away the hair. But cf. also Sp. *baldo*, *balidio*, bare; W. *moel*, Gael. & Ir. *maol*, bald.] **1.** Destitute of the natural or common covering, as of hair, feathers, foliage, &c. **2.** Destitute of suitable ornament; unadorned.

**Bāl'da-ehin** (bāl'da-kin), *n.* [From *Baldach*, for *Bagdad*, It. *Baldacco*, a city in Turkish Asia whence came rich silks such as were used in canopies.] (*Arch.*) (*a.*) A structure in form of a canopy. (*b.*) A canopy or ornament over doors, thrones, &c.

**Bāl'der-dash**, *n.* [Prob. in its primary sense, the froth or foam made by barbers in *dashing* their *balls* backward and forward in hot water. But cf. W. *baldorduss*, a prattling.] **1.** A worthless mixture, especially bad mixed liquor. **2.** A senseless jargon of words; ribaldry.

**Bald'ness**, *n.* State of being bald.

**Bāl'dpāte**, *n.* A pate without hair; a bald person.

**Bāl'drie**, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *balderich*, A.-S. *belt*, Lat. *balteus*, girdle.] A girdle, or belt, worn pendent from one shoulder across the breast, and under the opposite arm.

**Bāle**, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *balla*, Icel. *böllr*, ball, round pack.] A bundle of goods corded for transportation.

**Bāle**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BALED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BAILING.] To make up in a bale.

**Bāle**, *n.* [A.-S. *beal*, *balō*, Goth. *balos*.] Misery; calamity; misfortune; sorrow.

**Bāle'-fire**, *n.* A signal-fire; an alarm-fire.

**Bāle'ful**, *a.* **1.** Full of bale or misery; calamitous. **2.** Full of grief or sorrow; woful; sad.

**Bāl'is-ter**, } *n.* [Lat. *balista*, *ballista*.] A cross-bow.

**Bāl'is-ter**, } **Ba-lize'** (-leez'), *n.* [Fr., from *pal*, stake, pale, Lat. *palus*.] A pole raised on a bank.



**Balk** (bawk), *n.* [A.-S. *bale*, Ger. *balken*, beam.] **1.** An unplowed ridge or strip. **2.** A great beam, or rafter, or timber. **3.** (*Mil.*) One of the beams connecting the successive supports of a trestle-bridge or bateau-bridge. **4.** A hindrance or disappointment.

**Balk** (bawk), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BALKED (bawkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BALKING.] [From *balk*, beam; orig. to put a beam in one's way, in order to stop or hinder.] **1.** To leave untouched in plowing. **2.** To disappoint; to frustrate.

**Balk** (bawk), *v. i.* To stop abruptly in one's course.

**Balk'er** (bawk'er), *n.* One who balks.

**Balk'y** (bawk'y), *a.* Apt to turn aside or stop abruptly.

**Ball**, *n.* [O. II. Ger. *balla*, *palla*. Cf. BALE.] **1.** Any round body, or one nearly so. **2.** Any part of the body that is round or protuberant. **3.** (*Print.*) A cushion formerly used to put ink on the types in the forms. **4.** A well-known and familiar game.

*Ball and socket joint*, a joint in which a ball moves within a socket, so as to admit of motion in every direction.

**Ball**, *n.* [Fr. *bal*, Ger. *ball*, a dancing; from Gr. *βάλλειν*, to toss or throw, or *πάλλειν*, *πάλλεσθαι*, to leap, bound.] A social assembly for the purpose of dancing.

**Ball**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BALLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BALLING.] To form, as snow, into balls, as on horses' hoofs, or on the feet.

**Bäll'lad**, *n.* [It. *ballata*, a dancing song, from *ballare*, to dance. See BALL.] A popular song, narrative or sentimental, in simple, homely verses.

**Bäll'last**, *n.* [Either from A.-S. *bat*, boat, and *hlæst*, load; or of Celt. origin, lit. sand-load, the first syllable having been taken from Ir. *beal*, sand. Cf. W. *balasarn*, ballast.] **1.** (*Naut.*) Any heavy substance, &c., placed in the hold of a vessel, to steady it. **2.** Gravel, broken stone, &c., laid on the bed of a railroad to make it firm and solid.

**Bäll'last**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BALLASTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BALLASTING.] To load or furnish with ballast.

**Bäll'cöck**, *n.* A contrivance which allows water to enter a cistern, but shuts of itself by means of a floating ball, when the cistern is full.

**Bäll'let**, *n.* [Fr., from *bal*. See BALL, dancing-party.] A theatrical exhibition with music, dancing, decorations, &c.

**Bal-lis'tä**, *n.*; *pl.* BAL-LIS'TÆ. [Lat. from Gr. *βάλλειν*, to throw.] A machine or engine, in the form of a cross-bow, used by the ancients in war for throwing stones.

**Bäll'lis-ter**, or **Bal-lis'ter**, *n.* [Lat. *ballista*.] A cross-bow.

**Bal-lis'tie**, *a.* [See *supra*.] Pertaining to the ballista.

**Bal-lis'ties**, *n. sing.* The science of projectiles.

**Bal-löon'**, *n.* [Augm. of Fr. *balle*, Sp. *bala*, It. *balla*. See BALE and BALL.] **1.** A bag, made of silk or other light material, and filled with hydrogen gas or heated air, so as to rise and float in the atmosphere. **2.** (*Arch.*) A ball or globe on the top of a pillar. **3.** (*Chem.*) A spherical glass receiver.

**Bal-löon'ist**, *n.* An aëronaut.

**Bäll'lot**, *n.* [Fr. *ballote*, Sp. *balota*, a little ball. See BALL.]

**1.** Originally, a ball used in voting; hence, a written or printed vote. **2.** Act of voting by balls or tickets. **3.** Whole amount of votes cast.

**Bäll'lot**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BALLOTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BALLOTTING.] To vote or decide by ballot.

**Bäll'lot-böx**, *n.* A box for receiving ballots.

**Bäll'-välv**, *n.* (*Mach.*) A ball, placed in a circular cup with a hole in its bottom, and operating as a valve.

**Bäll'-vein** (-vän), *n.* (*Mining.*) A sort of iron ore, found in loose masses of a circular form.

**Bälm**, (*bäm*) *n.* [Lat. *balsamum*, Gr. *βάλσαμον*, balsam, q. v.] **1.** A kind of aromatic plant. **2.** The resinous and odoriferous sap or juice of certain trees. **3.** Any fragrant or valuable ointment. **4.** Any thing which heals, or which soothes or mitigates pain.

*Balm of Gilead*, a plant of the terebinthine family, and the balsam obtained from it.

**Bälm**, *v. t.* **1.** To anoint with balm. **2.** To assuage.

**Bälm'y** (*bäm'y*), *a.* **1.** Having the qualities of balm; odoriferous; aromatic; soothing. **2.** Producing balm.

**Bäll'sam**, *n.* [Lat. *balsamum*, Gr. *βάλσαμον*.] **1.** An aromatic resinous substance, containing an essential or

volatile oil. **2.** (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A species of tree. (*b.*) A popular annual garden plant; balsamine. **3.** (*Med.*) A mixture composed of natural balsams and other articles.

**Bäll-säm'ie**, } *a.* Having the qualities of balsam; con-

**Bäll-säm'ie-al**, } taining, or resembling, balsam.

**Bäll-säm'ie**, *n.* That which has the properties of a balsam.

**Bäll'sa-mif'er-oüs**, *a.* [Lat. *balsamum* and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing balsam.

**Bäll'sa-müne**, *n.* [Gr. *βαλσάμινος*, of balsam, q. v.]

(*Bot.*) The touch-me-not, or garden-balsam.

**Bäll'sa-moüs**, *a.* Having the quality of balsam.

**Bäll'us-ter**, *n.* [From Lat. *balaustrum*, Gr. *βαλαύστιον*, flower of the wild pomegranate, on account of the similarity of form.] (*Arch.*) (*a.*) A small column or pilaster, used as a support to the rail of a staircase, &c. (*b.*) The lateral part of the volute of the Ionic capital.

**Bäll'us-träde**, *n.* [See BALUSTER.] A row of balusters, joined by a rail.

**Bäll'za-rine'**, *n.* [Fr.] A light mixed material of worsted and cotton, for ladies' dresses.

**Bäm**, *n.* [Probably a contraction of *bamboozle*.] An imposition; a cheat. [*Vulgar.*]

**Bäm**, *v. t.* To cheat; to wheedle. [*Vulgar.*]

**Bäm-böo'**, *n.* [Malay.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the family of grasses, growing in tropical countries.

**Bäm-böo'zle**, *v. t.* [Said to be of Gypsy origin.] To play tricks upon. [*Low.*]

**Bän**, *n.* [Fr. *ban*, L. Lat. *bannus*, *bannum*, *bandum*, O.

II. Ger. *ban*. Cf. ABANDON.] **1.** A public proclamation or edict. **2.** (*pl.*) Public notice of a marriage proposed, or of a matrimonial contract. **3.** Interdiction; prohibition. **4.** A curse. **5.** A pecuniary penalty for offending against a ban, or for the commission of some crime.

**Bän**, *n.* [Serb. *ban*, Russ. & Pol. *pan*, a master, lord.] A title given to the viceroy of Croatia.

**Bän**, *v. t.* [See BAN, *n.*] To curse; to execrate.

**Ba-nä'nä**, *n.* [Sp. *banana*, *banano*,

*bananäs*, Fr. *banane*.] (*Bot.*) A species of the plantain-tree, and its fruit.

**Bänd**, *n.* [A.-S. *banda*, from *bindan*, to bind. See BIND.] **1.** Any ligament or belt with which a thing is bound, tied, or fastened, or by which a number of things are confined together. **2.** (*Arch.*) (*a.*) Any broad, flat, low molding. (*b.*) Any continuous tablet or series of ornaments, &c., on a building. (*c.*) In Gothic architecture, the molding which encircles pil-

lars and small shafts. **3.** Means of union or connection between persons. **4.** A linen ornament worn about the neck by clergymen. **5.** A company of persons united in any common design, especially a body of armed men.

**Bänd**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BANDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BANDING.] **1.** To bind, tie, or mark with a band. **2.** To unite in a troop, company, or confederacy.

**Bänd**, *v. i.* To confederate for some common purpose.

**Bänd'äge**, *n.* [See BAND.] **1.** A fillet, roller, or swathe, used in dressing and binding up wounds, &c. **2.** Something resembling such a fillet.

**Bänd'äge**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BANDAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BANDAGING.] To bind with a bandage.

**Bän-dän'ä**, } *n.* [Sp. *bandana*, from *bandaño*, a neck-

**Bän-dän'nä**, } erchief made of bast.] A species of silk or cotton handkerchief.

**Bänd'böx**, *n.* A slight paper box for bands, caps, bonnets, or other light articles.

**Bändeau** (*bän'dö*), *n.*; *pl.* BANDEAUX (*bän'döz*). [Fr.] A narrow band or fillet; a head-dress.

**Bän'de-röle**, *n.* [Fr., from *bandière*, banner.] A small flag, carried on the masts of vessels, or on military weapons.

**Bän'dit**, *n.*; *pl.* BÄN'DITS or BAN-DIT'TY. [It. *bandito*,

*p. p.* of *bandire*, to proclaim, to banish. See ABANDON.] A lawless or desperate fellow; a robber; a brigand.

**Bänd-let**, } *n.* [See BAND.] (*Arch.*) Any little band

**Bänd'e-let**, } or flat molding.

**Bän'dög**, *n.* [*band* and *dog*, i. e., bound dog.] A large, fierce kind of dog, kept chained.

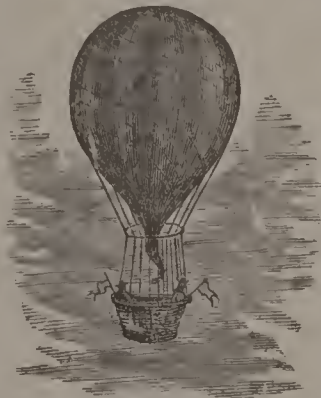
**Bän'do-leer'**, *n.* [Fr. *bandoulière*, from *bande*, band.]

**1.** A large leathern belt, thrown over the right shoulder, and hanging under the left arm, worn by ancient musketeers for sustaining their fire-arms. **2.** A small leather case for powder.

**Bän'döre**, or **Bän-döre'**, *n.* [Gr. *πανδοῦρα*, a musi-



Banana.



Balloon.



cal instrument, invented by *Pan.*] A musical stringed instrument, very similar in form to a guitar.

**Bänd'röl**, } *n.* See BANDEROLE.  
**Bän'ner-öl**, }

**Bän'dy**, *n.* [Fr. *bande*, p. p. of *bander*, to bind, to bandy, from *bande*. See BAND.] **1.** A club bent at the lower part for striking a ball. **2.** The play with such a club.

**Bän'dy**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. BANDIED; p. pr. & vb. n. BANDYING.] **1.** To beat to and fro, as a ball in playing at bandy. **2.** To give and receive reciprocally; to exchange. **3.** To toss about; to agitate.

**Bän'dy-lëg**, *n.* [*bandy* and *leg*.] A crooked leg.

**Bän'dy-lëgged** (-lëgd), *a.* Having crooked legs.

**Bäne**, *n.* [A.-S. *bana*, Goth. *banga*, stroke, wound, Gr. *φένειν*, to slay.] **1.** A deadly poison; hence, any fatal cause of injury or destruction. **2.** Ruin; destruction.

**Bäne'ful**, *a.* Having poisonous qualities; noxious.

**Bäne'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a baneful manner.

**Bäne'ful-ness**, *n.* Quality of being baneful.

**Bäng**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. BANGED; p. pr. & vb. n. BANGING.] [Icel. *banga*, to beat, Goth. *banja*, stroke.] To beat, as with a club or cudgel; to handle roughly.

**Bäng**, *n.* A blow, as with a club; a heavy blow.

**Bän'ian** (or *ban-yän'*), *n.* [Skr. *pan*, to sell, *panya*, salable, *banik*, merchant. Cf. *punya*, holy, the banian-tree being held sacred.] **1.** A Hindoo merchant. **2.** A morning gown. **3.** The Indian fig-tree. See BANYAN.

*Banian days* (*Naut.*), days in which sailors have no flesh meat.

**Bän'ish**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. BANISHED; p. pr. & vb. n. BANISHING.] [Low Lat. *bannire*, *bannisare*, *bannizare*. See BAN.] **1.** To condemn to exile; to compel to leave one's country. **2.** To drive away; to compel to depart.

**Syn.** — To exile, expel. — A man is *banished* when forced to depart; *exiled* when sent from his own into a foreign country; *expelled* when forcibly ejected, usually with disgrace.

**Bän'ish-er**, *n.* One who banishes. [banished.]

**Bän'ish-ment**, *n.* Act of banishing, or state of being

**Bän'is-ter**, *n.* [A corrupt. of *baluster*.] A baluster.

**Bän'jo**, *n.* [Corrupt. of *bandore*.] A stringed musical instrument, resembling both the guitar and tamborine.

**Bänk** (82), *n.* [A.-S. *banc*. See BENCH.] **1.** A ridge of earth. **2.** Any steep acclivity. **3.** An elevation in the sea; a flat; a shoal. **4.** A bench, or a bench of rowers, in a galley. **5.** (*Com.*) A collection of money deposited by a number of persons for a particular use. **6.** Place where such a collection of money is deposited. **7.** A company of persons concerned in a bank, whether a private association or an incorporated company.

**Bänk**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. BANKED (bänkt); p. pr. & vb. n. BANKING.] To raise a mound or dike about; to inclose, defend, or fortify with a bank. [banking.]

**Bänk**, *v. i.* To deposit money in a bank; to carry on

**Bänk'a-ble**, *a.* Receivable at a bank, as bills; or discountable, as notes.

**Bänk'-bill**, *n.* **1.** In America, a promissory note of a bank payable to the bearer on demand, and forming part of the currency; a bank-note. **2.** In England, a note, or a bill of exchange, of a bank, payable to order, and usually at some future specified time. Such bills are negotiable, but form, in the strict sense of the term, no part of the currency.

**Bänk'-book**, *n.* A book in which a person's bank accounts are entered.

**Bänk'er**, *n.* One who keeps a bank; one who receives and remits money, negotiates bills of exchange, &c.

**Bänk'ing**, *n.* The business of a banker.

**Bänk'-note**, *n.* A promissory note issued by a bank or banking company, payable to bearer on demand, and intended to circulate as money.

☞ Such notes, in America, are popularly termed *bank-bills*.

**Bänk'rupt**, *n.* [Fr. *banqueroute*, It. *banco rotto*, bankrupt, from Fr. *banque*, It. *banco*, bank, and Norm. Fr. *rupt*, It. *rotto*, Lat. *ruptus*, broken, p. p. of *rumpere*, to break.] **1.** A trader who breaks or fails, or becomes unable to pay his debts; an insolvent trader. **2.** Any individual unable to pay his debts.

**Bänk'rupt**, *a.* Unable to pay debts; insolvent.

**Bänk'rupt**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. BANKRUPTED; p. pr. & vb. n. BANKRUPTING.] To break in trade; to make insolvent.

**Bänk'rupt-cy**, *n.* **1.** State of being bankrupt; insolvency. **2.** Act of becoming a bankrupt; failure in trade.

**Bänk'-stock**, *n.* A share or shares in the capital stock of a bank.

**Bän'ner**, *n.* [Fr. *bannière*, *bandière*, from *bande*, band.

Cf. Goth. *bandva*, *bandvo*, a sign.] A military ensign; principal standard of a prince or state; a pennon; a streamer.

**Bän'ner-et**, *n.* [From Low Lat. *banneretus*. See BANNER.] Orig. a military rank conferred only on such as were able to bring a certain number of vassals into the field; hence, a rank corresponding to this.

**Bän'nock**, *n.* [Gael. *bonnach*.] A cake made of oat, rye, pease, or barley meal.

**Bän'quet** (bänk'wet), *n.* [Fr. *banquet*, feast, *banquette*, a little seat. *Banquet* is originally a *sitting*, and hence a *feast*.] A feast; a rich entertainment.

**Bän'quet**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. BANQUETED; p. pr. & vb. n. BANQUETING.] To treat with a feast or rich entertainment.

**Bän'quet**, *v. i.* To regale one's self with good eating and drinking; to feast.

**Bän'quet-er** (bänk'wet-er), *n.* One who banquets.

**Banquette** (ban-kët'), *n.* [Fr., from *banc*, bench, seat. See BANK.] (*Fort.*) A little raised way, running along the inside of a parapet, on which musketeers stand to fire upon the enemy in the ditch or in front of it.

**Bän'shee**, } *n.* [Gael. *bean-shith*, fairy, from Gael. & **Bän'shië**, } Ir. *bean*, woman, and *sith*, fairy.] An Irish fairy that warns of impending death.

**Bän'tam**, *n.* A very small variety of fowl, with feathered legs, brought, probably, from Bantam, in Java.

**Bän'ter**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. BANTERED; p. pr. & vb. n. BANTERING.] [Prob. corrupted from the Fr. *badianer*, to joke.] To play upon in words and in good humor.

**Syn.** — To rally; joke; jest; sport; ridicule; deride. — We *bant*er in good humor, turning the laugh upon a person for something he has done or neglected to do. We *rally* when we attack a person with ridicule, railery, or sarcasm. This is always more pungent, and often ill-natured.

**Bän'ter**, *n.* Humorous railery; pleasantry.

**Bän'ter-er**, *n.* One who banterers or rallies.

**Bän'ting**, *n.* [Corrupt. from the Ger. *bänktling*, bastard, from *bank*, bench, prop. a child begotten on a bench, and not in the marriage-bed. Cf. BASTARD.] A young or small child; an infant.

**Bän'yan**, or *Ban-yän'*, *n.* A kind of fig-tree, whose branches drop shoots to the ground, which take root and form new stocks, till they cover a space of many hundred feet in circumference.



Banyan Tree.

**Bä'o-bab**, *n.* [Ethiopic.] The largest known tree in the world, a native of tropical Africa. The trunk is from 20 to 30 feet in thickness, while the branches are often 70 feet long, and form a hemispherical head of 150 feet in diameter.



Baobab.

**Bäp'tism**, *n.* [Gr. *βάπτισμα*, from *βαπτίζω*, to baptize, *βάπτω*, to dip in water.] Act of baptizing; the application of water to a person, as a religious ceremony, by which he is initiated into the visible church of Christ.

**Bäp'tis'mal**, *a.* Pertaining to baptism.

**Bäp'tist**, *n.* **1.** One who administers baptism, specifically applied to John, the forerunner of Christ. **2.** As a contraction of *Anabaptist*, one who rejects infant baptism, and holds to immersion as the only proper mode of administering this rite. [tered.]

**Bäp'tis-ter-y**, *n.* A place where baptism is administered.

**Bäp'tis'tie**, } *a.* Pertaining to baptism; baptismal.

**Bäp'tis'tie-al**, }

**Bäp-tize'**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. BAPTIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. BAPTIZING.] [See BAPTISM.] To administer the sacrament of baptism to; to christen.

**Bäp-tiz'er**, *n.* One who baptizes.

**Bär**, *n.* [Fr. *barre*, It. & Sp. *barra*, from W. *bar*, branch of a tree, bar, bolt.] **1.** A long piece of wood, metal, or other solid matter, used for various purposes, but especially for a hindrance or obstruction. **2.** Any obstacle which obstructs, hinders, or defends; a barrier. **3.** A bank of sand, gravel, or other matter, at the mouth of a river or harbor. **4.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) The railing that incloses the place which counsel occupy in courts of justice. (*b.*) The place in court where prisoners are stationed. (*c.*) The legal profession. (*d.*) A special plea constituting a sufficient answer to the plaintiff's action. **5.** Any tribunal. **6.** The inclosed place of a tavern, where liquors



are kept for sale. 7. (*Her.*) Measure. Measure.  
A horizontal mark across the  
escutcheon. 8. (*Mus.*) A line  
drawn perpendicularly across  
the staff.



**Bär**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* Bar. Bar. Double bar.  
BARRED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BARRING.] 1. To fasten  
with a bar. 2. To hinder; to obstruct; to prevent. 3.  
To except. 4. To cross with one or more stripes or lines.

**Bärb**, *n.* [Lat. *barba*, beard.] 1. Beard, or that which  
resembles it. 2. The point that stands backward in an  
arrow, fish-hook, &c. 3. Defensive armor anciently  
worn by horses, made of leather, set with iron spikes,  
4. A horse of the *Barbary* stock, noted for speed. 5.  
A pigeon of a black or dun color, from *Barbary*.

**Bärb**, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with barbs, as an arrow, fish-  
hook, or the like. 2. To clothe, as a horse, with armor.

**Bär'ba-ean**, } *n.* [Fr., of Arabic origin. Ar. *barbakhun*,  
**Bär'bi-ean**, } aqueduct, sewer.] 1. (*Fort.*) An ad-  
vanced work defending the entrance to a castle or city.  
2. An opening in the wall of a fortress for guns.

**Bär-bä'ri-an** (89), *n.* [Gr. *βάρβαρος*.] 1. A foreigner.  
[*Obs.*] 2. A man in his rude, uncivilized state. 3. A  
cruel, savage, brutal man.

**Bär-bä'ri-an**, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, savages;  
rude; uncivilized; cruel; inhuman.

**Bär-bär'ie**, *a.* 1. Foreign. 2. Pertaining to, or re-  
sembling, an uncivilized person or people; barbarous.

**Bär'ba-rism**, *n.* 1. An uncivilized state or condition.  
2. Any form of speech contrary to the pure idioms of a  
particular language.

**Syn.**—A *solecism* is a violation of syntax, or of the neces-  
sary laws of thought.

**Bar-bär'i-ty**, *n.* Manners of a barbarian; savageness;  
cruelty; inhumanity.

**Bär'ba-rize**, *v. i.* 1. To become barbarous. 2. To  
use or adopt a foreign or barbarous mode of speech.

**Bär'ba-rize**, *v. t.* To make barbarous.

**Bär'ba-roüs**, *a.* 1. Uncivilized or savage. 2. Cruel;  
ferocious. 3. Contrary to the pure idioms of a language.

**Bär'ba-roüs-ly**, *adv.* In a barbarous manner.

**Bär'ba-roüs-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being barba-  
rous; barbarity; barbarism.

**Bär'bate**, *a.* [Lat. *barbatus*, from *barba*, beard.] (*Bot.*)  
Bearing lines, spots, or tufts of hair; bearded.

**Bär'bä-ted**, *a.* Having barbed points.

**Bär'be-eüe**, *n.* [Supposed by some to be corrupted from  
the Fr. *barbe-à-queue*, i. e., from snout to tail. Cf. CAP-  
A-PIE.] 1. A hog, ox, or other large animal roasted  
whole. 2. A large social entertainment, in the open air,  
at which animals are roasted whole.

**Bär'be-eüe**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BARBECUED; *p. pr. &*  
*vb. n.* BARBECUING.] To dress and roast whole.

**Bär'bel**, *n.* [Dim. of Lat. *barbus*, from *barba*, beard.]  
1. A small process appended to the mouth of certain  
fishes. 2. (*Ichth.*) A large fresh-water fish, found in  
many European rivers. 3. Superfluous flesh growing in  
a horse's mouth.

**Bär'ber**, *n.* [Lat. *barba*, beard.] One who shaves the  
beard, and cuts and dresses the hair, of others.

**Bär'ber**, *v. t.* To shave and dress the hair of.

**Bär'ber-ry**, *n.* [Ar. *barbâris*, N. Lat. *berberis*.] (*Bot.*)  
A shrubby plant, common in hedges. Its berries are  
used for preserves.

**Bär'bet**, *n.* [Fr., from *barbe*, beard, long hair.] 1. A  
variety of dog having long curly hair. 2. (*Ornith.*) A  
kind of bird having five bunches of stiff bristles at the  
base of the beak. 3. A species of worm.

**Bar-bëtte'**, *n.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) A mound of earth on which  
guns are mounted to fire over the top of the parapet.

**Syn.**—Guns are *en barbette* when they are elevated so as to fire  
over the top of a parapet, and not through embrasures.

**Bär'bi-can**, *n.* See BARBACAN.

**Bärd**, *n.* [W. *bardd*.] A minstrel among the ancient  
Celts; hence, in modern usage, a poet.

**Bärd'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to bards, or their poetry.

**Bäre**, *a.* [A.-S. *bar*, *barr*.] 1. Without covering; naked.  
2. With the head uncovered. 3. Destitute; empty;  
unfurnished. 4. Mere; simple.

**Under bare poles** (*Naut.*), having no sail set.

**Bäre**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BARED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BAR-  
ING.] To strip off the covering of; to make naked.

**Bäre**. The old preterit of *bear*; now *bore*. See BEAR.

**Bäre'fäced** (-fäst-), *a.* 1. With the face uncovered. 2.  
Without concealment; hence, shameless; impudent.

**Bäre'fäced-ly** (fäst-), *adv.* Without disguise or reserve;  
impudently.

**Bäre'fäced-ness**, *n.* Quality of being barefaced; ef-  
frontery; assurance.

**Bäre'foöt**, *a. & adv.* With the feet bare.

**Bäre'foöt-ed**, *a.* Having the feet bare.

**Barège** (ba-raj'), *n.* [Fr., from *Barèges*, a town in the  
Pyrenees.] A thin stuff for ladies' dresses, veils, &c.

**Bäre'hēad-ed**, *a.* Having the head uncovered, either  
from respect or other cause.

**Bäre'-lēgged**, *a.* Having the legs bare.

**Bäre'ly**, *adv.* Only; merely; nakedly.

**Bäre'ness**, *n.* The state of being bare; nakedness.

**Bär'gain** (42), *n.* [Low Lat. *bargania*, *barcaniare*, from  
*barca*, a boat for merchandise; hence, to traffic to and  
fro. See BARK, *n.*] 1. An agreement between parties  
concerning the sale of property. 2. An agreement or  
stipulation of any kind. 3. A gainful or satisfactory  
transaction.

**To strike a bargain**, to ratify an agreement, originally by  
striking or shaking hands.

**Syn.**—Contract; stipulation; purchase; engagement.

**Bär'gain**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BARGAINED; *p. pr. &*  
*vb. n.* BARGAINING.] To transfer for a consideration.

**Bär'gain**, *v. i.* To make a contract; to agree.

**Bär'gain-ee'**, *n.* (*Law.*) The party in a contract who  
agrees to receive the property sold.

**Bär'gain-er**, *n.* The party in a contract who stipulates  
to sell and convey property to another.

**Bär'gain-ôr'** (126), *n.* (*Law.*) One who makes a bargain,  
or contracts with another.

**Bärge**, *n.* [L. Lat. *barga*, *bargia*. See BARK.] 1. An  
elegant pleasure-boat. 2. A large boat for the convey-  
ance of passengers or goods.

**Bärge'-bôard**, *n.* [A corruption of *verge-board*.] (*Arch.*)  
A board placed at the gable of a building to hide the hor-  
izontal timbers of the roof.

**Bärge'-man**, *n.*; *pl.* BÄRGE'-MEN. The man who man-  
ages a barge.

**Bärge'-mäs'ter**, *n.* The proprietor of a barge.

**Bar'il'lá**, *n.* [Sp. *barrilla*.] 1. (*Bot.*) A sea-shore plant  
from which soda is made. 2. (*Com.*) (*a.*) The alkali  
produced from the plant. (*b.*) Impure soda obtained  
from the ashes of any sea-shore plant.

**Bär'i-töne**, *a. & n.* See BARYTONE. [of baryta.

**Bä'ri-um**, *n.* [Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy.] The metallic basis

**Bärk**, *n.* [Icel. *börkr*, L. & H. Ger. *borke*.] The exterior  
covering of a tree; the rind.

**Bärk**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BARKED (barkt, 108); *p. pr.*  
& *vb. n.* BARKING.] 1. To strip the bark from; to  
peel. 2. To cover or inclose with bark.

**Bärk**, *n.* The noise made by a dog.

**Bärk**, *v. i.* [A.-S. *beorcan*. Cf. Icel. *barki*, throat.] 1.  
To make the noise of dogs. 2. To clamor.

**Bärk**, } *n.* [Ger. *barke*,  
**Bärque**, } L. Lat. *barca*,  
Icel. *barkr*, skiff, *barki*,  
prow, Lat. *baris*, Gr. *βάρης*,  
a small and flat Egyptian  
row-boat.] 1. (*Naut.*) A  
three-masted vessel, having  
her fore and main masts  
rigged as a ship, and her  
mizzen as a schooner. 2.  
Any small vessel.



Bark.

**Bärk'-bound**, *a.* Having the bark too firm or close.

**Bärk'er**, *n.* 1. One who barks or clamors. 2. One  
who strips trees of their bark.

**Bärk'y**, *a.* Consisting of, or containing, bark.

**Bär'ley**, *n.* [A.-S. *bere*, Goth. *baris*, W. *barlys*.] (*Bot.*)  
A valuable grain, of the family of grasses, used chiefly  
for making malt.

**Bär'ley-bräke**, } *n.* An ancient game, commonly played  
**Bär'ley-breäk**, } round stacks of barley, or other grain.

**Bär'ley-eörn**, *n.* [See CORN.] A grain of barley,  
about the third part of an inch in length.

**Bär'ley-sug'ar** (-shöög'ar), *n.* Sugar boiled till brittle  
(formerly with a decoction of barley), and candied.

**Bär'ley-wä'ter**, *n.* A decoction of barley.

**Bärm**, *n.* [A.-S. *beorma*, from *beoran*, *beran*, to bear.]  
The foam rising upon beer, or other malt liquors, when  
fermenting, and used as leaven in bread to make it swell.

**Bärm'y**, *a.* Containing barm or yeast.

**Bärn**, *n.* [A.-S. *berern*, *bern*, from *bere*, barley, and *ern*,  
*ærn*, a secret or close place.] A building for storing  
grain, hay, &c.; also for stabling cattle and horses.

**Bär'na-ele** (bär'na-kl), *n.* [Low Lat. *bernacula*, *berni-  
cla*, probably for *lepas* or *anas hibernica*, or *hibernicula*,  
because they were found in Hibernia, or Ireland.] 1.



(*Conch.*) A shell-fish, common along sea-shores, where they are found adhering to rocks, timber, vessels, &c. **2.** (*Ornith.*) A species of goose found in the northern seas; — formerly thought to grow out of the barnacles attached to wood in the sea. **3.** (*pl.*) (*Far.*) An instrument to put upon a horse's nose, to confine him. **4.** (*pl.*) A pair of spectacles; — so called from their resemblance to farriers' barnacles. [*Cant. Eng.*]

**Bar-om'e-ter**, *n.* [From Gr. βάρος, weight, and μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for determining the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, and hence the changes of weather, or height of any ascent.

**Bär'o-mēt'ric**, } *a.* Pertaining to the barometer;  
**Bär'o-mēt'ric-al**, } made by a barometer.

**Bär'on**, *n.* [Prob. of Ger. origin, from Goth. *vair*, A.-S. *ver*, Lat. *vir*, man.] **1.** In Eng. the lowest title of nobility; one who holds rank between a viscount and baronet. **2.** (*Law.*) A husband.

*Baron of beef*, two surloins not cut asunder.

**Bär'on-age**, *n.* **1.** The whole body of barons or peers. **2.** The dignity of a baron. **3.** The land which gives title to a baron.

**Bär'on-ess**, *n.* A baron's wife or lady.

**Bär'on-et**, *n.* [Dim. of *baron*.] A dignity or degree of honor next below a baron and above a knight.

**Bär'on-et-age**, *n.* **1.** The collective body of baronets. **2.** The state of a baron.

**Bär'on-et-cy**, *n.* The rank of a baronet.

**Bar-ō'ni-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a baron.

**Bär'o-ny**, *n.* The lordship, honor, or fee of a baron.

**Bär'o-seōpe**, *n.* [Gr. βάρος, weight, and σκοπεῖν, to view.] Any instrument showing the changes in the weight of the atmosphere.

**Bär'o-seōp-ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or determined  
**Bär'o-seōp-ie-al**, } by, the baroscope.

**Bar-rouche'** (*ba-rōsh'*), *n.* [From Lat. *birotus*, two-wheeled, from *bis*, twice, and *rota*, wheel.] A four-wheeled carriage, with a falling top, a seat on the outside for the driver, and two seats on the inside.

**Bär'ra-ean**, *n.* [Ar. *barrakān*, *barkān*, a kind of black gown. Cf. Per. *barak*, a garment made of camel's hair, Ar. *bark*, a troop of camels, *bārik*, camel.] A thick, strong stuff, somewhat like camlet.

**Bär'rack**, *n.* [Sp. *barraca*, from *barra*, bar.] (*Mil.*) A hut or house for soldiers, especially in garrison.

**Bär'ra-eōon'**, *n.* [From *barrack*, *q. v.*] A slave warehouse, or an inclosure where slaves are quartered.

**Bär'ra-tor**, *n.* [L. Lat. *baratare*, most prob. from Gr. *πράττειν*, to do, to use practices or tricks.] **1.** An encourager of litigation. **2.** The master of a ship who commits any fraud in the management of it.

**Bär'ra-trouis**, *a.* (*Law.*) Tainted with barratry.

**Bär'ra-try**, *n.* **1.** (*Law.*) Practice of encouraging lawsuits. **2.** (*Com.*) A fraudulent breach of duty on the part of a master of a ship, or of the mariners.

**Bär'rel**, *n.* [Gael. *baraill*, from *barra*, bar. Cf. Fr. *barrique*, cask; Sp. *barrica*.] **1.** A round, bulgy vessel or cask. **2.** The quantity which such a vessel contains, varying from 31½ to 36 gallons. **3.** Any hollow cylinder or tube.

**Bär'rel**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BARRELED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BARRELING.] To put or pack in a barrel.

**Bär'rel-ōr'gan**, *n.* The common hand-organ.

**Bär'ren**, *a.* [Norm. Fr. *barein*, O. Fr. *baraigne*; Arm. *brékhan*, *markhan*.] **1.** Incapable of producing offspring, whether animal or vegetable. **2.** Producing nothing.

**Syn.** — Unfruitful; sterile; scanty; unproductive; dull, uninventive; empty.

**Bär'ren**, *n.*; *pl.* BÄR'RENS. Elevated lands or plains on which grow small trees, but not timber. [*Amer.*]

**Bär'ren-ly**, *adv.* Unfruitfully.

**Bär'ren-ness** (109), *n.* Quality of being barren; sterility.

**Bär'ri-eāde'**, *n.* [Orig. a barring up with casks, from Fr. *barrique*, Sp. & Pg. *barrica*, cask.] **1.** (*Mil.*) A defensive fortification, made in haste, of any thing that will obstruct the progress of an enemy. **2.** Any bar, obstruction, or means of defense.

**Bär'ri-eāde'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BARRICADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BARRICADING.] To fortify with any slight work that prevents the approach of an enemy.

**Bär'ri-er**, *n.* [Fr. *barrière*, from *barre*, bar, *q. v.*] **1.** (*Fort.*) A kind of fence made to stop an enemy. **2.** A fortress or fortified town on the frontier of a country. **3.** Any obstruction. **4.** Any limit or boundary.

**Bär'ring-out**, *n.* Act of fastening the doors of a school-room against a schoolmaster.

**Bär'ris-ter**, *n.* [From *bar*.] A counselor learned in the laws, qualified and admitted to plead at the bar.

**Bär'rōw**, *n.* [A.-S. *berewe*, *bær*, from *beran*, *beoran*, to bear.] A light, small carriage, borne by hand.

**Bär-rōw**, *n.* [A.-S. *bearg*, Skr. *barāha*, *warāha*, hog.] A hog, especially a male hog castrated.

**Bär'rōw**, *n.* [A.-S. *beorg*, *beorh*, hill, mound, from *beorgan*, to project, shelter.] A hillock or mound of earth, intended as a repository of the dead.

**Bär'-shōt**, *n.* Shot, consisting of a bar, with a half ball or round head at each end.



Bar-shot.

**Bär'ter**, *v. i.* [O. Fr. *barate*; *barater*, to exchange. See BAR-RATOR.] To traffic by exchanging one commodity for another.

**Bär'ter**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BARTERED; *p. pr. & vb.* BARTERING.] To exchange, or give in exchange.

**Bär'ter**, *n.* **1.** Act or practice of exchanging commodities. **2.** The thing given in exchange.

**Syn.** — Exchange; dealing; traffic; truck; interchange.

**Bär'ter-er**, *n.* One who barter.

**Bär'ti-zān'**, *n.* A small overhanging turret, projecting from the angles of towers or the parapet and other parts of the building.

**Bär'tram**, *n.* [Corrupted from Gr. *πύρεθρον*, a spicy plant, from *πῦρ*, fire, from its acrid quality.] A plant; pelitory.

**Bar-ŷ'tā**, *n.* [Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy.] (*Min.*) The heaviest of the earths; an oxide, the basis of which is a metallic substance called *barium* or *barytum*.

**Bar-ŷ'tēs**, *n.* (*Min.*) Sulphate of baryta, generally called *heavy-spar*. [containing, it.]

**Bar-ŷ'tie**, *a.* Pertaining to baryta, or formed of, or

**Bär'y-tōne**, *a.* [Gr. *βαύρονος*, from *βαρύς*, heavy, and *τόνος*, tone.] [Sometimes written *baritone*.] **1.** (*Mus.*) Grave, and deep, as a kind of male voice. **2.** (*Greek Gram.*) Not marked with an accent on the last syllable, the grave accent being understood.

**Bär'y-tōne**, *n.* **1.** (*Mus.*) A male voice, the compass of which partakes of the common bass and the tenor. **2.** (*Greek Gram.*) A word which has no accent marked on the last syllable, the grave accent being understood.

**Bar-ŷ'tum**, *n.* (*Min.*) A metal, the base of baryta.

**Bā'sal**, *a.* Pertaining to, or constituting, the base.

**Bas-salt'** (*ba-sawlt'*) *n.* [Lat. *basaltis*, a dark and very hard species of marble in Ethiopia, an African wood.]

**1.** (*Min.*) A rock of igneous origin, consisting chiefly of augite and feldspar. It is usually of a greenish-black color. **2.** A kind of black porcelain.

**Bas-salt'ie** (*-sawlt'ik*), *a.* Pertaining to basalt, or formed of, or containing, basalt.

**Bas-bleu** (*bā'blū'* or *bā-blō'*), *n.* [Fr. *bas*, abridged from *bas-de-chausse*, stocking, and *bleu*, blue.] A literary lady; a blue-stocking.

**Bās'eūle Bridge**. A kind of drawbridge, with a counterpoise, swinging up and down.

**Bāse**, *a.* [Fr. *bas*, L. Latin *bassus*, thick, fat, short, humble. Cf. W. *bas*, shallow.] **1.** Of humble birth and low degree. **2.** Illegitimate by birth. **3.** Low in value or estimation. **4.** Morally low; hence, unworthy; mean. **5.** Not classical or refined. **6.** Deep or grave in sound. [In this sense, written also *bass*.] **7.** (*Law.*) Not held by honorable service.

**Syn.** — Vile, mean. — *Base* is a stronger term than *vile*, and *vile* than *mean*. The two first denote what is wicked as well as low, the latter what is disgraceful or dishonorable.

**Bāse**, *n.* [Gr. *βάσις*, step, base, pedestal, from *βάσις*, to step.] **1.** The bottom; the part of a thing on which it stands or rests. **2.** (*Arch.*) (*a.*) The part of a column between the top of the pedestal and bottom of the shaft. (*b.*) The lower projecting part of the wall of a room. **3.** That extremity of any thing, as a leaf, fruit, &c., by which it is attached to its support, or to some more important part. **4.** (*Chem.*) The principal element of a compound, usually electro-positive in quality. See RADICAL. **5.** (*Dyeing.*) A substance used as a mordant. **6.** [Fr. *basse*, *bass*, base, *f. of bas*, low. See *supra*.] (*Mus.*) The lowest part; the gravest male voice. [Also written *bass*.] **7.** (*Mil.*) A tract of country protected by fortifications, or by natural advantages, from which the operations of an army proceed. **8.** (*Surv.*) A line which serves as the origin from which to compute the distances and positions of any points or objects connected with it by a system of triangles.

foōd, foōt; ūrn, rŷde, pull; çell, çhaise, call, echo; ġem, ġet; aș; exist; linger, link; this.



**Bāse**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BASED (bāst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BASING.] To put on a base or basis; to found.

**Bāse'-ball**, *n.* A game of ball, so called from the bases or bounds (usually four in number) which designate the circuit each player must make after striking the ball.

**Bāse'-bōrn**, *a.* Born of low parentage.

**Bāse'less**, *a.* Having no foundation or support.

**Bāse'-line**, *n.* 1. A main line taken as a base of operations. 2. A line round a cannon at rear of the vent.

**Bāse'ly**, *adv.* 1. In a base manner. 2. Illegitimately.

**Bāse'ment**, *n.* [See BASE.] (*Arch.*) The lower story of a building, whether above or below the ground.

**Bāse-ness**, *n.* The quality of being base.

**Bāse'-plāte**, *n.* The foundation-plate of heavy machinery.

**Bāse'-ring**, *n.* (*Mil.*) A projecting band of metal adjoining the base of a breech engine.

**Ba-shaw'**, *n.* A title of honor in the Turkish dominions. [Now usually written *pasha*.]

**Bāsh'ful**, *a.* [See ABASH.] Having a down-cast look; hence, very modest.

**Bāsh-ful-ly**, *adv.* In a bashful manner.

**Bāsh'ful-ness**, *n.* The quality of being bashful.

**Syn.** — Modesty, diffidence. — *Modesty* arises from a low estimate of ourselves; *bashfulness* is an abashment or agitation of the spirits at coming into contact with others; *diffidence* is produced by an undue degree of self-distrust.

**Bā'sie**, *a.* (*Chem.*) 1. Relating to, or performing the office of, a base. 2. Having the base in excess.

**Bā'si-fy**, *v. t.* [Lat. *basis*, base, and *facere*, to make.] (*Chem.*) To convert into a salifiable base.

**Bāš'il**, *n.* [From *base*, *q. v.*] The angle to which the cutting edge of a tool is ground.

**Bāš'il**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BASILED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BASILING.] To grind or form the edge of to an angle.

**Bāš'il**, *n.* [From Gr. βασιλικός, royal, from βασιλεύς, king.] A fragrant aromatic plant, one species of which is much used in cookery.

**Bāš'il**, *n.* [Corrupt. from Low Lat. *basanium*, *bazan*.] The skin of a sheep tanned.

**Bāš'i-lar**, } *a.* [See BASE, *n.*] Relating to, or situated

**Bāš'i-la-ry**, } at, the base.

**Ba-šil'ie**, } *n.* [Gr. βασιλική (*sc.* οἰκία, or στοά), fr. βασιλικός, royal, from βασιλεύς, king.]

1. *Orig.* the palace of a king; afterward, and hence, any large hall or court of justice. 2. A church, chapel, or cathedral.

**Ba-šil'ie**, } *a.* 1. In the manner of a public edifice

**Ba-šil'ie-al**, } or cathedral. 2. (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the middle vein of the right arm.

**Ba-šil'i-cōn**, *n.* [See *supra*.] (*Med.*) An ointment composed of wax, pitch, resin, and olive-oil.

**Bāš'i-lisk**, *n.* [Gr. βασιλίσκος, dim. of βασιλεύς, a king; so named from some prominences on the head resembling a crown.] 1. A fabulous serpent, called a cockatrice, and said to be produced from a cock's egg brooded by a serpent. Its breath, and even its look, were thought to be fatal. 2. (*Nat. Hist.*) A genus of lizards. 3. (*Mil.*) A large piece of ordnance.

**Bā'sin** (bā'sn), *n.* [L. Lat. *bacchinus*, from *bacca*, a water vessel. Cf. D. *bak*, trough, bowl, and Ger. *bach*, brook, orig. a cavity where the water flows, O. Eng. *beck*.] 1. A hollow vessel, to hold water for washing, and for various other uses. 2. Any hollow place containing water. 3. A hollow vessel of different kinds used in the arts or manufactures. 4. (*Geol.*) A formation, where the strata dip inward, on all sides, toward the center. 5. (*Physical Geog.*) (*a.*) A circular or oval valley. (*b.*) The entire tract of country drained by a river.

**Bā'sis**, *n.*; *pl.* BĀ'SĒS. [Gr. βάσις. See BASE.] 1. That on which a thing rests. 2. Groundwork or first principle.

**Bāsk** (b), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BASKED (bāskt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BASKING.] [Cf. D. *bakeren*, Ger. *bächern*, Eng. *bake*.] To lie in warmth; to be exposed to genial heat.

**Bāsk**, *v. t.* To warm with genial heat.

**Bāsk**, *n.* [W. *basgawd*, *basged*, *bascod*, *basg*, plaiting.] 1. A vessel made of twigs, rushes, or other flexible things, interwoven. 2. The contents of a basket.

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**Bāss**, *n. sing. & pl.* [A.-S. *bears*, *baers*, Lat. *perca*, Gr. *πέρκη*.] A fish of several species, much esteemed for food.

**Bāss**, *n.* [A corruption or modification of *bast*, *q. v.*] The tiel-tree, or its bark, which is used for mats, &c.

**Bāss**, *n.* (*Mus.*) The lowest part in a musical composition. [Written also *base*.]

**Bās'set**, or **Bas-sēt'**, *n.* [See BASE, *n.*] A game at cards, resembling the modern *farō*. [outcrop.]

**Bās'set**, *n.* (*Geol.*) Emergence of strata at the surface;

**Bās'set**, *v. i.* [Cf. O. Fr. *basset*, somewhat low, dim. of *bas*, low, and *basil*.] (*Geol.*) To crop out.

**Bās'set**, *a.* Inclined upward.

**Bās'set-ing**, *n.* Upward direction of a vein or stratum.

**Bās'so**, *n.* [It. See BASE, *a.*] (*Mus.*) (*a.*) The bass or lowest part. (*b.*) One who sings this part.

**Bās'so-rī'ti-ē'vo**. [It.] See BASS-RELIEF.

**Bas-soon'**, *n.* [It. *bassone*, augm. of *basso*, low. See BASE, *a.*] (*Mus.*) A wind instrument with eleven holes, which are stopped by the fingers, as in flutes.

**Bas-soon'ist**, *n.* A performer on the bassoon.

**Bās's-re-liēf'** (bās're-leef'), *n.* [Fr. from *bas*, low, and *relief*, raised work. See RELIEF.] Sculpture, whose figures do not stand out far from the ground on which they are formed.

**Bāss'-vī'ol**, *n.* (*Mus.*) A stringed instrument used for playing the bass or gravest part; the violoncello.

**Bāst**, *n.* [A.-S. *bast*. O. H. Ger. *bast*, *past*.] Inner bark of the lime-tree, and hence matting, cordage, &c., made of the bark.

**Bās'tard**, *n.* [From O. Fr. *bast*, N. Fr. *bât*, a pack-saddle used as beds by the muleteers, and the term. *ard*, *art*. O. Fr. *fiis de bast*, son of the pack-saddle.] 1. An illegitimate or spurious child. 2. (*a.*) An inferior quality of soft brown sugar. (*b.*) A large size of mold, in which sugar is drained.

**Bās'tard**, *a.* 1. Illegitimate. 2. Lacking in genuineness; spurious; adulterate.

**Bās'tard-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BASTARDIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BASTARDIZING.] To make or prove to be a bastard.

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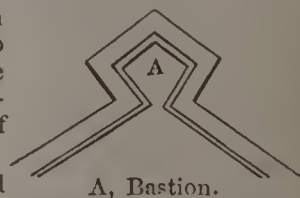
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A, Bastion.

**Bās'tion** (bās'tyun), *n.* [From O. Fr. & Sp. *bastir*, It. *bastire*, to build.] (*Fort.*) A part of the main inclosure which projects toward the exterior, consisting of the *faces* and the *flanks*.

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Bat.

**Bāt**, *n.* [A.-S. *bat*, allied to *beatan*, to beat.] 1. A heavy club, used in playing ball. 2. A sheet of cotton prepared for filling quilts or comfortables. 3. A piece of a brick.

**Bāt**, *v. i.* To manage a bat, or play with one.

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ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ë, &c., short; cāre, fär, āsk, āll, whāt; êre, veil, tērm; pique, fīrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf,



**Bāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BATING.] [Abbreviated from *abate*, *q. v.*] **1.** To lessen; to abate. **2.** To allow by way of abatement or deduction.

**Bateau** (bat-ō'), *n.*; *pl.* BATEAUX (bat-ōz'). [Fr.] A light boat, long in proportion to its breadth, and wider in the middle than at the ends.

*Bateau-bridge*, a floating bridge supported by bateaux.

**Bāt'-fowl'ing**, *n.* A mode of catching birds at night, by torch-light.

**Bāth**, *n.*; *pl.* BĀTHS. [A.-S. *baeth*, Skr. *bād*, *vād*, to bathe.] **1.** A place to bathe in. **2.** Act of exposing the body, for purposes of cleanliness, health, &c., to water or vapor. **3.** (*Chem.*) A medium, as heated sand, through which heat is applied to a body. **4.** A Hebrew measure containing 7 gallons and 4 pints, as a measure for liquids; and 3 pecks and 3 pints, as a dry measure.

*Order of the Bath*, a high order of British knighthood.

**Bāth'-brick**, *n.* A brick made of calcareous earth for cleaning knives.

**Bāthe**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BATHED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BATHING.] **1.** To wash by immersion. **2.** To moisten with a liquid.

**Bāthe**, *v. i.* **1.** To be, or lie, in a bath. **2.** To immerse, as in a bath.

**Bāthe**, *n.* The immersion of the body in water; bath.

**Bāth'er**, *n.* One who bathes.

**Bāth'ing-tūb**, *n.* A vessel for bathing.

**Bā'thos**, *n.* [Gr. *βάθος*, from *βαθύς*, deep.] (*Rhet.*) A ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean.

**Bāt'ing**, *prep.*, or, more properly, a *participle*. With the exception of: excepting.

**Bāt'let**, *n.* [From *bat*.] A small bat for beating linen when taken out of the buck.

**Bāton** (bā-tōng'), *n.* [Fr. *bâton*.] A staff or truncheon, used for various purposes.

**Ba-trā'chi-an**, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to animals of the order *Batrachia*, which includes the frog and related animals.

**Ba-trā'chi-an**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the order *Batrachia*.

**Bāt's'-wīng**, *n.* A gas-burner, the flame from which is shaped like a *bat's wing*.

**Bat-tāl'ia** (bat-tāl'yā), *n.* [Lat., battle, combat. See BATTLE.] Disposition or arrangement of troops, brigades, regiments, battalions, &c., as for action.

**Bat-tāl'ion** (-tāl'yun), *n.* [Fr. *bataillon*. See BATTALIA.] (*Mil.*) A body of infantry; in the British army about eight hundred men, under the command of a lieutenant-colonel. In the United States service, an aggregation of from two to ten or twelve companies.

**Bāt'tel** (bāt'tl), *n.* [See BATTLE.] (*Law.*) A species of trial in which a person accused of felony was allowed to fight with his accuser, and make proof thereby of his guilt or innocence.

**Bāt'tel**, *v. i.* **1.** To stand indebted, at the buttery, at Oxford, Eng., for provisions and drink. **2.** To reside at the university.

**Bāt'tel**, *n.* [From O. Eng. *bat*, increase, and A.-S. *dæl*, deal.] Provisions taken by Oxford students from the buttery, and also the charges thereon.

**Bāt'tel-er**, *n.* [See BATTEL, *n.*] **1.** A student at **Bāt'tel**, } Oxford who stands indebted at the buttery for provisions and drink. **2.** One who resides at the university.

**Bāt'ten**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BATTENED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BATTENING] [See BATTEL.] **1.** To fatten. **2.** To fertilize, as land.

**Bāt'ten**, *v. i.* To grow fat; to live in luxury.

**Bāt'ten**, *n.* [From Fr. *bâton*, stick.] **1.** A narrow piece of board, or scantling. **2.** The movable bar of a loom.

**Bāt'ten**, *v. t.* To form or fasten with battens. [to.]

**Bāt'ten-ing**, *n.* Battens fixed to walls for nailing laths

**Bāt'ter**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BATTERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BATTERING.] [Lat. *batuere*, to strike, beat.] **1.** To beat repeatedly and with violence, so as to bruise, shake, or demolish: *specifically*, to attack with artillery. **2.** To wear or impair with beating or by use.

**Bāt'ter**, *v. i.* (*Arch.*) To slope gently backward.

**Bāt'ter**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A backward slope in the face of a wall.

**Bāt'ter**, *n.* [From *batter*, *v. t.*] A mixture of several ingredients, beaten up with some liquid, used in cookery.

**Bāt'ter**, } *n.* One who holds the bat in cricket.

**Bāt'ter-er**, *n.* One who batters or beats.

**Bāt'ter-ing-rām**, *n.* **1.**

(*Mil.*) An engine used to beat down the walls of besieged places. **2.** A blacksmith's hammer, suspended, and worked horizontally.

**Bāt'ter-y**, *n.* [Fr. *batterie*, from *battre*. See BATTER.]

**1.** Act of battering. **2.** (*Mil.*)

(*a.*) Any place where cannon are mounted, for battering a fortification or attacking an enemy. (*b.*) A body of cannon taken collectively. **3.**

(*Elec.*) A number of coated jars, so connected that they may be charged and discharged simultaneously. **4.**

(*Galv.*) An apparatus for generating galvanic electricity. **5.** (*Law.*) The unlawful beating of another.

**Bāt'ting**, *n.* Cotton or wool in sheets; bat.

**Bāt'tle**, *n.* [Lat. *battalia*, *battualia*, fighting and fencing exercises, from *batuere*, to strike, to beat.] A fight or encounter between enemies or opposing forces.

*A drawn battle*, one in which neither party gains the victory. — *A pitched battle*, one in which the armies are previously drawn up in form, with a regular disposition of the forces.

**Syn.** — Combat; fight; engagement. — *Combat* is a close encounter, and may be (like *fight*) between single individuals; a *battle* is more general and prolonged; *engagement* supposes large numbers on each side *engaged* or intermingled in the conflict.

**Bāt'tle**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BATTLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BATTLING.] To contend in fight.

**Bāt'tle-ar-rāy'**, *n.* Order of battle.

**Bāt'tle-āx**, } *n.* (*Mil.*) A kind of ax for-

**Bāt'tle-āxe**, } merly used as an offensive weapon.

**Bāt'tle-dōor** (bāt'tl-dōr), *n.* [Corrupted from Sp. *battallador*, a great combatant, from *batal-lar*, to combat.] An instrument of play, with a handle and a flat board, used to strike a shuttlecock.

**Bāt'tle-ment**, *n.* [Either from *battle*, or fr. Low Lat. *bastilla*, *bastillus*, tower, fortification.] (*Arch.*) An indented parapet, originally used only on fortifications.

**Bāt'tue**, *n.* [Fr., from *battre*, to beat.] **1.** Act of beating woods, &c., for game. **2.** The game itself.

**Bau'ble**, *n.* [Fr. *babiole*, It. *babbola*, a child's plaything; Lat. *babulus*, foolish.] A trifling piece of finery; a gew-gaw. [Written also *bawble*.]

A fool's *bauble* was a short stick with a head ornamented with ass's ears fantastically carved on it.

**Bawd**, *n.* [From Goth. *balths*, Eng. *bold*.] A person who keeps a brothel, and conducts criminal intrigues; — usually applied to females.

**Bawd**, *v. i.* To procure women for lewd purposes.

**Bāwd'i-ly**, *adv.* Obscenely; lewdly.

**Bāwd'i-ness**, *n.* Obscenity; lewdness.

**Bāwd'ry**, *n.* **1.** Practice of procuring women for the gratification of lust. **2.** Obscenity. **3.** Illicit intercourse.

**Bawd'y**, *a.* Obscene; filthy; unchaste.

**Bāwd'y-house**, *n.* A house of prostitution.

**Bāwl**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BAWLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BAWLING.] [Icel. *baula*, to low, A.-S. *bellan*, Ger. *bellen*, to bark; Lat. *balare*, to bleat.] To cry with vehemence, as in calling or exultation, or as a child from pain or vexation.

**Bawl**, *v. t.* To proclaim by outcry; to cry.

**Bāwl**, *n.* A loud, prolonged cry.

**Bāwl'er**, *n.* One who bawls.

**Bāy**, *a.* [Lat. *radius*.] Red or reddish, inclining to a chestnut color; — applied to the color of horses.

**Bāy**, *n.* [Low Lat. *baia*, Ir. & Gael. *baith* or *bagh*.] **1.** An inlet of the sea, usually smaller than a gulf, but of the same general character. **2.** (*Arch.*) A principal compartment or division in the architectural arrangement of a building. **3.** A low inclosed place in a barn for depositing hay.

**Bāy**, *n.* [Lat. *bara*, *bacca*, berry.] The laurel-tree; hence, in the *pl.*, an honorary garland or crown, anciently made of branches of the laurel.

**Bāy**, *n.* [See *infra*.] A state of being obliged to face an antagonist when escape has become impossible.

**Bāy**, *v. i.* [O. Fr. *abayer*, fr. Lat. *ad* and *baubari*, to bark moderately.] To bark, as a dog at his game.

**Bāy**, *v. t.* To bark at.



Battering-ram.



Battle-ax.



Battlement.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, call, ceho; ġem, ġet; aș; exist; linger, link; this.

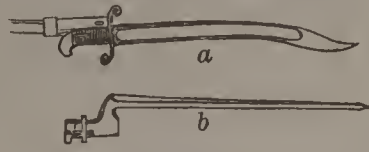


**Bā/ya-dēre'**, *n.* [Pg. *bailadeira*, from *bailar*, to dancee.] A female dancer in the East Indies.

**Bāy'ard**, *n.* [From *bay*, and the termination *ard*. See *BAY*, *a.*] Properly a bay horse, but often any horse.

**Bāy/ber-ry**, *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a.*) The fruit of the bay-tree. (*b.*) The fruit of the wax myrtle, and the plant itself.

**Bāy'o-net**, *n.* [So called, it is said, because first made at *Bayonne*.] (*Mil.*) A short, pointed instrument of iron, fitted to a gun.



**Bāy'o-net**, *v. t.* [*imp.* *a.* Sword bayonet. *b.* Common bayonet. & *p. p.* BAYONETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BAYONETING.] 1. To stab with a bayonet. 2. To drive by the bayonet.

**Bāy'ou**, (*bī'ō*), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *botellus*, a small sausage.] The outlet of a lake; a channel for water. [*Southern States.*]

**Bāy'rūm**, *n.* A fragrant liquor obtained by distilling the leaves of the bay-tree.

**Bāy'salt**, *n.* Salt obtained from sea-water, by evaporation by the heat of the sun.

**Bāy'-tree**, *n.* A species of laurel.

**Bāy'-wīn'dōw**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A projecting window forming a bay or recess in a room.

**Ba-zāar'**, } *n.* [Per. *bāzār*, market.] 1. In the East, a market-place, or assemblage of shops, for the sale of goods. 2. A spacious hall or suite of rooms for the same purpose.

**Bdēll'ium** (*dēll'yum*), *n.* [Gr. *βδέλλιον*, Heb. *b'dolakh*.] A gummy, resinous exudation from an Oriental tree.

**Bē**, *v. i.* and *auxiliary.* [*imp.* WAS; *p. p.* BEEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEING.] [A.-S. *beon*, *beonne*, Skr. *bhū*, to be, Lat. *fuī*, I have been. This verb is defective, and its defects are supplied by verbs from other roots, *is*, *was*, which have no radical connection with *be*.] 1. To exist logically, or in thought. 2. To exist actually, or in the world of fact. 3. To exist in some particular state, or in some relation. 4. To pass from one state or relation to another; to become.

Let *be*, to omit, or leave untouched; to let alone.

**Bēach**, *n.* [Cf. Dan. & Sw. *bakke*, hill, margin.] A sandy or pebbly shore; strand.

**Bēach**, *v. t.* To run upon a beach.

**Bēa'con**, *n.* [A.-S. *biacen*, *becen*.] 1. A signal-fire to notify the approach of an enemy. 2. (*Naut.*) A signal or conspicuous mark on an eminence near the shore, or in shoal water, as a guide to mariners. 3. That which gives notice of danger.

**Bēa'con**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEACONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEACONING.] To give light to, as a beacon.

**Bēa'con-age**, *n.* Money paid to maintain a beacon.

**Bēad**, *n.* [A.-S. *bead*, prayer, from *biddan*, to pray.] 1. A little perforated ball, to be strung on a thread, and worn for ornament; or used to count prayers, as by Roman Catholics. 2. Any small globular body.

**Bēad**, *v. t.* To ornament or distinguish with beads.

**Bēad'ing**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A molding in imitation of beads.

**Bēa'dle** (*bē'dl*), *n.* [A.-S. *bydel*, *bædel*, from *beodan*, to command, bid.] 1. A messenger or crier of a court. 2. An officer in a university, who precedes public processions. 3. (*Church of Eng.*) An inferior parish officer having a variety of duties.

**Bēa'dle-ship**, *n.* The office of a beadle.

**Bēad'-rōll**, *n.* (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A catalogue of deceased persons, for whom prayers are to be counted off on the beads of a chaplet; hence, a catalogue in general.

**Bēads'-mān**, *n.*; *pl.* BĒADS'-MĒN. A man employed in praying, who drops a bead at each prayer.

**Bēa'gle**, *n.* [Prob. of Celtic origin, and so named from littleness; Ir. & Gael. *b'ag*, small, little, W. *bach*.] A small hound, formerly used in hunting hares.

**Bēak**, *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *beo*, W. *pig*; D. *bek*, It. *becco*, Sp. *pico*.] 1. (*Nat. Hist.*) The bill or nib of a bird, turtle, &c. 2. Any thing ending in a point, or projecting like a beak.

**Bēaked** (*beekt*), *a.* Having a beak; ending in a point, or having a process, like a beak.

**Bēak'er**, *n.* [Lat. *bacare*, *bacrio*, wine-glass.] A large drinking-cup or vessel.

**Bēam**, *n.* [A.-S. *beam*, beam, post, tree, ray of light, Goth. *bagms*, N. H. Ger. *baum*, tree.] 1. Any large piece of timber, long in proportion to its thickness. 2. A main timber of a building, ship, loom, plow, or other structure. 3. The part of a balance, from which the scales hang. 4. The pole of a carriage. 5. The straight

part or shank of an anchor. 6. A collection of parallel rays from any luminous body.

**Bēam**, *v. t.* To send forth; to emit.

**Bēam**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEAMING.] To emit rays of light; to shine.

**Bēam'-ēn'gīne**, *n.* A steam-engine having a working-beam to transmit power.

**Bēam'y**, *a.* 1. Emitting rays of light; radiant. 2. Resembling a beam in size and weight; massy.

**Bēan**, *n.* [A.-S. *bean*. Cf. Gr. *πύαρος*, W. *ffæen*.] A well-known leguminous plant, and its seed, of many varieties.

**Bēan'-flȳ**, *n.* A beautiful fly, of a pale purple color, found on bean flowers.

**Bēan'-gōose**, *n.* A species of goose, probably so called from its fondness for beans.

**Bēâr**, *v. t.* [*imp.* BORE (formerly BARE); *p. p.* BORN, BORNE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEARING.] [A.-S. *beran*, *beoran*, *geberan*, Goth. *bairan*, *gabairan*, Lat. *ferre*, Gr. *φέρειν*, Skr. *bhri*.] 1. To support or sustain. 2. To support and remove; to convey. 3. To possess and use, as power. 4. To possess or carry, as a mark of authority or distinction; to wear. 5. To possess mentally; to entertain. 6. To endure; to tolerate; to suffer. 7. To sustain, or be answerable for. 8. To show or exhibit; to relate. 9. To carry on, or maintain. 10. To admit or be capable of. 11. To behave; to act. 12. To afford; to supply with. 13. To bring forth; to give birth to.

*Bēâr* In the passive form of this verb, usage restricts the *p. p.* *born* to the sense of *brought forth*, while *borne* is used in the other senses of the word. In the active form, *borne* alone is used as the past participle.

To *bear a hand* (*Naut.*), to assist; to make haste, be quick. — To *bear date*, to be dated. — To *bear the bell*. See *BELL*. — To *bear down*, to overthrow or crush by force. — To *bear out*, to maintain and support to the end.

**Bēâr**, *v. i.* 1. To produce, as fruit; to be fruitful. 2. To press. 3. To take effect; to succeed. 4. To be situated, as to the point of compass, with respect to something else. 5. To relate or refer to.

To *bear away*, or *up* (*Naut.*), to change the course of a ship, and make her run before the wind. — To *bear back*, to retreat. — To *bear down upon* (*Naut.*), to drive or tend to. — To *bear off* (*Naut.*), to steer away from land or from another vessel. — To *bear up*, to be supported; to stand firm. — To *bear upon*, to act upon or be in position to act upon. — To *bear with*, to endure; to be indulgent to.

**Bēâr**, *n.* [A.-S. *bera*.] 1. (*Zoöl.*) A wild quadruped of the genus *Ursus*.

*Bēâr* Among the species are the brown bear of Europe, the white polar bear, the grisly bear of the Rocky Mountains, the black bear of North America.



Black Bear.

2. (*Astron.*) One of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called respectively the *Greater* and *Lesser Bear*, or *Ursa Major* and *Ursa Minor*.

*Bears and bulls*, in cant language, gamblers in stocks. A *bear* is one who contracts to deliver, at a specified *future* time, stocks which he does not own; a *bull* is one who contracts to take them.

**Bēâr'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being borne; tolerable.

**Bēard**, *n.* [A.-S. *beard*, Ger. *bart*, Lat. *barba*, W. *barf*.] 1. The hair that grows on the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of the face. 2. Any thing that resembles the beard of the human face; particularly, the long stiff hairs on a plant; the awn.

**Bēard**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEARDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEARDING.] 1. To seize, pluck, or pull the beard of. 2. To set at defiance.

**Bēard'ed**, *a.* Having a beard.

**Bēard'less**, *a.* Without a beard; youthful.

**Bēâr'er**, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, bears, sustains, or carries. 2. *Specifically*, one who assists in carrying a body to the grave. 3. (*Com.*) One who holds a check, note, draft, or other order for the payment of a sum of money.

**Bēâr'-gâr'den**, *n.* 1. A place where bears are kept for sport. 2. A rude, turbulent assembly.

**Bēâr'ing**, *n.* 1. The manner in which a person bears himself. 2. The situation of an object, with respect to another object; hence, relation. 3. Act of producing or giving birth. 4. (*Arch.*) Span of a beam, rafter, or other piece of timber. 5. (*Her.*) Any single emblem or charge in an escutcheon. 6. (*Mach.*) (*a.*) The part in contact with which a journal moves. (*b.*) That part of a shaft or axle which is in contact with the supports.



**Syn.**—Department; gesture; mien; behavior; direction; relation; tendency; influence.

**Beâr'ish, a.** Partaking of the qualities of a bear.

**Beâr's'-foöt, n.** (*Bot.*) A species of hellebore.

**Beâr'-skîn, n.** **1.** The skin of a bear. **2.** A coarse, shaggy, woolen cloth for overcoats.

**Beâr'-ward, n.** A keeper of bears.

**Bēast, n.** [*O. Fr. beste, beeste, now bête, Lat. bestia, H. Ger. bestie.*] Any four-footed animal, which may be used for labor, food, or sport; as opposed to *man*, any irrational animal.

**Syn.**—Brute.—They are called *beasts*, as mere animals governed by animal appetite, and *brutes*, as destitute of reason and moral feeling. Hence we say, figuratively, a drunkard makes himself a *beast*, and then treats his family like a *brute*.

**Bēast'li-ness, n.** The state or quality of being beastly; brutality; filthiness.

**Bēast'ly, a.** Pertaining to, having the form and nature of, or resembling, a beast; brutal; filthy.

**Bēat, v. t.** [*imp. BEAT; p. p. BEAT, BEATEN; p. pr. & vb. n. BEATING.*] [*A.-S. beatan, Lat. batuere.*] **1.** To strike repeatedly. **2.** To break, bruise, or pulverize by beating. **3.** To form by beating. **4.** To scour or rage over. **5.** To overcome in contest. **6.** To indicate by the signal of beating a drum.

*To be beat out*, to be extremely fatigued.—*To beat time*, to measure or regulate time in music by the motion of the hand or foot.—*To beat up*, to attack suddenly.

**Syn.**—To strike; pound; bang; buffet; maul; drub; thump; baste; thwack; thrash; pommel; break; bruise; bray; conquer; defeat; vanquish; overcome.

**Bēat, v. i.** **1.** To strike repeatedly. **2.** To throb; to pulsate. **3.** To come or act with violence. **4.** To be in agitation or doubt. **5.** (*Naut.*) To make progress against the direction of the wind, by sailing in a zigzag line or traverse.

*To beat about*, to try to find.—*To beat up for*, to go about to enlist men for the army.

**Bēat, n.** **1.** A stroke, or the manner of giving one; a blow. **2.** A recurring stroke; a pulsation. **3.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) The rise or fall of the hand or foot, in regulating the divisions of time. (*b.*) A transient grace-toué, struck immediately before the one it is intended to ornament. **4.** A round or course, which is frequently gone over. **5.** A place of habitual or frequent resort.

**Bēat, a.** Weary; tired; fatigued.

**Bēat'en, p. a.** Made smooth by beating or worn by use.

**Bēat'er, n.** **1.** One who beats, or strikes. **2.** An instrument for pounding.

**Bē'a-tif'ic, a.** [*See BEATIFY.*] Imparting or com-

**Bē'a-tif'ic-al, a.** Imparting blissful enjoyment.

**Bē'a-tif'ic-al-ly, adv.** In a beatific manner.

**Be-āt'i-fi-cā'tion, n.** **1.** Act of beatifying. **2.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) An act of the pope declaring a person

beatified after death; the first step toward canonization.

**Be-āt'i-fy, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. BEATIFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. BEATIFYING.*] [*Lat. beatificare, from beatus, happy, and facere, to make.*] **1.** To pronounce or regard as happy, or as conferring happiness. **2.** To bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment. **3.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) To declare, by a decree or public act, that

a person is received into heaven.

**Bēat'ing, n.** **1.** Act of giving blows; punishment by blows. **2.** Pulsation; throbbing. **3.** (*Naut.*) Process of sailing against the wind by tacks in a zigzag direction.

**Be-āt'i-tūde (53), n.** [*Lat. beatitudo, from beatus, happy.*] **1.** Felicity of the highest kind. **2.** The declaration of blessedness made by our Savior in regard to particular virtues. **3.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) Beatification.

**Beau (bō), n.; pl. Fr. BEAUX, Eng. BEAUS (bōz).** [*Fr., from Latin bellus, pretty, fine.*] A man of dress; a fine, gay man; a lady's attendant or suitor.

**Beau I-dē'al (bo ī-dē'al).** [*Fr., beautiful ideal.*] A conception of perfect or consummate beauty.

**Beau'ish (bō'ish), a.** Like a beau; foppish; fine.

**Beau Monde (bo mōnd).** [*Fr., fine world.*] The fashionable world.

**Beaū'te-oūs (bū'te-us), a.** [*From beauty, q. v.*] Very fair, or very handsome; beautiful.

**Beaū'te-oūs-ly (bū'te-us-lý), adv.** In a beauteous manner.

**Beaū'te-oūs-ness (bū'te-us-nes), n.** State or quality of being beauteous; beauty.

**Beaū'ti-fi-er, n.** One who, or that which, beautifies.

**Beaū'ti-ful (bū'ti-ful), a.** Having the qualities which constitute beauty.

**Syn.**—Handsome; pretty.—*Pretty* applies to things comparatively small, which please by their delicacy and grace, as a *pretty* girl, flower, cottage. *Handsome* is more striking and the pleasure greater, as a *handsome* woman, tree, villa; it implies suitableness, and hence we speak of a *handsome* fortune or offer. *Beautiful* implies all the higher qualities which delight the taste and imagination.

**Beaū'ti-ful-ly (bū'ti-ful-lý), adv.** In a beautiful manner.

**Beaū'ti-ful-ness (bū'ti-ful-ues), n.** The quality of being beautiful; beauty.

**Beaū'ti-fy (bū'ti-fý), v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. BEAUTIFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. BEAUTIFYING.*] [*Eug. beauty and Lat. facere, to make.*] To make or render beautiful.

**Syn.**—To adorn; grace; ornament; embellish; deck.

**Beaū'ti-fy (bū'ti-fý), v. i.** To become beautiful.

**Beaū'ty (bū'tý), n.** [*Fr. beauté, from beau. See BEAU.*]

**1.** An assemblage of graces or of properties which pleases the sight or any of the other senses, or the mind.

**2.** A particular grace, feature, ornament, or excellence.

**3.** A beautiful person, especially a beautiful woman.

**Beaū'ty-spōt, n.** A patch or spot placed on the face to heighten beauty.

**Bēa'ver (bē'ver), n.** [*A.-S. beofer, befer, Lat. fiber.*]

**1.** (*Zool.*) An amphibious, rodent quadruped. **2.** The fur of the beaver. **3.** A hat made of the fur. **4.** A cloth, sometimes felted, used for making overcoats, hats, &c.

**Bēa'ver, n.** [*Fr. bavière, It. baviera, from Fr. bave, It. bava, slaver; hence, lit., that part of the helmet which catches the drops or dribblings.*] Part of a helmet in front, so constructed that the wearer could raise or lower it to eat and drink.

**Bēc'a-fī'co (-fē'ko), n.; pl. BĒC'CA-FĪ'CŌES.** [*It. beccafico, from beccare, to peck, and fico, a fig.*] (*Ornith.*) A small bird which feeds on figs, grapes, &c., and is highly prized for the delicacy of its flesh.

**Be-eālm' (be-kām'), v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. BECALMED; p. pr. & vb. n. BECALMING.*] **1.** To render calm; to appease. **2.** To keep from motion by want of wind.

**Be-eāme', imp. of become.** See BECOME.

**Be-caūse', conj.** [*O. Eng. bycause, from by and cause, q. v.*] By or for the cause that; on this account that; for the reason that.

**Be-chānce', v. t.** To befall; to happen to; to occur to.

**Be-chārm', v. t.** To charm; to captivate; to enchant.

**Bēck, n.** [*A.-S. beacen, becen, sign, beacnian, becnian, to beckon. Perhaps beck is only a contr. of beckon.*] A significant nod, or motion of the head or hand.

**Bēck, v. i.** To nod, or make a sign with the head or hand.

**Bēck, v. t.** To notify or call by a nod, or a motion of the head or hand; to intimate a command to.

**Bēck'on (bēk'n), v. i.** [*See BECK.*] To make a sign to another, by nodding, or with hand or finger, &c.

**Bēck'on (bēk'n), v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. BECKONED; p. pr. & vb. n. BECKONING.*] To make a significant sign to; hence, to summon.

**Be-cloud', v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. BECLOUDED; p. pr. & vb. n. BECLOUDING.*] To cause obscurity or dimness to; to make dark or gloomy; to overshadow.

**Be-eōme' (-kūm'), v. i.** [*imp. BECAME; p. p. BECAME; p. pr. & vb. n. BECOMING.*] [*Prefix be and come, q. v.; A.-S. becoman, to come to, to happen; Goth. begviman.*] To pass from one state or condition to another; to enter into some new state.

*To become of*, to be the fate of; to be the end of.

**Be-eōme' (-kūm'), v. t.** To suit or be suitable to; to be congruous with; to besit.

**Be-eōm'ing, a.** Appropriate or fit; congruous; suitable; graceful; befitting.

**Be-eōm'ing-ly, adv.** After a becoming manner.

**Be-eōm'ing-ness, n.** State or quality of being becoming; suitableness.

**Bēd, n.** [*A.-S. bed, bedd, Goth. badi.*] **1.** An article of furniture to sleep or take rest on. **2.** Matrimonial connection; marriage. **3.** A plat of ground in a garden, usually a little raised above the adjoining ground. **4.** Bottom of a stream, or of any body of water. **5.** (*Geol.*) A layer, seam, or stratum. **6.** Place on which any thing rests.



Beaver.



Beaver.



*Bed of justice* (*Fr. Hist.*), a visit of the king to a refractory parliament for the purpose of causing his decrees to be registered; — so called from his occupying the throne (called *lit. bed*) on such occasions. — *To be brought to bed*, to be delivered of a child. — *To make the bed*, to put it in order. — *From bed and board* (*Law*), a phrase applied to a separation by partial divorce of man and wife, without dissolving the bands of matrimony.

**Bēd**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **BEDDED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **BEDDING**.] **1.** To place in a bed. **2.** To plant and inclose or cover. **3.** To lay or put in place of rest and security, surrounded or inclosed.

**Bēd**, *v. i.* To go to bed; to cohabit.

**Be-dāb'ble**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **BEDABBLED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **BEDABBLING**.] To sprinkle or wet with moisture.

**Be-dāg'gle**, *v. t.* To soil with mud or dirty water.

**Be-dāsh'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **BEDASHED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **BEDASHING**.] To wet by dashing or throwing water or other liquor upon.

**Be-daub'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **BEDAUBED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **BEDAUBING**.] To besmear or soil with any thing thick and dirty; to daub over.

**Be-dāz'zle**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **BEDAZZLED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **BEDAZZLING**.] To dazzle or make dim by too strong a light.

**Bēd'-būg**, *n.* An offensive bug which infests beds.

**Bēd'-chām'ber**, *n.* A chamber for a bed.

**Bēd'-clōthes**, *n. pl.* Blankets, sheets, coverlets, &c., for a bed.

**Bēd'ding**, *n.* **1.** Materials of a bed, whether for man or beast. **2.** (*Geol.*) State or position of beds and layers.

**Be-dēck'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **BEDECKED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **BEDECKING**.] To deck, ornament, or adorn.

**Be-dēv'il**, (*-dēv'l*), *v. t.* To throw into utter confusion, as if by the agency of evil spirits.

**Be-dew'** (*-dā'*), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **BEDEWED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **BEDEWING**.] To moisten with dew, or as with dew. [bed.]

**Bēd'fēl-lōw**, *n.* One who lies with another in the same

**Be-dight'** (*be-dīt'*), *v. t.* [*be* and *dight*.] To deck with ornaments; to set off. [*Rare*.]

**Be-dīm'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **BEDIMMED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **BEDIMMING**.] To make dim; to obscure or darken.

**Be-dī'zen**, or **Be-dīz'en**, *v. t.* [*be* and *dizen*.] To dress or adorn tawdrily or with false taste.

**Bēd'lam**, *n.* [Corrupted from *Bethlehem*, a religious house in London, afterward a hospital for lunatics.] **1.** A mad-house. **2.** An insane person.

**Bēd'lam-ite**, *n.* An inhabitant of a mad-house; a madman.

**Bēd'ou-in** (*bēd'oo-een*), *n.* [*Ar. bedāwī*, rural, living in the desert, from *badw*, desert, from *badā*, to live in the desert.] One of a tribe of nomadic Arabs living in tents, and scattered over Arabia, and parts of Africa.

**Bēd'-piēce**, } *n.* (*Mach.*) The foundation framing or  
**Bēd'-plāte**, } piece, by which the other parts are held  
in place; — called also *base-plate* and *sole-plate*.

**Be-drāg'gle**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **BEDRAGGLED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **BEDRAGGLING**.] To soil, by dragging in dirt, mud, &c.; to bedaggle.

**Be-drēnch**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **BEDRENCHED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **BEDRENCHING**.] To drench; to soak; to wet through; to saturate.

**Bēd'rīd**, } *a.* [*bed* and *ride*, *p. p.* *rid*, *ridden*.] Con-  
**Bēd'rīd-den**, } fined to the bed by age or infirmity.

**Bēd'room**, *n.* An apartment for a bed.

**Be-drōp'**, *v. t.* To sprinkle, or cover as with drops.

**Bēd'sīde**, *n.* The side of the bed.

**Bēd'stēad**, *n.* A frame for supporting a bed.

**Bēd'-tīck**, *n.* A case of cloth, for inclosing the materials of a bed.

**Bēd'-tīme**, *n.* Usual hour of going to bed.

**Be-dūck'**, *v. t.* To duck; to immerse in water.

**Be-dūng'**, *v. t.* To cover with dung.

**Be-dūst'**, *v. t.* To sprinkle, soil, or cover with dust.

**Be-dwārf'**, *v. t.* To make a dwarf of; to stunt.

**Be-dye'**, *v. t.* To dye or stain.

**Bee**, *n.* [*A.-S. beo*.] **1.** (*Entom.*) A well-known four-winged insect of many genera and species. **2.** An assemblage of persons who meet to labor for the benefit of an individual or family. [*Amer.*] **3.** *pl.* (*Naut.*) Pieces of plank bolted to the outer end of the bowsprit.

**Bee'-brēad**, *n.* A brown, bitter substance, the pollen of flowers, collected by bees, as food for their young.

**Beech**, *n.* [*A.-S. bece*, *boc*, Latin *fagus*, Gr. *φηγός*, *W. ffawydd*.] (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Fagus*.

**Beech'en** (*bēch'n*), *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, the wood or bark of the beech.

**Bee'-ēat'er**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird that feeds on bees.

**Beef**, *n.* [*Fr. bœuf*, ox, beef (flesh), fr. Lat. *bos, bovis*, ox, Gr. *βούς*, gen. *βοός*; Pr. *bou*, I. *bue*, Sp. *buey*, Pg. *boi*, *boi*.]

**1.** An animal of the genus *Bos*, including the bull, cow, and ox, in their full-grown state.

[In this, which is the original sense, the word has a pl., *beeves*.]

**2.** The flesh of an ox, bull, or cow, or of bovine animals generally, when killed. [In this sense, the word has no plural.]

**Beef**, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of the flesh of, the ox, or bovine animals.

**Beef'-ēat'er**, *n.* [*beef* and *eater*. Corrupted, in its second meaning, from *buffetier*, a keeper of the buffet.]

**1.** One who eats beef; hence, a large, well-fed person.

**2.** One of the yeomen of the guard, in England.

**3.** (*Ornith.*) A South African bird, that feeds on the maggots hatched under the skin of oxen, antelopes, &c.

**Beef'steāk**, *n.* A slice of beef broiled, or for broiling.

**Bee'-glūe**, *n.* A soft, unctuous matter, with which bees cement the combs to the hives, and close up the cells: — called also *propolis*.

**Bee'-hīve**, *n.* A case or box used as a habitation for bees.

**Bee'-līne**, *n.* The shortest line from one place to another, like that of a bee through the air.

**Bee'-mōth**, *n.* (*Entom.*) A moth whose eggs produce larvae which occasion great mischief in bee-hives.

**Been** (*bīn*). The past participle of *be*. See *BE*.

**Beer**, *n.* [*A.-S. beor*, *bear*, Icel. *bior*, D. & Ger. *bier*.]

**1.** A fermented liquor made from any malted grain, with hops and other bitter flavoring matters.

**2.** A fermented extract of the roots and other parts of various plants, as spruce, ginger, sassafras, &c.

**Beer'y**, *a.* Of, or resembling, beer; affected by beer.

**Bees'-wāx**, *n.* The wax secreted by bees, and of which their cells are constructed.

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**1.** A heavy mallet or wooden hammer.

**2.** (*Zoöl.*) Any coleopterous insect characterized by having four wings, the outer pair being stiff cases for covering the others when they are folded up.

**3.** A machine used to produce figured fabrics by pressure from corrugated rollers.

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**Bee'tle-browed** (*-broud*), *a.* Having prominent brows.

**Bee'tle-head'ed**, *a.* Having a head like a beetle; dull, stupid.

**Beeve**, *n.* [See *BEEF*.] A bull, ox, or cow.

Rarely used in the singular. See *BEEF*, *n.*, No. 1.

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**Be-fōre'**, *prep.* [*be* and *fore*. *A.-S. beforan*.]

**1.** In front of; preceding in space.

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**Be-fōre'**, *adv.* **1.** On the fore part; in front. **2.** In time preceding; already.

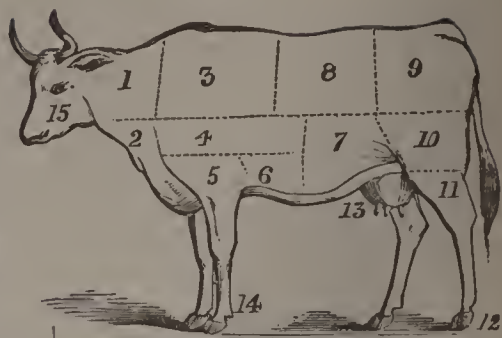
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**Be-fōre'hānd**, *a.* In comfortable circumstances as regards property; forehanded.

**Be-fōre'tīme**, *adv.* Of old time; formerly.

**Be-foul'**, *v. t.* To make foul; to soil; to dirty.

**Be-friēnd'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **BEFRIENDED**; *p. pr. &*



**1.** neck; **2.** shaking-piece; **3.** chine; **4.** ribs; **5.** elod; **6.** brisket; **7.** flank; **8.** loin, sirloin; **9.** rump; **10.** round; **11.** leg; **12.** foot; **13.** udder; **14.** shin; **15.** cheek.

**2.** The flesh of an ox, bull, or cow, or of bovine animals generally, when killed. [In this sense, the word has no plural.]

**Beef**, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of the flesh of, the ox, or bovine animals.

**Beef'-ēat'er**, *n.* [*beef* and *eater*. Corrupted, in its second meaning, from *buffetier*, a keeper of the buffet.]

**1.** One who eats beef; hence, a large, well-fed person.

**2.** One of the yeomen of the guard, in England.

**3.** (*Ornith.*) A South African bird, that feeds on the maggots hatched under the skin of oxen, antelopes, &c.

**Beef'steāk**, *n.* A slice of beef broiled, or for broiling.

**Bee'-glūe**, *n.* A soft, unctuous matter, with which bees cement the combs to the hives, and close up the cells: — called also *propolis*.

**Bee'-hīve**, *n.* A case or box used as a habitation for bees.

**Bee'-līne**, *n.* The shortest line from one place to another, like that of a bee through the air.

**Bee'-mōth**, *n.* (*Entom.*) A moth whose eggs produce larvae which occasion great mischief in bee-hives.

**Been** (*bīn*). The past participle of *be*. See *BE*.

**Beer**, *n.* [*A.-S. beor*, *bear*, Icel. *bior*, D. & Ger. *bier*.]

**1.** A fermented liquor made from any malted grain, with hops and other bitter flavoring matters.

**2.** A fermented extract of the roots and other parts of various plants, as spruce, ginger, sassafras, &c.

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*vb. n.* BEFRIENDING.] To act as a friend to; to favor; to aid, benefit, or countenance.

**Be-fringe'**, *v. t.* To furnish with a fringe.

**Bēg** (or *bā*), *n.* [Turk. *beg*, which is pron. *bay*.] The governor of a town, city, or district in Turkey and some other parts of the East; a bey.

**Bēg**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEGGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEGGING.] [Cf. A.-S. *biddan*, O. S. *biddian*, Goth. *bidjan*, the letter *d* having perhaps been dropped, and *i* or *j* changed into *g*. But it is much more probable that *beg* is only a modification of *bag*, since mendicants carry with them bags, into which they put the provisions given to them.] **1.** To ask earnestly, with humility or in charity. **2.** To take for granted.

**Syn.** — To entreat; solicit; implore; beseech; supplicate.

**Bēg**, *v. i.* To ask alms or charity; to practice begging.

**Be-gān'**, *pret.* of *begin*. See BEGIN.

**Be-gēt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* BEGOT, BEGAT; *p. p.* BEGOT, BEGOTTEN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEGETTING.] [*be* and *get*.] To procreate, as a father or sire; to generate; to get; to produce.

**Be-gēt'ter**, *n.* One who begets.

**Bēg'gar**, *n.* [O. Eng. more prop. *begger*, from *beg*.] One who begs or entreats earnestly, or with humility; specifically, one who lives by begging; a mendicant.

**Bēg'gar**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEGGARED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEGGARING.] **1.** To reduce to beggary; to impoverish. **2.** To make destitute; to exhaust.

**Bēg'gar-li-ness**, *n.* State of being beggarly.

**Bēg'gar-ly**, *a.* In, or partaking of, or resembling, the condition of a beggar; extremely indigent; mean; poor.

**Bēg'gar-y**, *n.* A state of extreme poverty or indigence.

**Be-gild'**, *v. t.* To cover or overlay with gold.

**Be-gin'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* BEGAN; *p. p.* BEGUN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEGINNING.] [A.-S. *beginnan*, *ginnan*, Goth. *duginnan*. The orig. sense of *ginnan* is to cut, split.] **1.** To have an original or first existence; to take rise; to commence. **2.** To do the first act; to take the first step.

**Be-gin'**, *v. t.* **1.** To enter on; to commence. **2.** To trace from as the first ground.

**Be-gin'ner**, *n.* One who begins; specifically, a young or inexperienced practitioner; a tyro.

**Be-gin'ning**, *n.* **1.** The first cause; origin; source. **2.** That which is first; first state; commencement. **3.** The rudiments, first ground, or materials.

**Be-gird'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* BEGIRT, BEGIRDED; *p. p.* BEGIRT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEGIRDING.] **1.** To bind with a band or girdle; to gird. **2.** To surround, as with a band; to encompass or inclose.

**Be-gnaw'** (be-nāw'), *v. t.* To bite or gnaw.

**Be-gōne'** (21), *interj.* Go away; depart.

**Be-gōt'**, } *p. p.* of *beget*. See BEGET.

**Be-gōt'ten**, }

**Be-grēase'**, or **Be-grēase'**, *v. t.* To daub with grease.

**Be-grīme'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEGRIMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEGRIMING.] To soil with grime or dirt.

**Be-grūdge'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEGRUDGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEGRUDGING.] To envy the possession of.

**Be-guile'** (-īl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEGUILED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEGUILING.] **1.** To delude by artifice; to impose on. **2.** To evade by craft. **3.** To cause to pass without notice.

**Syn.** — To delude; deceive; cheat; insnare; amuse.

**Be-guile'ment**, *n.* Act of beguiling or deceiving.

**Be-guī'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, beguiles.

**Be-gūn'**, *p. p.* of *begin*. See BEGIN.

**Be-hālf'** (-hālf'), *n.* [Perh. from pref. *be* and *half*, interpreted for *my half*, that is, for my part; but more prob. a corrup. of the A.-S. *behefe*, profit, benefit, convenience. See BEHOOF.] Advantage; convenience; benefit; interest; profit; support; defense.

**Be-hāve'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEHAVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEHAVING.] [Prefix *be* and *have*; A.-S. *behabban*, to restrain, to detain.] To carry; to conduct; to manage; to bear; — used reflexively.

**Be-hāve'**, *v. i.* To act; to bear or carry one's self.

**Be-hāv'ior**, (-hāv'yur), *n.* [See BEHAVE.] Manner of behaving, whether good or bad; conduct; deportment.

**Syn.** — Conduct, deportment. — *Behavior* is the mode in which we *have* or *bear* ourselves toward others; *conduct* is the mode of our *conducting* or leading ourselves forward, and involves the general tenor of our actions. The former, like *deportment*, is shaped chiefly by circumstances; the latter is a development of the man. *Behavior* in society; *conduct* of life.

**Be-hēad'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEHEADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEHEADING.] To sever the head from; to take off the head of; to decapitate.

**Be-hēld'**, *imp. & p. p.* of *behold*. See BEHOLD.

**Bē'he-moth**, *n.* [Heb. *b'hēmōth*, beasts, animals, particularly of the larger kind, pl. of *b'hēmāh*, beast. Cf. Egypt. *p-ehe-mōut*, i. e., water-bull.] An animal described in the book of Job, xl. 15-24, and variously supposed to be the ox, the elephant, the crocodile, the mastodon, and the hippopotamus.

**Be-hēst'**, *n.* [*be* and *hest*; A.-S. *behæst*.] That which is willed or ordered; command; mandate; injunction.

**Be-hīnd'**, *prep.* [*be* and *hind*; A.-S. *behindan*.] **1.** On the side opposite the front or nearest part; at the back of; on the other side of; as, *behind* a door; *behind* a hill or rock. **2.** Left after the departure of another. **3.** Left at a distance by, in progress of improvement; hence, inferior to.

**Be-hīnd'**, *adv.* **1.** At the back part; in the rear. **2.** Toward the back part or rear; backward. **3.** Not yet brought forward or exhibited to view; remaining. **4.** Backward in time or order of succession; past.

**Be-hīnd'hānd**, *a.* **1.** In arrear; in a state where expenditures have preceded the receipt of funds, or are inadequate to the supply of wants. **2.** In a state of backwardness, in seasonableness or appropriateness.

**Be-hōld'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEHELD (*p. p.* formerly BEHOLDEN, now used only as a *p. a.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEHOLDING.] [A.-S. *beheldan*, to behold, to hold in sight, from pref. *be* and *bealdan*, *geheldan*, to hold, keep.] To fix the eyes upon; to look at; to see with attention.

**Be-hōld'**, *v. i.* To direct the eyes to an object; to look.

**Be-hōld'en** (be-hōld'n), *p. a.* [The *p. p.* of *behold*, used in the primitive sense of the simple verb *hold*.] Obligated; bound in gratitude; indebted.

**Be-hōld'er**, *n.* One who beholds; a spectator.

**Be-hōld'ing**, *a.* Obligated; under obligation. [Improperly used for *beholden*.]

**Be-hōof'**, *n.* [See BEHOOVE.] That which is advantageous; advantage; profit; benefit.

**Be-hōove'**, *v. t.* [A.-S. *behofian*, from O. Sax. *biheffian*, O. H. Ger. *biheffan*, to take, contain.] To be necessary for; to be fit or meet for, with respect to necessity, duty, or convenience.

**Be-hōve'**, and its derivatives. See BEHOOVE.

**Bē'ing**, *p. pr.* of *be*. See BE.

**Bē'ing**, *n.* **1.** Existence in fact or in thought. **2.** That which exists in any way.

**Be-lā'bor**, *v. t.* **1.** To work diligently upon. **2.** To beat soundly; to cudgel.

**Be-lāte'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BELATING.] To retard or make too late.

**Be-lāy'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELAYED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BELAYING.] (*Naut.*) To make fast, as a rope, by taking several turns with it round a pin or cleat.

**Be-lāy'ing-pīn**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A strong pin round which ropes are wound when they are *belayed*.

**Bēlch** (66), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELCHED (bēlcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BELCHING.] [A.-S. *bealejan*. Cf. *belcan*, to inflate.] **1.** To throw up from the stomach with violence; to eruct. **2.** To eject violently from within.

**Bēlch**, *v. i.* **1.** To eject wind from the stomach. **2.** To issue with violence.

**Bēlch**, *n.* Act of belching; eructation.

**Bēl'dam**, } *n.* [Fr. *belle-dame*, fine or handsome lady; used to elderly people; hence the meaning was corrupted.]

**Bēl'dame**, } — a term of respectful address, therefore **1.** Grandmother. **2.** An old woman in general, especially an ugly old woman; a hag.

**Be-lēa'guer** (-lē'ger), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELEAGUERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BELEAGUERING.] [*be* and *leaguer*, *n.*; Ger. *belagern*, fr. pref. *be*, and *lagern*, to encamp.] To surround with an army so as to preclude escape; to besiege; to blockade.

**Syn.** — To block up; besiege; environ; invest; encompass.

**Be-lēm'nīte**, *n.* [Gr. *βελεμνίτης*, from *βέλεμνον*, dart, from *βάλλειν*, to throw.] (*Paleon.*) A small calcareous fossil, cylindrical and hollow, tapering to a point; the thunderstone.

**Bel-esprit** (bēl'es-pree'), *n.*; *pl.* **BEAUX-ESPRITS** (bōz'es-pree'). [Fr.] A fine genius, or man of wit.

**Bēl'fry**, *n.* [M. H. Ger. *bervrit*, *bercvrit*, N. H. Ger. *bergfriede*, *burgfriede*, from Ger. *berg*, mountain, or *burg*, castle, citadel, and *friede*, peace, security.] **1.** A movable tower, erected by besiegers for attack and defense. **2.** A bell-tower. **3.** A cupola or turret, or a room in a tower, in which a bell is hung.

**Be-līe'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BELIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BELYING.] **1.** To give the lie to; to show to be false.

**foōd**, **foōt**; **ūrn**, **rudē**, **pułl**; **çell**, **çhaise**, **eall**, **eēho**; **ġem**, **ġet**; **aç**; **eçist**; **līnger**, **līnk**; **this**



**2.** To give a false representation or account of. **3.** To tell lies concerning; to slander. **4.** To counterfeit.  
**Be-liēf'**, *n.* [From *believe*, q. v.] **1.** An assent of mind to the truth of a declaration, proposition, or alleged fact, on the ground of evidence, of internal impressions, or of arguments and reasons furnished by our own minds. **2.** The thing believed; a tenet, or body of tenets.

**Syn.**—Credence; trust; faith; credit; confidence.

**Be-liēv'a-ble**, *a.* Capable or worthy of being believed.  
**Be-liēve'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BELIEVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BELIEVING.] [Prefix *be* and A.-S. *lēfan*, *lyfan*, to allow, permit.] To be persuaded of the truth of; to regard as true; to place confidence in; to credit.

**Be-liēve'**, *v. i.* **1.** To have a firm persuasion, which often approaches to certainty. **2.** To think; to suppose.

**Be-liēv'er**, *n.* One who believes or credits; *esp.*, one who believes in the Scriptures as a revelation from God.

**Be-like'**, *adv.* It is likely; probably; perhaps.

**Be-lit'tle**, *v. t.* To make little or less in a moral sense; to lower in character. [*American. Rare.*]

**Bēll**, *n.* [A.-S. *belle*, *bellan*, to bellow, to make a loud noise.] **1.** A hollow metallic vessel which gives forth a clear, ringing sound on being struck. **2.** Any thing in the form of a bell, as the cup or calyx of a flower.

To bear away the bell, to win the prize at a race where the prize was a bell; hence, to be superior in something. — To bear the bell, to be the first or leader, in allusion to the bell-wether of a flock, or the leading horse of a team or drove that wears bells on his collar. — To bell the cat, to encounter and cripple one of a greatly superior force; — a phrase derived from the fable of the mice resolving to put a bell on the cat, to guard them against his attack.

**Bēll'a-dōn'nā**, *n.* [It., prop. fine lady.] Deadly nightshade, formerly employed as a cosmetic.

**Bēlle**, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *bellus*.] A young lady of superior beauty and much admired.

**Belles-lettres** (bel-lēt'ter), *n. pl.* [Fr.] Polite or elegant literature; the humanities.

**Bēll'-flow'er**, *n.* A genus of plants; — so named from the shape of the flower, which resembles a little bell.

**Bēll'-found'er**, *n.* One who founds or casts bells.

**Bēll'-found'er-y**, } *n.* A place where bells are founded  
**Bēll'-found'ry**, } or cast.

**Bēlli-cōse'**, *a.* [Lat. *bellicosus*.] Disposed to contention; pugnacious.

**Bel-lig'er-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *bellum*, war, and *gerens*, *p. pr.* of *gerere*, to wage.] **1.** Waging war. **2.** Tending to, or disposed for, war. [on war.]

**Bel-lig'er-ent**, *n.* A nation, power, or state, carrying

**Bel-lip'o-tent**, *a.* [Lat. *bellipotens*, from *bellum*, war, and *potens*, powerful, *p. pr.* of *posse*, to be able.] Powerful or mighty in war.

**Bēll'man**, *n.*; *pl.* BĒLL'MEN. A man who rings a bell, especially to give notice of any thing in the streets; — formerly a watchman.

**Bēll'mēt'al** (-mēt'l or -mēt'al), *n.* An alloy of copper and tin; — used for making bells, &c.

**Bēllōw**, *v. i.* [A.-S. *bellan*.] **1.** To make a hollow, loud noise, as a bull. **2.** To bawl; to vociferate; to clamor; to roar.

**Bēllōw**, *n.* A loud outcry; roar; vociferation.

**Bēllōws** (bēll'us), *n. sing.* & *pl.* [A.-S. *bælg*, bag, belly, bellows, *blast-belg*, a blast-bag, bellows; Goth. *balgs*, a leather bag or bottle. It is allied to Lat. *follicis*. The root is contained in O. II. Ger. and A.-S. *belgan*, to swell.] An instrument for propelling air through a tube, for various purposes.

**Bēllōws-fish**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A kind of fish distinguished by a long, tubular snout, like the pipe of a bellows; — called also *trumpet-fish*.

**Bēll-rīng'er**, *n.* One whose business is to ring a bell.

**Bēll'u-ine**, *a.* [Lat. *belluinus*, from *bellua*, beast.] Pertaining to, or like, a beast; brutal.

**Bēll'-wēth'er**, *n.* A wether or sheep which leads the flock, with a bell on his neck.

**Bēll'y**, *n.* [A.-S. *bælg*, *bælig*. See BELLOWS.] **1.** That part of the body which contains the bowels, or intestines; the abdomen. **2.** The part of any thing which resembles the belly in protuberance or cavity.

**Bēll'y**, *v. i.* To swell and become protuberant.

**Bēll'y-bānd**, *n.* A band that encompasses the belly of a horse; a girth.

**Be-lōng'** (21), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BELONGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BELONGING.] [Prefix *be* and O. Eng. *long*, *v. i.*, to belong.] **1.** To be the property of; to be the concern or proper business of; to appertain. **2.** To be a part of, or connected with. **3.** To be native to, or to have a legal residence.

**Be-lōng'ing**, *n.* That which pertains to one, as a quality or endowment.

**Be-lōved'** (be-lūvd' as a *p.*, be-lūv'ed as an *a.*, 60), *p. p.* or *a.* Greatly loved; dear to the heart.

**Be-lōw'**, *prep.* [*be* and *low*.] **1.** Under in place; beneath; not so high. **2.** Inferior to in rank, excellence, or dignity. **3.** Unworthy of; unbecoming.

**Be-lōw'**, *adv.* **1.** In a lower place, with respect to any object; beneath. **2.** On the earth, as opposed to the heavens. **3.** In hell, or the regions of the dead. **4.** In a court of inferior jurisdiction.

**Syn.**—Beneath.—*Below* is opposed to *on high*; *beneath* is opposed to *above*. A person who is *below* us at table is not *beneath* us. *Below* has not, therefore, like *beneath*, the sense of unbecoming or unworthy of. We say, *beneath* (not *below*) the character of a gentleman, *beneath* contempt, &c. This distinction should not be overlooked.

**Bēlt**, *n.* [A.-S. *belt*, Lat. *balteus*.] **1.** That which engirdles a person or thing; a band or girdle. **2.** That which restrains or confines like a girdle, or which resembles a girdle.

**Bēlt**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BELTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BELTING.] To encircle as with a belt; to encompass.

**Bēlt'ing**, *n.* **1.** The material of which belts are made. **2.** Belts taken collectively.

**Be-lū'gā**, *n.* [Russ. *bicluga*, prop. signifying white fish, from *bilyi*, white.] (*Ichth.*) A fish of the cetaceous order and dolphin family, from 12 to 18 feet in length.

**Bēl've-dēre'**, *n.* [It., lit. a beautiful sight, from *bello*, *bel*, beautiful, and *vedere*, to see.] **1.** (*It. Arch.*) A small structure on the top of an edifice, open to the air on one or more of its sides. **2.** A summer-house on an eminence in a park or garden.

**Be-māze'**, *v. t.* To bewilder; to confuse.

**Be-mīre'** *v. t.* To drag, encumber, or soil, in the mire.

**Be-mōan'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEMOANED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEMOANING.] To express deep grief for by moaning; to lament; to bewail.

**Be-mōck'**, *v. t.* To treat with mockery; to ridicule.

**Bēn**, or **Bēn'-nūt**. [Per. & Ar. *bahmen*, *behman*, an herb with leaves like ears of corn; a medicine of two-fold nature; Per. & Ar. *baihan*, the flower *rosa canina*.] (*Bot.*) The seed or fruit of a species of *Moringa*, from which a valuable oil is extracted.

**Bēnch** (66), *n.* [A.-S. *benc*, Icel. *beckr*, W. *bank*.] **1.** A long seat. **2.** A long table at which mechanics and others work. **3.** The seat where judges sit in court. **4.** The persons who sit as judges; the court.

**Bēnch'er**, *n.* **1.** One of the senior members of a society who have the government of one of the inns of court. **2.** An alderman of a corporation.

**Bēnch'-mārk**, *n.* (*Leveling*.) One of a number of marks along a line of survey indicating a series of levels at different elevations.

**Bēnch'-war'rānt**, *n.* (*Law*.) A process issued by a court against a person guilty of some contempt, or indicted for some crime.

**Bēnd**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BENDED or BENT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BENDING.] [A.-S. *bindan*, a modification of *bindan*, to bind.] **1.** To crook by straining; to curve. **2.** To turn out of the direct course to some certain point. **3.** Hence, to incline or exercise closely or with interest; to exert; to apply. **4.** To render submissive; to subdue. **5.** (*Naut.*) To fasten, as one rope to another; or as a sail to its yard.

To bend the brow, to knit the brow; to scowl; to frown.

**Bēnd**, *v. i.* **1.** To be moved or strained out of a straight line; to bow. **2.** To be inclined with interest, or closely; to be directed. **3.** To bow in prayer, or in submission.

**Bēnd**, *n.* **1.** A turn or deflection from a straight line or direction; a curve; an incurvation. **2.** (*Naut.*) A knot by which one rope is fastened to another or to an anchor.

**3.** (*Her.*) One of the honorable ordinaries, made by two lines drawn across from the dexter chief to the sinister base point. **4.** (*Leather-Business*.) A butt.

**Bēnd'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being bent.

**Bēnd'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, bends.

**Be-nēath'**, or **Be-nēath'**, *prep.* [A.-S. *beneodh*, *beneodhan*, from prefix *be* and *neodhan*, downward.] **1.** Lower in place, with something directly over or on; under. **2.** (*Fig.*) Under, as from the effect of pressure. **3.** Lower in rank, dignity, or excellence than; hence, unworthy of; unbecoming.

**Be-nēath'**, or **Be-nēath'**, *adv.* **1.** In a lower place. **2.** Below, as opposed to heaven, or to any superior region.

**Syn.**—*Below*.—*Beneath* is opposed to *above*: *below* to higher in place or state, as *beneath* (not *below*) notice. See BELOW.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, all, whāt; ěre, veil, tērm; pique, firm; sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf



**Bĕn'e-dict**, } *n.* [From *Benedick*, one of the characters  
**Bĕn'e-dick**, } in Shakespeare's play of "Much Ado  
About Nothing."] A married man, or a man newly  
married. [of St. Benedict.]

**Bĕn'e-dict'ine**, *a.* Pertaining to the order of monks

**Bĕn'e-dict'ine**, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of an order of  
monks, known from the color of their dress as *Black*  
*Friars*, established by St. Benedict in the 6th century.

**Bĕn'e-dic'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *benedictio*, from *benedicere*,  
*benedictus*, to speak well of, to bless, from *bene*, well, and  
*dicere*, to speak.] 1. Act of blessing. 2. Blessing,  
prayer, or kind wishes uttered in favor of any person or  
thing; *specifically*, the short prayer which closes public  
worship.

**Bĕn'e-făe'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *benefactio*, from *benefacere*,  
to do good to one, from *bene*, well, and *facere*, to do.]  
1. Act of conferring a benefit. 2. A benefit conferred,  
especially a charitable donation.

**Bĕn'e-făe'tor**, *n.* One who confers a benefit.

**Bĕn'e-făe'tress**, *n.* A woman who confers a benefit.

**Bĕn'e-fiċe**, *n.* [Lat. *beneficium*, from *beneficus*, benefi-  
cent, from *bene*, well, and *facere*, to do.] 1. *Lit.*, a  
benefit, advantage, or kindness. 2. (*Church of Eng.*)  
An ecclesiastical living;—usually confined to parson-  
ages, vicarages, and donatives. [preferment.]

**Bĕn'e-fiċed** (-fiċt), *a.* Possessed of a benefice or church

**Be-nĕf'i-ċenċe**, *n.* The practice of doing good; active  
goodness, kindness, or charity.

**Syn.**—Benevolence. — *Benevolence* is literally well-willing,  
*beneficence* is literally well-doing. The former may exist with-  
out the latter, but *beneficence* always supposes *benevolence*.

**Be-nĕf'i-ċent**, *a.* Doing good; performing acts of kind-  
ness and charity; characterized by beneficence.

**Syn.**—Bountiful; liberal; generous; munificent.

**Be-nĕf'i-ċent-ly**, *adv.* In a beneficent manner.

**Bĕn'e-fiċial** (-fiċh'al), *a.* 1. Conferring benefits; use-  
ful; profitable. 2. (*Law.*) Receiving, or entitled to re-  
ceive, advantage, use, or benefit.

**Bĕn'e-fiċial-ly** (-fiċh'al-), *adv.* In a beneficial or ad-  
vantageous manner.

**Bĕn'e-fiċi-a-ry** (-fiċh'i-), *a.* [Lat. *beneficiarius*.] Hold-  
ing some office or valuable possession, in subordination  
to another.

**Bĕn'e-fiċi-a-ry** (-fiċh'i-), *n.* 1. A feudatory or vassal;  
hence, one who holds a benefice, and uses its proceeds.  
2. One who receives any thing as a gift, or is maintained  
by charity.

**Bĕn'e-fit**, *n.* [Lat. *benefactum*, from *benefacere*; See  
BENEFACTION.] 1. An act of kindness; a favor  
conferred. 2. Whatever contributes to promote pros-  
perity and personal happiness, or adds value to property.  
3. A performance at a theater or elsewhere, the proceeds  
of which are given to a particular person or object. 4.  
(*Law.*) Benefit of clergy. See CLERGY.

**Syn.**—Advantage; profit; service; use; avail.

**Bĕn'e-fit**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BENEFITED; *p. pr.* & *vb.*  
*n.* BENEFITING.] To do good to; to advantage; to ad-  
vance in health or prosperity; to be useful to.

**Bĕn'e-fit**, *v. i.* To gain advantage.

**Bĕ-ne-plăċ'i-to**. [*It.*, pleasure.] (*Mus.*) At pleasure.

**Be-nĕv'o-lenċe**, *n.* [Lat. *benevolentia*.] 1. Disposition  
to do good; good will; charitableness. 2. An act of  
kindness. 3. A species of contribution or tax, illegally  
exactd by arbitrary kings of England.

**Syn.**—Kindness; benignity; tenderness. — *Kindness* and  
*tenderness* lean to the side of natural feeling; *benevolence* is  
considerate kindness, and often overrules mere impulse; *be-  
nignity* is condescending kindness, as the *benignity* of God.

**Be-nĕv'o-lent**, *a.* [Lat. *benevolens*, from *bene*, well,  
and *volens*, *p. pr.* of *volo*, I will, I wish.] Having a dis-  
position to do good; possessing love to mankind, and a  
desire to promote their prosperity and happiness.

**Syn.**—Beneficent; munificent. — Originally, *benevolent*  
meant well-wishing, and *beneficent* well-doing; but now (with  
a slight tinge of the original sense) they differ in their outward  
exercise chiefly in degree; a *beneficent* act being one on a  
larger scale than a *benevolent* one, while a *munificent* act is  
greater and more imposing than either.

**Be-nĕv'o-lent-ly**, *adv.* In a benevolent manner.

**Ben-gal'-Light** (-lit), *n.* A kind of firework, producing  
a steady and vivid blue-colored fire. [gal.]

**Ben-gal'ee**, *n.* The language or dialect spoken in Ben-  
**Be-night'** (-nit'), *v. t.* 1. To involve in night or dark-  
ness. 2. To involve in moral darkness, or ignorance.

**Be-nign'** (be-nin'), *a.* [Lat. *benignus*, contr. from *benig-  
enus*, from *bonus*, good, and *genus*, kind.] 1. Of a kind

or gentle disposition. 2. Exhibiting or manifesting  
kindness, gentleness, favor, &c. 3. Having salutary  
qualities.

**Syn.**—Kind; propitious; favorable; salutary; gracious;  
wholesome; liberal; generous.

**Be-nĭg'nant**, *a.* Kind, gracious; favorable.

**Be-nĭg'nant-ly**, *adv.* With benignity; graciously.

**Be-nĭg'ni-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *benignitas*.] 1. Quality of being  
benign; condescending kindness; graciousness. 2. Sa-  
lubritude; wholesome quality.

**Be-nĭgn'ly** (-nĭn'-), *adv.* Favorably; graciously.

**Bĕn'i-son** (ben'i-zn), *n.* Blessing; benediction.

**Bĕn'shee**, *n.* See BANSHEE.

**Bĕnt**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *bend*. See BEND.

**Bĕnt**, *n.* 1. State of being inclined from a straight line;  
flexure; curvity. 2. Leaning or bias; propensity; in-  
clination; disposition. 3. Particular direction or ten-  
dency.

**Bĕnt**, } *n.* [A.-S. *beonet*, Ger. *binse*.] 1. (*Bot.*)  
**Bĕnt'-grăss**, } A grass of the genus *Agrostis*. 2. A  
stalk of coarse, withered grass.

**Be-numb'** (-nĭm'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BENUMBED; *p.*  
*pr.* & *vb. n.* BENUMBING.] [Pref. *be* and *numb*, *q. v.*;  
A.-S. *benæman*, *p. benumen*, to take away, to stupefy.]  
To deprive of sensation or sensibility.

**Bĕn'zinc**, *n.* Same as BENZOLE.

**Ben-zō'ie**, *a.* [See BENZOIN.] Pertaining to, or ob-  
tained from, benzoin.

**Ben-zoin'**, *n.* [Cf. Per. *banâst*, *binâsat*, *banâsab*, *banâ-  
sib*, terebinth resin, from *ban*, *wan*, terebinth grain, and  
*isab*, an excrescence on the body.] A fragrant resinous  
substance, obtained from a tree of Sumatra, Java, &c.

**Bĕn'zōle**, *n.* [Eng. *benzoin* and Lat. *oleum*, oil.] (*Chem.*)  
An oily substance obtained from bituminous coal, and  
possessing great solvent powers.

**Bĕn'zo-line**, *n.* Same as BENZOLE.

**Bĕn'zōyl**, } *n.* [N. Lat. and Ger. *benzöc*, and Gr. *βλη*,  
**Bĕn'zūle**, } wood, matter.] (*Chem.*) A compound rad-  
ical, consisting of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen; the  
base of benzoic acid.

**Be-plă's'ter**, *v. t.* To plaster over; to bedaub.

**Be-pow'der**, *v. t.* To sprinkle or cover with powder.

**Be-prăise'**, *v. t.* To praise greatly or extravagantly.

**Be-quĕath'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEQUEATHED; *p. pr.*  
& *vb. n.* BEQUEATHING.] [A.-S. *bevedhan*, from pref.  
*be* and *vedhan*, to say, to speak; Goth. *quithan*, Eng.  
*quoth*.] 1. To give or leave by will;—said of personal  
property. 2. To hand down; to transmit.

**Syn.**—To devise. — *Devise* is properly used to denote a  
gift by will of real property. *Bequeath* is properly applied to  
a gift by will of a legacy; i. e., of personal property. In popular  
usage, *bequeath* is sometimes enlarged so as to embrace *devise*;  
and it is sometimes so construed by courts.

**Be-quĕath'er**, *n.* One who bequeaths.

**Be-quĕst'**, *n.* [From *bequeath*.] (*Law.*) Something left  
by will, appropriately personal property; a legacy.

**Be-răte'**, *v. t.* To rate, or chide, vehemently; to scold.

**Be-rĕave'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEREAVED, BEREFT;  
*p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEREAVING.] [*be* and *rcave*, *q. v.*; A.-S.  
*berĕafian*.] 1. To make destitute; to deprive. 2. To  
take away from. [tion.]

**Be-rĕave'ment**, *n.* State of being bereaved; depriva-

**Be-rĕav'er**, *n.* One who bereaves.

**Be-rĕft'**, *p. p.* of *bereave*. See BEREAVE.

**Bĕrg**, *n.* [See BURGH and BOROUGH.] A large mass  
or mountain of ice.

**Bĕr'ga-mōt**, *n.* [From the town of *Bergamo*, in Italy.]

1. (*Bot.*) A species of orange-tree, having a fruit of fine  
taste and odor, from the rind of which an essential oil of  
delicious odor is extracted. 2. The essence or perfume  
itself. 3. A delicious variety of pear. 4. A variety of  
snuff perfumed with bergamot. 5. A coarse tapestry.

**Bĕr'gan-der**, *n.* [From *berg*, for *burrow*, and *gander*,  
a male goose.] (*Ornith.*) A species of duck said to bur-  
row and breed in holes under cliffs; shell-drake.

**Bĕrg'mă's-ter**, *n.* [A.-S. *beorg*, hill, and Eng. *master*.]  
The chief officer among the Derbyshire miners.

**Bĕrg'mĕal**, *n.* [Ger. *berg*, mountain, and *mehl*, meal.]  
(*Min.*) An earthy substance resembling fine flour; it is  
composed of the shells of infusoria.

**Be-rhĕyme'** (-rim'), *v. t.* To mention in rhyme or verse;  
—used in contempt.

**Bĕr'tin**, or **Ber-lin'**. A four-wheeled carriage, like a  
chariot, invented at Berlin, Prussia.

**Bĕr'nar-dĭne**, *a.* Pertaining to St. Bernard, and the  
monks of the order.

**Bĕr'nar-dĭne**, *n.* (*Eccl.*) One of an order of monks  
named after St. Bernard.




**Bēr'ry**, *n.* [A.-S. *beria*, *berie*, Goth. *basi*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A small pulpy fruit containing seeds scattered throughout it, as the strawberry, currant, &c. **2.** One of the eggs of a fish.

**Bēr'ry**, *v. i.* To bear or produce berries.

**Bēr'ry**, *v. t.* To impregnate with eggs or spawn.

**Bērth** (14), *n.* [From the root of *bear*, like *birth*, nativity. See BIRTH.] **1.** (*Naut.*) The place where a ship lies when she is at anchor, or at a wharf. **2.** A place in a ship to sleep in. **3.** Official situation, position, or employment.

 To give the land or any object a *wide berth*, is to keep at a distance from it.

**Bērth**, *v. t.* **1.** To give an anchorage to, or a place to lie at. **2.** To allot or furnish berths to. [plant.]

**Bēr'tram**, *n.* [See BARTRAM.] Bastard pellitory, a

**Bēr'yl**, *n.* [Gr. *βήρυλλος*, Ar. *ballawr*, or *bilawr*, beryl, crystal, Per. *bullār*, *bulār*, crystal.] (*Min.*) A green or bluish-green mineral of great hardness. It is identical with the emerald, except in color.

**Bēr'yl-line**, *a.* Like a beryl.

**Be-serib'ble**, *v. t.* To scribble over.

**Be-seech'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BESOUGHT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BESEECHING.] [Pref. *be* and *seek*, q. v.] **1.** To ask or entreat with urgency. **2.** To ask earnestly for.

**Syn.**—To entreat; solicit; implore; supplicate. — *Beg* supposes simply a state of want; to *besech*, *entreat*, and *solicit*, a state of urgent necessity; to *implore* and *supplicate*, a state of overwhelming distress.

**Be-seech'er**, *n.* One who beseeches.

**Be-seech'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a beseeching manner.

**Be-seem'**, *v. t.* To be fit for, or worthy of; to become; to befit.

**Be-sēt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BESET; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BESETTING.] [*be* and *set*; A.-S. *besettan*.] **1.** To put or place, on, in, or around. **2.** To stop up, as a road; to waylay; to blockade. **3.** To hem in or press on all sides, so that escape is difficult.

**Syn.**—To surround; inclose; environ; besiege; encircle; encompass; embarrass; urge; press.

**Be-sēt'ment**, *n.* The state of being beset, as in ice.


**Be-sēt'ting**, *p. a.* Habitually attending, or pressing.

**Be-shrew'** (-shriŋ'), *v. t.* To wish a curse to; to excrete.


**Be-side'**, *prep.* [*be* and *side*, by the side.] **1.** At the side of. **2.** Aside from; out of the regular course or order; out of. **3.** Over and above; distinct from. [In this use *besides* is now more common.]

To be beside one's self, to be out of one's wits or senses.

**Be-sides'**, } *adv.* More than that; over and above;  
**Be-side'**, } moreover; in addition.

 It is now considered an error to use *beside* as an adverb for *besides*.

**Be-sides'**, *prep.* Over and above; separate or distinct from; in addition to. See BESIDE, *prep.*

 This word, though radically the same as *beside*, and a corruption of it, ought not to be confounded with it; for it is rarely used in the senses explained under *beside*, except in the third sense.

**Be-siēge'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BESIEGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BESIEGING.] To beset or surround with armed forces, for the purpose of compelling to surrender.

**Syn.**—To beleague; beset; environ; hem in; invest; block up; encompass.

**Be-siēg'er**, *n.* One who, or the party that, besieges.

**Be-slāv'ber** (*colloq.* be-slōb'ber), *v. t.* To beslaver.

**Be-slāv'er**, *v. t.* To defile with slaver; to beslabber.

**Be-slōb'ber**, } *v. t.* To soil or smear with spittle run-  
**Be-slūb'ber**, } ning from the mouth. [*Vulgar.*]

**Be-smēar'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BESMEARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BESMEARING.] To smear with any viscous, glutinous matter.

**Be-smōke'** (20), *v. t.* **1.** To foul with smoke. **2.** To harden or dry in smoke. [soot.]

**Be-smūt'**, *v. t.* To blacken with smut; to foul with

**Bē'som**, *n.* [A.-S. *besma*, O. II. Ger. *pesamo*.] A brush of twigs for sweeping; a broom.

**Be-sōrt'**, *v. t.* To sort out or arrange in different classes or kinds; hence, to suit, fit, or become.

**Be'sōt'**, *v. t.* To make sottish by drink; hence, to make dull or stupid.

**Be-sōt'ted-ly**, *adv.* In a besotted manner. [tion.]

**Be-sōt'ted-ness**, *n.* State of being besotted; infatua-

**Be-sōught'** (be-sawt'), *p. p.* of *besech*. See BESEECH.

**Be-spān'gle** (-spāng'gl), *v. t.* To adorn with spangles, or with brilliant particles.

**Be-spāt'ter**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BESPATTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BESPATTERING.] **1.** To soil by spattering; to sprinkle with water, or with dirt and water. **2.** To asperse with calumny or reproach.

**Be-spēak'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* BESPOKE; *p. p.* BESPOKE, BESPOKEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BESPEAKING.] **1.** To speak for, order, or engage, beforehand. **2.** To indicate or show beforehand. **3.** To speak to; to address. [*Poet.*] **4.** To betoken; to show.

**Be-spew'** (-spū'), *v. t.* To soil or daub with spew.

**Be-spit'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* BESPIT; *p. p.* BESPIT, BESPIT-TEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BESPITTING.] To daub or soil with spittle.

**Be-spōke'**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *besech*. See BESPEAK.

**Be-spōt'**, *v. t.* To mark with spots.

**Be-sprēad'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BESPREAD; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BESPREADING.] To spread or cover over.

**Be-sprink'le**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BESPRINKLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BESPRINKLING.] To sprinkle over; to scatter over.

**Bēst**, *a. superl.* [A.-S. *besta*, *best*, contracted from *betest*, *betst*, Goth. *batista*. This word has no connection in origin with *good*. See BETTER.] **1.** Having good qualities in the highest degree; most good. **2.** Most advanced; most correct or complete.

**Bēst**, *n.* Utmost; highest endeavor.

At *best*, in the utmost degree or extent applicable to the case. — To make the *best of*, to permit the least possible inconvenience.

**Bēst**, *adv.* **1.** In the highest degree; beyond all other. **2.** To the most advantage; with the most success, profit, ease, benefit, or propriety. **3.** Most intimately or particularly; most correctly.

**Be-stāin'**, *v. t.* To mark with stains; to discolor.

**Be-stēad'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BESTEAD.] To be in the stead or place of; hence, to place, dispose, or circumstance, as to condition, convenience, benefit, and the like; to assist; to serve.

**Bēs'tial** (bēs'tyal), *a.* [Lat. *bestialis*, from *bestia*, *beast*.] **1.** Belonging to a beast, or to the class of beasts. **2.** Having the qualities of a beast; below the dignity of reason or humanity.

**Syn.**—Brutish; beastly; brutal; carnal; vile; low; depraved; sensual.

**Be-tiāl'i-ty** (best-yāl'-), *n.* **1.** The quality of a beast; brutism. **2.** Unnatural connection with a beast.

**Bēs'tial-ize**, *v. t.* To make bestial, or like a beast.

**Bēs'tial-ly**, *adv.* In a bestial manner.

**Be-stick'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BESTUCK; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BESTICKING.] To stick over, as with sharp points.

**Be-stir'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BESTIRRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BESTIRRING.] To put into brisk or vigorous action.

**Be-stōw'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BESTOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BESTOWING.] [*be* and *stow*, a place. See STOW.] **1.** To lay up in store; to deposit for safe keeping. **2.** To make use of; to apply. **3.** To give, confer, or impart.

**Be-stōw'al**, *n.* Act of bestowing; disposal.

**Be-stōw'er**, *n.* One who bestows.

**Be-stōw'ment**, *n.* **1.** The act of bestowing; bestowal. **2.** That which is bestowed; donation.

**Be-strād'dle**, *v. t.* To bestride.

**Be-straught'** (-strawt'), *a.* [Prefix *be* and *straught*, *prop. p. p.* of *stretch*; but *straught* is used here for *distracted*, *distracted*, so that *bestraught* is equiv. to *bedistracted*, *bedistracted*.] Out of one's senses; distracted; mad; crazy; demented.

**Be-strew'** (-strū' or -strō'), *v. t.* [*imp.* BESTREWED; *p. p.* BESTREWED, BESTROWN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BESTREWING.] To scatter over; to besprinkle; to stow.

**Be-stride'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* BESTRID or BESTRODE; *p. p.* BESTRID, BESTRIDDEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BESTRIDING.] To stride over; to stand or sit with any thing between the legs, or with the legs extended across.

**Be-strōde'**, *imp.* of *bestride*. See BESTRIDE.

**Be-strōwn'**, *p. pr.* of *bestrew*. See BESTREW.

**Be-stück'**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *bestick*. See BESTICK.

**Be-stūd'**, *v. t.* To set or adorn with studs.

**Bēt**, *n.* [A.-S. *bad*, pledge, stake, *badian*, to pledge, pawn, *wed*, pledge, *weddian*, to promise; Goth. *vidan*, to bind.] That which is staked, or pledged, in a contest, to be won either by the victorious party himself or by another person in consequence of his victory; a wager.

**Bēt**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BETTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BETTING.] To stake or pledge upon the event of a contest; to wager.

**Be-tāke**, *v. t.* [*imp.* BETOOK; *p. p.* BETAKEN (be-tāk'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BETAKING.] To have recourse to; to apply; to resort.

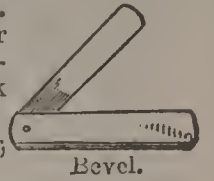


**Be-teem'**, *v. i.* To allow; to permit; to suffer. [*Obs.*]  
**Bē'tel** (bē'tl), *n.* [Malabar, *beella-codi*, Skr. & Malay, *patra*, Malabar leaf, from its growing in Malabar.] (*Bot.*) A species of pepper, the leaves of which are chewed by the inhabitants of the East Indies.  
**Bē'tel-nūt** (bē'tl-), *n.* The nut of the areca palm, chewed in the East with betel leaves (whence its name) and lime.  
**Bēth'el**, *n.* [Heb. *bēth-el*, house of God.] **1.** A chapel for dissenters. [*Eng.*] **2.** A house of worship for seamen. [*Amer.*]  
**Be-thīnk'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BETHOUGHT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BETHINKING.] To call to mind; to recall.  
**Syn.**—To recollect; remember; reflect.  
**Be-thōught'** (-thaw't'), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *bethink*, *q. v.*  
**Be-tīde'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* BETID or BETIDED; *p. p.* BETID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BETIDING.] [*be* and *tide*; A.-S. *tidan*, to happen.] To happen to; to befall; to come to.  
**Be-tīde'**, *v. i.* To come to pass; to happen.  
**Be-tīme'**, } *adv.* [*be* and *time*; that is, by the proper  
**Be-tīmes'**, } time.] **1.** In good season or time; seasonably. **2.** In a short time; soon.  
**Be-tō'ken** (-tō'kn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BETOKENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BETOKENING.] **1.** To signify by some visible object. **2.** To foreshow by present signs.  
**Syn.**—To presage; portend; indicate; mark; note.  
**Bēt'o-ny**, *n.* [Lat. *betonica*, *vettonica*.] A plant used to dye wool of a fine dark-yellow color.  
**Be-tōok'**, *imp.* of *betake*. See **BETAKE**.  
**Be-trāy'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BETRAYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BETRAYING.] [From *be* and O. Fr. *trair*, *trahir*, from Lat. *tradere*, to give up, from *trans*, over, and *dare*, to give.] **1.** To give up treacherously or faithlessly. **2.** To violate the confidence of; to deceive by treachery. **3.** To disclose or discover, as something intended to be kept secret, or which prudence would conceal. **4.** To mislead, or expose to inconvenience not foreseen. **5.** To show or to indicate. **6.** To fail in respect to reliance placed in or upon.  
**Be-trāy'al** (be-trā'val), *n.* Act of betraying.  
**Be-trāy'er**, *n.* One who betrays; a traitor.  
**Be-trōth'**, *v. t.* [*be* and *troth*, i. e., *truth*, *q. v.*] **1.** To contract to any one, in order to a future marriage; to affiancé. **2.** To contract with for a future spouse; to espouse. **3.** To nominate to a bishopric, in order to consecration.  
**Be-trōth'al**, *n.* Act of betrothing; betrothment.  
**Be-trōth'ment**, *n.* A mutual engagement between two parties for a future marriage between the persons betrothed; espousals; betrothal.  
**Bēt'ter**, *a.; compar.* of *good*. [A.-S., *bett*, *bet*, *betera*, *betre*; Goth. *batiza*, from *bats*, good, akin to Skr. *bhadra*, glad.] **1.** Having good qualities in a greater degree than another. **2.** Preferable in regard to rank, value, use, fitness, acceptableness, safety, or in any other respect. **3.** Improved in health.  
*To be better off*, to be in a better condition.  
**Bēt'ter**, *n.* **1.** Advantage, superiority, or victory. **2.** Improvement; greater excellence. **3.** One who has a claim to precedence; a superior;—usually in the pl.  
**Bēt'ter**, *adv.; compar.* of *well*. **1.** In a superior or more excellent manner. **2.** More correctly. **3.** In a higher or greater degree; more.  
**Bēt'ter**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BETTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BETTERING.] To increase the good qualities of.  
**Syn.**—To improve; meliorate; mend; amend; correct; emend; reform; rectify; advance; promote.  
**Bēt'ter**, *n.* One who bets; a bettor.  
**Bēt'ter-ment**, *n.* **1.** A making better; improvement. **2.** (*Law.*) An improvement of an estate which renders it better than mere repairing;—generally in the pl.  
**Bēt'tor**, *n.* One who bets.  
**Bēt'ty**, *n.* [Probably a cant word, from *Betty*, for *Elizabeth*.] A short bar used by thieves to wrench doors open.  
**Be-tween'**, *prep.* [From *pref. be*, equiv. to *Eng. by*, and *twain*, two.] **1.** In the intermediate space of, without regard to distance; betwixt. **2.** From one to another of. **3.** Belonging in common, or in partnership to two of; shared by two or both of. **4.** With relation to two, as involved in an act or attribute of which another is the agent or subject. **5.** In intermediate relation to, in respect to time, quantity, or degree.  
**Syn.**—Among.—*Between* applies properly to only two parties; as, a quarrel between two men, two nations. *Among* always supposes more than two. It is, therefore, a gross blunder to speak of dividing a thing among two persons.

**Be-tween'-dēcks**, *n.* (*Naut.*) The open space between two decks of a ship.

**Be-twixt'**, *prep.* [From *pref. be* and *twyg*, *twy*, *two*, *two*, two.] **1.** In the intermediate space of; between. **2.** From one to another of.

**Bēv'el**, *n.* [Fr. *beveau*, Sp. *baivel*.] **1.** A slant of a surface at an angle greater or less than a right angle. **2.** An instrument for adjusting the surfaces of work to the same inclination.



**Bēv'el**, *a.* Having the form of a bevel; slanting.

A bevel angle, any angle other than one of 45° or 90°.

**Bēv'el**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEVELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEVELING.] To cut to a bevel angle.

**Bēv'el**, *v. i.* To slant or incline off to a bevel angle, or from a direct line.

**Bēv'er-age**, *n.* [From Lat. *bibere*, to drink, Low Lat. *beveragium*. See **BEAVER**.] Liquor for drinking.

**Bēv'y**, *n.* [Prob. from Arm. *beva*, life, to live, to be alive, *be*, living, W. *bywyd*, life, *byw*, to live, alive, so that the orig. meaning is *life*, a *life*, *living*, *lively beings*.] **1.** A flock of birds, especially quails. **2.** A company; an assembly or collection of persons, especially ladies.

**Be-wāil'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEWAILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEWAILING.] To express deep sorrow for, as by wailing; to grieve for; to mourn; to lament.

**Be-wāil'**, *v. i.* To express grief or sorrow.

**Be-wāre'**, *v. i.* [*be* and *ware*. See **WARE**, **WARY**.] To restrain or guard one's self; hence, to be cautious; to take care; to take heed.

This word is now never used except in the imperative mode.

**Be-wīl'der**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEWILDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEWILDERING.] [*be* and *wīld*.] To lead into perplexity or confusion; to confound for want of a plain road.

**Syn.**—To perplex; puzzle; entangle; confuse; lead astray.

**Be-wīl'der-ment**, *n.* State of being bewildered.

**Bē-witch'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEWITCHED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEWITCHING.] **1.** To gain an ascendancy over by charms or incantation; to affect by witchcraft or sorcery. **2.** To charm or fascinate; to please to such a degree as to take away the power of resistance.

**Be-witch'er-y**, *n.* The resistless power of any thing that pleases; charm; fascination.

**Be-witch'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a manner to bewitch.

**Be-witch'ing-ness**, *n.* Quality of being bewitching.

**Be-witch'ment**, *n.* Power of charming; fascination.

**Be-wrāy'** (-rā'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEWRAYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BEWRAYING.] [*pref. be* and A.-S. *wregean*, *wre-gan*, to accuse, to betray.] To disclose perfidiously; to betray.

**Bey** (bā), *n.* A governor of a town or particular district of country in the Turkish dominions; also, in some places, a prince;—the same as *beg*. See **BEG**.

**Be-yōnd'**, *prep.* [A.-S. *begeond*, from *pref. be* and *ge-ond*, *yond*, *yonder*, Goth. *jaind*.] **1.** On the further side of. **2.** Before, in place, or time. **3.** Out of reach of; further than; past. **4.** In a degree exceeding or surpassing; above, as in dignity, excellence, or quality of any kind.

**Be-yōnd'**, *adv.* At a distance; yonder.

**Be-zānt'ler**, *n.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *Eng. antler*.] The second antler of a stag.

**Bēz'el**, *n.* [Cf. Chald. *bezal*, limits, confines.] The part of a ring which encompasses and fastens the stone.

**Bē'zōar**, *n.* [Per. *bād-zahr*, from *bād*, wind, and *zahr* poison; i. e., that which, like the wind, drives away poison.] A calculous concretion found in the stomach of certain ruminant animals.

*Bezoar mineral*, an oxide of antimony.

**Bī'as**, *n.* [Fr. *biais*, N. Catalan, *biar*, slope. Cf. Arm. *bihais*, *bihays*, *beskel*, oblique line. *bias*.] **1.** A weight on the side of a bowl which turns it from a straight line. **2.** A leaning of the mind; propensity toward an object. **3.** A wedge-shaped piece of cloth taken out of a garment to diminish its circumference.

**Syn.**—Bent; prejudice; prepossession; inclination.

**Bī'as**, *adv.* In a slanting manner; crosswise; athwart; diagonally.

**Bī'as**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BIASED (bī'ast); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BIASING.] To incline to one side; to give a particular direction to; to prejudice; to prepossess.



**Bi-ax'al**, } *a.* [From Lat. *bis*, twice, and *axis*.] (*Opt.*)  
**Bi-ax'i-al**, } Having two axes.  
**Bib**, *n.* [From Lat. *bibere*, to drink, because it receives the drink that the child slavers from the mouth.] A small piece of cloth worn by children over the breast.  
**Bi-bā'ciou's**, *a.* [Lat. *bibax*, from *bibere*, to drink.] Addicted to drinking.  
**Bi-bā'sie**, *a.* (*Chem.*) Capable of combining with two parts or equivalents of a base; or containing two equivalents of a base to one equivalent of acid.  
**Bib'ber**, *n.* A man given to drinking; a tippler.  
**Bi'ble**, *n.* [Lat. *biblia*, Gr. *βιβλία*, pl. of *βιβλίον*, dimin. of *βίβλος*, book.] THE BOOK, by way of eminence; the volume that contains the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. [writings.]  
**Bib'li-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to the Bible, or to the sacred  
**Bib'li-ōg'ra-pher**, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλιογράφος*, fr. *βιβλίον*, book, and *γραφειν*, to write.] One who is versed in bibliography, or literary history.  
**Bib'li-o-grāph'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to bibliography,  
**Bib'li-o-grāph'ie-al**, } or the history of books.  
**Bib'li-o-grāph'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a bibliographical manner.  
**Bib'li-ōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλιογραφία*.] A history or description of books and manuscripts.  
**Bib'li-ōl'a-try**, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλίον* and *λατρεία*, service, worship.] Homage paid to books, especially to the Bible; or a belief in the verbal inspiration of the Bible.  
**Bib'li-o-mān'cy**, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλίον* and *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination performed by selecting passages of Scripture at hazard.  
**Bib'li-o-mā'ni-ā**, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλίον* and *μανία*, madness.] A rage for possessing rare and curious books.  
**Bib'li-o-mā'ni-ac**, *n.* One who has a rage for books.  
**Bib'li-o-mā-ni'ac-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a passion for books, especially such as are curious and rare.  
**Bib'li-o-phile**, *n.* [From Gr. *βιβλίον* and *φιλεῖν*, to love.] One who loves books.  
**Bib'li-o-phō'bi-ā**, *n.* [From Gr. *βιβλίον* and *φοβεῖσθαι*, to fear.] A dread of books.  
**Bib'li-ōp'o-list**, } *n.* [Gr. *βιβλιοπώλης*, from *βιβλίον*  
**Bib'li-o-pōle'**, } and *πωλεῖν*, to sell.] A bookseller.  
**Bib'li-o-thē'cal**, *a.* [Lat. *bibliothecalis*, fr. Gr. *βιβλιοθήκη*, library, from *βιβλίον*, book, and *θήκη*, case, box.] Belonging to a library.  
**Bib'list**, *n.* [See BIBLE.] 1. One who makes the Scriptures the sole rule of faith. 2. A biblical scholar.  
**Bib'u-loū's**, *a.* [Lat. *bibulus*, from *bibere*, to drink.] Having the quality of imbibing fluids or moisture; spongy; porous.  
**Bi-cāp'su-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *capsular*, q. v.] (*Bot.*) Having two capsules, containing seeds, to each flower.  
**Bi-cār'bo-nate**, *n.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *carbonate*, q. v.] (*Chem.*) A carbonate containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of base.  
**Bi'ce**, } *n.* [Fr. & Pr. *bis*, It. *bigio*, light-gray, tawny.]  
**Bi'se**, } (*Paint.*) A pale blue color, prepared from the native blue carbonate of copper, or from smalt.  
**Bi-cēph'a-loū's**, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Gr. *κεφαλή* head.] Having two heads.  
**Bi-eh'rō'mate**, *a.* [See CHROMATE.] (*Chem.*) Having two parts of chromic acid to one of the other ingredients.  
**Bi-cīp'i-tal**, } *a.* [Lat. *biceps bicipitis*; *bis*, twice, and  
**Bi-cīp'i-toū's**, } *caput*, head.] 1. Having two heads; double-headed. 2. (*Anat.*) Having two heads or origins, as a muscle. 3. (*Bot.*) Dividing into two parts.  
**Bick'er**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BICKERED; *p. pr.* & *ab. n.* BICKERING.] [W. *bicra*; *bicre*, conflict, skirmish.] 1. To skirmish. [*Obs.*] 2. Especially, to contend in words, or petulant altercation. 3. To move quickly; to be tremulous, like flame or water.  
**Syn.**—To quarrel; scold; wrangle; contend; quiver.  
**Bick'er-er**, *n.* One who bickers.  
**Bi-cōl'or**, } *a.* [Lat. *bicolor*; *bis*, twice, and *color*,  
**Bi-cōl'ored**, } color.] Of two colors.  
**Bi'cōrn**, } *a.* [Lat. *bicornis*, from *bis*, twice, and  
**Bi'eōrned**, } *cornu*, horn.] Having two horns or  
**Bi-cōr'noū's**, } antlers; crescent-like.  
**Bi-cōr'po-ral**, *a.* Having two bodies.  
**Bi-cōr'po-rate**, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *corpus*, body.] (*Her.*) Double-bodied.

**Bi-erū'ral**, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *crural*, q. v. Having two legs.  
**Bi-eūs'pid**, } *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *cuspis*, point,  
**Bi-eūs'pid-ate**, } *cuspidatus*, pointed.] Having two points.  
**Bid**, *v. i.* [*imp.* BID or BADE; *p. p.* BID, BIDDEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BIDDING.] [A.-S. *biddan*, Ger. *bitten*. to pray, ask, request; A.-S. *beodan*, to offer, to command, Goth. *biudan*, Ger. *bieten*, to command, bid.] 1. To offer; specifically, to offer to pay, as for a thing put up at auction. 2. To declare, as a wish, a greeting, a threat, or defiance, and the like. 3. To order; to direct; to command. 4. To invite; to request to come. To bid fair, to offer a good prospect; to make fair promise.  
**Bid**, *n.* An offer of a price, especially at auctions.  
**Bid'der**, *n.* One who bids or offers a price.  
**Bid'der-y-wāre**, *n.* A kind of metallic ware made at *Biddery* in Hindostan, composed of copper, lead, tin, and spelter.  
**Bid'dy**, *n.* 1. A domestic fowl; a chicken. [*Colloq.*] 2. [A diminutive form of *Bridget*.] A domestic, or servant-girl. [*Colloq.*]  
**Bide**, *v. i.* [A.-S. *bidan*, Goth. *beidan*.] To dwell permanently; to inhabit.  
**Bide**, *v. i.* 1. To endure; to suffer. 2. To wait for.  
**Bi-dēn'tal**, *a.* Having two teeth.  
**Bi-dēn'tate**, *a.* Having two teeth or tooth-like processes.  
**Bi-det'** (*bī-dēt'* or *bī-dā'*), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *bideach*, very little, diminutive, *bidein*, a diminutive animal, W. *bidan*, a weakly or sorry wretch.] 1. A small horse. 2. An article of bedroom furniture, used in washing the body.  
**Bi-ēn'ni-al**, *a.* [Lat. *biennalis* and *biennis*; *biennium*, a space of two years; *bis*, twice, and *annus*, year.] 1. Happening, or taking place, once in two years. 2. (*Bot.*) Continuing for two years, and then perishing, as certain plants.  
**Bi-ēn'ni-al**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant that lasts for two years, and then perishes.  
**Bi-ēn'ni-al-ly**, *adv.* Once in two years; at the return of two years.  
**Biēr**, *n.* [From the same root as to bear.] A frame of wood for conveying the dead to the grave.  
**Biēst'ings**, *n. pl.* [A.-S. *beost*, *byst*, or *bysting*.] The first milk given by a cow after calving. [Written also *beestings*.]  
**Bi-fā'cial**, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *facies*, face.] Having the opposite surfaces alike.  
**Bi-fā'ri-oū's**, *a.* [Lat. *bifarius*, from *bis*, twice, and *fari*, to speak or say.] 1. Twofold; in two rows. 2. (*Bot.*) Pointing two ways.  
**Bi-fā'ri-oū's-ly**, *adv.* In a bifarious manner.  
**Bi'fer-oū's**, *a.* [Lat. *bifer*, from *bis*, twice, and *ferre* to bear.] Bearing fruit twice a year.  
**Bi'fin**, *n.* 1. A sort of apple peculiar to Norfolk, Eng. [Sometimes called *beaufin*; but properly *becfin* (it is said), from its resemblance to raw beef.] 2. A baked apple crushed down into a flat, round cake.  
**Bi'fid**, } *a.* [Lat. *bifidus*, fr. *bis*, twice, and *findere*,  
**Bi'fid-ate**, } perf. tense *fidi*, to cleave or split.] (*Bot.*)  
Two-cleft; opening with a cleft.  
**Bi'f'i-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *filum*, thread.] Two-threaded; involving the use of two threads.  
**Bi-flō'rate**, } *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *flos*, flower, *flo-*  
**Bi-flō'roū's**, } *rere*, to bloom.] (*Bot.*) Bearing two flowers.  
**Bi-fō'li-ate**, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *foliate*.] (*Bot.*) Having two leaves.  
**Bi-fō'li-o-late**, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *folium*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having two leaflets, as some compound leaves.  
**Bi-fō'rate**, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *foratus*, p. p. of *forare*, to bore or pierce.] (*Bot.*) Having two perforations.  
**Bi'fōrm**, } *a.* [Lat. *biformis*, from *bis*, twice, and  
**Bi'fōrmed**, } *forma*, shape.] Having two forms, bod-  
ies, or shapes.  
**Bi-fōrm'i-ty**, *n.* A double form.  
**Bi-frōnt'ed** (-frūnt'ed), *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *fronted*.] Having two fronts.  
**Bi-fūr'cate**, } *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *furcate*,  
**Bi-fūr'cā-ted**, } *furcated*.] Forked; divided into two  
branches. [branches.]  
**Bi-fūr-cā'tion**, *n.* A forking, or division into two  
**Bi'fūr-coū's**, *a.* [Lat. *bifurcus*, from *bis*, twice, and  
*furca*, fork.] (*Bot.*) Two-forked.  
**Big**, *a.* [Contr. from W. *beichiog*, *beichiauw*, burdened, with child, from *baich*, burden.] 1. Having largeness of size, bulk, or magnitude. 2. Great with young; pregnant; hence, figuratively, pregnant as with something

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; câre, fâr, âsk, all, what; êre, veil, tērm; pîque, fîrm; sôn, ôr, dq, wôlf,



portentous; ready to produce. **3.** Having greatness, fullness, importance, inflation, distension, &c., whether in a good or bad sense.

**Syn.**—Bulky; large; great; proud; arrogant.

**Big'a-mist**, *n.* One who has committed bigamy, or has two wives or husbands at once.

**Big'a-my**, *n.* (*Law.*) The crime of having two wives or husbands at once.

**Bī-gēm'i-nate**, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *geminatus*, *p.* of *geminare*, to double.] (*Bot.*) Having a forked petiole, with several leaflets at the end of each division; — said of a decomposed leaf.

**Big'gin**, *n.* **1.** [Fr. *béguin*, probably from the cap worn by the nuns called *Béguines*.] A child's cap or hood, or something worn about the head. **2.** [O. Eng. *bigging*, from *big*, to build.] A building. [*Obs.*] **3.** [See PIGGIN.] A small wooden vessel. **4.** A contrivance for holding coffee-grounds (being a small bag or a metallic vessel minutely perforated at the bottom) through which boiling water is poured.

**Bight** (*bīt*), *n.* [From Goth. *biugan*, to bend, A.-S. *bugan*, Cf. A.-S. *byge*, *bige*, a bending, corner, bay.] **1.** (*Geog.*) A bend in the sea-coast forming an open bay. **2.** (*Naut.*) The double part of a rope when folded; a round, bend, or coil any where except at the ends.

**Big'ness**, *n.* Quality of being big, esp. in the literal sense.

**Big'ot**, *n.* [Fr. *bigot*, a bigot or hypocrite, a name originally given to the Normans in France. From the exclamation, "*Ne se, Bigot*" (Not so, by God) made use of by the Norman Duke Rollo, on a certain occasion. Cf. Sp. *bigote*, a whisker; *hombre de bigote*, a man of spirit and vigor; It. *s-bigottire*, to terrify, appall. Wedgwood suggests that *bigot* is from *Beghard*, or *Beguard*, one of a class of monks, noted for the strictness of their principles.] One obstinately and unreasonably wedded to a particular religious creed, opinion, practice, or ritual.

**Big'ot-ed**, *a.* Obstinately and unreasonably devoted to a system or party, and illiberal toward the opinions of others. [iously.]

**Big'ot-ed-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of a bigot; pertinaciously.

**Big'ot-ry**, *n.* **1.** Perverse or blind attachment to a particular creed, or to certain tenets; excessive prejudice. **2.** The practice or tenet of a bigot.

**Big'-wig**, *n.* A person of consequence. [*Cant.*]

**Bijou** (*be'zhō'*), *n.*; *pl.* *BIJOUX* (*be'zhō'*). [Fr., probably from Arm. *bizou*, ring, from *biz*, finger.] A trinket, or a little box; a jewel.

**Bi-jou'try** (*be-zhō'try*), *n.* [Fr. *bijouterie*.] Small articles of vertu, such as jewelry, trinkets, &c.

**Bī-jū'gate**, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *jugatus*, *p.* of *jugare*, to join.] (*Bot.*) Having two pairs, as of leaflets.

**Bij'u-goūs**, or **Bī-jū'goūs**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Bijugate.

**Bī-lā'bi-ate**, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *labiate*, *q. v.*] (*Bot.*) Having two lips, as the corols of flowers.

**Bī-lām'el-late**, } *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng.

**Bī-lām'el-lā'ted**, } *lamellate*, *q. v.*] (*Bot.*) Formed of two plates.

**Bī-lāt'er-al**, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *lateral*.] Having two sides; pertaining to the two sides of a central organ or axis.

**Bī-lāt'er-āl'i-ty**, *n.* State or quality of being bilateral.

**Bil'ber-ry**, *n.* [Corrupted from *blueberry*.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A shrub of the whortleberry family. (*b.*) The fruit or berry, which has a blue color.

**Bil'bō**, *n.*; *pl.* *BIL'BŌES*. [From *Bilboa*, in Spain, where they were fabricated.] **1.** A long bar or bolt of iron with a shackle sliding on it, and a lock at the end; used to confine the feet of prisoners. **2.** A rapier.

**Bile**, *n.* [Lat. *bilis*.] A yellow, greenish, bitter, viscid, nauseous fluid secreted by the liver.

**Bil'ge**, *n.* [A different orthography of *bulge*, *q. v.*] **1.** The protuberant part of a cask. **2.** (*Naut.*) The broadest and flattest part of a ship's bottom.

**Bil'ge**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *BILGED*; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *BILGING*.] (*Naut.*) To suffer a fracture in the bilge; to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge.

**Bil'ge'-wa'ter**, *n.* (*Naut.*) Water which enters a ship, and lies upon her bilge or bottom.

**Bil'g'y**, *a.* Having the smell, &c., of bilge-water.

**Bil'ia-ry** (*bī'ya-rī*), *a.* (*Med.*) Pertaining to the bile; conveying the bile.

**Bī-lin'gual**, } *a.* [Lat. *bilinguis*, from *bis*, twice, and

**Bī-lin'guar**, } *lingua*, tongue, language.] Containing two languages. [languages.]

**Bī-lin'guōūs**, *a.* Having two tongues, or speaking two

**Bil'ioūs** (*bī'l'yūs*), *a.* [Lat. *biliosus*, from *bilis*, the bile.]

Pertaining to the bile; disordered in respect to the bile] dependent on an excess of bile.

**Bī-lit'er-al**, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *litera*, letter;] Consisting of two letters.

**Bilk**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *BILKED*; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *BILKING*.] [Cf. Goth. *bilakan*, to mock or deride; pref. *bi*, equiv. to *be*, *q. v.*, and *lakan*, to leap or exult. *Bilk* in O. Eng. signifies *nothing*.] To disappoint, deceive, or defraud, by non-fulfillment of engagement.

**Bill**, *n.* [A.-S. *bile*, beak, proboscis, Ir. & Gael. *bil*, *bile*, mouth, lip, bird's bill.] **1.** The beak of a fowl. **2.** The note of a bird.

**Bill**, *n.* [A.-S. *bill*, *bil*; Skr. *bhil*, to split, O. II. Ger. *billōn*.] **1.** A hook-shaped cutting instrument, fitted with a handle, like a hatchet. **2.** An ancient kind of battle-ax, consisting of a broad, hook-shaped blade, having a short pike at the beak and another at the summit, and attached to the end of a long staff. **3.** A pickax, or mattock. **4.** (*Naut.*) The point of the fluke of an anchor.

**Bill**, *n.* [Lat. *bullā*, any thing rounded, L. Lat., seal, stamp, letter, edict, roll.] **1.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) A written declaration of some wrong suffered, or of some fault committed by another against a law. (*b.*) In England an obligation given for money under the hand, and sometimes the seal, of the debtor, without a condition or forfeiture for non-payment.

☞ In the United States, it is usually called a *note*, a *note of hand*, or a *promissory note*.

(*c.*) A proposed or projected law. **2.** An advertisement posted in some public place. **3.** An account of goods sold or delivered, or services rendered, with the price annexed to each article. **4.** Any paper, containing a statement of particulars.

*Bill of credit*, (*a.*) within the constitution of the United States, a paper issued by a state, on the mere faith and credit of the state, and designed to circulate as money. (*b.*) Among merchants, a letter sent by an agent or other person to a merchant, desiring him to give credit to the bearer for goods or money. — *Bill of entry*, a written account of goods entered at the custom-house. — *Bill of exchange* (*Com.*), a written order or request from one person to another, desiring the latter to pay to some person designated a specified sum of money. It is frequently called a *draft*. — *Bill of health*, a certificate from the proper authorities as to the state of health of a ship's company, at the time of her leaving port. — *Bill of lading*, a written account of goods shipped, signed by the master of the vessel. — *Bills of pains and penalties*, a legislative act inflicting a punishment less than death on persons supposed to be guilty of treason or felony, without any conviction in the ordinary course of judicial proceedings. — *Bill of sale*, a formal instrument for the conveyance or transfer of goods and chattels. — *Bill of sight*, a form of entry at the custom-house, by which goods may be provisionally landed for examination.

**Bill**, *v. i.* [From *bill*, a beak.] To join bills, as doves; to caress in fondness.

**Bill'-boōk**, *n.* A book in which a person keeps an account of his notes, bills, bills of exchange, and the like. [bills.]

**Bill'-brō'ker**, *n.* One who negotiates the discount of

**Bil'let**, *n.* [Fr. *billet*, dim. of Fr. & Norm. Fr. *bille*. See *BILL*, a writing.] **1.** A small paper or note in writing, or a short letter. **2.** A ticket from a public officer directing soldiers at what house to lodge.

**Bil'let**, *n.* [Fr. *billot*, block, from *bille*, log, a ball made of bone. Cf. *BILL*, a writing.] **1.** A small stiek of wood. **2.** (*Arch.*) An ornament in Norman work, resembling a billet of wood.

**Bil'let**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *BILLETED*; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *BILLETING*.] [From *billet*, a ticket.] (*Mil.*) To direct, by a ticket or note, where to lodge. Hence, to quarter, as soldiers in private houses.

**Billet-doux** (*bī'le-dō'*), *n.* [Fr. *billet*, note, and *doux*, sweet.] A love-note or letter.

**Bil'l-hōōk**, *n.* A small hatchet with curved edge.

**Bil'l'iard** (-yard), *a.* Pertaining to the game of billiards.

**Bil'l'iards**, *n. pl.* [Fr. *billard*, from *bille*, ball.] A game played with ivory balls, on a rectangular table.

**Bil'lings-gāte**, *n.* [From a fish-market of this name in London, celebrated for foul language.] Foul or profane language; ribaldry.

**Bil'l'ion** (*bī'l'yinn*), *n.* [From Lat. *bis*, twice, and L. Lat. *millis*, Fr. *million*, a million.] According to the French method of numeration, a thousand millions, or 1,000,000,000; according to the English method, a million of millions, or 1,000,000,000,000. See *NUMERATION*.

**Bil'l'man**, *n.*; *pl.* *BILL'MEN*. One who uses a bill or hooked ax.

**Bil'lōw**, *n.* [Ger. *bulge*, from the root *belgen*, to swell.]

**foōd**, **foōt**; **ûrn**, **ruċe**, **pull**; **çell**, **çhaise**, **eall**, **echo**; **ġem**, **ġet**; **aç**; **exist**; **linger**, **link**; **this**



A great wave or surge of the sea, occasioned usually by violent wind.

**Bil'lōw-y**, *a.* Swelling, or swelled into large waves.

**Bill'-stick'er**, *n.* One who posts up bills, or placards, in public places.

**Bil'ly**, *n.* A watchman's club. [*Cant.*]

**Bil'lobed**, } *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *lobed*, *lobate*,  
**Bi-lō'bate**, } *q. v.*] (*Bot.*) Divided into two lobes.

**Bi-lōe'u-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *loculus*, a little place, dim. of *locus*, place.] (*Bot.*) Divided into, or containing, two cells.

**Bi-mā'noūs**, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *manus*, hand.] (*Zoöl.*) Having two hands.

**Bi-mē'di-al**, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *medial*, *q. v.*] (*Geom.*) When two lines commensurable only in power (as the side and diagonal of a square) are added together, and the sum is incommensurable in respect to either, the sum is called by Euclid a *bimedial* line.

**Bi-mēn'sal**, } *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *mensal*,  
**Bi-mēs'tri-al**, } *q. v.*] Occurring once in two months.  
**Bi-mōnth'ly**, }

**Bim**, *n.* [A.-S. *binn*, manger, crib, W. *benn*, *men*, wain, cart.] A box or inclosed place, used as a repository of any commodity.

**Bi'nary**, *a.* [Lat. *binarius*, from *bini*, two by two, two and two.] Compounded of two; double.

*Binary arithmetic*, that in which two figures only, 0 and 1, are used, in lieu of ten.—*Binary compound* (*Chem.*), a compound of two elements.

**Bi'nate**, *a.* [N. Lat. *binatus*, from Lat. *bini*, two and two.] (*Bot.*) Being double or in couples; growing in pairs.

**Bīnd**, *v. t.* [*imp.* BOUND; *p. p.* BOUND, formerly BOUNDEN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BINDING.] [A.-S. *bindan*, Goth. *bindan*, Skr. *bandh*.] **1.** To tie together, or confine with a cord, band, ligature, chain, &c. **2.** In a more general sense, to confine, restrain, or hold by physical force or influence of any kind. **3.** To prevent or restrain from customary or natural action. **4.** To protect or strengthen by a band or border. **5.** To sew or fasten together, and inclose in a cover. **6.** To place under legal obligation to serve.

*To bind over*, to oblige by bond to appear at a court.—*To bind up in*, to cause to be wholly engrossed with.

**Bīnd**, *v. i.* **1.** To contract; to grow hard or stiff. **2.** To be restrained from motion, or from customary or natural action. **3.** To be obligatory.

**Bīnd**, *n.* A stalk of hops, so called from its winding round a pole or tree, or being bound to it.

**Bīnd'er**, *n.* **1.** A person who binds; one whose trade is to bind, as books. **2.** Any thing that binds; a bandage.

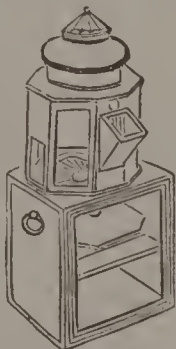
**Bīnd'er-y**, *n.* A place where books or other articles are bound. [*An Americanism*]

**Bīnd'ing**, *a.* Having power to bind or oblige; obligatory.

**Bīnd'ing**, *n.* **1.** Act of fastening with a band. **2.** Any thing that binds, as a bandage, the cover of a book, or something used to secure the edge of cloth from raveling.

**Bīnd'-weed**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of different species, of the genus *Convolvulus*.

**Bīn'na-ele**, *n.* [For *bittacle*, corrupt. from Fr. *habitable*, habitation; Lat. *habitaculum*, from *habitare*, to dwell.] (*Naut.*) A box containing the compass of a ship, and a light to show it at night.



Binnacle.

**Bīn'o-ele** (*bīn'o-kl*), *n.* [Lat. *bini*, two and two, and *oculus*, eye.] (*Opt.*) A telescope, fitted with two tubes joining.

**Bī-nōc'u-lar**, *a.* **1.** Having two eyes. **2.** With, or pertaining to, both eyes. **3.** Adapted to the use of both eyes.

**Bī-nōc'u-late**, *a.* Having two eyes.

**Bī-nō'mi-al**, *n.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *nomen*, name.] (*Alg.*) An expression consisting of two terms connected by the sign plus or minus; as,  $a + b$ , or  $7 - 3$ .

**Bī-nō'mi-al**, *a.* Consisting of two terms;—pertaining to binomials.

**Bī-ōg'ra-pher**, *n.* [See BIOGRAPHY.] One who writes the life of a particular person.

**Bī'o-grāph'ic**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or containing  
**Bī'o-grāph'ic al**, } biography. [*raphy*.]

**Bī'o-grāph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of a biography.

**Bī-ōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. *βίος*, life, and *γράφειν*, to write.] **1.** The history of the life and character of a particular person. **2.** Biographical writings in general.

**Bī'o-lōg'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to biology.

**Bī-ōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *βίος*, life, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The science of life;—often applied to a theory based on the assumption that there is a *life-force*, which obeys laws analogous to those of magnetism, and through which one individual may, under certain conditions, control the mental states and actions of another.

**Bī-pā'roūs**, or **Bīp'a-roūs**, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *parere*, to bring forth.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

**Bī-pār'ti-ble**, } *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *partibilis*, *par-*  
**Bī-pār'tile**, } *tilis*, divisible.] Capable of being divided into two parts.

**Bī-pār'tite**, or **Bīp'ar-tite**, *a.* [Lat. *bipartitus*, *p. p.* of *bipartire*, from *bis*, twice, and *partire*, to divide.] **1.** Having two correspondent parts, as a legal contract, one for each party. **2.** Divided into two parts, as a leaf.

**Bīpār-tit'ion** (-tish'un), *n.* Act of dividing into two parts.

**Bī'ped**, *n.* [Lat. *bipes*, from *bis*, twice, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] An animal having two feet, as man.

**Bī-pē'dal**, } *a.* Having two feet, or the length of two  
**Bī'ped**, } feet.

**Bī-pēn'uate**, } *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *pen-*  
**Bī-pēn'nā-ted**, } *nate*, *q. v.*] Having two wings.

**Bī-pēt'al-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *petalous*, *q. v.*] (*Bot.*) Having two flower-leaves or petals.

**Bī-pīn'uate**, } *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *pinnate*,  
**Bī-pīn'nā-ted**, } *pinnated*.] (*Bot.*) Twice pinnate.

**Bī'pīn-nāt'i-fid**, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *pinnatifid*.] (*Bot.*) Doubly pinnatifid.

**Bī-plī'cate**, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *plicare*, to fold.] Twice folded together.

**Bī'pont**, } *a.* Relating to books printed at Deux-  
**Bī-pōnt'ine**, } ponts, or Pipontium, in Holland.

**Bī-quād'rate**, } *n.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *quadrate*,  
**Bī-quād-rāt'ie**, } *q. v.*] (*Math.*) The fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself.

**Bī-quād-rāt'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to the biquadratic, or fourth power.

**Bī-rā'di-āte**, } *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *radiate*,  
**Bī-rā'di-ā'ted**, } *radiated*, *q. v.*] Having two rays.

**Bīrch** (18), *n.* [A.-S. *birce*, Icel. *birk*; O. H. Ger. *pirich*; Russ. *berza*.] A tree of several species. The smaller branches of the common European birch, being tough and slender, were formerly much used for rods, especially in schools.

**Bīrch**, } *a.* Made of birch; consisting of birch; per-  
**Bīrch'en**, } taining to birch.

**Bīrd** (18), *n.* [A.-S. *bird*, or *brīd*, young of any animal, brood. Cf. Eng. *breed* and *brood*.] Properly, a chicken; the young of a fowl; and hence, in modern use, a two-legged, feathered, flying animal, oviparous and vertebrated.

**Bīrd**, *v. i.* To catch or shoot birds.

**Bīrd'-eāge**, *n.* A cage for keeping birds confined.

**Bīrd'-eall**, *n.* **1.** A little stick cleft at one end, in which is put a leaf of some plant, for imitating the cry of birds. **2.** A very short metal cylinder, having a circular plate with a small aperture in the center fastened to each end;—used to decoy birds.

**Bīrd'-fān'ci-er**, *n.* One who rears or collects rare or curious birds, or keeps them for sale.

**Bīrd'-lime**, *n.* A viscous substance used to catch birds.

**Bīrd-of-pār'a-dise**, *n.* A perching bird of several species, found in New Guinea.

**Bīrd's'-ēye**, *a.* Seen from above, as if by a flying bird; hence, general; not entering into details.

**Bīrd's'-ēye Mā'ple**. Wood of the sugar-maple, full of little knotty spots somewhat resembling birds' eyes.

**Bīrd's'nēst**, *n.* The nest in which a bird lays eggs.

**Bī'rēme**, *n.* [Lat. *biremis*; *bis*, twice, and *remus*, oar.] A vessel with two tiers of oars.

**Bīrth** (18), *n.* [A.-S. *beorðh*, *byrd*, from *beran*, *beoran*, to bear, bring forth; Goth. *gabaurths*.] **1.** Act of coming into life, or of being born. **2.** Lineage; extraction; sometimes noble extraction. **3.** Natural state or position. **4.** Act of bringing forth. **5.** That which is born, or produced, whether animal or vegetable. **6.** Origin; beginning.



Bird-of-paradise.



*New birth* (*Theol.*), regeneration, or the commencement of a religious life.

- Bīrth'dāy**, *n.* **1.** The day in which any person is born. **2.** The anniversary of one's birth.
- Bīrth'mārk**, *n.* Some peculiar mark or blemish on the body at birth. [of origin.]
- Bīrth/plāce**, *n.* The place where a person is born; place
- Bīrth/rīght** (-rīt), *n.* Any right or privilege to which a person is entitled by birth.
- Bīs'euit** (bīs'kit), *n.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *coctus*, p. p. of *coquere*, to cook, bake.] **1.** A kind of unfermented bread baked hard. **2.** A kind of small, baked cake, usually fermented, made of flour, milk, &c. **3.** Earthen ware or porcelain which has undergone the first baking, before it is subjected to the process of glazing.

*Meat biscuit*, matters extracted from meat by boiling, combined with flour.

- Bī-sēet'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BISECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BISECTING.] [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] **1.** To cut or divide into two parts. **2.** (*Geom.*) To divide into two equal parts.
- Bī-sēe'tion**, *n.* Act of bisecting.
- Bī-sēg'ment**, *n.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *segment*, *q. v.*] One of the parts of a line, or other magnitude, divided into two equal parts.
- Bī-sēx'u-al** (-sēk'shū-al), *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *sexual*, *q. v.*] (*Bot.*) Being of both sexes.
- Bīsh'op**, *n.* [A.-S. *bisceop*, *biscop*, Goth. *aipiskaupus*, fr. Gr. ἐπίσκοπος, ἐπί, over, and σκοπός, inspector, from σκοπεῖν, σκέπτεσθαι, to view.] **1.** An overseer; a spiritual superintendent, or director. **2.** In Episcopal usage, the highest of the three orders of the Christian ministry.
- Bīsh'op**, *n.* **1.** A mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar. **2.** An article of a lady's dress; a bustle; a tournure.
- Bīsh'op**, *v. t.* To confirm; to admit solemnly into the church; hence, to receive formally to favor.
- Bīsh'op-rie**, *n.* [*bishop* and *ric*; A.-S. *bisceoprice*.] **1.** A diocese: the district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends. **2.** Office of bishop.
- Bīs'muth**, *n.* [Ger. *bismuth*, *wismuth*, O. Ger. *wesemot*.] A metal of a reddish-white color, crystallizing in rhombohedrons, which look nearly like cubes. It is somewhat harder than lead, and rather brittle. Specific gravity, 8.
- Bīs'muth-al**, *a.* Consisting of bismuth, or containing it.
- Bīs-mūth'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to bismuth.
- Bī'son** (or bī'sn), *n.* [Gr. βίσων, O. II. Ger. *wisunt*, A.-S. *wesend*, Icel. *visundr*.] (*Zoöl.*) A quadruped inhabiting the interior of North America, especially about the Rocky Mountains.



American Bison.

It is popularly called the *buffalo*; but the true buffalo belongs to the eastern continent, and to a different subdivision of the same genus.

- Bīs-sēx'tile** (-sēks'til), *n.* [Lat. *bissextilis*, fr. *bissexatus* (*bis* and *sexatus*), the sixth of the calends of March, or twenty-fourth day of February, which was reckoned twice every fourth year, by the intercalation of a day.] Leap year; every fourth year, in which a day is added to the month of February.
- Bīs-sēx'tile**, *a.* Pertaining to leap year.
- Bīs'ter**, *n.* [Fr. *bistre*, perhaps fr. *bis*, brown, swarthy.]
- Bīs'tre**, *n.* Cf., however, L. Ger. *biester*, frowning, dark, ugly. See also BOISTEROUS.] (*Paint.*) A dark-brown pigment extracted from the soot of wood.
- Bīs'tōrt**, *n.* [Fr. *bistorte*, It. & N. Lat. *bistorta*; Lat. *bis*, twice, and *tortus*, p. p. of *torquere*, to twist.] (*Bot.*) A plant, in popular language called *snake-weed*.
- Bīs'tōu-ry** (bīs'tū-rŷ), *n.* [From *Pistoria*, now *Pistoja*, in Tuscany, where it was first manufactured.] A surgical instrument for making incisions.
- Bī-sūl'cate**, *a.* [From Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *sulcate*, *q. v.*] **1.** Two-furrowed. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) Cloven-footed.
- Bī-sūl'coūs**, *a.* [Lat. *bisulcus*, fr. *bis*, twice, and *sulcus*, furrow.] Cloven-footed, as swine or oxen; bisulcate.
- Bī-sūl'phate** (45), *n.* [Lat. *bis* and Eng. *sulphate*.] (*Chem.*) A sulphate having two equivalents of sulphuric acid to one of the base.
- Bī-sūl'phu-ret**, *n.* [From Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *sulphuret*, *q. v.*] (*Chem.*) A sulphuret with two atoms of sulphur, as the electro-negative ingredient.

- Bīt**, *n.* [A.-S. *bæte*, from *bītan*, to bite.] The iron mouth-piece of a bridle, to which the reins are fastened.
- Bīt**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BITTING.] To put a bit in the mouth of.
- Bīt**, *imp. & p. p.* of *bite*. See BITE.
- Bīt**, *n.* [A.-S. *bit*, *bite*, from *bītan*, to bite.] **1.** A mouthful; a morsel; a bite; hence, a small piece of any thing; a little; a mite. **2.** A small coin of the West Indies, worth about ten cents; also applied in the Southern States to a silver coin, the eighth of a dollar. **3.** A small instrument, of various forms and sizes, for boring.
- Bītch**, *n.* [A.-S. *bicce*.] **1.** The female of the canine kind, as of the dog, wolf, and fox. **2.** A name of reproach for a woman.
- Bīte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BIT, BITTEN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BITTING.] [A.-S. *bītan*, Goth. *beitan*.] **1.** To cut, crush, or seize with the teeth. **2.** To cause sharp pain, or smarting to, in a literal or a figurative sense. **3.** To cheat; to trick. **4.** To take hold of; to adhere to

To bite in (*Etching*), to eat into metallic plates by means of an acid.—To bite the dust, or the ground, to fall in the agonies of death.

- Bīte**, *v. i.* **1.** To seize or wound with the teeth or mouth. **2.** To cause hurt, pain, or injury of any sort.
- Bīte**, *n.* **1.** Act of seizing with the teeth or mouth. **2.** The wound made by the teeth, or by something analogous. **3.** A morsel; a mouthful. **4.** The hold or purchase of a tool. **5.** A cheat, a trick. **6.** A sharper; one who cheats.
- Bīt'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, bites.
- Bīt'ing**, *a.* Sharp; severe; sarcastic; caustic.
- Bīt'ing-in**, *n.* (*Etching*.) The process of corroding metallic plates, by means of an acid.
- Bīt't**, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To put round the bits.
- Bīt'ta-cle** (bīt'ta-kl), *n.* [See BINNACLE.] The box for the compass on board a ship.
- Bīt'ter**, *a.* [A.-S. *biter*, Goth. *baitrs*; from *bite*, *v. t.*] **1.** Having a peculiar, acrid, biting taste, like wormwood. **2.** Causing pain or smart to the sense of feeling. **3.** Causing, or fitted to cause, pain or distress to the mind. **4.** Characterized by sharpness, severity, or cruelty. **5.** Mournful; distressing; pitiable.
- Syn.**—Sharp; severe; cruel; calamitous; poignant; reproachful.

- Bīt'ter**, *n.* [See BITTS.] (*Naut.*) A turn of the cable which is round the bits.
- Bīt'ter-ish**, *a.* Somewhat bitter.
- Bīt'ter-ish-ness**, *n.* Quality of being moderately bitter.
- Bīt'ter-ly**, *adv.* In a bitter manner.
- Bīt'tern**, *n.* [Eng. *bittor*, *bittour*, L. Lat. *butio*, *butor*, *butorius*, for N. Lat. *botaurus*, *bostaurus*, Lat. *taurus*.] (*Ornith.*) A wading-bird of Europe, related to the herons. It makes a singular noise, which has been thought to resemble the lowing of a bull.
- Bīt'tern**, *n.* [From *bitter*.] **1.** The brine which remains in salt works after the salt is concreted. **2.** A very bitter compound of quassia, cocculus indicus, &c.
- Bīt'ter-ness**, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being bitter, either in a literal or figurative sense. **2.** A state of extreme impiety.
- Bīt'ters**, *n. pl.* A liquor, generally spirituous, in which bitter herbs or roots are steeped.
- Bīt'ter-spār**, *n.* A sparry mineral, consisting of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia.



Bittern.

- It is itself tasteless; and is called *bitter-spar* because it contains magnesia, the soluble salts of which are bitter.
- Bīt'ter-sweet**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A slender, climbing plant, whose root, when chewed, produces first a bitter, then a sweet taste.
- Bitts**, *n. pl.* [From the same root as *bite*. Cf. BIT, *n.*] (*Naut.*) A frame of two strong pieces of timber on which to fasten the cables.
- Bī-tū'men**, *n.* [Lat. *bitumen*.] Mineral pitch, a substance having a pitch-like odor, and burning readily with a bright flame, without any residue.
- Bī-tū'mi-nāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BITUMINATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BITUMINATING.] To impregnate with bitumen.
- Bī-tū'mi-nīze**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BITUMINIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BITUMINIZING.] To form into or impregnate with bitumen.



**Bī-tū'mi-noūs**, *a.* Having the qualities of bitumen; compounded with bitumen; containing bitumen.

**Bī'vālvē**, *n.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *valva*, valve.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A molluscous animal, having a shell consisting of two parts or valves; or a shell consisting of two parts, which open and shut. **2.** (*Bot.*) A pericarp in which the seed-case opens or splits into two parts or valves.

**Bī'vālvē**, **Bī'vālvēd**, **Bī-vālv'ouūs**, **Bī-vālv'u-lār**, } *a.* Having two valves which open and shut, as the oyster, or which open at maturity, as the seed-vessels of certain plants.

**Bī'ven'tral**, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *ventral*, *q. v.*] Having two bellies.

**Bīv'i-oūs**, or **Bī'vi-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *bivius*; *bis*, twice, and *via*, way.] Having, or leading, two ways.

**Bīv'ouācē** (bīv'wāk), *n.* [Fr., from II. Ger. *beiwache*; *bei*, by, near, and *wache*, watch, guard.] (*Mil.*) (*a.*) The guard or watch of a whole army. (*b.*) An encampment without tents or covering.

**Bīv'ouācē** (-wāk), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BIVOUACKED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BIVOUACKING.] To watch or be on guard, as a whole army; to encamp without tents or covering.

**Bī-week'ly**, *a.* Occurring once in every two weeks.

**Bizarre** (be-zīr'), *a.* [Fr., of Basque-Iberian origin.] Odd in manner or appearance; fantastical; whimsical.

**Blāb**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLABBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLABBING.] [Ger. *blappen*, *blappern*, *plappern*, O. Eng. *blabber*, to talk idly.] To utter or tell unnecessarily, or indiscreetly. [to tattle.

**Blāb**, *v. i.* To talk thoughtlessly or without discretion;

**Blāb**, *n.* One who blabs; a babbler; a telltale.

**Blāb'ber**, *n.* A tattler; a telltale.

**Black**, *a.* [A.-S. *blac*, *blac*, *black*. This word ought not to be confounded with A.-S. *blac*, Eng. *bleak*. See BLEAK.] **1.** Destitute of light, or incapable of reflecting it; of the color of soot or coal. **2.** In a less literal sense, very dark or gloomy. **3.** (*Fig.*) Dismal, gloomy, or forbidding, like darkness; destitute of moral light or goodness.

**Black**, *n.* **1.** The darkest color, or rather a destitution of all color. **2.** A negro; a person whose skin is black. **3.** A black dress, or mourning.

*In black and white*, in writing or print.

**Black**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLACKED (blākt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLACKING.] To make black; to blacken.

**Black'-ārt**, *n.* Conjuratation; magic.

☞ This name was given in the middle ages to necromancy, under the idea that the latter term was derived from *niger*, black, instead of *νεκρός*, a dead person, and *μαντεία*, divination.

**Black'a-mōor**, *n.* [*black* and *moor*.] A negro; a black.

**Black'ball**, *n.* **1.** A composition for blacking shoes, boots, &c. **2.** A ball of black color, used as a negative in voting.

**Black'ball**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLACKBALLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLACKBALLING.] To reject by putting black-balls into a ballot-box.

**Black'bēr-ry**, *n.* The berry of the bramble; a popular name applied to different species of the genus *Rubus*, and their fruit.

**Black'bird**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) In England, a species of thrush, a singing-bird with a fine note, but very loud. In America, this name is given to different birds, as to the *Quiscalus versicolor*, or crow blackbird, and to the *Argelaius phœniceus*, or red-winged blackbird.



Blackbird.

**Black'bōard**, *n.* A board used to write or draw on with chalk.

**Black'-bōok** (27), *n.* **1.** One of several books of a political character, published at different times and for different purposes; — so called either from the color of the binding, or from the character of the contents. **2.** A book kept at a university for the purpose of registering crimes and misdemeanors. **3.** Any book which treats of necromancy.

**Black'-eāt'tle**, *n.* Cattle of the bovine genus reared for slaughter, whatever their color may be. [*Eng.*]

**Black'eōck**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A large bird, called also *black-grouse* and *black-game*.

**Black'-eūr'rant**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A garden fruit, used for jellies, jams, &c., of a black color.

**Black'en**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLACKENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLACKENING.] [See BLACK, *v. t.*] **1.** To make or render black. **2.** To make dark; to darken. **3.** To sully, as reputation; to make infamous.

**Black'en**, *v. i.* To grow black or dark.

**Black'fish**, *n.* **1.** A fish caught on the rocky shores of New England; the tautog. **2.** A small kind of whale.

**Black'-flūx**, *n.* A mixture of carbonate of potash and charcoal. [der.]

**Black'-frī'ar**, *n.* (*Eccl.*) A friar of the Dominican order.

**Black'-grāss**, *n.* A kind of coarse grass.

**Black'guārd** (blāg'gārd), *n.* [Orig. the guard of the devil; thence, a fit attendant on the devil, and then a dirty fellow of the meanest kind.] **1.** The scullions and lower menials of a court. [*Obs.*] **2.** Hence, a person of low character, accustomed to use scurrilous language.

**Black'guārd** (blāg'gārd), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLACKGUARDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLACKGUARDING.] To revile in scurrilous language. [guard.]

**Black'guārd-izm**, *n.* Conduet or language of a black-guard.

**Black'ing**, *n.* A preparation used for blacking shoes, boots, &c., variously made. [dark.]

**Black'ish**, *a.* Somewhat black; moderately black or blackish.

**Black'-jāck**, *n.* **1.** A mineral ore, called also *false galena*. It is the sulphuret of zinc, or zinc-blende. **2.** A species of oak, called also *barren oak*.

**Black-lēad'**, *n.* [From its color, and from making a mark on paper like lead.] A mineral composed of carbon; plumbago; graphite.

**Black'lēg**, *n.* A notorious gambler and cheat.

**Black'-lēt'ter**, *n.* The old English or modern Gothic letter, in which early manuscripts were written, and the first books were printed.

**Black'-lēt'ter**, *a.* **1.** Written or printed in black-letter. **2.** Studious of books in black-letter; that is, of old books.

**Black'ly**, *adv.* Darkly; gloomily; atrociously.

**Black'-māil**, *n.* **1.** A certain rate of money, cattle, or other thing, anciently paid to certain lawless men, for protection from pillage. **2.** Extortion of money from a person by threats. [*Amer.*]

**Black'-mār'tin**, *n.* A bird belonging to a sub-family of the swallows.

**Black'ness**, *n.* The quality of being black, in a literal or a figurative sense. [suet, &c.]

**Black'-pud'ding**, *n.* A kind of sausage made of blood, fat, &c.

**Black'-rōd**, *n.* The usher belonging to the order of the Garter; so called from the black rod he carries. [*Eng.*]

**Black'rūst**, *n.* A disease of wheat.

**Black'smīth**, *n.* A smith who works in iron, and makes iron utensils; an iron-smith.

**Black'-snāke**, *n.* A serpent of a black color; two species are found in America. [molasses.]

**Black'-strāp**, *n.* A mixture of spirituous liquor and water.

**Black'tāil**, *n.* A kind of perch.

**Black'thōrn**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A spiny plant bearing a small black fruit. It is much used for hedges.

**Black'-vōm'it**, *n.* A vomiting of dark-colored matter; or the substance so discharged; one of the most fatal symptoms in yellow fever.

**Black Wal'nut**. A well-known American tree, the wood of which is of a dark color.

**Blād'der**, *n.* [A.-S. *blædre*, *bladdre*. The root is A.-S. *blawan*, to blow, flare.] (*Anat.*) A bag or sac in animals, which serves as the receptacle of some secreted fluid.

**Blāde**, *n.* [A.-S. *blæd*, that which springs forth, as a shoot, branch, leaf, fruit.] **1.** Properly, the leaf, or flat part of the leaf, of any plant, especially of gramineous plants. **2.** The cutting part of an instrument. **3.** The broad part of an oar. **4.** (*Anat.*) The scapula, or scapular bone. **5.** A bright, sharp-witted, dashing fellow; a rake. [shoulder.]

**Blāde-bōne**, *n.* The scapula, or upper bone in the shoulder.

**Blād'ed**, *p. p.* **1.** Having a blade or blades. **2.** (*Min.*) Composed of long, narrow plates.

**Blāin**, *n.* [A.-S. *blegen*, from *blawan*, to blow, flare.] An inflammatory swelling or sore; a pustule; a blister.

**Blām'a-ble**, *a.* Deserving of censure; faulty; culpable; reprehensible; blameworthy.

**Blām'a-ble-ness**, *n.* State of being blamable.

**Blām'a-bly**, *adv.* In a manner deserving of censure.

**Blāme**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLAMING.] [Fr. *blamer*, from Gr. *βλασφημεῖν*, to speak ill. See BLASPHEME.] To censure; to express disapprobation of; to find fault with.

**Blāme**, *n.* **1.** Expression of disapprobation. **2.** That which is deserving of censure or disapprobation.

**Syn.** — Censure; reprehension; condemnation; reproach; fault; sin; crime; wrong-doing.

**Blāme'ful**, *a.* Meriting blame; reprehensible.

**Blāme'less**, *a.* Without fault; not meriting censure.



**Syn.**—Spotless; faultless; stainless; irreproachable; innocent; guiltless.

**Blameless-ly**, *adv.* Innocently; without fault.

**Blameless-ness**, *n.* Freedom from fault or blame.

**Blām'er**, *n.* One who blames, or censures. [censure.

**Blāme'wor'thi-ness**, (-wūr-), *n.* Quality of deserving

**Blāme'wor'thy** (-wūr-), *a.* Deserving blame; censurable; culpable; reprehensible.

**Blānch**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLANCHED (blāncht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLANCHING.] [Fr. *blanchir*, from *blanc*, white. Cf. BLANK.] 1. To take out the color, and make white; to whiten. 2. To make white by stripping off the peel. 3. (*Fig.*) To give a favorable appearance.

**Blānch**, *v. i.* To grow or become white.

**Blānch'er**, *n.* 1. One who blanches or whitens. 2. One who anneals and cleanses money.

**Blanc-mange** } (blo-inōnj'), *n.* [Fr., lit. white food,

**Blanc-manger** } from *blanc*, white, and *manger*, to eat.] A preparation of dissolved isinglass, or sea-moss, milk, sugar, cinnamon, &c., boiled till thick.

**Blānd**, *a.* [Lat. *blandus*.] Producing a pleasing impression by soft or soothing qualities.

**Syn.**—Mild; soft; gentle; courteous.

**Blan-dil'o-quence**, *n.* [Lat. *blandiloquentia*; *blandus*, mild, and *loqui*, to speak.] Fair, mild, flattering speech.

**Blānd'ish**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLANDISHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLANDISHING.] [O. Eng. *blandise*, Lat. *blandiri*, from *blandus*, mild, flattering.] To flatter by kind words or affectionate actions; to soften; to caress. [ressingly.

**Blānd'ish**, *v. i.* To act or speak affectionately, or ca-

**Blānd'ish-er**, *n.* One who flatters with soft words.

**Blānd'ish-ment**, *n.* Words or actions expressive of affection or kindness; artful caresses.

**Blānd'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being bland.

**Blānk**, *a.* [Ger. *blank*, shining, bright, white, Tecl. *blankr*, allied to Ger. *blinken*, to shine, glitter.] 1. Of a white or pale color. 2. Hence, pale from fear or terror; dispirited; dejected. 3. Lacking something; veiled; empty. 4. Without mixture with any thing else; pure.

*Blank cartridge*, a cartridge filled with powder, but without ball. — *Blank indorsement (Law)*, one which omits the name of the person in whose favor it is made. — *Blank verse*, verse or poetry without rhyme; particularly the heroic verse of five feet without rhyme.

**Blānk**, *n.* 1. Any void space; a void space in any written or printed instrument. 2. A ticket in a lottery on which no prize is indicated. 3. A paper unwritten; a blank ballot. 4. A paper containing the substance of a legal instrument, with vacant spaces left to be filled with names, date, &c. 5. The point of a target at which aim is taken, marked with a white spot. 6. (*Mech.*) A piece of metal prepared to be made into something by a further operation, as a coin, a woodserew, nuts, &c.

**Blānk'et**, *n.* [Fr. *blanchet*, from *blanc*, white. See BLANK.] 1. A coarse, loosely woven cover, to protect from cold. 2. (*Print.*) Woolen cloth, or white baize, to lay between the tympan. 3. A kind of pear.

**Blānk'et**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLANKETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLANKETING.] 1. To cover with a blanket. 2. To toss in a blanket by way of punishment.

**Blānk'et-ing**, *n.* 1. Cloth for blankets. 2. The punishment of tossing in a blanket.

**Blānk'ly**, *adv.* In a blank manner; with paleness.

**Blānk'ness**, *n.* State of being blank; confusion.

**Blāre**, *v. i.* [Ger. *blarren*, *blarren*, D. *blaren*, to bleat, to cry, weep.] To sound loudly; to roar.

**Blāre**, *n.* Noise; loud sound.

**Blār'ney**, *n.* [Cf. Ir. *bladar*, *bladaireacht*, flattery.] Smooth, deceitful talk; flattery. [*Irish.*]

**Blār'ney**, *v. t.* To deceive or flatter by smooth talk.

**Blas-phēme'** *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLASPHEMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLASPHEMING.] [Gr. *βλασφημεῖν*. The first syllable, *βλασ*, stands for *βλάψι*, from *βλάψις*, damage, injury, from *βλάπτειν*, to damage; the last syllable is the Gr. *φημί*, I say, I speak.] 1. To speak reproachfully or impiously of, as of God, Christ, or the Holy Spirit. 2. To utter abuse or calumny against.

**Blas-phēme'**, *v. i.* To utter blasphemy.

**Blas-phēm'er**, *n.* One who blasphemes.

**Blās'phe-mōūs**, *a.* Containing blasphemy; impiously irreverent or reproachful toward God.

**Blās'phe-mōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a blasphemous manner.

**Blās'phe-my**, *n.* [Gr. *βλασφημία*.] An indignity offered to God by reproachful, contemptuous, or irreverent words or writing.

**Blāst**, *n.* [A.-S. *blæst*, a puff, from *blæsan*, to blow.] 1.

A destructive or pernicious wind. 2. A forcible stream of air from an orifice; hence, the blowing necessary to melt the supply of ore in a furnace. 3. Exhaust steam from an engine, used to create an intense draught through the fire; also, any draught produced by the blast. 4. The sound made by blowing a wind instrument. 5. The rending of rocks, &c., by the explosion of gunpowder, or the charge used for this purpose. 6. A sudden, pernicious effect, as if by a noxious wind, especially on animals and plants; a blight. 7. A flatulent disease of sheep.

**Blāst**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLASTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLASTING.] 1. To injure, as by a noxious wind; to wither; to blight. 2. Hence, to affect with some sudden violence, or destructive influence. 3. To confound, or strike with force, by a loud blast or din. 4. To split, as by an explosion of gunpowder.

**Blāst'ed**, *a.* Confounded; accursed; detestable; — a vulgar term of imprecation.

**Blāst'er**, *n.* One who blasts or destroys.

**Blāst'-fūr'nāce**, *n.* (*Mech.*) A furnace for smelting, in which the supply of air is furnished by a powerful bellows, or other pneumatic apparatus.

**Blāst'-pīpe**, *n.* The exhaust pipe of a steam-engine.

**Blā'tant**, *a.* [Prov. Eng. *blate*, to bellow.] Bellowing, as a calf; noisy; bawling; brawling.

**Blāt'ter**, *v. i.* [Ger. *blattern*, Lat. *blaterare*, to babble.] To patter; hence, to make a senseless noise, to rail.

**Blāze**, *n.* [A.-S. *blæse*, from *blæsan*, to blow, flare.] 1. The stream of light and heat from any body when burning; flame. 2. Light, as from flame. 3. A white spot on the forehead or face of a horse. 4. A spot made on trees by chipping off a piece of the bark. [*Amer.*] 5. Wide and sudden diffusion and display.

**Syn.**—Flame. — A *blaze* and a *flame* are both produced by burning gas, but the former gives light and the latter heat, — the one shines and the other burns.

**Blāze**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLAZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLAZING.] 1. To shine with flame. 2. To send forth a bright and expanded light. 3. To be conspicuous.

**Blāze**, *v. t.* 1. To make public far and wide. 2. To mark, as a tree, by chipping off a piece of the bark. 3. To designate by blazing.

**Blāz'er**, *n.* One who publishes and spreads reports.

**Blāz'ing-stār**, *n.* A comet.

**Blā'zon** (blā'zn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLAZONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLAZONING.] [See *infra*.] 1. To display; to exhibit conspicuously. 2. To deck; to embellish; to adorn. 3. To explain in proper terms, as the figures on armorial ensigns.

**Blā'zon**, *n.* [Fr. & Sp. *blason*, from A.-S. *blæse*, Eng. *blaze*, torch, i. e., splendor. See BLAZE.] 1. Art of drawing, describing, or explaining coats of arms. 2. The representation on coats of arms. 3. Ostentatious display; publication; show.

**Blā'zon-er**, *n.* One who blazons.

**Blā'zon-ry**, *n.* 1. Art of describing or explaining coats of arms in proper terms. 2. Exhibition of coats of arms.

**Blēa'ber-ry**, *n.* [Corrupted from *blueberry*, like *bilberry*, q. v.] (*Bot.*) A plant and its fruit, having small leaves like those of box, and little purple berries.

**Blēach**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLEACHED (lō8); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLEACHING.] [A.-S. *blæcan*, *blæcan*, from *blican*, to shine, glitter. See BLEAK.] To make white, or whiter, by removing the original color; to bleach; to whiten.

**Blēach**, *v. i.* To grow white in any manner.

**Blēach'er**, *n.* One who bleaches.

**Blēach'er-y**, *n.* A place or establishment for bleaching.

**Blēach'ing**, *n.* Act or art of whitening, especially of whitening fabrics by chemical agents, &c.

**Blēak**, *a.* [A.-S. *blæc*, *blæc*, pale, wan, from *blican*, to shine. See BLEACH.] 1. Without color; pale. [*Obs.*] 2. Desolate and exposed. 3. Cold; cheerless.

**Blēak**, *n.* [See BLAY.] (*Ichth.*) A small river fish, so named from its whiteness.

**Blēak'ly**, *adv.* Openly as to cold and wind; desolately.

**Blēak'ness**, *n.* Quality of being bleak.

**Blēar**, *a.* [See *infra*.] 1. Dim or sore with rheum; — applied to the eyes. 2. Causing dimness of sight.

**Blēar**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLEARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLEARING.] [Cf. Sw. *blira*, *plira*, to twinkle. It may, however, be the same as *blare*, so that the orig. sense would be, having the eyes dimmed with blaring, or crying.] 1. To affect with soreness of eyes, or a watery humor. Hence, 2. To make dim, as the sight.

**Blēar'-eye**, } *n.* (*Med.*) A chronic inflammation

**Blēar'-eyed-ness**, } of the margins of the eyelids, with a gummy secretion of the sebaceous humor.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, call, eecho; ġem, ġet; aș; exist; linger, link; this



**Blēar-ēyed** (-id), *a.* Having sore eyes; dim sighted.

**Blēat**, *v. i.* [A.-S. *blatan.*] To cry as a sheep.

**Blēat**, *n.* The cry or noise of a sheep.

**Blēd**, *imp. & p. p.* of *bleed*. See **BLEED**.

**Bleed**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* **BLED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **BLEEDING**.] [A.-S. *bledan.* See **BLOOD**.] **1.** To lose blood, by whatever means. **2.** To die a violent death, or by slaughter. **3.** To drop, as blood, from an incision; to lose sap, gum, or juice. **4.** To pay or lose money. [*Colloq.*]

*The heart bleeds*, a phrase denoting great sympathy or pity.

**Bleed**, *v. t.* **1.** To take blood from by opening a vein. **2.** To lose, as blood; to let drop, as juice, sap, or gum. **3.** To draw money from one. [*Colloq.*] [*rhage.*]

**Bleed'ing**, *n.* A running or issuing of blood; a hemorrhage.

**Blēm'ish**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **BLEMISHED** (108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **BLEMISHING**.] [O. Fr. *blemir*, *blesmir*; *bleme*, *blesme*, pale, wan, from Icel. *blāmi*, a bluish color, from *blā*, blue, so that O. Fr. *blemir* properly signifies to beat one (black and) blue, and to render blue or dirty.] **1.** To mark with deformity; to mar, or make defective, either the body or mind. **2.** To tarnish, as reputation or character; to defame. [or moral.]

**Blēm'ish**, *n.* Any mark of deformity, whether physical

**Syn.** — Spot; speck; flaw; deformity; stain; defect; fault; taint; reproach; dishonor; imputation; turpitude; disgrace.

**Blēnch**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* **BLENCHED** (108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **BLENCHING**.] [See **BLANCH**.] To shrink; to start back, from lack of courage or resolution; to flinch.

**Blēnch**, *v. t.* To baffle; to disconcert; to break.

**Blēnd**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **BLENDED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **BLENDING**.] [A.-S. *blandan* and *blendan*, to blend, *blindan*, *blendjan*, to blind, Goth. *blandan*, to mix, Ger. *blenden*, to blind.] To mix together; hence, to confound, so that the separate things mixed can not be distinguished.

**Blēnd**, *v. i.* To be mixed; to be united.

**Blēnde**, *n.* [Ger., because it dazzles, from *blenden*, to blind, dazzle. See *supra.*] (*Min.*) An ore of zinc, consisting of zinc and sulphur.

**Blēnd'er**, *n.* One who blends.

**Blēn'ny**, *n.* [Gr. *βλέννος*, *βλέννος*, from *βλέννα*, slime.] (*Ichth.*) A fish of different species, usually of small size, — so called from the shining mucus covering their skin.

**Blēnt**, *p. p.* of *blend*. See **BLEND**.

**Bless**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **BLESSED** or **BLEST**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **BLESSING**.] [A.-S. *blētsjan*, *blessjan*; *blīdhs*, bliss, joy, from *blīdhe*, *blīthe*.] **1.** To make happy, blithesome, or joyous. **2.** To invoke a blessing upon. **3.** (*Bib.*) To praise, or glorify, for benefits.

**Bless'ed** (60), *a.* **1.** Enjoying happiness or bliss; favored with blessings; happy. **2.** Imparting happiness or bliss. **3.** Enjoying, or pertaining to, spiritual happiness. **4.** Hallowed by associations; heavenly.

**Bless'ed-ness**, *n.* State of being blessed; heavenly joys.

*Single blessedness*, the unmarried state.

**Syn.** — Happiness; beatitude; felicity; bliss; joy.

**Bless'er**, *n.* One who blesses.

**Bless'ing**, *n.* **1.** A means of happiness; that which promotes prosperity and welfare. **2.** A wish of happiness pronounced; a benediction.

**Blēst**, *a.* **1.** Made happy. **2.** Making happy; cheering.

**Blēt**, *n.* [Fr. *blēte*.] A decayed spot on fruit.

**Blē'ton-ism**, *n.* The supposed faculty of perceiving and indicating subterranean springs and currents by sensation; — so called from one *Bleton*.

**Blēt'ting**, *n.* The spotted appearance of over-ripe fruit from incipient decomposition.

**Blew** (blū), *imp.* of *blow*. See **BLOW**.

**Blight** (blīt), *n.* [See *infra.*] **1.** Mildew; decay; — applied as a general name to various injuries or diseases of plants, causing the whole or a part to wither. **2.** (*Fig.*) That which frustrates one's plans or withers one's hopes. **3.** A species of plant-louse, destructive to fruit-trees.

**Blight**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **BLIGHTED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **BLIGHTING**.] [Prob. contr. from a hypoth. A.-S. *be-lihtan*, to alight, fall upon, blast, fr. A.-S. *lihtan*, *alihtan*, to alight, descend. Cf. Eng. *to light upon*, to fall on, strike.] To affect with blight; to blast; to frustrate.

**Blind**, *a.* [A.-S. *blind*, Goth. *blinds*; allied to *blend*, to mix, because obscurity arises from mixture. See **BLEND**.] **1.** Destitute of the sense of seeing. **2.** Not having the faculty of discernment; unable to understand or judge. **3.** Morally depraved. **4.** Having such a condition as a thing would have to a blind person; indiscernible; out of public view; private, hidden; unseen. **5.** Undiscerning; indiscriminating; inconsiderate.

**Blind**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **BLINDED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.*

**BLINDING**.] **1.** To deprive of sight or discernment. **2.** To obscure to the eye or understanding; to deceive.

**Blind**, *n.* **1.** Something to hinder sight or keep out light; a screen. **2.** Something to mislead the eye or the understanding.

**Blind'er**, *n.* **1.** One who blinds. **2.** One of the broad pieces of leather on a bridle near the eyes of a horse, to hinder him from seeing on the side.

**Blind'fōld**, *a.* Having the eyes covered; blinded; having the mental eye darkened.

**Blind'fōld**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **BLINDFOLDED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **BLINDFOLDING**.] To cover the eyes of; to hinder from seeing.

**Blind'ly**, *adv.* **1.** Without sight or understanding. **2.** Without discernment or examination.

**Blind'-mān'g-būff'**, *n.* A play in which one person is blindfolded, and hunts out the rest of the company.

**Blind'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being blind.

**Blind'-sīde**, *n.* Side on which one is most easily assailed.

**Blind'-worm** (wūrm), *n.* A small reptile without feet, like a snake; — called also *slow-worm*. Its eyes being very minute, it has often been supposed to be blind.

**Blink**, *v. i.* [Ger. *blinken*, *blicken*, to glance; A.-S. *blican*, to shine.] **1.** To wink; to see with the eyes half shut, or with frequent winking. **2.** To glimmer, as a lamp.

**Blink**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **BLINKED** (blikt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **BLINKING**.] To shut out of sight; to avoid, or purposely evade.

**Blink**, *n.* **1.** A glimpse or glance. **2.** (*Naut.*) The dazzling whiteness about the horizon occasioned by the reflection of light from fields of ice at sea.

**Blink'ard**, *n.* [From *blink* and termination *ard*.] **1.** One who blinks. **2.** That which twinkles, as a dim star.

**Blink'er**, *n.* **1.** One who blinks. **2.** A blind for horses; hence, whatever checks or obstructs sight or discernment.

**Bliss**, *n.* [See **BLESS**.] The highest degree of happiness.

**Syn.** — Blessedness; felicity; beatitude; happiness; joy.

**Bliss'ful**, *a.* Full of joy and felicity; supremely happy.

**Bliss'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a blissful manner.

**Bliss'ful'ness**, *n.* Exalted happiness; bliss.

**Blis'ter**, *n.* [A corruption and modification of *plaster*, *plaster*, q. v.] **1.** A thin, watery bladder on the skin. **2.** Any tumor made by the separation of the film or skin, as on plants: or by the swelling of the substance at the surface, as on steel. **3.** A vesicatory; a plaster applied to raise a blister.

**Blis'ter**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **BLISTERED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **BLISTERING**.] **1.** To raise blisters upon. **2.** To give pain to, as if by a blister.

**Blis'ter**, *v. i.* To rise in blisters.

**Blithe**, *a.* [A.-S. *blīdhe*, Goth. *bleiths*.] Gay; merry; joyous; sprightly; mirthful.

**Blithe'ly**, *adv.* In a blithe, or gay, joyful manner.

**Blithe'ness**, *n.* Quality of being blithe.

**Blithe'sōme**, *a.* Gay; merry; cheerful; blithe.

**Blithe'sōme-ness**, *n.* Quality of being blithesome.

**Blōat**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **BLOATED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **BLOATING**.] [Perh. from *p. p.* of *blow*, to swell; *blowed*, *blout*, *blōat*.] **1.** To cause to swell or become turgid, as with water, air, &c. **2.** To puff up; to make vain.

**Blōat**, *v. i.* To grow turgid, as by effusion of liquid in the cellular membrane; to puff out; to swell.

**Blōb'ber-līp**, *n.* A thick lip.

**Blōck**, *n.* [Ger. *block*, Icel. *blökk*, Fr. *bloc*.] **1.** A solid mass of wood, stone, &c. **2.** The mass of wood on which criminals are beheaded. **3.** The wooden mold on which hats, bonnets, &c., are shaped. **4.** A connected mass or row of buildings. [*Amer.*] **5.** A square, or portion of a city inclosed by streets. [*Amer.*] **6.** A system of one or more pulleys or sheaves, arranged in a frame. **7.** Any obstruction, or cause of obstruction.

**Blōck**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **BLOCKED** (blōkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **BLOCKING**.] **1.** To hinder egress or passage from or into: to stop; to obstruct. **2.** To secure or support by means of blocks.

*To block out*, to begin to reduce to shape.

**Block-āde'**, *n.* [It. *bloccata*. See **FLOCK**.] The shutting up of a place by troops or ships, with a view to compel a surrender from hunger and want, without regular attacks.

**Block-āde'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **BLOCKADED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **BLOCKADING**.] To shut up, as a town or fortress, by troops or ships, so as to compel a surrender from hunger and want; to confine.

**Block-ād'er**, *n.* One who blockades.



Block (6).



**Blöck'hëad**, *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt.

**Blöck'-house**, *n.* (*Mil.*) A kind of edifice of heavy timber or logs for military defense, having its sides loop-holed for musketry.

**Blöck'ish**, *a.* Like a block; deficient in understanding; stupid; dull.

**Blöck'ish-ly**, *adv.* In a stupid manner.

**Blöck'ish-ness**, *n.* Stupidity.

**Blöck'-tîn**, *n.* Tin in blocks or ingots.

**Blöm'a-ry** (*blöom'*), *n.* [See BLOOM, a mass of iron.] (*Manuf.*) The first forge through which iron passes after it is melted from the ore.

**Blönde**, *n.* [*Fr. blond, blonde.* Cf. A.-S. *blonden-feax*, fair-haired, prop. blended-haired. See BLEND.] A person with fair complexion, light hair, and light blue eyes.

**Blönde**, *n.* [*Fr. blonde*, from its color. See *supra.*]

**Blönd'-lāce**, *n.* A fine kind of lace made of silk.

**Blönde**, *a.* Of a fair color or complexion; fair.

**Blöod** (*blüd*), *n.* [A.-S. *blöd*, Goth. *blôth*, Icel. *blôdh*. Cf. Lat. *flutare*, for *fluitare*, to flow.] 1. The fluid which circulates through the arteries and veins of men and animals. 2. Hence, relation by natural descent; kindred; consanguinity. 3. Descent; lineage; especially, honorable birth. 4. The shedding of blood; murder; destruction. 5. Temper of mind; disposition; state of the passious. 6. Excited feeling; passion.

Often, in this sense, accompanied with *cold* or *warm*, or other qualifying word. *Cold blood* denotes deliberation, or an absence of sudden passion. *Warm blood* denotes a temper inflamed or irritated.

7. A man of fire or spirit; a rake. 8. The juice of any thing, especially if red.

**Blöod** (*blüd*), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. BLOODED; p. pr. & vb. n. BLOODING.*] 1. To let blood from; to bleed. 2. To stain with blood. 3. To inure to blood, as a hound.

**Blöod'-guilt'i-ness**, *n.* The guilt or crime of shedding

**Blöod'-guilt'y** (*blüd'gilt'y*), *a.* Guilty of murder.

**Blöod'-hëat**, *n.* Heat equal to the temperature of blood, or about 93° Fahr.

**Blöod'-hërse**, *n.* A horse whose blood is derived from the purest stock.

**Blöod'-höt**, *a.* As warm as blood in its natural temperature.

**Blöod'-höund**, *n.* A ferocious, bloodthirsty variety of dog, remarkable for the acuteness of its smell, and employed to pursue men or animals by tracing them by the scent of their tracks.

**Blöod'i-ly**, *adv.* In a bloody

**Blöod'i-ness**, *n.* 1. State of being bloody. 2. Disposition to shed blood; blood-thirstiness.

**Blöod'less**, *a.* 1. Without blood; dead. 2. Without shedding of blood. 3. Without spirit or activity.

**Blöod'less-ly**, *adv.* Without bloodshed.

**Blöod'-lët'ter**, *n.* One who lets blood, as in diseases; a phlebotomist.

**Blöod'-lët'ting**, *n.* (*Med.*) Act of letting blood by opening a vein; venesection; phlebotomy.

**Blöod'-re-lā'tion**, *n.* One connected by blood or

**Blöod'root**, *n.* A plant so named from the color of its root.

**Blöod'shëd**, *n.* The shedding or spilling of blood; slaughter; waste of life.

**Blöod'shëd'dër**, *n.* One who sheds blood; a murderer.

**Blöod'shëd'ding**, *n.* The crime of shedding blood.

**Blöod'-shöt**, *a.* Red and inflamed by a turgid state

**Blöod'-shöt'ten**, *n.* of the blood-vessels, as in diseases of the eye.

**Blöod'-späv'in**, *n.* (*Far.*) A dilatation of the vein that runs along the inside of the hock of a horse, forming a soft swelling.

**Blöod'-stöne**, *n.* (*Min.*) (*a.*) A green silicious stone sprinkled with red jasper, as if with blood; hence the name. (*b.*) Hematite; a brown ore of iron.

**Blöod'-süek'er**, *n.* Any animal that sucks blood; specifically applied to the leech.

**Blöod'-thirst'i-ness**, *n.* Thirst for shedding blood; a murderous disposition.

**Blöod'-thirst'y**, *a.* Desirous to shed blood; murderous.

**Blöod'-vës'sel**, *n.* Any vessel in which blood circulates in an animal body; an artery or a vein.



Block-house.



Blood-hound.

**Blöod'-warm**, *a.* Warm as blood; lukewarm.

**Blöod'y** (*blüd'*), *a.* 1. Stained with or containing blood. 2. Given to the shedding of blood; murderous. 3. Attended with bloodshed.

**Blöod'y**, *v. t.* To stain with blood; to make bloody.

**Blöod'y-flüx**, *n.* The dysentery. [position.]

**Blöod'y-mīnd'ed**, *a.* Having a cruel, ferocious dis-

**Blöom**, *n.* [*Goth. blöma.* The root is A.-S. *blövan*, to blow, blossom. Cf. BLOSSOM.] 1. A blossom; the flower of a plant. 2. The opening of flowers in general.

3. An opening to higher perfection, analogous to that of buds into blossoms. 4. The delicate, powdery coating upon certain newly-gathered fruits. 5. [A.-S. *blöma*, a mass or lump, *isenes blöma*, a lump or wedge of iron.] A mass of crude iron undergoing the first hammering.

**Blöom**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. BLOOMED; p. pr. & vb. n. BLOOMING.*] 1. To produce blossoms; to flower. 2. To be in a state of healthful, growing youth and vigor; to show beauty and freshness, as of flowers.

**Blöom'er**, *n.* [So called from the introducer, Mrs. Bloomer.] 1. A costume for ladies, consisting of a very short dress, with long, loose drawers gathered round the ankle, and a broad-brimmed hat. 2. A woman who wears such a costume. [beauty, and vigor.]

**Blöom'ing**, *a.* 1. Flowering. 2. Thriving in health,

**Blöom'ing**, *n.* 1. (*Manuf.*) The process of making blooms, as of iron. 2. A clouded appearance which varnish sometimes assumes upon the surface of a picture.

**Blöom'y**, *a.* Full of bloom; flowery; flourishing with the vigor of youth.

**Blös'som**, *n.* [A.-S. *blösuma* and *blöstma.* Cf. BLOOM.] The flower of a plant, or the essential organs of reproduction, with their appendages.

**Blös'som**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. BLOSSOMED; p. pr. & vb. n. BLOSSOMING.*] 1. To put forth blossoms; to bloom; to blow; to flower. 2. To flourish and prosper.

**Blöt**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. BLOTTED; p. pr. & vb. n. BLOTTING.*] [*Icel. blotta.*] 1. To spot, stain, or bespatter. 2. To stain with infamy; to disgrace; to disfigure. 3. To obliterate so as to render invisible; to obscure. 4. To cause to be unseen or forgotten.

**Syn.** — To obliterate; expunge; erase; efface; destroy; cancel; tarnish; disgrace.

**Blöt**, *n.* 1. A spot or stain, as of ink on paper; blur. 2. An obliteration of something written or printed. 3. A spot in reputation; disgrace; reprobach; blemish.

**Blötch**, *n.* [Cf. BLOT and BLOAT.] A pustule or eruption upon the skin.

**Blöt'ter**, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, blots. 2. (*Com.*) A waste-book, in which are registered all accounts or transactions in the order in which they take place.

**Blöt'ting-pä'per**, *n.* A kind of unsized paper, serving to imbibe wet ink.

**Blouse** (blouz), *n.* [*Fr. blouse; — of Oriental origin: Pers. baljad*, a garment, or simple cloth.] A light, loose over-garment.

**Blöw**, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *pluoht.*] 1. A blossom; a flower. 2. A mass, or bed of flowers.

**Blöw**, *n.* [*Goth. bligvan.*] 1. Act of striking; more generally, the stroke. 2. A sudden or severe calamity. 3. An egg deposited by a fly in flesh, or the act of depositing it. 4. (*Naut.*) A violent wind; a gale.

*A blow or blow-out*, a drunken frolic. — *At a blow*, suddenly, at one effort. — *To come to blows*, to engage in combat.

**Blöw**, *v. i.* [A.-S. *blövan*, to blossom, O. H. Ger. *pluohan.*] 1. To flower; to blossom; to bloom. 2. To sustain, produce, or cause to blossom.

**Blöw**, *v. i.* [*imp. BLEW; p. p. BLOWN; p. pr. & vb. n. BLOWING.*] [A.-S. *blavan.*] 1. To produce a current of air with the mouth; hence, to move, as air. 2. To breathe hard or quick; to pant; to puff. 3. To sound on being blown into. 4. To brag. [*Amer. Low.*]

*To blow over*, to pass away without effect. — *To blow up*, to be broken and scattered by the explosion of gunpowder.

**Blöw**, *v. t.* 1. To throw or drive a current of air upon. 2. To drive by a current of air. 3. To sound, as a wind instrument. 4. To spread by report; to publish. 5. To deposit, as eggs by flies. 6. To form by inflation; to swell by injecting air. 7. To put out of breath.

*To blow hot and cold*, to favor a thing at one time and treat it coldly at another; or to appear both to favor and oppose. — *To blow off*, to suffer to escape. — *To blow up*, (*a.*) To fill with air. (*b.*) To puff up. (*c.*) To kindle. (*d.*) To burst, or scatter, by the explosion of gunpowder. (*e.*) To abuse or scold violently. [*Colloq.*] — *To blow upon*, to bring into disfavor or discredit.

**Blöw'er**, *n.* 1. One who blows; a smelter. 2. (*Mech.*) A contrivance for driving a current of air into something. 3. A steam-jet to exhaust partially a chimney and create



a blast-draught. 4. A plate of metal used to increase the current of air in a chimney or through a fire, by closing the upper part of the fireplace.

**Blōw'-pīpe**, *n.* An instrument by which a current of air is driven through the flame of a lamp, so as to direct the flame and concentrate the heat on some object.

**Blowse** (blouz), *n.* See BLOUSE.

**Blōw'y**, *a.* [From *blow*.] Windy.

**Blowze** (blouz), *n.* [From the same root as *blush*, *q. v.*] A ruddy, fat-faced woman.

**Blowzed** (blouz), *a.* Ruddy-faced; blowzy. [ruddy]

**Blow'zy** (blouzzy), *a.* Coarse and ruddy-faced; fat and

**Blūb'ber**, *n.* [See BLEB.] The fat of whales and other large sea animals, from which oil is obtained.

**Blūb'ber**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLUBBERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLUBBERING.] To weep noisily, or so as to disfigure the face. [sing.]

**Blūb'ber**, *v. t.* To swell or disfigure the face with weep-

**Blūd'geon**, *n.* [Cf. BLOW, *n.*] A short stick, with one end loaded, or thicker and heavier than the other.

**Blūe**, *n.* [A.-S. *bleoh*, *bleó*, Icel. *blár*, D. *blauw*, O. II. Ger. *blau*, *plau*.] 1. The color of the clear sky; one of the seven primary colors. 2. (*pl.*) [Contracted from *blue devils*.] Low spirits; melancholy. [Colloq.]

**Blūe**, *a.* 1. Of the color called *blue*. 2. Low in spirits; melancholy. 3. Severe or over-strict in morals.

**Blūe**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. BLUING*.] To make blue; to dye of a blue color. [flowers.]

**Blūe'bēll**, *n.* A plant which bears blue bell-shaped

**Blūe'ber-ry**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of whortleberry common in America.

**Blūe'bird**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A small bird, very common in the United States. The upper part of the body is blue.

**Blūe'-bōok**, *n.* 1. A parliamentary publication, so called from its blue paper covers, — such being commonly used; also a book containing a list of fashionable addresses. [*Eng.*] 2. A book containing the names of all the persons in the employment of the government, with the amount of their pay. [*Amer.*]

**Blūe'-bōt'tle**, *n.* 1. (*Bot.*) A plant which grows among corn. It receives its name from its blue bottle-shaped flowers. 2. A fly, with a large blue belly.

**Blūe'-brēast**, *n.* A small species of European bird.

**Blūe'-dēv'īls** (-dēv'īlz), *n. pl.* Lowness of spirits; hypochondria. [Colloq.]

**Blūe'-fīsh**, *n.* 1. (*Ichth.*) A fish, often called *dolphin*, found in the Atlantic. 2. A fish allied to the mackerel, but larger, common off the Atlantic States; — called also *horse-mackerel*.

**Blūe'-līght** (-līt), *n.* A composition, burning with a blue flame, used as a night signal in ships, &c.

**Blūe'ly**, *adv.* With a blue color.

**Blūe'ness**, *n.* Quality of being blue.

**Blūe'-pē'ter**, *n.* [A corruption of *blue repeater*, one of the British signal flags.] (*British Marine.*) A blue flag with a white square in the center, used as a signal.

**Blūe'-pīll**, *n.* (*Med.*) A pill of prepared mercury, used as an aperient, &c.

**Blūe'-stōck'ing**, *n.* A literary lady; a female pedant.

This term is derived from the name given to a certain literary association in Dr. Johnson's time, consisting of ladies as well as gentlemen. One of the leading members was a Mr. Stillingfleet, who always wore *blue stockings*. Hence these meetings were sportively called *blue-stocking clubs*, and the ladies who attended them, *blue-stockings*.

**Blūe'-vīt'ri-ol**, *n.* (*Chem.*) Sulphate of copper.

**Blūff**, *a.* [Cf. O. Eng. *bloughty*, swelled, puffed.] 1. Rude or coarse in manner or appearance; blustering. 2. Roughly frank; outspoken. 3. Steep; bold; like a bluff.

**Blūff**, *n.* 1. A high bank presenting a steep or precipitous front. 2. A game of cards.

**Blūff**, *v. t.* To frighten or deter from accomplishing one's ends. [*Amer. Low.*]

**Blūff'ness**, *n.* Quality of being bluff. [land.]

**Blūff'y**, *a.* Having bluffs, or bold, projecting points of

**Blū'ing**, *n.* 1. Act of rendering blue. 2. Something to give a bluish tint, as indigo.

**Blū'īsh**, *a.* Blue in a small degree.

**Blūn'der**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLUNDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLUNDERING.] [Allied to *blend*, *q. v.*] To mistake grossly; to err through want of care or deliberation.

**Blūn'der**, *n.* A gross mistake.

**Syn.**— Error; mistake; bull. — An *error* is a *wandering* from the right; a *mistake* is the *mis-taking* of one thing for another, through haste, &c.; a *blunder* is something more gross, a *blending* or confusion of things through carelessness, ignorance or stupidity. An *error* may be *corrected*; a *mistake* may be *rectified*; a *blunder* is always *blamed* or *laughed at*. A *bull* is a verbal blunder containing a laughable incongruity of ideas.

**Blūn'der-būss**, *n.* [Probably corrupted from D. *donnerbus*, Ger. *donnerbüchse*, thunder-tube or box, gun, musket.] 1. A short gun, with a large bore, capable of holding a number of balls, and intended to do execution without exact aim. 2. A stupid, blundering fellow.

**Blūn'der-er**, *n.* One who is apt to blunder. [ders.]

**Blūn'der-hēad**, *n.* A stupid fellow; one who blunders. [*Cf.* Prov. Ger. *bludde*, a dull knife, Sw. & Icel. *blunda*, to sleep.] 1. Having a thick edge or point; dull. 2. Dull in understanding. 3. Abrupt in address; unceremonious.

**Blūnt**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLUNTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLUNTING.] 1. To dull the edge or point of. 2. To repress or weaken, as any appetite, desire, or power of the mind.

**Blūnt'ly**, *adv.* In a blunt manner; unceremoniously.

**Blūnt'ness**, *n.* 1. Want of edge or point; dullness. 2. Abruptness or coarseness of address.

**Blūr**, *n.* 1. That which obscures without effacing; a stain; a blot. 2. A dim, confused appearance or vision. 3. A blot, stain, or injury, as to character, &c.

**Blūr**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLURRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLURRING.] [Probably contracted from Scot. *bludder*, *bluther*, to blot, disfigure; Sw. *pluttra*, *plottra*, to scrawl, scribble.] 1. To obscure without quite effacing. 2. To cause imperfection of vision in; to dim. 3. To blemish.

**Syn.**— To spot; blot; disfigure; disgrace; stain; sully.

**Blūrt**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLURTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLURTING.] [Scot. *bluiter*, to make a rumbling noise, to blurt.] To utter suddenly or unadvisedly; to divulge inconsiderately.

**Blūsh**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLUSHED (blūst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLUSHING.] [A.-S. *ablisian*, to blush, *blýsa*, torch, *blýsige*, little torch.] 1. To have a red or rosy color. 2. To redden in the cheeks or face, as from a sense of shame, confusion, or modesty.

**Blūsh**, *n.* 1. A red or rosy tint. 2. A red color suffusing the cheeks or the face. 3. Sudden appearance; glance; view.

**Blūst'er**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLUSTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BLUSTERING.] [Allied to *blast*, *q. v.*] 1. To blow fitfully with violence and noise, as wind. 2. To talk with noisy violence; to swagger.

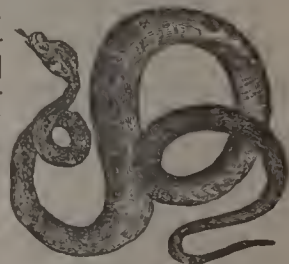
**Blūst'er**, *n.* 1. Fitful noise and violence, as of a storm. 2. Noisy and violent or threatening talk.

**Syn.**— Noise; boisterousness; tumult; turbulence; confusion; boasting; swaggering; bullying.

**Blūst'er-er**, *n.* A swaggerer; a bully.

**Bō'ā**, *n.* [Lat. *boa*, *bora*, a kind of water-serpent, which was supposed to suck cows, from *bos*, *bovis*, ox, cow; but probably so called from its size.] 1. (*Zool.*) A genus of serpents. It includes the largest species of serpent, the *Boa-constrictor*. 2. A round fur tippet; — so called from its resemblance to the *boa-constrictor*.

**Bō'ā-con-strīc'tor**, *n.* [N. Lat. *constrictor*, from Lat. *constringere*, to draw or bind together.] (*Zool.*) A large and powerful serpent, sometimes thirty or forty feet long, found in the tropical parts of America, which crushes its prey to death in its coils.



Boa-constrictor.

**Bōar**, *n.* [A.-S. *bār*.] The male of swine not castrated; *specifically*, the wild hog.

**Bōard**, *n.* [A.-S. *bord*, Goth. *baurd*. Cf. A.-S. *bred*, board, plank, table, from the root of *brād*, broad.] 1. A piece of timber sawed thin, and of considerable length and breadth compared with the thickness. 2. A table to put food upon. 3. Hence, food; entertainment; — usually as furnished for pay. 4. A council, or any authorized assembly or meeting. 5. (*Naut.*) (*a.*) The deck of a vessel. (*b.*) The interior of a vessel. (*c.*) The side of a ship. (*d.*) The line over which a ship runs between tack and tack. 6. A table or frame for a game. 7. Paper made thick and stiff like a board. 8. (*pl.*) The stage in a theater.

*Board and board* (*Naut.*), side by side. — *By the board*, over the side. Hence (*Fig.*), to go *by the board*, to suffer complete destruction.

**Bōard**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOARDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BOARDING.] 1. To lay, spread, or cover with boards. 2. To go on board of, or enter. 3. To furnish with food, for compensation. 4. To place at board, for compensation.

**Bōard**, *v. i.* To obtain food or diet stately for compensation.



**Bōard'er, n.** 1. One who takes his meals at another's table for pay. 2. (*Naut.*) One who boards a ship.

**Bōard'ing-house, n.** A house for boarders.

**Bōard'ing-school** (-skool), *n.* A school in which the scholars receive board and lodging as well as instruction.

**Bōard'-wā'ges, n. pl.** Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.

**Bōar'ish, a.** [*From boar.*] Swinish; brutal; cruel.

**Bōast, v. i.** [*imp. & p. p.* BOASTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BOASTING.] [*O. Eng. bost. Cf. Ger. bausen, bauschen, bausten, to swell.*] To vaunt one's self; to exalt, or extravagantly praise one's self.

**Syn.**—To brag; vaunt; vapor; glory.

**Bōast, v. t.** 1. To speak of with pride, vanity, or exultation. 2. *Reflexively*, to magnify or exalt one's self.

**Bōast, n.** 1. Expression of ostentation, pride, or vanity. 2. The cause or occasion of boasting.

**Bōast'er, n.** One who boasts; a braggart; braggadocio.

**Bōast'ful, a.** Given to boasting.

**Bōast'ful-ly, adv.** In a boastful manner.

**Bōast'ful-ness, n.** State or quality of being boastful.

**Bōat** (20), *n.* [*A.-S. bāt, Icel. bātr.*] 1. A small open vessel, usually moved by oars, or rowing, but often by a sail. 2. Hence, any vessel; usually with some epithet descriptive of its use or mode of propulsion.

**Bōat, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* BOATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BOATING.] To transport in a boat.

**Bōat, v. i.** To go in a boat.

**Bōat'a-ble, a.** Navigable for boats, or small craft.

**Bōat'-bill, n.** A species of wading bird, a native of the tropical parts of South America. It has a bill four inches long, not unlike a boat with the keel uppermost.

**Bōat'-hōok, n.** (*Naut.*) An iron hook with a point on the back, fixed to a long pole, to pull or push a boat.

**Bōat'man, } n.** A man who manages a boat.

**Bōats'man, }**

**Bōat'swain** (*colloquially*, bō'sn), *n.* [*A.-S. bātswān; bāt, boat, and swān, swain, servant.*] (*Naut.*) An officer who has charge of a ship's boats, sails, rigging, colors, &c., and who also performs various other duties.

**Bōb, n.** [*An onomatopoeic word.*] 1. Any thing that plays loosely, or with a short, abrupt motion, as at the end of a string. 2. Bait used in angling, as for eels. 3. The ball or weight at the end of a pendulum or a plumb-line. 4. A short, jerking action.

**Bōb, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* BOBBED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BOBBING.] 1. To move in a short, jerking manner. 2. To strike with a quick, light blow. 3. To gain by fraud. 4. To delude. 5. To have the hair cut short.

**Bōb, v. i.** 1. To have a short, jerking motion. 2. To angle with a bob, or with a jerking motion of the bait.

**Bōb'bin, n.** [*Lat. bombus, a humming, because it makes a humming noise.*] A small cylindrical piece of wood, with a border at one or both ends, on which thread is wound; a kind of spool.

**Bōb'bin-ēt', or Bōb'bin-ēt', n.** [*See supra.*] A kind of lace wrought by machines.

**Bob'-lin'coln** (-kun), } *n.* (*Or-*

**Bōb'o-līnk, }** *nith.*)  
The rice-bird, rice-bunting, or reed-bird; an American singing-bird.

**Bōb'stāys, n. pl.** (*Naut.*) Ropes or chains to confine the bowsprit of a ship downward to the stem or cutwater.

**Bōb'tāil, n.** 1. A short tail, or a tail cut short. 2. The rabble; used in contempt.

**Bōck'ing, n.** A kind of baize or druggat;—so called from the town of *Bocking*, Eng.

**Bōde, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* BODED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BODING.] [*A.-S. bodian, bod, command. See BID, v. t.*] To indicate by signs, as future events; to portend; to presage; to foreshow.

**Bōde, v. i.** To foreshow; to presage.

**Bōd'ice, } n.** [*Properly the plural of body.*] Stays; a

**Bōd'dice, }** corset.

**Bōd'ied** (bōd'id), *a.* Having a body;—usually in comparison.

**Bōd'i-less, a.** Having no body or material form; incorporeal.

**Bōd'i-ly, a.** 1. Having or containing a body; corporeal. 2. Pertaining to the body. [pletely.]

**Bōd'i-ly, adv.** 1. Corporeally. 2. Entirely; completely.

**Bōd'kin, n.** [*W. bidogyn, a dim. of bidog, bidawg, hanger, short sword.*] 1. A dagger. [*Obs.*] 2. A pointed instrument for making holes, &c. 3. An in-

strument with an eye, for drawing tape or ribbon through a loop.

**Bōd'y, n.** [*A.-S. bodig.*] 1. The material substance of an animal, whether living or dead. 2. The principal part, as of an animal, tree, army, country, &c., in distinction from parts subordinate or less important. 3. A person; a human being. 4. A collective mass of individuals; a corporation. 5. A number of things or particulars taken together; a system. 6. Any mass or portion of matter. 7. (*Paint.*) Consistency; thickness. 8. Strength, or characteristic quality.

**Bōd'y, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* BODIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BODYING.] To produce in definite shape; to embody.

**Bōd'y-elōthes, n. pl.** Clothing or covering for the body, as for a horse.

**Bōd'y-eōat, n.** A gentleman's dress-coat.

**Bōd'y-eōl'or, n.** (*Paint.*) Color that has body, or consistency, in distinction from a tint or wash.

**Bōd'y-guārd, n.** A guard to protect or defend the person; a life-guard.

**Bōd'y-snāch'er, n.** One who robs graves of dead bodies for the purposes of dissection.

**Bōe-ō'tian, a.** (*Geog.*) Pertaining to *Bœotia*, which was noted for its moist, thick atmosphere; or to its inhabitants, who were noted for dullness and stupidity.

**Bōg, n.** [*Ir. & Gael. bog, soft, moist.*] A quagmire covered with grass or other plants; a marsh; a morass.

**Bōg, v. t.** To whelm or plunge, as in mud and mire.

**Bō'gey, } n.** [*See BUG.*] A hobgoblin; a bugbear; a

**Bō'gy, }** specter; a frightful apparition; a nursery

**Bō'gle, }** ghost or demon, whose name was formerly

**Bōg'gle, }** used to frighten children.

**Bōg'gle, v. i.** [*imp. & p. p.* BOGGLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BOGGLING.] [*See BOGLE, n.*] To exhibit hesitancy.

**Syn.**—To doubt; hesitate; waver; vacillate; shrink.

**Bōg'gler, n.** One who boggles.

**Bōg'gy, a.** Containing bogs; full of bogs; swampy.

**Bōg'-ōre, n.** (*Min.*) (*a.*) An ore of iron found in boggy or swampy land. (*b.*) Bog manganese.

**Bōg'-spāv'in, n.** (*Far.*) An encysted tumor on the inside of the hough.

**Bōg'-trōt'ter, n.** One who lives in a boggy country;—formerly applied in derision to Irish robbers.

**Bō'gus, a.** [*A corruption of Borghese, the name of a noted swindler.*] Spurious;—a cant term originally applied to counterfeit coin, and hence denoting any thing counterfeit. [*Amer.*]

**Bo-heā', n.** [*From Wu-i, pronounced by the Chinese bu-i, the name of the hills where this kind of tea is grown.*] An inferior kind of black or green tea, especially the former.

☞ The name is sometimes applied to black tea in general.

**Bo-hē'mi-an, a.** 1. Pertaining to Bohemia or its inhabitants. 2. Pertaining to the gypsies. 3. Pertaining to, or characteristic of, hack-writers for the press.

**Bo-hē'mi-an, n.** 1. A native or an inhabitant of Bohemia. 2. A gypsy. 3. A needy writer for the press; a hack-author;—sometimes applied to politicians, artists, dancers, &c., who lead a sort of nomadic life, like the gypsies, and live by their wits.

**Boil, v. i.** [*Lat. bullire, allied to A.-S. weallan, Goth. bullan, to ferment, boil.*] 1. To be agitated by the action of heat;—used of liquids. 2. To be similarly agitated by any other cause; to bubble; to effervesce. 3. To be hot or fervid; to be moved or excited. 4. To suffer boiling in water or other liquid.

To boil away, to evaporate by boiling.—*Boiling point*, the temperature at which a fluid is converted into vapor, with the phenomena of ebullition.

**Boil, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* BOILED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BOILING.] 1. To cause to bubble or be agitated by the application of heat. 2. To form by boiling. 3. To subject to the action of heat in a boiling liquid.

**Boil, n.** [*A.-S. byle, bile, sore.*] A hard, painful, inflamed tumor, which commonly suppurates.

☞ Formerly written *bile*, which conforms to the Anglo-Saxon orthography.

**Boil'er, n.** 1. One who boils. 2. A vessel in which any thing is boiled. 3. (*Mech.*) A strong metallic vessel, in which steam is generated for driving engines, or other purposes.

**Boil'er-y, n.** A place and apparatus for boiling, as salt.

**Boil'ing, n.** Act or state of agitation by heat; ebullition; act of subjecting to the action of heat, as a liquid.

**Bois'ter-ōus, a.** [*O. Eng. boistous, Icel. bistr, stormy, furious, Scot. boist and boast, to threaten. Cf. W. bwyst,*



Bobolink.



wild, savage. See **BOAST** and **BISTER**.] **1.** Exhibiting tumultuous violence. **2.** Involving, threatening, indicating, or possessing might. [*Obs.*] **3.** Noisy; turbulent.

**Syn.**— Loud; roaring; violent; stormy; furious; tumultuous; impetuous; vehement.

**Bois'ter-oüs-ly**, *adv.* In a boisterous manner. [terous] **Bois'ter-oüs-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being boisterous. [*A.-S. bald, bold, Goth. balths.*] **1.** Forward to meet danger. **2.** Exhibiting or requiring spirit and contempt of danger. **3.** In a bad sense, too forward; over-assuming or confident; lacking proper modesty or restraint; rude. **4.** Taking liberties in composition or expression. **5.** Markedly conspicuous.

To make bold, to take liberties; to use freedom.

**Syn.**— Courageous; daring; brave; intrepid; fearless; dauntless; valiant; manful; audacious; stout-hearted; high-spirited; adventurous; confident; strenuous; forward; impudent.

**Böld'ly**, *adv.* In a bold manner.

**Böld'ness**, *n.* The quality of being bold.

**Syn.**— Courage; bravery; intrepidity; dauntlessness; hardness; assurance.

**Böle**, *n.* [*Sw. bäl. Dan. bul. Cf. L. Ger. boll, round.*] **1.** The body or stem of a tree. **2.** A measure. See **BOLL**.

**Böle**, *n.* [*Gr. βῶλος, clod.*] A kind of fine, compact, or earthy clay.

**Böll**, *n.* [*Cf. BOWL, n.*] **1.** The pod or capsule of a plant, as of flax; a pericarp. **2.** A Scotch measure, formerly in use, containing two, four, or six bushels.

**Böll**, *v. i.* To form into a pericarp or seed-vessel.

**Bo-lögn'á Sau'säge** (bo-lön'yä). [*From Bologna, in Italy.*] A large sausage made of bacon, veal, and pork-suet, chopped fine.

**Bölst'er** (20), *n.* [*A.-S. bolster. Cf. bolla, a round vessel.*] **1.** A long cushion;—generally laid under the pillows. **2.** A pad used as a support, or to hinder pressure, or the like; a compress. **3.** Any cushion, pad, bag, or support.

**Bölst'er**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. BOLSTERED; p. pr. & vb. n. BOLSTERING.*] **1.** To support with a bolster. **2.** To hold up; to maintain.

**Bölt** (20), *n.* [*A.-S. bolt, Icel. bolti.*] **1.** An arrow; a dart. **2.** A strong pin, used to fasten or hold something in place. **3.** A thunder-bolt. **4.** A shackle. **5.** Twenty-eight ells of canvas.

**Bölt**, *v. t.* **1.** To fasten or secure with a bolt. **2.** To fasten; to restrain. **3.** To blurt out; to utter or throw out. **4.** To swallow without chewing.

**Bölt**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. BOLTED; p. pr. & vb. n. BOLTING.*] [*O. Fr. bulter, L. Lat. buletare, M. H. Ger. biuteln.*] **1.** To sift; to separate, assort, or purify by other means. **2.** To examine as by sifting.

**Bölt**, *v. i.* **1.** To start forth like a bolt; hence, to move abruptly. **2.** To spring suddenly aside. **3.** To desert, as a party or organization. [*Amer.*]

**Bölt**, *adv.* With sudden meeting or collision.

**Bölt'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, bolts.

**Bölt'-höäd**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A long glass vessel for distillations;—called also a *matrass* or *receiver*.

**Bölt'-röpe**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope to which the edges of sails are sewed to strengthen them.

**Bölt'sprít**, *n.* [*A corruption of bowsprit.*] (*Naut.*) See **BOWSPRIT**.

**Bö'lus**, *n.* [*Lat., bit, morsel.*] (*Med.*) A rounded mass of any thing; a large pill.

**Bömb** (bäm), *n.* [*Gr. βόμβος, a humming or buzzing noise, a hollow, deep sound.*] (*Mil.*) A hollow ball or shell of cast iron filled with explosive materials, to be discharged from a mortar.

**Böm-bärd'** (buni-bärd'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. BOMBARDED; p. pr. & vb. n. BOMBARDING.*] To attack with bombs.

**Böm'bar-diër'**, *n.* (*Mil.*) A person employed in throwing bombs: an artillery-man.

**Böm-bärd'ment**, *n.* An attack with bombs.

**Böm'bäst** (büm'bäst, 114), *n.* [*L. Lat. bombax, cotton, bombasium, a doublet of cotton.*] **1.** Cotton, or any soft, fibrous material, used as a padding. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Fig.*) An inflated style; fustian.

**Böm'bäst**, *a.* High-sounding; inflated; turgid.

**Böm'bäst'ie**, *a.* Characterized by bombast; high-sounding; inflated.

**Böm'bäst'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* With inflation of style.

**Böm'ba-zët'**, *n.* [*Cf. BOMBAZINE.*] A sort of thin

**Böm'ba-zët'te'**, *n.* woolen cloth.

**Böm'ba-zine'** } (büm'ba-zeen'). *n.* [*Lat. bombycinum, a*

**Böm'ba-šine'** } silk or cotton texture, from *bombyx*,

*Gr. βόμβη, silk, cotton.*] A twilled fabric, with a silk warp, and a worsted weft. [*Sometimes spelt bombasin.*]

**Böm'bie**, *a.* [*Lat. bombyx, silk-worm.*] Pertaining to, or obtained from, the silk-worm.

**Bömb'-ketch** } (büm'-), *n.* (*Naut.*) A strong vessel, carrying mortars to be used in bombardments at sea. [bombs.]

**Bömb'-pröof** (büm'-), *a.* Secure against the force of

**Bömb'-shell** (büm'-), *n.* A bomb, or hollow globe of iron, filled with powder. See **BOMB**.

**Böm-byç'i-noüs**, *a.* [*Lat. bombycinus, from bombyx, silk.*] Being of the color of the silk-worm; transparent with a yellow tint.

**Bö'na-part'e-an**, *a.* Pertaining to Bonaparte.

**Bö'na-pärt'ism**, *n.* The policy or manners of Bonaparte. [parte.]

**Bö'na-pärt'ist**, *n.* One attached to the policy of Bonaparte.

**Bön'bön** (or böng'böng), *n.* [*Fr., from bon, good.*] Sugar confectionery; a sugar-plum.

**Bönd**, *n.* [*A.-S. bond, bound, for bunden, p. p. of bindan, to bind.*]

**1.** That which binds, fastens, or confines, as a cord, chain, &c.; a band; a ligament. **2.** (*pl.*) State of being bound. **3.** A binding force or influence. **4.** An obligation imposing a moral duty. **5.** (*Law.*) A writing under seal by which a person binds himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, to pay a certain sum on or before a future day appointed. **6.** (*Arch.*) Union or tie of the several stones or bricks forming a wall.

**Syn.**— Chains; fetters; captivity; imprisonment.

**Bönd**, *a.* [*See supra.*] In a state of servitude or captivity.

**Bönd**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. BONDED; p. pr. & vb. n. BONDING.*] To secure payment of, by giving a bond.

*Bonded goods*, goods left in charge of the officers of customs, for the duties on which bonds are given at the custom-house.

**Bönd'äge**, *n.* **1.** State of being bound, or under restraint. **2.** Binding power or influence; obligation. **3.** (*Old Eng. Law.*) Villenage.

**Syn.**— Thralldom; captivity; bond-service; slavery; servitude; imprisonment.

**Bönd'ed-wäre'house**, *n.* A warehouse in which bonded goods are stored.

**Bönd'mäid**, *n.* A female slave.

**Bönd'man**, *n.*; *pl.* **BÖND'MEN.** **1.** A man slave. **2.** (*Old Eng. Law.*) A villain, or tenant in villenage.

**Bönd'-sërv'ant**, *n.* A slave; a bondman. [*slavery.*]

**Bönd'-sërv'ice**, *n.* Condition of a bond-servant;

**Bönd'-släve**, *n.* A person in a state of slavery.

**Bönds'man**, *n.*; *pl.* **BÖNDS'MEN.** **1.** A slave; a bondman. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Law.*) A surety; one who is bound, or who gives security for another.

**Bönd'-stöne**, *n.* (*Masonry.*) A stone running through a wall from one face to another, to bind it together.

**Bönds'wöm'an**, } *n.* [*bond and woman.*] A woman

**Bönd'wöm'an**, } slave.

**Bönd'-tüm'ber**, *n.* Timber worked into a wall to tie or strengthen it longitudinally. See **BOND**.

**Böne** (20), *n.* [*A.-S. bân, Goth. bain.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) A firm, hard, whitish substance, composing the skeleton in the higher orders of animals. **2.** An integral portion of the skeleton. **3.** Any thing made of bone, as castanets.

*A bone of contention*, subject of dispute.—*A bone to pick*, or *gnaw*, something to occupy or divert.—*To make no bones*, to make no scruple. [*Low.*]

**Böne**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. BONED; p. pr. & vb. n. BONDING.*] **1.** To take out bones from. **2.** To put whale-bone into.

**Böne-bläck**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A black, carbonaceous substance into which bones are converted by calcination in close vessels. [fertilizer.]

**Böne-düst**, *n.* Ground or pulverized bones, used as a

**Böne'-ëarth**, *n.* (*Chem.*) The earthy residuum after the calcination of bone, consisting chiefly of phosphate of lime.

**Böne'sët**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A medicinal plant; thoroughwort.

**Böne'-sët'ter**, *n.* One who sets broken and dislocated bones.

**Böne'-späv'in**, *n.* (*Far.*) A bony excrescence, on the inside of the hock of a horse's leg.

**Bön'fire**, *n.* [*O. Eng. bonfire, either from Fr. bon, good, and fire, or related to Dan. buun, beacon.*] A fire made to express public joy and exultation, or for amusement.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ë, &c., short; câre, fâr, âsk, all, what; êre, veil, têrm; pique, fîrm; sôn, ôr, dô, wôlf,



**Bo-ni'tō**, *n.* [Sp., from Ar. *bainīt* and *bainīth.*] (*Ichth.*) A fish of the Tunny kind, growing to the length of 3 feet.

**Bon-mot** (bong'mō'), *n.* [Fr. *bon*, good, and *mot*, word.] A witty repartee; a jest.

**Bōn'net**, *n.* [Fr. *bonnet*, Sp. & Pg. *bonete*. Originally the name of a stuff.] 1. A cap or covering for the head, in common use before the introduction of hats, and still used by the Scotch. 2. A covering for the head, worn by women. 3. (*Fort.*) A part of a parapet considerably elevated to screen the other part and its terre-pleine, usually from enfilade fire. 4. (*Naut.*) An addition to a sail. 5. A plate or a dome-shaped casing. 6. A frame of wire netting over a locomotive chimney.

**Bōn'net-ed**, *a.* 1. Wearing a bonnet. 2. (*Fort.*) Protected by a bonnet. [plumply.]

**Bōn'ni-ly**, *adv.* [See **BONNY**.] Gayly; handsomely;

**Bōn'ny**, *a.* [Fr. *bon*, *bonne*, good. Cf., however, Gael. & Ir. *bain*, *baine*, white, fair.] 1. Handsome; beautiful. 2. Gay; merry; blithe. 3. Plump; well-formed.

**Bōn'ny-elāb'ber**, *n.* [From Ir. *bainne*, *baine*, milk, and *clabar*, mud, mire.] 1. Sour buttermilk. [*Irish.*] 2. The thick part of milk that has become sour.

**Bon Ton** (bōng tōng). [Fr., good tone, manner.] The height of the fashion; fashionable society.

**Bōnus**, *n.* [Lat., good.] 1. (*Law.*) A premium given for a loan, charter, or other privilege. 2. An extra dividend paid out of accumulated profits. 3. A sum of money paid to an agent, in addition to a share in profits, or to stated compensation.

**Bon-vivant** (bōng'vā-vōng'), *n.* [Fr. *bon*, good, and *vivant*, p. pr. of *vivre*, to live.] A good fellow; a jovial companion.

**Bōn'y**, *a.* 1. Consisting of bone, or of bones; full of bones; pertaining to bones. 2. Having large or prominent bones.

**Bōn'ze** (bōn'ze), *n.* [Corrupted from Japan. *busso*, a pious man.] A priest of many different Oriental sects.

**Bōo'by**, *n.* [Fr. *boubie*; Sp. *bobo*, Russ. *bāba*. Several birds of this species are looked upon as very stupid.] 1. (*Ornith.*) (*a.*) A water-fowl allied to the pelican. It is found among the Bahama Isles, and on various coasts of the Atlantic. (*b.*) The brown gannet. 2. A dunce; a stupid fellow.

**Bōo'by-hūt**, *n.* A kind of sleigh, with a covered top. [*Local, Amer.*]

**Bōo'by-hūtch**, *n.* A clumsy, covered carriage.

**Bōodh'ism**, *n.* See **BUDDHISM**.

**Boōk** (27), *n.* [A.-S. *bōc*, from *bōce*, *beōce*, beech, Ger. *buche*, because the ancient Saxons and Germans in general wrote on beechen boards.] 1. A collection of sheets of paper, or similar material, blank, written, or printed, bound together. 2. A literary composition, written or printed. 3. A subdivision of a literary work. 4. (*Mer.*) A volume in which accounts are kept. Without book, (*a.*) By memory; without notes. (*b.*) Without authority.

**Boōk**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **BOOKED** (bōōkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **BOOKING**.] To enter, write, or register in a book.

**Boōk'-bīnd'er**, *n.* One who binds books.

**Boōk'-bīnd'er-y**, *n.* A place for binding books.

**Boōk'-bīnd'ing**, *n.* Art or practice of binding books.

**Boōk'-cāse**, *n.* A case with shelves for holding books.

**Boōk'ish**, *a.* Given to reading; fond of study.

**Boōk'ish-ness**, *n.* Addictedness to books.

**Boōk'-keep'er** (109), *n.* One who keeps accounts.

**Boōk'-keep'ing**, *n.* The art of recording mercantile transactions in a regular and systematic manner; the art of keeping accounts.

**Boōk'land**, } *n.* (*Old Eng. Laws.*) Charter land held  
**Bōck'land**, } by deed under certain rents and free services.

**Boōk'-lēarned** (60), *a.* Versed in books; ignorant of men, or of the common concerns of life.

**Boōk'-lēarn'ing**, *n.* Learning acquired by reading; usually as distinguished from practical knowledge.

**Boōk'-māk'er**, *n.* One who writes and publishes books; particularly a compiler.

**Boōk'-māk'ing**, *n.* The practice of writing and publishing books; compilation.

**Boōk'-mārk**, *n.* Something placed in a book to assist in finding a particular page or place.

**Boōk'-sell'er**, *n.* One whose occupation is to sell books.

**Boōk'-shēlf**, *n.* A shelf to hold books.

**Boōk'-shōp**, *n.* A shop where books are sold.

**Boōk'-stall**, *n.* A stand or stall, for retailing books

**Boōk'stānd**, *n.* 1. A stand or place for the sale of books in the streets; a book-stall. 2. A stand or support to hold books.

**Boōk'stōre**, *n.* [*Amer.*] A shop where books are kept for sale.

**Boōk'worm** (-wūrm), *n.* 1. A worm or mite that eats holes in books. 2. A student addicted to books.

**Bōom**, *n.* [See **BEAM**.] 1. (*Naut.*) A long pole or spar used for extending the bottom of sails. 2. A chain cable, or connected line of spars extended across a river or other water. 3. A pole set up in shallow water, to mark out the channel. 4. A hollow roar, as of waves or cannon; the hollow cry of the bittern. 5. (*pl.*) That space on the upper deck of a ship, where the boats, spare spars, &c., are stowed.

**Bōom**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* **BOOMED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **BOOMING**.] 1. [From the *n.*] To rush with violence, as a ship under a press of sail. 2. To make a hollow sound or roar, as of waves or cannon. 3. [W. *biomp*, a hollow sound. Cf. D. *bommen*, to drum, to sound as an empty barrel, A.-S. *bymian*, to blow or sound a trumpet.] To cry with a hollow note, as the bittern.

**Bōom'er-ang**, *n.* A missile weapon used by the natives of Australia. When thrown forward from the hand with a quick rotatory motion, it describes very remarkable curves, and finally takes a retrograde direction, so as to fall near or in the rear of the one who threw it.



Boomerang.

**Bōon**, *n.* 1. [Lat. *bonus*, good.] Gift; benefaction; grant; present. 2. [A.-S. *bēn*, Icel. *bōn*, *baen*.] A prayer or petition.

**Bōon**, *a.* [Fr. *bon*. See *supra*.] 1. Gay; merry; jovial. 2. Kind; bountiful.

**Bōor**, *n.* [A.-S. *gebār*, D. *boer*, N. H. Ger. *bauer*; from A.-S. *būan*, to inhabit, cultivate; Skr. *bhū*, pres. *bhavāmi*, to be, Gr. *φύω*, Lat. *fui*.] A countryman; a peasant; a clown; hence, a rude and illiterate person. [illiterate.]

**Bōor'ish**, *a.* Like a boor; clownish; rustic; awkward;

**Bōor'ish-ly**, *adv.* In a boorish or clownish manner.

**Bōor'ish-ness**, *n.* Clownishness; rusticity.

**Bōoze**, } *v. i.* [From D. *buis*, Ger. *buchse*, box, cup, jar.]  
**Bōoze**, } To drink excessively. [*Vulgar.*]

**Bōog'er**, *n.* One who drinks to excess; a tippler.

**Bōost**, *v. t.* [Cf. **BOAST**, *v. i.*] To lift or push from behind; to push up. [*Low.*]

**Bōo'gy**, } *a.* [See **BOOSE**, *v. i.*] A little intoxicated;  
**Bōo'zy**, } fuddled. [*Colloq.*]

**Bōot**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **BOOTED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **BOOTING**.] [A.-S. *bōt*, compensation, *bōtan*, to improve, amend, Goth. *bēta*, advantage, profit, *bōtan*, *bōtjan*, to profit. See **BETTER**.] To profit; to advantage.

**Bōot**, *n.* That which is given to make an exchange equal; profit; gain; advantage.

**Bōot**, *n.* [Fr. *botte*, Ger. *botte*, *butte*, *bütte*, tub, cask, A.-S. *butte*, *bytte*, *byden*, Eng. *butt*, Gr. *βούτις*, *βύτις*, *βυτινῆ*, flask.] 1. A covering for the foot and leg. 2. A kind of rack for the leg, formerly used to torture criminals. 3. A receptacle covered with leather at either end of a coach. 4. An apron or cover for a gig or other carriage, to defend from rain and mud. 5. (*pl.*) A servant at hotels who blacks the boots. [*Colloq.*]

**Bōot**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **BOOTED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **BOOTING**.] To put boots on.

**Bōot'-erimp**, *n.* A frame or last used by boot-makers for drawing and shaping the body of a boot.

**Bōot-ee'**, *n.* A half or short boot.

**Bōoth**, *n.* [Icel. *būdh*, Pol. *buda*, W. *bwth*.] A temporary shelter of boards, boughs of trees, or other slight materials.

**Bōot'-jäck**, *n.* An instrument for drawing off boots.

**Bōot'less**, *a.* [From *boot*, advantage.] Unavailing; unprofitable; useless.

**Bōot'-tree**, } *n.* An instrument to stretch and widen  
**Bōot'-lāst**, } the leg of a boot.

**Bōot'y**, *n.* [Icel. *byti*, Ger. *beute*, Fr. *butin*, from Icel. *byta*, to distribute, exchange, Ger. *beuten*, to barter, capture.] Spoil taken in war, or by violence; plunder.

**Bo-peep'**, *n.* A play to amuse children, by peeping from behind any object, and crying out *bo!*

**Bo-rāc'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to, or produced from, borax.

**Bō-ra-cōus**, *a.* (*Chem.*) Relating to, or obtained from, borax.

**Bōr'āge** (būr'rej), *n.* [Low Lat. *borago*, from *borra*, hair of beasts, flock; so called from its hairy leaves.] A plant, formerly esteemed as a cordial.

**Bō'rate**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the combination of boracic acid with a base.

**Bō'rax**, *n.* [Ar. *būraq*, niter, saltpeter, from *baraqa*, to



shine.] (*Chem.*) Biborate of soda; a salt formed by a combination of boracic acid with soda.

**Bôr'der**, *n.* [A.-S. *bord*, Fr. *bord*. See BOARD.] The outer part or edge of any thing.

**Syn.**—Edge; verge; brink; margin; brim; rim; boundary.

**Bôr'der**, *v. i.* **1.** To touch at the edge; to be contiguous or adjacent. **2.** To come near to.

**Bôr'der**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BORDERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BORDERING.] **1.** To make a border for; to adorn with a border. **2.** To touch at the edge or boundary.

**Bôr'der-er**, *n.* One who dwells on a border.

**Bôre**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BORED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BORING.] [A.-S. *borian*, allied to Lat. *forare*.] **1.** To perforate or penetrate, as a solid body, by turning an auger, gimlet, or other instrument. Hence, to form a round hole in. **2.** To weary by tedious iteration or by dullness; to trouble; to vex.

**Bôre**, *v. i.* **1.** To pierce or enter by boring. **2.** To be pierced or penetrated by an instrument that turns. **3.** To carry the nose to the ground;—said of a horse.

**Bôre**, *n.* **1.** The hole made by boring; hence the cavity or hollow of any fire-arm; the caliber. **2.** One who, or that which, wearies by ceaseless repetition or dullness.

**Bôre**, *n.* [Ger. *bor*, O. H. Ger. *por*, height, top, from O. H. Ger. *burjan*, *purjan*, *poran*, to erect, ascend. Cf. Icel. *byrja*, to begin, A.-S. *byrjan*, to touch; allied to A.-S. *beran*, *beoran*, Eng. to *bear*.] (*Physical Geog.*) (*a.*) A tidal flood of great height and force formed at the mouths of some rivers. (*b.*) A very high and rapid tidal flow, when not so abrupt.

**Bôre**, *imp. of bear.* See BEAR.

**Bôre-al**, *a.* [Lat. *borealis*, from *Boreas*, the north wind.] Northern; pertaining to the north, or the north wind.

**Bôr'er**, *n.* **1.** One who bores; an instrument for boring. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a.*) A genus of sea-worms that pierce wood. (*b.*) One of several species of worms, or the insects producing them, which penetrate trees.

**Bôrn** and **Bôrnc**, *p. p. of bear.* See BEAR.

**Bô'ron**, *n.* [See BORAX.] (*Chem.*) An elementary substance, nearly related to carbon.

**Bôr'ough** (*bûr'rô*), *n.* [A.-S. *buruh*, *burh*, *burg*, Icel. *borg*, Ger. *burg*, Lat. *burgus*, Gr. *πύργος*, Goth. *baurgs*, from *baigan*, A.-S. *beorgan*, to hide, save, defend, to be prominent.] An incorporated town that is not a city; in England, a town or village that sends members to parliament; in Scotland, a body corporate, consisting of the inhabitants of a certain district, erected by the sovereign, with a certain jurisdiction; in America, an incorporated town or village, as in Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

**Bôr'ough-En'glish** (*bûr'rô-îng'glish*), *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A customary descent of estates to the youngest son, instead of the eldest; or, if the owner leaves no son, to the youngest brother.

**Bôr'rôw** (*bôr'rô*), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BORROWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BORROWING.] [A.-S. *borgian*, fr. *borg*, *borh*, pledge; from the same root as BOROUGH.] **1.** To take from another on trust, with the intention of returning or giving an equivalent for. **2.** To take from another for one's own use; to appropriate.

**Bôr'rôw-er**, *n.* One who borrows.

**Bôrt**, *n.* Minute fragments of diamonds used to make powder for lapidary work.

**Bôse'age**, *n.* [From Ger. *busch*, *bosch*, O. Eng. *busk*, Eng. *bush*.] **1.** Wood; underwood; a thicket. **2.** (*Paint.*) A landscape representing thickets of wood.

**Bôsh**, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *bosh*, dash, show. Cf. Ger. *bosse*, joke, trifle.] Mere show; hence, empty talk; nonsense; folly. [*Colloq.*]

**Bôsk**, *n.* [See BOSPAGE.] A thicket or small forest.

**Bôsk'y**, *a.* Woody; bushy; covered with boscage.

**Bô'som**, *n.* [A.-S. *bôsum*, *bôsem*.] **1.** The breast of a human being. **2.** The breast, as the seat of the passions, affections, and operations of the mind. **3.** Embrace; affectionate inclosure. **4.** Any inclosed place; the interior. **5.** The part of the dress worn upon the breast.

**Syn.**—In composition, intimate; confidential; familiar; dear; as, *bosom-friend*, *bosom-lover*, *bosom-secret*, &c.

**Bô'som**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BOSOMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BOSOMING.] **1.** To inclose in the bosom; to keep with care. **2.** To hide from view; to embosom.

**Bôss**, *n.* [From Ger. *butz*, *butzen*, something cloddy or stumpy, point, tip; *boszen*, to beat.] **1.** A protuberant ornament on any work; a stud, a knob. **2.** Any protuberant part. **3.** (*Mech.*) (*a.*) The enlarged part of a shaft, on which a wheel is keyed, or at the end, where it is coupled to another. (*b.*) A swage or die used for shaping metals.

**Bôss**, *n.* [D. *baas*, master.] A master workman or superintendent. [*Amer.*]

**Bôss**, *v. t.* **1.** To cover or ornament with bosses; to stud. **2.** To direct or superintend. [*Low.*]

**Bôss'y**, *a.* Containing, or ornamented with bosses; studded. [*called.*]

**Bôss'y**, *n.* [Cf. Lat. *bos*, cow.] A calf;—familiarily so

**Bo-tân'ic**, } *a.* Pertaining to botany; relating to, or

**Bo-tân'ic-al**, } containing, plants.

**Bo-tân'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In a botanical manner.

**Bôt'an-ist**, *n.* One skilled in botany.

**Bôt'a-nize**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BOTANIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BOTANIZING.] To seek for plants for the purpose of botanical investigation.

**Bôt'a-ny**, *n.* [Gr. *βοτάνη*, herb, plant, from *βόσκειν*, to feed, graze.] The science which treats of the structure of plants, their classification, &c.

**Bôtch**, *n.* [Cf. Fr. *bosse*, It. *bozza*, a swelling. Cf. BOSS and PATCH.] **1.** A large ulcerous affection. **2.** A patch of a garment. **3.** Work done in a bungling manner; a clumsy performance.

**Bôtch**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BOTCHED (*bôtcht*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BOTCHING.] **1.** To mend or patch in a clumsy manner. **2.** To express or perform in a bungling manner. **3.** To mark with botches.

**Bôtch'er**, *n.* A clumsy workman at mending; a bungler.

**Bôt-fly**, *n.* (*Entom.*) An insect of many different species, some of which are particularly troublesome to domestic animals, on which they deposit their eggs.

**Bôth** (20), *a. & pron.* [A.-S. *bâ*; *bâtû*, *bâtrû*, for *bâtrâ*, both the two.] The one and the other; the two.

**Syn.**—It is generally used adjectively with nouns; but with pronouns, and often with nouns, it is treated substantively, and followed by *of*. It frequently stands as a pronoun.

**Bôth**, *conj.* It precedes the first of two co-ordinate words or phrases, and is followed by *and* before the other.

**Bôth'er**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BOTHERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BOTHERING.] To tease or perplex. See POTHER.

**Bôth'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, bothers: state of perplexity or annoyance. [*Colloq.*] [bothered. [*Low.*]

**Bôth'er-â'tion**, *n.* Act of bothering, or state of being

**Bôt'ry-oid**, } *a.* [Gr. *βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes, and

**Bôt'ry-oid'al**, } *είδος*, form.] Having the form of a

bunch of grapes.

**Bôts**, } *n. pl.* [Prob. from *bite*, because they bite and

**Bôtts**, } gnaw the intestines of horses.] (*Entom.*) Small

worms, larves of the bot-fly, found in the intestines of horses.

**Bôt'tle**, *n.* [Fr. *bouteille*, Low Lat. *buticula*, *puticla*, *botilia*, from Fr. *botte*, cask. See BOOT, *n.*, a covering for the leg.] **1.** A hollow vessel with a narrow mouth, for holding liquors. **2.** The contents of a bottle.

**Bôt'tle**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BOTTLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BOTTLING.] To inclose in bottles.

**Bôt'tle-green**, *n.* A dark shade of green, like that of a green glass-bottle.

**Bôt'tle-hôld'er**, *n.* One who aids a boxer, by giving him refreshment and attention between the rounds.

**Bôt'tom**, *n.* [A.-S. *botm*, Ger. *boden*, D. *bodem*, Icel. *botn*. Cf. Gr. *πυθμήν*, bottom, allied to *βαθύς*, deep.] **1.**

The lowest part of any thing. **2.** That upon which any thing rests or is founded, in a literal or a figurative sense; foundation; base. **3.** Low land formed by alluvial deposits along a river; a dale; a valley. **4.** (*Naut.*) The keel of a vessel, and hence, the vessel itself. **5.** Power of endurance; stamina. **6.** Dregs or grounds.

**Bôt'tom**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BOTTOMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BOTTOMING.] **1.** To found or build. **2.** To furnish with a seat or bottom.

**Bôt'tom**, *v. i.* To be based.

**Bôt'tom-glâde**, *n.* A low glade; a valley; a dale.

**Bôt'tom-lând**, *n.* See BOTTOM, No. 3.

**Bôt'tom-less**, *a.* Without a bottom; hence, fathomless.

**Bôt'tom-ry**, *n.* [From *bottom*.] (*Mar. Law.*) A contract by which a ship is hypothecated and bound as security for the repayment of money advanced or lent for the use of the ship.

**Boudoir** (*bôo'dwôr*), *n.* [Fr., from *bouder*, to pout, to be sulky.] A lady's private room.

**Bough** (*bou*), *n.* [A.-S. *boga*, from *beogan*, *bîgan*, to bow, bend. Cf. BOW.] An arm or large branch of a tree.

**Bought** (*bawt*), *imp. & p. p. of buy.* See BUY.

**Bougie** (*bôo-zhê'*), *n.* [Fr., wax-candle, bougie, from *Bugia*, a town of North Africa, from which these candles were first imported into Europe.] (*Surg.*) A long, flexible instrument, that is introduced into the urethra, esophagus, &c., to remove obstructions, or for other purposes.

**â, ê, &c., long; ä, ë, &c., short; câre, fâr, âsk, all, what; êre, veil, têrm; pique, firm; sôn, ôr, dq, wôlf**



**Bouillon** (bōol'yong), *n.* [Fr., from *bouillir*, to boil. See BOIL.] Broth; soup.

**Bōul'der**, *n.* See BOWLDER.

**Boulevard** (bōō'le-vār'), *n.* [Fr., from Ger. *bollwerk*, Eng. *bulwark*, *q. v.*] Originally, a bulwark; now applied to the public walks or streets occupying the site of demolished fortifications.

**Bounce**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BOUNCED (bounst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BOUNCING.] [D. *bonzen*, *bons*, blow, bounce, Low Lat. *bombizare*, to crackle, from Lat. *bombus*, Gr. βόμβος, a hollow, deep sound. See BOMB.] 1. To leap or spring suddenly. 2. To beat or thump. [violently.]

**Bounce**, *v. t.* To drive against any thing suddenly and

**Bounce**, *n.* 1. A sudden leap or bound. 2. A heavy, sudden blow or thump. 3. A bold lie.

**Boun'cer**, *n.* 1. One who bounces. 2. A bold lie. 3. A liar. 4. Something big.

**Boun'cing**, *a.* Stout; plump and healthy; lusty.

**Bound**, *n.* [Prob. of Celtic origin. Cf. Arm. *bonn*, boundary, limit, and *bōden*, *bōd*, a tuft or cluster of trees, W. *bōn*, stem, stock.] External or limiting line of any object or space; limit; confine; extent; boundary.

**Bound**, *n.* A leap; a spring; a jump.

**Bound**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BOUNDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BOUNDING.] 1. To limit; to terminate; to fix the furthest point of extension of; to restrain; to confine; to circumscribe. 2. To mention the boundaries of.

**Bound**, *v. i.* [Fr. *bondir*, from Lat. *bombitare*, to buzz, hum, from Lat. *bombus*, Gr. βόμβος, a hollow, deep sound.] 1. To move forward by leaps; to leap; to jump; to spring. 2. To rebound, as an elastic ball.

**Bound**, *imp. & p. p.* of *bind*. Made fast; confined; restrained;—often used in composition. [go, &c.]

**Bound**, *a.* Destined; tending; going, or intending to

**Bound'a-ry**, *n.* [See BOUNDER and BOUND.] That which indicates or fixes a limit; especially, a visible mark.

**Bound'en** (bound'n), *a.* [From *bind*.] Made obligatory; imposed as a duty; obligatory; binding.

**Bound'less**, *a.* Without bounds or confines; infinite.

**Syn.**—Unlimited; unconfined; immeasurable; illimitable.

**Boun'te-oūs** (66), *a.* [See BOUNTY.] Disposed to give freely; generous; munificent.

**Boun'te-oūs-ly**, *adv.* Liberally; generously.

**Boun'te-oūs-ness**, *n.* Liberality; munificence.

**Boun'ti-ful**, *a.* Free in giving; munificent; generous.

**Boun'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.* In a bountiful manner.

**Boun'ti-ful-ness**, *n.* Quality of being bountiful.

**Boun'ty**, *n.* [Fr. *bonité*, Lat. *bonitas*, from *bonus*, good.]

1. Goodness. [Obs.] 2. Liberality; generosity; munificence. 3. That which is given liberally. 4. A premium offered or given to encourage some object.

**Bou-quet'** (bōō'kāl' or bōō'kā), *n.* [Fr. for *bousquet*; *bosquet*, thicket.] 1. A nosegay; a bunch of flowers. 2. An agreeable perfume or aromatic odor.

**Boūr-geois'** (bur-jois'), *n.* [Prob. from a type-founder of that name, who invented this type.] (*Print.*) A small kind of type, in size between long primer and bavier.

 This line is printed in *bourgeois* type.

**Bourgeois** (bōōr-zhaww'), *n.* [Fr. See BOROUGH.]

A man of middle rank in society; a citizen. [*France.*]

**Bourgeoisie** (bōōr-zhaww'zee'), *n.* [Fr.] The middle

classes of a country, particularly those concerned in trade.

**Boūr'geon** (bār'jun), *v. i.* [Fr. *bourgeonner*, of Celtic origin.] To put forth buds; to shoot forth, as a branch.

**Bōurn**, } *n.* [Fr. *borne*. See BOUND, *n.* In the sense

**Bōurne**, } of stream, A.-S. *burna*, *brunna*, fr. *beornan*, *byrnan*, *brimnan*, to burn, because the source of a stream seems to issue forth bubbling and boiling from the earth.]

1. A bound; a limit; hence, goal. 2. A stream or rivulet; a burn.

**Bourse** (bōōrss), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. βύρσα, skin, because a purse was made of skin or leather.] A French exchange.

**Bout**, *n.* [Same as O. Eng. *bought*, bend, of which it is only a different spelling and application. See BIGHT.]

1. A conflict; contest; attempt; trial. 2. As much of an action as is performed at one time; a turn.

**Bouts-rimés** (bōō're'miā'), *n. pl.* [Fr. *bout*, end, and *rimé*, rhymed.] Words that rhyme, given to be formed into verse.

**Bō'vine**, *a.* [Low Lat. *bovinus*, from Lat. *bos*, *bovis*, ox, cow.] Pertaining to cattle of the ox kind.

**Bow**, (hou), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BOWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BOWING.] [A.-S. *bāgan*, *beōgan*, Goth. *bingan*, Skr. *bhudj*, to be bent.] 1. To bend; to inflect; to make crooked or curved. 2. To cause to deviate from a natu-

ral condition; to turn; to incline. 3. To bend, as the head or body, in respect, homage, or condescension. 4. To cause to bend down; to depress; to subdue.

**Bow** (hou), *v. i.* To bend, in token of reverence, respect, or civility.

**Bow** (hou), *n.* 1. An inclination of the head, or the body, in token of reverence, respect, civility, or submission.

2. (*Naut.*) The rounded part of a ship forward; the stem or prow.

**Bōw** (bō), *n.* [See *supra*, and cf. BOUGH. See BOW, to bend.] 1. Any thing bent, or in form of a curve.

2. A weapon, by means of which an arrow is propelled.

3. One of several different kinds of instruments or things having a curved form, as a fiddle-stick.

**Bōw'-cōm'pass-es**, *n. pl.* 1. A pair of compasses, with an arched plate of metal riveted to one of the legs, upon which the other leg slides. 2. A small pair of compasses furnished with a bow-pen.

**Bōw-drill**, *n.* A drill worked by a bow and string.

**Bow'el** (bou'ei), *n.* [Lat. *botellus*, a small sausage, dim. of *botulus*, sausage, orig. intestine.] 1. One of the intestines of an animal; an entrail; a gut;—chiefly in the pl.

2. Hence, *fig.*, the interior part of any thing. 3. The seat of pity; hence, tenderness, compassion.

**Bow'el**, *v. t.* To take out the bowels of; to eviscerate.

**Bow'er** (hou'er), *n.* [From *bow*.] 1. One who bows or bends. 2. (*Naut.*) An anchor carried at the bow of a ship. 3. [Ger. *bauer*, a peasant, from the figure sometimes used for the knave in cards.] One of the two highest cards in the game of euchré.

*Right bower*, the knave of the trump suit, the highest card in the game.—*Left bower*, the knave of the other suit of the same color as the trump, being the next to the highest in value.

**Bow'er**, *n.* [A.-S. *būr*, from Goth. *bauan*, to dwell, A.-S. *būan*. See BOOR.] 1. Anciently, a chamber. 2. A country-seat; a cottage. 3. A shelter or covered place in a garden; an arbor.

**Bow'er-y**, *a.* Covering, as a bower; containing bowers.

**Bōw'-hānd**, *n.* 1. (*Archery.*) The hand that holds the bow; the left hand. 2. (*Mus.*) The hand that draws the bow, i. e., the right hand.

**Bōw'ie-knife** (-nīf), *n.* A peculiar kind of knife, worn as a weapon;—named from its inventor, Col. *Bowie*.

**Bōw'-knōt** (bō'nōt), *n.* A knot in which a portion of the string is drawn through in the form of a loop or bow, so as to be readily untied.

**Bōwl**, *n.* [A.-S. *bolla*, any round vessel. Cf. W. *bōl*, belly, *bwl*, rotundity.] 1. A concave vessel to hold liquors. 2. The hollow part of any thing.

**Bōwl**, *n.* [From Lat. *bull'a*, any thing rounded by art. Cf. L. Ger. *boll*, round.] A ball used for rolling on a level surface in play; a ball.

**Bōwl**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BOWLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BOWLING.] 1. To roll, as a bowl. 2. To pelt with any thing rolled.

*To bowl out*, in cricket, to knock down one's wicket by bowling.

**Bōwl**, *v. i.* 1. To play with bowls. 2. To roll the ball on a level plane. 3. To move rapidly, smoothly, and like a ball.

**Bōw'lder** (bō'lder), *n.* [See BOWL, ball.] 1. A large pebble. 2. (*Geol.*) A mass of any rock, whether rounded or not, that has been transported by natural agencies from its native bed. [Written also *boulder*.]

**Bōw'-lēgged** (bō'lēgd), *a.* Having crooked legs.

**Bōw'ler** (bō'ler), *n.* One who plays at bowls.

**Bōw'line**, *n.* [Prop. the line of the bow or bend, a slanting sail to receive a side wind.] (*Naut.*) A rope used to keep the weather edge of the sail tight forward, when the ship is close-hauled. [bowls.]

**Bōw'ling-āl'ley**, *n.* A covered place for playing at

**Bōw'ling-green**, *n.* A level piece of ground kept smooth for bowling.

**Bōw'man** (bō'man), *n.*; *pl.* Bōw'MEN. A man who uses a bow; an archer. [crawfish.]

**Bōw'-nēt**, *n.* A contrivance for catching lobsters and

**Bow'-ōar** (bou'-), *n.* 1. The oar used by the bowman in a boat. 2. One who rows at the bow of a boat.

**Bōw'-pēn**, *n.* A metallic ruling-pen, having the part which holds the ink bowed out toward the middle.

**Bōw'-saw**, *n.* A saw with a narrow blade set in a strong frame, and used for cutting curved forms from wood.

**Bōw'-shōt**, *n.* The space which an arrow may pass when shot from a bow.

**Bow'sprit** (bō'sprit or bou'sprit), *n.* [*bow* (of a ship) and *sprit*, *q. v.*] (*Naut.*) A large spar, which projects over the stem of a vessel, to carry sail forward.

**foōd**, **foōt**; **ūrn**, **ryde**, **pull**; **çell**, **çhaise**, **eall**, **eçho**; **çem**, **çet**; **aç**; **oçist**; **lincer**, **link**; **this**



**Bōw'strīng**, *n.* 1. The string of a bow. 2. A string used by the Turks for strangling offenders.

**Bōw'strīng**, *v. t.* To strangle with a bowstring.

**Bōx**, *n.* [A.-S. *box*, from L. Lat. *buxis*, Lat. *puxis*, *pyxis*, Gr. *πυξίς*, a box, esp. of box-wood.] 1. A case or receptacle of any size. 2. The quantity that a box contains. 3. An inclosed space with seats in a place of public amusement. 4. A money-chest. 5. A small house. 6. (*Mach.*) (*a.*) A cylindrical, hollow iron, used in wheels, in which the axle-tree runs. (*b.*) A hollow tube in a pump, closed with a valve; the bucket of a lifting pump. 7. The driver's seat on a carriage. 8. A present.

In a box, in an embarrassing position; in difficulty.

**Bōx**, *n.* [A.-S. *box*, Lat. *buxus*, Gr. *πυξός*.] A tree or a shrub flourishing in different parts of the globe. The dwarf box is much used for borders in gardens.

**Bōx**, *n.* [Cf. Gr. *πυξή*, with clinched fist.] A blow on the head or ear with the hand.

**Bōx**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOXED (*bōkst*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BOXING.] 1. To inclose in a box. 2. To furnish with boxes. 3. To strike with the hand or fist.

To box the compass, to name the points of the compass in their order.

**Bōx**, *v. i.* To fight with the fist.

**Bōx'er**, *n.* One who fights with his fist.

**Bōx'haul**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOXHAULED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BOXHAULING.] (*Naut.*) To wear, as a ship, in a particular manner, when close-hauled, short round on to the other tack;—so called from the circumstance of bracing the headyards aback.

**Bōx'tree**, *n.* The tree variety of the plant called box.

**Bōx'wood**, *n.* The wood of the box-tree, very hard and smooth, and much used by engravers, turners, &c.

**Boy**, *n.* [Prov. Ger. *bua*, *bue*, N. H. Ger. *bube*, D. *boef*. Cf. Lat. *pupus*, Dan. *pog*, Sw. *pojke*, Arm. *bugel*, *bugul*, child, boy, girl, Per *batch*, child, boy, servant; A.-S. & Dan. *pīge*, Sw. *piga*, Icel. *pīka*, a little girl.] A male child, from birth to the age of puberty; a lad. Sometimes it is used in contempt or familiarity for a man.

**Boy'hood** (27), *n.* State of a boy, or of immature age.

**Boy'ish**, *a.* Resembling a boy in manners or opinions; childish; puerile.

**Boy'ish-ly**, *adv.* In a boyish manner.

**Boy'ish-ness**, *n.* Manners or behavior of a boy.

**Bræ'eāte**, *a.* [Lat. *braccatus*, wearing breeches, from *braccæ*, breeches, *q. v.*] (*Ornith.*) Furnished with feathers which conceal the feet.

**Brāce**, *n.* [From Lat. *brachia*, the arms (stretched out), pl. of *brachium*, arm.] 1. A prop or support, especially (*Carp.*), a piece of timber extending across a corner from one piece of timber to another. 2. That which holds any thing tightly or firmly. 3. (*Print.*) A vertical curved line connecting two or more words or lines, thus, *ball*, } 4. A pair; a couple. 5. A thick strap, *bowl*, } which supports a carriage on wheels. 6. (*Naut.*) A rope reeved through a block at the end of a yard, by which it is turned about. 7. (*pl.*) Straps that sustain pantaloons, &c.; suspenders; gallowses. 8. A bit-stock. 9. State of being braced or tight.

**Brāce**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRACED (*brāst*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRACING.] 1. To furnish with braces; to support; to prop. 2. To tighten; to put in a state of tension. 3. To place in a position for bracing. 4. (*Naut.*) To move around by means of braces.

**Brāce'let**, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *brachium*, arm. Cf. BRACE.] 1. An ornament for the wrist. 2. A piece of defensive armor for the arm.

**Brā'cer**, *n.* That which braces; a band or bandage.

**Brāch'i-al**, or **Brā'chi-al**, *a.* [Lat. *brachialis*; *brachium*, arm.] 1. Belonging to the arm. 2. Of the nature of an arm; resembling an arm.

**Brāch'y-cāt'a-lē'e'tic**, *n.* [Gr. *βραχυκαταληκτικός*; *βραχύς*, short, and *καταληκτικός*, incomplete, from *καταλείπειν*, to leave off.] (*Gr.* & *Lat. Pros.*) A verse wanting two syllables at its termination.

**Bra-chÿg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. *βραχύς*, short, and *γράφειν*, to write.] Art or practice of writing in short hand; stenography.

**Brack'en**, *n.* Fern. See BRAKE.

**Bräck'et**, *n.* [O. Fr. *braquet*, dim. of *brache*, Lat. *brachium*, arm.] 1. (*Arch.* & *Engin.*) A small projecting support, fastened to a wall or other surface. 2. (*pl.*) (*Naut.*) Short, crooked timbers, resembling knees. 3. (*Mil.*) Cheek of a mortar carriage, made of strong plank. 4. (*Print.*) One of two hooks [ ], used to inclose a reference, explanation, note, &c.;—called also *crotchets*.

**Bräck'et**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRACKETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRACKETING.] To place within brackets; to connect by brackets.

**Bräck'et-ing**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A series of ribs, or brackets, for supporting cornices, &c. [wall.]

**Bräck'et-light**, *n.* A gas-light projecting from a side-

**Bräck'ish**, *a.* [D. & L. Ger. *brak*, brackish. Cf. Ger. *brack*, refuse, trash.] Saltish, or salt in a moderate degree, as water.

**Bräck'ish-ness**, *n.* Quality of being brackish.

**Bræ't**, *n.* [Lat. *bractea*, a thin plate.] (*Bot.*) A small leaf or scale, from the axil of which a flower proceeds.

**Bræ'te-al**, } *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with bracts; bracted.

**Bræ'te-ate**, }

**Bræ'ted**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with bracts.

**Bräd**, *n.* [Cf. Dan. *braad*, prick, sting, Icel. *broddr*, any pointed piece of iron or steel, *brydda*, to pick.] A kind of nail, with a slight projection at the top on one side instead of a head. [of brads.]

**Bräd'-awl**, *n.* An awl to make holes for the insertion

**Bräg**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRAGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRAGGING.] [Cf. Icel. *bragga*, to adorn, Ger. *prachen*, to make a show, boast, *pracht*, *bracht*, breaking, show, splendor, Fr. *braguer*, flaunt, boast, W. *bragiaw*, to swell out.] To praise one's self, or what belongs to one's self, in an ostentatious manner.

**Syn.**—To swagger; boast; vapor; bluster; vaunt; flourish.

**Bräg**, *n.* 1. A boast or boasting. 2. The thing boasted of. 3. A game at cards.

**Bräg'ga-dō'ci-o** (-dō'shī-o), *n.* [From *Braggadocchio*, a boastful character in Spenser's *Faery Queen*.] 1. A braggart; a boaster. 2. Empty boasting; mere brag.

**Bräg'gart**, *n.* [O. Fr. *bragard*, flaunting, vain, bragging. See *supra*.] A boaster; a vain fellow.

**Bräg'gart**, *a.* Boastful; vainly ostentatious.

**Bräg'ger**, *n.* One who brags; a boaster.

**Bräh'mā**, *n.* [See *infra*.] (*Myth.*) The first person in the trinity of the Hindoos; the creator.

**Bräh'mān**, } *n.* [Skr. *Brahman*, Bramer, and the first

**Bräh'min**, } deity of the Hindoo triad, *Brahmā*.] A person of the upper or sacerdotal caste among the Hindoos. [Written also *Brachman*, *Bramer*.]

**Bräh-mān'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to the Brahmans, or

**Bräh-mān'ie-al**, } their doctrines and worship; relating to the religion of Brahma.

**Bräh-mīn'ie**, }

**Bräh-mīn'ie-al**, }

**Bräh'mān-i-sm**, } *n.* The religion or system of doc-

**Bräh'min-i-sm**, } trines of the Brahmans.

**Bräid**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRAIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRAIDING.] [A.-S. *bredan*.] 1. To weave or entwine together; to plat. 2. To mingle by rubbing in some fluid or soft substance.

**Bräid**, *n.* A string, cord, or other texture, formed by weaving together different strands.

**Bräil**, *n.* [From Lat. *braca*, *braccæ*, breeches, a Gallic word. See BREECHES.] 1. (*Falconry*.) A piece of leather to bind up a hawk's wing. 2. (*pl.*) (*Naut.*) Ropes employed to haul up, or truss up, sails, for the more ready furling of them.

**Bräil**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRAILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRAILING.] (*Naut.*) To haul up into the brails, or to truss up with the brails.

**Bräin**, *n.* [A.-S. *bragen*. Cf. Gr. *βρέγμα*, upper part of the head.] 1. (*Anat.*) (*a.*) The whitish, soft mass which occupies the upper cavity of the skull, and is considered to be the center of sensation and perception. (*b.*) The anterior or cephalic ganglion in insects and other invertebrates. 2. The understanding.

☞ In the latter sense, often used in the plural.

**Bräin**, *v. t.* To dash out the brains of; to destroy.

**Bräin'fē'ver**, *n.* An inflammation of the brain.

**Bräin'less**, *a.* Without understanding; witless.

**Bräin'pān**, *n.* The bones which inclose the brain; the skull; the cranium.

**Bräin'sīck**, *a.* Disordered in the understanding.

**Bräke**, *n.* [L. Ger. *brake*, brushwood, Dan. *brägne*, *bregne*, fern, W. *brwg*, wood, brake.] 1. (*Bot.*) A fern of different genera. 2. A place overgrown with brakes. 3. A thicket; a place overgrown with shrubs and brambles.

**Bräke**, *n.* [From the root of *break*.] 1. An instrument to break flax or hemp. 2. The handle by which a pump or fire-engine is worked. 3. A contrivance for confining refractory horses while the smith is shoeing them; also, an inclosure to restrain cattle, horses, &c. 4. (*Mil.*) (*a.*) That part of the carriage of a movable battery, or engine, which enables it to turn. (*b.*) An ancient engine of war



analogous to the cross-bow. **5.** (*Agric.*) A large, heavy harrow for breaking clods after plowing. **6.** A piece of mechanism for retarding or stopping motion by means of friction, as of a railway carriage. **7.** A cart or carriage without a body, used in breaking horses.

**Brāke'man**, *n.*; *pl.* BRĀKE'MEN. One whose business is to manage a brake.

**Brāk'y**, *a.* Full of brakes or brambles; rough; thorny.

**Brām'ble**, *n.* [A.-S. *brēmbel*, *brēmber*.] (*Bot.*) One of several different species of the genus *Rubus*, including the raspberry and blackberry; hence, any rough, prickly shrub.

**Brām'bly**, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or full of brambles.

**Brā'min**, *n.* See BRAHMAN.

**Brām**, *n.* [Fr. *bran*, excrement, dirt, O. Fr. & O. Sp. *brēn*, *bran*, W. *brān*, *brann*, Ir. & Gael. *bran*.] The proper coat of the seed of wheat, rye, or other farinaceous grain, separated from the flour by bolting; — often applied to all refuse sifted out of flour or meal.

**Brānch**, *n.* [Fr. *branche*, Ger. *branke*, claw, Ir. & Gael. *brac*, W. *braich*, arm.] **1.** A limb; a bough growing from a stem, or from another branch or bough. **2.** Any arm or part shooting or extended from the main body of a thing, as a smaller stream running into a larger one; a ramification. **3.** Any member or part of a body or system; a section or subdivision; a department. **4.** A line of family descent, in distinction from some other line or lines from the same stock; any descendant in such a line. **5.** (*Law.*) A warrant or commission given to a pilot.

**Brānch**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRANCHED (*brāncht*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRANCHING.] **1.** To shoot or spread in branches; to ramify. **2.** To divide into separate parts or subdivisions.

To branch out, to speak diffusively, or with many words.

**Brānch**, *v. t.* To divide as into branches.

**Brān'chi-al**, *a.* [From Gr. *βράγχιον*, gill.] Pertaining to, or performed by means of, gills, as of fishes.

**Brānch'i-ness**, *n.* Fullness of branches.

**Brān'chi-o-pods**, *n. pl.* [Gr. *βράγχιον*, gill, and *ποῦς*, *podós*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of crustacea, generally very small or minute; — so named from their feet having been supposed to perform the function of gills.

**Brānch'let**, *n.* A little branch; a twig.

**Brānch'y**, *a.* Full of branches.

**Brānd**, *n.* [A.-S. *brand*, *brond*, brand, sword, from *brinnan*, *byrnan*, *beorman*, to burn.] **1.** A burning or partly burnt stick or piece of wood. **2.** A sword, so called from its glittering brightness. [*Poet.*] **3.** An iron used for burning a mark on something, as a cask, or a criminal. **4.** A distinctive mark made by burning with a hot iron; hence, figuratively, quality; kind; also, any mark of infamy; a stigma.

**Brānd**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRANDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRANDING.] **1.** To burn or impress a mark with a hot iron. **2.** To stigmatize as infamous.

**Brānd'-goose**, *n.* [See BRANT.] (*Ornith.*) A species of wild goose, usually called, in America, *brant*.

**Brān'died**, *a.* Mingled, flavored, or treated with brandy.

**Brānd'ing-īron** (-ī'urn), *n.* An iron used to brand

**Brānd'-īron** (-ī'urn), *n.* with.

**Brān'dish**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRANDISHED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRANDISHING.] [From *brand*, a sword, *q. v.*] To wave, as a weapon; to shake or flourish.

**Brān'dish**, *n.* A flourish, as with a weapon, whip, &c.

**Brān'dish-er**, *n.* One who brandishes.

**Brānd'ling**, *n.* [So called from its color. See BRAND.] (*Zoöl.*) A small red worm, used as bait for small fish.

**Brānd'-new**, *a.* [See BRAND.] Quite new, as if fresh from the fire.

**Brān'dy**, *n.* [Contracted from O. Eng. *brandwine*, Ger. *brantwein*, *brantwein*, i. e., burned wine.] An ardent spirit distilled from wine or other liquors.

**Brān'gle**, *n.* [Scot. *brangle*, to shake, menace; prob. a modification of *wrangle*, *q. v.*] A wrangle; a squabble.

**Brān'gle**, *v. i.* To wrangle; to dispute; to squabble.

**Brānk**, *n.* [Probably of Celtic origin.] **1.** Buckwheat. [*Eng.*] **2.** [Cf. BRANCH.] A bridle for scolds.

**Brān'lin**, *n.* [From *brand*, *q. v.*, probably on account of the dark-colored marks on the sides of this fish, resembling those burned by a brand-iron.] (*Ichth.*) A species of fish of the salmon kind.

**Brān'-new** (109), *a.* See BRAND-NEW.

**Brān'ny**, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling bran.

**Brānt**, *n.* [It. *branta*, *brenta*, D. & Ger. *brentgans*. Prob. It. *branta* is for *branca*, branch, so that it signifies a branch goose, same as O. & Prov. Eng. *tree-goose*, Ger.

*baumgans*.] (*Ornith.*) A species of wild goose; — called also *brent* and *brand-goose*. See BRAND-GOOSE.

**Brāsh**, *a.* [Cf. Ger. *barsch*, harsh, sharp, tart, impetuous.] **1.** Hasty in temper. **2.** [Arm. *bresk*, *brusk*, fragile.] Brittle, as wood or vegetables. [*Local, Amer.*]

**Brāsh**, *n.* [See BRASH, *a.*, 2.] **1.** A rash or eruption. **2.** Refuse boughs of trees; truck. **3.** (*Geol.*) Broken and angular fragments of rocks underlying alluvial deposits. **4.** Broken fragments of ice.

**Brā'shier** (brā'zher), *n.* [From *brass*.] **1.** An artificer who works in brass. **2.** [Fr. *brasier*, *braisier*, from *braise*, embers, live coals.] A pan for holding coals.

**Brāss**, *n.* [A.-S. *bras*, W. *prês*. Cf. Icel. *bras*, cement, solder, Lith. *waras*, brass.] **1.** A yellow alloy of copper and zinc. **2.** Impudence; a brazen face. [*Colloq.*] **3.** *pl.* Utensils, ornaments, or other articles made of brass.

**Brāss'-bānd**, *n.* A company of musicians who perform on instruments of brass.

**Brāsse**, *n.* [A.-S. *bears*, *baers*. Cf. L. Ger. *brasse*.] The pale, spotted perch.

**Brāss'i-ness**, *n.* Quality or appearance of brass.

**Brāss'-lēaf**, *n.* Brass made into very thin sheets.

**Brāss'y**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to brass; hard as brass; the color of brass. **2.** Impudent; impudently bold. [*Colloq.*]

**Brāt**, *n.* [A.-S. *bratt*, cloak, rag, W. *brat*, *bratt*, clout, rag, Ir. & Gael. *brat*, cloak, veil, apron, rag.] A child, so called in contempt.

**Bra-vā'do**, *n.* [Sp. *bravada*, *bravata*. See BRAVE.] **1.** An arrogant menace; a boast or brag; boastful or threatening behavior. **2.** A boasting fellow.

**Brāve**, *a.* [Fr. *brave*, Sp., Pg., and It. *bravo*, courageous. This word seems to be of Celtic origin.] **1.** Of noble or admirable courage; uniting boldness with generosity and dignity. **2.** Excellent; beautiful.

*Syn.*—Courageous; gallant; daring; valiant; valorous; bold; heroic; intrepid; fearless; dauntless; high-spirited.

**Brāve**, *n.* **1.** A brave person; *specifically*, an Indian warrior. **2.** A hector; a bully.

**Brāve**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRAVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRAVING.] To encounter with courage and fortitude; to set at defiance; to defy; to challenge; to dare.

**Brāve'ly**, *adv.* In a brave manner.

**Brāv'er-y**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being brave; fearlessness of danger; undaunted spirit. **2.** Showy appearance; ostentation.

*Syn.*—Courage; heroism; intrepidity; gallantry; valor; fearlessness; dauntlessness; hardihood; manfulness.—*Courage* (from *cor*, heart) is that firmness of spirit which meets danger without fear; *bravery* defies or braves it, and shows itself in outward acts; *audacity* is bravery running out into rashness.

**Brā'vo**, *n.*; *pl.* BRĀ'VŌES. [It. See BRAVE.] A daring villain; a bandit; an assassin or murderer.

**Brā'vo**, *interj.* Well done! expressive of applause.

**Brāwl**, *v. i.* [Fr. *brailler*, W. *bragal*, to vociferate, brag; *brōliaw*, to brag, boast, *brawl*, boast. Cf. BROIL.] **1.** To quarrel noisily and indecently. **2.** To complain loudly; to scold. **3.** To roar; as water.

*Syn.*—To wrangle; squabble; contend.

**Brāwl**, *n.* A noisy quarrel; loud, angry contention.

*Syn.*—Noise; quarrel; scurrility; uproar.

**Brāwl'er**, *n.* A noisy fellow; a wrangler.

**Brāwn**, *n.* [From O. II. Ger. *brāto*, acc. *brātun*, *brāton*, fatness.] **1.** The flesh of a boar. **2.** Full, strong muscles; muscular strength; hence, the arm.

**Brāwn'i-ness**, *n.* Quality of being brawny.

**Brāwn'y**, *a.* Having large, strong muscles.

*Syn.*—Muscular; muscular; fleshy; strong; bulky.

**Brāy**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRAYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRAYING.] **1.** [O. Fr. *brayer*; Icel. *brāka*, to break, *braka*, to crack, A.-S. *bracan*, to rub.] To pound, beat, or grind small. **2.** [See BRAY, *v. i.*] To make or utter with a harsh, grating sound.

**Brāy**, *v. i.* [Fr. *braire*, to bray. Cf. BRAG.] **1.** To utter a harsh cry, as an ass. **2.** To make a harsh, grating noise. [sound.]

**Brāy**, *n.* The harsh sound of an ass; any harsh, grating

**Brāy'er**, *n.* One who brays like an ass.

**Brāy'er**, *n.* [From *bray*, to grind. See BRAY, *v. t.* 1.] (*Print.*) An instrument for mixing or spreading ink.

**Brāze**, *v. t.* [From *brass*, *q. v.*] **1.** To solder with an alloy of brass and zinc. **2.** To cover or ornament with brass. **3.** To harden to impudence.

**Brā'zen** (brā'zn), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, proceeding from, or made of, brass. **2.** Impudent.

*Brazen age* (*Myth.*), the age which succeeded the *silver age*, when men had degenerated from primitive purity. — *Brazen sea* (*Jewish Antiq.*), a large vessel of brass, cast on the plain of Jordan, and placed in Solomon's temple.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, eall, eecho; ġem, ġet; aŝ; exist; lŭnger, lŭnk; this-



**Brā'zen** (brā'zn,) *v. i.* To be impudent; to bully.

**Brā'zen-fāçed**, (brā'zn-fāst), *a.* Impudent; bold to excess; shameless.

**Brā'zen-ly**, *adv.* In a bold, impudent manner.

**Brā'zier** (brā'zher), *n.* [See BRASIER.] 1. An artificer who works in brass. 2. A pan to hold coals.

**Bra-zil'-wood**, *n.* [Pg. *braza*, a live coal, or glowing fire. This name was given to the wood from its color.] A very heavy wood, of a red color, growing in other tropical countries, and used for dyeing red.

**Brēach**, *n.* [A.-S. *brice*, *bryce*, Fr. *brèche*, Ger. *brecke*. See BREAK.] 1. Act of breaking, or state of being broken. 2. The gap or opening made by breaking. 3. A breaking or infraction, as of a law, or any obligation or tie. 4. A breaking up of amicable relations.

**Syn.** — Rent; cleft; chasm; rift; disruption; fracture; aperture; gap; break; infraction; infringement; violation; quarrel; dispute; contention; difference; misunderstanding.

**Brēach**, *v. t.* (*Mil.*) To make a breach or opening in the walls of, by means of artillery. [cattle.]

**Brēach'y**, *a.* Apt to break fences; — applied to unruly

**Bread**, *n.* [A.-S. *bræd*, *bræd*. The root is either A.-S. *breovan*, imp. *bræat*, to brew, bake, or, better, A.-S. *breotan*, imp. *bræat*, to break, for an older *breodan*, imp. *bræad*.] 1. Food made of flour or meal. 2. Provisions in general.

**Bread'-cōrn**, *n.* Corn or grain of which bread is made, as wheat, rye, &c.

**Bread'-fruit** (32), *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of a tree, found in the isles of the Pacific. When baked, it somewhat resembles bread, and is eaten as food. The name is also applied to the tree.

**Bread'stuff**, *n.* Bread-corn; meal; flour. [*Amer.*]

**Breadth** (108), *n.* [A.-S. *brædo*, *bræd*, from *bræd*, broad. See BROAD.] 1. Distance from side to side; width.

2. (*Paint.*) Quality of having colors and shadows broad and massive, and the arrangement of objects such as to produce an impression of largeness and simple grandeur.

**Brēak**, *v. t.* [*imp.* BROKE (*BRAKE*, *obs.*); *p. p.* BROKE or BROKEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BREAKING.] [A.-S. & Goth. *brikan*, Icel. *bráka*, allied to Lat. *frangere*, for *fragere*, Skr. *bhandj*, in which the letter *r* has been dropped, Gr. *ῥηγνύω*, where the initial consonant has been omitted.]

1. (*a.*) To strain apart; to part by. Hence, to lay open by breaking. And (*Fig.*) to lay open, as a purpose; to disclose or divulge. (*b.*) To infringe or violate. (*c.*) To interrupt; to terminate. (*d.*) To destroy the completeness of. 2. To dash or shatter to pieces. 3. Hence, (*a.*) To shatter or crush, without separation of parts: to bruise. (*b.*) To weaken, impair, or subdue. (*c.*) To diminish the force of. And (*Fig.*) to impart cautiously. (*d.*) To tame; to make tractable. (*e.*) To make bankrupt. (*f.*) To destroy the official character of; to cashier.

With prepositions or adverbs: —

To break down, to crush; to overwhelm. — To break in, to force in; also, to train; to discipline. — To break off, to cause to reform, or abandon. — To break off, to separate by breaking; to interrupt; to put an end to. — To break open, to open by breaking. — To break out, to take or force out by breaking. — To break over, to transgress; to disregard. — To break up, to separate into parts; to put an end to.

With an object: —

To break the back, neck, &c., to dislocate the same. — To break bulk, to begin to unload; also, to transfer in detail, as from boats to cars. — To break cover, to burst forth from a protecting concealment. — To break fast, to partake of food after abstinence, especially in the morning. — To break ground, to open the earth as for planting; to commence excavation. Hence (*Fig.*), to begin to execute any plan: (*Naut.*), to release the anchor from the bottom. — To break the heart, to crush or overwhelm with grief. — To break a house, (*Law*), to remove any part of the house or of its fastenings, with violence and a felonious intent. — To break the ice, to overcome obstacles and make a beginning. — To break jail, to escape from confinement in jail. — To break a jest, to utter a jest. — To break joints, to lay bricks, shingles, &c., so that the joints in one course shall not coincide with those in the preceding course. — To break a path, road, or the like; to open a way through obstacles by force. — To break upon a wheel, to execute or punish, as a criminal, by stretching him out upon a cart-wheel or frame, and breaking his limbs with an iron bar.

**Syn.** — To dispart; rend; tear; crash; shatter; batter; violate; infringe; demolish; destroy.

**Brēak**, *v. i.* 1. To come to pieces; to burst asunder. 2. To open spontaneously, or by force from within. 3. To come to view; to appear; to dawn. 4. To burst forth violently. 5. To become weakened; to lose health or strength. 6. To fail in business. 7. To change the gait. 8. To exceed the natural compass or power, as the voice. 9. To fall out; to terminate friendship.

With prepositions or adverbs: —

To break away, to disengage one's self abruptly; also, to become dissipated, as the clouds. — To break down, to come down by breaking; to fail in any undertaking. — To break forth, to issue suddenly, as sound, light, &c.; — with *in* or *unto*; to give vent to. — To break in, or *in upon*, to enter violently or unexpectedly. — To break loose, to extricate one's self forcibly. — To break off, to become separated with suddenness and violence; to desist. — To break out, to burst forth; to appear suddenly; — also, to show itself in cutaneous eruptions, — said of certain diseases; to become covered with cutaneous eruptions, — said of a patient. — To break up, to become separated into parts or fragments. Hence, to be dissolved; to disperse. — To break with, to fall out; to part friendship.

**Brēak**, *n.* [A.-S. *bræc*. See *supra.*] 1. An opening made by fracture or disruption. 2. An interruption; a pause. 3. In writing or printing, a dash, or a blank or unfinished line. 4. The first appearing of light in the morning; the dawn. 5. An interruption of continuity. 6. A kind of large, four-wheel carriage.

**Brēak'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being broken.

**Brēak'age** (45), *n.* 1. A breaking. 2. An allowance for things broken in transportation.

**Brēak'down**, *n.* 1. Act of breaking down, as of a carriage. 2. A riotous dance, terminating a ball. [*Colloq.*]

**Brēak'er**, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, breaks. 2. (*Naut.*) A small, flat water-cask, used in boats for ballast and for emergencies. 3. *pl.* Waves breaking into foam against the shore, a sand-bank, or a sunken rock.

**Brēak'fast** (brēk'fast), *n.* The first meal in the day.

**Brēak'fast**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BREAKFASTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BREAKFASTING.] To break one's fast in the morning.

**Brēak'fast**, *v. t.* To furnish with the first meal in the

**Brēak'-nēck**, *n.* A steep place, endangering the neck.

**Brēak'-nēck**, *a.* Producing danger of a broken neck.

**Brēak'wa-ter**, *n.* Any structure or contrivance, to break the force of waves.

**Brēam**, *n.* [Fr. *brème*, *brame*, from O. II. Ger. *brahsema*, *brahsina*, *brachse*.] (*Ichth.*) A certain fish inhabiting lakes and deep water, extremely insipid, and little valued.

**Brēam**, *v. t.* [Cf. BROOM, and Ger. *ein schiff brennen*.] (*Naut.*) To burn filth, as grass, seaweed, &c., off from.

**Brēast**, *n.* [A.-S. *breost*, Icel. *briost*, Goth. *brusts*, Ger. *brust*. The root is O. H. Ger. *brestan*, A.-S. *berstan*, Eng. *burst*, so that the word properly signifies a thing bursting beyond the adjacent surface.] 1. The fore part of the body, between the neck and the belly. 2. The protuberant glands, in females, in which milk is secreted. 3. The seat of consciousness, and of the affections and passions; the heart.

To make a clean breast, to make full confession.

**Brēast**, *v. t.* To meet with the breast, or manfully.

**Brēast'-bone**, *n.* The bone of the breast to which most of the ribs are attached; the sternum.

**Brēast'-hook**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A piece of timber in the form of a knee, placed across the stem of a ship.

**Brēast'ing**, *n.* (*Engin.*) The curved channel in which a breast-wheel turns. [breast.]

**Brēast'knōt** (-nōt), *n.* A knot of ribbons worn on the

**Brēast'pin**, *n.* A pin worn for a fastening, or for ornament, on the breast; a brooch.

**Brēast'plāte**, *n.* 1. Defensive armor worn upon the breast. 2. A strap that runs across a horse's breast.

3. (*Jewish Antiq.*) A part of the vestment of the high priest, consisting of a folded piece of rich, embroidered stuff set with twelve precious stones, on which were engraved the names of the twelve tribes.

**Brēast'-plow**, } *n.* A kind of plow, driven by the

**Brēast'-plough**, } breast, used to cut or pare turf.

**Brēast'rāil**, *n.* The upper rail of a balcony or of the breastwork on a quarter-deck.

**Brēast'-wheel**, *n.* A water-wheel, which receives the stream of water at about half its height.

**Brēast'work** (-wûrk), *n.* 1. (*Fort.*) A defensive earth-work breast-high. 2. (*Naut.*) A railing on the quarter-deck and fore-castle.

**Brēath**, *n.* [A.-S. *brædh*.] 1. Air respired. 2. Act or power of breathing naturally or freely. 3. Power of respiration; hence, life. 4. Time to breathe; respite; pause. 5. A single respiration, or the time of making it; a single act; an instant. 6. A very slight breeze.

**Brēath'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being breathed.

**Brēathe**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BREATHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BREATHING.] [From *breath*, *q. v.*] 1. To respire; hence, to live. 2. To take breath; to rest. 3. To pass, as air; to exhale; to emanate.

**Brēathe**, *v. t.* 1. To respire. 2. To inject or infuse by breathing. 3. To emit by the breath; to utter softly. 4. To exhale; to emit, as breath. 5. To cause to sound



- by breathing. **6.** To promote free respiration in; to exercise. **7.** To suffer to take breath, or recover the natural breathing. **8.** To put out of breath. **9.** [*W. brathu*, to pierce.] To give air or vent to; to open.
- Brēath'er**, *n.* One who breathes.
- Brēath'ing**, *n.* **1.** Respiration. **2.** Air in gentle motion. **3.** Any gentle influence or operation. **4.** Aspiration; secret prayer. **5.** Exercise. **6.** Utterance. **7.** Breathing-place; vent. **8.** (*a.*) (*Gram.*) Aspiration; the sound expressed by the letter *h*. (*b.*) (*Gr. Gram.*) A mark placed over the initial vowel of a word to indicate aspiration. — *Rough breathing* (*spiritus asper*), a mark ['], signifying that the letter over which it is placed is to be pronounced as if preceded by *h*, as *iévai* (*hí-ě-nai*). *Smooth breathing* (*spiritus lenis*), a mark ['], indicating the absence of the sound of *h*, as *iévai* (*i-ě-nai*).
- Brēath'less**, *a.* **1.** Out of breath. **2.** Dead; expired.
- Brēath'less-ness**, *n.* State of being breathless, or exhausted with exercise.
- Breccia** (*brět'châ*), *n.* [*It.* See BREACH.] (*Geol.*) A rock composed of angular fragments, united by a cement, and presenting a variety of colors.
- Brě'ci-ā'ted** (*brěk'shī-*), *a.* Consisting of angular fragments cemented together.
- Breech**, *n.* [See BREECHES.] **1.** The lower part of the body behind. **2.** The hinder part of any thing, esp. the part of a fire-arm, behind the bottom of the bore.
- Breech**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BREECHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BREECHING.] **1.** To put into breeches. **2.** To fit or furnish with a breech. **3.** To fasten with breeching.
- Breech'es** (*brich'cz*), *n. pl.* [*A.-S.* *broc*, *pl. brec, bracc*, *Ir. brog*, *D. broek*, *Lat. braca, braccæ, braccæ.*] A garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs; — sometimes, but less properly, used in the sense of pantaloons.
- To wear the breeches, to usurp the authority of the husband; — said of a wife. [*Colloq.*]
- Breech'ing** (*brich'ing*), *n.* **1.** That part of a harness which comes round the breech of a horse. **2.** (*Naut.*) A strong rope fastened to a cannon, to prevent it from recoiling too much in battle.
- Breech'-lōad'ing**, *a.* (*Mil.*) Receiving the charge at the breech instead of the muzzle.
- Breed**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BREEDING.] [*A.-S.* *brēdan*. Cf. *W. brwd*, hot, warm, *brydiaw*, to heat. See BROOD.] **1.** To procreate; to generate; to beget; to hatch. **2.** To bring up; to nurse and foster. **3.** To instruct; to form by education. **4.** To occasion; to produce. **5.** To give birth to.
- Breed**, *v. i.* **1.** To bear and nourish young. **2.** To be generated, or to grow, as young before birth. **3.** To have birth; to be produced. **4.** To raise a breed.
- To breed in and in, to breed from animals of the same stock that are closely related.
- Breed**, *n.* **1.** A race or progeny from the same parents or stock. **2.** A race of men or other animals, which have an alliance by nativity, or some distinctive qualities in common. **3.** Progeny; offspring; — applied to other things than animals.
- Breed'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, breeds.
- Breed'ing**, *n.* **1.** Formation of manners. **2.** Deportment or behavior; manners.
- Syn.** — Education; instruction; nurture; training.
- Breeze**, } *n.* [*A.-S.* *briosa*, *brimse*. Cf. *Ger. brausen*,  
**Breeze'-flȳ**, } *Icel. brūsa*, *Sw. brusa*, *Dan. bruse*, to  
hum, buzz, murmur.] (*Entom.*) A kind of fly of various species, noted for buzzing about animals, and tormenting them by sucking their blood. The name is also given to different species of bot-flies. [Written also *breese* and *brize*.]
- Breeze**, *n.* [*Fr. brise*, *It. brezza*, *Sp. briza*, *brisa*, a breeze from north-east. Cf. *Fr. bise*, *O. H. Ger. bise*, north wind.] **1.** A light wind; a gentle gale. **2.** (*Fig.*) An excited state of feeling; a quarrel. [*Colloq.*]
- Breeze**, *v. i.* To blow gently.
- Breez'y**, *a.* Fanned with gentle winds or breezes.
- Brěnt**, *n.* A brant, or brand-goose. See BRANT.
- Brěast'-sūm'mer**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A summer or beam placed breast-wise to support a superincumbent wall.
- Brěth'ren**, *n.*; *pl. of brother.* It is used almost exclusively, in solemn and scriptural language, in the place of *brothers*. See BROTHER.
- Brětt**, *n.* A long, four-wheel pleasure-carriage, with a calash top, and seats for four, besides a driver's seat.
- Brěve**, *n.* [*Lat. brevis*, short. See BRIEF.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A note, equivalent to two semibreves, or four minims. **2.** (*Law.*) A brief. See BRIEF. **3.** (*Print.*) A
- curved mark [~] used to indicate the short quantity of a vowel, or some particular quality of its sound.
- Bre-vět'**, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *Lat. brevis*, short. See BRIEF.] **1.** A royal or imperial warrant, granting a favor, privilege, title, or dignity. **2.** (*Mil.*) A commission in the army at large, in distinction from a commission in a particular regiment or corps. [brevet.]
- Bre-vět'**, *v. t.* (*Mil.*) To confer rank or title upon by
- Bre-vět'**, *a.* (*Mil.*) Taking rank by brevet.
- Brě'-vi-a-ry**, *n.* [*Lat. breviarium*, from *brevis*, short.] **1.** An abridgment; a compend; an epitome; a brief account or summary. **2.** A book containing the daily service of the Roman Catholic or Greek church.
- Brě-viēr'**, *n.* [Probably so called from being originally used in printing a *breviary*.] (*Print.*) A small kind of printing type, in size between bourgeois and minion.
- ☞ This line is printed in *brevier* type.
- Brěv'i-ped**, *a.* [*Lat. brevis*, short, and *pes, pedis*, foot.] (*Ornith.*) Having short legs, as certain birds.
- Brěv'i-pěn'nate**, *a.* [*Lat. brevis*, short, and *pennatus*, winged, feathered, from *penna*, feather, wing.] (*Ornith.*) Short-winged; — applied to a division of birds, including the ostrich, cassowary, swan, &c.
- Brěv'i-ty**, *n.* [*Lat. brevitās*, from *brevis*, short.] **1.** Shortness of duration. **2.** Contraction into few words; shortness; conciseness.
- Brew** (*brū*), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BREWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BREWING.] [*A.-S. breovan*, *Icel. brugga*, allied to *Lat. frigere*, *Gr. φρύγειν*, to roast, fry, broil.] **1.** To boil or seethe. **2.** To prepare, as a liquor, from malt and hops, or other materials, by steeping, boiling, and fermentation. **3.** To prepare by boiling, mingling, &c. **4.** To contrive; to plot.
- Brew** (*brū*), *v. i.* **1.** To perform the business of brewing. **2.** To be in a state of preparation; to be forming, or gathering.
- Brew'age** (*brū'age*), *n.* Malt liquor; drink brewed.
- Brew'er** (*brū'er*), *n.* One who brews.
- Brew'er-y**, } (*brū'ery*), *n.* A house where brewing is  
**Brew'house**, } carried on.
- Brew'ing** (*brū'ing*), *n.* **1.** The act or process of preparing liquors from malt and hops, &c. **2.** The quantity brewed at once.
- Brew'is** (*brū'is*), *n.* [*A.-S. briw, es*, broth, frumenty, from *breovan*, *Eng. brew*.] **1.** Broth; pottage. [*Obs.*] **2.** Bread soaked in gravy, or prepared in water and butter.
- Brī-ā're-an**, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, Briareus, a giant with a hundred hands; hence, hundred-handed.
- Bribe**, *n.* [*Fr. bribe*, a hunch of bread, scrap, leavings of meals (that are generally given to a beggar), *O. Fr. bribier, brifer*, to eat gluttonously, to beg; Cf. *W. briw*, fragment, *bara briw*, broken bread.] **1.** A gift bestowed or promised with a view to pervert the judgment or corrupt the conduct. **2.** That which seduces; allurements.
- Bribe**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRIBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRIBING.] **1.** To influence or corrupt by gifts. **2.** To gain by a bribe.
- Bribe**, *v. i.* To give a bribe to a person.
- Brib'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, bribes.
- Brib'er-y**, *n.* Act or practice of bribing.
- Brick**, *n.* [Either from *A.-S. brice*, a breaking, fragment, or, better, from *Armor. priek*, clayey, *pri*, clay.] **1.** Clay and sand, tempered with water, molded into regular forms, dried in the sun, and usually burnt. **2.** Bricks collectively. **3.** A good fellow; a merry person. [*Low.*] A brick in his hat, used of a person intoxicated.
- Brick**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRICKED (*brīkt*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRICKING.] To lay or pave with bricks.
- Brick'bāt**, *n.* A piece or fragment of a brick. See BAT, No. 4. [baked or burnt.]
- Brick'-kiln** (*-kīl*), *n.* A kiln, in which bricks are
- Brick'-lāy'er**, *n.* One who builds with bricks.
- Brick'-lāy'ing**, *n.* The art of building with bricks.
- Brick'-nōg'ging**, *n.* Brick-work carried up and filled in between timber framing.
- Brick'-tēa**, *n.* Fresh tea-leaves saturated with fat, or with an alkaline solution, and pressed into large cakes.
- Brick'-work** (*-wūrk*), *n.* A structure of bricks.
- Brid'al**, *a.* [From *bride*, *q. v.*] Belonging to a bride, or to a wedding; nuptial; connubial.
- Brid'al**, *n.* The nuptial festival; marriage.
- Bride**, *n.* [*A.-S. bryd*, *Goth. bruths*, *Icel. brúdhv*, *W. priawd*, a married person, *Skr. praudhā*, bride. Cf. *Skr. pri*, to love.] **1.** A woman recently married. **2.** A woman espoused, or contracted to be married. [*ding.*]
- Bride'-cāke**, *n.* Cake made for the guests at a wed-

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rūde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; ġem, ġet; aq; exist; linger, link; this.



**Bride'-chām'ber**, *n.* The nuptial apartment.

**Bride'groom**, *n.* [Orig. and prop. *bridegroom*, from A.-S. *brydguma*, from *bryd*, bride, and *guma*, man.] A man newly married, or about to be married.

**Bride'-māid**, } *n.* A woman who attends on a bride  
**Brides'-māid**, } at her wedding.

**Bride'-man**, *n.*; *pl.* BRIDE'-MEN. } A man who at-  
**Brides'-man**, *n.*; *pl.* BRIDES'-MEN. } tends upon a  
bridegroom and bride at their marriage.

**Bride'well**, *n.* A house of correction; — so called from a hospital near *St. Bride's* or *Bridget's well*, in London, which was subsequently turned into a work-house.

**Bridge**, *n.* [A.-S. *brycg*, *bryc*, *brig*, Icel. *bryggja*.] **1.** A structure erected to make a continuous roadway over a watercourse, ravine, railroad, or the like. **2.** Something analogous to a bridge, as a support for the strings of a violin, the upper, bony part of the nose, &c.

**Bridge**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRIDGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRIDGING.] To build a bridge or bridges over.

**Bridge'-board**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A board on which the ends of the steps of wooden stairs are fastened.

**Bridg'ing-joist**, *n.* (*Arch.*) (*a.*) A joist sustained by transverse beams below; — called also a *binding-joist*. (*b.*) A joist nailed or fixed to the flooring boards.

**Bri'dle**, *n.* [A.-S. *bridcl*.] **1.** An instrument with which a horse is governed and restrained. **2.** A restraint; a curb; a check. **3.** (*Gun.*) Part of a gun-lock. **4.** (*Naut.*) A short piece of cable, intended to enable a ship, when moored, to veer with the wind and tide.

**Bri'dle**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRIDLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRIDLING.] **1.** To put a bridle upon. **2.** To restrain, guide, or govern; to check, curb, or control.

**Bri'dle**, *v. i.* To hold up the head, and draw in the chin, as an expression of pride, scorn, or resentment.

**Bri'dle-pāth**, } *n.* A path or way for travelers on  
**Bri'dle-wāy**, } horse-back.

**Bri'dler**, *n.* One who bridles.

**Bri'doon'**, *n.* [Fr. *bridon*, from *bride*. See BRIDLE.] (*Mil.*) The snaffle and rein of a military bridle, which acts independently of the bit.

**Brief**, *a.* [Fr. *brief*, *bref*; Lat. *brevis*, short.] **1.** Short in duration. **2.** Short in expression; using few words.

**Syn.** — Short; limited; concise; succinct; summary; compendious; laconic.

**Brief**, *n.* **1.** An epitome; a short or concise writing; a statement in few words. **2.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) An abridgment of a client's case. (*b.*) A writ summoning a man to answer to any action.

*Apostolical brief*, a letter of the pope relating to public affairs.

**Brief'less**, *a.* Having no brief; without clients.

**Brief'ly**, *adv.* Concisely; in few words. [writing.]

**Brief'ness**, *n.* Shortness; conciseness in discourse or writing.

**Brier**, *n.* [A.-S. *brar*, *brær*, Ir. *briar*, Gael. *preas*, W. *prys*, *prysg*.] [Written also *briar*.] **1.** A prickly plant or shrub. **2.** (*Bot.*) The sweet-brier and the wild-brier, species of the rose.

**Brier-y**, *a.* Full of briars; rough; thorny.

**Brig**, *n.* [Abbreviation of *brigantine*, *q. v.*] A vessel with two masts, square-rigged.

*Hermaphrodite brig*, a two masted vessel, square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft.

**Bri-gāde'**, *n.* [Fr. *brigade*, Sp. *brigada*, It. *brigata*, troop, crew, brigade, prop. and orig. a contending troop, from O. Fr. *brigue*, It. *briga*, trouble, quarrel.] (*Mil.*) A division of troops, commanded by a general officer, or brigadier, and consisting of an indeterminate number of regiments, squadrons, or battalions.

*Brigade major*, an officer who may be attached to a brigade to assist the brigadier in his duties.

**Bri-gāde'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRIGADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRIGADING.] (*Mil.*) To form into a brigade, or into brigades.

**Brig'a-diēr'-gēn'er-al**, *n.* [Fr., from *brigade*.] (*Mil.*) The general officer who commands a brigade, in rank next below a major-general.

**Brig'and**, *n.* [L. Lat. *brigans*, a light-armed soldier, W. *brigant*, summit, highlander, plunderer, *brigantiad*, highlander, depredator, from *brig*, top, summit, hill.] A lawless fellow who lives by plunder; a robber; a freebooter.

**Brig'and-āge**, *n.* Theft; robbery; plunder.

**Brig'an-tīne**, *n.* [Fr. *brigantin*, originally a piratical vessel. See BRIGAND.] A kind of small brig.



Brig.

**Bright** (*brīt*), *a.* [A.-S. *beorht*, *byrht*, *briht*, Goth. *bairhts*, Icel. *biartr*; Skr. *bhrādsh*, to shine, Goth. *bairhtjan*, *gabairhtjan*.] **1.** Shedding much light. **2.** Transmitting light. **3.** Having qualities that render conspicuous or attractive, or that affect the mind as light does the eye. **4.** Having a clear, quick intellect; sparkling with wit. **5.** Manifest to the mind, as light to the eyes.

**Syn.** — Shining; splendid; luminous; brilliant; resplendent; effulgent; refulgent; radiant; sparkling; glittering; lucid; beamy; clear; transparent; translucent; limpid.

**Bright'en** (*brīt'n*), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BRIGHTENED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRIGHTENING.] **1.** To make bright or brighter; to increase the luster of. **2.** To make illustrious, or more distinguished. **3.** To shed light upon; to make cheerful. **4.** To make acute or witty.

**Bright'en** (*brīt'n*), *v. i.* To grow bright, or more bright.

**Bright'ly** (*brīt'-*), *adv.* Splendidly; with luster.

**Bright'ness** (*brīt'-*), *n.* **1.** The quality of being bright. **2.** Acuteness, applied to the faculties.

**Syn.** — Splendor; luster; radiance; resplendence; brilliancy; effulgence; glory; clearness; transparency.

**Bright's' Dis-ease'**. (*Med.*) A granular disease of the cortical part of the kidneys; — so called from being first described by Dr. *Bright*, of London.

**Brill'iance**, } *n.* Great brightness, whether in a literal  
**Brill'ian-cy**, } or tropical sense; splendor.

**Brill'iant** (*brīlyant*), *a.* [Fr. *brillant*, *p. pr.* of *briller*, to shine or sparkle, from Lat. *beryllus*, a precious stone. See BERYL.] **1.** Sparkling with luster; glittering. **2.** Distinguished by qualities which excite admiration; splendid; shining.

**Brill'iant**, *n.* A diamond of the finest cut, formed so as to reflect and refract the light.

**Brill'iant-ly**, *adv.* In a brilliant manner; splendidly.

**Brim**, *n.* [A.-S. *brymme*, *bremme*.] Rim, or border, of any thing; the edge or margin.

**Brim**, *v. i.* To be full to the brim.

**Brim'ful**, *a.* Full to the top; completely full.

**Brim'mer**, *n.* A bowl full to the top.

**Brim'ming**, *a.* Full to the top or brim; brimful.

**Brim'stone**, *n.* [From A.-S. *bryne*, a burning, fire, and *stone*.] A hard, brittle, inflammable substance, of a lemon-yellow color; sulphur.

**Brim'ded**, *a.* [Equiv. to *branded*. Cf. *brand* and A.-S. *brinnan*, *byrnan*, *beornan*, to burn.] Having different colors; variegated; streaked.

**Brim'dle**, *n.* [A diminutive form of *brind*, the root of *brinded*.] The state of being brinded; spottedness.

**Brim'dled** (*brīn'dld*), *a.* Spotted; variegated; brinded.

**Brine**, *n.* [A.-S. *bryne*, a burning, salt liquor, from *brinnan*, *byrnan*, to burn.] **1.** Water impregnated with salt.

**2.** The ocean or sea. **3.** Tears, so called from their salt-ness. [evaporation.]

**Brine-pān**, *n.* A pit of salt water, for forming salt by

**Bring**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BROUGHT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BRINGING.] [A.-S. *bringan*, Goth. *briggan*, *bringgan*.]

**1.** To convey to a person or thing; to fetch. **2.** To make to come; to procure; to draw in. **3.** To induce; to prevail on; to influence. **4.** To convey; to carry.

*To bring about*, to effect; to accomplish. — *To bring back*, to recall. — *To bring down*, to humble or abase. — *To bring forth*, to produce; to make manifest. — *To bring in*, to introduce; to produce, as income; to induce to join. — *To bring off*, to bear or convey away; to procure to be acquitted. — *To bring on*, to cause to begin; to cause to exist. — *To bring out*, to expose; to detect. — *To bring over*, to bear across. Also, to convert; to draw to a new party; to cause to change sides, or an opinion. — *To bring to*, to resuscitate. — *To bring under*, to subdue; to repress. — *To bring up*, to nurse; to educate. — *To bring to* (*Naut.*), to check the course of, as a ship, by arranging the sails in a certain manner. — *To bring by the lee*, to incline rapidly to leeward of the course.

**Bring'er**, *n.* One who brings or conveys.

**Brim'ish**, *a.* Like brine; salt; somewhat salt; saltish.

**Brim'ish-ness**, *n.* Saltness; the quality of being saltish.

**Brink** (82), *n.* [Dan. & Sw. *brink*, declivity, hill, Icel. *brīngr*, hillock, W. *bryn*, hill, *bryncyn*, hillock.] Edge,

margin, or border of a steep place, as of a precipice; verge.

**Brim'y**, *a.* Pertaining to brine, or to the sea; salt.

**Brisk**, *a.* [W. *brysg*, from *brys*, haste, quick, hasty.]

**1.** Full of liveliness and activity. **2.** Full of spirit or life; effervescing, as liquors.

**Syn.** — Active; lively; agile; alert; nimble; quick; sprightly; prompt; vivacious; gay.

**Brisk'et**, *n.* [W. *brysced*, Armor. *brusk*, *bruched*; Fr. *brichet*, *bréchet*, breast-bone.] The breast of an animal;

or that part of the breast that lies next to the ribs.

**Brisk'ly**, *adv.* In a brisk manner.

**Brisk'ness**, *n.* Quality of being brisk.



**Brīs'tle** (brīs'tl), *n.* [A.-S. *bristl* and *byrstl*.] **1.** A short, stiff, coarse hair, as of swine. **2.** (*Bot.*) A species of pubescence on plants, in form of a stiff, roundish hair.

**Brīs'tle**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRISTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRISTLING.] **1.** To erect the bristles of. **2.** To fix a bristle to.

**Brīs'tle**, *v. i.* **1.** To rise or stand erect, like bristles. **2.** To have standing thick and erect, like bristles.

To bristle up, to show anger or defiance.

**Brīs'tly** (brīs'tly), *a.* Thick set with bristles, or with hairs resembling bristles; rough.

**Brīs'tol-bōard**, *n.* A kind of fine pasteboard, made with a smooth and sometimes glazed surface.

**Brīs'tol-brīck**, *n.* A sort of brick used for cleaning steel;—so called because originally manufactured at Bristol, England.

**Brīs'tol-dī'a-mōnd**, } *n.* (*Min.*) Rock crystal, or crys-  
**Brīs'tol-stōne**, } tals of quartz, found in a rock near the city of Bristol, England.

**Bri-tān'ni-ā**, *n.* A metallic compound or alloy, consisting of 100 parts of block-tin, with 8 of antimony, 2 of bismuth, and 2 of copper.

**Brīt'ish**, *a.* Pertaining to Great Britain or its inhabitants;—sometimes restricted to the original inhabitants.

**Brīt'ish-gūm**, *n.* A substance of a brownish color, and very soluble in cold water, formed by heating dry starch at a temperature of about 600° Fahr.

**Brīt'tle** (brīt'tl), *a.* [From A.-S. *bryttan*, *breatan*, to break.] Easily broken; apt to break; fragile.

**Brīt'tle-ness**, *n.* Aptness to break; fragility.

**Brītz'skā** (brīs'kā), *n.* [Russ. *brīshka*, Pol. *bryczka*, dim. of *bryka*, freight-wagon.] A kind of long carriage, with a calash top.

**Brōach**, *n.* [Fr. *broche*, spit, Sp. *broca*, It. & L. Lat. *brocca*, It. *brocco*. Cf. Lat. *brochus*, *brochus*, a projecting tooth, and W. *proc*, thrust, stab.] **1.** (*Mech.*) A tool of steel, generally tapering, for smoothing or enlarging holes in metal. **2.** A brooch. See BROOCH.

**Brōach**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BROACHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BROACHING.] **1.** To pierce, as with a spit. **2.** To tap; to pierce, as a cask, in order to draw the liquor; hence, to let out. **3.** To open for the first time, as stores. **4.** To make public; to give out; to put forth.

**Brōach'er**, *n.* **1.** A spit; a broach. **2.** One who broaches.

**Broad** (brawd), *a.* [*compar.* BROADER; *superl.* BROAD-EST.] [A.-S. *brād*, Icel. *breidhr*, Goth. *braids*.] **1.** Wide; extended in breadth, or from side to side. **2.** Extended, in the sense of diffused. **3.** (*Fig.*) Having a large measure of any thing or quality;—applied to any subject, and retaining the literal idea more or less clearly, the precise meaning depending largely on the substantive.

As broad as long, the same one way as another.

**Syn.**—Wide; large; ample; extensive; vast; comprehensive; vulgar; coarse; gross; obscene.

**Broad'-āx**, } *n.* An ax with a broad edge, for hewing  
**Broad'-āxe**, } timber.

**Broad'-brīm**, *n.* **1.** A kind of hat like those worn by the Friends or Quakers. **2.** A Quaker. [*Colloq.*]

**Broad'-cāst**, *n.* (*Agric.*) A casting or throwing seed from the hand for dispersion in sowing.

**Broad'-cāst**, *adv.* By scattering or throwing at large from the hand.

**Broad'-cāst**, *a.* **1.** Dispersed upon the ground with the hand, as seed in sowing. **2.** Widely spread or diffused.

**Broad Chūrch**. (*Ecll.*) A body of men holding liberal or comprehensive views of Christian doctrine and fellowship;—applied esp. to a portion of the church of Eng.

**Broad'-clōth**, *n.* A fine kind of woolen cloth for men's garments, exceeding 29 inches in width.

**Broad'en**, *v. i.* To grow broad. [prehesive.

**Broad'en**, *v. a.* To make broad; to render more com-

**Broad'-gāuge**, *n.* A wide distance (usually 6 or 7 feet) between the rails on a railway, in contradistinction from the narrow gauge of four feet eight inches and a half.

**Broad'ish**, *a.* Rather broad; moderately broad.

**Broad'ly**, *adv.* In a broad manner.

**Broad'ness**, *n.* Quality of being broad; breadth.

**Broad'-pēn'nant**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A square piece of bunting carried at the mast-head of a commodore's vessel.

**Broad'-piēce**, *n.* A piece of gold coin broader than a guinea; applied, in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. to a 20s. piece.

**Broad'-sēal**, *n.* The public seal of a country or state.

**Broad'-sīde**, *n.* **1.** A discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship at the same time. **2.** (*Naut.*) The side of

a ship above the water, from the bow to the quarter. **3.** (*Print.*) A sheet of paper containing one large page, or printed on one side only.

**Broad'swōrd** (brawd'sōrd), *n.* A sword with a broad blade and a cutting edge.

**Bro-cāde'**, *n.* [From It. *broccare*, L. Lat. *brocare*, Fr. *brocher*, to prick, to figure, to stitch. See BROACH.] Silk stuff, variegated with gold and silver, or enriched with flowers, &c.;—also applied to other stuffs wrought and enriched in like manner.

**Bro-cād'ed**, *a.* **1.** Woven or worked, as brocade. **2.** Dressed in brocade.

**Brō'eage**, } *n.* [See BROKE, BROKER.] Brokerage.

**Brō'kage**, } *n.* [See BROKE, BROKER.] Brokerage.

**Brōe'ard**, *n.* [Perhaps from *Brocardica*, a collection of ecclesiastical canons by *Burkhard*, Bishop of Worms, called by the Italians and French *Brocard*.] An elementary principle or maxim; a canon.

**Brō'ea-tōll'**, } *n.* [Sp. *brocatel*, Fr. *brocattelle*, It. *bro-*  
**Brō'ea-tēl'lo**, } *catello*.] **1.** A kind of coarse brocade, commonly made of silk and cotton, used chiefly for tapestry, linings for carriages, &c. **2.** A marble, clouded and veined with white, gray, yellow, and red colors.

**Brōe'eo-lī**, *n.* [It., pl. of *broccolo*. sprout, cabbage sprout, dim. of *brocco*, splinter. See BROACH.] A variety of the common cabbage, resembling the cauliflower.

**Brochure** (bro-shūr'), *n.* [Fr., from *brocher*, to stitch.] A printed and stitched work containing only a few leaves; a pamphlet.

**Brōck**, *n.* [A.-S. *broc*, W., Corn., & Armor. *broch*, Ir. *broc*, *brochd*, *brech*, Gael. *broc*.] A badger. See BADGER.

**Brō'gan**, or **Bro-gān'**, *n.* A stout, coarse shoe.

**Brōgue** (brōg), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *brog*, shoe, hoof. Cf. BREECHES.] **1.** A stout, coarse shoe. **2.** A corrupt dialect or manner of pronunciation.

**Broī'der**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BROIDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BROIDERING.] [Fr. *broder*, W. *brodiaw*, to embroider.] To embroider. [*Obs.*]

**Broil**, *n.* [Of Celtic origin: W. *brwg*, covering, growth, brake, wood, *brog*, a swelling out, Armor. *brūg*, *brūk*, brake, heath, heather. Cf. BRAKE.] A noisy quarrel, either between individuals or in the state.

**Syn.**—Fend; contention; fray; affray; tumult; altercation; dissension; discord.

**Broil**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BROILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BROILING.] [See *supra*.] To dress or cook over coals or on a gridiron. [greatly heated.]

**Broil**, *v. i.* To be subjected to the action of heat; to be

**Broil'er**, *n.* **1.** One who excites broils. **2.** A gridiron.

**Brō'kage**, *n.* The same as BROCCAGE; brokerage.

**Brōke'**, *v. i.* [See BROKER.] **1.** To transact business for another. [*Rare.*] **2.** To act as go-between in love matters.

**Brōke** (20), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *break*. See BREAK.

**Brok'en** (brōk'n, 20), *p. a.* [From *break*.] **1.** Parted by violence. **2.** Made weak; infirm. **3.** Subdued; humbled; contrite.

**Brōk'en-heārt'ed**, *a.* Crushed by grief or despair.

**Brōk'en-ly**, *adv.* In a broken, interrupted manner.

**Brōk'en-wīnd'ed**, *a.* Having short breath or disordered respiration, as a horse.

**Brō'ker**, *n.* [O. Eng. *brocour*, Norm. Fr. *broggour*, Fr. *brocanteur*. Probably derived from *brock* in the same manner as *badger*, which means *brock* and *broker*.] One who transacts business for another; an agent employed to effect bargains and contracts between other persons, for a certain compensation.

**Brō'ker-age**, *n.* **1.** The business or employment of a broker; broccage. **2.** The fee or commission given or charged for transacting business as a broker; broccage.

**Brō'mā**, *n.* [Gr. *βρώμα*, food, from *βιβρώσκειν*, to eat.] **1.** Aliment. **2.** A chocolate preparation from the seeds or beans of the cocoa. [gen-

**Brō'mic**, *a.* (*Chem.*) Compounded of bromine and oxy-  
**Brō'mīde** (49), *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of bromine with a metallic or combustible base.

**Brō'mīne**, *n.* [From Gr. *βρώμος*, bad smell, stink, so called from its odor.] (*Chem.*) One of the elements, related in its chemical qualities to chlorine and iodine.

**Brōn'ehi**, } *n. pl.* [Gr. *βρόγχια*, *βρόγχος*, windpipe.]  
**Brōn'ehi-ā**, } (*Anat.*) The ramifications of the wind-  
**Brōn'ehi-ē**, } pipe in the lungs.

**Brōn'ehi-al** } (82), *a.* (*Anat.*) Belonging to the bron-  
**Brōn'ehie**, } chie, or ramifications of the windpipe.

**Brōn'ehīt'is**, *n.* [See BRONCHI.] (*Med.*) An inflammation of any part of the bronchial membrane.

**Brōn'eho-çēle**, *n.* [Gr. *βρόγχος*, windpipe, and *κήλη*,

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, eeho; ġem, ġet; aș; exișt; linger, link; thiș



tumor.] (*Med.*) A morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland; — called also *goiter*.

**Bron-chōt'o-my**, *n.* [Gr. βρόγχος, windpipe, and τομή, a cutting.] (*Surg.*) An incision into the windpipe or larynx; — called also *tracheotomy*, or *laryngotomy*.

**Bronze** (brōnz or brōnz), *n.* [Prob. fr. It. *bruno*, brown.]

1. An alloy of copper with tin, to which other metals are sometimes added, especially zinc. 2. A statue, medal, or other work of art cast in bronze. 3. A brown color; the color of bronze.

**Bronze** (brōnz or brōnz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRONZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRONZING.] 1. To give the appearance of bronze; to make brown, or of the color of bronze. 2. To make hard or unfeeling; to brazen.

**Brōoch**, *n.* [See BROACH.] 1. An ornament, in various forms, with a pin or loop, for attaching it to a garment; usually worn on the breast; a bosom-pin. 2. (*Paint.*) A painting all of one color.

**Brood**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BROODED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BROODING.] [A.-S. *brōd*. See BREED.] 1. To sit on and cover eggs or young, as a fowl; hence, to sit quietly. 2. To remain a long time in anxious thought; to muse.

**Brōod**, *v. t.* To sit over, cover, and cherish.

**Brōod**, *n.* 1. Offspring; progeny. 2. That which is bred or produced.

**Brōok** (27), *n.* [A.-S. *brōc*. The root is A.-S. *bracan* or *brecan*, Eng. to *break*, so that it signifies water breaking through the earth.] A small natural stream of water.

**Brōok**, *v. t.* [A.-S. *brūcan*, to eat, enjoy, use, bear, Goth. *brukjan*, allied to A.-S. *brecan*, Eng. to *break*, q. v.] To bear; to endure; to be contented with.

**Brōok'let**, *n.* A small brook.

**Brōom** (28), *n.* [A.-S. *brōm*. Cf. BRAMBLE.] 1. A genus of leguminous plants. 2. A besom, or brush with a long handle, for sweeping floors, &c.; — so called from being originally made of the broom plant.

**Brōom'-cōrn**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of *Sorghum*, or Guinea-corn, bearing a head of which brooms are made.

**Brōom'stick**, *n.* The handle of a broom.

**Brōom'y**, *a.* Full of broom; consisting of broom.

**Brōth** (21), *n.* [A.-S. *broth*, from *breovan*, to brew.] Liquor in which flesh or any thing else is boiled.

**Brōth'el**, *n.* [A form of *bordel*, orig. a little hut, from Goth. *baurd*, Icel. *bord*, Eng. *board*.] A house of ill-fame.

**Brōth'er** (brūth'er), *n.*; *pl.* BRŌTH'ERS or BRĒTH'REN. [A.-S. *brōdhor*, *brōdhor*, Goth. *brōthar*, *brōdhir*, Lat. *frater*, Ir. *brathair*, W. *brawd*, pl. *broder*, *brodyr*, Slav. & Russ. *brat'*, Pol. & Serb. *brat*, Bohem. *bratr*, Skr. *bhrātar*, *bhrātri*, O. Pers. *brata*, Gr. φράτηρ, φράτωρ, a clansman. The common plural is *brothers*; in the solemn style, *brethren* is used.] 1. He who is born of the same father and mother with another, or of one of them only. 2. One closely united to another by some common tie or interest. 3. One who resembles another in manners or traits of character.

☞ In Scripture, the term *brother* is applied to a kinsman by blood more remote than a son of the same parents.

**Brōth'er-hōod** (27), *n.* 1. State of being a brother. 2. An association for any purpose; a fraternity. 3. A class of individuals of the same profession or occupation.

**Brōth'er-in-law**, *n.* The brother of a husband or wife; also, a sister's husband.

**Brōth'er-li-ness**, *n.* State of being brotherly.

**Brōth'er-ly** (brūth'er-ly), *a.* Pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers; kind; affectionate.

**Brougham** (brō'am or brōm), *n.* A kind of two-wheeled or four-wheeled carriage.

**Brow**, *n.* [A.-S. *brāv*, *brūva*, Goth. *brahv*, Gr. ὄφρῦς, Skr. *bhrū*.] 1. The ridge over the eye, with the hair that covers it. 2. The forehead. 3. General air of the countenance. 4. The edge of a steep place.

To knit the brows, to frown; to scowl.

**Brow'bēat**, *v. t.* [*imp.* BROWBEAT; *p. p.* BROWBEATEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BROWBEATING.] To bear down with haughty, stern looks or arrogant assertions.

**Brown**, *n.* A dark color inclining to red or yellow, resulting from the mixture of red, black, and yellow.

**Brown**, *a.* [*compar.* BROWNER; *superl.* BROWNEST.] [A.-S. *brūn*, Icel. *brūnn*, O. H. Ger. *brūn*, Fr. & Pr. *brun*, It., Sp., & Pg. *bruno*. The root is A.-S. *beornan*, *byrnan*, Eng. *burn*.] Of a dark or dusky color, of various shades, inclining to red or yellow.

**Brown**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BROWNEED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BROWNING.] To make brown; to give a brown color to.

**Brown'-brēad**, *n.* 1. A coarse wheaten bread made of

unbolted meal. 2. A dark-colored bread made of wheat or rye, mixed with Indian meal. [*Amer.*]

**Brown'-cōal**, *n.* Wood coal, or lignite.

**Brown'ie**, *n.* [So called from his supposed *tawny* or *swarthy* color.] A good-natured spirit, supposed to perform important domestic services by night. [*Scot.*]

**Brown'ish**, *a.* Somewhat brown; inclined to brown.

**Brown'ness** (109), *n.* Quality of being brown.

**Brown'-stout**, *n.* A superior kind of porter.

**Brown'-stūdy**, *n.* Mental abstraction; serious reverie.

**Browse**, *v. t.* [See *infra*.] To eat or nibble off, as the ends of branches of trees, shrubs, &c.

**Browse**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BROWSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BROWSING.] To feed on the tender branches or shoots of shrubs or trees.

**Browse** (browss), *n.* [O. Fr. *brost*, *broust*, O. H. Ger. *broz*, *prozzen*, to sprout, Armor. *brous*, *brons*, sprout, bud, *broust*, *brousta*, to eat, graze.] The tender branches or twigs of trees and shrubs, fit for the food of cattle and other animals.

**Brow's'er**, *n.* An animal that browses.

**Bru'in**, *n.* [D. *bruin*, brown, from his color.] A bear.

**Bruise** (brūz, 32), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRUISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRUISING.] [O. Fr. *bruiser*, *bruser*, to break, shiver, A.-S. *brysan*, to bruise; Ir. & Gael. *bris*, to break.]

1. To injure or crush, as by collision of, or against, a solid body; as used of animals or vegetables, to injure a part of, as by a blow, without laceration; to contuse; as applied to minerals, drugs, &c., to crush, or reduce to fragments. 2. To fight with the fists; to box.

**Bruise**, *n.* An injury to the flesh of animals, to plants, or other bodies; a contusion.

**Bruis'er** (brūz'er), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, bruises. 2. A boxer. [*Low.*]

**Bruit** (brūt), *n.* [Fr. *bruit*, It. *brūito*, Low Lat. *brugitus*, W. *brud*, *bruth*, Fr. & It. *bruire*, L. Lat. *brugire*, to rustle, roar, rattle.] Report; rumor; fame.

**Bruit**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRUITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRUITING.] To report; to noise abroad.

**Bru'mal** (32), *a.* [Lat. *brumalis*, from *bruma*, winter.] Belonging to the winter.

**Bru-nētte'**, *n.* [Fr., brownish, dim. of *brun*, *brune*, brown, q. v.] A girl or woman with a brown or dark complexion.

**Brūnt**, *n.* [A.-S. *bront*, boiling, foaming, raging. Cf. BURN.] 1. The heat, or utmost violence, of an onset. 2. The force of a blow; shock. 3. A sudden effort, contact, or engagement.

**Brūsh**, *n.* [O. Fr. *brosse*, *broce*, *broche*, Sp. *broza*, *bruzā*, It. *brusca*, O. H. Ger. *brusta*, *burstā*, *burst*, *borst*, bristle, from O. H. Ger. *burstā*, bristle.] 1. An instrument of bristles, &c., used for various purposes, as removing dust, laying on colors, &c. 2. Branches of trees lopped off; brushwood. 3. A thicket of shrubs or small trees. 4. A skirmish; a slight encounter. 5. Any thing resembling a brush.

**Brūsh**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRUSHED (brūsh't); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRUSHING.] 1. To apply a brush to, according to its particular use. 2. To pass lightly over, as a brush. 3. To remove or gather by brushing, or some like act.

To brush up, to make clean or bright with a brush; to cleanse.

**Brūsh**, *v. i.* 1. To move nimbly in haste. 2. To move or skim over with a slight contact.

**Brūsh'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, brushes. [*ness.*]

**Brūsh'i-ness**, *n.* Quality of resembling a brush; shaggy.

**Brūsh'-wheel**, *n.* A wheel without teeth, sometimes used in light machinery to turn another wheel, by means of bristles, or something brush-like, or soft, as cloth or buff-leather, attached to the circumference; — also used for polishing metals, &c.

**Brūsh'-wood**, *n.* 1. A thicket or coppice of small trees and shrubs. 2. Small branches cut from trees.

**Brūsh'y**, *a.* Resembling a brush; rough; shaggy.

**Brūst'le** (brūst'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRUSTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRUSTLING.] [A.-S. *brastlian*, fr. *brastl*, a crackling, breaking, fr. *berstan*, to burst.] To make a small, crackling noise; to rustle; to vapor, as a bully. [*Obs.*]

**Bru'tal** (32), *a.* [See BRUTE.] 1. Pertaining to a brute. 2. Like a brute; savage; cruel; inhuman.

**Bru-tāl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being brutal; inhumanity; savageness; cruelty.

**Bru'tal-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRUTALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRUTALIZING.] To make brutal.

**Bru'tal-ly**, *adv.* In a brutal manner; cruelly.

**Brūte** (32), *a.* [Lat. *brutus*.] 1. Not having sensation; senseless; unconscious. 2. Not possessing reason; irrational. 3. Not connected with intelligence; unintelli-



gent; animal. 4. Characteristic of beasts; bestial. 5. Destitute of sentiment and sensibility; rough.  
**Brute**, *n.* [See *supra.*] 1. A beast; any animal destitute of reason. 2. A low-bred, unfeeling person.  
**Brū'ti-fy**, *v. t.* [Lat. *brutus*, brute, and *facere*, to make.] [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRUTIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BRUTIFYING.] To make a brute of; to brutalize.  
**Brū'tish**, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a brute; having some of the qualities or characteristics of brutes.

**Syn.**—Ignorant; untaught; insensible; stupid; unfeeling; savage; cruel; brutal; barbarous; inhuman; ferocious; gross; carnal; sensual; bestial.

**Brū'tish-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of a brute.  
**Brū'tish-ness**, *n.* Quality of being brutish; stupidity; insensibility; brutality. [actions of a brute.  
**Brū'tism**, *n.* The nature or characteristic qualities or  
**Brū'o-ny**, *n.* [Gr. *βρωνία*, *βρωώνη*, fr. *βρῦειν*, to swell.] (*Bot.*) A genus of climbing plants of different species.  
**Būb**, *n.* A brother. [*Colloq. or low.*] See BUBBY.  
**Būb'ble**, *n.* [D. *bobbel*. Cf. Lat. *bulla*.] 1. A small vesicle of water or other fluid inflated with air. 2. Any thing that wants firmness or solidity; a delusive scheme; a dishonest speculation.  
**Būb'ble**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BUBBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUBBLING.] 1. To rise in bubbles. 2. To run with a gurgling noise. 3. To make a bubbling or gurgling sound. [*Rare.*]  
**Būb'ble**, *v. t.* To cheat; to deceive, or impose on.  
**Būb'bler**, *n.* 1. One who cheats. 2. A kind of fish so called from the singular grunting noise which it makes.  
**Būb'bly**, *a.* Abounding in bubbles; bubbling.  
**Būb'by**, *n.* [Cf. Prov. Ger. *bubi*, It. *poppa*, O. Fr. *poupe*, a woman's breast, teat.] A woman's breast. [*Low.*]  
**Būb'by**, *n.* [A corruption of *brother*.] Brother;—a word applied to small boys. [*Colloq.*]  
**Bū'bo**, *n.*; *pl.* BŪ'BŌES. [Gr. *βοβών*, the groin, a swelling in the groin.] 1. (*Anat.*) The groin. 2. (*Med.*) An inflammation, with enlargement, of a lymphatic gland, particularly in the groin.  
**Bu-bōn'o-cēle**, *n.* [Gr. *βοβών*, groin, and *κῆλη*, tumor.] (*Med.*) A tumor in the groin; inguinal rupture. [check.  
**Bū'e'al**, *a.* [Lat. *bucca*, cheek.] Pertaining to the  
**Bū'e'a-neer'**, } *n.* [Fr. *boucanier*, from *boucaner*, to  
**Bū'e'a-niēr'**, } smoke or broil meat and fish, to hunt wild beasts for their skins, *boucan*, a smoking-place for meat or fish, gridiron for smoking; a word of Amer. origin.] A pirate; a freebooter;—applied esp. to the piratical adventurers who formerly infested the West Indies.

The name was first given to the French settlers in Hayti or Hispaniola, whose business was to hunt wild cattle and swine.

**Bū'e-ċī'nal**, *a.* [Lat. *buccina*, a crooked horn or trumpet.] Trumpet-shaped.  
**Bu-ċēn'taur**, *n.* [Gr. *βούς*, ox, and *κένταυρος* centaur, q. v.] 1. (*Myth.*) A fabulous monster, half ox and half man. 2. [Ital. *bucentoro*.] The state barge of Venice, used in going to the ceremony of espousing the Adriatic.  
**Bū'ehu**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant used for diseases of the bladder.  
**Bū'ck**, *n.* [L. Ger. *buke*, probably from *būke*, *book*, beech, because formerly lye was usually made of the ashes of this tree.] 1. Lye in which cloth is soaked in the operation of bleaching; also the liquor in which clothes are washed. 2. The cloth or clothes soaked or washed.  
**Bū'ck**, *v. t.* [See *supra.*] 1. To soak or steep in lye; to wash or steep in lye or suds. 2. (*Mining.*) To break up or pulverize, as ores.  
**Bū'ck**, *n.* [A.-S. *bucca*, *buc*, Ger. *bock*, Fr. *bouc*, W. *bwch*. The root is perh. contained in Ger. *bochen*, to beat.] 1. The male of the fallow deer, of the goat, the sheep, the rabbit, and hare. 2. A gay, dashing young fellow.  
**Bū'ck-bā's'ket**, *n.* A basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.  
**Bū'ck'bōard**, } *n.* A rude four-wheeled vehicle, con-  
**Bū'ck'wāg'on**, } sisting of a long board resting on the two axletrees, and carrying a seat or seats placed transversely upon it.  
**Bū'ck'et**, *n.* [A.-S. *buc*. Cf. Fr. *baquet*, tub, bucket, from *bac*, *bak*. See BAC, *n.*] 1. A vessel for drawing or carrying water or other liquids. 2. (*Mach.*) One of the cavities on the rim of a water-wheel, into which the water rushes, causing it to revolve. 3. The float of a paddle-wheel. [States.  
**Bū'ck'eȳe**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree, indigenous in the Western



Buck.

**Bū'ck'ish**, *a.* Pertaining to a buck, or to gay young fellows; foppish.  
**Bū'ck'le** (bū'k'l), *n.* [Lat. *buccula*, a little cheek or mouth, dim. of *bucca*, cheek.] 1. An instrument attached to a belt or strap, and used for fastening things together. 2. A curl, or a state of being curled or crisped, as hair.  
**Bū'ck'le** (bū'k'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BUCKLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUCKLING.] 1. To fasten with a buckle. 2. To prepare for action; to set stoutly at work.  
**Bū'ck'le** (bū'k'l), *v. i.* 1. To bend; to bow. 2. To struggle; to contend.

To buckle to, to bend to; to apply with vigor to.

**Bū'ck'ler**, *n.* [See BUCKLE.] A kind of shield, anciently used in war.  
**Bū'ck'-māst**, *n.* [For *beechnast*, q. v., from Scot. *buck*, beech, and *mast*.] The mast or fruit of the beech-tree.  
**Bū'ck'rā**, *n.* [In the language of the Calabar coast, *buckra* means "demon, a powerful and superior being."]  
 A white man;—a term used by the blacks of the African coast, the West Indies, and the Southern States.  
**Bū'ck'rā**, *a.* [See *supra.*] White; as, *buckra* yam.  
**Bū'ck'ram**, *n.* [Fr. *bougran*, O. Fr. *boucaran*, from Fr. *bouracan*, *barracan*, &c., by transposing the letter *r*. See BARRACAN.] A coarse linen cloth, stiffened with glue.  
**Bū'ck'ram**, *a.* 1. Made of buckram. 2. Stiff; precise.  
**Bū'ck'skīn**, *n.* 1. The skin or leather of a buck; a kind of leather. 2. *pl.* Breeches made of buckskin.  
**Bū'ck'stāl**, *n.* A toil or net to take deer. [species.  
**Bū'ck'thōrn**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, of many  
**Bū'ck'whēat**, *n.* [From Scot. *buck*, beech, and *wheat*.] (*Bot.*) A plant, the seed of which is used as a grain.  
**Bu-ēōl'ie**, } *a.* [Gr. *βουκολικός*, from *βουκόλος*, cow-  
**Bu-ēōl'ie-al**, } herd, herdsman.] Relating to the life and occupation of a shepherd; pastoral; rustic.  
**Bu-ēōl'ie**, *n.* A pastoral poem, representing rural affairs, and the life, manners, and occupation of shepherds.  
**Bu-ērā'nī-ā**, *n. pl.* [Lat.] (*Arch.*) Sculptured ornaments, representing ox-skulls adorned with wreaths, &c.  
**Bū'd**, *n.* [D. *bot*, H. Ger. *butze*, *butz*, core of a fruit, bud.] 1. An undeveloped branch or flower. 2. A prominence on certain animals of inferior grades, which grows into an animal, precisely as a bud in a plant grows into a flower.  
**Bū'd**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BUDDIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUDDING.] 1. To put forth buds. 2. To begin to grow, or to issue from a stock in the manner of a bud, as a horn. 3. To be in bloom, or growing like a young plant.  
**Bū'd**, *v. t.* To insert, as the bud of a plant, under the bark of another tree, for the purpose of raising, on any stock, a species of fruit different from that of the stock.  
**Bud'dhīsm** (bū'd'izn), *n.* The doctrine originally taught by the Hindu sage, surnamed Buddha, in the 6th century B. C., and adopted as a religion by the greater part of Central and Eastern Asia and the Indian Islands.  
**Bud'dhist** (bū'd'ist), *n.* A votary of Buddhism.  
**Bū'd'dhīst**, } *a.* Relating to, or connected with, Bud-  
**Bū'd-dhīst'ie**, } dhism, or its founder.  
**Bū'de'-light** (-lit), *n.* [From *Bude*, the residence of the inventor.] An intense white light, produced by burning a purified coal-gas in a compound Argand lamp of a peculiar construction.  
**Bū'dge**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BUDGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUDGING.] [Fr. *bouger*, to stir, move; It. *bulicare*, to boil, bubble, from *bulire*, *bollire*, to boil, bubble up.] To move off; to stir; to wag.  
**Bū'dge**, *n.* [From Lat. *bulga*, a leathern bag or knapsack, a Gallic word.] Lamb-skin fur, used formerly as an edging and ornament, especially of scholastic habits.  
**Bū'dge**, *a.* [From *budge*, *n.*] 1. Lined with budge; hence, scholastic. 2. Austere or stiff. 3. [From *budge*, to move or stir.] Brisk; stirring. [*Obs.*]  
**Bū'dg'er**, *n.* One who budges.  
**Bū'dg'et**, *n.* [See BUDGE, *n.*] 1. A bag or sack, with its contents; hence, a stock or store. 2. The annual financial statement made in the House of Commons.  
**Bū'd'let**, *n.* A little bud or shoot.  
**Bū'ff**, *n.* [Fr. *bauf*, beef, O. Eng. *buff*, *buffe*, *buffalc*.] 1. A sort of leather, prepared from the skin of the buffalo, and also of oxen, elks, and other animals, dressed in oil. 2. A military coat, made of buff-skin or similar leather. 3. A color between light pink and light yellow. 4. (*Med.*) A grayish, viscid coat or crust observed on blood. 5. (*Mech.*) A wheel covered with buff leather, and used in polishing. 6. The bare skin.  
**Bū'ff**, *a.* 1. Made of buff leather. 2. Of the color of buff leather; between light pink and light yellow.  
**Bū'ff-a-lō**, *n.*; *pl.* BŪ'FFALŌES. [Lat. *bubalus*, Gr. *βούβαλος*, a kind of African stag; also, a wild ox.] 1.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, eeho; ġem, ġet; aș; exīst; līnger, līnk; thīs.



(Zool.) A kind of wild ox found in most of the warmer countries of the eastern continent. 2. A buffalo-robe.

The name is erroneously applied to the bison of North America. See BISON.



Buffalo.

**Būf'fa-lo-rōbe**, *n.* The skin of the bison, or so-called buffalo, of North America, prepared with the hair on.

**Būf'fer**, *n.* (Mech.) A cushion, or apparatus to deaden the concussion between a moving body and one on which it strikes, as at the ends of a railway carriage.

**Būf'fet**, *n.* [Fr. *buffet*, It. *buffetto*, L. Lat. *bufetum*. Cf. Sp. *búfia*, a leather bag to carry wine, wineskin. Prob. *buffet*, *bufete*, orig. meant a wineskin, and then a board or table where wine in skins was placed and sold.] A eup-board, sideboard, or closet, at one side of a room, for the display of plate, china, and other like articles.

**Būf'fet**, *n.* [O. Fr., from *buffe*, blow, It. *buffetto*, fillip; O. Fr. *bufeter*, to beat.] 1. A blow with the hand; a cuff. 2. Violent force or resistance, as of winds and waves.

**Būf'fet**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. BUFFETED; p. pr. & vb. n. BUFFETING.] 1. To box; to beat; to cuff; to slap. 2. To contend against.

**Būf'fet**, *v. i.* 1. To play at boxing. 2. To make one's

**Būf'fet-er**, *n.* One who buffets; a boxer.

**Būf'fo**, *n.* [It. See *infra*.] The comic actor in an opera.

**Būf-foon'**, *n.* [Fr. *bouffon*, Sp. *bufone*, It. *buffone*, *buffo*, either from Fr. *bouffer*, to puff out, to blow, to puff, because the buffoons puffed out their cheeks for the amusement of the spectators; or from *buff*, to strike, because they amused them by buffing or cuffing each other; or from It. *buffa*, Sp. *bufa*, joke, trifle, nonsense.] A man who amuses others by low tricks, antic gestures, jokes, and other vulgar pleasantries; a droll; a mimic; a harlequin; a monntebank; a clown.

**Būf-foon'er-y**, *n.* The arts and practices of a buffoon; low jests; ridiculous pranks; vulgar tricks and postures.

**Būf-foon'ish**, *a.* Like a buffoon.

**Būf'fy**, *a.* Resembling buff; having the appearance of the blood known as the buff.

**Būg**, *n.* [Perhaps from W. *bug*, hobgoblin, scare-crow; or allied to Armor. *pouch*, dirty, ugly. See *infra*.] An insect of many species; esp., an hemipterous insect of the genus, or family, *Cimex*, having a beaked or sucking mouth.

**Būg**, *n.* [W. *bug*, *biogan*, from *bu*, a terrifying

**Būg'bear**, } object.] Something frightful, as a specter.

**Būg'a-boo**, } ter; any thing imaginary that frightens.

**Būg'gi-ness**, *n.* State of being infested with bugs.

**Būg'gy**, *a.* Abounding with bugs.

**Būg'gy**, *n.* 1. A light one-horse chaise. [Eng.] 2. A light one-horse, four-wheel vehicle, usually with one seat, and with or without a calash top. [Amcr.]

**Bū'gle**, } *n.* [From *bugie*,  
**Bū'gle-hōrn**, } (Lat. *buculus*, a young bullock, steer, dim. of *bos*, ox,) a sort of wild ox, buffalo.] A musical wind instrument used in hunting or for military music.



Bugle-horn.

**Bū'gle** (*bū'gl*), *n.* [L. Lat. *bugulus*, a female ornament, Ger. *bugel*, a bent piece of metal or wood.] An elongated glass bead.

**Bū'gle**, *n.* [Fr. *bugle*, It. *bugola*, Lat. *bugillo*.] (Bot.) A deciduous, herbaceous plant, a native of Europe. It is used in medicine.

**Bū'gler**, *n.* One who plays on a bugle.

**Bū'glōss**, *n.* [Gr. *βούγλωσσοσ*, ox-tongue, *βούσ*, ox, and *γλωσσοσ*, tongue; — from its long, rough leaves.] (Bot.) A plant used in dyeing and coloring; ox-tongue.

**Būhl** (*būhl*), *n.* [So called from A. Ch. *Boule* (1642-1732), a French carver in wood.] A light and complicated figure of brass, unburnished gold, &c., set into surfaces of ebony or other dark wood, or of tortoise-shell.

**Būhr'-stōne** (*būhr'stōn*), *n.* [O. Eng. *bur*, a whetstone for scythes.] (Min.) A variety of flinty quartz, valuable for mill-stones. [Often written *burr-stone*.]

**Būild**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. BUILT; p. pr. & vb. n. BUILDING. The regular imp. & p. p., BUILDED, is antiquated.] [A.-S. *byldan*, to build, from *bold*, house, hall.] 1. To frame, construct, and raise, as an edifice or fabric of any kind; to fabricate; to construct. 2. To raise on any support or foundation. 3. To increase and strengthen.

**Būild**, *v. i.* 1. To practice building. 2. To construct, rest, or depend, as on a foundation.

**Būild**, *n.* Form or mode of construction.

**Būild'er**, *n.* One who builds.

**Būild'ing**, *n.* 1. Act of constructing, erecting, or establishing. 2. Art of constructing edifices; practice of civil architecture. 3. A thing built, as a house, church, &c.

**Būlb**, *n.* [Lat. *bulbus*, Gr. *βολβος*.] 1. (Bot.) A bud or cluster of partially developed leaves, growing from a plant (usually below the ground), and producing a stem above, and roots below, as in the onion. 2. (Anat.) A part resembling in shape certain bulbous roots. 3. An expansion or protuberance on a stem, as the bulb of a thermometer.

**Būlb-if'er-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *bulbus*, and *ferre*, to bear.] (Bot.) Producing bulbs.

**Būlb'ōūs**, *a.* (Bot.) Having or containing bulbs, or a bulb; growing from bulbs; bulb-like in shape.

**Būlge**, *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *balg*, *balig*, Eng. *belly*, W. *bwlg*, a bulky round body.] 1. The protuberant part of a cask; protuberance. 2. (Naut.) The bilge of a vessel.

**Būlge**, *v. i.* 1. To swell or jut out; to be protuberant. 2. To bilge, as a ship.

**Būlk**, *n.* [Icel. *bulka*, to swell, W. *bwlg*, bulk, *bwlg*, a round, hollow body, rotundity.] 1. Magnitude of material substance; dimensions; size; mass. 2. The majority; the largest or principal portion. 3. (Naut.) The whole cargo of a ship when stowed.

In bulk, in a mass, or solid state. — *Laden*, or stowed in bulk, having the cargo loose in the hold. — *Sale by bulk*, a sale of goods as they are, without weight or measure. — *To break bulk* (Naut.), to begin to unload.

**Būlk'er**, *n.* (Naut.) A person employed to ascertain the capacity of goods, so as to fix the amount of freight or shore-dues to which they are liable.

**Būlk'hēad**, *n.* (Naut.) A partition in a ship, made with boards, &c., to form separate apartments.

**Būlk'i-ness**, *n.* Greatness in bulk, size, or stature.

**Būlk'y**, *a.* Of great bulk or dimensions; large.

**Būll**, *n.* [The root is in A.-S. *bellan*, to bellow, roar.] 1. The male of any bovine quadruped; hence, the male of any large quadruped, as the elephant. 2. (Astron.) Taurus, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. 3. (Stock Exchange.) One who nominally buys stock on time, agreeing with the seller (called a *bear*) to take a certain amount at a future day at a stated price, paying or receiving the difference in case of an alteration of price in the intervening time. See BEAR.

**Būll**, *n.* [Lat. *bullā*, any thing rounded by art, L. Lat. a seal or stamp, letter, edict, roll.] 1. The seal appended to the edicts and briefs of the pope. See BILL. 2. An edict, or rescript of the pope, containing some decree, order, or decision. 3. An apparent congruity, but real incongruity, of ideas, suddenly discovered; — so called, perhaps, from the striking contrast between the humble professions of the pope, as, for example, his styling himself a "servant of servants," and the absolute and despotic nature of the commands, or *bulls*, issued by him.

**Būll'-bāit'ing**, *n.* The practice of baiting or exciting bulls with dogs.

**Būll'-cālf** (-kāf), *n.* A male calf; a stupid fellow.

**Būll'-dōg**, *n.* A variety of dog, of remarkable ferocity and courage; — so named, probably, from being employed in baiting bulls, or from the size of the head.



Bull-dog.

**Būll'et**, *n.* [Fr. *boulet*, dim. of *boule*, ball.] A small ball; esp. one of lead, to be discharged from small-arms.

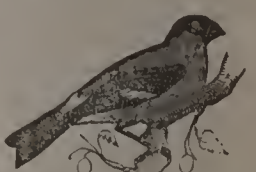
**Būll'e-tin**, *n.* [Fr. *bulletin*, It. *bulletino*, *bolletino*, dim. of *bulletta*, *bolletta*, dim. of *bulia*, *bolla*, an edict of the pope. See BULL.] 1. A brief statement of facts respecting some passing event, issued by authority for the information of the public. 2. Any public notice or announcement, especially of news recently received.

**Būll'e-tin-bōard**, *n.* A board on which announcements of news are put up.

**Būll'-fīght** (-fīt), *n.* A combat with a bull.

**Būll'-fīnch** (66), *n.* (Ornith.) A singing-bird allied to the grosbeak, having the breast, cheeks, and throat of a crimson color.

**Būll'-frōg**, *n.* (Zool.) A large species of frog, found in North America. It makes a loud, croaking noise, whence, probably, its name.



Bullfinch.

**Būll'hēad**, *n.* 1. (Ichth.) (*a.*) A fish of the genus

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ë, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, all, whāt; ēre, vçil, tērm; pique, fīrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōif,



*Cottus*. (b.) In America, a kind of fish, called also *catfish* and *horned-pout*. 2. A stupid fellow; a lubber.

**Bull'ion** (bul'yun), *n.* [Lat. *bullā*, any object swelling up and thus becoming round, any thing rounded by art.] Uncoined gold or silver in the mass.

The word is often used to denote gold and silver, both coined and uncoined, when reckoned by weight and in mass, including especially foreign, or uncurrent, coin.

**Bull'ock**, *n.* [A.-S. *bulluca*, a young bull. See BULL.] 1. A young bull, or any male of the ox kind. 2. An ox, or castrated bull.

**Bull's'-eye**, *n.* 1. (Naut.) An oval wooden block without sheaves, having a groove around it, and a hole through it. 2. A thick piece of glass inserted in a deck, roof, &c., to let in light. 3. Any circular opening for air or light. 4. A policeman's lantern, with a thick glass reflector on one side. 5. The center of a target. 6. A thick knob or protuberance left on a sheet of plate-glass by the end of the pipe through which it was blown. 7. A small and thick old-fashioned watch. [Amer.]

**Bull'-trout**, *n.* (Ichth.) A large species of trout, stouter than the common kind, and, like the salmon, ascending rivers periodically to spawn.

**Bull'y**, *n.* [Perh. fr. *bull*, the pope's letter, in which he threatened and blustered, or corrupted fr. *burly*, boisterous. Cf. O. Eng. *bully*, to boil.] A noisy, blustering fellow, more insolent than courageous; a quarrelsome person.

**Bully**, *a.* Jovial; merry. [Low.]

**Bully**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. BULLIED; p. pr. & vb. n. BULLYING.] To insult with noise and blustering menaces; to treat with insolence.

**Bully**, *v. i.* To be noisy and quarrelsome.

Syn.—To bluster; swagger; vapor; crow; domineer.

**Bul'rush**, *n.* [From *bull*, in the sense of *large*, and *rush*.] (Bot.) A large kind of rush, growing in wet land or water.

**Bul'wark**, *n.* [Either from Ger. *bohle*, plank, or *bolen*, M. H. Ger. *boln*, O. H. Ger. *polSn*, to roll, hurl, and Ger. *werk*, work, defense.] 1. (Fort.) An outwork for defense; a bastion. 2. Any means of defense; a screen or shelter. 3. *pl.* (Naut.) The sides of a ship above the upper deck.

**Bul'wark**, *v. t.* To fortify with a rampart; to protect.

**Bum**, *n.* [Contracted from *bottom*, which has the same signification.] The buttocks. [Low.]

**Bum'bail'iff**, *n.* [A corruption of *bound-bailiff*.] An under bailiff. [Eng. Low.]

**Bum'ble-bee**, *n.* [O. Eng. *bumble*, to make a humming noise, and *bee*.] A large bee, sometimes called *humble-bee*; so named from its sound.

**Bum'bōat**, *n.* [From *bum*, the buttocks, on account of its clumsy form.] (Naut.) A clumsy boat, used for conveying provisions, fruit, &c., for sale, to vessels lying in port or off shore.

**Bum'kin**, *n.* [From *boom*, and the dim. term. *kin*.] (Naut.) (a.) Pieces of timber projecting from each bow of a vessel, to haul the foretack to; also, from each quarter, for the standing part of the main brace. (b.) A small outrigger over the stern of a boat, to extend the mizzen.

**Bum'mer**, *n.* 1. A houseless vagrant. 2. A forager; a soldier who wanders about in search of food and plunder.

**Bump**, *n.* [From *bump*, to strike, thump; it signifies a swelling or tumor, as the effect of a stroke or fall. Cf. W. *pump*, a round mass, *pumpiaw*, to form a round mass, to thump, to bang.] 1. A thump; a heavy blow. 2. A swelling or protuberance.

**Bump**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. BUMPED (būmt, 84); p. pr. & vb. n. BUMPING.] [An onomatopœia. Cf. L. Ger. *bumsen*, *bamsen*, to strike or fall on with a hollow noise.] To strike, as with or against any thing large or solid.

**Bump**, *v. i.* [See BOOM, *v. i.*, 3.] To make a loud, heavy, or hollow noise, as the bittern.

**Bum'per**, *n.* [A corruption of *bumbard*, *bombard*, a large drinking vessel.] A cup or glass filled to the brim.

**Bump'kin** (būm'kin, 84), *n.* [Either from *bump*, a swelling, W. *pump*, a round mass, or the same word as *bumkin*. Cf. W. *pump o ddy*, a large, heavy man.] An awkward, heavy rustic; a clown, or country lout.

**Būn**, *n.* [Scot. *bun*, *bunn*. Cf. O. Fr. *bune*, *bugne*, *Būnn*, } *buigne*, *beugne*, tumor, boss, N. Fr. *beignet*, Sp. *buñuelo*, *bunn*, a sort of sweet-bread. Cf. O. H. Ger. *bungo*, bulb, M. H. Ger. *bunge*, Icel. *būnga*, tumor.] A small sweet-cake.

**Būnch**, *n.* [O. Sw. & Dan. *bunke*, heap, Icel. *būnki*, heap, pile, *būnga*, tumor, W. *pung*, cluster.] 1. A protuberance; a bunch; a knob or lump. 2. A collection, cluster, or tuft, properly of things of the same kind, growing or fastened together.

**Būnch**, *v. i.* To swell out, as into a bunch or protuberance.

**Būnch**, *v. t.* To form or tie in a bunch or bunches.

**Būnch'i-ness**, *n.* Quality of being bunchy.

**Būnch'y**, *a.* 1. Swelling out in bunches or protuberances. 2. Growing in bunches, or resembling a bunch.

**Būn'eōmbe** } (būnk'um), *n.* [Buncombe, a county of North Carolina, represented in the 16th Congress by an old mountaineer, who near the close of the debate on the "Missouri Question," when the house were impatient to come to a vote, insisted on making a speech because the people of his district expected it.] 1. A body of constituents. 2. Speech-making for mere show, or for the gratification of constituents. [Amer.]

**Būn'kum** } (būnk'um), *n.* [A.-S. *byndel*, from the root of *bind*, A.-S. *bindan*. See BIND.] A number of things bound together, especially into a package convenient for handling or conveyance; a parcel; a roll.

**Būn'dle**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. BUNDLED; p. pr. & vb. n. BUNDLING.] To tie or bind in a bundle or roll.

To bundle off, to send off in a hurry, or pet.

**Būn'dle**, *v. i.* To set off in a hurry.

**Būn'dle-pī'lar**, *n.* A column or pier, with others of small dimensions attached to it.

**Būng**, *n.* [Cf. W. *bwng*, Ger. *spund*, O. Eng. *bung*, pocket, purse, A.-S. *pung*, Icel. *pungr*, Sw. & Dan. *pung*, O. H. Ger. *phung*, Goth. *pugg*.] 1. The stopper of the orifice in the bilge of a cask. 2. The orifice itself.

**Būng**, *v. t.* To stop, as the orifice in the bilge of a cask, with a bung.

**Būn'ga-lōw**, *n.* [Bengalee *bānglā*.] A house or cottage, of a single floor. [India.] [which it is filled.]

**Būng'-hōle**, *n.* The hole in the bilge of a cask through

**Būng'le** (būng'gl), *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. BUNGLED; p. pr. & vb. n. BUNGLING.] [Bungle may be a diminutive form of Prov. Ger. *bungen*, to beat, bang.] To act or work in a clumsy, awkward manner.

**Būng'le**, *v. t.* To make or mend clumsily; to botch.

**Būng'ler**, *n.* A clumsy, awkward workman.

**Būng'ling**, *a.* 1. Unskillful; awkward; clumsy. 2. Clumsily or unskillfully done.

**Būng'ling-ly**, *adv.* Clumsily; awkwardly.

**Būn'ion** (būn'yun), *n.* (Med.) An enlargement and inflammation of the joint of the great toe. See BUNYON.

**Būnk**, *n.* [Sw. *bunke*, a wooden vessel, tub, coop, O. Eng. *bung*, pocket, purse, A.-S. *bune*, a sort of cup. See BUNG.] A wooden case or box, which serves for a seat in the day-time and for a bed at night; one of a series of berths or bed-places arranged in vertical tiers. [Amer.]

**Būnk**, *v. i.* To retire to bed in a bunk. [Amer.]

**Būn'yon**, *n.* [Scot. *bunyan*, O. Eng. *bunny*, a small swelling. Cf. BUN.] (Med.) An enlargement and inflammation of the small membranous sac at the inside of the ball of the great toe.

**Būnt**, *n.* [Either from Sw. *bunt*, bundle, Dan. *bundt*, Ger. *bund*, because it is formed into a sort of bag, that it may receive the more wind, or from O. Eng. *bunt*, the puff-ball.] (Naut.) The middle part or belly of a sail.

**Būnt**, *v. i.* [See supra.] 1. (Naut.) To swell out. 2. To push with the horns; to butt. See POINT.

**Būnt'ing**, *n.* [Perh. fr. Ger. *bunt*, variegated, motley, as it is covered with a great many small black spots.] (Ornith.) A bird of different species, of the genus *Emberiza*.

**Būnt'ing**, *n.* [Probably from Ger. *bunt*, variegated, streaked.] A thin woolen stuff, of which the colors or flags and signals of ships are made.

**Būnt'līne**, *n.* (Naut.) One of the ropes fastened to cringles in the foot-rope of a sail, used to haul up the body of the sail when taking it in.

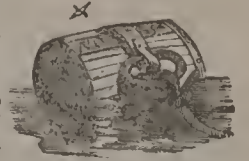
**Buoy** (bwōy or bwōy), *n.* [D. *boey*, *boei*, buoy, fetter; L. Ger. *boie*, *baje*; M. H. Ger. *boije*; O. Fr. *boye*, N. Fr. *bouée*, a buoy; Sp. *baya*; O. Fr. *buie*, a fetter, Lat. *boja*.] A float; especially a floating mark to point out the position of objects beneath the water.

**Buoy** (bwōy or bwōy), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. BUOYED; p. pr. & vb. n. BUOYING.] 1. To keep afloat. 2. To keep from sinking into ruin or despondency. 3. To fix buoys to; to mark by buoys. [lightness.]

**Buoy** (bwōy or bwōy), *v. i.* To float; to rise by specific lightness.

**Buoy'age** (bwōy' or bwōy'-), *n.* Buoys taken collectively; the providing of buoys.

**Buoy'an-ty** (bwōy' or bwōy'-), *n.* [From *buoyant*.] 1. The quality of floating; specific lightness. 2. (Physics.) The weight just sufficient to submerge a floating body by. 3. Cheerfulness; vivacity.



Buoy.



**Buoy'ant** (buoŷ' or bwôŷ'-), *a.* [From *buoy*, *v. i.*] **1.** Having the quality of rising or floating in a fluid. **2.** Bearing up, as a fluid. **3.** Vivacious; cheerful.

**Buoy'ant-ly**, *adv.* In a buoyant manner.

**Bûr**, { *n.* [D. *burre*, O. Sw. *borra*, burdock, thistle, Ger. *burre*, hair, wool, stuff.] **1.** Any prickly envelope of the seeds of plants. **2.** The rough edge left by a tool in cutting or dressing metal. **3.** A guttural mispronunciation of the letter *r*.

**Bûr'bot**, *n.* [Fr. *barbote*, from *barbe*, beard.] (*Ichth.*) A fish shaped like an eel, but shorter and thicker, with a flat head, having on the nose two small beards, and another on the elihu.

**Bûr'den** (bur'dn), *n.* [Written also *burthen*.] [A.-S. *byrdhen*, Goth. *baurthei*, from the root of *bear*, A.-S. *beran*, Goth. *bairan*.] **1.** That which is borne or carried. **2.** Hence, that which is grievous, wearisome, or oppressive. **3.** The contents or capacity of a ship.

*Beast of burden*, an animal employed in carrying burdens. — *Burden of proof* [Lat. *onus probandi*] (*Law*), the necessity or duty of proving a fact or facts in dispute on an issue raised between the parties in a cause.

**Syn.** — Load; encumbrance; oppression. — *Burden* is generic; a *load* is something laid upon us, as a *load* of care. The other words explain themselves.

**Bûr'den**, *n.* [Fr. *bourdon*, great bell, drone, humbler, Sp. *bordon*, It. *bordone*, L. Lat. *burdo*, drone, Fr. *bourdonner*, to hum, buzz, drone.] The verse repeated in a song; the chorus; refrain. Hence, that which is often repeated; the main topic.

**Bûr'den** (bûr'dn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BURDENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BURDENING.] **1.** To lay a heavy load upon. **2.** To oppress with any thing grievous or trying.

**Bûr'den-oûs**, *a.* Heavy to be borne; burdensome.

**Bûr'den-sôme**, *a.* Grievous to be borne; oppressive.

**Bûr'den-sôme-ly**, *adv.* In a burdensome manner.

**Bûr'den-sôme-ness**, *n.* Quality of being burdensome.

**Bûr'döck**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants having a rough, bristly fruit.

**Bû'reau** (bû'ro, ll4), *n.*; *pl.* BÛ'REAUX (bû'röz) or BÛ'REAUX (bû'röz). [Fr. *bureau*, a writing table, desk, office, O. Fr. equivalent to *bure*, drugget, with which orig. a writing table was covered.] **1.** Orig., a desk or writing table, with drawers for papers. **2.** The place where a bureau is used, or the office where business is transacted. **3.** A department for the transaction of business by a public functionary; the body of subordinate officers in a department who labor under the direction of a chief. **4.** A chest of drawers for clothes, &c. [*Amer.*]

**Bu-reau'era-çy** (bu-rö'kra-sŷ), *n.* [Fr. *bureaucratie*, from *bureau* and Gr. *κρατείν*, to govern.] A system in which the business of government is carried on in departments, each under the control of a chief. [*Recent.*]

**Bû'reau-erät'ic**, *a.* Relating to, or having the form of, a bureaucracy.

**Bûrg**, *n.* [A.-S. form of *borough*, *q. v.*] **1.** A fortified town. [*Obs.*] **2.** A borough. See **BOROUGH**.

**Bûrg'age**, *n.* [From *burg*, L. Lat. *burgagium*.] (*Eng. Law.*) A tenure by which houses or lands are held of the king or other lord of a borough or city, at a certain yearly rent, or by services relating to trade or handicraft.

**Bûr'ga-möt'**, *n.* **1.** A variety of pear. **2.** A kind of perfume. See **BERGAMOT**.

**Bûr'geois'** (bur-jois'), *n.* See **BOURGEOIS**.

**Bûr'geon**, *v. n.* To bud. See **BOURGEON**.

**Bûr'gess**, *n.* [Fr. *bourgeois*, from *bourg*, borough. See **BOURGEOIS**.] **1.** An inhabitant, citizen, or freeman of a borough. **2.** A representative of a borough. **3.** A magistrate of a borough.

**Bûrg'gräve**, *n.* [Ger. *burggraf*, from *burg*, fortress, and *graf*, count.] (*Germany.*) Originally, one appointed to the command of a *burg*; but the title afterward became hereditary, with a domain attached.

**Bûrgh** (bûrg), *n.* See **BURG** and **BOROUGH**.

**Bûrgh'al** (bûrg'al), *a.* Belonging to a burgh.

**Bûrgh'er** (bûrg'er), *n.* [From *burgh*.] An inhabitant or freeman of a burgh or borough.

**Bûrg'lar**, *n.* [Written also *burglarer* or *burglerer*, and *burglayer*, from *burgh*, borough, town, and O. Fr. *laire*, thief, from Lat. *latro*.] (*Law.*) One who breaks and enters a mansion or dwelling-house, in the night-time, with intent to commit a felony.

**Bur-glâ'ri-oûs**, *a.* Pertaining to burglary; constituting the crime of burglary.

**Bur-glâ'ri-oûs-ly**, *adv.* With an intent to commit burglary; in the manner of a burglar.

**Bûrg'la-ry**, *n.* (*Law.*) The breaking and entering the

dwelling-house of another, in the night-time, with intent to commit a felony therein.

*—* In American law, the crime includes offenses committed by day as well as by night, and in other buildings than *dwelling-houses*.

**Bûrg'o-mâs'ter**, *n.* [From Lat. *burgus* (equiv. to *burg*, *burgh*) and Eug. *master*, D. *burgemeester*] **1.** A chief magistrate of a municipal town in Holland, Flanders, and Germany. **2.** (*Ornith.*) An aquatic bird; the glaucous gull, common in arctic regions.

**Bûr'gräve**, *n.* [Fr. *burggrave*.] See **BURGGRAVE**.

**Bûr'gun-dy**, *n.* A superior kind of wine;—so called from *Burgundy*, in France, where it is made.

**Bûr'gun-dy-pitch**, *n.* Turpentine from which the essential oil has been distilled off;—so called from *Burgundy*, in France, where it was first prepared.

**Bu'ri-al** (bêr'i-al), *n.* [From *burg*.] Act of burying; funeral solemnity; sepulture; interment.

**Bûr'in**, *n.* [Prob. from O. H. Ger. *bora*, borer, *borôn*, *borjan*, to bore.] **1.** An engraver's tool, made to produce a sharp cutting point; a graver. **2.** Manner or style of execution of an engraver.

**Bûrke**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BURKED (bûrkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BURKING.] [From the name of an Irishman who first committed the crime in 1829.] **1.** To murder, so as to produce few marks of violence, for the purpose of obtaining a body for dissection. [*Rare.*] **2.** To dispose of quietly or indirectly.

**Bûrl**, *v. t.* [Cf. Fr. *bourlet*, *bourrelet*, pad, dim. of *bourre*; Sp. *borla*, tassel, bunch of silk, gold, or silver. See **BUR**, *n.*] **1.** (*Manuf.*) To dress, as cloth, by fulling. **2.** To pick knots, loose threads, &c., from, as in finishing cloth.

**Bûrl**, *n.* A knot or lump in thread or cloth.

**Bûr'lap**, *n.* A kind of coarse linen fabric.

**Bûr'ler**, *n.* A dresser of cloth.

**Bur-lêsque'** (-lêsk'), *a.* [Fr.; It. *burlesco*, from *burlare*, to ridicule, sneer, mock, *burla*, sneer; mockery.] Tending to excite laughter by ludicrous images; jocular, ironical.

**Bur-lêsque'** (-lêsk'), *n.* **1.** Ludicrous representation; exaggerated parody; satire. **2.** An ironical or satirical composition intended to excite laughter, or to ridicule any thing. **3.** A ludicrous imitation; a caricature.

**Bur-lêsque'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BURLESQUED (bur-lêskt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BURLESQUING.] To turn into ridicule; to make ludicrous.

**Bur-lët'tâ**, *n.* [It., diminutive of *burla*, mockery. See **BURLESQUE**.] (*Mus.*) A comic opera; a musical farce.

**Bûr'li-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being burly.

**Bûr'ly**, *a.* [O. Eng. also *boorely*, equivalent to *boorlike*, clownish.] **1.** Of great bulk, especially with the idea of strength and coarseness of appearance; stout; lusty. **2.** Coarse and rough; tumid.

**Bûrn**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BURNED or BURNT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BURNING.] [A.-S. *beornan*, *byrnan*, Goth. *brinnan*, Icel. *brenna*.] **1.** To consume with fire. **2.** To injure by fire or heat; to change some property or properties of, by exposure to fire or heat. **3.** To affect by, or submit to the action of, fire or heat for some useful or economic purpose. **4.** To produce a sensation or effect akin to that of heat or fire. **5.** (*Surg.*) To cauterize. **6.** (*Chem.*) To combine with oxygen.

*To burn one's fingers*, to get into unexpected trouble, as by interfering in the concerns of others. — *To be burnt out of house and home*, to drive out, as from a dwelling, by burning it.

**Bûrn**, *v. i.* **1.** To be on fire. **2.** To be injured by an excess of heat. **3.** To have the appearance of flame or fire. **4.** To be hot or in a passion. **5.** To act with destructive violence. **6.** To be affected with a sensation of heat. **7.** To be akin to fire in the effect produced.

*To burn out*, to burn till the fuel is gone and the fire ceases.

**Bûrn**, *n.* **1.** A hurt or injury of any thing caused by the action of fire. **2.** The operation of burning or baking.

**Bûrn'er**, *n.* **1.** One who burns or sets on fire. **2.** An appendage to a lamp or gas-fixture designed to promote combustion.

**Bûr'nett-ize**, *v. t.* (*Manuf.*) To preserve, as timber, by a solution of chloride of zinc.

**Bûrn'ing-glâss**, *n.* A convex lens used for producing an intense heat by converging the sun's rays to a focus.

**Bûr'nish**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BURNISHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BURNISHING.] [Fr. *brunir*, It. *brunire*, D. *bruneren*, to make brown, bright, or glossy, to polish, from Fr. *brun*, It. *bruno*, D. *bruin*. See **BROWN**.] **1.** To polish by rubbing with something hard and smooth. **2.** To render bright or resplendent. [and glossy.]

**Bûr'nish**, *v. i.* To grow or become smooth, or smooth

**Bûr'nish**, *n.* The effect of burnishing; gloss; luster.

â, è, &c., long; ä, ë, &c., short; câre, fâr, âsk, all, what; êre, veil, têrn; piqûe, fîrm; sôn, ôr, dq, wôlf,



**Bûr'nish-er**, *n.* **1.** One who burnishes. **2.** A tool used in burnishing books.

**Bûrnt'-ôff'er-ing**, *n.* Something offered and burnt on an altar, as an atonement for sin.

**Bûrr**, *n.* See BUR.

**Bûrr**, *v. t.* To pronounce with a bur; to talk or whisper hoarsely. See BUR.

**Bûr'rel-shôt**, *n.* [Prob. from annoying the enemy like a *burrel-fly*, or *gad-bee*.] (*Gun.*) Small shot, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, &c., put into cases to be discharged among enemies. [*Rare.*]

**Bûr'rôw**, *n.* [A.-S. *beorg*, *beorh*, hill, defense, burrow, barrow, from *beorgan*, to be prominent, to protect. Cf. BARROW and BURY.] **1.** A hole in the ground made by certain animals, as rabbits, &c., for shelter and habitation. **2.** (*Mining.*) A heap or heaps of rubbish.

**Bûr'rôw**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BURROWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BURROWING.] **1.** To excavate a hole to lodge in, as in the earth; to lodge in a hole excavated in the earth, as conies or rabbits. **2.** To take refuge in any deep or concealed place; to hide.

**Bûr'ry** (34), *a.* Abounding in burs, or resembling burs.

**Bûr'sar**, *n.* [L. Lat. *bursarius*, from *bursa*, *byrsa*. See BURSE.] **1.** A treasurer, or cash-keeper; a purser. **2.** A student to whom a stipend is paid out of a burse or fund appropriated for that purpose.

**Bûr'sa-ry**, *n.* **1.** The treasury of a college or monastery. **2.** A charitable foundation in a university.

**Bûrse**, *n.* [L. Lat. *bursa*, Fr. *bourse*, Ger. *börse*, D. *bears*, purse, an exchange. See BOURSE.] **1.** A purse. (*Obs.*) **2.** A fund for the maintenance of poor scholars. [*France.*] **3.** (*Middle Ages.*) A little college, or a hall in a university. **4.** A public edifice in the cities of continental Europe, for the meeting of merchants to consult on matters of trade and money; an exchange. [Also written *bourse*.]

**Bûrst**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BURST; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BURSTING.] [A.-S. *berstan*, O. H. Ger. *brestan*, Sax. *brestan*, Icel. *bresta*.] **1.** To fly or break open with force, or with sudden violence;—often used figuratively. **2.** To make any sudden change from restraint, invisibility, inaction, absence, or the like, to an opposite or different state; to issue or escape by a sudden or violent removal of obstacles;—usually with some qualifying adverb or preposition.

**Syn.**—To crack; break; split; rend; sever.

**Bûrst**, *v. t.* To break or rend by violence; to open suddenly.

**Bûrst**, *n.* A sudden breaking forth; a disruption; a violent rending; a sudden explosion.

**Bûrst'er**, *n.* One that bursts or opens suddenly.

**Bûrt**, *n.* A flat fish of the turbot kind.

**Bûr'then**, *n.* & *v.* See BURDEN.

**Bur'y** (bër'y), *n.* [A.-S. *buruh*, *buhr*.] A borough; a manor; as, the *Bury* of St. Edmond's;—often used as a termination of names of places; as, *Canterbury*.

**Bur'y** (bër'y), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BURIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BURYING.] [A.-S. *byrgan*, allied to *beorgan*, Goth. *baigan*, Icel. *biarga*, Ger. *bergen*, to keep, cover, hide. Cf. BURROW.] **1.** To conceal by covering. **2.** Specifically, to cover out of sight, as in a grave, a tomb, or the ocean. **3.** To hide in oblivion.

To bury the hatchet, to lay aside the instruments of war; a phrase used in allusion to the custom observed by the American Indians, of burying a tomahawk when they conclude a peace.

**Syn.**—To entomb; inter; inhume; cover; conceal; overwhelm; repress; keep down.

**Bur'y-ing-ground** (bër'y-), *n.* A grave-yard; a

**Bur'y-ing-plâce** } church-yard.

**Bûs**, *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *omnibus*.] An omnibus. [*Low.*]

**Bûs'by**, *n.* (*Mil.*) A military cap of bear-skin.

**Bûsh**, *n.* [D. *bosch*, *bos*, O. H. Ger. *busc*, N. H. Ger. *busch*, Icel. *bûskr*, *bûski*, Fr. *bois*, O. Fr. *bos*. Cf. BOSPAGE.] **1.** A thicket, or a place abounding in trees or shrubs. **2.** A shrub; particularly a thick shrub; also, a cluster of shrubs. **3.** A branch of ivy (as sacred to Bæchus) hung out at vintners' doors, or as a tavern sign; hence, a tavern sign, or the tavern itself. **4.** (*Mach.*) A ring, or lining of metal, let into an orifice.

**Bush**, *v. i.* To grow thick or bushy.

**Bûsh**, *v. t.* **1.** To set bushes for. **2.** To use a bush-harrow on, or for covering. **3.** To furnish with a bush, or to line, as a hole, with metal.

**Bush'-bëan**, *n.* The common, low garden-bean, called in England *kidney-bean* and *French bean*.

**Bush'el**, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *bussel*, O. Fr. *boissel*, Low Lat. *boissel*, *boissellus*, from Low Lat. *bustia*, *buxida*, *buxis*, equiv. to Lat. *puxis*, *pyxis*, Gr. *πυξίς*, box. Cf. BOX.]

**1.** A dry measure, containing four pecks, eight gallons, or thirty-two quarts. **2.** A vessel of the capacity of a bushel, used in measuring. **3.** The circle of iron in the nave of a wheel. [*Eng.*]

**Bush'el-âge**, *n.* A duty payable on commodities by the bushel. [*Eng.*]

**Bush'el-er**, } *n.* A tailor's assistant for repairs.

**Bush'el-mân**, } [*Local, Amer.*]

**Bûsh'-hâr'rôw**, *n.* (*Agric.*) A sort of harrow made of bushes, for harrowing grass lands or covering seeds.

**Bûsh'i-ness**, *n.* Quality of being bushy.

**Bûsh'ing**, *n.* **1.** (*Mech.*) A ring, tube, or lining placed in a hole, and sometimes acting as a journal-box. **2.** A thimble;—sometimes called a *bush*.

**Bush'-man**, *n.*; *pl.* BUSH'MEN. [D. *bosch-man*, *bosch-jes-man*. See BUSH.] **1.** A settler in the backwoods of Australia. **2.** (*Geog.*) One of a tribe of savages near the Cape of Good Hope;—so named by the Dutch.

**Bush'-whäck'er**, *n.* **1.** One accustomed to beat about, or travel through, bushes; a raw countryman. **2.** A stout scythe or other instrument for cutting brush or bushes. **3.** One who is engaged in predatory excursions against an enemy. [*Amer.*]

**Bush'-whäck'ing**, *n.* **1.** Traveling, or working a way, through bushes; pulling by the bushes, as in hauling a boat along the bushy margin of a stream. **2.** The carrying on of an irregular or predatory warfare. [*Amer.*]

**Bush'y**, *a.* [From *bush*.] **1.** Full of bushes; overgrown with shrubs. **2.** Thick and spreading, like a bush.

**Bûsh'i-ly** (bîz'i-ly), *adv.* In a busy manner.

**Bûsh'i-ness** (bîz'nes), *n.* **1.** That which busies one; employment; occupation. **2.** Any particular occupation or employment for a livelihood or gain. **3.** Traffic in general. **4.** Concern; right or occasion of making one's self busy. **5.** Affair; transaction;—used in an indefinite sense, and modified by the connected words.

**Syn.**—Affairs; concern; matter; engagement; employment; calling; occupation; trade; profession; office; duty.

**Bûsk**, *n.* [Fr. *busc*, *busque*, from *bois*, *bos*, wood, because first made of wood. See BUSH.] A long, thin piece of metal, whalebone, or wood, worn in the front of women's corsets.

**Bûsk**, *v. t.* or *v. i.* [O. Fr. *busquer*, Sp. *buscar*, to seek, search, It. *buscare*, to catch, capture, from L. Lat. *buscus*, *boscus*; originally to go through a bush; hence, to hunt, trace, track. See BUSH.] **1.** To go. [*Obs.*] **2.** To prepare, make ready, array.

**Bûs'kin**, *n.* [Contr. from O. Fr. *brossequin*, or D. *brosekin*; prob. from Gr. *βύρσα*, skin, hide.] **1.** A covering for the foot and leg, formerly worn by hunters, and also by actors in tragedy. **2.** Tragedy, or the tragic drama, as distinguished from comedy.

**Bûs'kined**, *a.* **1.** Dressed in buskins. **2.** Of, or pertaining to, tragedy; tragic.

**Bûsk'y**, *a.* Bushy; wooded; shaded or overgrown with trees or shrubs. [Generally written *bosky*.]

**Bûss**, *n.* **1.** [Ger. *bus* (Luther), allied to Lat. *basium*, kiss, *basiare*, to kiss.] A kiss; more strictly, a rude, or playful kiss. **2.** [O. Fr. *busse*, L. Lat. *bussa*, *busa*, Ger. *büse*, D. *buis*.] (*Naut.*) A small two-masted vessel, used in the herring fishery.

**Bûss**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BUSSED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUSSING.] To kiss.

**Bûst**, *n.* [From Ger. *brust*, breast, Goth. *brusts*, by dropping the *r*.] **1.** A piece of statuary representing the upper part of the human figure, including the head, shoulders, and breast. **2.** The portion of the human figure included between the head and waist; the trunk of the body.

**Bûs'tard**, *n.* [O. Fr. *bistarde*, *bostarde*, *boustarde*, N. Fr. *oustarde*, Sp. *avutarda*, It. *ottarda*, from Lat. *avis tarda*.] (*Ornith.*) A bird of the Ostrich family.

The great bustard is the largest land bird in Europe. It inhabits the temperate regions of Europe and parts of Asia and Africa.



Great Bustard.

**Bûs'tle** (bûs'tl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BUSTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUSTLING.] [O. Eng. *buskle*, most probably from A.-S. *bysig*, busy, *bysg-ian*, to busy, and the verbal termination *le*.] To stir quickly; to be very active.

**Bûs'tle**, *n.* Great stir; hurried activity; tumult from stirring or excitement.

**Bûs'tle**, *n.* A kind of cushion worn by ladies for the purpose of expanding the skirts behind; a bishop.

**Bûs'tler** (bûs'tler), *n.* An active, stirring person.

foöd, foöt; ûrn, ryde, pull; çell, çhaise, call, eeho; ġem, ġet; aq; exîst; linger, link; this-



**Buſ'y** (biz/ÿ), *a.* [A.-S. *bysig*, *biseg*. Cf. Icel. *bisa*, to work with great effort; Goth. *ana-busns*, precept, order, commission.] **1.** Engaged in business; occupied with employment. **2.** Constantly active or in motion; restless. **3.** Active in what does not concern one; officious; pragmatical.

**Buſ'y** (biz/ÿ), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BUSIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUSYING.] To make or keep busy; to employ; to occupy.

**Buſ'y-böd'y**, *n.* One who officiously concerns himself with the affairs of others; a meddling person.

**Büt**, *prep.* & *conj.* [A.-S. *butan*, *buton*, from prefix *be* and *utan*, *uton*, outward, without, from *üt*, *üte*, out, without, abroad. Cf. ABOUT.] **1.** Except; besides; unless; save. **2.** Save that; were it not that; — elliptical, for *but that*, which is now more usual. **3.** Otherwise than that; that not; — having, properly, after a negative, *that*. **4.** Only; solely; merely.

This use of *but* is a modern innovation, but one too firmly established to be corrected. In all such phrases, a negative is omitted. "Our light affliction, which is *but* for a moment;" that is, which is *not*, *except* for a moment.

**5.** On the contrary; on the other hand; yet; still; however; nevertheless; — as connective of sentences or clauses of a sentence, in a sense more or less exceptive or adversative.

**Büt**, *n.* See BUTT.

**Butch'er**, *n.* [Fr. *boucher*, properly and originally, killer of buck-goats, from Fr. *bouc*, a buck-goat.] **1.** One who slaughters animals for food. **2.** One who kills in a bloody manner; one given to slaughter.

**Butch'er**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BUTCHERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUTCHERING.] **1.** To kill or slaughter, as animals, for food, or for market. **2.** To murder, especially in a bloody or barbarous manner.

**Butch'er-bird** (18), *n.* A bird of different species.

**Butch'er-ly**, *a.* Grossly cruel and barbarous; bloody; murderous.

**Butch'er-y**, *n.* **1.** The business of a butcher. **2.** Great slaughter; carnage; massacre.

**Büt-ënd**, } *n.* The largest or blunt end of a thing.

**Büt-ënd**, }

**Büt'ler**, *n.* [Fr. *bouteillier*, *boutillier*, a bottle-bearer. See BOTTLE.] A servant whose principal business is to take charge of the liquors, &c.

**Büt'ler-äge**, *n.* (*Old Eng. Law.*) A duty on wine imported by foreigners or merchant strangers; — so called because originally paid to the king's butler for the king.

**Büt'ler-ſhip**, *n.* The office of a butler.

**Büt'ment**, *n.* [Abbreviation of *abutment*, q. v.] (*Arch.*) A buttress of an arch. See ABUTMENT.

**Bütt**, } *n.* [Fr. *but*, *butt*, aim, *butte*, knoll, *bout*, O. Fr. *bot*, end, extremity. Cf. Gael. *buta*, *butt*, mark, *bot*, mound, W. *bot*, any round body, *pwt*, any short thing.] **1.** The larger end of a thing, as of a piece of timber; an end; a limit; a bound. **2.** A mark to be shot at; an object of aim. **3.** One at whom ridicule, jests, or contempt is directed. **4.** A push or thrust given in fencing or by the head of an animal. **5.** [See BOOT, *n.*] A large cask or vessel, also called a *pipe*. **6.** The thickest and stoutest part of tanned ox-hides. **7.** (*Carp.*) A kind of hinge; — used in hanging doors, &c., and so named because screwed to the edge of the door, or the part which *butts* against the casing, and not, like other hinges, on the face of it. **8.** A short piece of land left unplowed at the end of a field. **9.** The metal ring at the ends of the hose of a fire-engine.

**Büt**, } *v. i.* [Fr. *bouter* to push, *butt*. See BOUTADE.]

**Büt**, } **1.** To join at the butt, end, or outward extremity; to be bounded; to abut. **2.** To thrust the head forward. [ram.]

**Bütt**, *v. t.* To strike by thrusting the head against, as a

**Butte** (büt or bīt), *n.* [Fr.] An isolated peak or abrupt elevation of land.

**Büt'ter**, *n.* [A.-S. *buter*, Lat. *butyrum*, Gr. *βούτυρον*, from *βούς*, ox, *εὐ*, cow, and *τύπος*, cheese.] **1.** An oily, unctuous substance obtained from cream by churning. **2.** Any substance resembling butter in degree of consistence, or other qualities.

**Büt'ter**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BUTTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUTTERING.] To cover or spread with butter.

**Büt'ter-eūp**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Ranunculus*, or crowfoot, having bright yellow flowers.

**Büt'ter-flŷ**, *n.* [So named from the color of a yellow species.] (*Entom.*) A lepidopterous insect of different species, especially one of the family *Papilio*.

**Büt'ter-flŷ-välve**, *n.* (*Mech.*) A species of valve, consisting of two semicircular clappers or wings hinged to a cross rib.

**Büt'ter-is**, *n.* [Same as *buttress*, in a different application.] (*Far.*) An instrument used for paring the hoof of a horse.

**Büt'ter-milk**, *n.* The milk that remains after the butter is separated from it.

**Büt'ter-nüt**, *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) An American tree and its fruit, so called from the oil contained in the latter. **2.** The nut of a tree found in South America; — called also the *Savuari* nut.

**Büt'ter-tree**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tropical tree, the seeds of which yield a substance very closely resembling butter.

**Büt'ter-y**, *a.* Having the qualities, consistence, or appearance, of butter.

**Büt'ter-y**, *n.* **1.** An apartment where butter, milk, provisions, &c., are kept. **2.** A room in some colleges where liquors, fruit, and refreshments are kept for sale to the students. **3.** A cellar in which butts of wine are kept.

**Büt'ter-hinge**, *n.* See BUTT.

**Büt'ter-joint**, } *n.* (*Carp.*) A joint between two

**Büt'ting-joint**, } pieces of timber or wood, at the end of one or both.

**Büt'tock**, *n.* [From *butt*, end, q. v.] **1.** The rump, or protuberant part of the body behind. **2.** (*Naut.*) The convexity of a ship behind, under the stern.

**Büt'ton** (büt'n), *n.* [Fr. *bouton*, from *bout*, end, extremity.] **1.** A small ball; a knob. **2.** A catch, used to fasten together the different parts of dress. **3.** A bud; a germ of a plant. **4.** A piece of wood or metal turning on a nail or screw, to fasten doors, &c. **5.** (*Assaying.*) A round mass of metal remaining in the cupel after fusion.

To hold by the button, to detain in conversation to weariness; to bore; to button-hole.

**Büt'ton** (büt'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BUTTONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUTTONING.] To fasten with a button or buttons. [or buttons.]

**Büt'ton**, *v. i.* To be fastened by a button

**Büt'ton-höle**, *n.* The hole in which a button is caught.

**Büt'ton-höle**, *v. t.* To hold by the button or button-hole; to detain in conversation to weariness; to bore.

**Büt'ton-möld**, } *n.* A disk of bone,

**Büt'ton-möuld**, } wood, or other material, which is made into a button by covering it with cloth of some kind.

**Büt'ton-wood** (27), *n.* (*Bot.*) The western plane-tree, a large tree growing in North America, producing rough balls, from which it is named.

**Büt'tress**, *n.* [From Fr. *bouter*, to push, *butt*, put. See BUTT.] (*Arch.*) A projecting support to the exterior of a wall; a prop; a support.

**Büt'tress**, *v. t.* To support by a buttress; to prop.

**Büt't-weld**, *n.* (*Mech.*) A weld formed by forcing together the flattened ends of two pieces of iron or steel, at a welding heat.

**Bü'ty-rä'ceöüs**, } *a.* [From Lat. *butyrum*. See BUT-

**Bü'ty-roüs**, } TER.] Having the qualities of butter; resembling butter. [butter.]

**Bu-tŷr'ie**, *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, *butyr*.

**Büx'om**, *a.* [A.-S. *bocsum*, from *bögan*, *bögan*, to bow, bend, and the adj. term. *sum*, equiv. to Eng. *some*.] **1.** Yielding; pliable. [*Obs.*] **2.** Brisk; jolly; frolicsome.

**Büx'om-ly**, *adv.* In a buxom manner; briskly.

**Büx'om-ness**, *n.* Quality of being buxom; jollity.

**Buŷ**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOUGHT (lawt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUYING.] [A.-S. *byrgan*, *bygan*, to buy, Goth. *bugjan*, to buy, to sell.] **1.** To purchase; to acquire by paying a price for. **2.** To procure by a consideration given, or by something deemed worth the thing bought.

To buy off, (a.) To influence to compliance. (b.) To detach by a consideration given. — To buy out, to purchase the interest of in a stock or partnership, by which the seller is separated from the company, and the purchaser takes his place. — To buy on credit, to purchase, on a promise to make payment at a future day. — To buy the refusal, to give money for the right of purchasing, at a fixed price, at a future time.

**Buŷ**, *v. i.* To negotiate or treat about a purchase.

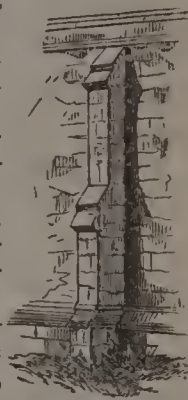
**Buŷ'er**, *n.* One who buys; a purchaser.

**Büzz**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BUZZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* BUZZING.] [An onomatopœia.] To make a low, continuous, humming sound, as bees; hence, to speak with a low, humming voice.

**Büzz**, *v. t.* **1.** To make known by buzzing. **2.** To spread, as report, by whispers.

**Büzz**, *n.* **1.** A continuous, humming noise, as of bees. **2.** A whisper; a report spread secretly or cautiously.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ë, &c., short; cäre, fär, äsk, all, what; êre, veil, tÿrm; pique, firm; sön, ör, dö, wölf,



Buttress.



**Būz'zard**, *n.* [From. Lat. *buteo*, a kind of falcon or hawk.] **1.** (*Ornith.*) A bird of prey, of the Falcon family. **2.** A blockhead; a dunce.

**Būz'z'er**, *n.* One who buzzes; a whisperer.

**Bȳ** (35), *prep.* [A.-S. *be*, *bi*, *big*, Goth. & O. H. Ger. *bi*, N. H. Ger. *bei*. Cf. BE, a prefix.] **1.** In the neighborhood of; near or next to; close to. **2.** Near to in motion, without contact or without stopping; hence, from one to the other side of; past. **3.** With, as instrument, means, way, and the like; through means of; with aid of; through.

To the meaning of *by*, as denoting means or instrument, belong, more or less closely, most of the following uses of the word: (a.) It points out the author or producer. (b.) In an oath or adjuration, it indicates the being or thing appealed to. (c.) According to; by direction, authority, or example of. (d.) At the rate of. (e.) In comparison, it denotes the measure of excess or inferiority; in change, the measure of increase or diminution, &c. (f.) It expresses continuance or duration. (g.) As soon as; not later than.

*By and by*, (a.) Immediately; at once. [*Obs.*] (b.) Presently; pretty soon; before long. — *By one's self*, alone; solitary. — *One by one*, *day by day*, *piece by piece*, &c., each one, day, piece, &c., by itself singly or separately. — *To come by*, to get possession of; to obtain. — *To do by*, to treat, to behave toward. — *To set by*, to value, to esteem. — *To stand by*, to aid, to support. — *By the head* (*Naut.*), having the bows lower than the stern. — *By the lee*, the situation of a vessel, going free, when she has fallen off so much as to bring the wind round her stern, and to take her sails aback on the other side. — *By the run*, all together.

**Bȳ**, *adv.* **1.** Near; in the neighborhood; present. **2.** Passing near; going or gone past.

**Bȳ**, } *n.* A thing not directly aimed at; an object by  
**Bȳe**, } the way, and the like.

*By the bye*, in passing; by way of digression; apropos to the matter in hand.

**Bȳ**, *a.* Out of the common path; aside; — used in composition, giving the meaning of something aside or incidental, a collateral matter, a thing private.

**Bȳe**, *n.* [A.-S. *by*, *bye*, dwelling, from *byan*, *bȳan*, to dwell.] **1.** A dwelling. **2.** In certain games, the station of an individual player.

**Bȳ'-ēnd**, *n.* Private end or interest; secret purpose.

**Bȳ'-gōne** (21), *a.* Past; gone by.

**Bȳ'-gōne**, *n.* Something gone by or past; a past event.

**Bȳ'-lāw**, *n.* [A.-S. *bilage*, a private law, from *bi*, *by*, and *lagu*, law.] A local or subordinate law; a private law or

**Bȳ'-nāme**, *n.* A nickname; a sobriquet. [regulation.]

**Bȳ'-pāth**, *n.* A private path; an obscure way.

**Bȳ'-plāy**, *n.* A scene which is carried on aside, and commonly in dumb show, while the main action proceeds, with a view, ordinarily, to enhance the sport.

**Bȳ'-stānd'er**, *n.* [*by* and *stander*, equivalent to *stander-by*.] A looker-on; a spectator.

**Bȳ'-word** (bī'wōrd), *n.* A common saying; a proverb.

**Bȳz'ant**, } *n.* [From Lat. *Byzantium*, *Byzantinus*;

**Bȳz'an-tīne**, } from *Byzantium*.] (*Numis.*) A gold coin of the value of fifteen pounds sterling, so called from being coined at Byzantium.

**By-zān'tīne**, or **Bȳz'an-tīne**, *a.* Of or pertaining to Byzantium.

## C.

**C** (ce), the third letter in the English alphabet, and the second consonant, has two sounds, one close, like K; the other a sibilant, precisely like S. The digraph *ch* has three sounds, the first equivalent to *tsh*, as in *church*; the second equivalent to *sh*, as in *chaise*; the third equivalent to *k*, as in *chorus*. See *Prin. of Pron.* §§ 63-69. (*Mus.*) C after the clef is the mark of common time, in which each measure is a semibreve, corresponding to  $\frac{4}{4}$ .

C is also the name of a note in the scale; the key note major, and the third minor, of the natural scale.

**Ĉab**, *n.* [An abbreviation of *cabriolet*, q. v.] A kind of covered carriage, drawn by one horse.

**Ĉab**, *n.* [Heb. *gab*, from *gābab*, to hollow.] A Hebrew dry measure, containing two and five sixths pints.

**Ĉa-bāl'**, *n.* [Heb. *gabbālāh*, reception, tradition, mysterious doctrine, from *gābal*, to take or receive.] **1.** A number of persons united to promote their private views in church or state by intrigue; a junto. **2.** Secret artifices of such a junto; intrigue.

**Syn.** — Party; faction. — *Cabal* and *faction* differ from *party*, being always used in a bad sense. A *cabal* intrigues secretly to gain power; a *faction* labors more or less openly to change or break down the existing order of things.

**Ĉa-bāl'**, } *n.* [See *supra*.] **1.** Secret tradition, or a  
**Ĉab'a-lā**, } mysterious kind of science among Jewish  
rabbins. **2.** Secret science in general; mystery.

**Ĉa-bāl'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CABALLED; *p. pr.* & *vb.* *n.* CABALLING.] To unite in secret artifices.

**Syn.** — To plot; intrigue; conspire.

**Ĉab'a-līsm**, *n.* Secret science of the cabalists. [*cabala*.]

**Ĉab'a-līst**, *n.* A Jewish doctor conversant with the

**Ĉab'a-līst'ic**, } *a.* Pertaining to the cabala; con-

**Ĉab'a-līst'ic-al**, } taining an occult meaning. [*lists*.]

**Ĉab'a-līst'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of the caba-

**Ĉa-bāl'ler**, *n.* One who eabals.

**Ĉab'al-līne**, *a.* [Lat. *caballinus*, from *caballus*, nag, Gr. *καβάλλης*.] Pertaining to a horse.

**Ĉab'bāge**, *n.* [O. Eng. *cabbish*, from Lat. *capitatus*, having a head, from *caput*, *capitis*, head.] **1.** A genus of plants of different varieties, common as a garden vegetable. **2.** Cloth purloined by one who cuts out garments.

**Ĉab'bāge**, *v. i.* To form a head in growing.

**Ĉab'bāge**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CABBAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb.* *n.* CABBAGING.] [From the noun; prop. and orig., to

cut off the heads of cabbages, and occasionally also such as are not our own, but belong to others.] To purloin, as pieces of cloth, after cutting out a garment.

**Ĉab'bāge-rōse**, *n.* A species of rose having a thick, compacted form, like a cabbage.

**Ĉab'in**, *n.* [W. *caban*, dim. of *cab*, cot, tent.] **1.** A

small room. **2.** A cottage; a hut or small house. **3.** An apartment in a ship for officers and passengers.

**Ĉab'in**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CABINED; *p. pr.* & *vb.* *n.* CABINING.] To live in a cabin; to lodge.

**Ĉab'in**, *v. t.* To confine in a cabin.

**Ĉab'in-boy**, *n.* A boy whose duty is to wait on the officers and passengers in a ship.

**Ĉab'in-et**, *n.* [Dim. of *cabin*. See CABIN.] **1.** A small room; a closet. **2.** A private room in which consultations are held. **3.** The select or secret council of a prince or executive government. **4.** A piece of furniture, consisting of a chest or box, with drawers and doors. **5.** A safe place for valuables.

**Ĉab'in-et-coun'cil**, *n.* Confidential council of a prince or executive magistrate.

**Ĉā'ble** (kā'bl), *n.* [L. Lat. *capulum*, *caplum*, a rope, from *capere*, to take, D., Dan., Sw., & Ger. *kabel*.] A large, strong rope or chain, used to retain a vessel at anchor, and for other purposes.

**Ĉā'ble**, *v. t.* To fasten with a cable.

**Ĉa-bōb'**, *n.* [Per. *cobbob*, meat roasted.] **1.** A small piece of meat roasted on a skewer. **2.** A leg of mutton stuffed with white herrings and sweet herbs.

**Ĉa-bōose'**, *n.* [The first part seems to be allied to W. *cab*, cabin, booth, and the second part to Eng. *booth*, or Ger. *büse*, a kind of ship, or Ger. *büchse*, Eng. *box*; or it may be a mere termination.] [Written also *camboose*.] (*Naut.*) (a.) A house on deck, where the cooking is done; commonly called the *galley*. (b.) A box that covers the chimney in a ship.

**Ĉab'ri-o-let'** (kāb'rī-o-lā') *n.* [Fr. *cabriolet*, dim. of *cabriole*, a goat-leap, caper, from Lat. *capreolus*, wild goat. It is so called from its skipping lightness.] A one-horse pleasure-carriage with two seats, having a calash top, and a covering for the legs and lap.

**Ĉa-cā'o** (or kā'ko), *n.* [Mexican *cacauatl*.] The chocolate tree, found in South America and the West Indies.

**Ĉāch'a-lōt**, *n.* [Ger. *kaschalot*, Greenland *kigutilik*.] (*Zool.*) The sperm whale.

**Cache** (kāsh), *n.* [Fr., from *cachier*, to hide.] A hiding-place for concealing and preserving provisions which it is inconvenient to carry.

**Ĉa-chēc'tic**, } *a.* Having, or pertaining to, a bad  
**Ĉa-chēc'tic-al**, } state of body.

**Cachet** (kāsh'ā), *n.* [Fr., from *cache*, *cachier*. See CACHE.] A seal, as of a letter.

*Lettre de cachet*, a sealed letter, formerly much used as an instrument of imprisoning those who gave offense to the king of France or his chief ministers.

**Ĉa-chēx'y**, *n.* [Gr. *καχεξία*, from *κακός*, bad, ill, and *ἔξις*, state.] A depraved condition of the system

food, foot; ūrn rude, pull · cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; ag; exist; linger, link; this



**Cäch'in-nā'tion** *n.* [Lat. *cachinnatio*, from *cachinnare*, to laugh aloud.] Loud or immoderate laughter.

**Ca-çique'**, *n.* See CAZIQUE.

**Cäck'le** (käk'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CACKLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CACKLING.] [L. Ger. *kakeln*, D. *gagelen*, *gag-glen*, H. Ger. *gackeln*, *gackern*.] 1. To make a noise like a goose or hen. 2. To laugh with a broken noise, like the cackling of a goose; to giggle. 3. To talk in a silly manner; to prattle.

**Cäck'le** (käk'l), *n.* 1. The broken noise of a goose or hen. 2. Idle talk; silly prattle.

**Cäck'ler**, *n.* 1. A fowl that cackles. 2. A tattler.

**Cäe'o-ehým'y**, *n.* [Gr. *κακοχυμία*, from *κακός*, bad, and *χυμός*, juice.] (*Med.*) A vitiated state of the humors of the body, especially of the blood.

**Cäe'o-dē'mon**, *n.* [Gr. *κακοδαίμων*, from *κακός*, bad, and *δαίμων*, demon.] 1. An evil spirit. [*Obs.*] 2. (*Med.*) The nightmare.

**Cäe'o-ē'thēs**, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *τὸ κακόνηθες*, from *κακός*, bad, and *ἦθος*, custom, habit.] 1. A bad custom or habit; a bad disposition. 2. (*Med.*) An incurable ulcer.

**Ca-eōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. *κακός*, bad, and *γραφή*, writing.] Bad spelling or writing.

**Ca-eōph'o-noūs**, *a.* Harsh sounding.

**Ca-eōph'o-ny**, *n.* [Gr. *κακοφωνία*, from *κακός*, bad, and *φωνή*, sound.] 1. (*Rhet.*) A disagreeable sound of words. 2. (*Med.*) A bad voice; an altered state of the voice. 3. (*Mus.*) A combination of discordant sounds.

**Cäe'tus**, *n.*; *pl.* CÄE'TUS-ES, or CÄE'TI. [Gr. *κάκτος*, a prickly plant.] (*Bot.*) A genus of tropical American plants, remarkable for having thick, fleshy stems, generally without leaves, and often armed with spines.



Cactus.

**Cäd**, *n.* [Abbrev. of *cadet*, *q. v.*]

1. One who stands at the door of an omnibus to open and shut it, to receive the fares of passengers, &c. [*Eng.*] 2. An errand-boy.

**Ca-däv'er-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *cadaverosus*, from *cadaver*, a corpse.] Having the appearance or color of, or otherwise resembling, a corpse; pale; wan; ghastly.

**Cäd'dice**, *n.* [Allied to Ger. *köder*, bait.] (*Entom.*)

**Cäd'dis**, *n.* The larva of the caddice-fly. It is a favorite bait with anglers.

**Cäd'dice-fly**, *n.* (*Entom.*) A species of insect, frequenting marshy places.

**Cäd'dis**, *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *cadás*, *cadán*, cotton, fustian, W. *cadás*, a kind of stuff or cloth.] A kind of worsted lace or ribbon.

**Cäd'dōw**, *n.* [Gael. *cadhag*, *cathag*.] A chough; a jackdaw.

**Cäd'dy**, *n.* [Dim. of *cade*, cask.] A small box for keeping tea.

**Cāde**, *n.* [Gr. *κάδος*, jar.] A barrel or cask.

**Cā'dence**, *n.* [L. Lat. *cadentia*, from Lat. *cadere*, to fall.]

1. A fall of the voice in reading or speaking. 2. A regular fall or modulation of sound. 3. (*Mil.*) A uniform time and pace in marching. 4. (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A pause at the end of an air. (*b.*) A closing embellishment.

**Cā'dence**, *v. t.* To regulate by musical measure.

**Cā'den-çy**, *n.* The same as CADENCE.

**Cā'dent**, *a.* [Lat. *cadens*, *cadentis*, *p. pr.* of *cadere*, to fall.] Falling.

**Ca-dēt'**, *n.* [Fr. *cadet*, the younger or youngest son or brother, O. Fr. *capdet*, as if from a N. Lat. *capitettum*, dim. of *caput*, head, top, extremity.] (*Mil.*) (*a.*) A gentleman who carries arms in a regiment, as a private, to acquire military skill, and obtain a commission. [*Eng.*] (*b.*) A young man in a military school.

**Ca-dew'** (ka-dā'), *n.* See CADDIS.

**Cāde'-worm** (-wûrm), *n.* See CADDIS.

**Cädge**, *v. t.* [Scot. *cache*, *caich*, *cadge*, to toss, drive, O. Eng. *catch*, to drive.] To live on another meanly.

**Cäd'ger** (kāj'er), *n.* 1. One who brings butter, eggs, poultry, and the like, to market from the country; a huckster; a packman. [*Prov. Eng.*] 2. One who gets his living out of others by trickery or by begging.

**Cäd'gy** (kāj'ý), *a.* Cheerful or mirthful, as after good eating or drinking. [*Vulgar.*]

**Cād'di**, *n.*; *pl.* CĀ'DĪS. [Turk. See ALCALDE.] The judge of a town or village among the Turks.

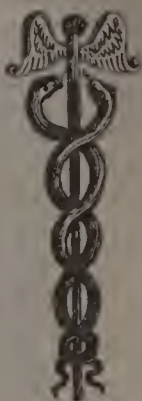
**Cād-mē'an**, *a.* Relating to Cadmus, a reputed prince of Thebes, who is said to have introduced into Greece sixteen letters of the alphabet.

**Cād'mi-ā**, *n.* [Gr. *καδμία*, *καδμεία*, (*sc.* γή), calamine.]

(*Min.*) (*a.*) An oxide of zinc. (*b.*) Formerly, the ore of zinc called *calamine*.

**Cād'mi-um**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A metal related to zinc. It is white, and both ductile and malleable.

**Ca-dū'ce-us**, *n.* [Lat.] (*Myth.*) Mercury's rod; a wand entwined by two serpents, and surmounted by two wings.



**Ca-dū'ci-ty**, *n.* [L. Lat. *caducitas*, fr. Lat. *caducus*.] Tendency to fall; feebleness of old age.

**Ca-dū'eoūs**, *a.* [Lat. *caducus*, from *cadere*, to fall.] (*Bot.*) Falling off quickly, as compared with other parts.

**Çæ-sū'rā**, or **Çæ-sū'rā**, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* ÇÆ-SŪ-RĀS; Lat. *pl.* ÇÆ-SŪ'RÆ. [Lat., from *cadere*, *cæsum*, to cut off.] (*Pros.*) A pause or division in a verse; a separation, by the ending of a word, or by a pause in the sense, of syllables rhythmically connected.

**Çæ-sū'ral**, or **Çæ-sū'ral**, *a.* Pertaining to Caduceus. the cæsura.

**Café** (kăf'ā), *n.* [Fr. *café*. See COFFEE.] A coffee-house.

**Caf-fē'ie**, *a.* [See COFFEE.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, coffee.

**Caf-fē'ine**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A white, bitter, crystallizable substance, obtained from coffee.

**Cāft'an**, or **Cāf-tān'**, *n.* [Turk. *qaftān*.] A Persian or Turkish garment.

**Cäg**, *n.* [Dan. & Sw. *kagge*, Icel. *kaggi*.] A small cask.

**Cäge**, *n.* [From Lat. *cavea*, cavity, from *carus*, hollow.] 1. A box or inclosure, for confining birds or other animals. 2. A place of confinement for criminals.

**Cäge**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAGING.] To confine in a cage.

**Cāi'man**, *n.* See CAYMAN.

**Cā'ique**, or **Ca'ique'**, *n.* [Turk. *qâiq*, boat.] A Turkish skiff or light boat.

**Cāirn**, *n.* [Ir., Gael., & W. *carn*, heap.] A rounded or conical pile of stones.

**Cāis'son**, *n.* [Fr., from *caisse*, case, chest. See CASE.]

1. (*Mil.*) (*a.*) A chest containing ammunition; also the wagon or tumbril in which military stores are conveyed. (*b.*) A chest filled with explosive materials to be laid in the way of an enemy. 2. (*Arch.*) (*a.*) A wooden box or frame used for laying the foundations of a bridge. (*b.*) A panel sunk below the surface.

**Cāi'tiff**, *n.* [Lat. *captivus*, captive, from *capere*, to take.] 1. A captive. [*Obs.*] 2. A mean, despicable person.

**Cāi'tiff**, *a.* Belonging to a caitiff; base; vile.

**Cāj'e-pūt**, *n.* [Of Malayan origin, from *kâyū*, tree, and *pūtih*, white.] An essential oil from the East Indies.

**Ca-jōle'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAJOLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAJOLING.] [Fr. *cajoler*, to flatter, originally to allure one into a cage like a bird, from O. Fr. *gaole*, *jaiole*, N. Fr. *geôle*, dim. of *cage*.] To deceive or delude by flattery.

**Syn.**—To flatter; wheedle; deceive; delude; coax; entrap.

**Ca-jōl'er**, *n.* A flatterer; a wheedler.

**Ca-jōl'er-y**, *n.* A wheedling; coaxing language; flattery.

**Cāke**, *n.* [From Lat. *coquere*, to cook, bake.] 1. A composition of flour, butter, sugar, &c., baked in a small mass. 2. A mass of matter concentered in a form rather flat than high.

**Cāke**, *v. t.* To form into a cake, or mass.

**Cāke**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAKED (kăkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAKING.] To concrete or form into a hard mass.

**Cāl'a-bāsh**, *n.* [From Ar. *garah*, *f.*, a kind of gourd, and *aibas*, *f.* *aibasah*, dry, *i. e.*, a dry gourd, scooped out.] 1. The fruit of the calabash-tree. 2. A vessel made from the gourd, or the gourd itself.

**Cāl'a-bāsh-tree**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree of tropical America, producing a large melon-like fruit, with a hard shell.

**Cāl'a-bōose'**, *n.* [A corruption of Sp. *calabozo*, dungeon, prob. from Ar. *gal'ah*, castle, and *būs*, hidden.] A prison; a jail. [*Amer.*]

**Cāl'a-mān'eo** (82), *n.* [L. Lat. *calamancus*, *calamaucus*, *camelaurus*, N. Gr. *καμελαύκιον*, a head covering made of camel's hair, whence the name.] A woolen stuff, of a fine gloss, and either ribbed or plain.

**Cāl'a-mif'er-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *calamus*, reed, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing reeds; reedy.

**Cāl'a-mīne**, *n.* [From Lat. *cadmia*, *d* having been, as it often is, changed into *l*. See CADMIA.] (*Min.*) The silicate of zinc; — formerly the carbonate of zinc.

**Ca-lām'i-toūs**, *a.* 1. Suffering calamity; miserable. 2. Producing calamity; making wretched.

**Syn.**—Deplorable; distressful; afflictive; wretched; sad; grievous; baleful; disastrous; adverse; unhappy; severe.



**Ca-lām'i-toūs-ly**, *adv.* In a calamitous manner.

**Ca-lām'i-toūs-ness**, *n.* Quality of producing misery; wretchedness; distress.

**Ca-lām'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *calamitas*, orig. injury of crops, from *calamus*, reed, straw of grain, stalk, blade.] Any great misfortune or cause of misery.

**Syn.** — Disaster; misfortune; mishap; mischance. — *Calamity* is either private or public, and is a somewhat continuous state; *disaster* (*lit.*, ill-starred) is a sudden and distressing event or stroke, as if from some hostile planet. *Misfortune*, *mishap*, *mischance*, are words which diminish in force according to the order in which they stand.

**Āl'a-mus**, *n.*; *pl.* **CĀL'A-MĪ**. [Lat. *calamus*, reed, Gr. *κάλαμος*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The Indian cane, a plant of the palm family. **2.** (*Bot.*) A plant, commonly called *sweet flag*. **3.** Any thing made of the stalk of reeds or reed-like plants.

**Ca-lāsh'**, *n.* [Fr. *calèche*, of Slavonic origin; most prob. from Serbian *kolitsa*, *n. pl.*, dim. of *kola*, *n. pl.*, earriage, prop. pl. of *kolo*, wheel.] **1.** A light carriage with low wheels, having a top that can be raised or lowered, seats for four inside, a separate seat for the driver, and often a movable front, so that it can be used either as an open or close carriage. **2.** A hood or top of a carriage which can be thrown back at pleasure. **3.** A covering for the head, in the form of a hood or carriage-top, worn by ladies.

**Āl'ear**, *n.* [Lat. *calcaria*, lime-kiln, from *calx*, lime.] **1.** (*Glass Manuf.*) A kind of oven, or reverberatory furnace. **2.** (*Bot.*) A hollow tube into which a petal is lengthened at the base; a spur.

**Cal-eā're-oūs**, *a.* Partaking of the nature of lime-stone, consisting of, or containing, carbonate of lime.

**Āl'ce-ā'ted**, *a.* [Lat. *calceatus*, p. p. of *calceare*, to shoe, fr. *calceus*, shoe.] Fitted with, or wearing, shoes; shod.

**Cal-ĉif'er-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *calx*, gen. *calcis*, lime, and *ferre*, to bear.] Containing carbonate of lime.

**Āl'ĉi-fōrm**, *a.* [Lat. *calx*, *calcis*, lime, and *forma*, form.] In the form of chalk or lime.

**Āl'ei-fy**, *v. i.* [From Lat. *calx*, lime, and *facere*, to make.] To change into a stony condition, in which lime is a principal ingredient, as in the formation of teeth.

**Cal-ĉin'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being calcined.

**Āl'ĉi-nāte**, *v. t.* To calcine. See **CALCINE**.

**Āl'ĉi-nā'tion**, *n.* The operation of calcining.

**Cal-ĉin'a-to-ry**, *n.* A vessel used in calcination.

**Cal-ĉine'**, or **Āl'ĉine**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CALCINED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CALCINING**.] [From Lat. *calx*, lime.] **1.** To reduce to a powder, or to a friable state, by the action of heat. **2.** To oxidize, as a metal.

**Cal-ĉine'**, or **Āl'ĉine**, *v. i.* To be converted into a powder or friable substance.

**Cal-ĉin'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, calcines.

**Āl'ĉite**, *n.* [Lat. *calx*, lime.] (*Min.*) Carbonate of lime.

**Āl'ĉi-um**, *n.* [From Lat. *calx*, lime.] (*Chem.*) The metallic basis of lime.

**Āle'-sīn'ter**, *n.* [From Ger. *kalk*, lime, and *sinter*.] A loose and porous variety of calcite.

**Āl'eu-la-ble**, *a.* Capable of being calculated, or ascertained by calculation.

**Āl'eu-lāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CALCULATED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CALCULATING**.] [Lat. *calculatus*, p. p. of *calcularē*, fr. *calculus*, pebble, counter.] **1.** To ascertain or determine by arithmetical or mathematical processes. **2.** To ascertain by reckoning the peculiarities or attendant circumstances of. **3.** To fit or prepare by the adaptation of the means to the end.

**Syn.** — To compute; reckon; count; estimate; rate. — *Calculate* is generic, referring to the operation as a whole; *compute* relates to the obtaining of a gross sum or amount; *reckon* and *count* to the details in so doing. — In *calculating* an eclipse, we go through many *computations* which require us to *reckon* and *count*.

**Āl'eu-lāte**, *v. i.* To make a calculation.

☞ In the U. S., *calculate* is often improperly used for *intend* or *purpose*; as, a man *calculates* to go a journey.

**Āl'eu-lā'tion**, *n.* The art, act, or result of calculating; computation; reckoning.

**Āl'eu-lā'tive**, *a.* Pertaining to calculation.

**Āl'eu-lā'tor**, *n.* One who computes or reckons.

**Āl'eu-loūs**, *a.* [Lat. *calculosus*.] **1.** Like stone; hard; gritty. **2.** Affected with the gravel or stone.

**Āl'eu-lus**, *n.*; *pl.* **CĀL'EU-LĪ**. [Lat. See **CALCULATE**.] **1.** (*Med.*) Any hard, solid concretion, formed in any part of the body, usually in the organs that act as reservoirs, and in the excretory canals. **2.** (*Math.*) A method of computation; one of the branches of mathematics.

**Cal'dron** (kaw'drun), *n.* [Lat. *caldarium*, a vessel of warm water for bathing, from *calidus*, *calidus*, warm, hot.] A large kettle or boiler, of copper or other metal.

**Āl'e-fā'ĉient**, *a.* [Lat. *calefaciens*, p. pr. of *calefacere*, to make warm or hot.] Making warm; heating.

**Āl'e-fā'ĉient**, *n.* (*Med.*) A substance that excites warmth in the parts to which it is applied.

**Āl'e-fā'ĉion**, *n.* **1.** Act of warming or heating. **2.** State of being heated.

**Āl'e-fā'ĉive**, *a.* Same as **CALEFACTORY**.

**Āl'e-fā'ĉtor**, *n.* A small kind of stove.

**Āl'e-fā'ĉto-ry**, *a.* Making warm or hot

**Āl'e-fy**, *v. i.* [Lat. *calefiere*, from *calefacere*.] To grow hot or warm.

**Āl'e-fy**, *v. t.* To make warm or hot.

**Āl'en-dar**, *n.* [Lat. *calendarium*, an interest or account book. See **CALENDS**.] **1.** An orderly arrangement of the divisions of time, as days, weeks, months, &c., forming part of an almanac. **2.** An almanac. **3.** An enumeration of persons or things.

*Calendar month*, a solar month, as it stands in almanacs.

**Āl'en-dar**, *v. t.* To enter or write in a calendar.

**Āl'en-der**, *n.* [A modification of *cylinder*, q. v.] **1.** A machine or hot press, used to make cloths, paper, &c., smooth, even, and glossy, or to give them a wavy appearance. **2.** One who pursues the business of calendering. **3.** One of a sect of dervises in the East, so named from the founder of the order.

**Āl'en-der**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CALENDERED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CALENDERING**.] To press between rollers for the purpose of making smooth, glossy, and wavy.

**Āl'ends**, *n. pl.* [Lat. *calendæ*, from *calare*, to call, proclaim; Gr. *καλεῖν*, Eng. *to call*, q. v.] The first day of each month among the Romans.

**Āl'en-tūre** (53), *n.* [Sp. *calentura*, heat, fever, from *calentar*, to heat, *caliente*, hot, from Lat. *calere*, to be warm.] (*Med.*) A furious delirium caused by the heat of the tropical sun at sea.

**Ca-lēs'ĉence**, *n.* [Lat. *calescens*, p. pr. of *calescere*, to grow warm.] Growing warmth; increasing heat.

**Ālf** (kăf), *n.*; *pl.* **ĀLVES** (kăvz). [A.-S. *cealf*, Icel. *kálfr*, Goth. *kalbō*, f., heifer, Ir. *colpa*, *colpach*, heifer, bullock.] **1.** The young of the cow. **2.** An ignorant, stupid person. **3.** The thick, fleshy part of the leg behind, below the knee.

**Āl'i-ber**, } *n.* [From Lat. *qua libra*, of what pound, of

**Āl'i-bre**, } what weight.] **1.** Weight of a bullet, or other projectile. [*Obs.*] **2.** Diameter of a round body, as of a bullet or column. **3.** Diameter of the bore, as of a cannon, or of any tube. **4.** (*Fig.*) Mental capacity.

**Āl'ice**, *n.* See **CHALICE**.

**Āl'i-co**, *n.*; *pl.* **CĀL'I-CŌES**. [So called because first imported from *Calicut*, in the East Indies.] **1.** Plain white cloth made from cotton. [*Eng.*] **2.** Printed cotton cloth, coarser than muslin. [*Amer.*]

**Āl'i-dūet**, *n.* [Lat. *calor*, heat, and *ductus*, from *ducere*, to lead.] A pipe used to convey heat.

**Āl'iph**, *n.* See **CALIPH**.

**Ca-lig'i-noūs**, *a.* [Lat. *caliginosus*, from *caligo*, mist, darkness.] Affected with darkness or dimness; dark.

**Ca-lig'ra-phy**, *n.* See **CALLIGRAPHY**.

**Āl'i-pāsh'**, *n.* [Fr. *carapace*. Cf. Sp. *galapago*, freshwater tortoise.] That part of a turtle which belongs to the upper shell, containing a gelatinous substance of a dull greenish tinge.

**Āl'i-pee'**, *n.* [See **CALIPASH**.] That part of a turtle which belongs to the lower shell, containing a gelatinous substance of a light yellowish color.

**Āl'i-perg** (kăl'i-perz), } *n. pl.* Compasses

**Āl'iper-cōm'pass-es**, } with curved legs,

for measuring the caliber, or diameter, of

round bodies.

**Āl'iph**, *n.* [Ar. *khalīfah*, from *khalafa*, to

succeed.] Successor or vicar; — a title given

to the acknowledged successors of Moham-

med. [Written also *calif*.]

**Āl'iph-ate**, } *n.* Office or dignity of a caliph; Calipers

**Āl'if-ate**, } government of a caliph.

**Āl'is-thēn'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to calisthenics.

**Āl'is-thēn'ies**, *n. sing.* [Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, and

*σθένος*, strength.] Art, science, or practice of healthful

exercise of the body and limbs, to promote strength and

graceful movement.

**Āl'lix**, *n.* A cup. See **CALYX**.

**Calk** (kawk), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CALKED**; *p. pr.* & *vb.*

*n.* **CALKING**.] **1.** [Prob. corrupted from Fr. *calfater*,

*calfeutrer*, Sp. *calafetear*, from Ar. *galafa*, to fill up crev-

ices with the fibers of palm-trees, or with moss.] To drive

oakum into the seams of, as of a ship, or other vessel, to

prevent their leaking. **2.** [See *infra*.] To furnish the





shoes of with sharp points of iron, to prevent their slipping on ice; — said of a horse or ox.

**Calk** (kawk), *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *calc*, shoe, hoof, Lat. *calx*, heel, *calcar*, spur.] **1.** A sharp-pointed piece of iron on a shoe for a horse or an ox, used to prevent the animal from slipping. **2.** An instrument with sharp points, worn on the sole of the shoe or boot to prevent slipping on the ice. [*Amer.*] [Written also *calker*, *calkin*, *cork*.]

**Calk'er** (kawk'er), *n.* One who calks. See CALK.

**Calk'in** (käl'kin or kawk'in), *n.* See CALK.

**Calk'ing-iron** (kawk'ing-ī'urn), *n.* An instrument like a chisel, used in calking ships.

**Call**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CALLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CALLING.] [Icel. *kalla*, Lat. *calare*, Gr. *καλεῖν*, *κέλεσθαι*, D. *kallen*, to talk, prate.] **1.** To invite or command to come or be present. **2.** To give a name to; to name. **3.** To name or designate, as for an office, duty, or employment. **4.** To utter in a loud voice.

**Syn.** — To convoke; to summon; to bid. — *Call* is generic; *summon* and *convoke* imply some right or authority, as to *summon* a witness or *convoke* an assembly; to *bid* supposes superiority, as to *call* a servant and *bid* him do something.

**Call**, *v. i.* **1.** To speak in a loud voice; to cry out. **2.** To make a brief stay or visit.

**Call**, *n.* **1.** A vocal address, of summons or invitation. **2.** A public claim or demand; a requisition. **3.** A divine summons that is, or seems, supernatural. **4.** A short visit. **5.** (*Hunting.*) A note blown on a horn. **6.** (*Naut.*) A whistle or pipe, used to summon the sailors to their duty. **7.** (*Fowling.*) A noise or cry in imitation of a bird, or a pipe to call birds by imitating their voice.

*Call of the house* (*Legislative Bodies*), a calling over the names of the members, to discover who is absent.

**Call'er**, *n.* One who calls.

**Call'id**, *a.* [Lat. *callidus*, from *callere*, to be thick-skinned, from *callum*, *callus*, hardened, thick skin, trop. hardness, callousness.] Crafty; cunning. [*Rare.*]

**Call'i-graph'ic**, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, callig-  
**Call'i-graph'ic-al**, } raphy.

**Call'ig'ra-phys't**, *n.* An elegant penman.

**Call'ig'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. *καλλιγραφία*, fr. *καλός*, beautiful, and *γράφειν*, to write.] Fair or elegant penmanship.

**Call'ing**, *n.* **1.** A summons, or invitation. **2.** Usual occupation, or employment; vocation; business.

**Call'io-pe**, *n.* **1.** (*Myth.*) The muse that presides over eloquence and heroic poetry. **2.** A kind of steam-organ, in which the tones are produced by steam instead of wind.

**Call'i-pāsh'**, } *n.* See CALIPASH, CALIPEE.

**Call'i-pee'**, } *n.* See CALIPERS.

**Call'is-thēn'ies**, *n.* See CALISTHENICS.

**Call'ōs'i-ty**, *n.* A horny hardness of skin.

**Call'ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *callosus*, callous, from *callum*, *callus*.] **1.** Hardened; indurated. **2.** Hardened in mind.

**Syn.** — Obdurate; hard; hardened; indurated; insensible; unfeeling; unsusceptible. See OBDURATE.

**Call'ōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a callous or hardened manner.

**Call'ōūs-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being callous.

**Call'ōw**, *a.* [A.-S. *calo*, *calu*, allied to Lat. *calvus*, bald.] Destitute of feathers; naked; unfeathered.

**Call'us**, *n.* [Lat.] (*Med.*) (*a.*) Any preternatural hardness in the body, particularly of the skin. (*b.*) The new growth of osseous matter between the extremities of fractured bones, serving to unite them.

**Calm** (kām), *a.* [*compar.* CALMER; *superl.* CALMEST.] **1.** Not stormy. **2.** Undisturbed by passion; not excited.

**Syn.** — Still; quiet; undisturbed; tranquil; peaceful; serene; composed; unruffled; sedate; collected; placid.

**Calm** (kām), *n.* [Prob. from Gr. *καύμα*, burning heat, from *καίειν*, to burn; either because during a great heat there is generally also a calm, or because the hot time of the day obliges us to seek for shade and quiet.] Freedom from motion, agitation, or disturbance.

**Syn.** — Tranquillity; stillness; quiet; serenity; placidity.

**Calm** (kām), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CALMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CALMING.] **1.** To render still or quiet, as the elements. **2.** To deliver from agitation or excitement.

**Syn.** — To appease; allay; tranquillize; compose; assuage.

**Calm'ly** (kām'ly), *adv.* In a calm or quiet manner.

**Calm'ness** (kām'ness), *n.* State or quality of being calm.

**Call'o-mēl**, *n.* [Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, and *μέλας*, black, in allusion to its properties and color. Cf. ETHIOPS MINERAL. The last syllable was afterward interpreted as being derived from Gr. *μέλι*, Lat. *mel*, honey.] (*Chem.*) A mild chloride of mercury, much used as a medicine.

**Ca-lōr'ie**, *n.* [From Lat. *calor*, heat.] (*Physics.*) The

principle of heat, or the agent to which the phenomena of heat and combustion are ascribed.

**Ca-lō-rif'ie**, *a.* [Lat. *calorificus*, from *calor*, heat, and *facere*, to make.] Possessing the quality of producing heat; causing heat; heating.

*Calorific rays*, the invisible heating rays which emanate from the sun, and from burning and heated bodies.

**Ca-lōr'i-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* The production of heat, especially animal heat.

**Ca-lō-rīm'e-ter**, *n.* [Lat. *calor*, heat, and Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An apparatus for measuring the amount of heat contained in bodies.

**Ca-lō-rīm'e-try**, *n.* (*Chem.*) The measurement of quantities of heat contained in bodies.

**Ca-lōr'i-mō'tor**, *n.* [Lat. *calor*, heat, and *motor*, a mover, from *movere*, to move.] A kind of galvanic battery, producing powerful effects.

**Ca-lōtte'**, } *n.* [Fr. *calotte*, dim. of O. Fr. *cale*, a flat cap.  
**Ca-lōte'**, } prob. from Lat. *galea*, helmet.] **1.** A skull-cap. **2.** The cap of a sword-hilt.

**Ca-lō-týpe**, *n.* [Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, and *τύπος*, stamp, type.] (*Photog.*) A method of taking photographic pictures on prepared paper.

**Ca-loy'er**, *n.* [Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, good, and *γέρων*, an old man.] One of a sect of monks of the Greek church.

**Ca-l'trap**, } *n.* [A.-S. *coltræppe*; It.  
**Ca-l'trop**, } *calcatreppo*, *calcatrep-*  
*polo*, star-thistle, from *calcare*, to  
tread, and *tribolo*, star-thistle, steel-  
trap, from Lat. *tribulus*, caltrop,  
a kind of thorn or thistle.] **1.** A  
genus of plants, having a prickly  
fruit composed of five nuts united in  
a whorl. **2.** (*Mil.*) An instrument  
with four iron points, so arranged  
that, three of them being on the  
ground, the other projects upward.



Caltrop.

**Ca-l'u-mēt**, *n.* [Lat. *calamus*, reed.] A kind of pipe, used by the American Indians for smoking tobacco, and also as a symbol or instrument of peace and war.

**Ca-lūm'ni-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CALUMNIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CALUMNIATING.] [Lat. *calumniari*.] To accuse falsely and knowingly.

**Syn.** — To asperse; slander; defame; vilify; traduce; belie; bespatter; blaeken; backbite; libel; lampoon.

**Ca-lūm'ni-ā'tion**, *n.* False accusation of a crime or offense; slander. [slanders.]

**Ca-lūm'ni-ā'tor**, *n.* [Lat.] One who calumniates, or

**Ca-lūm'ni-oūs**, *a.* Containing or implying calumny; slanderous; defamatory.

**Ca-lūm'ni-oūs-ly**, *adv.* Slanderously.

**Ca-lūm'ny**, *n.* [Lat. *calumniā*.] False accusation of a crime or offense, knowingly or maliciously made or reported; defamation.

**Syn.** — Slander; defamation; libel. — *Calumny* properly denotes the *originating* or first uttering of such a charge: the remaining words apply to this, and also to the *circulation* of the charge when originated by others.

**Ca-l'va-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *calvarium*, *calvaria*, skull, from *calvus*, bald.] **1.** A place of skulls; particularly the place of Christ's crucifixion. **2.** (*Rom. Cath. Countries.*) A kind of chapel, often on a hill, wherein are represented the mysteries of Christ's passion and death.

**Ca-lve** (käv), *v. i.* [From *calv*.] To bring forth a calf.

**Ca-lvin-ism**, *n.* The tenets or doctrines of Calvin and his followers.

**Ca-lvin-ist**, *n.* One who embraces the theological doctrines of Calvin.

**Ca-lvin-ist'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to Calvin, or to his  
**Ca-lvin-ist'ie-al**, } opinions in theology.

**Ca-lx**, *n.*; Eng. pl. CALX'ES; Lat. pl. CAL'ES. [Lat. *calx*, limestone, A.-S. *calc*, *cealc*, allied to Gr. *χάλιξ*, -ικος, small stone, gravel. See CHALK.] (*Chem.*) The earthy residuum which remains after the calcination of a metal or mineral.

**Ca-l'y-ele** (käl'i-kl), *n.* [Lat. *calyculus*, dim. of *calyx*.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A row of small leaflets, at the base of the calyx. (*b.*) The outer covering or crown of a seed.

**Ca-lyx**, *n.*; Eng. pl. CAL'LYX-ES; Lat. pl. CAL'Y-ES. [Lat. *calyx*, Gr. *κάλυξ*, from *καλύπτειν*, to cover.] (*Bot.*) The outer covering, or leaf-like envelope of a flower.



Calyx.

**Cām**, *n.* [W. *cam*, crooked, bent.] (*Mach.*) A projecting part of a wheel or other moving piece, so shaped as to give an alternating or variable motion to another piece pressing against it.



**Ca-mā'ieū** (ka-mā'yōō), *n.* A stone engraved in relief. See **CAMEO**.

**Ĉam'ber**, *n.* [Lat. *camera*, vault, arch. See **CHAMBER**.] (*Arch.*) An arch or convexity on the top of a beam, or of an aperture.

**Ĉam'bist**, *n.* [Lat. *cambire*, to exchange.] A banker; one who deals in exchange, or is skilled in the science.

**Ĉam'bist-ry**, *n.* The science of exchange, weights, measures, &c.

**Ĉam'blet**, *n.* See **CAMLET**.

**Ĉam-bōge'**, *n.* See **GAMBOGE**.

**Ĉam-boose'**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A ship's cook-room or kitchen. See **CABOOSE**.

**Ĉam'brel**, *n.* See **GAMBREL**.

**Ĉam'bric**, *n.* [From *Cambray*, in Flanders, where it was first made.] **1.** A fine, thin, and white fabric of flax or linen. **2.** A fabric, made of cotton, of various colors, in imitation of linen cambric.

**Ĉame**, *imp. of come.* See **COME**.

**Ĉam'el**, *n.* [Lat. *camelus*, Gr. κάμηλος, Hebrew *gāmāl*, Ar. *gamal*, *jamal*, *jemel*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A large ruminant quadruped, used in Asia and Africa for carrying burdens and for riding. **2.** (*Naut.*) A contrivance for lifting ships over shoals or bars.

**Ĉa-mēlli-ā**, *n.* [From the Jesuit *Cumelli*, who is said to have brought it from the East.] (*Bot.*) A genus of beautiful plants, of which the species *Japonica* is most cultivated for ornamental purposes.

**Ĉa-mēl'o-pard**, or **Ĉam'el-o-pard**, *n.* [Lat. *camelopardalis*, *camelopardalis*, Gr. καμηλοπάρδαλις, from κάμηλος, a camel, and πάρδαλις, pard, leopard; so named because he has a neck and head like a camel, and is spotted like a pard.] (*Zoöl.*) A ruminant quadruped, inhabiting the deserts of Africa; remarkable for its long neck; the giraffe. It is the tallest of animals, its head being often eighteen feet above the ground.

**Ĉam'e-o**, *n.*; *pl.* ĈAM'E-ŌS. [It. *cameo*, *cammeo*, from Lat. *gemma*, gem, jewel.] A precious stone, or a shell carved in relief.

**Ĉam'e-rā**, *n.* [Lat.] **1.** (*Arch.*) An arched or vaulted roof, covering, or ceiling. **2.** The form of the *camera obscura* used by photographers.

**Ĉam'e-ra-lis'ties**, *n. sing.* [Lat. *camera*, vault, arch, Low Lat. *chamber*, *conclave*, *treasury*.] The science of finance or public revenue.

**Ĉam'e-rā Lū'ci-dā**. [Lit., *lucid chamber*, from Lat. *camera*, chamber, and *lucidus*, lucid, light.] (*Opt.*) An instrument which gives by reflection a picture that may be thrown down on paper or canvas so as to be conveniently traced.

**Ĉam'e-rā Ob-seū'rā**. [Lat., literally *dark chamber*.] (*Optics.*) An apparatus in which the images of external objects, received through a double convex glass, are thrown upon a white surface placed on the focus of the glass within a darkened chamber or box.

**Ĉam'i-sāde'** } *n.* [Fr. *camisade*, from O. Fr. *camise*,  
**Ĉam'i-sā'do**, } shirt.] [Obs.] (*Mil.*) (*a.*) A shirt worn by soldiers over their uniform, in order to be able to recognize one another in a night attack. (*b.*) An attack by surprise at night.

**Ĉam'let**, *n.* [From Lat. *camelus*, Eng. *camel*; Gr. καμηλωτή (sc. δορά), a camel's skin, or garment made of it.] A stuff originally made of camel's hair, now frequently of hair and silk, or of wool and thread.

**Ĉam'o-mīle**, *n.* [From Gr. χαμαί-μηλον, strictly earthen-apple, so called from the smell of its flower.] (*Bot.*) A bitter plant of different species, used in medicine.

**Ĉamp**, *n.* [Lat. *campus*.] **1.** Ground on which tents, huts, &c., are erected for shelter. **2.** Arrangement of tents, huts, &c., for shelter. **3.** Whole company or body of persons encamped in the same spot.

**Ĉamp**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CAMPED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CAMPING**.] To afford rest or lodging for, as an army, or travelers. [camp.]

**Ĉamp**, *v. i.* To rest or lodge; to pitch tents, &c.; to encamp.

**Ĉam-pāign'** (kam-pān'), *n.* [From Lat. *Campania*, the country about Naples, so called from its being plane and level (*campestris*).] **1.** A large, open plain; an extensive tract of ground without considerable hills. **2.** (*Mil.*) The time that an army keeps the field.

**Ĉam-pāign'** (kam-pān'), *v. i.* To serve in a campaign.

**Ĉam-pāign'er** (-pan'-), *n.* One who has served in an army several campaigns; an old soldier; a veteran.

**Ĉam-pān'i-fōrm**, *a.* [Low Lat. *campana*, bell, and Lat. *forma*, form.] (*Bot.*) In the shape of a bell.



Camel.

**Ĉam'pa-nōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Low Lat. *campana*, bell, and Gr. λόγος, discourse.] Art of ringing bells, or a treatise on the art.

**Ĉam-pān'u-late** (45), *a.* [From Low Lat. *campanula*, dim. of *campana*, bell.] (*Bot.*) Bell-shaped.

**Ĉamp'-bēd'stēad**, *n.* A bedstead made to fold up within a narrow space, as used in war.

**Ĉam-pēs'tral**, } *a.* [From Lat. *campester*, *campestris*,  
**Ĉam-pēs'tri-an**, } from *campus*, field.] Pertaining to, or growing in, a field, or open ground.

**Ĉam-phēne'**, *n.* [A contraction of *camphogen*.] (*Chem.*) Pure oil of turpentine. [Sometimes written *camphine*.]

**Ĉam'phīre**, *n.* An old mode of spelling *camphor*.

**Ĉam'phor**, *n.* [Gr. καφουρά, κάριον, from Ar. & Per. *kāfrū*, Hind. *kāpura*, Malay, *kāpūr*, Skr. *karṇūra*.] The solidified sap of different species of an East Indian tree.

**Ĉam'phor-āte**, *v. t.* To impregnate with camphor.

**Ĉam-phōr'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to camphor, or partaking of its qualities.

**Ĉam'pi-on**, *n.* [Probably from Lat. *campus*, field.] (*Bot.*) A plant bearing poisonous berries.  
*Rose-campion*, a handsome garden flower.

**Ĉamp'-meet'ing**, *n.* A religious meeting, held chiefly by Methodists, in some retired spot, where they encamp for continuous devotion during some days.

**Ĉamp'-stool**, *n.* A stool with cross-legs to fold up.

**Ĉam'-wheel**, *n.* (*Mach.*) A wheel, or a part of a wheel, of irregular outline, employed to produce a variable or alternating motion in machinery.

**Ĉam'-wood** (27), *n.* [Perh. an abbrev. of *Campcachy wood*.] A hard red dye-wood, from Sierra Leone.

**Ĉan**, *n.* [A.-S. *canne*, from Lat. *canna*, reed, a small vessel, Gr. *kánna*, or *kánnh*.] A cup or vessel for liquors, in modern times made of metal.

**Ĉan**, *v. i.* [*imp.* **COULD**.] [A.-S. *cunnan*, Goth. *kunnan*, Icel. *kunna*, O. H. Ger. *kunnan*, N. H. Ger. *können*. Cf. **CUNNING**.] To be able; to have power, either physical or moral. It is an auxiliary verb which modifies the meaning of another.

**Syn.** — *Can but*; *can not but*. — “*I can but* perish if I try,” means it is the utmost that can befall me; “*I can not but* think,” &c., means, “*I can not* (morally) *but* do it” — that is, can not help it. This latter idea of *constraint* is a very common one, and should always be expressed by the words *can not but*. *Can but* is properly used (as above) only where we refer to the worst that can happen. American writers sometimes overlook this distinction.

**Canaille** (ka-nāl' or kā'nā'y'), *n.* [Fr., properly and originally a pack of dogs, from Lat. *canis*, dog.] The lowest class of people; the rabble; the vulgar.

**Ca-nāl'**, *n.* [Lat. *canalis*, originally adj. from *canna*, reed, pipe.] **1.** An artificial water-course, particularly one constructed for the passage of boats or vessels. **2.** (*Anat.*) A duct for the passage of liquids or solids.

**Ĉan'al-eōal**, *n.* See **CANNEL-COAL**.

**Canard** (ka-nār' or ka-nārd'), *n.* [Fr.] An extravagant and ridiculous fabrication.

**Ca-nā'ry**, *n.* Wine made in the Canary Isles.

**Ca-nā'ry-bīrd** (18), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A small, singing-bird of the Finch family, a native in the Canary Islands.

**Ĉan'cel**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CANCELED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CANCELING**.] [Lat. *cancellare*, to make like a lattice, to cross out, from *cancelli*, dim. of *cancer*, lattice.] **1.** To cross and deface the lines of; to blot out. **2.** To annul, or destroy. **3.** (*Print.*) To suppress and reprint, for the sake of substituting other matter.

**Syn.** — To obliterate; deface; erase; efface; expunge; abolish; revoke; abrogate; repeal; do away; set aside.

**Ĉan'cel**, *n.* (*Print.*) (*a.*) The suppression and reprinting of a page or more of a work. (*b.*) The part thus altered.

**Ĉan'cel-lā'ted**, *a.* Marked with cross lines.

**Ĉan'cel-lā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of canceling or defacing by cross lines. **2.** (*Math.*) The operation of striking out common factors, as in both the dividend and divisor.

**Ĉan'cer**, *n.* [Lat.] **1.** The crab. [See **CRAB**.] **2.** (*Astron.*) A sign in the zodiac, somewhat resembling a crab in form, and denoting the northern limit of the sun's course in summer. **3.** (*Med.*) A livid, scirrhous tumor, usually terminating in an ulcer, and very rarely cured.

**Ĉan'cer-āte**, *v. i.* To grow into a cancer. [cancer.]

**Ĉan'cer-ā'tion**, *n.* A growing cancerous, or into a cancer.

**Ĉan'cer-ōūs**, *a.* Like, or consisting of, a cancer; affected with cancer.

**Ĉan'eri-fōrm** (82), *a.* [Lat. *cancer* and *forma*, form.] **1.** Having the form of a crab. **2.** Like a cancer; cancerous. [ties of a crab.]

**Ĉan'erīne**, *a.* [From *cancer*, q. v.] Having the quality of a cancer.

**Ĉan'de-lā'brum**, *n.*; Lat. *pl.* **ĈAN'DE-LĀ'BRĀ**; Eng.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; ġem, ġet; aq; exist; linger, liuk; this.



*pl.* **CĀN'DE-LĀ'BRUMS.** [Lat. from *candela*, candle.] **1.** (*Antiq.*) (*a.*) A tall candlestick. (*b.*) A stand by which lamps were supported. **2.** A branched, highly ornamented candlestick; a chandelier.

**CĀn'dent**, *a.* [Lat. *candens*, -*entis*, *p. pr.* of *candere*, to be of a glittering whiteness.] Heated to whiteness; glowing with heat.

**CĀn'did**, *a.* [Lat. *candidus*, from *candere*, to be of a glowing white.] **1.** White. [*Obs.*] **2.** Free from undue bias; characterized by an impartial spirit.

**Syn.**—Fair; open; ingenuous; impartial; just; frank; artless; unbiased; equitable.—A man is *fair* when he puts things on a just or equitable footing; he is *candid* when he looks impartially on both sides of a subject, doing justice especially to the motives and conduct of an opponent; he is *open* and *frank* when he declares his sentiments without reserve; he is *ingenuous* when he does this from a noble regard for truth.

**CĀn'di-da-cy**, *n.* The position of a candidate.

**CĀn'di-date**, *n.* [Lat. *candidatus*, clothed in white, a candidate, fr. *candidus*, white, because those who sought offices in Rome were clothed in a white toga.] One who seeks, or who is selected for some office or preferment.

**CĀn'did-ly**, *adv.* Without trick or disguise; ingenuously; openly; frankly.

**CĀn'did-ness**, *n.* Openness of mind; frankness.

**CĀn'dle**, *n.* [*A.-S.* *candel*, fr. Lat. *candela*, fr. *candere*, to be white.] A cylinder of tallow, wax, spermaceti, paraffine, or other combustible substance, inclosing a wick, and used to furnish light.

**CĀn'dle-cōal**, *n.* See CANNEL-COAL.

**CĀn'dle-light** (-līt), *n.* The light of a candle.

**CĀn'dle-mas**, *n.* [*Candle* and *mass*, *A.-S.* *candelmasse*.] A festival on the second day of February, in honor of the purification of the Virgin Mary;—so called from the great number of lights used on that occasion.

**CĀn'dle-stick**, *n.* A utensil to hold a candle; originally it was a stick or piece of wood.

**CĀn'dor**, *n.* [Lat., from *candere*, to be white.] Openness of heart; freedom from prejudice or disguise.

**Syn.**—Fairness; impartiality; ingenuousness; sincerity.

**CĀn'dy**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CANDIED; *p. pr. & v. b. n.* CANDYING.] **1.** To conserve or boil in sugar. **2.** To form into congelations or crystals, as sugar.

**CĀn'dy**, *v. i.* **1.** To change into sugar, or become impregnated or covered with sugar. **2.** To be formed into congelations or crystals.

**CĀn'dy**, *n.* [*Ar. & Per.* *gand*, sugar, sugar-candy, from *Skr.* *khanda*, a piece, sugar in pieces or lumps, sugar-cane, treacle, from *khanda*, *khad*, to break.] A preparation of sugar or sirup; a conserve, or confection of sugar.

**CĀn'dy-tūt**, *n.* [From being first discovered in *Candia*.] (*Bot.*) An annual plant, cultivated in gardens.

**Cāne**, *n.* [Lat. *canna*. See CAN, *n.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant of several species belonging to different genera. Among these are the reeds, as the *bamboo*, *rattan*, &c.; also the *sugar-cane*. **2.** A reed, or light, slender piece of wood or other material, used as a walking-stick; a staff. **3.** A lance or dart made of cane.

**Cāne**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CANED; *p. pr. & v. b. n.* CANING.] **1.** To beat with a cane. **2.** To make or furnish with cane or rattan.

**Cāne-brāke**, *n.* A thicket of canes.

**Ca-nīe'u-lā**, } *n.* [Lat. *canicula*, a little dog, dim. of **CĀn'i-eūle**, } *canis*, dog.] (*Astron.*) A star in the constellation of Canis Major; the *Dog-star*, or *Sirius*.

**Ca-nīe'u-lar**, *a.* Pertaining to, or measured by, the rising of the Dog-star.

**Ca-nīne'**, *a.* [Lat. *caninus*, from *canis*, dog.] Pertaining to dogs; having the properties or qualities of a dog.

*Canine teeth*, the sharp, pointed teeth, on each side, between the incisors and grinders;—so named from their resemblance to a dog's teeth.

**CĀn'is-ter**, *n.* [Lat. *canistrum*, Gr. *κάναστρον*, from *κάνη*, *κάννα*, reed.] **1.** A small basket of rushes, reeds, or willow twigs, &c. **2.** A small box or case for holding tea, coffee, &c.

**CĀn'is-ter-shōt**, *n.* (*Mil.*) A number of small iron balls in layers inclosed in a case fitting a gun.

**CĀn'ker** (82), *n.* [Lat. *cancer*, which was orig. pron. like the Eng. *canker*.] **1.** An ulcer or a collection of ulcers in the mouth. **2.** Any thing which corrodes, corrupts, or destroys. **3.** (*Hort.*) A disease incident to trees. **4.** (*Far.*) A disease of the horse's foot. **5.** A kind of wild, worthless rose; dog-rose. **6.** A caterpillar.

**CĀn'ker**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CANKERED; *p. pr. & v. b. n.* CANKERING.] **1.** To eat; corrode; corrupt; consume. **2.** To infect or pollute.

**CĀn'ker**, *v. i.* **1.** To be or become venomous or malignant. **2.** To waste away or grow rusty.

**CĀn'kered**, *a.* Having a crabbed, unkind, venomous, or malignant temper.

**CĀn'ker-ōūs**, *a.* Corroding like a canker.

**CĀn'ker-rāsh**, *n.* (*Med.*) A variety of the scarlet fever, in which the throat becomes ulcerated.

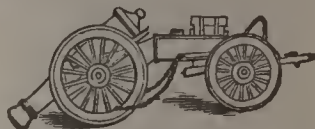
**CĀn'ker-worm** (-wūrm), *n.* A worm or larve destructive to certain trees and plants;—called also *span-worm*, *green looper*, &c.

**CĀn'nel-cōal**, *n.* [A corruption of *candle-coal*.] (*Min.*) A kind of hard black coal. It burns readily, with a clear, yellow flame, and on this account has been used as a substitute for candles.

**CĀn'ni-bal**, *n.* [A corruption of Sp. *Caribales* (equiv. to Eng. *Caribbees*), which was afterward changed into N. Lat. *Canibales*, in order to express their *canine* or rabid appetite for human flesh.] A human being that eats human flesh; a man-eater.

**CĀn'ni-bal-īsm**, *n.* Act or practice of eating human flesh by mankind; hence, murderous cruelty; barbarity.

**CĀn'non**, *n.* [From Lat. *canna*, reed, pipe, tube.] **1.** A large hollow metal cylinder closed at one end, and variously mounted, used for throwing balls by the force of gunpowder. **2.** (*Mech.*) A hollow cylindrical piece through which a revolving shaft passes.



Cannon.

**CĀn'non-āde'**, *n.* The act of discharging cannon and throwing balls, by way of hostile attack.

**CĀn'non-āde'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CANNONADED; *p. pr. & v. b. n.* CANNONADING.] To attack with heavy

**CĀn'non-āde'**, *v. i.* To discharge cannon. [*artillery.*]

**CĀn'non-ball**, *n.* A ball, usually made of cast iron, to be thrown from cannon.

**CĀn'non-eer'**, } *n.* A man who manages cannon; an **CĀn'non-ier'**, } artillery-man.

**CĀn'non-ry**, *n.* Cannon collectively; artillery.

**CĀn'non-shōt**, *n.* **1.** A ball for cannon. **2.** The distance a cannon will throw balls.

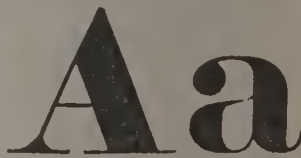
**CĀn'not**. [*can* and *not*.] To be unable.

These words are usually united in writing and printing, because they are commonly pronounced as a single word, the two *n*'s not being sounded separately, or dwelt upon by the articulating organs. See *Prin. of Pron.*, § 109.

**CĀn'nu-lar** (kĀn'u-lar), *a.* [From Lat. *cannula*, dim. of *canna*, reed, tube.] Having the form of a tube; tubular.

**Ca-noē'** (ka-nōē'), *n.* [From *canáoa*, in the language of the Caribbees.] A boat formed of the trunk of a tree, excavated, or of bark or skins.

**CĀn'on**, *n.* [Lat. *canon*, a measuring line, rule, model, list, roll, Gr. *κανών*.] **1.** A law or rule, especially an ecclesiastical law, or rule of doctrine or discipline. **2.** The genuine books of the Scriptures. **3.** A catalogue of saints. **4.** (*Mus.*) A continued fugue; a round. **5.** A person who possesses a prebend or revenue allotted for the performance of divine service in a cathedral or collegiate church. **6.** (*Print.*) The largest size of type having a specific name;—so called from having been used for printing the canons of the church.



Canon Type.

**Cañon**, } (kĀn'yun), *n.* [*Sp.* *cañon*, a tube or hollow.] **CĀn'yon**, } A deep gorge, ravine, or gulch, worn by water-courses. [*Local, Amer.*]

**CĀn'on-ess**, *n.* A woman who enjoys a prebend.

**Ca-nōn'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to a canon; according to **Ca-nōn'ie-al**, } the canon or rule.

**Ca-nōn'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a canonical manner.

**Ca-nōn'ie-al-ness**, *n.* The quality of being canonical; canonicity.

**Ca-nōn'ie-als**, *n. pl.* The full official dress of the clergy.

**Ca-nōn'ie-ate**, *n.* The office of a canon; canonry.

**CĀn'on-i-ē-ty**, *n.* State of belonging to the canon, or genuine books of Scripture; canonicity.

**CĀn'on-īst**, *n.* A professor of canon law.

**CĀn'on-īst'ie**, *a.* Of, or relating to, a canonist.

**CĀn'on-i-zā'tion**, *n.* (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) **1.** Ceremony or act of placing the name of a deceased person in the catalogue of saints. **2.** The state of being canonized or sainted.

**CĀn'on-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CANONIZED; *p. pr. & v. b. n.* CANONIZING.] (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) To place upon the catalogue of saints. [*church of Rome.*]

**CĀn'on-law**, *n.* (*Eccl.*) The law sanctioned by the



**Ĉan'on-ry**, } *n.* An ecclesiastical benefice, in a cathed-  
**Ĉan'on-ship**, } dral or collegiate church, which has  
 a prebend annexed to it.

**Ĉan'o-py**, *n.* [Gr. *κωνωπέιον*, a net over a bed to keep off gnats, fr. *κῶνωψ*, gnat.]

1. A covering over a throne, or over a bed; more generally, a covering over the head. 2. (*Arch.*) An ornamental projection, in the Gothic style, over doors, windows, arches, niches, and the like.

**Ĉan'o-py**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CANOPIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CANOPYING.] To cover with a canopy.

**Ĉant**, *v. t.* 1. To incline, or place upon the edge, as a cask. 2. To give a sudden turn or impulse to, as to any thing resting upon its edge. 3. To cut off an angle from.

**Ĉant**, *n.* [Ger. *kante*, Icel. *kantr*, It. & Sp. *canto*, edge, angle, W. *cant*, circle, Lat. *canthus*, iron ring round a carriage-wheel, a wheel, Gr. *καθός*, corner of the eye, felly of a wheel.] 1. An angle; edge. [*Obs.*] 2. An inclination from a horizontal line. 3. A thrust, push, or other impulse, with a sudden jerk.

**Ĉant**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CANTING.] 1. To speak in a whining voice, or an affected, singing tone. 2. To make whining pretensions to goodness.

**Ĉant**, *n.* [Prob. fr. Lat. *cantus*, chant.] 1. An affected, sing-song mode of speaking. 2. A word or phrase hackneyed, corrupt, or peculiar to some profession; religious phrasology. 3. The secret language spoken by gypsies, thieves, tramps, and beggars. [language.]

**Ĉant**, *a.* Affected, inelegant, or vulgar; — applied to

**Ĉan't**. A colloquial contraction for *can not*.

**Ĉan'ta-leup**, } *n.* [So called from the castle of *Canta-*  
**Ĉan'ta-leupe**, } *lupo*, in Italy, where they are said to  
 have been imported from Armenia.] A small, round,  
 ribbed variety of muskmelon, of a very delicate flavor.

**Ĉan'ta-lëv'er**, } *n.* [From *cant*, an ex-

**Ĉan'ti-lëv'er**, } ternal angle, and  
*lever*, a supporter of the roof-timber  
 of a house.] (*Arch.*) A bracket for  
 supporting a balcony, the eaves of a  
 house, &c.



Cantalever.

**Ĉan-tän'ker-oüs**, *a.* Very vile or bitter; perverse; malicious; contentious. [*Colloq.*]

**Ĉan-tä'tä**, or **Ĉan-tä'tä**, *n.* [It., from *cantare*, to sing, equiv. to Lat. *cantare*, intens. form of *canere*, to sing.] (*Mus.*) A poem set to music.

**Ĉan-teen'**, *n.* [Sp. *cantina*, cellar, bottle-case, either fr. contr. It. *canovettina*, dim. of *canova*, cellar, or fr. *canto*, corner.] A vessel used by soldiers for carrying liquor for drink. [Written also *cantine*.]

**Ĉan'ter**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CANTERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CANTERING.] To move, as a horse, in a moderate gallop, raising the two fore feet nearly at the same time, with a leap or spring.

**Ĉan'ter**, *v. t.* To ride upon a canter.

**Ĉan'ter**, *n.* [An abbrev. of *Canterbury-gallop*, said to be derived from pilgrims riding to *Canterbury* at this pace.] A moderate gallop.

**Ĉant'er**, *n.* 1. One who cants or whines; a beggar.

2. One who makes hypocritical pretensions to goodness.

**Ĉan'ter-bur'y** (-ber'rÿ), *n.* A receptacle for music, portfolios, &c., being a stand with divisions in it.

**Ĉan'ter-bur'y-täle**, *n.* A fabulous story; — so called from the tales of Chancer.

**Ĉan'tha-ris**, *n.*; *pl.* **ĈAN-THÄR'I-DĒS**. [Lat. & Gr.] (*Entom.*) A coleopterous insect or beetle, used for blistering; Spanish-fly.

**Ĉant'-hook** (27), *n.* A wooden lever with an iron hook at the end, for canting or turning over heavy logs. [*Amer.*]

**Ĉan'ti-ele** (kän'ti-kl), *n.*; *pl.* **ĈÄN'TI-ELES**. [Lat. *canticulum*, dim. of *canticum*, song, from *canere*, to sing.] 1. A little song. 2. *pl.* The Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon, one of the books of the Old Testament.

**Ĉan'ti-lëv'er**, *n.* See CANTALEVER.

**Ĉan'til-läte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *cantillare*, dim. of *cantare*, intens. form of *canere*, to sing.] To chant.

**Ĉan'til-lät'ion**, *n.* A chanting; recitation with musical modulations.

**Ĉan'tine'**, *n.* See CANTEEN.

**Ĉan'tle** (kän'tl), *n.* [Dim. of *cant*, *n.*] 1. A fragment, corner, or edge of any thing. 2. The hind-bow, or protuberance of a saddle.

**Ĉant'let**, *n.* [Dim. of *cantle*, *q. v.*] A piece.

**Ĉan'to**, *n.*; *pl.* **ĈÄN'TÖS**. [It. *canto*, from Lat. *cantus*, singing, song, from *canere*, to sing.] 1. One of the chief

divisions of a poem of some length; a book. 2. (*Mus.*) The soprano, or highest part.

**Ĉan'ton**, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *cantonus*, corner, corner-stone, district, ang. of O. Fr. *cant*, It. & Sp. *canto*, edge, corner. See CANT, *n.*] 1. A small portion or district of territory, constituting a distinct state or government; as, the cantons of Switzerland. 2. A distinct part, or division.

**Ĉan'ton**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CANTONED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CANTONING.] 1. To divide into small parts or districts, as territory; to divide into distinct portions. 2. To allot separate quarters to, as to troops. [tons.]

**Ĉan'ton-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a canton; divided into can-

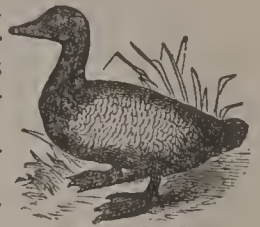
**Ĉan'ton-ize**, *v. t.* To divide into cantons.

**Ĉan'ton-ment**, *n.* A part or division of a town or village, assigned to a particular regiment of troops.

**Ĉan'toon'**, *n.* A kind of strong stuff or fustian.

**Ĉan'vas**, *n.* [From Lat. *cannabis*, *cannabus*, Gr. *κάνναβις*, *κάνναβος*, hemp.] 1. A coarse cloth made of hemp or flax, used for tents, sails of ships, painting, &c. 2. The sails of a vessel.

**Ĉan'vas-bäck**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of sea-duck, highly esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh. It derives its name from the color of the plumage on its back.



Canvas-back.

**Ĉan'vass**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CANVASSED (kän'vast); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CANVASSING.] [From *canvas*, signifying in O. Eng. a sieve, a straining cloth.] 1. To sift; to strain; to examine thoroughly. 2. To take up for discussion; to debate. 3. To go through in the way of solicitation.

**Ĉan'vass**, *v. i.* To solicit votes or interest.

**Ĉan'vass**, *n.* 1. Close inspection to know the state of. 2. Examination in the way of discussion. 3. A seeking, solicitation, or effort to obtain some thing.

**Ĉan'vass-er**, *n.* 1. One who solicits votes, or subscriptions. 2. One who examines the returns of votes.

**Ĉan'y**, *a.* [See CANE.] Consisting of cane, or abounding with canes.

**Ĉan'yon**, *n.* See CANON.

**Ĉan-zö'ne**, *n.* [It., a song, from Lat. *canere*, to sing.] (*Mus.*) A song or air in two or three parts, with passages of fugue and imitation. [*Rare.*]

**Ĉan'zo-nët'**, *n.* [It. *canzonetta*, dim. of *canzone*, *q. v.*] (*Mus.*) A little or short song, in one, two, or three parts.

**Ĉaout'choue** (kōō'chōok), *n.* [A South American word.] An elastic substance, obtained from the milky juice of several tropical plants; — also called *India rubber* and *gum elastic*.

**Ĉap**, *n.* [A.-S. *cappe*.] 1. A covering for the head. 2. Any thing resembling a cap in form, position, or use.

To set one's cap for, to take measures to gain the affections or favor of a man with a view to being married to him.

**Ĉap**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAPPED (käpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAPPING.] 1. To cover the top or end of. 2. To render complete; to consummate. 3. To provide with a cap.

To cap verses, to name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter.

**Ĉä'pa-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being capable; capacity.

**Ĉä'pa-ble**, *a.* [L. Lat. *capabilis*, fr. Lat. *capere*, to take.] 1. Possessing ability, qualification, or susceptibility; having capacity. 2. Possessing intellectual power.

**Syn.** — Adapted; suited; able; competent; qualified; fitted; efficient; effective; skillful.

**Ĉä'pa-ble-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being capable; capacity; capability.

**Ĉa-pä'ciöüs**, *a.* [Lat. *capax*.] 1. Having capacity; able to contain. 2. Having ability or qualification to take large views of things.

**Syn.** — Large; roomy; spacious; extended; broad; comprehensive; liberal.

**Ĉa-pä'ciöüs-ly**, *adv.* In a capacious manner or degree.

**Ĉa-pä'ciöüs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being capacious.

**Ĉa-päç'i-täte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAPACITATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAPACITATING.] To render capable; to qualify.

**Ĉa-päç'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *capacitas*, from *capax*.] 1. Power of receiving or containing; extent of room or space. 2. Power of the mind to receive ideas, knowledge, &c. 3. Ability; element of power. 4. Outward condition or circumstances; character. 5. (*Law.*) Aptitude or qualification, as of age, residence, &c., necessary for certain purposes. 6. (*Geom.*) The solid contents of a body.

**Syn.** — Ability; faculty; talent; capability; skill; efficiency.

**Cap-à-pie** (käp'a-pee'). [O. Fr.] From head to foot.

food, foöt; ûrn, ruđe, pułł; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; ĝem, ĝet; aș; exist; linger, link; this



**Ca-pār'i-son**, *n.* [Sp. *caparazon*, cover for a saddle, coach, &c., from *capa*, cloak, cover, and *arzon*, the bows of a saddle, or from L. Lat. *caparo*, Fr. *chaperon*, hood, and the Sp. term. *azon*.] **1.** A covering laid over the saddle or harness of a horse; trappings. **2.** Gay or rich clothing.

**Ca-pār'i-son**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. CAPARISONED; p. pr. & vb. n. CAPARISONING.] **1.** To cover with a caparison or decorated cloth, as a horse. **2.** To adorn with rich dress; to dress.

**Cāpe**, *n.* **1.** [Lat. *caput*, head, top, extremity.] A neck of land extending into the sea; a headland. **2.** [Fr. *cape*.] Part of a garment hanging from the neck behind and over the shoulders.

**Cāp'el-let**, *n.* [Fr. *capelet*.] (*Far.*) A wen-like swelling on the point of the elbow of a horse.

**Cā'per**, *v. i.* [From Lat. *caper*, a he-goat.] To leap or jump about in a sprightly manner; to spring; to dance.

**Cā'per**, *n.* A frolicsome leap or spring; a skip; a jump.

**Cā'per**, *n.* [Lat. *capparis*, *cappari*, Gr. *κάππαρις*, *κάππαρι*, Ar. & Per. *al-kabar*. The Skr. *kaphāri* is dried ginger, from *kapha*, phlegm, and *ari*, enemy, a remedy against phlegm.] (*Bot.*) The flower-bud or unexpanded flower of the caper-bush, much used for pickling.

**Cā'per-bush**, } *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of low shrubs, some of  
**Cā'per-tree**, } of which produce berries, and others pods.

**Cā'pi-as**, *n.* [Lat., thou mayst take, from *capere*, to take.] (*Law.*) A writ or process commanding the officer to arrest the person named in it; — also called *writ of capias*.

**Cap'il-lā'ceōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *capillaceus*, hairy, from *capillus*, hair.] Having long filaments; resembling a hair.

**Ca-pil'la-mēnt**, *n.* [Lat. *capillamentum*, from *capillus*, hair.] A filament or fine hair-like thread or fiber.

**Cāp'il-lār'i-ty**, *n.* State or condition of being capillary.

**Cāp'il-la-ry**, or **Ca-pil'la-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *capillaris*, from *capillus*, hair.] **1.** Resembling a hair; long and very slender. **2.** Pertaining to capillary tubes or vessels.

*Capillary attraction and repulsion*, the cause which determines the ascent or descent of a fluid in a capillary tube above or below the level of the surrounding fluid, when the tube is dipped in that fluid.

**Cāp'il-la-ry** (44), *n.* A fine vessel or canal; especially, one of the minute vessels connecting the arteries and veins.

**Cāp'i-tal**, *a.* [Lat. *capitalis*, from *caput*, head.] **1.** Pertaining to the head. **2.** Pertaining to, or involving, the forfeiture of the head or life. **3.** First in importance.

*Capital letter* (*Print.*), a letter usually distinguished by its form and greater size from those in which the body of a page is printed; — so called because used at the head of a word or sentence. — *Capital stock*, the fund of a trading company or corporation.

ABCDEF ABCDEF  
Capitals. Small Capitals.

**Syn.** — Chief; principal; leading; controlling; prominent.

**Cāp'i-tal**, *n.* [Lat. *capitellum* and *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, head.] **1.** (*Arch.*) The head or uppermost part of a column, pilaster, &c. **2.** The chief city or town in a country; a metropolis. **3.** A stock employed in trade, manufactures, &c. **4.** Means of increasing one's power; influence. **5.** (*Print.*) A letter distinguished by its form or greater size from those ordinarily used in the body of the page. **6.** (*Fort.*) The line which bisects the salient angle of a ravelin. See **RAVELIN**.

**Cāp'i-tal-ist**, *n.* [Fr. *capitaliste*.] A man of large property, which is or may be employed in business.

**Cāp'i-tal-i-zā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of converting money or stock into capital. **2.** Use of capital letters.

**Cāp'i-tal-ize**, *v. t.* **1.** To convert into capital, as money or stock. **2.** To print in capital letters.

**Cāp'i-tal-ly**, *adv.* In a capital manner.

**Cāp'i-tā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *capitatio*, from *caput*, head.] **1.** A numbering of persons. **2.** A tax upon each head; a poll-tax; — usually called *capitation-tax*.

**Cāp'i-tē**, *n.* [Lat. *capite*, ablative case of *caput*, head.] (*O. Eng. Law.*) A tenure of land.

**Cāp'i-tol**, *n.* [Lat. *capitolium*, from *caput*, head.] **1.** The temple of Jupiter, in Rome, on the Mons Capitolinus. **2.** The edifice occupied by a national or state legislature; a government-house.

**Ca-pit-u-lar**, *a.* **1.** Belonging to a chapter; capitulary. **2.** (*Bot.*) Growing in small heads; as the dandelion.

**Ca-pit'u-lar**, } *n.* [From Lat. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*.  
**Ca-pit'u-la-ry**, } head, chapter.] **1.** An act passed in a chapter of knights, canons, or other fraternity. **2.** A collection of laws or statutes; — so called as being in chapters or sections. **3.** The member of a chapter.

**Ca-pit'u-la-ry** (44), *a.* Relating to the chapter of a cathedral.

**Ca-pit'u-lāte**, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. CAPITULATED; p. pr. & vb. n. CAPITULATING.] To surrender on stipulated terms, as an army or garrison.

**Ca-pit'u-lā'tion**, *n.* **1.** A reducing to heads or articles. **2.** Act of surrendering to an enemy upon stipulated terms. **3.** The instrument containing the terms of an agreement or surrender.

**Ca-pit'u-lā'tor**, *n.* One who capitulates.

**Ca-pi'vī** (-pē've), *n.* [See **COPAIBA**.] A balsam of the Spanish West Indies.

**Cāp'no-mān'cy**, *n.* [Gr. *καπνός*, smoke, and *μαντεία*, power of divination.] Divination by means of the ascent or motion of smoke.

**Ca-pōch'** (ka-pōtsh'), *n.* [L. Lat. *capucium*, *caputium*, from *capa*, *capra*, *cape*, cloak.] A monk's hood; also, the hood of a cloak. [wink or blind.]

**Ca-pōch'**, *v. t.* To cover with a hood; hence, to hood. **Cā'pōn** (kā'pn or kā'pun), *n.* [Lat. *capo*, Gr. *κάπων*, A.-S. *capun*.] A cock gelded for the purpose of improving his flesh for the table.

**Cāp'o-niēre'**, *n.* [Fr. *caponnière*, prob. allied to *caponner*, to dissimulate in order to succeed, *capon*, a cunning player.] (*Fort.*) A work placed in a ditch for its defense by fire-arms. It often serves as a covered passage-way across the ditch.

**Ca-pōt'**, *n.* [Either abbrev. fr. *caput mortuum*, q. v., or contr. fr. Heb. *kappōrēth*, expiatory sacrifice, a sort of curse; afterward applied in a more general way.] A winning of all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet.

**Ca-pōte'**, *n.* [Fr. See **CAP**.] **1.** A long cloak worn by women. **2.** A coat with a hood, worn by soldiers, sailors, and others.

**Ca-pōuch'**, *n.* Same as **CAPOCH**.

**Cāp-pā'per**, *n.* **1.** A coarse brown paper, used to make caps to hold commodities. **2.** A kind of writing-paper in large sheets, usually called *foolscap*.

**Cāp're-o-late**, *a.* [From Lat. *capreolus*, wild goat, tendril, from *capra*, she-goat, *caper*, he-goat.] (*Bot.*) Having tendrils, or spiral claspers.

**Capriccio** (ka-prēt'cho), *n.* [It., freak, caprice, q. v.] (*Mus.*) A loose, irregular species of composition.

**Ca-prīce'** (ka-prīces'), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *caper*, *capra*, goat; orig. a fantastical goat-leap.] Sudden or unreasonable change of mind or humor; fickleness.

**Syn.** — Freak; whim; fancy; vagary; humor; whimsey.

**Ca-prī'cioūs** (ka-prīsh'us), *a.* Governed by caprice.

**Syn.** — Arbitrary; freakish; whimsical; unsteady; captious.

**Ca-prī'cioūs-ly**, *adv.* In a capricious manner [cious.

**Ca-prī'cioūs-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being capricious.

**Cāp'ri-cōrn** (25), *n.* [Lat. *capricornus*, from *caper*, goat, and *cornu*, horn.] (*Astron.*) The tenth sign of the zodiac, into which the sun enters at the winter solstice, about the 21st of December.

**Cāp'ri-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *caprificatio*, from *caprificare*, to ripen figs by the stinging of the gall-insect, from *caprificus*, the wild fig, from *caper*, *capra*, goat, and *ficus*, fig.] A process of accelerating the ripening of fruit, practiced in the Levant, particularly with the fig.

**Cāp'ri-fōrm**, *a.* [From Lat. *caper*, *capra*, goat, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a goat.

**Ca-prīg'e-noūs**, *a.* [Lat. *caprigenus*, fr. *caper*, *capra*, goat, and *genere*, *gignere*, to produce.] Produced by a goat.

**Cāp'ri-ōle**, *n.* [From Lat. *caper*, *capra*, goat. Cf. **CAPER**, *v. i.*] **1.** (*Man.*) A leap that a horse makes in the same place without advancing. **2.** A leap or caper, as in dancing. **3.** A kind of head-dress worn by ladies.

**Cāp'-shēaf**, *n.* The top sheaf of a stack of grain.

**Cāp'si-cīne**, *n.* [From *capsicum*.] (*Chem.*) The active principle found in the capsules of Cayenne pepper.

**Cāp'si-eum**, *n.* [N. Lat. *capsicum*, fr. *capsa*, box, because it is contained in pods.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants producing the red or Cayenne pepper of domestic use.

**Cap-size'**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. CAPSIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. CAPSIZING.] [Probably from *cap*, top, head, and *seize*, because it is properly to move a hog'shead or other vessel forward by turning it alternately on the heads.] To upset or overturn, as a vessel or other body.

**Cāp'size**, *n.* An upset or overturn.

**Cāp'stan**, *n.* [From Lat. *capistrum*, halter.] (*Naut.*) A machine used for weighing anchors, or drawing up any great weight, operating with a cable wound round it, in the manner of a wheel and axle.

**Cāp'su-lar**, } *a.* Hollow, like a capsule; pertaining to  
**Cāp'su-la-ry**, } a capsule.

**Cāp'su-late**, } *a.* Inclosed in a capsule, or as in a  
**Cāp'su-lā'ted**, } chest or box.

**Cāp'sūle**, *n.* [Lat. *capsula*, a little box, fr. *capsa*, chest,

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, all, whāt; êrē, veil, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf,



case, fr. *capere*, to take, contain.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A seed-pod or pericarp, opening, when mature, by the separation of its valves. **2.** (*Chem.*) (*a.*) A small saucer of clay for roasting or melting samples of ores, &c. (*b.*) A small, shallow, evaporating dish, usually of porcelain. **3.** (*Physiol.*) A small membranous sac. **4.** A metallic seal or cover for closing a bottle. **5.** A percussion cap.

**Căp'tain** (42), *n.* [From Lat. *caput*, the head.] **1.** The military officer who commands a company or troop;—also the commander of a ship, the foreman of a body of workmen, and the like. **2.** A military leader; a warrior.

*Captain-general* (*Mil.*), a commander-in-chief.—*Captain-lieutenant*, an officer, who, with the rank of a captain, and pay of lieutenant, commands a company or troop.

**Căp'tain-cy**, *n.* Rank, post, or commission of a captain.

**Căp'tain-ry**, *n.* Chieftainship; captainship.

**Căp'tain-ship**, *n.* **1.** Condition, rank, post, or authority of a captain. **2.** Skill in military affairs.

**Căp'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *captio*, from *capere*, to take, seize.] **1.** (*Law.*) That part of a legal instrument, as a commission, indictment, &c., which shows where, when, and by what authority, it was taken, found, or executed. **2.** The heading of a chapter, section, or page.

☞ In the latter sense, the word is an Americanism; but it is not used by our best writers.

**Căp'tious**, *a.* [Lat. *captiosus*. See *supra*.] **1.** Apt to find fault or to cavil. **2.** Fitted to catch, or perplex.

**Syn.**—Caviling; petulant; fretful.—One who is *captious* is ready to catch at the slightest faults; one who is *caviling* does it on trivial or imaginary grounds; one who is *petulant* is apt, from irritability, to make hasty but slight attacks; *fretfulness* is complaining impatience.

**Căp'tious-ly**, *adv.* In a captious manner.

**Căp'tious-ness**, *n.* Disposition to find fault.

**Căp'ti-văte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAPTIVATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CAPTIVATING.] [Lat. *captivare*, from *captivus*, captive, from *capere*, to take.] **1.** To capture. [*Rare.*] **2.** To overpower with excellence or beauty.

**Syn.**—To enslave; subdue; charm; enchant; fascinate.

**Căp'ti-vă'tion**, *n.* Act of taking a prisoner.

**Căp'tive**, *n.* [Lat. *captivus*, from *capere*, to take.] **1.** A prisoner taken in war, by an enemy. **2.** One charmed or subdued by beauty, excellence, or affection.

**Căp'tive**, *a.* **1.** Made prisoner, especially in war; kept in bondage or confinement. **2.** Serving to confine; relating to bondage or confinement.

**Căp'tiv'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** State of being a prisoner. **2.** A state of being under control.

**Syn.**—Imprisonment; confinement; bondage; subjection.

**Căp'tor**, *n.* [Lat., from *capere*, to take.] One who takes, as a prisoner or a prize.

**Căpt'ure** (kăpt'yūr, 53), *n.* [Lat. *captura*, from *capere*, to take.] **1.** Act of taking or seizing by force; seizure. **2.** The thing taken. [*stratagem.*]

**Căpt'ure**, *v. t.* To take or seize by force, surprise, or

**Căp'u-çhîn'**, *n.* [Fr. *capucin*, from *capuce*, *capuchon*, hood, cowl. See CAPOCH.] **1.** (*Eccl.*) One of the monks of the order of St. Francis;—so called from the hood or cowl which they wear. **2.** A garment for women, consisting of a cloak and hood. **3.** A pigeon whose head is covered with feathers.

**Căput Môr'tu-um**. [Lat., dead head.] Residuum or remainder of distillation or sublimation; worthless residue.

**Căr**, *n.* [Lat. *carrus*, a four-wheeled wagon, a Celtic word in Lat., W. *câr*, allied to Ger. *karre*, *karren*.] **1.** A small vehicle moved on wheels. **2.** A carriage for running on the rails of a railway. [*Amer.*] **3.** A chariot of war.

**Căr'a-bîne**, *n.* See CARBINE.

**Căr'ack**, *n.* [Low Lat. *caraca*, from *carrus*, wagon, because it carries much, as if it were a *carrus marinus*.] (*Naut.*) A large ship of burden, such as the Portuguese formerly used in trading to the East Indies.

**Căr'a-côle**, *n.* [Prob. of Iberian origin; Bisc. *baracul-loa*, bare *curacillua*, snail, *barea*, slug, and *culloa*, contr. fr. *curacillua*, a winding hole.] **1.** A half turn, which a horseman makes, either to the right or left. **2.** (*Arch.*) A staircase in a spiral form.

**Căr'a-côle**, *v. i.* To move in a caracole; to wheel.

**Căr'a-gheen**, *n.* See CARRAGEEN.

**Căr'a-měl**, *n.* [From Lat. *canna*, reed, and *mel*, *mellis*, honey.] (*Chem.*) Burnt sugar; a black, porous substance obtained by heating sugar to about 400°.

**Căr'a-păçe**, } *n.* [Of uncertain derivation.] A thick

**Căr'a-păx**, } shell or shield, which covers the back of the tortoise or turtle; the upper shell of the crab, or other crustaceous animal.

**Căr'at**, *n.* [Ar. *qirrat*, *qirât*, a bean or pea shell, a weight

of four grains, carat, which word the Arabians borrowed from Gr. *κεράτιον*, a little horn, fruit of the carob-tree, a weight, carat.] **1.** The weight of four grains, used by jewelers in weighing precious stones and pearls. **2.** A twenty-fourth part;—a denomination used in determining the proportionate fineness of gold, which is supposed to be divided into twenty-four equal parts.

**Căr'a-văn'**, or **Căr'a-văn'**, *n.* [Ar. *qairawân*, from Per. *kârwan*, *qirwân*, caravan, *qirwân*, traveling through many regions.] **1.** A company of travelers, pilgrims, or merchants, traveling together for greater security. **2.** A large, close carriage on springs, or a train of such carriages, for conveying wild beasts, &c., for exhibition.

**Căr'a-văn'sa-ry**, } *n.* [Per. *kârwan-sarâi*, fr. *kârwan*,  
**Căr'a-văn'se-rai**, } caravan, and *sarâi*, palace, large house, inn.] A kind of inn, in the East, where caravans rest at night, being a large, square building, with a spacious court in the middle.

**Căr'a-věl**, *n.* [From Lat. *carabus*, Gr. *κάραβος*, a kind of light ship.] [Written also *carvel*.] (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A kind of light, round, old-fashioned ship. (*b.*) A small boat used for the herring-fishery, on the coast of France.

**Căr'a-wăy**, *n.* [Ar. *karwiya*, *karawiya*, from Gr. *κάρων*, *κάρος*, Lat. *careum*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A biennial aromatic plant of the parsley family, and its seed. **2.** A kind of sweet-meat containing caraway seeds.

**Căr'bîne**, *n.* [From L. Lat. *carabaga*, *chadabula*, *cabulus*, for *cadabulus*, engine of war, *cadabulum*, prostration to the ground, from Gr. *καταβολή*, a throwing down, *καταβάλλειν*, to throw down.] (*Mil.*) A fire-arm intermediate between the pistol and musket in length and weight, used by mounted troops.

**Căr'bî-neer'**, *n.* (*Mil.*) A soldier armed with a carbine.

**Căr'bon**, *n.* [Lat. *carbo*, coal.] (*Chem.*) An elementary substance, forming the base of charecoal, and entering largely into mineral coals and graphite or black-lead. In its pure crystallized state it constitutes the diamond.

**Căr'bo-nă'ceoūs**, *a.* Pertaining, relating to, containing, or composed of, carbon.

**Căr'bo-nă'ră**, *n. pl.* [It. *carbonaro*, a coal-man.] Members of a secret political association in Italy, formed in the early part of the nineteenth century.

**Căr'bon-ate**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base. [*bonic acid.*]

**Căr'bon-ă'ted**, *a.* Combined or impregnated with ear-

**Căr'bôn'ic**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, carbon.

*Carbonic acid* (*Chem.*), an acid composed of one part of carbon and two parts of oxygen. In its ordinary condition it is a heavy gas, and is totally unfit for respiration.

**Căr'bon-îf'er-oūs**, *a.* [From *carbon*, Lat. *carbo*, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing, or containing, carbon or coal.

**Căr'bon-i-ză'tion**, *n.* The act or process of carbonizing.

**Căr'bon-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CARBONIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CARBONIZING.] To convert into carbon.

**Căr'boy**, *n.* [Cf. Gael. *carb*, basket.] A large, globular glass bottle, inclosed in basket-work for protection.

**Căr'bu-n-ele** (kăr'bun-k-l, 82), *n.* [Lat. *carbunculus*, dim. of *carbo*, coal.] **1.** (*Min.*) A beautiful gem, of a deep red color, with a mixture of scarlet, found in the East Indies. **2.** (*Med.*) A malignant boil, differing from a common boil in having no central core, and being of longer continuance.

**Căr'bu-n-eled**, *a.* **1.** Set with the stone called carbuncle. **2.** Having a malignant boil called carbuncle; hence, having red or inflamed spots.

**Car-bun'eu-lar**, *a.* Belonging to a carbuncle; resembling a carbuncle; red; inflamed.

**Căr'bu-rêt**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A combination of carbon with some other substance, the resulting compound not being an acid or base. [*ner of a carburet.*]

**Căr'bu-rêt-ed**, *a.* Combined with carbon in the manner of a carburet.

**Căr'ea-nêt**, *n.* [Armor. *kerchen*, bosom, neck, *kelchen*, collar, cravat, fr. *kelch*, circle, round, allied to lecl. *querk*, O. H. Ger. *querca*, throat.] A chain or collar of jewels.

**Căr'eass**, *n.* [From Lat. *caro*, flesh, and *capsa*, chest, box, case.] [Written also *carcase*.] **1.** The dead body of an animal; a corpse. **2.** The body, in contempt or ridicule. **3.** The decaying remains of a thing, as of a ship. **4.** The frame or main parts of a thing, unfinished or without ornament. **5.** (*Mil.*) A hollow, oval vessel, filled with combustibles, to be thrown from a mortar.

**Căr'çel Lămp**. A lamp in which the oil is raised through tubes by clock-work.

**Cărd**, *n.* [Lat. *charta*, Gr. *χάρτης*, a leaf of paper.] **1.** A piece of pasteboard or thick paper, prepared for various uses. **2.** A published note, containing a brief statement, explanation, request, &c. **3.** A paper on which the points of the compass are marked.

**foöd**, **foöt**; **ûrn**, **ruđe**, **pull**; **çell**, **çhaise**, **eall**, **echo**; **gem**, **çet**; **aç**; **exist**; **linger**, **link**; **this**.



**Cãrd**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CARDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CARDING.] To play at cards; to game.

**Cãrd**, *n.* [From Lat. *carduus*, *cardus*, thistle, *carere*, to card.] An instrument for combing wool or flax, or for cleaning and smoothing the hair of animals.

**Cãrd**, *v. t.* To comb with a card.

**Cãr'da-mĩne**, *n.* [Lat. *cardamina*, Gr. *καρδαμίνη*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, containing the lady's-smock, cuckoo-flower, meadow-cress, &c.

**Cãr'da-mom**, *n.* [Gr. *καρδάμωμον*, from *ἄμωμον*, an Indian spice-plant, and *καρδ*, for *σκαρδ*, from Skr. *tshhard*, to vomit; *tshhardikãripu*, cardamom, literally enemy to vomiting.] (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant, indigenous to the East Indies. Its seeds have a warm, aromatic flavor, and are used in medicine.

**Cãrd'-bõard**, *n.* A stiff paper or pasteboard for making cards, &c.

**Cãrd'-eãse**, *n.* A case for visiting cards.

**Cãrd'er**, *n.* One who cards wool.

**Cãr'di-ae**, } *a.* [Gr. *καρδιακός*, from *καρδία*, heart.]

**Cãr'di-ae-al**, } **1.** (*Anat.*) (*a.*) Pertaining to or resembling the heart; as, the *cardiac* arteries. (*b.*) Pertaining to the upper orifice of the stomach. **2.** Exciting action in the heart, through the medium of the stomach.

**Cãr'di-ae**, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which excites action in the stomach, and animates the spirits; a cordial.

**Cãr'di-ãl'gy**, *n.* [Gr. *καρδιαλγία*, from *καρδία*, heart, and *ἄλγος*, pain.] (*Med.*) Heartburn.

**Cãr'di-nal**, *a.* [Lat. *cardinalis*, from *cardo*, the hinge of a door, that about which a thing revolves, or on which it depends.] Of fundamental importance; pre-eminent; superior; chief; principal.

*Cardinal numbers*, the numbers *one, two, three, &c.*, in distinction from *first, second, third, &c.*, which are called *ordinal numbers*. — *Cardinal points* (*Geog.*), north and south, east and west. — *Cardinal virtues* (*Antiq.*), prudence, justice, temperance, and fortitude.

**Cãr'di-nal**, *n.* **1.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) One of the seventy ecclesiastical princes who constitute the pope's council. **2.** A woman's short cloak.

**Cãr'di-nal-ãte**, } *n.* The office, rank, or dignity of a

**Cãr'di-nal-ship**, } cardinal.

**Cãr'di-nal-bĩrd**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird having a fine scarlet plumage, and a high, pointed crest on its head.

**Cãr'di-nal-flow'er**, *n.* (*Bot.*) An herbaceous plant, bearing brilliant red flowers of much beauty.

**Cãrd'ing-ẽn'gĩne**, } *n.* A machine for combing,

**Cãrd'ing-ma-chĩne'**, } breaking, and cleansing wool or cotton, and forming it into a roll.

**Cãr'di-oid**, *n.* [From Gr. *καρδιο-ειδής*, heart-shaped, from *καρδία*, heart, and *ειδος*, shape.] (*Math.*) An algebraic curve, so called from its resemblance to a heart.

**Cãr'di-õl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *καρδία*, heart, and *λόγος*, speech.] (*Anat.*) A discourse or treatise on the heart.

**Car-dõon'**, *n.* [From Lat. *carduus*, *cardus*, thistle.] (*Bot.*) A plant, resembling the artichoke, used as salad.

**Cãrd'-tãble**, *n.* A table having a leaf which folds over upon the other, used for playing cards on.

**Cãre** (4), *n.* [A.-S. *caru*, *cearu*, Goth. *kara*, Ir. & Gael. *car*, W. *cur*, allied to Lat. *cura*, care.] **1.** Charge or oversight, implying responsibility for safety and prosperity. **2.** Attention or heed; caution; regard; heedfulness; watchfulness. **3.** A burdensome sense of responsibility. **4.** The object of watchful attention or anxiety.

*Syn.* — Anxiety; solicitude; concern; trouble. — *Care* belongs primarily to the intellect, and becomes painful from overburdening thought; *anxiety* is a state of painful uneasiness from the dread of evil; *solicitude* and *concern* express the same feeling in diminished degrees.

**Cãre**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CARED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CARING.] **1.** To be anxious or solicitous; to be concerned. **2.** To be inclined or disposed.

**Ca-reen'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAREENED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAREENING.] [O. Eng. *carine*, from Lat. *carina*, the keel.] (*Naut.*) To heave on one side, as a ship, for the purpose of calking, repairing, cleansing, &c.

**Ca-reen'**, *v. i.* To incline to one side, as a ship.

**Ca-reer'**, *n.* [From Lat. *carrus*, wagon. See CAR.] **1.** A race-course. **2.** Rapidity of motion; a race; a course. **3.** General course of proceeding; procedure.

**Ca-reer'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAREERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAREERING.] To move or run rapidly.

**Cãre'ful** (4), *a.* **1.** Attentive to support and protect. **2.** Giving good heed. **3.** Full of care or solicitude.

*Syn.* — Anxious; solicitous; provident; thoughtful; cautious; circumspect; heedful; watchful; vigilant.

**Cãre'ful-ly**, *adv.* With care, anxiety, or solicitude.

**Cãre'ful-ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being careful.

**Cãre'less**, *a.* [From *care* and the termination *less*.] **1.** Having no care; inattentive; unmindful. **2.** Free from care or anxiety. **3.** Done, or said without care.

*Syn.* — Negligent; heedless; thoughtless; unthinking; incautious; remiss; forgetful; regardless; inconsiderate; listless.

**Cãre'less-ly**, *adv.* In a careless manner.

**Cãre'less-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being careless.

**Ca-rẽss'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CARESSED (ka-rẽst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CARESSING.] [From L. Lat. *caritia*, *carress*, fr. Lat. *carus*, dear.] To treat with fondness, affection, or kindness; to fondle.

**Ca-rẽss'**, *n.* An act of endearment.

**Cãret**, *n.* [Lat., there is wanting, from *carere*, to want.] (*Print.*) A mark [Λ] which shows that something omitted in the line is interlined above, or inserted in the margin.

**Cãr'-go**, *n.*; *pl.* CãR'GõES. [Sp. *cargo* and *carga*, burden, load, from *cargar*, to load, charge, q. v.] The lading or freight of a ship.

**Cãr'i-bou**, *n.* [A Canadian name.] (*Zool.*) A quadruped of the reindeer kind. [Written also *carribou*.]

**Cãr'i-ea-tũre'** (53), *n.* [Fr.; It. *caricatura*, from *caricare*, to charge, exaggerate. See CHARGE, *v. t.*] **1.** The exaggeration, in a representation, pictorial or otherwise, of that which is characteristic. **2.** A figure or description in which the peculiarities of a person or thing are so exaggerated as to appear ridiculous.

**Cãr'i-ea-tũre'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CARICATURED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CARICATING.] To make a caricature of.

**Cãr'i-ea-tũr'ist**, *n.* One who makes caricatures.

**Cãri-ẽs**, *n.* [Lat., rottenness, allied to Skr. *grĩ*, to break.] (*Med.*) An ulceration of bone.

**Cãr'i-nate**, } *a.* [Lat. *carinatus*, from *carina*, keel.]

**Cãr'i-nã'ted**, } (*Bot.*) Shaped like the keel of a ship.

**Cãr'i-õle**, *n.* [It. *carriucola*, dim. of *car*, *carro*, Lat. *carus*. See CAR.] A small, open carriage, somewhat resembling a calash. See CARRY-ALL.

**Cãri-õs'i-ty**, *n.* Ulceration of a bone; caries.

**Cãri-õus**, *a.* Affected with caries.

**Cãrl**, *n.* [A.-S. *carl*, Icel. *karl*, man, Ger. *kerl*, fellow.] **1.** A rude, rustic, rough man. **2.** A kind of hemp.

**Cãr'line**, } *n.* [Fr. *carlingue*, *escarlingue*, Sp., Pg., & It.

**Cãr'ling**, } *carlinga*.] (*Naut.*) A timber, ranging fore

and aft, from one deck beam to another, directly over the keel, serving as a foundation for the body of the ship.

**Cãr'man**, *n.*; *pl.* CãR'MEN. A man who drives a cart.

**Cãr'mel-ĩte**, *n.* (*Ecl. Hist.*) A monk of an order established on Mount Carmel, in Syria, in the twelfth century.

**Car-mĩn'a-tĩve**, *a.* [N. Lat. *carminativus* (anno 1622), from *carminare*, to card, hence to cleanse.] Expelling wind from the body; warming.

**Car-mĩn'a-tĩve**, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which tends to expel wind, or to remedy colic and flatulencies.

**Cãr'mĩne**, *n.* [Contr. from L. Lat. *carminisius*, purple color, Eng. *crimson*, q. v.] A beautiful pigment, of a rich red or crimson color, prepared from cochineal.

**Cãr'naġe** (45), *n.* [From Lat. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] **1.** The flesh of slain animals. **2.** Slaughter; massacre; murder; havoc.

**Cãrnal**, *a.* [Lat. *carnalis*, from *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] **1.** Pertaining to flesh; fleshly; sensual. **2.** Given to sensual indulgence; lustful; lecherous; libidinous.

**Cãr'nal-ist**, *n.* One given to sensuality.

**Car-nãl'i-ty**, *n.* State of being carnal; sensuality.

**Cãr'nal-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CARNALIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CARNALIZING.] To make carnal.

**Cãr'nal-ly**, *adv.* According to the flesh.

**Cãr'nal-mĩnd'ed**, *a.* Worldly-minded.

**Car-nã'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *carnatio*, fleshiness, from *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] **1.** Flesh-color. **2.** (*Paint.*) That part of a picture which represents the flesh without drapery. **3.** (*Bot.*) A species of clove-pink.

**Car-nẽl'ian** (-yan), *n.* [N. Lat. *carneolus*, fr. *carneus*, fleshy; — from its flesh-red color.] (*Min.*) A variety of chalcedony, of a clear, deep red, or a reddish-white color.

**Cãr'ne-õus**, *a.* [Lat. *carneus*, from *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] Consisting of, or like, flesh.

**Cãr'ney**, *n.* [From Lat. *carneus*, fleshy.] (*Far.*) A disease of horses, in which the mouth is so furred that they can not eat.

**Cãr'ni-fi-cã'tion**, *n.* A turning to flesh.

**Cãr'ni-fĩ**, *v. i.* [L. Lat. *carnificare*, from *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, and *facere*, to make.] To form flesh.

**Cãr'ni-val**, *n.* [It. *carnevalẽ*, farewell to meat, from Lat. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, and *vale*, farewell.] A festival celebrated with merriment and revelry in Roman Catholic countries for a number of days before Lent.

**Car-nĩv'o-rã**, *n. pl.* [Lat. (sc. *animalia*), neut. pl. of *carnivorus*, from *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, and *vorare*, to devour.]

ã, ẽ, &c., *long*; ä, ẽ, &c., *short*; cãre, fãr, ãsk, ãll, wãt; ẽre, veĩl, tẽrm; pĩque, fĩrm; sõn, õr, dõ, wõlf,



(*Nat. Hist.*) An order of animals which subsist on flesh, as the hyena.

**Car-niv'o-roūs, a.** [See *supra*.] Feeding on flesh.

**Car-nōs'i-ty, n. 1.** A fleshy excrescence. **2.** Fleshiness.

**Car'ob, n.** [Ar. *kharrūb*.] (*Bot.*) A leguminous evergreen tree, a native of Spain, Italy, and the Levant.

**Car'ol, n.** [L. Lat. *carola*, dim. of Lat. *chorus*, a choral dance, Gr. *χορός*.] **1.** A song of joy and exultation, or of mirth; a lay. **2.** A devotional song.

**Car'ol, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* CAROLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAROLING.] To praise or celebrate in song.

**Car'ol, v. i.** To sing in joy or festivity; to warble.

**Ca-rōt'id, n.** [Gr. pl. *καρωτίδες*, from *κάρος*, heavy sleep, *κάρα*, head.] (*Anat.*) A large artery conveying the blood from the neck to the head. There are two, one on each side. The ancients supposed drowsiness to be caused by an increased flow of blood through them.

**Ca-rōt'id, a.** Pertaining to the two great arteries of the neck that carry blood to the head.

**Ca-rouş'al, n.** A jovial feast or festival; merrymaking.

**Syn.**—Feast; banquet.—*Feast* is generic; a *banquet* is a sumptuous feast; a *carousal* is unrestrained indulgence in frolic and wine.

**Ca-rouş'e, v. i.** [*imp. & p. p.* CAROUSED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAROUSING.] [From Ger. *garaus*, end, entire emptying of the cup in drinking one's health.] To drink abundantly; to drink in a jovial manner.

**Ca-rouş'e, v. t.** To drink freely or jovially.

**Ca-rouş'er, n.** One who carouses.

**Carp, v. i.** [Lat. *carpere*, to seize.] To censure, cavil, or find fault, particularly without reason, or petulantly.

**Carp, n.** [L. Lat. *carpio*, *carpo*, *carpa*, prob. from *carpere*, to seize.] (*Ichth.*) A family of soft-finned, fresh-water fishes.



Carp.

**Car'pal, a.** [From N. Lat. *carpus*, wrist.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the carpus, or wrist.

**Car'pel, n.** [N. Lat., dim. from Gr. *καρπός*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) A simple pistil, or one of the parts of a compound pistil.

**Car'pen-ter, n.** [L. Lat. *carpentarius*, from Lat. *carpentum*, wagon, carriage.] An artificer who works in timber; a framer and builder of houses and of ships.

**Car'pen-try, n. 1.** Art of cutting, framing, and joining timber, in the construction of buildings. **2.** Pieces of timber connected by being framed together, &c.

**Carp'er, n.** One who carps; a caviler.

**Car'pet, n.** [Low Lat. *carpeta*, *carpita*, woolly cloths, from Lat. *carpere*, to pluck.] A heavy fabric, used as a covering for floors.

*Carpet knight*, a knight who has not known the hardships of the field.—*To be on the carpet*, under consideration; to be the subject of deliberation.

**Car'pet, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* CARPETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CARPETING.] To cover with a carpet or carpets.

**Car'pet-bāg, n.** A traveling-bag;—so called because originally made of carpet. [in general.]

**Car'pet-ing, n.** Cloth or materials for carpets; carpets

**Car-phōl'o-gy, n.** [Gr. *κάρφος*, a small dry body, and *λέγειν*, to pluck.] (*Med.*) Same as FLOCCILLATION.

**Car'po-līte, n.** [Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, and *λίθος*, stone.] A petrified fruit.

**Car-pōl'o-gy, n.** [Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, and *λόγος*, discourse.] That branch of botany which relates to the structure of seeds and fruit.

**Car'rack, n.** See CARACK.

**Car'ra-geen', n.** A kind of sea-weed, the Irish moss

**Car'ri-geen', n.** of the shops, used for jellies, &c.

**Car'riage (kār'rij), n.** [See CARRY.] **1.** Act of carrying; conveyance. **2.** That which carries; a vehicle, especially for pleasure or for passengers. **3.** Manner of carrying one's self; personal manners.

**Syn.**—Conveyance; demeanor; behavior; conduct.

**Car'riage-able, a.** Passable by carriages.

**Car'ri-er, n.** One who, or that which, carries.

**Car'ri-on, n.** [Low Lat. *caronia*, from Lat. *caro*, flesh.] The dead and putrefying body or flesh of animals.

**Car'ri-on, a.** Relating to dead and putrefying carcasses; feeding on carrion.

**Car'rom, n.** (*Billiards*.) The act of hitting two balls at once with the ball struck by the cue.

**Car'ron-āde', n.** [From *Carron*, in Scotland, where it was first made.] (*Mil.*) A kind of short cannon, formerly in use.

**Car'rot, n.** [Lat. *carota*.] (*Bot.*) A plant having an esculent root, usually of a reddish-yellow color.

**Car'rot-y, a.** Like a carrot in color; reddish-yellow.

**Car'ry, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* CARRIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CARRYING.] [Fr. *charrier*, to cart, from *car*, *char*, *car*, *q. v.*] **1.** To convey or transport; to bear. **2.** To cause to move forward; to urge; to impel. **3.** To transfer, as from one column, page, or book to another, or from one country to another. **4.** To effect or accomplish. **5.** To obtain possession of by force. **6.** To bear the aspect of; to exhibit; to imply. **7.** To behave, to conduct or demean;—with the reflexive pronoun.

*To carry coals to Newcastle*, to take things to a place where they already abound; to lose one's labor.—*To carry off*, to kill.—*To carry on*, (a.) To promote, advance, or help forward. (b.) To manage, or prosecute.—*To carry out*, to put into execution; to bring to a successful issue.

**Car'ry, v. i.** To convey or propel; to bear.

*To carry on*, to behave in a wild, rude manner. [*Colloq.*]—*Carrying trade*, freighting.

**Car'ry-all, n.** [Corrupt. fr. *cariole*.] A light four-wheeled one horse vehicle, to carry a number of persons.

**Cart, n.** [L. Lat. *carreta*, *carretta*, fr. Lat. *carrus*, *car*, *q. v.*] A two-wheeled carriage, for heavy commodities.

**Cart, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* CARTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CARTING.] To carry or convey on a cart.

**Cart'age, n. 1.** Act of carrying in a cart. **2.** The price paid for carting.

**Carte-blanche (kärt/blonsh'), n.** [Fr.] **1.** A blank paper, signed at the bottom with a person's name, to be filled up as another pleases. Hence, **2.** Unconditional terms; unlimited authority.

**Carte-de-visite (kärt/dū-ve/zcet'), n.** [Fr.] A small photographic picture fastened upon a card;—so called from its original use as a visiting card.

**Car-tel', or Car'tel, n.** [Fr. & Sp., from Lat. *charta*, dim. *chartula*.] (*Mil.*) A writing or agreement, between states at war, as for the exchange of prisoners.

*Cartel*, or *cartel-ship*, a ship employed in the exchange of prisoners, or in carrying propositions to an enemy.

**Cart'er, n.** The man who drives a cart; a teamster.

**Car-tē'sian, a.** Pertaining to the French philosopher Des Cartes, or to his philosophy. [Cartes.]

**Car-tē'sian, n.** One who adopts the philosophy of Des

**Car-thū'sian, n.** One of a religious order named from *Chartreux*, the place of their institution, in France.

**Car-thū'sian, a.** Pertaining to the Carthusian monks.

**Car'ti-lāge, n.** [Lat. *cartilago*.] (*Anat.*) A smooth, whitish, elastic substance; gristle. [gristly.]

**Car'ti-lāg'i-noūs, a.** Pertaining to, or like a cartilage;

**Car-tōg'ra-phy, n.** [Gr. *χάρτη*, a leaf of paper, and *γράφειν*, to write.] Art or practice of forming charts or maps.

**Car'ton, n.** [Fr. See CARTOON.] **1.** Pasteboard; cardboard. **2.** A pasteboard box.

**Car-tōon', n.** [Fr. *carton*, from Lat. *charta*, paper.]

**1.** (*Paint.*) A design drawn on strong paper, to be painted in fresco. **2.** A design colored for working in mosaic, tapestry, &c.

**Car-tōuch' (kar-tōotch'), n.** [Fr., from *carte*, paper.]

**1.** (*Arch.*) A tablet in the form of a roll or scroll; a modillion. **2.** (*Mil.*) (a.) A case of paper, &c., holding a charge for a fire-arm. (b.) The box containing the charge. (c.) A wooden case filled with balls, to be shot from a cannon. (d.) A ticket of leave or dismissal given to a soldier.

**Car'tridge, n.** [Formerly *cartrage*, as if fr. N. Lat. *chartaragium*, from Lat. *charta*, paper.] (*Mil.*) A case of paper, pasteboard, &c., containing a charge for a fire-arm.

*Blank cartridge*, a cartridge without a ball.

**Car'tridge-bōx, n.** (*Mil.*) A case for cartridges.

**Cart'-wright (-rit), n.** A maker of carts.

**Car'un-ele (kār'un-k-l, 82), n.** [Lat. *caruncula*, a little piece of flesh, dim. of *caro*, flesh.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A small, fleshy excrescence. **2.** (*Bot.*) An excrescence or appendage at the hilum or scar of a seed. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) A naked, fleshy excrescence on the head of a bird.

**Ca-rūn'eū-lar, a.** Pertaining to, or having the form of, a caruncle.

**Carve, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* CARVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CARVING.] [A.-S. *ceorfan*.] **1.** To cut, as wood, stone, or other material, in an artistic or decorative manner. **2.** To make or shape by cutting. **3.** To cut into small pieces or slices. **4.** To distribute or apportion to.

**Carve, v. i. 1.** To exercise the trade of a carver. **2.** To cut up meat. [AVEL.]

**Car'vel, n.** [Contr. fr. *caravel*.] A small ship. See CAR-

**Carv'er, n.** One who carves.

**Carv'ing, n. 1.** Act or art of cutting wood, stone, &c. **2.** Device or figure carved. **3.** Act or art of cutting up meat at table.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; ġem, ġet; aş; exist; linger, link; this.



**Cā'ry-ā'tēs,** } *n. pl.* [Lat.; Gr. *Kapvárides*, the priest-  
**Cā'ry-ā'ti-dēs,** } esses of *Caryæ* serving in the temple  
of Diana.] (*Arch.*) Figures of women, serving to support  
entablatures.

**Cā'ry-āt'ie,** } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a caryatid.  
**Cā'ry-āt'id,** }

**Cā'ry-āt'id,** *n.* (*Arch.*) A female figure sup-  
porting an entablature.

**Cās'ea-bēl,** *n.* [From Lat. *scabillum*, *scabellum*, an instrument of the nature of the  
eastanet.] That part of a cannon in rear  
of the base-ring.

**Cas-eāde'**, *n.* [From Lat. *casare*, to be  
ready to fall, from *cadere*, to fall.] A water-  
fall less than a cataract.

**Cās'ea-rī'lā,** *n.* [Sp., dim. of *cáscara*, peel,  
bark. See *supra.*] (*Bot.*) A plant—a na-  
tive of Jamaica—which furnishes a bark  
used in medicine as a tonic.

**Cāse,** *n.* [Lat. *capsa.*] **1.** A covering, box,  
or sheath; that which incloses or contains.  
**2.** A box and its contents; the quantity  
contained in a box. **3.** (*Print.*) A frame  
containing boxes for holding type.

**Cāse,** *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **CASED** (kāst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **CASING.**] To cover with or put  
in a case.

**Cāse,** *n.* [Lat. *casus*, fr. *cadere*, to fail, to happen.] **1.**  
That which falls, comes, or happens; an event; a cir-  
cumstance. **2.** An individual occurrence or particular  
instance. **3.** A state of facts involving a question for  
discussion or decision; especially a cause or suit in court.  
**4.** (*Gram.*) The form of nouns, by which their relations  
to the other parts of the sentence are indicated.

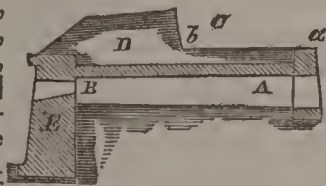
**Syn.**—Situation; condition; state; plight; predicament.

**Cāse'hārd'en** (-hār'dn), *v. t.* To harden, as iron, by  
converting the surface into steel.

**Cā'se-īne,** *n.* [From Lat. *caseus*, cheese.] (*Chem.*) The  
curd or coagulable part of milk; the basis of cheese.

**Cāse'-knife** (-nīf), *n.* A large table knife;—so called  
because formerly kept in a case.

**Cāse'māte,** *n.* [It. *casamatta*,  
from *casa*, house, and *matto*,  
*matta*, mad, weak, feeble,  
dim. fr. Per. *māt*, conquered.]  
(*Fort.*) A bomb-proof cham-  
ber, in which cannon may be  
placed, to be fired through  
embrasures;—also capable of  
being used as a magazine, or  
for quartering troops.



**Casemate.**  
A B, Casemate. A gun at B  
would fire through the em-  
brasure in the wall; a gun  
at C would fire *en barbette*,  
or over the parapet. D, a  
parapet; E, scarp-wall, the  
outer face of which is the  
*scarp*; a b, terre-plein.

**Cāse'mā'ted,** *a.* Furnished  
with, or built like, a casemate.

**Cāse'ment,** *n.* [Formed from  
*case*, frame.] A glazed frame  
or sash, opening on hinges,  
which are affixed to the upright sides of the frame into  
which it is fitted.

**Cā'se-oūs,** *a.* [Lat. *caseus*, cheese.] Pertaining to, or  
like, cheese.

**Cā'sern,** *n.* [Lat. *casa*, shed, house.] A lodging for  
soldiers in garrison towns, usually near the rampart;  
barracks.

**Cāse'-shōt,** *n.* (*Mil.*) A collection of small projectiles,  
inclosed in a case or envelope.

**Cāse'-worm** (-wūrm), *n.* A worm or grub that makes  
itself a case. See **CADDIS**.

**Cāsh,** *n.* [Fr. *caisse*, It. *cassa*. See **CASE**, a box.] (*Com.*)  
Coin or specie;—sometimes also applied to bank-notes,  
drafts, bonds, or any paper easily convertible into money.

**Cāsh,** *n.* A Chinese copper coin, perforated and strung  
on a thread, worth about one tenth of a cent.

**Cāsh,** *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **CASHED** (108); *p. pr. & vb. n.*  
**CASHING.**] To turn into cash; to exchange for money.

**Cāsh'-bōok** (27), *n.* A book in which is kept a register  
or account of money received or paid.

**Ca-shew'** (ka-shōv'), *n.* [A corruption of *acajou*, the  
Fr. orthography of the native Brazilian name, *acajaiba*.]  
(*Bot.*) A tree of the West Indies and South America, of  
the same family with the sumac.

**Cash-iēr'** (kash-eer'), *n.* [See **CASH.**] One who has  
charge of money in a bank, &c.; a cash-keeper.

**Cash-iēr'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **CASHIERED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.*  
**CASHIERING.**] [Lat. *casare*, equiv. to *cassum red-  
dere*, to annul.] **1.** To dismiss from an office or place of  
trust, by annulling the commission of. **2.** To dismiss  
or discard from service or from society.



Caryatid.

**Cāsh'mēre,** *n.* **1.** A rich and costly kind of shawl;—  
named from the country where first made. **2.** A fine  
woolen stuff imitating the true cashmere.

**Ca-shōo'**, *n.* Same as **CATECHU**.

**Cās'ing,** *n.* **1.** Act of covering any body with another  
thin substance. **2.** An outside covering.

**Casino** (ka-sē'no), *n.* [It., dim. of *casa*, house.] **1.** A  
small country house. **2.** A kind of club-house.

**Cāsk,** *n.* [Sp. *casco*, skull, helmet, cask, Fr. *casque*, It.  
*casco*, helmet.] **1.** A close vessel for containing liquors,  
made of staves, headings, and hoops. **2.** The quantity  
contained in a cask.

**Cāsk'et,** *n.* [Dim. of *cask.*] A small chest or box, for  
jewels or other small articles.

**Cāsque,** } *n.* [See **CASK**, *n.*, *supra.*] A piece of defensive  
armor, for the head and neck; a helmet.

**Cās'sa-dā,** *n.* Same as **CASSAVA**.

**Cas-sā'tion,** *n.* [L. Lat. *casatio*, fr. *casare*, to annul,  
fr. *casus*, hollow.] The act of annulling.

*Court of cassation*, the highest court of appeal in France.

**Cās'sa-vá,** *n.* [From Haytian *kasabi*.] (*Bot.*) A species  
of the manihot, from which tapioca is obtained.

**Cās'se-pā'per,** *n.* [Fr. *papier cassé.*] Broken paper;  
the two outside quires of a ream.

**Cās'siā** (kāsh'ā), *n.* [Heb. *qesīāh*, from *qāsa'*, to cut off,  
to peel off, Ar. *qathaa*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A genus of legu-  
minous plants of many species, including the fenna. (*b.*)  
A species of laurel. **2.** (*Com.*) The cheaper kinds of  
cinnamon.

**Cās'si-do-ny,** *n.* [From *Chalcedon*, a town in Bithynia.]  
(*Bot.*) (*a.*) A species of cottonweed, cudweed, or goldy-  
locks. (*b.*) A species of French lavender.

**Cas'si-mēre,** *n.* [Perh. of the same origin as *cashmere*, *q.*  
*v.*] A thin, twilled, woolen cloth, used for men's garments.

**Cas-sī'no,** *n.* [See **CASINO**, a small house.] A game at  
cards, generally played by four persons.

**Cās'si-us** (kāsh'-i-us), *n.* [From the name of the discover-  
er.] A beautiful purple pigment, obtained from the  
chloride of gold.

**Cās'sock,** *n.* [From Fr. *casaque*, from Lat. *casa*, cot-  
tage.] (*Ecc.*) A close garment, resembling a long frock  
coat, worn by clergymen of the Roman Catholic and  
Episcopal churches, under the surplice or gown.

**Cās'so-wāry,** *n.* [From  
Hindust. *kassuwaris*.] (*Or-  
nith.*) A large bird, resem-  
bling the ostrich, and, next  
to it, the largest living bird.



Cassowary.

**Cāst** (6), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **CAST**; *p. pr. & vb. n.*  
**CASTING.**] [Dan. *kaste*,  
Icel. & Sw. *kasta*.] **1.** To  
send or drive from by force;  
to throw; to fling; to hurl;  
to impel. **2.** To direct, or  
turn, as the sight. **3.** To  
throw on the ground, as in  
wrestling; to overcome. **4.** To throw off, or shed. **5.** To  
compute; to reckon. **6.** To make to preponderate. **7.**  
To form, by pouring liquid metal into a mold; to found.  
**8.** To distribute, as the parts of a play among actors.

*To cast down*, to deject or depress.—*To cast off* (*Naut.*), to  
loose, or untie.—*To cast one's self on*, to resign or yield one's  
self to the disposal of, without reserve.—*To cast young*, to  
miscarry.—*To cast in the teeth*, to upbraid; to charge; to twit.

**Cāst,** *v. i.* **1.** To turn or revolve in the mind. **2.** To re-  
ceive form or shape. **3.** To warp. **4.** (*Naut.*) To fall off,  
or incline, so as to bring the side of a ship to the wind.

**Cāst,** *n.* **1.** The act of casting; a throw. **2.** The thing  
thrown. **3.** The distance through which any thing is  
thrown. **4.** A chance or venture. **5.** Act of casting in  
a mold. **6.** Form or shape into which any thing is cast  
or molded. **7.** Whatever is cast in a mold. **8.** Manner  
or quality of appearance. **9.** An unexpected opportu-  
nity. **10.** Assignment of parts in a play to the actors.  
**11.** The company of actors to whom the parts in a play  
are assigned. **12.** A motion or turn, as of the eye; di-  
rection; look; glance; squint.

**Cas-tā'ne-ā,** *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *κάστανον*, a chestnut.]  
A genus of trees, including the common chestnut-tree.

**Cās'ta-nēt'**, *n.* [From Lat. *castanea*, a chestnut; so named  
from the resemblance to two chestnuts.] An instrument  
composed of small, concave shells of ivory or hard wood,  
shaped like spoons, placed together, fastened to the  
thumb, and beat with the middle finger.

**Cāst'a-wāy,** *n.* An abandoned person; a reprobate.

**Cāste** (6), *n.* [Fr. *caste*, Sp. & Pg. *casta*, race, lineage,



from Lat. *castus*, pure, chaste.] **1.** One of the several hereditary classes into which society in India is divided. **2.** A separate and fixed order or class of society.

**Ĉäs'tel-lan**, *n.* [Lat. *castellanus*, an occupant of a castle, *l.* Lat., a governor of a castle, from *castellum*, castle, *q. v.*] A governor or constable of a castle.

**Ĉäs'tel-la-ny** (41), *n.* The lordship belonging to a castic.

**Ĉäs'tel-lā'ted**, *a.* [See **CASTLE**.] Adorned with turrets and battlements, like a castle.

**Ĉäst'er**, *n.* **1.** One who casts. **2.** A phial or cruet, used to contain condiments at the table. **3.** A stand to contain a number of such phials or cruets. **4.** A small wheel on a swivel, on which furniture is rolled.

**Ĉäs'ti-gāte**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* **CASTIGATED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CASTIGATING**.] [Lat. *castigare*, from *castus*, pure, chaste, and *agere*, to move, drive.] To punish by stripes; to correct; to chastise.

**Ĉäs'ti-gā'tion**, *n.* Punishment by whipping; chastisement.

**Ĉäs'ti-gā'tor**, *n.* One who castigates or corrects.

**Ĉäs'ti-ga-to-ry** (50), *a.* Tending to correction; corrective; punitive.

**Ĉäs'tile Soap**. [From *Castile*, a province in Spain, from which it originally came.] A kind of fine, hard, white, or mottled soap, made with olive oil and soda.

**Ĉäst'ing**, *n.* **1.** The act of one who casts. **2.** That which is cast in a mold. **3.** The warping of a board.

**Ĉäst'ing-nēt**, *n.* A net which is cast and drawn, in distinction from a net that is set and left.

**Ĉäst'ing-voīce**, } *n.* Vote of a presiding officer, which  
**Ĉäst'ing-vōte**, } decides a question, when the votes of the assembly or house are equally divided.

**Ĉäs'tle** ('käs'l), [Latin *castellum*, dim. of *castrum*, a fortified place.] **1.** A fortified residence, especially that of a prince or nobleman; a fortress. **2.** A piece, made to represent a castle, used in the game of chess.



Ancient Castle.

*Castle in the air*, a visionary project; a scheme that has no solid foundation;—sometimes called a *castle in Spain*, Spain being a region of romance.

**1**, moat; **2**, draw-bridge; **3**, wicket; **4**, sally-port; **5**, portcullis; **6**, outer walls; **7**, parapet; **8**, rampart; **9**, loopholes; **10**, escutcheon; **11**, bulwark; **12**, sentinel; **13**, magazine; **14**, a cell; **15**, donjon or keep; **16**, barracks; **17**, barbaean; **18**, watchman; **19**, turret; **20**, chapel; **21**, belfry; **22**, state court; **23**, merlons; **24**, embrasures.

**Ĉäs'tle** (käs'l), *v. t.* In chess, to cover with a castle;—said of the king, when neither piece has been previously moved, and the king has not been in check.

**Ĉäs'tle**, *v. i.* In chess, to cover the king with a castle.

**Ĉäs'tle-build'er** (käs'l-bild'er), *n.* One who builds castles in the air; a visionary.

**Ĉäs'tle-guard** (72), *n.* **1.** The guard which defends a castle. **2.** A tax on a dwelling within a certain distance of a castle. **3.** A feudal tenure, obliging the tenant to perform service within the realm, without limitation of time.

**Ĉäs'tle-ward**, *n.* Same as **CASTLE-GUARD**.

**Ĉäst'-ōff**, *a.* Laid aside; as, *cast-off* clothes.

**Ĉäs'tor**, *n.* [Lat. *castor*, Gr. *κάστωρ*, akin to Skr. *kastūrī*, *kasturikā*, musk.] **1.** A genus of animals, in which the beaver is included. **2.** A peculiar substance of a strong, penetrating smell and bitter taste, found in the inguinal sacs, one in each groin of the beaver. **3.** A hat, especially one made of the fur of the beaver. [*Colloq.*] **4.** A heavy quality of broadcloth.

**Ĉäst'or**, *n.* A small wheel and swivel for supporting furniture. See **CASTER**.

**Ĉäs'tor and Pōl'lux**. (*Meteor.*) An electrical phenomenon, thought to portend a cessation of a storm. See **CORPOSANT**.

**Ĉäs'tor-oil**, *n.* [A corruption of *Castus-oil*, the plant producing it having formerly been called *Agnus castus*.] The oil of a kind of plant found in the West Indies. It is a mild cathartic.

**Ĉäs'tra-me-tā'tion**, *n.* [From Lat. *castra metari*, to measure or survey a camp.] (*Mil.*) Art or act of encamping; the marking or laying out of a camp.

**Ĉäs'trāte**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* **CASTRATED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CASTRATING**.] [Lat. *castrare*.] To deprive of the testicles; to emasculate; to geld.

**Ĉas-trā'tion**, *n.* Act of depriving of the testicles.

**Ĉäs'trel**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A kind of hawk resembling the sparrow-hawk. See **KESTREL**.

**Ĉas-trēn'sian**, *a.* [Lat. *castrensis*, from *castra*, camp.] Belonging to a camp.

**Ĉäs'u-al** (käh'ŭ-al), *a.* [Lat. *casualis*, from *casus*, fall, accident, from *cadere*, to fall.] **1.** Happening or coming to pass without design, and without being foreseen or expected. **2.** Coming without regularity.

**Syn.**—Accidental; fortuitous; incidental; occasional.—*Casual* and *fortuitous* are substantially the same; a thing is *accidental* when not planned or sought, as a *meeting*; *incidental* when it falls in as secondary, or out of the regular course of things, as a *remark*; *occasional* when it occurs only now and then.

**Ĉäs'u-al-ly** (käh'ŭ-al-lŷ), *adv.* By chance; accidentally; fortuitously; occasionally.

**Ĉäs'u-al-ty** (käh'ŭ-al-tŷ), *n.* **1.** That which comes without design, or without being foreseen; an accident. **2.** An accidental injury; hence, death, misfortune.

**Ĉäs'u-ist** (käh'ŭ-ist), *n.* [From Lat. *casus*, fall, case.] One who studies and resolves cases of conscience.

**Ĉäs'u-ist'ic**, } *a.* Relating to cases of conscience,  
**Ĉäs'u-ist'ic-al**, } or to cases of doubtful propriety.

**Ĉäs'u-ist-ry** (käh'ŭ-ŷ), *n.* Science of determining the right or wrong of acts and opinions of doubtful propriety.

**Ĉāt**, *n.* [A.-S. *cat*, Icel. *köttr*, Fr. *chat*, Sp. *gato*, It. *gatto*, W. *cāth*, Late Lat. *catus*, Bisc. *catua*, N. Gr. γάτα, γάτος, Russ. & Pol. *kot*, Turk. *kedi*, Ar. *qitt*.] **1.** (*Zool.*) A well-known domestic animal. **2.** (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A ship having a narrow stern, projecting quarters, and a deep waist. (*b.*) A strong tackle to draw an anchor up to the cat-head. **3.** A double tripod. **4.** An old game at ball. **5.** A kind of whip. [anchor.]

**Ĉāt**, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To bring up to the cat-head, as an anchor.

**Ĉāt'a-caus'tic**, *n.* [Gr. κατά, against, and *καυστικός*, burning, from *καίειν*, to burn.] A caustic curve formed by reflection of light.

**Ĉāt'a-chrē'sis**, *n.* [Gr. κατάχρησις, misuse, from *καταχρησθαι*, to misuse.] (*Rhet.*) An abuse of a trope; a harsh or far-fetched metaphor.

**Ĉāt'a-chrēs'tic**, } *a.* Belonging to a catachresis;  
**Ĉāt'a-chrēs'tic-al**, } forced; far-fetched.

**Ĉāt'a-chrēs'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* In a catachrestical manner.

**Ĉāt'a-clŷm**, *n.* [Gr. κατακλύσμος, from *κατακλύζειν*, to inundate.] An extensive overflow; a deluge.

**Ĉāt'a-cōmb** (-kōm), *n.* [Gr. κατά, downward, and *κύμβη*, cavity.] A cave, grotto, or subterraneous place anciently used for the burial of the dead.

**Ĉāt'a-cous'ties**, *n. sing.* [From Gr. κατά, against, and Eng. *acoustics*, *q. v.*] That part of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds or echoes.

**Ĉāt'a-dī-ōp'tric**, } *a.* [From Gr. κατά, against, and  
**Ĉāt'a-dī-ōp'tric-al**, } *διοπτρικός*, belonging to the use of the *δίωπτρα*, a geometrical instrument, from *διά*, through, and *ὀπτειν*, to see, to look.] Pertaining to, or involving, both the reflection and refraction of light.

**Ĉāt'a-fāl'co**, } *n.* [From Pr. & O. Sp. *catar*, to see, to  
**Ĉāt'a-fāl'que'**, } view, and It. *falco*, for *palco*, scaffold, stage.] A temporary structure of carpentry, used in funeral solemnities.

**Ĉāt'a-lē'e'tic**, *a.* [Gr. καταληκτικός, from *καταλήγειν*, to leave off.] (*Pros.*) Wanting a syllable at the end.

**Ĉāt'a-lēp'sy**, *n.* [Gr. κατάληψις, a grasping, from *καταλαμβάνειν*, to seize upon.] (*Med.*) A sudden suspension of the action of the senses and of volition, the body and limbs preserving the position given them. [*lepsy*.]

**Ĉāt'a-lēp'tic**, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, **cataplexy**.

**Ĉāt'a-lōgue** (-lōg), *n.* [Gr. κατάλογος, from *κατά*, down, completely, and *λέγειν*, to say.] A list or enumeration of names, titles, or articles arranged methodically.

*Catalogue raisonné* (rā'zo-nā') (*Bibliography*), a catalogue of books classed according to their subjects.

**Ĉāt'a-lōgue**, *v. t.* To make a list of.

**Ca-tāl'pā**, *n.* [Indian.] (*Bot.*) A large tree of North America, having large leaves and white, showy flowers.

**Ĉāt'a-ma-rān'**, *n.* [From *cathā-maran*, floating trees, the native name in Ceylon.] A kind of raft consisting of three pieces of wood lashed together, and moved by means of a large sail.

**Ĉāt'a-mē'ni-ā**, *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) The monthly courses of females; menstrual discharges; menses.

**Ĉāt'a-mē'ni-al**, *a.* [Gr. καταμήμιος, monthly, from *κατά*, down, back, again, and *μήν*, month.] Pertaining to menstrual discharges.



**Căt'a-mount**, *n.* [*cat* and *mount*, eat of the mountain.] The North American tiger; the cougar, or puma.

**Căt'a-pelt'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to the catapult.

**Căt'a-phôn'ies**, *n. sing.* [Gr. κατά, down, against, and φωνή, sound.] The doctrine of reflected sounds.

**Căt'a-phrăet**, *n.* [Gr. καταφράκτης, from κατά, down, quite, and φράσσειν, to inclose.] (*Mil. Antiq.*) A piece of heavy, defensive armor, used by horsemen.

**Căt'a-plăsm**, *n.* [Gr. κατάπλασμα, from κατά, down, quite, and πλάσσειν, to form, mold.] (*Med.*) A poultice.

**Căt'a-pŭlt**, *n.* [Lat. *catapulta*, Gr. καταπέλτης, prob. from κατά, down, and πάλλειν, to shake, hurl.] (*Mil. Antiq.*) An engine used by the ancient Greeks and Romans for throwing stones, arrows, &c.

**Căt'a-răet**, *n.* [Gr. κатарάκτης, καταρράκτης, from κατά, down, and ῥηγνύναι, to break.] **1.** A great cascade or waterfall. **2.** (*Surg.*) An opacity of the crystalline lens, or of its capsule.

**Ca-tărrh'** (ka-tăr'), *n.* [Gr. κατάρροος, κατάρρους, from κατά, down, and ῥεῖν, to flow.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the air passages, attended with a discharge of a watery or glairy fluid.

**Ca-tărrh'al**, } *a.* Pertaining to, produced by, attend-  
**Ca-tărrh'ous**, } ing, or resembling catarrh.

**Ca-tăs'tro-phe**, *n.* [Gr. καταστροφή, from κατά, down, and στρέφειν, to turn.] **1.** A final event, usually of a calamitous or disastrous nature. **2.** The unfolding and winding up of the plot of a play; dénouement.

**Căt'-bīrd**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) An American bird of the thrush family, whose cry at times resembles the mewling of a cat.

**Căt'-call**, *n.* A squeaking instrument, used in playhouses to condemn plays.

**Căch**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAUGHT or CATCHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CATCHING. *Catched* is very rarely used.] [O. Eng. *cacche*, perhaps akin to A.-S. *ceac*, fetter, or from Lat. *captiare*, for *captare*, intens. form of *capere*, to take.] **1.** To seize, especially with the hand. **2.** To take captive, as in a snare or net; to entangle. **3.** To communicate to; to fasten upon. **4.** To engage and attach to; to charm. **5.** To take or receive, especially to take by sympathy, contagion, or infection. **6.** To come upon unexpectedly; to find. **7.** To overtake.

**Căch**, *v. i.* **1.** To be held or impeded by entanglement or slight obstruction. **2.** To spread by infecting.

**Căch**, *n.* **1.** Act of seizing; seizure. **2.** That by which any thing is caught. **3.** Posture of seizing. **4.** That which is caught or taken; gain. **5.** A passing opportunity improved. **6.** (*Mus.*) A humorous round, so contrived that the singers catch up each other's sentences.

**Căch**, } *n.* Catechu, so called in commerce. See  
**Cŭch**, } CATECHU.

**Căch'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being caught.

**Căch'er**, *n.* One who catches; that which catches.

**Căch'pĕn-ny**, *n.* Something worthless, esp. a worthless book or pamphlet, intended to gain money in market.

**Căch'pĕn-ny**, *a.* Made to gain money; worthless.

**Căch'pōll**, *n.* [From *catch* and *poll*, the head.] A bailiff's assistant.

**Căch'up**, } *n.* [Chin. *kitjap*.] A sauce made from  
**Căt'sup**, } mushrooms, tomatoes, walnuts, &c.

**Căch'-word** (-wŭrd), *n.* **1.** The last word of an actor, which reminds one who follows that he is to speak next; cue. **2.** (*Print.*) The first word of every page of a book after the first, inserted at the right-hand bottom corner of the preceding page for the assistance of the reader. **3.** A word or phrase caught up and repeated for effect.

**Căt'e-chĕt'ie**, } *a.* [From Gr. καθηγητής, an in-  
**Căt'e-chĕt'ie-al**, } structor.] Relating to, or consist-  
ing in, asking questions and receiving answers.

**Căt'e-chĕt'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* By question and answer.

**Căt'e-chĭse**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CATECHISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CATECHISING.] [Gr. καθηχίζειν, from κατά, down, against, and ἵκειν, to sound.] **1.** To instruct by asking questions, receiving answers, and offering explanations and corrections,—particularly in regard to points of religious faith. **2.** To question or interrogate.

**Căt'e-chĭs'er**, *n.* One who catechises.

**Căt'e-chĭsm**, *n.* **1.** A form of instruction by means of questions and answers. **2.** An elementary book containing a summary of principles, especially of religious doctrine, reduced to the form of questions and answers.

**Căt'e-chĭst**, *n.* One who catechises; a catechiser.

**Căt'e-chĭst'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to a catechist or to  
**Căt'e-chĭst'ie-al**, } catechism.

**Căt'e-chŭ** (kăt'e-kŭ), *n.* [Cochin-Chin. *cay cau*.] (*Chem.*) A brown, astringent, vegetable extract, obtained in India.

**Căt'e-chŭ'men**, *n.* [Gr. καθηχούμενος, instructed, from καθηχεῖν, to instruct. See CATECHISE.] (*Eccl.*) One

who is receiving rudimentary instruction in the doctrines of Christianity; a neophyte.

**Căt'e-gōr'ie-al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a category. **2.** Admitting no conditions or exceptions; absolute; positive; express. [*pressly.*]

**Căt'e-gōr'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* Absolutely; directly; ex-

**Căt'e-go-ry** (50), *n.* [Gr. κατηγορία, from κατά, down, against, and ἀγορεύειν, to harangue, assert.] **1.** (*Logic.*) One of the highest classes to which the objects of knowledge or thought can be reduced, and by which they can be arranged in a system. **2.** State, condition.

☞ Aristotle made ten categories, viz., substance, quantity, quality, relation, action, passion, time, place, situation, and habit.

**Syn.**—Predicament. — *Category* and *predicament* are both popularly used to express the idea of *condition* or *situation*, but with this difference, that *predicament* supposes it to be a bad or unfortunate one. Hence to say, "I am in the same *category* with you," is not of necessity to say, "I am in the same *predicament*."

**Căt'e-nā'ri-an**, } *a.* [Lat. *catenarius*; *catena*, chain.]  
**Căt'e-na-ry** (44), } Relating to, or resembling a chain.

**Căt'e-na-ry**, *n.* (*Geom.*) A curve formed by a cord hanging freely between two points not in the same vertical line.

**Căt'e-nāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CATENATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CATENATING.] [Lat. *catenare*, from *catena*, chain.] To connect, in a series of links.

**Căt'e-nā'tion**, *n.* Union of parts, as in a chain.

**Că'ter**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CATERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CATERING.] [From Lat. *captare*, to strive, to lay hold of, intens. form of *capere*, to take.] To provide food; to buy or procure provisions; to purvey.

**Că'ter-er**, *n.* One who caters; a provider.

**Că'ter-ess**, *n.* A woman who caters.

**Că'ter-pĭllar**, *n.* [O. Eng. *cater-piller*, prob. from *cate*, *cates*, food, and O. Eng. *piller*, plunderer, robber, because it eats up leaves and fruits.] The larve or larval state of a butterfly or any lepidopterous insect; sometimes, but less commonly, the larval state of other insects, where the larves have legs for crawling.

**Că'ter-waul**, *v. i.* [From *cat* and *waul*, *wawl*, to cry as a cat.] To cry as cats in rutting time.

**Cătes**, *n. pl.* [From O. Fr. *acat*, buying, purchase.] Food, especially luxurious food; delicacies; dainties.

**Căt'-fish**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) (*a.*) A large and voracious fish, found in the arctic seas, often from six to seven feet in length, having a mouth armed with formidable teeth. (*b.*) A North American fresh-water fish of different species.

**Căt'gŭt**, *n.* **1.** A kind of cord made from the intestines of animals, especially of sheep. **2.** A sort of linen or canvas, with wide interstices.

**Căth'a-rĭne-wheel**, *n.* [So called from *St. Catharine* of Alexandria, who is represented with a *wheel*, in allusion to her martyrdom.] **1.** (*Goth. Arch.*) An ornamented window, or compartment of a window, of a circular form, with rosettes or radiating divisions or spokes. **2.** (*Pyrotechny.*) A revolving wheel.

**Căth'a-rĭst**, *n.* [Gr. καθάρως, clean, pure.] One who pretends to more purity than others possess.

**Căt'-hărp-in**, } *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope or iron leg serving  
**Căt'-hărp-ing**, } to brace in the shrouds of the lower  
masts behind their respective yards.

**Ca-thăr'tie**, } *a.* [Gr. καθαρτικός, from καθάρως, pure.]  
**Ca-thăr'tie-al**, } Cleansing the bowels; purgative.

**Ca-thăr'tie**, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that promotes alvine discharges; a purgative.

**Căt'-hĕad**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A timber projecting from the bow of a ship, through which the ropes pass by which the anchor is raised.

**Căth'e-dră**, or **Ca-thĕ'dră**, *n.* [Lat. *cathedra*, Gr. καθέδρα, seat, from κατά, down, and ἔδρα, seat, chair.] A chair; appropriately, the seat of a person in authority.

**Ca-thĕ'dral**, *n.* The principal church in a diocese, so called because in it the bishop has his official chair.

**Ca-thĕ'dral**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the head church of a diocese. **2.** Emanating from the chair of office, as of a pope or bishop; official; authoritative.

**Căth'e-ter**, *n.* [Gr. καθητήρ, a thing put in, from κατά, down, and νέμαι, to send.] (*Surg.*) A tubular instrument to be introduced into the bladder to draw off the urine.

**Căt'-hōle**, *n.* (*Naut.*) One of two small holes astern, through which hawsers may be passed.

**Căth'o-lie** (123), *a.* [Gr. καθόλικος, from κάθολος, whole, from κατά, down, throughout, and ὅλος, whole.] **1.** Universal or general. **2.** Not narrow-minded, partial, or bigoted; liberal. **3.** Pertaining to, or affecting, the Roman Catholics.

**Căth'o-lie**, *n.* A member of the Roman Catholic church.



**Cathol'ic-i-sim**, *n.* 1. Quality of being catholic or universal. 2. The faith of the whole Christian church. 3. Adherence to the Roman Catholic church; the Roman Catholic faith. 4. Liberality of sentiment.

**Cath'o-līc'i-ty**, *n.* 1. The system of doctrine held by all parts of the orthodox Christian church. 2. The doctrines of the church of Rome. 3. Liberality of sentiments; catholicism. [Catholic.]

**Cathol'ic-i-ize**, *v. i.* To become catholic or a Roman Catholic.

**Cathol'ic-eon**, *n.* [Gr. καθολικόν, sc. ἴαμα, remedy, medicine.] (*Med.*) A remedy for all diseases; a panacea.

**Cat'kin**, *n.* [Dim. of *cat*, from its resemblance to a cat's tail.] (*Bot.*) An ament; a kind of inflorescence, consisting of overlapping scales.

**Cat'ling**, *n.* 1. A little cat. 2. (*Surg.*) A double-edged, sharp-pointed dismembering knife. 3. Moss growing about some trees, resembling the hair of a cat. 4. Catgut.

**Cat'mint**, } *n.* (*Bot.*) A well-known plant, having a strong scent, and sometimes used in medicine;—so called because cats have a peculiar fondness for it.

**Cat'o-nine-tails**, *n.* A whip with nine lashes.

**Cat'op'tric**, } *a.* [Gr. κατοπτρικός, from κάτοπτρον, mirror.] Relating to catoptrics, or vision by reflection.

**Cat'op'tric-al**, } *a.* [Gr. κατοπτρικός, from κάτοπτρον, mirror.] Relating to catoptrics, or vision by reflection.

**Cat'op'tries**, *n. sing.* That part of optics which explains the properties and phenomena of reflected light.

**Cat'pipe**, *n.* A cat-call. See CAT-CALL.

**Cat's-er'adle**, *n.* A familiar game played by children with a string twisted on the fingers. See CRATCH.

**Cat's-eye**, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of quartz or chalcidony, exhibiting yellowish opalescent reflections from within, somewhat like the eye of a cat.

**Cat's-paw**, *n.* 1. (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A light air, perceived in a calm by a rippling of the surface of the water. (*b.*) A particular turn in the bight of a rope, made to hook a tackle on. 2. A dupe; the tool of another;—so called in allusion to the fable of the monkey who used the paws of the cat to draw the roasting chestnuts out of the fire.

**Cat's-tail**, *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A tall weed or flag, with long, flat leaves. (*b.*) A kind of grass, often called *timothy* and *herd's-grass*. (*c.*) A catkin. See CATKIN. [*cat.*]

**Cat's-tick**, *n.* A club used in the game of ball called CATSUP.

**Cat'sup**, *n.* Same as *catchup*, *q. v.*, or *ketchup*.

**Cat'tle** (*kăt'tl*), *n. pl.* [From Lat. *capitalis*, relating to the head, chief, because in early ages beasts constituted the chief part of a man's property.] Domestic quadrupeds collectively, especially those of the bovine genus.

**Cat'tle-guard**, *n.* A trench or hollow place on the line of a railway where it crosses a public highway, to prevent cattle from getting upon the track.

**Cat'tle-show**, *n.* An exhibition of domestic animals for prizes, or the encouragement of agriculture.

**Cau-eā'sian**, *n.* Any one belonging to the Indo-European race, and the races originating near Mt. Caucasus.

**Cau'eus**, *n.* [A corruption of *calkers*, alluding to a political association of *calkers* in Boston, Massachusetts, in the time of the American Revolution.] A preparatory meeting for electioneering or political purposes. [*Amer.*]

**Cau'dal**, *a.* [Lat. *cauda*, tail.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a tail.

**Cau'date**, } *a.* [L. Lat. *caudatus*; Lat. *cauda*, tail.] Having a tail, or tail-like appendage.

**Cau'dle** (*kaw'dl*), *n.* [O. Fr. *chaudel*, from Lat. *calidus*, warm.] A kind of warm drink for sick persons, being a mixture of wine with eggs, bread, sugar, and spices.

**Cau'dle**, *v. t.* To make into caudle.

**Cauf**, *n.* [Perh. akin to Celtic *caff*, *cav*, *cau*, Lat. *cavus*, hollow, or to Lat. *cophinus*, Gr. κόφινος, basket.] 1. A chest with holes for keeping fish alive in water. 2. A vessel for raising coal from the mine to the surface.

**Cau'fle**, *n.* A gang or drove of captured negroes; a coffle.

**Caught** (*kaw't*), *imp. & p. p.* of *catch*. See CATCH.

**Caul**, *n.* [Prob. a modification of *cowl*, *q. v.*] 1. A net or covering for the head. 2. (*Anat.*) A membrane covering the greater part of the lower intestines; the omentum. 3. A part of the membrane enveloping the fetus.

**Cau-lēs'cent**, *a.* [Lat. *caulis*, stalk, stem.] (*Bot.*) Having a true or perfect stem.

**Cau-lī'er-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *caulis*, stalk, and *ferre*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Caulicent.

**Cau'li-flow'er**, *n.* [From Lat. *caulis*, *cōlis*, stalk, stem, cabbage-stalk, cabbage, and *flower*.] (*Bot.*) A variety of cabbage, having edible flower-buds.

**Caus'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being caused.

**Caus'al**, *a.* [Lat. *causalis*. See CAUSE.] Relating to, implying, or containing, a cause or causes.

**Cau-sāl'i-ty**, *n.* 1. The agency of a cause. 2. (*Phren.*) The supposed faculty of tracing effects to their causes.

**Cau-sā'tion**, *n.* Act of causing or producing; agency by which an effect is produced.

**Caus'a-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *causativus*, pertaining to a lawsuit (*causa*), but in the Eng. sense fr. L. Lat. *causare*, to cause.] 1. Expressing a cause or reason; causal. 2. Effecting, as a cause or agent; causing.

**Caus'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* In a causative manner.

**Cause** (*kawz*), *n.* [Lat. *causa*.] 1. That which produces or effects a result. 2. That which is the occasion of an action. 3. (*Law.*) A suit or action in court; any legal process; case. 4. The side of a question or controversy which is espoused and advocated by one.

*Final cause*, the end or object for which any thing is done.

**Syn.**—Agency; reason; motive; inducement; incitement.

**Cause**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAUSED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAUSING.] To effect by agency, power, or influence; to produce; to be the occasion of.

**Cause'less**, *a.* 1. Uncaused or uncreated; original in itself. 2. Without just cause, reason, or motive.

**Caus'er**, *n.* One who causes.

**Cause'way**, } *n.* [O. Eng. *calsey*, L. Lat. *calceata*, *calci-ata*, *via calciata*, fr. Lat. *calceare*, *calciare*, to pave with limestone, fr. *calx*, limestone. The spelling *causeway*, which is now the common form of the word, owes its origin to an erroneous notion of its etymology.] A raised way over wet or marshy ground.

**Caus'tic**, } *a.* [Gr. καυστικός, from καίειν, to burn.] 1. Destructive to the texture of any thing; burning; corrosive. 2. Severe; satirical; sharp.

*Caustic curve* (*Geom.*), a curve to which the rays of light, reflected or refracted by another curve, are tangents.

**Syn.**—Stinging; cutting; pungent; searching.

**Caus'tic**, *n.* 1. Any substance which, applied to animal substances, burns, or destroys the texture. 2. (*Opt.*) A caustic curve.

**Caus'tic-ally**, *adv.* In a caustic or severe manner.

**Caus'tic'i-ty**, *n.* 1. The quality or property which characterizes caustic bodies; corrosiveness. 2. Severity of language; sarcasm.

**Cau'ter**, *n.* [Gr. κατήριον, a branding-iron, from καίειν, to burn.] A hot, searing iron.

**Cau'ter-ism**, *n.* Use or application of caustics; cautery.

**Cau'ter-i-zā'tion**, *n.* (*Surg.*) Act of burning or searing some morbid part by the application of fire.

**Cau'ter-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAUTERIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAUTERIZING.] To burn or sear with fire or a hot iron, as morbid flesh.

**Cau'ter-y**, *n.* [See CAUTER.] (*Surg.*) A burning, as of morbid flesh, by a hot iron, or by caustic medicines.

The burning by a hot iron is called *actual cautery*; that by caustic medicines, *potential cautery*.

**Cau'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *cautio*, for *cavutio*, from *cavere*, to take care.] 1. Prudence in regard to danger; provident care; wariness. 2. Exhortation to wariness.

**Syn.**—Care; forethought; forecast; heed; prudence; watchfulness; vigilance; circumspection; anxiety; providence; counsel; advice; warning; admonition.

**Cau'tion**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAUTIONED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAUTIONING.] To give notice of danger to; to warn.

**Cau'tion-a-ry** (44), *a.* 1. Containing caution, or warning. 2. Given as a pledge.

**Cau'tion-er**, *n.* One who cautions.

**Cau'tious** (*kaw'shus*), *a.* [Lat. *cautus*, from *cavere*. See CAUTION.] Attentive to examine probable effects and consequences of measures, with a view to avoid danger or misfortune; prudent; watchful.

**Syn.**—Wary; circumspect.—A man is *cautious* chiefly as the result of timidity; one may be *wary*, *i. e.*, watchful in a high degree against danger, and yet bold and active; a *circumspect* man looks around him to weigh and deliberate.

**Cau'tious-ly**, *adv.* With caution; warily.

**Cau'tious-ness**, *n.* The quality of being cautious; watchfulness; provident care.

**Cāv'al-eāde'**, *n.* [L. Lat. *caballicare*, to go on horseback, Lat. *caballus*, Gr. καβάλλης, an inferior horse.] A procession of persons on horseback.

**Cāv'a-liēr'**, *n.* [L. Lat. *caballarius*, from Lat. *caballus*. See *supra*.] 1. A horseman; a knight. 2. One of the leaders of the court party in the time of King Charles I.;—so called in distinction from the austerity of the adherents of Parliament, or *Roundheads*.

**Cāv'a-liēr'**, *a.* 1. Gay; sprightly; generous. 2. Brave; warlike. 3. Supercilious; haughty; disdainful.



Catkin.



**Ĉāv'a-liēr'ly**, *adv.* In a supercilious or haughty manner.

**Ĉāv'al-ry**, *n.* [See CAVALIER.] (*Mil.*) Troops that serve on horseback, as dragoons, light-horse, &c.

**Ĉāv'a-tī'nā**, *n.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) An air of one movement, with little repetition of the words, and frequently preceded by a recitative.

**Ĉāve**, *n.* [From Lat. *cavus*, hollow, whence *cavea*, cavity.] A hollow place in the earth; a den.

**Ĉāve**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAVING.] To make hollow.

**Ĉāve**, *v. i.* To dwell in a cave.

To *cave in*, (*a.*) To fall in and leave a hollow, as earth on the side of a well or pit. (*b.*) To break down; to yield. [*Colloq.*]

**Ĉāv'e-āt**, *n.* [Lat., let him beware.] **1.** (*Law.*) A notice given by an interested party to some officer not to do a certain act until the party is heard in opposition. **2.** (*U. S. Patent Laws.*) A description of some invention, lodged in the office before the patent right is taken out, operating as a bar to other applications respecting the same invention. **3.** Intimation of caution; warning.

**Ĉāv'en-dish**, *n.* Tobacco softened and pressed.

**Ĉāv'ern**, *n.* [Lat. *caverna*, from *cavus*, hollow.] A deep, hollow place in the earth; a cave.

**Ĉāv'ern-oūs**, *a.* Full of caverns; hollow.

**Ĉa-viāre'** (ka-veer'), } *n.* [From Turk. *havîâr.*] The roes

**Ĉāv'i-ār** (kāv'e-är), } of certain large fish, prepared and salted; — used as a relish, especially in Russia.

**Ĉāv'il**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAVILED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAVILING.] [Lat. *cavillari*, from *cavilla*, bantering jests, sophistry, from *cavus*, hollow, vain.] To raise captious and frivolous objections.

**Ĉāv'il**, *n.* A false or frivolous objection.

**Ĉāv'il-er**, *n.* One who cavils; a captious disputant.

**Ĉāv'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *cavitas*, from *cavus*, hollow.] **1.** A hollow place; any inclosed space. **2.** Hollowness.

**Ĉaw**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CAWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CAWING.] [From the sound.] To cry like a crow, or raven.

**Ĉaw**, *n.* The noise made by the crow, rook, or raven.

**Ĉawk'er**, *n.* Same as CALKER.

**Ĉāy-ēnno' Pōp'per**. [From *Cayenne*, in South America.] A very pungent pepper, the product of several species of *Capsicum*.

**Ĉāy'man**, *n.*; *pl.* ĈĀY'MANS. [From the language of *Guiana*.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of American reptiles of the crocodile family; the alligator.

**Ĉa-zīque'** (ka-zeeq'), *n.* [*Sp.* *carique*, fr. the language of Hayti.] A chief among some tribes of American Indians.

**Ĉēase**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CEASED (sēst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CEASING.] [Lat. *cessare*, intens. form of *cedere*, to withdraw.] **1.** To come to an end. **2.** To be wanting.

**Syn.** — To desist; forbear; fail; discontinue; stop.

**Ĉēase**, *v. t.* To put a stop to; to bring to an end.

**Ĉēase'less**, *a.* Without cessation or end; incessant.

**Ĉēase'less-ly**, *adv.* Without intermission; continually

**Ĉē'dar**, *n.* [Lat. *cedrus*, Gr. *κέδρος*.] (*Bot.*) An evergreen tree of different species.

**Ĉē'darn**, *a.* Pertaining to, or made of, the cedar.

**Ĉēde**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CEDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CEDING.] [Lat. *cedere*.] To yield or surrender; to give up.

**Ĉē-dil'lā**, *n.* [*It.* *zediglia*, dim. of *zeta*, the Gr. name of the letter z, because this letter was formerly written after the *c*, and then below it, to give it the pronunciation of *s*.] A mark placed under the letter *c* [thus, *ç*], to show that it is to be sounded like *s*; as in *façade*.

**Ĉē'drīne** (sē'drīn), *a.* [Lat. *cedrinus*, from *cedrus*. See CEDAR.] Belonging to cedar.

**Ĉēil**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CEILED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CEILING.] [L. Lat. *celare*, to cover, arch, *cælum*, arched roof, Lat. *cælum*, heaven, vault, arch, covering.] To overlay or cover the inner roof of.

**Ĉēil'ing**, *n.* **1.** (*Arch.*) The upper, interior surface of an apartment, opposite the floor. **2.** (*Naut.*) The inside planks of a ship.

**Ĉēl'an-dīne**, *n.* [Gr. *χελιδόνιον*, from *χελιδόνιος*, from *χελιδών*, the swallow.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants belonging to the poppy family; — called also *swallow-wort*, because it was formerly supposed to flower when the swallows appear, and to perish when they depart.

**Ĉēl'e-brant**, *n.* One who performs a public religious rite.

**Ĉēl'e-brāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CELEBRATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CELEBRATING.] [Lat. *celebratus*, *p. p.* of *cel-*



Cedar.

*ebrare*, from *celeber*, famous.] **1.** To mention with praise or commendation. **2.** To honor by solemn rites, or by ceremonies of joy and respect; to solemnize.

**Syn.** — To praise; extol; commemorate. — *Extol* is stronger than *praise*; we *commemorate* events which we desire to cherish in affectionate remembrance by appropriate rites, as the death of our Savior; we *celebrate* by demonstrations of public joy, processions, &c., as the birth-day of our independence.

**Ĉēl'e-brā'ted**, *a.* Having celebrity; well known.

**Syn.** — Distinguished; famous; renowned; illustrious.

**Ĉēl'e-brā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Honor or distinction bestowed; commemoration; praise. **2.** Commemoration or observance with appropriate ceremonies. **3.** Solemnization.

**Ĉēl'e-brā'tor**, *n.* One who celebrates.

**Ĉe-lēb'ri-ty**, *n.* **1.** Condition of being celebrated. **2.** A person of distinction; usually in the plural.

**Syn.** — Renown; honor; repute.

**Ĉe-lēr'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *celeritas*, from *celer*, swift.] Rapidity of motion; swiftness; speed; velocity; quickness.

**Ĉēl'er-y**, *n.* [Gr. *σέλινον*, parsley, celery.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the parsley family, cultivated for use as a salad.

**Ĉe-lēs'tial** (-lēst'yal), *a.* [Lat. *cælestis*, *cælestis*, fr. *cælum*, *cælum*, heaven.] **1.** Belonging or relating to the spiritual heaven; heavenly. **2.** Belonging to the visible heavens.

**Ĉe-lēs'tial** (-lēst'yal), *n.* An inhabitant of heaven.

**Ĉe-lēs'tial-ly** (-lēst'yal-), *adv.* In a celestial manner.

**Ĉēl'es-tīne**, *n.* (*Min.*) Native sulphate of strontian, so named from its occasional delicate blue color.

**Ĉēl'es-tīne**, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a religious order in the Roman Catholic Church, founded by Celestine V. in the thirteenth century.

**Ĉē'li-ae**, *a.* [Gr. *κοιλιακός*, from *κοιλία*, belly, from *κοίλος*, hollow.] Pertaining to the belly.

**Ĉē-lib'a-ey**, or **Ĉēl'i-ba-ey**, *n.* [Lat. *caelibatus*, from *caelebs*, unmarried.] The state of an unmarried man; bachelorship.

**Ĉēl'i-bate**, *n.* **1.** Condition or life of an unmarried man; celibacy. **2.** An unmarried man, especially a bachelor.

**Ĉēll**, *n.* [Lat. *cella*, akin to *celare*, to conceal.] **1.** A very small and close apartment, as in a prison or a monastery. **2.** Any small, closed cavity. **3.** (*Organic Structures.*) A minute sac, filled with fluid, fat, &c., forming, by their development and reproduction, the cellular tissue composing many parts of animals and plants.

**Ĉēll'ar**, *n.* [Lat. *cellarium*, a pantry, from *cella*, store-room.] A room under a house or other building.

**Ĉēll'ar-āge** (45), *n.* **1.** The excavation for a cellar; a cellar, or a series of cellars connected. **2.** Charge for storage in a cellar.

**Ĉēll'ar-er**, } *n.* (*Eccl.*) An officer who has the care of

**Ĉēll'ar-ist**, } the cellar, or the charge of procuring, keeping, and distributing the provisions.

**Ĉēll'u-lar** (sēl'yū-lar), *a.* [From Lat. *cellula*, a little cell.] Consisting of cells, or containing cells.

**Ĉēll'u-lā'ted**, *a.* Formed with cells.

**Ĉēll'ūle**, *n.* [Lat. *cellula*, dim. of *cella*, cell.] A small cell.

**Ĉēll'u-lif'er-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *cellula* and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing little cells.

**Ĉēll'u-lōse'**, *a.* Containing cells.

**Ĉēll'u-lōse'**, *n.* (*Bot.*) One of the substances constituting the cellular tissue of plants.

**Ĉēlt**, *n.* [Lat. *Celti*, Gr. *Κελτοί*, *Κέλται*, *pl.*, W. *Celtiad*, Celt, from *celt*, covert, shelter, *celu*, to hide, akin to Lat. *celare*.] **1.** One of an ancient race of people, who formerly inhabited a great part of Central and Western Europe, and from whom are descended the Irish, Welsh, and Gael. **2.** An implement of stone or of metal, found in the barrows of the early Celtic nations.

**Ĉēlt'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to the Celts, or to their language.

**Ĉēlt'ie**, *n.* The language of the Celts.

The remains of the old Celtic language are found in the Gaelic, the Erse or Irish, the Manks, and the Welsh and its cognate dialects, Cornish and Armorican or Breton.

**Ĉēlt'i-çism**, *n.* A Celtic custom.

**Ĉēm'ent'**, or **Ĉe-mēnt'** (115), *n.* [Lat. *cæmentum*, chips of marble, from which mortar was made, contr. fr. *ca-dimentum*, from *cadere*, to cut.] **1.** Any substance used for making bodies adhere to each other, as mortar, glue, &c. **2.** Bond of union.

**Ĉe-ment'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CEMENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CEMENTING.] **1.** To unite by the use of cement. **2.** To unite firmly and closely.

**Ĉe-mēnt'**, *v. i.* To unite and cohere.

**Ĉēm'en-tā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of cementing. **2.** (*Chem.*) Process of surrounding a solid body with the powder of other substances, and heating the whole to a degree not sufficient to cause fusion, the properties of the body being



changed by chemical combination with the powder; thus iron becomes steel by cementation with charcoal.

**Çem'e-tër'y**, *n.* [Gr. κοιμητήριον, from κοιμᾶν, to sleep.] A grave-yard; a church-yard; a necropolis.

**Çen'a-to-ry** (50), *a.* [Lat. *cenatorius*, from *cæna*, dinner, supper.] Pertaining, or relating, to supper.

**Çen'o-bîte**, *n.* [Lat. *cænobita*, from Gr. κοινός, common, and βίος, life.] One of a religious order, dwelling in a convent, or a community, in opposition to a hermit.

**Çen'o-bit'ie**, } *a.* Living in community, as monks;  
**Çen'o-bit'ie-al**, } conventual; monastic.

**Çen'o-tăph**, *n.* [Gr. κενοτάφιον, from κενός, empty, and τάφος, burial, tomb.] A monument erected to one who is buried elsewhere.

**Çense**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CENSED (10S); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CENSING.] [Abbrev. from *incense*, *q. v.*] To perfume with odors from burning substances.

**Çens'er**, *n.* A vase or pan in which incense is burned.

**Çen'sor**, *n.* [Lat. from *censere*, to value, to tax.] 1. (*Antiq.*) A Roman officer whose business was to register the effects of the citizens, to impose taxes upon them equitably, and to inspect their manners. 2. One empowered to examine manuscripts and books, before publication, and to see that they contain nothing which is forbidden. 3. One who censures or blames; a harsh critic.

**Çen-sō'ri-al** } (89), *a.* Belonging to a censor, or to the  
**Çen-sō'ri-an** } correction of public morals.

**Çen-sō'ri-ōūs** (89), *a.* 1. Addicted to censure; apt to blame or condemn. 2. Implying or expressing censure.

**Syn.**— Fault-finding; carping; eaviling; captious; severe.

**Çen-sō'ri-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a censorious manner.

**Çen-sō'ri-ōūs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being censorious.

**Çen'sor-ship**, *n.* Office or dignity of a censor.

**Çen'sur-a-ble** (sĕn'shur-a-bl), *a.* Worthy of censure; blamable; culpable; reprehensible.

**Çen'sur-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being censurable; fitness to be censured; blamableness.

**Çen'sur-a-bly**, *adv.* In a censurable manner.

**Çen'sure** (sĕn'shūr), *n.* [Lat. *censura*.] Act of blaming or finding fault and condemning as wrong.

**Syn.**— Blame; reproof; condemnation; reprobation; disapproval; disapprobation; reprehension; animadversion; reprimand; reflection; dispraise; abuse.

**Çen'sure** (sĕn'shūr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CENSURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CENSURING.] To find fault with and condemn as wrong; to express disapprobation of.

**Syn.**— To blame; reprove; condemn; reprehend; reprimand.

**Çen'sus**, *n.* [Lat. *census*, from *censere*. See CENSOR.] 1. (*Rom. Antiq.*) A numbering of the people, and valuation of their estates, usually once in five years. 2. An official enumeration of the people, and registration of the value of their estates, and of other statistics of a country.

**Çent**, *n.* [Lat. *centum*.] 1. A hundred; as, 10 per cent. 2. A coin made of copper, or of copper and nickel, worth the 100th part of a dollar. [*Amer.*]

**Çent'ăge**, *n.* Rate by the cent, or hundred; percentage.

**Çen'taur**, *n.* [Gr. Κένταυρος, orig. a herdsman, afterward a herdsman who fought on horseback; from κεντεῖν, to goad, and ταύρος, bull.] (*Myth.*) A fabulous being, supposed to be half man and half horse.

**Çen'tau-ry**, *n.* [Gr. κενταύριον, because the Centaur Chiron discovered first its medicinal power.] (*Bot.*) A plant of several species, some of which are common weeds.

**Çen'te-nā'ri-an**, *n.* [From Lat. *centenarius*, from *centum*, a hundred.] A person a hundred years old. [years.]

**Çen'te-nā'ri-an**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a hundred

**Çen'te-na-ry** (44), *n.* Aggregate of a hundred single things; specifically, a century; a hundred years.

**Çen'te-na-ry**, *a.* 1. Relating to, or consisting of, a hundred. 2. [Perhaps for *centennary*, from Lat. *centum*, a hundred, and *annus*, a year.] Occurring once in every hundred years.

**Çen'tĕn'ni-al**, *a.* [L. Lat. *centennis*; Lat. *centum*, hundred, and *annus*, year.] 1. Belonging to the hundredth anniversary. 2. Happening once in a hundred years.

**Çen'ter**, } *n.* [Lat. *centrum*, from Gr. κέντρον, from κεν-  
**Çen'tre**, } τεῖν, to prick.] 1. The exact middle point or place of any thing. 2. The middle portion of any thing; the midst. 3. A point of concentration; nucleus. 4. (*Arch.*) A temporary framing on which vaulted work is constructed.

**Çen'ter**, } *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CENTERED or CENTRED;  
**Çen'tre**, } *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CENTERING or CENTRING.] 1. To be placed in a center; to be central. 2. To be collected to a point; to be concentrated.

**Çen'ter**, } *v. t.* 1. To place on a center or central point.  
**Çen'tre**, } 2. To collect to a point; to concentrate.

**Çen'ter-bit**, } *n.* An instrument turning on a project-  
**Çen'tre-bit**, } ing central point, for boring holes.

**Çen'ter-ing**, *n.* (*Arch.*) The temporary framing on which any vaulted work is constructed.

**Çen-tĕs'i-mal**, *a.* [Lat. *centesimus*, from *centum*, hundred.] Hundredth; by the hundred.

**Çen-tĕs'i-mal**, *n.* A hundredth part.

**Çen-tĕs'i-mā'tion**, *n.* (*Mil.*) A punishment where one person in a hundred is selected to receive the penalty.

**Çen'ti-fō'li-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *centifolius*, from *centum*, hundred, and *folium*, leaf.] Having a hundred leaves.

**Çen'ti-grāde**, *a.* [Lat. *centum*, hundred, and *gradus*, degree.] Consisting of a hundred degrees; graduated into a hundred equal parts.

*Centigrade thermometer*, a thermometer having the zero or 0 at the freezing point, and the distance between that and the boiling point of water divided into one hundred degrees.

**Çen'ti-grāmme**, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *centum*, hundred, and *gramma*.] A measure of weight, being the hundredth part of a gramme, equal to .16924 of a grain avoirdupois. See GRAMME.

**Çen-tĭl'i-ter**, or **Çen'tĭ-lĭ'ter**, } *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *cen-*  
**Centilitre** (sŏng'te'lĭ'tr), } *tum*, hundred, and  
*Fr. litre*, a French measure.] A measure of capacity, being the hundredth part of a litre, or a little more than six-tenths of a cubic inch.

**Çentĭme** (sŏng'teem'), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *centesimus*, hundredth.] (*Fr. Coinage.*) The 100th part of a franc.

**Çen-tĭm'e-ter**, or **Çen'tĭ-mĕ'ter**, } *n.* [Fr., from *cen-*  
**Centimetre** (sŏng'te'mĕ'tr), } *tum*, hundred,  
and *metrum*, measure.] A measure of length, being the hundredth part of a meter, or rather more than thirty-nine one-hundredths of an inch English measure.

**Çen'ti-nel**, *n.* See SENTINEL.

**Çen'ti-ped**, *n.* [Lat. *centipeda*, from *centum*, hundred, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of land articulates. They are many-jointed, wingless, somewhat vermiform, and have a great number of feet. [Written also *centipede* (-ped).]

**Çen'to**, *n.*; *pl.* ÇEN'TŌS. [Lat.; Gr. κέντρον.] 1. A composition formed by verses or passages from different authors disposed in a new order. 2. (*Mus.*) A medley on a large scale.

**Çen'tral**, *a.* [Lat. *centralis*, from *centrum*, center.] Relating to the center; placed in, or containing, the center; pertaining to the parts near the center.

**Çen'trāl'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being central.

**Çen'tral-i-zā'tion**, *n.* Act of centralizing.

**Çen'tral-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CENTRALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CENTRALIZING.] To draw to a central point; to bring to a center.

**Çen'tral-ly**, *adv.* In a central manner.

**Çen'tre** (sĕn'ter), *n.* See CENTER.

**Çen'trie**, } *a.* Placed in the center or middle; cen-  
**Çen'trie-al**, } tral.

**Çen'trie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a central position.

**Çen'tric'i-ty** (-trĭs'-), *n.* The state of being centric.

**Çen'trif'u-gal**, *a.* [Lat. *centrum*, center, and *fugere*, to flee.] Tending to recede from the center.

**Çen'trip'e-tal**, *a.* [Lat. *centrum*, center, and *petere*, to move toward.] Tending toward the center.

**Çen'try**, *n.* See SENTRY.

**Çen-tŭm'vir**, *n.*; *pl.* ÇEN-TŪM'VI-RĪ. [Lat., from *centum*, hundred, and *vir*, man.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A judge appointed by the pretor to decide common causes among the people.

**Çen-tŭm'vi-ral**, *a.* Pertaining to the centumviri, or to a centumvir. [centumviri.]

**Çen-tŭm'vi-rate**, *n.* Office of a centumvir, or of the

**Çen'tu-ple**, *a.* [Lat. *centuplex*, from *centum*, hundred, and *plicare*, to fold.] Hundred-fold.

**Çen'tu-ple**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CENTUPLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CENTUPLING.] To increase a hundred-fold.

**Çen-tŭ'pli-cāte**, *v. t.* [See CENTUPLE, *a.*] To make a hundred-fold. [years.]

**Çen-tŭ'ri-al**, *a.* Relating to a century, or a hundred

**Çen-tŭ'ri-on**, *n.* [Lat. *centurio*, from *centuria*. See CENTURY.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A military officer who commanded a company of infantry comprising a hundred men.

**Çen'tu-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *centuria*, from *centum*, hundred.] 1. A hundred. 2. A period of a hundred years.

*Century plant* (*Bot.*), the American aloe, or *Agave Americana*, formerly supposed to flower but once in a century.

**Çeph'a-lāl'gy**, *n.* [Gr. κεφαλαλγία, from κεφαλή, head, and ἄλγος, pain.] Pain in the head; headache.

**Çe-phāl'ic**, *a.* [Gr. κεφαλικός, from κεφαλή, head.] Pertaining to the head.

foöd, foöt; ūrn, ryde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; ġem, ġet; aq; exist; linger, link; this.



**Çe-phál'ie**, *n.* A medicine for headache, or other disorder in the head.

**Çéph'a-lög'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. κεφαλή, head, and γράφειν, to describe.] (*Anat.*) A description of the head.

**Çéph'a-lo-pöd'**, or **Çe-phál'o-pod**, *n.* [Gr. κεφαλή, head, and πούς, ποδός, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) A molluscous animal, characterized by a distinct head, surrounded by a circle of long arms or tentacles. See MOLLUSK.

**Çe-rā'ceouš**, *a.* [From Lat. *cera*, wax.] Partaking of the nature of wax.

**Çe-rām'ie**, *a.* [Gr. κεραμικός, from κέραμος, earthenware.] Pertaining to pottery.

**Çē'rate**, *n.* [Lat. *ceratum*, from *cera*, wax.] (*Med.*) A thick kind of ointment, composed of wax, oil, &c.

**Çē'rā-ted**, *a.* [Lat. *ceratus*, p. p. of *cerare*, from *cera*, wax.] Covered with wax.

**Çē're**, *n.* [From Lat. *cera*, wax.] The naked wax-like skin that covers the base of the bill in some birds.

**Çē're**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CER-ING.] To wax, or cover with wax.

**Çē're-al** (89), *a.* [Lat. *Cerealis*, pertaining to Ceres, to grain.] Pertaining to edible grain, as wheat, rye, &c.

**Çē're-al**, *n.* Any edible grain. [lum.]

**Çēr'e-bēl**, *n.* The lower part of the brain; the cerebellum.

**Çēr'e-bēl'lar**, } *a.* Pertaining to the cerebellum, or

**Çēr'e-bēl'loūs**, } its parts.

**Çēr'e-bēl'lum**, *n.*; *pl.* ÇĒR'E-BĒL'LĀ. [Lat., dim. of *cerebrum*, brain.] (*Anat.*) The hinder and lower division of the brain.

**Çēr'e-bral**, *a.* Pertaining to the cerebrum, or brain.

**Çēr'e-brām**, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The superior and larger division of the brain.

**Çē're-elōth**, *n.* [Lat. *cera*, wax, and Eng. *cloth*.] A cloth smeared with melted wax.

**Çē're-ment**, *n.* [O. Fr., from *cere*, Lat. *cera*, wax.] A cloth dipped in melted wax, used for embalming.

**Çēr'e-mō'ni-al**, *a.* Relating to ceremony, or external rite; ritual.

**Çēr'e-mō'ni-al**, *n.* An established system of rules and ceremonies. [monies.]

**Çēr'e-mō'ni-al-ly**, *adv.* According to rites and ceremonies.

**Çēr'e-mō'ni-ouš**, *a.* 1. Consisting of outward forms and rites; ceremonial. 2. According to prescribed or customary rules and forms. 3. Particular in observing forms; precise; formal.

**Çēr'e-mō'ni-ouš-ly**, *adv.* In a ceremonious manner.

**Çēr'e-mo-ny** (50), *n.* [Lat. *cerimonia*, from *Cære*, an old city of Etruria, which stood in a very ancient religious connection with Rome, or from *Ceres*.] 1. Outward rite; external form in religion. 2. Forms of civility.

**Çē'ro-grāph'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to cerography.

**Çē'ro-grāph'ie-al**, }

**Çe-rōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. κηρός, wax, and γράφειν, to write.] 1. A writing on wax. 2. The art of engraving on wax, spread on a sheet of copper, from which a stereotype plate is taken.

**Çe-roōn'**, *n.* [Sp. *seron*, augmentative of *sera*, a large pannier or basket.] A bale or package made of skins.

**Çēr'tain**, (*sēr'tin*, 14, 42), *a.* [Lat. *certus*, orig. p. p. of *cernere*, to perceive, decide.] 1. Assured in mind; having no doubts. 2. Not to be doubted or denied. 3. Fixed or stated; determinate. 4. Indeterminate, or not specifically named; one or some; — sometimes used independently as a noun.

**Syn.** — Bound; sure; true; undeniable; unquestionable; undoubted; plain; indubitable; indisputable; incontrovertible; competent; unhesitating; undoubting; regular; constant.

**Çēr'tain-ly**, *adv.* Without doubt or question; in truth and fact; without failure.

**Çēr'tain-ness** (109), *n.* Certainty; infallibility.

**Çēr'tain-tŷ**, *n.* 1. Quality or condition of being certain; exemption from doubt or failure. 2. A fact or truth unquestionably established.

**Çer-tif'i-cate**, *n.* [See *infra*.] 1. A written testimony to the truth of any fact. 2. A written declaration legally authenticated.

**Çer-tif'i-cāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CERTIFICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CERTIFICATING.] [L. Lat. *certificatus*, p. p. of *certificare*, from Lat. *certus*, certain, and *facere*, to make.] 1. To verify by certificate. 2. To furnish with a certificate.

**Çēr'ti-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* The act of certifying.

**Çēr'ti-fi'er**, *n.* One who certifies, or assures.

**Çēr'ti-fŷ** (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CERTIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CERTIFYING.] [See CERTIFICATE, *v. t.*] 1. To testify to in writing; to make known or establish as a fact. 2. To give certain information of or to.

**Çēr'ti-o-rā'rī** (*sēr'shī-o-rā'rī*), *n.* [From L. Lat. *certiorare*, to certify, from Lat. *certior*, compar. of *certus*, certain.] (*Law.*) A writ issuing out of chancery, or a superior court, to call up the records of an inferior court, or remove a cause there depending, in order that the party may have more sure and speedy justice, or that errors and irregularities may be corrected.

**Çēr'ti-tūde** (53), *n.* [L. Lat. *certitudo*, from Lat. *certus*, certain.] Freedom from doubt; assurance; certainty.

**Çe-ru'le-an** (124), *a.* [Lat. *cæruleus*.] Sky-blue.

**Çe-ru'men**, *n.* [N. Lat., from Lat. *cera*, wax.] The wax or yellow matter secreted by the ear.

**Çē'ruše** (52), *n.* [Lat. *cerussa*.] 1. White lead. 2. The native carbonate of lead. [white lead.]

**Çē'rušed** (*sēr'rušt*), *a.* Washed with a preparation of

**Çēr'vie-al**, *a.* [From Lat. *cervix*, neck.] (*Anat.*) Belonging to the neck. [taining to the deer.]

**Çēr'vine**, *a.* [Lat. *cervinus*, from *cervus*, deer.] Pertaining to Caesar.

**Cesarean section** (*Surg.*), an incision made through the parietes of the abdomen and uterus in order to extract the fetus; — said to have been done at the birth of Julius Cæsar.

**Çēs'pi-tōse'** (125), *a.* [From Lat. *cæspes*, turf.] (*Bot.*) Growing in tufts; turf-like; cespitous.

**Çēs'pi-toūs**, *a.* [See *supra*.] Pertaining to, or consisting of, turf; turfy.

**Çes-sā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *cessatio*, from *cessare*.] Act of ceasing; discontinuance of motion or action of any kind.

**Syn.** — Stop; rest; pause; intermission. — *Stop* is generic; *cessation* is a ceasing from action, either temporary or final; *pause*, temporary stopping; *rest*, stopping for the sake of relief or repose; *intermission*, stopping at intervals to recommence.

**Ces-sā'vit**, *n.* [Lat., he has ceased.] (*O. Eng. Law.*)

A writ to recover lands when the tenant has ceased for two years to perform the service which constitutes the condition of his tenure.

**Çēs'sion** (*sēsh'un*), *n.* [Lat. *cessio*, from *cessum*, *cedere*, to give way.] A yielding, or surrender, as of property or rights, to another person: the act of ceding.

**Çēs's-pōol** (26), *n.* [See SESS-POOL.] A cavity sunk in the earth, to receive and retain the sediment of water conveyed in drains. [Written also *sess-pool*.]

**Çēs'tus**, *n.* [Greek *κεστός*, girdle, literally stitched, embroidered.] (*Antiq.*) (*a.*) A girdle; particularly the girdle of Venus, on which was represented every thing that could awaken love. (*b.*) A loaded leather covering for the hands of boxers.

**Çe-sū'rā**, *n.* See CÆSURA

**Çe-tā'ce-ā**, *n. pl.* [From Lat. *cetus*, Gr. *κῆτος*, whale.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of vertebrated mammiferous marine animals, including the whale kind.

**Çe-tā'cean** (-shan), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the whale kind.

**Çe-tā'ceouš**, *a.* Pertaining to the whale kind.

**Çe-tōl'o-gŷ**, *n.* [Gr. *κῆτος*, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The natural history of cetaceous animals.

**Chāfe**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHAFED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHAFING.] [Lat. *calefacere*, to make warm, from *calidus*, *calidus*, hot, and *facere*, to make.] 1. To excite physical heat or irritation in by means of friction. 2. To excite heat or passion in the mind of; to irritate. 3. To fret and wear by rubbing.

**Syn.** — To rub; fret; gall; vex; provoke; inflame.

**Chāfe**, *v. i.* 1. To be excited or heated; to rage; to fret. 2. To be fretted and worn by rubbing.

**Chāfe**, *n.* 1. Heat or irritation excited by friction. 2. Violent agitation of the mind.

**Chāf'er**, *n.* One who chafes.

**Chāf'er**, *n.* [A.-S. *ceafor*.] An insect; — also called *cockchafer* or *May-bug*.

**Chāf'er-y**, *n.* (*Iron Works.*) A forge in which the metal is subjected to a welding heat.

**Chāfe'-wāx**, *n.* An assistant to the Lord Chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs. [*Eng.*]

**Chāff** (6), *n.* [A.-S. *ceaf*, Ger. *kaff*, from O. H. Ger. *cheva*, pod, husk.] 1. The glumes, husk, or light, dry covering of grains and grasses. 2. (*Bot.*) Scales or bracts on the receptacle which subtend each flower in the heads of many composite plants. 3. Worthless matter; refuse.

**Chāff**, *n.* Light, idle talk, by way of making fun or turning into ridicule. [*Colloq.*]

**Chāff**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHAFFED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHAFFING.] To use light, idle language by way of fun or ridicule. [*Colloq.*]



Cestus.



**Chäff**, *v. t.* To make fun of; to turn into ridicule by addressing in frivolous or ironical language.

**Chäff'er**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHAFFERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHAFFERING.] [O. Eng. *chaffare*, *chepefare*, from A.-S. *ceapan*, *ceapian*, to buy, to attempt to buy, and Eng. *fare*, to go; hence, orig. to go to buy, to go to market.] **1.** To treat about a purchase; to bargain; to haggle. **2.** To talk much or idly. [change.]

**Chäff'er**, *v. t.* **1.** To buy; to purchase. **2.** To exchange.

**Chäff'er**, *n.* One who chaffers.

**Chäff'finch**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the finch family, said to delight in chaff, and having a very sweet note.

**Chäff'y**, *a.* **1.** Containing, resembling, or consisting of, chaff. **2.** Light or worthless as chaff.

**Chäff'ing-dish**, *n.* A dish or vessel to hold coals for heating any thing set on it; or a portable grate for coals.

**Cha-green**, *n.* See SHAGREEN.

**Cha-grin'** (*sha-grin'*), *n.* [Fr., from *chagrin*, or *chagrain*, shagreen; also a rough fish-skin used for graters and files, hence, fig. for a gnawing, corroding grief. See SHAGREEN.] Ill-humor; vexation; peevishness; fretfulness.

**Syn.**—Vexation; mortification.—*Vexation* springs from a sense of loss, disappointment, &c.; *mortification* from wounded pride; *chagrin* may spring from either, and is not usually so keen nor lasting.

**Cha-grin'** (*sha-grin'*), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHAGRINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHAGRINING.] To excite ill-humor in; to vex; to mortify.

**Chäin** (65), *n.* [Lat. *catena*.] **1.** A series of links or rings, connected together, used for various purposes. **2.** That which confines, fetters, or secures; a bond. **3.** A series of things connected and following each other in succession. **4.** (*Surv.*) An instrument used in measuring land, consisting of 100 links, making up the total length of four rods, or sixty-six feet. **5.** (*Naut.*) A strong plate of iron bolted at the lower end through the side to the ship's timbers.

**Chäin**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHAINING.] **1.** To fasten or connect with a chain, or with any thing else in the manner of a chain. **2.** To enslave. **3.** To unite closely and strongly.

**Chäin'-bridg'e**, *n.* A bridge suspended on chains; a suspension bridge.

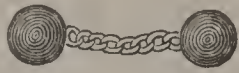
**Chäin'-gä'ng**, *n.* A gang or number of convicts chained together.

**Chäin'less**, *a.* Having no chain; not restrained.

**Chäin'-mäil**, *n.* A kind of armor made of interlaced rings, both flexible and strong.

**Chäin'-pü'mp**, *n.* A pump consisting of an endless chain, carrying disks or buckets, passing upward through a wooden tube, and moving on two wheels, one above, the other below.

**Chäin'-shöt**, *n.* (*Mil.*) Two balls, &c., connected by a chain, and used to cut down masts, &c.



Chain-shot.

**Chäin'-stitch**, *n.* A kind of stitch in sewing, made by interlocking threads, so as to leave open spaces, like the links of a chain.

**Chäin'-wäles**, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Pieces of plank bolted to the sides of a ship to spread the lower rigging. See CHANNELS.

**Chäir** (4), *n.* [Contracted from Lat. *cathedra*, Gr. *καθέδρα*.] **1.** A movable seat with a back, for one person. **2.** An official seat, as of a judge; hence, the office itself. **3.** The presiding officer of an assembly. **4.** A vehicle for one person; either a sedan or a gig. **5.** An iron block used on railways to support and secure the rails.

**Chäir**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHAIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHAIRING.] To carry publicly in a chair in triumph; —applied to a candidate for office who has gained his election. [*Eng.*]

**Chäir'män**, *n.*; *pl.* CHÄIR'MEN. **1.** (*Legislative Bodies.*) The presiding officer of an assembly, association, or committee. **2.** One who carries a chair or sedan.

**Chäir'män-ship**, *n.* The office of a chairman.

**Chäise** (67), *n.* [Fr. *chaise*, for *chaire*, according to a peculiar Parisian pron. See CHAIR.] A two-wheeled, one-horse carriage for two persons, with a calash top.

**Chäl-çéd'o-ny**, or **Chäl'çe-do-ny**, *n.* [From *Chalcedon*, a town in Asia Minor.] (*Min.*) An uncrystallized, translucent variety of quartz, having usually a whitish color, and a luster nearly like wax.

**Chäl-çög'ra-pher**, *n.* An engraver on copper and brass.

**Chäl-çög'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. *χαλκός*, copper, brass, and *γράφειν*, to write.] Art of engraving on copper or brass.

**Chäl-dä'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to Chaldea.

**Chäl-dä'ie**, *n.* The language or dialect of the Chaldeans.

**Chäl'dee**, or **Chäl-dee'**, *a.* Pertaining to Chaldea; Chaldaic. [Chaldeans.]

**Chäl'dee**, or **Chäl-dee'**, *n.* Language or dialect of the Chäl'dron, *n.* [The same as *caldron*, q. v.] A dry measure for coals, containing in London thirty-six bushels. It varies, however, in usage, as at Newcastle, at Pictou, and in the United States.

**Chäl'ice** (*chäl'is*), *n.* [Lat. *calix*, Gr. *κύλιξ*.] A cup or bowl; especially a communion-cup.

**Chälk** (*chawk*), *n.* [A.-S. *cealc*, from Lat. *calx*, limestone, *calc-stone*.] (*Min.*) A soft, earthy substance, consisting of carbonate of lime.

*French chalk*, steatite or soapstone, a soft magnesian mineral. — *Red chalk*, an indurated clayey ocher.

**Chälk** (*chawk*), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHALKED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHALKING.] To rub or mark with chalk.

To chalk out, to lay out, draw out, or describe.

**Chälk'i-ness** (*chawk'*), *n.* State of being chalky.

**Chälk'-stöne** (20), *n.* (*Med.*) A concretion in the hands and feet of persons violently affected by the gout.

**Chälk'y** (*chawk'y*), *a.* Consisting of, impregnated with, or resembling chalk.

**Chäl'leng'e**, *n.* [From Lat. *calumniä*, false accusation.]

**1.** An invitation to a contest of any kind. **2.** Act of a sentry in demanding the countersign from those who appear at his post. **3.** A summons to engage in single combat. **4.** A claim or demand made of a right. **5.** An exception to a juror or a voter.

**Chäl'leng'e**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHALLENGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHALLENGING.]

**1.** To call to a contest of any kind; to call to answer; to defy. **2.** To invite, or summon to answer for an offense by personal combat. **3.** To claim as due; to demand as a right. **4.** To make exception or objection to, as to jurors. **5.** (*Elections.*) To object to as not qualified to vote. [*Amer.*]

**Chäl'leng'e-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being challenged.

**Chäl'leng'er**, *n.* One who challenges.

**Chäl'lis** (*shäl'l'y*), *n.* [Fr. *chaly*, a stuff made of goat's hair.] An elegant, twilled, fine woolen fabric, used for ladies' dresses. [Written also *chally*.]

**Chäl'yb'e-ate**, *a.* [N. Lat. *chalybeatus*, from *chalybo*, Gr. *χάλυψ*, still.] Impregnated with some salt of iron.

**Chäl'yb'e-ate**, *n.* Any water, liquor, or medicine, into which iron enters.

**Chäm** (*käm*), *n.* The sovereign prince of Tartary; — usually written *khan*.

**Chämäd'e** (*shämäd'*), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *clamare*, to call.] (*Mil.*) Beat of a drum, or sound of a trumpet, inviting an enemy to a parley.

**Chäm'ber**, *n.* [From Lat. *camara*, *camera*, vault, arched roof, Gr. *καμάρα*.] **1.** A retired room, especially an upper room, used for lodging, privacy, or study. **2.** A compartment or hollow, closed space. **3.** A place where an assembly meets, and the assembly itself. **4.** (*Law.*) A private place where a judge sits to hear and determine cases, and do such judicial business as may be done out of court.

**Chäm'ber**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHAMBERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHAMBERING.] **1.** To reside in or occupy as a chamber. **2.** To be wanton. [*Obs.*]

**Chäm'ber**, *v. t.* To shut up, as in a chamber.

**Chäm'ber-coun'sel**, *n.* A counselor who gives

**Chäm'ber-coun'sel-or**, *n.* his opinion in private, or at his chambers, but does not advocate causes in court.

**Chäm'ber-er**, *n.* One who intrigues, or indulges in wantonness. [*Obs.*]

**Chäm'ber-lain** (*-lin*, 42), *n.* [From Ger. *kammer*, Fr. *chambre*, Lat. *camera* and the Ger. termination *ling*.] **1.** An attendant who has charge of the chambers, as in a large house or hotel. **2.** An officer having charge of the private chambers of a nobleman or monarch; hence, in Europe, one of the high officers of a court. **3.** A treasurer or receiver of public money.

**Chäm'ber-lain-ship**, *n.* Office of a chamberlain.

**Chäm'ber-mäid**, *n.* A woman who has the care of chambers, or who dresses and waits upon a lady.

**Chäm'brel**, *n.* The gambrel.

See GAMBREL.

**Chäm'mē'le-on**, *n.* [Lat. *chamaeleon*, Gr. *χαμαιλέων*, lit. ground lion, from *χαμαί*, on the ground, and *λέων*, lion.] (*Zoöl.*) A lizard-like reptile, whose color changes more or less with the color of the objects about it, or with its temper when disturbed.



Chameleon.

**Chäm'fer**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHAMFERED; *p. pr.* &

**food**, **foot**; **ûrn**, **ryde**, **pull**; **çell**, **çhaise**, **call**, **eëho**; **gëm gë't**; **aç**; **exist**; **linger**, **link**; **this**



*vb. n. CHAMFERING.*] **1.** (*Carp.*) To cut a groove or channel in; to flute. **2.** To cut or grind in a sloping manner; to bevel.

**Chăm'fer**, } *n.* [From Celt. *camm*, crooked, and Lat. *Chăm'fret*, } *frons*, front, or *frenum*, bridle, bit.] **1.**

(*Carp.*) A small gutter in wood, or other hard material; a groove. **2.** A slope or bevel.

**Chăm'ois** (shăm/my or sha-moi'),

*n.* [From Sp. *camuza*, *gamuza*,

from O. Ger. *ganz*.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A

species of antelope living on the

loftiest mountain ridges of Europe.

**2.** A kind of soft leather, first pre-

pared from the skin of this animal.

**Chăm'o-mile**, *n.* See CAMO-

MILE.

**Chämp**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHAM-

PED (chämp't); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHAMPING.] [From Lat. *campus*, field.] **1.** To bite with repeated action of the teeth. **2.** To bite into small pieces; to crush.

**Chämp**, *v. i.* To bite frequently.

**Cham-pagne'** (sham-pān'), *n.* A kind of brisk, spark-

ling wine, from Champagne, in France.

**Cham-paign'** (sham-pan'), *n.* [See CAMPAIGN.] A

flat, open country. [try; level.

**Cham-paign'** (sham-pān'), *a.* Flat or open, as a coun-

**Chämp'er**, *n.* One who champs, or bites.

**Chăm'per-tor**, *n.* [See *infra.*] (*Law.*) One who pur-

chases a suit, or the right of suing, and carries it on at

his own expense, in order to obtain a share of the gain.

**Chăm'per-ty**, *n.* [O. Fr. *champart*, field-rent, Lat. *campi pars*, from *champ*, Lat. *campus*, field, and *part*, Lat. *pars*, share.] Maintenance of a lawsuit, with the addition of an agreement to divide the thing in suit, in case of success.

**Chăm'pi-on**, *n.* [Low Lat. *campio*, from Lat. *campus*, field.] **1.** One who engages in any contest; especially one who contends in behalf of another in single combat. **2.** One ready to fight all who offer against him.

**Chăm'pi-on**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHAMPIONED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHAMPIONING.] To furnish with a champion; to attend as champion.

**Chăm'pi-on-ship**, *n.* State of being a champion.

**Chănçe**, *n.* [Fr., from *cheoir*, Lat. *cadere*, to fall, with reference to the falling of the die.] **1.** Absence of any defined or recognized cause; fortuity; casualty. **2.** An event which happens without any assigned cause. **3.** The possibility of an occurrence.

**Syn.**—Luck; accident; hazard; fortune; opportunity.

**Chănçe**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHANCED (chănst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHANCING.] To happen, come, or arrive, without design or expectation.

**Chănçe**, *a.* Happening by chance; casual; fortuitous.

**Chăn'cel**, *n.* [From Lat. *cancelli*, lattices, cross-bars, inclosing the place, dim. of *cancer*, lattice.] That part of a church where the altar or communion table is placed; formerly inclosed with lattices.

**Chăn'cel-lor**, *n.* A judicial officer of high rank; the president, or chief judge, of a court of chancery.

*Chancellor of the exchequer*, a member of the British cabinet upon whom devolves the charge of the public income and expenditure as the highest finance minister of the government. — *Lord high chancellor of England*, the presiding judge in the court of chancery, the highest judicial officer of the crown.

**Chăn'cel-lor-ship**, *n.* The office of a chancellor.

**Chănçe'-mêd'ley**, *n.* [See CHANCE and MEDLEY.] (*Law.*) The killing of another in self-defense upon a sudden and unpremeditated encounter.

**Chăn'cer-y**, *n.* [Low Lat. *cancellaria*, from Lat. *cancellarius*. See CHANCELLOR.] A high court of equity; equity; proceedings in equity.

**Chăn'cere** (shăn'ker, 67), *n.* [Fr. See CANKER and CANCER.] An ulcer, especially a venereal sore.

**Chăn'croûs** (shăn'krus), *a.* Having the qualities of a chancre; ulcerous.

**Chăn'de-liêr'** (shăn'-), *n.* [From Lat. *candela*, candle, q. v.] A frame with branches to hold a number of lights for the purpose of illumination.

**Chând'ler**, *n.* [Fr. *chandelier*, candlestick, tallow-chandler. In *ship-chandler*, *corn-chandler*, it is perh. derived from Ger. *händler*, dealer, trader, assimilated to the Eng. *chandler* in *tallow-chandler*.] **1.** A manufacturer of, or dealer in, candles. **2.** A dealer in other commodities, which are indicated by a word prefixed.

**Chând'ler-y**, *n.* The commodities sold by a chandler.

**Chănge**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHANGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHANGING.] [From Lat. *cambire*, Low Lat. *cambiare*.] **1.** To alter or make different; to cause to pass from one



Chamois.

state to another. **2.** To substitute another thing or other things for, whether of the same or a different kind; to exchange. **3.** To give another kind of money, of the same aggregate value, for. **4.** To become acid or tainted.

**Syn.**—To vary; innovate; diversify; shift; veer; turn.

**Chănge**, *v. i.* **1.** To be altered; to undergo variation. **2.** To pass from one phase to another.

**Chănge**, *n.* **1.** Any variation or alteration; a passing from one state or form to another. **2.** Substitution of one thing in the place of another. **3.** A passing from one phase to another. **4.** Alteration in the order of a series; permutation. **5.** That which makes a variety. **6.** Small pieces of money, which may be given for larger pieces or for bank-notes; and hence, the balance of money paid beyond the price of goods purchased. **7.** A building appropriated for mercantile transactions. [*Colloq.* for *exchange*.]

**Syn.**—Variety; mutation; transition; vicissitude; innovation; novelty; transmutation; revolution; reverse.

**Chănge'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Changeableness.

**Chănge'a-ble**, *a.* **1.** Capable of change. **2.** Appearing different, as in color, under difference of circumstances, as of light.

**Syn.**—Mutable; variable; fickle; inconstant; unstable; unsteady; unsettled; versatile; wavering; erratic; volatile.

**Chănge'a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being changeable; fickleness; inconstancy; mutability.

**Chănge'a-bly**, *adv.* In a changeable manner.

**Chănge'ful**, *a.* Full of change; inconstant; mutable.

**Chănge'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a changeful manner.

**Chănge'ful-ness**, *n.* Quality of being changeful.

**Chănge'less**, *a.* Not admitting alteration; constant.

**Chănge'ling**, *n.* [From *change* and the dim. termination *ling*.] **1.** A child left or taken in the place of another, as by fairies. **2.** One apt to change; a waverer.

**Chănge'ling**, *a.* Taken or left in place of another.

**Chăn'ger**, *n.* One who changes.

**Chăn'nel**, *n.* [A different spelling, or a modification, of *canal*, q. v.] **1.** The bed of a stream of water; esp. the deeper part of a river or bay, where the main current flows. **2.** (*Geog.*) A strait or narrow sea between two portions of land. **3.** That through which any thing passes, or is conveyed. **4.** (*Arch.*) A gutter or furrow in, as in a column. **5.** *pl.* (*Naut.*) Broad pieces of plank bolted edgewise to the outside of a vessel, and used for spreading the lower rigging.

**Chăn'nel**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHANNELED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHANNELING.] To form a channel or channels in; to groove.

**Chânt**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHANTING.] [From Lat. *cantare*, v. intens. of *canere*, to sing.] **1.** To utter with a melodious voice; to sing; to warble. **2.** To celebrate in song. **3.** (*Mus.*) To sing after the manner of a chant.

**Chânt**, *v. i.* **1.** To make melody with the voice; to sing. **2.** (*Mus.*) To sing after the manner of a chant.

**Chânt**, *n.* **1.** Song; melody. **2.** (*Mus.*) Words recited to musical tones without musical measure.

**Chânt'er**, *n.* **1.** One who chants. **2.** The pipe which sounds the tenor or treble in a bagpipe.

**Chânt'i-eleer**, *n.* [From *chant* and *clear*.] A cock, so called from the clearness of his voice in crowing.

**Chânt'ress**, *n.* A female chanter or singer.

**Chânt'ry**, *n.* An endowed chapel where masses for the souls of the donors are celebrated.

**Chă'os** (kă'os), *n.* [Lat. *chaos*, Gr. *χάος*, from *χαίρειν*, root *χα*, to gape, to open widely.] **1.** An empty, infinite space. **2.** Unorganized condition of matter before the creation of the universe. **3.** A confused or disordered mass or state of things; confusion; disorder.

**Chă-ôt'ie** (44), *a.* Resembling chaos; confused.

**Chăp**, or **Chap**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHAPPED (chăpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHAPPING.] [D. *kappen*, Dan. *kappe*, Sw. *kappa*, to cut, cut off.] To cleave or open longitudinally; to split; to crack.

**Chăp**, or **Chap**, *v. i.* To crack or open in long slits.

**Chăp**, or **Chap**, *n.* [From *chap*, v. t. & i. See *supra.*] A longitudinal cleft, gap, or chink in the flesh.

**Chap** (chôp), *n.* [From *chap*, to open longitudinally.] The jaw;—used with reference to beasts, and vulgarly to men; generally in the plural.

**Chăp**, *n.* [An abbrev. of *chapman*, but used in a more general sense.] A man or boy; a youth. [*Colloq.*]

**Chăp'ar-răl'**, *n.* [Sp., of Iberian origin; an abbrev. of Basque *achaparra*, from *acha*, *atza*, for *aitza*, rock, stone, and *abarra*, an evergreen oak.] **1.** A thicket of low evergreen oaks. **2.** Thick bramble-bushes entangled with thorny shrubs in clumps.



**Chăp'-bōōk** (27), *n.* [A.-S. *ceapan*, to buy, and *book*.] A small book, esp. one carried about for sale by hawkers.

**Chāpe**, *n.* [Fr., a cope, cover, chape. See CAPE and CAP.] 1. The catch of any thing, as of a buckle. 2. A plate of metal at the end of a scabbard.

**Chapeau** (shăp'o), *n.*; *pl.* CHAPEAUS (shăp'ōz). [Fr.] A hat.

**Chapeau Bras** (shăp'o bră). A military hat which can be flattened and put under the arm.

**Chăp'el**, *n.* [L. Lat. *capella*, orig. a short cloak, hood, or cowl; hence, chapel, orig., the tent in which St. Martin's hat or cowl was preserved.] 1. A place of worship connected with a church or with some establishment, public or private. 2. A place of worship not connected with a church. 3. A place of worship used by dissenters from the established church in England; a meeting-house. 4. A choir of singers, or an orchestra, attached to the court of a prince or nobleman. 5. (*Print.*) (*a.*) A printing-office, so called because printing was first carried on in England, in a chapel near Westminster Abbey. (*b.*) An association of workmen in a printing-office.

**Chăp'el-la-ny** (44), *n.* [See CHAPLAIN.] A chapel and jurisdiction within the precincts of a church, and subordinate to it.

**Chăp'el-let**, *n.* (*Far.*) A pair of stirrup leathers, with stirrups. [Written also *chaplet*.]

**Chăp'el-ry**, *n.* The bounds or jurisdiction of a chapel.

**Chăp'er-ōn** (shăp'er-ōn), *n.* [Fr. See CAPE and CAP.] 1. A hood or cap. 2. A device on the foreheads of horses in pompous funerals. 3. A hood or cap, worn by knights of the Garter. 4. One who attends a lady in public places as a guide and protector.

**Chăp'er-ōn** (shăp'er-ōn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHAPERONED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHAPERONING.] To attend in public places as a guide and protector.

**Chap'-fallen** (chăp'fawln), *a.* Having the lower chap depressed; dejected; dispirited.

**Chăp'i-ter**, *n.* [Late Lat. *capitellum*, *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, head. Cf. CAPITAL and CHAPTER.] (*Law.*) A summary in writing of such matters as are to be inquired of or presented before justices in eyre, or justices of assize, or of the peace, in their sessions, called more commonly *articles*, and delivered orally or in writing by the justice to the inquest.

**Chăp'lain** (-lîn, 42), *n.* [See CHAPEL.] 1. An ecclesiastic who performs service in a chapel. 2. A clergyman officially attached to a ship of war, to an army, to some public institution, or to a family.

**Chăp'lain-çy**, *n.* The office or station of a chaplain.

**Chăp'lain-ship**, *n.* Office, business, or revenue of a chaplain; chaplaincy.

**Chăp'let**, *n.* [Fr. *chapelet*, dim. of O. Fr. *chapel*, garland.] 1. A garland or wreath for the head. 2. A string of beads used by Roman Catholics in counting their prayers. 3. (*Arch.*) A little molding, carved into round beads, pearls, olives, or the like. 4. A chapellet. [See CHAPELLET.] 5. A tuft of feathers on a peacock's head. 6. A small chapel or shrine.

**Chăp'man**, *n.*; *pl.* CHĂP'MEN. [A.-S. *ceapman*, from *ceapan*, *ceapian*, to buy.] One who buys or sells; a purchaser; a merchant.

**Chaps**, *n. pl.* The mouth or jaws. See CHAP.

**Chăp'ter**, *n.* [From Lat. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, head.] 1. A division of a book or treatise. 2. (*Ecll.*) A corporation composed of the prebends and other clergymen belonging to a cathedral or collegiate church, and presided over by the dean. 3. An organized branch of some society or fraternity. 4. The meeting of certain organized societies. 5. A place where delinquents receive discipline and correction. 6. A decretal epistle.

**Chăp'trel**, *n.* [From *chapiter*.] (*Arch.*) The capital of a pier or pilaster which receives an arch; an impost.

**Châr**, } *n.* [A.-S. *cerr*, *cyrr*, turn, time, occasion business, from *cerran*, *cirran*, *cyrran*, to turn.] Work done by the day; a single job, or task. See CHORE. [*Eng.*]

**Châr**, } *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHARRED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHARRING.] [Cf. Ir. *caor*, brand, flame, spark of fire, *gor*, heat, *goraim*, I heat, warm.] 1. To reduce to charcoal by expelling all volatile matter; to burn slightly or partially. 2. To work or hew, as stone.

**Châr'ae-ter**, *n.* [Lat. *character*, Gr. *χαρακτήρ*, from *χαράσσειν*, to make sharp, to engrave.] 1. A distinctive mark; a letter, figure, or sign. 2. Manner of writing or printing. 3. Sum of qualities which distinguish one person or thing from another. 4. Good qualities, or

the reputation of possessing them. 5. The qualities considered as belonging to an office or institution. 6. The estimate put upon a person or thing; reputation. 7. Force of will; energy. 8. The possessor of a certain character; a person. 9. Account; description.

**Châr'ae-ter**, *v. t.* 1. To engrave; to inscribe. 2. To distinguish by particular marks; to characterize.

**Châr'ae-ter-is'tic**, } *a.* Serving to constitute the character; peculiar.

**Châr'ae-ter-is'tic-al**, }

**Châr'ae-ter-is'tic**, *n.* 1. That which constitutes a character; that which distinguishes a person or thing from another. 2. (*Math.*) The index or exponent of a logarithm. [guish character.]

**Châr'ae-ter-is'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* In a manner to distinguish character.

**Châr'ae-ter-i-zā'tion**, *n.* Act of characterizing.

**Châr'ae-ter-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHARACTERIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHARACTERIZING.] 1. To mark with a peculiar stamp or figure. 2. To give a character or an account of the personal qualities of. 3. To distinguish, mark, or express the character of.

**Syn.**— To describe; distinguish; mark; designate; entitle.

**Châr'ae-ter-lēss**, *a.* Having no peculiar character.

**Chā-rāde'** (sha-rād'), *n.* [Fr.] A composition in which are described enigmatically the objects expressed by each syllable of a word, separately, and then by the word as a whole. [wood.]

**Châr'eōal**, *n.* [See CHAR, *v. t.*] Coal made by charring.

**Chârd**, *n.* [Lat. *carduus*, the thistle.] 1. A variety of the white beet. 2. The blanched leaves of the artichoke and some other vegetables.

**Chârge**, *n.* [Fr. *charge*, Pr. & Sp. *carga*, It. *carica*, Pg. *carga*, *carrega*, Fr. & Pr. *cart*, Pg. *cargo*, It. *carico*.] 1. The person or thing committed or intrusted to the care, custody, or management of another. 2. Exercise of custody or care; office; commission. 3. An earnest or impressive command, direction, exhortation, or instruction. 4. Whatever constitutes a burden on property; costs; expense;—usually in the pl. 5. The account of that which is due from one party to another. 6. Imputation; accusation. 7. That quantity, as of ammunition, electricity, &c., which any apparatus, as a gun, battery, machine, &c., is intended to receive and fitted to hold. 8. Onset; attack; hence the signal for attack. 9. Position of a weapon fitted for attack. 10. (*Her.*) A bearing or emblem on a field. 11. An uncertain weight of lead, supposed to be 36 pigs, or 2520 pounds.

**Syn.**— Care; eustody; trust; management; price; expense; assault; injunction; order; mandate.

**Chârge**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHARGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHARGING.] [Fr. *charger*, from L. Lat. *carricare*, from Lat. *carrus*, wagon.] 1. To impose, as a load or burden. 2. To impose, as a task, duty, or trust. 3. To command, request, or exhort in an earnest or authoritative manner; to give instructions to, as a judge, a jury. 4. To impose as a tax. 5. To place to the account of, as a debt. 6. To accuse of, having as a direct object the person or thing. 7. To place within or upon any piece of apparatus or machinery the quantity it is intended and fitted to contain; to load. 8. To bear down upon; to rush upon; to fall on.

**Syn.**— To accuse; impeach; arraign; attack.

**Chârge**, *v. i.* To make an onset.

**Chârge'a-ble**, *a.* 1. Capable of being charged, imposed, or imputed. 2. Subject to be charged or accused. 3. Serving to create expense; costly; burdensome.

**Chârge'a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being expensive.

**Chârge'a-bly**, *adv.* At great cost; expensively.

**Chârge d'Affaires** (shâr'zhâ' daf'fâr'). [From *charge*, *p. p.* of *charger*, to load, and *affaire*, affair, *q. v.*] An inferior diplomatic representative, at a foreign court, to whose care are confided the affairs of his nation; a minister of the fourth grade.

**Châr'ger**, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, charges. 2. A large dish. [*Obs.*] 3. A horse used in battle.

**Chârgešhip** (shâr'zhâ'ship), *n.* The office of a *chargé d'affaires*.

**Châr'i-ly**, *adv.* In a careful, wary manner.

**Châr'i-ness**, *n.* Quality of being chary, or cautious.

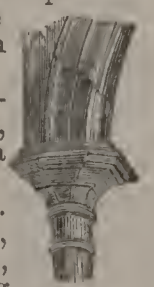
**Châr'i-ot**, *n.* [Fr. *chariot*, from *char*, car, *q. v.*] 1. (*Antiq.*) A war car or vehicle. 2. A four-wheeled pleasure or state carriage, having one seat.

**Châr'i-ot**, *v. t.* To convey in a chariot.

**Châr'i-ot-ee'**, *n.* A four-wheeled pleasure carriage with two seats. [chariot.]

**Châr'i-ot-eer'**, *n.* One who drives or conducts a chariot.

**Châr'i-ta-ble**, *a.* [See CHARITY.] 1. Full of love and



Chaptrel.

fōōd, fōōt; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, call, echo; ġem, ġet; aŷ; exiŷt; liŷger, liŷk; thiŷ



good will. **2.** Liberal to the poor. **3.** Pertaining to, or springing from, charity. **4.** Dictated by kindness.

**Syn.**— Kind; benevolent; liberal; favorable; indulgent; generous; beneficent.

**Chär'i-ta-ble-ness, n.** Quality of being charitable.

**Chär'i-ta-bly, adv.** In a charitable manner.

**Chär'i-ty** (88), *n.* [Fr. *charité*, from Lat. *caritas*, from *carus*, dear, costly, loved.] **1.** Disposition to think favorably of others, and to do them good. **2.** Liberality to the poor. **3.** Whatever is given to the poor for their relief; alms. **4.** Liberality in judging of men and their actions. **5.** Any act of kindness or benevolence. **6.** A charitable institution, or a gift to create and support such an institution.

*Sisters of Charity* (Rom. Cath. Church), communities of nuns of various orders engaged in works of mercy;— a popular designation.

**Syn.**— Love; benevolence; good will; affection; tenderness; liberality; indulgence; alms-giving.

**Charivari** (shä-rë/vä-ree'), *n.* [Fr.; of uncertain derivation.] A mock serenade of discordant music.

**Chär'la-tan, n.** [From Sp. *charlar*, It. *ciarlare*, to chatter, prate, akin to Sp. *chirlar*, to prattle, It. *zirlare*, to whistle like a thrush.] A quack; an empiric; a mountebank.

**Chär'la-tan-ism, n.** Undue pretensions to skill; quackery; empiricism.

**Chärles's Wain** (chärلز/ez wän). [A.-S. *carles-wæn*, or *ceorles-wæn*, the churl's or farmer's wain.] (*Astron.*) The cluster of seven stars, commonly called the *Dipper*, in the constellation *Ursa Major*, or the *Great Bear*.

**Chär'lotte-Russe, n.** [Fr. *charlotte*, a dish made of apple marmalade, covered with crumbs of toasted bread, and *Russe*, Russian.] (*Cookery.*) A dish composed of custard or whipped syllabub, inclosed in a kind of cake.

**Chärm, n.** [From Lat. *carmen*, song, verse, incantation, for *casmen*, Skr. *çasman*, a laudatory song, from *çans*, to praise.] **1.** Something possessing, or imagined to possess, occult power or influence. **2.** That which pleases and attracts irresistibly; fascination.

**Chärm, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHARMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHARMING.] **1.** To subdue, control, or summon by incantation or occult influence. **2.** To attract irresistibly; to delight exceedingly. **3.** To fortify with charms or supernatural influences.

**Syn.**— To fascinate; enchant; enrapture; captivate; bewitch; allure; subdue; delight.

**Chärm, v. i.** To act as a charm; to please greatly.

**Chärm'er, n.** One who charms; a magician.

**Chärm'ful, a.** Abounding with charms.

**Chärm'ing, p. a.** Pleasing in the highest degree.

**Syn.**— Enchanting; bewitching; captivating; enrapturing; alluring; fascinating; delightful; pleasurable.

**Chärm'ing-ly, adv.** In a charming manner.

**Chär'nel, a.** [Lat. *carnalis*, from *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] Containing the remains of dead men or animals.

**Chär'nel-house, n.** A place under or near a church, where the bones of the dead are deposited.

**Chär'ry, a.** [See CHAR.] Pertaining to charcoal; like charcoal, or partaking of its qualities.

**Chärt, n.** [Lat. *charta*, Gr. *χάρτης*, a leaf of paper. Cf. CARD.] **1.** A sheet of paper, pasteboard, or the like, containing information arranged methodically, or in tabular form. **2.** A map on which is represented a portion of water and the land which it surrounds, or by which it is surrounded.

**Chärt, v. t.** To lay down in a chart; to map.

**Char-tä'ceous, a.** Resembling paper or parchment.

**Chär'ter, n.** [From Lat. *chartarius*, pertaining to paper, from *charta*, paper.] **1.** (*O. Eng. Law.*) A deed, or conveyance. **2.** An instrument in writing, bestowing rights and privileges; an act of incorporation. **3.** A special privilege or immunity. **4.** (*Naut.*) The letting or hiring a vessel by special contract.

**Char'ter, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHARTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHARTERING.] **1.** To establish by charter. **2.** To hire or let by charter, as a ship. See *infra*.

**Chär-ter-pär'ty, n.** [Fr. *chartre partie*, or *charte partie*, a divided charter, from the practice of cutting the instrument in two, and giving one part to each of the contractors.] (*Com.*) A conditional agreement respecting the hire of a vessel, between the owner or master and the person who hires or freights it.

**Chärt'ism, n.** [From Fr. *charte*, charter. Cf. CHART.] The principle of a political party in England who desire universal suffrage, and other radical reforms, as set forth in a document called the *People's Charter*.

**Chärt'ist, n.** A supporter or partisan of chartism. [*Eng.*]

**Char-tög'ra-phy, n.** See CARTOGRAPHY.

**Chär'y, a.** [A.-S. *cearig*, from *cear*, *cearu*, care.] Not inclined to be free or liberal; close; cautious.

**Chāse, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHASED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHASING.] [From Lat. *captiare*, for *captare*, to strive to seize, to make chase for, intens. form of *capere*, to take.]

**1.** To pursue, as an enemy, or game; to hunt. **2.** To urge onward; to drive; to persecute.

**Chāse, v. t.** [A contraction of *enchase*, q. v.] To engrave, as plate, with decorative figures.

**Chāse, n.** [Fr. *chasse*, O. Fr. *chace*, Pr. *cassa*, Sp. & Pg. *caza*, It. *caccia*. See *supra*.] **1.** Hunting, as of an enemy, or game, or some object greatly desired. **2.** That which is pursued or hunted. **3.** An open hunting-ground to which game resorts, and which is private property. **4.** [From Lat. *capsa*, box, case, q. v.] (*Print.*) An iron frame used by printers to confine type, when arranged in columns or pages. **5.** A wide groove.

*Chase of a gun*, the forward part, from the trunnions to the swell of the mouth.

**Chās'er, n.** **1.** One who chases; a pursuer. **2.** (*Naut.*) A gun at the head or stern of a vessel for firing when in

**Chäs'i-ble, n.** See CHASUBLE. [*chase*.]

**Chāsm** (kāzm), *n.* [Lat. *chasma*, Gr. *χάσμα*, fr. *χαίρειν*, to gape, to open wide.] **1.** A deep opening made by disruption; a cleft; a fissure. **2.** A void space; a gap or break.

**Chāsm'y, a.** Abounding with chasms.

**Chās'seür** (shäs'sür), *n.* [Fr., a huntsman, from *chasser*, to hunt.] **1.** (*Mil.*) One of a body of cavalry, light and active, trained for rapid movements. **2.** An attendant upon persons of rank or wealth, wearing a plume and sword in the military style.

**Chāste, a.** [Lat. *castus*.] **1.** Pure from unlawful sexual intercourse; virtuous. **2.** Pure from obscenity, from barbarous words or phrases, or quaint, affected, extravagant expressions.

**Chāste'ly, adv.** In a chaste manner; with purity.

**Chās'ten** (chäs'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHASTENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHASTENING.] [From Lat. *castigare*, to punish, from *castus*, pure, and *agere*, to lead, drive.] **1.** To correct by punishment; to inflict pain upon for the purpose of reclaiming; to chastise. **2.** To purify from errors or faults.

**Chās'ten-er** (chäs'n-er), *n.* One who chastens.

**Chāste'ness, n.** State or quality of being chaste.

**Chāste'-tree, n.** Same as AGNUS CASTUS, q. v.

**Chas-tis'a-ble, a.** Deserving of chastisement.

**Chas-tise', v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHASTISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHASTISING.] [From Lat. *castigare*. See CHASTEN.] **1.** To inflict pain upon, in any manner, for the purpose of punishment or reformation. **2.** To correct or purify; to free from faults or excesses.

**Syn.**— To punish; chasten.— *Punish* and *chastise* differ in the object aimed at. The former is designed to uphold law by the infliction of penalty; the latter to prevent the repetition of faults and reclaim the offender. In a rarer and somewhat irregular sense, *chastise* denotes to disgrace publicly by stripes.

**Chäs'tise-ment, n.** [From *chastise*.] Pain inflicted for punishment and correction.

**Chas-tis'er, n.** One who chastises; a punisher.

**Chäs'ti-ty, n.** **1.** Purity or freedom from all unlawful sexual intercourse. **2.** Freedom from obscene, corrupt, or extravagant thought or expression.

**Chäs'u-ble, n.** [L. Lat. *casula*, *casubula*, a hooded garment, covering the person like a little house; from Lat. *casa*, house.] (*Eccl.*) A vestment worn by the priest in saying mass, having a large embroidered cross on the back, and a pillar in front.

**Chät, v. i.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHATTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHATTING.] [Cf. A.-S. *cwadan*, Goth. *gviþan*, to speak; and Fr. *caqueter*, to cackle, prate. See CHATTER.] To talk in a light and familiar manner.

**Chät, n.** Light, familiar talk; idle talk; prate.

**Chateau** (sha-tö'), *n.*; *pl.* CHATEAUX (sha-töz'). [Fr.] **1.** A castle. [*France.*] **2.** A country-seat.

*Chateaux en Espagne*, castles in Spain, Spain being the region of romance; castles in the air.

**Chät'e-lët** (shät'-), *n.* [Fr. *châtelet*, dim. of *château*, *châtel*. See CASTLE.] A little castle.

**Chät'el-la-ny, n.** [See CASTELLANY.] The lordship or jurisdiction of a castellan, or governor of a castle.

**Cha-toy'ant, a.** [Fr., *p. pr.* of *chatoyer*, from *chat*, cat.] (*Min.*) Having a changeable, undulating luster, or color, like that of a cat's eye in the dark.

**Cha-toy'ant, n.** (*Min.*) A hard stone, as the species of chalcedony called *cat's eye*, which, when cut and polished, presents on its surface, and in the interior, an undulating or wavy light.

ä, ö, &c., long; ä, ö, &c., short; cäre, fär, äsk, all, what; êre, veil, tÿrm; pique, firm; sön, ôr, dö, wölf



**Chăt'tel** (chăt'tl), *n.* [O. Fr. *chatal*, *chaptal*, *chaptel*. See CATTLE.] (*Law.*) Any kind of property except the freehold, or the things which are parcel of it; — a more extensive term than *goods* or *effects*.

**Chăt'ter**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHATTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHATTERING.] [Cf. D. *koeteren*, to jabber, and *kwetteren*, to chatter.] 1. To utter sounds which somewhat resemble language, but are inarticulate and indistinct. 2. To talk idly, carelessly, or with undue rapidity; to jabber; to prate. 3. To make a noise by collision.

**Chăt'ter**, *n.* Sounds like those of a magpie; idle talk.

**Chăt-ter-ā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of chattering. 2. Loquacity. [*Colloq.*]

**Chăt'ter-bōx**, *n.* One who talks incessantly. [*Colloq.*]

**Chăt'ter-cr**, *n.* 1. A prater. 2. (*Ornith.*) A bird, so called from its loud and monotonous note.

**Chăt'ty**, *a.* Given to free conversation; talkative.

**Chaud'-mēd'ley** (shōd'mēd'lý), *n.* [Fr. *chaude mêllé*, from *chaud*, hot, and *mesler*, *meler*, to mingle.] (*Law.*) The killing of a person in an affray, while under the influence of passion, thus distinguished from *chance-medley*, killing in self-defense, or in a casual affray.

**Chaul'dron**, *n.* See CHAWDRON.

**Chāunt**, *n.* & *v.* See CHANT.

**Chaw**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHAWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHAWING.] [A.-S. *ceowan*. See CHEW.] 1. To masticate, as food; to ruminate, or to chew, as the cud. 2. To revolve and consider.

☞ A word once in good use, but now regarded as vulgar.

**Chaw**, *n.* [See *supra.*] 1. The jaw. [*Obs.*] 2. As much as is put in the mouth at once; a chew. [*Low.*]

**Chēap**, *a.* [An abbrev. of *good cheap*, a good purchase or bargain; A.-S. *ceap*, bargain, sale, price.] 1. Bearing a low price; of a small cost. 2. Being of small value.

**Chēap'en** (chē'pn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHEAPENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHEAPENING.] [A.-S. *ceapan*, *ceapian*, to buy, sell, Goth. *kaupōn*, Icel. *kaupa*.] 1. To attempt to buy; to chaffer for. 2. To beat down the price of.

**Chēap'en-er**, *n.* One who cheapens or bargains.

**Chēap'ly**, *adv.* At a small price; at a low rate.

**Chēap'ness**, *n.* Lowness in price, considering the usual price, or real value.

**Chēat**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHEATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHEATING.] To deceive and defraud in any way.

**Syn.** — To trick; cozen; gull; chouse; fool; outwit; circumvent; beguile; impose on; deceive; bamboozle.

**Chēat**, *n.* [Prob. an abbrev. of *escheat*, *q. v.*, because many fraudulent measures were taken by the lords of manors in procuring escheats. But cf. also A.-S. *ceat*, circumvention, cheat.] 1. An act of deception; a fraud; a trick; imposition; imposture. 2. A person who cheats.

**Syn.** — Deception; imposture; fraud; delusion; artifice; trick; deceit; imposition; guile; finesse; stratagem.

**Chēat**, *n.* [Prob. from Norm. Fr. *cheté*, Fr. *acheté*, purchased, bought.] 1. Wheat, or bread made from it. 2. Chess, or false wheat.

**Chēat'er**, *n.* One who cheats.

**Chēck**, *n.* [Fr. *éché*, check, in the sense of No. 7, *infra*. See CHECKMATE and CHESS.] 1. A sudden or continued restraint, physical or moral; a stop; a hindrance; an obstruction. 2. [From the *Exchequer Chamber*, where the king's accounts were settled on a checkered cloth.] A mark put against items, as names, &c., in going over a list. 3. A token given to identify a thing or person. 4. (*Com.*) An order for money, drawn on a banker or on the cashier of a bank payable on sight. 5. Any counter-register used as security, as the correspondent cipher of a bank-note. 6. A kind of checkered cloth, as plaids, &c. 7. (*Chess.*) Exposure of the king to the attack of an adversary's piece.

**Chēck**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHECKED (chēkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHECKING.] [From the *n.* See *supra.*] 1. To put a sudden or continued restraint upon; to hinder; to repress; to curb. 2. To rebuke, chide, or reprove. 3. To make a mark against, as against names, &c., in going over a list. 4. To compare with a counterpart or authority, in order to ascertain correctness or authenticity.

**Chēck**, *v. i.* 1. To make a stop; to pause. 2. To clash or interfere.

**Chēck'er**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHECKERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHECKERING.] [See CHECK and CHESS.] 1. To variegate with cross-lines; to form into little squares. 2. To diversify with different qualities, scenes, or events.

**Chēck'er**, *n.* 1. One who checks. 2. A piece in the game of draughts or checkers.

**Chēck'er**, or **Chēck'er-work** (-wûrk), *n.* Work varied alternately as to its colors or materials.

**Chēck'er-bēr'ry**, *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a.*) The partridge-berry. (*b.*) The wintergreen. [*draughts.*]

**Chēck'er-bōard**, *n.* A board for playing checkers, or **Chēck'ers**, *n. pl.* A common game, called also *draughts*, played on a board of sixty-four squares of alternate colors, usually white and black.

**Chēck'māte**, *n.* [Fr. *éché* et *mat*, Ger. *schachmatt*, from Per. *shah māt*, checkmate, literally the king is conquered or dead, from Ar. *māta*, he died, is dead; because, when the king is made prisoner, the game is finished. See CHESS.] 1. The movement in chess which stops all further moving, and ends the game. 2. A complete check, defeat, or overthrow.

**Chēck'māte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHECKMATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHECKMATING.] 1. (*Chess.*) To put in check, as the king of an adversary, so that he can neither move it, nor interpose any piece between it and the attacking piece, nor capture the latter. 2. To arrest or defeat completely; to terminate.

**Chēck'-roll**, *n.* A list of servants in a household.

**Check**, *n.* [A.-S. *ceac*, *m.*, or *ceace*, *f.*, from *ceowan*, to chew.] 1. The side of the face below the eyes on either side. 2. *pl.* (*Mech.*) Those pieces of a machine which form corresponding sides, or which are similar and in pairs. 3. *pl.* (*Founding.*) The middle part of a flask composed of more than two parts.

*Check by jowl*, in familiar proximity; close.

**Cheep**, *v. i.* [A modification of *chirp*, *q. v.*] To chirp.

**Cheer**, *n.* [Gr. *kápa*, head, face, L. Lat. *cara*.] 1. The countenance and its expression. 2. A state of feeling or spirits. 3. A state of gayety, mirth, or good spirits. 4. Provisions prepared for a feast; entertainment. 5. Outward expression of good spirits or gayety, by shouting or acclamation, &c.; applause; encouragement.

**Cheer**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHEERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHEERING.] [From the *n.*] 1. To cause to rejoice; to render cheerful. 2. To infuse life, courage, animation, or hope, &c., into. 3. To urge or salute by cheers.

**Syn.** — To gladden; encourage; inspirit; comfort; console; enliven; refresh; exhilarate; animate; solace.

**Cheer**, *v. i.* To grow cheerful; to become gladsome.

**Cheer'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, cheers.

**Cheer'ful**, *a.* 1. Having good spirits; calmly joyful. 2. Promoting good spirits or happiness. 3. Expressing good spirits or joy.

**Syn.** — Lively; animated; gay; joyful; lightsome; gleeful; blithe; airy; sprightly; jocund; jolly.

**Cheer'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a cheerful manner. [*ety.*]

**Cheer'ful-ness**, *n.* Good spirits; moderate joy or gay-

**Syn.** — Gayety; mirth; merriment. — *Cheerfulness* is a habit of mind; *gayety* is an occasional excitement of animal spirits; *mirth* or *merriment* are noisy gayety.

**Cheer'i-ly**, *adv.* With cheerfulness; with spirit.

**Cheer'i-ness**, *n.* Cheerfulness; good spirits.

**Cheer'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a cheerful manner.

**Cheer'less**, *a.* Without joy, gladness, or comfort; gloomy; comfortless; dreary.

**Cheer'less-ness**, *n.* State of being cheerless.

**Cheer'ly**, *a.* Gay; cheerful; not gloomy.

**Cheer'ly**, *adv.* In a cheerful manner; heartily.

**Cheer'y**, *a.* 1. In good spirits; cheerful; lively. 2. Promoting, or tending to promote, cheerfulness.

**Cheese**, *n.* [A.-S. *cese*, or *cyse*, from Lat. *caseus*.] 1. Curd of milk, separated from the whey, and pressed. 2. A mass of ground apples pressed together.

**Cheese'-cāke**, *n.* A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.

**Cheese'-mīte**, *n.* (*Entom.*) A minute wingless insect with eight legs, found in cheese. [*cheese.*]

**Cheese'-mōn'gēr** (mūng'gēr, 82), *n.* One who deals in

**Cheese'-prēss**, *n.* A press for expelling whey from curd in the making of cheese. [*of cheese.*]

**Chees'y**, *a.* Having the nature, qualities, taste, or form

**Chēt**, *v. i.* To chatter or chirrup.

**Chēf-d'œuvre** (shā'dōvr'), *n.*; *pl.* CHEFS-D'ŒUVRE. [Fr.] A master-piece; a capital work in art, literature, &c.

**Chēg're**, } *n.* See CHIGOE.

**Chēg'ōe**, }

**Chēl'i-fōrm**, *a.* [Gr. *χηλή*, claw, and Lat. *forma*, form.] Having a movable joint closing against a preceding joint or a projecting part of it, so that the whole may be used for grasping, as in the hand or claw of a crab.

**Chē-lō'ni-an**, *a.* Pertaining to, or designating, animals of the tortoise kind.

**Chēm'ie**, } *a.* [See CHEMISTRY.] 1. Pertaining to

**Chēm'ie-al**, } chemistry. 2. Resulting from the op-

**fōod**, **fōot**; **ûrn**, **ryde**, **pull**; **çell**, **çhaise**, **eall**, **echo**; **gēm**, **gēt**; **aç**; **exist**; **linger**, **link**; **this**.



eration of the forces on which composition and decomposition, and related phenomena, depend.

**Chēm'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* According to chemical principles; by chemical process or operation. [ical effects.]

**Chēm'ie-als**, *n. pl.* Substances used for producing chemical effects.

**Chē-mīse'** (she-meez'), *n.* [Fr., from Ar. *kamis*, shirt, linen under-garment, fr. Skr. *kschauma*, flaxen, linen.]

1. A shift, or under-garment, worn by females. 2. A wall that lines the face of any work of earth.

**Chēm'i-šette'** (shēm'e-zēt'), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *chemise*.] An under-garment worn over the chemise.

**Chēm'ist**, *n.* A person versed in chemistry.

**Chēm'is-try** (kēm'is-trý), *n.* [From *chemist*; Ar. *al-kimīā*. See **ALCHEMY**.] That branch of science which treats of the composition of substances, and of the changes which they undergo.

*Inorganic chemistry*, that which treats of inorganic or mineral substances. — *Organic chemistry*, that which treats of the substances which form the structure of organized beings, and their products, whether animal or vegetable.

This word and its derivatives were formerly written with *y*, and sometimes with *i*, instead of *e*, in the first syllable, *chymistry*, *chymical*, &c., or *chimistry*, *chimical*, &c.; and the pronunciation was conformed to the orthography. At the present day, most speakers pronounce these words as they are now spelt, *chem'is-try*, *chemist*, *chem'ie-al*, &c.

**Chē-nille'** (she-neel), *n.* [Fr., a caterpillar.] Tufted cord, of silk or worsted, used in ladies' dresses.

**Chèque** (chĕk), *n.* See **CHECK**.

**Chĕq'uer** (chĕk'er), *n. & v.* See **CHECKER**.

**Chĕr'ish**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **CHERISHED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **CHERISHING**.] [Fr. *chĕrir*, from *cher*, dear, Lat. *carus*. Cf. **CARESS**.] 1. To treat with tenderness and affection. 2. To hold dear; to indulge.

**Syn.** — To nourish; foster; nurse; entertain; encourage; comfort; support.

**Chĕr'ish-er**, *n.* One who cherishes; an encourager.

**Chē-rōot'** (chē-rōot'), *n.* A kind of cigar, highly prized for the delicacy of its flavor.

**Chĕr'ry**, *n.* [Lat. *cerasus*, Gr. *κερασός*, *κερασέα*, *κερασία*, so named, it is said, from *Cerasus*, a city in Pontus, whence the tree was imported into Italy.] 1. (*Bot.*) (*a.*) The fruit of a tree of which there are many varieties. (*b.*) The tree which bears the fruit. 2. A cordial composed of cherry-juice and spirit, sweetened and diluted.

**Chĕr'ry**, *a.* Like a red cherry in color; red; ruddy.

**Chĕr'so-nĕse**, *n.* [Gr. *χερσονήσος*, from *χĕρσος*, land, and *ἠσος*, an isle.] A peninsula.

**Chĕrt**, *n.* [Ir. *ceirthe*, stone, W. *cellt*, flintstone.] (*Min.*) An impure, massive, flint-like quartz or hornstone.

**Chĕr'ub** (68), *n.*; *pl.* **CHĒR'UBS**; but the Hebrew plural **CHĒR'Ū-BĪM** is also used. **CHĒR'Ū-BĪM**, though of frequent occurrence in the Bible, is a barbarism. [Heb. *kerub*, from *kārab*, to grasp, prob. akin to Gr. *γρύψ*, Ger. *greif*, Eng. *griffin*.] 1. (*Script.*) One of an order of angels, usually regarded as distinguished by their knowledge from the seraphs, who are supposed to be ardent in love. 2. (*Jewish Antiq.*) A symbolical figure, used as part of the embellishments of the tabernacle and temple. 3. A beautiful child; — so called because modern artists have represented cherubs as beautiful children.

**Chē-rŭ'bie**, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, cherubs; an-  
**Chē-rŭ'bie-al**, } gelic.

**Chĕr'ŭ-bim**, *n.* The Hebrew plural of *cherub*.

**Chĕr'ŭp**, *v. i.* [Probably from *chirp*.] To make a short, shrill sound; to chirp. [shrill sound.]

**Chĕr'ŭp**, *v. t.* To excite or urge on by making a short, shrill sound.

**Chĕr'ŭp**, *n.* A short, sharp noise, as of a cricket.

**Chĕs'i-ble**, *n.* See **CHASUBLE**.

**Chĕss**, *n.* [From Per. *shāh*, king, as being the principal figure.] A game played by two persons, on a board containing sixty-four squares, with two differently colored sets of pieces, or men.

**Chĕss**, *n.* [Cf. Per. *khas*, bad, evil, weed, thistle, thorn.] (*Bot.*) A kind of grass which grows among wheat, and is often erroneously regarded as degenerate or changed wheat. [*Amer.*]

**Chĕss'-bōard**, *n.* The board used in the game of chess.

**Chĕss'-mān**, *n.*; *pl.* **CHĒSS'MEN**. A piece used in the game of chess.

**Chĕst**, *n.* [A.-S. *cest*, *cist*, from Lat. *cista*, Gr. *κίστη*.] 1. A box of wood, or other material, in which articles are deposited. 2. The part of the body inclosed by the ribs and breast-bone; the thorax. 3. (*Com.*) A case in which tea, opium, &c. are transported; hence the quantity such a case contains.

*Chest of drawers*, a case of movable boxes called *drawers*.

**Chĕst'nut** (chĕs'nut), *n.* [From Lat. *castanea*, Gr. *κάστανον*,

from *Κάσταννα*, a city of Pontus, whence chestnut-trees were introduced into Europe.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) The fruit, seed, or nut of a tree belonging to the genus *Castanea*, inclosed in a prickly pericarp or bur. (*b.*) The tree itself, or its timber.

**Chĕst'nut** (chĕs'nut), *a.* Being of the color of a chestnut; of a reddish brown color.

**Chĕ'tah**, *n.* See **CHEETAH**.

**Cheval-de-frise** (shvāld'-freez'), *n.*; *pl.* **CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE** (shĕv'o-de-freez; Fr. pron. shvōd'-freez'). [Fr., from *cheval*, horse, and *frise*, Friesland.] (*Mil.*) A



Cheval-de-frise.

A piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, used for defense.

**Chĕv'a-liĕr'** (shĕv'a-leer'), *n.* [Fr., from *cheval*, horse. Cf. **CAVALIER**.] 1. A horseman; hence, a knight; a gallant young man. 2. A member of certain orders of knighthood.

**Chĕv'er-il**, *n.* [O. Fr. *chevre*, *chevral*, kid, dim. of *chĕvre*, goat, Lat. *capra*.] 1. Soft leather made of kid-skin. 2. A yielding disposition.

**Chĕv'er-il**, *a.* Having pliability, as that of kid-skin.

**Chĕv'i-šānce** (shĕv'e-zāns), *n.* [O. Fr., from *chevir*, to come to an end, to perform, from *chef*, head, end, Lat. *caput*.] (*Law.*) (*a.*) A making of contracts; a bargain. (*b.*) An unlawful agreement or contract.

**Chĕv'ron**, *n.* [Fr., rafter, *chevron*, equiv. to Lat. *capriolus*, a support of timber, from *caper*, goat.] 1. (*Hcr.*) An honorable ordinary, representing two rafters of a house meeting at the top. 2. (*Mil.*) The distinguishing marks on the sleeves of non-commissioned officers' coats. 3. (*Arch.*) An ornament in the form of zigzag work.

**Chĕv'ry**, *v. t.* [Prob. same with the old word *chever* (connected with *shiver*), as used by Digby and others.] To shake or force with a shivering motion.

**Chew** (chĕo), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **CHEWED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **CHEWING**.] [A.-S. *ceowan*.] 1. To bite and grind with the teeth; to masticate. 2. To ruminate mentally; to meditate.

**Chew**, *v. i.* To perform the action of biting and grinding with the teeth; to ruminate; to meditate.

**Chew**, *n.* That which is chewed; that which is held in the mouth at once; a cud. [*Low.*]

**Chĕ-ā-ro-ōs-eŭ-ro**, } Same as **CLARE-OBSCURE**, q. v.

**Chĕ-ā-r'os-eŭ-ro**, }  
**Chĕ-bouque'** (che-bōok'), *n.* [Turkish.] A Turkish tobacco-pipe.

**Chĕ-eāne'** (shĕ-kān'), *n.* [Fr., orig. a crumb, a small part; hence, fineness, subtlety, either from Lat. *ciccus*, trifle, or from Basque *chiki-a*, *chik-er-ra*, little, small.] An artful subterfuge, designed to lead away from the merits of a case; — specifically applied to legal proceedings; shift; cavil; sophistry.

**Chĕ-eāne'**, *v. i.* To use shifts, cavils, or artifices.

**Chĕ-eān'er**, *n.* One who uses evasions, or undue artifices, in litigation or disputes; a caviler; an unfair disputant.

**Chĕ-eān'er-y** (shĕ-kān'er-ŷ), *n.* Mean or unfair artifice to perplex a cause and obscure the truth; chicane.

**Syn.** — Trick; sophistry; quibble; fetch; stratagem.

**Chĕ'o-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *cichorium*, Gr. *κικόριον*.] (*Bot.*) A plant extensively cultivated and used for adulterating coffee; succory; endive.

**Chĕch**, *n.* [Lat. *cicer*.] A dwarf pea; the chick-pea.

**Chĕck**, } *n.* [A.-S. *cicen*, D. *kieken*, *kuiken*.] 1. The young of fowls, particularly of the domestic hen. 2. A young person.

**Chĕck'a-dee'**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird, the black-cap titmouse, of North America; — named from its note.

**Chĕck'a-ree'**, *n.* The American red squirrel.

**Chĕck'en-heārt'ed**, *a.* Timid; fearful; cowardly.

**Chĕck'en-pōx**, *n.* (*Med.*) A mild, contagious, eruptive disease, generally attacking children only.

**Chĕck'-pĕa**, *n.* [See **CHICH**.] A species of pea, cultivated in the south of Europe, and used as lentils are.

**Chĕck'-weed**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of insignificant weeds of different genera.

**Chĕde**, *v. t.* [*imp.* **CHID** (**CHODE**, *obs.*); *p. p.* **CHID**, **CHIDDEN**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **CHIDING**.] [A.-S. *cidan*, *chidan*.] To rebuke; to reproach; to blame.

**Syn.** — To reprove; scold; censure; reprehend; reprimand.

**Chĕde**, *v. i.* 1. To find fault. 2. To make a rough, clamorous, roaring noise.

**Chĕd'er**, *n.* One who chides.

**Chĕf**, *a.* [O. Fr. *chief*, *chef*, from Lat. *caput*, head.] 1. Highest in office or rank; headmost. 2. Principal or



most eminent in any quality or action; having most influence; taking the lead; most important.

**Syn.**—Principal; leading; main; first; paramount; supreme; prime; vital; especial; great; grand; eminent; master.

**Chief, n.** **1.** Head or leader of any band or community. **2.** Principal or most important person or thing. **3.** (*Her.*) The upper part of the escutcheon.

*In chief, (a.)* At the head. (*b.) (Eng. Law.)* From the king.

**Syn.**—Chieftain; commander; leader.—A *chief* has the pre-eminence or rule in civil matters, as the chief of police or of a tribe; a *chieftain* and *commander* occupy high military stations; a *leader* takes the direction of enterprises.

**Chief-bār'on, n.** (*Eng. Law.*) The presiding judge of the court of exchequer.

**Chief-jūs'tice, n.** The presiding justice, or principal judge, of a court.

**Chief'ly, adv.** **1.** In the first place; principally; eminently; above all. **2.** For the most part; mostly.

**Chief'tain (42), n.** [L. Lat. *capitaneus*, fr. Lat. *caput*, head. Cf. CAPTAIN.] The head of a troop, army, or clan.

**Syn.**—Chief; commander; leader; head.

**Chief'tain-ry, n.** Rank, office, or quality of a chief'tain.

**Chiffonier (shif-fon-er'; Fr. pron. shē'fo'ne-ā'), n.** [Fr., from *chiffon*, rag, and this from *chiffe*, weak and bad stuff.] **1.** A receptacle for rags or shreds. **2.** A movable closet. **3.** A rag-picker.

**Chig'oē, n.** [Perh. fr. Catalan *chic*, Sp. *chico*, small; or of Peruvian origin.] (*Entom.*) A small insect of the flea family, common in tropical America.

**Chil'blain, n.** A blain or sore on the hand or foot, produced by cold.

**Chil'blain, v. t.** To produce chilblains upon.

**Child, n.; pl. CHIL'DREN.** [A.-S. *cild*, pl. *cildru*, *cildra*. Cf. Goth. *kilthei*, womb, *in-kilthō*, with child.] **1.** A son or a daughter; the immediate progeny of human parents. **2.** A young person of either sex; hence, one who exhibits the character of a very young person. **3.** *pl.* Descendants, however remote. **4.** One who, by character or practice, shows signs of relationship to another.

*To be with child,* to be pregnant.

**Child-bear'ing, n.** Act of producing children.

**Child'bēd, n.** The state of a woman bringing forth a child, or being in labor; parturition. [*labor.*]

**Child'birth, n.** Act of bringing forth a child; travail; **Childe (chīld, in Amer.; chīld or chīld, in Eng.), n.** A title formerly prefixed to his name by the oldest son, until he succeeded to the titles of his ancestors, or gained new honors by his own prowess.

**Chil'der-mas-dāy, n.** [From *child*, *mass*, and *day.*] (*Ecl.*) An anniversary of the church of England, held on the 28th of December, in commemoration of the children of Bethlehem slain by Herod; Innocents' Day.

**Child'hōod (27), n.** The state of a child, or the time in which persons are children.

**Child'ish, a.** Of, or pertaining to, a child; puerile.

**Child'ish-ly, adv.** In the manner of a child.

**Child'ish-ness, n.** State or qualities of a child; simplicity; weakness of intellect.

**Child'less, a.** Destitute of children or offspring.

**Child'less-ness, n.** State of being without children.

**Child'-like, a.** Like or becoming a child; submissive; dutiful; docile.

**Chil'dren, n.; pl. of child.** See CHILD.

**Chil'i-ad (kīl'i-ad), n.** [Gr. *χιλιάς*, from *χίλιον*, thousand.] A thousand; especially, a thousand years.

**Chil'i-ārch, n.** [Gr. *χιλιάρχης*, from *χίλιον*, thousand, and *ἀρχός*, leader, from *ἄρχειν*, to lead.] The commander or chief of a thousand men.

**Chil'i-āsm, n.** [Gr. *χίλιασμός*, from *χιλιάς*, a thousand.] The doctrine of the personal reign of Christ on earth during the millennium.

**Chil'i-āst, n.** [Gr. *χιλιαστής*. See *supra.*] A millenarian.

**Chill, a.** [A.-S. *cyle*, *cele*, from *celan*, *calan*, to be cold. Cf. COOL.] **1.** Moderately cold; tending to cause shivering; cool. **2.** Affected by cold. **3.** Characterized by coolness of manner, feeling, &c.; formal; distant. **4.** Discouraged; depressed; dispirited.

**Chill, n.** **1.** A disagreeable sensation of coolness, accompanied with shivering. **2.** A check to enthusiasm or warmth of feeling; discouragement.

**Chill, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* CHILLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHILLING.] **1.** To strike with a chill; to make chilly; to affect with cold. **2.** To check enthusiasm or warmth of feeling of; to depress; to discourage. **3.** (*Metal.*) To produce, by sudden cooling, a change of cr, stallization

at or near the surface of, so as to increase the hardness;—said of cast iron. [*moderate degree of coldness.*]

**Chill'i-ness, n.** **1.** A sensation of coolness. **2.** A

**Chill'ness, n.** Coolness; coldness; a shivering.

**Chill'y, a.** Moderately cold, so as to cause shivering.

**Chimb (chīm), n.** [L. Ger. *kimm*, D. *kim*.] The edge of a cask, &c. See CHINE, 3. [*Written also chime.*]

**Chīme, n.** [L. Lat. & It. *campana*, bell, whence It. *scampanare*, to chime.] **1.** Harmonious sound of bells, or other musical instruments. **2.** A set of bells musically tuned to one another. **3.** Pleasing correspondence of proportion, relation, or sound.

**Chīme, v. i.** [*imp. & p. p.* CHIMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHIMING.] **1.** To sound in harmonious accord, as bells. **2.** To be in harmony; to harmonize; to correspond. **3.** To jingle, as in rhyming.

**Chīme, v. t.** To move, strike, or cause to sound in harmony, as a set of bells arranged as a chime.

**Chīme, n.** [See CHIMB.] The edge or brim of a cask or tub, formed by the ends of the staves.

**Chīm'er, n.** One who chimes.

**Chī-mēr'ā, n.** [Lat. *chimæra*, Gr. *χίμαιρα*, a she-goat; a fire-spouting monster.] **1.** (*Myth.*) A monster represented as vomiting flames, and as having the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a dragon. **2.** A vain or foolish fancy.

**Chī-mēr'ie-al, a.** Merely imaginary; having, or capable of having, no existence except in thought.

**Syn.**—Fanciful; fantastic; wild; deceitful; delusive.

**Chī-mēr'ie-al-ly, adv.** Wildly; vainly; fancifully.

**Chīm'ney, n.; pl. CHĪM'NEYS.** [Fr. *cheminée*, from Lat. *caminus*, furnace, fire-place, Gr. *κάμινος*, furnace, oven.] **1.** The passage through which the smoke is carried off. **2.** A tube, usually of glass, placed above a flame, to create a draught and promote combustion.

**Chīm'ney-pōt, n.** A cylinder of earthen ware, resembling in appearance a stone pot, placed at the top of chimneys to prevent smoking.

**Chīm'ney-swal'tōw, n.** (*Ornith.*) A kind of swallow which lives in chimneys.

**Chīm'ney-sweep, n.** One who sweeps and scrapes

**Chīm'ney-sweep'er, n.** chimneys.

**Chim-pān'zee, n.** (*Zoöl.*) The African orang-outang, a species of monkey which approaches most nearly to man. It is a native of Africa, and when full grown is from three to four feet high.

**Chīn, n.** [A.-S. *cinne*, *cin*, Icel. *kinn*, Goth. *kinnus*, cheek, akin to Lat. *gena*, Gr. *γένος*, Skr. *ganda*. The root is the Goth. *keian*, *keinan*, to germinate, A.-S. *cinan*, to split, *cennan*, to bring forth.] The lower extremity of the face, below the mouth.

**Chī'nā, n.** A species of earthen ware made in China, or in imitation of that made there; porcelain.

**Chī'nā-ās'ter, n.** (*Bot.*) A species of the *Aster* family, having large flowers.

**Chīn'e'a-pīn, n.** (*Bot.*) The dwarf chestnut, a tree that rises eight or ten feet, with a branching, shrubby stem, producing a nut.

**Chīnch, n.** [Sp. *chinche*, bug, from Lat. *cimex*.] **1.** (*Entom.*) The bed-bug. **2.** An insect or bug, resembling the bed-bug in its disgusting odor, which is very destructive to wheat and other grains.

**Chīn-chīl'lā, n.** [Sp., according to its form a dim. of *chinche*. See *supra.*] (*Zoöl.*) A small rodent animal, of the size of a large squirrel, chiefly remarkable for its fine fur, which is very soft and of a pearly-gray color.

**Chīn'eōugh (-kōf, 21), n.** Chinchilla. [*Cf. Scot. kink*, a violent fit of coughing.] (*Med.*) Hoop-cough.

**Chīne, n.** [From O. H. Ger. *skina*, needle, prickle. Cf. Lat. *spina*, thorn, prickle, back-bone.] **1.** The back-bone or spine of an animal. **2.** A piece of the back-bone of an animal, with the adjoining parts, cut for cooking. **3.** The chimb or chime of a cask.

**Chīne, v. t.** To cut through the back-bone of.

**Chīnk, n.** [A.-S. *cine*, fissure, chink, from *cinan*, to gape.] A small cleft, rent, or fissure, of greater length than breadth; a gap or crack.



Chimpanzee.



Chinchilla.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, eall, ceho; ġem, ġet; aș; exist; linger, link; this.



**Chĩnk**, *v. i.* To crack; to open.

**Chĩnk**, *v. t.* **1.** To open or part and form a fissure in. **2.** To fill up the chinks of.

**Chĩnk**, *n.* [Perhaps from the sound of jingling metal. See JINGLE.] **1.** A short, sharp sound, as of metal struck with little violence. **2.** Money; cash. [*Cant.*]

**Chĩnk**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHINKED (chĩkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHINKING.] To cause to sound, as any small, sonorous bodies, by bringing them into collision with each other. [collision of little pieces of money.]

**Chĩnk**, *v. i.* To make a small, sharp sound, as by the

**Chĩnk'y**, *a.* Full of chinks or fissures; gaping.

**Chĩn'qua-pĩn**, *n.* See CHINCAPIN.

**Chĩnse**, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To thrust oakum into the seams or chinks of, with a chisel or the point of a knife, as a temporary expedient for caulking.

**Chĩntz** (chints, 108), *n.* [*Hind. chhĩnt*, spotted cotton cloth, *chhĩntā*, spot, *chhĩntnā*, to sprinkle.] Cotton cloth, printed with flowers and other devices, in a number of different colors.

**Chĩp**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHIPPED (chĩpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHIPPING.] [*H. Ger. kippen*, to clip, pare.] To cut into small pieces.

**Chĩp**, *v. i.* To break or fly off in small pieces.

**Chĩp**, *n.* [From the verb. See *supra.*] **1.** A piece of wood, stone, or other substance, separated by an ax, chisel, or any cutting instrument. **2.** A fragment or piece broken off.

**Chĩp'-bõn'net**, } *n.* A bonnet or hat made of wood  
**Chĩp'-hāt**, } split into thin filaments.

**Chĩp'munk**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A squirrel-like animal, sometimes called the *striped squirrel*. [Written also *chip-monk*, *chipmuck*, and *chipmuk*.]

**Chĩp'ping-bird** (18), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A kind of sparrow, of small size, very common in the United States.

**Chĩ'ro-grāph**, *n.* [*Gr. χειρόγραφος*, written with the hand; *χείρ*, hand, and *γράφειν*, to write.] (*Old Law.*) (*a.*) A writing requiring a counterpart. It answered to what is now called a *charter-party*. (*b.*) The last part of a fine of land, commonly called the *foot* of the fine.

**Chĩ-rõg'ra-pher**, *n.* One who exercises or professes the art or business of writing.

**Chĩ'ro-grāph'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to chirography.  
**Chĩ'ro-grāph'ie-al**, }

**Chĩ-rõg'ra-phĩst**, *n.* **1.** A chirographer. **2.** One who tells fortunes by examining the hand.

**Chĩ-rõg'ra-phy**, *n.* **1.** The art of writing. **2.** A writing done with one's own hand; handwriting.

**Chĩ-rõl'o-gy**, *n.* [*Gr. χείρ*, hand, and *λόγος*, speech.] Art or practice of communicating thoughts by signs made by the hands and fingers; dactylology.

**Chĩ'ro-mān'çer**, *n.* [See CHIROMANCY.] One who attempts to foretell future events, or to tell the fortunes and dispositions of persons, by inspecting the hands.

**Chĩ'ro-mān'çy**, *n.* [*Gr. χείρ*, hand, and *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by inspection of the hand; palmistry.

**Chĩ-rõn'o-my** (kĩ-), *n.* [*Gr. χειρονομία*, from *χείρ*, hand, and *νόμος*, law, rule.] Gesture.

**Chĩ-rõp'o-dist**, *n.* [*Gr. χείρ*, hand, and *πούς*, *ποδός*, foot.] One who treats diseases of the hands and feet; esp. one who removes corns and bunions from the feet.

**Chĩrp** (18), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHIRPED (chĩrpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHIRPING.] [*Ger. zirpen*, *tschirpen*, *schirpen*. Cf. CHIRK, CHIPPER, and CHEEP.] To make a short, sharp sound, as is done by fowls, birds, or crickets.

**Chĩrp**, *v. t.* To make cheerful; to enliven.

**Chĩrp**, *n.* A short, sharp note.

**Chĩrp'er**, *n.* One who chirps, or is cheerful.

**Chĩr'rup**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHIRRUPED (chĩr'rupt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHIRRUPING.] [See CHIRP.] To quicken or animate by chirping; to cheer up.

**Chĩr'rup**, *v. i.* To chirp.

**Chĩr'rup**, *n.* The act of chirping; chirp.

**Chĩ-rũr'geon** (kĩ-rũr'jun, 34), *n.* [*Fr. chirurgien*, from *Gr. χειρουργός*, operating with the hand, from *χείρ*, hand, and *εργειν*, to work, whence *εργον*, work.] A surgeon.

**Chĩ-rũr'ger-y**, *n.* Surgery.

**Chĩş'el**, *n.* [*O. Fr. cisel*, *Fr. ciseau*, fr. *Lat. sicilicula*, a small sickle, dim. of *sicilis*, sickle, and this from *sica*, dagger, from *secare*, to cut.] An instrument sharpened to a cutting edge at the end, used in carpentry, joinery, sculpture, &c., either for paring, hewing, or gouging.

**Chĩş'el**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHISELED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHISELING.] **1.** To cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel. **2.** To cut close, as in a bargain, &c. [*Colloq.*]

**Chĩş'ley**, *a.* [*A.-S. ceasel*, gravel or sand.] Having a large admixture of small pebbles or gravel;—said of a soil between sand and clay.

**Chĩt**, *n.* [*A.-S. cidh*, shoot, sprig, fr. the root *cian*, to germinate, *Goth. keian*. See CHILD.] **1.** The first shooting or germination of a plant; a shoot; a sprout. **2.** A child or babe.

**Chĩt'chāt**, *n.* [From *chat*, by way of reduplication.] Familiar or trifling talk; prattle.

**Chĩ'tine**, *n.* [*Gr. χιτών*, corselet.] (*Chem.*) A peculiar principle, containing nitrogen, characteristic of the skin of insects, and found also in the shell of crustaceans.

**Chĩ'tin-oũs**, *a.* Having the nature of chitine.

**Chĩ'ter-lĩngs**, *n. pl.* [Cf. *A.-S. cwidh* and *cwidha*, *Goth. qvithus*, *qvithrs*, belly, womb, stomach.] (*Cookery.*) The smaller intestines of swine, &c., fried for food.

**Chĩ'ty**, *a.* Full of chits or sprouts.

**Chĩv'al-rie** (shĩv'al-rik), *a.* [Cf. *Fr. chevaleresque*. See CHIVALRY.] Same as CHIVALROUS.

**Chĩv'al-roũs** (shĩv'al-rus), *a.* [See CHIVALRY.] Pertaining to chivalry or knight-errantry; gallant.

**Chĩv'al-roũs-ly**, *adv.* In a chivalrous manner; boldly.

**Chĩv'al-ry** (shĩv'al-rỹ, 67), *n.* [*Fr. chevalerie*, from *chevalier*, knight.] **1.** A body or order of cavaliers or knights serving on horseback; cavalry. **2.** The dignity or system of knighthood; the practice of knight-errantry. **3.** Qualifications or character of knights, as valor, dexterity in arms, &c. **4.** (*Eng. Law.*) A tenure of lands by knight's service; that is, by the condition of a knight's performing service on horseback, or of performing some noble or military service to his lord.

*Court of Chivalry*, a court formerly held before the lord high constable and earl marshal of England, having cognizance of contracts and other matters relating to deeds of arms and war.

**Chĩves**, *n. pl.* [See CIVES.] **1.** (*Bot.*) Slender threads or filaments in the blossoms of plants. [See STAMEN.]

**2.** (*Agric.*) A small species of onion growing in tufts.

**Chlõ'rate**, *n.* [See CHLORINE.] (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of chloric acid with a base.

**Chlõ'rie**, *a.* Pertaining to chlorine, or obtained from it.

**Chlõ'ride** (49), *n.* [See CHLORINE.] (*Chem.*) A compound of chlorine with another element.

**Chlõ-rid'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to a chloride.

**Chlõ'rid-ize**, *v. t.* See CHLORIDATE.

**Chlõ'rĩne**, *n.* [From *Gr. χλωρός*, pale-green, greenish yellow, so named from its color.] (*Chem.*) A heavy gas of greenish color, which forms a constituent of common salt.

**Chlõ'ro-fõrm** (25), *n.* [From *chlorine* and *formyl*, it being a terchloride of formyl.] (*Chem.*) An oily, volatile liquid, consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and chlorine. It is an important anæsthetic agent.

**Chlõ'ro-fõrm**, *v. t.* To treat with chloroform, or to place under its influence.

**Chlõ'ro-phỹl**, *n.* [*Gr. χλωρός*, light-green, and *φύλλον*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) The green coloring matter of the leaves and other parts of plants.

**Chlõ'roũs**, *a.* [See CHLORINE.] (*Chem. Physics.*) Electro-negative. [block, &c.]

**Chõck**, *v. t.* To stop or fasten as with a wedge, or

**Chõck**, *v. i.* **1.** To fill up, as a cavity. **2.** To encounter. See SHOCK.

**Chõck**, *n.* **1.** Something to confine a cask or other body, by fitting into the space around or beneath it. **2.** An encounter. See SHOCK.

**Chõck'-full**, *a.* Completely full.

**Chõ'e'o-late**, *n.* [*Mexican cacuall*, cacao.] **1.** A paste composed of the roasted kernel of the *Theobroma cacao* ground and mixed with other ingredients. **2.** The beverage made by dissolving chocolate-paste in boiling water.

**Chõçe** (66), *n.* [From *O. Fr. chois*, *cois*, *N. Fr. choisir*, fr. *choisir*, to choose, fr. *Goth. kausjan*, to examine, *kiasan*, to choose, to examine.] **1.** Act of choosing; election.

**2.** The power of choosing; option; preference. **3.** Care in selecting; discrimination. **4.** The thing chosen. **5.** The best part of any thing; that which is preferable.

**Chõçe**, *a.* [*compar.* CHOICER; *superl.* CHOICEST.] **1.** Worthy of being chosen or preferred. **2.** Preserving or using with care, as valuable. **3.** Selected with care; deliberately chosen.

*Syn.*—Select; precious; costly; exquisite; uncommon; rare; sparing; frugal; chary; careful.

**Chõçe'ly**, *adv.* **1.** With care in choosing. **2.** In a preferable or excellent manner; excellently.

**Chõçe'ness**, *n.* Quality of being choice.

**Chõir** (kwĩr) (38), *n.* [*Lat. chorus*, *Gr. χορός*; *A.-S. chor*. See CHORUS.] **1.** An organized company of singers. [Written also *quire*.] **2.** (*Arch.*) (*a.*) That part of a church appropriated to the singers. (*b.*) The chancel. **3.** The corporate body of a cathedral.

**Chõke** (20), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CHOKED (chõkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHOKING.] [*A.-S. æceþjan*, to suffocate,

*ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cäre, fär, åsk, all, what; êre, veil, tẽrn; pĩque, firm; sòn, òr, dõ wõlf,*



*coejan*, to ruminate, *ceare*, *ceac*, jaw, cheek.] **1.** To render unable to breathe; to stifle; to suffocate; to strangle. **2.** To obstruct by filling up or clogging. **3.** To hinder or check, as growth, expansion, progress, &c.

**Chōke**, *v. i.* **1.** To have the windpipe stopped. **2.** To be checked, as if by choking.

**Chōke'-chēr'ry**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of wild cherry, and its fruit, remarkable for its astringent qualities.

**Chōke'-dämp**, *n.* Carbonic acid gas accumulated in wells, mines, &c.; — so called because often destructive of life by preventing the respiration of air.

**Chōke'-full**, *a.* Full as possible; quite full; full to choking. See **CHOCK-FULL**.

**Chōke'-peâr**, *n.* **1.** A kind of pear that has a rough, astringent taste. **2.** A sarcasm by which a person is put to silence. (*Low.*)

**Chōk'er**, *n.* **1.** He who, or that which, chokes or puts to silence. **2.** That which can not be answered. **3.** A neck-cloth or collar. [*Vulgar.*]

**Chōk'y**, *a.* Tending to choke; having power to choke.

**Chōl'er** (*kōl'er*), *n.* [*Lat. cholera*, *Gr. χολέρα*, from *χόλος*, *χολή*, bile.] **1.** The bile; — formerly supposed to be the seat and cause of irascibility. **2.** Irritation of the passions; anger; wrath.

**Chōl'er-â**, *n.* [See *supra.*] (*Med.*) A disease characterized by vomiting and purging, and also by griping and spasms in the legs and arms.

*Cholera morbus*, a milder and more common form of the disease.

**Chōl'er-ic** (123), *a.* **1.** Abounding with cholera, or bile. **2.** Easily irritated; irascible. **3.** Angry; indicating anger; excited by anger.

**Chōl'er-ic-ly**, *adv.* In a choleric manner; angrily.

**Chōl'er-ine**, *n.* (*Med.*) (*a.*) The precursory symptoms of cholera. (*b.*) The first stage of epidemic cholera.

**Chō-lēs'ter-ic**, or **Chō-les-tēr'ic**, *a.* [*Fr. cholestérique*.] Pertaining to cholesterine, or obtained from it.

**Chō'mer**, *n.* A Hebrew measure. See **HOMER**.

**Chōōse** (66), *v. t.* [*imp. CHOSE*; *p. p. CHOSEN, CHOSE*; *p. pr. & vb. n. CHOOSING*.] [*A.-S. ceosan*, *Icel. kiosa*, *kiora*, *Goth. kiusan*. Cf. **CHOICE**.] To make choice of.

**Syn.** — Prefer; elect. — Choose is generic; to prefer is to choose one thing as more desirable than another; to elect is to choose or take for some purpose, office, &c., usually by suffrage, as to elect a president.

**Chōōse**, *v. i.* **1.** To make a selection; to prefer. **2.** To have the power of choice.

**Chōōs'er**, *n.* One who chooses; an elector.

**Chōp** (66), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. CHOPPED* (*chōpt*); *p. pr. & vb. n. CHOPPING*.] [From *Lat. colaphus*, *Gr. κόλαφος*, buffet. Cf. **CHAP** and **CHIP**.] **1.** To cut into pieces; to mince. **2.** To sever or separate by one or more blows. **3.** To seize or devour greedily.

**Chōp**, *v. i.* **1.** To come upon or seize suddenly, as if at a stroke or blow. **2.** (*Naut.*) To vary or shift suddenly.

**Chōp**, *v. t.* [*A.-S. ceapan*, *Goth. kaupōn*, to buy, to sell. Cf. **CHAP**, *v. i.*, and **CHEAPEN**, *v. t.*] **1.** To barter; to exchange. **2.** To give back and forth; to bandy.

**Chōp**, *v. i.* To wrangle; to altercate; to dispute.

**Chōp**, *v. t. & i.* See **CHAP**.

**Chōp**, *n.* **1.** Act of chopping; a stroke. **2.** A piece chopped off; a slice or small piece, especially of meat. **3.** See **CHAP**. [*clearance.*]

**Chōp**, *n.* [*Chin.*] **1.** Quality; brand. **2.** A permit or chop-house, *n.* A house where chops, &c., are sold; an eating-house of a lower class.

**Chōp'in**, *n.* [From *Ger. schöppen*, a liquid measure, orig. a scoop, from *schöpfen*, to scoop.] A high patten formerly worn by ladies.

**Chōp'per**, *n.* One who, or that which, chops.

**Chōp'ping**, *a.* [Cf. **CHUBBY**.] **1.** Stout or plump. **2.** Shifting suddenly; coming from different directions.

**Chōp'stick**, *n.* One of two small sticks of wood, ivory, &c., held by the Chinese between the thumb and fingers, and used to convey food to the mouth.

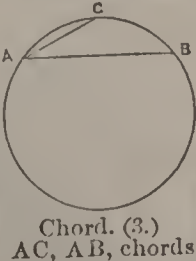
**Chō-rāg'ic**, *a.* [*Gr. χοραγικός*, from *χοραγός*, a choragus.] Pertaining to, or in honor of, a choragus, or superintendent of a musical or theatrical entertainment.

**Chō'ral**, *a.* [*Lat. choralis*, from *chorus*, *Gr. χορός*.] Belonging to a choir; sung in chorus.

**Chō'ral**, *n.* (*Mus.*) A hymn-tune.

**Chō'ral-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of a chorus.

**Chōrd** (*kōrd*), *n.* [*Lat. chorda*, *Gr. χορδή*, string.] **1.** String of a musical instrument. **2.** (*Mus.*) An harmonious combination of tones simultaneously performed. **3.** (*Geom.*) A right line, uniting the extremities of the arc of a circle.



**Chōrd**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. CHORDED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. CHORDING*.] To provide with musical chords or strings.

**Chōre**, *n.* [*Eng. char.*] A small job, either within or without doors; — commonly used in the pl. [*Amer.*]

**Chō're-â**, *n.* [*Gr. χορεία*, dance.] (*Med.*) St. Vitus's dance; a disease attended with constant twitchings and irregular movements of the voluntary muscles.

**Chō-ree'**, *n.* [*Lat. choreus*, *Gr. χορείος*, belonging to a chorus, *q. v.* (se. *ποῦς*, foot).] (*Anc. Pros.*) (*a.*) A foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short; the trochee. (*b.*) A tribrach, or foot of three short syllables.

**Chō'ri-āmb**, *n.* [*Lat. choriambus*, *Gr. χορίαμβος*, from *χορείος*, trochee, and *ιαμβος*, iambus, *q. v.*] (*Anc. Pros.*) A foot consisting of four syllables, of which the first and last are long, and the others short; that is, a choree or trochee and an iambus united.

**Chō'ri-ām'bie**, *n.* A choriamb.

**Chō'ri-ām'bie**, *a.* Pertaining to a choriamb.

**Chō'rist**, *n.* A singer in a choir.

**Chō'r'is-ter**, *n.* **1.** One of a choir; a singer in a concert. **2.** A leader of a choir.

**Chō-rōg'ra-pher**, *n.* One who describes, or makes a map of, a particular country.

**Chō-ro-grāph'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to chorography.

**Chō-rōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [*Gr. χωρογραφία*, from *χωρός*, place, and *γράφειν*, to describe.] Art or practice of making a map or description of a particular region or country.

**Chō'roid**, *n.* [*Gr. χοροειδής*, from *χορίον*, skin, and *εἶδος*, form.] (*Anat.*) The second coat of the eye.

**Chō'rus**, *n.* [*Lat. chorus*, *Gr. χορός*.] **1.** (*Antiq.*) A band of singers and dancers. **2.** (*Gr. Drama.*) A company of persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a tragedy, and who sing their sentiments in couplets or verses between the acts. **3.** A company of singers singing in concert. **4.** What is spoken or sung by the chorus in a tragedy; the part of a song in which the company join the singer.

**Chōse** (*shōz*), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *Lat. causa*, cause.] (*Law.*) A thing; personal property.

*Chose in action*, a thing of which one has not possession or actual enjoyment, but only a right to it.

**Chōse**, *imp. & p. p.* of *choose*. See **CHOOSE**.

**Chōs'en** (*chōz'n*), *p. p.* of *choose*. See **CHOOSE**.

**Chōugh** (*ehūf*), *n.* [*A.-S. ceo*, *Fr. choucas*. Cf. *M. H. Ger. chough*, owl, *D. kauw*, crow, and *W. cawci*, jackdaw.] (*Zool.*) A bird of the crow family.

**Chouse**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. CHOUSED* (*choust*); *p. pr. & vb. n. CHOUSING*.] [From the *Turk. chiaous*, a messenger of the Turkish emperor, one of whom, in 1609, committed a gross fraud upon the Turkish merchants resident in England, by cheating them out of £4,000.] To cheat, trick, defraud. [*Low.*]

**Chouse**, *n.* **1.** One who is easily cheated; a tool; a simpleton; a gull. **2.** A trick; sham; imposition.

**Chow'chow**, *a.* [*Chin.*] Consisting of several kinds mingled together; mixed.

**Chow'chow**, *n.* A kind of mixed pickles.

**Chow'der**, *n.* (*Cookery.*) A dish made of fresh fish, pork, biscuit, onions, &c., stewed together.

**Chow'der**, *v. t.* To make a chowder of.

**Chres-tōm'a-thy**, *n.* [*Gr. χρηστομάθεια*, from *χρηστός*, useful, and *μαθεῖν*, to learn.] A selection of passages, with notes, &c., to be used in acquiring a language.

**Chri'sm**, *n.* [*Gr. χρίσμα*, from *χρίειν*, to anoint.] (*Gr. & Rom. Cath. Churches.*) Oil consecrated by the bishop, formerly used in the administration of baptism, confirmation, ordination, and extreme unction.

**Chri'smal**, *a.* Pertaining to chrism.

**Chri's-mā'tion**, *n.* Act of applying consecrated oil.

**Chri's-ma-to-ry** (50), *n.* A vessel to hold the chrism.

**Chri'st**, *n.* [*Lat. Christus*, *Gr. χριστός*, anointed, from *χρίειν*, to anoint.] **THE ANOINTED**; — an appellation given to the Savior of the world, and synonymous with the Hebrew **MESSIAH**.

**Chri'st'-erōss-rōw'** (*kri's'krōs-rō'*), *n.* The alphabet; — formerly so called, either from the cross usually set before it, or from a superstitious custom of writing it in the form of a cross, by way of a charm.

**Chri's'ten** (*kri's'n*), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. CHRISTENED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. CHRISTENING*.] [*A.-S. cristnian*, from *cristen*, *cristena*, a Christian, *q. v.*] **1.** To baptize. **2.** To give a name; to denominate.

**Chri's'ten-dōm** (*kri's'n-dum*), *n.* [*A.-S. cristendom*, from *cristen*, a Christian, and the termination *dom*.] **1.** That portion of the world in which Christianity prevails, in distinction from heathen or Mohammedan lands. **2.** The whole body of Christians.

**Chri's'tian** (*kri's'tyan*, 66), *n.* [*Lat. christianus*, *Gr.*

**foōd**, **foōt**; **ûrn**, **ryde**, **pull**; **çell**, **çhaise**, **call**, **echo**; **gem**, **çet**; **aç**; **exist**; **linger**, **link**; **this**.



χριστιανός. See CHRIST.] 1. One who believes, or is assumed to believe, in the religion of Christ. 2. One born in a Christian country, or of Christian parents.

**Chris'tian** (krist/'yan, 66), *a.* 1. Pertaining to Christ or his religion. 2. Professing Christianity. 3. Pertaining to the church; ecclesiastical.

*Christian name*, the name given in baptism, as distinct from the family name, or surname.

**Chris-ti-ān'i-ty** (krist-yān/'i-tŷ), *n.* The religion of Christians; the system of doctrines and precepts taught by Christ. [to Christianity.]

**Chris'tian-i-zā'tion**, *n.* Act or process of converting  
**Chris'tian-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHRISTIANIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHRISTIANIZING.] 1. To make Christian; to convert to Christianity. 2. To imbue with Christian principles.

**Chris'tian-ly**, *adv.* In a Christian manner.

**Chris't-less**, *a.* Having no faith in Christ.

**Chris't-mas** (kris/'mas), *n.* [*Christ* and *mass*, *q. v.*] 1. The festival of Christ's nativity, observed annually on the 25th day of December. 2. Christmas-day.

**Chris't-mas-bōx** (kris/'mas-), *n.* A box in which presents are put at Christmas.

**Chris-tōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. Χριστός, Christ, and λογός, discourse.] A discourse or treatise concerning Christ; doctrine of the Scriptures respecting Christ.

**Chrō'mate**, *n.* [See CHROME.] (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of chromic acid with a base.

**Chro-māt'ie**, *a.* [Lat. *chromaticus*, from Gr. χρωματικός, suited for color, from χρώμα, color.] 1. Relating to color, or to colors. 2. (*Mus.*) Proceeding by the smaller intervals (half-steps or semitones) of the scale, instead of the regular intervals of the diatonic scale.

*Chromatic scale* (*Mus.*), the scale consisting of thirteen tones, including the eight scale-tones and the five intermediate tones; — so called because the intermediate tones were formerly written and printed in colors.

**Chro-māt'ies**, *n. sing.* The science of colors.

**Chrōm-c**, *n.* Same as CHROMIUM, *q. v.*

**Chrō'n-e**, *a.* Pertaining to chrome, or obtained from it.

**Chrō'n-um**, *n.* [Gr. χρώμα, color, from the many beautiful colors of its compounds.] (*Metal.*) A hard, brittle metal of a grayish-white color, very difficult of fusion, and related to iron in many of its properties.

**Chrō'mo-lithōg'ra-phy**, *n.* Lithography adapted to printing in oil colors.

**Chrōn'ie**, } *a.* [Lat. *chronicus*, Gr. χρονικός, from  
**Chrōn'ie-al**, } χρόνος, time.] 1. Relating to time; according to time. 2. Continuing for a long time.

**Chrōn'i-ele** (krōn/'i-kl), *n.* [See CHRONIC.] 1. A register of events in the order of time. 2. A history; a record. 3. *pl.* Two canonical books of the Old Testament.

**Chrōn'i-ele**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHRONICLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHRONICLING.] To record in history; to register.

**Chrōn'i-eler**, *n.* A writer of a chronicle; an historian.

**Chrōn'o-grām**, } *n.* [Gr. χρόνος, time, and γράμμα, to  
**Chrōn'o-graph**, } writing, character, γράφειν, to write.] An inscription in which a certain date is expressed by numeral letters, as in the motto of a medal struck by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632: —

CHRISTVS DVX; ergo trIVMphVs;

in which the capitals, considered as numerals, give, when added, the sum 1632.

**Chro-nōg'ra-pher**, *n.* A chronologer.

**Chro-nōl'o-g'er**, } *n.* One skilled in chronology; a  
**Chro-nōl'o-g'ist**, } chronologer.

**Chrōn'o-lōg'ie**, } *a.* Relating to chronology; ac-  
**Chrōn'o-lōg'ie-al**, } cording to the order of time.

**Chrōn'o-lōg'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a chronological manner.

**Chro-nōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. χρονολογία, from χρόνος, time, and λόγος, discourse.] The science which treats of measuring or computing time by regular divisions or periods, and which assigns to events their proper dates.

**Chro-nōm'e-ter**, *n.* [From Gr. χρόνος, time, and μέτρον, measure.] 1. A time-keeper; especially a portable time-keeper of superior construction and accuracy. 2. (*Mus.*) An instrument used to measure or indicate the time of a musical movement.

**Chrōn'o-mēt'rie**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or measured  
**Chrōn'o-mēt'rie-al**, } by, a chronometer.

**Chro-nōm'e-try**, *n.* The art of measuring time by periods or divisions.

**Chrys'a-lid**, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a chrysalis.

**Chrys'a-lid**, *n.* Same as CHRYSALIS.

**Chrys'a-lis** (kris'-'-), *n.*; *pl.* CHRYSALIDĒS. [Gr. χρυσάλλis, the gold-colored sheath of butterflies, from χρυσός, gold.] (*Nat. Hist.*) A form into which the caterpillar or larva of butterflies, moths, and some other

insects, passes, and from which the perfect insect, after a while, emerges.

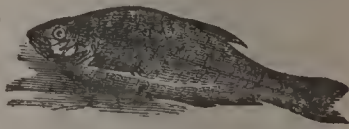
**Chrys-ān'the-mūm**, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. χρυσάνθεμον, from χρυσός, gold, and άνθεμον, flower.] (*Bot.*) A genus of composite plants, including the sun-flower, marigold, &c.

**Chrys'o-bēr'yil**, *n.* [Lat. *chrysoberyllus*, from Gr. χρυσός, gold, and βήρυλλος, beryl.] (*Min.*) A yellowish-green gem, consisting of alumina and glucina.

**Chrys'o-lite**, *n.* [Lat. *chrysolithus*, Gr. χρυσόλιθος, from χρυσός, gold, and λίθος, stone.] (*Min.*) A greenish mineral, composed of silica, magnesia, and iron.

**Chrys'o-prāse**, *n.* [Gr. χρυσόπρασος, from χρυσός, gold, and πράσον, leek.] (*Min.*) A kind of massive quartz, of a grayish or leek-green color.

**Chüb**, *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *copp*, head, Fr. *chabot*, a chub, Lat. *capito*, a fish with a large head, *caput*, head, Sw. *kubb*, a short and thick piece of wood.] (*Ichth.*) A freshwater fish of the carp family.



Chub.

**Chüb'bed**, } *a.* Like a ehub; plump, short, and thick.

**Chüb'by**, }

**Chück**, *v. i.* [Formed in imitation of the sound.] 1. To make a noise like that of a hen calling her chickens; to cluck. 2. To laugh in a broken, convulsive manner, by way of mockery or insult.

**Chück**, *v. t.* To call, as a hen her chickens.

**Chück**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHUCKED (chükt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHUCKING.] [Perh. to strike under the chin, so as to make a noise from the collision of the teeth, like that of the hen when she calls her chickens; or a modification of *chock*, *shock*, *q. v.*] 1. To strike gently; to give a gentle blow to. 2. To throw, with quick motion, a short distance; to pitch. [*Vulgar.*] 3. (*Mech.*) To place in a chuck, or hold by means of a chuck, as in turning.

**Chück**, *n.* 1. The voice or call of a hen. 2. A sudden, small noise. 3. A word of endearment; — corrupted from *chick*.

**Chück**, *n.* 1. A slight blow under the chin. 2. (*Mach.*) A contrivance fixed to the mandrel of a turning-lathe for holding the material to be operated upon.

**Chück'-fär'thing**, *n.* A play in which a farthing is pitched into a hole.

**Chück'le** (chük'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHUCKLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHUCKLING.] [From *chuck*, *q. v.*] 1. To call, as a hen her chickens; to cluck. 2. To fondle; to cooer. [derision.]

**Chück'le**, *n.* A short, suppressed laugh of exultation or

**Chück'le**, *v. i.* [From *chuck*, *q. v.*] To laugh in a suppressed or broken manner, as expressing inward exultation or derision.

**Chück'le-head**, *n.* A numskull; a dunce. [*Low.*]

**Chüff**, *n.* [Perh. a modification of *chub*. Cf. W. *cyff*, stock, stump.] A coarse, dull, or surly fellow; a clown.

**Chüff'i-ly**, *adv.* In a rough, surly manner.

**Chüff'y**, *a.* 1. Fat or swelled out, especially in the cheeks. 2. Surly; ill-tempered; rude; clownish.

**Chüm**, *n.* [Prob. a contr. from *comrade*. Cf. also A.-S. *cuma*, a comer, guest.] A chamber-fellow, especially in a college or university. [another. [*Amer.*]]

**Chüm**, *v. i.* [From the *n.*] To occupy a chamber with

**Chümk**, *n.* A short, thick piece of any thing. [*Colloq. in Amer. and Prov. in Eng.*]

**Chümk'y**, *a.* Short and thick. [*Amer.*]

**Chürch** (66), *n.* [A.-S. *circ*, Scot. *kirk*, Icel. *kyrkia*, Ger. *kirche*, from Gr. κυριακή, κυριακόν, the Lord's house, from κύριος, lord.] 1. A building set apart for Christian worship. 2. A formally organized body of Christian believers worshipping together. 3. A body of Christian believers, observing the same rites and acknowledging the same ecclesiastical authority. 4. The collective body of Christians. 5. Ecclesiastical influence, authority, &c.

**Chürch**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHURCHED (chürcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHURCHING.] To unite with in publicly returning thanks in church, as after childbirth.

**Chürch'man**, *n.*; *pl.* CHÜRCH'MEN. 1. An ecclesiastic or clergyman. 2. An Episcopalian, as distinguished from a Presbyterian or Congregationalist, &c.

**Chürch'man-ship**, *n.* State of being a churchman.

**Chürch'-ward'en**, *n.* An officer whose duties respect the temporal or pecuniary interests of a church or parish.

**Chürch'-yård**, *n.* The ground adjoining to a church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.

**Chürl** (66), *n.* [A.-S. *ceorl*, a freeman of the lowest rank, man, husband.] 1. A rustic; a countryman or laborer. 2. A rough, surly, ill-bred man. 3. One who is illiberal or miserly; a niggard.



**Chûrl'ish, a.** 1. Like a churl; illiberal. 2. Wanting pliancy or softness; unmanageable; unyielding.

**Syn.**—Narrow-minded; surly; rude; niggardly.

**Chûrl'ish-ly, adv.** In a churlish manner; rudely.

**Chûrl'ish-ness, n.** Rudeness of manners or temper; indisposition to kindness or courtesy.

**Chûrn (öö), n.** [A.-S. *ceren*, an earthen vessel, churn. See *infra*.] A vessel in which cream is shaken or beaten in order to separate the butter from the other parts.

**Chûrn, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* CHURNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CHURNING.] [A.-S. *cernan*, Icel. *kirna*, fr. *kiarni*, marrow, cream.] 1. To stir or agitate, as cream, in order to make butter. 2. To shake or agitate with violence.

**Chûrn, v. i.** To agitate cream or milk for the purpose of separating the butter. [operation.]

**Chûrn'ing, n.** The quantity of butter made at one

**Chûte (shöot), n.** [Fr. *chute*, from Lat. *cadere*, to fall.]

1. A rapid descent in a river. 2. An opening in a river-dam for the descent of logs, &c.

**Chÿle (kîl), n.** [Gr. *χυλός*, juice, from *χέειν*, to pour.] (*Physiol.*) A milky fluid, derived from chyme, and conveyed into the circulation by the lacteal vessels.

**Chÿ/i-fæ'tion, n.** [Gr. *χυλός*, and Lat. *facere*, to make.]

(*Physiol.*) The act or process by which chyle is formed.]

**Chÿ/i-fæ'tive, a.** Forming or changing into chyle.

**Chÿ/i-fi-eā'tion, n.** Formation of chyle by the digestive processes.

**Chÿ/i-fi-eā'to-ry, a.** Chylifactive. [of it.]

**Chÿ/oūs (kîl'us), a.** Consisting of chyle, or partaking

**Chÿme (kîm), n.** [Lat. *chymus*, Gr. *χυμός*, juice, like *χυλός*, from *χέειν*, to pour.] (*Physiol.*) The pulp formed by the food after it has been for some time in the stomach, mixed with the gastric secretions.

**Chÿm'is-try, &c.** See CHEMISTRY, &c.

**Chÿm'i-fi-eā'tion, n.** [Lat. *chymus*, chyme, and *facere*, to make.] The process of becoming or of forming chyme.

**Chÿm'i-fÿ, v. t.** [Lat. *chymus*, chyme, and *facere*, to make.] To form into chyme.

**Chÿm'oūs (kîm'us), a.** Pertaining to chyme.

**Çi-eā'dā, n.; pl. ÇI-EĀ'DĀ.** [Lat.] (*Entom.*) An hemipterous insect, the male of which makes a shrill, grating sound; — called also *locust*.

**Çie'a-trîce, n.** A scar, seam, or elevation remaining after a wound is healed. [cicatrice.]

**Çi-eā'trix, n.; pl. ÇI-EĀ-TRĪÇĒS.** [Lat.] A scar; a

**Çie'a-tri-zā'tion, n.** Process of forming a cicatrice.

**Çie'a-trîze, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* CICATRIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CICATRIZING.] To heal and induce the formation of a cicatrice in, as in wounded or ulcerated flesh.

**Çie'a-trîze, v. i.** To heal or be healed.

**Çicerone (chē-che-rō'ne or sîs'e-rō'ne), n.** [It. *Cicerone*, equiv. to Lat. *Cicero*, the Roman orator; so called from the talkativeness of such a guide.] One who shows strangers the curiosities of a place.

**Çic'e-rō'ni-an, a.** Resembling Cicero in style or action.

**Çic'e-rō'ni-an-îsm, n.** Imitation or resemblance of the style or action of Cicero; a Ciceronian expression.

**Çi-çîs'be-îsm, n.** The state or conduct of a cicisbeo.

**Çicisbeo (che'chis-bā'o or se-sîs'be-o), n.** [It.] The professed gallant of a married woman.

**Çî'der, n.** [Fr. *cidre*, Lat. *sicera*, Gr. *σίκερα*, of Oriental origin. Cf. Heb. *shâkar*, to be intoxicated; *c* was changed into *d*, as in Fr. *ladre*, from *Lazarus*.] A drink made from the juice of apples.

**Çî'der-kîm, n.** A liquor made by adding water to the crushed mass of apples remaining after the juice is pressed out in the manufacture of cider.

**Çi-devant (sêd'vông'), a.** [Fr.] Former; previous.

**Çî-gâr', n.** [Sp. *cigarro*; orig. a kind of tobacco in Cuba.] A small roll of tobacco, used for smoking.

**Çîg'ar-êtte', n.** A little cigar; a little fine tobacco rolled in paper for smoking.

**Çîl'ia-ry, a.** Belonging to the eyelashes; pertaining to hairs or hair-like appendages in animals or vegetables.

**Çîl'i-ate, } a. 1. (Bot.)** Furnished or surrounded

**Çîl'i-ā'ted, } with filaments resembling the eyelashes.**

2. (*Anat.*) Covered with fine filaments, which, during life, are endowed with a vibratory motion.

**Çî-lî'ciouš (sî-lîsh'us), a.** [Lat. *cilicium*, a covering, orig. made of Cilician goat's hair, from *Cilicia*, a province of Asia Minor.] Made, or consisting, of hair.

**Çî'mā, n.** (*Arch.*) A kind of molding. See CYMA.

**Çîm'e-ter, n.** [From Biscayan *cimetarra*, with a sharp edge; or corrupted from Per. *schimschîr*.] A short sword with a recurved point, used by the Persians and Turks.

[Written also *scimeter*, *scymetar*, and *scimiter*.]

**Çîm-mē'ri-an (89), a. 1.** Pertaining to the Cimmerii,

a fabulous people, said to have dwelt in caves, in utter darkness. 2. Without any light; intensely dark.

**Çin-chō'nā, n.** [So named from the Countess *Cinchon*, in the 17th cent., who by its use was freed from an intermittent fever.] (*Bot.*) 1. A genus of trees growing exclusively on the Andes in Peru and adjacent countries, producing a medicinal bark of great value, known as *Peruvian bark*, *Jesuit's bark*, &c. 2. The bark itself.

**Çînet'ûre (sînk't'yûr, 53), n.** [Lat. *cinctura*, from *cin-gere*, to gird.] 1. A belt, a girdle, or something worn round the body. 2. That which encompasses; inclosure.

3. (*Arch.*) A ring or list at the top and bottom of a column, separating the shaft, at one end, from the base, at the other, from the capital.

**Çîn'der, n.** [A.-S. *sinder*, from *syndrian*, to separate; not from Fr. *cedre*, Lat. *cinis*, ashes.] 1. A small particle of matter remaining after combustion, in which fire is extinct. 2. A small coal, or particle of fire, with ashes; an ember. 3. A scale thrown off in forging metal.

**Çîn'e-mât'ies, n. sing.** [Gr. *κινέω*, to move.] The science which treats of motions considered in themselves, or apart from their causes.

**Çîn'er-a-ry, a.** [Lat. *cinerarius*, from *cinis*, ashes.] Pertaining to ashes; containing ashes.

**Çîn'er-ā'tion, n.** [From Lat. *cinis*, ashes.] The reducing of any thing to ashes by combustion.

**Çîn'er-î'tiouš (-îsh'us), a.** [Lat. *cineritius*, from *cinis*, ashes.] Having the color or consistence of ashes.

**Çîn'na-bar, n.** [Lat. *cinnabaris*, Gr. *κινναβάρις*, *κινναβάρι*, Per. *qinbâr*, Hind. *shangarf*; Fr. *cinabre*.] Red sulphuret of mercury or quicksilver; vermilion.

**Çîn'na-mon, n.** [Gr. *κιννάμωμον*, *κιννάμωμον*, Lat. *cinnamomum*, *cinnamum*, from a Phen. word equiv. to Heb. *kinnâmôn*.] The inner bark of a tree growing in Ceylon. It is aromatic, of a moderately pungent taste.

**Çînque (sînk, 82), n.** [From Lat. *quinque*, five.] The number five upon dice or in cards.

**Çînque'-foil (sînk'-), n.** [Fr. *cinque*, five, and *foil*, equiv. to Fr. *feuille*, leaf.] 1. (*Bot.*) A plant of different species, so called because of the resemblance of its leaves to the fingers of the hand. 2. (*Arch.*) An ornamental foliation having five points or cusps, used in windows, panels, &c.

**Çî'on, n.** [O. Fr., from Lat. *sectio*, a cutting, from *secare*, to cut.] A young shoot, twig, or sprout of a tree or plant. [Written also *scion*.]

**Çî'pher, n.** [Ar. *sifrun*, *safrun*, empty, cipher, zero, from *safrâ*, to be empty.] 1. (*Arith.*) A character [0] which, standing by itself, expresses nothing, but when placed at the right hand of a whole number, increases its value tenfold. 2. A person of no worth or character. 3. A combination of letters, as the initials of a name; an enigmatical character. 4. A private alphabet or system of characters contrived for the safe transmission of secrets.

**Çî'pher, v. i.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* CIPHERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CIPHERING.] To practice arithmetic.

**Çî'pher, v. t.** 1. To write in occult characters. 2. To designate by characters; to represent.

**Çir-çē'an, a.** Pertaining to Circe, a fabled enchantress; magical; noxious.

**Çir-çēn'sial, } a. Pertaining to the Ciren, in Rome,**

**Çir-çēn'sian, } where were practised games of various kinds, as running, wrestling, combats, &c.**

**Çîr'ele (sîr'kl, 18), n.** [Lat. *circulus*, dim. of *circus*, circle, Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, ring.] 1. A plane figure, bounded by a single curve line called its *circumference*, every part of which is equally distant from a point within it called the *Circle*.

*center*. 2. The line that bounds such a figure; a circumference. 3. (*Astron.*) An instrument of observation, the graduated limb of which consists of an entire circle.

4. A round body; a sphere; an orb. 5. Compass; circuit. 6. A company assembled, or conceived to assemble, about a central point of interest, or bound by a common tie. 7. A series ending where it begins. 8. A form of argument in which two or more unproved statements are used to prove each other. 9. A province or principality.

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fōod, fōot; ūrn, rûde, pûll; çell, çhaise, eall, eeho; ġem, ġet; as: exîst; lîng̃er. lînk; thîs.



**Syn.**— Ring; circle; inclosure; assembly; coterie; set.

**Çir'ele** (sîr'kl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CIRCLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CIRCLING.] **1.** To move or revolve around. **2.** To encompass, as by a circle; to surround; to inclose.

**Çir'ele**, *v. i.* To move circularly.

**Çir'elet**, *n.* **1.** A little circle, as of gold, jewels, &c. **2.** A round body; an orb.

**Çir'euit** (sîr'kit, 18), *n.* [Lat. *circuitus*, from *circum*, around, and *ire*, to go.] **1.** The act of moving or revolving around. **2.** A regular or appointed journeying from place to place in the exercise of one's calling, as of a judge, &c. **3.** The region or country passed over in such a journey, especially that over which the jurisdiction, as of a judge, &c., extends. **4.** That which encircles any thing, as a ring or crown. **5.** The distance around any space. **6.** The space inclosed within a circle, or within certain limits.

**Çir'euit**, *v. t.* To move or make to go round.

**Çir-eû'i-toûs**, *a.* Going round in a circuit; indirect.

**Çir-eû'i-toûs-ly**, *adv.* In a circuit.

**Çir'eu-la-ble**, *a.* Capable of being circulated.

**Çir'eu-lar** (18), *a.* [Lat. *circularis*.] **1.** Of, or pertaining to, a circle; in the form of a circle; round. **2.** Repeating itself; hence, illogical; inconclusive. **3.** Adhering to a fixed circle of legends; cyclic; hence, mean, inferior. **4.** Addressed to a number of persons having, or supposed to have, a common interest.

*Circular numbers* (*Arith.*), those whose powers terminate in the same digits as the roots themselves; as 5 and 6, whose squares are 25 and 36.—*Circular sailing* (*Naut.*), the method of sailing by the arc of a great circle.

**Çir'eu-lar**, *n.* A circular letter, or paper, often printed, copies of which are addressed to various persons.

**Çir'eu-lâr'i-ty**, *n.* State of being circular.

**Çir'eu-lar-ly**, *adv.* In a circular manner.

**Çir'eu-lâte**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CIRCULATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CIRCULATING.] [Lat. *circulare*, *circulari*.] **1.** To move in a circle or circuitously; to move or pass round. **2.** To pass from place to place, from person to person, or from hand to hand.

**Çir'eu-lâte**, *v. t.* To cause to pass from place to place, or from person to person.

**Syn.**— To spread; diffuse; propagate; disseminate.

**Çir'eu-lâ'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of circulating; act of moving in a circle. **2.** Currency; circulating coin, or notes, bills, &c., current for coin. **3.** The extent to which any thing circulates or is circulated.

**Çir'eu-lâ'tor**, *n.* One who, or that which, circulates.

**Çir'eu-la-to-ry** (50), *a.* **1.** Circular. **2.** Circulating, or going round.

**Çir'eum-âm'bi-çat**, *a.* [Lat. *circum*, around, and *ambire*, to go round.] Surrounding; inclosing or being on all sides; encompassing.

**Çir'eum-âm'bu-lâte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *circumambulare*, from *circum*, around, and *ambulare*, to walk.] To walk round about.

**Çir'eum-âm'bu-lâ'tion**, *n.* Act of walking around.

**Çir'eum-bënd'i-bûs**, *n.* A circuitous movement or route. [*Vulgar.*]

**Çir'eum-çise** (18), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CIRCUMCISED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CIRCUMCISING.] [Lat. *circumcidere*, *circumcisum*, from *circum*, around, and *cadere*, to cut.] **1.** To cut off the foreskin of, in the case of males, or the internal labia of, in the case of females. **2.** (*Script.*) To render spiritual or holy.

**Çir'eum-çis'er**, *n.* One who performs circumcision.

**Çir'eum-çis'ion** (-sîzh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of cutting off the prepuce or foreskin of males, or the internal labia of females. **2.** (*Script.*) (*a.*) Rejection of the sins of the flesh; spiritual purification, and acceptance of the Christian faith. (*b.*) The Jews, distinguished as a circumcised race from the uncircumcised.

**Çir'eum-elû'sion**, *n.* [From Lat. *circum*, around, and *claudere*, to shut.] Act of inclosing on all sides.

**Çir'eum-dûet'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *circumducere*, from *circum*, around, and *ducere*, to lead.] **1.** To lead about; to lead astray. [*Rare.*] **2.** (*Law.*) To contravene; to nullify.

**Çir'eum-dûe'tion**, *n.* **1.** A leading about. **2.** An annulling. [*Rare.*]

**Çir'eum'fer-ençe**, *n.* [Lat. *circumferentia*, from *circum*, around, and *ferre*, to bear.] **1.** The line that goes round or encompasses a circular figure; a periphery. **2.** The space included in a circle; any thing circular. **3.** External surface of a sphere, or any orbicular body.

**Çir'eum'fer-ën'tial**, *a.* Pertaining to a circumference.

**Çir'eum'fer-ën'tor**, *n.* An instrument used by surveyors for taking horizontal angles and bearings.

**Çir'eum-flëx**, *n.* [Lat. *circumflexus*, a bending round, *p. p.* of *circumflectere*, from *circum*, around, and *flectere*, to bend] **1.** A wave of the voice embracing both a rise and fall on the same syllable. **2.** A character, or accent, denoting in Greek a rise and fall of the voice on the same long syllable, marked thus [~ or ^]; and in Latin and some other languages, denoting a long and contracted syllable, marked [^]. [cumflex.]

**Çir'eum-flëx**, *v. t.* To mark or pronounce with a circumflex.

**Çir'eum'flu-ënt**, } *a.* [Lat. *circumfluens*, *p. pr.* of  
**Çir'eum'flu-ou's**, } *circumfluere*, from *circum*, around,  
and *fluere*, to flow.] Flowing around; surrounding in the manner of a fluid.

**Çir'eum-fo-râ'ne-an**, } *a.* [Lat. *circumforaneus*,  
**Çir'eum-fo-râ'ne-ou's**, } from *circum*, around, and  
*forum*, a market-place.] Going about or abroad; walking or wandering from house to house.

**Çir'eum-fûse'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *circumfundere*, *-fusum*, from *circum*, around, and *fundere*, to pour.] To pour round; to spread round.

**Çir'eum-fû'sion**, *n.* Act of pouring or spreading around; state of being poured around.

**Çir'eum-gÿ-râ'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *circum*, around, and *gyrare*, to turn around.] The act of turning, rolling, or whirling round.

**Çir'eum-jâ'çent**, *a.* [Lat. *circumjacens*, *p. pr.* of *circumjacere*, from *circum*, around, and *jacere*, to lie.] Lying around; bordering on every side.

**Çir'eum-lo-eû'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *circumlocutio*, from *circumloqui*, fr. *circum*, around, and *loqui*, to speak, *locutio*, a speaking.] A circuit of words; a periphrase.

**Çir'eum-lôe'u-to-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to a circumlocution; periphrastic. [around.]

**Çir'eum-nâv'i-ga-ble**, *a.* Capable of being sailed

**Çir'eum-nâv'i-gâte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CIRCUMNAVIGATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CIRCUMNAVIGATING.] [Lat. *circumnavigare*, from *circum*, around, and *navigare*, to navigate.] To sail around; to pass round by water.

**Çir'eum-nâv'i-gâ'tion**, *n.* Act of circumnavigating.

**Çir'eum-nâv'i-gâ'tor**, *n.* One who sails around.

**Çir'eum-pô'lar**, *a.* [Lat. *circum*, around, and Eng. *polar*, *q. v.*] About the pole; situated near the pole.

**Çir'eum-po-si'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *circumpositio*, from *circum*, around, and *ponere*, to set, put, or place.] Act of placing in a circle, or state of being so placed. [round.]

**Çir'eum-rô'ta-ry**, *a.* Turning, rolling, or whirling

**Çir'eum-ro-tâ'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *circumrotare*, from *circum*, around, and *rotare*, to turn round like a wheel, from *rota*, wheel.] Act of rolling or revolving round, as a wheel; state of being whirled round.

**Çir'eum-rô'ta-to-ry** (50), *a.* Turning, rolling, or whirling round. [scribed.]

**Çir'eum-serib'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being circum-

**Çir'eum-seribe'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CIRCUMSCRIBED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CIRCUMSCRIBING.] [Lat. *circumscribere*, from *circum*, around, and *scribere*, to write, to draw.] To inclose within a certain limit; to hem in.

**Syn.**— To bound; limit; restrict; confine; abridge; restrain; surround.

**Çir'eum-serib'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, circumscribes.

**Çir'eum-serip'ti-ble**, *a.* Capable of being circumscribed or limited by bounds.

**Çir'eum-serip'tion**, *n.* **1.** The exterior line which determines the form or magnitude of a body. **2.** Limitation by conditions, restraints, &c.; bound; confinement; limit.

**Çir'eum-serip'tive**, *a.* Defining the external form.

**Çir'eum-spëet**, *a.* [Lat. *circumspectus*, *p. p.* of *circumspicere*, from *circum*, around, and *spicere*, *specere*, to look.] Attentive to all the circumstances of a case; cautious; prudent; watchful; wary; vigilant.

**Çir'eum-spëe'tion**, *n.* Attention to all the facts and circumstances of a case.

**Syn.**— Caution; watchfulness; deliberation; thoughtfulness; wariness; forecast.

**Çir'eum-spëet'ive**, *a.* Looking round every way; cautious; careful of consequences; wary.

**Çir'eum-spëet'ly**, *adv.* With circumspection.

**Çir'eum-spëet'ness**, *n.* Caution; circumspection.

**Çir'eum-stançe** (113), *n.* [Lat. *circumstantia*, from *circumstans*, *p. pr.* of *circumstare*, from *circum*, around, and *stare*, to stand.] **1.** The condition of things surrounding or attending an event. **2.** Something attending on or relative to a fact, though not essential thereto; a particular incident or adjunct. **3.** *pl.* Condition in regard to worldly estate; state of property.

**â, ê, &c.**, long; **ă, ě, &c.**, short; **câre, fâr, âsk, all, what; êre, veil, tÿrm; pique, firm; sôn, ôr, dô, wôlf,**



**Syn.** — Fact; event; incident. — A *fact* is a thing done; an *event* a thing which turns up or occurs; an *incident* something that falls in to some general course of events. A *circumstance* (literally, a thing standing about or near) is some adjunct to an event which more or less affects it.

**Çir'eum-stance**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CIRCUMSTANCED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CIRCUMSTANCING.] To place relatively, or in a particular situation.

**Çir'eum-stân'tial**, *a.* **1.** Consisting in, or pertaining to, circumstances, or particular incidents. **2.** Abounding with circumstances, or exhibiting all the circumstances; minute; particular.

*Circumstantial evidence (Law)*, any evidence not direct and positive.

**Çir'eum-stân'tial**, *n.* Something incidental to the main subject, but of less importance; — generally in the pl.

**Çir'eum-stân'ti-âl'i-ty** (-stân'shî-âl'i-tÿ), *n.* **1.** The state of any thing as modified by circumstances. **2.** Particularity in exhibiting circumstances; minuteness.

**Çir'eum-stân'ti-al-ly**, *adv.* **1.** According to circumstances. **2.** In every circumstance or particular.

**Çir'eum-stân'ti-âte** (-shî-ât), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CIRCUMSTANTIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CIRCUMSTANTIATING.] [See CIRCUMSTANCE.] **1.** To place in particular circumstances. **2.** To enter into details concerning.

**Çir'eum-vâl'lâte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *circumvallare*, from *circum*, around, and *vallare*, to wall, from *vallum*, rampart.] To surround with a rampart.

**Çir'eum-val-lâ'tion**, *n.* (*Mil.*) (*a.*) Act of surrounding with a wall or rampart. (*b.*) A line of field works surrounding the camp of a besieging army.

**Çir'eum-vënt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CIRCUMVENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CIRCUMVENTING.] [Lat. *circumvenire*, from *circum*, around, and *venire*, to come.] To gain advantage over, by arts, stratagem, or deception; to deceive; to delude.

**Çir'eum-vënt'ion**, *n.* [Lat. *circumventio*. See *supra.*] Deception; fraud; imposture; delusion.

**Çir'eum-vënt'ive**, *a.* Deceiving by artifices; deluding.

**Çir'eum-vest'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *circumvestire*, from *circum*, around, and *vestire*, to clothe, from *vestis*, garment.] To cover round, as with a garment.

**Çir'eum-vo-lû'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of rolling round, or state of being rolled. **2.** A thing rolled round another.

**Çir'eum-volve'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CIRCUMVOLVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CIRCUMVOLVING.] [Lat. *circumvolvere*, from *circum*, around, and *volvere*, to roll.] To roll round; to cause to revolve.

**Çir'eum-volve' v. i.** To roll round; to revolve.

**Çir'eus**, *n.*; *pl.* ÇIR'CUS-ES. [Lat. *circus*, Gr. *κίρκος*, circle, riug, circus.] **1.** (*Roman Antiq.*) An open or inclosed space, or the edifice inclosing it, in which games and shows were exhibited. **2.** A circular inclosure for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship. **3.** The company of performers in a circus, with their equipage.

**Çir'que** (sîrk), *n.* A circus.

**Çir-ri'ér-ouïs**, *a.* [Lat. *cirrus*, lock, eurl, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing tendrils or claspers, as a plant.

**Çir-ri-péd**, *n.* [Lat. *cirrus*, lock of hair, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) A crustaceous animal having a bivalvular shell, from the opening of which it throws out a group of curved legs, looking like a delicate curl.

**Çir-ro-eû'mu-lus**, *n.* [Lat. *cirrus*, lock, and *cumulus*, q. v.] (*Meteor.*) A cloud composed of the cumulus broken up into small masses, and presenting a fleecy appearance.

**Çir'rôse**, *a.* Same as CIRROUS.

**Çir-ro-strâ'tus**, *n.* [Lat. *cirrus*, lock, and *stratus*, q. v.] (*Meteor.*) A cloud having the characters of the stratus in its main body, but of the cirrus on its margin.

**Çir'rouïs**, *a.* [Lat. *cirrus*, lock, curl.] (*Bot.*) Having, or terminating in, a curl or tendril.

**Çir'rus**, *n.*; *pl.* ÇIR'RI. [Lat., a tuft of hair, curl.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A tendril. **2.** (*Meteor.*) A form of cloud composed of thin filaments, the union of which resembles sometimes a brush, sometimes masses of woolly hair. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) A slender, fringe-like appendage.

**Çis-âl'pîne**, *a.* [Lat. *Cisalpinus*, from *cis*, on this side, and *Alpinus*, Alpine, from *Alpes*, the Alps.] On the hither side of the Alps with reference to Rome, that is, on the south side of the Alps.

**Çis-at-lân'tie**, *a.* [Lat. *cis*, on this side, and *Atlanticus*, Atlantic, q. v.] Being on this side of the Atlantic Ocean.

**Çis-môn'tâne**, *a.* On this side of the mountains.

**Çis'pa-dâne'**, *a.* [Lat. *cis*, on this side, and *Padanus*, from *Padus*, the River Po.] On the hither side of the Po with reference to Rome, that is, on the south side.

**Çis'soid**, *n.* [Gr. *κισσοειδής*, like ivy, from *κισσός*, ivy, and *εἶδος*, form.] (*Geom.*) A curve invented by Diocles,

for the purpose of solving two celebrated problems; viz., to trisect a plane angle, and to construct two geometrical means between two given straight lines.

**Çist**, *n.* [Lat. *cista*, Gr. *κίστη*, box, chest.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A chest or basket. **2.** (*Antiq.*) A tomb of the Celtic period, consisting of a stout chest covered with stone slabs

**Çis-têr'cian** (-shan, 63), *n.* (*Ecc.*) One of an order of Benedictine monks established at Citeaux, in France, by Robert, abbot of Moleme.

**Çis'tern**, *n.* [Lat. *cisterna*; *cista*, chest.] A reservoir or receptacle for holding water, beer, or other liquids.

**Çit**, *n.* [Contracted from *citizen*.] A citizen; an inhabitant of a city; a pert townsman; — used contemptuously.

**Çit'a-dêl**, *n.* [It. *cittadella*, dim. of *città*, city.] A fortress or castle in or near a fortified city, intended as a final point of defense.

**Çit'al**, *n.* [From *cite*.] **1.** Summons to appear. **2.** Citation; quotation.

**Çit-â'tion**, *n.* [Low Lat. *citatio*, from *citare*, to cite.]

**1.** An official call or notice given to a person to appear, and the paper containing such notice or call. **2.** The act of citing a passage from a book, or from another person, in his own words; also, the passage or words quoted. **3.** Enumeration; uentiuou.

**Çit-a-to-ry**, *a.* Having the power or form of citation.

**Çite**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CITING.] [Lat. *citare*, inteus. form of *cire*, *cière*, to put in motion, to excite, akin to Goth. *haitan*, A.-S. *hatan*, to call, to command.] **1.** To call upon officially or authoritatively; to summon. **2.** To quote, uauue, or repeat, as a passage, or the words of another. **3.** To call or name, in support, proof, or confirmation of.

**Çit'er**, *n.* One who cites, summons, or quotes.

**Çith'ern**, *n.* A musical instrument, like the guitar.

**Çit'i-zen** (sit'i-zen), *n.* [From *city*, q. v. O. Fr. *citeain*, *citaain*.] **1.** A freeman of a city, as distinguished from one not entitled to its franchises. **2.** An inhabitant in any city, town or place. **3.** Any native born or naturalized inhabitant of a country. [*Amer.*]

**Çit'i-zen-shîp**, *n.* State of being a citizen.

**Çit'rate**, *n.* [From Lat. *citreum*, citrou, lemon.] (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of citric acid and a base.

**Çit'rie**, *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, or pertaining to, an acid which exists in the juice of the lemon and some allied fruits.

**Çit'rîne**, *a.* Like a citron or lemon; of a lemon color.

**Çit'rîne**, *n.* (*Min.*) A yellow, pellucid variety of quartz.

**Çit'ron**, *n.* [Gr. *κίτρον*, Lat. *citreum* (sc. *malum*), a citron or lemon; *citrus*, the citron-tree.] The fruit of the citron-tree, resembling a lemon.

**Çit'rul**, *n.* [N. Lat. *citreolus*, from *citreum*, citron, q. v.] (*Bot.*) The watermelon.

**Çit'y**, *n.* [Lat. *civitas*, from *civis*, citizen.] **1.** A large town. **2.** A corporate town; — in the U. S., one governed by a mayor and aldermen; in Eng., one which is or has been the seat of a bishop. **3.** The inhabitants of a city.

**Çiveş** (sivz), *n. pl.* [Lat. *cepa*, *cepa*, *cepe*, onion.] (*Bot.*) A species of garlic, growing in tufts. [Written also *chives*.]

**Çiv'et**, *n.* [L. Gr. *ζαπίτιον*, fr. Per. *zabād*, civet, Ar. *zubbād*, *zabbād*, the froth of milk or water, civet.] **1.** A substance of a strong, musky odor, used as a perfume. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The animal that produces civet; a carnivorous animal, ranking between the weasel and fox. It is a native of North Africa.



Civet.

**Çiv'ie**, *a.* [Lat. *civicus*, from *civis*, citizen.] Relating to, or derived from, a city or citizen.

**Çivil**, *a.* [Lat. *civilis*, from *civis*, citizen.] **1.** Pertaining to a city or state, or to a citizen in his relations to his fellow-citizens or to the state; lawful or political, as opposed to military. **2.** Pertaining to an organized community; civilized. **3.** Having the manners of one dwelling in a city; courteous; complaisant.

*Civil death (Law)*, that which cuts off a man from civil society, or its rights and benefits. — *Civil engineering*, the science or art of constructing public works, as canals, railroads, docks, &c. — *Civil law*, in a general sense, the law of a state, city, or country; specifically, the municipal law of the Roman empire, comprised in the Institutes, Code, and Digest of Justinian and the Novel Constitutions. — *Civil war*, a war between citizens of the same country. — *Civil year*, the legal year, or that which a government appoints to be used in its own dominions.

**Çi-vî'lian**, *n.* **1.** One who is skilled in the civil law. **2.** A student of the civil law. **3.** One whose pursuits are those of civil life, not military or clerical.


**Çi-vî'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Courtesy of behavior; politeness; good-breeding. **2. pl.** Acts of politeness; courtesies.

fôod, fôot; ûrn, rûde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; çem, çet; aç; exist; linger, link; this.



**Civ'il-iz/a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being civilized.  
**Civ'il-iz-a-tion**, *n.* Act of civilizing, or state of being civilized; refinement; culture.  
**Civ'il-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CIVILIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CIVILIZING.] To reclaim from a savage state; to educate; to refine.  
**Civ'il-ized**, *a.* Reclaimed from savage life and manners; refined; cultivated.  
**Civ'il-iz'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, civilizes.  
**Civ'il-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a civil manner, in reference to civil society. **2.** In a courteous manner; politely. [*ship.*]  
**Civ'ism**, *n.* [From Lat. *civis*, citizen.] State of citizen-  
**Clăb'ber**, *n.* [See BONNY-CLABBER.] Milk turned so as to become thick or inspissated.  
**Clăck**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLACKED (klăkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLACKING.] [See *infra.*] **1.** To make a sudden, sharp noise, as by striking or cracking; to clink; to click. **2.** To talk rapidly and continually.  
**Clăck**, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to make a sudden, sharp noise; to clink. **2.** To utter rapidly and inconsiderately.  
**Clăck**, *n.* [Fr. *claque*, a slap or smack, M. H. Ger. *klac*, crack, W. *cler*, crack, gossip.] **1.** A sharp, abrupt sound made by striking an object. **2.** Any thing that causes a clacking noise. **3.** Continual talk; prattle; prating.  
**Clăck'er**, *n.* One who clacks; that which clacks.  
**Clăck'-vălve**, *n.* (*Mach.*) A valve with a single flap, which, when raised, falls with a clacking sound.  
**Clăim**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLAIMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLAIMING.] [Lat. *clamare*, to cry out, call.] To call for; to challenge as a right; to demand as due.  
**Clăim**, *v. i.* To be entitled to any thing as a right.  
**Clăim**, *n.* **1.** A demand of a right or supposed right. **2.** A right to claim or demand; a title to any thing in possession of another. **3.** The thing claimed or demanded; that to which any one has a right.  
**Clăim'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being claimed.  
**Clăim'ant**, *n.* One who claims; a claimer.  
**Clăir-voy'ănçe**, *n.* A power, attributed to mesmerized persons, of discerning objects not present to the senses.  
**Clăir-voy'ant**, *a.* [Fr., from *clair*, clear, (Lat. *clarus*) and *voyant*, *p. pr.* of *voir*, to see, Lat. *videre*.] Pertaining to clairvoyance; discerning objects which are not present. [to the senses.]  
**Clăir-voy'ant**, *n.* One who discerns objects not present  
**Clămp**, *n.* [Another form of *clamp*, *q. v.*] **1.** (*Conch.*) A bivalve shell-fish of different genera. **2.** *pl.* (*Ship Carp.*) Strong pincers for drawing nails. **3.** *pl.* (*Mech.*) A kind of vise, usually made of wood.  
**Clăm**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLAMMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLAMMING.] [A.-S. *clamian*, Icel. *kleima*.] To clog, as with glutinous or viscous matter.  
**Clăm**, *v. i.* To be moist or sticky. [*Rare.*]  
**Clă'mant**, *a.* [See CLAIMANT.] Crying earnestly; clamorously beseeching.  
**Clăm'ber**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLAMBERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLAMBERING.] [L. Ger. *klempern*, O. H. Ger. *chlimban*, *chlimpan*, N. H. Ger. *klimmen*.] To climb with difficulty, or with hands and feet.  
**Clăm'mi-ness**, *n.* State of being clammy or viscous.  
**Clăm'my**, *a.* [*comp.* CLAMMIER; *superl.* CLAMMIEST.] [See CLAM, *v. t.*] Soft and sticky; glutinous.  
**Clăm'or**, *n.* [Lat., from *clamare*, to cry out.] **1.** Loud and continued shouting or exclamation. **2.** Any loud and continued noise.

**Syn.** — Outcry; exclamation; noise; uproar; vociferation.

**Clăm'or**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLAMORED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLAMORING.] **1.** To approach or salute with noise. **2.** To stun with noise. [*mands.*]  
**Clăm'or**, *v. i.* To vociferate; to make importunate de-  
**Clăm'or-oŭs**, *a.* Noisy; vociferous; loud; turbulent.  
**Clăm'or-oŭs-ly**, *adv.* With loud noise or words.  
**Clăm'or-oŭs-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being noisy.  
**Clămp**, *n.* [D. *klamp*, Dan. *klampe*, from D. *klampen*, to fasten. Cf. CRAMP, 3.] **1.** A piece of timber or iron, used to fasten work together. **2.** A mass of bricks heaped up to be burned; or of ore to be smelted; or of coal to be converted to coke. **3.** (*Ship-building.*) A thick plank on the inner part of a ship's side, used to sustain the ends of the beams. **4.** One of a pair  
  
 Clamp.  
**5.** One of a pair of movable pieces of lead, or other soft material, to cover the jaws of a vise — used to hold objects that would be injured by the vise itself. **5.** A heavy footstep.

Clamp nails, nails used to fasten on elamps in ships.

**Clămp**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLAMPED (84, 108); *p. pr.*

& *vb. n.* CLAMPING.] To unite, secure, or render firm by means of a clamp.

**Clămp**, *v. i.* To tread heavily or clumsily; to clump.

**Clăn**, *n.* [Of Celtic origin.] **1.** A tribe or collection of families, united under a chieftain, and bearing the same surname. **2.** A clique; a sect, society, or body of persons closely united by some common interest or pursuit.

**Clăn-dēs'tine**, *a.* [Lat. *clandestinus*, from *clam*, secretly, for *calam*, from *celare*, to hide.] Withdrawn from public notice for an evil purpose; kept secret.

**Syn.** — Hidden; secret; private; concealed; underhand; sly; fraudulent.

**Clăn-dēs'tine-ly**, *adv.* In a secret manner.

**Clăn-dēs'tine-ness**, *n.* A state of concealment.

**Clăng**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLANGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLANGING.] [Lat. *clangere*, Ger. *klingen*, Gr. *κλάζειν*, *κέκλαγγα*.] To strike together with a ringing metallic

**Clăng**, *v. i.* To produce a sharp, shrill sound. [*sound.*]

**Clăng**, *n.* A sharp, ringing sound, like that made by metallic substances when struck together.

**Clăng'gor** (klăng'gor, 82), *n.* [Lat., from *clangere*, to clang.] A sharp, shrill, harsh sound.

**Clăng'gor-oŭs**, *a.* Making a clangor.

**Clănk** (82), *n.* [See CLANG.] The loud, ringing sound made by a collision of sonorous bodies.

**Clănk**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLANKED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLANKING.] To cause to make a sharp, ringing sound.

**Clănk**, *v. i.* To make a sharp, ringing noise, as of pieces of metal struck together; to clang. [*unite.*]

**Clăn'nish**, *a.* Closely united, like a clan; disposed to

**Clăn'nish-ly**, *adv.* In a clannish manner.

**Clăn'nish-ness**, *n.* Close adherence or disposition to unite, as a clan.

**Clăn'ship**, *n.* A state of union, as in a family or clan.

**Clăp**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLAPPED (klăpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLAPPING.] [A.-S. *clappan*.] **1.** To strike with a quick motion, so as to make a noise by the collision. **2.**

To thrust, drive, or put, in a hasty or abrupt manner. **3.** To manifest approbation of, by striking the hands together. **4.** To infect with a venereal poison.

**Clăp**, *v. i.* **1.** To come together suddenly with noise. **2.** To strike the hands together in applause. **3.** To enter with alacrity and briskness.

**Clăp**, *n.* **1.** A loud noise made by sudden collision. **2.** A stroke; a thrust. **3.** A sudden explosion. **4.** A striking of hands to express approbation. **5.** [Fr. *clapoir*; D. *klapoor*.] A venereal infection; gonorrhœa.

**Clăp'board** (klăb'burd), *n.* **1.** A strip of board thicker at one edge than at the other; — used for covering the outside of houses. [*Amer.*] **2.** A stave. [*Eng.*]

**Clăp'board**, *v. t.* To cover with clapboards. [*Amer.*]

**Clăp'per**, *n.* **1.** A person who claps. **2.** That which strikes, as the tongue of a bell.

**Clăp'per-clăw**, *v. t.* [From *clap* and *claw*.] **1.** To fight and scratch. **2.** To revile; to scold.

**Clăp'-trăp**, *n.* A trick or device to gain applause.

**Clăr'ănçe**, *n.* A close four-wheeled carriage, with one seat inside, and a driver's seat.

**Clăr'en-ceux** (klăr'en-shŭ), *n.* (*Her.*) The second

**Clăr'en-cieux** } king at arms; — so called, probably, from the duke of Clarence. [*Eng.*]

**Clăre'-ob-seŭre'**, *n.* [Lat. *clarus*, clear, and *obscurus*, obscure.] **1.** Light and shade in painting. **2.** A design of two colors.

**Clăr'et**, *n.* [Fr. *clairêt*, properly dim. of *clair*, clear.] **1.** An inferior French pale wine. **2.** A dark-red wine from Bordeaux and the Garonne.

**Clăr'i-ehôrd**, *n.* [Lat. *clarus*, clear, and *chorda*, string. See CHORD.] A musical instrument, formerly in use, in form of a spinet.

**Clăr'i-fi-că'tion**, *n.* Act of clearing or fining.

**Clăr'i-fi'er**, *n.* **1.** That which clarifies or purifies. **2.** A vessel in which clarification is conducted.

**Clăr'i-fŭ**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLARIFIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLARIFYING.] [Lat. *clarificare*, from *clarus*, clear, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To make clear; to purify from feculent matter; to defecate; to fine. **2.** To brighten or illuminate. [*Rare.*]

**Clăr'i-fŭ**, *v. i.* **1.** To become pure, as liquors. **2.** To grow clear or bright.

**Clăr'i-on**, *n.* [L. Lat. *clarion*, *claro*, fr. Lat. *clarus*, clear.] A kind of trumpet, whose note is clear and shrill.

**Clăr'i-o-nět'**, } *n.* [From Lat. *clarus*. See *supra.*] (*Mus.*)

**Clăr'i-nět'**, } A wind instrument, of the reed kind, the leading instrument in a military band.

**Clăro-ob-seŭro**, *n.* See CLARE-OBSCURE.

**Clăsh**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLASHED (klăsh't); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLASHING.] [Ger. *klatschen*, *klitschen*, D. *klet-*

**ă**, **ē**, &c., long; **ă**, **ē**, &c., short; **căre**, **făr**, **ăsk**, **ăll**, **whăt**; **êre** **veil**, **têrm**; **pique**, **fîrm**; **sôn**, **ôr**, **dô**, **wôlf**,



*sen*, Pol. *klaskác.*] **1.** To dash noisily together. **2.** To come in collision; to interfere.

**Clăsh**, *v. t.* To strike noisily against.

**Clăsh**, *n.* **1.** A meeting of bodies with violence; collision of bodies. **2.** Contradiction, as between differing or contending interests, views, purposes, &c.

**Clăsp** (6), *n.* [See *infra.*] **1.** A catch, for holding together the parts of any thing. **2.** A close embrace.

**Clăsp**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLASPED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLASPING.] [O. Eng. *clapse*, Ger. *klappen*, to tap, clack, slap, *klappen*, to clap, flap.] **1.** To shut or fasten together with a clasp. **2.** To embrace; to grasp. [dril.]

**Clăsp'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, clasps, as a ten-

**Clăsp'-knife** (-nîf), *n.* A large knife, the blade of which folds or shuts into the handle.

**Clăss** (6), *n.* [Lat. *classis*, from Gr. *κλάσις*, *κλήσις*, the people as assembled or called together, from *καλεῖν*, to call.] **1.** A group of individuals ranked together as possessing common characteristics. **2.** A number of students, of the same standing, or pursuing the same studies. **3.** An order or division of animate or inanimate objects.

**Clăss**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLASSED (klăst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLASSING.] [Fr. *classer*. See *supra.*] To form into a class; to arrange in classes; to rank together.

**Clăss**, *v. i.* To be grouped or classed.

**Clăss'ic**, } *a.* [Lat. *classicus*, relating to the classes of  
**Clăss'ic-al**, } the Roman people, and esp. to the first class, from *classis*, class.] **1.** Of the first class or rank, esp. in literature or art; orig. and chiefly used of the best Greek and Roman writers, but also applied to the best modern authors. **2.** Pertaining to the Greeks and Latins. **3.** Chaste; pure; refined. **4.** (*Eccl.*) Pertaining to a classis.

**Clăss'ic**, *n.* **1.** A work of acknowledged excellence and authority. **2.** One learned in the classics.

**Clăss'ic-al-ism**, *n.* A classical idiom, style, or expression; a classicism.

**Clăss'ic-ăl'i-ty**, } *n.* The quality of being classical.  
**Clăss'ic-al-ness**, }

**Clăss'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a classical manner. **2.** According to a regular order of classes.

**Clăss'i-çism**, *n.* A classic idiom or expression.

**Clăss'i-çist**, *n.* One skilled in classical learning.

**Clăss'if'ic**, *a.* Constituting a class or classes. [classes.]

**Clăss'i-fi-că'tion**, *n.* Act of forming into a class or

**Clăss'i-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLASSIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLASSIFYING.] [Lat. *classis*, class, and *facere*, to make.] To distribute into classes.

**Syn.**— To arrange; distribute; classify; rank; systematize.

**Clăss'măte**, *n.* One who is in the same class.

**Clăt'ter**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLATTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLATTERING.] [D. *klateren*, *kletteren*, A.-S. *clatrun*, *cleadur*, drum, rattle.] **1.** To make rattling sounds. **2.** To rattle with the tongue; to prate.

**Clăt'ter**, *v. t.* To strike and make a rattling noise.

**Clăt'ter**, *n.* A repeated rattling noise.

**Clăt'ter'er**, *n.* One who clatters; a babbler.

**Clăuse**, *n.* [L. Lat. *clausa*, for *clausula*, from Lat. *claudere*, to shut, to end.] **1.** A separate portion of a written paper, paragraph, or sentence. **2.** (*Gram.*) A portion of a sentence containing a finite verb and its adjunct.

**Clăus'tral**, *a.* [L. Lat. *claustralis*, from Lat. *claustrum*, lock, bar, inclosure, from *claudere*, to shut.] Relating to a cloister, or religious house.

**Clăv'vâte**, } *a.* [From Lat. *clava*, club.] (*Bot.* &  
**Clăv'vâte-d**, } *Zoöl.*) Club-shaped; growing gradually thicker toward the top.

**Clăv'i-ehôrd**, *n.* [Lat. *clavis*, key, and *chorda*, string.] (*Mus.*) A keyed, stringed instrument, now superseded by the piano-forte.

**Clăv'i-ele** (klăv'î-kl), *n.* [Lat. *clavicula*, dim. of *clavis*, key.] (*Anat.*) The collar-bone.

**Clăv'i-er** (klă'vi-er or klă've-ă'), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *clavis*, key.] (*Mus.*) The key-board of an organ, piano-forte, or harmonium.

**Clăw**, *n.* [A.-S. *clavn*, *clā.*] **1.** A sharp, hooked nail, as of a beast or bird. **2.** Any thing resembling the claw of an animal.

**Clăw**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLAWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLAWING.] **1.** To pull, tear, or scratch with claws or nails. **2.** To get off or escape.

**Clăy**, *n.* [A.-S. *clæg*, W. *clai.*] **1.** A soft earth, consisting of alumina and silica, with water. **2.** (*Poetry* & *Script.*) Earth in general, as representing the elementary particles of the human body; hence, the human body as formed out of such particles.

**Clăy**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLAYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.*

CLAYING.] **1.** To manure with clay. **2.** To purify and whiten with clay, as sugar.

**Clăy'-eöld**, *a.* Cold as clay; lifeless.

**Clăy'ey**, *a.* Consisting of clay; abounding with clay; partaking of clay; like clay.

**Clăy'-mărl**, *n.* A whitish, smooth, chalky clay.

**Clăy'môre**, *n.* [Contr. from Gael. *claidheamh-mòr*, a broadsword, from Gael. *claidheamh*, sword, and *mor*, great, large.] A large two-handed sword used formerly by the Scottish Highlanders.

**Clăan**, *a.* [*compar.* CLEANER; *superl.* CLEANEST.] [A.-S. *clæne*, of Celtic origin.] **1.** Free from dirt or filth. **2.** Free from that which is injurious; without defects. **3.** Free from awkwardness; adroit; dexterous. **4.** Free from restraint or limitation; complete. **5.** Free from moral defilement; sinless; pure. **6.** (*Script.*) Free from ceremonial defilement.

**Clăan**, *adv.* **1.** Without limitation or remainder; quite; perfectly; wholly; entirely. **2.** Dexterously; adroitly.

**Clăan**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLEANED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLEANING.] To free from dirt; to purify; to cleanse.

**Clăan'li-ly** (klăn'li-ly), *adv.* In a cleanly manner.

**Clăan'li-ness** (klăn'li-nes), *n.* **1.** Freedom from dirt. **2.** Neatness of person or dress; purity.

**Clăan'ly** (klăn'ly), *a.* [*compar.* CLEANLIER; *superl.* CLEANLIEST.] [From *clăan.*] **1.** Habitually clean; carefully avoiding defilement. **2.** Innocent; pure. **3.** Rendering clean; cleansing. **4.** Free from awkwardness; adroit; artful.

**Clăan'ly** (klăn'ly), *adv.* In a clean manner; neatly.

**Clăan'ness** (109), *n.* State or quality of being clean.

**Clăans'ă-ble**, *a.* Capable of being cleansed.

**Clăans'e**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLEANSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLEANING.] [A.-S. *clænsjan*, *clænsjan*, from *clæne*, clean.] To render clean.

**Clăans'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, cleanses; a detergent. [limits.]

**Clăar**, *n.* (*Carp.*) Full extent; distance between extreme

**Clăar**, *a.* [*compar.* CLEARER; *superl.* CLEAREST.] [Lat. *clarus*, clear, bright.] **1.** Free from opaqueness, uncertainty, passion, blemish, guilt, obstacle, and the like. **2.** Able to perceive clearly; acute; discriminating; unbiased. **3.** Easily or distinctly heard; audible.

**Syn.**— Manifest; pure; unmixed; pellucid; transparent; luminous; obvious; visible; plain; evident; apparent; distinct; perspicuous. See MANIFEST.

**Clăar**, *adv.* **1.** In a clear manner; plainly. **2.** Wholly; quite; entirely.

**Clăar**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLEARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLEARING.] **1.** To free from obscurity, perplexity, impediment, and the like. **2.** To leap or pass by, or over, without touching or failure. **3.** To remove so as to leave something unobstructed.

To clear a ship, to procure a permission to sail, and such papers as the law requires. — To clear the land (*Naut.*), to gain such a distance from shore as to have open sea room.

**Clăar**, *v. i.* **1.** To become free from clouds or fog. **2.** To become free or disengaged. **3.** (*Banking.*) To make exchanges and settle balances by a method adopted among bankers.

To clear out, to depart. [*Colloq.*]

**Clăar'ăge**, *n.* Act of removing any thing; clearance.

**Clăar'ănce**, *n.* **1.** The act of clearing. **2.** A certificate that a ship or vessel has been cleared at the custom-house. **3.** Clear or net profit.

**Clăar'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, clears.

**Clăar'ing**, *n.* **1.** Act or process of making clear. **2.** A place or tract of land cleared of wood for cultivation. [*Amer.*] **3.** (*Banking.*) A method adopted by banks and bankers for making exchanges and settling balances.

**Clăar'ing-house**, *n.* (*Banking.*) The place where the business of clearing is carried on.

**Clăar'ly**, *adv.* In a clear manner; without obscurity, obstruction, or the like.

**Clăar'ness**, *n.* The state of being clear; free from whatever obscures, obstructs, injures, defiles, &c.

**Syn.**— Perspicuity; transparency. — *Clearness* is either physical or mental. In the latter case it is a quality of thought, as *perspicuity* is of language. *Clear* ideas; a *clear* arrangement; *perspicuous* phraseology. *Transparency* is both physical and moral. The *transparency* of the heavens; *transparent* integrity; a *transparent* style.

**Clăar'sight'ed** (-sît'ed), *a.* Having acuteness of sight.

**Clăar'sight'ed-ness** (-sît'-), *n.* Acute discernment.

**Clăar'-stărch**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLEAR-STARCHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLEAR-STARCHING.] To stiffen with starch, and then clear by clapping with the hands.

**fôod**, **fôot**; **ûrn**, **rûde**, **pull**; **çell**, **çhaise**, **call**, **œho**; **ğem**, **ğet**; **aş**; **exist**; **linger**, **link**; **this**.



**Clēar'-stō'ry**, *n.* (*Arch.*) An upper story, or row of windows in a church, tower, or other erection, rising clear above the adjoining parts of the building.

**Clēar'-stūff**, *n.* Boards, &c., free from knots.

**Clēat**, *n.* [From Prov. Eng. *clead*, to clothe, Ger. *kleiden*.] **1.** (*Carp.*) A narrow strip of wood nailed to something for the purpose of strengthening or fastening it. **2.** (*Naut.*) A piece of wood, having different forms according to its particular use. **3.** A piece of iron fastened to shoes, to render them more durable.



**Clēat**, *v. t.* To strengthen with a cleat.

**Clēav'-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of cleaving or being divided.

**Clēav'age**, *n.* **1.** Act of cleaving. **2.** (*Crystallog.*) Quality of splitting or dividing naturally.

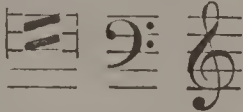
**Clēave**, *v. i.* [*imp.* CLEAVED (CLAVE, obs.); *p. p.* CLEAVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLEAVING.] [A.S. *clifan*, *clifjan*.] **1.** To adhere closely; to stick; to hold fast. **2.** To be united closely in interest or affection. **3.** To be shaped or adapted; to suit; to agree.

**Clēave**, *v. t.* [*imp.* CLEFT (CLAVE, obs., CLOVE, obsolescent); *p. p.* CLEFT or CLEAVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLEAVING.] [A.S. *cleofan*, *clūfan*.] **1.** To part or divide by force; to split or rive. **2.** To part or open naturally; to divide.

**Clēave**, *v. i.* To part; to open; to crack.

**Clēaver**, *n.* One who cleaves, or that which cleaves, especially a butcher's instrument for cutting up meat.

**Clēf**, *n.* [From Lat. *clavis*, key, Gr. *κλαίς*.] (*Mus.*) A character used in musical notation to determine the position and pitch of the scale as represented on the staff.



**Clēft**, *imp. & p. p.* from *cleave*. See C Clef. F Clef. G Clef. CLEAVE.

**Clēft**, *n.* [From *cleave*, to split.] **1.** An opening made by splitting. **2.** A piece made by splitting. **3.** (*Far.*) A crack on the bend of the pastern.

**Syn.** — Crack; crevice; fissure; chink; cranny.

**Clēm'a-tīs**, *n.* [Gr. *κληματίς*, from *κλήμα*, twig, shoot, from *κλῆν*, to break off.] (*Bot.*) A genus of climbing plants, of many species.

**Clēm'en-cy**, *n.* [Lat. *clementia*, from *clemens*, mild, calm.] **1.** Disposition to treat with favor and kindness, or to forgive and spare, as offenders. **2.** Mildness or softness in respect to the elements.

**Syn.** — Mildness; tenderness; indulgence; lenity; mercy; gentleness; compassion; kindness.

**Clēm'ent**, *a.* Mild in temper and disposition.

**Syn.** — Gentle; lenient; merciful; kind; tender; compassionate; indulgent.

**Clēm'ent-ine**, *a.* Pertaining to St. Clement, or to his compilations; or to the constitutions of Clement V.

**Clēm'ent-ly**, *adv.* With mildness of temper.

**Clēnch**, *v. t.* See CLINCH.

**Clēp'sy-drā**, or **Clēp-sy'drā**, *n.* [Lat. *clepsydra*, Gr. *κλεψύδρα*, from *κλέπτειν*, to steal, conceal, and *ὕδωρ*, water.] A contrivance used anciently for measuring time by the gradual discharge of water from small apertures, as if by stealth.

**Clēr'gy** (14), *n.* [L. Lat. *clericia*, from Lat. *clericus*, Gr. *κληρικός*, priest, from Lat. *clerus*, Gr. *κλήρος*, the clergy.] **1.** The body of ecclesiastics, in distinction from the laity; in England, usually the ministers of the established church. **2.** The privilege or benefit of clergy.

*Benefit of clergy* (*Eng. Law*), the exemption of clergymen from criminal process before a secular judge — a privilege extended at one time to all who could read, but now abolished.

**Clēr'gy-a-ble**, *a.* Entitled to, or admitting, the benefit of clergy.

**Clēr'gy-man**, *n.*; *pl.* CLĒR'GY-MEN. An ordained minister; one of the clergy.

**Clēr'ic**, *n.* [See CLERGY.] A clerk, or clergyman.

**Clēr'ic**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the clergy. **2.** Pertaining to a clerk or copyist.

**Clēr'k** (14), *n.* [From Lat. *clericus*; A.-S. *clerc*, *cleric*, *cleroc*, clerk, priest. See CLERGY.] **1.** An educated person; a scholar. [*Obs.*] **2.** [*Eng.*] A parish officer, being a layman who leads in reading the responses of the Episcopal church service, and otherwise assists in it. **3.** A scribe; a penman; an accountant. **4.** An assistant in a shop or store, who sells goods, keeps accounts, &c.

This word is generally pronounced *klark* in England, but this pronunciation is very uncommon in the United States.

**Clēr'k'ly**, *a.* Scholar-like.

**Clēr'k'ship**, *n.* Condition, office, or business of a clerk.

**Clēv'er**, *a.* [A.-S. *gleaw*, skillful, wise, *gleawferhdh*, sagacious, Goth. *glaggrvus*.] **1.** Possessing skill, dexterity, talent, or adroitness. **2.** Showing skill or adroitness in the doer or former. **3.** Having fitness, propriety, or snitableness. **4.** Well-shaped; handsome. **5.** Good-natured; kind-hearted. [*Amer.*]

**Syn.** — Expert; dexterous; skillful; adroit; talented.

**Clēv'er-ly**, *adv.* In a clever manner; skillfully.

**Clēv'er-nēss**, *n.* Quality of being clever.

**Clēv'is**, *n.* [Akin to O. Eng. *clewe*, Eng.

**Clēv'y**, *n.* [*cleave*, to fasten.] The U-shaped draft-iron on the end of a cart-tongue or plow-beam.



Clevis.

**Clēw** (klū), *n.* [A.-S. *cleow*; akin to Lat. *globus* and *glomus*.] **1.** A ball of thread. **2.** The thread used to guide a person in a labyrinth. **3.** That which guides one in any thing of a doubtful or intricate nature. **4.** (*Naut.*) The lower corner of a square-sail, and the aftmost corner of a fore-and-aft sail. [Also written *clue*.]

**Clēw** (klū), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLEWED (klūd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLEWING.] **1.** (*Naut.*) To draw up to the yard, as a sail. **2.** To direct, as by a thread.

**Clēck**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLICKED (klickt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLICKING.] [An onomatopoeic word.] To make a small, sharp noise, as by a gentle striking; to tick.

**Clēck**, *n.* **1.** A small, sharp sound. **2.** A peculiar kind of articulation used by the natives of Southern Africa.

**Clēck**, *n.* A small piece of iron, falling into a notched wheel; a detent; a pawl.

**Clē'ent**, *n.* [Lat. *cliens*, for *cliens*, from O. Lat. *cluere*, Gr. *κλύειν*, to hear.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A citizen who put himself under the protection of a patron. **2.** A dependent. **3.** One who applies to a lawyer or counselor for advice, direction, &c., in a question of law.

**Clē-ent'al**, *a.* **1.** Dependent. [*Rare.*] **2.** Of, or pertaining to, a client.

**Clē'ent-shīp**, *n.* The state or condition of a client.

**Cliff**, *n.* [A.-S. *clif*, *cliof*, *cleof*, from *cleofan*, *clifan*, to cleave, split.] A high, steep rock; a precipice.

**Cliff'y**, *a.* Having cliffs; broken; craggy.

**Clī-māc'ter-ic**, or **Clīm'ae-tēr'ic**, *a.* [Lat. *climactericus*, Gr. *κλιμακτηρικός*, from *κλίμαξ*, a ladder.] Relating to a critical period of human life.

**Clī-māc'ter-ic**, or **Clīm'ae-tēr'ic** (123), *n.* **1.** A critical period in human life, or a period in which some great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution. **2.** Any critical period.

*Grand or great climacteric*, the 63d year.

**Clīm'ae-tēr'ic-al**, *a. & n.* Same as CLIMACTERIC.

**Clī'mate**, *n.* [Lat. *clima*, Gr. *κλίμα*, gen. *κλίματος*, a region or zone of the earth, from *κλίμειν*, to slope, incline.]

**1.** (*Anc. Geog.*) One of thirty regions or zones of the earth, parallel to the equator. **2.** Condition of a place in relation to the various phenomena of the atmosphere, as temperature, moisture, &c.

**Clī-māt'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to a climate or climates;

**Clī-māt'ic-al**, *a.* limited by a climate.

**Clī'ma-tīze**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLIMATIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLIMATIZING.] To acclimate.

**Clī'ma-tīze**, *v. i.* To become acclimated.

**Clī'ma-tōl'o-gy**, *n.* [From Gr. *κλίμα* and *λόγος*, discourse.] The science of climates, or a treatise on climates.

**Clī'māx**, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *κλίμαξ*, ladder, from *κλίμειν*, to bend, to lean.] **1.** (*Rhet.*) A figure or arrangement in which a sentence rises as it were step by step in importance, force, or dignity. **2.** The highest point; the greatest degree; acme. [*Illegitimate.*]

**Clīmb** (klīm), *v. i. or t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLIMBED (CLOMB (klōm), obs. or vulgar); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLIMBING.] [A.-S. *climban*.] To ascend by means of the hands and feet; to mount laboriously or slowly.

**Clīmb'a-ble** (klīm'/-), *a.* Capable of being climbed.

**Clīmb'er** (klīm'er), *n.* One who, or that which, climbs.

**Clīme**, *n.* [See CLIMATE.] A climate; a region.

**Clīnch** (66), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLINCHED (klīncht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLINCHING.] [Also written *clench*.] **1.** To make, or hold, fast; to grasp; to gripe. **2.** To render firm; to confirm; to establish.

**Clīnch**, *n.* **1.** Act or process of holding fast, or that which serves to hold fast. **2.** A word used in a double meaning; a pun. [*Rare.*] **3.** (*Naut.*) A kind of knot and seizings used to fasten a cable or the breeching of a gun to ring-bolts.

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**Clīnch'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, clinches.



**Clīng**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLUNG; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLINGING.] [A.-S. *clingan.*] **1.** To adhere closely; to hold fast, especially by winding round or embracing. **2.** To adhere closely and firmly in interest or affection.

**Clīng**, *v. t.* To cause to adhere to, especially by winding round or embracing. [heres closely to the stone.]

**Clīng'stōne** (20), *n.* A variety of peach, whose pulp adheres to the stone.

**Clīng'y**, *a.* Apt to cling; adhering closely; adhesive.

**Clīn'ie**, } *a.* [Gr. *κλινικός*, from *κλίνη*, couch, bed.]

**Clīn'ie-al**, } Pertaining to a bed; confined to a bed by illness; bed-ridden.

**Clīn'ie**, *n.* One confined to the bed by sickness.

**Clīnk**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLINKED (klīnkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLINKING.] [O. H. Ger. *klinkan*, *chlingan*, allied to Lat. *clangere.*] To make a small, sharp, ringing sound.

**Clīnk**, *n.* A sharp, ringing sound.

**Clīnk'er**, *n.* [From *clink*, *v. t.*, because it makes a sharp and sonorous sound.] **1.** Several bricks united together by the action of heat. **2.** Scoria, or refuse of a furnace; vitrified or burnt matter ejected from a volcano.

**Clīnk'stōne**, *n.* [*clink* and *stone*, from its sonorousness.] (*Min.*) An igneous rock of feldspathic composition like porphyry, but lamellar, of a grayish or bluish color.

**Clīp**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLIPPED (klīpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLIPPING.] [A.-S. *clýppan.*] **1.** To embrace; hence, to encompass. [*Obs.*] **2.** To cut off, as with a single stroke of scissors. **3.** To curtail; to cut short.

**Clīp**, *v. i.* To move swiftly; — usually with *it*.

**Clīp**, *n.* **1.** An embrace. **2.** A cutting; a shearing. **3.** Product of a single shearing. **4.** A blow or stroke with the hand. [*Colloq.*, *Amer.*]

**Clīp'per**, *n.* **1.** One who clips; especially, one who cuts off the edges of coin. **2.** (*Naut.*) A kind of vessel built for fast sailing, having the bow sharp and long.

**Clīp'ping**, *n.* **1.** Act of embracing. **2.** Act of cutting off, or curtailing. **3.** That which is clipped off.

**Clīque** (kleek), *n.* [Fr. Cf. D. *gelijk*, O. H. Ger. *gilihho*, like, equal.] A narrow circle of persons; a party.

**Clōak** (20), *n.* [L. Lat. *cloca*, O. Fr. *cloche*; Gael. *cleoc.*] **1.** A loose, outer garment. **2.** A disguise or pretext.

**Clōak**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLOAKED (klōkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLOAKING.] To cover with a cloak; hence, to hide or conceal. [are carried; a portmanteau.]

**Clōak'-bāg**, *n.* A bag in which a cloak or other clothes are carried.

**Clōck**, *n.* [A.-S. *cluceg*, O. H. Ger. *glogga*, *glocca*, *clocca*, from *cloccōn*, to strike, beat.] An instrument or machine for measuring time.

**Clōck'-work** (-wūrk), *n.* Machinery and movements of a clock, or resembling those of a clock.

**Clōd**, *n.* [A.-S. *clūd*, rock, stone, *clot*, log.] **1.** A lump or mass, especially of earth, turf, or clay. **2.** The ground; the earth. **3.** The body of man as compared with his soul. **4.** A dull, stupid fellow; a dolt.

**Clōd**, *v. i.* To collect into concretions; to clot.

**Clōd**, *v. t.* To pelt with clods.

**Clōd'dy**, *a.* **1.** Full of clods. **2.** Earthy; mean; gross.

**Clōd'-hōp'per**, *n.* A rude, rustie fellow; a clown; a dolt; a bumpkin; a plowman.

**Clōd'pāte**, *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt; a blockhead.

**Clōd'pāt'ed**, *a.* Stupid; dull; doltish.

**Clōd'pōll**, *n.* A dolt; a blockhead; a clodpate.

**Clōff**, *n.* See CLOUGH.

**Clōg**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLOGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLOGGING.] [Scot. *clag*; Icel. *kleggi*, a compact mass, W. *cleg*, a sonorous mass.] **1.** To encumber, or load; especially with something that sticks fast. **2.** To obstruct so as to hinder motion in or through; to choke up. **3.** To hinder; to embarrass.

**Syn.** — Impede; hamper; confuse; burden; restrain; restrict.

**Clōg**, *v. i.* **1.** To become loaded or encumbered, as with extraneous matter. **2.** To coalesce or adhere.

**Clōg**, *n.* **1.** That which hinders motion; an embarrassment. **2.** A heavy shoe, having the upper part of thick leather, and the sole of wood; — hence, a wooden shoe.

**Syn.** — Load; weight; hindrance; impediment.

**Clōg'gi-ness**, *n.* The state of being clogged.

**Clōg'gy**, *a.* Having power to clog; adhesive.

**Clois'ter**, *n.* [Lat. *claustrum*, pl. *claustra*, from *claudere*, *clausum*, to close, to shut.] **1.** A covered arcade. **2.** A monastic establishment.

**Syn.** — Monastery; nunnery; convent; abbey; priory. — *Cloister* is generic, being a place of seclusion from the world; a *monastery* is usually for men called monks; a *nunnery* is for women; a *convent* is a community of recluses; an *abbey* and a *priory* are named from their heads, an abbot or prior.

**Clois'ter**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLOISTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLOISTERING.] To confine in a cloister.

**Clois'tral**, *a.* Pertaining to, or confined to, a cloister.

**Clōke**, *n.* See CLOAK.

**Clōse**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLOSING.] [See *infra.*] **1.** To bring together the parts of; to stop; to shut. **2.** To bring to an end; to conclude. **3.** To inclose; to encompass; to confine.

**Clōse**, *v. i.* **1.** To come together; to unite or coalesce. **2.** To end; to terminate.

To close with, (*a.*) To accede; to consent or agree. (*b.*) To grapple with; — said of wrestlers.

**Clōse**, *n.* **1.** Union of parts; junction. **2.** Conclusion; termination; end. **3.** A grapple in wrestling.

**4.** (*Mus.*) End of a strain of music; cadence.

**Clōse**, *n.* [See *infra.*] **1.** An inclosed place; especially a small inclosed field or piece of land.

**2.** A narrow passage leading from a street to a court, and the houses within. [*Eng.*]

**Clōse** (klōs, 20), *a.* [*compar.* CLOSER; *superl.* CLOSEST.] [From Lat. *clausus*, *p. p.* of *claudere*, to shut.]

**1.** Shut fast; closed; tight. **2.** Pent up; confined; seerct; retired. **3.** Stagnant; oppressive; without motion or ventilation. **4.** Secretive; reticent; taciturn.

**5.** Parsimonious; niggardly; penurious. **6.** Dense; solid; compact. **7.** Adjoining; near. **8.** Intimate; familiar; confidential. **9.** Adhering to a rule or standard; strict. **10.** Accurate; careful; precise. **11.** Evenly balanced; doubtful.

*Close communion*, with Baptists, communion in the Lord's supper, restricted to those who have received baptism by immersion. — *Close corporation*, a body or corporation which fills its own vacancies, and is not open to the public. — *Close vowel* (*Pron.*) one which is pronounced with a diminished aperture of the lips, or with contraction of the cavity of the mouth.

**Clōse**, *adv.* In a close manner or state.

**Clōse'-bōd'ied**, *a.* Fitting the body exactly.

**Clōse'-fist'ed**, *a.* Covetous; niggardly.

**Clōse'-hauled** (-hawld), *a.* (*Naut.*) Kept as near as possible to the point from which the wind blows.

**Clōse'ly**, *adv.* In a close manner.

**Clōse'ness**, *n.* The state of being close.

**Clōs'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, closes; a finisher.

**Clōse'-stool**, *n.* A stool or box, in which a chamber vessel is placed, for the sick.

**Clōs'et**, *n.* [O. Fr. *closet*, dim. of *clos*, an inclosure.] **1.** A small room for retirement or privacy. **2.** A small, close apartment, in the side of a room, for utensils, articles of furniture, &c.

**Clōs'et**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLOSETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLOSETING.] **1.** To shut up in a closet. **2.** To take into a private room for consultation.

**Clōs'ūre** (klō'zhūr), *n.* [Lat. *clausura*, from *claudere*, to shut.] **1.** Act of shutting; a closing. **2.** That which closes or shuts. **3.** That which incloses or confines; an inclosure. **4.** End; conclusion.

**Clōt**, *n.* [See CLOD.] A concretion, especially of a soft, slimy character; a coagulation.

**Clōt**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLOTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLOTTING.] **1.** To concrete or coagulate, as soft or fluid matter. **2.** To be formed into clots or clods. **3.** To become gross.

**Clōth** (21), *n.* [A.-S. *clādh*. The pl. is regular, *cloths*; but when it signifies garments, it is written *clothes*.] **1.** A stuff of some fibrous material, formed by weaving. **2.** A piece of such a fabric appropriated to some particular use. **3.** A profession, or the members of it, especially the clerical profession.

**Clōthe**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLOTHED or CLAD; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CLOTHING.] [A.-S. *clādhjan*, D. *kleeden*, Icel. *klaedha*, Dan. *klaede*, Sw. *klarda*, Ger. *kleiden*. See *supra.*] **1.** To put garments upon. **2.** To furnish with raiment. **3.** To cover or invest, as with a garment.

**Clōthe**, *v. i.* To wear clothes.

**Clōthes** (klōthz, *colloq.* klōz), *n.*; *pl.* of *cloth*. **1.** Covering for the human body. **2.** Covering of a bed.

**Syn.** — Garments; dress; apparel; attire; vesture; raiment; garb.

**Clothes'-wring'er** (-rīng'er), *n.* A machine for wringing or pressing water from clothes after they have been washed.

**Clōth'ier** (klōth'yer), *n.* **1.** One who makes cloths. [*Eng.*] **2.** One who sells cloth. **3.** One who dresses or fuls cloth. [*Amer.*]

**Clōth'ing**, *n.* Garments in general; clothes; dress; raiment; covering.

**Clōt'ty**, *a.* Full of clots, or small, hard masses.

**Clōud**, *n.* [Prob. from A.-S. *clūd*, a rock or hillock, as clouds frequently resemble rocks or hillocks.] **1.** A collection of visible vapor suspended in the atmosphere.



**2.** A mass or volume of smoke, or flying dust, resembling vapor. **3.** A dark vein or spot, as in marble. **4.** That which has a dark, lowering, or threatening aspect. **5.** A great crowd or multitude.

**Cloud**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLOUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLOUDING.] **1.** To overspread with clouds. **2.** To render dark or obscure. **3.** To variegate with colors.

**Cloud**, *v. i.* To grow cloudy or obscure. [clouds.]

**Cloud'-eapt**, *a.* Capped with clouds; touching the

**Cloud'-com-pel'ing**, *a.* Collecting or driving clouds.

**Cloud'i-ly**, *adv.* With clouds; darkly; obscurely.

**Cloud'i-ness**, *n.* The state of being cloudy.

**Cloud'less**, *a.* Being without a cloud; unclouded.

**Cloud'y**, *a.* [*compar.* CLOUDIER; *superl.* CLOUDIEST.]

**1.** Overcast or obscured with clouds; clouded. **2.** Consisting of a cloud or clouds. **3.** Lacking clearness, brightness, or luster. **4.** Not easily understood. **5.** Having the appearance of gloom; not open or cheerful. **6.** Marked with veins or spots, as marble.

**Clough** (klūf), *n.* [A.-S., from *cleofan*, *clūfan*, &c. See CLEAVE, *v. t.*] A narrow valley between two hills.

**Clough** (klōf), *n.* **1.** An allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight, after tare and tret have been deducted. **2.** A kind of sluice for letting off water.

**Clout**, *n.* [A.-S. *clūt.*] **1.** A piece of cloth, leather, &c., used for a patch. **2.** The center of the butt at which archers shoot. **3.** An iron plate on an axletree. **4.** [O. Fr. *clouet*, dim. of *clou*, from Lat. *clavus*, nail.] A small nail. **5.** A blow with the hand. [*Low.*]

**Clout**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLOUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLOUTING.] [A.-S. *clūtjan*, from *clūt.*] **1.** To cover with cloth or other material; to patch; to mend. **2.** To join in a clumsy manner. **3.** To guard with an iron plate. **4.** To strike. [*Low.*]

**Clout'-nāil**, *n.* **1.** A nail used for securing small patches of iron, &c. **2.** A nail with a large head for the soles of shoes.

**Clōve**, *n.* [From Lat. *clavus*, nail, fr. its likeness to a nail.] **1.** A very pungent aromatic spice, the unexpanded flower-bud of the clove-tree. **2.** [A.-S. *clufe*, from *cleofan*, *clūfan*, to cleave, split.] (*Bot.*) One of the small bulbs developed in the axils of the scales of a large bulb.

**Clōve'-gīl'y-flow-er**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of pink, bearing a beautiful flower;—called also *carnation-pink* and *clove-pink*.

**Clōve'-hitch**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A hitch formed with a rope, leaving the ends to reach out in contrary directions.

**Clō'ven** (klō'vn), *p. p.* from *cleave*. See CLEAVE.

**Clō'ven-foot'ed** } (27, 108), *a.* Having the foot or hoof

**Clō'ven-hoof'ed** } divided into two parts, as the ox.

**Clōve'-pīnk**, *n.* The clove-gillyflower or carnation pink.

**Clō'ver**, *n.* [A.-S. *clafēr.*] (*Bot.*) A plant of different species.

To live in clover, to live luxuriously, or in abundance.

**Clown**, *n.* [Contracted from Lat. *colonus*, husbandman, from *colere*, to till.] **1.** A husbandman; a rustic. **2.** One who has the manners of a rustic; an ill-bred man. **3.** The fool or buffoon in a play, circus, &c.

**Clown**, *v. i.* To act as a clown.

**Clown'ish**, *a.* Of, or relating to, a clown; like a clown.

**Syn.**—Coarse; rough; clumsy; awkward; ungainly; rude; uncivil; ill-bred; boorish; rustic.

**Clown'ish-ly**, *adv.* In a clownish manner.

**Clown'ish-ness**, *n.* Manners of a clown; rusticity; incivility; awkwardness.

**Cloy**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLOYED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLOYING.] [O. Fr. *cloer*, Fr. *clouer*, to nail up, fr. Lat. *clavus*, nail.] To glut, or satisfy; to satiate; to surfeit.

**Clūb**, *n.* **1.** [From O. H. Ger. *chlofōn*, *chlophōn*, to knock.] A heavy staff or piece of wood, to be wielded with the hand. **2.** One of the four suits of cards, having a figure somewhat like that of the trefoil or clover-leaf;—generally in the pl. **3.** [Either akin to Ger. *klump*, lump, mass, crowd, or from A.-S. *cleofan*, to split, divide, because each one contributes his share to defray expenses.] An association of persons for the promotion of some common object. **4.** The share of expense in such an association.

**Clūb**, *v. i.* **1.** To combine for the promotion of some common object. **2.** To pay an equal proportion of a common expense.

**Clūb**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLUBBED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLUBBING.] **1.** To unite for the accomplishment of a common end. **2.** To raise by a proportional assessment.

To club a musket (*Mil.*), to turn the breech uppermost, so as to use it as a club.

**Clūb'bist**, *n.* One who belongs to a club. [*Rare.*]

**Clūb'bish**, *a.* Disposed to associate together.

**Clūb'-foot** (27), *n.* A short, deformed foot.

**Clūb'-foot'ed**, *a.* Having deformed or crooked feet.

**Clūb'-house**, *n.* A house occupied by a club.

**Clūb'-law**, *n.* Government by clubs, or violence.

**Clūb'-rōom**, *n.* Apartment in which a club meets.

**Clūck**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLUCKED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLUCKING.] [A.-S. *cloccan*, W. *clocian*, *clwician*, Lat. *glocire*, Gr. *κλώζειν*.] To make the noise of a brooding hen.

**Clūck**, *v. t.* To call as a hen does her chickens.

**Clūck**, *n.* (*Pron.*) A peculiar kind of articulation used by the natives of South Africa; a click.

**Clūe**, *n.* [See CLEW.] **1.** A ball of thread. **2.** Thread unwound from a ball, used to guide a person in a labyrinth. **3.** Any thing serving to guide or direct. **4.** (*Naut.*) One of the two lower corners of a square-sail.

**Clūmp**, *n.* [Ger. *klump*, Icel. *klumpr*, from the root *klimpa*, preserved in M. H. Ger. *klimpfen*, to press together. Cf. CLUB.] **1.** A shapeless mass of wood or other substance. **2.** A cluster of trees or shrubs. **3.** The compressed clay of coal strata.

**Clūm'si-ly**, *adv.* In a clumsy manner; awkwardly.

**Clūm'si-ness**, *n.* Quality of being clumsy.

**Clūm'sy**, *a.* [*compar.* CLUMSIER; *superl.* CLUMSIEST.] [From *clump*, *q. v.*] **1.** Without grace of shape, manners, &c.; unhandy. **2.** Ill-made; badly constructed.

**Syn.**—Awkward; uncouth. See AWKWARD.

**Clūng**, *imp. & p. p.* of *cling*. See CLING.

**Clū'ni-ae**, *n.* (*Ecd. Hist.*) One of a reformed order of Benedictine monks;—so called from *Clugni*, or *Cluny*, in France.

**Clūs'ter**, *n.* [A.-S. *cluster*, *clyster*. Cf. Sw. & Dan. *klase*, a cluster of grapes, and D. *klissen*, to be entangled.] **1.** A number of things of the same kind growing, joined, or collected together. **2.** A number of similar things collected together, or lying contiguous. **3.** A crowd.

**Clūs'ter**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLUSTERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLUSTERING.] To grow in clusters; to gather or unite in a bunch or mass.

**Clūs'ter**, *v. t.* To collect into a bunch or close body.

**Clūs'ter-y**, *a.* **1.** Growing in clusters. **2.** Full of clusters.

**Clū'tch**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLUTCHED (klūteht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLUTCHING.] [Akin to Ger. *kluppe*, O. H. Ger. *chluppa*, claw, tongs.] **1.** To seize, clasp, or gripe with the hand. **2.** To close tightly; to clinch.

**Clū'tch**, *v. i.* To catch; to snatch.

**Clū'tch**, *n.* **1.** A gripe; seizure; grasp. **2.** (*Mach.*) (*a.*) A projecting piece of machinery, for connecting shafts, so as to be disengaged at pleasure. (*b.*) The cross-head of a piston-rod. **3.** *pl.* The hands; hence, power; rapacity; cruelty.

**Clūt'ter**, *n.* [Cf. O. Sw. *kluttra*, to quarrel, W. *cluder*, heap, pile, from *cludau*, to heap.] A confused collection; hence, confusion; disorder.

**Clūt'ter**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLUTTERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLUTTERING.] To crowd together in disorder; to fill with things in confusion.

**Clūt'ter**, *v. i.* To make a bustle, or fill with confusion.

**Clūp'e-ate**, *a.* [Lat. *clypeatus*, *p. p.* of *clypeare*, to arm with a shield, from *clypeus*, *clipeus*, shield.] (*Bot.*) Shaped like a round shield; scutate.

**Clūs'ter**, *n.* [Lat. *clyster* and *clysterium*, Gr. *κλυστήρ* and *κλυστήριον*, dim. of *κλυστήρ*, from *κλύζειν*, to wash out.] (*Med.*) A liquid substance injected into the lower intestines by means of a syringe.

**Coach** (20), *n.* [From Lat. *conchula*, dim. of *concha*, muscle-shell, vessel, Gr. *κόγχη*, muscle, cockle, Skr. *ḡankha*.] A large, close, four-wheeled carriage, for purposes of state, for pleasure, and for traveling.

**Coach**, *v. t.* To convey in a coach.

**Coach'-bōx**, *n.* Seat or which the driver of a coach sits.

**Coach'ee**, *n.* A coachman. [*Slang.*]

**Coach'man**, *n.* The person who drives a coach.

**Co-āc'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *coactio*, from *coactere*, to force, intens. form of *cogere*, from *con* and *agere*, to drive.] Force; compulsion.

**Co-āc't'ive**, *a.* **1.** Serving to compel or constrain. **2.** Acting in concurrence. [ing or operating.]

**Co-ād'ju-tant**, or **Co'ad-jū'tant**, *a.* Mutually assist-

**Co'ad-jū'tor**, *n.* **1.** One who aids another. **2.** One who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another.

**Syn.**—Assistant; ally; fellow-helper; associate; partner; colleague; collaborator; co-worker.

**Co'ad-jū'trix**, *n.* A female assistant.

**Co'ad-vēnt'ūr-er**, *n.* A fellow-adventurer.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ë, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, all, what; ère, veil, tērm; pīque, firm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf



**Co-ā'gent**, *n.* An assistant or associate; co-worker.

**Co-āg'u-la-ble**, *a.* Capable of being coagulated.

**Co-āg'u-lāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COAGULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COAGULATING.] [Lat. *coagulare*, from *cogere*, *coactum*, to drive together.] To cause to change into a curd-like state; — said of liquids.

**Co-āg'u-lāte**, *v. i.* To undergo coagulation.

**Syn.** — To thicken; concrete; curdle.

**Co-āg'u-lā'tion**, *n.* Act of curdling, or changing from a liquid to a thickened, semi-solid state. [lation.]

**Co-āg'u-la-tīve**, *a.* Having the power to cause coagu-

**Co-āg'u-lā'tor**, *n.* That which causes coagulation.

**Co-āg'u-lām**, *n.* [Lat., from *cogere*, *coactum*. See COAGULATE.] A coagulated mass, as curd.

**Coāl**, *n.* [A.-S. *col* or *coll*, O. H. Ger. *chol*, *cholo*, akin to Lat. *calere*, to be hot, to glow.] 1. Wood charred, or partially burnt; charcoal. 2. (*Min.*) A black, solid, combustible substance, consisting mainly of carbon, found embedded in the earth, and used for fuel.

To carry coals, to submit to degradation or insult. — To carry coals to Newcastle, to do something superfluous or unnecessary; to lose one's labor. — To haul over the coals, to scold or call to account.

**Coāl**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COALING.] 1. To burn to coal; to char. 2. To mark with charcoal. 3. To supply with coal.

**Coāl**, *v. i.* To take in coal; — said of steam-vessels.

**Coāl'er-y**, *n.* A place where coal is dug.

**Co'a-lēs'ce** (kō'a-lēs'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COALESCE (kō'a-lēs't'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COALESCING.] [Lat. *coalescere*, from *co*, for *con*, and *alescere*, to grow up, inchoative form of *alere*, to nourish, akin to *olescere*, *olēre*, to grow.] 1. To grow together; to unite into one body or mass. 2. To unite in society, in a more general sense.

**Co'a-lēs'cence**, *n.* Act of coalescing; union.

**Co'a-lēs'cent**, *a.* Growing together; uniting.

**Coāl'-fiēld**, *n.* A region where coal abounds.

**Coāl'-hēav'er**, *n.* One who is employed in discharging coal from ships.

**Co'a-lī'tion** (-lish'un), *n.* [L. Lat. *coalitio*. See COALESCE.] 1. Union in a body or mass. 2. A temporary combination of persons, parties, or states having different interests.

**Syn.** — Alliance; confederation; confederacy; league; combination; conjunction; conspiracy.

**Coāl'-mēas'ūre** (-mez'hūr), *n.* 1. The measure used in ascertaining the quantity of coal. 2. *pl.* (*Geol.*) Strata of coal with the attendant rocks.

**Coāl'-mē'ter**, *n.* One appointed to measure coals.

**Coāl'-pīt**, *n.* 1. A pit where coal is dug. 2. A place where charcoal is made. [*Amer.*]

**Coāl'-seūt'tle**, *n.* A utensil for holding coal.

**Coāl'-tār**, *n.* A thick, viscid substance, obtained by the distillation of bituminous coal.

**Coāl'-whīp'per**, *n.* One who raises coal out of the hold of a ship. [*Eng.*]

**Coāl'y**, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or containing coal.

**Coām'ings**, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) The raised borders or edges of the hatches. [Written also *combings*.]

**Co'ap-tā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *coaptatio*, from *co*, for *con*, and *aptare*, to adapt.] Adaptation of parts to each other.

**Coarse**, *a.* [*compar.* COARSER; *superl.* COARSEST.] [As this word was anciently written *course*, or *cours*, it may be an abbrev. of *of course*, in the common manner of proceeding, common, and hence, homely, made for common domestic use, plain, rude, rough, gross.] 1. Large in bulk, or composed of large parts. 2. Not refined or nice.

**Syn.** — Gross; rude; rough; unpolished; indelicate.

**Coarse'ly**, *adv.* Without fineness or refinement.

**Coarse'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being coarse.

**Coast**, *n.* [From Lat. *costa*, rib, side.] 1. The exterior line, or border of a country. [*Obs.*] 2. Edge or margin of the land next to the sea; sea-shore

**Coast**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COASTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COASTING.] 1. To approach. [*Obs.*] 2. To sail by or near a coast. 3. To sail from port to port in the same country. 4. To slide down a hill on a sled, upon snow or ice. [*Amer.*]

Coasting trade, trade carried on between the different ports of the same country, as distinguished from foreign trade.

**Coast'er**, *n.* A person or vessel that sails along a coast trading from port to port.

**Coast'-line**, *n.* The outline of a coast; shore-line.

**Coast'wīse**, *adv.* By way of, or along, the coast.

**Coat** (20), *n.* [O. Fr. *cote*, Sp. *cota*, It. *cotta*, fr. L. Lat. *cota*, *cotta*, *cottus*, tunic, mattress.] 1. An outer gar-

ment worn by men over the waistcoat. 2. The habit or vesture of an order of men. 3. An external covering, like a garment, as the fur or hair of a beast. 4. A layer of any substance covering another; a tegument. 5. That on which ensigus armorial are portrayed.

*Coat of Arms*, (*Her.*) (*a.*) A habit formerly worn by knights over their armor. (*b.*) An armorial device. — *Coat of mail*, a piece of armor covering the upper portion of the body, consisting of a net-work of iron rings.

**Coat**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COATING.] To cover with a coat.

**Coat'-ār'mor**, *n.* Coats of arms; armorial ensigns.

**Coat'-eārd**, *n.* A card bearing a coated figure; viz., the king, queen, or knave.

**Coat-ee'**, *n.* A coat with short flaps.

**Coat'ing**, *n.* 1. Any substance employed as a cover or protection. 2. Cloth for coats.

**Coax** (20), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COAXED (kōkst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COAXING.] [Cf. O. Eng. *coakes*, fool, W. *cog*, empty, foolish; Lat. *cocio*, broker, haggler, *coquus*, cook and thief (*Plautus*), hence L. Lat. *coquinus*, Fr. *coquin*, knave, rogue.] To persuade by a gentle, insinuating courtesy, flattering, or fondling.

**Syn.** — To wheedle; flatter; soothe; fawn.

**Coax'er**, *n.* A wheedler; a flatterer.

**Cōb**, *n.* [A.-S. *cop* or *copp*, Gr. *κυβή*, W. *cob*, *cop*.] 1. The top or head; hence, that which is large, round, &c.

2. A person in some way at the top, or distinguished; a rich, covetous person. 3. A lump or piece of any thing, as of coal or stone. 4. A spider. 5. A short-legged and stout variety of horse. [*Eng.*] 6. The spike on which the grains of maize grow. [*Amer.*]

**Cō'balt**, *n.* [From M. H. Ger. *kobolt*, goblin, L. Lat. *cobalus*, from Gr. *κόβαλος*, knave; so called because a poisonous metal and troublesome to miners.] (*Metal.*) A metal of a reddish-gray color, brittle, and difficult of fusion. Its oxides are used in the manufacture of glass, to produce the blue varieties called *smalt*.

**Co-balt'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to cobalt.

**Cōb'ble**, *n.* A kind of fishing-boat. See COBLE.

**Cōb'ble** } (20), *n.* [From *cob*, 3. Also called } *cobstone*.] A rounded fragment, as of stone, coal, &c.; a eob.

**Cōb'ble**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COBBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COBBLING.] [From Lat. *copulare*, to couple, join.]

1. To make or mend coarsely, as shoes. 2. To make or do bunglingly.

**Cōb'bler**, *n.* 1. A mender of shoes. 2. A clumsy workman. 3. A beverage composed of wine, sugar, lemon, and ice finely broken up.

**Cōb'le** (kōb'l), *n.* [A.-S. *cuople*. Cf. Ger. *kobel*, *kübel*, coop, tub.] A boat used in the herring fishery.

**Cōb'nūt**, *n.* 1. A large nut. 2. (*a.*) A child's game played with nuts. (*b.*) The winning nut in the game.

**Cō'brā de ca-pē'vlo**. [Pg., serpent of the hood.] (*Zoöl.*) The hooded snake, a highly venomous reptile inhabiting the East Indies.

**Cōb'stōne**, *n.* Same as COBBLE.

**Cōb'wēb**, *n.* [From *cob*, 4, and *web*, q. v.] 1. A spider's web or net. 2. Any snare or device intended to entrap.

**Coe-āgne'** (kōk-ān'), *n.* [From It. *cucca*, dainties, sweet-meats, Prov. Fr. *couque*, Catal. *coca*, cake, from Lat. *coquere*, to cook; because it was imagined that the houses in this country were covered with cakes.] 1. An imaginary country of idleness, luxury, and delight. 2. The land of cockneys; — a term applied to London and its suburbs.

**Coe-çif'er-ōis**, *a.* [Lat. *coccum*, Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, and Lat. *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing or producing berries.

**Cōch'i-nēal**, *n.* [Dim. of Lat. *coccum*, Gr. *κόκκος*, berry, esp. the kermes-berry, used to dye scarlet.] A dye-stuff consisting of the dried bodies of insects, native in Mexico, and found on several species of cactus.

**Cōch'le-ary**, } *a.* [Lat. *cochlearium*, snail-shell, *coch-*  
**Cōch'le-ate**, } *lea*, snail, screw, Gr. *κοχλίας*, from  
**Cōch'le-ā'ted**, } *κόχλος*, a shell-fish with a spiral shell; Lat. *cochleatus*, spiral.] (*Nat. Hist.*) Having the form of a snail-shell; spiral; turbinated.

**Cōck**, *n.* [A.-S. *coc*, or *cocc*, Fr. *coq*.] 1. The male of birds, particularly of domestic fowls. 2. A vane in the shape of a cock; a weathercock. 3. A chief man; a leader. [*Humorous.*] 4. An instrument to let out liquor from a cask, &c.; a spout. 5. Act of turning or of setting up; also the form produced by such an act. 6. That part of the lock of a fire-arm which holds the flint in a flint-lock, or is the hammer of a percussion-lock. 7. Style of a dial. 8. A small conical pile of hay.

**foōd**, **foōt**; **ûrn**, **ryde**, **pull**; **çell**, **çhaise**, **call**, **eçho**; **çem**, **çet**; **aç**; **eçist**; **līnger**, **līnk**; **this**



*Cock-a-hoop*, or *cock-on-the-hoop*, [Fr. *huppe*, a crest on the head of birds.] triumphant; exulting.—*Cock and bull*, a tedious, trifling, or exaggerated story.

**Cock**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COCKED (kōkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COCKING.] 1. To set erect; to turn up. 2. To turn up the brim of, as of a hat. 3. To place upon the head in a manner indicating jauntness or pertness. 4. To set up in small conical piles, as hay. 5. To draw back the cock, in order to fire.

**Cock-āde'**, *n.* [Fr. *cocarde*, from *coq*, cock, from its resemblance to the crest of a cock.] A knot of ribbons, or something similar, worn on the hat, as a badge or symbol.

**Cock'a-too'**, *n.* [From Malayan *kakatua*.] (*Ornith.*) A bird of the parrot kind, having the head ornamented with a tuft of feathers, or crest, which can be raised or depressed at pleasure.

**Cock'a-trīce**, *n.* [O. Fr. *cocatrice*, crocodile, from *coq*, cock; L. Lat. *cocatrix*, basilisk.] The basilisk; a fabulous serpent, produced from a cock's egg brooded by a serpent. Its breath, and even its look, was fatal.

**Cock'bill**, *n.* (*Naut.*) Position of the anchor, when suspended perpendicularly from the cat-head, ready to be let go in a moment.

**Cock'-bōat**, *n.* A small boat of a ship.

**Cock'-chāf'er**, *n.* (*Entom.*) An insect called also *may-bug*, or *dor-beetle*.

**Cock'-erōw**, } *n.* The time at which cocks crow;  
**Cock'-erōw'ing**, } early morning.

**Cock'er**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COCKERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COCKERING.] [Prov. Eng., to crow like a *cock*, to boast; hence, to be wanton and to make wanton.] To treat with tenderness; to fondle; to indulge; to pamper.

**Cock'er**, *n.* 1. One who follows cock-fighting. 2. A kind of rustic half-boot. 3. A dog of the spaniel kind, used for starting up woodcocks and other game.

**Cock'er el**, *n.* A young cock.

**Cock'et**, *n.* 1. (*Eng. Law.*) A custom-house certificate that goods have been duly entered and have paid duty. 2. An office in a custom-house, where goods intended for export are entered.

The name is thought to be a corruption of *quo quietus*, words which occur in the Latin form of the certificate.

**Cock'-fight** (-fīt), } *n.* A match or contest of game-  
**Cock'-fight'ing**, } cocks.

**Cock'-hōrse**, *n.* A child's rocking-horse.

**Cock'le** (kōk'l), *n.* [A. S. *coccel*, *cocel*, or *coele*, Ir. & Gael. *cogal*, *cagal*.] 1. (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A plant or weed that grows among corn; the corn-rose. (*b.*) The darnel. 2. [From Latin *conchylium*, Gr. *κογχύλιον*, a muscle or cockle, from *κογχύλη*, *κόγχη*, a muscle or cockle.] (*Conch.*) A kind of bivalve shell fish having a corrugated shell.

**Cock'le**, *v. t.* To contract into wrinkles resembling the ridges of the cockle-shell.

**Cock'le**, *v. i.* To take the form of wrinkles or ridges.

**Cock'ler**, *n.* One who takes and sells cockles.

**Cock'le-shell**, *n.* The shell or covering of a cockle.

**Cock'le-stāirs** (4), *n. pl.* Winding or spiral stairs.

**Cock'-lōft** (21), *n.* The top-loft; the upper room.

**Cock'-mā'tch**, *n.* A match of cocks; a cock-fight.

**Cock'ney**, *n.*; *pl.* COCK'NEYS. [O. Eng. *cockney*, from *cockney*, *cokeayne*. Cf. COCAGNE.] 1. An effeminate person. 2. A resident of the city of London.

**Cock'ney**, *a.* Related to, or like, cockneys.

**Cock'ney-īsm**, *n.* The condition, qualities, manners, or dialect of a cockney.

**Cock'pīt**, *n.* 1. An area, where game-cocks fight. 2. (*Naut.*) A room near the after hatchway, under the lower gun-deck.

**Cock'rōach**, *n.* (*Entom.*) An insect of several species, having a long, flattish body, with large, thin wing-cases. It is very troublesome, infesting houses and ships.

**Cocks'cōmb** (-kōm), *n.* 1. The caruncle or comb of a cock. 2. (*Bot.*) A plant of different genera. 3. A fop, or vain, silly fellow. See COXCOMB.

**Cock'spūr**, *n.* 1. The spur on the leg of a cock. 2. (*Bot.*) A variety of hawthorn.

**Cock'swain** (*colloq.* kōk'sn), *n.* [See SWAIN.] (*Naut.*) The person who steers or pulls the after oar in a boat.

**Cō'eōa** (kō'ko), *n.* [Sp. and Pg. *coco*, It. *cocco*. Cf. Gr. *κοῦκι*, cocoa-palm and its fruit, *κοῖξ*, *κοῖκος*, an Egyptian kind of palm, and *κόκκος*, kernel, berry.] 1. (*Bot.*) A palm-tree producing the cocoa-nut. It grows in nearly all tropical countries, attaining a height of sixty or eighty feet. 2. [Corrupted from *cacao*.] A



Cocoa-tree.

beverage made from the crushed kernels of the chocolate tree. See CACAO.

**Co-coōn'**, *n.* [Fr. *cocon*, dim. of *coque*, shell of eggs and insects, from Lat. *concha*, muscle-shell.] 1. An oblong case in which the silkworm lies in its chrysalis state. 2. The case constructed by any insect to contain its larve. [and forming cocoons.]

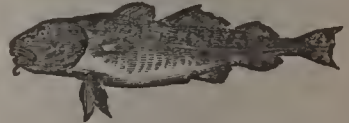
**Co-coon'er-y**, *n.* A place for silk-worms, when feeding

**Cōe'tile**, *a.* [Lat. *coctilis*, from *coquere*, to cook, bake.] Made by baking, or exposing to heat, as a brick.

**Cōe'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *coctio*. See *supra*.] 1. Act of boiling. 2. (*Med.*) The alteration experienced by morbid matter before elimination.

**Cōd**, *n.* [A.-S. *codd*, small bag, W. *cod*, *cwd*, bag, shell.] 1. Any husk or envelope containing seeds; a pod. 2. The scrotum.

**Cōd**, *n.* [Ger. *gadde*.] (*Ichth.*) A species of fish inhabiting the northern seas, and especially the Banks of Newfoundland, in immense quantities.



Cod.

**Cōd'dle**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CODDLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CODDLING.] [Probably from Lat. *coquere*, *coctum*, to cook.] 1. To parboil. 2. To treat with tenderness.

**Cōde**, *n.* [From Lat. *codex*, or *caudex*, the stock of a tree, a tablet of wood for writing on, hence book, writing.] An orderly collection, system, or digest of laws.

**Cō'dex**, *n.*; *pl.* CōD'I-CEŶ. [Lat. See CODE.] A manuscript; a book; a code.

**Cōd'ger**, *n.* [Either from A.-S. *codd*, scrip, bag; hence, one who labors to fill his purse; or a corruption of *cottager*.] 1. A covetous or mean person; a curmudgeon. 2. A singular or odd old person.

**Cōd'i-cil**, *n.* [Lat. *codicillus*, dim. of *codex*. See CODE.] A supplement to a will.

**Cō'di-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* [See CODIFY.] Act or process of reducing laws to a code or system.

**Cō'di-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CODIFIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CODIFYING.] [Lat. *codex*, code, and *facere*, to make.] To reduce to a code or digest, as laws.

**Cōd'lin**, } *n.* An immature apple; a kind of cooking  
**Cōd'ling**, } apple.

**Cō'-ef-fi'cien-cy**, *n.* Co-operation; joint efficiency.

**Cō'-ef-fi'cient** (-īsh'ent, 63), *a.* Co-operating; acting in union to the same end

**Cō'-ef-fi'cient**, *n.* 1. That which unites in action with something else to produce the same effect. 2. (*Math.*) A number or known quantity put before letters or quantities, known or unknown, to show how many times they are to be taken.

**Cōe'hōrn**, *n.* (*Mil.*) A small bronze mortar, so named from its inventor, Baron *Cochorn*.

**Cō'li-ae**, } *a.* [Lat. *caeliacus*, Gr. *κοιλιακός*, from *κοιλία*,  
**Cō'li-āe**, } the belly, from *κόλος*, hollow.] Pertaining to the belly, or to the intestinal canal.

**Co-ēmp'tion** (82), *n.* [Lat. *comptio*, from *co*, for *con*, and *emere*, to buy.] Act of purchasing the whole quantity of any commodity.

**Co-ē'qual**, *a.* Equal with another person or thing; of the same rank, dignity, or power.

**Co-ē'qual**, *n.* One who is equal to another.

**Cō'-e-qual'i-ty**, *n.* State of being co-equal; equality in rank, dignity, or power.

**Co-ērce'** (14), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COERCED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COERCING.] [Lat. *coercere*, from *co*, for *con*, and *arcere*, to shut up.] To restrain by force; to constrain; to repress.

**Syn.**—To compel.—*Coerce* had at first only the negative sense of checking or restraining by force, as, to *coerce* subjects within the bounds of law; it has now also gained a positive sense, that of driving forward or compelling, as, to *coerce* the performance of a contract.

**Co-ēr'ci-ble**, *a.* Capable of being, or deserving to be, coerced.

**Co-ēr'cion** (14, 63), *n.* Act or process of compelling or restraining; restraint. [compulsory.]

**Co-ēr'cive**, *a.* Compelling, or having power to compel;

**Cō'-es-sēn'tial**, *a.* Partaking of the same essence.

**Cō'-es-sēn'ti-āl'i-ty** (-shī-āl'-), *n.* Participation of the same essence.

**Cō'e-tā'ne-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *coetaneus*, from *co*, for *con*, and *etās*, age.] Of the same age; beginning to exist at the same time.

**Cō'-e-tēr'nal** (14), *a.* Equally eternal.

**Cō'-e-tēr'ni-ty**, *n.* Equal eternity with another.

**Co-ē'val**, *a.* [Lat. *coævus*, from *co*, for *con*, and *ævum*, lifetime, age, Gr. *αἰών*] Of the same age; of equal age.



**Co-ē'val**, *n.* One of the same age.

**Co-ex-ist'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CO-EXISTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CO-EXISTING.] To exist at the same time.

**Co-ex-ist'ençe**, *n.* Existence at the same time with another. [other.]

**Co-ex-ist'ent**, *a.* Existing at the same time with another.

**Co-ex-tēnd'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CO-EXTENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CO-EXTENDING.] To extend through the same space with another.

**Co-ex-tēn'sion**, *n.* Equal extension. [extent.]

**Co-ex-tēn'sive**, *a.* Equally extensive; having equal

**Coff'ee**, *n.* [From Ar. *qahwah*, or *qahveh*, which the Turks pronounce *qahveh*, wine, coffee, a coffee-house.] 1. The berries of a tree growing in Arabia, Persia, and the warm climates of Asia and America. Each berry contains two kernels of coffee. 2. A drink made from the roasted berry of the coffee-tree, by decoction.



Coffee.

**Coff'ee-house**, *n.* A house of entertainment, where guests are supplied with coffee and other refreshments.

**Coff'ee-mill**, *n.* A small mill for grinding coffee.

**Coff'ee-pōt**, *n.* A covered pot in which coffee is boiled, or in which it is brought upon the table for drinking.

**Coff'fer**, *n.* [From Lat. *cophinus*, Gr. *κόφινος*, basket.] 1. A chest; especially, one for money. 2. (*Arch.*) A sunken panel. 3. (*Fort.*) A hollow work across a dry moat, serving as a parapet with embrasures. 4. A lock for receiving a barge.

**Coff'fer**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COFFERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COFFERING.] To place in a coffer.

**Coff'fer-dām**, *n.* (*Engin.*) An inclosure or box of timber placed in the bed of a river, or some like position, for the purpose of excluding the water during the construction of piers and similar works; the water is pumped out of the box, leaving the bottom dry.

**Coff'fin**, *n.* [From Lat. *cophinus*. See COFFER.] 1. The case in which a dead human body is inclosed for burial. 2. (*Far.*) The hollow part of a horse's hoof. 3. (*Print.*) A wooden frame inclosing the stone on which forms are imposed.

**Coff'fin**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COFFINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COFFINING.] To put into, or inclose in, a coffin.

**Coff'fin-bōne**, *n.* (*Far.*) The foot-bone of a horse, which is inclosed within the hoof.

**Coff'fle** (kōf'fl), *n.* [Ar. *kafala*, caravan.] A gang of slaves going to market.

**Cōg**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COGGING.] [Cf. COAX.] 1. To wheedle; to deceive. 2. To thrust in, by deception.

**Cōg**, *v. i.* To deceive; to cheat; to wheedle.

**Cōg**, *n.* [Sw. *kugg*, *kugge*. Cf. W. *cog*, pl. *cocos*, a short piece of wood, the cog of a wheel.] A tooth or projection on a wheel, by which it receives or imparts motion.

**Cōg**, *v. t.* To fix a cog upon; to furnish with cogs.

**Cōg**, } *n.* [Icel. *koggr*, *koggi*, W. *cwch*.] A boat; a

**Cōg'gle**, } fishing-boat. [gen: y; force.]

**Cō'gen-çy**, *n.* Power of constraining or impelling; urgency. [Lat. *cogens*, *p. pr.* of *cogere*, to force.] 1. Having great force. [Rare.] 2. Pressing on the mind; not easily resisted.

**Syn.**—Foreible; powerful; urgent; convincing; conclusive; irresistible; resistless.

**Cō'gent-ly**, *adv.* With urgent force; forcibly.

**Cōg'i-tā-ble**, *a.* Capable of being made the subject of thought or meditation.

**Cōg'i-tāte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COGITATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COGITATING.] [Lat. *cogitare*, to think, from *co*, for *con*, and *agitare*, to agitate, *q. v.*] To engage in continuous thought; to reflect. [tion; contemplation.]

**Cōg'i-tā'tion**, *n.* Act of thinking; thought; meditation. 1. Possessing, or pertaining to, the power of thinking or meditation. 2. Given to thought; contemplative.

**Cōg'nac** (kōn'yak), *n.* A kind of French brandy, so called from a town of that name. [Written also, but improperly, *Cogniac*.]

**Cōg'nāte**, *a.* [Lat. *cognatus*, from *co*, for *con*, and *gnatus*, for *natus*, *p. p.* of *nasci*, anciently *gnasci*, to be born.] 1. Allied by blood or birth. 2. Kindred in origin, formation, &c.

**Cōg'nāte**, *n.* 1. (*Law.*) (*a.*) One connected with another by ties of kindred. (*b.*) One related to another on

the female side. 2. One of a number of things which are allied in origin.

**Cog-nā'tion**, *n.* 1. Relation by descent from the same original; kindred. 2. Participation of the same nature. 3. (*Law.*) Relationship existing between persons descended from the same father and mother.

**Cōg'ni-șōr'**, } *n.* See COGNIZOR, COGNIZEE.

**Cōg'ni-șee'**, }

**Cog-nī'tion** (-nīsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *cognitio*. See COGNIZE.]

1. Act of knowing, by any means. 2. An object known.

**Cōg'ni-tive**, *a.* Knowing, or apprehending by the understanding.

**Cōg'ni-za-ble** (kōg'nī-za-bl or kōn'ī-za-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being known, or apprehended. 2. Fitted to be a subject of judicial investigation.

**Cōg'ni-zançe** (kōg'nī-zans or kōn'ī-zans), *n.* 1. Knowledge or notice; perception; observation; recognition. 2. Judicial knowledge or jurisdiction. 3. (*Law.*) An acknowledgment or confession. 4. A badge worn by a retainer or dependent, to indicate the person or party to which he belongs. [cognizance or knowledge of.]

**Cōg'ni-zant** (kōg'nī-zant or kōn'ī-zant), *a.* Having

**Cōg'nize**, *v. t.* [Lat. *cognoscere*, to know, from *co*, for *con*, and *noscere*, anciently *gnoscere*, to get a knowledge of.] To recognize; to perceive.

**Cōg'ni-zee'** (kōg'nī-zē' or kōn'ī-zē'), *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom a fine of land is acknowledged.

**Cōg'ni-zōr'** (kōg'nī-zōr' or kōn'ī-zōr'), *n.* (*Law.*) One who acknowledges the right of the plaintiff or cognizee in a fine; the defendant.

**Cog-nō'men**, *n.* [Lat., from *co*, for *con*, and *nomen*, name, anciently *guomen*, from *gnoscere*, *noscere*.] A surname; the last of the three names of an individual among the ancient Romans, denoting his house or family.

**Cog-nōm'i-nal**, *a.* Pertaining to a surname.

**Cog-nōm'i-nā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *cognominatio*.] A surname; a name given from any accident or quality.

**Cōg'nos-çēn'te**, *n.*; *pl.* Cōg'nos-çēn'tī. [O. It. See COGNITION.] One who knows; a connoisseur;— usually in the pl.

**Cog-nōs'çi-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being cognoscible.

**Cog-nōs'çi-ble**, *a.* 1. Capable of being known. 2. Liable to judicial cognizance.

**Cog-nō'vit**, *n.* [Lat., he acknowledges, 3 pers. perf., ind. act. of *cognoscere*.] (*Law.*) An acknowledgment by a defendant of the justice of a plaintiff's claim.

**Cōg'-wheel**, *n.* A wheel with cogs or teeth.

**Co-hāb'it**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COHABITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COHABITING.] [Lat. *cohabitare*, from *co*, for *con*, and *habitare*, to dwell.] 1. To dwell with: to inhabit or reside in the same place or country. [Obs.] 2. To live together as husband and wife. [the same place.]

**Co-hāb'it-ant**, *n.* One who dwells with another, or in

**Co-hāb'it-ā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act or state of dwelling together. 2. The state of living together as man and wife.

**Co-heir'** (ko-ār', 13), *n.* A joint-heir.

**Co-heir'ess** (ko-ār'es), *n.* A joint heiress.

**Co-hēre'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COHERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COHERING.] [Lat. *coherere*, from *co*, for *con*, and *herere*, to stick, adhere.] 1. To stick together. 2. To be well connected; to follow regularly in the natural order.

**Syn.**—To cleave; unite; adhere; stick; suit; agree; fit.

**Co-hēr'ençe**, } *n.* 1. A sticking or cleaving together.

**Co-hēr'en-çy**, } 2. Suitable connection or dependence; consistency.

**Co-hēr'ent**, *a.* 1. Sticking together. 2. Connected by some relation or agreement of form, order, &c.; consistent.

**Co-hēr'ent-ly**, *adv.* In a coherent manner.

**Co-hē'şion**, *n.* [See COHERE.] 1. Act of sticking together; the attraction by which the particles of homogeneous bodies unite together. 2. A state of connection or dependence.

**Co-hē'sive**, *a.* Having the power of sticking or cohering.

**Co-hē'sive-ness**, *n.* Quality of being cohesive.

**Cō'hōrn**, *n.* See COEHORN.

**Cō'hōrt**, *n.* [Lat. *cohors*. See COURT.] 1. (*Rom. Antiq.*) A body of about five or six hundred soldiers. 2. Any band or body of warriors.

**Coif**, *n.* [From O. H. Ger. *kuppa*, *kuppha*, *kupha*, miter, akin to Lat. *cuppa*, *cupa*, tub.] A kind of covering for the head; a cap.

**Coifed** (koift), *a.* Wearing a coif.

**Coif'fūre**, *n.* [Fr. See COIF.] A head-dress.

**Coigne** (koin), *n.* [See QUOIN.] 1. A corner or external angle; a corner-stone. 2. A wedge. [Written also *coin* and *quoin*.]

foōd, foōt; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, call, eeho; gem, ġet; aș; exist; linger, link; this



**Coil**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COILED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COILING.] [From Lat. *colligere*, from *con* and *legere*, to gather, collect.] To wind in rings, as a rope.

**Coil**, *n.* **1.** The ring, or series of rings, into which a rope or other like thing is wound. **2.** A noise; tumult.

**Coim**, *n.* [Lat. *cuneus*, wedge.] **1.** A corner or external angle. [See COIGNE.] **2.** A wedge for raising, lowering, fastening, or leveling any thing, as a cannon or a printer's form. **3.** A piece of metal on which certain characters are stamped, making it legally current as money. **4.** That which serves for payment or recompense.

*Rustic coins*, stones jutting from a wall, for new buildings to be joined to.

**Coin**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COINING.] **1.** To stamp and convert into money, as a piece of metal; to mint. **2.** To make or fabricate.

**Coin'age**, *n.* **1.** Act or art of coining. **2.** Money coined. **3.** Expense of coining. **4.** Act or process of forming; formation; invention; fabrication.

**Cō'in-cide'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COINCIDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COINCIDING.] [L. Lat. *coincidere*, from Lat. *co*, for *con*, and *incidere*, from *in* and *cadere*, to fall.] **1.** To fall together; to agree in position. **2.** To correspond; to be identical.

**Cō'in-ci-dence**, *n.* **1.** Act or condition of falling together; agreement in position. **2.** Agreement or concurrence, especially the concurrence of events at the same time. [responding.]

**Cō'in-ci-dent**, *a.* Having coincidence; agreeing; corresponding.

**Cō'in-cid'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, coincides.

**Coin'er**, *n.* **1.** One who makes coin; a minter. **2.** An inventor or maker, as of words.

**Co-ition** (ko-īsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *coitio*, from *coire*, to come together, from *co*, for *con*, and *ire*, to go.] Sexual intercourse; copulation.

**Cōke**, *n.* [Akin to *cook* and *cake*; L. Ger. *koke*, Catalan *coca*.] Mineral coal charred, or deprived by fire of extraneous or volatile matter.

**Cōke**, *v. t.* To convert into coke.

**Cōl'an-der**, *n.* [Lat. *colum*, a strainer.] A vessel with a bottom perforated with little holes for straining liquors.

**Cōl'eo-thar**, *n.* [N. Lat. *calcothar*, a word introduced by Paracelsus, perh. of Ar. origin.] (*Chem.*) The brown-red oxide of iron remaining after the calcination of the sulphate of iron;—used for polishing glass, &c.

**Cōld**, *a.* [*compar.* COLDER; *superl.* COLDEST.] [A.-S. *cald*, *ceald*, Icel. *kaldr*, Goth. *kalds*, from Icel. *kala*, to blow cold, akin to Lat. *gelu*, cold, frost, *gelare*, to freeze.] Destitute of, or deficient in warmth, physical or moral.

*In cold blood*, without excitement, passion, or compunction; deliberately.—*Cold shoulder*, deliberate and marked neglect or contempt.

**Syn.**—Gelid; bleak; frigid; chill; indifferent; unconcerned; spiritless; reserved; coy.

**Cōld**, *n.* **1.** Absence of warmth. **2.** The sensation produced by the escape of heat; chilliness or chillness. **3.** (*Med.*) A morbid state of the animal system produced by cold; a catarrh.

**Cōld-blōd'ed** (-blūd'-), *a.* **1.** Having cold blood. **2.** Without sensibility or feeling; hard-hearted.

**Cōld-chis'el**, *n.* A kind of chisel of peculiar strength and hardness, for cutting cold metal.

**Cōld'ly**, *adv.* In a cold manner; without warmth.

**Cōld'ness**, *n.* Quality of being cold, in a physical or a moral sense.

**Cōld-shōrt**, *a.* Brittle when cold.

**Cōle**, *n.* [From Lat. *colis*, *caulis*, Gr. *καυλός*, stalk of a plant, especially a cabbage-stalk, cabbage.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the cabbage family; especially the species called also *rape*, which does not head like the cabbage.

**Cōle-ōp'ter-al**, } *a.* [Gr. *κολεόπτερος*, sheath-winged, }  
**Cōle-ōp'ter'oūs**, } from *κολεός*, or *κολέον*, sheath, and }  
 } *πτερόν*, wing, from *πέτομαι*, *πέσθαι*, to fly.] Having }  
 } wings covered with a case or sheath, as the beetles. }

**Cōle-ōp'ter-ist**, *n.* One versed in the study of coleopterous insects.

**Cōle-wort** (-wūrt), *n.* A cabbage cut young, or before the head becomes firm.

**Cōl'ic**, *n.* [Gr. *κολική* (sc. *διάθεσις*, state, illness), colic, from its being seated in the colon and parts adjacent. See COLON.] (*Med.*) An acute pain in the abdomen or bowels, growing more severe at intervals.

**Cōl'ick-y**, *a.* Pertaining to colic.

**Cōl'i-sē'um**, *n.* [N. Lat., from Lat. *colosseus*, colossal, from *colossus*, Gr. *κολοσσός*, a gigantic statue.] The amphitheatre of Vespasian at Rome, the largest in the world. [Written also *colosseum*.]

**Col-lāb'o-rā'tor**, *n.* [From Lat. *collaborare*, from *con* and *laborare*, to labor.] An associate in labor, especially literary or scientific; a co-worker; an assistant.

**Col-lāpse'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COLLAPSED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COLLAPSING.] [Lat. *collabi*, *collapsum*, from *con* and *labi*, to fall, slide.] To fall together suddenly, as the two sides of a hollow vessel; to shrink up.

**Col-lāpse'**, *n.* **1.** A falling together suddenly, as of the sides of a hollow vessel. **2.** (*Med.*) A sudden failing of the vital powers. [ing up.]

**Col-lāp'sion**, *n.* A state of falling together, or shrinking.

**Cōl'lar**, *n.* [From Lat. *collum*, neck.] **1.** Something worn round the neck. **2.** (*Arch.*) A ring or cincture; the astragal of a column. **3.** (*Mech.*) A ring-like part of a machine, used commonly for holding something to its place. **4.** (*Naut.*) An eye formed in the bight or bend of a shroud, to go over the mast head.

**Cōl'lar**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COLLARED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COLLARING.] **1.** To seize by the collar. **2.** To put a collar on.

**Cōl'lār-bēam**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A horizontal piece of timber connecting and bracing two opposite rafters.

**Cōl'lār-bōne**, *n.* (*Anat.*) The clavicle; a bone shaped like the mark ~, joined at one end to the breast-bone, and at the other to the shoulder-blade.

**Col-late'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COLLATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COLLATING.] [Lat. *conferre*, *collatum*, from *con* and *ferre*, *latum*, to bear.] **1.** To compare critically. **2.** To gather and place in order, as the sheets of a book for binding. **3.** (*Eccl.*) To present and institute in a benefice. **4.** To bestow or confer. [bishop.]

**Col-lāte'**, *v. i.* (*Eccl.*) To place in a benefice, as by a bishop.

**Col-lāt'er-al**, *a.* [L. Lat. *collateralis*, from *con* and *lateralis*, lateral, from *latus*, side.] **1.** On the side of; subordinately connected; indirect. **2.** (*Genealogy.*) Descending from the same stock or ancestor, but not one from the other.

*Collateral security*, security for the performance of covenants, or the payment of money, besides the principal security.

**Col-lāt'er-al**, *n.* **1.** A collateral relation. **2.** Security given in addition to a principal promise or bond.

**Col-lāt'er-al-ly**, *adv.* In collateral manner or relation.

**Col-lā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of bringing together and comparing. **2.** Act of conferring or bestowing. **3.** (*Eccl. Law.*) Presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by a bishop. **4.** An unceremonious repast or lunch.

**Col-lā'tive**, *a.* Passing or held by collation.

**Col-lā'tor**, *n.* **1.** One who collates or compares manuscripts or copies of books. **2.** (*Eccl. Law.*) One who collates to a benefice.

**Cōl'lēague**, *n.* [Lat. *collega*, one chosen at the same time with another, from *colligere*, to collect, from *con* and *legere*, to gather.] One who is united with another in the discharge of some duty; a partner or associate.

**Col-lēague'**, *v. t. or i.* To unite with in the same office.

**Col-lēct'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COLLECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COLLECTING.] [Lat. *colligere*, *collectum*. See COLLEAGUE.] **1.** To gather into one body or place; to bring together. **2.** To infer as a consequence.

*To collect one's self*, to recover from surprise, or a disconcerted state; to regain one's composure or self-possession.

**Syn.**—To gather; assemble; aggregate; amass; deduce.

**Col-lēct'**, *v. i.* **1.** To be assembled together; to accumulate. **2.** To infer; to conclude.

**Cōl'lēct**, *n.* A short, comprehensive prayer.

**Cōl'lēc-tā'ne-ā**, *n. pl.* [Lat., things collected, from *colligere*, to collect. See *supra*.] Passages selected from various authors; anthology; chrestomathy.

**Cōl'lēc-tā'ne-oūs**, *a.* Gathered; collected.

**Col-lēct'ed**, *a.* Not disconcerted; self-possessed; cool; firm; composed. [of the mind.]

**Col-lēct'ed-ness**, *n.* A collected or self-possessed state.

**Col-lēct'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being collected, gathered, or inferred.

**Col-lēc'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of collecting or gathering. **2.** That which is gathered. **3.** A contribution.

**Syn.**—An assembly; assemblage; group; crowd; meeting; mass; heap; compilation; selection.

**Col-lēct'ive**, *a.* **1.** Formed by gathering; gathered into a mass, sum, or body. **2.** Deducing consequences. **3.** (*Gram.*) Expressing a collection or aggregate of individuals. **4.** Tending to collect.

**Col-lēct'ive-ly**, *adv.* In a mass, or body; unitedly.

**Col-lēct'or**, *n.* **1.** One who collects or gathers. **2.** (*Com.*) An officer appointed to collect and receive customs, duties, taxes, or toll.



**Col-lēet/or-shīp**, } *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a collector.  
**Col-lēet/or-ate**, }  
**Col'leġe** (47), *n.* [Lat. *collegium*, from *colligere*, to collect.] 1. A collection or society of men. 2. A society of scholars incorporated for purposes of study or instruction. 3. An establishment for the use of students who are acquiring the languages and sciences.

**Col-lē'gi-al**, *a.* Relating or belonging to a college.

**Col-lē'gi-an**, *n.* A member of a college. [lege.]

**Col-lē'gi-ate**, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a college.

**Col-lē'gi-ate**, *n.* A member of a college.

**Col'let**, *n.* [From Lat. *collum*, neck.] The part of a ring in which the stone is set.

**Col-lide'**, *v. i.* [Lat. *collidere*, from *con* and *ludere*, to strike.] To strike or dash against each other; to strike or dash.

**Col'l'ier** (kōl'yer), *n.* [From *coal*.] 1. A digger of coal. 2. A coal merchant, or dealer in coal. 3. A vessel employed in the coal trade.

**Col'l'ier-y** (kōl'yer-ĭ), *n.* 1. Place where coal is dug. 2. The coal trade.

**Col'li-mā'ting**, *a.* (*Opt.*) Pertaining to collimation.

**Col'li-mā'tion**, *n.* [From Lat. *collimare*, to aim, for which the lexicons and editions now write *collineare*, to aim, from *con* and *linare*, from *linea*, line. See **COLLINEATION**.] Act of aiming at a mark; act of leveling or of directing the sight to a fixed object.

*Line of collimation*, the axial line of the telescope of an astronomical or geodetic instrument.

**Col'li-mā'tor**, *n.* A telescope arranged and used to determine errors of collimation.

**Col-lin'gual** (-līng'gwāl, 82), *a.* [From *con* and *lingual*, *q. v.*] Having, or pertaining to, the same language.

**Col-lī'que-fāc'tion**, *n.* [From Lat. *colliquefacere*, to melt, from *con* and *liquere*, to be liquid, and *facere*, to make.] A melting together or reduction of different bodies into one mass by fusion.

**Col-lis'ion** (kol-līzh'un), *n.* [Lat. *collisio*. See **COLLIDE**.] 1. Act of striking together; a striking together, as of two hard bodies. 2. A state of opposition; interference.

**Syn.**— Conflict; clashing; encounter; opposition.

**Col'lo-eāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **COLLOCATED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **COLLOCATING**.] [Lat. *collocare*, from *con* and *locare*, to place, *locus*, place.] To set or place; to station.

**Col'lo-eā'tion**, *n.* 1. The act of placing; disposition in place. 2. The state of being placed, or placed with something else.

**Col-lō'di-on**, *n.* [From Gr. *κόλλα*, glue.] (*Chem.*) A strongly adhesive solution of gun-cotton in ether, used to close up wounds.

**Col'l'op**, *n.* [From Lat. *colaphus*, Gr. *κόλαφος*, buffet, cuff.] [Written also *colp*.] 1. A small slice of meat. 2. A part or piece of any thing. [mon conversation.]

**Col-lō'qui-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or employed in, conversation.

**Col-lō'qui-al-izm**, *n.* A colloquial form of expression.

**Col-lō'qui-al-ly**, *adv.* By mutual conversation.

**Col'l'o-quist**, *n.* A speaker in a dialogue.

**Col'l'o-quy**, *n.* [Lat. *colloquium*, from *colloqui*, to converse, from *con* and *loqui*, to speak.] The mutual discourse of two or more; conference; dialogue.

**Syn.**— Conference; conversation; dialogue.

**Col-lū'de'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **COLLUDED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **COLLUDING**.] [Lat. *colludere*, from *con* and *ludere*, to play.] To conspire in a fraud; to act in concert.

**Col-lū'd'er**, *n.* One who conspires in a fraud.

**Col-lū'sion**, *n.* A secret agreement and co-operation for a fraudulent purpose; deceit; fraud.

**Syn.**— Connivance.—In *connivance*, one overlooks and thus sanctions what he was bound to prevent; in *collusion*, he unites with others (*playing into their hands*) for fraudulent purposes. The *connivance* of public men at what is wrong is often the result of the basest *collusion*.

**Col-lū'sive**, *a.* Fraudulently concerted; deceitful.

**Col-lū'sive-ly**, *adv.* By means of collusion.

**Col-lū'sive-ness**, *n.* The quality of being collusive.

**Col-lū'so-ry**, *a.* Characterized by collusion; collusive.

**Col-lū'vi-ġs**, *n. sing. & pl.* [Lat., from *colluere*, from *con* and *luere*, to wash.] A mixed mass of refuse matter; filth.

**Col'l'y**, *n.* [From *coal*.] The black grime or soot of coal or burnt wood.

**Col'l'y**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **COLLIED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **COLLYING**.] To render black, as if with coal smut.

**Col'o-cynth**, *n.* [Lat. *colocynthis*, Gr. *κολοκυνθίς*.] (*Med.*) The colocintida, or bitter apple of the shops; the spongy part or pith of the fruit of a species of cucumber. It is a strong cathartic.

**Co-lōgne'** (ko-lōn'), *n.* A perfumed liquid, composed of alcohol and certain aromatic oils, used in the toilet;—originally made in *Cologne*.

**Col'on**, *n.* [Lat. *colon*, *colum*, Gr. *κῶλον*.] 1. (*Anat.*) The largest of the large intestines. 2. (*Gram.*) A point or character formed thus [:], marking a pause greater than a semicolon, and less than a period.

**Colonel** (kūr'nel), *n.* [Fr. *colonel*, Sp. & Pg. *coronel*, from Lat. *columna*, column.] (*Mil.*) The chief commander of a regiment of troops.

**Colonelcy** } (*kūr'nel-*), *n.* (*Mil.*) Office, rank, or com-  
**Colonel-shīp** } mission of a colonel.

**Co-lō'ni-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a colony.

**Col'o-nist**, *n.* A member or inhabitant of a colony.

**Col'o-ni-zā'tion**, *n.* The act of colonizing, or the state of being colonized.

**Col'o-ni-zā'tion-ist**, *n.* A friend to colonization, particularly to the colonization of Africa by emigrants from the blacks of the United States.

**Col'o-nize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **COLONIZED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **COLONIZING**.] To plant or establish a colony in; to people by colonies. [try.]

**Col'o-nize**, *v. i.* To remove and settle in a distant country.

**Col'on-nāde'**, *n.* [From It. *colonna*, Lat. *columna*, column.] (*Arch.*) A series or range of columns placed at regular intervals.

**Col'o-ny**, *n.* [Lat. *colonia*, from *colonus*, farmer, from *colere*, to cultivate.] 1. A company of people transplanted to a remote country, and remaining subject to the parent state. 2. The country planted or colonized.

**Col'o-phōn**, *n.* [Lat. *colophon*, Gr. *κολοφών*, summit, top, the finishing stroke.] An inscription on the last page of a book, used before title-pages were introduced, containing the place or year of its publication, the printer's name, &c.

**Col'o-phō'ny**, or **Co-lōph'o-ny**, *n.* [Gr. *ἡ κολοφώνια* (sc. *ῥητίνε*, resin, gum), from *Κολοφώνιος*, Colophonian, of or from Colophon.] The dark-colored resin obtained by the distillation of turpentine.

**Col'o-quīn'ti-dā**, *n.* [See **COLOCYNTH**.] (*Med.*) The pith of the fruit of a species of cucumber.

**Col'or** (kūl'ur), *n.* [Lat.] 1. A property depending on the relations of light to the eye, by which the mind distinguishes differences in the appearance of objects apprehended in vision. 2. Any hue or tint as distinguished from white. 3. That which is used to give color; paint; pigments. 4. False show; pretense; disguise. 5. *pl.* A flag, ensign, or standard.

*Complementary color*, one of two colors so related to each other that when blended together they produce white light.—*Primary colors*, those developed from the solar beam by the prism, viz., red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet, which are reduced by some authors to three—red, yellow, and blue.

**Col'or** (kūl'ur), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **COLORED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **COLORING**.] 1. To change the hue or tint of; to give color to; to dye; to tinge; to paint; to stain. 2. To give a specious appearance to; to palliate; to excuse.

**Col'or**, *v. i.* To turn red; to blush.

**Col'or-a-ble**, *a.* [From *color*, *q. v.*] Designed to cover or conceal; specious; plausible.

**Col'or-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Speciousness; plausibleness.

**Col'or-a-bly**, *adv.* With a fair external appearance; speciously; plausibly. [of being colored.]

**Col'or-ā'tion**, *n.* Act or practice of coloring, or state

**Col'or-a-tūre** (53), *n.* [L. Lat. *coloratura*.] (*Mus.*) A variation or shading of notes for the sake of harmony.

**Col'or-blind'ness**, *n.* An imperfect sensation or appreciation of colors; Daltonism.

**Col'ored** (kūl'urd), *a.* 1. Having color. 2. Having a specious or plausible appearance.

*Colored people*, black people, Africans or their descendants, mixed or unmixed.

**Col'or-īf'ie** (kūl'ur-), *a.* [Lat. *color*, and *facere*, to make.] Communicating or producing color.

**Col'or-ist**, *n.* A painter who excels in giving color to his

**Col'or-less**, *a.* Destitute of color. [designs.]

**Col'or-ser'geant** (-sār'jent or -sēr'jent), *n.* (*Mil.*) A non-commissioned military officer, who is the color-bearer of a regiment. [*Amer.*]

**Col-ōs'sal**, } *a.* [See **COLOSSUS**.] Of enormous  
**Col'os-sē'an** (124), } size; on a large scale; gigantic.

**Col'os-sē'um**, *n.* [See **COLISEUM**.] The amphitheater of Vespasian in Rome. [Also written *Coliseum*.]

**Co-lōs'sus**, *n.*; Lat. *pl.* **CO'LŌS'SI**; Eng. *pl.* **CO-LŌS'SUS-ES**. [Lat. *colossus*, Gr. *κολοσσός*.] A gigantic statue; especially that at Rhodes, which stood at the entrance of the harbor.



**Ĉol'pōrt-āge**, *n.* [See *infra*.] Distribution of religious books, tracts, &c., by colporteurs.

**Ĉol'pōrt-eur**, } *n.* [Fr. *colporteur*, from *colporter*, to carry on one's neck, from *col*, Lat. *collum*, neck, and *porter*, Lat. *portare*, to carry.] One who peddles religious tracts and books.

**Ĉol'stāff** (6), *n.* [Fr. *col* (Lat. *collum*), the neck, and Eng. *staff*.] A staff for carrying burdens by two persons on their shoulders.

**Ĉolt** (20), *n.* [A.-S. prob. akin to *collen*, swelling, audacious, from the root *cellan*, to swell.] 1. The young of the horse kind. 2. A young, foolish fellow.

**Ĉol'ter** } (20), *n.* [A.-S. *culter*, fr. Lat. *culter*, **Ĉoul'ter** } fr. *colere*, to cultivate.] The sharp fore iron of a plow, to cut the sod.

**Ĉolt'ish**, *a.* Like a colt; wanton; frisky; gay.

**Ĉolt's-foot** (27), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant whose leaves were once much employed in medicine.

**Ĉol'u-brine**, *a.* [Lat. *colubrinus*, from *coluber*, serpent or adder.] Relating to serpents; cunning; crafty; sly; artful.

**Ĉol'um-ba-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *columbarium*, from *columba*, dove.] A dove-cot; a pigeon-house.

**Co-lūn'bi-ad**, *n.* [From *Columbia*, or the United States.] (*Mil.*) A species of heavy cannon.

**Ĉol'um-bīne**, *n.* [From Lat. *columbinus*, dove-like, from *columba*, dove;—from the beak-like spurs of its flowers.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of several species.

**Ĉol'u-mēl'lā**, *n.* [Lat., dim. of *columen*, *columna*, column, *q. v.*] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) An axis to which a carpel of a compound pistil may be attached. (*b.*) The stem in mosses, which is the axis of the capsule.

**Ĉol'unn** (kōl'um), *n.* [Lat. *columna*, *columen*, from *cellere*, Gr. *κέλλειν*, to urge, to extend upward.] 1. (*Arch.*) A cylindrical support for a roof, ceiling, &c., composed of base, shaft, and capital; a pillar. 2. Any upright, cylindrical body, resembling in form or position a column in architecture. 3. (*Mil.*) A body of troops drawn up in files with a narrow front. 4. (*Naut.*) A body of ships arranged in a line so as to follow in succession. 5. (*Print.*) A perpendicular set of lines.

**Co-lūm'nar**, *a.* Formed in columns; having the form of columns, like the shaft of a column.

**Co-lūre'**, *n.*; *pl.* **CO-LŪRES'**. [Lat. *coluri*, *pl.*, Gr. *κόλουρος*, dock-tailed, *αἱ κόλουροι*, (*sc.* *γραμμαί*, lines), the colures, from *κόλος*, docked, and *οὐρά*, tail; so named because a part is always beneath the horizon.] (*Astron.* & *Geog.*) One of two great circles intersecting at right angles in the poles of the equator.

**Ĉol'zà**, *n.* [Sp.] (*Bot.*) A variety of cabbage whose seeds afford an oil used in lamps.

**Ĉō'mā**, *n.* [Gr. *κῶμα*, lethargy, from *κοιμᾶν*, to put to sleep; to fall asleep.] (*Med.*) A morbid propensity to sleep; lethargy.

**Ĉō'mate**, *a.* [Lat. *comatus*, from *comare*, to clothe with hair, from *coma*, hair.] Encompassed with a bushy appearance, like hair; hairy.

**Ĉō'ma-tōse'**, } *a.* [From *coma*, lethargy, *q. v.*] (*Med.*)

**Ĉō'ma-toūs**, } Relating to coma; drowsy; lethargic.

**Ĉōmb** (kōm), *n.* [Probably from A.-S. *comb*, a valley or hollow.] The structure of hexagonal cells of wax, in which bees store their honey.

**Ĉōmb** (kōm, 20), *n.* [A.-S. *camb*, O. H. Ger. *camp*, Icel. *kamb*. Cf. A.-S. *cimbing*, joint.] 1. An instrument with teeth, for separating, cleansing, and adjusting hair, wool, &c. 2. The crest, or red, fleshy tuft, growing on a cock's head. 3. The top, or crest, of a wave.

**Ĉōmb** (kōm), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **COMBED** (kōmd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **COMBING**.] To separate, disentangle, cleanse, and adjust, or lay smooth and straight.

**Ĉōmb** (kōm), *v. i.* [From *comb*, *n.*, in the sense of a sharp ridge, top.] (*Naut.*) To roll over, as the top of a wave, or to break with a white foam.

**Ĉōm'bat**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **COMBATED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **COMBATING**.] [Fr. *combattre*, from *com* and *battre*, Lat. *batuere*, to strike, beat. Cf. **BEAT**.] To struggle or contend, as with an opposing force.

**Ĉōm'bat**, *v. t.* To fight with; to oppose by force; to contend against.

**Syn.**—To fight; contend; contest; resist; oppose.

**Ĉōm'bat** (22), *n.* 1. A struggle to resist or conquer. 2. (*Mil.*) An engagement of no great magnitude.

*Single combat*, a combat with one on either side; a duel.

**Syn.**—A battle; engagement; conflict; contest; encounter; rencounter; fight; strife.

**Ĉōm'bat-ant**, *a.* Contending; disposed to contend.

**Ĉōm'bat-ant**, *n.* One who engages in combat; a fighter; a champion.

**Ĉōm'bat-er**, *n.* One who combats or contends.

**Ĉōm'bat-ive**, *a.* Disposed to combat.

**Ĉōm'bat-ive-ness**, *n.* (*Phren.*) Disposition to contend.

**Ĉōmb'er** (kōm'er), *n.* 1. One who combs. 2. A long, curling wave.

**Com-bīn'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of combining.

**Ĉōm'bi-nā'tion**, *n.* 1. Close union or connection; intimate association. 2. Alliance. 3. (*Math.*) Variations of any number of quantities, in all possible ways.

**Syn.**—Cabal; alliance; union; confederacy; coalition; conspiracy. See **CABAL**.

**Com-bīne'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **COMBINED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **COMBINING**.] [L. Lat. *combinare*, fr. *com*, for *con*, and *binus*, *pl. bini*, two and two, double.] To unite or join.

**Com-bīne'**, *v. i.* 1. To form a union; to confederate. 2. To unite by affinity or natural attraction.

**Com-bīn'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, combines.

**Com-būs'ti-ble**, *a.* [From Lat. *comburare*, *combustus*, from *com*, for *con*, and *burere*, equiv. to *urere*, to burn.] 1. Capable of taking fire and burning; inflammable. 2. Easily excited; quick; irascible. [burn.]

**Com-būs'ti-ble**, *n.* A substance that will take fire and burn.

**Com-būs'ti-ble-ness**, } *n.* Quality of being combus-

**Com-būs'ti-bīl'i-ty**, } tible, or of burning.

**Com-būs'tion** (kōm-būst'yun), *n.* A taking fire and burning; conflagration.

**Ĉōme** (kūm, 57), *v. i.* [*imp.* **CAME**; *p. p.* **COME**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **COMING**.] [A.-S. *cuman*, for *cviman*, Goth. *qrivan*, Icel. *koma*, allied to Skr. *gam*, to go, to march.] 1. To move hitherward; to draw near; to approach. 2. To arrive at some state or condition; to occur; to happen. 3. To become manifest or evident; to appear.

To come about, (*a.*) To come to pass; to arrive. (*b.*) To change.—To come by, to obtain, gain, acquire.—To come down with, to pay over; to deposit by way of payment.—To come home, (*a.*) To come close; to press closely; to touch the feelings, interest, or reason. (*b.*) (*Naut.*) To be loosened from the ground;—said of an anchor.—To come in for, to appear and claim a share of.—To come into, to join or comply with.—To come off, (*a.*) To depart from; to escape. (*b.*) To take place.—To come out, (*a.*) To become public; to be published. (*b.*) To end.—To come short, to be wanting; to fail.—To come to, (*a.*) To consent or yield. (*b.*) To amount to. (*c.*) To recover, as from a swoon.—To come up with, to overtake.—To come upon, to fall on; to attack or invade.

**Co-mē'di-an**, *n.* 1. An actor or player in comedy. 2. A writer of comedy.

**Ĉōm'e-dy**, *n.* [Lat. *comædia*, Gr. *κωμῳδία*, from *κῶμος*, a festal procession, an ode sung at this procession, and *αἰεῖδεν*, to sing.] A dramatic composition of a light and amusing character.

**Ĉōme'li-ness** (kūm'lī-), *n.* Quality of being comely; suitability; gracefulness.

**Ĉōme'ly** (kūm'ly), *a.* [*compar.* **COMELIER**; *superl.* **COMELIEST**.] [From *come*, in the sense of *become*, to suit or be suitable; A.-S. *cymlic*, suitable, fit.] Handsome; graceful; well-proportioned. [manner.]

**Ĉōme'ly** (kūm'ly), *adv.* In a becoming or graceful manner.

**Ĉōme-out'er**, *n.* One who withdraws from a regular church, or other organization, under the pretense of its being corrupt. [*Amer.*]

**Ĉōm'er**, *n.* One who comes, or who has come.

**Co-mēs'ti-blez**, *n. pl.* [From Lat. *comedere*, *comesum*, or *comestum*, fr. *com*, for *con*, and *edere*, to eat.] Eatables.

**Ĉōm'et**, *n.* [Lat. *cometes*, *cometa*, Gr. *κομήτης*, long-haired (*sc.* *ἀστὴρ*, star), a comet, from *κομᾶν*, to wear long hair, from *κόμη*, hair, Lat. *coma*.] (*Astron.*) A member of the solar system, usually moving in a very eccentric orbit, and generally consisting of a nucleus, an envelope, and a tail.

**Ĉōm'et-a-ry**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a

**Co-mēt'ie**, } comet.

**Ĉōm'et-ōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. *κομήτης*, comet, and *γράφειν* to write.] A description of, or a treatise concerning, comets.

**Ĉōm'fit**, } *n.* [From Lat. *conficere*, to prepare,

**Ĉōm'fit-ūre** (53), } from *con* and *facere*, to make.] A dry sweetmeat; a confection or confection.

**Ĉōm'fort** (kūm'furt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **COMFORTED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **COMFORTING**.] [Lat. *confortare*, from *con* and *fortis*, strong.] To relieve or cheer under affliction or depression.

**Syn.**—To cheer; solace; console; revive; encourage; enliven; invigorate; inspirit; gladden; recreate; exhilarate; refresh; animate; confirm; strengthen.

**Ĉōm'fort** (kūm'furt), *n.* 1. Strength and relief received

*ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; câre, fär, äsk, all, what; êre, veil, tērm; pique, fîrm; sôn, ôr, dō, wōlf,*



under affliction; support. **2.** A state of quiet enjoyment; also, whatever contributes to such enjoyment. **3.** A wadded quilt; a comfortable or comforter. [*Amer.*]

**Syn.**—Consolation; solace. — *Consolation* is usually from without, and supposes some definite and pretty severe affliction, as a friend *consoles* under bereavement; *comfort* may come from within, and may refer to lighter evils or continuous trials, as the *comfort* of love, the *comforts* of old age. *Solace* is a thing which we make or find for ourselves, as the *solace* of books, society, &c.

**Com'fort-a-ble** (kŭm'furt-a-bl), *a.* **1.** Affording, imparting, or enjoying comfort. **2.** Free from positive pain or distress. [*Amer.*]

**Com'fort-a-ble**, *n.* A heavy, quilted coverlet for a bed; a comforter. [*Amer.*]

**Com'fort-a-ble-ness**, *n.* State of being comfortable.

**Com'fort-a-bly**, *adv.* In a manner to give comfort.

**Com'fort-er**, *n.* **1.** One who comforts. **2.** (*Script.*) The Holy Spirit. **3.** A knit woolen tippet. **4.** A wadded quilt; a comfort. [*Amer.*]

**Com'fort-less**, *a.* Without comfort; miserable.

**Syn.**—Forlorn; desolate; inconsolable; wretched.

**Com'frey**, *n.* [*Lat. conferva*, from *confervere*, to boil together, to heal; so called on account of its healing power.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants used in medicine.

**Com'ie**, *a.* [*See COMEDY.*] **1.** Relating to comedy. **2.** Raising mirth; fitted to excite merriment.

**Com'ie-al**, *a.* **1.** Relating to comedy. **2.** Exciting mirth; laughable.

**Syn.**—Droll; diverting; sportive; ludicrous; ridiculous.

**Com'ie-äl'i-ty**, *n.* That which is comical.

**Com'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a comical manner; ludicrously.

**Com'ie-al-ness**, *n.* The quality of being comical.

**Com'ing-in**, *n.* Entrance; arrival.

**Com'it-i-ä** (ko-mīsh'i-ä), *n. pl.* [*Lat.*, from *comire*, for *coire*, to come together, from *com*, or *co*, for *con*, and *ire*, to go.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) The assemblies of the people for electing officers and passing laws.

**Com'it-ial** (ko-mīsh'al), *a.* **1.** Relating to the comitia, or popular assemblies of the Romans. **2.** Pertaining to assemblies of the people.

**Com'i-ty**, *n.* [*Lat. comitas*, from *comis*, affable, kind.] Courtesy of intercourse; civility; good breeding.

**Com'inä**, *n.* [*Lat. comma*, *Gr. κόμμα*, segment, clause, from *κόπτειν*, to cut off.] (*Punct.*) A character ['] marking the smallest grammatical division of a sentence, and usually the shortest pause in reading.

**Com-mänd'** (6), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. COMMANDED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. COMMANDING.*] [*From Lat. com*, for *con*, and *mandare*, to commit to, to command.] **1.** To order with authority. **2.** To exercise supreme authority over. **3.** To have within a sphere of influence, control, or vision. **4.** To exact or enforce by moral influences.

**Syn.**—To bid; order; direct; charge; govern; lead; overlook; challenge; claim.

**Com-mänd'**, *v. i.* To have or to exercise supreme authority: to possess the chief power; to govern.

**Com-mänd'**, *n.* **1.** An authoritative order. **2.** Application or exercise of authority. **3.** Right or possession of authority. **4.** Ability to overlook, control, or watch. **5.** A body of troops under a particular officer.

**Syn.**—Control; sway; power; authority; mandate; order; injunction; charge; direction; behest.

**Com'man-dänt'**, *n.* [*Fr.*, orig. *p. pr.* of *commander*, to command.] A commanding officer.

**Com-mänd'er**, *n.* **1.** A leader; the chief officer of an army, or of any division of it. **2.** (*Navy.*) An officer next above a lieutenant. **3.** A heavy wooden mallet.

**Com-mänd'er-y**, } *n.* [*Low Lat. commanderia.* See **Com-mänd'ry**, } *COMMAND*, *v. t.*] A manor with lands and tenements belonging to an order of knights, and controlled by a *commander*; a preceptory.

**Com-mänd'ing**, *a.* Fitted to impress or control.

**Syn.**—Authoritative; imperative; imperious.

**Com-mänd'ment**, *n.* **1.** An order or injunction given by authority; charge; precept. **2.** (*Script.*) One of the ten laws given by God to the Israelites at Mount Sinai.

**Com-mäs'ur-a-ble** (-mēzh'ur-), *a.* [*Lat. com*, for *con*, and *Eng. measurable*, *q. v.*] Reducible to the same measure; commensurate.

**Com-mēm'o-ra-ble**, *a.* Worthy to be commemorated.

**Com-mēm'o-räte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. COMMEMORATED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. COMMEMORATING.*] [*Lat. commemoratus*, *p. p.* of *commemorare*, to remember, from *com*, for *con*, and *memorare*, to mention, from *memor*, mindful.] To call to remembrance by a solemn act; to celebrate with honor and solemnity.

**Com-mēm'o-rä'tion**, *n.* Act of calling to remembrance by some solemnity; a public celebration.

**Com-mēm'o-ra-tive**, } *a.* [*Lat. commemoratorius.*]

**Com-mēm'o-ra-to-ry**, } Serving to commemorate; tending to preserve in remembrance.

**Com-mēnce'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. COMMENCED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. COMMENCING.*] [*From Lat. com*, for *con*, and *initiare*, to begin, from *initium*, beginning, from *in* and *ire*, to go.] **1.** To begin; to originate. **2.** To take the first degree in a university or college.

**Syn.**—In the usage of good writers, *commence* is never followed by the infinitive, but by a participle or participial noun instead.

**Com-mēnce'**, *v. t.* **1.** To enter upon; to begin; to originate. **2.** To begin to be or to appear.

**Com-mēnce'ment**, *n.* **1.** First existence of any thing; rise; origin; beginning. **2.** The day when degrees are conferred by colleges and universities.

**Com-mēnd'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. COMMENDED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. COMMENDING.*] [*Lat. commendare*, from *com*, for *con*, and *mandare*, to commit to.] **1.** To commit or intrust for care or preservation. **2.** To present as worthy of confidence or regard. **3.** To praise. **4.** To recommend to the remembrance or kind reception of.

**Com-mēnd'a-ble**, *a.* Capable or worthy of being commended; laudable; praiseworthy. [*ble.*]

**Com-mēnd'a-ble-ness**, *n.* State of being commendable.

**Com-mēnd'a-bly**, *adv.* In a commendable manner.

**Com-mēn'dam**, *n.* [*Lat.*, abbrev. fr. *in commendam*, from *commendare*.] (*Eccl. Law.*) **1.** A vacant benefice committed to the care of the holder until a proper pastor is supplied. **2.** The holding of such a benefice.

**Com-mēnd'a-ta-ry**, *n.* One who holds a living in commendam.

**Com'men-dä'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of commending; declaration of esteem. **2.** A message of affection or respect; compliments.

**Syn.**—Praise; approbation; applause; laudation.

**Com-mēnd'a-to-ry** (50), *a.* **1.** Serving to commend. **2.** Holding a benefice in commendam.

**Com-mēnd'er**, *n.* One who commends or praises.

**Com-mēn'su-ra-bil'i-ty** (-mēn'shŭ-), *n.* Capacity of having a common measure.

**Com-mēn'su-ra-ble** (-mēn'shŭ-), *a.* [*From Lat. com*, for *con*, and *mensurare*, to measure, from *mensura*, measure.] Having a common measure.

**Com-mēn'su-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* Commensurability.

**Com-mēn'su-ra-bly**, *adv.* In a commensurable manner.

**Com-mēn'su-rate** (-mēn'shŭ-), *a.* **1.** Having a common measure; commensurable. **2.** Equal in measure or extent; proportional.

**Com-mēn'su-räte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. COMMENSURATED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. COMMENSURATING.*] [*Lat. com*, for *con*, and *mensuratus*, *p. p.* of *mensurare*, to measure.] To reduce to a common measure.

**Com-mēn'su-rate-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a commensurate manner. **2.** With equal measure or extent. [*surate.*]

**Com-mēn'su-rä'tion**, *n.* The state of being commensurate.

**Com'ment**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. COMMENTED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. COMMENTING.*] [*Lat. commentari*, to meditate upon, to explain, intens. form of *comminisci*, *commentus*, to reflect upon, to invent, from *com*, for *con*, and *minisci*, to call to mind, from the root *men*, whence *mens*, mind.] To explain by means of remarks, observations, or criticisms; to write annotations.

**Com'ment**, *n.* An explanatory or illustrative remark, observation, or criticism; annotation; observation; stricture; explanation.

**Com'men-ta-ry**, *n.* **1.** A series, collection, or book of comments, annotations, or explanations. **2.** A memoir of particular transactions. [*tator.*]

**Com'men-tä'tor**, *n.* One who comments; an annotator.

**Com'ment-er**, *n.* One who comments.

**Com'merçe**, *n.* [*Lat. commercium*, from *com* and *merx*, *mercis*, merchandise.] **1.** Exchange of merchandise on a large scale between different places or communities; extended trade or traffic. **2.** Social or personal intercourse; familiarity.

**Syn.**—Trade; traffic; dealing; intercourse; interchange; communion; communication.

**Com-mērçe'** (14), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. COMMERCED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. COMMERCING.*] To hold intercourse with.

**Com-mēr'cial** (14, 63), *a.* Pertaining to, or engaged in commerce; mercantile.

**Com-mēr'cial-ly**, *adv.* In a commercial manner.

**Com'mi-nä'tion**, *n.* [*Lat. comminatio*, fr. *comminari*,



fr. *com*, for *con*, and *minari*, to threaten.] A threat or threatening; denunciation of punishment or vengeance.

**Com-mīn'a-to-ry**, *a.* Threatening or denouncing punishment or divine vengeance.

**Com-mīn'gle** (-mīng'gl, 82), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMMINGLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMMINGLING.] [Lat. *com*, for *con*, and Eng. *mingle*.] To mingle together in one mass, or intimately; to blend. [come blended.]

**Com-mīn'gle**, *v. i.* To mix or unite together; to be-  
**Com-mīn'ni-nūte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMMINUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMMINUTING.] [Lat. *comminuere*, *comminutum*, from *com*, for *con*, and *minuere*, to lessen, from *minor*, *minus*, compar. of *parvus*, small.] To reduce to minute particles; to pulverize; to triturate; to grind.

**Com-mi-nū'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of reducing to small particles; pulverization. 2. Attenuation by the removal of small particles.  
**Com-mīš'er-a-ble**, *a.* Deserving of pity. [Rare.]

**Com-mīš'er-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMMISERATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMMISERATING.] [Lat. *commiserari*, *commiseratus*, from *com*, for *con*, and *miserari*, to pity, from *miser*, wretched.] To feel sorrow, pain, or regret for; to be sorry for.

**Syn.**—To pity; compassionate; feel for; lament; condole.

**Com-mīš'er-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of commiserating.

**Syn.**—Pity; sympathy; compassion; condolence.

**Com-mīš'er-a-tīve**, *a.* Feeling or expressing commiseration.  
**Com-mīš'er-ā'tor**, *n.* One who pities. [eration.]

**Com-mis-sā'ri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a commissary.

**Com-mis-sā'ri-at**, *n.* [See *infra*.] (*Mil.*) (*a.*) That department of the service which is charged with the supply of provisions for the soldiers. (*b.*) The body of officers in that department. (*c.*) Office of a commissary.

**Com-mis-sa-ry**, *n.* [L. Lat. *commissarius*, from *committere*, *commissus*, to commit, from *com*, for *con*, and *mittere*, to send.] 1. A deputy; a commissioner. 2. (*Mil.*) An officer having charge of a special department, especially that of subsistence.

**Com-mis-sa-ry-ġen'er-al**, *n.* The head of the commissary department, or department for supplying an army with provisions, &c. [commissary.]

**Com-mis-sa-ry-ship**, *n.* Office or employment of a

**Com-mis'sion** (-mīsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *commissio*. See *supra*.] 1. Act of committing, doing, or performing; act of perpetrating. 2. A formal act or warrant of committing some charge or trust to a person. 3. A company of persons joined in the exercise of some duty. 4. (*Com.*) (*a.*) The acting under authority of, or on account of, another. (*b.*) The thing to be done as agent for another. (*c.*) Brokerage or allowance made to a factor or agent.

To put a ship into commission (*Naut.*), to send it forth on public service after it has been laid up. — To put the great seal into commission, to place it in the hands of commissioners, during the period that intervenes between the going out of one lord keeper and the accession of another. [*Eng.*]

**Syn.**—Charge; warrant; authority; mandate; office.

**Com-mis'sion** (kom-mīsh'un), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMMISSIONED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMMISSIONING.] To give a commission to.

**Syn.**—To appoint; depute; authorize; empower; delegate.

**Com-mis'sion-er**, *n.* 1. One who has a commission to execute some business for the one who employs him. 2. An officer having charge of some department or bureau of the public service.

**Com-mis'sion-mēr'chant**, *n.* A merchant who transacts business on commission, as the agent of others, receiving a rate per cent. as his reward.

**Com-mis'sūre** (-mīsh'ur, 95), *n.* 1. (*Arch.*) Application of the surface of one stone to that of another. 2. A joint, seam, or closure; line of junction; point of union; an interstice between parts.

**Com-mīt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMMITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMMITTING.] [Lat. *committere*, to send to, to connect, to commit, from *com*, for *con*, and *mittere*, to send.] 1. To give in trust. 2. To do; to perform; to effect or perpetrate. 3. To place beyond one's control; to pledge or bind; -- used reflexively.

**Syn.**—To commit; intrust; consign. See **CONSIGN**.

**Com-mīt'ment**, *n.* Act of committing; particularly, act of committing to prison. [actual or implied.]

**Com-mīt'tal**, *n.* 1. Act of committing. 2. A pledge.

**Com-mīt'tee**, *n.* [From *commit*.] A select number of persons appointed to attend to any business, either by a legislative body, or by a court, or by any collective body of men acting together.

**Com-mīt'tee-ship**, *n.* Office of a committee. [trates.]

**Com-mīt'ter**, *n.* One who commits; one who perpe-

**Com-mīt'ti-ble**, *a.* Capable of being committed.

**Com-mīx'**, *v. t. or i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMMIXED (kom-mīkst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMMIXING.] [Lat. *commiscere*, *commixtum*, from *com*, for *con*, and *miscere*, to mix, q. v.] To mix or mingle; to blend.

**Com-mīxt'ion** (-mīkst'yun), *n.* Mixture.

**Com-mīxt'ūre** (-mīkst'yūr), *n.* 1. Act of mixing, or state of being mixed. 2. The mass formed by mingling different things; compound.

**Com-mōde'**, *n.* [Lat. *commodus*, from *com*, for *con*, and *modus*, measure, mode.] 1. A kind of head-dress formerly worn by ladies. 2. A chest of drawers, often with shelves added, and other conveniences.

**Com-mō'di-ōūs**, *a.* [L. Lat. *commodiosus*. See *supra*.] Affording ease and convenience.

**Syn.**—Convenient; suitable; fit; proper; comfortable.

**Com-mō'di-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a commodious manner.

**Com-mō'di-ōūs-ness**, *n.* Adaptation or suitableness for its purpose; convenience; fitness.

**Com-mōd'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *commoditas*. See **COMMODE**.] That which affords convenience or advantage, esp. in commerce; hence, goods, wares, merchandise, &c.

**Com-mo-dōre'**, *n.* [Prob. a contr. or corrupt. of It. *comandatore*, commander, L. Lat. *commendator*. Cf. **COMMEND** and **COMMAND**.] 1. The commander of a squadron. 2. (*Eng. Marine*.) A naval officer having the temporary rank of rear admiral. 3. The senior captain, when two or more ships of war are cruising in company. 4. The leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen.

**Com'mon**, *a.* [*compar.* COMMONER; *superl.* COMMONEST.] [Lat. *communis*, from *com*, for *con*, and *munis*, ready to be of service, from *munus*, service, work.] 1. Belonging equally to more than one, or to many indefinitely; serving for the use of all. 2. Often met with. 3. Not distinguished by rank or character.

*Common carrier*, one who undertakes, for hire, to transport goods from one place to another. — *Common chord* (*Mus.*), a chord consisting of the fundamental tone, with its third and fifth. — *Common council*, a representative council for the government of a city. — *Common gender* (*Gram.*), one which is either masculine or feminine. — *Common law*, the unwritten law; the law that receives its binding force from immemorial usage and universal reception, in distinction from the written or statute law. — *Common noun* (*Gram.*), the name of any one of a class of objects, as distinguished from a *proper noun*, the name of a particular person or thing. — *Common Pleas*, a court for trying civil actions. In the United States, it sometimes has criminal jurisdiction. — *Common prayer*, the liturgy of the Protestant Episcopal church. — *Common sense*, sound, practical judgment; the instantaneous decision of unperverted reason. — *Common time* (*Mus.*), that variety of time in which the measure consists of two or of four equal portions. — *Common verb*, one which is both active and passive. — *In common*, equally with another, or with others.

**Syn.**—General; public; popular; national; universal; frequent; ordinary; customary; usual; familiar; habitual; vulgar; mean; trite; stale; threadbare; commonplace.

**Com'mon**, *n.* 1. An uninclosed tract of ground, belonging to the public, or to a number of persons. 2. (*Law*.) The right of taking a profit in the land of another, in common either with the owner or with others.

**Com'mon**, *v. i.* 1. To have a joint right with others in common ground. 2. To board together; to eat at a table in common. [to pasture on common land.]

**Com'mon-a-ble**, *a.* 1. Held in common. 2. Allowed

**Com'mon-āġe**, *n.* Right of pasturing on a common; joint right of using any thing in common with others.

**Com'mon-al-ty**, *n.* The common people; the body of common citizens; the commons.

**Com'mon-er**, *n.* 1. One under the degree of nobility. 2. A member of the House of Commons. 3. One who has a joint right in common ground. 4. A student of the second rank in the university of Oxford, England.

**Com'mon-ly**, *adv.* Usually; generally; ordinarily; frequently; for the most part.

**Com'mon-ness** (109), *n.* Frequent occurrence; a state of being common or usual.

**Com'mon-plāġe**, *a.* Common; trite; hackneyed.

**Com'mon-plāġe**, *n.* 1. (*Rhet.*) A general idea applicable to different subjects. 2. A trite remark.

**Com'mon-plāġe**, *v. t.* To enter in a commonplace-book, or to reduce to general heads.

**Com'mon-plāġe'-book** (27), *n.* A book in which things to be remembered are recorded.

**Com'monſ**, *n. pl.* 1. The mass of the people; the commonalty. 2. The lower house of parliament. [*Eng.*]

3. Provisions; food; fare; — from the practice of eating at a common table. 4. A club where all eat at a common table.

**Com'mon-wēal'**, } *n.* [See **WEAL** and **WEALTH**.]

**Com'mon-wēalth'**, } 1. Properly, a free state; a



popular government; realm; republic. **2.** The whole body of people in a state.

**Com-mō'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *commotio*. See **COMMOVE**.] **1.** Violent motion; agitation. **2.** A popular tumult. **3.** Perturbation or disorder of mind.

**Syn.** — Excitement; disturbance; tumult; violence.

**Com-move'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **COMMOVED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **COMMOVING**.] [Lat. *commovere*, from *com*, for *con*, and *movere*, to move.] To disturb; to agitate.

**Com-mū'nal**, *a.* Pertaining to a commune.

**Com-mūne'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **COMMUNED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **COMMUNING**.] [From Lat. *communicare*, to communicate, *q. v.*] **1.** To converse together familiarly; to confer. **2.** To receive the communion; to partake of the Lord's supper.

**Com'mūne**, *n.* [Fr. See **COMMON**.] A small territorial district in France.

**Com-mū'ni-ca-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being communicable. [ted.]

**Com-mū'ni-ca-ble**, *a.* Capable of being communicable.

**Com-mū'ni-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being communicable.

**Com-mū'ni-cant**, *n.* One who partakes of the Lord's supper; a church-member.

**Com-mū'ni-cāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **COMMUNICATED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **COMMUNICATING**.] [Lat. *communicatus*, *p. p.* of *communicare*, from *communis*, common.] **1.** To impart for joint or common possession; to bestow; to confer. **2.** To impart, reveal, or give, as information.

**Syn.** — To impart; reveal. — To *communicate* is generic; it is allowing others to enjoy in common with us. *Impart* is more specific; it is giving to others a *part* of what we had held as our own, or making them our partners, as, to *impart* our feelings, of our property, &c. Hence there is something more intimate in *imparting* intelligence than in *communicating* it. To *reveal* is to disclose something hidden or concealed, as a *secret*.

**Com-mū'ni-cāte**, *v. i.* **1.** To share or participate. **2.** To have intercourse or the means of intercourse.

**Com-mū'ni-cā'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of communicating; intercourse by words, letters, or messages. **2.** The means of passing from place to place. **3.** That which is communicated or imparted.

**Syn.** — Commerce; correspondence; conference; intercourse; intelligence; news.

**Com-mū'ni-ca-tive**, *a.* Inclined to communicate; ready to impart to others.

**Com-mū'ni-ca-tive-ness**, *n.* Quality of being communicative; freedom from reserve.

**Com-mū'ni-cā'tor**, *n.* One who communicates.

**Com-mū'ni-ca-to-ry**, *a.* Imparting knowledge.

**Com-mū'ni-on**, *n.* **1.** Intercourse between two persons or more. **2.** Union in religious faith; fellowship. **3.** A body of Christians having one common faith and discipline. **4.** The celebration of the Lord's supper.

**Syn.** — Fellowship; converse; intercourse; unity; concord; agreement.

**Com'mu-ni'sm**, *n.* [Fr. *communisme*, from *commun*, common, *q. v.*] The doctrine of a community of property among all the citizens of a state or society; socialism. [tice of communism.]

**Com'mu-ni'st**, *n.* An advocate for the theory or practice.

**Com-mū'ni-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *communitas*.] **1.** Common possession or enjoyment. **2.** A society of people having common rights, privileges, or interests. **3.** Society at large; the public, or people in general.

**In this sense, the term should not be used absolutely, like the word *society*; as, the interests of *community* require this; but the interests of *the community*, &c.**

**Com-mū'ta-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being commutable.

**Com-mū'ta-ble**, *a.* Capable of being exchanged or given for another.

**Com'mu-tā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Change. **2.** Barter; exchange. **3.** (*Law*.) Substitution of one penalty or punishment for another. **4.** Purchase of a right to go upon a certain route during a specified period, for a less amount than would be paid in the aggregate for separate trips. **5.** Any outright sum given as an equivalent for a *pro rata* payment.

**Com-mū'ta-tive**, *a.* Relative to exchange; mutually passing from one to another; interchangeable.

**Com-mū'te'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **COMMUTED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **COMMUTING**.] [Lat. *commutare*, from *com*, for *con*, and *mutare*, to change.] **1.** To put one for the other; to exchange; to substitute, as a greater penalty or punishment for a less. **2.** To pay less for in the gross than would be paid for the separate trips.

**Com-mū'te'**, *v. i.* **1.** To obtain or bargain for exemption. **2.** To make an arrangement to pay in gross.

**Com-mū't'u-al**, *a.* Mutual; reciprocal. [*Rare*.]

**Com-pāet'**, *a.* [Lat. *compactus*, *p. p.* of *compingere*, from *com*, for *con*, and *pangere*, *pactum*, to fasten, fix.] **1.** Closely and firmly united. **2.** Brief; succinct; not diffuse or verbose.

**Syn.** — Firm; close; solid; dense; brief; pithy; sententious.

**Com'pāet**, *n.* An agreement between parties; a covenant or contract; — either of individuals or of nations.

**Com-pāet'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **COMPACTED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **COMPACTING**.] **1.** To thrust, drive, or press closely together; to consolidate. **2.** To unite or connect firmly, as in a system.

**Com-pāet'ed-ly**, *adv.* In a compact manner.

**Com-pāet'ly**, *adv.* With close union of parts; closely; densely.

**Com-pāet'ness**, *n.* Close union of parts; density.

**Com-pān'ion**, *n.* [From L. Lat. *companium*, fellowship, a mess, from *com*, for *con*, and *panis*, bread.] One who accompanies, or is associated with, another.

*Companion hatch* (*Naut.*), a wooden porch over the entrance or staircase of the cabin. — *Companion ladder*, that one by which officers ascend to, or descend from, the quarter-deck. — *Companion way* (*Naut.*), a staircase leading to the cabin.

**Syn.** — Associate; comrade; mate; compeer; partner; ally; confederate; coadjutor; accomplice.

**Com-pān'ion-a-ble**, *a.* Agreeable as a companion; fit for good fellowship; sociable.

**Com-pān'ion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being companionable; sociableness.

**Com-pān'ion-a-bly**, *adv.* In a companionable manner.

**Com-pān'ion-ship**, *n.* Fellowship; association.

**Com'pa-ny** (kūm'pa-nĭ), *n.* [See *supra*.] **1.** State of being a companion; the act of accompanying. **2.** An assemblage or association of persons. **3.** Guests, in distinction from the members of a family. **4.** A corporation; a firm. **5.** Partners in a firm whose names are not mentioned in the style or title of the firm. **6.** (*Mil.*) A subdivision of a regiment of infantry or artillery. **7.** (*Naut.*) The crew of a ship, including the officers.

*To keep company*, (*a.*) To accompany; to attend. (*b.*) To associate frequently or habitually, esp. as a lover or admirer.

**Syn.** — Assemblage; assembly; society; group; circle; crowd; troop; crew; gang; corporation; association.

**Com'pa-ny**, *v. i.* To associate.

**Com'pa-ra-ble**, *a.* Capable of being compared; worthy of comparison. [pared.]

**Com'pa-ra-bly**, *adv.* In a manner worthy to be compared.

**Com-pār'a-tive**, *a.* **1.** Estimated by comparison; proceeding from comparison. **2.** Having the power of comparing. **3.** (*Gram.*) Expressing a greater or less degree of a quantity, or quality, than the positive.

**Com-pār'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* In a comparative manner, or by comparison; relatively.

**Com-pāre'** (*4*), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **COMPARED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **COMPARING**.] [Lat. *comparare*, from *compar*, like or equal to another, fr. *com*, for *con*, and *par*, equal.] **1.** To examine the mutual relations of. **2.** To represent as similar, for the purpose of illustration; to liken. **3.** (*Gram.*) To inflect according to degrees of comparison.

**Com-pāre'**, *v. i.* To hold comparison; to be like or equal; to admit of comparison.

**Syn.** — Compare *to*; compare *with*. — A thing is compared *with* another to learn their relative value or excellence; *to* another, with a view to show their similarity. We compare two orators *with* each other, and the eloquence of one *to* a thunderbolt, and of the other *to* a conflagration.

**Com-pār'er**, *n.* One who compares.

**Com-pār'i-son** (-sun or -sn), *n.* **1.** Act of comparing or considering the relations between persons or things; a comparative estimate. **2.** (*Gram.*) The inflection of an adjective or adverb in its several degrees of signification. **3.** (*Rhet.*) A simile or similitude.

**Com-pār't'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **COMPARTED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **COMPARTING**.] [Lat. *compartiri*, from *com*, for *con*, and *partiri*, *partire*, to share, from *pars*, *partis*, part, share.] To divide; to mark out into several parts.

**Com'par-ti'tion** (-tĭsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of dividing into parts. **2.** Part divided; a separate part.

**Com-pār't'ment**, *n.* One of the separate parts into which any thing is divided.

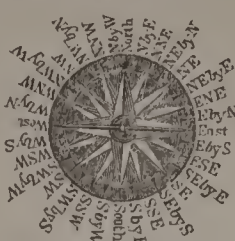
**Com'pass** (kūm'pās), *n.* [L. Lat. *compassus*, circle, prop. a stepping together, fr. Lat. *com*, for *cum*, and *passus*, pace, step.] **1.** A circuit; circumference. **2.** An inclosing limit; boundary. **3.** An inclosed space; an area; extent; capacity. **4.** (*Mus.*) Range of notes comprehended by

food, foot; ūrn, rude, pull; çell, çhaise, call, echo; ġem, ġet; aç; exist; linger, link; this.



any voice or instrument. **5.** A magnetic instrument, used to determine the north and other cardinal points.

*Mariner's compass*, one which has its needle permanently attached to a card, so that both move together. The card is divided into thirty-two parts, or points. — *To fetch a compass*, to go round in a circuit.



Mariner's Compass.

**Com'pass** (kūm'pas), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMPASSED (kūm'past); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMPASSING.] **1.** To go about or around. **2.** To inclose on all sides. **3.** To besiege or invest. **4.** To get within reach, or within one's power. **5.** To purpose; to intend; to imagine; to plot.

**Syn.** — To surround; environ; inclose; contrive; gain; secure; obtain; consummate.

**Com'pass-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being compassed.

**Com'pass-es**, *n. pl.* An instrument for describing circles, measuring figures, &c.

**Com-pās'sion** (-pāsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *compassio*, fr. Lat. *compati*, *compassus*, from *com* and *pati*, *passus*, to bear, suffer.] A suffering with another; sorrow excited by the distress or misfortunes of another.

**Syn.** — Pity; sympathy; commiseration; fellow-feeling.

**Com-pās'sion-ate** (-pāsh'un-, 45), *a.* Full of compassion; inclined to pity.

**Syn.** — Sympathizing; tender; merciful; melting; soft; indulgent; kind.

**Com-pās'sion-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMPASSIONATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMPASSIONATING.] To have compassion for; to pity; to commiserate.

**Com-pās'sion-ate-ly**, *adv.* In a compassionate manner; mercifully.

**Com-pās'sion-ate-ness**, *n.* Quality of being compassionate.

**Com-pāt'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being compatible.

**Com-pāt'i-ble**, *a.* [L. Lat. *compatibilis*, fr. Lat. *compati*. See COMPASSION.] Capable of existing in harmony.

**Syn.** — Consistent; suitable; agreeable; accordant; congruous.

**Com-pāt'i-ble-ness**, *n.* Compatibility; consistency; fitness; agreement.

**Com-pāt'i-bly**, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; consistently.

**Com-pā'tri-ot**, *n.* A fellow-patriot of the same country.

**Com-peer'**, *n.* [Lat. *compar*, from *com*, for *con*, and *par*, equal.] One who is an equal; a companion; a peer.

**Com-pēl'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMPELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMPELLING.] [Lat. *compellere*, from *com*, for *con*, and *pellere*, to drive.] **1.** To drive or urge irresistibly; to necessitate, either by physical or moral force. **2.** To take by force or violence.

**Syn.** — To force; constrain; oblige; necessitate; coerce. See COERCE.

**Com-pēl'la-ble**, *a.* Capable of being compelled.

**Com'pel-lā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *compellatio*, from *compellare*, to accost.] Manner of address or salutation; appellation.

**Com-pēl'la-tive**, *n.* (*Gram.*) The name by which a person is addressed.

**Com-pēl'ler**, *n.* One who compels or constrains.

**Com'pend**, *n.* [Lat. *compendium*, from *compendere*, from *com*, for *con*, and *pendere*, to weigh.] A brief compilation; an abridgment; an epitome; a summary.

**Com-pēnd'i-ōūs**, *a.* Summed up within narrow limits.

**Com-pēnd'i-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* Summarily; in brief.

**Com-pēnd'i-ōūs-ness**, *n.* Comprehension in a narrow compass; shortness; brevity.

**Com-pēn'di-um**, *n.*; *pl.* COM-PĒN'DI-UMS. [See COMPEND.] An abridgment or epitome.

**Com'pen-sāte**, or **Com-pēn'sāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMPENSATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMPENSATING.] [Lat. *compensatus*, *p. p.* of *compensare*, intens. form of *compendere*, to weigh. See COMPEND.] **1.** To make equal return to; to give an equivalent to. **2.** To be equivalent to in value or effect. [See CONTEMPLATE.]

**Syn.** — To recompense; remunerate; reward; requite; counterbalance.

**Com'pen-sāte**, or **Com-pēn'sāte**, *v. i.* To make amends; to supply an equivalent.

**Com'pen-sā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act or principle of compensating. **2.** That which constitutes, or is regarded as, an equivalent. **3.** (*Law.*) Payment of a debt by a credit of equal amount.

**Syn.** — Recompense; reward; remuneration; requital; amends; satisfaction; set-off.

**Com-pēn'sa-tive**, *a.* Affording compensation.

**Com-pēn'sa-to-ry**, *a.* Serving for compensation; making amends.

**Com-pēte'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMPETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMPETING.] [Lat. *competere*, from *com*, for *con*, and *petere*, to seek.] To contend, as rivals for a prize; to strive emulously.

**Com'pe-ten-çe**, (*n.* [Lat. *competentia*].) **1.** State of being competent; fitness; power; ability; adequacy. **2.** Sufficiency, especially of property or means of subsistence. **3.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) Legal capacity or qualifications. (*b.*) Right or authority.

**Com'pe-ten-ty**, (*n.* [Lat. *competentia*].) **1.** State of being competent; fitness; power; ability; adequacy. **2.** Sufficiency, especially of property or means of subsistence. **3.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) Legal capacity or qualifications. (*b.*) Right or authority.

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**Com'pe-tent-ly**, *adv.* In a competent manner; adequately; suitably.

**Com'pe-ti'tion** (kōm'pe-tish'un), *n.* Common strife for the same object; strife for superiority.

**Syn.** — Emulation; rivalry; rivalry; contest; struggle; contention; opposition; jealousy.

**Com-pēt'i-tive**, *a.* Producing or pertaining to competition; rival; emulous.

**Com-pēt'i-tor**, *n.* [Lat.] One who claims what another

**Com'pi-lā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act or process of compiling. **2.** That which is compiled; especially a book.

**Com-pil'e'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMPILED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMPILING.] [Lat. *compilare*, to scrape together and carry off, from *com*, for *con*, and *pilare*, to deprive of hair, to plunder, from *pilus*, a hair.] To put together or compose out of materials from other books or documents.

**Com-pil'er**, *n.* One who makes a compilation.

**Com-plā'çence**, (*n.* [Lat. *complacens*, *p. pr.* of *complacere*, from *com*, for *con*, and *placere*, to please.] **1.** A feeling of quiet pleasure. **2.** The cause of pleasure or joy. **3.** Manifestation of pleasure; kindness of manners.

**Syn.** — Pleasure; gratification; satisfaction; civility.

**Com-plā'çent**, *a.* [Lat. *complacens*, *p. pr.* of *complacere*, from *com*, for *con*, and *placere*, to please.] Accompanied with pleasure; gratified; displaying satisfaction.

**Com-plā'çent-ly**, *adv.* In a complacent manner.

**Com-plāin'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMPLAINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COMPLAINING.] [L. Lat. *complangere*, from *com*, for *con*, and *plangere*, to strike, beat the breast, bewail.] **1.** To express distress, pain, or censure. **2.** To bring an accusation; to make a charge.

**Syn.** — To murmur; accuse; lament; regret; repine.

**Com-plāin'ant**, *n.* **1.** One who makes a complaint. **2.** (*Law.*) A plaintiff.

**Com-plāin'er**, *n.* One who complains or laments.

**Com-plāint'**, *n.* **1.** Expression of grief, pain, censure, or resentment. **2.** Cause or subject of complaining. **3.** A malady; a disease; a disorder. **4.** (*Law.*) Allegation that some person has been guilty of a designated offense.

**Syn.** — Lamentation; murmuring; sorrow; grief; illness.

**Com'plai-sānce'** (kōm'pla-zānss'), *n.* [Fr. See COMPLACENT.] Obliging compliance with the wishes of others.

**Syn.** — Civility; courtesy; urbanity; suavity; affability; good-breeding.

**Com'plai-sānt'** (-pla-zant'), *a.* [Fr. *complaisant*. See *supra*.] Desirous to please; kindly attentive; affable.

**Syn.** — Obliging; courteous; civil; polite; well-bred.

**Com'plai-sānt-ly** (kōm'pla-zānt'lī), *adv.* In a complaisant manner; with civility.

**Com'pla-nāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *complanare*, from *com*, for *con*, and *planare*, to level, from *planus*, level, plain, *q. v.*] To make level or even.

**Com'ple-ment**, *n.* [Lat. *complementum*. See COMPLETE.] **1.** That which completes or supplies a deficiency; quantity or number required to make a thing complete. **2.** (*Astron.*) Distance of a star from the zenith, as compared with its altitude. **3.** (*Trigon.*) Difference between an arc or angle and 90°. **4.** (*Arith.*) Difference between a number and 10, 100, 1000, &c. **5.** (*Mus.*) The interval wanting to complete the octave.

**Com'ple-mēt'al**, *a.* Supplying, or tending to supply, a deficiency; fully completing.

**Com'ple-mēt'a-ry**, *a.* Serving to complete.

**Com-plēte'**, *a.* **1.** Free from deficiency; perfect; consummate. **2.** Finished; ended; concluded.

**Syn.** — Whole; entire; total. — *Whole* has reference to parts, as, a whole week; *total* to parts taken collectively, as, the total amount; *entire* sets aside parts, and regards a thing as an integer, *i. e.*, continuous or unbroken, as, an entire year; *complete* supposes progress, *i. e.*, a filling out to some end or object, as, a complete victory.

**Com-plēte'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COMPLETED; *p. pr.*

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; câre, fâr, âsk, all, what; êre, veîl, tērm; pique, fîrm; sôn, ôr, dq, wqlf,



& *vb. n.* **COMPLETING.**] [Lat. *complere, completum*, from *com*, for *con*, and *plere*, to fill.] **1.** To bring to a state in which there is no deficiency. **2.** To fulfill; to bring to pass.

**Syn.**—To perform; terminate; conclude; finish; end; achieve; realize; effect; consummate; accomplish; effectuate.

**Com-plēte'ly, adv.** In a complete manner; fully.

**Com-plēte'ness, n.** State of being complete.

**Com-plē'tion, n.** **1.** Act or process of completing, or state of being complete. **2.** Fulfillment; accomplishment; realization.

**Com-plē'tive, a.** Making complete or entire.

**Com'plex, a.** [Lat. *complexus*, p. p. of *complecti*, to comprise, from *com*, for *con*, and *plectere*, to twist.] **1.** Composed of two or more parts. **2.** Involving many parts.

**Syn.**—Composite; compounded; complicated; intricate.

**Com'plex, n.** Assemblage; collection. [plex.

**Com-plēx'ed-ness, n.** State or quality of being com-

**Com-plēx'ion (-plēk/shun), n.** [Lat. *complexio*.] **1.** State of being complex; connection of parts; frame or texture. **2.** Color or hue of the skin, particularly of the face. **3.** General appearance or aspect.

**Com-plēx'ion-al, a.** Pertaining to the complexion.

**Com-plēx'ion-a-ry, a.** Pertaining to the complexion, or to the care of it.

**Com-plēx'i-ty, n.** State of being complex; intricacy.

**Com'plex-ly, adv.** In a complex manner.

**Com'plex-ness, n.** State of being complex; complexity.

**Com-plēx'ūre, n.** Involution or complication of one thing with others. [pliant.

**Com-pli'a-ble, a.** Inclined to comply or yield; com-

**Com-pli'an-ge, n.** [See **COMPLY.**] **1.** Act of complying; a yielding, as to a request, wish, desire, demand, or proposal. **2.** A disposition to yield to others.

**Syn.**—Concession; submission; consent; obedience; performance; execution.

**Com-pli'ant, a.** **1.** Bending; pliant. **2.** Inclined to comply; yielding to request or desire.

**Com-pli'ant-ly, adv.** In a yielding manner.

**Com'pli-ca-ty, n.** [See **COMPLICATE.**] State of being complex or intricate; complexity.

**Com'pli-cā'te, v. t.** [imp. & p. p. **COMPLICATED**; p. pr. & *vb. n.* **COMPLICATING.**] [Lat. *complicatus*, p. p. of *complicare*, from *com*, for *con*, and *plicare*, to fold, to twist.] **1.** To fold or twist together; to interweave. **2.** To render complex; to involve.

**Com'pli-cate (45), a.** Composed of two or more parts united; complex; complicated.

**Com'pli-cate-ly, adv.** In a complex manner.

**Com'pli-cate-ness, n.** State of being complicate.

**Com'pli-cā'tion, n.** Intricate or confused blending of parts; entanglement; complexity.

**Com'pli-cā'tive, a.** Tending or adapted to involve.

**Com-pli'c-i-ty, n.** Condition of being an accomplice.

**Com-pli'er, n.** One who complies, yields, or obeys.

**Com'pli-ment, n.** [From Lat. *complere*, to fill up. See **COMPLETE.**] Manifestation, by word or act, of approbation, regard, or admiration; delicate flattery.

**Syn.**—See **ADULATION.**

**Com'pli-ment, v. t.** To flatter, or gratify with praises.

**Com'pli-ment, v. i.** To use or pass compliments.

**Com'pli-mēnt'al, a.** Expressive of, or implying, compliments; complimentary.

**Com'pli-mēnt'a-ry (44), a.** Expressive of civility, regard, or praise; civil.

**Syn.**—Gratulatory; congratulatory; flattering.

**Com'plīne, } n.** [From L. Lat. *complenda*, or *completa*,

**Com'plīn, } a religious exercise which completes and closes the service of the day.] (Eccl.) The closing prayer of the Roman Catholic breviary, to be recited after sunset.**

**Com'plot, n.** [From Lat. *complicitum*, equiv. to *complicatio*, complication.] A confederacy in some evil design; a conspiracy; a cabal.

**Com-plōt', v. t. & i.** [imp. & p. p. **COMPLOTTED**; p. pr. & *vb. n.* **COMPLOTTING.**] To plot together; to conspire; to join in a secret design.

**Com'plu-tēn'sian, a.** Pertaining to the polyglot edition of the Bible published by Cardinal Ximenes at Complutum, or Alcalá, in Spain, in 1522.

**Com-plī'y, v. i.** [imp. & p. p. **COMPLIED**; p. pr. & *vb. n.* **COMPLYING.**] [Lat. *complere*, to fold up or together, to bend; or from *complere*, to fill up, to fulfill.] To yield assent; to accord, agree, or acquiesce.

**Com-pō'nent, a.** [Lat. *componens*, p. pr. of *componere*. See **COMPOSE.**] Serving or helping to form; composing; constituting.

**Com-pō'nent, n.** A constituent part; an ingredient.

**Com-pōrt', v. i.** [imp. & p. p. **COMPORTED**; p. pr. & *vb. n.* **COMPORTING.**] [Lat. *comportare*, from *com*, for *con*, and *portare*.] To agree; to accord; to suit.

**Com-pōrt', v. t.** To behave; to conduct;—with a reflexive pronoun.

**Com-pōrt'a-ble, a.** Suitable; consistent.

**Com-pōse', v. t.** [imp. & p. p. **COMPOSED**; p. pr. & *vb. n.* **COMPOSING.**] [Lat. *componere, compositum*, to put together, from *com*, for *con*, and *ponere*, to put.] **1.**

To form by uniting two or more things, parts, or individuals; to put together. **2.** To constitute. **3.** To originate; to become the author of. **4.** To place in proper form; to reduce to order. **5.** To free from agitation or disturbance; to set at rest. **6.** (*Print.*) To place in proper order for printing, as type.

**Syn.**—To construct; to adjust; settle; regulate; tranquilize; quiet; soothe; calm; settle; appease; allay.

**Com-pōsed', p. a.** Free from agitation; calm; sedate; quiet; tranquil.

**Com-pōs'ed-ly, adv.** In a composed manner. [lity.

**Com-pōs'ed-ness, n.** Calmness; sedateness; tranquil-

**Com-pōs'er, n.** One who composes; an author; especially, an author of a piece of music.

**Com-pōs'ing-stick, n.** (*Print.*)

An instrument of adjustable width, in which types are arranged into words and lines.



Composing-stick.

**Com-pōs'ite, a** [Lat. *compos-*

*itus*, p. p. of *componere*. See

**COMPOSE.**] **1.** Made up of

distinct parts or elements; com-

posed. **2.** (*Arch.*) Belonging

to an order of architecture made

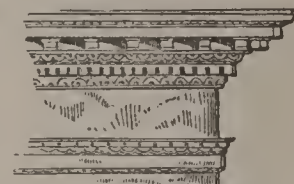
up of the Ionic grafted upon the

Corinthian.

*Composite number* (*Math.*), one

which can be measured exactly by

a number exceeding unity.



Composite Order.

**Com'po-si'tion (-zish'un), n.**

**1.** Act of composing. In specific

uses, (*a.*) Invention or combi-

nation of the parts of any

literary work. (*b.*) (*Fine Arts.*)

That combination of the several

parts in which each is presented in its due proportion.

(*c.*) Arrangement of type for use in printing. **2.** State

of being composed. **3.** That which is formed by com-

posing. **4.** (*Law.*) Adjustment of a debt, or avoidance

of an obligation, by some form of compensation mutually

agreed on.

*Composition of forces* (*Mech.*), the finding of a single force

which shall be equal to two or more given forces when acting

in given directions.

**Syn.**—Work; production; mixture; agreement; combina-

tion; conjunction; adjustment.

**Com-pōs'i-tive, a.** Compounded, or having the power of compounding.

**Com-pōs'i-tor, n.** **1.** One who composes or sets in order. **2.** (*Print.*) One who sets type.

**Com'pōst, n.** [Lat. *compositum*. See **COMPOSE.**] (*Agric.*) A mixture for fertilizing land.

**Com'pōst, v. t.** To manure with compost.

**Com-pōs'ūre (kom-pō'zhūr), n.** [Contr. from Lat. *compositura*. See **COMPOSE.**] **1.** Act of composing, or that which is composed; a composition. **2.** A settled state; sedateness; calmness; tranquillity.

**Com-pound', v. t.** [imp. & p. p. **COMPOUNDED**; p. pr. & *vb. n.* **COMPOUNDING.**] [Lat. *componere*, from *com*, for *con*, and *ponere*, to put, set.] **1.** To put together, as elements, or parts to form a whole; to combine or unite. **2.** To settle amicably; to adjust by agreement.

*To compound a felony*, to accept of a consideration for forbearing to prosecute.

**Com-pound', v. i.** To come to terms of agreement; to settle by compromise.

**Com'pound, a.** [O. Eng. *compounded*, p. p. of *compowne*, *componere*, from Lat. *componere*.] Composed of elements, ingredients, or parts.

*Compound motion*, that which is the result of two or more forces acting in different but not in opposite directions.—*Compound number*, one constructed according to a varying scale of denomination; as, 3 *cwt.* 1 *qr.*, 5 *lb.*

**Com'pound, n.** That which is compounded; mixture of elements, ingredients, or parts.

**Com-pound'er, n.** One who compounds.

**Com'pre-hēnd', v. t.** [imp. & p. p. **COMPREHENDED**;

fōd, fōot; ūrn, rūde, pull; çell, çhaise, call, echo; ġem, ġet; aș; exist; linger, link; this



*p. pr. & vb. n. COMPREHENDING.*] [Lat. *comprehendere*, from *com*, for *con*, and *prehendere*, to grasp, seize, from *præ*, before, and the root *hendere*, akin to Gr. *χανδάειν*, to hold, and A.-S. *hentan*, Goth. *hinthan*, to catch, seize.] **1.** To include by construction or implication. **2.** To take into the mind; to apprehend the meaning of.

**Syn.** — To apprehend; contain; include; embrace; comprise; imply; conceive; understand.

**Cõm'pre-hën'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* State of being comprehensible.

**Cõm'pre-hën'si-ble**, *a.* Capable of being comprehended, included, or understood.

**Cõm'pre-hën'si-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being comprehensible; capability of being understood.

**Cõm'pre-hën'sion**, *n.* **1.** Act of comprehending. **2.** That which is comprehended or inclosed within narrow limits; a summary; an epitome; a compend. **3.** Capacity of the mind to perceive and understand; perception. [limits.]

**Cõm'pre-hën'sive**, *a.* Including much within narrow **Syn.** — Extensive; wide; large; full.

**Cõm'pre-hën'sive-ly**, *adv.* In a comprehensive manner; with great extent of embrace. [prehensive.]

**Cõm'pre-hën'sive-ness**, *n.* Quality of being comprehensive.

**Com-prëss'**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. COMPRESSED (kom-prëst'); *p. pr. & vb. n. COMPRESSING.*] [Lat. *comprimere*, *compressum*, from *com*, for *con*, and *primere*, *pressum*, to press.] To press together; to bring within narrower limits or space.

**Syn.** — To crowd; press; squeeze; condense.

**Cõm'press**, *n.* (*Surg.*) A folded piece of linen, so contrived as, by the aid of a bandage, to make due pressure on any part. [pressible.]

**Com-prëss'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being compressible.

**Com-prëss'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being pressed together or forced into a narrower compass.

**Com-prëss'i-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being compressible; compressibility.

**Com-prëss'ion** (-prësh'un), *n.* The act of compressing, or the state of being compressed.

**Com-prëss'ive**, *a.* Having power to compress.

**Com-prëss'or**, *n.* Any thing which serves to compress.

**Com-prëss'üre** (-prësh'jür), *n.* The act or force of one body pressing against another; pressure.

**Com-pris'al**, *n.* Act of comprising or comprehending.

**Com-pris'e'**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. COMPRISED; *p. pr. & vb. n. COMPRISING.*] [Fr. *compris*, *comprise*, *p. p. of comprendre*, from Lat. *comprehendere*. See COMPREHEND.] To comprehend; to include.

**Syn.** — To embrace; contain; encircle; inclose; involve; imply.

**Cõm'pro-mis'e**, *n.* [Lat. *compromissum*, from *compromittere*, to promise mutually to abide by the decision of an arbiter, from *com*, for *con*, and *promittere*, to promise.] **1.** A mutual promise to refer matters in dispute to the decision of arbitrators. **2.** Adjustment of differences by mutual concessions.

**Cõm'pro-mis'e**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. COMPROMISED; *p. pr. & vb. n. COMPROMISING.*] **1.** To adjust by mutual concessions; to compound. **2.** To commit; to put to hazard; to compromise.

**Cõm'pro-mis'er**, *n.* One who compromises.

**Cõm'pro-mit'**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. COMPROMITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n. COMPROMITTING.*] [Lat. *compromittere*. See COMPROMISE.] **1.** To pledge or engage by some act or declaration; to promise. **2.** To put to hazard, by some previous act or measure, which can not be recalled; to bring into danger; to compromise.

**Comp-trõl'ler** (kon-trõl'ler), *n.* A controller; — a title given to certain public officers whose duties are to examine and certify accounts.

**Com-pül'sa-tive**, *a.* [From Lat. *compulsare*, intens. form of *compellere*, *compulsum*, to compel, *q. v.*] Compulsatory; constraining. [Rare.]

**Com-pül'sa-to-ry**, *a.* Operating by force; compelling.

**Com-pül'sion**, *n.* [Lat. *compulsio*. See COMPEL.] **1.** Act of compelling; application of a force that is irresistible. **2.** State of being compelled.

**Syn.** — Constraint; restraint. — *Restraint* is a holding back from some act; *constraint* is a driving one into it by an urgency which overrules the will; *compulsion* is the use of overpowering force.

**Com-pül'sive**, *a.* Having power to compel; forcing; constraining; compulsory.

**Com-pül'sive-ly**, *adv.* By compulsion; by force.

**Com-pül'sive-ness**, *n.* The quality of compulsion.

**Com-pül'so-ri-ly**, *adv.* In a compulsory manner.

**Com-pül'so-ry**, *a.* Compelling; constraining.

**Com-püne'tion**, *n.* [From Lat. *compungere*, from *com*, for *con*, and *pungere*, to prick, sting.] Poignant grief or remorse; the sting of conscience.

**Syn.** — Remorse. — *Remorse* (*lit. gnawing*) is anguish of soul under a sense of guilt; *compunction* is pain from a wounded and awakened conscience. Neither of them imply true repentance.

**Com-püne'tioñs**, *a.* Attended with compunction.

**Cõm'pur-gã'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *compurgare*, to purify wholly, from *com*, for *con*, and *purgare*, contr. from *purum agere*, to make pure.] (*Law.*) Act or practice of justifying a man's veracity by the oath of others.

**Cõm'pur-gã'tor**, *n.* One who bears testimony to the veracity or innocence of another.

**Com-püt'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being computed.

**Cõm'pu-tã'tion**, *n.* Act or process of computing.

**Syn.** — Reckoning; calculation; estimate; account.

**Com-püte'**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. COMPUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n. COMPUTING.*] [Lat. *computare*, from *com*, for *con*, and *putare*, to clean; figuratively, to clear up, set in order, reckon.] To determine by calculation; to cast up.

**Syn.** — To calculate; number; count; reckon; estimate; enumerate; rate. See CALCULATE.

**Com-püt'er**, *n.* One who computes; a reckoner.

**Cõm'pu-tist**, or **Com-püt'ist**, *n.* A computer.

**Cõm'rade** (22), *n.* [O. Eng. *camarade*, *camerade*, from Lat. *camara*, *camera*, chamber.] A mate, companion, or associate.

**Cõn.** An abbreviation of the Lat. *contra*, against. In the phrase *pro* and *con*, for and against, it denotes the negative or contrary side of a question; used as a substantive, it denotes a person who is in the negative.

**Cõn**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. CONNED; *p. pr. & vb. n. CONNING.*] [A.-S. *cunnan*, to know, to be able, allied to *cenan*, to beget.] **1.** To know. [Obs.] **2.** To study over; to endeavor to fix in the mind; to peruse.

**Con-nã'tion**, *n.* (*Phil.*) The faculty of voluntary agency.

**Cõ'na-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *conari*, *conatus*, to attempt.] Pertaining to an attempt; endeavoring; attempting.

**Con-cãm'er-ãte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *concamerare*, *concameratum*, from *con* and *camerare*, to arch, from *camera*, vault, arch.] To arch over; to vault.

**Con-cãm'er-ã'tion**, *n.* An arch or vault.

**Con-cãt'e-nãte**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. CONCATENATED; *p. pr. & vb. n. CONCATENATING.*] [Lat. *concatenare*, *concatenatum*, from *con* and *catenare*, to chain, from *catena*, chain.] To link together; to unite in a successive series, as things depending on each other.

**Con-cãt'e-nã'tion**, *n.* A series of links united; a successive series of things depending on each other.

**Cõn'ea-vã'tion**, *n.* The act of making concave.

**Cõn'eave** (82), *a.* [Lat. *concauus*, from *con* and *cauus*, hollow.] Hollow and curved or rounded; — said of the interior of any thing hemispherical or dome-shaped.

**Cõn'eave**, *n.* A hollow; an arched vault.

**Cõn'eave**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. CONCAVED; *p. pr. & vb. n. CONCAVING.*] To make hollow.

**Cõn'eave-ness**, *n.* Hollowness.

**Con-cãv'i-ty**, *n.* The internal surface of a hollow, rounded body; or the space within such body.

**Con-cã'vo-cõn'eãve**, *a.* Concave or hollow on both surfaces.

**Con-cã'vo-cõn'vex**, *a.* Concave on one side and convex on the other.

**Con-cã'voñs**, *a.* Concave; hollow.

**Con-çãal'**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. CONCEALED; *p. pr. & vb. n. CONCEALING.*] [Lat. *conclare*, from *con* and *clare*, to hide, allied to A.-S. *helan*, to conceal.] **1.** To hide or withdraw from observation. **2.** To withhold from utterance or declaration.

**Syn.** — To hide; disguise; dissemble; secrete. — To *hide* is generic; to *conceal* is simply not to make known what we wish to keep secret; *disguise* or *dissemble* is to *conceal* by assuming some false appearance; to *secrete* is to *hide* in some place of secrecy. A man may *conceal* facts, *disguise* his sentiments, *dissemble* his feelings, or *secrete* stolen goods.

**Con-çãal'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being concealed.

**Con-çãal'er**, *n.* One who conceals.

**Con-çãal'ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of concealing, or state of being concealed. **2.** Place of hiding; a secret place.

**3.** (*Law.*) Suppression of the truth.

**Con-çãde'**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. CONCEDED; *p. pr. & vb. n. CONCEDEDING.*] [Lat. *concedere*, from *con* and *cedere*, to give way, yield.] **1.** To yield or suffer to pass. **2.** To admit to be true.

**Syn.** — To grant; allow; admit; yield; give up; surrender.

**Con-çãde'**, *v. i.* To yield or make concession.



**Con-ċeit'**, *n.* [Lat. *conceptus*. See CONCEIVE.] **1.** That which is conceived, or formed, in the mind; idea; thought; image; conception. **2.** A quaint fancy; an unnatural or affected conception. **3.** Opinion; estimation; especially, over-estimation of one's self; vanity.  
**Con-ċeit'**, *v. t.* To conceive; to imagine.  
**Con-ċeit'**, *v. i.* To form an idea; to think; to judge.  
**Con-ċeit'ed**, *a.* Entertaining a flattering opinion of one's self.

**Syn.** — Vain; proud; opinionated; egotistical.

**Con-ċeit'ed-ly**, *adv.* In a conceited manner.  
**Con-ċeit'ed-ness**, *n.* The state of being conceited.  
**Con-ċeiv'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being conceived, imagined, or understood; imaginable.  
**Con-ċeiv'a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being conceivable.  
**Con-ċeiv'a-bly**, *adv.* In a conceivable manner.  
**Con-ċeive'**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* CONCEIVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONCEIVING.] [From Lat. *concipere*, from *con* and *capere*, to seize or take.] **1.** To receive into the womb and breed. **2.** To form in the mind, as a purpose or plan. **3.** To picture to the imagination.

**Syn.** — To apprehend; imagine; suppose; understand; comprehend; believe; think.

**Con-ċeive'**, *v. i.* **1.** To become pregnant. **2.** To have a conception, idea, or opinion; to think.  
**Con-ċeiv'er**, *n.* One who conceives.  
**Con-ċent'**, *n.* [Lat. *concentus*, from *con* and *canere*, *cantum*, to sing.] Concert of voices; harmony.  
**Con-ċen'ter**, } *v. i.* [imp. & *p. p.* CONCENTERED OR  
**Con-ċen'tre**, } CONCENTRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CON-  
 CENTERING OR CONCENTRING.] [Lat. *con* and *cen-  
 trare*, *centratum*, to center, from *centrum*, center, *q. v.*]  
 To come to a point, or to meet in a common center.  
**Con-ċen'ter**, } *v. t.* To draw or direct to a common cen-  
**Con-ċen'tre**, } ter; to bring to a point.  
**Con'een-trāte**, or **Con-ċen'trāte**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* CONCENTRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONCENTRATING.] [See CONCENTER.] To bring to a common center, or to unite more closely; to combine. [See Note under CONTEMPLATE.]

**Con'ċen-trā-tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of concentrating. **2.** (*Chem.*) The volatilization of part of a liquid, in order to increase the strength of the remainder.  
**Con-ċen'tra-tive**, *a.* Serving to concentrate.  
**Con-ċen'tra-tive-ness**, *n.* (*Pāren.*) The power of concentrating the intellectual force.

**Con-ċen'trie**, *a.* Having a common center.  
**Con-ċen'trie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a concentric manner.  
**Con'ċen-triċ'i-ty**, *n.* State of being concentric.  
**Con'ċept**, *n.* [Lat. *conceptum*, neut. *p. p.* of *concipere*, to conceive, *q. v.*] An abstract general conception.  
**Con-ċċp'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of conceiving. **2.** The state of being conceived. **3.** The formation in the mind of an image, idea, or notion; apprehension. **4.** The image, idea, or notion formed in the mind; a notion; a universal; a rational belief or judgment. **5.** Power or faculty of forming an idea in the mind.

**Con-ċċp'tion-al-ist**, *n.* A conceptualist.  
**Con-ċċp'tive**, *a.* Capable of conceiving. [*Rare.*]  
**Con-ċċp't'u-al**, *a.* Pertaining to conception.  
**Con-ċċp't'u-al-ism**, *n.* (*Metaphys.*) A theory that the mind has the power of forming for itself general conceptions of individual or single objects.  
**Con-ċċp't'u-al-ist**, *n.* (*Metaphys.*) One who maintains the theory of conceptualism.

**Con-ċċrn'** (14), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* CONCERNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONCERNING.] [L. Lat. *concernere*, to mix together, as in a sieve, from *con* and *cernere*, to separate, to sift, to distinguish, to perceive.] **1.** To relate or belong to; to be of importance to. **2.** To take an interest in. **3.** To disturb; to make uneasy.  
**Con-ċċrn'**, *n.* **1.** That which relates or belongs to one. **2.** That which affects the welfare or happiness. **3.** Interest in, or care for, any person or thing. **4.** (*Com.*) Persons connected in business; a firm and its business.

**Syn.** — Care; anxiety; solicitude; interest; moment; regard; business; affair.

**Con-ċċrn'ed-ly**, *adv.* In a concerned manner.  
**Con-ċċrn'ing**, *prep.* Pertaining to; regarding; having relation to; with respect to.  
**Con-ċċrn'ment**, *n.* **1.** A thing in which one is concerned; affair; business; interest. **2.** A particular; importance; moment. **3.** Interposition; meddling. **4.** Solicitude; anxiety.  
**Con-ċċrt'**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* CONCERTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONCERTING.] [From Lat. *concertare*, to con-

tend, from *con* and *certare*, to strive.] **1.** To plan together. **2.** To plan; to devise.

**Con-ċċrt'**, *v. i.* To act in harmony; to form combined plans; to take counsel.

**Con'ċert**, *n.* **1.** Agreement in a design or plan; harmony. **2.** Musical accordance or harmony. **3.** A public musical entertainment.

**Con'ċer-ti'nā**, *n.* [It. *concerto*, a concert.] A small musical instrument of the accordion species.

**Con'ċert-pitch**, *n.* (*Mus.*) The pitch generally adopted for a given tone, and by which the other tones are governed.

**Con-ċċs'sion** (-sċsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *concessio*, from *concedere*. See CONCEDE.] **1.** Act of granting or yielding to a demand, claim, or request. **2.** The thing yielded; a grant; a boon. **3.** A privilege or right granted by government to do certain things.

**Con-ċċs'sion-ist**, *n.* One who favors concession.

**Con-ċċs'sive**, *a.* Implying concessive.

**Con'ċeh** (kōċk, 82), *n.* [Lat. *concha*, Gr. *κόγχη*, Skr. *ḥankha*.] **1.** A marine shell, especially one of the genus *Strombus*. **2.** (*Arch.*) The domed semicircular or polygonal termination of the choir or aisle of a church; apsis. See APSIS.

**Con'ċeh'oid** (kōċk'oid), *n.* [From Gr. *κογχοειδής*, from *κόγχη*, shell, and *είδος*, form.] (*Geom.*) A curve of the fourth order.

**Con-ċhoid'al**, *a.* (*Min.*) Having elevations or depressions in form like the valve of a bivalve shell.

**Con'ċho-lōċ'ie-al**, *a.* Pertaining to conchology.

**Con-ċhō'l'o-gist**, *n.* One versed in the natural history of shells; a student of conchology.

**Con-ċhō'l'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *κόγχη*, shell, and *λόγος*, discourse, from *λέγειν*, to speak.] Doctrine or science of shells and the animals that inhabit them; malacology.

**Con-ċil'i-āte**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* CONCILIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONCILIATING.] [Lat. *conciliatus*, *p. p.* of *conciliare*, to bring together, from *concilium*, council, *q. v.*] To win over; to gain from a state of indifference or hostility.

**Con-ċil'i-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of conciliating; reconciliation.

**Con-ċil'i-ā'tor**, *n.* One who conciliates or reconciles.

**Con-ċil'i-a-to-ry** (50), *a.* Tending to conciliate; pacific.

**Con-ċin'ni-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *concinntas*, from *concinuus*, skillfully put together, beautiful.] Mutual adaptation of parts. [*Rare.*]

**Con-ċin'noūs**, *a.* Harmonious; fit; neat. [*Rare.*]

**Con-ċise'**, *a.* [Lat. *concisus*, cut off, short, fr. *concidere*, to cut to pieces, fr. *con* and *cadere*, to cut.] Expressing much in a few words.

**Syn.** — Laconic; terse; brief; short; compendious; comprehensive; summary; succinct.

**Con-ċise'ly**, *adv.* In few words; comprehensively.

**Con-ċise-ness**, *n.* Brevity in speaking or writing.

**Con-ċiŝ'ion** (kon-siŝ'un), *n.* [Lat. *concisio*. See *supra*.] **1.** A cutting off; hence, a division; a faction. **2.** Circumcision. [*Rare.*]

**Con'elāve**, *n.* [Lat. *conclave*, from *con* and *clavis*, key.] **1.** A private apartment, particularly that in which the cardinals meet for the election of a pope. **2.** Assembly of the cardinals, shut up for the election of a pope; hence, the body of cardinals. **3.** A private meeting.

**Con-elūde'**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* CONCLUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONCLUDING.] [Lat. *concludere*, from *con* and *cludere*, *claudere*, to shut.] **1.** To close, as an argument, by inferring. **2.** To bring to an end. **3.** To make a final judgment or determination of.

**Syn.** — To infer; decide; determine; close; finish; terminate; end.

**Con-elūde'**, *v. i.* **1.** To come to an end; to close; to end; to terminate. **2.** To form a final judgment.

**Con-elūd'er**, *n.* One who concludes.

**Con-elū'sion**, *n.* **1.** Last part of any thing. **2.** Final decision; determination. **3.** Consequence or deduction drawn from premises. **4.** An experiment. **5.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) End or close of a pleading. (*b.*) An estoppel or bar by which one is held to a position which he has taken.

**Syn.** — Inference; deduction; end; termination; close; decision; determination.

**Con-elū'sive**, *a.* Belonging to a close or termination; putting an end to debate or question.

**Syn.** — Final; ultimate; decisive; definitive.

**Con-elū'sive-ly**, *adv.* In the way of conclusion; decisively; definitively.

**Con-elū'sive-ness**, *n.* Quality of being conclusive.

**Con-ċoċt'**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* CONCOCTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONCOCTING.] [Lat. *concoquere*, *concoctum*, from

**food**, **foot**; **ûrn**, **rudc**, **pull**; **ċell**, **ċhaise**, **call**, **echo**; **ġem**, **ġet**; **aŝ**; **exist**; **linger** **link**; **this**



- con* and *coquere*, to cook, to digest.] **1.** To digest. **2.** To mature or perfect; to ripen. **3.** To devise; to contrive; to plan; to plot.
- Con-cōct'er**, *n.* One who concocts.
- Con-cōct'ion**, *n.* **1.** Digestion. **2.** Act of bringing to perfection or maturity. **3.** Act of devising or forming, as a scheme; contrivance. [ripening; digestive.]
- Con-cōct'ive**, *a.* Having the power of digesting or
- Con-cōm'i-tānce**, } *n.* State of accompanying; accompaniment.
- Con-cōm'i-tān-çy**, }
- Con-cōm'i-tānt**, *a.* [From Lat. *con* and *comitari*, to accompany, from *comes*, companion, from *com*, for *con*, and *eo, ire*, to go.] Accompanying, or conjoined; concurrent; attending.
- Con-cōm'i-tānt**, *n.* One who, or that which, accompanies, or is collaterally connected with another; a companion; an accompaniment.
- Con-cōm'i-tānt-ly**, *adv.* In company with others.
- Con-cōrd** (82), *n.* [Lat. *concordia*, from *con* and *cor, cordis*, heart.] **1.** A state of agreement; harmony; union. **2.** (*Gram.*) Agreement of words with one another, in gender, number, person, or case. **3.** (*Mus.*) A consonant chord; consonance; harmony.
- Con-cōrd'ānce** (82), *n.* **1.** Agreement; accordance. **2.** A minute verbal index to a work, in which all the passages that contain the same word are arranged alphabetically, with reference to the places in which they occur.
- Con-cōrd'ant**, *a.* [Lat. *concordans*, *p. pr.* of *concordare*. See **CONCORD**.] Agreeing; correspondent; harmonious; consonant.
- Con-cōrd'ant-ly**, *adv.* In a concordant manner.
- Con-cōr'dat**, *n.* [See **CONCORD**.] A compact, covenant, or agreement; *specifically*, an agreement made between the pope and a sovereign or government for the regulation of ecclesiastical matters.
- Con-cōrd'ist**, *n.* The compiler of a concordance.
- Con-cōr'po-rāte**, *v. i.* To unite in one mass or body.
- Con-cōr'po-rate**, *a.* United in one body.
- Con-cōurse** (82), *n.* [Lat. *concursum*, from *concurrere*, to run together. See **CONCUR**.] **1.** A moving, flowing, or running together. **2.** An assembly; a meeting; a crowd.
- Con-cre-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *con* and *creare*, to create.] To create at the same time.
- Con-cre-ment**, *n.* [Lat. *concrementum*, fr. *concreescere*. See **CONCRETE**.] The collection or mass formed by concretion, or natural union.
- Con-erēs'çence**, *n.* Act of growing or increasing by spontaneous union, or by coalescence. [uniting.]
- Con-erēs'çive**, *a.* Growing together, or into union;
- Con-erete**, *a.* [Lat. *concretus*, *p. p.* of *concreescere*, to grow together, from *con* and *crecere*, to grow, inchoative form of *creare*, to create.] **1.** United in growth; hence, formed by coalition of separate particles into one body; united in a solid form. **2.** (*Logic.*) Existing in a subject; not abstract.
- Con-erete**, *n.* **1.** A compound or mass formed by concretion. **2.** (*Arch.*) A mass of stone chippings, pebbles, &c., cemented by mortar. **3.** (*Logic.*) A term designating both a quality and the subject in which it exists; a concrete term.
- Con-erēte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CONCRETED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CONCRETING**.] To unite or coalesce, as separate particles into a mass or solid body.
- Con-erēte**, *v. t.* To form into a mass.
- Con-erēte'ly**, *adv.* In a concrete manner.
- Con-erēte'ness**, *n.* State of being concrete.
- Con-erē'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of concreting. **2.** The mass or solid matter formed by congelation, condensation, coagulation, or other like natural process. **3.** (*Geol.*) A rounded mass, or nodule, produced by an aggregation of the material around a center.
- Con-erē'tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to concretion.
- Con-erē'tive**, *a.* Promoting concretion.
- Con-eū'bi-nāge**, *n.* The cohabiting of a man and a woman not legally married; state of being a concubine.
- Con-eū'bi-nal**, } *a.* Pertaining to a concubine or to
- Con-eū'bi-nar-y**, } concubinage.
- Con-eū-bīne** (kōnk'yū-bīn, 82), *n.* [Lat. *concupina*, from *concupare*, to lie together, from *con* and *cubare*, to lie down.] **1.** A woman who cohabits with a man without being his wife. **2.** A wife of inferior condition.
- Con-eū'pis-çence**, *n.* Unlawful or irregular desire, especially of carnal pleasure; lust.
- Con-eū'pis-çent**, *a.* [Lat. *concupiscens*, *p. pr.* of *concupiscere*, to long for, from *con* and *cupere*, to desire.] Desirous of unlawful pleasure.
- Syn.** — Libidinous; lustful; lecherous; salacious.
- Con-eūr'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CONCURRED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CONCURRING**.] [Lat. *concurrere*, to run together, to agree, from *con* and *currere*, to run.] **1.** To meet in the same point. **2.** To act jointly. **3.** To unite in opinion; to assent.
- Syn.** To agree; unite; join; combine; conspire; coincide; approve.
- Con-eūr'rence**, *n.* **1.** A meeting or coming together; union; conjunction. **2.** Agreement in opinion; union in design. **3.** Joint rights, implying equality in different persons or bodies.
- Con-eūr'rent**, *a.* **1.** Acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; co-operating. **2.** Conjoined; associate; concomitant. **3.** Joint and equal in authority.
- Syn.** — Meeting; uniting; accompanying; coincident; united.
- Con-eūr'rent**, *n.* Joint or contributory cause.
- Con-eūr'rent-ly**, *adv.* With concurrence; unitedly.
- Con-eūs'sion** (kon-kūsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *concussio*, from *concutere*, *concussum*, to shake violently, from *con* and *cuatere*, *cuassum*, to shake.] **1.** Act of shaking or agitating, especially by the stroke or impulse of another body. **2.** The state of being shaken: agitation; shock.
- Con-eūs'sive**, *a.* Having the power or quality of shaking or agitating.
- Con-dēmn'** (kon-dēm'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CONDEMNED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CONDEMNING** (kon-dēm'-ning).] [Lat. *condemnare*, from *con* and *damnare*, to condemn.] **1.** To pronounce to be wrong. **2.** To pronounce a judicial sentence against. **3.** To pronounce unfit for service.
- Syn.** — To blame; censure; reprove; reproach; upbraid; reprobate; doom; sentence; adjudge.
- Con-dēm'na-ble**, *a.* Worthy of condemnation; blamable; blameworthy; culpable.
- Con-dēm-nā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of condemning. **2.** State of being condemned. **3.** Cause or reason of a sentence of condemnation.
- Syn.** — Sentence; judgment; reprobation; blame.
- Con-dēm'na-to-ry**, *a.* Bearing condemnation or censure; condemning.
- Con-dēm'ner**, *n.* One who condemns or censures.
- Con-dēn'sa-ble**, *a.* Capable of being condensed.
- Con-dēn'sāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CONDENSATED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CONDENSATING**.] [Lat. *condensare*, *condensatum*. See **CONDENSE**, *v. t.*] To condense.
- Con-dēn'sāte**, *v. i.* To become more dense, close, or hard; to condense; to consolidate.
- Con-dēn-sā'tion**, *n.* Act of making more dense or compact; consolidation.
- Con-dēn'sa-tive**, *a.* Having a power or tendency to condense.
- Con-dēnse'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CONDENSED** (kon-dēnst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CONDENSING**.] [Lat. *condensare*, from *con* and *densare*, to make thick or dense, from *densus*, thick, dense.] To make more close, compact, or dense.
- Syn.** — To compress; consolidate; contract; crowd; thicken.
- Con-dēnse'**, *v. i.* To become close or more compact; to grow thick or dense.
- Con-dēns'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, condenses.
- Con-dē-scēnd'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CONDESCENDED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CONDESCENDING**.] [L. Lat. *condescendere*, from Lat. *con* and *descendere*.] **1.** To let one's self down; to relinquish rank, or dignity of character. **2.** To recede from one's rights, in order to do some act which strict justice does not require.
- Syn.** — To yield; submit; stoop; descend; deign; vouchsafe.
- Con-dē-scēnd'ing-ly**, *adv.* By way of condescension.
- Con-dē-scēn'sion** (-sēn'shun), *n.* Voluntary descent from rank, dignity, or just claims to equality with another.
- Syn.** — Complaisance; courtesy; affability.
- Con-dīgn'** (-dīn'), *a.* [Lat. *condignus*, very worthy, fr. *con* and *dignus*, worthy.] Deserved; merited; suitable.
- Con-dīgn'ly** (-dīn'ly), *adv.* According to merit.
- Con-dīgn'ness** (-dīn'nes, 109), *n.* Quality of being condign; agreeableness to deserts; suitability.
- Con-dī-ment**, *n.* [Lat. *condimentum*, from *condire*, to preserve, pickle, season.] Something used to give relish to food; seasoning.
- Con-dīs-çī'ple**, *n.* [Lat. *condiscipulus*, from *con* and *discipulus*, disciple.] A fellow-disciple; a school-fellow; a learner in the same school.
- Con-dī'tion** (-dīsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *conditio*, from *con-*



*dere*, to put or join together, to establish, from *con* and *dare*, to give, put.] 1. State or situation as regards external circumstances. 2. Quality; property; attribute. 3. That which must exist as the occasion or concomitant of something else.

**Syn.** — Circumstances; station; ease; plight; predicament; stipulation; article; terms; provision; arrangement.

**Con-dī'tion** (-dīsh'un), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CONDITIONED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CONDITIONING**.] To make terms; to stipulate.

**Con-dī'tion** (-dīsh'un), *v. t.* 1. To contract; to stipulate. 2. To impose conditions on.

**Con-dī'tion-al** (-dīsh'un-), *a.* 1. Containing, implying, or depending on, a condition or conditions; not absolute. 2. (*Gram.* & *Logic*.) Expressing a condition or supposition.

**Con-dī'tion-āl'i-ty** (-dīsh'un-), *n.* The quality of being conditional, or limited; limitation by certain terms.

**Con-dī'tion-al-ly** (-dīsh'un-), *adv.* With certain limitations; on particular terms; not absolutely.

**Con'di-to-ry**, *n.* [*Lat. conditorium*, from *condere*, to put together, to hide.] A repository for holding things.

**Con-dōle'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CONDOLED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CONDOLING**.] [*Lat. condolare*, from *con* and *dolere*, to feel pain, to grieve.] To express sorrow, or sympathy at the pain or misfortune of another.

**Con-dōle'ment**, } *n.* Expression of grief or sympathy

**Con-dō'leuce**, } for the sorrow of another.

**Con-dōl'er**, *n.* One who condoles.

**Con'do-nā'tion**, *n.* [*Lat. condonatio*, from *condonare*, to give, especially a debt, to pardon, from *con* and *donare*, to present, from *donum*, gift.] 1. Act of pardoning. 2. (*Eccles. Law.*) Forgiveness by a husband of his wife, or by a wife of her husband, for a breach of marital duty.

**Con-dōne'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CONDONED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CONDONING**.] [*Lat. condonare*, to forgive. See *supra*.] (*Eccles. Law.*) To pardon; to forgive for a violation of the marriage-vow.

**Con'dor**, *n.* [From *Peruv. cun-tur*.] (*Ornith.*) A large bird of the vulture family, found in the most elevated parts of the Andes.

**Con-dūce'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CONDUCTED** (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CONDUCTING**.] [*Lat. conducere*, from *con* and *ducere*, to lead.] To promote, answer, or further an end; to tend.

**Syn.** — To contribute; forward; advance; promote.

**Con-dū'ci-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Capability of being conducted.

**Con-dū'ci-ble**, *a.* Having a tendency to promote or forward; conducive.

**Con-dū'ci-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being conducive.

**Con-dū'cive**, *a.* Having a tendency to conduce.

**Con-dū'cive-ness**, *n.* The quality of conducting.

**Con'duet**, *n.* [See **CONDUCE**.] 1. Act or method of leading, guiding, managing, or commanding. 2. Skillful guidance; generalship. 3. That which leads, guides, escorts, or brings safely. 4. Manner of guiding or carrying one's self.

**Syn.** — Behavior; carriage; deportment; demeanor; management; convey; guard; guidance; warrant. See **BEHAVIOR**.

**Con-dūet'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CONDUCTED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CONDUCTING**.] 1. To lead, or guide; to escort; to attend. 2. To lead as a commander; to direct; to control. 3. To manage; to regulate; to carry.

**Con-dūet'**, *v. i.* To behave; to act.

This word is in common use in some parts of the United States, but in England it is not considered to be authorized by good usage.

**Con-dūet'i-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Capability of being conducted.

**Con-dūet'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being conducted.

**Con-dūe'tion**, *n.* (*Physics*.) Transmission through, or by means of, a conductor. [ducting.]

**Con-dūe'tive**, *a.* Having the quality or power of conducting or giving passage to some molecular action.

**Con-dūct'or**, *n.* 1. One who conducts; a leader; a guide; a manager; a director. 2. The person who has charge of a railroad car or train. [*Amer.*] 3. (*Physics*.) A substance, especially a metallic rod, capable of forming a medium for the transmission of some other substance or fluid, particularly of heat or electricity.

**Con-dūet'ress**, *n.* A woman who conducts or leads.

**Con'duit** (kón'dit or kün'dit), *n.* [O. Fr. *conduit*, L. *Lat.* & *Lat. conductus*, from *conducere*, *conductum*. See *supra*.] That which conducts or conveys; especially, a pipe, canal, or the like.

**Con-dū'pli-cate**, *a.* [*Lat. conduplicatus*, from *conduplicare*, to double, from *con* and *duplicare*, to double.] (*Bot.*) Doubled or folded over or together.

**Cōne**, *n.* [*Lat. conus*, Gr. *κῶνος*, from Sk. *ḥo*, to bring to a point.] 1. A solid body, tapering regularly to a point from a circular base, generated by the revolution of a triangle about one of its sides. 2. (*Bot.*) The conical fruit of several evergreen trees, as of the pine, fir, cedar, &c.

**Cōn'fāb**, *n.* [A contraction of *confabulation*.] Familiar talk or conversation. (*Colloq.*)

**Con-fāb'u-lāte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CONFABULATED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CONFABULATING**.] [*Lat. confabulatus*, *p. p.* of *confabulari*, from *con* and *fabulari*, to speak, from *fabula*, narration.] To talk familiarly together; to chat; to prattle. [monious conversation.]

**Con-fāb'u-lā'tion**, *n.* Familiar talk; easy, unceremonious conversation.

**Cōn'feet**, *n.* [From *Lat. conficere*, *confectum*, to prepare.] A sweetmeat; a comfit; a confection.

**Con-fēe'tion**, *n.* A preparation of fruit, &c., with sugar; a comfit.

**Con-fēe'tion-er**, *n.* One whose occupation is to make or sell confections, candies, &c.

**Con-fēe'tion-er-y**, *n.* 1. Sweetmeats in general; confections; candies. 2. A place where candies, sweetmeats, &c., are made or sold.

**Con-fēd'er-a-çy**, *n.* [From *confederate*, *a.*, *q. v.*, N. *Lat. confederatia*. Cf. *aristocracy* with *aristocrat* and *Lat. aristocratia*.] 1. A league or covenant; union between two or more persons, bodies of men, or states. 2. The persons, bodies, or states, united by a league. 3. (*Law.*) An unlawful combination; a conspiracy.

**Syn.** — League; covenant; compact; alliance; combination; coalition; confederation.

**Con-fēd'er-ate**, *a.* [*Lat. confederatus*, *p. p.* of *confederare*, to join by a league, from *con* and *federare*, to establish by treaty, from *fædus*, *fæderis*, league, compact.] United in a league; engaged in a confederacy.

**Con-fēd'er-ate** (45), *n.* A person or nation engaged in a confederacy; an ally.

**Con-fēd'er-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CONFEDERATED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CONFEDERATING**.] To unite in a league; to ally.

**Con-fēd'er-āte**, *v. i.* To unite in a league; to be allied.

**Con-fēd'er-ā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of confederating; a league; an alliance; a compact for mutual support. 2. Parties to a league.

**Con-fēd'er-ā'tive**, *a.* Pertaining to a confederation.

**Con-fēr'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CONFERRED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CONFERRING**.] To grant a permanent possession; to bestow; to award.

**Con-fēr'** (14), *v. i.* [*Lat. conferre*, *confero*, from *con* and *ferre*, to bear, carry, bring.] To discourse or converse in a serious manner; to compare views.

**Syn.** — To counsel; advise; discourse; converse.

**Cōn'fer-ençe**, *n.* 1. Act of conversing seriously; interchange of views. 2. A meeting for consultation, discussion, or instruction; an interview.

**Con-fēr'ra-ble**, *a.* Capable of being conferred.

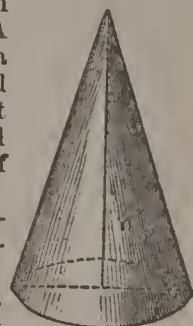
**Con-fēr'rer**, *n.* One who confers.

**Con-fēss'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CONFESSED** (-fēst', 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CONFESSING**.] [From *Lat. confiteri*, *confessum*, from *con* and *fateri*, to confess.] 1. To acknowledge or admit, as a crime, a fault, a debt. 2. To own or recognize. 3. To admit as true; to assent to. 4. (*Eccles.*) (a.) To make known or acknowledge, as one's sins to a priest, in order to receive absolution. (b.) To hear or receive such confession. 5. To disclose or reveal, as an effect its cause.

**Syn.** — Admit; grant; concede; avow; own; assent; recognize; prove; exhibit; attest. — We *acknowledge* what we feel must or ought to be made known, as a fault or a favor; we *avow* with solemnity, as against opposition or obloquy, as our principles; we *confess* what we feel to have been wrong, as our sins or errors. When we say, "This, *I confess*, is my opinion," we imply that others may think us in the wrong, and hence the word *confess*.

**Con-fēss'**, *v. i.* To make confession.

**Con-fēss'ed-ly**, *adv.* By confession or acknowledgment; avowedly; undeniably.



Cone.



Condor.



**Con-fēss'er**, *n.* One who confesses.  
**Con-fēs'sion** (kon-fēsh'un), *n.* 1. Acknowledgment; avowal; admission of a debt, obligation, or crime. 2. (*Eccl.*) Act of disclosing sins or faults to a priest. 3. A formulary in which articles of faith are comprised.  
**Con-fēs'sion-al**, *n.* The seat where a priest or confessor sits to hear confessions.  
**Con-fēs'sion-a-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to auricular confession.  
**Con-fēss'or** (113), *n.* 1. One who confesses; one who acknowledges his sins or obligations. 2. (*Eccl.*) One who makes a profession of his faith in the Christian religion. 3. A priest who hears the confessions of others.  
**Con-fi-dānt'**, *n. m.* } [O. Fr.; N. Fr. *confident*, *confi-*  
**Con-fi-dānte'**, *n. f.* } *dente*.] A confidential friend.  
**Con-fīde'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFIDING.] [Lat. *confidere*, from *con* and *fidere*, to trust.] To put faith; to believe.  
**Con-fīde'**, *v. t.* To intrust; to give in charge.  
**Con-fi-dence**, *n.* 1. Act of confiding; belief in the reality of a fact or the integrity and veracity of another. 2. That in which faith is put. 3. Feeling of security; self-reliance, whether well founded or in excess.  
*Syn.*— Trust; affianee; assurance; expectation; hope; boldness; courage.  
**Con-fi-dent**, *a.* [Lat. *confidens*, *p. pr.* of *confidere*.] 1. Having confidence; secure; trustful. 2. Exercising self-reliance. 3. Having an excess of assurance. 4. Giving occasion for confidence.  
**Con-fi-dēn'tial**, *a.* 1. Enjoying, or treated with, confidence; trustworthy. 2. Communicated in confidence.  
**Con-fi-dēn'tial-ly**, *adv.* In confidence.  
**Con-fi-dent-ly**, *adv.* With confidence; positively.  
**Con-fīd'er**, *n.* One who confides.  
**Con-fig'u-rā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *configuratio*, fr. *configurare*, to form, from *con* and *figura*, figure, form.] 1. External form or figure, as depending on the relative disposition of the parts of a thing. 2. (*Astrol.*) Relative position or aspect of the planets.  
**Con-fig'ūre**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFIGURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFIGURING.] To arrange or dispose in a certain form, figure, or shape.  
**Con-fin'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being confined.  
**Con-fīne**, *n.* [Lat. *confinium*, from *confinis*, bordering, from *con* and *finis*, end, border.] Common boundary; border; limit; used chiefly in the plural.  
**Con-fīne'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFINING.] To restrain within limits.  
*To be confined*, to be in child-bed.  
*Syn.*— To bound; limit; immure; circumscribe; restrict.  
**Con-fīne**, or **Con-fīne'**, *v. i.* To have a common boundary; to border.  
**Con-fīne'ment**, *n.* 1. Restraint within limits; imprisonment. 2. Detention within doors by sickness, especially that caused by child-birth.  
**Con-fin'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, confines.  
**Con-fīn'er**, *n.* One who lives on confines; a borderer.  
**Con-fīrm'** (18), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFIRMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFIRMING.] [Lat. *confirmare*, from *con* and *firmare*, to make firm, from *firmus*, firm.] 1. To make firm; to give strength to; to render fixed or certain. 2. To render valid by formal assent. 3. (*Eccl.*) To administer the rite of confirmation to.  
*Syn.*— To strengthen; corroborate; establish; fix; settle; verify; assure; ratify.  
**Con-fīrm'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being confirmed.  
**Con-fīr-mā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of confirming, or establishing. 2. That which confirms; convincing testimony. 3. Ratification. 4. (*Eccl.*) A rite in Episcopal churches by which a baptized person is admitted to the full privileges of the church.  
**Con-fīrm'a-tīve**, *a.* Having the power of confirming.  
**Con-fīrm'a-to-ry** (50), *a.* 1. Serving to confirm; corroborative. 2. Pertaining to the rite of confirmation.  
**Con-fīrm'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, confirms.  
**Con-fīs'ea-ble**, *a.* Capable of being confiscated; liable to forfeiture.  
**Con-fīs-eāte**, or **Con-fīs'eāte** (117), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFISCATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFISCATING.] [Lat. *confiscatus*, *p. p.* of *confiscare*, from *con* and  *fiscus*, basket, money-bag, state treasury.] To appropriate, as a penalty, to the public use. [See note under CONTEMPERATE.]  
**Con-fīs-eate**, or **Con-fīs'eate**, *a.* Appropriated, as a penalty, to the public use.  
**Con-fīs-eā'tion**, *n.* The act of appropriating, as a penalty, to the public use.

**Con-fīs-cā'tor**, *n.* One who confiscates. [*fiscation.*  
**Con-fīs'ea-to-ry**, *a.* Consigning to or promoting con-  
**Con-flā'grant**, *a.* [Lat. *conflagrans*, *p. pr.* of *conflagrare*, from *con* and *flagrare*, to blaze.] Burning together in a common flame. [*Rare.*]  
**Con-fla-grā'tion**, *n.* A fire on a great scale.  
**Con'fliet**, *n.* 1. Violent collision. 2. A striving to oppose or overcome. 3. The last struggle of life.  
*Syn.*— Contest; collision; struggle; combat; strife; contention; battle; fight; pang; agony. See CONTEST.  
**Con-flīet'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFLICTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFLICTING.] [Lat. *confligere*, *conflictum*, from *con* and *fligere*, to strike.] 1. To strike or dash together; to meet in violent collision. 2. To engage in strife.  
*Syn.*— To fight; contend; contest; resist; struggle; combat; strive; battle.  
**Con-flīet'ive**, *a.* Tending to conflict.  
**Con'flu-ençe**, *n.* 1. The meeting or junction of two or more streams; the place of meeting. 2. The running together of people.  
*Syn.*— A crowd; a concourse; an assemblage; a multitude.  
**Con'flu-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *confluens*, *p. pr.* of *confluere*, from *con* and *fluere*, *fluxum*, to flow.] 1. Flowing together; running one into another; meeting in a common current or basin. 2. (*Bot.*) United at the base.  
**Con'flu-ent**, *n.* 1. A small stream which flows into a large one. 2. Place of meeting of streams, &c.  
**Con'flux**, *n.* [See CONFLUENCE.] 1. A flowing together; a meeting of currents. 2. A large assemblage; a crowd; a concourse.  
**Con-fōrm'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFORMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFORMING.] [Lat. *conformare*, from *con* and *formare*, to form, from *forma*, form.] To shape in accordance with; to make like; to bring into harmony or agreement with.  
**Con-fōrm'**, *v. i.* 1. To conduct in accordance; to comply; to yield; to render obedience. 2. (*Eng. Eccl. Hist.*) To be a conformist.  
**Con-fōrm'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* 1. The state of being conformable. 2. (*Geol.*) Parallelism of two sets of strata which are in contact.  
**Con-fōrm'a-ble**, *a.* 1. Corresponding in form, shape, character, opinions, &c.; similar; like. 2. In proper or appropriate form. 3. Disposed to compliance or obedience; submissive. 4. (*Geol.*) Parallel, or nearly so.  
**Con-fōrm'a-ble-ness**, *n.* Conformability.  
**Con-fōrm'a-bly**, *adv.* With, or in, conformity; suitably; agreeably; consistently.  
**Con-fōrm'ate**, *a.* Having the same form.  
**Con'for-mā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of conforming, or state of being conforming; agreement; harmony. 2. The structure of a body; form; make.  
**Con-fōrm'er**, *n.* One who conforms.  
**Con-fōrm'ist**, *n.* One who complies with the worship of the church of England.  
**Con-fōrm'i-ty**, *n.* 1. Correspondence in character or manner; resemblance; agreement; congruity. 2. (*Eng. Eccl. Hist.*) Compliance with the usages of the established church.  
**Con-found'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFOUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFOUNDING.] [Lat. *confundere*, to pour together, from *con* and *fundere*, to pour.] 1. To mingle and blend, so as to be indistinguishable. 2. To throw into confusion or disorder.  
*Syn.*— To abash; confuse; baffle; dismay; astonish; defeat; discomfit; ruin; overthrow; terrify; mix; blend; intermingle. See ABASH.  
**Con-found'ed**, *p. a.* 1. Confused; perplexed. 2. Very great; enormous; abominable. [*Colloq.*]  
**Con-found'ed-ly**, *adv.* Enormously; greatly.  
**Con-found'er**, *n.* One who confounds.  
**Con'fra-tēr'ni-ty**, *n.* [L. Lat. *confraternitas*, from Lat. *con* and *fraternitas*.] A brotherhood.  
**Con'fri-cā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *confricatio*, from *confricare*, to rub vigorously, from *con* and *fricare*, to rub.] Act of rubbing against or together; friction.  
**Con-frōnt'** (kon-frünt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFRONTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFRONTING.] [From Lat. *con* and *frons*, the forehead or front.] 1. To stand facing, or in front of; to face. 2. To stand in direct opposition to; to oppose. 3. To bring or set together for comparison; to compare.  
**Con'fron-tā'tion**, *n.* Act of confronting.  
**Con-frōnt'er**, *n.* One who confronts or faces.  
**Con-fūse'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONFUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONFUSING.] [Lat. *confundere*, *confusum*. See CONFOUND.] 1. To jumble together; to render indis-

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, all, what; ěre, veīl, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf.



tinct or obscure. **2.** To throw into disorder ; to cause to lose self-possession.

**Syn.**— To abash ; disorder ; disconcert ; perplex ; confound ; obscure ; distract. See **ABASH**.

**Con-fūs'ed-ly**, *adv.* In a confused manner.

**Con-fūs'ed-ness**, *n.* A state of confusion.

**Con-fū'sion**, *n.* **1.** State of being mixed or blended so as to produce indistinctness or error. **2.** Loss of self-possession. **3.** Overthrow ; defeat ; ruin.

**Syn.**— Disorder ; tumult ; indistinctness ; abashment ; perturbation ; shame.

**Con-fūt'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being confuted. [do so.

**Con-fūt'ant**, *n.* One who confutes or undertakes to

**Con'fu-tā'tion**, *n.* Act of confuting or disproving.

**Con-fūte'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CONFUTED** ; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CONFUTING**.] [Lat. *confutare*, from *con* and *future*, to argue.] **1.** To put to silence. **2.** To prove to be false or defective ; to disprove.

**Syn.**— To disprove ; overthrow ; set aside ; refute ; oppugn. — We *refute* an argument, slander, &c., when we set it aside ; we *confute* when we utterly disprove it and bring evidence to the contrary. In *refuting*, we prove an assertion to be untrue ; in *confuting*, we prove it to be positively false, absurd, &c.

**Con-fūt'er**, *n.* One who confutes or disproves.

**Con'gē** (kōn'jee), *n.* [Fr. *congé*, from Lat. *commeatus*, leave of absence, from *commeare*, to go and come, from *com*, for *con*, and *meare*, to go.] **1.** Act of taking leave ; parting ceremony ; farewell. **2.** A bow or a courtesy.

**Con'gē**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CONGEED** ; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CONGEING**.] To take leave with the customary civilities ; to bow or courtesy. [round, or a cavetto.

**Con'gē**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A molding in form of a quarter

**Con-gēal'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CONGEALED** ; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CONGEALING**.] [Lat. *congelare*, from *con* and *gelare*, to freeze, from *gelu*, frost.] **1.** To freeze ; to stiffen with cold. **2.** To stiffen, as from the effect of terror.

**Con-gēal'**, *v. i.* To grow hard or stiff from cold.

**Con-gēal'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being congealed.

**Con-gēal'ment**, *n.* **1.** Act or process of congealing ; congealation. **2.** That which is formed by congealation ; a mass congealed ; concretion.

**Congé d'élire** (kōn'ja-dā-leer' ; Fr. pron. kōng'zhād'-leer'). [Fr., leave to choose.] (*Eccl.*) The king's license or permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop.

**Con'gē-lā'tion**, *n.* **1.** The process or act of congealing ; or the state of being congealed ; conglaciation. **2.** The thing congealed ; congealment.

**Con'gē-ner**, *n.* [Lat., from *con* and *gener*, birth, kind, race.] A thing of the same genus ; a thing allied in kind or nature to something else.

**Con-gē'ni-al**, or **Con-gēn'ial** (-yāl), *a.* [From Lat. *con* and *genialis*, genial, q. v.] **1.** Partaking of the same nature or feeling ; kindred ; sympathetic. **2.** Naturally adapted or suited.

**Con-gē'ni-āl'i-ty**, *n.* Participation of the same genus, nature, or disposition ; natural affinity ; suitability.

**Con-gē'ni-al-ness**, *n.* Congeniality.

**Con-gēn'i-tal**, } *a.* [Lat. *congenitus*, from *con* and *genitus*, born, p. p. of *genere*, *gignere*, to beget, *gigni*, to be born.] **1.** Of the same birth ; begotten together. **2.** Dating from birth.

**Con'gēr** } (kōng'gur, 82), *n.* [Lat. *conger*, *congrus*, *con'gēr-eel* } Gr. γόγγυπος.] (*Ichth.*) A large species of eel, which sometimes grows to the length of ten feet, and weighs a hundred pounds.

**Con-gē'ri-ēs**, *n. sing. & pl.* [Lat., from *congerere*, to bring together, from *con* and *gerere*, to bear, carry.] A collection of particles or bodies into one mass ; a heap ; a combination.

**Con-gēst'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *congerere*, *congestum*. See *supra*.] To collect into a mass or aggregate.

**Con-gēs'tion** (-jēst'yun), *n.* (*Med.*) An unnatural accumulation of blood in any part of the body.

**Con-gēs'tive**, *a.* (*Med.*) Indicating, or attended by, an accumulation of blood in some part of the body.

**Con-glā'ci-ā'tion** (-glā'shī-), *n.* [From Lat. *conglaciare*, to freeze, from *con* and *glacies*, ice.] The act of changing into ice ; congealation.

**Con-glō'bate**, *a.* [Lat. *conglobatus*, p. p. of *conglobare*, to gather into a ball, from *con* and *globare*, to make into a ball, from *globus*, a ball, globe, q. v.] Formed or gathered into a ball.

**Con-glō'bāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CONGLOBATED** ; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CONGLOBATING**.] To collect or form into a ball, or hard, round substance.

**Con-glō'bate-ly**, *adv.* In a round or roundish form.

**Con'glo-bā'tion**, *n.* Act of forming into a ball ; a round body.

**Con-glōbe'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CONGLOBED** ; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CONGLOBING**.] To gather into a ball.

**Con-glōb'u-lāte**, *v. i.* To gather into a little round mass or globule.

**Con-glōm'er-ate** (45), *a.* [Lat. *conglomeratus*, p. p. of *conglomerare*, to roll together, from *con* and *glomerare*, to wind into a ball, from *glomus*, a ball, allied with *globus*, ball.] **1.** Gathered together in a mass ; collected. **2.** (*Bot.*) Closely crowded or clustered together. **3.** (*Geol.*) Composed of stones, pebbles, or fragments of rocks, cemented together.

**Con-glōm'er-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CONGLOMERATED** ; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CONGLOMERATING**.] To gather into a ball or round body.

**Con-glōm'er-ate**, *n.* **1.** Collection ; accumulation. **2.** (*Geol.*) A rock, composed of pebbles, cemented together by another mineral substance.

**Con-glōm'er-ā'tion**, *n.* A gathering into a mass ; collection ; accumulation.

**Con-glū'ti-nant**, *a.* [Lat. *conglutinans*, p. pr. of *conglutinare*.] Serving to unite closely ; healing.

**Con-glū'ti-nant**, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that promotes the healing of wounds by closing them up.

**Con-glū'ti-nāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CONGLUTINATED** ; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CONGLUTINATING**.] [Lat. *conglutinatus*, p. p. of *conglutinare*, to glue together, from *con* and *gluten*, *glutinum*, glue.] To glue together ; to unite by some glutinous or tenacious substance.

**Con-glū'ti-nāte**, *v. i.* To coalesce.

**Con-glū'ti-nate** (45), *a.* Glued together in one mass.

**Con-glū'ti-nā'tion**, *n.* The act of gluing together ; junction ; union.

**Con-glū'ti-na-tive**, *a.* Having the power of uniting by glue or other like substance.

**Con'go**, } *n.* [Chin. *kung-foo*, labor.] A species of

**Con'gou**, } black tea, a superior quality of Bohea.

**Con-grāt'u-lant**, *a.* Rejoicing in participation.

**Con-grāt'u-lāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CONGRATULATED** ; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CONGRATULATING**.] [Lat. *congratulari*, *congratulus*, from *con* and *gratulari*, to wish joy, from *gratus*, pleasing.] To wish joy to on account of some happy event affecting the person addressed.

**Syn.**— To felicitate. — We may *felicitate* a friend on his marriage, meaning that we wish him all joy ; but to *congratulate*, means to unite our joy with his. A man whose mistress has married his rival may *felicitate*, but can hardly *congratulate* that rival on such an event.

**Con-grāt'u-lā'tion**, *n.* Act of congratulating or expressing sympathetic pleasure.

**Con-grāt'u-lā'tor**, *n.* One who offers congratulation.

**Con-grāt'u-la-to-ry**, *a.* Expressive of sympathetic joy at the good fortune of another.

**Con'gre-gāte** (kōng'gre-gāt, 82), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CONGREGATED** ; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CONGREGATING**.] [Lat. *congregare*, *congregatum*, from *con* and *gregare*, to collect into a flock, from *grex*, flock, herd.] To collect into an assembly or assemblage. [meet.

**Con'gre-gāte**, *v. i.* To come together ; to assemble ; to

**Con'gre-gā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of congregating, bringing together, or assembling. **2.** A collection or assemblage of separate things. **3.** An assembly of persons, especially a religious assembly.

**Con'gre-gā'tion-al** (82), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a congregation. **2.** Belonging to the system of Congregationalism ; Independent.

**Con'gre-gā'tion-al-ism**, *n.* A system of church government which vests all ecclesiastical power in the assembled brotherhood of each local church, as an independent body ; Independency.

**Con'gre-gā'tion-al-ist**, *n.* One who belongs to a Congregational church or society ; an Independent.

**Con'gress** (kōng'gres, 82), *n.* [Lat. *congressus*, from *congrēdi*, to go or come together, from *con* and *gradi*, to go or step, *gradus*, step.] **1.** A meeting of two or more individuals ; particularly a meeting of two persons of opposite sexes for sexual intercourse. **2.** A formal assembly, as of deputies, representatives, envoys, or commissioners. **3.** The assembly of senators and representatives of the people of a nation, especially of a republic.

In the Congress of the United States, as the members of the House of Representatives are chosen for two years only, the united body of senators and representatives for the two years during which the representatives hold their seats, is called *one Congress*.

**Syn.**— Assembly ; meeting ; convention ; convocation ; synod ; council ; diet.

**food**, **foot** ; **ûrn**, **ryde**, **pull** ; **çell**, **çhaise**, **eall**, **echo** ; **gem**, **get** ; **aş** ; **exist** ; **linger**, **link** ; **this**



**Con-grēs'sion-al** (-grēsh'un-), *a.* Pertaining to a congress, especially to the Congress of the United States.

**Con-grēs'sive**, *a.* Encountering, or coming together.

**Con'gress-man**, *n.*; *pl.* CONGRESS-MEN. A member of the United States Congress.

**Con'gru-ence**, *n.* [Lat. *congruentia*, from *congruere*, to agree.] Suitableness of one thing to another; agreement; consistency.

**Con'gru-ent** (82), *a.* Possessing congruity; suitable; agreeing; corresponding; consistent.

**Con-gru'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being congruent; fitness; harmony; correspondence; consistency.

**Con'gru-ous** (kōng'gru-us, 82), *a.* Having congruity; being suitable or pertinent.

**Syn.**— Accordant; fit; appropriate; harmonious; correspondent; concordant; consistent.

**Con'gru-ous-ly**, *adv.* In a congruous manner; suitably; fitly; accordantly; pertinently; consistently.

**Con'ic**, } *a.* [Gr. *κωνικός*. See CONE.] **1.** Having  
**Con'ic-al**, } the form of, or resembling, a cone. **2.**  
Pertaining to a cone.

*Conic section* (*Geom.*), a curve line formed by the intersection of a cone and plane. The conic sections are the parabola, hyperbola, and ellipse.

**Con'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In the form of a cone.

**Con'ic-al-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being conical.

**Con'ies**, *n.* **1.** *sing.* That part of geometry which treats of the cone and the curves which arise from its sections. **2.** *pl.* The curves formed by the intersection of a plane and a cone.

**Co-nū'er-ous**, *a.* [From Lat. *conus*, cone, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing cones, as the pine, fir, cypress, &c.

**Cō'ni-fōrm**, *a.* [Lat. *conus*, cone, and *forma*, shape.] In form of a cone; conical.

**Con-jēt'ūr-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being conjectured.

**Con-jēt'ūr-al**, *a.* Depending on conjecture.

**Con-jēt'ūr-al-ly**, *adv.* In a conjectural manner; by way of conjecture.

**Con-jēt'ūre** (53), *n.* [See *infra*.] Formation of an opinion on defective or presumptive evidence; surmise.

**Con-jēt'ūre** (53), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONJECTURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONJECTURING.] [L. Lat. *conjecturare*, *conjecturari*, from Lat. *conjicere*, *conjectum*, from *con* and *jacere*, to throw.] To infer on slight evidence; to surmise; to guess; to suspect.

**Con-jēt'ūre**, *v. i.* To surmise; to guess.

**Con-jēt'ūr-er**, *n.* One who conjectures or guesses.

**Con-join'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONJOINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONJOINING.] [Lat. *conjungere*, from *con* and *jungere*, to join, q. v.] **1.** To join together. **2.** To associate or connect.

**Con-join'**, *v. i.* To unite; to join; to league.

**Con-joint'**, *a.* [Fr. *conjoint*, *p. p.* of *conjoindre*, Lat. *conjungere*.] United; connected; associated.

**Con-joint-ly**, *adv.* In a conjoint manner.

**Con'ju-gal**, *a.* [Lat. *conjugalis*, from *conjux*, husband, wife, from *conjungere*, to unite in marriage.] Belonging, suitable, or appropriate, to the marriage state; matrimonial; connubial; nuptial.

**Con'ju-gal-ly**, *adv.* Connubially; matrimonially.

**Con'ju-gate**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONJUGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONJUGATING.] [Lat. *conjugatus*, *p. p.* of *conjugare*, from *con* and *jugare*, to yoke, join, from *jugum*, yoke, from *jungere*, to join.] (*Gram.*) To inflect, as verbs.

**Con'ju-gate**, *n.* A word agreeing in derivation with another word, and therefore generally resembling it in signification; one of two or more words of the same stock.

**Con'ju-gate**, *a.* **1.** United in pairs; yoked together. **2.** (*Gram.*) Agreeing in derivation with other words.

*Conjugate diameter* (*Geom.*), a diameter parallel to a tangent at the vertex of the primitive diameter.

**Con'ju-gā'tion**, *n.* (*Gram.*) (*a.*) Act of inflecting, as a verb. (*b.*) A scheme in which are arranged all the parts of a verb. (*c.*) A class of verbs inflected in the same manner through their various forms.

**Con-jū'gi-al**, *a.* [Lat. *conjugalis*, equiv. to *conjugalis*. See CONJUGAL.] Conjugal. [*Rare.*]

**Con-jūnet'**, *a.* [Lat. *conjunctus*, *p. p.* of *conjungere*.] United; conjoined; concurrent. [*Rare.*]

**Con-jūne'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of conjoining, or state of being conjoined, united, or associated. **2.** (*Astron.*) Meeting of two or more stars or planets in the same degree of the zodiac. **3.** (*Gram.*) A connective or connecting word.

**Con-jūne'tive** *a.* **1.** Closely united. **2.** Serving to

unite. **3.** (*Gram.*) Following or introduced by a conjunction; contingent.

**Con-jūne'tive-ly**, *adv.* In conjunction, or union.

**Con-jūnet'ly**, *adv.* In union; conjointly; unitedly.

**Con-jūnet'ūre** (53), *n.* **1.** The act of joining, or the state of being joined; union; connection; combination. **2.** An occasion or crisis as the effect of the combination or concurrence of circumstances.

**Con'ju-rā'tion**, *n.* **1.** An earnest or solemn entreaty. **2.** Practice of arts to accomplish supernatural acts; incantation; magic spell.

**Con-jūre'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONJURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONJURING.] [Lat. *conjurare*, to swear together, to conspire, from *con* and *jurare*, to swear, from *jus*, *juris*, right, law.] To call on or summon by a sacred name or in a solemn manner; to adjure.

**Con'jure** (kūn'jur), *v. t.* To affect, produce, excite, or alter as if by magic, or by the aid of supernatural powers; to enchant; to charm; to bewitch.

**Con'jure** (kūn'jur), *v. i.* To practice magical acts.

**Con-jūr'er**, *n.* One who conjures, or entreats.

**Con'jur-er** (kūn'jur-er), *n.* One who conjures, or practices magic or legerdemain.

**Con-nās'cence**, } *n.* [Lat. *con* and *nascencia*, birth,  
**Con-nās'cen-ey**, } from *nascens*, *p. pr.* of *nasci*, to be born.] **1.** The common birth of two or more at the same time. **2.** A being born or produced with another. **3.** Act of growing together, or at the same time.

**Con-nās'cent**, *a.* Produced at the same time.

**Con'nate**, or **Con-nāte'** (114), *a.* [Lat. *connatus*, from *con* and *natus*, born, *p. p.* of *nasci*.] **1.** Born with another; existing from birth. **2.** (*Bot.*) United in origin; united into one body.

**Con-nāt'u-ral**, *a.* [Lat. *con* and Eng. *natural*, q. v.] **1.** Connected by nature; inborn; inherent; natural. **2.** Participating of the same nature.

**Con-nāt'u-rāl'i-ty**, *n.* Participation of the same nature; natural union.

**Con-nēet'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONNECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONNECTING.] [Lat. *connectere*, *connexum*, from *con* and *nectere*, *nexum*, to bind.] To knit or fasten together; hence, to establish a bond or association between.

**Con-nēet'**, *v. i.* To become joined, united or coherent; to have a close relation.

**Con-nēet'ed-ly**, *adv.* By connection; unitedly.

**Con-nēe'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *connexio*. See CONNECT.] **1.** The act of uniting, or the state of being united. **2.** (*a.*) The persons or things connected together. (*b.*) One who is connected by family ties.

In this connection, in connection with this subject;—a phrase much used in the United States, but not often employed by the best writers in England.

☞ This word was formerly spelt with *x*, *connexion*, as were the kindred words *inflexion*, *reflexion*, and the like. But the general usage at present is to spell them *connection*, *inflection*, *reflection*, &c.; and this agrees more truly with their etymologies, from Lat. *connectere*, *inflectere*, *reflectere*, &c.

**Syn.**— Union; coherence; continuity; junction; association; dependence; intercourse; commerce; communication; affinity; alliance; relationship; correspondence.

**Con-nēet'ive**, *a.* Having the power of connecting.

**Con-nēet'ive**, *n.* (*Gram.*) A word that connects other words, or that connects sentences; a conjunction.

**Con-nēet'ive-ly**, *adv.* In union or conjunction.

**Con-nēet'or**, *n.* One who, or that which, connects; *specifically*, a flexible tube for connecting the ends of glass tubes in pneumatic experiments.

**Con-nēx'ion** (-nēk'shun), *n.* Same as CONNECTION.

**Con-nēx'ive**, *a.* Having the power to connect. [*Rare.*]

**Con-niv'ançe**, *n.* Intentional failure or forbearance to see a fault; voluntary oversight.

**Syn.**— See COLLUSION.

**Con-nīve'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONNIVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONNIVING.] [Lat. *connivere*, to shut the eyes, from *con* and *nivere*, to close, akin to *nicare* and *nictare*, to wink.] To close the eyes upon; to wink at; to fail or forbear, by intention, to see.

**Con-nīvent**, *a.* **1.** Forbearing to see; designedly inattentive. **2.** (*Nat. Hist.*) Brought close together.

**Con-nīver**, *n.* One who connives.

**Con'nois-seur'** (kōn'nis-sūr' or kōn'nis-sūr', 38), *n.* [Fr., from *connôître*, to know, from Lat. *cognoscere*, to become acquainted with, from *co*, for *con*, and *noscere*, *gnoscere*, to learn to know.] A critical judge or master of any art, particularly of painting, music, and sculpture.

**Con'nois-seur'ship** (-sūr' or -sūr'-), *n.* Skill of a connoisseur.

**Con-nōt'a-tive**, *a.* **1.** Implying something additional;

ā, ē, &c., *long*; ä, ě, &c., *short*; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ěre, veil, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf,



illative. **2.** (*Log.*) Implying an attribute; attributive. See CONNOTE.

*Connotative term*, one which denotes a subject and implies an attribute.

**Con-nōte'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONNOTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONNOTING.] [Lat. *con* and *notare*, to mark, from *nota*, mark, note.] To make known together with; to imply; to denote or designate; to include.

**Con-nū'bi-al**, *a.* [Lat. *connubialis*, from *connubium*, marriage, from *con* and *nubere*, to veil, to marry.] Pertaining to marriage, or to the marriage state; conjugal; nuptial.

**Con-nū'mer-ā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *connumerare*, to number with, from *numerare*, to number, from *numerus*, number.] A reckoning together.

**Con'noïd**, *n.* [Gr. *κωνοειδής*, from *κῶνος*, cone, and *εἶδος*, form.] **1.** Any thing that has the form of a cone. **2.** (*Geom.*) A solid which is formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis.



**Con'noïd**, *a.* Nearly, but not exactly, conoid.

**Co-noïd'al**, *a.* conical.

**Co-noïd'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to a conoid; having the form of a conoid.

**Con'quer** (kōnk'er, 82; formerly pron. kōnk'wer.) *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONQUERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONQUERING.] [From Lat. *conquirere*, to seek for, to bring together, from *con* and *quærere*, to seek.] **1.** To gain or acquire by force. **2.** To subdue or overcome by mental or moral power.

*Syn.*—To subdue; vanquish; overcome; overpower; overthrow; defeat; rout; discomfit; subjugate; reduce; humble; crush; surmount; subject; master.—*Conquer* is generic; to *vanquish* is to conquer by fighting, as a foe; to *subdue* is to bring completely under, as one's enemies; to *subjugate* is to bring under the yoke of bondage.

**Con'quer** (kōnk'er), *v. i.* To gain the victory; to overcome; to prevail.

**Con'quer-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being conquered.

**Con'quer-or** (kōnk'er-ur), *n.* One who conquers.

**Con'quest** (kōnk'west, 82), *n.* [From Lat. *conquisitum*, *conquisita*. See CONQUER.] **1.** Act of conquering, or overcoming opposition by force, whether physical or moral. **2.** That which is conquered. **3.** (*Feudal Law.*) Acquisition of property by other means than by inheritance. **4.** Act of gaining or regaining by success.

*Syn.*—Victory; subjugation; subjection; triumph; mastery; reduction.

**Con'san-guīn'e-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *consanguineus*, from *con* and *sanguineus*, of blood, from *sanguis*, blood.] Of the same blood; related by birth. [blood or birth.]

**Con'san-guīn'i-ty**, *n.* The relation of persons by blood.

**Con'science** (kōn'shens), *n.* [Lat. *conscientia*, from *consciens*, *p. pr.* of *conscire*, to know, from *con* and *scire*, to know.] **1.** Consciousness. [*Obs.*] **2.** The faculty which decides on the lawfulness or unlawfulness of our actions and affections; the moral faculty; the moral sense. **3.** The estimate or determination of conscience; real sentiment; truth; justice; honesty. **4.** Reason or reasonableness. [*Colloq.*]

**Con'science-less**, *a.* Having no conscience.

**Con'sci-ēn'tioūs** (kōn'shī-), *a.* **1.** Governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience. **2.** Characterized or regulated by a regard to conscience.

*Syn.*—Scrupulous; exact; faithful; just; upright.

**Con'sci-ēn'tioūs-ly**, *adv.* In accordance with the directions of conscience.

**Con'sci-ēn'tioūs-ness**, *n.* A scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience.

**Con'scion-a-ble** (kōn'shun-a-bl), *a.* [Irregularly formed from *conscience*, *q. v.*] Governed by conscience; according to conscience; reasonable; just.

**Con'sciōūs** (kōn'shus, 63), *a.* [Lat. *consciūs*, from *con* and *scire*, to know. Cf. CONSCIENCE.] **1.** Possessing the faculty or power of knowing one's own thoughts or mental operations. **2.** Possessing knowledge. **3.** Made the object of consciousness.

*Syn.*—Aware; apprised; sensible.

**Con'sciōūs-ly**, *adv.* With knowledge of one's own mental operations or actions.

**Con'sciōūs-ness**, *n.* **1.** The knowledge of what passes in one's own mind. **2.** Immediate knowledge of any object whatever.

**Con'script**, *a.* [Lat. *conscriptus*, *p. p.* of *conscribere*, to enroll, from *con* and *scribere*, to write.] Enrolled; written; registered.

*Conscript fathers* (*Rom Antiq.*), the senators of Rome, the

name having been applied first to certain new senators enrolled with the original body, and afterward to all of them.

**Con'script**, *n.* One taken by lot, and compelled to serve as a soldier or sailor.

**Con'scrip'tion**, *n.* **1.** An enrolling or registering. **2.** A compulsory enrollment of individuals liable to be drafted for military or naval service.

**Con'se-crāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSECRATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSECRATING.] [Lat. *consecratus*, *p. p.* of *consecrare*, from *con* and *sacrare*, to consecrate, from *sacer*, sacred, *q. v.*] **1.** To make, or declare to be sacred; to appropriate to sacred uses. **2.** To enroll among the gods or saints; to apotheosize; to canonize. **3.** To render venerable; to dignify.

**Con'se-crāte** (45), *a.* Consecrated; devoted; sacred.

**Con'se-crā'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act or ceremony of consecrating; dedication. **2.** Act of publicly enrolling among the gods or saints; canonization; apotheosis. **3.** Act of rendering venerable or dignified.

**Con'se-crā'tor**, *n.* One who consecrates.

**Con'se-cū'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *consecutio*, from *consequi*, *consecutus*, to follow, from *con* and *sequi*, to follow.] **1.** A sequel; train of consequences. **2.** A series of things that follow one another.

**Con'se-cū'tive**, *a.* **1.** Following in a train; uninterrupted in course or succession; successive. **2.** Following as a consequence or result; consequential; succeeding. **3.** (*Mus.*) Following in the same order.

**Con'se-cū'tive-ly**, *adv.* By way of consequence, or succession; successively.

**Con'sent'**, *n.* **1.** Agreement in opinion or sentiment. **2.** Correspondence in parts, qualities, or operations. **3.** Voluntary accordance with what is done, or proposed to be done, by another.

*Syn.*—Accord; assent; acquiescence; concurrence; agreement; harmony; coherence; free-will. See ASSENT.

**Con'sent'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSENTING.] [Lat. *consentire*, from *con* and *sentire*, to feel, perceive, think.] **1.** To agree in opinion or sentiment. **2.** To yield to guidance, persuasion, or necessity; to give assent.

*Syn.*—To accede; yield; assent; comply; agree; allow; concede; permit; admit; concur; acquiesce.

**Con'sen-tā'ne-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *consentaneus*. See *supra.*] Consistent; agreeable or accordant; suitable.

**Con'sen-tā'ne-oūs-ly**, *adv.* Agreeably; consistently.

**Con'sen-tā'ne-oūs-ness**, *n.* The quality of being consistent; mutual agreement.

**Con'sent'er**, *n.* One who consents.

**Con'sen'tient** (-sēn'shent), *a.* [Lat. *consentiens*, *p. pr.* of *consentire*. See CONSENT.] Agreeing in mind; accordant in opinion.

**Con'se-quence**, *n.* **1.** That which flows out of, and follows, something on which it depends. **2.** (*Log.*) A conclusion which results from reason or argument; inference; deduction. **3.** Connection of cause and effect.

*In consequence*, hence; for this cause.—*In consequence of*, by reason of; as the effect of.—*Of consequence*, possessed of importance, value, or influence.

*Syn.*—Effect; result.—An *effect* is the most immediate, springing directly from some cause; a *consequence* is more remote, not being strictly cause nor yet a mere sequence, but flowing out of and following something on which it truly depends; a *result* (*lit.*, bounding back) is still more remote and variable, like the rebound of an elastic body which falls in very different directions. We may foresee the *effects* of a measure, may conjecture its *consequences*, but can rarely discover its final results.

**Con'se-quent**, *a.* [Lat. *consequens*, *p. pr.* of *consequi*. See CONSECUTION.] **1.** Following as a result or inference. **2.** (*Log.*) Following by necessary inference, or rational deduction.

**Con'se-quent**, *n.* **1.** That which follows, or results from, a cause. **2.** (*Log.*) A conclusion or inference. **3.** (*Math.*) The second term of a ratio.

**Con'se-quēn'tial**, *a.* **1.** Following as a consequence or result; consequent. **2.** Assuming, or exhibiting, an air of consequence; pompous.

**Con'se-quēn'tial-ly**, *adv.* **1.** With just deduction of consequences; logically. **2.** By consequence. **3.** In a regular series. **4.** With assumed importance.

**Con'se-quent-ly**, *adv.* By consequence; by natural or logical sequence or connection.

**Con-sērv'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being kept or preserved.

**Con-sērv'an-cy** (14), *n.* Act of preserving; preservation.

**Con-sērv'ant**, *a.* Having the power or quality of preserving from decay or destruction.

**Con'ser-vā'tion**, *n.* Act of preserving, guarding, or protecting; preservation.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhaise, call, eecho; ġem, ġet; aș; exist; linger, link; this



**Con-sêrv'a-tîsm**, *n.* [For *conservativism*, from *conservative*.] Disposition and tendency to preserve what is established; opposition to change.

**Con-sêrv'a-tîve**, *a.* **1.** Preservative. **2.** Disposed to maintain existing institutions.

**Con-sêrv'a-tîve**, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, preserves from ruin, injury, or radical change. **2.** One who desires to maintain existing institutions and customs.

**Con'ser-vā'tor**, or **Con'ser-vā'tor**, *n.* One who preserves from injury, violation, or innovation.

**Con-sêrv'a-to-ry** (50), *a.* Having the quality of preserving from loss, decay, or injury.

**Con-sêrv'a-to-ry**, *n.* **1.** A place for preserving things, especially, a greenhouse for exotic or tender plants. **2.** That which preserves from injury. **3.** A public place of instruction, designed to preserve and perfect the knowledge of some branch of learning or the fine arts.

**Con-sêrv'e**' (14), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSERVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSERVING.] [Lat. *conservare*, from *con* and *servare*, to keep, guard.] **1.** To save; to preserve; to protect. **2.** To prepare with sugar, &c., for the purpose of preservation, as fruits, &c.

**Con'sêrv'e**, *n.* Any thing which is conserved; especially, a sweetmeat, made of fruit, &c., prepared with sugar.

**Con-sêrv'er**, *n.* One who conserves.

**Con-sîd'er**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSIDERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSIDERING.] [Lat. *considerare*, either from the root *sid*, akin to Gr. *eîd*, *îd*, to see, or from a hypoth. Lat. *considerare*, to sit by, from *con* and *sidere*, to sit.] **1.** To think on with care; to fix the mind on. **2.** To have regard to; to take into view or account. **3.** To estimate; to think; to view.

**Syn.**—To ponder; weigh; revolve; study; reflect or meditate on; contemplate; examine.

**Con-sîd'er**, *v. i.* To think seriously, maturely, or carefully; to reflect; to deliberate.

**Con-sîd'er-a-ble**, *a.* **1.** Possessing consequence or importance; of some distinction; noteworthy; respectable. **2.** Of importance or value; moderately large.

**Con-sîd'er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Some degree of importance, moment, or dignity.

**Con-sîd'er-a-bly**, *adv.* In a considerable degree.

**Con-sîd'er-ate** (45), *a.* Given to consideration or to sober reflection; especially mindful of the rights, claims, and feelings of others.

**Syn.**—Thoughtful; reflective; careful; discreet; prudent; deliberate; serious.

**Con-sîd'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* In a considerate manner.

**Con-sîd'er-ate-ness**, *n.* The quality of exercising consideration; prudence.

**Con-sîd'er-â'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of considering; continuous and careful thought; contemplation; deliberation. **2.** Appreciative regard. **3.** Claim to notice or regard; regard; some degree of importance or consequence. **4.** Ground of opinion or action; motive; reason; influence. **5.** (*Law.*) The material cause of a contract; compensation; equivalent.

**Con-sîd'er-er**, *n.* One who considers.

**Con-sîgn'** (kon-sîgn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSIGNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSIGNING.] [Lat. *consignare*, to seal or sign, from *con* and *signare*, from *signum*, mark, sign.] **1.** To give, transfer, or deliver, in a formal manner. **2.** To commit; to intrust. **3.** (*Com.*) To give into the hands of an agent for superintendence, sale, &c. **4.** To assign; to appropriate.

**Syn.**—To commit; deliver; intrust; resign.—To *commit* is generic; to *intrust* is to commit as a trust or deposit; to *con-sign* (*lit.* sign away) is to deliver over in a formal manner. A man may *commit* a lawsuit to his attorney, may *intrust* a child to his friend, may *con-sign* goods to an agent, or his soul at death into the hands of his Creator.

**Con'sîgn-ee'** (kôn'sî-nee'), *n.* [Fr. *consigné*, *p. p.* of *consigner*.] One to whom goods are delivered in trust, for sale or superintendence; a factor.

**Con-sîgn'er** (-sîgn'er), *n.* One who consigns.

**Con-sîg'ni-fi-câ'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *con* and Eng. *signification*, *q. v.*] Joint signification.

**Con-sîgn'ment** (-sîgn'-), *n.* **1.** The act of consigning. **2.** (*Com.*) The thing consigned; the goods sent or delivered to a factor for sale.

**Con-sîgn'or** (-sîgn'-), *n.* One who consigns; especially one who consigns goods to another for sale or superintendence; one who makes a consignment.

**Con-sîst'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSISTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSISTING.] [Lat. *consistere*, from *con* and *sistere*, to stand.] **1.** To be in a fixed or permanent state; to be; to exist; to subsist. **2.** To be consistent or harmonious.

To *consist in*, to be constituted by.—To *consist of*, to be composed or made up of.

**Con-sîst'ençe**, } *n.* **1.** Condition of standing together, }  
**Con-sîst'en-çy**, } or being fixed in union. **2.** A degree }  
of firmness or density. **3.** A combination. **4.** Firm- }  
ness of constitution or character; substantiality. **5.** }  
Agreement or harmony; congruity; correspondence.

**Con-sîst'ent**, *a.* **1.** Possessing firmness or fixedness. **2.** Having agreement with itself at different times, or harmony among its parts.

**Syn.**—Accordant; harmonious; congruous; compatible; uniform.

**Con-sîst'ent-ly**, *adv.* In a consistent manner.

**Con'sîs-tô'ri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a consistory.

**Con-sîs'to-ry** (113), *n.* [Lat. *consistorium*, from *consistere*. See CONSIST.] **1.** Any solemn assembly or council. **2.** (*Eng. Church.*) The spiritual court of a diocesan bishop. **3.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) The college of cardinals at Rome. **4.** A church tribunal.

**Con-sô'ci-âte** (-sô'shî-, 63), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSOCIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSOCIATING.] [Lat. *consociare*, *consociatum*, from *con* and *sociare*, to join or unite, from *socius*, companion.] To associate. [*Rare.*]

**Con-sô'ci-âte**, *v. i.* To form an association.

**Con-sô'ci-â'tion** (-sô'shî-), *n.* **1.** Intimate union; alliance; association. **2.** A confederacy or union of neighboring churches. [*New England.*]

**Con-sôl'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of receiving consolation.

**Con'so-lâ'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of comforting or the state of being comforted; alleviation of misery. **2.** That which comforts; the cause of comfort.

**Syn.**—Comfort; solace; alleviation. See COMFORT.

**Con-sôl'a-to-ry** (50), *a.* Tending to give consolation or comfort; pertaining to consolation.

**Con-sôle'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSOLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSOLING.] [Lat. *consolari*, from *con* and *solari*, to console, comfort.] To cheer in distress or depression.

**Syn.**—To comfort; solace; soothe; cheer; sustain; encourage; support. See COMFORT.

**Con'sole**, *n.* [Fr., either from *con* and Fr. *sole*, Lat. *solea*, sole, sandal, or contracted from Lat. *consolida*, from *consolidus*, very firm, from *con* and *solidus*, firm, solid.] (*Arch.*) A bracket; or a projecting ornament on the keystone of an arch.

**Con-sôl'er**, *n.* One who gives consolation.

**Con'sôle-tâ'ble**, *n.* A table whose leaf or slab is supported by consoles or brackets at the two ends.

**Con-sôl'i-dant**, *a.* Serving to unite or consolidate.

**Con-sôl'i-dâte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSOLIDATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSOLIDATING.] [Lat. *consolidare*, *consolidatum*, from *con* and *solidare*, to make firm, from *solidus*, firm, solid.] **1.** To make solid; to unite or press together into a compact mass. **2.** To unite, as various particulars, into one mass or body.

**Syn.**—To unite; combine; harden; compact; condense; compress.

**Con-sôl'i-dâte**, *v. i.* To grow firm and hard; to unite and become solid. [solidated.]

**Con-sôl'i-date** (45), *a.* Formed into a solid mass; con-

**Con-sôl'i-dâ'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of consolidating. **2.** (*Law.*) Combination of several actions into one.

**Con-sôl'i-dâ'tive**, *a.* Tending to consolidate; healing.

**Con-sôls'**, or **Con'sols**, *n. pl.* The leading English funded government security, formed by the consolidation of different annuities, and on which three per cent. is now paid.

**Con'so-nançe**, } *n.* **1.** (*Mus.*) A pleasing accord or }  
**Con'so-nan-çy**, } agreement of sounds produced simul- }  
taneously. **2.** A state of agreement or congruity. }

**Syn.**—Agreement; accord; consistency; unison; harmony; congruity; suitability; agreeableness.

**Con'so-nant**, *a.* [Lat. *consonans*, *p. pr.* of *consonare*, to sound at the same time, from *con* and *sonare*, to sound.] **1.** Having agreement; congruous; consistent. **2.** (*Mus.*) Harmonizing together; accordant.

**Con'so-nant**, *n.* An articulate sound which in utterance is usually combined and sounded with a more open sound called a vowel; also, a letter or character representing such a sound.

**Con'so-nânt'al**, *a.* Pertaining to consonants.

**Con'so-nant-ly**, *adv.* In a consonant, consistent, or congruous manner.

**Con'so-noûs**, *a.* Agreeing in sound; symphonious.

**Con'sôrt**, *n.* [Lat. *consors*, from *con* and *sors*, *sortis*, lot, fate, share.] A companion or partner; especially, a wife or husband; a spouse.

*Queen consort*, the wife of a king, as distinguished from a *queen regnant*, who rules alone, and from a *queen dowager*, the widow of a king.

â, ê, &c., long; ä, ë, &c., short; câre, fâr, âsk, all, what; êre, veil, têrm; pique, firm; sôn, ôr, do, wôlf,



**Con-sôrt'** (25), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSORTING.] To unite or to keep company; to associate. [mony, company, &c.]

**Con-sôrt'**, *v. t.* To unite or join, as in affection, harmony.

**Con-spĕctus**, *n.* [Lat.] A general sketch or outline of a subject; a synopsis; an epitome.

**Con-spĕ'u-ôis**, *a.* [Lat. *conspicius*, from *conspicere*, to behold attentively, from *con* and *spicere*, to behold.] 1. Obvious to the eye; easy to be seen; manifest. 2. Obvious to the mental eye; clearly or extensively known, perceived, noted.

**Syn.**—Distinguished; eminent; famous; illustrious; prominent; celebrated. See DISTINGUISHED.

**Con-spĕ'u-ôis-ly**, *adv.* In a conspicuous manner.

**Con-spĕ'u-ôis-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being conspicuous.

**Con-spĭr'a-çy**, *n.* [See CONSPIRATION.] 1. A combination of two or more persons for an evil purpose. 2. A concurrence or general tendency, as of causes or circumstances, to one event.

**Syn.**—Combination; plot; cabal.

**Con-spĭ-râ'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *conspiratio*, Fr. *conspiration*, It. *conspirazione*.] Agreement or concurrence, as of persons to commit a crime, or of circumstances, causes, &c., to some result. [Rare.]

**Con-spĭr'a-tor**, *n.* One who conspires; a plotter.

**Con-spĭre'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSPIRED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSPIRING.] [Lat. *conspirare*, from *con* and *spirare*, to breathe, blow.] 1. To unite or covenant together for an evil purpose; to plot together. 2. To concur to one end; to agree.

**Syn.**—To unite; concur; combine; complot; confederate; league.

**Con-spĭre'**, *v. t.* To plot; to combine for; to concur in.

**Con-spĭr'er**, *n.* One who conspires or plots.

**Con'sta-ble** (kŭn'sta-bl), *n.* [L. Lat. *constabulus*, &c., *comestabulus*, *comes stabuli*, originally count of the stable, master of the horse, from Lat. *comes*, companion, L. Lat. count, and *stabulum*, stable.] 1. A high officer in the monarchical establishments of the middle ages. 2. (*Law.*) An officer of the peace having power as a conservator of the public peace, and bound to execute the warrants of judicial officers.

**Con'sta-ble-ship**, *n.* The office of a constable.

**Con-stăb'u-la-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to constables; consisting of constables.

**Con'stan-çy**, *n.* 1. Quality of being constant or steadfast; freedom from change. 2. Fixedness or firmness of mind, especially under sufferings, in attachments, or in enterprise; steady, unshaken determination.

**Syn.**—Fixedness; stability; firmness; steadiness; permanence; steadfastness; resolution. See FIXEDNESS.

**Con'stant**, *a.* [Lat. *constans*, *p. pr. of constare*, to stand firm, from *con* and *stare*, to stand.] 1. Not liable, or given, to change. 2. (*Math. & Physics.*) Remaining unchanged or invariable.

**Syn.**—Fixed; steadfast; unchanging; permanent; unalterable; immutable; invariable; perpetual; continual; resolute; firm; unshaken; determined.

**Con'stant**, *n.* 1. That which is not subject to change. 2. (*Math.*) A quantity whose value always remains the same in the same expression.

**Con'stant-ly**, *adv.* With constancy; firmly; steadily; continually; perseveringly.

**Con'stel-lâ'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *constellatio*, from *con*, and *stellare*, to set or cover with stars, from *stella*, a star.] 1. A cluster or group of fixed stars. 2. An assemblage of splendors or excellencies.

**Con'ster-nâ'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *consternatio*, from *consternare*, to overcome, perplex, an accessory form of *consternere*, to prostrate, from *con* and *sternere*, to throw down.] Amazement or terror that confounds the faculties, and incapacitates for consideration.

**Syn.**—Alarm; horror; amazement; astonishment; surprise; wonder; perturbation. See ALARM.

**Con'sti-pâte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSTIPATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSTIPATING.] [Lat. *constipatus*, *p. p. of constipare*, from *con* and *stipare*, to crowd together.] 1. To stop, as a passage, by filling it, and preventing motion through it. 2. To render costive.

**Con'sti-pâ'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of crowding any thing into a less compass, or the state of being crowded; condensation. 2. Costiveness.

**Con-stĭt'u-en-çy**, *n.* A body of constituents.

**Con-stĭt'u-ent**, *a.* 1. Serving to form, compose, or make up; component; elemental. 2. Having the power of electing or appointing.

**Con-stĭt'u-ent**, *n.* 1. The person or thing which establishes, determines, or constructs. 2. A component part; an element. 3. One who assists to appoint or elect a representative to an office or employment.

**Con'sti-tŭte** (30), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSTITUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSTITUTING.] [Lat. *constituere*, *constitutum*, from *con* and *statuere*, to place, set.] 1. To cause to stand; to establish; to enact. 2. To give formal existence to; to compose; to form. 3. To appoint, depute, or elect to an office or employment.

**Con'sti-tŭ'ter**, *n.* One who constitutes or appoints.

**Con'sti-tŭ'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of constituting; formation. 2. The state of being; natural condition; conformation. 3. The principles or fundamental laws which govern a state or other organized body of men. 4. An authoritative ordinance, regulation, or enactment.

**Con'sti-tŭ'tion-al**, *a.* 1. Belonging to, or inherent in, the constitution. 2. In accordance with, or authorized by, the constitution of a government or a society. 3. Regulated by, dependent on, or secured by, a constitution. 4. Relating to a constitution. 5. For the benefit of the constitution.

**Con'sti-tŭ'tion-al**, *n.* A walk or other exercise taken for the benefit of health or the constitution.

**Con'sti-tŭ'tion-ăl'i-tŭ**, *n.* 1. State of being constitutional, or inherent in the natural frame. 2. State of being agreeable to the constitution or frame of government, or of being authorized by its provisions.

**Con'sti-tŭ'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* In accordance with the constitution.

**Con'sti-tŭ'tive**, *a.* 1. Tending or assisting to constitute. 2. Having power to constitute or enact.

**Con-străin'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSTRAINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSTRAINING.] [From Lat. *constringere*, from *con* and *stringere*, to draw tight, to strain.] 1. To secure by bonds. 2. To bring into a narrow compass. 3. To hold back by force. 4. To urge with irresistible power; to necessitate.

**Syn.**—To chain; confine; compress; constrict; restrain; repress; compel; force; drive; impel; urge; press.

**Con-străin'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being constrained, forced, or repressed; liable to constraint.

**Con-străin'ed-ly**, *adv.* By constraint; by compulsion.

**Con-străin'er**, *n.* One who constrains.

**Con-străint'**, *n.* 1. Act of constraining, or the state of being constrained. 2. That which constrains.

**Syn.**—Compulsion; violence; necessity; urgency.

**Con-strĭet'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSTRICTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSTRICTING.] [Lat. *constringere*, *constrictum*. See CONSTRAIN.] To draw together into a narrow compass; to contract or cause to shrink.

**Con-strĭet'ed**, *p. a.* 1. Drawn together; contracted; cramped. 2. (*Bot.*) Compressed so as to be smaller in certain places or parts than in others.

**Con-strĭe'tion**, *n.* The act of constricting, or the state of being constricted.

**Con-strĭe'tive**, *a.* Serving to bind or constringe.

**Con-strĭe'tor**, *n.* That which constricts, draws together, or contracts; *specifically*, a serpent which secures its prey by surrounding it with its folds and crushing it.

**Con-strĭnge'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSTRICTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSTRICTING.] [Lat. *constringere*. See CONSTRAIN.] To draw together; to contract.

**Con-strĭng'ent**, *a.* Having the quality of contracting.

**Con-strŭet'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSTRUCTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSTRUCTING.] [Lat. *construere*, *constructum*, from *con* and *struere*, to pile up, to set in order.] 1. To put together the constituent parts of. 2. To devise and put in an orderly arrangement.

**Syn.**—To build; erect; form; make; originate; invent; fabricate; arrange.

**Con-strŭet**, *a.* Formed by, or relating to, construction, interpretation, or inference.

**Con-strŭet'er**, *n.* One who constructs or frames.

**Con-strŭe'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of constructing; act of building, or of devising and forming; fabrication; composition. 2. Manner of putting together properly the parts of any thing; structure; conformation. 3. (*Gram.*) Syntactical arrangement. 4. The method of construing or explaining a declaration or fact; understanding; interpretation; sense.

*Construction of an equation (Math.)*, the drawing of such lines and figures as will represent geometrically the quantities in the equation, and their relations to each other.

**Con-strŭe'tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to construction.

**Con-strŭe'tion-ĭst**, *n.* One who construes a writing or public instrument.

food, foot; ūrn, rude, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; çem, çet; aç; exist; linger, link; this



**Con-strūct'ive**, *a.* **1.** Having ability to construct or form. **2.** Derived by interpretation.

**Con-strūct'ive-ly**, *adv.* In a constructive manner; by way of construction or interpretation.

**Con-strūct'ive-ness**, *n.* **1.** Tendency to construct. **2.** (*Phren.*) The faculty which leads to the formation of parts into a whole.

**Con'strūe** (*formerly pronounced kōn'stur*), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSTRUED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSTRUING.] [Lat. *construere*. See CONSTRUCT.] To exhibit or explain the construction of, as of a sentence or clause; to interpret; to translate.

**Con'stu-prāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSTUPRATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSTUPRATING.] [Lat. *constupratus*, *p. p.* of *constuprare*, from *con* and *stuprare*, to ravish, *stuprum*, rape.] To violate the person of; to ravish.

**Con'stu-prā'tion**, *n.* The act of ravishing.

**Con'sub-stān'tial**, *a.* [Lat. *consubstantialis*, from *con* and *substantialis*.] Having the same substance or essence. [stantiation.]

**Con'sub-stān'tial-ist**, *n.* One who believes in consub-

**Con'sub-stān'ti-āl'i-ty** (-shī-āl'i-tĭ), *n.* Co-existence in the same substance.

**Con'sub-stān'ti-āte** (-shī-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSUBSTANTIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSUBSTANTIATING.] [Lat. *con* and *substantia*, substance, *q. v.*] To unite in one common substance or nature.

**Con'sub-stān'ti-ā'tion** (-shī-ā'shun), *n.* **1.** Identity or union of substance. **2.** (*Theol.*) The actual, substantial presence of the body of Christ with the bread and wine of the Lord's supper.

**Con'sul**, *n.* [Lat., from *consulere*, to deliberate, consult, *q. v.*] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) One of the two chief magistrates of the republic, after the expulsion of the kings. **2.** (*Fr. Hist.*) One of the three supreme magistrates of France from 1799 to 1804. **3.** An officer appointed by a government to protect the commercial and other interests of its citizens in some foreign country.

**Con'su-lar**, } *a.* Pertaining to a consul or to consuls.

**Con'su-la-ry**, }

**Con'su-late**, *n.* Office, jurisdiction, or residence, of a consul; consulship.

**Con'sul-shīp**, *n.* **1.** The office of a consul; consulate. **2.** The term of office of a consul.

**Con-sūlt'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSULTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSULTING.] [Lat. *consulere*, *consultum*.] To seek opinion or advice; to take counsel; to deliberate.

**Con-sūlt'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *consultare*, intens. form of *consulere*.] **1.** To ask advice of; to seek the opinion of. **2.** To decide or to act in favor of. **3.** To deliberate upon.

**Con'sul-tā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of consulting or deliberating. **2.** A meeting of persons, especially of lawyers or of doctors, to consult together.

**Con-sūlt'er**, *n.* One who consults.

**Con-sūm'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being consumed.

**Con-sūme'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONSUMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONSUMING.] [Lat. *consumere*, to take, from *con* and *sumere*, to take.] To destroy, as by decomposition, dissipation, waste, or fire.

**Syn.**—To destroy; swallow up; engulf; absorb; waste; expend; squander; lavish; dissipate.

**Con-sūme'**, *v. i.* To waste away slowly.

**Con-sūm'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, consumes.

**Con'sum-māte**, or **Con-sūm'māte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *consummare*, *consummatum*, from *con* and *summa*, sum, *q. v.*] To bring to completion; to raise to the highest point or degree; to perfect; to achieve.

**Con-sūm'mate** (45), *a.* Carried to the utmost extent or degree; complete; perfect. [completely.]

**Con-sūm'mate-ly**, *adv.* In a consummate manner;

**Con'sum-mā'tion**, *n.* Act of carrying to the utmost extent or degree; completion; termination; close; perfection.

**Con-sūmp'tion** (84), *n.* [Lat. *consumptio*. See CONSUME.] **1.** Act of consuming. **2.** State of being consumed, wasted or diminished. **3.** (*Med.*) A gradual decay or diminution of the body; esp. a disease seated in the lungs, attended with a hectic fever, cough, &c.

**Syn.**—Decline; waste; destruction; diminution; loss.

**Con-sūmp'tive**, *a.* **1.** Having the quality of consuming or dissipating; destructive; wasting. **2.** Affected with, or inclined to, consumption. [sumption.]

**Con-sūmp'tive-ly**, *adv.* In a way tending to con-

**Con-sūmp'tive-ness**, *n.* A state of being consumptive, or a tendency to a consumption.

**Con'tact**, *n.* [Lat. *contactus*, from *contingere*, *contactum*, to touch on all sides, from *con* and *tangere*, to

touch, originally *tago*.] A close union or junction of bodies; a touching or meeting.

**Con-tā'gion**, *n.* [Lat. *contagio*. See CONTACT.] **1.** (*Med.*) Act or process of transmitting a disease from one person to another, by direct or indirect contact. **2.** That which serves as a medium or agency to transmit disease; pestilential influence. **3.** Act or means of propagating influence or effect.

**Con-tā'gious**, *a.* **1.** (*Med.*) Communicable by contact or approach; catching. **2.** Containing or generating contagion; pestilential. **3.** Spreading or communicable from one to another.

**Syn.**—Contagious; infectious.—These words have been used in very diverse senses; but, in general, a *contagious* disease is one which is caught from another by contact, by the breath, by bodily effluvia, &c., while an *infectious* one supposes some entirely different cause acting by a hidden influence, like the miasma of prison-ships, of marshes, &c., *infecting* the system with disease. See INFECTION.

**Con-tā'gious-ly**, *adv.* By contagion.

**Con-tā'gious-ness**, *n.* Quality of being contagious.

**Con-tāin'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONTAINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONTAINING.] [Lat. *continere*, from *con* and *tenere*, to hold.] **1.** To hold within fixed limits; to comprehend; to comprise. **2.** To be able to hold; to inclose.

**Con-tāin'**, *v. i.* To live in continence or chastity.

**Con-tāin'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being contained.

**Con-tāin'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, contains.

**Con-tām'i-na-ble**, *a.* Capable of being contaminated.

**Con-tām'i-nāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONTAMINATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONTAMINATING.] [Lat. *contaminatus*, *p. p.* of *contaminare*, fr. *con* and ancient *taminare*, to violate.] To soil, stain, or corrupt by defiling contact.

**Syn.**—To pollute; defile; sully; taint; tarnish.

**Con-tām'i-nate**, *a.* Having contamination or defilement; polluted; corrupt; tainted.

**Con-tām'i-nā'tion**, *n.* Act of contaminating or polluting; pollution; defilement; taint.

**Con-tēm'n'** (-tēm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONTEMNED; (*kon-tēm'd'*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONTEMNING (*kon-tēm'-ning*).] [Lat. *contemnere*, from *con* and *temnere*, to slight, despise, perhaps allied with *temere*, and so to treat in a careless manner.] To consider and treat as unworthy of regard; to reject with disdain.

**Syn.**—Despise; scorn; disdain.—*Contemn* is generic; to *despise* (*lit.*, to look down upon) is to regard or treat as mean, unbecoming, or worthless; to *scorn* is stronger, expressing a quick, indignant contempt; *disdain* is still stronger, denoting either a generous abhorrence of what is base, or unwarrantable pride and haughtiness.

**Con-tēm'ner**, *n.* One who contemns; a despiser.

**Con-tēm'per**, *v. t.* [Lat. *contemperare*, from *con* and *temperare*, to temper, *q. v.*] To temper; to moderate.

**Con-tēm'per-a-ment**, *n.* The condition of being contempered; temperament.

**Con-tēm'per-ā'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of contempering or moderating; moderation. **2.** Proportionate mixture or combination.

**Con'tem-plāte**, or **Con-tēm'plāte** (117), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CONTEMPLATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CONTEMPLATING.] [Lat. *contemplatus*, *p. p.* of *contemplari*, to look around carefully, to consider, from *con* and *templum*, a space for observation marked out by the augur with his staff, contracted from *tempulum*, as a dim. of *tempus*, a piece or portion cut off.] **1.** To look at on all sides; to regard with deliberate care; to meditate on; to study. **2.** To have in view, as contingent or probable; to look forward to.

**Syn.**—In the pronunciation of this word and others of similar formation (as *alternate*, *compensate*, *concentrate*, *confiscate*, *extirpate*, &c.) usage is somewhat divided; yet in this country, there is a large and increasing number of cultivated speakers who give them the antepenultimate accentuation; and the practice of most English scholars of the present day is the same. See § 117.

**Syn.**—To study; ponder; muse; meditate on; dwell on; consider; intend; design; plan; purpose.—We *meditate* a design when we are looking out or waiting for the means of its accomplishment; we *contemplate* it when the means are at hand, and our decision is nearly or quite made; to *intend* is stronger—we have decided to act when an opportunity may offer.

**Con'tem-plāte**, or **Con-tēm'plāte**, *v. i.* To think studiously; to ponder; to muse; to meditate. [tation.]

**Con'tem-plā'tion**, *n.* Act of contemplating; meditation. [tation.]

**Syn.**—To have in contemplation, to intend or purpose, or to have under consideration.

**Con-tēm'pla-tive**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or addicted to, contemplation; studious; thoughtful. **2.** Having the power of thought or meditation.



**Con-tēm'pla-tīve-ly**, *adv.* With contemplation.

**Con-tēm'pla-tīve-ness**, *n.* The state of being contemplative; thoughtfulness.

**Con'tēm-plā'tor**, *n.* One who contemplates.

**Con-tēm'po-rā'ne-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *contemporaneus*, from *con* and *tempus*, time.] Living, acting, or transpiring at the same time; contemporary.

**Con-tēm'po-rā'ne-oūs-ly**, *adv.* At the same time with some other event.

**Con-tēm'po-rā'ne-oūs-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being contemporaneous. [time.]

**Con-tēm'po-ra-ri-ness**, *n.* Existence at the same

**Con-tēm'po-ra-ry**, *a.* [From Lat. *con* and *temporarius*, of or belonging to time, from *tempus*, *temporis*, time.] Living, acting, or transpiring at the same time; contemporaneous. [with another.]

**Con-tēm'po-ra-ry**, *n.* One who lives at the same time

**Con-tēmt' (84)**, *n.* [Lat. *contemptus*, from *contemnere*. See CONTEMN.] 1. Act of contemning or despising.

2. The state of being despised. 3. (Law.) Disobedience of the rules and orders of a court of justice, or of a legislative body.

**Syn.** — Disdain; scorn; derision; mockery; contumely; neglect; disregard; slight.

**Con-tēmt'i-ble**, *a.* Worthy of contempt.

**Syn.** — Contemptuous; despicable; abject; vile; mean; base; paltry; worthless; sorry; pitiful; scurril. — *Despicable* is stronger than *contemptible*, and *pitiful* than *paltry*. A man is *despicable* for what is base or wicked; *contemptible* for what is weak, foolish, &c. A thing is *pitiful* when it indicates meanness and timidity, *paltry* when low and worthless.

**Con-tēmt'i-ble-ness**, *n.* State of being contemptible, or of being despised.

**Con-tēmt'i-bly**, *adv.* In a contemptible manner.

**Con-tēmt'u-oūs**, *a.* Manifesting or expressing contempt or disdain.

**Syn.** — Scornful; insolent; haughty; disdainful; cavalier; supercilious; insulting; contumelious; affrontive; abusive; fastidious.

**Con-tēmt'u-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In a contemptuous manner; disdainfully.

**Con-tēnd'**, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. *CONTENDED*; p. pr. & vb. n. *CONTENDING*.] [Lat. *contendere*, from *con* and *tendere*, to stretch, allied to Gr. *τείνειν*, to stretch.] 1. To strive in opposition. 2. To strive in debate; to engage in discussion.

**Syn.** — To struggle; vie; strive; oppose; emulate; contest; litigate; dispute; debate.

**Con-tēnd'er**, *n.* One who contends; a combatant.

**Con-tēnt'**, *a.* [Lat. *contentus*, p. p. of *continere*, to hold together, from *con* and *tenere*, to hold.] Having the desires limited by present enjoyment; satisfied; at rest.

**Con-tēnt'**, *v. t.* 1. To satisfy the mind of; to appease. 2. To please or gratify.

**Syn.** — To satiate; satisfy; delight.

**Con-tēnt'**, *n.* 1. Rest or quietness of the mind in one's present condition; satisfaction; moderate happiness. 2. That which contents.

**Con'tent**, or **Con-tēnt'**, *n.* 1. That which is contained; — usually in the pl. 2. Power of containing; capacity.

*Table of contents*, or the *contents*, a summary or index of the matter treated in a book.

**Con-tēnt'ed**, *a.* Content; easy in mind; satisfied.

**Con-tēnt'ed-ly**, *adv.* In a contented manner.

**Con-tēnt'ed-ness**, *n.* Quiet satisfaction of mind

**Con-tēn'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *contentio*. See *CONTEND*.] 1. A violent effort to obtain something, or to resist a person, claim, or injury. 2. Strife in debate.

**Syn.** — Struggle; strife; contest; litigation; controversy; quarrel; conflict; feud; dissension; variance; disagreement; debate; competition; emulation; discord.

**Con-tēn'tioūs**, *a.* 1. Apt to contend; given to angry debate. 2. Relating to, or involving, contention.

**Syn.** — Quarrelsome; pugnacious; dissensious; wrangling; litigious; perverse; peevish.

**Con-tēn'tioūs-ly**, *adv.* In a contentious manner.

**Con-tēn'tioūs-ness**, *n.* A disposition to contend.

**Con-tēnt'ment**, *n.* 1. Satisfaction of mind, without disquiet; acquiescence; content. 2. That which affords satisfaction; gratification. [TENT, *n.*

**Con'tents**, or **Con-tēnts'** (114), *n. pl.* See *CON-*

**Con-tēr'mi-na-ble** (14), *a.* Capable of being regarded as having the same bounds.

**Con-tēr'mi-nate**, *a.* [Lat. *conterminatus*, p. of *conterminare*, to border upon, from *conterminus*.] Having the same bounds; conterminous.

**Con-tēr'mi-noūs**, *a.* [Lat. *conterminus*, from *con* and

*terminus*, border.] Having the same bounds, or boundaries; bordering; contiguous.

**Con-tēst'**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *CONTESTED*; p. pr. & vb. n. *CONTESTING*.] [From Lat. *contestari*, to call to witness, from Lat. *con* and *testari*, to be a witness, from *testis*, witness.] 1. To make a subject of dispute. 2. To strive earnestly to hold or maintain. 3. (Law.) To resist, as a claim, by course of law.

**Syn.** — To dispute; controvert; debate; litigate; oppose; argue; contend.

**Con-tēst'**, *v. i.* To engage in dispute, strife, or emulation; to contend; to vie; to emulate.

**Con'test**, *n.* 1. Earnest dispute; strife in argument. 2. Earnest struggle for superiority, defense, or the like; strife in arms.

**Syn.** — Conflict; combat; battle; encounter; shock; struggle; dispute; altercation; debate; controversy; difference; disagreement; strife. — *Strife* is generic; an *encounter* is a sudden and hostile meeting; a *conflict* is a violent meeting of the parties; a *combat* is a deadly conflict of two or more.

**Con-tēst'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being contested.

**Con-tēst'ant**, *n.* One who contests; an opponent.

**Con'tes-tā'tion**, *n.* Act of contesting; strife; dispute.

**Con'text**, *n.* [Lat. *contextus*, from *contere*, to knit together] The parts of a discourse which precede or follow a sentence quoted.

**Con-tēxt'ūr-al**, *a.* Pertaining to contexture.

**Con-tēxt'ūre** (53), *n.* Composition of parts; system; constitution; texture.

**Con'tig-nā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *contignatio*, fr. *contignare*, to join with beams.] 1. Act of framing together, or uniting beams in a fabric. 2. A frame of beams; a story.

**Con'ti-gū'i-ty**, *n.* State of being contiguous.

**Con'tig'u-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *contiguus*, from *contingere*, to touch, as it were, on all sides, from *con* and *tangere*, to touch.] In actual or close contact; touching; near.

**Syn.** — Adjoining; adjacent. — Things are *adjacent* when they lie near to each other without touching, as, *adjacent* fields; *adjoining* when they meet or join at some point, as, *adjoining* farms; *contiguous* when they are brought more continuously in contact, as, *contiguous* buildings.

**Con'tig'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* In a manner to touch.

**Con'tig'u-ous-ness**, *n.* State of contact; close union.

**Con'ti-nen-çe**, } *n.* Voluntary restraint put on one's

**Con'ti-nen-çy**, } desires and passions; self-command; specifically, restraint of the passion for sexual enjoyment; chastity.

**Con'ti-nent**, *a.* [Lat. *continens*, from *continere*, to hold together, from *con* and *tenere*, to hold.] Exercising restraint as to the indulgence of desires or passions, especially as to sexual intercourse; temperate; chaste.

**Con'ti-nent**, *n.* 1. (Geog.) One of the larger bodies of land on the globe. 2. The main land of Europe, as distinguished from the islands, especially from England.

**Con'ti-nēnt'al**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a continent. 2. Pertaining to the main land of Europe, in distinction from the adjacent islands, especially England. 3. (Amer. Hist.) Pertaining to the confederated colonies in the time of the Revolutionary war.

**Con'ti-nent-ly**, *adv.* In a continent manner.

**Con'tin'gen-çe**, } *n.* 1. Quality of being contingent

**Con'tin'gen-çy**, } or casual. 2. An event which may occur; possibility.

**Syn.** — Casualty; accident; chance.

**Con'tin'gent**, *a.* [Lat. *contingens*, p. pr. of *contingere*, to touch on all sides, to happen.] 1. Possible, or liable, but not certain, to occur. 2. Dependent on what is undetermined or unknown. 3. (Law.) Dependent for effect on something that may or may not occur.

**Syn.** — Accidental; incidental; casual; fortuitous.

**Con'tin'gent**, *n.* 1. A contingency. 2. That which falls to one in a division or apportionment; a quota; proportion. [accidentally.]

**Con'tin'gent-ly**, *adv.* Without design or foresight;

**Con'tin'u-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being continued.

**Con'tin'u-al**, *a.* 1. Proceeding without interruption or cessation. 2. Very frequent; often repeated; of frequent recurrence.

**Syn.** — Constant; continuous; perpetual; incessant; unceasing; uninterrupted; unintermitted. — A thing is *continuous* which flows on without interruption through its whole course, as, a *continuous* discourse or train of thought; it is *continual* when, with perhaps brief interruptions, it steadily recurs again, as, *continual* showers. *Perpetual* is sometimes used for *continual* in a stronger sense, as, *perpetual* applications; sometimes for *continuous* and *lasting*, as, *perpetual* motion.

**Con'tin'u-al-ly**, *adv.* 1. Without cessation; unceasingly. 2. Very often; in repeated succession.

**Con'tin'u-an-çe**, *n.* 1. Permanence, as of condition,

foöd, foöt; ûrn, ruđe, pułł; çell, çhaise, eall, eecho; ġem, ġet; aș; exist; linger, link; this.



habits, abode, &c.; perseverance. **2.** Uninterrupted succession; continuation; constant renewal; propagation.

**Con-tin'u-ate**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONTINUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONTINUATING. See CONTINUE.] To join closely together. [*Rare.*]

**Con-tin'u-ate**, *a.* **1.** Intimately connected. **2.** Uninterrupted. [*Rare.*]

**Con-tin'u-ā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of continuing, or the state of being continued; uninterrupted extension or succession; prolongation; protraction. **2.** That which extends, increases, or supplements, &c.

**Con-tin'u-a-tive**, *n.* **1.** (*Rhet.*) A statement expressing permanence or duration. **2.** (*Gram.*) A connective; a conjunction.

**Con-tin'u-ā'tor**, *n.* One who continues; a continuer.

**Con-tin'ūe**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONTINUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONTINUING.] [*Lat. continuare*, to connect, continue, from *continuus*.] **1.** To remain in a given place or condition. **2.** To be permanent or durable. **3.** To be steadfast or constant; to endure; to last.

**Syn.**—To persevere; persist; abide; stay.

**Con-tin'ūe**, *v. t.* To prolong; to protract; to persist in.

*Continued fraction* (*Math.*), a fraction whose numerator is 1, and whose denominator is a whole number plus a fraction whose numerator is 1 and whose denominator is a whole number plus a fraction, and so on.—*Continued proportion* (*Arith. & Alg.*), a proportion composed of two or more equal ratios, in which the consequent of each preceding ratio is the same with the antecedent of the following one; as, 4:8::8:16::16:32.

**Con-tin'u-er**, *n.* One who continues; a continuer.

**Con'ti-nū'i-ty**, *n.* State of being continuous; uninterrupted connection; close union of parts; cohesion.

**Con-tin'u-ous**, *a.* [*Lat. continuus*, from *continere*, to hold together.] Without break, cessation, or interruption; constantly prolonged; protracted; extended.

**Con-tin'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* In a continuous manner.

**Con-tōrt'**, *v. t.* [*Lat. contorquere*, *contortum*, from *con* and *torquere*, to twist.] To twist together; to writhe.

**Con-tōr'tion**, *n.* A twisting; a writhing; a twist; wry motion; partial dislocation of a limb.

**Con-tōr'tive**, *a.* Expressing contortion.

**Con-tour'** (*kon-tōr'*), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *con* and *tour*, *Lat. tornus*, *Gr. τόπος*, *lathe*.] **1.** Bounding line; outline; periphery. **2.** (*Mil.*) Horizontal outline of ground or works of fortification. [*bidden.*]

**Con'tra-bānd**, *a.* Prohibited by law or treaty; forbidden.

**Con'tra-bānd**, *n.* [*L. Lat. contrabannum*, properly, contrary to public proclamation. See BAN.] **1.** Prohibited merchandise or traffic. **2.** A negro slave. [*Amer.*]

**Con'tra-bānd'ist**, *n.* A smuggler in time of war.

**Con-trāct'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONTRACTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONTRACTING.] [*Lat. contrahere*, *contractum*, from *con* and *trahere*, to draw.] **1.** To draw together or nearer; to reduce to a less compass. **2.** To bring on; to be liable to. **3.** To make a bargain or covenant for. **4.** To betroth; to affianc. **5.** (*Gram.*) To unite into one long vowel or diphthong;—said of concurrent vowels.

**Syn.**—To shorten; abridge; epitomize; narrow; lessen; condense; reduce; confine; incur; assume.

**Con-trāct'**, *v. i.* **1.** To be drawn together or reduced in compass. **2.** To make an agreement; to agree; to covenant; to bargain.

**Con'tract**, *n.* **1.** An agreement or covenant between two or more parties, imposing certain obligations and conferring certain rights upon each. **2.** A formal writing containing such agreement. **3.** (*Gram.*) A word in which concurrent vowels are contracted.

**Syn.**—Covenant; agreement; compact; stipulation; bargain; arrangement; obligation.—A *covenant* is a mutual agreement; a *contract* is such an agreement reduced to writing; a *stipulation* is one of the articles or parts of a contract; a *compact* is a more solemn and binding contract.

**Con-trāct'ed**, *p. a.* Drawn together; narrow.

**Con-trāct'ed-ly**, *adv.* In a contracted manner.

**Con-trāct'ed-ness**, *n.* The state of being contracted.

**Con-trāct'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Capability of being contracted.

**Con-trāct'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of contraction.

**Con-trāct'i-ble-ness**, *n.* The quality of being contractible; contractibility.

**Con-trāct'ile**, *a.* Tending to contract.

**Con'trac-til'i-ty**, *n.* The inherent quality or force by which bodies shrink or contract.

**Con-trāc'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of contracting, or state of being contracted. **2.** (*Math.*) Process of shortening any operation. **3.** Any thing in a state of abbreviation or contraction. **4.** (*Gram.*) The shortening of a word, by the uniting of two concurrent vowels, or, less precisely, by the omission of a vowel or syllable.

**Con-trāct'ive**, *a.* Tending or serving to contract.

**Con-trāct'or**, *n.* [*Lat.*] One who contracts; *specifically*, one who contracts to perform any work or service for the public, at a certain price or rate.

**Con'tra-dānce**, *n.* [*contra* and *dance*, *q. v.*] A dance in which the partners are arranged in opposite lines [*Written also, but corruptly, country-dance.*]

**Con'tra-dīct'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONTRADICTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONTRADICTING.] [*Lat. contradicere*, *contradictum*, from *contra* and *dicere*, to say, speak.] **1.**

To assert the contrary of; to gainsay; to deny. **2.** To be directly contrary to; to oppose.

**Con'tra-dīct'er**, *n.* One who contradicts.

**Con'tra-dīc'tion**, *n.* **1.** An assertion of the contrary to what has been said or affirmed; a gainsaying; denial.

**2.** Direct opposition or repugnance; inconsistency; incongruity; contrariety.

**Con'tra-dīc'tious**, *a.* **1.** Filled with contradictions; inconsistent. **2.** Inclined to contradict.

**Con'tra-dīc'tive**, *a.* Containing contradiction; opposed; contradictory.

**Con'tra-dīc't'o-ri-ly**, *adv.* In a contradictory manner.

**Con'tra-dīc't'o-ri-ness**, *n.* The quality of being contradictory; opposition.

**Con'tra-dīc't'o-ry**, *a.* **1.** Affirming the contrary; implying a denial. **2.** Inconsistent; contrary; repugnant.

**3.** (*Logic.*) Opposed in every possible respect.

**Con'tra-dīc't'o-ry**, *n.* A proposition or thing which denies or opposes another in all its terms; contrariety; inconsistency.

**Con'tra-dis-tin'e'tion**, *n.* Distinction by contrast.

**Con'tra-dis-tin'e'tive**, *a.* Distinguishing by contrast.

**Con'tra-dis-tin'guish** (-tīng'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONTRADISTINGUISHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONTRADISTINGUISHING.] To distinguish by contrast.

**Con'tra-in'di-cā'tion**, *n.* (*Med.*) A symptom or indication that forbids the method of treatment which the nature of the disease might seem to render necessary.

**Con-trāl'to**, *n.* [*It.*, from *contra*, against, and *alto*. See ALTO.] (*Mus.*) (*a.*) The part sung by the highest male or lowest female voices; the alto or counter-tenor. (*b.*) The voice or singer performing this part.

**Con-trāl'to**, *a.* (*Mus.*) Belonging or relating to a contralto, or to the part so called.

**Con'tra-po-sī'tion** (-zīsh'un), *n.* A placing over against; opposite position.

**Con'tra-rīes**, *n. pl.* (*Logic.*) Propositions opposed in quality only, but of which the falsehood of one does not establish the truth of the other.

**Con'tra-rī'e-ty**, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being contrary. **2.** Something which is contrary to, or inconsistent with, something else.

**Syn.**—Inconsistency; discrepancy; repugnance; opposition; disagreement.

**Con'tra-ri-ly**, *adv.* In a contrary manner; in opposition; on the other side; in opposite ways.

**Con'tra-ri-ness**, *n.* The quality of being contrary.

**Con-trā'ri-ous** (89), *a.* Showing contrariety; repugnant. [*Rare.*]

**Con-trā'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* Contrarily; oppositely.

**Con'tra-ri-wise**, *adv.* **1.** On the contrary; on the other hand. **2.** In a contrary order; conversely.

**Con'tra-ry**, *a.* [*Lat. contrarius*, from *contra*.] **1.** Opposite; opposing; different; contradictory. **2.** Given to opposition. **3.** (*Logic.*) Opposed in quality only.

**Syn.**—Adverse; repugnant; hostile; inimical; discordant; inconsistent; perverse; froward; wayward.

**Con'tra-ry**, *n.* **1.** A thing of contrary or opposite qualities. **2.** A proposition contrary to another. **3.** (*Logic.*) See CONTRARIES.

*On the contrary*, in opposition; on the other side.—*To the contrary*, to an opposite purpose or fact.

**Con-trāst'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONTRASTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONTRASTING.] To set in opposition, with a view to show the superiority of one thing over another, or to make the one set off the other.

**Con-trāst'**, *v. i.* [*From Lat. contra*, against, and *stare*, to stand.] To be or stand in contrast or opposition; to exhibit contrast.

**Con'trāst**, *n.* Opposition of things or qualities; comparison by contrariety of qualities.

**Con'tra-tēn'or**, *n.* (*Mus.*) A middle part between the tenor and treble; counter-tenor; contralto.

**Con'tra-val-lā'tion**, *n.* (*Fort.*) A trench guarded with a parapet, formed by the besiegers between their camp and the place besieged.

**Con'tra-vēne'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONTRAVENED;]

ā ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cārc, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ěre, veil, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf,



*p. pr. & vb. n. CONTRAVENING.* [L. Lat. *contra-venire*, from Lat. *contra* and *venire*, to come.] To meet in the way of opposition; to come in conflict with.

**Syn.** — To contradict; set aside; nullify; defeat; cross; obstruct; oppose.

**Con'tra-vēn'er, n.** One who contravenes or opposes.

**Con'tra-vēn'tion, n.** Act of contravening; opposition; obstruction. [antistrophe.]

**Con'tra-vēr'sion, n.** A turning to the opposite side; *Contretemps* (kōn'tr-tōng'), *n.* [Fr., from *contre*, Lat. *contra*, against, and *temps*, Lat. *tempus*, time.] An unexpected accident, which throws every thing into confusion; an awkward mishap or accident.

**Con-trib'u-ta-ble, a.** Capable of being contributed.

**Con-trib'u-ta-ry, a.** Paying tribute to the same sovereign; contributing aid.

**Con-trib'ūte, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. CONTRIBUTED; p. pr. & vb. n. CONTRIBUTING.*] [Lat. *contribuere*, *contributum*, from *con* and *tribuere*, to grant, impart.] To give to a common stock or for a common purpose.

**Con-trib'ūte, v. i.** To give a part; to furnish a portion; to lend assistance or aid.

**Con'tri-bū'tion, n.** **1.** Act of contributing, or of lending aid. **2.** That which is contributed, either by an individual or by all collectively. **3.** (*Mil.*) Imposition levied on the people of a conquered place. **4.** (*Law.*) Payment, by several jointly liable, of their shares of a loss suffered by one of the number, or payment by him for the benefit of them all, with reference to their common liability. [utory.]

**Con-trib'u-tive, a.** Tending to contribute; contributing.

**Con-trib'u-tor, n.** One who contributes.

**Con-trib'u-to-ry, a.** Contributing to the same stock or purpose; promoting the same end.

**Con'trite, a.** [Lat. *contritus*, *p. p.* of *conterere*, to grind, to bruise, from *con* and *terere*, to rub, to grind.] Broken down with grief or penitence.

**Syn.** — Penitent; repentant; humble; sorrowful.

**Con'trite-ly, adv.** In a contrite manner; penitently.

**Con'trite-ness, n.** Contrition; penitence; sorrow.

**Con-tri'tion (-trish'un), n.** [Lat. *contritio*.] The state of being contrite; deep sorrow for sin.

**Syn.** — Repentance; penitence; humiliation; compunction; self-reproach; remorse. — *Contrition* (*lit.* bruising) is a continuous state of grief and self-condemnation; *repentance* is an act in which, with sorrow for our sins, we renounce them. *Contrition* has all the pain of *repentance*, without the relief it affords.

**Con-triv'a-ble, a.** Capable of being contrived.

**Con-triv'ance, n.** **1.** Act of contriving. **2.** The thing contrived; an act of cunning.

**Syn.** — Device; plan; scheme; invention; project; design; machination; artifice; shift.

**Con-trive', v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. CONTRIVED; p. pr. & vb. n. CONTRIVING.*] [O. Fr. *contreuer*, N. Fr. *controuuer*, from *con* and *trouver*, *trouver*, to find, from O. H. Ger. *trēfan*.] To form by an exercise of ingenuity; to devise.

**Syn.** — To invent; discover; plan; concert; project; plot.

**Con-trive', v. i.** To make devices; to plan.

**Con-triv'er, n.** One who contrives; a schemer.

**Con-trōl', n.** [Fr. *contrôle*, a counter register, *contr.* from *contre-rôle*, from *contre*, against, and *rôle*, roll, catalogue, from Lat. *rotulus*, equiv. to *rotula*, little wheel, L. Lat. roll, dim. of *rota*, wheel.] **1.** A register kept to correct or check another register. [*Obs.*] **2.** That which serves to check, restrain, or hinder. **3.** Power or authority to check; restraining influence.

**Syn.** — Direction; command; check; restraint; superintendence.

**Con-trōl', v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. CONTROLLED; p. pr. & vb. n. CONTROLLING.*] [Formerly written *comptrol* and *controul*.] To exercise a restraining influence over.

**Syn.** — To restrain; rule; govern; direct; check; curb; overpower; counteract.

**Con-trōl'la-ble, a.** Capable of being controlled.

**Con-trōl'ler, n.** **1.** An officer appointed to keep a counter register of accounts, or to oversee, control, or verify the accounts of other officers. [More commonly written *comptroller*.] **2.** One who controls or restrains.

**Con-trōl'ler-ship, n.** The office of a controller.

**Con-trōl'ment, n.** Power or act of controlling; the state of being controlled.

**Con'tro-vēr'sial, a.** Relating to disputes or controversy; disputations; polemical.

**Con'tro-vēr'sial-ist, n.** One who carries on a controversy; a disputant; a polemic.

**Con'tro-vēr'sial-ly, adv.** In a controversial manner.

**Con'tro-vēr'sy, n.** [Lat. *controversia*. See *infra*.] Expression or maintenance of feelings, opinion, or course of action contrary to, or discordant with, those of others.

**Syn.** — Dispute; contest; debate; discussion; contention; disputation; wrangle; strife; quarrel; hostility.

**Con'tro-vērt, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. CONTROVERTED; p. pr. & vb. n. CONTROVERTING.*] [Lat. *conira*, against, and *vertere*, to turn.] To make matter of controversy; to contend against in words or writings; to contest; to debate; to deny.

**Con'tro-vērt'er, n.** One who controverts; a controversial writer; a controversialist. [disputable.]

**Con'tro-vērt'i-ble, a.** Capable of being controverted;

**Con'tro-vērt'i-bly, adv.** In a controvertible manner.

**Con'tro-vērt'ist, n.** One who controverts.

**Con'tro-mā'ciōūs, a.** [See *CONTUMACY*.] **1.** Exhibiting contumacy; contemning authority. **2.** (*Law.*) Willfully disobedient to the summons or orders of a court.

**Syn.** — Stubborn; obstinate; perverse; unyielding; inflexible; proud; haughty; headstrong.

**Con'tu-mā'ciōūs-ly, adv.** In a contumacious manner.

**Con'tu-mā'ciōūs-ness, n.** State of being contumacious; obstinacy; stubbornness.

**Con'tu-mā-çy, n.** [Lat. *contumacia*, from *contumax*, insolent, either from *con* and *tumere*, to swell, or from *contemnere*, to despise.] **1.** Persistent obstinacy; stubborn perverseness. **2.** (*Law.*) A willful contempt of, and disobedience to, any lawful summons, or to the rules and orders of court.

**Syn.** — Stubbornness; perverseness; obstinacy; pride; haughtiness.

**Con'tu-mē'li-ōūs, a.** Exhibiting contumely; overbearingly contemptuous; insolent; reproachful.

**Con'tu-mē'li-ōūs-ly, adv.** In a contumelious manner; reproachfully; rudely; insolently.

**Con'tu-mē'li-ōūs-ness, n.** State of being contumelious; insolence; reproach.

**Con'tu-me-ly, n.** [Lat. *contumelia*, either from *con* and *tumere*, to swell, or from *contemnere*, to despise.] Rudeness or reproach compounded of haughtiness and contempt; contemptuousness.

**Con-tūse', v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. CONTUSED; p. pr. & vb. n. CONTUSING.*] [Lat. *contundere*, *contusum*, from *con* and *tundere*, to beat, Skr. *tud*.] **1.** To beat, pound, or bray together. **2.** To bruise or injure by beating.

**Con-tū'sion, n.** **1.** Act of beating and bruising. **2.** State of being bruised.

**Co-nūn'drum, n.; pl. CO-NŪN'DRUMS.** [Cf. O. Eng. *conne*, *cunne*, to know, *cunning*, knowledge, skill, *conning*, knowledge.] A sort of riddle in which some odd resemblance between things quite unlike is proposed for discovery; a puzzling question, of which the answer is or involves a pun.

**Con'u-sance, n.** Cognizance; knowledge; notice.

**Con'u-sant, a.** Having or taking notice; cognizant.

**Con'va-lēsçe' (-lēs'), v. i.** [*imp. & p. p. CONVALESCED; p. pr. & vb. n. CONVALESCING.*] [Lat. *convalescere*, from *con* and *valescere*, to grow strong, inchoative form of *valere*, to be strong.] To recover health and strength after sickness.

**Con'va-lēs'çence, n.** Recovery of health and strength after disease; the state of a body renewing its vigor after sickness.

**Con'va-lēs'çent, a.** Recovering health and strength

**Con'va-lēs'çent, n.** One recovering from sickness.

**Con'va-lēs'çent-ly, adv.** In the manner of a convalescent; with increasing strength or vigor.

**Con-vēe'tion, n.** [Lat. *convectio*, from *convehere*, to bring together, from *con* and *vehere*, to carry.] **1.** Act or process of conveying or transmitting. **2.** (*Physics.*) A process of transfer or transmission, as of heat or electricity, by means of currents in liquids or gases.

**Con-vēn'a-ble, a.** Capable of being convened.

**Con-vēne', v. i.** [*imp. & p. p. CONVENED; p. pr. & vb. n. CONVENING.*] [Lat. *convenire*, from *con* and *venire*, to come.] To come together; to meet in the same place.

**Syn.** — To meet; to assemble; to join; to unite.

**Con-vēne', v. t.** **1.** To cause to assemble; to call together; to convoke. **2.** To summon judicially to meet or appear.

**Con-ven'er, n.** One who convenes or meets with others.

**Con-vēn'ience, n.** **1.** State of being convenient;

**Con-vēn'ien-çy, n.** fitness or suitability, as of place, time, &c.; adaptedness. **2.** Freedom from discomfort, difficulty, or trouble. **3.** That which is convenient; an accommodation.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, eall, eecho; ġem, ġet; aŷ; exiŷt; linger, link; thiŷ.



**Con-vên'ient** (-yent), *a.* [Lat. *conveniens*, *p. pr.* of *convenire*. See **CONVENE**, *v. i.*] **1.** Fit or adapted to an end; becoming. **2.** Promotive of comfort or advantage; affording convenience.

**Syn.**—Fit; suitable; adapted; fitted; suited; commodious.

**Con-vên'ient-ly**, *adv.* In a convenient manner.

**Con'vent**, *n.* [Lat. *conventus*. See **CONVENE**.] **1.** A community of recluses devoted to a religious life; a body of monks or nuns. **2.** A house occupied by such a community; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery.

**Syn.**—See **CLOISTER**.

**Con-vënt'i-ele** (-vënt'î-kl), *n.* [Lat. *conventiculum*, diminutive of *conventus*. See **CONVENE**, *n.*] An assembly or gathering; especially for religious worship; and opprobriously, such an assembly held by dissenters from the established church of England. [conventicles.]

**Con-vënt'i-eler**, *n.* One who supports or frequents **Con-vënt'ion**, *n.* [Lat. *conventio*. See **CONVENE**.]

**1.** Act of coming together, or assembling. **2.** Arbitrary custom; usage; conventionality; conventionalism. **3.** A formal assembly of delegates or representatives for some deliberative purpose. **4.** (*Eng. Hist.*) An extraordinary assembly of the estates of the realm, held without the king's writ. **5.** An informal or preliminary compact, as between commanders of armies in respect to suspension of hostilities, or between states.

**Con-vënt'ion-al**, *a.* **1.** Formed by agreement or compact; stipulated. **2.** Growing out of, or depending on, custom or tacit agreement; sanctioned by usage.

**Con-vënt'ion-al-ism**, *n.* That which is received or established by convention or informal agreement.

**Con-vënt'ion-al-ist**, *n.* **1.** One who adheres to a convention or treaty. **2.** One who is governed by conventionalism.

**Con-vënt'ion-äl'i-ty**, *n.* State of being conventional.

**Con-vënt'ion-al-ly**, *adv.* In a conventional manner.

**Con-vënt'ion-a-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to a convention; acting under contract; conventional.

**Con-vënt'u-al**, *a.* Belonging to a convent; monastic.

**Con-vërge'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* **CONVERGED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **CONVERGING**.] [N. Lat. *convergere*, from *con* and *vergere*, to turn, incline.] To tend to one point; to incline and approach nearer together.

**Con-vër'gençe**, } *n.* Quality of converging; tendency  
**Con-vër'gen-çy**, } to one point.

**Con-vër'gent**, *a.* Tending to one point; converging.

**Con-vër'sa-ble**, *a.* Qualified for conversation; sociable.

**Con-vër'sa-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being conversable.

**Con-vër'sa-bly**, *adv.* In a conversable manner.

**Con'ver-sant**, *a.* **1.** Having frequent or customary intercourse. **2.** Familiar or acquainted by use or study; versed. **3.** Having concern or relation.

**Con'ver-sä'tion**, *n.* **1.** General conduct; behavior; deportment. [*Obs.*] **2.** Familiar intercourse; close acquaintance. **3.** Familiar discourse; unrestrained and informal talk; converse.

**Syn.**—Intercourse; communion; commeree; familiarity; discourse; dialogue; colloquy; talk; chat; conference.—*Talk* is broken, familiar, and versatile; *chat* is still more so; *conversation* is more continuous and sustained; a *conference* is held for the discussion of some important topic.

**Con'ver-sä'tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to conversation, or familiar and informal talk; colloquial.

**Con'ver-sä'tion-al-ist**, *n.* One who excels in conversation; a conversationist.

**Con'ver-sä'tion-ist**, *n.* One who is an adept in conversation; a conversationalist. [men; social.]

**Con-vër'sa-tive**, *a.* Relating to an intercourse with *Conversazione* (kõn'vër-sät'se-õ'nä), *n.*; *pl.* **CONVERSAZIONI** (kõn'vër-sät'se-õ'në). [It. See **CONVERSATION**.] A meeting of company for conversation, particularly on literary subjects.

**Con-vërse'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* **CONVERSED** (kon-verst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **CONVERSING**.] [Lat. *conversari*, from *con* and *versari*, to be turned, to live, remain, from *versare*, to turn often, intens. form of *vertere*, *versum*, to turn.] **1.** To keep company, or have familiarity; to commune. **2.** To talk familiarly, or in a free, informal manner; to chat.

**Syn.**—To associate; commune; discourse; talk; speak.

**Con'verse**, *n.* **1.** Familiarity; acquaintance. **2.** Familiar discourse or talk; conversation. **3.** (*Logic*.) A proposition which arises from interchanging the terms of another. **4.** (*Math.*) A proposition in which, after a conclusion, from something supposed, has been drawn, the order is inverted. [tion; reciprocal.]

**Con'verse**, *a.* Turned about; reversed in order or relation.

**Con'verse-ly**, *adv.* In a converse manner; reciprocally.

**Con-vërs'er**, *n.* One who engages in conversation.

**Con-vër'sion**, *n.* [Lat. *conversio*. See **CONVERT**.]

**1.** Act of turning or changing from one state or condition to another; transmutation. **2.** A change from one side, party, or form of religion to another. **3.** (*Law*.) An appropriation of property. **4.** (*Logic*.) The act of interchanging the terms of a proposition. **5.** (*Math.*) A change or reduction of the form or value of a proposition. **6.** (*Mil.*) A change of front. **7.** (*Theol.*) A radical change of heart or moral character.

**Con-vërt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **CONVERTED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **CONVERTING**.] [Lat. *convertere*, *conversum*, from *con* and *vertere*, to turn.] To change from one form, substance, religion, party, intended use, or the like, to another.

**Syn.**—To change; turn; transmute; appropriate.

**Con-vërt'**, *v. i.* To be turned or changed; to undergo a change; to be transmuted.

**Con'vert**, *n.* A person who is converted from one opinion or practice to another; especially one who turns from the controlling power of sin to that of holiness.

**Syn.**—Proselyte; neophyte; pervert.—*Convert* is generic, and refers to a change of mind or feelings; a *proselyte* is one who, leaving his former sect or system, becomes the adherent of another; a *pervert* is one who is drawn off or perverted from the true faith.

**Con-vërt'er**, *n.* One who converts.

**Con-vërt'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Condition or quality of being convertible; convertibility.

**Con-vërt'i-ble**, *a.* **1.** Capable of being converted; susceptible of change; transmutable; transformable. **2.** Capable of being exchanged or interchanged; reciprocal.

**Con-vërt'i-ble-ness**, *n.* The state of being convertible; convertibility.

**Con-vërt'i-bly**, *adv.* In a convertible manner.

**Con'vex**, *a.* [Lat. *convexus*, from *convexere*, to bring together. See **CONVEY**.] Rising or swelling into a spherical or rounded form.

**Con'vex**, *n.* A convex body.

**Con-vëx'ed-ness**, } *n.* State of being convex; exterior  
**Con-vëx'i-ty**, } surface of a convex body.

**Con'vex-ly**, *adv.* In a convex form.

**Con'vex-ness**, *n.* The state of being convex; convexity.

**Con-vëx'o-con'vex**, *a.* Convex on one side, and concave on the other.

**Con-vëx'o-con'vex**, *a.* Convex on both sides.

**Con-vëx'o-pläne**; *a.* Convex on one side, and plane on the other.

**Con-vey'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **CONVEYED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **CONVEYING**.] [O. Fr. *conveier*, *conveer*, *convoyer*, from Lat. *con* and *via*, way.] **1.** To carry from one place to another. **2.** To transfer or deliver to another; to make over. **3.** To impart or communicate.

**Syn.**—To carry; transport; bear; transmit; transfer.

**Con-vey'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being conveyed or transferred.

**Con-vey'ançe**, *n.* **1.** Act of conveying; transmission; transference. **2.** Instrument or means of conveying.

**3.** (*Law*.) An instrument in writing by which property, or the title to property, is conveyed or transmitted from one person to another.

**Con-vey'an-çer**, *n.* (*Law*.) One who employs himself in drawing up conveyances of property.

**Con-vey'an-çing**, *n.* (*Law*.) The act or practice of drawing up conveyances of property.

**Con-vey'er**, *n.* One who conveys.

**Con-viët'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **CONVICTED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **CONVICTING**.] [Lat. *convincere*, *convictum*, from *con* and *vincere*, to conquer. See **CONVINCE**.] **1.** To prove or find guilty of an offense or crime charged; to pronounce guilty, as by legal decision. **2.** To show by proof or evidence.

**Syn.**—To confute; detect; convince; confound.

**Con'viet**, *n.* A person proved guilty of a crime alleged against him; one legally convicted of crime.

**Syn.**—Malefactor; culprit; felon; criminal.

**Con-viët'ion**, *n.* **1.** Act of convicting or proving, finding, or adjudging guilty of an offense. **2.** Act of convincing of error; confutation. **3.** State of being convicted or convicted; especially, the state of being convicted of sin, or by one's conscience.

**Con-viët'ive**, *a.* Fitted to convince or convict. [*Rare*.]

**Con-vinçe'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **CONVINCED** (kon-vinst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **CONVINCING**.] [Lat. *convincere*, from *con* and *vincere*, to conquer.] To overcome by argument; to satisfy by proof.



**Syn.** — To persuade; satisfy; convict. — To *convince* is an act of the understanding; to *persuade*, of the will or feelings. The one is effected by argument, the other by motives. When we say, "I am *persuaded* it is so," "I can not *persuade* myself of the fact," there is a degree of feeling mingled with the conviction which gives rise to the expression.

- Con-vin'cer**, *n.* One who, or that which, convinces.
- Con-vin'ci-ble**, *a.* Capable of being convinced.
- Con-vin'cing-ly**, *adv.* In a convincing manner.
- Con-viv'i-al**, *a.* Relating to a feast or entertainment.

**Syn.** — Festive; festal; jovial; social; gay.

- Con-viv'i-äl'i-ty**, *n.* The good humor or mirth indulged in upon festive occasions.
- Con-viv'i-al-ly**, *adv.* In a convivial manner.
- Con'vo-cäte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONVOCATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONVOCATING.] [Lat. *convocatus*, *p. p.* of *convocare*, from *con* and *vocare*, to call.] To convoke. [Rare.]
- Con'vo-cä'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of calling or assembling by summons. 2. An assembly or meeting. 3. (*Church of Eng.*) A general assembly of the clergy, by their representatives, to consult on ecclesiastical affairs.

**Syn.** — Meeting; assembly; congregation; congress; diet; convention; synod; council.

- Con-vöke'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONVOKED (kon-vökt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONVOKING.] [Lat. *convocare*. See CONVOCATE.] To call together.

**Syn.** — To call; summon; assemble; convene.

- Con'vo-lüte**, *a.* [Lat. *convolutus*, *p. p.* of *convolvere*. See CONVOLVE.] (*Bot.*) Rolled together, or one part on another.

- Con'vo-lüt'ed**, *a.* Curved or rolled together.
- Con'vo-lüt'ion**, *n.* 1. Act of rolling or winding together, or one thing on another. 2. State of being rolled or wound together.

- Con-völve'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONVOLVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONVOLVING.] [Lat. *convolvere*, *convolutum*, fr. *con* and *volvere*, to roll.] To roll or wind together; to twist.

- Con-völ'vu-lus**, *n.*; *pl.* CON-VÖL'VU-LI. [Lat., from *convolvere*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants comprising many species, some of which are prized for their beauty; — called also *bind-weed*.

- Con-voy'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONVOYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONVOYING.] [Fr. *convoyer*, L. Lat. *conviare*, to accompany. See CONVEY.] To accompany for protection, either by sea or land.

- Con'voy**, *n.* 1. Act of attending for protection. 2. A protecting force accompanying ships or property on their way from place to place. 3. The ship or fleet conducted and protected; that which is convoyed.

- Con-vülse'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CONVULSED (kon-vülst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CONVULSING.] [Lat. *convellere*, *convulsus*, from *con* and *vellere*, to pluck, pull.] To draw or contract violently and irregularly, as the muscular parts of an animal body.

**Syn.** — To agitate; disturb; shake; tear; rend.

- Con-vül'sion**, *n.* 1. (*Med.*) An unnatural, violent, and involuntary contraction of the muscular parts of an animal body. 2. Any violent and irregular motion or agitation.

**Syn.** — Agitation; commotion; tumult; disturbance; spasm.

- Con-vül'sive**, *a.* Producing, or attended with, convulsion or spasms; convulsory.

- Con-vül'sive-ly**, *adv.* In a convulsive manner.

- Con'y**, or **Con'y**, *n.* [From Lat. *cuniculus*, a rabbit, cony, an Hispanic word.] A rabbit.

The *cony* of Scripture is thought to be a small animal, found in Syria, Arabia, and Abyssinia, which lives in the mouths of caves or the clefts of rocks. It is gregarious, feeble, timid, and easily tamed.

- Coö**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COOED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COOING.] [Formed from the sound.] To make a low cry or sound, as pigeons or doves.

- Coök**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COOKED (köökt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COOKING.] [A.-S. *geococnian*, from Lat. *coquere*.] 1. To prepare, as food for the table, by boiling, roasting, baking, broiling, &c. 2. To concoct; hence, to tamper with or alter. [*Colloq.*]

- Coök**, *v. i.* To prepare food for the table.

- Coök**, *n.* One whose occupation is to prepare food for the table.

- Coök'er-y**, *n.* Art or practice of preparing food for the table.
- Coök'y**, *n.* [D. *koek*, cake, *q. v.*, dim. *koekje*.] A small, flat, hard, sweetened cake.

- Coöl**, *a.* [*compar.* COOLER; *superl.* COOLEST.] [A.-S. *cöl*, D. *koel*, O. II. Ger. *chuoli*. See COLD and CHILL.] 1. Moderately cold; somewhat cold. 2. Producing or promoting coolness. 3. Calm, or free from excitement

- by passion. 4. Manifesting coldness or dislike; chilling.
- 5. Negligent of propriety in matters of minor importance, either ignorantly or willfully.

**Syn.** — Calm; dispassionate; self-possessed; composed; repulsive; frigid; alienated; impudent.

- Coöl**, *n.* A moderate state of cold.

- Coöl**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COOLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COOLING.] 1. To make cool or cold. 2. To moderate the excitement of; to allay, as passion of any kind; to calm; to abate; to moderate.

- Coöl**, *v. i.* 1. To become less hot; to lose heat. 2. To become less ardent; to become more moderate.

- Coöl'er**, *n.* 1. That which cools or abates heat or excitement. 2. A vessel in which liquors or other things are cooled. [free from passion.]

- Coöl'-head'ed**, *a.* Having a temper not easily excited;

- Coö'lie**, *n.* A Cooly. See COOLY.

- Coöl'ish**, *a.* Somewhat cool.

- Coöl'ly** (109), *adv.* In a cool manner; with coolness.

- Coöl'ness**, *n.* 1. State of being cool; a moderate degree of cold. 2. Want of ardor, zeal, passion, or affection; calmness; indifference.

- Coö'ly**, *n.* [Hind. *kūli*, a laborer, porter. Cf. Turk.

- Coö'lie**, *n.* [*kūl*, *kyūleh*, slave.] An East Indian porter or carrier; especially a laborer transported from the East, for service in some other country.

- Coöm**, *n.* [Cf. Ger. *kahm*, D. *kaam*, mold gathered on liquids, Fr. *cambouis*, cart-grease.] Dirty, refuse matter, as that in the boxes of carriage-wheels, or at the mouth of an oven.

- Coomb** (kōm), *n.* [A.-S. *cumb*, a liquid measure, Gr. *κύμβος*, cup, basin, Skr. *kumbha*, water-jar, Lat. *cumba*, *cymba*, Gr. *κύβη*, boat, skiff.] A dry measure of four bushels, or half a quarter. [Written also *comb*.]

- Coomb** } (kōm), *n.* [See *supra*.] A valley on the
- Coombe** } declivity of a hill, in the shape of an amphitheater. [*Prov. Eng.*]

- Coöp**, *n.* [D. *kuij*, Icel. *kupa*, O. II. Ger. *chuófa*, Lat. *cupa*, *cuppa*. Cf. CUP.] 1. A barrel or cask. 2. A grated box or inclosure for keeping small animals, especially poultry.

- Coöp**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COOPED (koopt, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COOPING.] To confine in a coop; hence, to confine in a narrow compass.

**Syn.** — To crowd; confine; imprison.

- Coöp'er**, *n.* One who makes barrels, hogsheads, casks, tubs, and the like.

- Coöp'er**, *v. t.* To do the work of a cooper upon.

- Coöp'er-age**, *n.* 1. Price paid for cooper's work. 2. A place where cooper's work is done. 3. The work or business of a cooper.

- Co-öp'er-äte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CO-OPERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CO-OPERATING.] [Lat. *co*, for *con*, and *operatus*, *p. p.* of *operari*, to work, from *opus*, *operis*, work.] To act or operate jointly with another or others.

- Co-öp'er-ä'tion**, *n.* Act of co-operating; concurrent effort or labor; joint operation.

- Co-öp'er-a-tive**, *a.* Operating jointly to the same end.

- Co-öp'er-ä'tor**, *n.* One who labors jointly with others to promote the same end.

- Coöp'er-y**, *n.* The occupation or trade of a cooper.

- Co-ör'di-nate** (45), *a.* [From Lat. *co*, for *con*, and *ordinatus*, *p. p.* of *ordinare*, to regulate.] Equal in rank or order; not subordinate. [rank; to harmonize.]

- Co-ör'di-nä'te**, *v. t.* To make co-ordinate, or equal in

- Co-ör'di-nate**, *n.* 1. A person or thing of the same rank with another. 2. *pl.* (*Math.*) Lines, or other elements of reference, by means of which the position of any point, as of a curve, is defined with respect to certain fixed lines, or planes, called *co-ordinate axes* and *co-ordinate planes*.

- Co-ör'di-nate-ly**, *adv.* In the same order or rank.

- Co-ör'di-nä'tion**, *n.* 1. State of being co-ordinate, or of equal value. 2. Act of bringing different parts or objects into similarity of condition or harmony of action.

- Co-ör'di-na-tive**, *a.* (*Gram.*) Expressing or indicating co-ordination.

- Coöt** (26), *n.* [D. *koet*, W. *cwtiar*, from *cwta*, short, bob-tailed, *cwt*, rump, tail.] 1. (*Ornith.*) A certain water-fowl, which frequents lakes and other still waters.



Coot.

The common coot has a bald forehead, a black body, and lobated toes, and is about fifteen inches in length.

- 2. A stupid fellow; a simpleton.

foöd, foöt; ūrn, ryde, pull; çell, çhaise, call, eeho; ġem, ġet; aš; exiſt; linger, link; thiſ.



**Cōp**, *n.* [A.-S. *cop* or *copp*. See COB.] The conical ball of thread which is formed on the spindle of a wheel or spinning-frame.

**Cō-pāi'bá**, } *n.* [Sp. & Pg., from Brazil. *cupaíba*.]  
**Cō-pāi'vá**, } (*Med.*) A liquid, resinous juice, of a yellowish color, and a bitterish, pungent taste, flowing from a tree growing in Spanish America.

**Cō'pal**, *n.* [Mexican *copalli*, a generic name of resins.] A resinous substance flowing from two trees found in the East Indies, and in Central or Southern America — used chiefly in the manufacture of varnishes.

**Cō-pār'ce-na-ry**, *n.* [From *co*, for *con*, and *parcenary*, *q. v.*] (*Law.*) Partnership in inheritance; joint heirship.

**Cō-pār'ce-ner**, *n.* (*Law.*) A joint heir.

**Cō-pār'ce-ny**, *n.* (*Law.*) An equal share of an inheritance.

**Cō-pärt'ner**, *n.* [From *co*, for *con*, and *partner*, *q. v.*] A joint partner; an associate; a partaker.

**Cō-pärt'ner-ship**, *n.* **1.** Joint interest or concern in any matter. **2.** An unincorporated association of two or more persons for the purpose of carrying on business. See PARTNERSHIP.

**Cōpe**, *n.* [W. *cob*, A.-S. *cappe*. See CAP.] **1.** A covering for the head. **2.** Any thing regarded as extended over the head, as the vault of the sky. **3.** A sacerdotal cloak worn during divine service by the clergy. **4.** (*Founding.*) The top part of a flask.

**Cōpe**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COPE (kōpt, 108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COPING.] [O. Eng. *coupe*, prob. fr. O. Fr. *cop*, *coup*, *colp*, a blow, fr. Lat. *colaphus*, a blow with the fist, Gr. *κόλαφος*, so that it orig. meant to interchange blows; or perh. fr. D. *koop*, A.-S. *ccapan*, *ccapian*, to cheapen, trade.] **1.** To strive; to contend; especially on equal terms or with success; to match; to equal. **2.** To exchange or barter. [*Obs.*]

**Cōpe**, *v. t.* To match one's self against.

**Cō-pēr'ni-can**, *a.* Pertaining to Copernicus, a Prussian by birth, who taught the world the solar system now received, called the *Copernican* system.

**Cōpe'stōne**, *n.* (*Arch.*) Head or top stone, as of a wall; coping; — called also *coping-stone*.

**Cōp'i-er**, *n.* One who copies; a transcriber; an imitator.

**Cōp'ing**, *n.* [See COPE, *n.*] (*Arch.*) The highest course of masonry in a wall, usually wider than the wall itself, and often with sloping edges to carry off water.

**Cō'pi-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *copiosus*, from *copia*, abundance, from *co*, for *con*, and *ops*, *opis*, power, property.] Large in quantity or amount.

**Syn.** — Ample; abundant; plentiful; plenteous; rich; full; exuberant; overflowing.

**Cō'pi-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a copious or abundant manner; plentifully; largely; amply; exuberantly.

**Cō'pi-ōūs-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being copious.

**Syn.** — Abundance; plenty; richness; exuberance; diffusion; amplitude; fullness.

**Cōp'per**, *n.* [Late Lat. *cuprum*, Lat. *Cyprium*, *Cyprium* *æ*s, Gr. *χαλκός Κύπριος*, *i. e.*, Cyprian brass, from *Cyprus*, an island on the coast of Asia Minor, renowned for its rich copper mines.] **1.** A familiar metal of a reddish color, ductile, malleable, and tenacious. **2.** A coin made of copper. [*Collog.*] **3.** A vessel, especially a large boiler, made of copper.

**Cōp'per**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COPPERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COPPERING.] To cover with copper; to sheathe with sheets of copper.

**Cōp'per-as**, *n.* [L. Lat. *cuprosa*, *cuperosa*, *coporosa*, O. Ger. *koper-roose*, from Lat. *cupriosa*, equivalent to Gr. *χάλκανθος*, *i. e.*, copper-flower.] Sulphate of iron, or green vitriol; a salt of a green color, and of a styptic, astringent taste.

The term *copperas* was formerly synonymous with *vitriol*, and included the green, blue, and white vitriols, or the sulphates of iron, copper, and zinc.

**Cōp'per-hēad**, *n.* [From its color.] **1.** A poisonous American serpent, which, unlike the rattlesnake, gives no warning of its attack, and is therefore the type of a concealed foe. **2.** A Northern sympathizer with the Southern rebellion of 1861-65. [*Amer.*]

**Cōp'per-ing**, *n.* **1.** Act of covering with copper. **2.** An envelope or covering of copper. [or partaking of it.]

**Cōp'per-ish**, *a.* Containing copper; resembling copper.

**Cōp'per-plāte**, *n.* **1.** An engraved plate of highly polished copper. **2.** A print or impression taken from such a plate. [*sils.*]

**Cōp'per-smith**, *n.* One who manufactures copper uten-

**Cōp'per-worm** (-wūrm), *n.* **1.** A small worm, which penetrates the bottoms of ships. **2.** The ring-worm.

**Cōp'per-y**, *a.* Mixed with copper; containing copper, or made of copper; like copper.

**Cōp'pice**, *n.* [O. Fr. *copeiz*, *coupiz*, from *coper*, *couper*, to cut. See COPE, *v. i.*] A wood of small growth, or consisting of underwood or brushwood.

**Cōpse**, *n.* A wood of small growth. See COPPICE.

**Cōpse**, *v. t.* To trim or cut, as brushwood.

**Cōpt**, *n.* [See *infra.*] A descendant of an ancient Egyptian race, belonging to the Jacobite or Monophysite sect.

**Cōp'tic**, *a.* [An abbreviation of Lat. *Ægyptius*, Gr. *Αἰγύπτιος*, an Egyptian, Ar. *kibtī*, pl. *kibt*.] Belonging or relating to the Copts.

**Cōp'tic**, *n.* The language of the Copts.

**Cōp'u-lā**, *n.* [Lat., from *co*, for *con*, and *apere*, to take, seize upon.] (*Logic.*) The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition.

**Cōp'u-lāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *copulare*, *copulatum*, to couple, to join.] [*imp. & p. p.* COPULATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COPULATING.] To unite in sexual embrace.

**Cōp'u-lā'tion**, *n.* Act of coupling; embrace of the sexes in the act of generation; coition.

**Cōp'u-la-tive**, *a.* **1.** Serving to couple, unite, or connect. **2.** (*Gram.*) Uniting the sense as well as the words.

**Cōp'u-la-tive**, *n.* (*Gram.*) A copulative conjunction.

**Cōp'u-la-to-ry** (50), *a.* Pertaining to copulation; tending or serving to unite; copulative.

**Cōp'y**, *n.* [Lat. *copia*, abundance, number, L. Lat., a pattern for writing, transcript.] **1.** A writing like another writing; a transcript; or a book printed according to the original. **2.** One of a series of imitations or repetitions of an original work. **3.** (*Print.*) The manuscript, &c., placed in the compositor's hands. **4.** Any thing to be imitated; a model; pattern.

**Syn.** — Imitation; transcript; duplicate; counterfeit.

**Cōp'y**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COPIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COPYING.] To write, print, or engrave after an original; to imitate; to transcribe; to model after.

**Cōp'y**, *v. i.* To do a thing in imitation of something else.

**Cōp'y-bōōk**, *n.* A book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate.

**Cōp'y-er**, *n.* One who copies or transcribes.

**Cōp'y-hōld**, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) (*a.*) A tenure of estate by copy of court roll. (*b.*) Land held in copy-hold.

**Cōp'y-hōld'er**, *n.* One who is possessed of land in copy-hold.

**Cōp'y-ing-prēss**, *n.* A machine for taking, by pressure, an exact copy of any manuscript recently written.

**Cōp'y-ist**, *n.* A copier; a transcriber; a plagiarist.

**Cōp'y-right** (-rīt), *n.* The exclusive right which, by law, an author has to print, publish, and vend his own literary works, for his own benefit, during a certain period of time.

**Cōp'y-right**, *v. t.* To secure by copyright, as a book.

**Cō-quēt'** (ko-kēt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COQUETTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COQUETTING.] [See COQUETTE.] To attempt to attract notice, admiration, or love, with a view to deceive and disappoint.

**Cō-quēt'**, *v. i.* To trifle in love; to treat a person with an appearance of favor, but with a design to deceive and disappoint him.

**Cō-quēt'ry**, *n.* Affectation of amorous advances; trifling in love.

**Cō-quētte'** (ko-kēt'), *n.* [Fr. *coquet*, *coquette*, *a.*, coquettish, originally cock-like, strutting like a cock, from *coq*, a cock.] A vain, trifling woman, who endeavors to attract admiration, and gain matrimonial offers, with the intention to reject her suitor.

**Cō-quēt'tish** (ko-kēt'tish), *a.* Practicing or exhibiting coquetry; befitting a coquette.

**Cō-quēt'tish-ly**, *adv.* In a coquettish manner.

**Cōr'a-ele**, *n.* [W. *corugl*, *curugl*, from *corwg*, *curwg*, any round body or vessel.] A boat used, in Wales, by fishermen, made by covering a wicker frame with leather or oil-cloth.

**Cōr'a-eoid**, *n.* [See *infra.*] (*Anat.*) A small, sharp process of the blade-bone, shaped like a crow's beak.

**Cōr'a-eoid**, *a.* [Gr. *κορακοειδής*, from *κόραξ*, crow, and *είδος*, form.] Shaped like a crow's beak.

**Cōr'al**, *n.* [Lat. *corallum*, *corallium*, Gr. *κοράλλιον*.] **1.** The solid secretion of zoöphytes, produced within the tissues of the polyps. It consists almost purely of carbonate of lime. **2.** A piece of coral, used by children as a plaything.

**Cōr'al-līne**, *a.* Consisting of coral; like coral; containing coral.

**Cōr'al-līne**, *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) A submarine, calcareous plant, consisting of many jointed branches, resembling



some species of moss. **2.** A piece of certain minute corals, growing in moss-like form.

**Ĉôr'al-loid**, } *a.* [From Gr. κοράλλιον, and εἶδος, }  
**Ĉôr'al-loid'al** } form.] Having the form of coral; }  
 branching like coral.

**Ĉorb**, *n.* [Lat. *corbis*, basket.] **1.** A basket used in coal-eries. **2.** (*Arch.*) An ornament in a building; orbel. **3.** [Abbreviated from *corban*.] An alms-basket.

**Ĉôr'ban**, *n.* [Heb. *korban*, Ar. *kurbân*, offering, sacrifice.] **1.** An alms-basket. **2.** (*Jewish Antiq.*) An offering or sacrifice devoted to God; a vow by which a person bound himself not to give to another, or to receive from him, some particular object.

☞ "The thing thus interdicted was considered as *corban*, and the form of interdiction was virtually to this effect: 'I forbid myself to touch, or be concerned in any way with, the thing forbidden, as if it were devoted by law;' i. e., 'let it be *corban*.'" *Dr. Wm. Smith.*

**Ĉôr'bēil**, *n.* [Fr. *corbeille*, from Lat. *corbicula*, dim. of *corbis*, basket.] (*Arch.*) A carved basket with sculptured flowers and fruit.

**Ĉôr'bel**, *n.* [See *supra*.] (*Arch.*) (*a.*) The representation of a basket, sometimes set on the heads of caryatides. (*b.*) The vase or tambor of the Corinthian column. (*c.*) A short piece of timber, iron, &c., in a wall, jutting out in the manner of a shoulder-piece. (*d.*) A niche.



Corbel. (c.)

**Ĉôr'bel**, *v. t.* To furnish with corbels.

**Ĉôrd**, *n.* [Lat. *chorda*, Gr. χορδή.] **1.** A string, or small rope. **2.** A solid measure, equivalent to 128 cubic feet; a pile eight feet long, four feet high, and four feet broad; — so called because a cord or line was formerly used in measuring by this standard.

**Ĉôrd**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CORDED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CORDING**.] **1.** To bind with a cord or rope. **2.** To pile up, as wood, for measurement and sale by the cord.

**Ĉôrd'age**, *n.* Ropes or cords; — used collectively.

**Ĉôrd'ate**, } *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the form of a heart;  
**Ĉôrd'at-ed**, } heart-shaped.

**Ĉôrd'ate-ly**, *adv.* In a cordate form.

**Ĉôrd'e-liër'**, *n.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *cordel*, N. Fr. *cordeau*, from *corde*, string, rope, or girdle worn by that order. See **CORD**.] (*Ecc. Hist.*) One of a religious order founded by St. Francis; a Gray friar.

☞ The Cordeliers wear a thick gray cloth cloak, with a girdle of rope or cord, tied with three knots.

**Ĉôrd'i-al**, or **Ĉôrd'ial**, *a.* [L. Lat. *cordialis*, from Lat. *cor*, heart.] **1.** Proceeding from the heart. **2.** Tending to revive, cheer, or invigorate.

**Syn.** — Hearty; sincere; heartfelt; warm; affectionate; cheering; invigorating.

**Ĉôrd'i-al**, or **Ĉôrd'ial**, *n.* **1.** Any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates. **2.** (*Med.*) That which cheers or invigorates, especially a medicine which does so. **3.** (*Com.*) Aromatized and sweetened spirit, employed as a beverage.

**Ĉôrd'i-äl'i-ty**, or **Ĉôrd-iäl'i-ty**, *n.* Sincere affection and kindness; warmth of regard; heartiness.

**Ĉôrd'i-al-ly**, or **Ĉôrd'ial-ly**, *adv.* With real affection; heartily; sincerely. [will; cordiality.]

**Ĉôrd'i-al-ness**, or **Ĉôrd'ial-ness**, *n.* Hearty good

**Ĉôrd'on** (or **kôr'dông**), *n.* [Fr. *cordón*, from *corde*. See **CORD**.] **1.** A ribbon borne as a badge of honor. **2.**

(*Arch.*) The edge of a stone on the outside of a building.

**3.** (*Fort.*) The projecting coping of the scarp-wall. **4.**

(*Mil.*) A line or series of military posts.

**Ĉôrd'o-van**, *n.* [Sp., from *Cordova*, or *Cordoba*.] Spanish leather, or goat-skin tanned and dressed; cordwain.

**Ĉôrd'u-roy'**, or **Ĉôrd'du-roy'**, *n.* [Probably for Fr. *corde du roi*, king's cord.] A thick cotton stuff, corded or ribbed on the surface.

*Corduroy road*, a roadway formed of logs laid side by side across it, as in marshy places: — so called from its rough or ribbed surface. [*Amer.*]

**Ĉôrd'wain-er**, *n.* [From O. Eng. *cordwain*, a corruption of *Cordovan*.] A worker in cordovan leather; a shoemaker.

**Ĉôre**, *n.* [Norm. Fr., from Lat. *cor*, heart.] **1.** The heart or inner part of a thing, especially of fruit. **2.** (*Founding.*) The internal mold which forms a hollow in casting, as in a tube or pipe.

**Ĉôre**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CORED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CORING**.] To take out the core or inward parts of.

**Ĉôr'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, cores.

**Ĉô'ri-ä'ceous**, *a.* [Lat. *corium*, leather.] Consisting of leather, or resembling leather; leathery.

**Ĉô'ri-än'der**, *n.* [Lat. *coriandrum*, Gr. κορίαννον, κόριον, from κόρις, bug, on account of the bug-like smell of its leaves.] (*Bot.*) A plant, the seeds of which have a strong smell, and, in medicine, are considered as stomachic and carminative.

**Ĉo-rin'thi-an**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Corinth. **2.** (*Arch.*) Pertaining to the Corinthian order of architecture, characterized by a profusion of ornamentation.



Corinthian Order.

**Ĉôrk**, *n.* [From Lat. *cortex*, *cor-ticis*.] **1.** The outer bark of the cork-tree, of which stoppers are made. **2.** A stopper for a bottle or cask, cut out of cork.

**Ĉôrk**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CORKED** (*kôrkt*, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CORKING**.] **1.** To stop with corks. **2.** To furnish with cork.

**Ĉôrk'ing-pin**, *n.* A pin of a large size, formerly used in attaching a woman's head-dress to a cork mold. [*Obs.*]

**Ĉôrk'-jäck'et**, *n.* A jacket having thin pieces of cork inclosed within canvas, and used to aid in swimming.

**Ĉôrk'screw** (-skry), *n.* A kind of screw used for drawing corks from bottles.

**Ĉôrk'y**, *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, cork.

**Ĉôr'mo-rant**, *n.* [Fr. *cormoran*, from Arm. & W. *môr-vran*, a sea-raven, from *môr*, sea, and *brân*, raven, with *corb*, equiv. to Lat. *corvus*, raven, pleonastically prefixed.] **1.** (*Ornith.*) A genus of web-footed sea-birds, of the pelican family, characterized by great voracity. **2.** A glutton, or gluttonous servant.



Cormorant.

**Ĉôrn**, *n.* [A.-S. *corn*, O. S. *curni*, D. *koorn*, Ger. & Icel. *korn*, Goth. *kaurn*, allied with Lat. *granum*. See **GRAIN**.]

**1.** A single seed of certain plants, as wheat, rye, barley, and maize; a grain. [In this sense it has a plural.] **2.** The various cereal or farinaceous grains which grow in ears, and are used for food, as wheat, oats, rye, barley, maize; — used collectively.

☞ In Scotland the term is generally restricted to oats, in the United States to maize, or *Indian corn*.

**3.** The plants which produce corn. **4.** A small, hard particle; a grain.

**Ĉôrn**, *n.* [Lat. *cornu*, horn.] A hard, horn-like induration of the skin on the toes or other part of the feet.

**Ĉôrn**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CORNE**D; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CORNING**.] **1.** To preserve and season with salt in grains; to cure by salting. **2.** To form into small grains; to granulate. **3.** To feed with grain. **4.** To render intoxicated. [common in corn-fields.]

**Ĉôrn'-cöek'le**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A weed having bright flowers,

**Ĉôrn'-cräke**, *n.* [See **CRAKE**.] (*Ornith.*) A bird which frequents corn-fields; the crane or land-rail.

**Ĉôrne-ä**, *n.*; *pl.* **CÔR'NE-ÄS**. [Lat. *corneus*, -a, -um, horny, from *cornu*, a horn.] (*Anat.*) The strong, horny, transparent membrane which forms the front part of the ball of the eye.

**Ĉôr'nel**, *n.* [L. Lat. *cornolium*, from Lat. *cornus*, a cornel cherry-tree, from *cornu*, horn, or its root, from the hardness of the wood.] (*Bot.*) A shrub and its fruit; the dog-wood. [raphy.]

**Ĉor-nē'lian**, *n.* See **CARNELIAN**, the proper orthog-

**Ĉôrne-ou's**, *a.* [Lat. *corneus*, from *cornu*, horn.] Horn-like; consisting of a horny substance.

**Ĉôr'ner**, *n.* [L. Lat. *cornarium*, *corneria*, from Lat. *cornu*, horn, end, angle.] **1.** The point where two converging lines meet; an angle. **2.** The space between two converging lines or walls which meet in a point. **3.** An inclosed, secret, or retired place. **4.** Any part; a part. **5.** An embarrassed position.

**Ĉôr'ner**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CORNERED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CORNERING**.] **1.** To drive into a corner. **2.** To drive into a position of great difficulty or necessary surrender. **3.** To get control of; — said of stocks. [*Amer.*]

**Ĉôr'ner-stöne**, *n.* The stone which lies at the corner of two walls, and unites them; especially, the stone which forms the corner of the foundation of an edifice; hence, that which is of great importance or indispensable.

**Ĉôr'ner-wi'se**, *adv.* Diagonally; with the corner in front; from corner to corner.

**föod**, föot; ün, rüde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, eeho; gem, get; aș; exist; linger, link; this.



**Côr'net**, *n.* [Fr. *cornet*, *cornette*, dim. of *corne*, Lat. *cornu*, horn.] **1.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A wind instrument blown with the mouth. (*b.*) A species of trumpet. (*c.*) A certain organ stop or register. **2.** A little cap of paper twisted at the end, used by grocers. **3.** (*Mil.*) The officer who carries the standard in a cavalry troop or company.

**Côr'net-a-pis'ton**, *n.* [Fr.] (*Mus.*) A brass wind-instrument, like the French horn or the trumpet, furnished with valves moved by small pistons or sliding rods.

**Côr'net-çy**, *n.* The commission or rank of a cornet.

**Côr'nîçe**, *n.* [L. Lat. *cornix*, *cornix*, from Lat. *cornis*, Gr. *κόρνις*, a curved line.] (*Arch.*) Any molded projection which crowns or finishes the part to which it is affixed.

**Côr'n'ish**, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Cornwall, Eng.

**Côr'n'ish**, *n.* The dialect or the people of Cornwall.

**Côr'nu-eô'pi-â**, *n.*; *pl.* **CÔR'NU-CÔ'PI-Æ**. [Lat. *cornu*, a horn, and *copia*, plenty.] The horn of plenty, from which fruits and flowers are represented as proceeding; — an emblem of abundance.



**Côr'nute**, } *a.* Grafted with horns;

**Côr'nût-ed**, } horned; horn-shaped.

**Côr'n'y**, *a.* [From Lat. *cornu*, horn.] Strong, stiff, or hard, like a horn; resembling horn.

**Côr'n'y**, *a.* **1.** Producing corn or grain. **2.** Containing corn; tasting well of malt.

**Côr'ol**, } *n.* [Lat. *corolla*, dim. of *Cornuccopia*.

**Cô-rôl'lâ**, } *corona*, crown.] (*Bot.*) The inner part of a flower, which surrounds the organs of fructification, and is composed of one or more leaves, called *petals*.

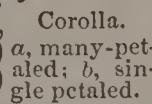


**Côr'ol-la-ry** (44), *n.* [Lat. *corollarium*, coronet, from *corolla*, *q. v.* "Finis coronat opus."] That which follows over and above a proposition demonstrated; an inference; a deduction; a consequence.

**Côr'ol-late**, } *a.* Like a corolla; having

**Côr'ol-lâ'ted**, } corollas.

**Cô-rô'nâ**, *n.*; *pl.* **CÔ-RÔ'NÆ**. [Lat. *corona*, crown, Gr. *κόρωνη*, any thing curved.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A large, flat member of a cornice, usually of considerable projection. **2.** (*Anat.*) The upper surface, as of a tooth. **3.** (*Astron.*) A peculiar luminous appearance surrounding the dark body of the moon during a total eclipse of the sun. **4.** (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A crown-like margin of the top of a flower. (*b.*) An appendage at the top of some petals or seeds. **5.** (*Meteorol.*) (*a.*) A circle, around a luminous body, as the sun or moon. (*b.*) A peculiar phase of the *aurora borealis*, formed by the convergence of luminous beams around a point in the heavens.



**Côr'o-nal**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the kingly crown, or to coronation. **2.** Belonging to the crown or top of the head.

**Côr'o-nal**, *n.* **1.** A crown; wreath; garland. **2.** The frontal bone; — said to be so called because on it partly rests the crown of kings.

**Côr'o-na-ry**, *a.* Relating to, or resembling a crown.

**Côr'o-na-ry**, *n.* A small bone in the foot of a horse.

**Côr'o-nâ'tion**, *n.* Act, ceremony, or solemnity, of crowning a sovereign.



**Côr'o-ner**, *n.* [L. Lat. *coronarius*, from Lat. *corona*, crown.] An officer of the law whose duty is to inquire into the manner of a violent death.

**Côr'o-net**, *n.* [From Lat. *corona*, crown.] **1.** An inferior crown worn by noblemen. **2.** An ornamental head-dress. **3.** (*Far.*) The upper part of a horse's hoof.



**Côr'po-ral**, *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *caporal*, from Lat. *caput*.] **1.** (*Mil.*) The lowest officer of a company of infantry, next below a sergeant. **2.** (*Naut.*) An officer under the master at arms.

**Coronets.**  
**1.** Of the Prince of Wales;  
**2.** Of a duke; **3.** Of a marquis; **4.** Of an earl; **5.** Of a viscount; **6.** Of a baron.

**Côr'po-ral**, *a.* [Lat. *corporalis*, from *corpus*, body.] **1.** Belong-

ing or relating to the body. **2.** Having a body or substance; not spiritual.

**Syn.** — Corporeal; material; bodily.

**Côr'po-ral**, *n.* [L. Lat. *corporale*. See *supra*.] (*Eccl.*) A fine linen cloth, used to cover or contain the sacred elements in the eucharist.

**Côr'po-râl'i-ty**, *n.* State of being a body or embodied; corporeality; materiality.

**Côr'po-râl-ly**, *adv.* In or with the body; bodily.

**Côr'po-rate**, *a.* [Lat. *corporatus*, *p. p.* of *corporare*, to shape into a body, from *corpus*, body.] **1.** United in an association, and endowed by law with the rights and liabilities of an individual; incorporated. **2.** Belonging to a corporation.

**Côr'po-rate-ly**, *adv.* In a corporate capacity.

**Côr'po-râ'tion**, *n.* A body politic or corporate, formed and authorized by law to act as a single person, and endowed with the capacity of perpetual succession.

**Côr'po-râ'tor**, *n.* A member of a corporation.

**Côr-pô're-al** (89), *a.* [Lat. *corporeus*, from *corpus*, body.] Having a body; consisting of a material body or substance; material.

**Syn.** — Corporal; bodily. — *Bodily* is opposed to *mental*; as, *bodily* affections. *Corporeal* refers to the interior animal structure; as, *corporeal* substance or frame. *Corporal*, as now used, refers more to the exterior; as, *corporal* punishment. To speak of *corporeal* punishment is now a gross error.

**Côr-pô're-al-ist**, *n.* One who denies the reality of spiritual existences; a materialist.

**Côr-pô're-âl'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being corporeal.

**Côr-pô're-al-ly**, *adv.* In a bodily form or manner.

**Côr'po-rē'i-ty**, *n.* Materiality.

**Côr'po-sânt**, *n.* [It. *corpo santo*, holy body.] A luminous appearance, flame-like in shape, sometimes seen in dark, tempestuous nights, at the mast-head and the yard-arms of ships.

**Côr'ps** (*kôr*, *pl.* *kôrz*), *n. sing. & pl.* [Fr., from Lat. *corpus*, body.] A body of men; especially, a body of troops, an organized part or division of an army.

**Corps-d'armée** (*kôr'dâr'mâ'*), *n.* [Fr., body of the army.] A portion of a grand army possessed of all the constituents of a separate or an independent army.

**Côr'pse**, *n.* [Lat. *corpus*, body, Fr. *corps*.] The dead body of a human being.

**Côr'pu-lence**, } *n.* Excessive fatness; fleshiness; obe-

**Côr'pu-len-çy**, } sity.

**Côr'pu-lent**, *a.* [Lat. *corpulentus*, from *corpus*, body.] Having an excessive quantity of flesh, in proportion to the frame of the body.

**Syn.** — Stout; fleshy; robust; large; fat; lusty; porsy; obese.

**Côr'pu-lent-ly**, *adv.* In a corpulent manner.

**Côr'pus Chris'ti**. [Lat., body of Christ.] (*Eccl.*) A festival of the church of Rome, kept on the next Thursday after Trinity Sunday, in honor of the eucharist.

**Côr'pus-çle** (*kôr'pus-l*, 65), *n.* [Lat. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*, body.] **1.** A minute particle, or physical atom. **2.** (*Anat.*) An animal cell.

**Côr-pûs'eu-lar**, *a.* Pertaining to, or composed of, corpuscles, or small particles.

**Côr-pûs'eu-lâ'ri-an**, *a.* Corpuseular.

**Côr-pûs'eûle**, *n.* A particle of matter; a corpuscle.

**Côr-râ'di-âte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *con* and *radiatus*, *p. p.* of *radiare*, to radiate, *q. v.*] To concentrate to one point, as light or rays.

**Côr-râ'di-â'tion**, *n.* Conjunction of rays in one point.

**Côr-rêct'**, *a.* [Lat. *correctus*, *p. p.* of *corrigerè*. See *infra*.] Conformable to truth, rectitude, or propriety, or to a just standard; free from error.

**Syn.** — Accurate; right; exact; precise; regular; faultless. See **ACCURATE**.

**Côr-rêct'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **CORRECTED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **CORRECTING**] [Lat. *corrigerè*, *correctum*, from *con* and *regere*, *rectum*, to lead straight.] **1.** To make or set right; to bring to the standard of truth, justice, or propriety. **2.** To reprove or punish for faults or deviations from moral rectitude. **3.** To obviate or remove; to counteract or change.

**Syn.** — To amend; rectify; emend; reform; improve; chastise; punish; discipline; chasten.

**Côr-rêc'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of correcting; emendation of faults or errors; change for the better; amendment. **2.** Punishment; discipline; chastisement. **3.** That which is substituted in the place of what is wrong. **4.** Counteraction of what is inconvenient or hurtful in its effects.

*House of correction*, a house where disorderly persons are confined; a bridewell.



**Cor-rēe'tion-al**, *a.* Tending to, or intended for, correction; corrective.

**Cor-rēet'ive**, *a.* Having the power to correct; tending to rectify.

**Cor-rēet'ive**, *n.* That which has the power of correcting. [recting.]

**Cor-rēet'ly**, *adv.* In a correct manner; exactly.

**Cor-rēet'ness**, *n.* State of being correct; exactness.

**Syn.**—Accuracy; regularity; precision; propriety.

**Cor-rēet'or**, *n.* One who, or that which, corrects.

**Cor-re-lāte'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CORRELATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CORRELATING.] To have reciprocal or mutual relations; to be mutually related.

**Cor-re-lā'tion**, *n.* [Low Lat. *correlatio*, from Lat. *con* and *relatio*.] Reciprocal or mutual relation; corresponding similarity or relation.

**Cor-rēl'a-tive**, *a.* Having or indicating a reciprocal relation; reciprocal.

**Cor-rēl'a-tive**, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, stands in a reciprocal relation to some other person or thing. **2.** (*Gram.*) The antecedent of a pronoun.

**Cor-rēl'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* In a correlative relation.

**Cor-re-spōnd'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CORRESPONDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CORRESPONDING.] [L. Lat. *correspondere*, from *con* and *respondere*, to answer, from *re* and *pondere*, to promise solemnly.] **1.** To be adapted; to be congruous. **2.** To have intercourse or communication, especially by sending and receiving letters.

**Syn.**—To agree; fit; answer; suit; write; address.—Correspond with; correspond to.—We correspond with a friend by letters; one thing corresponds to another, i. e. answers to it.

**Cor-re-spōnd'ençe**, } *n.* **1.** Mutual adaptation of  
**Cor-re-spōnd'en-çy**, } one thing to another; congruity; fitness; relation. **2.** Friendly intercourse; especially, by means of letters. **3.** The letters which pass between correspondents.

**Cor-re-spōnd'ent**, *a.* Having or indicating correspondence, adaptation, congruity, or fitness; suitable; congruous; conformable; answerable.

**Cor-re-spōnd'ent**, *n.* One who corresponds; one with whom an intercourse is carried on by letters.

**Cor-re-spōnd'ent-ly**, } *adv.* In a corresponding man-  
**Cor-re-spōnd'ing-ly**, } ner; conformably; answerably; suitably.

**Cor-re-spōn'sive**, *a.* Answerable; adapted.

**Cor-ri-dōr'**, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *currere*, to run.] (*Arch.*) A gallery or passage-way leading to apartments independent of each other.

**Cor-ri-gēn'dum**, *n.*; *pl.* CÖR'RI-GĔN'DĀ. [Lat.] A word or thing to be corrected.

**Cor-ri-gi-ble**, *a.* [L. Lat. *corrigibilis*, from Lat. *corrigere*, to correct.] **1.** Capable of being set right, amended, or reformed. **2.** Worthy of being chastised; punishable.

**Cor-ri-gi-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being corrigible.

**Cor-rī'val**, *n.* A fellow-rival; a competitor; a co-rival.

**Cor-rī'val**, *a.* Having contending claims; emulous.

**Cor-rōb'o-rant**, *a.* Having the power or quality of giving strength; confirming.

**Cor-rōb'o-rant**, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that strengthens the body when weak.

**Cor-rōb'o-rāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CORROBORATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CORROBORATING.] [Lat. *corroboratus*, *p. p.* of *corroborare*, from *con* and *roborare*, to strengthen, fr. *robur*, strength.] To make more certain; to confirm.

**Cor-rōb'o-rā'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of corroborating or confirming; the state of being corroborated; confirmation. **2.** That which corroborates.

**Cor-rōb'o-ra-tive**, *a.* Corroborating, or tending to corroborate; confirmatory.

**Cor-rōb'o-ra-tive**, *n.* A medicine that strengthens; a corroborant.

**Cor-rōb'o-ra-to-ry**, *a.* Tending to strengthen; corroborative.

**Cor-rōde'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CORRODED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CORRODING.] [Lat. *corrodere*, from *con* and *rodere*, to gnaw.] To eat away or consume by degrees.

**Syn.**—To canker; gnaw; rust; waste; wear away.

**Cor-rōd'ent**, *n.* Any substance or medicine that corrodes.

**Cor-rōd'i-ble**, } *a.* Capable of being corroded or eaten  
**Cor-rō'si-ble**, } away.

**Cor-rō'sion**, *n.* [Low Lat. *corrosio*. See CORRODE.] Action of eating or wearing away by slow degrees, as by the action of acids on metals.

**Cor-rō'sive**, *a.* **1.** Eating away; having the power of gradually wearing, consuming, or impairing; acrimonious. **2.** Having the quality of fretting or vexing.

*Corrosive sublimate*, the bi-chloride of mercury; an acrid poison of great virulence.

**Cor-rō'sive**, *n.* **1.** That which has the quality of corroding. **2.** That which has the power of fretting, irritating, or exciting displeasure. [manner.]

**Cor-rō'sive-ly**, *adv.* Like a corrosive; in a corrosive manner.

**Cor-rō'sive-ness**, *n.* The quality of corroding, eating away, or wearing; acrimony.

**Cor-ru-gant**, *a.* Having the power of corrugating, or contracting into wrinkles.

**Cor-ru-gāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CORRUGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CORRUGATING.] [Lat. *corrugatus*, *p. p.* of *corrugare*, from *con* and *rugare*, to wrinkle, from *ruga*, wrinkle.] To form or shape into wrinkles or folds.

**Cor-ru-gate** (45), *a.* Shaped into wrinkles or folds; wrinkled; furrowed; contracted.

**Cor-ru-gā'tion**, *n.* A contraction into wrinkles.

**Cor-rupt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CORRUPTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CORRUPTING.] [Lat. *corrumpere*, *corruptum*, from *con* and *rumpere*, to break.] **1.** To change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state; to make putrid; to putrefy. **2.** To change from good to bad.

**Syn.**—To vitiate; deprave; debase; defile; entice; bribe.

**Cor-rupt'**, *v. i.* **1.** To become putrid or tainted; to putrefy; to rot. **2.** To become vitiated; to lose purity.

**Cor-rupt'**, *a.* **1.** Changed from a sound to a putrid state; spoiled; tainted. **2.** Changed from a state of uprightness, correctness, truth, or the like, to a worse state; vitiated; depraved; debased; perverted.

**Cor-rupt'er**, *n.* One who corrupts or vitiates.

**Cor-rupt'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Possibility of being corrupted or vitiated.

**Cor-rupt'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being corrupted.

**Cor-rupt'i-ble**, *n.* That which may decay and perish; hence, the human body. [corruptibility.]

**Cor-rupt'i-ble-ness**, *n.* Susceptibility of corruption;

**Cor-rupt'i-bly**, *adv.* So as to be corrupted.

**Cor-rupt'ion**, *n.* **1.** Act of corrupting, or state of being corrupt or putrid. **2.** Product of corruption; putrid matter. **3.** Perversion or deterioration of moral principles. **4.** (*Law.*) Taint or impurity of blood, by which a person is disabled from inheriting any estate, or from transmitting it to others.

**Syn.**—Putrescence; putrefaction; pollution; defilement; contamination; depravation; debasement; perversion; adulteration; depravity; wickedness; taint.

**Cor-rupt'ive**, *a.* Having the quality of corrupting.

**Cor-rupt'ly**, *adv.* In a corrupt manner.

**Cor-rupt'ness**, *n.* The state of being corrupt.

**Cor'sāge** (45), *n.* [Fr. See CORSET.] The waist or bodice of a lady's dress.

**Cor'sāir**, *n.* [Fr. *corsaire*, L. Lat. *corsarius*, from Lat. *currere*, *cursum*, to run, *cursum*, a running, course. See CRUISE.] **1.** A pirate. **2.** A piratical vessel.

**Cor'se**, or **Cor'se**, *n.* [See CORPSE.] A corpse; the dead body of a human being.

**Cor'se'let**, *n.* [Fr., dim. of O. Fr. *cors*, Lat. *corpus*, body.] **1.** A kind of light breastplate worn by pikemen. **2.** (*Entom.*) That part of a winged insect which answers to the breast of other animals.

**Cor'set**, *n.* [Fr., dim. of O. Fr. *cors*, Lat. *corpus*, body.] An article of dress inclosing the chest and waist, worn by women to support or correct the figure; stays.

**Cor'set**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CORSETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CORSETING.] To inclose in corsets.

**Cortège** (kôr'tāzh'), *n.* [Fr., from It. *corteggio*, train, from *corte*, court, q. v.] A train of attendants.

**Cortes** (kôr'tes), *n. pl.* [Sp. & Pg. *corte*, court.] The states or legislative assemblies of the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, composed of nobility, clergy, and representatives of cities.

**Cor'ti-cal**, *a.* [From Lat. *cortex*, bark.] Belonging to, consisting of, or resembling, bark or rind; external.

**Cor'ti-cate**, } *a.* [Lat. *corticatus*.] Having or re-  
**Cor'ti-cā'ted**, } sembling the bark or rind of a tree.

**Cor-ti'ci-fōrm**, *a.* [Lat. *cortex*, bark, and *forma*, form.] Resembling, or having the form of, bark.

**Cor'ti-cōse'**, } *a.* [Lat. *corticatus*.] Resembling bark;  
**Cor'ti-cōūs**, } made of bark.

**Co-rūn'dum**, *n.* [From Hind. *kurand*, corundum stone.] (*Min.*) The earth alumina, as found native in a crystalline state.

**Co-rūs'cant**, *a.* Glittering by flashes; flashing.

**Cor'us-cāte**, or **Co-rūs'eāte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *coruscatus*, *p. p.* of *coruscare*, to flash.] To throw off vivid flashes of light. [See Note under CONTEMPLATE.]

**Syn.**—To flash; lighten; glitter; glisten; gleam; sparkle.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhaise, call, echo; ġem, ġet; aq; exist; linger, link; this.



**Ĉor'us-eā'tion**, *n.* 1. A sudden flash or play of light.  
2. A flash of intellectual brilliancy.

**Syn.** — Flash; glitter; blaze; gleam; sparkle; radiation.

**Ĉor'vet**, } *n.* [From Lat. *corbita*, a slow sailing ship  
**Cor-vette'**, } of burden, fr. *corbis*, basket.] (*Naut.*)

A sloop of war, ranking next below a frigate, and carrying not more than twenty guns.

**Ĉor'vine**, *a.* [Lat. *corvinus*, from *corvus*, crow.] Pertaining to the crow or raven.

**Ĉor'y-bānt**, *n.*; *pl.* ĈOR/Y-BĀNTS; but the *Lat. pl.* ĈOR/Y-BĀN'TĒS, is more in use. [Gr. *κορύβας*, *κορύβαυρος*.] A priest of Cybele.

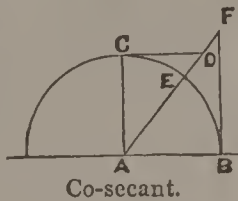
**Ĉor'y-bān'tie**, *a.* Madly agitated or excited, like the priests of Cybele, when celebrating her rites.

**Ĉor'ymb**, *n.* [Lat. *corymbus*, Gr. *κόρυμβος*.] (*Bot.*) A species of inflorescence, in which the lesser flower-stalks are produced along the common stalk on both sides, and rise to the same height, so as to form an even surface.

**Co-rým'bōse**, or **Ĉor'ym-bōse'**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Consisting of corymbs, or resembling them in form.

**Ĉor'y-phē'us**, *n.* [Lat. *coryphaeus*, Gr. *κορυφαίος*, standing at the head, from *κορυφή*, head.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) The conductor, chief, or leader of the dramatic chorus; hence, any chief or leader.

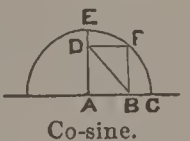
**Ĉo-sē'cant**, *n.* [For *co. secans*, an abbrev. of Lat. *complementi secans*. See SECANT.] (*Geom.*) The secant of the complement of an arc or angle. — In the figure, AD, which is the secant of the arc CE, is the co-secant of the complement of that arc, or BE.



**Ĉo'sey** (*kō'zý*), *a.* See COZY.

**Ĉo'si-ly**, *adv.* See COZILY.

**Ĉo-sī'ne**, *n.* [For *co. sinus*, an abbrev. of Lat. *complementi sinus*. See SINE.] (*Geom.*) The sine of the complement of an arc or angle. — In the figure, BF, which is the sine of the arc CF, is the co-sine of EF, the complement of that arc.



**Ĉoś-mēt'ic**, } *a.* [Gr. *κοσμητικός*, from *κόσμος*, or-  
**Ĉoś-mēt'ic-al**, } der, ornament.] Improving the beauty of the complexion.

**Ĉoś-mēt'ic**, *n.* Any external application that helps to improve the complexion.

**Ĉoś'mie**, } *a.* [Gr. *κοσμικός*, from *κόσμος*. See  
**Ĉoś'mie-al**, } COSMOS.] 1. Pertaining to the universe, and having special reference to universal law or order. 2. Pertaining to the solar system as a whole. 3. (*Astron.*) Rising or setting with the sun; not acrony-cal.

**Ĉoś'mie-al-ly**, *adv.* With the sun at rising or setting.

**Ĉoś-mōg'o-nīst**, *n.* One who is versed in cosmogony.

**Ĉoś-mōg'o-ny**, *n.* [Gr. *κοσμογονία*, from *κόσμος*, the world, and *γένειν*, *γείνεσθαι*, *γίγεσθαι*, to beget, bring forth.] The doctrine or science of the formation of the world or universe.

**Ĉoś-mōg'ra-pher**, *n.* One who is versed in cosmog-  
**Ĉoś'mo-grāph'ic**, }  
**Ĉoś'mo-grāph'ic-al**, } *a.* Pertaining to cosmography.

**Ĉoś-mōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. *κοσμογραφία*, from *κόσμος*, the world, and *γράφειν*, to write.] A description of the world or universe, including the figure, disposition, and relation of all its parts, and the manner of representing them on a plane.

**Ĉoś-mōl'o-ģist**, *n.* One who is versed in cosmology.

**Ĉoś-mōl'o-ģy**, *n.* [Gr. *κόσμος*, the world, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The science of the world or universe; or a treatise relating to its structure and various parts.

**Ĉoś'mo-plās'tic**, *a.* [Gr. *κόσμος*, the world, and *πλαστικός*, *πλάσσειν*, to form.] Pertaining to the formation of the world.

**Ĉoś'mo-pōl'i-tan**, } *n.* [Gr. *κοσμοπολίτης*, from *κόσμος*,  
**Ĉoś-mōp'o-lite**, } the world, and *πολίτης*, citizen,  
from *πόλις*, city.] A person who has no fixed residence, but is at home in every place; a citizen of the world.

**Ĉoś-mōp'o-li-tism**, *n.* Condition, qualities, or character of a cosmopolite.

**Ĉoś'mo-rā'mā**, or **Ĉoś'mo-rā'īnā**, *n.* [Gr. *κόσμος*, the world, and *όραμα*, a sight, from *όρᾶν*, to see.] An exhibition, through a lens or lenses, of a number of drawings or paintings of different parts of the world.

**Ĉoś'mo-rām'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to a cosmorama.

**Ĉoś'mos**, *n.* [Gr. *κόσμος*, order, harmony.] 1. The universe, — so called from its perfect arrangement. 2. The system of law, harmony, and truth combined within the universe.

**Ĉoś'mo-thēt'ie**, *a.* [Gr. *κόσμος*, universe, and *τιθέναι*, to place, or arrange.] (*Metaph.*) Assuming the actual existence or reality of the physical or external world.

**Ĉoś'set**, *n.* [Cf. Ger. *kossat*, *kossat*, *kothsasse*, a cottager, from *kot*, *koth*, Eng. *cot*, hut, and Eng. *cot*, a cadel lamb.] 1. A lamb reared without the aid of the dam. 2. A pet in general.

**Ĉoś'set**, *v. t.* To fondle; to treat as a pet.

**Ĉoś't** (21), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. Amount paid, or engaged to be paid, for any thing bought; charge; expense; hence, whatever, as labor, self-denial, suffering, &c., is requisite to secure benefit. 2. Loss of any kind; detriment; pain; suffering. 3. *pl.* (*Law.*) Expenses incurred in litigation.

**Ĉoś't**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COST; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COST-ING.] [From Lat. *constare*, to stand at, to cost, from *con* and *stare*, to stand.] 1. To require to be given, expended, or laid out for. 2. To require to be borne; to cause to be suffered.

**Ĉoś'tal**, *a.* [From Lat. *costa*, rib.] Pertaining to the side of the body or the ribs.

**Ĉoś'tard**, *n.* [A modification of *custard*, *custard-apple*.] 1. A large apple. 2. The head; — used contemptuously.

**Ĉoś'tard-mōn'ģer** } (-mung'ģer), *n.* An apple-seller;  
**Ĉoś'ter-mōn'ģer** } — also peddlers who sell any kind of fruit.

**Ĉoś'tēan-ing**, *n.* [Cornish *cothas* and *stean*, dropped tin.] The process by which miners seek to discover metallic lodes.

**Ĉoś'tive**, *a.* [Contracted from It. *costipativo*, from Lat. *constipare*, to press closely together, from *con* and *stipare*, to press together, cram.] Retaining fecal matter in the bowels; constipated.

**Ĉoś'tive-ness**, *n.* An unnatural detention of fecal matter in the bowels; constipation.

**Ĉoś'tli-ness**, *n.* Great cost or expense.

**Ĉoś'tly**, *a.* Of great cost; of a high price; dear; sumptuous; expensive.

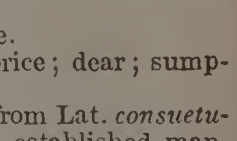
**Ĉoś'tūme'**, or **Ĉoś'tūme**, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *consuetudine*, for *consuetudo*, custom.] 1. An established manner, mode, or style, especially of dress. 2. Adaptation of accessories, as in a picture, statue, poem, or the like, to the time, place, or other circumstances represented or described.

**Ĉoś'sy**, *a.* See COZY.

**Ĉōt**, } *n.* [A.-S. *cote*, *cyte*, Icel. *kot*, W. *cwt*.] 1. A  
**Ĉōte**, } small house; a cottage or hut; also, a shed or inclosure for beasts. 2. A cover for a sore finger.

**Ĉōt**, } *n.* [A.-S. *cote*, *cyte*, cottage, bed, couch. Cf. Gr.  
**Ĉōtt**, } *κοίτη*, bed.] A sleeping place of limited size or elevation; a little bed; a cradle; a bedstead which can be folded together.

**Ĉō-tān'ģent**, *n.* [For *co. tangens*, an abbreviation of Lat. *complementi tangens*. See TANGENT.] (*Geom.*) The tangent of the complement of an arc or angle. — In the figure, DL, which is the tangent of the arc DB, is the co-tangent of BA, the complement of that arc.



**Ĉōte**, *n.* See COT.

**Ĉo-tēm'po-rā'ne-oūs**, *a.* [See CONTEMPORANEOUS.] Living or being at the same time.

**Ĉo-tēm'po-ra-ry**, *a.* [See CONTEMPORARY.] Living or being at the same time. [with another.]

**Ĉo-tēm'po-ra-ry**, *n.* One who lives at the same time

**Ĉō-te-riē'**, *n.* [Fr., from *cote*, share, portion, from Lat. *quota* (sc. *pars*), from *quotus*, -a, -um, which or what in number?] A set or circle of persons who meet familiarly; a club.

**Ĉō-tid'al**, *a.* [From *co*, for *con*, and *tidal*, q. v.] Marking or indicating an equality in the tides.

**Ĉo-tīl'lon** } (ko-tīl'yun), *n.* [Fr. *cotillon*, from O. Fr.  
**Ĉo-tīl'ion** } *cote*, L. Lat. *cotta*, *cottus*, tunic.] 1. A brisk dance of eight persons; a quadrille. 2. A tune which regulates the dance.

**Ĉōt'quēan**, *n.* [From *cot*, a small house, and *quean*, q. v.] A man who busies himself with the affairs which properly belong to women.

**Ĉōts'wōld**, *n.* [From *cot*, hut, and *wold*, q. v.] Sheep-cotes in an open country.

**Ĉōt'tāģe** (45), *n.* [From *cot*.] A small dwelling; a cot; formerly, a hut.

**Ĉōt'ta-ģer**, *n.* One who lives in a hut or cottage.

**Ĉōt'ter**, *n.* A cottager.

**Ĉōt'ter**, *n.* A wedge-shaped piece of wood, iron, or other material, for fastening the parts of a structure; a key.



**Cōt'ton** (kōt'tn), *n.* [From Ar. *qoton*, *alqoton*, *cotton*.] **1.** A soft, downy substance, resembling fine wool, growing in the capsules or pods of the cotton-plant. **2.** Cloth made of cotton.

*Cotton velvet*, velvet in which the warp and woof are both of cotton, and the pile is of silk.

**Cōt'ton**, *v. i.* **1.** To rise with a regular nap, as cloth does. **2.** To unite together; to agree; to adhere. [*Colloq.*]

**Cōt'ton-gīn**, *n.* A machine used to separate the seeds from cotton.

**Cōt'ton-plānt**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of several species, all growing in warm climates, and bearing the cotton of commerce.

**Cōt'ton-woōd**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree of the poplar kind found in the United States, especially in the south-west.

**Cōt'ton-woōl'**, *n.* Cotton in its raw or woolly state.

**Cōt'ton-y**, *a.* **1.** Covered with hairs or pubescence, like cotton; downy. **2.** Soft, like cotton.

**Cōt'y-lē'don**, *n.* [*Gr.* *κοτυληδών*, from *κοτύλη*.] (*Bot.*) One of the seedlobes of a plant, which involves and nourishes the embryo plant, and then perishes.

**Cōt'y-lēd'o-nal**, *a.* Having the form of a cotyledon.

**Cōt'y-lēd'o-nous**, *a.* Pertaining to cotyledons; having a seed-lobe.

**Couch**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COUCHED (koucht, 108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COUCHING.] [*Fr.* *coucher*, to lay down, to lie down, fr. *Lat.* *collocare*, to lay, put, place.] **1.** To lay down or deposit upon or in a bed, or other resting-place. **2.** To compose to rest. **3.** To put in language; to express; to phrase; to state.

To *couch a cataract* (*Surg.*)—to depress it by means of a needle in order to its removal.—To *couch a spear*, or *lance*, to place the butt in the projection on the side of armor called the *rest*, so bringing it into the position for attack or defense.

**Couch**, *v. i.* **1.** To lie down or recline, as on a bed; to repose. **2.** To lie down for concealment; to hide. **3.** To bend the body, as in reverence, pain, labor, &c.

**Couch**, *n.* **1.** A place for rest or sleep; any place for repose, as the lair of a beast, &c. **2.** A layer or stratum of barley prepared for malting. **3.** (*Painting, Gilding, &c.*) A preliminary layer, as of color, size, &c.

**Couch'ant**, *a.* **1.** Lying down; squatting. **2.** (*Her.*) Lying down with the head raised;—said of a lion or other beast.

**Couch'er**, *n.* One who couches.

**Couch'-grāss**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of grass which extends rapidly its creeping roots, and is very troublesome in fields, gardens, &c.

**Cou'gar** (kō'gar), *n.* [In South American dialects *cuguacurara*, *cuguacuarana*.] (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous quadruped of the American continent;—called also *puma* and *panther*.

**Cough** (kawf, 21), *n.* [*D.* *kuch*, from *M. H. Ger.* *küchen*, to breathe, *kichen*, to gasp, to pant.] A violent effort of the lungs, usually attended with a harsh sound, to throw off irritating matter.

**Cough** (kawf), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COUGHED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COUGHING.] To make a violent effort, attended with a harsh sound, to throw off obstructing or irritating matter from the throat or lungs.

**Cough**, *v. t.* To expel from the lungs by a cough; to eject by a cough; to expectorate.

**Cough'er** (kaw'er), *n.* One who coughs.

**Could** (kōod), *imp. of can.* Was able, capable, or susceptible. See *CAN*.

**Cōul'ter**, *n.* Same as *COLTER*.

**Coun'cil**, *n.* [*Lat.* *concilium*, fr. *conciere*, *conciere*, to assemble together, from *con* and *cire*, *ciere*, to move, or call to.] An assembly summoned for consultation or advice.

**Syn.**—Meeting; congress; diet; convention; convocation.

**Coun'cil-man**, *n.*; *pl.* COUN'CIL-MEN. A member of a council, especially of the common council of a city.

**Coun'cil-or**, *n.* A member of a council.

The distinction between *councilor*, a member of a council, and *counselor*, one who gives counsel, was not formerly made, but is now very generally recognized and observed.

**Coun'sel**, *n.* [*Lat.* *consilium*, from the root of *consulere*, to consult.] **1.** Mutual advisement, instruction, or interchange of opinions. **2.** Exercise of deliberate judgment. **3.** Result of consultation or deliberation. **4.** Deliberate purpose. **5.** One who gives advice, especially

in legal matters; also, collectively, the legal advocates united in the management of a case.

To *keep counsel*, to hold a purpose, &c., as a secret.

**Syn.**—Advice; consideration; consultation; design; intent; scheme; plan; opinion; instruction.

**Coun'sel**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COUNSELED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COUNSELING.] **1.** To advise, admonish, or instruct. **2.** To recommend.

**Coun'sel-or**, *n.* **1.** One who counsels; an adviser. **2.** One of the members of a council. [See Note under *COUNCILOR*.] **3.** One who is consulted and gives advice in relation to a question of law; a barrister.

**Coun'sel-or-shīp**, *n.* The office of a counselor.

**Count**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COUNTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COUNTING.] [*Fr.* *comter*, *compter*, from *Lat.* *computare*, to reckon, to compute, q. v.] **1.** To number; to enumerate. **2.** To consider or esteem as belonging to one.

**Syn.**—To calculate; reckon; compute; esteem; ascribe.

**Count**, *v. i.* **1.** To number or be counted; hence, to swell the number; to add strength or influence. **2.** To depend; to rely. **3.** (*Law.*) To plead orally.

**Count**, *n.* **1.** Act of numbering, or the amount ascertained by numbering; reckoning. **2.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) A statement of a plaintiff's case in court. (*b.*) (*Crim. Law.*) One of several charges in an indictment.

**Count**, *n.* [*Fr.* *comte*, from *Lat.* *comes*, *comitis*, companion, one of the imperial court, from *con* and *ire*, to go.] A nobleman on the continent of Europe, equal in rank to an English earl.

*Count-palatine*, (*a.*) See *COUNTY PALATINE*. (*b.*) Originally, the judge and highest officer of the German kings, afterward of the German emperors and archdukes; later still, an officer delegated by the German emperors to exercise certain imperial privileges.

**Coun'te-nance**, *n.* [*Fr.* *contenance*, from *contenant*, *p. pr. of contenir*, from *Lat.* *continere*, to hold together, from *con* and *tenere*, to hold.] **1.** Appearance or expression of the face; look; aspect; mien. **2.** The face; the features. **3.** Approving or encouraging aspect; hence, favor; aid; encouragement.

*Out of countenance*, with the countenance east down; not bold or assured; confounded; abashed.—To *keep the countenance*, to preserve a composed or natural look.

**Coun'te-nance**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COUNTENANCED (koun'te-nanst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COUNTENANCING.] To encourage by a favoring aspect.

**Syn.**—To sanction; favor; approve; aid; support.

**Coun'te-nan-çer**, *n.* One who countenances.

**Count'er**, *n.* **1.** One who counts, or keeps an account; that which indicates a number. **2.** A piece of metal, wood, &c., in the form of a coin, used in reckoning. **3.** A table or board on which money is counted, and on which goods are laid for examination by purchasers. **4.** (*Naut.*) An arched space in the stern of a vessel. **5.** (*Mus.*) Counter-tenor. **6.** (*Far.*) That part of a horse between the shoulders and under the neck. **7.** The back-leather or heel part of a boot; also, the heel stiffening of a boot or shoe.

**Count'er**, *a.* Contrary; opposite.

**Count'er**, *adv.* [See *CONTRA*.] Contrary; in opposition; in an opposite direction.

This word is prefixed to many others, chiefly verbs and nouns, expressing *opposition*.

**Count'er-act'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COUNTERACTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COUNTERACTING.] To act in opposition to; to hinder, defeat, or frustrate.

**Count'er-act'ion**, *n.* Action in opposition; contrary agency or action; hindrance; resistance.

**Count'er-act'ive**, *a.* Tending to counteract.

**Count'er-bāl'ançe**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COUNTERBALANCED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COUNTERBALANCING.] To oppose with an equal weight; to act against with equal power or effect; to countervail.

**Count'er-bāl'ançe**, *n.* Equal opposing weight; power or agency acting in opposition to any thing; equivalent.

**Count'er-brāçe**, *n.* (*Naut.*) The brace of the foretop-sail on the leeward side of a vessel.

**Count'er-chānge'**, *v. t.* To exchange; to reciprocate.

**Count'er-chānge'**, *n.* Exchange; reciprocation.

**Count'er-chārm'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COUNTERCHARMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COUNTERCHARMING.] To destroy the effect of a charm upon.

**Count'er-chārm'**, *n.* That which has the power of dissolving or opposing the effect of a charm.

**Count'er-chēck'**, *v. t.* To oppose; to check.

**Count'er-chēck'**, *n.* Check; stop; rebuke.



**Coun'ter-cūr'rent**, *n.* A current running in an opposite direction from that of the main current.

**Coun'ter-deed**, *n.* (*Law.*) A secret writing which destroys, invalidates, or alters a public deed.

**Coun'ter-draw'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COUNTERDREW; *p. p.* COUNTERDRAWN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COUNTERDRAWING.] To copy, as a design or painting, by means of some transparent substance, through which the strokes appear, and on which they are traced with a pencil.

**Coun'ter-ēv'i-dence**, *n.* Opposite evidence.

**Coun'ter-feit**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COUNTERFEITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COUNTERFEITING.] [*Fr. contrefaire, p. p. contrefait, from contre, against, Lat. contra, and faire, to make, Lat. facere.*] 1. To put on a semblance of, especially for a bad purpose. 2. To copy or imitate without authority or right, and with a view to deceive or defraud; to forge.

**Coun'ter-feit**, *v. i.* To dissemble; to feign.

**Coun'ter-feit**, *a.* 1. Having a resemblance to. 2. Fabricated in imitation of something else, with a view to defraud by passing the false copy for genuine or original. 3. False; spurious; hypocritical.

**Coun'ter-feit**, *n.* 1. That which is made in imitation of something, with a view to deceive, by passing the false for the true. 2. A likeness; a counterpart. 3. One who personates another; an impostor; a cheat.

**Coun'ter-feit-er**, *n.* One who counterfeits; especially, one who forges bank-notes or coin; a forger.

**Coun'ter-feit-ly**, *adv.* By forgery; falsely.

**Coun'ter-gāge**, *n.* (*Carp.*) A method used to measure joints, by transferring.

**Coun'ter-guard**, *n.* (*Fort.*) A low work raised before the salient point of a bastion, to preserve the bastion.

**Coun'ter-ir'ri-tant**, *n.* (*Med.*) That which is used to produce an irritation in some part of the body, in order to relieve an existing irritation in some other part.

**Coun'ter-ir'ri-tāte**, *v. t.* (*Med.*) To produce counter-irritation in.

**Coun'ter-ir'ri-tā'tion**, *n.* (*Med.*) Irritation excited in one part of the body with the view of relieving irritation in another part.

**Coun'ter-jūmp'er**, *n.* A salesman in a shop; a shopman; — used contemptuously.

**Coun'ter-mānd'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COUNTERMANDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COUNTERMANDING.] [*Fr. contremander, from contre, against, and mander, to command, Lat. mandare.*] To revoke, as a former command.

**Coun'ter-mānd'**, *n.* Revocation of a former command.

**Coun'ter-mārch'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COUNTERMARCHED (*koun'ter-marcht'*, 108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COUNTERMARCHING.] (*Mil.*) To march back, or to march in a reversed order.

**Coun'ter-mārch'**, *n.* 1. A marching back. 2. (*Mil.*) A change of the wings or face of a battalion.

**Coun'ter-mārk'**, *n.* 1. An additional mark on goods in order to afford security or proof. 2. (*Far.*) An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses that have outgrown their natural mark, to disguise their age.

**Coun'ter-mārk'**, *v. t.* To apply a counter-mark to, as to the teeth of a horse.

**Coun'ter-mīne'**, *n.* 1. (*Mil.*) A gallery under ground to facilitate the formation of mines, so that those of the enemy may be reached and destroyed. 2. Means of opposition or counteraction.

**Coun'ter-mīne'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COUNTERMINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COUNTERMINING.] 1. (*Mil.*) To oppose by means of a counter-mine. 2. To frustrate by secret and opposing measures. [counter-plot.]

**Coun'ter-mīne'**, *v. i.* To make a counter-mine or

**Coun'ter-mō'tion**, *n.* An opposing motion.

**Coun'ter-mōve'ment**, *n.* A movement made in opposition to another.

**Coun'ter-pāne**, *n.* 1. A coverlet for a bed. [*See COUNTERPOINT.*] 2. (*O. Law.*) A counterpart.

**Coun'ter-pārt**, *n.* 1. A part corresponding to another part; a copy; a duplicate. 2. A thing that may be applied to another thing so as to fit perfectly, as a seal to its impression; hence, a person or thing having qualities lacking in another; an opposite. 3. (*Mus.*) The part to be arranged or used in connection with another.

**Coun'ter-plēa**, *n.* (*Law.*) A replication to a plea or request. [plotting.]

**Coun'ter-plōt'**, *v. t.* To oppose, as another plot, by

**Coun'ter-plōt'**, *n.* A plot or artifice opposed to another.

**Coun'ter-point**, *n.* 1. An opposite point. [*Obs.*] 2. A cover for a bed, stitched or woven in squares; — now corrupted into *counterpane*, from the idea of panes or square openings. 3. [*Point against point.*] (*Mus.*) The

art of composing music in parts; — often used as synonymous with *harmony*.

**Coun'ter-poise'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COUNTERPOISED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COUNTERPOISING.] 1. To act against with equal weight; to counterbalance. 2. To act against with equal power or effect.

**Coun'ter-poise'**, *n.* 1. A weight sufficient to balance another. 2. Equal power or force acting in opposition. 3. The relation of two such weights or forces; equilibrium; equiponderance. [the effect of another.]

**Coun'ter-poi'son** (-poi'zn), *n.* A poison that destroys

**Coun'ter-prōof'**, *n.* (*Engraving.*) A print taken off from another just printed, and therefore a reverse of it.

**Coun'ter-prōve'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COUNTERPROVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COUNTERPROVING.] To take a copy in reverse, by taking an impression directly from the face of an original print.

**Coun'ter-rēv'o-lū'tion**, *a.* A revolution opposed to a former one, and restoring a former state of things.

**Coun'ter-searp**, *n.* (*Fort.*) (*a.*) The exterior slope of the ditch. (*b.*) The whole covered way, with its parapet and glacis.

**Coun'ter-siġn** (-sīn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COUNTERSIGNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COUNTERSIGNING.] To sign in addition and opposite to the signature of a principal or superior, in order to attest the authenticity of a writing.

**Coun'ter-siġn**, *n.* 1. The signature of a secretary or other subordinate officer to a writing signed by the principal or superior, to attest its authenticity. 2. (*Mil.*) A private signal, word, or phrase, which must be given in order to pass a sentry.

**Coun'ter-siġnal**, *n.* A corresponding signal.

**Coun'ter-siġk**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COUNTERSUNK; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COUNTERSINKING.] 1. To form, as a depression, for the reception of the head of a screw or bolt below the surface. 2. To cause to sink, as a screw or bolt so as to be even with or below the surface, by making an excavation for the head.

**Coun'ter-siġk**, *n.* 1. A cavity or depression for receiving the head of a screw or bolt. 2. A tool for forming such a depression.

**Coun'ter-slōpe**, *n.* An overhanging slope.

**Coun'ter-stēp**, *n.* Contrary method of procedure.

**Coun'ter-tāl'ly**, *n.* A tally corresponding to another.

**Coun'ter-tēn'or**, *n.* (*Mus.*) One of the middle parts, between the tenor and the treble.

**Coun'ter-tim'ber**, *n.* (*Naut.*) One of a number of short timbers placed in the stern of a vessel in order to strengthen the counter. [sistance: opposition.]

**Coun'ter-time**, *n.* 1. Resistance of a horse. 2. Resistance.

**Coun'ter-vāil'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COUNTERVAILED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COUNTERVAILING.] [*counter* and *Lat. valere, to be strong, to avail.*] To act against with equal force, power, or effect; to thwart or overcome by such action; to balance; to compensate.

**Coun'ter-vāil'**, *n.* Equal weight, strength, or value; compensation; requital.

**Coun'ter-val-lā'tion**, *n.* (*Fort.*) (*a.*) A chain of redoubts around a fortress, for the purpose of preventing sorties by the garrison. (*b.*) The operation of constructing such a chain of works.

**Coun'ter-view** (-vū), *n.* 1. An opposite or opposing view; opposition. 2. Contrast.

**Coun'ter-work'** (-wūrk'), *v. t.* [*See WORK.*] To work in opposition to; to counteract.

**Count'ess**, *n.* [*Fr. comtesse.* *See COUNT.*] The consort of an earl or count.

**Count'ing-house**, } *n.* [*See COUNT, v.*] The house

**Count'ing-room**, } or room appropriated to the keeping of books, letters, papers, and accounts.

**Count'less**, *a.* Incapable of being counted; innumerable; numberless; multitudinous.

**Coūn'tri-fied**, *a.* [*From Eng. country, and Lat. facere, to make.*] Having the appearance and manners of the country; rustic; rude.

**Coūn'try** (kūn'trī), *n.* [*Fr. contrée, from Lat. contra, over against, on the opposite side.*] 1. A region; — as distinguished from any other region, and with a personal pronoun, the region of one's birth, permanent residence, or citizenship. 2. Rural regions, as opposed to a city or town. 3. The inhabitants of a region. 4. (*Law.*) (*a.*) A jury, as representing the citizens of a country. (*b.*) One's constituents, or the public. [*Eng.*]

To put one's self upon the country, to appeal to one's constituents; to refer an issue to the jury.

**Coūn'try**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the territory at a distance from a city; rural; rustic. 2. Destitute of refinement; rude; ignorant.

ū, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; câre, fâr, âsk, all, what; êre, veil, tērm; pique, fîrm; sôn, ôr, do, wôlf,



**Coũn'try-dãnce**, *n.* [Corrupted from *contra-dance*, from Fr. *contre danse*.] A dance in which the partners are arranged opposite to each other in lines.

**Coũn'try-man**, *n.*; *pl.* COŪN'TRY-MEN. **1.** An inhabitant or native of a region. **2.** A fellow-inhabitant of a country. **3.** One who dwells in the country, as opposed to the city; a rustic.

**Coũn'try-sēat**, *n.* A dwelling in the country, used as a place of retirement from the city.

**Coũn'try-wom'an**, *n.*; *pl.* COŪN'TRY-WOM'EN (-wim'en). A woman born, or who dwells, in the country or the same country.

**County**, *n.* [Fr. *comté*, L. Lat. *comitatus*. See COUNT.] **1.** An earldom. [Obs.] **2.** A portion of a state or kingdom, separated from the rest of the territory, for certain purposes in the administration of justice; a shire.

*County corporate*, a county invested with particular privileges by charter or royal grant. — *County court*, a court whose jurisdiction is limited to a county. — *County palatine*, a county distinguished by particular privileges; — so called a *palatio*, from the palace, because the owner had originally royal powers, or the same powers, in the administration of justice, as the king had in his palace. [Eng.] — *County town*, a town where the county business is transacted; a shire town.

**Coũp'le** (kũp'l), *n.* [From Lat. *copula*. See COPULA.] **1.** Two things of the same kind connected together or taken together. **2.** A betrothed or married pair.

**Syn.** — Pair; brace.

**Coũp'le**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COUPLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COUPLING.] **1.** To link or connect together; to join. **2.** To unite as male and female; to marry.

**Coũp'le**, *v. i.* To come together as male and female; to form a sexual union; to embrace.

**Coũp'ler**, *n.* One who, or that which, couples.

**Coũp'let**, *n.* [Fr., dim. of *couple*. See COUPLE, *n.*] Two lines of verse that rhyme with each other.

**Coũp'ling**, *n.* **1.** Act of bringing or coming together; connection; sexual union. **2.** (*Mach.*) That which serves to couple or connect one thing with another, as a hook, chain, or other contrivance.

**Coũ'pon** (or kũo'pũng), *n.* [Fr., from *couper*, to cut.] (*Com.*) An interest certificate attached to a transferable bond, designed to be cut off and presented for payment when the interest is due.

**Coũr'age** (kũr'ej, 45), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *cor*, heart.] That quality of mind which enables one to encounter danger and difficulties without fear or shrinking.

**Syn.** — Heroism; bravery; intrepidity; valor; boldness; gallantry; daring; firmness; hardihood; resolution. See BRAVERY.

**Coũ-rã'geoũs** (kũ-rã'jus), *a.* Possessing, or characterized by, courage.

**Syn.** — Gallant; brave; bold; daring; valiant; valorous; heroic; intrepid; fearless; hardy; stout; adventurous; enterprising.

**Coũ-rã'geoũs-ly**, *adv.* In a courageous manner.

**Coũ-rã'geoũs-ness**, *n.* The quality of courage.

**Coũ-rãnt'**, *n.* [Fr. *courant*, *p. pr.* of *courir*, to run, *Coũ-rãnt'*, } Lat. *currere*.] **1.** A piece of music in triple time. **2.** A lively kind of dance. **3.** A newspaper.

**Coũ'ri-er** (kũo'rĩ-er), *n.* [Fr. *courier*, *courrier*, from *courre*, *courir*, to run, Lat. *currere*.] **1.** A messenger sent in haste with letters or dispatches, usually on public business; an express. **2.** An attendant on travelers, who makes all necessary arrangements for them at hotels and on the way.

**Coũrse**, *n.* [Fr. *cours*, *course*, Lat. *cursus*, from *currere*, *cursum*, to run.] **1.** Act of moving from one point to another. **2.** The ground or path traversed. **3.** Motion considered with reference to its direction; line of progress. **4.** Progress from point to point without change of direction; also, one of a succession of motions in different directions considered as one act. **5.** Orderly progress; usual, stated, or methodical action. **6.** Manner or way of conducting; conduct; behavior. **7.** A succession of acts or practices connectedly followed. **8.** That part of a meal served at one time. **9.** (*Arch.*) A continued level range of brick or stones of the same height throughout the face or faces of a building. **10. pl.** The menstrual flux.

*In course*, in regular succession. — *Of course*, by consequence; in regular or natural order.

**Syn.** — Progress; advance; way; road; track; route; passage; race; series; succession; manner; method; mode.

**Coũrse**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COURSED (kũrst, 108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COURSING.] **1.** To run, hunt, or chase after; to pursue. **2.** To run through or over. **3.** To cause to run.

**Coũrse**, *v. i.* To run as if in a race, or in hunting.

**Coũrs'er**, *n.* **1.** One who courses or hunts. **2.** A swift or spirited horse; a racer.

**Cœurt**, *n.* [O. Fr., from L. *chors*, *chortis*, and *cohors*, *cohortis*, an inclosure, thing inclosed, crowd, throng, Gr. *χορτός*.] **1.** An inclosed space; a yard or area. **2.** The residence of a sovereign, nobleman, or other dignitary; a palace. **3.** Persons composing the retinue of a sovereign or person high in authority. **4.** The appointed assembling of the retinue of a sovereign. **5.** Attention directed to a person in power; conduct designed to gain favor; politeness; civility. **6.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) A legal tribunal, including the judges, jury, lawyers, sheriffs, &c. (*b.*) The judge or judges in any case, as distinguished from the counsel. **7.** The session of a judicial assembly. **8.** Any jurisdiction, civil, military, or ecclesiastical. **9. pl.** (*Script.*) Places where worship is offered.

*General Court*, the legislature of a State; — so called as having, or having had, judicial power.

**Cœurt**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* COURTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COURTING.] **1.** To endeavor to gain the favor of; to strive to please; to pay court to. **2.** To seek in marriage; to solicit the hand of; to woo. **3.** To attempt to gain by address; to solicit.

**Cœurt'-eãrd**, *n.* [Corrupted from *coat-card*.] See COAT-CARD. [*ister justice.*]

**Cœurt'-dãy**, *n.* A day in which a court sits to administer justice.

**Cœurt'-drẽss**, *n.* A dress suitable to wear at court.

**Cœurt'-e-oũs** (kũrt'e-us), *a.* [From *court*.] Of court-like or elegant and condescending manners; pertaining to, or expressive of, courtesy.

**Syn.** — Civil; obliging; well-bred; polite; complaisant.

**Cœurt'-e-oũs-ly**, *adv.* In a courteous manner.

**Cœurt'-e-oũs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being courteous; civility of manners; obliging condescension; complaisance.

**Cœurt'er**, *n.* One who courts.

**Cœurt'-e-sãn** (kũrt'e-zãn), *n.* [Fr. *courtisane*, from *courtisan*, courtier, from *court*, *cour*. See COURT.] A prostitute; a harlot; a strumpet.

**Cœurt'-e-sy**, *n.* [See COURTEOUS.] **1.** Elegance and politeness of manners. **2.** An act of civility or respect. **3.** Favor or indulgence, as distinguished from right.

**Syn.** — Politeness; urbanity; civility; complaisance; affability; courteousness; elegance; good-breeding.

**Cœurte'sy** (kũrt'sy), *n.* A gesture or expression of respect or civility by women, — now little used, — consisting in a slight bending of the knees and inclination of the body.

**Cœurte'sy** (kũrt'sy), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* COURTESIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* COURTESYING.] To bow the body slightly, with bending of the knees, as an expression of civility or respect.

**Cœurt'-hãnd**, *n.* The hand, or manner of writing, used in records and judicial proceedings.

**Cœurt'-house**, *n.* A house in which established courts are held. [*Amer.*]

**Cœurt'ier** (kũrt'ier), *n.* [From *court*.] **1.** One who frequents the courts of princes. **2.** One who courts or solicits favor.

**Cœurt'-leet**, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A court of record held once a year, in a particular hundred, lordship, or manor, before the steward of the leet.

**Cœurt'-li-ness**, *n.* Quality of being courtly or high-bred; elegance of manners.

**Cœurt'ly**, *a.* **1.** Relating to a court; court-like; high-bred; dignified and elegant. **2.** Disposed to favor the great; fawning; obsequious; sycophantic.

**Cœurt'-mãr'tial**, *n.*; *pl.* COŪRTS'-MÃR'TIAL. A court consisting of military or naval officers, for the trial of offenses against military or naval laws.

**Cœurt'-plãst'er**, *n.* Sticking-plaster made of silk.

**Cœurt'ship**, *n.* **1.** Act of soliciting favor by complaisance or flattery. **2.** Act of wooing in love.

**Cœurt'-yãrd**, *n.* A court or inclosure round a house.

**Coũs'in** (kũz'n), *n.* [Low Lat. *cosinus*, contracted from Lat. *consobrinus*, child of a mother's sister; *sobrinus*, a cousin by the mother's side, contracted for *sororinus*, from *soror*, sister.] **1.** One collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister.

The children of brothers and sisters are usually denominated *cousins*, or *cousins-german*. In the second generation, they are called *second-cousins*.

**2.** A title given by a king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council.

**Coũs'in-gẽr'mãn**, *n.*; *pl.* COŪS'INS-GËR'MAN. [See COUSIN and GERMAN.] A first cousin; a cousin in the first generation.



**Cōve**, *n.* [A.-S. *cofa*, cove, cave, room, O. H. Ger. *chuofa*, a large jar, Lat. *cupa*, den, Bisc. *coba*, *cobia*, pit, Lat. *cavum*, cavity, from *cavus*, -a, -um, hollow, Ar. *al-kubba*, vault.] **1.** A small inlet, creek, or bay; a recess in the sea-shore. **2.** A strip of prairie extending into woodland; also, a recess in the side of a mountain. [Amer.] **3.** A boy or man of any age or station. [Slang.]

**Cōve**, *v. t.* (Arch.) To arch over.

**Cōv'e-nant**, *n.* [O. Fr. *covenant*, *convenant*, p. pr. of *convenir*, to agree, Lat. *convenire*. See CONVENIE.] **1.** A mutual agreement in writing and under seal; a contract; stipulation. **2.** A writing containing the terms of agreement between parties. **3.** (Theol.) The promises of God as revealed in the Scriptures, conditioned on certain terms on the part of man, as obedience, repentance, faith, &c. **4.** (Law.) A form of action for the violation of a promise or contract under seal.

**Syn.**— Agreement; contract; compact; bargain; arrangement; stipulation. See CONTRACT.

**Cōv'e-nant**, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. COVENANTED; p. pr. & vb. n. COVENANTING.] To enter into a formal agreement; to bind one's self by contract.

**Syn.**— To agree; contract; bargain; stipulate.

**Cōv'e-nant**, *v. t.* To grant or promise by covenant.

**Cōv'e-nant-er**, *n.* One who makes or who subscribes a covenant. [nant.]

**Cōv'e-nant-or**, *n.* (Law.) The party who makes a covenant.

**Cōv'er** (kūv'er), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. COVERED; p. pr. & vb. n. COVERING.] [From Lat. *cooperire*, from *co*, for *con*, and *operire*, to cover.] **1.** To overspread or envelop the surface or the whole body of. **2.** To brood or sit on. **3.** To hide from sight; to conceal. **4.** To place under shelter; to protect; to defend. **5.** To extend over; to be sufficient for; to comprehend or include; to account for or solve; to counterbalance. **6.** To put the usual head-dress on. **7.** To copulate with; — said of the male

**Syn.**— To shelter; screen; shield; hide; overspread.

**Cōv'er**, *n.* **1.** Any thing which is laid, set, or spread upon, about, or over another; an envelope; a lid. **2.** Any thing which veils or conceals; a screen; disguise; a cloak. **3.** Condition of concealment, shelter, or defense. **4.** (Hunting.) The woods, underbrush, &c., which shelter and conceal game. **5.** [Fr. *couverie*.] A tablecloth, and the other table furniture; especially, the table furniture for the use of one person at a meal.

**Cōv'er-ed** (kūv'er-d), *p. a.* Designed or used for concealment, shelter, &c.

*Covered way* (Fort.), a secure road of communication all round a fort, outside the ditch, having a banquette from which a grazing fire of musketry can be brought upon the glacis.

**Cōv'er-er**, *n.* One who, or that which, covers.

**Cōv'er-let**, *n.* [O. Fr. *covrelit*, equiv. to *couvre-lit*, from Fr. *couvrir*, to cover, and *lit*, Lat. *lectum*, bed.] The uppermost cover of a bed.

**Cōv'ert** (kūv'ert), *a.* [O. Fr. *covert*, p. p. of *covrir*. See COVER, *v. t.*] **1.** Covered over; hid. **2.** Sheltered; not open or exposed. **3.** (Law.) Under cover, authority, or protection, as a married woman.

**Syn.**— Hid; secret; private; covered; disguised.

**Cōv'ert**, *n.* **1.** A place which covers and protects; a shelter; a defense. **2.** Feathers covering the bases of the quills of the wing or tail of birds.

**Cōv'ert-bār'on**, *a.* (Law.) Under the protection of a husband; married.

**Cōv'ert-ly**, *adv.* Secretly; closely; in private.

**Cōv'ert-ūre** (53), *n.* [See COVER, *v. t.*] **1.** Covering; shelter; defense. **2.** (Law.) Condition of a woman during marriage, because she is considered under the cover, or power and protection of her husband.

**Cōv'ert-wāy** (kūv'ert-), *n.* (Fort.) The same as COVERED WAY. See COVERED.

**Cōv'et** (kūv'et), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. COVETED; p. pr. & vb. n. COVETING.] [O. Fr. *covoiter*, *coveiter*, now *covoiter*, from *covitois*, *coveitos*, now *convoiteux*, from Lat. *cupidus*, eager, from *cupere*, to desire.] **1.** To wish for with eagerness. **2.** To wish for inordinately, unreasonably, or unlawfully.

**Syn.**— To long for; desire; hanker after; lust after.

**Cōv'et-a-ble**, *a.* Capable or worthy of being coveted.

**Cōv'et-er**, *n.* One who covets.

**Cōv'et-ive-ness**, *n.* (Phren.) Excessive desire of accumulating property; acquisitiveness.

**Cōv'et-ōus** (kūv'et-us), *a.* **1.** Very desirous. **2.** Inordinately desirous; excessively eager.

**Syn.**— Avaricious; parsimonious; penurious; miserly; niggardly.

**Cōv'et-ōus-ly**, *adv.* With a strong or inordinate desire to obtain and possess; eagerly; avariciously.

**Cōv'et-ōus-ness**, *n.* Strong or inordinate desire of obtaining and possessing some supposed good.

**Syn.**— Avarice; cupidity; greed; eagerness.

**Cōv'ey** (kūv'y), *n.* [Fr. *covée*, from *covré*, p. p. of *couver*, to sit or brood on, from Lat. *cubare*, to lie down, *incubare*, to brood.] **1.** An old bird with her brood of young; hence, a small flock or number of birds together. **2.** A company; a set.

**Cōv'in** (kūv'in), *n.* [O. Fr. *covine*, *covaine*, from *convenir*, to agree, Lat. *convenire*. See COVENANT.] (Law.) A collusive or deceitful agreement between two or more persons to prejudice a third.

**Cōv'ing**, *n.* [See COVE.] (Arch.) (a.) The projection of the upper stories of a house over those beneath. (b.) The jambs of a fire-place.

**Cōv'in-ōus**, *a.* (Law.) Deceitful; collusive; fraudulent; dishonest.

**Cow** (kou), *n.*; *pl.* COWS; *old pl.* KĪNE. [A.-S. *cū*, Icel. *kū*, O. H. Ger. *chuo*, Lat. *ceva*, Skr. *gô*, nom. *gaus*.] The female of the bovine genus of animals.

**Cow**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. COWED; p. pr. & vb. n. COWING.] [Icel. *kuga*, to depress; or perhaps an abbreviation of to *coward*.] To depress with fear; to sink the spirits or courage.

**Coward**, *n.* [O. Fr. *couard*, *coard*, *coart*, orig. short-tailed, as an epithet of the hare, from O. Fr. *coe*, *coue*, N. Fr. *queue*, It. *coda*, Lat. *cauda*, tail, and the termination *ard*.] One who lacks courage to meet danger; a timid or pusillanimous man.

**Syn.**— Craven; poltroon; dastard. — *Coward* denotes literally one who slinks back like a terrified beast with the tail between the legs; a *craven* is literally one who *begs off*, or shrinks at the approach of danger; a *poltroon* is a *mean-spirited coward*; *dastard* is one of the strongest terms of reproach in our language.

**Coward**, *a.* **1.** Destitute of courage; timid; base. **2.** Belonging to a coward; proceeding from, or expressive of, cowardice. [idity; pusillanimity.]

**Coward-ice**, *n.* Want of courage to face danger; timid-

**Coward-li-ness**, *n.* Want of courage; cowardice.

**Coward-ly**, *a.* **1.** Wanting courage to face danger. **2.** Proceeding from fear of danger; befitting a coward.

**Syn.**— Timid; fearful; timorous; dastardly; pusillanimous; recreant; craven; faint-hearted; chicken-hearted; white-livered; mean; base.

**Coward-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of a coward.

**Cow'-eātch'er**, *n.* A strong wooden or iron frame in front of a locomotive-engine for catching or throwing off obstructions on a railway, such as cows, &c.

**Cow'er**, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. COVERED; p. pr. & vb. n. COVERING.] [Cf. Ger. *kauchen*, *kauern*; and W. *cwrian*, to cover, from *cwr*, corner.] To sink by bending the knees; to crouch, especially through fear.

**Cow'hāge**, *n.* [Hind. *kawānch*, *koānch*.] (Bot.) A leguminous plant, having crooked pods covered with sharp hairs, which, penetrating the flesh, cause irritation and itching. [Written also *cowhage* and *cowitch*.]

**Cow'hērd**, *n.* [See HERD.] One whose occupation it is to tend cows.

**Cow'hīde**, *n.* **1.** The hide of a cow. **2.** Leather made of the hide of a cow. **3.** A scourge or coarse riding-whip made of cow's hide.

**Cow'hīde**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. COWHIDED; p. pr. & vb. n. COWHIDING.] To beat or whip with a cowhide.

**Cowl**, *n.* [A.-S. *cuhle*, *cugle*, L. Lat. *cuculla*, *cucullio*, *cucullus*, from Lat. *cucullus*, cap, hood.] **1.** A monk's hood or habit. **2.** A cowl-shaped cap for the top of chimneys. **3.** A vessel carried on a pole betwixt two persons for the conveyance of water.

**Cowled** (kowld), *a.* **1.** Wearing a cowl; hooded. **2.** (Bot.) Shaped like a cowl.

**Cow'lick**, *n.* A tuft of hair turned up, — usually over the forehead, — as if licked by a cow.

**Cowl'-stāff**, *n.* See COWL, No. 3.

**Cō-work'er** (-wūrker), *n.* [From *co*, for *con*, and *worker*, q. v.] One who works with another; a co-operator; a fellow-laborer; a collaborator.

**Cow'-pōx**, *n.* (Med.) A pustular eruption of the cow, which, when communicated to the human system, as by inoculation, preserves from the small pox; the vaccine disease; — called also *kine-pox*.

**Cow'ry** (kou'ry), *n.* [Hind. *kauri*.] A small shell, used for money in Africa and the East Indies.

**Cow'slip**, } *n.* [Perhaps for *cow's-leek*.] (Bot.) A species of primrose, a plant appearing early in the spring in moist places.



**Cow'-tree**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree of South America, which produces a nourishing fluid, resembling milk.

**Cox'eōmb** (-kōm), *n.* [A corruption of *cock's comb*.] **1.** (*a.*) A strip of red cloth notched like the comb of a cock, which licensed fools formerly wore in their caps. (*b.*) The cap itself. **2.** A vain superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments; a fop. **3.** (*Bot.*) A plant of several species, which produces red flowers resembling the comb of a cock.

**Cox-eōmb'ie-al** (-kōm'-), *a.* Befitting or indicating a coxcomb; foppish; conceited; fanciful.

**Cox-eōmb'ie-al-ly** (-kōm'-), *adv.* In the manner of a coxcomb; vainly; fancifully; foppishly.

**Cox'eōmb-ry** (-kōm-), *n.* The manners of a coxcomb.

**Cox-eōm'ie-al**, *a.* See COXCOMBICAL.

**Coy**, *a.* [O. Fr. *coy*, *coi*, *coit*, fr. Lat. *quietus*, quiet, fr. *quies*, rest.] Shrinking from approach or familiarity.

**Syn.** — Shy; shrinking; reserved; modest; bashful; backward; distant.

**Coy'ish**, *a.* Somewhat coy or reserved.

**Coy'ly**, *adv.* In a coy manner; with reserve; slyly.

**Coy'ness**, *n.* Unwillingness to become familiar.

**Syn.** — Reserved; shrinking; shyness; backwardness; modesty; bashfulness.

**Cōz** (kūz), *n.* A contraction of *cousin*. See COUSIN.

**Cōz'en** (kūz'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COZENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* COZENING.] [Either from *cousin*, to deceive through pretext of relationship, or from Ger. *kosen*, *lieb-kosen*, to wheedle, flatter. See COZY.] To cheat; to defraud; to beguile; to deceive. [artifice; trick; fraud.]

**Cōz'en-āge** (kūz'n-), *n.* The art or practice of cozening;

**Cōz'en-er**, *n.* One who cheats or defrauds.

**Cō'zi-ly**, *adv.* Snugly; comfortably.

**Cō'zy**, *a.* [*compar.* COZIER; *superl.* COZIEST.] [Fr. *causer*, to talk, chat, from Ger. *kosen*, O. H. Ger. *chōsōn*.] [Written also *cosey*.] Snug; comfortable; easy.

**Crāb**, *n.* **1.** [A.-S. *crabba*, from Lat. *carabus*, Gr. *κράβος*.] (*Zool.*) A crustaceous animal, having the body covered by a crust-like shell called the *carapax*. It has ten legs, the front pair of which terminate in claws. **2.** [Akin to Gael. & Ir. *garbh*, Armor. & W. *garv*, *garw*, rough, harsh, Lat. *acerbus*, sour, harsh.] (*Bot.*) A wild apple, or the tree producing it;—so named from its harsh taste. **3.** (*Mech.*) (*a.*) A form of crane used for raising or moving heavy weights. (*b.*) A contrivance for launching ships or raising them into a dock.



Crab.

**Crāb'-āp'ple**, *n.* A small, sour kind of apple.

**Crāb'bed** (60), *a.* [From *crab*.] Harsh; rough, or austere, like a crab-apple.

**Syn.** — Peevish; sour; cross; displeasing; morose; difficult; perplexing; trying.

**Crāb'bed-ly**, *adv.* In a crabbed manner.

**Crāb'bed-ness**, *n.* State of being crabbed. [body.]

**Crāb'louse**, *n.* A species of louse infesting the human

**Crāb'-tree**, *n.* The tree that bears crab-apples.

**Crāck**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRACKED (krākt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRACKING.] [Fr. *craquer*, D. *kraken*, Dan. *krakke*, Ger. *krachen*, Gael. & Ir. *crac*.] **1.** To break without entire separation of the parts; to fissure. **2.** To rend with grief or pain; to distress; hence, to disorder; to derange. **3.** To cause to sound abruptly and sharply, with noise like that of rending; to snap. **4.** To utter smartly and sententiously. **5.** To cry up; to extol. [*Low.*]

**Crāck**, *v. i.* **1.** To be fractured without quite separating into parts. **2.** To go to pieces; to be ruined or impaired. **3.** To utter a loud or sharp, sudden sound.

**Crāck**, *n.* **1.** A partial separation of the parts of a substance, with or without a perceptible opening; a chink or fissure; a crevice. **2.** A sound as of any thing suddenly rent. **3.** Craziness of intellect; insanity; lunacy.

**Crāck**, *a.* Of superior excellence. [*Colloq.*]

**Crāck'-brāined**, *a.* Having an impaired intellect.

**Crāck'er**, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, cracks. **2.** A small firework, exploding with a sharp noise. **3.** A kind of hard biscuit.

**Crāck'le** (krāk'l), *v. i.* [*Dim.* of *crack*.] To make slight cracks; to make small, abrupt, snapping noises, rapidly or frequently repeated.

**Crāck'ling**, *n.* **1.** Small, abrupt cracks or reports, frequently repeated. **2.** The rind of roasted pork.

**Crā'dle** (krād'l), *n.* [A.-S. *cradel*, *cradol*. Cf. W. *cryd*, a shaking or rocking, a cradle, *crydu*, *crydian*, *crydiaw*, to shake.] **1.** A kind of movable bed for infants, so constructed as to rock; hence, the place in which any thing

is nurtured or protected in the earlier period of its existence. **2.** Infancy, or very early life. **3.** (*Agric.*) A light framework added to a scythe, for receiving the grain as cut, and laying it evenly in swaths. **4.** (*Engraving.*) An instrument used especially in preparing plates for mezzotints. **5.** (*Ship-building.*) A framework of timbers used to support a vessel about to be launched, or drawn up an inclined plane, or across a narrow strip of land. **6.** (*Surg.*) A case for a broken bone.

**Crā'dle**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRADLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRADLING.] **1.** To lay in a cradle; to rock in a cradle. **2.** To nurse in infancy. **3.** To cut and lay with a cradle, as grain.

**Crā'dle**, *v. i.* To lie or lodge, as in a cradle.

**Crāft** (6), *n.* [A.-S. *craft*, Ger. *kraft*, Icel. *kraptr*. Cf. W. *craf*, *cryf*, strong.] **1.** Dexterity in particular manual employment; hence, the employment itself; a trade. **2.** Cunning, art, or skill, in a bad sense; artifice; guile. **3.** (*Naut.*) Vessels of any kind.

**Crāft'i-ly**, *adv.* With craft, cunning, or guile.

**Crāft'i-ness**, *n.* Cunning; artifice; stratagem; wiliness.

**Crāfts'man**, *n.*; *pl.* CRÄFTS'MEN. One skilled in a manual occupation; an artificer; a mechanic.

**Crāft'y**, *a.* Skillful at deceiving others.

**Syn.** — Cunning; artful; wily; sly; fraudulent; deceitful; subtle; shrewd.

**Crāg**, *n.* [W. *craig*, Gael. & Ir. *creag*.] **1.** A steep, rugged rock; a rough, broken rock. **2.** (*Geol.*) A partially compacted bed of gravel mixed with shells, of the tertiary age.

**Crāg'ged** (60), *a.* Full of crags or broken rocks.

**Crāg'ged-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being cragged.

**Crāg'gi-ness**, *n.* The state of being craggy.

**Crāg'gy**, *a.* Full of crags; abounding with broken rocks; rugged with projecting points of rocks.

**Crāke**, *n.* [Icel. *krāka*, crow, and *krākr*, raven. Cf. CROW.] (*Ornith.*) A species of rail found among grass, corn, broom, or furze;—so called from its singular cry.

**Crām**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRAMMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRAMMING.] [A.-S. *crammian*, Ger. *krammen*, *krimmen*, to seize or grasp with the claws.] **1.** To stuff; to crowd; to fill to superfluity. **2.** To fill with food beyond satiety. **3.** To qualify for public examination by special preparation. [*Colloq.*]

**Crām**, *v. i.* **1.** To eat greedily or beyond satiety; to stuff. **2.** To make preparation for an examination by a hasty review of studies.

**Crām'bo**, *n.* [Cf. CRAMP, *a.*, difficult.] **1.** A play in which one person gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme. **2.** A rhyme.

**Crāmp**, *n.* **1.** [D. & Sw. *kramp*, Dan. *krampe*, Ger. *krampf*.] A restriction or restraint. **2.** [From O. H. Ger. *chramph*, crooked, from *chrimphan*, to crook, bend. Cf. CLAMP.] An iron instrument serving to hold together pieces of timber, stones, &c. **3.** A piece of wood on which the upper leather of a boot is stretched. **4.** (*Med.*) A spasmodic and painful contraction of a muscle or muscles of the body.

**Crāmp**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CRAMPED (krāpt, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRAMPING.] **1.** To hold tightly pressed together; to restrain from free action. **2.** To form on a cramp, as boot legs. **3.** To afflict with cramp.

**Crāmp'-fish**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) The torpedo, or electric ray, the touch of which affects a person with a slight shock of electricity. [No. 2.]

**Crāmp'-ī'ron** (-ī'urn), *n.* A cramp. See CRAMP, *n.*,

**Crāmp'it**, *n.* [See *supra*.] **1.** A piece of metal at the tip of a sword-sheath; a chape. **2.** A cramp-iron.

**Crāmp'ous'**, *n. pl.* [Fr. *crampon*, from O. H. Ger. *chramph*, crooked. See CRAMP, *n.*] **1.** Hooked pieces of iron, for raising stones, boxes, lumber, and other heavy materials. **2.** (*Mil.*) Iron instruments with sharp points worn on the shoes to assist in gaining, or keeping a foothold, as in climbing ramparts.

**Crāmp'y**, *a.* **1.** Diseased with cramp. **2.** Productive of cramps.

**Crān'āge**, *n.* [From *crane*.] **1.** The liberty of using a crane at a wharf. **2.** Money or price paid for the use of a crane.

**Crān'hēr-ry**, *n.* [From *crane*, because its slender stalk has been compared to the long legs and neck of a crane.] (*Bot.*) A red, sour berry, much used for making sauce, &c.

**Crānch**, *v. t.* See CRAUNCH

**Crāne**, *n.* [A.-S. *cran*, H. Ger. *kranich*, allied with Gr. *γέρωνος*,



Crane, (1.)

fōod, fōot; ūrn, ryde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, eecho; ġem, ġet; aș; exist; linger, link; this.



Lat. *grus*, W. & Arm. *garan*.] **1.** (*Ornith.*) A wading bird, having a long, straight bill, and long legs and neck.

**2.** (*a.*) A machine for raising, lowering, and moving heavy weights;—so called from a fancied similarity between its arm and the neck of a crane.

(*b.*) A similar arm turning on a vertical axis or support, in a fireplace, for supporting kettles, &c., over a fire. **3.** A siphon, or bent pipe, for drawing liquors out of a cask. **4.**



Crane, (2, a).

(*Naut.*) A piece of wood or iron formed with two arms, used, in pairs, to stow spare spars in.

**Crâne**, *v. t.* To cause to rise; to raise, as if by a crane.

**Crâne's'-bill**, *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) The plant *Geranium*, of many species;—so named from an appendage of the seed-vessel, which resembles the beak of a crane or stork. **2.** A pair of long-beaked pincers used by surgeons.

**Crā'ni-al**, *a.* Belonging to the cranium.

**Crā'ni-o-lōg'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to craniology.

**Crā'ni-ōl'o-gist**, *n.* One who is versed in craniology; a phrenologist.

**Crā'ni-ōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *κρανίον*, skull, and *λόγος*, discourse, *λέγειν*, to speak.] The science which investigates the structure of the skull, and its relation to the faculties of the mind; phrenology.

**Crā'ni-ōm'e-ter**, *n.* [Gr. *κρανίον*, skull, and *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring skulls.

**Crā'ni-ōm'e-try**, *n.* Art of measuring the skulls of animals, for discovering their specific differences.

**Crā'ni-ōs'eo-py**, *n.* [Gr. *κρανίον*, skull, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view.] The examination of the skull with a view to discover the parts of the brain which are supposed to be the organs of particular passions or faculties.

**Crā'ni-ūm**, *n.*; *pl.* **CRĀ'NI-Ā.** [N. Lat., from Gr. *κρανίον*.] (*Anat.*) The skull of an animal; brain-pan.

**Crānk**, *n.* [Cf. D. *kring*, L. Ger. *krink*, Icel. *kringr*, circle.] **1.** (*Mach.*) A bend in, or a bent portion of, an axis, serving as a handle for communicating circular motion, or to change circular into reciprocating motion, or the reverse. **2.** Any bend, turn, or winding, as of a passage. **3.** A conceit consisting in a change of the form or meaning of a word.

**Crānk**, *a.* [A.-S. *cranc*, weak, Icel. *krānkr*, D. & Ger. *krank*, sick, weak.] **1.** (*Naut.*) Liable to careen or be overset, as a ship. **2.** Full of spirit; brisk; lively.

**Crānk'le**, *v. i.* [See **CRANK**, *n.*, and **CRINKLE**.] To run in a winding course; to bend, wind, and turn.

**Crānk'le** (*krānk'l*), *v. t.* To break into bends, turns, or angles; to crinkle.

**Crānk'le**, *n.* A bend or turn; a crinkle.

**Crān'ni-ed**, *a.* [See **CRANNY**.] Full of crannies; having rents, chinks, or fissures.

**Crān'ny**, *n.* [Fr. *cran*, Lat. *crena*, notch.] **1.** A small, narrow opening; a fissure, crevice, or chink. **2.** A secret, retired place; a hole.

**Crān'ny**, *v. i.* **1.** To make crannies. **2.** To haunt or enter by crannies.

**Crāpe**, *n.* [Fr. *crêpe*, from Lat. *crispus*, curled, crisped.] A thin, transparent stuff, made of raw silk gummed and twisted, much used for mourning garments.

**Crāp'u-lent**, } *a.* [Lat. *crapulentus*, *crapulosus*, from Lat.

**Crāp'u-loūs**, } *crapula*, Gr. *κραπάλη*.] Sick from intemperance. [*Rare.*]

**Syn.**—Drunken; intoxicated; inebriated.

**Crāp'y**, *a.* Resembling crape.

**Crāsh**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CRASHED** (*krāsh't*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CRASHING**.] [From Goth. *kriustan*, to gnash, crash, grate. Cf. **CRUSH**.] To break to pieces violently.

**Crāsh**, *v. i.* To make a loud, clattering sound, as of many things falling and breaking at once.

**Crāsh**, *n.* **1.** The loud, mingled sound of many things falling and breaking at once. **2.** [Lat. *crassus*.] A kind of coarse linen cloth.

**Crāss'a-ment**, *n.* [Lat. *crassamentum*, from *crassus*, thick.] The thick part of any fluid, especially of the blood; a clot.

**Crāss'i-tūde** (53), *n.* [Lat. *crassitudo*. See *supra*.] Grossness; coarseness; thickness.

**Crātch**, *n.* [From O. H. Ger. *krippa*, *krippea*.] A manger or open frame for hay; a crib.

*Cratch-cradle*, a representation of the figure of the cratch, made upon the fingers with a string; a child's game;—called also *scratch-cradle* and *cat's-cradle*.

**Crāte**, *n.* [Lat. *crates*.] A hamper of wicker-work, for the transportation of crockery.

**Crā'ter**, *n.* [Lat. *crater*, *cratera*, from Gr. *κρατήρ*, a mixing vessel, crater, from *κεραινύναι*, to mix.] The aperture or mouth of a volcano.

**Crā'tér'i-fōrm**, *a.* [Lat. *cratera*, a bowl, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a goblet.

**Crāunch** (*krāunch*), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CRAUNCHED** (*krāuncht*, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CRAUNCHING**.] [Cf. D. *schransen*, to eat greedily.] To crush with the teeth; to chew noisily; to crunch.

**Crā-vāt'**, *n.* [Fr. *cravate*, from *Cravate*, a Croat, an inhabitant of Croatia, one of a body of Austrian troops, from whom, in 1636, this article of dress was adopted in France.] A neck-cloth.

**Crāve**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CRAVED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CRAVING**.] [A.-S. *cræfian*, Icel. *kræfia*.] **1.** To ask with earnestness or importunity, and humility. **2.** To long for; to require or demand.

**Syn.**—To seek; beg; beseech; implore; entreat; solicit.

**Crā'ven**, *n.* [Probably from *crave*, one who craves or begs for his life when vanquished.] One who, being vanquished in trial by battle, has *craved* or begged his life of his antagonist; a weak-hearted, spiritless fellow.

**Syn.**—Coward; poltroon; dastard. See **COWARD**.

**Crā'ven**, *a.* Cowardly with meanness; spiritless.

**Crā'ver**, *n.* One who craves or begs.

**Crāw**, *n.* [D. *kraag*, Ger. *krage*, *kragen*, throat, crop.] The crop or first stomach of fowls.

**Crāw'-fīsh**, } *n.* [Corrupted either from O. H. Ger.

**Crāy'-fīsh**, } *krëbiz*, or from Fr. *écrevisse*, which is itself derived from O. H. Ger. *krëbiz*.] (*Zoöl.*) A crustaceous animal, resembling the lobster, but smaller, found in fresh-water streams.

**Crāwl**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CRAWLED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CRAWLING**.] [Icel. *krafla*, D. *krabbelen*, *grabbelen*, dim. of *krabben*, *grappen*.] **1.** To move slowly, as a worm; or on the hands and knees, as a human being; to creep. **2.** To move or advance in a slow and feeble manner. **3.** To have a sensation resembling that of insects creeping about the body.

**Crāwl**, *n.* The act or motion of crawling.

**Crāwl'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, crawls.

**Crāy'fīsh**, *n.* The river lobster. See **CRAW-FISH**.

**Crāy'on**, *n.* [Fr., from *craie*, Lat. *creta*, chalk, properly Cretan earth, from *Creta*, the island Crete.] **1.** A piece of chalk, or other soft, earthy substance, in the form of a cylinder, for use in drawing. **2.** A drawing made with a pencil or crayon.

**Crāy'on**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CRAYONED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CRAYONING**.] To sketch, as with a crayon.

**Crāze**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CRAZED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CRAZING**.] [From Icel. *krassa*, to grind, Sw. *krasa*, to crush, break to pieces.] **1.** To break into pieces; to crush. [*Obs.*] **2.** To confuse; to impair. **3.** To derange the intellect of; to render insane.

**Crāze**, *n.* **1.** State of craziness; insanity. **2.** A strong habitual desire or passion.

**Crā'zi-ly**, *adv.* In a crazy manner.

**Crā'zi-ness**, *n.* The state of being crazy; derangement.

**Crā'zy**, *a.* [From *craze*, *q. v.*] **1.** Characterized by weakness or feebleness; decrepit; broken. **2.** Disordered in intellect; deranged; weakened; shattered.

**Crēak**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CREAKED** (*krēakt*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CREAKING**.] [A modification of *crack*, *q. v.*] To make a sharp, harsh, grating sound, as by the friction of hard substances.

**Crēak**, *v. t.* To produce a creaking sound with.

**Crēak**, *n.* The sound produced when any thing creaks.

**Crēam**, *n.* [From Lat. *cremor*, thick juice or broth; allied to A.-S. *ream*, Ger. *rahm*, Icel. *riomi*.] **1.** The oily, unctuous substance, which forms a scum on the surface of milk. **2.** The best part of a thing.

*Cream of tartar*, purified tartar or argal, being the bi-tartrate of potassa;—so called because it rises, like cream, to the surface of the liquor in which it is purified.

**Crēam**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CREAMED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **CREAMING**.] **1.** To skim or take off by skimming, as cream. **2.** To take off the best part of.

**Crēam**, *v. i.* To become covered with cream; to become thick like cream; to assume the appearance of cream.

**Crēam'-e-āke**, *n.* (*Cookery*.) A kind of cake filled with custard made of cream, eggs, &c. [cream.]

**Crēam'-cheese**, *n.* Cheese formed of milk mixed with cream. **1.** Full of cream. **2.** Resembling cream in nature, appearance, or taste; unctuous.

**Crēase**, *n.* [Cf. L. Ger. *krūs*, H. Ger. *krause*, crispness, *kräusen*, *kräusen*, to crisp, curl.] A mark made by fold-



ing any pliable substance; hence, a similar mark, however produced.

**Crease**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CREASED (kreest, 108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CREASING.] To make a crease or mark in, as by folding or doubling.

**Crē'a-sōte**, *n.* See CREOSOTE.

**Cre-āte** *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CREATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CREATING.] [Lat. *creare, creatum*, to create.] **1.** To bring into being; to cause to exist; to originate. **2.** To be the occasion of; to produce. **3.** To constitute; to appoint; to make.

**Cre-ā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of creating; especially, the act of bringing the universe or this world into existence. **2.** Constitution; appointment; formation. **3.** That which is created, as the world or the universe.

**Cre-ā'tive**, *a.* Having the power to create, or exerting the act of creation.

**Cre-ā'tive-ness**, *n.* State of being creative. [Being.]

**Cre-ā'tor**, *n.* One who creates; specifically, the Supreme

**Crēat'ūre** (krēt'yūr, 53), *n.* [Lat. *creatura*. See CREATE.] **1.** Any thing created; especially, any being created with life; an animal; a man. **2.** A human being, in contempt or endearment. **3.** One who owes his rise and fortune to another; a servile dependent.

**Crē'dence**, *n.* [L. Lat. *credentia*, from Lat. *credens*, *p. pr. of credere*, to trust, believe.] **1.** Reliance of the mind on evidence of facts derived from other sources than personal knowledge; belief; credit. **2.** That which gives a claim to credit or confidence.

**Crē'dent**, *a.* [Lat. *credens*, *p. pr. of credere*, to trust, believe.] Believing; giving credit.

**Cre-dēn'tial**, *a.* Giving a title to credit.

**Cre-dēn'tial**, *n.* **1.** That which gives credit or a title to confidence. **2. pl.** Testimonials or certificates showing that a person is entitled to credit, or has authority or official powers. [credible; credibleness.]

**Crēd'i-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* The quality or the state of being

**Crēd'i-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *credibilis*, from *credere*.] Capable of being believed; worthy of belief.

**Crēd'i-ble-ness**, *n.* Worthiness of belief; credibility.

**Crēd'i-bly**, *adv.* In a manner that deserves belief.

**Crēd'it**, *n.* [Lat. *creditum*, loan, &c., from *credere*, *creditum*, to trust, to loan.] **1.** Reliance on the truth of something said or done; belief; faith. **2.** Reputation derived from the confidence of others; esteem; honor; reputation; estimation. **3.** Authority derived from character or reputation. **4.** Influence derived from the good opinion, confidence, or favor of others; interest. **5.** (*Com.*) Trust given or received; expectation of future payment for property transferred or promises given; mercantile reputation. **6.** (*Book-keeping.*) (*a.*) The side of an account on which are entered all items reckoned as values received. (*b.*) The items entered on such side of an account.

**Crēd'it**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CREDITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CREDITING.] **1.** To confide in the truth of; to put trust in; to believe. **2.** To enter upon the credit side of an account. **3.** To set to the credit of.

**Crēd'it-a-ble**, *a.* Deserving or possessing reputation or esteem; reputable; estimable.

**Crēd'it-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being creditable.

**Crēd'it-a-bly**, *adv.* Reputably; with credit.

**Crēd'it-or**, *n.* One who gives credit in business matters; and hence, one to whom money is due. [dence.]

**Cre-dū'l'i-ty**, *n.* A disposition to believe on slight evi-

**Crēd'u-loūs**, *a.* [Lat. *credulus*, from *credere*, to believe.] Apt to believe on slight or insufficient evidence; easily convinced or imposed upon; unsuspecting.

**Crēd'u-loūs-ly**, *adv.* With credulity.

**Crēd'u-loūs-ness**, *n.* Readiness to believe without sufficient evidence; credulity.

**Creed**, *n.* [From Lat. *credo*, I believe, at the beginning of the Apostles' Creed.] A definite summary of what is believed; especially, a summary of Christian belief.

**Creek**, *n.* [A.-S. *crecca*, L. Lat. *crīca*, *creca*, *crecca*, W. *crig*, crack, *crigyll*, ravine, creek.] **1.** A small inlet, bay, or cove; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river. **2.** A small river or brook. **3.** Any turn or winding.

**Creel**, *n.* [Gael. *craidhleag*, basket, creel; only used in Scotland.] An osier basket, such as anglers use.

**Creep**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CREPT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CREEPING.] [A.-S. *creopan*, Icel. *kriupa*, O. H. Ger. *kriuchan*, *kriochan*, *chriohhan*.] **1.** To move along, as a worm or reptile does; to move on hands and knees; to crawl. **2.** To move slowly, feebly, or timorously. **3.** To move in a stealthy or unobserved manner; to steal in; to insinuate one's self. **4.** To fawn. **5.** To grow, as a vine, clinging to the ground or other support. **6.**

To have a sensation resembling that of insects creeping on the skin of the body; to crawl.

**Creep'er**, *n.* **1.** One who creeps; any creeping thing. **2.** A creeping or clinging plant, as a vine. **3.** (*Ornith.*) A small bird, allied to the wrens. **4.** A fixture with iron points worn on a shoe to prevent one from slipping. **5. pl.** An instrument with iron hooks or claws for dragging the bottom of a well, or other body of water.

**Creep'ing-ly**, *adv.* By creeping; slowly.

**Cre-mā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *crematio*, from *cremare*, to burn.] A burning; particularly, the burning of the dead.

**Cre-mō'nā**, *n.* A superior kind of violin, made at Cremona, in Italy.

**Crē'nate**, *a.* [From Lat. *crena*, notch. Cf. CRAN-  
**Crē'nā-ted**, } *NY.*] (*Bot.*) Having the edge cut or notched in the form of a scallop-shell.

**Crē'ole**, *n.* [Sp. *criollo*, prop. created, nursed, grown up, contracted from *criadillo*, dim. of *criado*, *p. p. of criar*, to create, nurse, educate.] **1.** One born in America, or the West Indies, of European ancestors. **2.** One born in tropical America, or the adjacent islands, of any color. [*This is the usual sense.*]

“The term *creole negro* is employed in the English West Indies to distinguish the negroes born there from the Africans imported during the time of the slave-trade. The application of this term to the colored people has led to an idea, common in some parts of the United States, though wholly unfounded, that it implies an admixture greater or less of African blood.” In the United States *creole* is applied especially to the descendants of the French in Louisiana; in Spanish America and the West Indies, it includes all natives, whether white or black, except full-blooded Indians.

**Crē'o-sōte**, *n.* [Gr. *κρέας*, generally *κρέως*, flesh, and *σώζειν*, to preserve.] (*Chem.*) An oily, colorless liquid, having the smell of smoke, and strong antiseptic properties, obtained from the distillation of wood.

**Crēp'i-tāte**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CREPITATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CREPITATING.] [Lat. *crepitare*, *crepitatum*, to crackle, intensive form of *crepare*.] To burst with a sharp, abrupt sound, rapidly repeated; to crackle; to snap.

**Crēp'i-tā'tion**, *n.* [See *supra.*] The act of crepitating; a snapping or crackling.

**Crēpt**, *imp. & p. p.* of *creep*. See CREEP.

**Cre-pūs'eu-lar**, } *a.* [See *supra.*] Pertaining to twilight;  
**Cre-pūs'eu-loūs**, } light; glimmering; hence, imper-

**Cre-s-çēn'do**, *a.* [It., from It. & Lat. *crescere*, to increase.] (*Mus.*) With a *Crescendo* constantly increasing volume of voice; — a direction for the performance of music, indicated as in the margin.

**Cre-s-çēn'do**, *n.* (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A gradual increase in the strength and fullness of tone with which a passage is performed. (*b.*) A passage to be performed with constantly increasing volume of tone.

**Crēs'çent**, *a.* [Lat. *crescens*, *p. pr. of crescere*, to increase.] Increasing; growing.

**Crēs'çent**, *n.* **1.** The increasing moon; the moon in her first quarter. **2.** (*a.*) The figure or likeness of the new moon, borne in the Turkish flag. (*b.*) The flag itself. (*c.*) The Turkish power.

**Crēs'çive**, *a.* [From Lat. *crescere*, to increase.] Increasing; augmenting; growing.

**Crēss**, *n.* [A.-S. *crese*, O. H. Ger. *cressa*, *creso*, *chresso*, Ger. *kresan*, to creep.] (*Bot.*) A plant of various species. The leaves of the true kinds have a moderately pungent taste, and are used as a salad.

**Crēs'set**, *n.* [Fr. *croisette*, dim. of *croix*, cross, because beacons formerly had crosses on their tops.] An open lamp, filled with combustible material, placed on a beacon, lighthouse, &c., or carried on a pole.

**Crēst**, *n.* [A.-S. *cræsta*, Lat. *crista*, allied in stem to Lat. *crescere*, to grow.] **1.** A tuft, or other natural ornament, growing on an animal's head, as the comb of a cock. **2.** The plume or feathers, or other decoration, worn on a helmet; hence, the helmet itself. **3.** The helmet or head, as typical of a high spirit; spirited bearing; pride; courage. **4.** (*Her.*) An appendage to the shield, placed over it, and usually borne upon a wreath. **5.** The rising part of a horse's neck. **6.** The foamy, feather-like top of a wave. **7.** (*Fort.*) The top line of a slope.

*Interior crest (Fort.), the highest line of the parapet.*



Crest (4).

**Crēst**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRESTING.] To furnish or adorn with a crest; to serve as a crest for

flood, foot; ūrn, rude, pull; çell, çhaise, call, echo; çem, çet; aç; exist; linger, link; this.



**Crēst'ed**, *p. a.* **1.** Having a crest. **2.** (*Bot.*) Bearing any elevated appendage like a crest.

**Crēst'-fall'en** (-faw'n), *a.* With lowered front or hanging head; hence, dispirited; dejected; cowed.

**Cre-tā'ceous**, *a.* [Lat. *cretaceus*, from *creta*, chalk (prop. Cretan earth, from *Creta*, Crete).] Having the qualities of chalk; abounding with chalk. See CHALK.

**Cre-tā'ceous-ly**, *adv.* In a manner like that of chalk; as chalk.

**Crē'tie**, *n.* [Lat. *Creticus* (sc. *pes*), foot, prop. a Cretan (metrical) foot.] (*Gr. & Lat. Pros.*) A poetic foot, composed of one short syllable between two long syllables.

**Crē'tin**, *n.* [Fr. *crétin*, for *crestin*, from Lat. *castrare*, to geld, emasculate, and thus originally a mutilated, stunted man.] (*Med.*) An idiot of a certain kind, frequent in the low valleys of the Alps, generally afflicted also with goiter. See GOITER.

**Crē'tin-ism**, *n.* The condition or the disease of a cretin; a species of idiocy; goiter.

**Cre-vās'se'**, *n.* [Fr. *crevasse*, as if fr. a Lat. word *crepacea*, from *crepax*, *crepacis*, cracking, bursting, from *crepare*, to crack, to burst.] **1.** A deep crevice or split, as in a glacier. **2.** A breach in the levee or embankment of a river. [*Amer.*]

**Crēv'ice**, *n.* [O. Eng. & Fr. *crevasse*. See *supra.*] A narrow opening resulting from a split or crack; a cleft; a fissure; a rent.

**Crew** (krū), *n.* [O. Eng. *crue*, from Fr. *crue*, increase, accession, from *crū*, *crūe*, *p. p.* of *croître*, to grow, increase.] **1.** A company of people associated together; a throng; an assemblage. **2.** A ship's company; the seamen belonging to a vessel.

**Crew** (krū), *imp. of crew.* See CROW.

**Crew'el** (krū'el), *n.* [For *clewel*, dim. of *clew*, a ball of thread.] Worsted yarn slackly twisted.

**Crew'et** (krū'et), *n.* See CRUET.

**Crib**, *n.* [A.-S. *crybb*, O. H. Ger. *crippa*.] **1.** The manger or rack of a stall. **2.** A stall for cattle. **3.** A small inclosed bedstead for a child. **4.** A box or bin for storing grain, salt, &c. **5.** A literal translation of a classic author. [*Colloq.*]

**Crib**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRIBBED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRIBBING.] **1.** To shut or confine in a narrow habitation. **2.** To pilfer or purloin.

**Crib**, *v. i.* To crowd together; to be confined, as in a crib.

**Crib'bage**, *n.* [From *crib*, *v. t.*, **2.**] A game at cards, in which the dealer makes up a third hand for himself, partly out of the hand of his opponent.

**Crib'bage-board**, *n.* A board with holes, used by cribbage-players, to score their game with pegs.

**Crib'ble**, *n.* [L. Lat. *criblus*, from Lat. *cribrum*, sieve, from *cernere*, to sift.] A coarse sieve or screen.

**Crib'ble**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRIBBLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRIBBLING.] [See *supra.*] To cause to pass through a sieve or riddle; to sift.

**Crick**, *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *crice*, *crice*, a crooked staff.] A spasmodic and acutely painful affection of some part of the body, as of the neck or back.

**Crick'et**, *n.* [W. *criciad*, *cricell*, cricket, and *cricellu*, to chirp, to chatter, D. *krekel*, Ger. *grille*, O. H. Ger. *grillo*, *crillo*, Lat. *gryllus*.] An orthopterous insect, characterized by a chirping note.



Cricket.

**Crick'et**, *n.* [From A.-S. *crice*, crooked staff, crutch.] **1.** A game with a bat, ball, and wicket, the players being arranged in two contesting parties. **2.** A sort of low stool.

**Crick'et**, *v. i.* To play at cricket.

**Crick'et-er**, *n.* One who plays at cricket.

**Crī'eoid**, *a.* [Gr. *κρίκος*, ring, and *εἶδος*, form.] (*Anat.*) Resembling a ring.

**Crī'ed** (krīd), *imp. & p. p.* of *cry*. See CRY.

**Crī'er**, *n.* [See CRY.] One who cries; one who makes proclamation; especially, an officer who proclaims the orders or commands of a court, or who gives public notice by loud proclamation.

**Crī'me**, *n.* [Lat. *crimen*, *criminis*, judicial decision, fault, crime, from *cernere*, to decide judicially.] Any violation of law, either divine or human; especially, a gross offense, or violation of law; any outrage or great wrong.

*Capital crime*, a crime punishable with death.

**Syn.**—Sin; vice.—*Sin* is generic, embracing wickedness of every kind. *Crime* is a violation of law, and springs from our passions; *vice* from the inordinate indulgence of natural appetites, which in themselves are innocent. Intemperance is a *vice*, sometimes leading to the *crime* of murder.

**Crīm'i-nal**, *a.* [Lat. *criminalis*, from *crimen*.] **1.** Guilty

of crime. **2.** Involving a crime. **3.** Relating to crime.

*Criminal conversation* (*Law.*), unlawful intercourse with a married woman; adultery;—usually abbreviated *crim. con.*

**Crīm'i-nal**, *n.* A person who has committed a crime, or an offense against law.

**Crīm'i-nāl'i-ty**, *n.* [L. Lat. *criminalitas*, from Lat. *criminalis*. See *supra.*] Quality or state of being criminal; guiltiness.

**Crīm'i-nal-ly**, *adv.* In violation of law; wickedly.

**Crīm'i-nāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRIMINATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRIMINATING.] [Lat. *criminare*, *crimatum*, and *criminari*, *criminator*, from *crimen*. See CRIME.] To accuse or charge with a crime; to convict of crime or guilt; to impeach. [crime; accusation.]

**Crīm'i-nā'tion**, *n.* Act of accusing; conviction of

**Crīm'i-na-to-ry**, *a.* Relating to, or involving, crimination; accusing; censorious.

**Crīmp**, *a.* [A.-S. *ge-crympt*, crimped, curled, D. *krimpen*, to contract, wrinkle, crisp.] Easily crumbled. [*Rare.*]

**Crīmp**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRIMPED (84, 109); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRIMPING.] [See *supra*, and cf. Ger. *krimmen*, to seize or grasp with the claws or the beak.] **1.** To form into ridges, waves, or plaits. **2.** To pinch and hold; to seize. **3.** To decoy into the power of a recruiting officer, or of a press-gang. **4.** (*Cookery.*) To cause to contract, or to render more crisp, as the flesh of a fish, by gashing it, when living, with a knife.

**Crīmp**, *n.* One who decoys into the power of a recruiting officer, or a press-gang.

**Crīmp'le** (krīmp'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRIMPLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRIMPLING.] [Dim. of *crimp*, *v. t.*, *q. v.*] To cause to shrink or draw together; to contract; to curl; to corrugate.

**Crīm'son** (krīm'zn), *n.* [O. Eng. *crimosyn*, from Ar. *qarmaz*, *qermez*, cochineal insect and a liquid expressed from it, *a.*, *qarmazî*, from Skr. *krimija*, produced by a worm, from *krimi*, worm or insect, and *ja*, generated, from *jan*, to generate. Cf. CARMINE.] A deep-red color tinged with blue; red.

**Crīm'son**, *a.* Of a deep red color.

**Crīm'son**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRIMSONED (krīm'znd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRIMSONING.] To dye with crimson, or deep bluish red. [to blush.]

**Crīm'son**, *v. i.* To become crimson or deep red in color;

**Crī'na-to-ry**, *a.* Of, or relating to, the hair.

**Crīnge**, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *kringi*, to make round, *kringr*, circle.] To cause to shrink or wrinkle; to contract; to draw together. [*Rare.*]

**Crīnge**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRINGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRINGING.] To draw one's self together as in fear or timid servility; to bow obsequiously; hence, to fawn.

**Crīnge** (krīnj), *n.* Servile civility; a mean bow.

**Crīng'er**, *n.* One who cringes, or bows meanly.

**Crīng'le** (krīng'gl), *n.* [Icel. *kringla*, orb, round cake, from *kringr*, circle. Cf. CRINKLE and CRINGE.] **1.** A withe for fastening a gate. **2.** (*Naut.*) (*a.*) An iron ring strapped to the bolt-rope of a sail for various purposes. (*b.*) A rope, having its end formed into a ring for securing it to a sail.

**Crī'nite**, *a.* [Lat. *crinitus*, *p. p.* of *crinire*, to provide or cover with hair, from *crinis*, hair.] Having the appearance of a tuft of hair.

**Crīnk'le** (krīnk'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRINKLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRINKLING.] [D. *krinkenel*, to wind or twist, *krinkel*, twisting, turn, from *kring*, circle. Cf. CRINGLE.] To form with short turns or wrinkles.

**Crīnk'le**, *v. i.* To run in and out in little or short bends or turns; to run in flexures.

**Crīm'o-line**, *n.* [Fr., from *crin*, Lat. *crinis*, hair.] A lady's skirt expanded by means of hoops, or by being made of hair-cloth materials stiffened in various ways.

**Crī-nōse'**, *a.* [L. Lat. *crinosus*, and *crinosus*, from Lat. *crinis*, hair.] Hairy. [*Rare.*]

**Crīp'ple** (krīp'l), *n.* [Properly one that can not walk, but must creep, from A.-S. *creopan*, to creep.] One who creeps, halts, or limps.

**Crīp'ple**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRIPPLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRIPPLING.] **1.** To deprive of the use of the limbs, particularly of the legs and feet; to lame. **2.** To deprive of strength, activity, or capability for service or use; to disable.

**Crī'sis**, *n.*; *pl.* CRISSES. [Lat. *crisis*, Gr. *κρίσις*, from *κρίνειν*, to separate, to determine, to decide.] **1.** The decisive moment; the turning-point. **2.** (*Med.*) The change of a disease which indicates recovery or death.

**Crīsp**, *a.* [Lat. *crispus*, Pr. *crisp*, *crisp*, Sp., Pg., & It. *crispo*.] **1.** Formed into stiff curls or ringlets. **2.** Char-



acterized by windings or indentations. **3.** Brittle; friable; breaking short, but with a slight resistance. **4.** Effervescing; sparkling;—said of liquors.

**Crīsp**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRISPED (krispt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRISPING.] **1.** To curl, as the hair; to wreath or interweave, as the branches of trees. **2.** To wrinkle or curl into little undulations on the surface or edges.

**Crīsp**, *v. i.* To form little curls or undulations on the surface or edges.

**Crīsp'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, crisps.

**Crīsp'ing-īron** (-ī'urn), *n.* A curling-iron.

**Crīsp'ly**, *adv.* With crispness; in a crisp manner.

**Crīsp'ness**, *n.* State of being crisp, curled, or brittle.

**Crīsp'y**, *a.* **1.** Formed into short, close ringlets; frizzled; crisp. **2.** Prepared so as to break short; brittle.

**Crīss'-erōss**, *n.* [A corruption of *Christ-cross*.] **1.** A mark formed by two lines crossing each other, usually at right angles. **2.** A child's game played on paper or on a slate, consisting of lines arranged in the form of a cross. [opposition or hindrance.]

**Crīss'-erōss**, *adv.* **1.** In opposite directions. **2.** With **Crīss'-erōss-rōw**, *n.* See CHRIST-CROSS-ROW.

**Crī-tē'ri-on**, *n.*; *pl.* CRĪ-TĒ'RI-Ā, sometimes CRĪ-TĒ'RI-ONŌ. [Gr. κριτήριον, a means for judging, from κριτής, decider, judge, from κρίνειν, to separate, distinguish, decide, judge.] A standard of judging; any approved or established rule, principle, or test, by comparison with which an estimate or judgment is formed.

**Crī'tie**, *n.* [See *infra*.] **1.** One skilled in judging of the merits of literary works or productions of art, especially in the fine arts; a connoisseur. **2.** A harsh examiner or judge; a cavalier; a carper. **3.** The art of criticism; a critique. [*In this sense, Rare.*]

**Crī'tie**, *a.* [Lat. *criticus*, Gr. κριτικός, from κριτής, decider, judge, from κρίνειν, to separate, distinguish, decide, judge.] Relating to criticism. See CRITICAL.

**Crī'tie-al**, *a.* **1.** Having the skill or power to judge with accuracy of literary or artistic matters and merits. **2.** Inclined to make nice distinctions; exact; nicely judicious. **3.** Inclined to find fault; captious. **4.** Relating to criticism; belonging to the art of a critic. **5.** Characterized by thoroughness and a reference to principles, as becomes a critic. **6.** [See CRISIS.] Pertaining to, or indicating, a crisis or turning-point; decisive; hence, of doubtful issue; attended with risk.

**Crī'tie-al-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a critical manner; with nice discernment; exactly. **2.** At a crisis; in a condition of doubtful issue.

**Crī'tie-al-ness**, *n.* **1.** State of being critical. **2.** Accuracy in examination or decision.

**Crī'ti-cīse**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CRITICISED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CRITICISING.] [See CRITIC.] To examine and judge as a critic; to animadvert on. [Written also, but less commonly, *criticize*.]

**Crī'ti-cīse**, *v. i.* To act as a critic; to pass literary or artistic judgment; to animadvert.

**Crī'ti-cīser**, *n.* One who criticises.

**Crī'ti-cīsm**, *n.* **1.** Art of judging of the beauties and faults of a literary performance, or of a production in the fine arts. **2.** A critical judgment passed or expressed; a detailed examination and review.

**Crī-tique'** (krī-teek'), *n.* [Fr. *critique*, *f.*; Gr. κριτική (*sc.* τέχνη), the critical art, from κριτικός. See CRITIC, *a.*] **1.** The art of criticism. [*Rare.*] **2.** A critical examination or estimate of a work of literature or art; a careful and thorough analysis of any subject.

**Crōak**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CROAKED (krōkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CROAKING.] [A.-S. *cracetan*, to croak as a raven, O. H. Ger. *croccizan*, *chroccizan*, Goth. *hrukjan*, to crow, Lat. *crocare*, *croccitare*, to croak as a raven, Gr. κρώζειν, κρώζειν.] **1.** To make a low, hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog, a raven, or crow; hence, to make any low, muttering sound. **2.** To forebode evil; to grumble.

**Crōak**, *v. t.* To utter or say in a low, hoarse voice.

**Crōak**, *n.* The low, harsh sound uttered by a frog or a raven, or a like sound.

**Crōak'er**, *n.* One who croaks, murmurs, or complains unreasonably; one who habitually forebodes evil.

**Cro-chet'** (kro-shā'), *n.* [Fr., small hook, from Icel. *krōkr*, W. *crōg*, hook.] A kind of netting made by means of a small hook. [called *crochet*.]

**Cro-chet'** (kro-shā'), *v. t.* To perform the kind of netting

**Crōck**, *n.* [A.-S. *crōc*, *crocca*. Cf. W. *cruc*, bucket, pail, Gael. *crog*, *crogan*, earthen vessel, jar.] An earthen vessel; a pot or pitcher; a cup. [*Obs.*]

**Crōck**, *n.* [Cf. W. *croeg*, cover.] Fine black matter collected from combustion, as on pots and kettles; soot; smut; lamp-black.

**Crōck**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CROCKED (krōkt, 108), *p. pr. & vb. n.* CROCKING.] To blacken with soot, or with the coloring matter of cloth.

**Crōck**, *v. i.* To give off crock or smut; to blacken.

**Crōck'er-y**, *n.* [From *crock*, earthen vessel, *q. v.*] Earthen-ware; vessels formed of clay, glazed and baked; pottery.

**Crōck'et**, *n.* [From O. & Prov. Eng. *crock*, a crooked timber, a large roll of hair. Cf. CROOK, curve. (*Arch.*)] An ornament formed in imitation of curved and bent foliage.

**Crōe'o-dīle**, *n.* [Lat. *crocodilus*, Gr. κροκόδειλος.] (*Zoöl.*) A large reptile, growing to the length of sixteen or eighteen feet. It inhabits the large rivers in Africa and Asia, and lays its eggs, resembling those of a goose, in the sand, to be hatched by the heat of the sun.

*Crocodile tears*, false or affected tears; hypocritical sorrow;—derived from the fiction of old travelers, that crocodiles shed tears over their prey.



Crocket.



Crocodile.

**Crōe'o-dīl'i-an**, *a.* Pertaining to the crocodile.

**Crō'eus**, *n.* [Lat. *crocus*, Gr. κρόκος, Heb. *karkōm*, Ar. *kurkum*, Skr. *kunkuma*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of plants valued for their early flowering, and the brilliancy of the blossoms. **2.** A mineral powder of a deep yellow or red color.

**Crōft**, *n.* [A.-S. *croft*, *cruft*, O. H. Ger. *cruft*, Lat. *crypta*, Gr. κρύπτη, from κρυπτός, concealed, κρύπτειν, to conceal.] A small close, or inclosed field, used for pasture, tillage, or other purposes.

**Crōm'lech** (krōm'lek), *n.* [W., from *cro*, bending or bent, concave, and *lech*, a flat stone.] A structure of large stones, a part set upright, and others of a flat shape resting on them, found in countries formerly occupied by the Celts, and supposed to be the remains of druidical altars.

**Crō-mōr'nā**, *n.* [From Ger. *krummhorn*, crooked horn.] (*Mus.*) A certain reed stop in the organ, of a quality of tone resembling that of the oboe.

**Crōne**, *n.* [A.-S. *crone*, an old ewe; Ir. & Gael. *crion*, dry, withered, *criona*, old.] An old woman;—usually in contempt; more rarely an aged man.

**Crō'ny**, *n.* [See CRONE.] An intimate companion; an associate; a familiar friend. [*Colloq.*]

**Crōok** (27), *n.* [Icel. *krōkr*.] **1.** A bend, turn, or curve; curvature; flexure. **2.** A device used as a subterfuge; an indirect method; a trick or artifice. **3.** An instrument bent at the end; especially, a shepherd's or a bishop's staff.

**Crōok**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CROOKED (krōkt, 108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CROOKING.] **1.** To turn from a straight line; to make crooked; to bend; to curve. **2.** To turn from rectitude; to pervert.

**Crōok**, *v. i.* To be bent or curved. [shoulders.]

**Crōok'-bäck**, *n.* One who has a crooked back or round

**Crōok'ed** (60), *p. a.* **1.** Characterized by a crook or curve; bent; not straight. **2.** Not straight-forward; deviating from rectitude; devious; perverse.

**Crōok-ed-ly**, *adv.* In a crooked manner.

**Crōok'ed-ness**, *n.* Condition or quality of being crooked; curvity; inflexion; deformity.

**Crōon**, *n.* **1.** A low, continued moan; a murmur. **2.** A simple piece of music; a plain, artless melody.

**Crōon**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CROONED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CROONING.] **1.** To sing in a low tone; to hum. **2.** To soothe by singing softly.

**Crōon**, *v. i.* [Scot.] **1.** To make a continuous noise in a low, hollow tone, as cattle do when in pain; to moan. **2.** To hum or sing in a low tone; to murmur softly.

**Crōp**, *n.* [A.-S. *crop*, *cropp*, D. *krop*, W. *croppa*, *croppa*.]

**1.** The protuberant upper receptacle of food of a bird, situated in the throat; the crop. **2.** The top or highest part of any thing, especially of a plant. **3.** That which is cropped, cut, or gathered from a single field, or of a single kind of grain, root, or fruit, or in a single season; fruit; harvest. **4.** Any thing cut off or gathered.

**Crōp**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CROPPED (krōpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CROPPING.] To cut off the ends of; to bite or pull off; to pluck.

**Crōp**, *v. i.* **1.** (*Geol.*) To appear above the surface, as

food, foot; ūrn, rude, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, ceho; gem, get; as; exist; linger, link; this-

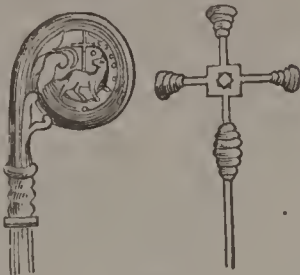


a seam or bed of coal; — with *out*. **2.** To come to light; to be manifest; — with *out*.

**Cröp'-ēared**, *a.* Having the end of the ears cut off.

**Cröp'per**, *n.* A variety of pigeon having a large crop.

**Crō'shier** (krō'zher), *n.* [L. Lat. *cruciarium*, from *crux*, cross; Fr. *crose*, as if from a Lat. word *crucea*, from *crux*, cross.] The official staff of an archbishop, terminating at the top in a cross; also, the pastoral staff of a bishop, which terminates in an ornamented curve.



Crostiers.

**Crōss** (21), *n.* [Lat. *crux*, *crucis*, a cross.] **1.** A kind of gibbet, consisting of two pieces of timber placed transversely upon one another, in various forms, as a T or †, or X. **2.** The theological and religious import of the death of Christ; the Christian doctrine: the gospel. **3.** The symbol of Christ's death, and hence, of Christianity and Christendom. **4.** Affliction regarded as a test of patience or virtue; trial; vexation; disappointment; opposition. **5.** (*Arch.*) An ornament or monument in the form of a cross. **6.** The cross-like mark or symbol used instead of a signature by those who are unable to write. **7.** A mixing of breeds or stock, especially in cattle-breeding; or the product of such in termixture. **8.** (*Surveying.*) An instrument for laying off offsets from the main course, and perpendicular to it.

**Crōss**, *a.* **1.** Lying or falling athwart; transverse; intersecting. **2.** Adverse; contrary; perverse; unfortunate. **3.** Characterized by peevishness or fretfulness. **4.** Mutually inverse; interchanged.

**Syn.** — Fretful; peevish; ill-humored; captious.

**Crōss** (21), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CROSSED (krōst, 108), *p. pr. & vb. n.* CROSSING.] **1.** To put across or athwart. **2.** To lay or draw something, as a line, across. **3.** To pass from one side to the other of. **4.** To run counter to; to thwart; to clash or interfere with. **5.** To debar. **6.** To make the sign of the cross upon. **7.** To cancel by marking crosses on or over; to erase. **8.** To mix the breed of.

**Crōss**, *v. i.* **1.** To lie or be athwart. **2.** To move or pass from one side toward the other, or from place to place. **3.** To interbreed, as races.

**Crōss'-bār**, *n.* A transverse bar.

**Crōss'-bēam**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A large beam running from wall to wall of a house. [or equity suit.]

**Crōss'-bill**, *n.* (*Law.*) A defendant's bill in a chancery

**Crōss'-bill**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird or a genus of birds, the mandibles of whose bill curve in opposite directions, and cross each other.

**Crōss'-bōw**, *n.* (*Archery.*) A weapon used in discharging arrows, formed by placing a bow crosswise on a stock.

**Crōss'-breed**, *n.* A breed produced from parents of different breeds.

**Crōss'-būn**, *n.* A bun or cake marked with a cross.

**Crōss'-cūt**, *n.* A short cut across.

**Crōss'-eūt-saw**, *n.* A saw managed by two men, one at each end, for cutting large logs crosswise.

**Crōss'-dāys**, *n. pl.* (*Eccl.*) The three days preceding the Feast of the Ascension.

**Crōss'-ex-ām'i-nā'tion**, *n.* (*Law.*) The examination of a witness, called by one party, by the opposite party or his counsel.

**Crōss'-ex-ām'ine**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CROSS-EXAMINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CROSS-EXAMINING.] (*Law.*) To examine for the purpose of eliciting facts which were not brought out in a direct examination or which will controvert the direct testimony.

**Crōss'-eyed** (-id), *a.* Having the eyes turned toward the nose, so that they look in directions which intersect or cross one another.

**Crōss'-fire**, *n.* (*Mil.*) The crossing of lines of fire from two or more points or places.

**Crōss'-grāined**, *a.* **1.** Having the grain or fibres crossed or irregular. **2.** Having a perverse and untractable nature; contrary; vexatious. [the mizzen-mast.]

**Crōss'-jäck** (or krō'jäck), *n.* (*Naut.*) The lower yard of

**Crōss'-lēgged** (-lēgd), *a.* Having the legs crossed.

**Crōss'let**, *n.* [*Dim. of cross.*] **1.** A small cross. **2.** (*Her.*) A cross whose arms are terminated with small crosses, or again crossed near the end.

**Crōss'ly**, *adv.* In a cross way, or in a manner characterized by crossness.

**Crōss'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being cross.

**Crōss'-pātch**, *n.* An ill-natured person. [*Low.*]

**Crōss'-piēce**, *n.* A piece of any structure which is fitted or framed crosswise.

**Crōss'-pūr'pose**, *n.* **1.** A counter or opposing purpose; hence, that which is inconsistent or contradictory; inconsistency. **2. pl.** A game in which questions and answers are made so to concur as to involve ludicrous combinations of ideas.

To be at cross-purposes, to act counter to one another without intending it; — said of persons.

**Crōss'-quē's'tion**, *v. t.* To cross-examine.

**Crōss'-rōad**, *n.* A road that crosses another; cross-way.

**Crōss'-sēa**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sea or swell in which the waves run in contrary directions. [road.]

**Crōss'-tie**, *n.* A sleeper connecting the rails of a rail-

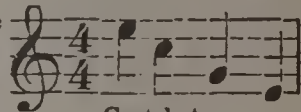
**Crōss'-tree**, *n.* (*Naut.*) One of certain pieces of timber, at the upper ends of the lower masts, and on the top-masts.

**Crōss'-wāy**, *n.* A way that crosses another; cross-road.

**Crōss'wise**, *adv.* In the form of a cross; across.

**Crōtch**, *n.* [*Cf. CRUTCH.*] **1.** Place of division, as of a trunk into branches; fork. **2.** A forked piece of wood, metal, or other substance

**Crōtch'et**, *n.* [*Fr. crochet.* See CROCHET.] **1.** A forked piece of wood; a crotch. **2.** (*Mus.*)



Crotchet.

The third principal note, equal in duration to half a minim, marked with a hook, the stem of which may turn up or down according to its situation. **3.** (*Print.*) A bracket. [*See BRACKET.*] **4.** A crooked or perverse fancy; a capricious opinion; a whim; a conceit.

**Crōtch'et-y**, *a.* Given to crotchets; distinguished by crotchets; whimsical.

**Crō'ton-oil**, *n.* (*Med.*) A vegetable oil of a brownish-yellow color, and hot, biting taste. It is a most powerful drastic cathartic.

**Crouch**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CROUCHED (kroucht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CROUCHING.] [*O. & Prov. Eng. crooch*, from *crook*, to bend.] **1.** To bend down; to stoop or lie low. **2.** To bend servilely or obsequiously; to stoop meanly; to fawn; to cringe.

*Crouched friar.* See CRUTCHED.

**Croup** (krōp), *n.* [*Fr. croupe*, *Sp. grupa*, *It. groppa.* *Cf. CROP*, and *Icel. kryppa*, hunch, hump, bending, *Gael. crup*, to bend, contract.] The buttocks of certain quadrupeds, especially of a horse; hence, the place behind the saddle.

**Croup** (krōp), *n.* [*Cf. CROP*, and also *Scot. croup*, *crupe*, *croup*, to croak, to cry or speak with a hoarse voice.] (*Med.*) An inflammatory affection of the larynx or trachea, accompanied by a hoarse ringing cough and difficult respiration.

**Croup'i-er** (krōp'i-er), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *groupe*, group.] **1.** One who watches the cards and collects the money at a gaming-table. **2.** An assistant chairman at a public dinner party.

**Crōw** (krō), *n.* [*A.-S. crawe*, so named from its cry.] **1.** (*Ornith.*) A large bird, usually black, having a conical and somewhat curved beak, with projecting plumes at its base, and uttering a harsh, croaking note. **2.** An iron lever with a claw shaped like the beak of a crow. **3.** The voice of the cock.



Crow.

**Crōw**, *v. i.* [*imp. CREW or CROWED; p. p. CROWED (CROWN, obs.); p. pr. & vb. n. CROWING.*] [*See supra.* *Cf. CRAKE.*] **1.** To make the shrill sound characteristic of a cock. **2.** To shout in exultation or defiance; to brag. **3.** To utter a sound expressive of joy or great pleasure, as an infant.

**Crōw'-bār**, *n.* A bar of iron sharpened at one end, and used as a lever. See CROW, 2.

**Crowd** (kroud), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. CROWDED; p. pr. & vb. n. CROWDING.*] **1.** To press or drive together. **2.** To fill by pressing or driving together; hence, to encumber by excess of numbers or quantity. **3.** To press by solicitation; to dun; hence, to treat discourteously.

To crowd sail (*Naut.*), to carry an extraordinary force of sail.

**Crowd**, *v. i.* **1.** To press together in numbers; to swarm or be numerous. **2.** To urge or press forward.

**Crowd**, *n.* [*A.-S. croda*, *cread*, *crudh.*] **1.** A number of things closely pressed together, or lying or being adjacent. **2.** A number of persons congregated and pressed together. **3.** The lower orders of people.

**Syn.** — Throng; multitude; populace; vulgar; rabble.

**Crowd'er**, *n.* One who crowds.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ôre, veīl, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf,



**Crōw'-foōt**, *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of many species, some of which are common weeds, while others are flowering plants. **2.** (*Naut.*) A contrivance consisting of a number of small cords rove through a long block, and used to suspend an awning by. **3.** (*Mil.*) A caltrop. [*crow.*]

**Crōw'-keep'er**, *n.* A stuffed figure set up as a scare-crown, *n.* [*O. Eng. corone, coron, fr. Lat. corona, Gr. κορώνη.*] **1.** A wreath or garland, or any ornament encircling the head, especially as a badge of dignity or power. **2.** Any object sought for as a prize or consummation; any thing imparting beauty, dignity, or distinction. **3.** One entitled to wear a regal or imperial crown; the sovereign. **4.** Regal or imperial power; sovereignty; royalty. **5.** A piece of money bearing the image of a crown; hence, a certain denomination of coin. **6.** Chief or topmost part of any thing; as (*a.*) The part of a hat above the brim; also, the flat circular part at the top of a hat. (*b.*) (*Arch.*) The highest member of a cornice; also, the summit of any part of a building. (*c.*) (*Bot.*) An appendage at the top of the claw of some petals. (*d.*) (*Naut.*) That part of an anchor where the arms are joined to the shank; also, the bights formed by the several turns of a cable.



Crown.

**Crown**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. CROWNED; p. pr. & vb. n. CROWNING.*] **1.** To invest with a crown, or with royal dignity. **2.** To bestow upon as a mark of honor, dignity, or recompense; to adorn; to dignify. **3.** To form the topmost part of; to complete; to consummate; to perfect. **4.** (*Mil.*) To effect a lodgment upon (as upon the covered way, in a siege) by sapping upon a glacis near the crest.

**Crown'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, crowns.

**Crown'-glāss**, *n.* The finest sort of window-glass, formed in large circular plates or disks.

**Crown'-im-pē'-ri-al**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the lily family, having drooping flowers of a showy appearance.

**Crown'-law**, *n.* That part of the common law which applies to criminal matters. [*Eng.*]

**Crown'-law'yer**, *n.* One who acts for the crown; one who pleads in criminal cases. [*Eng.*]

**Crown'-ōf'fīce**, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A department belonging to the Court of King's or Queen's Bench, commonly called the *crown side* of the court, which takes cognizance of all criminal cases.

**Crown'-pā'per**, *n.* Paper of a particular size, which formerly had the water-mark of a crown.

**Crown'-pōst**, *n.* (*Arch.*) See KING-POST.

**Crown'-prīnce**, *n.* The prince royal who inherits and succeeds to the crown.

**Crown'-saw**, *n.* (*Mech.*) A species of tubular saw;—a hollow cylinder with teeth on the edge.

**Crown'-side**, *n.* See CROWN-OFFICE.

**Crown'-wheel**, *n.* (*Mach.*) A wheel with cogs or teeth at right angles to its plane.

**Crown'-work** (-wŭrk), *n.* (*Fort.*) An outwork running into the field, consisting of two demi-bastions at the extremes, and a bastion in the middle, with curtains.

**Crōw's'-foōt**, *n.* **1.** *pl.* Wrinkles under and around the outer corners of the eyes. **2.** (*Mil.*) A caltrop. See CALTROP.

**Crōw's'-nēst**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A look-out place prepared near the top of a mast, as by securing a cask to the cross-trees.

**Crōw'-tōe**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of purple hyacinth.

**Crū'cial** (32), *a.* [*From Lat. crux, crucis, cross, torture.*]

**1.** Having the form of a cross; appertaining to a cross.

**2.** Trying or searching, as if bringing to the cross.

**Crū'ci-ate** (krŭ'shī-, 45, 95), *a.* [*Lat. cruciatus, p. p. of cruciare, to torture, from crux, crucis, cross.*] (*Bot.*) Having the leaves or petals arranged in the form of a cross; cruciform.

**Crū'ci-ble**, *n.* [*Prob. from L. Ger. kroos, kruus, mug, jug, jar, D. kroes, cup, erucible, Eng. cruse, q. v. According to some etymologists, it is derived from Lat. crux, cross, because these pots were marked with a cross, to prevent the devil from marring the chemical operation.*] A chemical vessel or melting-pot, capable of enduring great heat without injury.



Crucible.

**Crū'çif'er-oūs**, *a.* [*L. Lat. cruciferus, Lat. crucifer, from crux, cross, and ferre, to bear.*] **1.** Bearing a cross.

**2.** (*Bot.*) Belonging to, or resembling, the cruciform family of plants; cruciate.

**Crū'çi-fī'er**, *n.* [*See CRUCIFY.*] One who crucifies.

**Crū'çi-fix**, *n.* [*L. Lat. crucifixum, from Lat. crux, cross, and figere, fixum, to fix.*] A cross, with the figure of Christ crucified upon it.

**Crū'çi-fix'ion** (-fīk'shun), *n.* [*See supra.*] **1.** Act of fastening a person to a cross. **2.** Death upon a cross. **3.** Intense suffering or affliction.

**Crū'çi-fōrm**, *a.* [*From Lat. crux, cross, and forma.*] **1.** Cross-shaped. **2.** (*Bot.*) Consisting of four equal petals, disposed in the form of a cross.

**Crū'çi-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. CRUCIFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. CRUCIFYING.*] [*L. Lat. crucifigere, from Lat. crux, cross, and figere, to fix.*] **1.** To fasten to a cross. **2.** To destroy the power of; to subdue completely.

**Crū'çig'er-oūs**, *a.* [*Lat. crux, cross, and gerere, to bear.*] Bearing the cross; marked with the figure of a cross.

**Crūde** (32), *a.* [*compar. CRUDER; superl. CRUDEST.*] [*Lat. crudus, prop. bloody, contracted from cruudus, from cruor, blood which flows from a wound.*] **1.** In its natural state; not cooked, or prepared for use; raw. **2.** Unripe; immature. **3.** Not reduced to order or form. **4.** Undigested. **5.** Hasty and ill-considered. **6.** Having, or displaying, superficial and undigested knowledge. **7.** (*Paint.*) Roughly or coarsely done; not accurately shaded or colored.

**Crūde'ly**, *adv.* In a crude or hasty manner.

**Crūde'ness**, *n.* A crude, undigested, or unprepared state; rawness; unripeness; immaturity.

**Crū'di-ty**, *n.* **1.** The condition of being crude; rawness. **2.** That which is in a crude or undigested state.

**Crū'el**, *a.* [*Lat. crudelis, from crudus. See CRUDE.*] **1.** Disposed or pleased to give pain to others. **2.** Causing, or fitted to cause, pain, grief, or misery.

**Syn.**—Savage; barbarous; hard-hearted; inhuman; pitiless.

**Crū'el-ly**, *adv.* In a cruel manner; with cruelty.

**Crū'el-ty**, *n.* **1.** The attribute or character of being cruel; inhumanity; barbarity. **2.** A cruel and barbarous deed; inhuman treatment.

**Crū'et**, *n.* [*Contracted from Fr. cruchette, dim. of cruche, jug, jar. See CROCK.*] A small glass bottle for vinegar, oil, or the like; a caster.

**Crūise**, *n.* A small bottle. See CRUSE.

**Crūise** (krŭz, 32), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. CRUISED; p. pr. & vb. n. CRUISING.*] [*D. kruisen, to move crosswise or in a zigzag, to cruise, from cruise, a cross. See CROSS.*]

**1.** To go back and forth on the ocean; to sail in search of an enemy, for plunder, or for pleasure. **2.** To wander hither and thither on land. [*Rare.*]

**Crūise**, *n.* A voyage made without settled course.

**Crūis'er**, *n.* One who, or a ship that, cruises.

**Crūl'ler**, *n.* A kind of crisp sweet-cake boiled in fat.

**Crūmb** (krŭm), *n.* [*A.-S. crume, from cruman, acruman, to break or erumble into small pieces.*] [*Written also crum.*] **1.** A small fragment or piece, especially of bread or other food. **2.** The soft part of bread.

**Crūmb** (krŭm), *v. t.* To break into crumbs or small pieces.

**Crūmb'-elōth** (krŭm'-), *n.* A cloth to be laid under a table to receive falling fragments.

**Crūm'ble**, *n.* A very small fragment; a small crumb.

**Crūm'ble**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. CRUMBLLED; p. pr. & vb. n. CRUMBLING.*] [*Dim. of crumb, v. t.*] To break into small pieces; to divide into minute parts.

**Crūm'ble**, *v. i.* To fall or break into small pieces; hence, to fall to decay; to perish.

**Crūm'my**, *a.* **1.** Full of crumbs. **2.** Soft; not crusty.

**Crūm'pet**, *n.* [*Cf. CRUMB, CRUM, n.*] A kind of soft bread-cake, not sweetened.

**Crūm'ple**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. CRUMPLED; p. pr. & vb. n. CRUMPLING.*] [*Cf. CRIMP and CRAMP.*] To press into wrinkles or folds; to rumple.

**Crūm'ple**, *v. i.* To shrink irregularly; to wrinkle.

**Crūm'pling**, *n.* A small withered apple.

**Crūnch**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. CRUNCHED (krŭncht, 108); p. pr. & vb. n. CRUNCHING.*] **1.** To chew with violence and noise; to crunch. **2.** To grind or press with violence and noise.

**Crū'or**, *n.* [*Lat., probably connected with Gr. κρούς, frost.*] Gore; coagulated blood.

**Crūp'per** (krŭp'per in *Amer.*; krŭp'per in *Eng.*), *n.* [*Fr. croupière, from croupe. See CROUP, buttocks.*] **1.** The rump of a horse. **2.** A strap of leather buckled to a saddle, and passing under a horse's tail to prevent the saddle from slipping forward. [*Written also croupier.*]

foōd, foōt; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhaise, call, cecho; ġem, ġet; aș; exīst; linger, link; this.



**Crup'per** (krōp'per or krūp'per), *v. t.* [See *supra.*] To fit with a crupper; to place a crupper upon.

**Crū'al** (32), *a.* [Lat. *cruralis*, from *crus*, *cruris*, leg.] 1. Belonging to the leg. 2. Shaped like a leg or root.

**Crū-sāde'**, *n.* [Fr. *croisade*, Sp. *cruzada*, from Lat. *crux*, cross.] 1. A mediæval military expedition for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Mohammedans. 2. Any expedition undertaken from religious motives; any hot-headed or fanatical enterprise.

**Crū-sād'er**, *n.* A person engaged in a crusade.

**Crū-sā'do**, *n.* [Pg. *cruzado*, from *cruz*, Lat. *crux*, a cross.] A Portuguese coin, so called from having a cross stamped on one side.

**Crūse** (32), *n.* [L. Ger. *kruus*, *kroos*, mug, jug, jar, D. *kroes*. See CRUCIBLE.] A small cup or bottle.

**Crū'set**, *n.* [Fr. *creuset*. See CRUCIBLE.] A goldsmith's crucible or melting pot.

**Crūsh**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. CRUSHED (krūsh't, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRUSHING.] [Icel. *krassa*, to grind, L. Lat. *cruscire*, to break with a crash. Cf. CRASH and CRAZE.] 1. To press and bruise between two hard bodies. 2. To overwhelm by pressure. 3. To overcome completely; to subdue; to conquer; to ruin.

**Crūsh**, *v. i.* To be pressed into a smaller compass by external weight or force; to be condensed.

**Crūsh**, *n.* A violent collision or compression.

**Crūsh'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, crushes.

**Crūst**, *n.* [Lat. *crusta*, W. *crest*, from *crusu*, to harden by heat, to parch or scorch.] The hard, external coat or covering of any thing; hence, any concretion.

**Crūst**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. CRUSTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRUSTING.] To cover with a hard case, or crust; to incrust; to envelop.

**Crūst**, *v. i.* To gather or contract into a hard crust; to concrete or freeze at the surface.

**Crūst-tā'ce-ā** (krus-tā'she-ā), *n. pl.* [N. Lat., from Lat. *crusta*, crust, rind, shell.] One of the classes of the articulated animals, including lobsters, shrimps, and crabs; so called from the crust-like shell with which the body and legs are covered.

**Crūst-tā'ce-an** (-she-an), *n.* An animal belonging to the class *Crustacea*.

**Crūst-tā'ce-an**, *a.* Pertaining to the crustacea; crustacean.

**Crūst-tā'ce-ōl'o-gy** (-tā'she-), *n.* [From *crustacea*, and Gr. *lógos*, discourse, description.] The science which treats of the crustacea; malacostracology.

**Crūst-tā'ceōūs**, *a.* [See CRUST.] 1. Pertaining to, or having, a crust-like shell. 2. Belonging to the crustacea; crustacean.

**Crūst'i-ly**, *adv.* In a crusty manner; morosely.

**Crūst'i-ness**, *n.* The quality of being crusty.

**Crūst'y**, *a.* 1. Having the nature of crust; hard. 2. Having a harsh exterior, or a short, rough manner; peevish; surly; morose.

**Crūtch**, *n.* [L. Lat. *croccia*, *crucca*, as if from a Lat. word *crucea*, from *crux*, *crucis*, cross; A.-S. *crycc*, *cricc*.] 1. A staff with a cross-piece at the head, placed under the arm or shoulder, to support the lame or infirm in walking. 2. Any fixture or adjustment with a head or top like that of a crutch, as in a lady's saddle.

**Crūtched** (60), *p. a.* 1. Supported on crutches. 2. Marked with the sign of the cross.

*Crutched friar* (*Eecl.*), one of a religious order; so called because the members of it bore the sign of the cross; -- called also *crossed friar* and *crouched friar*.

**Crūx**, *n.*; *pl.* CRU'CES. [Lat., cross, torture, trouble.] A cross; a great difficulty; any thing that puzzles, vexes, or tries, in the highest degree.

**Crū**, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. CRIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRYING.] [Fr. *crier*, from Lat. *quiritare*, freq. form of *queri*, to complain. Cf. also A. S. *grædan*, to cry, *grætan*, to weep, cry out, Goth. *gretan*, Icel. *grata*.] 1. To speak, call, or exclaim loudly; to vociferate; to proclaim. 2. To weep and sob; to bawl, as a child. 3. To utter inarticulate sounds, as animals.

**Crū**, *v. t.* 1. To utter loudly or vehemently; to utter. 2. To advertise by outcry, especially things lost or found, goods to be sold, &c.

*To cry up*, to extol publicly. — *To cry down*, to decry; to depreciate; to dispraise; to condemn.

**Crū**, *n.* [See *supra.*] 1. A loud utterance; especially, the inarticulate sound made by an animal. 2. Outcry; clamor. 3. Loud expression of triumph or wonder, of pain or distress, &c. 4. Public advertisement by outcry. 5. A pack of hounds.

**Crū'ing**, *a.* Calling for notice; compelling attention and regard; notorious; heinous.

**Crūpt**, *n.* [Lat. *crypta*, Gr. *κρύπτη*, from *κρύπτειν*, to

hide.] 1. A subterranean cell or cave; especially a vault under a church, used for burial purposes. 2. (*Arch.*) The space under a building; a subterranean chapel or oratory; hence, a hiding-place.

**Crūp'tie**, } *a.* Hidden; concealed; secret; occult.

**Crūp'tie-al**, } *a.* Hidden; concealed; secret; occult.

**Crūp'to-gām**, *n.* [From Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, from *κρύπτειν*, and *γάμος*, marriage.] (*Bot.*) A flowerless plant, or one which does not fructify by the means usual to others.

**Crūp'to-gā'mi-an**, } *a.* Pertaining to cryptogams, or to cryptogamy; having the fructification concealed.

**Crūp'tōg'a-mōūs**, } *a.* Pertaining to cryptogams, or to cryptogamy; having the fructification concealed.

**Crūp'tōg'a-my**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A concealed fructification.

**Crūp'tōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [From Gr. *κρυπτός*, secret, fr. *κρύπτειν*, to hide, and *γράφειν*, to write.] 1. Act or art of writing in secret characters. 2. Secret characters or cipher.

**Crūp'tōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *κρυπτός*, secret, from *κρύπτειν*, to hide, and *λόγος*, discourse, from *λέγειν*, to speak.] Secret or enigmatical language.

**Crū's'tal**, *n.* [Lat. *crystallum*, Gr. *κρύσταλλος*, ice, crystal, from *κρύος*, icy cold, frost.] 1. (*Chem. & Min.*) The regular form which a substance tends to assume in solidifying, through the inherent power of cohesive attraction. 2. A fine kind of glass. 3. The glass of a watch case. 4. Any thing resembling crystal, as clear water, ice, or the like.

**Crū's'tal**, *a.* Consisting of, or like, crystal; clear; transparent; lucid; pellucid; crystalline.

**Crū's'tal-līne**, *a.* [Lat. *crystallinus*, Gr. *κρυστάλλινος*. See CRYSTAL.] 1. Consisting of crystal. 2. Having a texture produced by crystallization. 3. Imperfectly crystallized. 4. Resembling crystal; pure; clear; transparent; pellucid.

*Crystalline humor*, or *crystalline lens*, a white, transparent, firm substance, in the form of a convex lens, situated in a depression in the anterior part of the vitreous humor of the eye.

**Crū's'tal-li-zā'tion**, *n.* 1. (*Chem. & Min.*) Act or process by which a substance in solidifying becomes crystallized. 2. The body formed by the process of crystallizing.

**Crū's'tal-līze**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. CRYSTALLIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CRYSTALLIZING.] [Gr. *κρυσταλλίζειν*. See CRYSTAL.] To cause to form crystals, or to assume the crystalline form.

**Crū's'tal-līze**, *v. i.* To be converted into crystals.

**Crū's'tal-lōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [From Gr. *κρύσταλλος*, and *γράφειν*, to write. See CRYSTAL.] 1. Doctrine or science of crystallization. 2. A discourse or treatise on crystallization.

**Cūb**, *n.* [Prob. from Lat. *cubare*, to lie down, because it lies (*cubat*) in its den or hole, and does not go out for prey, as older animals do; or from *cubare*, for *incubare*, to lie upon, brood, hatch.] A young animal, especially the young of the bear.

**Cūb**, *v. t. or i.* [imp. & p. p. CUBBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CUBBING.] To bring forth; -- said of animals.

**Cū'ba-tūre** (53), *n.* [From Lat. *cubus*. See *infra.*] The process of measuring or determining the solid or cubic contents of a body.

**Cūbe**, *n.* [Lat. *cubus*, Gr. *κύβος*, a cube, a cubical die.] 1. (*Geom.*) A regular solid body, with six equal square sides. 2. (*Arith.*) The product of a number multiplied twice into itself; as,  $4 \times 4 = 16$ , and  $16 \times 4 = 64$ , the cube of 4.

*Cube root* (*Arith.*), The number or quantity which, multiplied into itself, and then into the product, produces a certain cube; thus, 3 is the cube root of 27, for  $3 \times 3 = 9$ , and  $3 \times 9 = 27$ .

**Cūbe**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. CUBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CUBING.] To raise to the third power, by multiplying a number into itself twice.

**Cū'beb**, *n.* [From Ar. *kabābat*, Per. *kabābah*, Hind. *kabāba*.] (*Bot.*) The small, spicy berry of a tropical plant. It is stimulant and purgative.

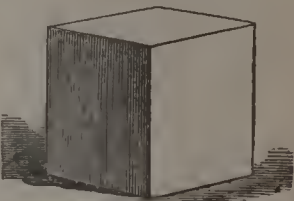
**Cū'bie**, } *a.* Having the form or properties of a cube; contained, or capable of being contained, in a cube.

**Cū'bie-al**, } *a.* Having the form or properties of a cube; contained, or capable of being contained, in a cube.

*Cubic equation*, an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a cube. — *Cubic foot*, a solid foot, equivalent to a cubical solid, which measures a foot in each of its dimensions. — *Cubic number*, a number produced by multiplying a number into itself, and that product by the same number. — See CUBE.

**Cū'bie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a cubical method.

**Cū'bie-al-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being cubical.





**Cū'bi-fōrm**, *a.* [Lat. *cubus*, cube, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a cube.

**Cū'bit**, *n.* [Lat. *cubitum*, *cubitus*, elbow, ell, eubit, from *cubare*, to recline, because the elbow serves for leaning upon.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The fore-arm. **2.** A measure of length, being the distance from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger.

**Cū'bit-al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the cubit or ulna. **2.** Of the length or measure of a cubit.

**Cū'bo-eūbe**, *n.* (*Math.*) The sixth power.

**Cū'bo-eū'bo-eūbe**, *n.* (*Math.*) The ninth power.

**Cū'boid**, } *a.* [Gr. *κυβοειδής*, from *κύβος*, cube, and *εἶδος*, form.] Having nearly the form of a cube; relating to, or resembling, a cube.

**Cūck'ing-stōol**, *n.* [Perhaps only a corruption of *ducking-stool*, *q. v.*] A ducking-stool; an instrument for punishing scolds, and others by fastening them to it and then plunging them into the water.

**Cūck'old**, *n.* [From Lat. *cuculus*, cuckoo, in allusion to the habit of the female cuckoo, who lays her eggs in the nests of other birds, to be hatched by them.] A man whose wife is false to his bed.

**Cūck'old**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CUCKOLDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CUCKOLDING.] To make a cuckold of.

**Cūck'ōō** (kōōk'ōō), *n.*

[Lat. *cuculus*, Gr. *κόκκυξ*, Skr. *kōkila*.] (*Ornith.*) A well-known bird, deriving its name from its note.

**Cūck'ōō-spīt**, } *n.*

**Cūck'ōō-spīt'tle**, } An exudation or spume found on some plants, especially about the joints of lavender and rosemary.

**Cū'eul-late**, or

**Cū-eū'late** (45), }

**Cū'eul-lā'ted**, or

**Cū-eū'la-ted**, }

*a.* [L. Lat. *cucullatus*, from Lat. *cucullus*, a cap, hood, cowl.] **1.** Covered, as with a hood or cowl. **2.** Having the shape or resemblance of a hood.

**Cū'eum-ber**, *n.* [Lat. *cucumis*, gen. *cucumeris*.] (*Bot.*) A well-known plant and its fruit.

Formerly pronounced kow'kum-ber, and still so called by some among the vulgar.

**Cū-eūr'bit**, } *n.* [Lat. *cucurbita*, a gourd.] A chemical vessel used in distillation, originally made in the shape of a gourd.

**Cū-eūr'bi-tā'ceōūs**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging to, or resembling, the family of plants which includes the melon and the cucumber.

**Cūd**, *n.* [A.-S. *cud*, eud, what is chewed, from *cebwan*, to chew.] **1.** A portion of food brought up into the mouth by ruminating animals from their first stomach, and chewed a second time. **2.** A piece of chewing tobacco; a quid. [*Low.*]

**Cūd'dle** (kūd'dl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CUDDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CUDDLING.] [*Cf. W. cuddiaw*, to hide, conceal, *cuddiawl*, hiding.] To lie close or snug; to squat; to crouch; to snuggle.

**Cūd'dy**, *n.* [Prob. a contr. from D. *kajuit*, Fr. *cahute*, cabin, hut. *Cf. W. caued*, inclosed, from *cau*, to shut up.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A small cabin in the fore part of a lighter or boat. **2.** A very small apartment.

**Cūd'gel**, *n.* [*W. cogel*, from *cog*, mass or lump, a short piece of wood.] A short, thick stick; a club.

**Cūd'gel**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CUDGELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CUDGELING.] To beat with a cudgel.

**Cūd'gel-er**, *n.* One who beats with a cudgel.

**Cūe** (kū), *n.* [O. Fr. *coue*, *oe*, now *queue*, It. *coda*, from Lat. *cauda*, tail.] **1.** Tail; especially, a tail-like twist of hair worn at the back of the head. **2.** Last words of an actor's speech, regarded as a hint for the next succeeding player to speak. **3.** Any hint or intimation; also the part one is to perform. **1.** The straight rod used in playing billiards.

**Cūff**, *n.* [See *infra.*] A blow with the open hand; a stroke; a box; a buffet.

**Cūff**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CUFFED (kufft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CUFFING.] [*Sw. kuffa*, to knock, to push. *Cf. Icel. kēppr*, stick, or cudgel. *Sw. knuffa*, Ger. *knuffen*, to cuff, beat soundly.] To strike with the palm or flat of the hand, as a man; or with talons or wings, as a fowl.

**Cūff**, *n.* [Perh. from Fr. *coiffe*, *coeffe*, head-dress, hood, or coif.] The fold at the end of a sleeve.

**Cūi-rāss'** (kwe-rās' or kwē'ras), *n.* [L. Lat. *coratia*, *coratium*, *curacia*, *curatia*, orig. a breastplate of leather, as if fr. a Lat. word *coriacea*, fr. *coriaceus*, -a, -um, of leather, fr. *corium*, leather, Fr. *cuir*.] A piece of defensive armor, covering the body from the neck to the girdle.

**Cūi'ras-siēr'** (kwē'ras-sēr'), *n.* A soldier armed with a cuirass, or breastplate.

**Cūish** (kwīs), *n.* [Fr. *cuisse*, thigh or leg, from Lat. *coxa*, hip.] Defensive armor for the thighs.

**Cuisine** (kwe-zēn'), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *coquina*, for *culina*, from *coquere*, to cook.] **1.** The kitchen. **2.** Manner or style of cooking; cookery.

**Cūl-dee'**, *n.* [From Lat. *Cultores Dei*, worshipers of God.] One of a certain monkish fraternity who formerly inhabited Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

**Cūl-de-sac** (kōōld'sāk'), *n.* [Fr.] **1.** A street closed at one end; hence, a trap. **2.** (*Mil.*) A position in which an army finds itself, with no way of exit but to the front. **3.** (*Nat. Hist.*) Any bag-shaped cavity, or organ, open only at one end.

**Cū'li-na-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *culinarius*, from *culina*, kitchen.] Relating to the kitchen, or to the art of cookery.

**Cūll**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CULLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CULLING.] [From Lat. *colligere*, to collect.] To separate, select, or pick out.

**Cūl'ten-der**, *n.* A strainer. See COLANDER.

**Cūl'ter**, *n.* One who picks or chooses; especially, an inspector who selects wares suitable for market.

**Cū'l'lis**, *n.* **1.** [Fr. *coulis*, from *couler*, to strain, to flow, from Lat. *colare*, to filter, to strain.] A very fine and strong broth; also, a savory jelly. **2.** [Fr. *coulisse*, groove.] (*Arch.*) A gutter in a roof; a channel.

**Cū'l'ly**, *n.* [From Lat. *coleus*, *culeus*, a leather bag, the scrotum, O. F. *couillon*, *coillon*, a vile fellow.] A person easily deceived; a mean dupe.

**Cū'l'ly**, *v. t.* To trick, cheat, or impose on; to deceive.

**Cūlm**, *n.* **1.** [Lat. *culmus*, stalk, stem.] (*Bot.*) The stalk or stem of corn and grasses. **2.** [*W. culm*, knot or tie.] (*Min.*) Anthracite coal, especially when found in small masses or knots; glance-coal.

**Cūl-mīf'er-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *culmus*, stalk or stem, and *ferre*, to bear.] **1.** Bearing culms, or producing straw. **2.** (*Min.*) Containing eulm or glance-coal.

**Cūl'mi-nāte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CULMINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CULMINATING.] [From Lat. *culmen*, top or ridge.] **1.** To reach the highest point of altitude. **2.** To reach the highest point, as of rank, size, numbers, and like qualities.

**Cūl'mi-nate** (45), *a.* Growing upward, as distinguished from a lateral growth.

**Cūl'mi-nā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Attainment of the highest point of altitude; passage across the meridian; transit. **2.** Attainment or arrival at the highest pitch of glory, power, and the like.

**Cūl'pa-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality or condition of being culpable; culpableness; blameworthiness.

**Cūl'pa-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *culpabilis*, from *culpare*, to blame, from *culpa*, fault.] Deserving censure; worthy of blame.

**Syn.** — Wrong; faulty; blamable; blameworthy; censurable.

**Cūl'pa-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of deserving blame.

**Cūl'pa-bly**, *adv.* In a culpable manner; blamably.

**Cūl'p'rit**, *n.* [Prob. for *culpit*, with *r* inserted, as often between consonants. *Culpit* is the ancient form of *culpēd*, accused, from a supposed O. Eng. verb *to culpe*, Lat. *culpare*, to charge with, from O. Eng. *culpe*, *coulpe*, Lat. *culpa*, fault.] **1.** One accused of a crime, as before a judge. **2.** One convicted of crime; a criminal.

**Cūlt**, *n.* [Lat. *cultus*, care, reverence, from *colere*, to cultivate.] **1.** Homage; worship. **2.** A system of religious belief, worship, or rites. [*Rare.*]

**Cūl'ter**, *n.* [Lat.] A colter. See COLTER.

**Cūl'ti-va-ble**, *a.* Capable of being cultivated or tilled.

**Cūl'ti-vāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CULTIVATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CULTIVATING.] [L. Lat. *cultivare*, *cultivatium*, from Lat. *colere*, *cultum*, to till, to cultivate.] **1.** To till; to fertilize. **2.** To direct special attention to; to foster; to cherish. **3.** To improve by labor, care, or study; to civilize; to refine. **4.** To raise or produce by tillage.

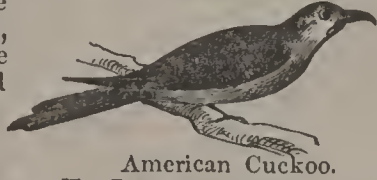
**Cūl'ti-vā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Art or practice of cultivating; tillage; production by tillage. **2.** Fostering care; civilization. **3.** State of being cultivated; advancement or improvement in physical, intellectual, or moral condition; refinement; culture.



Cuirass.



English Cuckoo.



American Cuckoo.



**Cūl'ti-vā'tor**, *n.* **1.** One who cultivates; one who tills. **2.** An agricultural implement used in the tillage of growing crops, designed to loosen the surface of the earth.



**Cūl'trāte** } *a.* [Lat. *cultratus*,  
**Cūl'trā-ted**, } knife-formed, from  
*culter*, knife.] (*Bot.* & *Ornith.*)  
Cultivator.  
Sharp-edged and pointed, like a pruning knife.

**Cūl'tūre** (kūlt'yūr, 53), *n.* [Lat. *cultura*, from Lat. *colere*, *cultum*, to till, to cultivate.] **1.** The act or practice of cultivating; cultivation. **2.** The state of being cultivated; result of cultivation; physical improvement; refinement of mind or manners.

**Cūl'tūre**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CULTURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CULTURING.] To cultivate.

**Cūl'ver-in**, *n.* [From Lat. *coluber*, *colubra*, a serpent, *colubrinus*, like a serpent.] A piece of ordnance, formerly in use; — so called because long and slender.

**Cūl'vert**, *n.* [Probably corrupted from the Fr. *couvert*, covered, *p. p.* of *couvrir*, to cover. See COVER.] An arched drain for the passage of water under a road or canal, &c.

**Cūl'ver-tāiled** (-tāld), *a.* United or fastened, as pieces of timber, by a dove-tailed joint.

**Cūm'ber**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CUMBERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CUMBERING.] [Low Lat. *combrus*, *cumbrus*, a heap of earth, fr. Lat. *cumulus*, heap.] To hang or rest on as a troublesome weight; to be burdensome or oppressive to.

**Syn.** — To elog; burden; obstruct; overload; enumber; perplex; embarrass; trouble; impede.

**Cūm'ber-sōme**, *a.* **1.** Burdensome or hindering, as a weight or drag. **2.** Not easily managed or administered.

**Syn.** — Oppressive; embarrassing; vexatious; cumbrous.

**Cūm'ber-sōme-ly**, *adv.* In a manner to enumber.

**Cūm'ber-sōme-ness**, *n.* Quality of being cumbersome; eumbrousness.

**Cūm'brānce**, *n.* Eneumbrance; hindrance; embar-  
**Cūm'brouś**, *a.* **1.** Rendering action or motion difficult or toilsome. **2.** Giving trouble.

**Syn.** — Burdensome; elogging; vexatious; embarrassing.

**Cūm'brouś-ly**, *adv.* In a cumbersome manner.

**Cūm'brouś-ness**, *n.* State of being cumbersome.

**Cūm'frey**, *n.* (*Bot.*) See COMFREY.

**Cūm'in**, *n.* [Lat. *cuminum*, Gr. *κύμινον*, Ar. *kammūn*, Heb. *kammūn*.] (*Bot.*) A dwarf umbelliferous plant, somewhat resembling fennel, cultivated in the south of Europe, and in Asiatic Turkey, for its aromatic seeds.

**Cū'mu-lāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CUMULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CUMULATING.] [Lat. *cumulare*, *cumulatum*, from *cumulus*, a heap.] To heap together; to amass.

**Cū'mu-lā'tion**, *n.* The act of heaping together; a heap.

**Cū'mu-la-tive**, *a.* [See CUMULATE.] **1.** Forming a mass; aggregated. **2.** Augmenting; gaining or giving force by successive additions. **3.** (*Law.*) Given by the same testator to the same legatee; — said of a legacy.

**Cū'ne-āl**, *a.* [From Lat. *cuneus*, a wedge.] Having the form or shape of a wedge; cuneiform.

**Cū'ne-ate**, } *a.* [Lat. *cuneatus*, from *cuneus*, a  
**Cū'ne-ā-ted**, } wedge.] Wedge-shaped; cuneiform.  
**Cū'ne-āt'ic**, }

**Cū-nē'i-fōrm**, } *a.* [From Lat. *cuneus*, a wedge, and  
**Cū'ni-fōrm**, } *forma*, form. See ARROW-HEADED.]  
**1.** Having the shape or form of a wedge. **2.** Pertaining to, or versed in, the wedge-shaped characters found in ancient Persian and Assyrian inscriptions.

**Cū'n'ing**, *a.* [From A.-S. *cunnan*, to know, to be able, Goth. *kunnan*.] **1.** Well-instructed; knowing; skillful; experienced. **2.** Given to underhand maneuvering; artfully deceitful. **3.** Wrought with, or exhibiting, skill or craft; ingenious; curious. **4.** Characterized by attractiveness, ingenuity, &c.

**Syn.** — Artful; sly; wily; crafty. — *Cunning* is usually low, as a *trick*; *artful* more ingenious and inventive, as a *device*; *sly* implies a turn for what is double or concealed, as, *sly* humor, a *sly* evasion; *crafty*, a talent for dexterously deceiving, as, a *crafty* manager; *wily*, a talent for the use of stratagems, as, a *wily* politician.

**Cū'n'ing**, *n.* The faculty or act of using stratagem to accomplish a purpose; deceit; art; craft.

**Cū'n'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a cunning manner; artfully.

**Cū'n'ing-ness**, *n.* Quality of being cunning; craft.

**Cūp**, *n.* [A.-S. *cupp*, *cuppa*, from Lat. *cupa*, *cuppa*, tub, cask, &c. Cf. COOP.] **1.** A small vessel used to drink from. **2.** The contents of such a vessel; a cupful. **3.** *pl.* Repeated potations; excessive drinking; revelry; drunkenness. **4.** That which is to be received or en-

ured; portion; lot. **5.** Any thing formed like a cup **6.** (*Surg.*) A euppung-glass.

**Cūp**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CUPPED (kūpt, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CUPPING.] **1.** To supply with cups. **2.** (*Surg.*) To bleed by means of scarification and a euppung-glass.

**Cūp'-bear'er**, *n.* One who fills and hands the cups at an entertainment. [for cups, plates, &c.]

**Cūp'board** (kūb'urd), *n.* A small closet with shelves

**Cū'pel**, *n.* [Lat. *cupella*, small eask, dim. of *cupa*. See CUP.] A small eup or vessel used in refining precious metals; a shallow crucible.

**Cū-pēl'**, *v. t.* To separate by means of a eupel; to refine.

**Cū'pel-lā'tion**, *n.* [See CUPEL.] The analyzing or refining of gold, silver, and other metals, in a eupel.

**Cū-pid'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *cupiditas*, from *cupidus*, longing, desiring, from *cupere*, to long for.] Eager desire to possess something, especially wealth; covetousness; lust.

**Cū'po-lā**, *n.*; *pl.* CŪ'PO-LĀS. [Late & L. Lat. *cupula*, *cuppula*, from Lat. *cupa*, *cuppa*, a tub, eask, L. Lat., a eup.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A spherical vault on the top of an edifice. **2.** The round top of a furnace, or the furnace itself.



Cupola.

**Cū'ping**, *n.* (*Surg.*) Operation of drawing blood with a cupping-glass.

**Cū'ping-glāss**, *n.* A glass vessel like a eup, to be applied to the skin, with or without scarification, to draw blood by exhausting the air.

**Cū'pre-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *cupreus*, from *cuprum*, eopper.] Consisting of eopper, or resembling eopper; eoppery.

**Cū'prifer-oūs**, *a.* [From Lat. *cuprum*, copper, and *ferre*, to bear.] Containing or affording copper.

**Cū'pule**, *n.* [Lat. *cupula*. See CUPOLA.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A little eup, as of the acorn. **2.** (*Nat. Hist.*) A fleshy, concave disk, used by the euttle-fish and some other animals for elinging or grasping.

**Cūr**, *n.* [Contracted from L. Ger. *köter*, *köther*, a common dog, peasant's dog, originally dog of a eot, from Ger. *koth*, Eng. *cot*, q. v.] **1.** A worthless or degenerate dog. **2.** A worthless, snarling fellow.

**Cūr'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being cured.

**Cūr'a-ble-ness**, *n.* Possibility of being eured.

**Cū'ra-çōa'** (kū'ra-sō'), *n.* A eordial, flavored with orange-peel, einnamon, and mae; so called from the island of *Curaçoa*, where it was first made.

**Cū'ra-çy**, *n.* [See CURE and CURATE.] The office or employment of a eurate.

**Cū-rās'sōw**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A kind of bird having a short, compressed bill, much arched from the base, and the orbits and the eheeks more or less naked.

**Cū'rate**, *n.* [L. Lat. *curatus*, properly one who is charged with the *care* (Lat. *cura*) of souls.] One who has the eure of souls; originally, any eclergyman, but now the minister employed as an assistant to the rector or viear.

**Cū'ra-tive**, *a.* Relating to the eure of diseases; tending to eure disease.

**Cū-rā'tor**, *n.* [Lat., from *curare*, to take eare of, from *cura*, eare.] **1.** A superintendent, as of a museum or eollection. **2.** A trustee; a guardian.

**Cūrb**, *n.* [See *infra*.] **1.** A eheck or hindrance; especially, a chain or strap attached to the upper part of the branches of the bit of a ebridle, and capable of being drawn tightly against the lower jaw of the horse. **2.** A wall or fence designed to hold back a mass of earth in its place. **3.** A wall set within a well or round the mouth of it. **4.** A curb-stone.

**Cūrb**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CURBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CURBING.] [Fr. *courber*, to bend, curve, Lat. *curvare*, from *curvus*, bent, eurved.] **1.** To bend to one's will; to restrain; to confine. **2.** To furnish with a curb, as a well; also, to restrain by a curb, as a bank of earth.

**Cūrb'-rōof**, *n.* A roof having a double slope; a gambrel roof; a mansard-roof.

**Cūrb'-stōne**, *n.* A stone placed edgewise against earth or stonework to prevent its giving way.

**Cūrd**, *n.* [Scot. *crud*, Gael. *gruth*, Ir. *gruth*, *cruth*, curd, *cruthaim*, I milk.] **1.** The coagulated or thickened part of milk, eaten as food. **2.** The coagulated or thicker part of any liquid.

**Cūrd**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CURDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* CURDING.] To curdle; to congeal.

**Cūrd**, *v. i.* To become eoagulated or thickened; to separate into curds and whey.

**Cūrdle** (kūr'dl), *v. i.* [From *curd*, q. v.] **1.** To change into eurd; to coagulate or eoncrete. **2.** To thicken; to congeal.



**Cūr'dle**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CURDLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CURDLING.] 1. To change into curd; to be coagulated or conereted. 2. To congeal or thicken.

**Cūr'd'y**, *a.* Like curd; full of curd; coagulated.

**Cūre**, *n.* [From Lat. *cura*, care.] 1. Spiritual charge; care of souls; the office of a curate; hence, a curacy. 2. Medical care; remedial treatment of disease. 3. Successful remedial treatment; restoration to health. 4. Remedy; restorative.

**Cūre**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CURED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CURING.] 1. To heal; to restore to health, soundness, or sanity. 2. To remedy; to remove. 3. To prepare for preservation by drying, salting, &c.

**Cūre**, *v. i.* 1. To effect a cure. 2. To be healed.

**Cūréd** (ku-rā'), *n.* [Fr.] A curate; a parson.

**Cūre'less**, *a.* Incapable of cure; incurable.

**Cūr'er**, *n.* One who cures; a healer; a physician.

**Cūr'few** (kūr'fā), *n.* [O. Fr. *couvre-feu*, from *couvrir*, to cover, and *feu*, fire.] The ringing of a bell at nightfall, originally a signal to the inhabitants to cover fires, extinguish lights, and retire to rest.

**Cūr'i-ōs'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *curiositas*, from *curiosus*. See CURIOUS.] 1. State or quality of being curious; accuracy; scrupulousness. 2. Disposition to inquire, investigate, or seek after knowledge; inquisitiveness. 3. That which is curious, or fitted to excite or reward attention.

**Cūr'i-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *curiosus*, careful, inquisitive, from *cura*, care.] 1. Solicitous to be correct; careful; scrupulous. 2. Exhibiting care or nicety; artfully constructed. 3. Eager to learn; habitually inquisitive. 4. Inviting and rewarding inquisitiveness; singular.

**Cūr'i-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a curious manner.

**Cūr'i-ōūs-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being curious.

**Cūr'l**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CURLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CURLING.] [D. *krullen*, Icel. *krulla*, to curl, to crisp.] 1. To twist or form into ringlets. 2. To twist or make into coils, as a serpent. 3. To deck as with curls. 4. To raise in waves or undulations; to ripple.

**Cūr'l**, *v. i.* 1. To bend into curls or ringlets, as hair. 2. To move in curves, spirals, or undulations.

**Cūr'l**, *n.* 1. A ringlet, especially of hair, or any thing of a like form. 2. An undulating or curving line in any substance; flexure; sinuosity. 3. A disease in potatoes, in which the leaves, at their first appearance, seem curled and shrunk up.

**Cūr'ler**, *n.* One who curls.

**Cūr'lew** (kūr'lā), *n.* [Fr. *courlieu*, *corlieu*, *courlis*, It. *chiurlo*, *chiurli*.] (*Ornith.*) An aquatic, wading bird, with a long bill; its color is diversified with ash and black. Its cry is well expressed in the name.



Curlew.

**Cūr'l'i-ness**, *n.* State of being curly.

**Cūr'l'ing-ī'ronz** (-ī'urnz), } *n. pl.* An instrument for

**Cūr'l'ing-tōngz**, } curling the hair.

**Cūr'l'y**, *a.* Having curls; tending to curl.

**Cur-mūd'geon** (kur-mūd'jun), *n.* [O. Eng. *corn-mudgin*, a corruption of *corn-merchant*, — this class being accused of seeking their own gain by withholding bread from others.] An avaricious, churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl.

**Cur-mūd'geon-ly**, *a.* In the manner of a curmudgeon; niggardly; churlish.

**Cūr'rant**, *n.* [From *Corinth*, in Greece, whence, probably, the small dried grape was first introduced into England.] 1. A small kind of dried grape, imported from the Levant; — used in cookery. 2. The fruit of a well-known shrub.

**Cūr'ren-çy**, *n.* 1. State or quality of being current; general acceptance; circulation. 2. Current value; general estimation. 3. That which is in circulation, or is given and taken as having or representing wealth or property; money.

**Cūr'rent**, *a.* [Lat. *currens*, *p. pr.* of *currere*, to run.] 1. Running or moving rapidly. 2. Now passing or present, in its progress. 3. Circulating through the community; generally received; common.

**Cūr'rent**, *n.* 1. A stream, especially of a fluid. 2. General course; ordinary procedure; progressive and connected movement.

**Cūr'rent-ly**, *adv.* In a current manner; commonly.

**Cūr'rent-ness**, *n.* Quality or condition of being current; general reception; currency.

**Cūr'ri-çle** (kūr'ri-çl), *n.* [Lat. *curriculum*, from *cir-rere*, to run.] A chaise drawn by two horses abreast.

**Cur-ri-cu-lūm**, *n.* [Lat. See *supra*.] 1. A race-course. 2. A specified course of study, as in a university.

**Cūr'ri-er**, *n.* [From *curry*, *q. v.*] One who curries, dresses, and colors leather, after it is tanned.

**Cūr'rish**, *a.* [See CUR.] Having the qualities, or exhibiting the characteristics, of a cur; snarling; quarrelsome; brutal; churlish.

**Cūr'rish-ly**, *adv.* Like a cur; in a brutal manner.

**Cūr'rish-ness**, *n.* Moroseness; churlishness.

**Cūr'ry**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CURRIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CURRYING.] [Fr. *corroyer*, from Lat. *corium*, leather.]

1. To dress by a process of scraping, cleansing, beating, smoothing, and coloring; — said of leather. 2. To comb, rub, or cleanse the skin of; — said of a horse. 3. To cook with curry, as rice, &c.

To *curry favor*, to seek to gain favor by flattery, or officious civilities.

**Cūr'ry**, *n.* [From the Per. *khūrdi*, broth, juicy meats, from *khūrdan*, to eat, to drink.] 1. A kind of sauce much used in India, containing red pepper and other strong spices. 2. A stew of fowl, fish, &c., cooked with curry sauce.

**Cūr'ry-cōmb** (-kōm), *n.* An instrument for combing and cleaning horses.

**Cūr'se**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CURSED (kūrst) or CURST; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CURSING.] [A.-S. *cursian*, *corsian*, prob. at first to imprecate evil in the name of the cross.] 1. To utter a wish of evil against; to execrate. 2. To bring great evil upon; to vex, harass, or torment; to injure.

**Cūr'se**, *v. i.* To use profane language; to swear.

**Cūr'se**, *n.* 1. Imprecation of evil upon another. 2. Evil pronounced or invoked on another. 3. That which brings evil or severe affliction; torment.

**Syn.** — Malediction; malison; imprecation; execration.

**Cūr's'ed** (60), *a.* 1. Blasted by a curse. 2. Deserving a curse.

**Syn.** — Execrable; hateful; detestable; abominable.

**Cūr's'ed-ly**, *adv.* In a cursed manner; miserably; enormously. [*Low.*]

**Cūr's'er**, *n.* One who curses or utters a curse.

**Cūr's'ive**, *a.* [Low Lat. *curvius*, from *curvare*, to run hither and thither, from *currere*, to run.] Running; rapid; flowing.

**Cūr'so-ri-ly**, *adv.* In a cursory manner.

**Cūr'so-ri-ness**, *n.* Hasty or superficial view or atten-

**Cūr'so-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *cursorius*, from *cursor*, a runner, from *currere*, *cursum*, to run.] Characterized by haste; hastily or superficially performed; superficial; careless.

**Cūr'st**, *imp. & p. p.* of *curse*. See CURSE.

**Cūr't**, *a.* [From Lat. *curtus*.] Characterized by brevity; short; concise; abrupt; crusty.

**Cur-tāil**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CURTAILED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CURTAILING.] [From O. Fr. *curt*, short, and *tailer*, to cut.] To cut short; to shorten; to abridge; to diminish.

**Cūr'tain** (kūr'tiu, 42), *n.* [From Lat. *cortina*, kettle, circle, circle of a theater, in L. Lat. equivalent to *aulæum*, the curtain of a theater, allied to Lat. *cors*, *cortis*, a place inclosed around, a court.] 1. A movable cloth screen or covering intended to darken or conceal. 2. (*Fort.*) That part of the rampart and parapet which is between the flanks of two bastions.

**Cūr'tain**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CURTAINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CURTAINING.] To inclose as with curtains; to furnish with curtains.

**Cūr'tain-lēçt'ūre**, *n.* A reproof given by a wife to her husband within the bed-curtains, or in bed.

**Cūr'ti-lāçe** (45), *n.* [L. Lat. *curtilagium*, from *cortile*, *curtile*, court, court-yard, from Lat. *cors*, *cortis*, court.] (*Law.*) A yard, court-yard, or piece of ground pertaining to a dwelling-house.

**Cūr't'ly**, *adv.* Briefly; shortly; abruptly; crustily.

**Cūr't'ness**, *n.* Shortness; crustiness.

**Cūr'rule**, *a.* [Lat. *curulis*, from *currus*, a chariot, from *currere*, to run.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) Belonging to a chariot; — applied to a kind of chair appropriated to certain magistrates, and borne in a chariot when they went to council.

**Cūr'vate**, } *a.* [Lat. *curvatus*, *p. p.* of *curvare*, to

**Cūr'vā-ted**, } bend, to curve, from *curvus*. See

CURVE.] Bent in a regular form; curved.

**Cur-vā'tion**, *n.* Act of bending or crooking.

**Cūr'va-tūre** (53), *n.* The continual flexure or bending of a line or surface from a rectilinear direction.

**Cūr've**, *a.* [Lat. *curvus*, allied to Gr. *kuvrós*, curved, arched.] Bent without angles; crooked; curved.

**Cūr've**, *n.* 1. A bending without angles; that which is bent: a flexure. 2. (*Geom.*) A line of which no three consecutive points are in the same direction or straight line.

**Cūr've**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CURVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CURVING.] To bend; to crook; to inflect.

food, foot; ūrn, ryde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall; echo; çem, çet; aç; exist; linger, link; thīs.



**Curve**, *v. i.* To bend or turn gradually from a given direction.

**Curved-ness**, *n.* The state of being curved.

**Curvet**, *n.* [Fr. *courbette*, It. *corvetta*. See CURVE.]

1. A particular leap of a horse, when he raises both his fore legs at once, equally advanced, and, as his fore legs are falling, raises his hind legs, so that all his legs are in the air at once. 2. A prank; a frolic.

**Curvet**, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. CURVETED; p. pr. & vb. n. CURVETING.] 1. To make a curvet. 2. To leap

**Curvet**, *v. t.* To cause to frisk or leap. [and frisk.]

**Curve-line**, *a.* [From N. Lat. *curva* and Lat.

**Curve-line**, *a.* [From N. Lat. *curva* and Lat. *linea*, line.] Consisting of curve lines; bounded by curve lines.

**Curvity**, *n.* The state of being curved; a bending in a regular form, or without angles.

**Cushat** (kōōsh'at), *n.* [A.-S. *cusceote*.] The ring-dove or wood-pigeon.

**Cushion** (kōōsh'un), *n.* [Fr. *coussin*, Ger. *kissen*, as if from a Lat. word *culcitium*, dim. of *culcita*, cushion, mattress, pillow.] 1. A stuffed case or bag used to sit or recline upon. 2. Hence, any stuffed or padded surface.

**Cushion** (kōōsh'un), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. CUSHIONED; p. pr. & vb. n. CUSHIONING.] 1. To seat on a cushion. 2. To furnish with cushions.

**Cusp**, *n.* [Lat. *cuspis*, point, pointed end.] 1. (Arch.) (a.) A projecting point in the ornamentation of arches, panels, &c. (b.) A pendant of a pointed arch. 2. (Astrol.) First entrance of any house in the calculations of nativities, &c. 3. (Astron.) The point or horn of the crescent. 4. (Math.) The point at which two curves, or two branches of the same curve, meet.

**Cuspidal**, *a.* [See CUSP.] Ending in a point.

**Cuspidate**, *a.* [Lat. *cuspidatus*, from *cuspis*. See

**Cuspidate**, *a.* [Lat. *cuspidatus*, from *cuspis*. See CUSP.] (Bot.) Having a sharp end, like the point of a spear.

**Custard**, *n.* [O. Fr. Cf. Armor. *caus*, *kaouz*, W. *caws*, cheese, curd.] A dish composed of milk and eggs, sweetened, and baked or boiled.

**Custard-apple**, *n.* (Bot.) A plant growing in the West Indies, whose fruit contains a yellowish eatable pulp, of the consistence of eustard.

**Custodial**, *a.* Relating to custody or guardianship.

**Custodian**, *n.* [From Lat. *custos*, a guard.] One who has care or custody, as of some public building, and the like; a keeper or superintendent.

**Custody**, *n.* [Lat. *custodia*, from *custos*, guard.] 1. A keeping or guarding; especially, judicial or penal safe-keeping. 2. Restraint of liberty; confinement; imprisonment.

**Custom**, *n.* [L. Lat. *costuma*, *cosduma*, *cosduna*, &c., from Lat. *consuetudo*, gen. *consuetudinis*, but properly from a later secondary form *consuetumen*, custom, habit.] 1. Way of acting; habitual practice. 2. Habitual buying of goods; business support; patronage. 3. (Low.) Long established practice, or usage, considered as unwritten law, and resting for authority on long consent.

**Syn.**—Habit; usage; practice; fashion. See HABIT.

**Custom**, *n.* 1. The customary toll, tax, or tribute. 2. *pl.* Duties imposed on commodities on their being imported into or exported from the country.

**Customable**, *a.* 1. Common; habitual. 2. Subject to the payment of duties called *customs*.

**Customably**, *adv.* According to custom; in a customary manner. [itually.]

**Customarily**, *adv.* In a customary manner; habitually.

**Customary**, *a.* 1. According to custom; established by common usage; conventional. 2. (Law.) Holding or held by custom.

**Customer**, *n.* One who frequents any place for buying what he wants; a purchaser; a buyer.

*Ugly customer*, one who is difficult to manage.

**Custom-house**, *n.* The building where customs and duties are paid, and where vessels are entered or cleared.

**Cut**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. CUT; p. pr. & vb. n. CUTTING.] [O. Eng. *kit*, Norm. Fr. *cotu*, cut. Cf. W. *cwtau*, to curtail, *cateia*, to cut, *cat*, a piece, O. Sw. *kotta*, to sever.] 1. To separate the parts of with a sharp instrument; to make an incision in; to divide; to sever. 2. To hew, as wood; or mow and reap, as grain or corn. 3. To sever and remove by cutting; to dock. 4. To form or shape by cutting; to carve; to hew out. 5. To wound or hurt deeply the sensibilities of. 6. To intersect; to cross. 7. To castrate or geld.

*Cut and dried*, prepared beforehand; not spontaneous. — *Cut glass*, glass having the surface shaped or ornamented by grinding and polishing. — *To cut a dash*, or *a figure*, to make a display. — *To cut capers*, to play pranks; to frolic. — *To cut down*,

(a.) To fell. (b.) To abash; to shame. (c.) To lessen; to diminish. — *To cut out*, (a.) To remove from the midst; hence, to shape or form by cutting; to fashion. (b.) To take the place of; to supersede. — *To cut short*, to arrest or check abruptly; to abridge. — *To cut under*, to undersell. — *To cut up*, to cut to pieces; hence, to damage or destroy. — *To cut the acquaintance of*, or *to cut a person*, to drop intercourse with; to avoid recognizing. — *To cut the cards*, to divide a pack into two portions for the purpose of determining the dealing or trump. — *To cut the teeth*, to put forth teeth.

**Cut**, *v. i.* 1. To serve in dividing or gashing. 2. To admit of incision or severance. 3. To perform the operation of dividing, severing, intersecting, and the like. 4. To run rapidly. [Low.] 5. To divide a pack of cards into two portions to decide the deal or trump.

*To cut across*, to pass over or through in the most direct way. — *To cut in*, to divide, or turn a card, for determining who are to play. — *To cut in or into*, to interrupt.

**Cut**, *n.* 1. An opening made with a sharp instrument; a cleft; a gash; a wound. 2. A stroke or blow with an edged instrument, or the like; hence, an injury or wound. 3. That which wounds the feelings, as a harsh remark, or avoidance of one's acquaintance. 4. A notch, passage, or channel made by cutting. 5. The surface left by a cut. 6. A portion severed or cut off. 7. An engraved block; and hence, the impression from such an engraving. 8. (a.) The act of dividing a pack of cards. (b.) The right to divide. 9. Manner in which a thing is cut or formed; shape; style; fashion.

*A short cut*, a cross route or path which shortens the way.

**Cutaneous**, *a.* [From Lat. *cutis*, skin.] Belonging to the skin; existing on, or affecting, the skin.

**Cute**, *a.* [An abbreviation of *acute*, q. v.] Clever; keen; sharp. [Colloq.]

**Cuticle** (kū'ti-kl), *n.* [Lat. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*, skin.] 1. The outer skin; the scarf-skin; epidermis. 2. (Bot.) The thin, external covering of the bark of a plant.

**Cuticular**, *a.* Pertaining to the cuticle, or external coat of the skin.

**Cutis**, *n.* [Lat.] (Anat.) A dense resisting membrane, next below the cuticle; — often called the *true skin*.

**Cutlass**, *n.* [L. Lat. *cultellacius*, *cultellaceus*, augm. of Lat. *cultellus*, dim. of *culter*, knife.] A broad, curving sword, with but one cutting edge.

**Cutler**, *n.* [L. Lat. *cultellarius*, *cultellerius*, from Lat. *cultellus*, dim. of *culter*, knife.] One who makes or who deals in cutlery.

**Cutlery**, *n.* 1. The business of a cutler. 2. Edged or cutting instruments in general, or in the mass.

**Cutlet**, *n.* [Fr. *côtelette*, little rib, dim. of *côte*, rib, from Lat. *costa*, a rib.] A piece of meat, especially of veal or mutton, cut for broiling; generally a part of the rib with the meat belonging to it.

**Cutoff**, *n.* 1. That which cuts off or shortens, as a nearer passage. 2. (Mach.) A contrivance in the steam-engine for cutting off the passage of steam from the steam-chest to the cylinder.

**Cutpurse**, *n.* One who cuts purses for the sake of stealing their contents; — an act common when men wore purses at their girdles; hence, a thief; a robber; a pick-pocket.

**Cutter**, *n.* 1. One who cuts or hews. 2. An instrument used for cutting. 3. A front tooth, that cuts; an incisor. 4. (Naut.) (a.) A small boat used by ships of war. (b.) A vessel rigged nearly like a sloop, with one mast and a straight running bowsprit, which may be run in upon deck. 5. A small one-horse sleigh. [Amer.]



Cutter.

**Cutthroat**, *n.* One who cuts throats; a murderer; an assassin; a ruffian.

**Cutthroat**, *a.* Murderous; cruel; barbarous.

**Cutting**, *n.* 1. Act or operation of one who cuts. 2. Something cut, cut off, or cut out, as a twig cut from a stock for grafting; an excavation cut through a hill.

**Cuttle**, *n.* [A.-S. & O. L. Ger. *cudele*, Ger. *kuttel-*

**Cuttle-fish**, *n.* [A.-S. & O. L. Ger. *cudele*, Ger. *kuttel-fisch*; from Ger. *köttel*, *kötel*, D. *keutel*, dirt from the guts. See GUT.] (Zool.) A molluscous animal, having ten arms furnished with cupules or sucking cups, by means of which it attaches itself tenaciously to other bodies. When pursued, it throws out a blackish liquor that darkens the water, enabling it to escape observation.



Cuttle-fish.



**Cūt'-wa'ter, n.** 1. (*Naut.*) Fore part of a ship's prow, which cuts the water. 2. Lower portion of the pier of a bridge, formed with an angle or edge directed up stream.

**Cūt'-worm (-wûrm), n.** Any larve or caterpillar which eats or cuts away young plants.

**Cÿ'a-nate, n.** A salt in which the acid is cyanic acid.

**Cÿ-ân'ie, a.** [From Gr. κύανος, a dark blue substance.] Pertaining to, or containing, cyanogen.

**Cÿ'a-nide, n.** (*Chem.*) A basic compound of cyanogen with some other element or compound.

**Cÿ-ân'o-ġen, n.** [From Gr. κύανος, dark blue, and the root of γεννάειν, to beget.] (*Chem.*) A compound radical, being a gas composed of one equivalent of nitrogen and two of carbon. It is an essential ingredient in prussian blue.

**Cÿ'a-nôm'e-ter, n.** [From Gr. κύανος, dark blue, and μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for estimating or measuring degrees of blueness, as of the sky.

**Cÿ'e'le (sî'kl), n.** [L. Lat. *cycclus*, Gr. κύκλος, ring or circle.] 1. An imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens. 2. An interval of time in which a certain succession of events or phenomena is completed, and then returns again and again in the same order. 3. (*Bot.*) One entire round in a spire or circle.

**Cÿe'lie, } a.** Pertaining to a cycle; moving in cycles.  
**Cÿe'lie-al, }**

*Cyclic poets*, certain epic poets who followed Homer, and wrote merely on the Trojan war;—so called because keeping within the circle of a single subject.

**Cÿ'e'loid, n.** [From Gr. κύκλος, circle, and εἶδος, form.] (*Geom.*) A curve generated by a point in the plane of a circle when the circle is rolled along a straight line, keeping always in the same plane.

**Cÿ'e'loid'al, a.** Pertaining or relating to a cycloid.

**Cÿ'e'lôm'e-try, n.** [From Gr. κύκλος, circle, and μέτρον, measure.] The art of measuring circles.

**Cÿ'e'lōne, n.** [Gr. κύκλος, circle.] A rotatory storm or whirlwind of extended circuit.

**Cÿ'e'lo-pē'an, a.** Pertaining to the Cyclops; huge; gigantic; vast and rough; massive.

**Cÿ'e'lo-pē'di-ā, } n.** [From Gr. κύκλος, circle, and παιδεία, the bringing up of a child, education, erudition, from παιδεύειν, to bring up a child, from παῖς, child.] The circle or compass of the arts and sciences, or of human knowledge. Hence, a dictionary of arts and sciences, or of some one of them. See *ENCYCLOPEDIA*.

**Cÿ'e'lo-pē'di-ā, }**

**Cÿ'e'lo-pē'di-ā, }**

**Cÿ'e'lo-pē'di-ā, }**

**Cÿ'e'lo-pē'di-ā, }**

**Cÿ'e'lo-pē'di-ā, }**

**Cÿ'e'lo-pē'di-ā, }**

**Cÿ'e'lo-pē'di-ā, }**

**Cÿ'e'lo-pē'di-ā, }**

**Cÿ'e'lo-pē'di-ā, }**

**Cÿ'e'lo-pē'di-ā, }**



ment used by the ancients. 2. A musical instrument of brass, of a circular form, like a dish, held in the hand, and producing, when two are struck together, a sharp, ringing sound. 3. A triangular steel wire, on which are five rings, which are touched and shifted along the triangle with an iron rod held in the left hand, while it is supported in the right by a ring, to give it free motion.



Cymbals.

**Cÿme, n.** [Lat. *cyma*, Gr. κύμα, the young sprout of a cabbage. See *CYMA*.] (*Bot.*) A flat-topped or convex flower-cluster, like a corymb, except that the inflorescence commences with the terminal buds.

**Cÿ'mōse, } a.** [Lat. *cymosus*, from *cyma*.] Containing

**Cÿ'mōus, }** a cyme; in the form of a cyme.

**Cÿ'n'ie, } a.** [Gr. κυνικός, dog-like, fr. κύων, dog.] 1.

**Cÿ'n'ie-al, }** Having the qualities of a surly dog; snarling; captious; surly; currish; austere. 2. Pertaining to the dog-star. 3. Belonging to the sect of philosophers called cynics; resembling the doctrines of the cynics.

**Cÿ'n'ie, n.** 1. One of the sect or school of ancient philosophers, so named from their morose and contemptuous views and tenets. 2. One who holds views resembling those of the cynics; a snarler; a misanthrope.

**Cÿ'n'ie-al-ly, adv.** In a cynical or morose manner.

**Cÿ'n'ie-al-ness, n.** Moroseness; misanthropy.

**Cÿ'n'i-ġism, n.** Practice or principles of a cynic.

**Cÿ'n'o-sure (sîn'o-shÿr or sî'no-shÿr), n.** [Lat. *cynosura*, Gr. κυνόσουρα, dog's tail, the cynosure, from κύων, genitive κυνός, dog, and ούρα, tail.] 1. The constellation of the Lesser Bear, to which, as containing the polar star, the eyes of mariners and travelers are often directed. 2. Any thing to which attention is strongly turned; a center of attraction.

**Cÿ'pher, n.** See *CIPHER*.

**Cÿ'press, n.** [Lat. *cupressus*, Gr. κυπάρισσος, Fr. *cyprés*, Cf. Gr. κύπρος, a tree growing in Cyprus, Heb. *kopher*, Gen. vi. 14.] (*Bot.*) A coniferous tree, generally evergreen, and having wood remarkable for its durability.

As having anciently been used at funerals, and to adorn tombs, it is an emblem of mourning and sadness.

**Cÿp'ri-an, n.** 1. A native or inhabitant of Cyprus, especially of ancient Cyprus. 2. A lewd woman; a harlot.

**Cÿp'ri-an, a.** 1. Belonging to the island of Cyprus, renowned for the worship of Venus. 2. Of, or pertaining to, lewdness, or those who practice it.

**Cÿr'i-o-lōġ'ie, a.** [Gr. κυριολογικός, from κύριος, chief, and λόγος, discourse.] Pertaining to capital letters.

**Cÿst, n.** [Gr. κύστις, bladder, bag, pouch, from κύειν, to hold, contain, swell.] (*Physiol.*) A pouch or sac, without opening, accidentally developed, and containing morbid matter.

**Cÿst'ie, a.** 1. Having the form of, or living in, a cyst. 2. Containing cysts. 3. Pertaining to, or contained in, a cyst.

**Cÿs'to-ġele, n.** [From Gr. κύστις, bag, and κήλη, tumor. See *CYST*.] (*Med.*) Hernia of the urinary bladder.

**Cÿst'ōse, a.** Containing, or resembling, a cyst; cystic.

**Cÿs-tōt'o-my, n.** [Gr. κύστις, bladder, and τέμνειν, to cut.] Act or practice of opening cysts; particularly, the operation of cutting into the bladder for the extraction of a stone or other extraneous matter.

**Czâr (zâr), n.** [O. Pol. *czar*, *czarz*, Russ. *tsarj*, from Lat. *Cæsar*.] A king; a chief; a title of the emperor of Russia. [Written also *tzar*.]

**Cza-rî'nâ (za-ré'nâ), n.** [Russ. *tsaritsa*, Pol. *tsarowa*.] A title of the empress of Russia.

**Czâr'o-wîtz (zâr'o-wîts), n.** [Russ. *tsarévitch*, *tsesarévitch*.] The title of the eldest son of the czar of Russia.

## D.

**D** (de), in the English alphabet, is the fourth letter, and the third consonant or articulation. See *Principles of Pronunciation*, § 70.

**Dăb, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* DABBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DABBING.] [Cf. Eng. *dap*, *dip*, *tap*, *tip*.] To strike gently, as with the hand or with a soft or moist substance.

**Dăb, n.** [See *supra*. Possibly from *adept*, q. v.] 1. A gentle blow with the hand or some soft substance; hence,

a sudden blow or hit. 2. A small lump or mass of any thing soft, with which something is dabbled. 3. One who can dab skillfully; a dabster; an expert. 4. A small, flat fish, allied to the flounder, of a dark-brown color.

**Dăb'ble, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* DABBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DABBING.] [Diminutive of *dab*.] To wet with little dips or strokes; to moisten.

**Dăb'ble, v. i.** 1. To play in water, as with the hands.

food, foôt; ũrn, ryde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, eecho; ġem, ġet; aș; exist; linger, link; this.



**2.** To work in a slight or superficial manner; to touch here and there; to tamper; to meddle. [meddler.]

**Dăb'bler, n.** **1.** One who dabbles. **2.** A superficial

**Dăb'chick, n.** [From *dab*, equiv. to *dip*, and *chick*.] **1.** (*Ornith.*) A certain water-fowl allied to the grebe, — called also *dipchick*, *didapper*, and *dobchick*. **2.** A babyish person.

**Dăb'ster, n.** [Cf. *DAB, n.*, **3**, and *DAPPER*.] One who is skilled; a master of his business. [*Colloq.*]

**Da capo** (dî-kă'po). [It., from *da*, from, and *capo*, head, beginning.] (*Mus.*) A direction to return to, and end with, the first strain; — indicated by the letters *D. C.*

**Dăçe, n.** [*W. darsen.*] (*Ichth.*) A small river fish, of a bright silvery color.

**Dăe'tyl, n.** [Lat. *dactylus*, Gr. *δάκτυλος*, properly a finger.] (*Pros.*) A poetical foot of three syllables, one long, followed by two short, or one accented followed by two unaccented; — so called from its resemblance to the joints of a finger; as, *tēgmîñē, mer'ciful*.

**Dăe'tyl-ar, a.** Pertaining to a dactyl; dactylic.

**Dae-tyl'ie** (123), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, dactyls. [tyls.]

**Dae-tyl'ie, n.** A line consisting chiefly or wholly of dactyls.

**Dae-tyl'i-ōg'ra-phy, n.** [Gr. *δακτύλιος*, finger-ring, and *γράφειν*, to write.] The science or art of gem-engraving.

**Dăe'tyl-ist, n.** One who writes dactylic verse.

**Dăe'tyl-ōl'o-gy, n.** [Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, and *λόγος*, discourse.] A method of communication in which certain positions and motions of the hand and fingers answer to the common written alphabet.

**Dăd, } n.** [Ir. *daid*, *W. & Arm. tad*, *O. Lat. tata*, Gr. *Dăd'dy, } τάτα*, *Sp. taíta*, *Finn. taata*, *Esthonian taat*, *Skr. tata*, *Hind. tát*, *Gypsy dad, dada*.] Father; — a word used by little children.

**Dăd'dle, v. i.** [Cf. *Eng. dandle*.] To walk unsteadily, like a child or an old man; hence, to do any thing slowly.

**Dăd'dy-lōng'-lōggs, n.** (*Entom.*) An insect having a long body, and very long, slender legs; the crane-fly.

**Dă'do, n.** [It. & *Sp. dado*, from Lat. *dare*, to give, to throw; *datum*, something thrown on a table, dic.] (*Arch.*) (*a.*) The die or square part in the middle of the pedestal of a column. (*b.*) That part of an apartment between the plinth and the impost molding.

**Dăe'dal, } a.** [From *Dædalus*, Gr. *Δαίδαλος*, a mythic craftsman.] Formed with art; ingenious; intricate.

**Dăe-dă'li-an, } a.** (*Bot.*) Having a margin with various windings and turnings; — said of leaves.

**Dăf'fo-dil, n.** [Fr. *d'asphodèle*, Lat. *asphodelus*, Gr. *ἀσφόδελος*. See *ASPHODEL*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Narcissus*. It has a bulbous root, and beautiful flowers, usually of a yellow hue.

**Dăft** (6), *a.* Delirious; insane; hence, stupid; foolish.

**Dăg, n.** [*D. dagge*, a dagger, *O. Fr. dagge*, a small gun, *Gael. dag*, a pistol, *W. dager, dagr*, *Ir. daigear*, a dagger.] **1.** A dagger or poniard. **2.** A kind of pistol formerly used.

**Dăg, n.** [*A.-S. dag, daag*, any thing that is loose.] **1.** A loose end, as of locks of wool. **2.** A leathern latchet.

**Dăg'ger, n.** [See *DAG, n.*, a dagger. The *Ger. & D. degen*, a sword, is derived from *Fr. dague*, *It. daga*, &c.] **1.** A short sword; a poniard. **2.** (*Print.*) A mark of reference in the form of a dagger; thus [†]; — called also *obelisk*.

To look daggers, to look fiercely, reproachfully, or angrily.

**Dăg'ger, v. t.** To pierce with a dagger; to stab.

**Dăg'gle** (dăg'gl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. DAGGLED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. DAGGLING*.] [*Dim. of dag, v. t.*] To trail so as to wet or befool; to wet; to dirty.

**Dăg'gle, v. i.** To be drawn or trailed through water and mud; to draggle.

**Dăg'gle-tăil, n.** A filthy person; a slattern; a slut.

**Dăg'-lōck, n.** [*O. Eng. dag*, dew, and *lock*.] A dirty, soiled lock of wool on a sheep.

**Da-guërre'an, } (da-gër'î-an), a.** Pertaining to Da-

**Da-guërre'ian, } guërre, or to his invention of the**

**Da-guërre'o-typ'e** (da-gër'o-tîp), *n.* [From *Daguerre*, the discoverer.] **1.** A method of taking pictures by photography, on plates of silvered copper, and on other materials suitably prepared. **2.** The picture produced by the above process.

**Da-guërre'o-typ'e** (da-gër'o-tîp), *v. t.* **1.** To represent by the photographic art, as a picture. **2.** To impress with great distinctness.

**Da-guërre'o-typ'er, } n.** One who takes daguerreo-

**Da-guërre'o-typ'ist, } types.**

**Da-guërre'o-typ'ie, } a.** Of, or pertaining to, the

**Da-guërre'o-typ'ie-al, } daguerreotype.**

**Da-guërre'o-typ'y, n.** Art of producing daguerreotypes or photographic pictures.

**Dăhl'iă** (dăl'yă or dăl'yă), *n.* [From *Andrew Dahl*, a Swedish botanist.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants native to Mexico. It produces a large and beautiful flower, and has many varieties. [day; diurnal; quotidian.]

**Dăi'ly, a.** Happening or belonging to each successive

**Dăi'ly, adv.** Every day; day by day.

**Dăin'ti-ly, adv.** Fastidiously; nicely.

**Dăin'ti-ness, n.** State or condition of being dainty.

**Dăin'ty, a.** [Prob. from Lat. *dignus*, worthy, suitable. But cf. also *W. dain*, fine, nice, *deintiaidd*, dainty, delicious, *deintiaeth*, a dainty; *dant*, pl. *daint*, a tooth.] **1.** Delicious to the taste; toothsome. **2.** Elegant in form, manner, or breeding. **3.** Requiring dainties; hence, over-nice; hard to please; fastidious; scrupulous; ceremonious.

**Dăin'ty, n.** That which is delicious, delicate, or nice.

**Syn.** — *Delicacy*. — A *delicacy* is a nice article of any kind; a *dainty* is an exquisite article of cookery.

**Dăi'ry** (dăi'rÿ, 89), *n.* [From a supposed *O. Eng. day* or *dey*, milk, preserved in *Prov. Eng. day-house*, milk-house, dairy, *day-woman*, a dairy-maid.] **1.** The place where milk is kept, and converted into butter or cheese. **2.** The business of making butter and cheese.

**Dă'is** (dă'is), *n. [From Lat. *discus*, Gr. *δίσκος*, a quoit, *It. desco*, *Ger. tisch*, a table.] **1.** A raised floor at the upper end of the dining-hall. **2.** The upper table of a dining-hall. **3.** A seat with a high wainscot back, and sometimes having a canopy over it, for the use of those who sat at the high table. **4.** The canopy itself.*

**Dăi'sy, n.** [*A.-S. dægges-éage*, day's eye, daisy.] (*Bot.*) A well-known plant of several varieties.

**Dăle, n.** [*O. Sax. & Goth. dal*, *Icel. dalr, dala*, *W. dâl*.] A low place between hills; a vale or valley.

**Dăleš'man, n.; pl. DĂLEŠ'MEN.** One living in a dale.

**Dăli'ance, n.** [From *dally*, *q. v.*] Act of dallying, trifling, or fondling; interchange of caresses; wantonness.

**Dăli'er, n.** One who fondles; a trifler.

**Dăli'y, v. i.** [*imp. & p. p. DALLIED* (dăl'id); *p. pr. & vb. n. DALLYING*.] [*Ger. dallen, dalen, dahlen*, *Icel. thylia*, to talk, *O. Sw. tulle*, a droll or funny man, *A.-S. dol*, foolish.] **1.** To waste time in effeminate or voluptuous pleasures, or in idleness and trifles; to linger; to delay. **2.** To interchange caresses, especially with one of the opposite sex; to use fondling or wantonness; to sport.

**Dal-măt'ie-ă, n.** **1.** (*Ecc.*) A long white gown with sleeves, worn over the alb and stole, by deacons in the Roman Catholic church, and imitated from a dress originally worn in Dalmatia. **2.** A similar robe worn by kings in the middle ages on solemn occasions.

**Dal Segno** (dăl sän'yō). [It., from the sign.] (*Mus.*) A direction to go back to the sign, and repeat from thence to the close.

**Dal'ton-ism, n.** Inability to perceive or distinguish certain colors; color-blindness; — so named from the chemist *Dalton*, who had this infirmity.

**Dăm, n.** [See *DAME*.] **1.** A female parent; — used of beasts. **2.** A human mother; — in contempt.

**Dăm, n.** [*D. & Dan. dam*, *Ger. and Sw. damm*, *Icel. dammr*.] A mole, bank of earth, or any wall, or a frame of wood, to obstruct the flow of water.

**Dăm, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. DAMMED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. DAMMING*.] **1.** To obstruct or restrain the flow of, by a dam. **2.** To shut up; to confine.

**Dăm'age, n.** [*O. Fr.*, from Lat. *damnum*, damage.] **1.** Any permanent injury or harm to person, property, or reputation. **2. pl. (Law.)** A compensation or indemnity to one party, for a wrong or injury actually done to him by another.

**Syn.** — *Hurt*; *loss*; *mischief*; *injury*; *harm*; *detriment*.

**Dăm'age, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. DAMAGED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. DAMAGING*.] To inflict injury upon; to hurt; to injure; to impair. [paired.]

**Dăm'age-a-ble, a.** Capable of being damaged or injured.

**Dăm'as-cêne, n.** [Lat. *Damascenus*, of *Damascus*, from *Damascus*, a city celebrated for its plums.] A particular kind of plum; — usually called *damson*.

**Dăm'ask, a.** **1.** Pertaining to, or originating at, the city of *Damascus*; resembling the products or manufactures of *Damascus*. **2.** Having the color of the damask-rose.

*Damask color*, a color like that of the *Damask rose*. — *Damask rose* (*Bot.*), a variety of rose native to *Damascus*, and brought from thence. — *Damask silk*, a kind of heavy, rich,

ă, ě, &c., long; ă, ě, &c., short; câre, făr, âsk, all, what; êre, veil, tērm; pique, firm; sôn, ôr, dq, wolf,



- figured silk; — usually called simply *damask*. — *Damask steel*, a fine quality of steel originally made at Damascus, and formerly much valued for sword-blades, from its great flexibility and tenacity.
- Dām'ask**, *n.* **1.** A kind of stuff with raised figures, woven in the loom; — originally made at Damascus, and composed of rich silk; now made of silk intermingled with flax, cotton, or wool. **2.** Linen woven in imitation of the figures in damask silk.
- Dām'ask**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DAMASKED (108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DAMASKING.] To decorate with ornamental figures, as silk or other stuff with raised flowers, &c., or steel with etchings, or inlaid devices; hence, to embellish; to variegate.
- Dām'ask-en**, { *v. t.* [From Lat. *damascenus*. See  
**Dām'ask-ee'n'**, } DAMASCENE.] To damask.
- Dām'ask-in**, *n.* A certain kind of saber; — so called from the manufacture of Damascus.
- Dāme**, *n.* [From Lat. *domina*, mistress, lady, f. of *dominus*, master of the house, from *domus*, house, Gr. *δομος*.] **1.** A lady in rank or culture. **2.** The mistress of a family in common life, or the mistress of a common school; a matron.
- Dāmn** (dām), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DAMNED (dāmd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DAMNING (dām'ing or dām'ning, 81).] [Lat. *damnare*, from *damnum*, damage, fine, penalty.] **1.** To condemn; to adjudge to punishment or death; to censure; to sentence. **2.** (*Theol.*) To condemn to punishment in the future world. **3.** To condemn as bad, or displeasing, by hissing, &c.
- Dām'na-ble**, *a.* **1.** Worthy of, or liable to, damnation. **2.** Odious; detestable. [*Low.*]
- Dām'na-bly**, *adv.* So as to incur or deserve damnation; detestably; odiously; abominably.
- Dam-nā'tion**, *n.* (*Theol.*) Condemnation to everlasting punishment in the future state. [denminatory.]
- Dām'na-to-ry**, *a.* Condemning to damnation; condemnatory.
- Dāmned** (dāmd; *in serious discourse*, dām'ned), *p. a.* **1.** Sentenced to punishment in a future state. **2.** Hatelul; detestable; abominable.
- Dāmp**, *a.* [*compar.* DAMPER; *superl.* DAMPEST.] Moderately wet; moist; humid.
- Dāmp**, *n.* [Icel. *dampi*, Ger. *dampf*, steam, vapor, fog, smoke, from M. H. Ger. *dimpfen*, to smoke, *imp. dampf*.] **1.** Moisture; humidity; fog. **2.** Dejection; depression; discouragement. **3. pl.** (*Mining.*) Gaseous products, that are eliminated in coal-mines, wells, &c.
- Dāmp**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DAMPED (85); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DAMPING.] **1.** To moisten; to make humid. **2.** To render chilly; to depress or deject. **3.** To discourage.
- Dāmp'en** (dāmp'n), *v. t. or i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DAMPENED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DAMPENING.] To make or become damp or moist.
- Dāmp'er**, *n.* That which damps or checks; as, (*a.*) a valve in the flue of a stove, to regulate the draught of air; (*b.*) a contrivance, as in some pieces of mechanism, to check some action at a particular time.
- Dāmp'ness**, *n.* Moderate humidity; moisture.
- Dām'sel**, *n.* [L. Lat. *domicella*, *dominicella*, from Lat. *domina*. See DAME.] A young unmarried woman.
- Dām'son** (dām'zn), *n.* [Contracted from *damascene*, q. v.] A small black plum.
- Dā'na-īde** (44), *n.* [In allusion to the daughters of *Danaus*, who were doomed to fill with water a tub pierced with holes.] (*Mach.*) A kind of conical wheel or machine. The water enters in at the top of the cone, and escapes at the bottom, imparting motion to the wheel by its momentum.
- Dānce**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DANCED (dānst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DANCING.] [Fr. *danser*, Sp. *danzar*, It. *danzare*, from O. H. Ger. *dansōn*, to draw, from *dinsan*, to draw, Goth. *thinsan*.] **1.** To move with measured steps, or to a musical accompaniment. **2.** To move nimbly or merrily; to caper; to frisk.
- Dānce**, *v. t.* To cause to dance; to dandle.  
*To dance attendance*, to stand and wait obsequiously.
- Dānce**, *n.* **1.** A lively, brisk amusement, in which the movements of the persons are regulated by art, in figures and by the sound of instruments. **2.** (*Mus.*) A tune by which dancing is regulated.
- Dān'cer**, *n.* One who dances or practices dancing.
- Dān'de-lī'on**, *n.* [From Fr. *dent de lion*, lion's tooth, on account of the size and form of its leaves.] (*Bot.*) A well-known plant, with large yellow compound flowers.
- Dān'der**, *n.* [Corrupted from *dandruff*.] **1.** Dandruff or scurf. **2.** Anger or vexation. [*Low.*]  
*To get up one's dander*, or *to have one's dander raised*, to get into a passion.
- Dān'di-prāt**, *n.* [From *dandy*, and *brat*, child, q. v.] **1.** A little fellow; a dwarf; a child; — in sport or contempt. **2.** A small coin.
- Dān'dle**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DANDLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DANDLING.] [Ger. *tandeln*, from *tand*, trifle, prattle.] **1.** To move up and down in affectionate play, as an infant; to caress; to fondle. **2.** To treat as a child; to toy with; to pet.
- Dān'dler**, *n.* One who dandles or fondles children.
- Dān'driff**, *n.* See DANDRUFF.
- Dān'druff**, *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *tan*, a tetter, a spreading eruption, and *drof*, drabby, dirty.] A scurf which forms on the head, and comes off in small scales or particles.
- Dān'dy**, *n.* [Allied to *dandle*, q. v.] One who affects special finery in dress; a fop; a coxcomb.
- Dān'dy-īsm**, *n.* The manners and character of a dandy; foppishness; coxcombry.
- Dān'ger**, *n.* [L. Lat. *dangerium*, as if from a Latin word *damnarium*, from *damnum*, damage.] Exposure to injury, loss, pain, or other evil.  
*Syn.* — Peril; hazard; risk; jeopardy. — *Danger* is generic; *peril* is instant or impending danger, as, in *peril* of one's life. *Hazard* arises from something fortuitous or beyond our control, as, the *hazard* of the seas. *Risk* is doubtful or uncertain danger, often incurred voluntarily, as, to *risk* an engagement. *Jeopardy* is extreme danger.
- Dān'ger-oūs**, *a.* [Fr. *dangereux*. See DANGER.] **1.** Attended with danger; full of risk; perilous; hazardous; unsafe. **2.** Causing danger; threatening harm. **3.** Threatened with death. [*Collog.*]
- Dān'ger-ous-ly**, *adv.* In a dangerous manner.
- Dān'ger-oūs-ness**, *n.* State of being exposed to evil.
- Dān'gle** (dāng'gl), *v. i.* [Dan. *dingle*, Sw. & Icel. *dingla*.] To hang loosely, or with a waving, swinging, or jerking motion.  
*To dangle about*, or *after*, to hang upon importunately; to beset; to follow obsequiously.
- Dān'gle** (dāng'gl), *v. t.* To cause to dangle; to swing.
- Dān'gler** (dāng'gler), *n.* One who hangs about or follows others, especially women.
- Dānk**, *a.* [Allied to *damp*, or a modification of it.] Damp; moist; humid; wet.
- Dānk'ish**, *a.* Somewhat dank or damp.
- Dāph'ne** (dāf'ne), *n.* [Gr. *δάφνη*, the laurel-tree.] (*Bot.*) The laurel, a genus of diminutive shrubs, of great beauty and fragrance in the flower.
- Dāp'per**, *a.* [D. *dapher*, brave, valiant, Ger. *tapper*; O. H. Ger. *tappar*, heavy, weighty, *taphari*, weight.] Little and active; nimble; lively; neat in dress or appearance; spruce; smart.
- Dāp'ple**, *a.* [Perh. fr. *apple*; but cf. also L. Ger. *dippeln*, H. Ger. *tüpfeln*, to make points, to spot.] Marked with spots of different shades of color; spotted; variegated.
- Dāp'ple**, *n.* One of the spots on a dapple animal.
- Dāp'ple**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DAPPLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DAPPLING.] To variegate with spots; to spot.
- Dāre**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DURST; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DARING.] [A.-S. *dearr*, inf. *dyrran*, Goth. *dars*, *daursun*, *daursta*, inf. *daursan*, allied to Gr. *θαρσεῖν*, *θαρπέειν*.] To have sufficient courage; to be bold or venturesome enough; to venture.
- Dāre**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DARED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DARING.] **1.** To have courage for; to venture to do. **2.** To profess courage to meet; to challenge; to provoke; to defy; to brave.
- Dāre'-dēv'il**, *n.* A rash, venturesome fellow.
- Dār'er**, *n.* One who dares or defies.
- Dār'ie**, *n.* [Gr. *Δαρεικός*, from *Δαρείος*, Darius, from Per. *darā*, a king.] **1.** (*Antiq.*) A gold coin of ancient Persia, weighing usually a little more than 128 grains. **2.** Any very pure gold coin.
- Dār'k**, *a.* [*compar.* DARKER; *superl.* DARKEST.] [A.-S. *dearc*, *deorc*. Cf. Gael. & Ir. *dorch*, *dorcha*; perh. allied to Per. *tārīk*, dark, cloudy, darkness.] **1.** Destitute of light; not reflecting or radiating light; obscure. **2.** Not easily seen through; obscure; mysterious; concealed; hidden. **3.** Destitute of knowledge and culture; unrefined; ignorant. **4.** Evincing black or foul traits of character; vile; wicked. **5.** Foreboding evil; gloomy; jealous; suspicious.
- Dār'k**, *n.* **1.** Absence of light; darkness; obscurity. **2.** Condition of ignorance; secrecy.
- Dār'k'en** (dār'k'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DARKENED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DARKENING.] **1.** To make dark or black; to obscure. **2.** To render dim; to deprive of vision. **3.** To render ignorant or stupid. **4.** To render less clear or intelligible. **5.** To cast a gloom upon. **6.** To make foul; to sully.
- Dār'k'en** (dār'k'n), *v. i.* To grow dark or darker.



**Därk'en-er**, *n.* One who, or that which, darkens.  
**Därk'ish**, *a.* Somewhat dark; dusky; dim.  
**Därk'ling**, *a.* [The *p. pr.* of a supposed verb *darkle*, *dim.* from *dark*, *a.*] In the dark, or without light.  
**Därk'ly**, *adv.* With imperfect light, clearness, or knowledge; obscurely; dimly; blindly; uncertainly.  
**Därk'ness**, *n.* 1. Absence of light; obscurity; gloom; blackness. 2. A state of privacy; secrecy. 3. A state of ignorance or error, especially on moral or religious subjects; hence, wickedness; impurity. 4. Want of clearness or perspicuity. 5. A state of distress or trouble; calamity; perplexity.

*Land of darkness, the grave.*

**Syn.**—Dimness; obscurity; gloom.—*Darkness* arises from a total, and *dimness* from a partial want of light. A thing is *obscure* when so overclouded or covered as not to be easily perceived. As the shade or *obscurity* increases, it deepens into *gloom*. When taken figuratively, these words have a like use, as, the *darkness* of ignorance; *dimness* of discernment; *obscurity* of reasoning; *gloom* of superstition.

**Därk'söme** (-sum), *a.* Dark; gloomy; obscure.  
**Därk'y**, *n.* A negro; a black man. [*Low.*]  
**Där'ling**, *n.* [A.-S. *deorling*, from *deore*, dear.] One dearly beloved; a favorite.  
**Där'ling**, *a.* Dearly beloved; regarded with especial kindness and tenderness; favorite.  
**Därn**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DARNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DARNING.] [O. Eng. *derne*. Cf. A.-S. *dearnan*, *dyrnan*, to hide, from *dearne*, *dyrne*, for *dearcni*, hidden, dark, so that it properly signifies to conceal by imitating the texture. But cf. also Ir. *darne*, W. & Arm. *darn*, a piece or patch.] To mend, as a rent or hole, by imitating the texture of the cloth or stuff with yarn or thread and a needle.  
**Därn**, *n.* 1. A place mended by darning. 2. A substitute for the profane word *damn*.  
**Där'nel**, *n.* [Cf. Prov. Eng. *drank*, *drauck*, and W. *dreug*.] (*Bot.*) The red darnel, or rye-grass.  
**Därn'er**, *n.* One who mends by darning.  
**Där'nex**, } *n.* Same as DORNIC, *q. v.*  
**Där'nie**, }  
**Där'rein**, *a.* [O. Fr. *darrein*, *derrain*, Lat. as if *deretranus*, from *de* and *retro*, back, backward.] (*Law.*) Last.  
**Därt**, *n.* [From A.-S. *daradh*, *darodh*, Icel. *darradhr*, O. H. Ger. *tart*, javelin, dart, Sw. *dart*, dagger, Icel. *dörr*, spear.] A pointed, missile weapon, intended to be thrown by the hand; hence, any missile weapon; any thing that pierces and wounds.  
**Därt**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DARTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DARTING.] 1. To throw with a sudden effort or thrust, as a dart; to hurl or launch. 2. To throw suddenly or rapidly; to send; to emit; to shoot.  
**Därt**, *v. i.* 1. To be let fly or launched, as a dart. 2. To start and run with velocity; to shoot rapidly along.  
**Därt**, *n.* A fish; the dace. See DACE.  
**Därt'er**, *n.* 1. One who darts or who throws a dart. 2. (*Ornith.*) The snake-bird, a bird of the pelican family;—so called from the manner in which it darts out its long, snake-like neck at its prey.  
**Däsh**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DASHED (*däsht*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DASHING.] [Dan. *daske*, Sw. & Icel. *daska*, to beat, strike, Dan. & Sw. *dask*, blow.] 1. To throw with violence or haste. 2. To break, as by throwing or by collision. 3. To put to shame; to confound; to abash. 4. To throw in or on in a rapid, careless manner; to overspread partially; to touch here and there. 5. To form or sketch rapidly or carelessly. 6. To erase by a stroke; to strike out; to blot out or obliterate.  
**Däsh**, *v. i.* To rush with violence; to strike violently; to come in collision.  
**Däsh**, *n.* 1. Violent striking of two bodies; collision; crash. 2. A sudden check; abashment; frustration; ruin. 3. An admixture, infusion, or adulteration; a partial overspreading. 4. A rapid movement; a quick stroke or blow; a sudden onset. 5. Capacity or readiness for quick, bold movements against an enemy. 6. A vain show or blustering parade; a flourish. [*Low.*]  
**7.** (*Punctuation.*) A mark or line, thus [—], in writing or printing, denoting a sudden break, stop, or transition in a sentence, or an abrupt change in its construction, a long or significant pause, or an unexpected or epigrammatic turn of sentiment. 8. (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A small mark ['] denoting that the note over which it is placed is to be performed in a short, distinct manner. (*b.*) The line drawn through a figure in the thorough-bass, as a direction to raise that figure half a tone higher.  
**Däsh'-bōard**, *n.* A board on the fore part of a carriage, sleigh, or other vehicle, to intercept water, mud, or snow thrown up by the heels of the horses; a dasher.

**Däsh'er**, *n.* 1. That which dashes or agitates. 2. A dash-board.

**Däs'tard**, *n.* [From *dastriged*, *p. p.* of A.-S. *dastrigan*, to frighten.] One who meanly shrinks from danger; an arrant coward; a poltroon.

**Däs'tard**, *a.* Meanly shrinking from danger; cowardly.  
**Däs'tard-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DASTARDIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DASTARDIZING.] To make a dastard of.

**Däs'tard-ly**, *a.* Meanly timid; base; sneaking.

**Dä'tä**, *n. pl.* [Lat., neut. pl. of *datus*, -a, -um, given, *p. p.* of *dare*, to give.] See DATUM.

**Däte**, *n.* [Lat. *datus*, -a, -um, given, *p. p.* of *dare*, to give.] 1. Specification of the time when a writing, inscription, coin, &c., was given or executed. 2. Precise period or time of; epoch. 3. End; conclusion. [*Rare.*]  
**4.** Duration; continuance.

*Bearing date, having the date named on the face of it;—said of a writing.*

**Däte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DATING.] [See *supra.*] 1. To note the time of writing or executing. 2. To note or fix the time of. 3. To refer to as a starting point or origin.

**Däte**, *v. i.* 1. To have beginning. 2. To have a date.

**Däte**, *n.* [From Lat. *dactylus*, Gr. *δάκτυλος*, a finger, a date, from the fancied resemblance of this fruit to the finger.] (*Bot.*) The fruit of the date-palm.

**Däte'less**, *a.* Without date; having no fixed term.

**Däte'-päl'm** (-päm), } *n.* (*Bot.*)

**Däte'-tree**, } The genus of palms which bear dates.

**Dä'tive**, *n.* [Lat. *dativus*, from *dare*, to give.] 1. (*Law.*) That which may be given or disposed

of at pleasure. 2. (*Gram.*) The case of a noun which expresses the remoter object, and is generally indicated in English by *to* or *for* with the objective.

**Dä'tive**, *a.* 1. (*Law.*) (*a.*) Capable of being disposed of at will and pleasure, as an office. (*b.*) Removable, as distinguished from perpetual;—said of an officer. (*c.*) Given by a magistrate, as distinguished from being cast upon a party by the law. 2. Pertaining to the dative.

**Dä'tum**, *n.*; *pl.* DÄ'TÄ. [Lat.] Something given or admitted; a ground of inference or deduction;—used chiefly in the plural.

**Daub**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DAUBED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DAUBING.] [W. *dwbiau*, Ir. *dob*.] 1. To smear with soft, adhesive matter; to plaster. 2. To paint in a coarse or unskillful manner. 3. To disguise; to conceal.

**Daub**, *n.* 1. A viscous, sticky application. 2. (*Paint.*) A picture coarsely executed.

**Daub'er**, *n.* One who daubs; a coarse painter.

**Däub'er-y**, *n.* A daubing; any thing artful; imposition.

**Däugh'ter** (*daw'ter*, 75), [A.-S. *dohtor*, *dohter*, Icel. *dottir*, Dan. *dotter*, *datter*, Goth. *dauhtar*, N. H. Ger. *tochter*, Gr. *θύγατηρ*, Per. *dōkhtarāh*, Skr. *duhitri*, Lith. *duktė*, Russ. *dotshj*, Ir. *dear*.] 1. A female child or offspring. 2. A female descendant.

**Däugh'ter-in-law** (*daw'-*), *n.* The wife of one's son.

**Däugh'ter-ly** (*daw'-*), *a.* Becoming a daughter; filial.

**Däunt**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DAUNTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DAUNTING.] [Lat. *domitare*, intens. form of *domare*, to tame.] To repress or subdue the courage of.

**Syn.**—To dismay; appall; intimidate.

**Däunt'less**, *a.* Incapable of being daunted; bold; fearless; intrepid.

**Däu'phin**, *n.* [Fr. *dauphin*, a *dolphin*,—a name orig. given for some reason unexplained, to Guigo, count of Vienne, in the twelfth century.] The eldest son of the king of France, and heir of the crown.

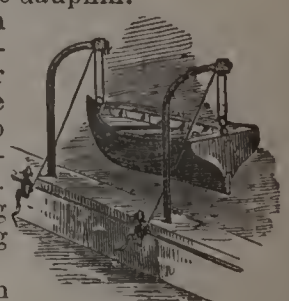
**Däu'phin-ess**, *n.* The wife of the dauphin.

**Däv'it**, or **Dä'vit**, *n.* [Perh. from Lat. *Davus*, a name given to Roman slaves.] (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A spar used on board of ships, as a crane to hoist the flukes of the anchor to the top of the bow, without injuring the sides of the ship. (*b.*) *pl.* Pieces of timber or iron, projecting over a ship's side or stern, having tackle to raise a boat by.

**Dä'vy-lämp**, *n.* A lantern in which the light is inclosed within fine wire gauze, for use in coal-mines, where the gases are often explosive. It was invented by Sir Humphry Davy. See SAFETY-LAMP.



Date-tree.



Davits (b).



**Daw**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of a certain species of the crow family; a jackdaw.

**Daw'dle**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DAWDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DAWDLING.] [Allied to *daddle*, *dandle*, *q. v.*] To waste time in trifling employment; to trifle.

**Daw'dle**, *v. t.* To waste by trifling.

**Daw'dler**, *n.* One who wastes time in trifling employments; an idler.

**Dawn**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DAWNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DAWNING.] [A.-S. *dagian*, fr. *dag*, *day*.] **1.** To begin to grow light in the morning. **2.** To begin to open and give promise, as the understanding or character.

**Dawn**, *n.* **1.** The break of day; first appearance of light in the morning. **2.** First opening or expansion; beginning; rise.

**Dāy**, *n.* [A.-S. *dag*, Icel. *dagr*, Goth. *dags*, W. *dydd*, *dyw*, Lat. *dies*, Skr. *dyu*, from *dyu*, *div*, to shine.] **1.** The period from sunrise to sunset. **2.** The period of the earth's revolution on its axis, — divided into twenty-four hours. **3.** A specified time or period. **4.** Day of battle; hence, successful combat or contest; victory.

*Civil day*, the day used in the ordinary reckoning of time, and among most modern nations beginning at midnight. — *Day by day*, daily; every day; continually. — *Days in bank* (*Eng. Law*), certain stated days for the return of writs and the appearance of parties; — so called because originally peculiar to the Court of Common Bench, or Bench (*bank*) as it was formerly termed. — *Days of grace*, (*a.*) (*O. Eng. Law*.) Three days beyond the return day in the writ for the party summoned to make his appearance. (*b.*) (*Mercantile Law*.) Days allowed by law or custom, usually three, for the payment of a note or bill of exchange, after the specified day of payment. — *Day's work* (*Naut.*), the account or reckoning of a ship's course for twenty-four hours, from noon to noon. — *One day*, or *one of these days*, at an indefinite time in the future.

**Dāy'-boōk**, *n.* A book in which are recorded the accounts of the day, in their order.

**Dāy'-breāk**, *n.* The first appearance of light in the morning; dawn of day.

**Dāy'-drēam**, *n.* A vain fancy or speculation; a reverie; a castle in the air; unfounded hope.

**Dāy'-lā'bor**, *n.* Labor hired or done by the day.

**Dāy'light** (-lit), *n.* The light of day, or of the sun.

**Dāy's'man**, *n.*; *pl.* DĀY'S'MEN. [Prop., he who fixes the day, who is present as judge or umpire on the day appointed.] An umpire or arbiter; a mediator.

**Dāy'spring**, *n.* The beginning of the day; the dawn.

**Dāy'stār**, *n.* **1.** The morning star. **2.** The sun as the orb of day. [*Rare.*]

**Dāy'-tīme**, *n.* Time between sunrise and sunset.

**Dāze**, *v. t.* [O. D. *daesen*, to be foolish, insane, *daes*, *dwaes*, now *dwaas*, foolish, insane, A.-S. *dwæss*, *dwæsig*, *dysig*, stupid, foolish.] To overpower with light; to dazzle; hence, to confuse; to bewilder.

**Dāz'zle**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DAZZLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DAZZLING.] [Diminutive of *daze*, *q. v.*] **1.** To overpower with light; to daze. **2.** To strike or surprise with brilliancy, or display of any kind.

**Dāz'zle**, *v. i.* **1.** To be overpoweringly or intensely bright. **2.** To be rendered blind or dim by excess of brightness.

**Dēa'eon** (dē'kn), *n.* [Lat. *diaconus*, from Gr. *διάκονος*, a servant, a minister or servant of the church.] (*Eccl.*) An officer in Christian churches appointed to perform certain subordinate duties, varying in different communions.

To *deacon out*, to read line by line, as a hymn, for others to sing, as was formerly done by deacons.

**Dēa'eon-ess** (dē'kn-es), *n.* A female deacon in the primitive church.

**Dēa'eon-ry**, } *n.* The office or ministry of a deacon

**Dēa'eon-ship**, } or deaconess.

**Dēad**, *a.* [A.-S. *dead*, Goth. *dauþs*, Icel. *dauðr*. See **DIE**.] **1.** Deprived or destitute of life; put to death; inanimate; lifeless. **2.** Resembling death in appearance or quality; without show of life. **3.** Without motion; inactive. **4.** Unproductive; unprofitable. **5.** Lacking spirit; dull. **6.** Monotonous, or unvaried. **7.** Producing death; sure as death; fixed. **8.** Wanting in religious spirit and vitality. **9.** (*Law*.) Cut off from the rights of a citizen, or property holder. **10.** (*Engin.*) Not imparting motion or power.

*Dead ahead* (*Naut.*), directly ahead; — said of the wind. — *Dead drunk*, so drunk as to be completely helpless. — *Dead language*, a language no longer spoken or in common use. — *Dead letter*, (*a.*) A letter which, after lying for a certain fixed time uncalled for at a post-office, is then sent to the general post-office to be opened. (*b.*) That which has fallen into disuse or become obsolete. — *Dead lock*, an interlocking or counteraction of things, which produces an entire stoppage.

**Dēad**, *adv.* To a degree resembling death; to the last degree; completely; wholly; exactly. [*Colloq.*]

**Dēad**, *n.* **1.** The most quiet or death-like time; the period of profoundest repose, inertness, or gloom. **2.** *pl.* Those who are dead; the deceased; the departed.

**Dēad'-çen'ter**, } *n.* (*Mach.*) Either of the two oppo-

**Dēad'-point**, } site points in the orbit of a crank, at which the crank and the connecting-rod lie in the same straight line.

**Dēad'-cōl'or-ing** (-kūl'ur-), *n.* (*Paint.*) The first layer of colors, usually some shade of gray.

**Dēad'en** (dēd'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEADENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEADENING.] **1.** To impair in vigor, force, or sensibility. **2.** To lessen the velocity or momentum of; to retard. **3.** To make vapid or spiritless. **4.** To deprive of gloss or brilliancy.

**Dēad'-ēye**, *n.* [*dead-man's eye*.] (*Naut.*) A round, flattish, wooden block, pierced with three holes, to receive the lanyard, used to extend the shrouds, stays, &c.

**Dēad'-hēad**, *n.* One who receives free tickets for theaters, public conveyances, &c. [*Amer.*]

**Dēad'-lift**, *n.* The lifting of a thing at the utmost disadvantage, as of a dead body; a lift made with main strength; hence, an extreme exigency.

**Dēad'-light** (-lit), *n.* (*Naut.*) A strong shutter, for a cabin window, to prevent water from entering.

**Dēad'li-ness**, *n.* Quality of being dead; destructiveness.

**Dēad'ly**, *a.* **1.** Capable of causing death; mortal; fatal; destructive. **2.** Willing to destroy; implacable; desperately hostile.

**Dēad'ly**, *adv.* **1.** So as to resemble death. **2.** So as to occasion death; mortally. **3.** In an implacable manner; destructively.

**Dēad'-mārch**, *n.* A piece of solemn music at a funeral.

**Dēad'ness**, *n.* The state of being dead; dullness; inertness; languor; coldness; vapidness; indifference.

**Dēad'-rēck'on-ing**, *n.* (*Naut.*) Method of determining the place of a ship without the aid of celestial observations.

**Dēad'-wā'ter**, *n.* (*Naut.*) The eddy water that closes behind a ship as she passes on. [*burden.*]

**Dēad'-weight** (dēd'wāt), *n.* A heavy or oppressive

**Deaf** (dēf or dēf), *a.* [A.-S. *deaf*, Icel. *daufr*, Goth. *daubs*, Ger. *taub*.] **1.** Wanting the sense of hearing either wholly or in part. **2.** Unwilling to hear or listen; not to be persuaded.

*Deaf and dumb.* See DEAF-MUTE.

**Deaf'en** (dēf'n or dēf'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEAFENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEAFENING.] **1.** To make deaf; to stun. **2.** (*Arch.*) To render impervious to sound, as a floor, by filling the space beneath it with mortar and other substances.

**Deaf'-mūte** (dēf'mūt or dēf'mūt), *n.* A person who is deaf and dumb.

**Deaf'ness** (dēf'nes or dēf'nes), *n.* **1.** Want of the sense of hearing. **2.** Unwillingness to hear or notice.

**Dēal**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEALT (dēlt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEALING.] [A.-S. *dælan*, Goth. *dailjan*.] **1.** To divide; to distribute. **2.** To throw out or bestow successively or indiscriminately.

**Dēal**, *v. i.* **1.** To make distribution. **2.** To traffic; to trade; to carry on business. **3.** To act; to have transactions of any kind with; to manage; to treat.

**Dēal**, *n.* [A.-S. *dæl*, O. Sax. *del*, D. & Dan. *deel*, Sw. *del*, Goth. *dails*, O. H. Ger. *tail*, *teil*, N. H. Ger. *theil*. See the verb.] **1.** A part or portion; hence, an indefinite quantity, degree, or extent. **2.** Division or distribution of cards; also, the portion distributed. **3.** Division of a piece of timber made by sawing; a pine or fir board or plank, particularly, one above seven inches in width, and exceeding six feet in length. **4.** Wood of the pine or fir.

**Dēal'er**, *n.* One who deals; a trader.

**Dēan**, *n.* [From Lat. *decanus*, the chief of ten, from *decem*, ten, Gr. *déka*.] **1.** An ecclesiastical dignitary, subordinate to a bishop. **2.** An officer in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, England, appointed to superintend the religious services, and to enforce the attendance of the students. **3.** The head of the faculty in some English universities. **4.** A secretary of the faculty in a department of a college. [*Amer.*]

**Dēan'er-y**, *n.* Office, revenue, residence, or jurisdiction, of a dean.

**Dēan'ship**, *n.* The office of a dean.

**Dēar**, *a.* [*compar.* DEARER; *superl.* DEAREST.] [A.-S. *deore*, *deor*, *dior*.] **1.** Bearing a high price; costly;



Dead-light.



expensive. **2.** Marked by scarcity, and exorbitance of price. **3.** Highly valued; much esteemed; greatly beloved; precious.

**Dēar**, *adv.* Dearly; at a high rate.

**Dēar**, *n.* A dear one; one dearly beloved; a darling.

**Dēar'born** (-burn), *n.* A light four-wheeled carriage.

**Dēar'ly**, *adv.* In a dear manner; or at a dear rate.

**Dēar'ness**, *n.* State or condition of being dear.

**Dēarth** (dērth, 14), *n.* [See DEAR.] **1.** Scarcity which renders dear. **2.** Want; need; famine. **3.** Barrenness; poverty; sterility.

**Dēath**, *n.* [A.-S. *death*, Goth. *dauthus*. See DEAD and DIE.] **1.** Cessation or extinction of bodily life: decease; demise; departure; dissolution; exit. **2.** Total privation or loss. **3.** Mode or manner of dying. **4.** Cause, agent, or instrument of loss of life. **5.** A skeleton, as the symbol of death. **6.** Danger of death.

*Civil death*, the separation of a man from civil society, or from the enjoyment of civil rights, as by outlawry, banishment, abjuration of the realm, entering into a monastery, &c. — *Death's-door*, a near approach to death; the gates of death. — *Spiritual death* (*Script.*), the corruption and perversion of the soul by sin, with the loss of the favor of God.

**Syn.** — Decease; demise; departure; release. — *Death* applies to every form of existence; the other words only to the human race. *Decease* is the term used in law for the removal of a human being out of life; *demise* was formerly confined to the decease of princes, but is now sometimes used of distinguished men, as, the *demise* of Mr. Pitt; *departure* and *release* are peculiarly terms of Christian affection and hope.

**Dēath'-bēd**, *n.* The bed on which a person dies; hence, the closing hours of life. [tinction.]

**Dēath'less**, *a.* Not subject to death, destruction, or extinction.

**Dēath'ly**, *a.* **1.** Resembling death or a dead body. **2.** Deadly; fatal; destructive. [person.]

**Dēath'-rāt'le**, *n.* A rattling in the throat of a dying person.

**Dēath's'-hēad**, *n.* An image or figure representing the head of a human skeleton.

**Dēath's'man**, *n.*; *pl.* DĒATH'S'MĚN. An executioner; a hangman.

**Dēath'-wār'rant**, *n.* (*Law.*) An order from the proper authority for the execution of a criminal.

**Dēath'-watch**, *n.* (*Entom.*) A small kind of beetle, whose ticking noise, which is really the call of the male for its mate, has been superstitiously thought to prognosticate death.

**De-bā'ele** (de-bā'kl), *n.* [Fr., from *bacler*, to bar up, from Lat. *baculum*, *baculus*, a stick.] **1.** A violent rush of waters, having great transporting power. **2.** A confused rout.

**De-bār'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEBARRED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEBARRING.] [From *de* and *bar*, *q. v.*] To cut off from entrance, as if by a bar or barrier; to shut out or exclude; to deny or refuse.

**De-bār'k'**, *v. t.* [Fr. *débarquer*, from *barque*. See BARK.] To land from a ship or boat; to disembark.

**De-bār'k'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEBARKED (de-bārkt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEBARKING.] To leave a ship or boat and pass to the land.

**Dē'bar-kā'tion**, *n.* The act of disembarking.

**De-bāse'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEBASED (de-bāst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEBASING.] [From *de* and *base*, *q. v.* Cf. ABASE.] To reduce from a higher to a lower state of worth, dignity, purity, station, and the like.

**Syn.** — To abase; degrade; lower.

**De-bāse'ment**, *n.* The act of debasing, or the state of being debased; degradation.

**De-bās'er**, *n.* One who debases or degrades. [putable.]

**De-bāt'a-ble**, *a.* [See *infra.*] Liable to be debated; disputable.

**De-bāte'**, *n.* Contention in words or arguments; dispute; controversy.

**De-bāte'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEBATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEBATING.] [Fr. *débattre*. See BEAT and ABATE.] **1.** To fight or strive for. **2.** To contend for in words or arguments.

**Syn.** — To contest; argue; discuss; dispute.

**De-bāte'**, *v. i.* To engage in strife or combat; to contend; to struggle; to dispute; to deliberate.

*Debating society*, a society for the purpose of debate and improvement in extemporaneous speaking.

**De-bāt'er**, *n.* One who debates; a disputant.

**De-bauch'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEBAUCHED (de-bawcht', 108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEBAUCHING.] [Fr. *débaucher*, originally to entice away from the workshop, from O. Fr. *bauche*, *bauge*, workshop.] To corrupt in character or principles; to vitiate; to pollute; to lead astray; to seduce.

**De-bauch'**, *n.* **1.** Excess in eating or drinking; in-

temperance; drunkenness; gluttony; lewdness. **2.** An act or occasion of debauchery.

**Dēb'au-çhee'** (dēb'o-shē'), *n.* A sensual or dissipated person; a rake; a libertine.

**De-bauch'er**, *n.* One who debauches.

**De-bāuch'er-y**, *n.* **1.** Corruption of fidelity. **2.** Excessive indulgence of the appetites; intemperance; sensuality; lewdness.

**De-bauch'ment**, *n.* Act of debauching.

**De-bēnt'ūre** (53), *n.* [From Lat. *debentur*, 3d pers. pl. pres. pass. of *debere*, to owe, because these receipts began with the words *Debentur mihi*, &c.] **1.** A writing acknowledging a debt. **2.** A custom-house certificate entitling an exporter of imported goods to a drawback. **3.** (*Com.*) Bonds and securities for money loans.

**De-bīl'i-tāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEBILITATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEBILITATING.] [Lat. *debilitare*, *debilitatum*, from *debilis*, feeble.] To make feeble, faint, or languid.

**Syn.** — To weaken; enfeeble; enervate; relax.

**De-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being feeble or weak; want of strength; languor.

**Syn.** — Infirmity; imbecility. — An *infirmity* belongs, for the most part, to individual members, and is often temporary, as of the eyes, &c.; *debility* is more general, and prevents, while it lasts, the ordinary functions of nature; *imbecility* attaches to the whole frame, and renders it more or less powerless. These words, in their figurative uses, have the same distinctions; we speak of *infirmity* of will, *debility* of intellect, and an *imbecility* which affects the whole man.

**Dēb'it**, *n.* [Lat. *debitum*, debt, from *debere*, to owe.] A recorded item of debt; the debtor side of an account; debt.

**Dēb'it**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEBITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEBITING.] **1.** To charge with debt. **2.** To enter on the debtor side of a book.

**Dēb'o-nāir'**, *a.* [Fr. *débonnaire*, from *de*, of, *bon*, good, and *air*, air, look, manner.] Characterized by courteousness, affability, or gentleness; complaisant.

**Dēb'o-nāir'ly**, *adv.* Courteously; affably.

**Dēb'o-nāir'ness**, *n.* Affableness; complaisance.

**De-bouch'** (de-bōosh'), *v. i.* [Fr. *déboucher*, fr. *de* and *boucher*, to stop up, fr. *bouche*, mouth, from Lat. *bucca*, the cheek.] To issue or march out of a confined place, or from defiles.

**Débouchure** (dā'boo'shūr'), *n.* [Fr.] The outward opening, as of a valley, river, and the like.

**Débris** (dā'bree'), *n.* [Fr., from *briser*, to break, to shatter, from Gael. *bris*, to break.] **1.** (*Geol.*) Fragments, taken collectively; especially, fragments detached from a rock or mountain, and piled up at the base. **2.** Rubbish; remains; ruins.

**Dēbt** (dēt), *n.* [O. Fr. *debte*, now *dette*, from *debita*, pl. of *debitum*. See DEBIT.] **1.** That which is due from one person to another, whether money, goods, or services; due; obligation; liability. **2.** A duty neglected or violated; a fault; a crime; a trespass.

**Dēbt'or** (dēt'or), *n.* [Lat. *debitor*, from *debere*, to owe.] The person who owes another either money, goods, or services; one who is indebted.

**Début** (dā-bū' or dā-bū'), *n.* [Fr., prop. first cast or throw at play, from *but*, aim, mark. See BUT, *n.*] A beginning or first attempt; hence, a first appearance, as of an actor or public speaker, &c.

**Débutant** (dā'bu-tōng'), *n.* [Fr.] A person who makes his first appearance before the public.

**Débutante** (dā'bu-tōngt'), *n.* [Fr.] A woman who makes her first appearance before the public.

**Dēc'a-chōrd**, } *n.* [From Gr. *δεκάχορδος*, ten-stringed, fr. *δέκα*, ten, and *χορδή*, a string, Lat. *chorda*.] **1.** An ancient musical instrument, of ten strings. **2.** Any thing having ten parts.

**Dēc'ade**, *n.* [L. Lat. *decada*, *decas*, from Gr. *δεκάς*, from *δέκα*, ten.] The sum or number of ten.

**De-cā'dence**, } *n.* [L. Lat. *decadentia*, from Lat. *de* and *cadere*, to fall. See DECAY.] Decay; fall; deterioration.

**Dēc'a-gōn**, *n.* [Gr. *δέκα*, ten, and *γωνία*, corner, angle.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure of ten sides and ten angles.

**Dēc'a-grām**, *n.* [Fr. *décagramme*, from Gr. *δέκα*, ten, and Fr. *gramme*. See GRAM.] A French weight of 10 grams, or 154.38 grains Troy.

**Dēc'a-hē'dral**, *a.* Having ten sides.

**Dēc'a-hē'dron**, *n.*; *pl.* DĒC'A-HĒ'DRĀ. [Gr. *δέκα*, ten, and *ἔδρα*, a seat, a base, fr. *ἐξέσθαι*, to sit.] (*Geom.*) A solid figure or body having ten sides.

**De-cāl'i-ter**, or **Dēc'a-lī'ter**, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *δέκα*, ten, and Fr. *litre*. See LITER.] A French measure of capacity, containing 10 liters, or 610.28 cubic inches, equal to 2 gallons and 64.44231 cubic inches.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ë, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ère, veil, tērm; pīque, firm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf,



**De-eāl'o-gīst**, *n.* One who explains the deialogue.  
**Dēe'a-lōgue** (-lōg), *n.* [Gr. δεκάλογος, from δέκα, ten, and λόγος, speech.] The ten commandments.  
**De-eām'e-rou**, *n.* [It. *decamerone*, from Gr. δέκα, ten, and μέρος, part; though quite generally supposed to be derived from ἡμερα, day.] A work comprised in ten books; especially, a collection of tales in ten books, written in the fourteenth century, by Boccaccio.  
**De-eām'e-ter**, or **Dēe'a-mē'ter**, *n.* [Fr. *décamètre*, from Gr. δέκα, ten, and Fr. *mètre*. See METER.] A French measure of length, consisting of ten meters, and equal to 393.71 English inches.  
**De-eāmp'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DECAMPED (de-kāmt/); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DECAMPING.] [Fr. *décamper*, from *camp*, *campo*, a camp. See CAMP.] To move away from a camping ground; hence, to depart suddenly.  
**De-eāmp'ment**, *n.* Departure from a camp; a breaking camp; a marching off.  
**Dēe'a-nal**, *a.* [From Lat. *decanus*. See DEAN.] Pertaining to a deanery.  
**De-eān'drou's**, *a.* [Gr. δέκα, ten, and ἀνήρ, ἄνδρος, a male.] (Bot.) Having ten stamens.  
**De-eānt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DECANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DECANTING.] [Fr. *décanter*, prop. to pour off from the edge of a vessel, from *de* and O. Fr. *cant*, edge. See CANT.] To pour off gently, as liquor from its sediment; or to pour from one vessel into another.  
**Dē'e-an-tā'tion**, *n.* Act of pouring off a fluid gently from its lees, or from one vessel into another.  
**De-eānt'er**, *n.* 1. A vessel used to decant liquors, or for receiving decanted liquors. 2. One who decants liquors.  
**De-eāp'i-tāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DECAPITATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DECAPITATING.] [L. Lat. *decapitare*, *decapitatum*, fr. Lat. *de* and *caput*, *capitis*, head.] To cut off the head of; to behead.  
**De-eāp'i-tā'tion**, *n.* The act of beheading.  
**Dēe'a-pōd**, *n.* [Gr. δέκα, ten, and ποῦς, ποδός, foot.] (Zool.) A crustacean with ten feet or legs, as the crab, lobster, &c. See CRUSTACEAN.  
**De-eār'bon-i-zā'tion**, *n.* The action or process of depriving a substance of carbon.  
**De-eār'bon-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DECARBONIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DECARBONIZING.] [From *de* and *carbonize*, *q. v.*] To deprive of carbon.  
**Dēe'a-stīeh** (-stīk), *n.* [Gr. δέκα, ten, and στίχος, a row, a verse.] A poem consisting of ten lines.  
**Dēe'a-style**, *n.* [Gr. δεκάστυλος, from δέκα, ten, and στῦλος, a column.] (Arch.) A building having a portico with ten columns in front.  
**Dēe'a-syllāb'ie**, *a.* [Gr. δέκα, ten, and συλλαβή, a syllable. *q. v.*] Consisting of ten syllables.  
**De-eāy'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DECAyed; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DECAyING.] [From Lat. *de* and *cadere*, to fall.] To pass gradually from a sound, prosperous, or perfect state, to one of imperfection, weakness, or dissolution; to fail.  
**De-eāy'**, *v. t.* To impair; to bring to a worse state.  
**De-eāy'**, *n.* Gradual failure of health, strength, soundness, prosperity, or any kind of excellence or perfection.  
**Syn.**—Decline.—*Decay* is stronger than *decline*. What is declining leans toward a fall; what is decaying is on the way to destruction.  
**De-eēase'**, *n.* [Lat. *decessus*, fr. *decidere*, to depart, die, from *de* and *cedere*, to withdraw.] Departure, especially departure from this life.  
**Syn.**—Death; departure; demise; release. See DEATH.  
**De-eēase'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DECEASED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DECEASING.] To depart from this life; to die.  
**De-eēit'**, *n.* [O. Eng. *deceipt*, from Lat. *deceptus*, deception, from *decipere*. See DECEIVE.] An attempt or disposition to deceive or lead into error.  
**Syn.**—Deception; fraud; imposition. See DECEPTION.  
**De-eēit'ful**, *a.* Full of deceit; tricky; fraudulent.  
**De-eēit'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a deceitful manner.  
**De-eēit'ful-ness**, *n.* 1. Disposition or tendency to deceive. 2. Quality of being fraudulent.  
**De-eēiv'a-ble**, *a.* Subject to deceit or imposition; liable to be misled, or entrapped.  
**De-eēive'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DECEIVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DECEIVING.] [Lat. *decipere*, from *de* and *capere*, to take, catch.] To lead into error; to impose upon.  
**Syn.**—To delude; insnare; entrap; disappoint.  
**De-eēiv'er**, *n.* One who deceives; a cheat.  
**Syn.**—Impostor.—A *deceiver* operates by stealth and in private; an *impostor* practices his arts on the community at large. The one succeeds by artful falsehood; the other, by bold assumption.

**De-çēm'ber**, *n.* [Lat. from *decem*, ten; this being the tenth month among the early Romans, who began the year in March.] The last month in the year.  
**De-çēm'vir**, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* DE-ÇĒM'VIRŪ; Lat. *pl.* DE-ÇĒM'VI-RĪ. [Lat. from *decem*, ten, and *vir*, a man.] (Rom. Antiq.) One of ten magistrates, who had absolute authority in ancient Rome from 449 to 447 B. C.  
**De-çēm'vi-ral**, *a.* Pertaining to the decemvirs.  
**De-çēm'vi-rate** (45), *n.* 1. Office or term of office of the decemvirs, in ancient Rome. 2. A body of ten men in authority.  
**Dē'çen-çy**, *n.* [Lat. *decentia*. See DECENT] 1. State or quality of being decent; propriety of form in social intercourse, in actions, or discourse; proper formality; modesty. 2. That which is decent or becoming.  
**De-çēm'na-ry**, *n.* [L. Lat. *decennarium*, *decennarius*, fr. *decennium*, a period of ten years, fr. Lat. *decem*, ten, and *annus*, a year.] 1. A period of ten years. 2. (Law.) A tithing consisting of ten neighboring families.  
**De-çēm'ni-al**, *a.* Consisting of ten years, or happening every ten years.  
**Dē'çent**, *a.* [Lat. *decens*, *p. pr.* of *decet*, *decere*, to be fitting or becoming.] 1. Suitable in words, behavior, dress, and ceremony. 2. Free from immodesty or obscenity; modest. 3. Graceful; well-formed. [Obs.] 4. Moderate, but competent; sufficient; hence, respectable.  
**Syn.**—Becoming; fit; decorous; proper; comely; seemly.  
**Dē'çent-ly**, *adv.* In a decent or becoming manner.  
**Dē'çent-ness**, *n.* State of being decent. [Rare.]  
**De-çēp'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *deceptio*, from *decipere*, *deceptum*. See DECEIVE.] 1. Act of deceiving or misleading. 2. State of being deceived or misled. 3. That which deceives; artifice; cheat.  
**Syn.**—Deceit; fraud; imposition.—*Deception* usually refers to the act, and *deceit* to the habit of the mind; hence we speak of a person as skilled in *deception* and addicted to *deceit*. An *imposition* is an act of deception practiced upon some one to his annoyance or injury; a *fraud* implies the use of stratagem, with a view to some unlawful gain or advantage.  
**De-çēp'tive**, *a.* Tending to deceive; having power to mislead; deceitful; misleading.  
**De-çēp'to-ry**, *a.* Tending to deceive.  
**De-çhārm'**, *v. t.* [Fr. *décharmer*. See CHARM.] To free from the power of a charm; to disenchant.  
**De-çhris'tian-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DECHRISTIANIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DECHRISTIANIZING.] To turn from Christianity.  
**De-çīd'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being decided.  
**De-çīde'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DECIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DECIDING.] [Lat. *decidere*, from *de* and *cadere*, to cut, cut off.] To determine the result of; to settle; to end; to terminate; to conclude.  
**De-çīde'**, *v. i.* To determine; to form a definite opinion; to come to a conclusion; to give decision.  
**De-çīd'ed**, *a.* 1. Free from ambiguity; unequivocal; unmistakable; unquestionable. 2. Free from doubt or wavering; determined; of fixed purpose; positive. 3. Free from uncertainty; undeniable; clear.  
**De-çīd'ed-ly**, *adv.* In a decided manner; clearly.  
**De-çīd'er**, *n.* One who decides or determines.  
**De-çīd'u-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *deciduus*, from *decidre*, to fall off, from *de* and *cadere*, to fall.] Having but a temporary existence; not perennial or permanent.  
**De-çīd'u-ōūs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being deciduous.  
**Dēç'i-grām**, *n.* [Fr. *décigramme*, from Lat. *decimus*, tenth, and Fr. *gramme*. See GRAM.] A French measure of weight equal to one tenth of a *gramme*.  
**De-çīl'i-ter**, or **Dēç'i-lī'ter**, *n.* [Fr. *décilitre*, from Lat. *decimus*, tenth, and Fr. *litre*. See LITER.] A French measure of capacity; the tenth of a *litre*.  
**De-çīll'ion**, *n.* [From Lat. *decem*, ten.] According to the English notation, a million involved to the tenth power, or a unit with sixty ciphers annexed; according to the French notation, a thousand involved to the eleventh power, or a unit with thirty-three ciphers annexed. [See Note under NUMERATION.]  
**De-çīll'ionth**, *a.* Pertaining to a decillion; preceded by a decillion less one.  
**De-çīll'ionth**, *n.* 1. The quotient of unity divided by a decillion. 2. One of a decillion equal parts.  
**Dēç'i-mal**, *a.* [From Lat. *decimus*, tenth, from *decem*, ten.] Pertaining to decimals; numbered or proceeding by tens.  
*Decimal fractions*, fractions in which the denominator is some power of 10, as  $\frac{2}{10}$ ,  $\frac{25}{100}$ , and is not usually expressed, but is signified by a point placed at the left hand of the numerator, as, .2, .25.

foōd, foōt; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, eall, eecho; çem, çet; aç; eexist; linger, link; this



**Děç'i-mal**, *n.* A number expressed in the scale of tens ; a decimal number ; especially, a decimal fraction.

*Circulating or circulatory decimal*, a decimal fraction in which the same figure, or set of figures, is constantly repeated ; as, 0.354354354 ; called also *recurring decimal*.

**Děç'i-māte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECIMATED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECIMATING.] [Lat. *decimare*, *decimatum*, from *decimus*, tenth, from *decem*, ten.] 1. To take the tenth part of ; to tithe. 2. To select by lot and punish with death every tenth man of. 3. To destroy a certain portion of ; to devastate.

**Děç'i-mā'tion**, *n.* A selection of every tenth by lot, as for punishment, &c.

**Děç'i-mā'tor**, *n.* One who decimates, or selects every tenth man for punishment.

**De-çim'e-ter**, or **Děç'i-mē'ter**, *n.* [Fr. *décimètre*, from Lat. *decimus*, tenth, and Fr. *mètre*. See METER.] A French measure of length equal to the tenth part of a meter, or nearly four inches.

**De-çiph'er**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECIPHERED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECIPHERING.] [From *de* and *cipher*. See CIPHER.] 1. To translate from a cipher into intelligible terms. 2. To find out, so as to be able to make known the meaning of ; to reveal.

**De-çiph'er-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being deciphered.

**De-çiph'er-er**, *n.* One who decipheres.

**De-çis'ion** (de-sizh'un), *n.* [Lat. *decisio*. See DECIDE.] 1. Act of settling or terminating, as a controversy ; determination ; settlement ; conclusion. 2. An account or report of a conclusion, especially of a legal adjudication. 3. The quality of being decided ; prompt and fixed determination.

**De-çis'ive**, *a.* 1. Having the power or quality of deciding a question or controversy, &c. 2. Marked by promptness and decision.

**Syn.** — Final ; conclusive ; decided ; positive.

**De-çis'ive-ly**, *adv.* In a manner to end deliberation, controversy, doubt, or contest.

**De-çis'ive-ness**, *n.* Quality of ending doubt, controversy, &c. ; conclusiveness.

**De-çis'o-ry**, *a.* Able to decide or determine.

**Děck**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECKED (dēkt) ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECKING.] [A.-S. *decan*, *gedecan*, *theccan*, O. II. Ger. *decchan*, *dakjan*, *dekjan*, *thekan*, Icel. *thekja*, allied to Lat. *tegere*, to cover, Gr. *τέγος*, a roof, *στέγειν*, to cover.] 1. To cover ; to overspread. 2. To dress ; to clothe ; especially, to clothe with more than ordinary elegance. 3. To furnish with a deck, as a vessel.

**Syn.** — To array ; adorn ; embellish.

**Děck**, *n.* 1. The floor-like covering or division of a ship. 2. A pack or set of cards piled regularly on each other.

**Děck'er**, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, decks or adorns. 2. A vessel which has a deck or decks ; — used especially in composition.

**De-elāim'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECLAIMED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECLAIMING.] [Lat. *declamare*, from *de* and *clamare*, to cry out. See CLAIM.] 1. To speak rhetorically ; to make a formal speech or oration ; to speak in public as a rhetorical exercise ; to harangue. 2. To speak or talk pompously and elaborately, without sincerity ; to rant.

**De-elāim'**, *v. t.* To utter in public ; to deliver in a rhetorical or set manner.

**De-elāim'er**, *n.* One who declaims.

**Děe/la-mā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *declamatio*. See DECLAIM.] 1. Act or art of declaiming ; rhetorical delivery. 2. A set speech or harangue. 3. Pretentious rhetorical display, with more sound than sense.

**De-elām'a-to-ry**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to declamation. 2. Characterized by rhetorical display ; without solid sense or argument.

**Děe/la-rā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of declaring ; explicit assertion. 2. That which is declared or proclaimed ; announcement ; distinct statement. 3. The document by which an assertion or announcement is authoritatively verified. 4. (*Law.*) That part of the process or pleadings in which the plaintiff sets forth in order and at large his cause of complaint ; the narration, count, or counts.

**De-elār'a-tive**, *a.* Making declaration, proclamation, or publication ; explanatory ; assertive.

**De-elār'a-to-ry**, *a.* Making declaration, explanation, or exhibition ; expressive ; affirmative.

**De-clāre'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECLARED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECLARING.] [Lat. *declarare*, from *de* and *clarare*, to make clear, from *clarus*, clear, bright.] 1. To make known publicly ; to publish ; to proclaim. 2. To assert ;

to affirm. 3. (*Com.*) To make full statement of, as goods, &c., for the purpose of paying taxes, duties, &c.

To declare one's self, to avow one's opinion.

**De-elāre'**, *v. i.* 1. To make a declaration ; to proclaim one's self. 2. (*Law.*) To state the plaintiff's cause of action at law in a legal form.

**De-elār'ed-ly**, *adv.* Avowedly ; explicitly.

**De-elēu'sion**, *n.* [See DECLINE.] 1. Declination ; descent ; slope. 2. A falling off from excellence or perfection ; deterioration ; decay. 3. Act of courteously refusing or declining ; a declination. 4. (*Gram.*) (*a.*) Inflection of a word, according to its grammatical forms. (*b.*) The form of the inflection of a word declined by cases.

**De-elīn'a-ble**, *a.* Admitting of declension or inflection ; capable of being declined.

**Děe/li-nate** (45), *a.* (*Bot.*) Bending downward, in a curve ; curved downward ; declined.

**Děe/li-nā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act or state of bending downward ; inclination. 2. Act or state of falling off or declining from excellence or perfection ; deterioration ; decay ; decline. 3. Act of deviating or turning aside ; obliquity ; withdrawal. 4. (*Astron.*) Angular distance of any object from the celestial equator. 5. (*Dialing.*) The arc of the horizon, contained between the vertical plane and the prime vertical circle, or between the meridian and the plane. 6. (*Gram.*) Act of inflecting a word through its various terminations.

*Declination of the compass, or needle*, the variation of the needle from the true meridian of a place.

**Děe/li-nā'tor**, *n.* An instrument for taking the declination of a reclining plane.

**De-elīn'a-to-ry**, *a.* Containing or involving a declination or refusal.

**De-elīn'a-tūre** (53), *n.* Act of putting away or refusing.

**De-elīne'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECLINED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECLINING.] [Lat. *declinare*, from *de* and a supposed *dinare*, to lean, incline, Gr. *κλίνειν*.] 1. To bend over or hang down, as from weakness, weariness, despondency, &c. 2. To tend or draw towards a close, decay, or extinction ; to fail ; to sink ; to decay. 3. To turn or lead aside ; to deviate ; to stray. 4. To refuse.

**De-elīne'**, *v. t.* 1. To bend downward ; to depress. 2. To turn off or away from ; to refuse to undertake or comply with ; to reject courteously ; to shun ; to avoid. 3. (*Gram.*) To inflect or rehearse in order in the changes of grammatical form.

**De-elīne'**, *n.* 1. A falling off ; tendency to a worse state ; diminution ; deterioration. 2. (*Med.*) (*a.*) That period of a disorder when the symptoms begin to abate in violence. (*b.*) A gradual sinking and wasting away of the physical faculties.

**Syn.** — Decay ; consumption. — The first stage of the downward progress is *decline* ; *decay* follows, tending to ultimate destruction ; *consumption* is steady decay from an inward wasting of strength.

**De-elīn'er**, *n.* One who declines.

**De-eliv'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *declivitas*, from *declivis*, sloping, down hill, from *de* and *clivus*, a slope, hill. Cf. CLIFF.]

1. Deviation from a horizontal line ; descent of surface ; inclination downward ; slope. 2. A descending or inclining surface ; a slope.

**De-eliv'voūs**, } *a.* Gradually declining or descending ;  
**De-eliv'i-toūs**, } sloping.

**De-eōet'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECOCTED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECOCTING.] [Lat. *decoquere*, *decoctum*, from *de* and *coquere*, to cook, to boil.] 1. To prepare by boiling ; to make an infusion of. 2. To prepare for assimilation by the heat of the stomach ; to digest.

**De-eōet'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being boiled or digested.

**De-eōet'ion**, *n.* 1. Act of preparing for use by boiling. 2. An extract prepared by boiling something in water.

**De-eōl'lāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECOLLATED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECOLLATING.] [Lat. *decollare*, *decollatum*, from *collum*, the neck.] To sever the neck of ; to behead ; to decapitate.

**Dē/eol-lā'tion**, *n.* The act of beheading ; decapitation.

**De-eōl'or** (-kūl'ur), *v. t.* [From *de* and *color*, q. v.] To deprive of color ; to bleach.

**De-eōl'or-ā'tion**, *n.* The removal or absence of color.

**Dē/eom-pōs'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being decomposed.

**Dē/eom-pōs'e'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECOMPOSED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECOMPOSING.] [From *de* and *compose*, q. v.] To separate the constituent parts of ; to set free from previously existing forms of chemical combination ; to resolve into original elements.

**Dē/eom-pōs'e'**, *v. i.* To become resolved or returned from existing combinations ; to undergo dissolution.

ā, ē, &c., long ; ä, ě, &c., short ; câre, fâr, âsk, all, what ; êre, veil, tērm ; pique, fîrm ; sôn, ôr, do, wôlf,



**Dē'compōs'ite**, *a.* [From *de* and *composite*, *q. v.*] Compounded more than once.

**De'cōm'po-sī'tion**, *n.* [From *de* and *composition*, *q. v.*] 1. Act of separating the constituent parts of a compound body or substance; analysis. 2. State of being separated; release from previous combinations.

**Dē'com-pound'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECOMPOUNDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECOMPOUNDING.] [From *de* and *compound*, *v. t.*] 1. To compound or mix with that which is already compound. 2. To reduce to constituent parts; to decompose.

**Dē'com-pound'**, *a.* 1. Compound of what is already compounded. 2. (*Bot.*) Several times compounded or divided, as a leaf or stem. [pounded.]

**Dē'com-pound'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being decomposed.

**Dē'e'o-rā'te**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECORATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECORATING.] [Lat. *decorare*, *decoratum*, from *decus*, *decōris*, ornament, *decor*, *decōris*, beauty; from *decet*, *decere*, to be becoming.] To deck with that which is becoming, ornamental, or honorary.

**Syn.** — To adorn; embellish; ornament; beautify. See ADORN.

**Dē'e'o-rā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of decorating or adorning. 2. That which adorns, enriches, or beautifies; ornament.

**Dē'e'o-ra-tive**, *a.* Suited to embellish; adorning.

**Dē'e'o-rā'tor**, *n.* One who decorates.

**De'cō'roūs**, or **Dē'e'o-roūs** (118), *a.* [Lat. *decorosus*, from *decus*, and *decōrus*, from *decor*.] Suitable to a character, or to the time, place, and occasion; becoming; proper; seemly. [or becoming manner.]

**De'cō'roūs-ly**, or **Dē'e'o-roūs-ly**, *adv.* In a decorous manner.

**De'cō'roūs-ness**, or **Dē'e'o-roūs-ness**, *n.* Decency or propriety of behavior.

**De'cōr'ti-cā'te**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECORTICATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECORTICATING.] [Lat. *decorticare*, *decortiatum*, from *de* and *cortex*, bark.] To take off the exterior coating or bark of; to husk; to peel.

**De'cōr'ti-cā'tion**, *n.* The act of peeling or stripping off the bark or husk.

**De'cō'rūm** (118), *n.* [Lat. See DECOROUS.] Propriety of speech, manner, or conduct; seemliness; decency.

**Syn.** — Dignity. — *Decorum* is that which is becoming in outward act or appearance; *dignity* springs from an inward elevation of soul producing a correspondent effect on the manners. — The *decorum* of a public assembly; the *dignity* of the men who compose it.

**De'coy'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECOYED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECOYING.] [From *de* and *coy*, *q. v.*; originally, to soothe, caress, entice.] To lead or entice into a snare; to lead into danger by artifice.

**Syn.** — To deceive; entrap; insnare.

**De'coy'**, *n.* 1. Any thing intended to lead into a snare; especially, a lure used by sportsmen to entice birds into a net or within shot. 2. A place into which wild fowls are enticed in order to take them.

**De'coy'-dūck**, *n.* A duck, or an imitation of a duck, employed to draw others into a net or situation to be taken; — often used figuratively.

**De'crēase'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECREASED (-krēst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECREASING.] [Lat. *decrescere*, from *de* and *crescere*, to grow.] To become less; to be diminished gradually, in any respect.

**De'crēase'**, *v. t.* To cause to lessen; to make less; to diminish gradually.

**Syn.** — To diminish. — Things usually *decrease* or fall off by degrees, and from within, or through some cause which is imperceptible; as, the flood *decreases*; the eold *decreases*; their affection has *decreased*. Things commonly *diminish* or are *diminished* by an action from without, or one which is apparent; as, the army was *diminished* by disease; his property is *diminishing* through extravagance; their affection has *diminished* since their separation. The turn of thought, however, is often such that these words may be interchanged.

**De'crēase'**, *n.* A becoming less; gradual diminution; decay; wane, as of the moon.

**De'crēe'**, *n.* [Lat. *decretum*, from *decernere*, to decide.] An order or decision made by a court, emperor, or other competent authority.

**Syn.** — Law; statute; regulation; ordinance; edict.

**De'crēe'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECREED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECREEDING.] To determine judicially by authority, or by decree; to order; to appoint.

**De'crēe'**, *v. i.* To decide or appoint authoritatively; to determine decisively.

**Dē'e're-ment**, *n.* [Lat. *decrementum*, from *decrescere*. See DECREASE.] 1. State of becoming gradually less; decrease; waste; loss. 2. Quantity lost by gradual diminution or waste.

**De'erēp'it**, *a.* [Lat. *decrepitus*, orig. noised out, noise-

less, as old people, who creep about quietly, from *de* and *crepare*, *crepitare*, to make a noise, to rattle.] Wasted or worn by the infirmities of old age.


**Syn.** Sometimes incorrectly written *decrepid*.

**De'erēp'i-tāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECREPITATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECREPITATING.] [From *de* and *crepitate*, *q. v.*] To roast or calcine, so as to cause a continual explosion or crackling of the substance.

**De'erēp'i-tāte**, *v. i.* To crackle, as salts when roasting.

**De'erēp'i-tā'tion**, *n.* Act of decrepitating.

**De'erēp'it-ness**, } *n.* The broken state produced by  
**De'erēp'i-tūde**, } decay and the infirmities of age.

**Dē'eres-çēn'do**, *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) With decreasing volume of sound; — a direction to performers, either written upon the staff or indicated thus: —  Decrescendo.

**De'erēs'çent**, *a.* [See DECREASE.] Becoming less by gradual diminution; decreasing.

**De'erē'tal**, *a.* [Lat. *decretalis*, from *decretum*. See DECREE.] Containing, or appertaining to, a decree.

**De'erē'tal**, *n.* 1. An authoritative order or decree; especially, a letter of the pope, determining some point or question in ecclesiastical law. 2. A collection of the pope's decrees. [edge of the decretals.]

**De'erē'tist**, *n.* One who studies or professes the knowledge of a decree; determining.

**De'erē'tive**, *a.* Having the force of a decree; of the nature of a decree; determining.

**Dē'e're-to-ri-ly**, *adv.* In a decretory manner.

**Dē'e're-to-ry** (50), *a.* 1. Established by a decree; definitive; settled. 2. Serving to determine; critical.

**De'erī'al**, *n.* [See DECRY.] A crying down; a clamorous censure; condemnation by censure.

**De'erī'er**, *n.* One who decries.

**De'erī'y'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECRIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECRYING.] [Fr. *décrier*, It. *sgridare*. See CRY.] To cry down; to censure as faulty, mean, or worthless.

**Syn.** — To depreciate; detract; disparage. — *Decry* and *depreciate* refer to the estimation in which a thing is held, the former seeking to cry it down, and the latter to run it down in the opinion of others. *Detract* and *disparage* refer to merit or value, which the former assails with caviling, &c., while the latter willfully underrates and seeks to degrade it. Men *decry* their rivals and *depreciate* their measures. The envious *detract* from the merit of a good action, and *disparage* the motives of him who performs it.

**De'eūm'bençe**, } *n.* Act, posture, or state of lying  
**De'eūm'ben-çy**, } down.

**De'eūm'ben't**, *a.* [Lat. *decumbens*, *p. pr.* of *decumbere*, from *de* and *cumbere*, for *cubare*, to lie down.] 1. Bending or lying down; prostrate; recumbent. 2. (*Bot.*) Reclining on the ground, as if too weak to stand, and tending to rise at the summit.

**De'eūm'ben't-ly**, *adv.* In a decumbent posture.

**De'eūm'bi-tūre** (53), *n.* [See *supra*.] Act or time of confinement from sickness.

**Dē'e'u-ple**, *a.* [Gr. *δεκαπλοῦς*, from *déka*, ten.] Tenfold; multiplied by ten.

**Dē'e'u-ple**, *n.* A number ten times repeated.

**Dē'e'u-ple**, *v. t.* To make tenfold; to multiply by ten.

**De'eū'ri-on**, *n.* [Lat. *decurio*, from *decuria*, a division of ten.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) An officer in the Roman army who commanded ten soldiers.

**De'eūr'rent**, *a.* [Lat. *decurrens*, *p. pr.* of *decurrere*, to run down, from *de* and *currere*, to run.] (*Bot.*) Extending downward, as the base of a leaf.

**De'eūr'sīve**, *a.* Running down; decurrent.

**De'eūs'sāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DECUSSATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DECUSSATING.] [Lat. *decussare*, *decussatum*, fr. *decussis*, (orig. equiv. to *decem asses*), the number ten, which the Romans represented by X.] To cross at an acute angle; to intersect or lie upon in the form of an X.

**De'eūs'sāte**, } *a.* 1. Crossed; intersected. 2. (*Bot.*)  
**De'eūs'sā-ted**, } Growing in pairs, each of which is at right angles to the next pair above or below. 3. (*Rhet.*)

Consisting of two rising and two falling clauses, placed in alternate opposition to each other.

**Dē'eūs-sā'tion**, *n.* Act of crossing at an acute angle; the state of being thus crossed; an intersection in the form of an X.

**De'dē'e'o-roūs**, *a.* [Lat. *dedecorosus* and *dedecorus*. See DECOROUS.] Disgraceful; unbecoming.

**Dē'den-tī'tion** (-tīsh'un), *n.* [From *de* and *dentition*, *q. v.*] The shedding of teeth.

**Dē'd'i-cāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEDICATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEDICATING.] [Lat. *dedicare*, *dedicatum*, from *de* and *dicare*, to declare, to dedicate.] 1. To set apart and consecrate, as to a divinity, or for a sacred purpose. 2. To devote, set apart, or give wholly or earnestly up to. 3. To inscribe or address, as to a patron.

**food**, **foot**; **urn**, **ryde**, **pull**; **çell**, **çhaise**, **call**, **eeho**; **çem**, **çet**; **aç**; **exist**; **linger**, **link**; **this**.



**Dēd'i-eate** (45), *a.* Set apart; devoted; consecrated; addicted; dedicated.

**Dēd'i-ea-tee'**, *n.* One to whom a thing is dedicated.

**Dēd'i-eā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of setting apart or consecrating to a divine Being, or to a sacred use; solemn appropriation. **2.** Act of devoting or appropriating. **3.** An address to a patron or friend, prefixed to a book, testifying respect, and recommending the work to his protection and favor.

**Dēd'i-eā'tor**, *n.* One who dedicates; one who inscribes a book to the favor of a patron or friend.

**Dēd'i-ea-tō'ri-al**, } *a.* Composing a dedication; serv-  
**Dēd'i-ea-to-ry** (50), } ing as a dedication.

**De-dūce'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEDUCED (de-dūst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEDUCING.] [Lat. *deducere*, from *de* and *ducere*, to lead, draw, allied to A.-S. *teóhan*, contracted *teón*, Goth. *tiuhan*, O. H. Ger. *ziohan*, Eng. *tug* and *tow*.] To derive by logical process; to obtain or arrive at as the result of reasoning; to infer.

**De-dūce'ment**, *n.* The act or process of deducing; that which is deduced; inference.

**De-dū'ci-ble**, *a.* Capable of being deduced or inferred.

**De-dū'cive**, *a.* Performing the act of deduction.

**De-dūct'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEDUCTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEDUCTING.] [Lat. *deducere*, *deductum*. See DEDUCE.] To take away, in calculating; to subtract.

**De-dūc'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act or method of deducing, inferring, or concluding. **2.** Act of deducting or taking away. **3.** That which is deduced; an inference; a conclusion. **4.** That which is deducted; the part taken away; abatement.

**De-dūct'ive**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, deduction; capable of being deduced from premises; deducible.

**De-dūct'ive-ly**, *adv.* By way of deduction.

**Deed**, *n.* [A.-S. *deod*, from *don*, to do.] **1.** That which is done, acted, or effected; an act. **2.** Illustrious act; achievement; exploit. **3.** Power of action; agency; efficiency. **4.** (*Law.*) A sealed instrument in writing, on paper or parchment, duly executed and delivered, containing some transfer, bargain, or contract, especially in regard to real estate.

*In deed*, or *indeed*, in fact; in truth; verily.

**Deed**, *v. t.* To convey or transfer by deed. [*Colloq. Amer.*]

**Deem**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEEMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEEMING.] [A.-S. *deman*, *domian*, Goth. *domjan*, Icel. *dama*, perhaps allied to Lat. *damnare*, to condemn.] To conclude on consideration; to think; to judge; to be of opinion; to regard.

**Deem**, *v. i.* To be of opinion; to think; to estimate.

**Deep**, *a.* [*compar.* DEEPER; *superl.* DEEPEST.] [A.-S. *deop*, *diop*, Goth. *diups*, fr. A.-S. *dyppan*, to dip, immerse, *deopan*, to be immersed, Goth. *diupan*, to be deep.] **1.** Extending far below the surface; of great perpendicular dimension, conceived of as measured downward. **2.** Extending far back from the front. **3.** Low in situation; lying far below the general surface. **4.** Hard to penetrate or comprehend; intricate; mysterious; profound; secret; unfathomable. **5.** Of penetrating or far-reaching intellect; thoroughly versed; profoundly learned. **6.** Profoundly moving or affecting; penetrating; thorough. **7.** Profoundly quiet or dark; complete and overmastering; unmixed. **8.** Sunk low; depressed; abject. **9.** Strongly colored; dark; intense. **10.** Of low tone; not high or sharp; grave; heavy.

**Deep**, *adv.* To a great depth; with depth; far down; profoundly; deeply.

**Deep**, *n.* **1.** That which is deep, especially, deep water; the sea or ocean. **2.** That which is profound or not easily fathomed. **3.** The most quiet or profound part; the midst; the depth.

**Deep'en** (dēp'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEEPENED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEEPENING.] **1.** To make deep or increase the depth of. **2.** To make darker or more intense. **3.** To make more poignant or affecting. **4.** To make more grave or low in tone. [deep.]

**Deep'en**, *v. i.* To become more

**Deep'ly**, *adv.* **1.** At or to a great depth. **2.** Profoundly; thoroughly. **3.** With profound feeling; with great sorrow. **4.** To a great degree. **5.** Gravely; with low or deep tone. **6.** With profound skill; with art or intricacy.

**Deep'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being deep; depth.

**Deer**, *n. sing. & pl.* [A.-S. *deor*,



Deer.

an animal, esp. a wild animal, O. Sax. *dier*, Icel. *dyr*, O. H. Ger. *tior*, Goth. *drius*, Gr. *θήρ*, Lat. *fera*, Slav. *zvjer*, Pol. *zwierz*, Lith. *zweris*, Lett. *svehrs*.) (*Zoöl*) A ruminant quadruped of several species, the males of which have branched horns.

**Deer'-stalk'ing** (-stawk'ing), *n.* The hunting of deer on foot, by stealing upon them unawares.

**De-fāce'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFACED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFACING.] [From Lat. *de* and *facies*, face.] **1.** To destroy or mar the face or external appearance of; to disfigure. **2.** To destroy, spoil, or mar, by effacing or obliterating important features or portions of.

**De-fāce'ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of defacing, or the condition of being defaced; injury to the external appearance. **2.** That which defaces.

**De-fā'cer**, *n.* One who, or that which, defaces.

**De-fāl'eāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFALCATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFALCATING.] [Low Lat. *defalcare*, *defalcatum*, to deduct, orig. to cut off with a sickle, from Lat. *de* and *falx*, *faleis*, a sickle.] To cut off; to take away or deduct a part of; — used chiefly of money, accounts, &c.

**Dē'fal-eā'tion**, *n.* **1.** A cutting off; a diminution; deficit, or withdrawal. **2.** That which is cut off. **3.** An abstraction of money, &c., by an officer having it in charge; an embezzlement.

**Dēf'a-mā'tion**, *n.* [See DEFAME.] The malicious uttering of falsehoods, or circulation of reports, tending to destroy the good name of another; slander; detraction; calumny; aspersion.

**De-fām'a-to-ry**, *a.* Containing defamation; injurious to reputation; calumnious; slanderous.

**De-fāme'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFAMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFAMING.] [Lat. & L. Lat. *defamare*, from Lat. *de* and *fama*, fame.] To harm or destroy the good fame or reputation of, by slanderous reports; to speak evil of.

**Syn.** — To asperse; slander; calumniate. See ASPERSE.

**De-fām'er**, *n.* One who defames; a slanderer.

**De-fault'**, *n.* [L. Lat. *defalta*, from *de* and a supposed Lat. *fallitare*, from *fallere*, to deceive. See FAULT.] **1.** Omission of that which ought to be done. **2.** Fault; offense. [*Rare.*] **3.** Defect; want; failure; lack; destitution. **4.** (*Law.*) A neglect of, or failure to take, some step necessary to secure the benefit of law.

To suffer a default, to permit an action to be called without appearing to answer.

**De-fault'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFAULTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFAULTING.] To fail to appear in court; to let a case go by default.

**De-fault'**, *v. t.* **1.** To fail to perform. **2.** (*Law.*) To call, as a defendant or other party whose duty it is to be present in court, and make an entry of his default, if he fails to appear.

**De-fault'er**, *n.* **1.** One who makes default or fails to appear in court when called. **2.** One who fails to account for public money intrusted to his care; a delinquent; a speculator.

**De-fēa'sance**, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *defesance*, from Fr. *défesant*, *défaisant*, *p. pr.* of *défaire*, to undo. See DEFEAT.] **1.** A rendering null or void. **2.** (*Law.*) A condition, relating to a deed, which being performed, the deed is defeated or rendered void; or a collateral deed, made at the same time with a feoffment, or other conveyance, containing conditions, on the performance of which the estate then created may be defeated.

**De-fēa'si-ble**, *a.* [See *supra.*] Capable of being defeated, annulled, or made void.

**De-fēat'**, *n.* [Fr. *défaite*, from *défaire*, to undo, from *dé*, for *des*, equiv. to Lat. *dis*, and *faire*, Lat. *facere*, to make or do.] **1.** An overthrow, as of an attack, an army, &c.; rout. **2.** Frustration.

**De-fēat'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFEATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFEATING.] **1.** To render null and void. **2.** To overcome or vanquish, as an army. **3.** To resist with success.

**Syn.** — To overthrow; ruin; overpower; subdue; rout; foil; discomfit; baffle; disappoint; frustrate.

**Dēf'e-eāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFECATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFECATING.] [Lat. *defacare*, *defacatum*, from *de* and *fax*, *fovis*, dregs, lees.] **1.** To clear from impurities, as lees, dregs, &c.; to clarify; to purify. **2.** To free from extraneous or polluting matter.

**Dēf'e-eāte**, *v. i.* (*Med.*) To void excrement.

**Dēf'e-eate**, *a.* Freed from any thing that can pollute, as dregs, lees, &c.; refined; purified.

**Dēf'e-eā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of separating from impurities, as lees or dregs. **2.** (*Med.*) Act of voiding excrement from the body.

**De-fēct'**, *n.* [Lat. *defectus*, from *deficere*, to desert, fail,

*ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ěre, veĭl, tĕrm; pĭque, fĭrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf,*



be wanting, from *de* and *facere*, to make or do.] **1.** Want or absence of something necessary for completeness or perfection. **2.** Imperfection, whether physical or moral; failing; bleuish; deformity.

**Syn.**— Fault. — *Defect* is negative, denoting the absence of that which is necessary to a thing's completeness or perfection; *fault* is positive, denoting something improper or wrong. The faults of a friend are too often palliated into mere defects.

**De-fēc'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *defectio*. See DEFECT.] Act of abandoning a person or cause to which one is bound, or has attached himself; apostasy; backsliding.

**De-fēc'tive**, *a.* **1.** Wanting in substance, quantity, or quality; incomplete; deficient; imperfect; faulty. **2.** (*Gram.*) Lacking some of the usual forms of declension or conjugation.

**De-fēc'tive-ly**, *adv.* In a defective manner; imperfectly.

**De-fēc'tive-ness**, *n.* State of being imperfect.

**De-fēn'ce**, *n.* See DEFENSE.

**De-fēn'd'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEFENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEFENDING.] [Lat. *defendere*, from *de* and obs. *fendere*.] **1.** To repel danger or harm from; to guard from injury. **2.** (*Law.*) To deny, as the claim of a plaintiff; to contest, as a suit.

**Syn.**— To protect. — To *defend* is literally to ward off; to protect is to cover over. We defend those who are attacked; we protect those who are liable to injury or invasion. A fortress is defended by its guns, and protected by its walls. See also VINDICATE.

**De-fēn'd'ant**, *n.* **1.** One who makes defense against evil; defender. **2.** (*Law.*) The party that opposes a complaint, demand, or charge, at law or in equity.

**De-fēn'd'er**, *n.* One who defends; a vindicator.

**De-fēn'sa-tive**, *n.* [See DEFEND.] That which serves to guard or defend, as a plaster for a wound.

**De-fēn'se'**, } *n.* [Fr. *défense*, Lat. *defensa*, from *defen-*  
**De-fēn'ce'**, } *dere*. See DEFEND.] **1.** Act of defend-  
ing, or state of being defended; prohibition. **2.** That  
which defends or protects. **3.** (*Law.*) The defendant's  
answer or plea.

**Syn.**— Protection; guard; fortification; vindication; apology; justification.

**De-fēn'se'less**, } *a.* Destitute of defense or protection;  
**De-fēn'ce'less**, } unprotected.

**De-fēn'si-ble**, *a.* Capable of being defended.

**De-fēn'sive**, *a.* **1.** Serving to defend; proper for defense. **2.** Carried on by resisting attack or aggression. **3.** In a state or posture to defend.

**De-fēn'sive**, *n.* That which defends; a safeguard.

To be on the defensive, or to stand on the defensive, to be or stand in a state or posture of defense or resistance.

**De-fēn'sive-ly**, *adv.* In a defensive manner.

**De-fēr'** (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEFERRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEFERRING.] [Lat. *deferre*, to bear away, to deliver, report; *differre*, to bear apart, to put off, delay, from *de*, or *dis*, and *ferre*, to bear.] **1.** To put off; to postpone to a future time. **2.** To lay before; to submit in a respectful manner.

**Syn.**— To delay; postpone; adjourn; protract; refer.

**De-fēr'**, *v. i.* **1.** To put off; to delay; to wait. **2.** To yield from respect to the wishes of another.

**Dēf'er-ence**, *n.* A yielding of judgment or preference from respect to the wishes or opinion of another; regard; complaisance.

**Syn.**— Respect. — *Deference* usually, but not always, implies respect. We may defer on some one point to a man who knows better than we do, while we have no general respect for his character.

**Dēf'er-ent**, *a.* Serving to carry or convey. [*Rare.*]

**Dēf'er-ent**, *n.* **1.** That which carries or conveys. **2.** (*Ptolemaic Astron.*) An imaginary circle surrounding the earth, in whose periphery the center of a planetary epicycle was supposed to move round.

**Dēf'er-ēn'tial**, *a.* [See DEFERENCE.] Expressing deference; accustomed to defer.

**De-fēr'rer**, *n.* One who defers or puts off.

**De-fi'an'ce**, *n.* [O. Fr. *defiance*, L. Lat. *diffidantia*. See DEFY.] **1.** Act of defying; a challenge; a provocation; a summons to combat. **2.** A state of opposition; willingness to fight.

**De-fi'ant**, *a.* Full of defiance; bold; insolent.

**De-fi'cience**, } *n.* State of being deficient; inadequa-  
**De-fi'cien-cy**, } cy; want; failure; imperfection.

**De-fi'cient** (-fish'ent), *a.* [Lat. *deficiens*, *p. pr.* of *deficere*, to be wanting. See DEFECT.] **1.** Wanting to make up completeness; not sufficient. **2.** Lacking a full or adequate supply.

**Syn.**— Inadequate; defective; imperfect; short.

**De-fi'cient-ly** (-fish'ent-), *adv.* In a deficient manner.

**Dēf'i-cit**, *n.* [Literally, *it is wanting*, 3d person pres. of Lat. *deficere*.] Deficiency in amount or quality; lack.

**De-fi'er**, *n.* One who defies or challenges to combat.

**De-file'**, or **Dē'file**, *n.* [Fr. *défilé*, from *défiler*.] A narrow passage or way, in which troops can march only in a file, or with a narrow front; a long, narrow pass, as between hills, &c.

**De-file'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEFILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEFILING.] [O. Eng. *defyle*, *defoil*, *defoul*, *defowle*, A.-S. *fylan*, *afylan*, *gefylan*, to pollute, from *fūl*, foul. See FOUL, and DEFOUL.] **1.** To make unclean; to render foul or dirty; to pollute; to corrupt. **2.** To make impure or turbid. **3.** To soil or sully; to tarnish, as reputation, &c. **4.** To vitiate; to corrupt. **5.** To debauch; to violate. **6.** To make ceremonially unclean.

**De-file'**, *v. i.* [Fr. *défiler*, from *dé*, for *des*, Lat. *dis*, and *file*, a row or line, from Lat. *filum*, a thread, pl. *fila*.] To march off file by file; to file off.

**De-file'ment**, *n.* Act of defiling, or state of being defiled, whether physically or morally; foulness; dirtiness; uncleaness; pollution.

**De-fil'er**, *n.* One who defiles or pollutes.

**De-fin'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being defined, limited, or explained; determinable.

**De-fine'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEFINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEFINING.] [Lat. *definire*, from *de* and *finire*, to limit, to end, from *finis*, a boundary, limit, end.] **1.** To bring to a termination; to end. **2.** To determine or clearly exhibit the boundaries of; to mark the limits of. **3.** To determine with precision; to mark out with distinctness; to ascertain or exhibit clearly. **4.** To fix the precise meaning of; to explain; to expound or interpret.

**De-fin'er**, *n.* One who defines or determines.

**Dēf'i-nite**, *a.* **1.** Having certain limits; determinate in extent or greatness. **2.** Having certain limits in signification; precise. **3.** Fixed; exact. **4.** Serving to define or restrict.

**Dēf'i-nite-ly**, *adv.* In a definite manner; exactly.

**Dēf'i-nite-ness**, *n.* The state of being definite.

**Dēf'i-ni'tion** (-nish'un), *n.* [See DEFINE.] **1.** Act of defining, determining, distinguishing, explaining, or establishing the signification of. **2.** A description of a thing by its properties; an explanation of the meaning of a word or term. **3.** (*Log.*) An exact enunciation of the constituents which make up the logical essence.

**Syn.**— Explanation; description. — A *definition* (*lit.*, tracing of limits) is designed to settle a thing in its compass and extent; an *explanation* (*lit.*, making plain) is intended to remove some obscurity or misunderstanding, and is therefore more extended and minute; a *description* enters into striking particulars with a view to interest or impress by graphic effect.

**De-fin'i-tive**, *a.* **1.** Determinate; positive; final; conclusive; unconditional; express. **2.** Limiting; determining.

**De-fin'i-tive**, *n.* (*Gram.*) A word used to define or limit the extent of the signification of a common noun, such as the article, and some pronouns.

**De-fin'i-tive-ly**, *adv.* In a definitive manner; finally; conclusively; positively.

**De-fin'i-tive-ness**, *n.* Determinateness; conclusiveness.

**De-flā'gra-ble**, or **Dēf'la-gra-ble**, *a.* [See *infra*.] (*Chem.*) Having the quality of burning with a sudden and sparkling combustion, as niter.

**Dēf'la-grāte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEFLAGRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEFLAGRATING.] [Lat. *deflagrare*, *deflagratum*, from *de* and *flagrare*, to flame.] (*Chem.*) To burn with a sudden and sparkling combustion.

**Dēf'la-grāte**, *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To cause to burn with sudden and sparkling combustion.

**Dēf'la-grā'tion**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A sudden and sparkling combustion, but without explosion.

**Dēf'la-grā'tor**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A form of the voltaic battery used for producing rapid and powerful combustion, particularly of metallic substances.

**De-flēct'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEFLECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEFLECTING.] [Lat. *deflectere*, from *de* and *flectere*, to bend or turn.] To turn aside; to deviate from a right line, proper position, course, or direction; to swerve.

**De-flēct'**, *v. t.* To cause to turn aside.

**De-flēc'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of turning aside from a right line or proper course; deviation. **2.** (*Naut.*) Departure of a ship from its true course. **3.** (*Opt.*) Deviation of the rays of light toward the surface of an opaque body.

**De-flēx'ūre**, *n.* [From Lat. *deflectere*, *deflexum*. See DEFLECT.] A bending or turning aside; deflection.

**Dēf'lo-rā'tion**, *n.* [L. Lat. *deploratio*. See *infra*.] Act of deflouring or ravishing.

**De-flour'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEFLOURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEFLOURING.] [L. Lat. *deplorare*, from *de* and *plorare*,

food, foot; ūrn, rude, pull; çell, çhaise, call, echo; ġem, ġet; aș; exist; linger, link; this.



to flower, from Lat. *flos, floris*, Eng. *flower*.] **1.** To deprive of flowers. **2.** To rob of the choicest ornament. **3.** To deprive of virginity; to ravish; also, to seduce.

**De-flour'er, n.** One who deflours.

**De-flūx'ion** (de-flūk'shun), *n.* [Lat. *defluxio*, from *defluere, deflexum*, to flow down, from *de* and *fluere*, to flow.] (*Med.*) A discharge or flowing off of humors.

**De-fō'li-ā'tion, n.** [From Low Lat. *defoliare*, to shed leaves, from Lat. *de* and *folium*, leaf.] **1.** The fall of the leaf, or shedding of leaves. **2.** The time or season of shedding leaves in autumn.

**De-fōrce'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFORCED (de-fōrst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFORCING.] [O. Fr. *deforcer, deforcier*, from *de* and *forcer, forcier*. See FORCE, *v. t.*] (*Law.*) To keep from the lawful possession of the owner.

**De-fōrce'ment, n.** (*Law.*) A wrongful withholding, as of lands or tenements, to which another has a right.

**De-fōr'ciant, n.** (*Eng. Law.*) One who keeps out of possession the rightful owner of an estate.

**De-fōr'ci-ā'tion** (-shī-ā'-), *n.* (*Law.*) A withholding by force or fraud from rightful possession; deforcement.

**De-fōrm'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFORMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFORMING.] [Lat. *deformare*, from *de* and *formare*, to form, shape, from *forma*.] **1.** To mar or alter in form; to disfigure. **2.** To render displeasing or ugly.

**Dēf'or-mā'tion, n.** Act of disfiguring or defacing.

**De-fōrm'ed-ly, adv.** In an ugly manner.

**De-fōrm'er, n.** One who deforms.

**De-fōrm'i-ty, n.** **1.** State of being deformed; want of uniformity or symmetry; irregularity of shape or features. **2.** Any thing that destroys beauty, grace, or propriety; gross deviation from order or the established laws of propriety.

**Syn.**—Distortion; ugliness; defect; irregularity; absurdity.

**De-fraud'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFRAUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFRAUDING.] [Lat. *defraudare*, from *de* and *fraudare*, to cheat, from *fraus, fraudis, fraud*.] To deprive of right by fraud, deception, or artifice; to withhold wrongfully; to injure by embezzlement.

**Syn.**—To cheat; cozen; deceive; frustrate.

**De-fraud'er, n.** One who defrauds; a cheat.

**De-frāy'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFRAINED (de-frād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFRAIDING.] [Fr. *d-frayer*, from *dé* and *frais*, expense, from L. Lat. *fredum, fredus, fridus*, fine by which an offender obtains peace, or atones for an offense against the public peace, from O. H. Ger. *fridu, frido, frida*, N. H. Ger. *friede*, peace.] To meet the cost of; to bear or pay the expense of.

**De-frāy'al, n.** The act of defraying; payment.

**De-frāy'er, n.** One who pays or discharges expenses.

**De-frāy'ment, n.** Payment of charges.

**Dēft, a.** [A.-S. *daft*, from *dafan, gadafan*, to be fit or apt; Goth. *daban, gadaban*, to be fit.] Apt; fit; dexterous; neat.

**Dēft'ly, adv.** Aptly; fitly; dexterously; neatly.

**De-fūnc't'**, *a.* [Lat. *defunctus*, *p. p.* of *defungi*, to discharge, perform, to depart, die, from *de* and *fungi*, to perform, discharge.] Having finished the course of life; dead; deceased.

**De-fūnc't', n.** A dead person; one deceased.

**De-fy'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEFIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEFYING.] [Fr. *défier*, Low Lat. *diffidare*, properly to commit a breach of faith, from Lat. *dis*, and *fides*, faith.]

**1.** To renounce faith or obligation with; to reject, refuse, or renounce. [*Obs.*] **2.** To provoke to combat or strife; to act in hostility to; to call out to combat; to challenge; to dare; to brave.

**De-gār'nish, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* DEGARNISHED (de-gār'nisht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEGARNISHING.] [Fr. *dégarnir*, from *dé* and *garnir*, to furnish. See GARNISH.] **1.** To strip or deprive of entirely, as of furniture; to disgarnish. [*Rare.*] **2.** To deprive of a garrison, or troops necessary for defense. [*Rare.*]

**De-gēn'er-a-cy, n.** **1.** Act of becoming degenerate or inferior in kind; a growing worse. **2.** State of having become degenerate.

**Syn.**—Decay; deterioration; meanness; poorness.

**De-gēn'er-āte, v. i.** [*imp. & p. p.* DEGENERATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEGENERATING.] [Lat. *degenerare, degeneratum*, from *degener*, degenerate, from *de* and *genus, generis*, birth, race.] To be or grow worse than one's kind; hence, to be inferior; to be degraded; to deteriorate.

**De-gēn'er-ate** (45), *a.* Having become worse than one's kind; having declined in worth; deteriorated; degraded; mean; base; low.

**De-gēn'er-ate-ly, adv.** In a degenerate manner.

**De-gēn'er-ate-ness, n.** State of being degenerate.

**De-gēn'er-ā'tion, n.** Act of growing worse, or the state of having become worse.

**Syn.**—Decline; degradation; debasement; degeneracy; deterioration.

**De-gēn'er-a-tive, a.** Tending to degenerate.

**De-glū'ti-nāte, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* DEGLUTINATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEGLUTINATING.] [Lat. *deglutinare, deglutinatum*, from *de* and *glutinare*, to glue, from *gluten*, glue, from *gluere*, to draw together.] To loosen or separate by dissolving the glue which unites; to unglue.

**Dēg'lu-tī'tion** (-tīsh'un), *n.* [From Lat. *deglutire*, to swallow down, from *de* and *glutire*, to swallow.] **1.** Act of swallowing. **2.** Power of swallowing.

**Dēg'rā-dā'tion, n.** [L. Lat. *degradatio*, from *degradare*. See DEGRADE.] **1.** Act of reducing in rank, character, or reputation, or of abasing. **2.** State of being reduced in rank, character, or reputation. **3.** Diminution or reduction of strength, efficacy, or value. **4.** (*Geol.*) A gradual wearing down or wasting, as of rocks, banks, and the like, by the action of water, frost, &c. **5.** (*Nat. Hist.*) Condition of a type which exhibits degraded forms, species, or groups.

**Syn.**—Deposition; diminution; abasement; debasement; reduction; decline; baseness; degeneracy; disgrace. See ABASEMENT.

**De-grāde'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEGRADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEGRADING.] **1.** To reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree; to deprive of any office or dignity. **2.** To reduce in estimation, character, or reputation. **3.** (*Geol.*) To wear down, as hills and mountains.

**Syn.**—To abase; demean; lower; reduce.

**De-grād'ed, p. a.** **1.** Reduced in rank, character, or reputation; sunken; low; base. **2.** (*Nat. Hist.*) Presenting the typical characters in a partially developed or imperfect condition.

**De-grād'ing-ly, adv.** In a degrading manner.

**De-gree'**, *n.* [Fr. *degré*, from Lat. *de* and *gradus*, step, degree. See DEGRADE.] **1.** One step upward or downward, in quality, rank, acquirement, and the like; grade; gradation. **2.** Point or step of progression to which a person has arrived; position; station; rank; quality; measure of advancement; extent. **3.** Grade or rank to which scholars are admitted in recognition of their attainments by a college or university. **4.** (*Genealogy.*) A certain distance or remove in the line of descent, determining the proximity of blood. **5.** (*Geom.*) A 360th part of the circumference of a circle. **6.** (*Algebra.*) State as indicated by sum of exponents. **7.** A division, space, or interval, marked on a mathematical or other instrument, as on a thermometer or barometer. **8.** (*Mus.*) Difference in position or elevation between two notes.

*By degrees*, step by step; by little and little.—*To a degree* to an extreme; exceedingly.

**De-hīs'cence, n.** [Lat. *dehiscens*, *p. pr.* of *dehiscere*, to gape, from *de* and *hiscere*.] **1.** Act of gaping. **2.** (*Bot.*) The opening of pods and of the cells of anthers at maturity, as to emit seeds, pollen, &c. [*plant.*]

**De-hīs'cent, a.** (*Bot.*) Opening, as the capsule of a

**De-hōrt'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *dehortari*, from *de* and *hortari*, to urge, exhort.] To urge to abstain from; dissuade.

**Dē'hor-tā'tion, n.** Act of dissuading; dissuasion. [*Obs.*]

**De-hōrt'a-to-ry, a.** Fitted or designed to dehort or dissuade.

**Dē'i-cīde, n.** [Lat. *deus*, god, and *cædere*, to cut, kill.] **1.** Act of putting to death a being possessing a divine nature; particularly, that of putting Jesus Christ to death. **2.** One concerned in putting Christ to death.

**De-ī'fic, a.** [Lat. *deificus*, from *deus*, a god, and *facere*, to make.] Making divine; producing resemblance to God.

**Dē'i-fi-cā'tion, n.** Act of deifying; apotheosis.

**Dē'i-fī'er, n.** One who deifies.

**Dē'i-fōrm, a.** [L. Lat. *deiformis*, from Lat. *deus*, a god, and *forma*.] Like a god; of a godlike form.

**Dē'i-fy, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* DEIFIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEIFYING.] [Lat. *deificare*, from *deificus*. See DEIFIC.] **1.** To make a god of; to apotheosize. **2.** To treat as an object of supreme regard. **3.** To render godlike.

**Deign** (dān), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEIGNED (dānd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEIGNING.] [Fr. *daigner*, from Lat. *dignari*, to deem worthy, to deign, from *dignus*, worthy.] To think worthy; to vouchsafe; to condescend.

**Deign** (dān), *v. t.* To condescend to give or bestow; to vouchsafe.

**Deip-nōs'o-phīst, n.** [Gr. *δειπνοσοφιστής*, from *δειπνον*

ā, ē, &c., *long*; ä, ě, &c., *short*; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ěre, veīl, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf,



a meal, the chief meal, and σοφιστής, a wise man. See SOPHIST.] One of an ancient sect of philosophers, who were famous for their learned conversation at meals.

**Dē'ism**, *n.* [From Lat. *deus*, god.] The doctrine or creed of a deist.

**Dē'ist**, *n.* One who believes in the existence of a God, but denies revealed religion; one who professes no form of religion, but follows the light of nature and reason, as his only guides in doctrine and practice; a freethinker.

**De-ist'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to deism or to deists; embracing or containing deism.

**De-ist'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* After the manner of deists.

**Dē'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *deitas*, from *deus*, god.] 1. The collection of attributes which make up the nature of a god; divinity; godhead. 2. A god or goddess; a divine being.

*The Deity*, God, the Supreme Being.

**De-jēct'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEJECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEJECTING.] [Lat. *deicere*, *dejectum*, from *de* and *jacere*, to throw.] 1. To cast down. [Obs.] 2. To cast down the spirits of.

**Syn.**—To dispirit; discourage; dishearten; depress.

**De-jēct'ed-ly**, *adv.* In a dejected manner; sadly.

**De-jēct'ed-ness**, *n.* State of being dejected or cast down; discouragement; depression.

**De-jēct'er**, *n.* One who casts down, or dejects.

**De-jēc'tion**, *n.* 1. Lowness of spirits occasioned by grief or misfortune; melancholy; disheartenment. 2. A low condition; weakness. 3. (*Med.*) (*a.*) Act of voiding the excrements. (*b.*) The matter voided; excrement.

**De-jēct'ūre** (53), *n.* That which is voided; excrement.

**Dējeûner** (dā'zhū'nā'), *n.* [Fr., to breakfast, from a *Dējeûne* } supposed Lat. *disjejunare*, to discontinue fasting, from *dis* and *jejunare*, to fast, from *jejunus*, fasting, hungry.] A breakfast;—sometimes, also, a lunch.

**De jū're**. [Lat.] By right; of right; by law;—often opposed to *de facto*.

**De-lāpse'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DELAPSED (de-lāpst'), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DELAPSING.] [Lat. *delabi*, *delapsus*, to fall down, from *de* and *labi*, to fall or slide.] 1. To fall or slide down. 2. To pass down by inheritance.

**De-lāy'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DELAYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DELAYING.] [See *infra*, and cf. DILATE.] 1. To put off; to defer. 2. To stop, detain, or hinder, for a time; to retard the motion of.

**Syn.**—To procrastinate; prolong; protract.

**De-lāy'**, *v. i.* To move slowly; to linger; to tarry.

**De-lāy'**, *n.* [Fr. *délai*, from Lat. *dilatatum*, from *differre*, to carry apart, to defer.] 1. A putting off or deferring; procrastination. 2. A lingering; stay; stop; detention; hindrance.

**De-lāy'er**, *n.* One who delays; one who lingers.

**Dē'le**, *v. t.* [Lat. imper. sing. of *delere*, *deletum*, to destroy, to blot out.] (*Print.*) Erase; remove;—a direction to cancel something which has been put in type;— usually expressed thus: D

**Dē'le-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *delebilis*. See *supra*.] Capable of being blotted out.

**De-lēc'ta-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *delectabilis*, from *delectare*, to delight. See DELIGHT.] Highly pleasing; affording great joy or pleasure; delightful.

**De-lēc'ta-ble-ness**, *n.* Condition of being delectable.

**De-lēc'ta-bly**, *adv.* In a delectable manner.

**Dē'lee-tā'tion**, *n.* Great pleasure; delight.

**Dē'le-gāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DELEGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DELEGATING.] [Lat. *delegare*, *delegatum*, from *de* and *legare*, to send with a commission, to send as ambassador, to depute. See LEGATE.] 1. To send as one's representative; to commission; to depute. 2. To intrust to the care or management of another; to assign; to commit.

**Dē'le-gate** (45), *n.* [See *infra*.] 1. One deputed to represent another. 2. A person elected by the people of a territory to represent them in Congress, where he has the right of debating, but not of voting. [*Amer.*]

**Syn.**—A deputy; a representative; a commissioner; a vicar; an attorney.

**Dē'le-gate**, *a.* Sent to act for or represent another; deputed; delegated.

**Dē'le-gā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of delegating; the appointment of a delegate. 2. One or more persons deputed to represent others, as in a convention, in Congress, &c. 3. (*Law.*) A kind of substitution by which a debtor gives his creditor a third person, who becomes obliged in his stead to the creditor.

**De-lēn'dā**, *n. pl.* [Lat. *delere*, *delendus*, to blot out.] Things to be erased or blotted out.

**De-lēte'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DELETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DELETING.] [Lat. *delere*, *deletum*. See DELE.] To blot out; to erase; to destroy.

**Dē'le-tē'ri-ōūs** (89), *a.* [See DELE.] Having the quality of destroying, or extinguishing, life.

**Syn.**—Destructive; poisonous; pernicious.

**De-lē'tion**, *n.* Act of deleting, blotting out, or erasing.

**Dē'lf**, *n.* Earthen ware, covered with white glazing;— usually called *Delft-ware*.

**De-līb'er-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DELIBERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DELIBERATING.] [Lat. *deliberare*, *deliberatum*, from *de* and *librare*, to weigh, from *libra*, a balance. See LIBRATE.] To weigh in the mind; to consider maturely; to reflect upon; to ponder.

**De-līb'er-āte**, *v. i.* To take counsel with one's self; to weigh the arguments for and against a proposed course of action; to reflect; to consider.

**De-līb'er-ate**, *a.* 1. Weighing facts and arguments with a view to a choice or decision; carefully considering the probable consequences of a step; circumspect. 2. Formed with deliberation; well advised or considered. 3. Not hasty or sudden; slow.

**De-līb'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* With careful consideration or deliberation; circumspectly; slowly.

**De-līb'er-ate-ness**, *n.* Quality of being deliberate.

**De-līb'er-ā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of deliberating; careful consideration; mature reflection. 2. Careful discussion and examination of the reasons for and against a measure.

**Syn.**—Thoughtfulness; circumspection; wariness; caution; consultation.

**De-līb'er-a-tīve**, *a.* Pertaining to deliberation; proceeding or acting by deliberation.

**De-līb'er-a-tīve-ly**, *adv.* In the way of deliberation.

**Dē'li-ca-çy**, *n.* [From *delicate*, *a.*, q. v. Cf. Fr. *délicatesse*.] 1. State or condition of being delicate; agreeableness to the senses; delightfulness. 2. Nicety or fineness of form, texture, or constitution; hence, frailty or weakness. 3. Extreme propriety, exactness, or nicety of manners or conduct; susceptibility or tenderness of feeling; and hence, effeminacy. 4. Addiction to pleasure; luxury; self-indulgence. 5. Nice and refined perception and discrimination; critical niceness. 6. That which is pleasing, delicate, or refined; a luxury or pleasure. 7. Something pleasant to the senses, especially to the sense of taste; a dainty.

**Syn.**—Softness; elegance; smoothness; tenderness; fastidiousness; daintiness.

**Dē'li-cate**, *a.* [Lat. *delicatus*, pleasing the senses, voluptuous, soft and tender, from *deliciæ*, delight. See DELIGHT.] 1. Full of pleasure; delightful. 2. Pleasing to the senses; hence, adapted to please a nice or cultivated taste. 3. Light or softly tinted;—said of a color. 4. Fine or slender;—said of a thread. 5. Slight or smooth; light and yielding;—said of texture. 6. Soft and fair;—said of the skin or a surface. 7. Refined; scrupulous not to trespass or offend;—said of manners, conduct, or feelings. 8. Tender; not able to endure hardship;—said of constitution, health, &c. 9. Requiring nice handling. 10. Addicted to pleasure; dainty. 11. Nicely discriminating or perceptive.

**Syn.**—Nice; fine; elegant; gentle; considerate; feeble; frail; effeminate; critical; luxurious.

**Dē'li-cate-ly**, *adv.* In a delicate manner.

**Dē'li-cate-ness**, *n.* State of being delicate.

**De-lī'ciōūs** (-lish'us), *a.* [Lat. *deliciosus*, from *deliciæ*, delight. Cf. DELICATE.] Affording exquisite pleasure; most sweet or grateful to the senses, especially to the taste.

**Syn.**—Delightful.—*Delicious* refers to the pleasure derived from certain of the senses, as, *delicious* food, a *delicious* fragrance; *delightful* may also refer to most of the senses, but has a higher application to matters of taste, feeling, and sentiment, as, a *delightful* abode, conversation, prospect, &c.

**De-lī'ciōūs-ly** (-lish'us-), *adv.* In a delicious manner; pleasantly; delightfully; luxuriously.

**De-lī'ciōūs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being delicious.

**Dē'li-gā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *deligatio*, from *deligare*, to bind up, from *de* and *ligare*, to bind.] (*Surg.*) A binding up; a bandaging.

**De-light'** (de-lit'), *n.* [From Lat. *delectare*. See *infra*.] 1. A high degree of gratification of mind; lively pleasure or happiness; joy. 2. That which affords delight.

**De-light'** (de-lit'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DELIGHTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DELIGHTING.] [O. Eng. *dclite*, *deliten*, O. Fr. *deliter*, now *délecter*, It. *dilettare*, fr. Lat. *delectare*, intens. form of *delicere*, from *de* and *laccere*, to entice, allure.] To give great pleasure to; to please highly.



**De-light'** (de-līt'), *v. i.* To have or take great delight.

**De-light'ed** (de-līt'ed), *p. a.* Full of delight or pleasure.

**Syn.** — Glad; pleased; gratified; charmed.

**De-light'ful** (de-līt'fūl), *a.* Affording great pleasure and satisfaction; very agreeable.

**Syn.** — Delicious; charming. See DELICIOUS.

**De-light'ful-ly** (de-līt'fūl-ly), *adv.* In a manner to delight; charmingly.

**De-light'ful-ness** (-līt'fūl-nēs), *n.* Quality of being delight-ful.

**De-light'sōme** (-līt'sōm), *a.* Delightful.

**De-līn'e-a-ment**, *n.* [Lat. as if *delineamentum*, from *delineare*. See *infra*.] Representation by delineation.

**De-līn'e-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DELINEATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DELINEATING.] [Lat. *delineare*, *delineatum*, from *de* and *lineare*, to draw a line, from *linea*, a line.]

**1.** To represent by sketch, design, or diagram. **2.** To portray to the mind or understanding.

**Syn.** — To depict; sketch; paint; draw; picture; portray; describe.

**De-līn'e-ā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *delineatio*.] **1.** Act of representing, portraying, or describing, as by lines, diagrams, sketches, &c. **2.** Description.

**Syn.** — Sketch; portrait; outline; draught.

**De-līn'e-ā'tor**, *n.* One who delineates.

**De-līn'quen-cy** (-līnk'wēn-), *n.* Failure or omission of duty; fault; misdeed; offense; crime.

**De-līn'quent** (de-līnk'wēnt), *a.* Failing in duty; offending by neglect of duty.

**De-līn'quent**, *n.* [Lat. *delinquens*, *p. pr.* of *delinquere*, to be wanting in one's duty, from *de* and *linquere*, to leave.] One who fails to perform his duty; an offender or transgressor; one who commits a fault or crime.

**Dēl'i-quēscē'** (dēl'ī-kwēs't'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DELIQUESCED (dēl'ī-kwēs't'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DELIQUESCING.] [Lat. *deliquescere*, from *de* and *liquescere*, to become fluid, to melt, from *liquere*, to be fluid.] To dissolve gradually and become liquid by absorbing moisture from the air.

**Dēl'i-quēs'cēnce** (dēl'ī-kwēs'sēns), *n.* Act or state of **Dēl'i-quēs'cēt**, *a.* **1.** Liquifying in the air. **2.** (*Bot.*) Branching so that the stem is lost in the branches.

**De-lī'quī-āte** (de-līk'wī-āt), *v. i.* [From Lat. *deliquia*, a flowing or running off.] To deliquesce.

**De-lī'quī-ām** (-līk'wī-), *n.* [Lat. See *supra*.] (*Chem.*) A melting or dissolution in the air, or in a moist place.

**De-līr'i-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *delirius*, from *delirium*, *q. v.*] Having a delirium; wandering in mind; lightheaded; insane; demented.

**De-līr'i-ōūs-ness**, *n.* State of being delirious; delirium.

**De-līr'i-um**, *n.* [Lat., from *delirare*, orig. to go out of the furrow, hence, to wander in mind, from *de* and *lira*, a furrow.] **1.** (*Med.*) A state in which the ideas of a person are wild, irregular, and unconnected; mental aberration. **2.** Strong excitement; wild enthusiasm.

*Delirium tremens* (*Med.*), A violent delirium induced by the excessive and prolonged use of intoxicating liquors.

**Syn.** — Insanity; frenzy; madness; derangement. See INSANITY.

**Dēl'i-tēs'cēnce**, } *n.* [From Lat. *delitescens*, *p. pr.* of **Dēl'i-tēs'cēn-cy**, } *delitescere*, from *de* and *latescere*, to hide one's self, from *latere*, to lie hid.] State of being concealed; retirement.

**De-līv'er**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DELIVERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DELIVERING.] [Fr. *délivrer*, L. Lat. *deliberare*, to liberate, to give over, from Lat. *de* and *liberare*, to set free. See LIBERATE.] **1.** To free from restraint; to set at liberty; to rescue or save from evil, actual or feared. **2.** To give or transfer; to part with to; to make over. **3.** To communicate; to impart. **4.** To give forth in action; to discharge. **5.** To relieve of a child in child-birth.

**Syn.** — To release; discharge; liberate; surrender; resign; pronounce; utter. — One who *delivers* a package *gives it forth*; one who *delivers* a cargo *discharges it*; one who *delivers* a captive *liberates him*; one who *delivers* a message or a discourse *utters or pronounces it*; when a platoon of soldiers *deliver* their fire, they *set it free or give it forth*.

**De-līv'er-ānce**, *n.* [Fr. *délivrance*, from *délivrer*. See DELIVER, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of delivering or freeing from restraint, captivity, peril, and the like. **2.** State of being delivered; freedom.

**De-līv'er-er**, *n.* One who delivers; a preserver.

**De-līv'er-y**, *n.* **1.** Act of delivering from restraint; rescue; release. **2.** Act of delivering up or over; surrender. **3.** Act or style of utterance. **4.** Act of giving birth; parturition. **5.** State of being delivered; freedom; preservation.

**Dēll**, *n.* [See DALE; and cf. *W. dell*, a slit or cleft, Prov.

Ger. *delle*, *telle*, a little hollow.] A small retired dale or valley; a ravine; a dingle.

**Dēl'phī-an**, } *a.* [Lat. *Delphicus*, from *Delphi*, a town of Phocis, in Greece, now *Kastri*.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) Relating to Delphi, and to the oracle of that place; oracular.

**Dēl'phīn**, } *a.* [Cf. DAUPHIN.] Pertaining to the dau-phin of France or to an edition of the classics, prepared for his use.

**Dēl'phīne**, *a.* [From Lat. *delphinus*, a dolphin, Gr. *δελφίς*, *δελφίν*.] Pertaining to the dolphin, a genus of fishes.

**Dēl'tā**, *n.*; *pl.* DĒL'TĀS. **1.** The Greek letter Δ. **2.** A tract of land of a similar figure; especially, the space between two mouths of a river.

**Dēl'toid**, *a.* [Gr. *δελτοειδής*, delta-shaped, from *δέλτα*, the Greek letter Δ, and *είδος*, form.] Resembling the Greek Δ (delta); triangular.

**De-lūd'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being deluded or deceived.

**De-lūde'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DELUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DELUDING.] [Lat. *deludere*, from *de* and *ludere*, to play, to make sport of, to mock.] **1.** To lead from truth or into error; to mislead the mind or judgment of. **2.** To frustrate or disappoint.

**Syn.** — To mislead; deceive; beguile; cheat.

**De-lūd'er**, *n.* One who deludes, or deceives.

**Dēl'ūge**, *n.* [Fr. *déluge*, O. Fr. *deluve*, from Lat. *diluvium*, from *diluere*, to wash away, from *di*, for *dis*, and *luere*, equiv. to *lavare*, to wash.] **1.** An overflowing of the land by water; an inundation; a flood; especially, the great flood in the days of Noah. **2.** Anything which overwhelms, as a great calamity.

**Dēl'ūge**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DELUGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DELUGING.] **1.** To overflow, as with water; to inundate; to drown. **2.** To overwhelm, or cause to sink under a general or spreading calamity.

**De-lū'sion**, *n.* [Lat. *delusio*, from *deludere*. See DELUDE.] **1.** The act of deluding; deception; a misleading of the mind. **2.** The state of being deluded. **3.** False belief; error.

**Syn.** — Illusion; fallacy. — An *illusion* is a false show, a mere cheat on the fancy or senses; a *delusion* is a false judgment, usually affecting the real concerns of life; a *fallacy* is something (like an argument, &c.) having a specious appearance, but destitute of reality and truth. The *illusions* of youth; the *delusions* of stoek-jobbing; a *fallacy* in reasoning.

**De-lū'sive**, *a.* Fitted to delude; tending to mislead the mind; deceptive; beguiling; delusory.

**De-lū'so-ry**, *a.* Apt to delude; delusive; fallacious.

**Dēlve**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DELVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DELVING.] [A.-S. *delfan*.] **1.** To dig; to open with a spade. **2.** To fathom; to penetrate; to trace out.

**Dēlve**, *v. i.* To labor with the spade.

**Dēlv'er**, *n.* One who digs, as with a spade.

**De-māg'net-ize**, *v. t.* [From *de* and *magnetize*, *q. v.*] **1.** To deprive of magnetic polarity. **2.** To restore from a sleep-waking state.

**Dēm'a-gōg'ism**, *n.* The practices of a demagogue.

**Dēm'a-gōgue** (-gōg), *n.* [Gr. *δημαγωγός*, from *δήμος*, the common people, and *ἀγωγός*, leading, from *ἀγειν*, to lead.] One who controls the multitude by specious or deceitful arts; an artful political orator.

**De-māin'**, *n.* See DEMESNE.

**De-mānd'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEMANDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEMANDING.] [Lat. *demandare*, to intrust, from *de* and *mandare*, to commit to one's charge, to order, command.] **1.** To ask or call for, as one who has a claim, right, or power, to enforce the claim; to make requisition of. **2.** To enquire earnestly or authoritatively; to ask; to question. **3.** To require as necessary or useful; to be in urgent need of. **4.** (*Law.*) To call into court; to summon.

**De-mānd'**, *v. i.* To make a demand; to ask; to inquire.

**De-mānd'**, *n.* **1.** Act of demanding; requisition; ex-action. **2.** Earnest inquiry; question; query. **3.** Diligent search; manifested want; request. **4.** That which one demands or has a right to demand; thing claimed; claim.

*In demand*, in request; in a state of being much sought after. — *On demand*, on presentation and request of payment.

**De-mānd'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being demanded.

**De-mānd'ant**, *n.* One who demands; the plaintiff in a real action; any plaintiff.

**De-mānd'er**, *n.* One who demands.

**Dē-mar-cā'tion**, *n.* [Fr. *démarcation*, from *démarquer*, to take a mark off from. See MARK.] **1.** Act of marking, or of ascertaining and setting a limit; division; separation. **2.** A limit or bound ascertained and fixed.



**Dē'mar-kā'tion**, *n.* See DEMARCATION.

**De-mēan'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEMEANED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEMEANING.] [O. Fr. *demener*, *demesner*, from *de* and *mener*, to lead, drive, carry on, conduct, fr. Lat. *minare*, to drive animals by threatening cries, from *minari*, to threaten.] To manage; to conduct; to treat.

**De-mēan'**, *v. t.* **1.** [See *supra.*] To carry or conduct; to behave. **2.** [From *de* and *mean*, *q. v.*] To debase; to lower.

**Syn.** — To degrade. — Among our early writers, *demean* was taken to be connected with *mien* and *demeanor*, and not with *mean*. This is still the approved use of the word; yet it is not unusual, even at the present day, to speak of a man's *demeaning* [*i. e.* *degrading*] himself by improper conduct.

**De-mēan'or**, *n.* Manner of behaving; conduct.

**Syn.** — Behavior; deportment; carriage; bearing; mien.

**Dē'men-çy**, *n.* [Lat. *demencia*, from *demens*, out of one's mind, mad, from *de*, from, out of, and *mens*, the mind.] Dementia; insanity.

**De-mēn'tate** (45), *a.* Deprived of reason; insane.

**De-mēn'tāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEMENTATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEMENTATING.] [Lat. *demontatus*, *p. p.* of *demontare*.] To deprive of reason.

**Dē'men-tā'tion**, *n.* Act of depriving of reason, or state of being so deprived.

**De-mēn'ti-ā** (-shī'ā), *n.* [Lat.] **1.** Insanity. [See INSANITY.] **2.** A total loss of thought and reason; loss of intellect; idiocy.

**De-mēph'i-tize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEMEPHITIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEMEPHITIZING.] [From *de* and Fr. *méphitiser*, to infect with *mephitis*, *q. v.*] To purify from foul, unwholesome air.

**De-mēr'it**, *n.* [Fr. *démérite*, from *dé* and *mérite*, merit, Lat. *meritum*, from *merere*, to deserve. See MERIT.] **1.** That which deserves blame; that which detracts from merit; fault; crime; vice. **2.** State of one who deserves ill; ill-desert.

**De-mēr'sion**, *n.* **1.** Act of plunging into a fluid; a drowning; immersion. **2.** State of being overwhelmed in water or earth.

**De-mēs'mer-ize**, *v. t.* [From *de* and *mesmerize*, *q. v.*] To relieve from mesmeric influence.

**De-mēsne'** (-meen'), *n.* [O. Eng. *demayne*, *demeine*, *demeyn*, O. Fr. *demaine*, *demesne*, *demenie*, *demoine*, now *domaine*, from Lat. *dominium*, properly right of ownership, from *dominus*, master of the house, proprietor, owner, from *domus*, house.] (*Law.*) The chief manor-place, with that part of the lands belonging thereto which has not been granted out in tenancy.

**Dēm'i-cā'dence**, *n.* (*Mus.*) An imperfect cadence, or one that falls on any other than the key-note.

**Dēm'i-gōd**, *n.* A fabulous hero, half divine, produced by the cohabitation of a deity with a mortal.

**Dēm'i-jōhn** (-jōn), *n.* [Fr. *dame-jeanne*, *i. e.*, Lady Jane; said to be a corruption of *Damaghan*, a town in Khorassan, once famous for its glass-works.] A glass vessel or bottle with a large body and small neck, inclosed in wicker-work.

**Dēm'i-lūne**, *n.* (*Fort.*) A work constructed beyond the main ditch of a fortress, and in front of the curtain between two bastions, intended to defend the curtain; a ravelin. See RAVELIN.

**Dēm'i-rēp**, *n.* [A contraction of *demi-reputation.*] A woman of suspicious chastity.

**Dēm'i-rī'ti-e'vo**, *n.* [It.] (*Sculp.*) Half-relief, or the standing out of a figure from the background by half its thickness. [*demised* or *leased.*]

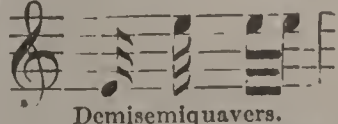
**De-mīs'a-ble**, *a.* [See DEMISE.] Capable of being

**De-mīse'** (-mīz'), *n.* [From Fr. *démètre*, *p. p.* *démis*, *démise*, to put away, lay down, from *dé*, for *des*, equiv. to Lat. *dis*, and *mettre*, to put, place, lay, from Lat. *mittere*, to send.] **1.** Transmission by formal act or conveyance to an heir or successor; transference. **2.** Decease of a royal or princely person; hence, also, the death of any distinguished individual. **3.** (*Law.*) The conveyance or transfer of an estate, either in fee for life or for years, most commonly the latter.

**Syn.** — Death; decease; departure; release. See DEATH.

**De-mīse'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEMISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEMISING.] To transfer or transmit by succession or inheritance; to bequeath.

**Dēm'i-sēm'i-quā'ver**, *n.* (*Mus.*) A short note, equal in time to the half of a semi-quaver, or the thirty-second part of a whole note.



**De-mīs'sion** (-mīsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *demissio*. See DE-

MIT.] Act of demitting, or state of being demitted, degradation; humiliation.

**De-mīt'**, *v. i.* [Lat. *demittere*, to send or bring down, to lower, from *de* and *mittere*, to send.] **1.** To let fall; to depress; hence, to lay down formally, as an office. **2.** To yield or submit.

**Dēm'i-tīnt'**, *n.* (*Paint.*) A gradation of color between positive light and positive shade.

**Dēm'i-ūrge**, *n.* [Gr. *δημιουργός*, working for the people, a workman, esp. the maker of the world; from *δήμιος*, belonging to the people, from *δῆμος*, the people, and *ἔργον*, a work.] **1.** God as the creator and former of the world. **2.** An æon, or exalted and mysterious agent, employed in the creation of the world and of man from matter; — so called by the Gnostics, and regarded by them as the original source of every thing evil.

**Dēm'i-ūr'gie**, *a.* Pertaining to a demiurge; formative; creative.

**Dēm'i-vōlt**, *n.* An artificial motion of a horse, in which he raises his fore-legs in a peculiar manner.

**De-mōe'ra-çy**, *n.* [Gr. *δημοκρατία*, from *δῆμος*, the people, and *κρατείν*, to be strong, to rule, from *κράτος*, strength.] **1.** A form of government in which the supreme power is in the hands of the people, and directly exercised by them; hence, a form of government in which the power resides ultimately in the whole people, who conduct it by a system of representation and delegation of powers. **2.** The principles held by one of the two chief parties into which the people have long been divided. [*Amer.*]

**Dēm'o-erat**, *n.* **1.** One who is an adherent or promoter of democracy. **2.** A member of the Democratic party. [*Amer.*]

**Dēm'o-erāt'ie**, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or favoring  
**Dēm'o-erāt'ie-al**, } democracy; constructed upon  
the principle of popular government. **2.** Favoring  
popular rights; — said of one of the political parties in  
the United States.

**Dēm'o-erāt'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a democratical manner.

**De-mōl'ish**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEMOLISHED (*de-mōl'isht*, 103); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEMOLISHING.] [From Lat. *demoliri*, from *de* and *moliri*, to set in motion, to construct, from *moles*, a huge mass or structure.] To throw or pull down; to pull to pieces; to ruin.

**Syn.** — To overturn; overthrow; destroy; dismantle; raze. — That is *overturned* or *overthrown* which had stood upright; that is *destroyed* whose component parts are scattered; that is *demolished* which had formed a mass or structure; that is *dismantled* which is stripped of its covering, as a vessel of its sails, or a fortress of its bastions, &c.; that is *razed* which is brought down smooth and level to the ground.

**De-mōl'ish-er**, *n.* One who demolishes.

**Dēm'o-lī'tion** (-līsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *demolitio*, from *demoliri*. See *supra.*] Act of overthrowing, pulling down, or destroying a pile or structure; ruin; destruction.

**Dē'mon**, *n.* [Lat. *dæmon*, a spirit, an evil spirit, from Gr. *δαίμων*, a divinity.] **1.** (*Gr. Antiq.*) A spirit holding a middle place between men and the gods; — hence, also, a departed soul. **2.** An evil spirit; a devil.

**De-mō'ni-æ**, } *a.* [Lat. *dæmoniacus*, from *dæmon.*]

**Dēm'o-nī'æ-al**, } **1.** Pertaining to, or resembling,  
demons. **2.** Influenced or produced by demons or evil  
spirits; devilish.

**De-mō'ni-æ**, *n.* A human being possessed by a demon or evil spirit.

**De-mō'ni-an**, *a.* Having the nature of a demon.

**Dē'mon-īsm**, *n.* The belief in demons or false gods.

**Dē'mon-īst**, *n.* One who believes in demons.

**Dē'mon-ōl'a-try**, *n.* [Gr. *δαίμων*, demon, and *λατρεία*, worship.] Worship of demons or of evil spirits.

**Dē'mon-ōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *δαίμων*, demon, and *λόγος*, discourse.] A treatise on demons, or evil spirits, and their agency.

**Dē'mon-shīp**, *n.* The state of being a demon.

**De-mōn'stra-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being demonstrable; demonstrableness.

**De-mōn'stra-ble**, *a.* Capable of being demonstrated; admitting of decisive proof.

**De-mōn'stra-ble-ness**, *n.* The quality of being demonstrable; demonstrability.

**De-mōn'stra-bly**, *adv.* In a manner to demonstrate.

**Dēm'on-strāte**, or **De-mōn'strāte** (117), *v. t.* [Lat. *demonstratus*, *demonstrare*, from *de* and *monstrare*, to show.] [See Note under CONTEMPLATE.] **1.** To point out; to indicate; to exhibit. **2.** To show, prove, or establish so as to exclude possibility of doubt or denial. **3.** (*Anat.*) To exhibit and describe the parts of, when dissected; — said of a dead body.

**Dēm'on-strā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of demonstrating,

food, foöt : ūrn, rŭde, pŭll ; çell, çhaise, eall, echo ; ġem, ġet ; ag ; exġst ; lġnger, lġnk ; thġs.



showing, or making clear; proof; especially, proof beyond the possibility of doubt. **2.** An expression of the feelings by outward signs; a manifestation. **3.** (*Anat.*) Exhibition and description of the parts of a subject that has been prepared by the dissector. **4.** (*Logic.*) The act of proving by the syllogistic process. **5.** (*Math.*) A course of reasoning showing that a certain result is a necessary consequence of assumed premises. **6.** (*Mil.*) A decisive exhibition of force, or a movement indicating an intention.

**De-mōn'stra-tive**, *a.* **1.** Tending to demonstrate; having the power of demonstration. **2.** Expressing, or inclined to express, feeling, thoughts, &c.; frank; open.

*Demonstrative pronoun* (*Gram.*), one distinctly designating that to which it refers.

**De-mōn'stra-tive-ly**, *adv.* In a manner fitted to demonstrate; certainly; clearly; openly.

**Dēm-on-strā'tor**, *n.* **1.** One who demonstrates or proves any thing with certainty, or with indubitable evidence. **2.** (*Anat.*) One who exhibits and describes the parts when dissected. [*monstrative.*]

**De-mōn'stra-to-ry**, *a.* Tending to demonstrate; de-

**De-mōr'al-i-zā'tion**, *n.* [*Fr. démoralisation, from démoraliser. See infra.*] **1.** The act of subverting or corrupting morals; especially, the act of corrupting discipline, courage, &c. **2.** The state resulting from loss of discipline, courage, &c.

**De-mōr'al-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. DEMORALIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. DEMORALIZING.*] [*Fr. démoraliser, from dé and moraliser. See MORALIZE.*] To destroy or undermine the morals of; to render corrupt in morals, in discipline, in courage, &c.

**De-mōt'ie**, *a.* [*Gr. δημοτικός, from δῆμος, the people.*] Pertaining to the people; popular; common.

*Demotic alphabet or character*, a form of writing used in Egypt since six or seven centuries before Christ, for books, deeds, &c.; a simplified form of the hieratic character; — called also *enchorial character*.

**De-mūl'cent**, *a.* [*Lat. demulcens, p. pr. of demulcere.*] Softening, mollifying, lenient.

**De-mūl'cent**, *n.* (*Med.*) A substance of a bland, mucilaginous nature, supposed to be capable of protecting the tissues from the action of irritant or aerid humors.

**De-mūr'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. DEMURRED; p. pr. & vb. n. DEMURRING.*] [*O. Fr. demurer, demorer, now demurer, Lat. demorari, from de and morari, to delay, tarry, stay, from mora, delay.*] **1.** To delay; to pause; to suspend proceedings in view of a doubt or difficulty. **2.** (*Law.*) To raise an objection at any point in the pleadings, and rest or abide upon it for a decision by the court.

**De-mūr'**, *n.* Stop; pause; hesitation as to proceeding; suspense of decision or action.

**De-mūre'**, *a.* [*From O. Fr. de murs, i. e. de bonnes murs, of [good] manners; O. Fr. murs, now mœurs, f., from Lat. mores, manners, morals.*] **1.** Of sober or serious mien; of modest appearance; grave. **2.** Modest in outward seeming only; making a show of gravity.

**De-mūre'ly**, *adv.* In a demure manner.

**De-mūre'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being demure.

**De-mūr'rage**, *n.* [*See DEMUR.*] (*Com.*) (*a.*) Detention of a vessel by the freighter beyond the time allowed by her charter-party. (*b.*) Payment made for such detention.

The term is also applied to land carriage, by wagons, railways, &c.

**De-mūr'rer**, *n.* **1.** One who demurs. **2.** (*Law.*) A stop in an action upon a point of difficulty which must be determined by the court before any further proceedings can be had.

**De-mŷ'**, *n.* [*See DEMI.*] A size of paper next smaller than medium.

**De-mŷ'**, *a.* Pertaining to, or made of, the size of paper called *demŷ*.

**Dēn**, *n.* [*A.-S. den, denn, dene, denu, a valley, a secluded place, a den.*] **1.** A cave or hollow place in the earth, used for concealment, shelter, protection, or security. **2.** A customary place of resort; a haunt; a retreat.

**Dēn**, *v. i.* To dwell as in a den.

**De-nā'ri-ūs**, *n.*; *pl. DE-NĀ'RI-Ī.* [*Lat., prop. containing ten, fr. deni, ten each, fr. decem, ten.*] An old Roman coin of the value of about 16 or 17 cents; — so called from being worth originally ten of the pieces called *as*.

**Dēn'a-ry**, *a.* [*Lat. denarius. See supra.*] Containing ten; tenfold.

**Dēn'a-ry**, *n.* The number ten.

**De-nā'tion-al-ize** (-nāsh'un-), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. DENATIONALIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. DENATIONALIZING.*]

[*From de and nationalize, q. v.*] To divest of national character or rights, by transference to the service of another nation.

**De-nāt'u-ral-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. DENATURALIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. DENATURALIZING.*] [*From de and naturalize, q. v.*] **1.** To render unnatural; to alienate from nature. **2.** To denationalize.

**Dēn'dri-fōrm**, *a.* [*Gr. δένδρον, a tree, and Lat. forma.*] Having the appearance of a tree.

**Dēn'drite**, *n.* [*Gr. δένδρίτης, fr. δένδρῆτις, of a tree, fr. δένδρον, a tree.*] (*Min.*) A stone or mineral, on or in which are branching figures resembling shrubs or trees.

**Den-drit'ie**, } *a.* Containing delineations which  
**Den-drit'ie-al**, } branch like shrubs or trees.

**Dēn'droid**, *a.* [*Gr. δένδροειδής, tree-like, from δένδρον, tree, and εἶδος, form.*] Resembling a shrub or tree in form; dendritic.

**Den-drōl'o-gīst**, *n.* One who is acquainted with the natural history of trees.

**Den-drōl'o-gy**, *n.* [*Gr. δένδρον, a tree, and λόγος, discourse.*] A discourse or treatise on trees; the natural history of trees.

**Den-drōm'e-ter**, *n.* [*Gr. δένδρον, a tree, and μέτρον, measure.*] An instrument to measure the height and diameter of trees.

**De-nī'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being denied.

**De-nī'al**, *n.* **1.** Act of denying. **2.** An assertion of the untruth of a thing stated or maintained; a contradiction. **3.** A refusal to grant; rejection of a request. **4.** A refusal to acknowledge; disclaimer of connection with; disavowal.

*Denial of one's self*, restraint of one's appetites or propensities.

**De-nī'er**, *n.* One who denies, contradicts, or refuses.

**Dēn'im**, *n.* A coarse cotton drilling used for overalls, &c.

**Dēn'i-zā'tion**, *n.* [*L. Lat. denizatio. See infra.*] Act of making one a denizen or adopted citizen.

**Dēn'i-zen** (dēn'ī-zn), *n.* [*Norm. Fr. deinszein, from Lat. donatio, donation, because he was made a subject ex donatione regis, by the king's letters patent.*] **1.** An adopted or naturalized citizen. **2.** Hence, a stranger admitted to residence in a foreign country. **3.** A dweller; an inhabitant.

**Dēn'i-zen**, *v. t.* **1.** To make a denizen; to enfranchise. **2.** To provide with denizens.

**Dēn'net**, *n.* A kind of light, open, two-wheeled carriage, like a gig. [*named.*]

**De-nōm'i-na-ble**, *a.* Capable of being denominated or  
**De-nōm'i-nāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. DENOMINATED; p. pr. & vb. n. DENOMINATING.*] [*Lat. denominare, denominatum, from de and nomen, a name.*] To give a name or epithet to; to characterize by an epithet; to entitle; to name; to designate.

**De-nōm'i-nate**, *a.* Having a specific name or denomination; specified in the concrete as opposed to abstract.

**De-nōm'i-nā'tion**, *n.* [*Lat. denominatio.*] **1.** Act of naming or designating. **2.** That by which any thing is denominated or styled; a name, especially, a general name belonging to and indicating a class of like individuals. **3.** A class, or collection of individuals, called by the same name; a sect.

*Syn.* — Name; appellation; designation; title; category.

**De-nōm'i-nā'tion-al**, *a.* Relating to a denomination.

**De-nōm'i-na-tive**, *a.* **1.** Conferring a denomination or title. **2.** Possessing a distinct denomination or designation. **3.** Derived from a substantive or adjective.

**De-nōm'i-na-tive**, *n.* (*Gram.*) A verb formed from a noun either substantive or adjective.

**De-nōm'i-nā'tor**, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, gives a name. **2.** (*Arith.*) That number placed below the line in vulgar fractions, which shows into how many parts the integer is divided. **3.** (*Alg.*) That part of any expression which is situated below the horizontal line signifying division.

**De-nōt'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being denoted.

**Dēn'o-tā'tion**, *n.* The act of denoting.

**De-nōte'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. DENOTED; p. pr. & vb. n. DENOTING.*] [*Lat. denotare, from de and notare, to mark, from nota, a mark, sign, note.*] **1.** To indicate, to point out; to mark. **2.** To be the sign of; to signify; to mean; to intend.

**Denouement** (d'nō'mōng'), *n.* [*Fr., from denouer, to untie; de and nouer, to tie.*] **1.** The catastrophe, especially of a drama, romance, and the like. **2.** The solution of a mystery; issue; event.

**De-nounce'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. DENOUNCED (denounst'); p. pr. & vb. n. DENOUNCING.*] [*Lat. denunciare, denuntiare, from de and nunciare, nuntiare, to*

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cäre, fär, äsk, all, what; ère, veìl, tērm; pique, firm; sòn, ôr, dq, wòlf,



announce, report, from *nunciūs, nuntius*, a messenger, message.] **1.** To give formal or official notice of; to announce or declare. **2.** To threaten by some outward sign or expression. **3.** To point out as deserving of reprehension or punishment, &c.; to inform against; to stigmatize.

**De-nounce'ment**, *n.* Notification or announcement, especially of a threat, a calamity, &c.; denunciation.

**De-noun'cer**, *n.* One who denounces.

**Dēnse**, *a.* [Lat. *densus*, allied to Gr. *δαρός*, thick with hair or leaves.] Having the constituent parts closely united; close; compact.

**Dēnse'ly**, *adv.* In a dense, compact manner.

**Dēn'si-ty**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being dense, close, or thick; compactness. **2.** (*Physics.*) The proportion of mass, or quantity of matter, to bulk or volume.

**Dēnt**, *n.* [A modification of *dint*, *q. v.* Cf. also Fr. *dent*, and Lat. *dens*, gen. *dentis*, a tooth.] The mark made by a blow; indentation.

**Dēnt**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DENTING.] To make a dent or the mark of a blow upon; to indent.

**Dēn'tal**, *a.* [From Lat. *dens, dentis*, a tooth.] **1.** Pertaining to the teeth. **2.** (*Gram.*) Formed by the aid of the teeth or of the gum investing them.

**Dēn'tal**, *n.* An articulation or letter formed by the aid of the teeth or the gum of the teeth.

**Dēn'tate**, *a.* [Lat. *dentatus*, from *dens*, a tooth.]

**Dēn'tā-ted**, *a.* Toothed; sharply notched; serrate.

**Den-tā'tion**, *n.* The form or formation of teeth.

**Dēnt'ed**, *a.* Indented; impressed with little hollows.

**Dēn'ti-ele** (dēn'tī-kl), *n.* [Lat. *denticulus*, dim. of *dens*, a tooth.] A small tooth or projecting point.

**Den-tic'u-late**, *a.* [Lat. *denticulatus*, from *denticulus*, a little tooth.] (*Bot.*) Notched into little tooth-like projections; finely dentate.

**Den-tic'u-lā'tion**, *n.* The state of being set with small notches or teeth.

**Dēn'ti-fōrm**, *a.* [Lat. *dens, dentis*, a tooth, and *forma*.] Having the form of a tooth or of teeth.

**Dēn'ti-frīce**, *n.* [Lat. *dentifricium*, from *dens*, a tooth, and *fricare*, to rub.] A powder or other substance to be used in cleaning the teeth.

**Dēn'til**, *n.* [Lat. *denticulus*.] (*Arch.*) An ornamental square block or projection in cornices bearing some resemblance to teeth.

**Dēn'tist**, *n.* [From Lat. *dens, dentis*, a tooth.] One who cleans, extracts, repairs or fills natural teeth, and inserts artificial ones.

**Dēn'tist-ry**, *n.* The art or profession of a dentist.

**Den-ti'tion** (-tīsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *dentitio*, from *dentire*, to cut teeth, from *dens*, a tooth.] **1.** The process of cutting the teeth. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The system of teeth peculiar to an animal.

**Dēn'toid**, *a.* [Lat. *dens, dentis*, tooth, and Gr. *είδος*, form.] Shaped like a tooth.

**Dēn'u-dā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of stripping off covering; a making bare. **2.** (*Geol.*) The laying bare or wearing away of rocks, as by running water.

**De-nūde'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *denudare*, from *de* and *nudare*, to make naked or bare, from *nudus*, naked, bare.] To divest of all covering; to make bare or naked; to strip.

**De-nūn'ci-āte** (-shī-āt), *v. t.* [Lat. *denunciare, denunciatum*. See DENOUNCE.] To denounce. [*Rare.*]

**De-nūn'ci-ā'tion** (-shī-ā'shun), *n.* [See DENOUNCE.] **1.** Act of denouncing. **2.** That by which any thing is denounced; public menace or accusation.

**De-nūn'ci-ā'tor** (-shī-), *n.* [Lat. *denunciator*.] One who denounces, threatens, or accuses.

**De-nūn'ci-a-to-ry** (-shī-), *a.* Containing a denunciation; minatory; accusing.

**De-nȳ'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DENIED (de-nīd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DENYING.] [O. Eng. *denay*, *q. v.*; Fr. *dénier*, from Lat. *denegare*, from *de* and *negare*, to say no, to deny, from *ne*, no, not, and *aio*, I say yes.] **1.** To contradict; to gainsay; to declare not to be true. **2.** To refuse; to reject. **3.** To refuse to grant; to withhold. **4.** To disclaim connection with, responsibility for, and the like; to disown; to abjure.

To deny one's self, to decline the gratification of appetites or desires; to practice self-denial.

**De-ōb'stru-ent**, *a.* [From *de* and *obstruent*, *q. v.*] (*Med.*) Removing obstructions; aperient.

**De-ōb'stru-ent**, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which removes obstructions and opens the natural passages of the fluids of the body; an aperient.

**Dē'o-dānd'**, *n.* [From Lat. *Deo dandum*, to be given to

God.] (*Eng. Law.*) A personal chattel which was the immediate occasion of the death of a rational creature, and for that reason given to God, that is, forfeited to the crown, to be applied to pious uses.

**De-ō'dor-ize**, *v. t.* To deprive of odor, especially of bad odor resulting from impurities.

**De-ō'dor-iz'er**, *n.* He who, or that which, deodorizes.

**Dē'on-tōl'o-gist**, *n.* One versed in deontology.

**Dē'on-tōl'o-gy**, *n.* [From Gr. *δέον*, gen. *δέοντος*, necessary, an obligation, *p. n.* of *δεῖ*, it is necessary, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The science of that which is morally binding or obligatory.

**De-ōx'i-dāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEOXIDATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEOXIDATING.] [From *de* and *oxidate*, *q. v.*] (*Chem.*) To deprive of oxygen, or reduce from the state of an oxide. [Written also *deoxydate*.]

**De-ōx'i-dā'tion**, *n.* (*Chem.*) Act or process of reducing from the state of an oxide.

**De-ōx'i-dize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEOXIDIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEOXIDIZING.] [From *de* and *oxidize*, *q. v.*] (*Chem.*) To deoxidate. [Written also *deoxydize*.]

**De-pārt'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPARTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPARTING.] [From Lat. *de* and *partire, partiri*, to part, divide, distribute, from *pars*, a part; Fr. *départir*, to divide, distribute, *se départir*, to separate one's self; depart.] **1.** To go forth or away; to quit, leave, or separate from a place or person. **2.** To quit this world; to decess; to die.

To depart from, to forsake; to abandon; to give up.

**De-pārt'**, *v. t.* To leave; to quit; to retire from.

**De-pārt'ment**, *n.* [Fr. *département*, from *départir*. See DEPART.] **1.** A part or portion. **2.** A distinct course of life, action, study, or the like. **3.** Subdivision of business or official duty; especially one of the principal divisions of executive government. **4.** Territorial division; especially, one for governmental purposes. **5.** A military subdivision of a country.

**Syn.** — Subdivision; sphere; province; district.

**De-pārt'ment'al**, *a.* Pertaining to a department.

**De-pārt'ūre** (53), *n.* **1.** Act of departing; separation or removal from a place. **2.** Death; decess. **3.** Deviation or abandonment, as of a rule of duty, of an action, or of a plan or purpose. **4.** (*Navigation & Surv.*) The distance east or west, as of a ship or the end of a course, from the particular meridian from which the vessel or course departs. **5.** (*Law.*) Desertion by a party to any pleading of the ground taken by him in his last antecedent pleading, and the adoption of another.

**Syn.** — See DEATH.

**De-pēnd'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPENDING.] [Lat. *dependēre*, from *de* and *pendēre*, to hang.] **1.** To hang; to be sustained by something above. **2.** To be in suspense; to remain undetermined. **3.** To rely for support; to stand related to any thing, as to an efficient or determining cause, or necessary condition, &c. **4.** To rest with confidence; to trust; to confide; to rely. **5.** To be in a condition of service.

**De-pēnd'ant**, *n.* See DEPENDENT.

**De-pēnd'ençe**, *n.* [L. Lat. *dependentia*. See *supra*.] **1.** The act or the state of depending or of being dependent; the act of hanging down; suspension from a support. **2.** Subjection to the action of its cause or law. **3.** Mutual connection and support; concatenation; systematic inter-relation. **4.** Subjection to the direction or disposal of another; inability to help or provide for one's self. **5.** A resting with confidence; reliance; trust. **6.** That which depends; a thing dependent.

**De-pēnd'en-çy**, *n.* **1.** State of being dependent. **2.** A thing hanging down or depending. **3.** That which is attached to something else as its consequence, subordinate, satellite, or the like. **4.** A territory remote from the kingdom or state to which it belongs, but subject to its dominion; a colony.

**De-pēnd'ent**, *a.* [See DEPEND.] **1.** Hanging down. **2.** Relying on, or subject to, something else for support; contingent or conditioned; subordinate.

**De-pēnd'ent**, *n.* **1.** One who depends; one who is sustained by, or who relies on another; a retainer. **2.** That which depends; corollary; consequence.

**De-pēnd'ent-ly**, *adv.* In a dependent manner.

**De-pēnd'er**, *n.* One who depends; a dependent.

**De-phlēg'māte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPHLEGMATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPHLEGMATING.] [N. Lat. *dephlegmare, dephlegmatum*, from *de* and Lat. *phlegma, phlegm*, Gr. *φλέγμα*.] To deprive of superabundant water, as by evaporation or distillation; to rectify.

food, foot; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; ġem, ġet; aș; exist; lġnger, link; this



**Dēph/leg-mā'tion**, *n.* The operation of separating water from spirits and acids, by evaporation or repeated distillation; concentration.

**Dēph/lo-gis'ti-eāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPHLOGISTICATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPHLOGISTICATING.] [From *de* and *phlogisticate*, *q. v.*] (*O. Chem.*) To deprive of phlogiston, or the supposed principle of inflammability.

*Dephlogisticated air*, oxygen gas;—so called by Dr. Priestley and others of his time.

**De-pīct'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPICTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPICTING.] [Lat. *depingere*, *depictum*; from *de* and *pingere*, to paint.] 1. To form a painting or picture of; to portray. 2. To represent in words; to describe.

**De-pīct'ūre** (53), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPICTURED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPICTURING.] [From Lat. *de* and *pictura*, painting.] To make a picture or painting of; to paint; to picture.

**De-pīl'a-to-ry**, *a.* [From Lat. *depilare*, *depilatum*, to strip of hair, fr. *de* and *pilus*, hair.] Having the quality or power to remove the hair and make bald or bare.

**Dēplan-tā'tion**, *n.* [From Lat. *deplantare*, to take off a twig, *N. Lat.*, to take out a plant, from *de* and *planta*, plant.] Act of taking up plants from beds.

**De-plēte'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPLETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPLETING.] [Lat. *deplere*, *depletum*, to empty out, from *de* and *plere*, to fill.] 1. (*Med.*) To empty, as the vessels of the human system, by venesection. 2. To exhaust the strength, vital powers, or resources of.

**De-plē'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of depleting or emptying. 2. (*Med.*) Venesection; blood-letting.

**De-plē'to-ry**, *a.* Calculated to deplete.

**De-plōr'a-ble**, *a.* Worthy of being deplored or lamented; pitiable; sad; calamitous; grievous; wretched.

*Syn.*—Lamentable.—*Literally*, the word *lamentable* denotes mourning aloud, and *deplorable*, mourning with tears. The last is, therefore, the strongest.

**De-plōr'a-ble-ness**, *n.* State of being deplorable.

**De-plōr'a-bly**, *adv.* In a manner to be deplored; lamentably; miserably.

**De-plōre'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPLORED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPLORING.] [Lat. *deplorare*, from *de* and *plorare*, to cry out, wail, lament.] 1. To feel or express deep and poignant grief for. 2. To weep; to convey as tokens of grief.

*Syn.*—Mourn; lament; bewail; bemoan.—*Mourn* is generic; to *lament* denotes an earnest and strong expression of grief; to *deplore* marks a deeper and more prolonged emotion; to *bewail* and *bemoan* are appropriate only to cases of poignant distress. A man *laments* his errors, and *deplores* the ruin they have brought on his family; mothers *bewail* or *bemoan* the loss of their children.

**De-plōr'er**, *n.* One who deplores or laments.

**De-ploy'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPLOYED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPLOYING.] [Fr. *déployer*, from *dé*, for *des*, equiv. to Lat. *dis*, and *ployer*, equiv. to *plier*, to fold, from Lat. *plicare*, to fold.] (*Mil.*) To open; to extend; to display.

**De-ploy'**, *v. i.* (*Mil.*) To open; to extend in line.

**Dēp/lu-mā'tion**, *n.* [See *infra*.] 1. The stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers. 2. (*Med.*) A disease of the eyelids, attended with loss of the eyelashes.

**De-plūme'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPLUMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPLUMING.] [From Lat. *de* and *plumare*, to cover with feathers, from *pluma*, feather, down, *deplumis*, featherless.] 1. To deprive of plumes or plumage. 2. To lay bare; to expose.

**De-pōlar-ize**, *v. t.* [From *de* and *polarize*, *q. v.* See POLARITY.] (*Opt.*) To deprive of polarity.

**De-pōne'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPONED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPONING.] [Lat. *deponere*, from *de* and *ponere*, to put.] To assert under oath; to make deposition of; to depose.

**De-pōne'**, *v. i.* 1. To testify under oath; to depose. 2. To make an assertion; to give testimony.

**De-pō'nent**, *a.* [Lat. *deponens*, laying down (its proper passive meaning), *p. pr.* of *deponere*. See *supra*.] (*Gram.*) Having a passive form with an active meaning;—said of certain verbs.

**De-pō'nent**, *n.* [Lat. *deponens*, laying down (evidence).] 1. (*Law.*) One who deposes or gives a deposition under oath. 2. (*Gram.*) A deponent verb.

**De-pōp'u-lāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPOPULATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPOPULATING.] [Fr. *dépeupler*, *O. Fr.* *depopuler*. The Lat. *depopulari* and *populari* mean to ravage, originally to fill with (hostile) people, from *populus*, a people.] To deprive of inhabitants, whether by death or by expulsion; to dispeople.

It rarely expresses an entire loss of inhabitants, but often a very great diminution of their numbers.

**De-pōp'u-lāte**, *v. i.* To become dispeopled.

**De-pōp'u-lā'tion**, *n.* Act of depopulating, or the condition of being depopulated.

**De-pōp'u-lā'tor**, *n.* One who depopulates.

**De-pōrt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPORTING.] [From Lat. *deportare*, to carry away, to transport, from *de* and *portare*, to carry.] 1. To transport; to carry away; to exile. 2. To demean; to conduct; to behave.

**Dēpor-tā'tion**, *n.* Act of deporting or state of being deported; banishment; exile; transportation.

**De-pōrt'ment**, *n.* [See DEPORT.] Manner of deporting or demeaning one's self; especially, with respect to the courtesies and duties of life.

*Syn.*—Carriage; behavior; demeanor; conduct.

**De-pōs'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being deposed.

**De-pōs'al**, *n.* Act of deposing, or divesting of office.

**De-pōse'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPOSED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPOSING.] [Fr. *déposer*, from Lat. *deponere*, *depositum*, from *de* and *ponere*, to put, place.] 1. To reduce from a throne or other high station; to degrade; to divest of office. 2. To bear written testimony to; to aver upon oath.

**De-pōse'**, *v. i.* To bear witness; to testify by deposition.

**De-pōs'er**, *n.* One who deposes.

**De-pōs'it**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPOSITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPOSITING.] [From Lat. *deponere*, *depositum*. See *supra*.] 1. To lay down; to place; to put. 2. To lay up or away for safe keeping; to store. 3. To commit to the custody of another; especially, to place in a bank, as a sum of money, to be drawn at will.

**De-pōs'it**, *n.* 1. That which is deposed, or laid or thrown down; especially, matter precipitated from solution in water or any other liquid. 2. That which is intrusted to the care of another; especially, a sum of money left with a bank or banker, subject to order.

*In deposit*, or *on deposit*, in trust or safe keeping as a deposit; in a state of pledge.

**De-pōs'i-tary**, *n.* [Lat. *depositarius*, from *deponere*, *depositum*. See DEPOSE.] 1. A person with whom any thing is left or lodged in trust; a trustee; a guardian. 2. (*Law.*) One to whom goods are bailed, to be kept for the bailor without a recompense.

**Dēp'o-sī'tion** (-zīsh'un), *n.* [See DEPOSE.] 1. Act of deposing or depositing; precipitation. 2. Act of setting aside a public officer; displacement; removal. 3. That which is deposited; matter laid or thrown down; sediment. 4. (*Law.*) Testimony laid or taken down in writing, under oath or affirmation, before some competent officer, and in reply to interrogatories and cross-interrogatories.

*Syn.*—Affidavit.—An *affidavit* is simply a declaration under oath; a *deposition* is the testimony of a witness who is unable to attend on a trial. It must so be taken before a magistrate that both parties have an opportunity to ask questions.

**De-pōs'i-tor**, *n.* One who makes a deposit.

**De-pōs'i-to-ry**, *n.* A place where any thing is deposited for sale or keeping.

**De-pōt'** (de-pō' or dē'po), *n.* [Fr. *dépôt*. See DEPOSIT, *n.*] 1. A place of deposit; a warehouse; a storehouse. 2. (*Mil.*) (*a.*) A military station where stores and provisions are kept, or where recruits are assembled and drilled. (*b.*) The headquarters of a regiment. [*Eng. & France.*] 3. A railway station.

**Dēp'ra-vā'tion**, *n.* [See *infra*.] 1. Act of depraving, degrading, or corrupting. 2. State of being depraved or degenerated; corruption; profligacy.

**De-prāve'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPRAVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPRAVING.] [Lat. *depravare*, from *de* and *pravus*, crooked, wicked.] To make bad or worse.

*Syn.*—To corrupt; vitiate; contaminate; pollute; impair.

**De-prāv'i-ty**, *n.* [From Lat. *de* and *pravitas*, crookedness, perverseness, from *pravus*. See *supra*.] The state of being depraved or corrupted; extreme wickedness.

*Syn.*—Depravation; corruption.—*Depravity* is a disposition or settled tendency to evil; *depravation* is the act or process of making depraved, as, the *depravation* of morals. *Corruption* applies to any thing which is greatly vitiated, as, a *corruption* of morals, of taste, of language, &c.

**Dēp're-cāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEPRECATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEPRECATING.] [Lat. *deprecari*, *deprecatum*, from *de* and *precari*, to pray.] To seek to avert by prayer; to pray for deliverance from; to regret deeply.

**Dēp're-cā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of deprecating; prayer that an evil may be removed or prevented. 2. Entreaty for pardon. [deprecatory.]

**Dēp're-cā'tive**, *a.* Having the form of a prayer;

**Dēp're-cā'tor**, *n.* One who deprecates.



**Dēp're-ea-to-ry** (50), *a.* Serving to deprecate; tending to remove or avert evil by prayer.

**De-prē'ci-āte** (-shī-āt, 95), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEPRECIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEPRECIATING.] [Lat. *depretiare*, *depretiatum*, from *de* and *pretiare*, to prize, from *pretium*, price.] To lessen in price or estimated value; to represent as of little value or claim to esteem.

**Syn.**—To decay; disparage; traduce; lower; detract; underrate. See DECRY.

**De-prē'ci-āte** (-prē'shī-), *v. i.* To fall in value; to become of less worth; to sink in estimation.

**De-prē'ci-ā'tion** (-prē'shī-), *n.* **1.** Act of lessening, or seeking to lessen, reputation, price, or value. **2.** Falling of value; reduction of worth. **3.** State of being depreciated. [tending to depreciate.]

**De-prē'ci-ā'tive** (-prē'shī-), *a.* Inclined to underrate;

**De-prē'ci-ā'tor** (-prē'shī-), *n.* One who depreciates.

**De-prē'ci-a-to-ry** (-prē'shī-), *a.* Tending to depreciate.

**Dēp're-dāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEPREDATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEPREDATING.] [Lat. *deprædari*, *deprædatum*, from *de* and *prædari*, to plunder, from *præda*, plunder, prey.] **1.** To subject to plunder and pillage; to despoil; to lay waste. **2.** To destroy by eating; to devour.

**Dēp're-dā'tion**, *n.* Act of depredating, or state of being depredated; act of despoiling or making inroads.

**Dēp're-dā'tor**, *n.* One who commits depredations.

**De-prē'ss'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEPRESSED (de-prēst', 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEPRESSING.] [Lat. *deprimere*, *depressum*, from *de* and *primere*, *pressum*, to press.] **1.** To press down; to cause to sink; to let fall. **2.** To bring down or humble. **3.** To cast a gloom upon. **4.** To embarrass, as trade, commerce, &c. **5.** To lessen the price of; to cheapen.

To depress the pole (*Naut.*), to cause it to appear lower or nearer the horizon, as by sailing toward the equator.

**Syn.**—To sink; lower; abase; cast down; deject; humble; degrade; dispirit; sadden; discourage.

**De-prēs'sion** (de-prēsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *depressio*.] **1.** Act of depressing. **2.** State of being depressed. **3.** A falling in of the surface; a cavity or hollow. **4.** Humiliation; abasement, as of pride. **5.** Dejection; despondency. **6.** Embarrassment or hindrance, as of trade, &c. **7.** (*Astron.*) Angular distance of a celestial object below the horizon. **8.** (*Alg.*) The operation of reducing to a lower degree;—said of equations. **9.** (*Surg.*) A method of operating for cataract; couching.

**Syn.**—Reduction; sinking; fall; dejection; melancholy.

**De-prēs'sive**, *a.* Able, or tending to depress.

**De-prēs'sor**, *n.* One who, or that which, depresses.

**De-priv'a-ble**, *a.* Liable to be deprived or to lose position; liable to be dispossessed or deposed.

**Dēp'ri-vā'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of depriving, dispossessing, or bereaving. **2.** The state of being deprived; loss; want; bereavement. **3.** (*Eccl. Law.*) The taking away from a clergyman his benefice, or other spiritual promotion or dignity.

**De-priv'e'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEPRIVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEPRIVING.] [Lat. *de* and *privare*, to bereave, deprive, from *privus*, single, one's own, private.] **1.** To take away; to remove; to put an end to. **2.** To dispossess; to divest. **3.** To divest of office; to depose; to dispossess of dignity, especially ecclesiastical.

**Syn.**—To strip; bereave; rob; despoil; debar; abridge.

**De-priv'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, deprives.

**Dēpth**, *n.* [From *deep*, *q. v.*; Goth. *diupitha*.] **1.** The quality of being deep; deepness. **2.** Profundity; obscurity; poignancy; completeness; darkness; lowness. **3.** That which is deep; a deep, or the deepest, part or place; the middle part, as usually the deepest.

**De-pūl'so-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *depulsorius*, from *depellere*.] Driving or thrusting away; averting. [*Rare.*]

**Dēp'u-rāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEPURATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEPURATING.] [L. Lat. *depurare*, *depuratum*, from Lat. *de* and *purare*, to purify, from *purus*, pure.] To free from impurities, heterogeneous matter, or feculence; to purify.

**Dēp'u-rā'tion**, *n.* Act or process of depurating.

**Dēp'u-tā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of deputing, or of appointing a substitute or representative. **2.** The person or persons deputed or commissioned by another party to act on his behalf.

**De-pūte'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEPUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEPUTING.] [From Lat. *deputare*, to esteem, consider, in late Lat. to destine, allot, from *de* and *putare*, to clean, clear up, set in order, reckon, think.] To appoint as substitute or agent; to delegate.

**De-pūte'**, *n.* A person deputed; a deputy.

**Dēp'u-tize**, *v. t.* To depute. [*Rare. Amcr.*]

**Dēp'u-ty**, *n.* One appointed as the substitute of another, and empowered to act for him.

*Deputy* is used in composition with the names of various executive officers, to denote an assistant empowered to act in their name.

**Syn.**—Substitute; representative; lieutenant; legate; delegate; envoy; agent; factor; vicar.

**De-rāç'i-nāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DERACINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DERACINATING.] [Fr. *déraciner*, from *racine*, root, from Lat. *radix*, *radicis*, root.] To pluck up by the roots; to extirpate.

**De-rāņge'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DERANGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DERANGING.] [Fr. *déranger*, from *dé*, for *des*, equiv. to Lat. *dis*, and *ranger*, to range, arrange, from *rang*, row, range, rank.] **1.** To put out of place, order, or rank; to throw into confusion, embarrassment, or disorder. **2.** To disturb in the action or function. **3.** To render insane.

**Syn.**—To disorder; embarrass; disarrange; displace; unsettle; disturb; confuse; discompose; ruffle; disconcert.

**De-rāņge'ment**, *n.* Act of deranging, or state of being deranged; disorder; especially, mental disorder.

**Syn.**—Insanity; disarrangement; confusion; embarrassment; irregularity; disturbance; lunacy; madness; delirium; mania. See INSANITY.

**Dēr'e-liet**, *a.* [Lat. *derelictus*, *p. p.* of *derelinquere*, to forsake wholly, to abandon, from *de* and *relinquere*, to leave.] **1.** Forsaken by the natural owner or guardian; abandoned. **2.** Abandoning responsibility; unfaithful.

**Dēr'e-liet**, *n.* (*Law.*) (*a.*) A thing voluntarily abandoned by its proper owner. (*b.*) A tract of land left dry by the sea, and fit for cultivation or use.

**Dēr'e-li'e'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim; abandonment. **2.** State of being abandoned. **3.** (*Law.*) The gaining of land from the sea, in consequence of its shrinking back below the usual water-mark.

**De-ri-de'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DERIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DERIDING.] [Lat. *deridere*, *derisum*, from *de* and *ridere*, to laugh.] To laugh at with contempt; to turn to ridicule or make sport of.

**Syn.**—To ridicule; mock; taunt.—A man may *ridicule* without unkindness of feeling; his object may be to correct. He who *derides* is actuated by a severe and contemptuous spirit; to *mock* is stronger, denoting open and scoffing derision; to *taunt* is to reproach with bitter insult.

**De-ri-d'er**, *n.* One who derides; a mocker; a scoffer.

**De-ri-d'ing-ly**, *adv.* By way of derision or mockery.

**De-riš'ion** (-riž'un), *n.* [Lat. *derisio*. See DERIDE.]

**1.** Act of deriding, or state of being derided; scornful or contemptuous treatment. **2.** An object of contempt; a laughing-stock.

**Syn.**—Scorn; mockery; insult; ridicule.

**De-ri'sīve**, *a.* Expressing, or characterized by, derision.

**De-ri'sīve-ly**, *adv.* In a derisive manner.

**De-ri'so-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *derisorius*, from *derisor*, mocker.] Mocking; ridiculing; derisive.

**De-riv'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being derived; transmissible; communicable; inferrible.

**Dēr'i-vā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of procuring an effect from a cause, means, or condition, as profits from capital, truth from testimony, conclusions or opinions from evidence. **2.** Act of tracing origin or descent, as in grammar or genealogy. **3.** State or method of being derived. **4.** That which is derived; a derivative; a deduction. **5.** (*Math.*) The operation of deducing one function from another according to some fixed law. **6.** (*Med.*) A drawing of humors from one part of the body to another.

**De-riv'a-tive**, *a.* Obtained by derivation; derived; secondary.

**De-riv'a-tive**, *n.* **1.** That which is derived; any thing obtained, or deduced from, another; as (*a.*) (*Gram.*) A word formed from another word, by a prefix or suffix, an internal modification, or some other change. (*b.*) (*Mus.*) A chord, not fundamental, but obtained from another by inversion. **2.** (*Med.*) That which is adapted to produce a derivation. **3.** (*Math.*) A function expressing the relation between two consecutive states of a varying function. [means of derivation.]

**De-riv'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* In a derivative manner; by

**De-ri-ve'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DERIVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DERIVING.] [Lat. *derivare*, from *de* and *rivus*, stream, brook.] **1.** To receive, as from a source; to obtain by transmission. **2.** To trace the origin, descent, or derivation of; to recognize transmission of.

**Syn.**—To trace; deduce; infer; draw.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; ġem, ġet; aš; exiſt; linger, link; thiſ.



**De-rīve'**, *v. i.* To flow; to proceed; to be deduced.  
**De-rīv'er**, *n.* One who derives, transmits, or deduces.  
**Dērm** (14), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα*, gen. *δέρματος*, skin, from *δέρειν*, to skin, flay.] The natural tegument or covering of an animal; the skin.  
**Dērm'al**, *a.* Pertaining to the exterior covering or skin of animals.  
**Dēr'ma-tōl'o-gy**, *n.* [From Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, and *λόγος*, discourse, *λέγειν*, to speak.] The branch of physiology which treats of the structure of the skin, and its diseases.  
**Dēr'ni-er**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *de retro*, Fr. *derrière*, behind, from Lat. *retro*, backward, back, behind.] Last; final; ultimate.

*Dernier ressort.* [Fr.] Last resort.

**Dēr'o-gāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEROGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DEROGATING.] [Lat. *derogare*, *derogatum*, from *de* and *rogare*, to ask, to ask the people about a law.] 1. To annul in part; to repeal partly; to restrict. 2. To detract from; to disparage; to depreciate.

**Dēr'o-gāte**, *v. i.* To take away; to detract.

**Dēr'o-gate** (45), *a.* Diminished in value; damaged.

**Dēr'o-gā'tion**, *n.* The act of derogating, partly repealing, or lessening in value; disparagement; detraction; depreciation.

**De-rōg'a-to-ri-ly**, *adv.* In a derogatory manner.

**De-rōg'a-to-ry** (50), *a.* Tending to derogate or lessen in value; detracting; injurious.

**Dēr'rick**, *n.* [Orig. an abbrev. of *Theodoric*, A.-S. *Theódríc*, O. Sax. *Dêtrich*, N. H. Ger. *Dietrich*; the name of a celebrated executioner at Tyburn in the seventeenth century; hence it became a general term for a hangman. Cf. Ger. *die-trich*, a pick-lock, orig. equiv. to *Derrick*, *Theodoric*.] A mast or spar supported at the top by stays or guys, with suitable Derrick Crane tackle for raising heavy weights.



*Derrick crane*, a kind of crane, the boom or derrick of which can be raised or lowered to different angles with the upright.

**Dēr'vis**, } *n.* [From Per. *derwêsch*, poor, from O. Per. *derew*, to beg, to ask alms.] A Turkish or  
**Dēr'vise**, }  
**Dēr'vish**, } Persian monk; especially, one who professes extreme poverty, and leads an austere life.

**Dēs'eant**, *n.* [O. Fr. *deschant*, L. Lat. *discantus*, from Lat. *dis* and *cantus*, singing, melody.] 1. A variation of an air. 2. A discourse formed on its theme, like variations on a musical air; a comment or comments. 3. (*Mus.*) (*a.*) The highest part in a score; the soprano. (*b.*) A composition in parts, or the art of composing in parts.

**Des-cānt'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DESCANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DESCANTING.] 1. To sing a variation or accompaniment. 2. To comment; to discourse with fullness and particularity.

**Des-cānt'er**, *n.* One who descants.

**De-scēnd'** (-sēnd'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DESCENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DESCENDING.] [Lat. *descendere*, from *de* and *scandere*, to climb, mount, ascend.] 1. To pass from a higher to a lower place; to come or go down in any way, &c.; to plunge; to fall. 2. To make an attack, or incursion, as if from a vantage-ground. 3. To lower or abase one's self; to condescend. 4. To pass from the more general or important to the particular or more trivial. 5. To be derived; to proceed by generation or by transmission. 6. (*Astron.*) To move toward the south, or to the southward. 7. (*Mus.*) To fall in tone; to pass from a higher to a lower tone.

**De-scēnd'**, *v. t.* To go down upon or along; to pass from the top to the bottom of.

**De-scēnd'ant**, *n.* One who descends, as offspring, however remotely. [cestor or source.]

**De-scēnd'ent**, *a.* Descending; proceeding from an ancestor or source.

**De-scēnd'er**, *n.* One who descends.

**De-scēnd'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being descendible.

**De-scēnd'i-ble**, *a.* 1. Admitting descent. 2. Capable of descending or being transmitted by inheritance.

**De-scēn'sion** (-sēn/shun), *n.* Act of going downward; descent; falling or sinking; degradation.

**De-scēn'sion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to descension or descent.

**De-scēn'sive**, *a.* Descending; tending downward; having power to descend.

**De-scēnt'**, *n.* [Fr. *descente*, from *descendre*, as *vente* from *vendre*. See DESCEND.] 1. Act of descending or coming down. 2. Incursion; sudden attack. 3. Progress downward, as in station, virtue, or the like, from the more to the less important, from the better to the worse from a higher to a lower tone, &c. 4. Derivation, as from an ancestor; lineage; birth; extraction. 5. Trans-

mission by succession or inheritance. 6. Inclined or sloping surface. 7. That which is derived or descended; descendants; issue. 8. A step in the process of derivation; a generation.

**Syn.**—Declivity; slope; degradation; assault; invasion.

**De-scrib'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being described.

**De-seribe'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DESCRIBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DESCRIBING.] [Lat. *describere*, from *de* and *scribere*, to write. See SCRIBE.] 1. To form or represent by lines, real or imaginary; to trace out. 2. To sketch in writing; to give an account of. 3. To have or use the power of describing.

**Syn.**—To set forth; represent; delineate; relate; recount; narrate; express; explain; depict; portray.

**De-serīb'er**, *n.* One who describes.

**De-serī'er**, *n.* [See DESCRY.] One who describes.

**De-serīp'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of describing. 2. A sketch or account of any thing in words. 3. The class to which a certain representation applies; the qualities which distinguish such a class.

**Syn.**—Account; definition; recital; relation; detail; narrative; narration; explanation; delineation; representation; cast; turn; sort.

**De-serīp'tive**, *a.* Tending to describe; having the quality of representing; containing description.

**De-serīp'tive-ly**, *adv.* In a descriptive manner; by means of description.

**De-serī'y'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DESCRIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DESCRIVING.] [Norm. Fr. *descrier*, *discriver*, *discveer*, to discover, perceive, O. Fr. *descrier*, to describe, also to cry down, N. Fr. *décrier*, to cry down.] To discover by the eye, as objects at a distance that can be faintly seen.

**Syn.**—To see; behold; espy; detect; recognize; discover; discern; reveal.

**Dēs'e-erāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DESECRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DESECRATING.] [Lat. *desecrāre*, *desecratum*, *desacrare*, *desacratum*, from *de* and *sacrare*, to declare as sacred, to consecrate, from *sacer*, sacred.] To divest of a sacred character or office; to treat in a sacrilegious manner. [sacrilegiously.]

**Dēs'e-erā'tion**, *n.* Act of desecrating; act of treating

**De-sērt'** (14) *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DESERTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DESERTING.] [Lat. *deserere*, *desertum*, from *de* and *serere*, to join or bind together.] 1. To part from; to end a connection with. 2. (*Mil.*) To leave without permission; to forsake in violation of duty.

**Syn.**—To abandon; forsake; leave; quit; give up; relinquish. See ABANDON.

**De-sērt'**, *v. i.* To quit a service without permission; to run away.

**Dēs'ert**, *a.* Forsaken; without life or cultivation.

**Syn.**—Untilled; unproductive; waste; barren; desolate.

**Dēs'ert**, *n.* A deserted or forsaken tract of land; an unproductive region; a wilderness; a solitude.

**De-sērt'**, *n.* [O. Fr. *deserte*, *desserte*, merit, recompense, from *deservir*, *desservir*, to merit. See DESERVE.] That which is deserved; the reward or punishment to which one is entitled;—usually in a good sense.

**Syn.**—Merit; worth; excellenc; due.

**De-sērt'er**, *n.* One who forsakes his duty, his post, or his party or friend; especially, a soldier or seaman who quits the service without permission.

**De-sēr'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of deserting; especially, the abandonment of a service, a party, or a post. 2. State of being deserted, or forsaken.

**De-sēr've'** (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DESERVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DESERVING.] [Lat. *deservire*, to serve zealously, be devoted to, from *de* and *servire*, to serve.] To earn by service; to merit; to be entitled to.

**De-sēr've'**, *v. i.* To be worthy of recompense.

**De-sēr'ved-ly**, *adv.* According to desert, whether good or evil; justly.

**De-sēr've'r**, *n.* One who deserves or merits.

**De-sēr've-ing-ly**, *adv.* In a deserving manner.

**Deshabille** (dēs'a-bīl'), *n.* [Fr. *déshabillé*, from *déshabiller*, to undress, from *des*, equiv. to Lat. *dis*, and *habiller*, to dress, as if from a Lat. word, *habitulare*, from *habitus*, dress, attire.] An undress; a careless toilet.

**De-sic'cant**, *a.* [See *infra*.] Drying.

**De-sic'eant**, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine or application that dries a sore; a desiccative.

**Dēs'ic-eāte**, or **De-sic'eate**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DESICCATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DESICCATING.] [Lat. *desiccare*, *desiccatum*, from *de* and *siccare*, to dry, from *siccus*, dry.] To exhaust of moisture; to dry.

**Dēs'ic-eāte**, or **De-sic'eate**, *v. i.* To become dry.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ë, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ēre, veīl, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf.



**Dēs'ic-eā'tion**, *n.* The act of desiccating, or the state of being desiccated.

**De-sic'ea-tive**, *a.* Drying; tending to dry.

**De-sic'ea-tive**, *n.* An application which tends to dry up secretions; a desiccant.

**De-sid'er-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESIDERATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESIDERATING.] [Lat. *desiderare, desideratum*, to desire, to miss.] To be sensible of the lack of; to lack; to want; to miss; to desire.

**De-sid'er-a-tive**, *a.* Expressing or denoting desire.

**De-sid'er-a-tive**, *n.* 1. An object of desire; a desideratum. 2. (*Gram.*) A verb formed from another verb by a particular change of termination, and expressing the desire of doing that which is indicated by the primitive verb.

**De-sid'e-rat'um**, *n.*; *pl.* DE-SĪD'E-RĀ'TĀ. [Lat., from *desideratus*, *p. p.* of *desiderare*.] That of which the lack is felt; a want generally felt and acknowledged.

**De-sign'** (-sīn' or -zīn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESIGNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESIGNING.] [Lat. *designare*, from *de* and *signare*, to mark, mark out, from *signum*, mark, sign.] 1. To draw the preliminary outline or main features of; to sketch for a pattern or model. 2. To mark out and exhibit; to appoint; to designate. 3. To form a plan of; to contrive. 4. To intend or purpose.

**Syn.**—To sketch; delineate; draw; plan; propose; project; mean.

**De-sign'** (-sīn' or -zīn'), *v. i.* To have a purpose; to intend.

**De-sign'** (-sīn' or -zīn'), *n.* 1. A preliminary sketch or representation; a delineation; a plan. 2. A preliminary conception; idea intended to be worked out or expressed; scheme; plot. 3. Contrivance; adaptation of means to a preconceived end. 4. Object for which one plans; aim; intent;—often in a bad sense. 5. Emblematic or decorative figures, as of a medal, embroidery, &c.

**Syn.**—Intention; purpose.—*Design* has reference to something aimed at; *intention* (*lit.*, straining after) to the feelings or desires with which it is sought; *purpose* to a settled choice or determination for its attainment. "I had no *design* to injure you" means, it was no part of my aim or object. "I had no *intention* to injure you" means, I had no wish or desire of that kind. "My *purpose* was directly the reverse" makes the case still stronger.

**De-sign'a-ble** (-sīn' or -zīn'), *a.* Capable of being designated or distinctly marked out.

**Dēs'ig-nāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESIGNATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESIGNATING.] [Lat. *designare, designatum*. See DESIGN, *v. t.*] 1. To mark out and make known; to indicate; to call by a distinctive title. 2. To point out by distinguishing from others. 3. To set apart for a purpose or duty.

**Syn.**—To name; denominate; style; entitle; characterize; describe.

**Dēs'ig-nā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of designating or pointing out; indication; denomination. 2. Selection and appointment for a purpose. 3. That which designates; distinctive title; appellation. 4. Use or application; signification.

**Dēs'ig-nā'tive**, *a.* Serving to designate or indicate.

**Dēs'ig-nā'tor**, *n.* One who designates.

**De-sign'ed-ly** (-sīn' or -zīn'), *adv.* By design; purposely; intentionally.

**De-sign'er** (-sīn' or -zīn'), *n.* 1. One who designs, or furnishes designs, as for prints. 2. A plotter; a schemer;—used in a bad sense.

**De-sip'i-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *desipiens*, *p. pr.* of *desipere*, to be foolish, from *de* and *sapere*, to be wise.] Trifling; foolish; playful; sportive.

**De-sir'a-ble** (89), *a.* Worthy of desire or longing; fitted to excite a wish to possess.

**De-sir'a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being desirable.

**De-sir'a-bly**, *adv.* In a desirable manner.

**De-sire'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESIRED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESIRING.] [Fr. *désirer*, Lat. *desiderare*. See DESIDERATE.] 1. To long for the enjoyment or possession of; to wish for. 2. To express a wish for; to entreat; to request.

**Syn.**—To request.—To *desire* is to feel a wish or want; to *request* is to ask for its gratification. A man *desires* food, and *requests* to have it prepared. *Desire* may be used for *request* when the relations of the parties are such that the expression of a *wish* is all that is felt to be necessary. A man *desires* his friend to write often; a merchant *desires* his clerk to be more careful in future. In this latter case, *desire* is stronger than *request*; it implies a command or injunction.

**De-sire'**, *n.* 1. Natural eagerness to obtain any good. 2. An expressed wish; a request; petition. 3. Any good which is desired; object of longing.

**Syn.**—Wish; appetency; craving; inclination; eagerness; aspiration; longing.

**De-sir'er**, *n.* One who desires, asks, or wishes.

**De-sir'oūs** (89), *a.* [Fr. *désireux*. See DESIRE.] Desiring; feeling desire; solicitous; covetous; eager.

**De-sir'oūs-ly**, *adv.* With desire; eagerly.

**De-sir'oūs-ness**, *n.* State or affection of being desirous.

**De-sist'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESISTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESISTING.] [Lat. *desistere*, from *de* and *sistere*, to stand, set, stop.] To stand aside; to cease to proceed or act; to forbear.

**De-sist'ance**, *n.* Act or state of desisting.

**Dēs'k**, *n.* [A.-S., O. Sax., & Icel. *disc*, O. H. Ger. *disc*, *tisc*, table, plate, N. H. Ger. *tisch*, table, allied to Lat. *discus*, Gr. *δίσκος*, a round plate, quoit, dish.] 1. A table with a sloping top; a frame or case of a similar kind. 2. Pulpit. 3. (*Fig.*) The clerical profession.

**Dēs'man**, *n.*; *pl.* DĒS'MANŪ. (*Zoöl.*) An amphibious animal; the musk-rat of English naturalists.

**Dēs'mīne**, *n.* [From Gr. *δέσμη*, *δεσμός*, bundle, from *δεῖν*, to bind.] (*Min.*) A mineral that crystallizes in little silken tufts; stilbite.

**Des-mōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *δεσμός*, ligament, and *λόγος*, discourse.] That branch of physiology which treats of the ligaments.

**Dēs'o-lāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESOLATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESOLATING.] [Lat. *desolare, desolatum*, from *de* and *solare*, to make lonely, to lay waste, from *solus*, alone, lonely.] 1. To deprive of inhabitants; to make desert. 2. To lay waste; to ruin; to ravage.

**Dēs'o-late** (45), *a.* 1. Destitute or deprived of inhabitants. 2. Laid waste; in a ruinous condition. 3. Left alone; without a companion; afflicted.

**Syn.**—Desert; uninhabited; lonely; waste; solitary.

**Dēs'o-late-ly**, *adv.* In a desolate manner.

**Dēs'o-lā'ter**, *n.* One who, or that which, desolates.

**Dēs'o-lā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of desolating or laying waste. 2. State of being desolated, laid waste, or ravaged. 3. A desolate place or country.

**Syn.**—Waste; ruin; destruction; havoc; devastation; ravage; sadness; destitution; melancholy; gloom; gloominess.

**De-spāir'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESPAIRED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESPAIRING.] [O. Fr. *desperer, despoirer*, now *désespérer*, to despair, Lat. *desperare*, from *de* and *sperare*, to hope.] To be without hope; to give up all hope or expectation; to despond.

**De-spāir'** (4), *n.* 1. Loss of hope; the giving up of expectation. 2. That which is despaired of.

**Syn.**—Desperation; despondency; hopelessness.

**De-spāir'er**, *n.* One who despairs or desponds.

**De-spāir'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a despairing manner.

**De-spāteh'**, *n.* See DISPATCH.

**Dēs'per-ā'do**, *n.* [O. Sp., *p. p.* of *desperar*.] A desperate fellow; a person urged by furious passions; a madman.

**Dēs'per-ate** (45), *a.* [See DESPAIR.] 1. Beyond hope; despaired of; past cure. 2. Proceeding from despair; without regard to danger or safety.

**Syn.**—Hopeless; despairing; desponding; rash; headlong; precipitate; irretrievable; irrecoverable; forlorn; mad; furious; frantic.

**Dēs'per-ate-ly**, *adv.* In a desperate manner.

**Dēs'per-ate-ness**, *n.* The state of being desperate.

**Dēs'per-ā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of despairing; a giving up of hope. 2. State of despair, or hopelessness; abandonment of hope.

**Dēs'pi-ca-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *despicabilis*, from *despicari*, to despise, deponent form of *despicere*. See DESPISE.] Fit or deserving to be despised.

**Syn.**—Contemptible; mean; vile; worthless; pitiful; paltry; sordid; low; base; degrading. See CONTEMPTIBLE.

**Dēs'pi-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being despicable; meanness; worthlessness.

**Dēs'pi-ca-bly**, *adv.* In a despicable or mean manner.

**De-spīse'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DESPISED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESPISING.] [O. Fr. *despiz*, *p. p.* of *despire*, Lat. *despicere*, to despise, fr. *de* and *spicere, specere*, to look.] To look down upon with contempt; to have a low opinion of

**Syn.**—To contemn; scorn; disdain; slight; undervalue.

**De-spīs'er**, *n.* One who despises; a contemner.

**De-spīte'**, *n.* [O. Fr. *despite, despīt*, N. Fr. *dépīt*, from Lat. *despectus*, contempt, from *despicere*. See DESPISE.] 1. Extreme malice; malignity; angry hatred. 2. An act prompted by malice or hatred.

**De-spīte'**, *prep.* In spite of; notwithstanding

**De-spīte'ful**, *a.* Full of despite; malicious; malignant.

**De-spīte'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a spiteful manner.



**De-spīte'ful-ness, n.** The state of being spiteful.

**De-spoil', v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* DESPOILED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESPOILING.] [Lat. *despoliare*, from *de* and *spoliare*, to strip of covering or clothing; to rob. See SPOIL.] To strip or divest, as of clothing.

**Syn.**—To strip; deprive; rob; bereave; rifle.

**De-spoil'er, n.** One who despoils or strips by force.

**De-spō'li-ā'tion, n.** The act of despoiling, or the state of being despoiled.

**De-spōnd', v. i.** [*imp. & p. p.* DESPONDING; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESPONDING.] [Lat. *despondere*, to promise away, to promise in marriage, to lose courage, from *de* and *spōndere*, to promise solemnly.] To give up; to abandon hope; to become dispirited or depressed.

**De-spōnd'ençe, } n.** State of desponding; abandon-  
**De-spōnd'en-çy, }** ment of hope; discouragement; permanent depression or dejection.

**De-spōnd'ent, a.** [Lat. *despondens*, *p. pr.* of *despondere*. See *supra*.] Marked by, or given to, despondence.

**De-spōnd'ent-ly, adv.** In a despondent manner.

**De-spōnd'er, n.** One destitute of hope.

**De-spōnd'ing-ly, adv.** In a desponding manner.

**Dēs'pot, n.** [Gr. *δεσπότης*, master, lord, allied to O. Slav. *gospodj*, *gospodarj*, *gospodin*, master, lord.] **1.** One who possesses absolute power over another; especially, a sovereign invested with absolute power. **2.** One who rules regardless of a constitution or laws; a tyrant.

**Des-pōt'ie, } a.** Having the character of, or pertain-  
**Des-pōt'ie-al, }** ing to, a despot; absolute in power; tyrannical; arbitrary.

**Des-pōt'ie-al-ly, adv.** In a despotic manner.

**Dēs'pot-ism, n.** **1.** The power, spirit, or principles of a despot; tyranny. **2.** A government directed by a despot; absolutism; autocracy.

**Dēs'pu-māte, or De-spū'māte (117), v. i.** [*imp. & p. p.* DESPUMATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESPUMATING.] [Lat. *despumare*, *despumatum*, from *de* and *spumare*, to foam, froth, from *spuma*, froth, scum.] To throw off impurities; to form scum; to foam.

**Dēs'pu-mā'tion, n.** Separation of the scum on the surface of liquor; clarification.

**Dēs'qua-mā'tion, n.** [From Lat. *desquamare*, to scale off, from *de* and *squama*, scale.] (*Med.*) Separation of the cuticle or epidermis in the form of flakes or scales; exfoliation.

**Des-gērt' (dez-zērt', 14), n.** [Fr. *dessert*, from *desservir*, to clear the table, from *de* and *servir*, to serve, to serve at table.] A service of pastry, fruits, or sweetmeats, at the close of an entertainment.

**Des-tēm'per, } n.** [Fr. *détrempe*, from *dé*, for *des*, equiv.  
**Dis-tēm'per, }** to Lat. *dis* and *tremper*, to dip, soak, for *temper*, from Lat. *temperare*, to temper.] (*Paint.*)

A peculiar sort of painting with opaque colors, ground and diluted with water, glue, &c.

**Dēs'ti-na-bly, adv.** In a destinable manner.

**Dēs'ti-nā'tion, n.** **1.** Act of destining or appointing. **2.** That to which any thing is destined or appointed; predetermined end, object, or use. **3.** Place or point aimed at.

**Syn.**—Appointment; design; purpose; intention; destiny; lot; fate; end.

**Dēs'tine, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* DESTINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESTINING.] [Lat. *destinare*, from *de* and the root *stan-o*, allied to Gr. *ιστάω*, literally to set, to make firm or firm.] **1.** To determine the future condition or application of; to set apart by design or intention. **2.** To fix, as by an authoritative decree; to establish irrevocably.

**Syn.**—To design; mark out; intend; devote; consecrate; doom; decree; ordain; allot; bind.—We may speak of goods as *destined* to a certain port, and of a ship as *bound* thither. We may also speak of a city as *destined* to become a great commercial emporium; but to say it is *bound* to become so, or that a man is *bound* to succeed in life, is a gross abuse of language. *Bound* always implies some obligation or engagement; and yet the above use of the word is common in some parts of our country, and is finding its way into our newspapers.

**Dēs'ti-nīst, n.** A believer in destiny; a fatalist.

**Dēs'ti-ny, n.** **1.** That to which any person or thing is destined; foreordained condition; fate; doom. **2.** The fixed order of things; fate; hence, the power conceived of as determining the future.

**Dēs'ti-tute (30), a.** [Lat. *destitutus*, *p. p.* of *destituere*, to set away, to leave alone, to forsake, from *de* and *statuere*, to set.] **1.** In want; devoid; deficient; lacking. **2.** Not possessing the necessaries of life; needy; poor, indigent.

**Dēs'ti-tū'tion, n.** State or condition of being destitute,

needy, or without resources; deprivation; deficiency; lack; poverty.

**De-destroy', v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* DESTROYED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESTROYING.] [O. Eng. *distruye*, O. Fr. *destruire*, Lat. *destruere*, *destructum*, from *de* and *struere*, to pile up, build.] **1.** To pull down; to break up the structure and organic existence of. **2.** To bring to naught; to put an end to. **3.** To put an end to the life, prosperity, or beauty of.

**Syn.**—To demolish; lay waste; consume; raze; dismantle; ruin; throw down; overthrow; subvert; desolate; devastate; deface; extirpate; extinguish; annihilate; kill; slay.

**De-destroy'er, n.** One who destroys or ruins.

**De-strūe'ti-bil'i-ty, n.** The quality of being capable of destruction. [being destroyed.]

**De-strūe'ti-ble, a.** Liable to destruction; capable of destruction. [*See DESTROY.*] **1.** Act of destroying or demolishing, or the like. **2.** State of being destroyed, demolished, ruined, slain, or devastated. **3.** Destroying agency; cause of ruin or devastation.

**Syn.**—Demolition; subversion; overthrow; desolation; extirpation; extinction; devastation; downfall; extermination; havoc; ruin.

**De-strūe'tion-ist, n.** **1.** One who delights in destroying that which is valuable; a destructive. **2.** (*Theol.*) One who believes in the final destruction of the wicked.

**De-strūe'tive, a.** [Lat. *destructivus*. See DESTROY.] Causing destruction; tending to bring about ruin, death, or devastation.

*Destructive distillation.* See DISTILLATION.

**Syn.**—Mortal; deadly; poisonous; fatal; ruinous; malignant; baleful; pernicious; mischievous.

**De-strūe'tive, n.** One who destroys; a radical reformer; a destructionist.

**De-strūe'tive-ly, adv.** In a destructive manner or degree; ruinously; mischievously.

**De-strūe'tive-ness, n.** **1.** The quality of destroying. **2.** (*Phren.*) The faculty which impels to the commission of acts of destruction.

**Dēs'u-dā'tion, n.** [Lat. *desudatio*, from *de* and *sudare*, to sweat.] (*Med.*) A copious sweating; a profuse or morbid perspiration.

**Dēs'ue-tūde (dēs'we-tūd, 53), n.** [Lat. *desuetudo*, from *desuescere*, to become unaccustomed, from *de* and *suescere*, to become accustomed.] Cessation of use; discontinuance of practice, custom, or fashion; disuse.

**De-sūl'phu-rāte, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* DESULPHURATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DESULPHURATING.] [Lat. *de* and *sulfurare*, *sulfuratum*, to sulphurate, *q. v.*] To deprive of sulphur.

**Dēs'ul-to-ri-ly, adv.** In a desultory manner; loosely.

**Dēs'ul-to-ri-ness, n.** Quality or state of being desultory; absence of order and method.

**Dēs'ul-to-ry, a.** [Lat. *desultorius*, from *desultor*, a leaper, from *desilire*, *desultum*, to leap down, from *de* and *salire*, to leap.] Leaping from one thing or subject to another, without order or rational connection; without logical sequence; disconnected.

**Syn.**—Rambling; roving; immethodical; discursive; inconstant; unsettled; cursory; slight; hasty; loose.

**De-tāch', v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* DETACHED (de-tācht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DETACHING.] [Fr. *détacher*, from *dé*, *des*, *dis*, equiv. to Lat. *dis*, and the root of Eng. *tack*, to fasten, from Celt. *tac*, *tach*, a nail. Cf. ATTACH.] **1.** To part; to separate or disunite. **2.** To separate for a special object or use;—used especially in military language.

**Syn.**—To disengage; sever; disjoin; withdraw; draw off.

**De-tāch'ment, n.** **1.** Act of detaching or separating. **2.** State of being detached. **3.** That which is detached; as, especially, a body of troops or part of a fleet detailed for special service.

**De-tāil', v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* DETAILED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DETAILING.] [Fr. *détailler*, to cut up in pieces, from *dé*, equiv. to *des*, Lat. *dis*, and *tailler*, to cut, from *taille*, a cut, from Lat. *talea*, a rod set for planting, a cutting, L. Lat. *talare*, *talare*, to prune, cut.] **1.** To relate in particulars; to particularize. **2.** (*Mil.*) To appoint for a particular service, as an officer, a troop, or a squadron.

**Dē'tāil, or De-tāil' (114), n.** **1.** A minute portion; a particular;—used chiefly in the plural. **2.** A narrative which relates minute points. **3.** (*Mil.*) The selection for a particular service of a person or company; hence, the person or company so selected.

**Syn.**—Account; relation; narrative; recital; explanation; narration.

**De-tāil'er, n.** One who details.



**De-tāin'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DETAINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DETAINING.] [Lat. *detinere*, from *de* and *tenere*, to hold.]

1. To keep back or from. 2. To restrain from proceeding. 3. To hold in custody.

**Syn.**— To withhold; retain; stop; stay; arrest; check; retard; delay; hinder.

**De-tāin'der**, *n.* (*Law.*) A writ. See DETINUE.

**De-tāin'er**, *n.* 1. One who detains. 2. (*Law.*) (*a.*) Detention of what is another's, even though the original taking may have been lawful. (*b.*) (*Eng. Law.*) A writ authorizing the keeper of a prison to continue to keep a person in custody.

**De-tāin'ment**, *n.* The act of detaining; detention.

**De-tēet'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DETECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DETECTING.] [Lat. *detegere*, *detectum*, from *de* and *tegere*, to cover.] To uncover; to find out; to bring to light; to discover; to expose.

**De-tēet'er**, *n.* One who detects or brings to light.

**De-tēe'tion**, *n.* Act of detecting; the laying open what was concealed or hidden; discovery.

**De-tēet'ive**, *a.* Fitted for, or skilled in, detecting; employed in detecting.

**De-tēet'ive**, *n.* A policeman whose business is to detect rogues by adroitly investigating their haunts and habits.

**De-tēet'or**, *n.* One who, or that which, detects.

**De-tēnt'**, *n.* [Fr. *détente*, from Lat. *detinere*, *detentum*. See DETAIN.] (*Mech.*) That which locks or unlocks a movement, as the wheelwork in the striking part of a clock.

**De-tēn'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of detaining or keeping back; a withholding. 2. State of being detained; confinement; restraint; delay.

**De-tēr'** (14), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DETERRED (-tērd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DETERRING.] [Lat. *detertere*, from *de* and *terrere*, to frighten, terrify.] To prevent by fear; hence, to hinder, or prevent by opposing motives from doing that to which one is impelled.

**De-tēr'ge'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DETERGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DETERGING.] [Lat. *detergere*, from *de* and *tergere*, to rub or wipe off.] To cleanse; to purge away.

**De-tēr'gent**, *a.* Cleansing; purging.

**De-tēr'gent**, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that cleanses the vessels or the skin from offending matter.

**De-tē'ri-o-rāte** (89), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DETERIORATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DETERIORATING.] [Lat. *deteriorare*, *deterioratum*, from *deterior*, worse.] To make worse; to make inferior in quality.

**De-tē'ri-o-rāte** (89), *v. i.* To grow worse; to be impaired in quality; to degenerate.

**De-tē'ri-o-rā'tion**, *n.* State of growing worse, or of having grown worse. [deters.]

**De-tēr'ment**, *n.* 1. Act of deterring. 2. That which

**De-tēr'mi-na-ble**, *a.* Capable of being determined.

**De-tēr'mi-nant**, *n.* 1. That which serves to determine. 2. (*Math.*) The sum of a series of products of several numbers, these products being formed according to certain specified laws.

**De-tēr'mi-nate** (45), *a.* [Lat. *determinatus*, *p. p.* of *determinare*. See *infra.*] 1. Having defined limits; fixed; established. 2. Conclusive; decisive; positive.

**De-tēr'mi-nate-ly**, *adv.* In a determinate manner; definitely; distinctly.

**De-tēr'mi-nā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of determining, or state of being determined. 2. Bringing to an end; termination. 3. Direction or tendency to a certain end. 4. A judicial decision, or ending of controversy. 5. That which is determined upon; result of deliberation. 6. Resoluteness; decision of mind. 7. (*Chem.*) The ascertaining the amount of any ingredient in a substance. 8. (*Logic.*) (*a.*) Act of limiting a concept or notion by giving its essential constituents. (*b.*) Addition of a differentia to a concept or notion, thus dividing its extent. 9. (*Nat. Hist.*) The referring of minerals, plants, &c., to the species to which they belong.

**Syn.**— Decision; resolution.— *Decision* is a cutting short, and supposes energy and promptitude; *determination* (bringing to a terminus or end) is the settling of a thing with a fixed purpose to adhere; *resolution* is a spirit to face danger or suffering in carrying out one's determinations. Luther was distinguished for his prompt *decision*, steadfast *determination*, and inflexible *resolution*.

**De-tēr'mi-na-tive**, *a.* Having power to determine; limiting; shaping; directing; conclusive.

**De-tēr'mi-nā'tor**, *n.* One who determines. [*Rare.*]

**De-tēr'mine**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DETERMINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DETERMINING.] [Lat. *determinare*, from *de* and *terminare*, to limit, from *terminus*, limit, Gr. *τέρμα*, *τέρμων*.] 1. To fix the boundaries of; to mark off and separate. 2. To set bounds to; to bring to an end. 3. To fix the form or character of; to bring about, as a

cause, an effect. 4. To fix the course of; to impel and direct. 5. To ascertain definitely; to assign to its true place in a system. 6. To settle by authoritative or judicial sentence. 7. To resolve on; also, to cause to come to a conclusion or resolve. 8. (*Logic.*) To define or limit by adding a differentia. 9. (*Physical Sciences.*) To ascertain the quantity or amount of.

**De-tēr'mine**, *v. i.* To come to a decision; to resolve.

**Syn.**— To limit; bound; finish; conclude; settle; regulate; shape; decide.

**De-tēr'min-er**, *n.* One who determines or decides.

**De-tēr'rent**, *n.* [Lat. *deterrens*, *p. pr.* of *detertere*. See DETER.] That which deters or prevents. [*Rare.*]

**De-tēr'sion**, *n.* [See DETERGE.] The act of deterring or cleansing, as a sore.

**De-tēr'sive**, *a.* [See DETERGE.] Having power to free from offending matter; cleansing; detergent.

**De-tēr'sive-ly**, *adv.* In a detersive manner.

**De-tēst'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DETESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DETESTING.] [Lat. *detestari*, to curse while calling a deity to witness, to execrate, detest, from *de* and *testari*, to be a witness, to testify.] To hate or dislike extremely.

**Syn.**— Hate; abhor; abominate; execrate; loathe.— *Hate* is generic. We *abhor* what is repugnant to our sensibilities or feelings; we *detest* what contradicts our moral principles. What we *abominate* does equal violence to our religious and moral sentiments; what we *loathe* is offensive to our nature, and excites unmingled disgust.

**De-tēst'a-ble**, *a.* Worthy of being detested; deserving abhorrence.

**Syn.**— Abominable; odious; execrable; abhorred.

**De-tēst'a-bly**, *adv.* Very hatefully; abominably.

**Dēt'es-tā'tion**, or **Dē'tes-tā'tion**, *n.* Act of detesting; extreme hatred or dislike; abhorrence; loathing.

**De-tēst'er**, *n.* One who detests or abhors.

**De-thrōne'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DETHRONED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DETHRONING.] [Fr. *détrôner*, from *dé* and *trône*, Lat. *thronus*, a throne.] To remove or drive from a throne; to depose. [osition.]

**De-thrōne'ment**, *n.* Removal from a throne; dep-  
**De-thrōn'er**, *n.* One who dethrones. [detained.]

**Dēt'i-nūe**, *n.* [O. Fr. See DETAIN.] A person or thing

**Dēt'o-nāte**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DETONATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DETONATING.] [Lat. *detonare*, *detonatum*, to thunder down or away, from *de* and *tonare*, to thunder.] (*Chem.*) To explode with a sudden report.

**Dēt'o-nāte**, *v. t.* (*Chem.*) To cause to explode.

**Dēt'o-nā'tion**, *n.* (*Chem.*) An explosion made by the inflammation of certain combustible bodies.

**Dēt'o-nize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DETONIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DETONIZING.] (*Chem.*) To cause to explode; to burn with an explosion; to calcine with detonation.

**Dēt'o-nize**, *v. i.* (*Chem.*) To explode; to detonate.

**De-tōr'sion**, *n.* See DETORTION.

**De-tōrt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DETORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DETORTING.] [Lat. *detorquere*, *detortum*, from *de* and *torquere*, to turn about, twist.] To turn from the original or plain meaning; to pervert; to wrest.

**De-tōr'tion**, *n.* The act of detorting, or the state of being detorted.

**Détour** (dā'tōor'), *n.* [Fr., from *dé*, for *des*, equivalent to Lat. *dis*, and *tour*. See TOUR.] A turning; a circuitous route.

**De-trāet'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DETRACTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DETRACTING.] [Lat. *detrahere*, *detractum*, from *de* and *trahere*, to draw.] 1. To take away. 2. To take credit or reputation from.

**Syn.**— To deery; disparage; depreciate; asperse; calumniate; abuse; vilify; defame; slander; traduce.

**De-trāet'**, *v. i.* To remove a part; to take away reputation; to depreciate worth.

**De-trāe'tion**, *n.* Act of taking away from the reputation or worth of another; act of depreciating another, from envy or malice.

**Syn.**— Depreciation; disparagement; derogation; slander; calumny; aspersion; censure.

**De-trāet'or**, *n.* One who detracts or disparages.

**Syn.**— Slanderer; calumniator; defamer; vilifier.

**De-trāet'o-ry**, *a.* Defamatory; derogatory.

**De-trāet'ress**, *n.* A female detractor.

**Dēt'ri-ment**, *n.* [Lat. *detrimentum*, from *deterere*, *detrītum*, to rub or wear away, from *de* and *terere*, to rub.] That which injures or causes damage: diminution.

**Syn.**— Injury; loss; damage; disadvantage; prejudice; hurt; mischief; harm.

**Dēt'ri-mēnt'al**, *a.* Causing detriment.

**Syn.**— Injurious; hurtful; prejudicial; disadvantageous; mischievous; pernicious.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, eeho; ġem, ġet; aș; exist; linger, link; this.



**De-tri'tion** (-trish'un). *n.* [L. Lat. *detritio*. See DETRIMENT.] A wearing off or away.

**De-tri'tus**, *n.* [Lat., *p. p.* of *deterere*. See DETRIMENT.] (*Geol.*) A mass of substances worn off from solid bodies by attrition, and reduced to small portions.

**De-tru'de'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DETRUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DETRUDING.] [Lat. *detrudere*, from *de* and *trudere*, to thrust, push, shove.] To thrust down; to push down with force.

**De-trūn'eāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DETRUNCATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DETRUNCATING.] [Lat. *detruncare*, *detruncatum*, from *de* and *truncare*, to maim or shorten, by cutting off, from *truncus*, maimed, cut short.] To shorten by cutting; to cut off; to lop.

**De'trun-cā'tion**, *n.* Act of cutting off.

**De-tru'sion**, *n.* [Lat. *detrusio*. See DETRUDE.] **1.** Act of thrusting or driving down. **2.** The slipping of one portion of a substance over another.

**Deū'ce** (dūs), *n.* [Fr. *deux*, two, Lat. *duo*.] (*Gaming.*) Two; a card or a die with two spots.

**Deū'ce**, *n.* [Late Lat. *dusius*, Armor. *dus*, *teūz*, phantom, specter; Gael. *taibhs*, *taibhse*, apparition, ghost.] An evil spirit; a demon; the devil.

**Deū'ced** (60), *a.* Devilish; extravagant; excessive; enormous. [*Low.*] [time.]

**Deū'ter-ōg'a-mīst**, *n.* One who marries the second

**Deū'ter-ōg'a-my**, *n.* [Gr. *δευτερογαμία*, from *δευτερος*, the second, and *γάμος*, wedding, marriage.] A second marriage, after the death of the first husband or wife.

**Deū'ter-ōn'o-my**, *n.* [Gr. *δευτερονόμιον*, from *δευτερος*, the second, and *νόμος*, law.] (*Bibl.*) The fifth book of the Pentateuch, containing the second giving of the law by Moses.

**Deū'ter-ōp'a-ty**, *n.* [Gr. *δευτερος*, the second, and *πάθος*, suffering, from *πάσχειν*, *παθεῖν*, to suffer.] (*Med.*) A sympathetic affection of any part of the body, as headache from an overloaded stomach.

**Deū'ter-ōs'eo-py**, *n.* [Gr. *δευτερος*, the second, and *σκοπία*, a looking out.] **1.** Second sight. **2.** The meaning beyond the literal sense; the second intention.

**Deu-tōx'ide**, *n.* [From *deut*, contr. fr. Gr. *δευτερος*, the second, and *oxide*, *q. v.*] (*Chem.*) A compound of two equivalents of oxygen with one of a base.

**De-vās-tāte**, or **De-vās'tāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEVASTATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEVASTATING.] [Lat. *devastare*, *devastatum*, from *de* and *vastare*, to lay waste, from *vastus*, waste.] To lay waste; to desolate.

**Syn.**—To waste; ravage; destroy; demolish; plunder; pillage.

**De-vās-tā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of devastating, or state of being devastated. **2.** (*Law.*) Waste of the goods of the deceased by an executor or administrator.

**Syn.**—Desolation; ravage; waste; havoc; destruction; ruin; overthrow.

**De-vēl'op**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEVELOPED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEVELOPING.] [Fr. *développeur*, from *dé* and O. Fr. *voluper*, *voleper*, from Lat. *volup*, *volupe*, agreeably, delightfully; hence, *voluper*, &c., originally to make agreeable or comfortable by enveloping, to keep snug.]

**1.** To free from a cover or envelope; to disclose or make known; hence, to unfold gradually; to lay open to view by degrees. **2.** (*Math.*) To change the form of, as of an algebraic expression, by executing certain indicated operations without changing the value.

**Syn.**—To uncover; unfold; lay open; disclose; exhibit; unravel; disentangle; detect.

**De-vēl'op**, *v. i.* **1.** To go through a process of natural evolution or outgrowth, by successive changes from a less perfect to a more perfect or a finished state. **2.** To become visible gradually.

**De-vēl'op-ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of developing or disclosing that which is unknown; a series of progressive changes. **2.** (*Math.*) (*a.*) Act or process of changing or expanding an expression into another of equivalent value or meaning. (*b.*) The equivalent expression into which another has been developed.

*Development theory* (*Nat. Hist.*), the doctrine that all existing forms of matter and spirit were developed by uniform laws from simpler forms, and those from simpler, without creative act.

**Syn.**—Unfolding; disclosure; unraveling; detection; disentanglement.

**De-vest'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEVESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEVESTING.] [Lat. *devestire*, to undress, from *de* and *vestire*, to dress, from *vestis*, vest, garment, clothing.] **1.** To divest. [See DIVEST.] **2.** (*Law.*) To alienate, as title or right; to deprive of.

This word is generally written *divest*, except in the legal sense.

**De-vest'**, *v. i.* (*Law.*) To be lost or alienated, as a title or an estate.

**Dē-vi-āte**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEVIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEVIATING.] [Lat. *deviare*, *deviatum*, from *de* and *viare*, to go, travel, from *via*, way.] To go out of one's way; to turn aside from a course or direction.

**Syn.**—To swerve; stray; wander; rove; digress; depart; deflect; err.

**Dē-vi-ā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of deviating; a wandering from one's course. **2.** State of having deviated; error.

**De-vi'ce'**, *n.* [From Lat. *divisus*, *p. p.* of *dividere*, to separate, distinguish.] **1.** That which is devised, or formed by design; a contrivance; an invention; a stratagem. **2.** An heraldic or family motto, usually connected with an emblematic picture. **3.** Power of devising; invention; genius.

**Syn.**—Contrivance. —A *device* implies more of invention; a *contrivance* more of skill in manipulation. The former word is often used in a bad sense; the latter almost always in a good one, as a crafty *device*, a useful *contrivance*.

**Dēv'il** (dēv'l), *n.* [A.-S. *deofl*, *dioful*, *diabul*, Goth. *diabula*, *diabulus*, Lat. *diabolus*, Gr. *διάβολος*, the devil, the slanderer, from *διαβάλλειν*, to slander.] **1.** The evil one, Sata, represented in the Scriptures as the traducer, father of lies, tempter, &c. **2.** An evil spirit; a false god. **3.** An expletive indicating surprise or expressing emphasis. [*Low.*] **4.** (*Manuf.*) A machine containing a revolving cylinder armed with spikes or knives, for tearing, cutting, or opening raw materials, as cotton, wool, rags, &c. **5.** A very wicked person.

*Printer's devil*, an errand boy in a printing office. — To play the devil with, to interfere with, or molest extremely; to ruin.

**Dēv'il**, *v. t.* **1.** To make like a devil; to invest with the character of a devil. **2.** To cut up cloth or rags in an instrument called a *devil*.

**Dēv'il-ish** (dēv'l-ish), *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, the devil; wicked in the extreme.

**Syn.**—Diabolical; infernal; hellish; satanic; fiendish; wicked; malicious; detestable; destructive.

**Dēv'il-ish-ly**, *adv.* In a devilish manner.

**Dēv'il-kīn** (dēv'l-kīn), *n.* A little devil.

**Dēv'il's-dār'n'ing-nee'dle**, *n.* A kind of dragonfly, having a long, cylindrical body, resembling a needle.

**Dēv'il-ship**, *n.* The character or person of a devil.

**Dēv-il-try**, *n.* Diabolism; malignant mischief.

**Dē'vi-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *devius*; *de* and *via*, way.] **1.** Out of a straight line; varying from directness. **2.** Going out of the right or common course of conduct; erring.

**Syn.**—Wandering; roving; rambling; excursive; vagrant.

**Dē'vi-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In a devious manner.

**De-vi's'a-ble**, *a.* **1.** Capable of being devised, invented, or contrived. **2.** Capable of being bequeathed.

**De-vi'se'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEVISED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEVISING.] [See DEVICE.] **1.** To form in the mind by new combinations of ideas, new applications of principles, or new arrangement of parts; to strike out by thought. **2.** To plan or scheme for; to purpose to obtain. **3.** (*Law.*) To give by will; — used of real estate.

**Syn.**—To bequeath; invent; discover; contrive; find out; excogitate; imagine; plan; scheme; project; strike out.

**De-vi'se'**, *v. i.* To form a scheme; to lay a plan; to contrive.

**De-vi'se'**, *n.* **1.** Act of giving or disposing of real estate by a will. **2.** A will or testament, properly of real estate. **3.** Property devised or given by will.

**Dēv'i-see'**, *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom a devise is made or real estate bequeathed.

**De-vi's'er**, *n.* One who devises; an inventor.

**De-vi's'or** (127), *n.* (*Law.*) One who devises or gives real estate by will; a testator.

**De-void'**, *a.* Destitute; not in possession.

**Deroir** (dev-wōr'), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *debere*, to owe, be under obligation.] Duty; service owed; hence, due act of civility; due respect; compliment.

**Dēv'o-lū'tion**, *n.* [L. Lat. *devolutio*. See *infra*.] **1.** Act of rolling down. **2.** Removal from one person to another; a passing or falling upon a successor.

**De-volve'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEVOLVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEVOLVING.] [Lat. *deolvere*, from *de* and *volvere*, to roll.] **1.** To roll onward or downward; to overthrow. **2.** To transfer from one person to another; to deliver over; to hand down.

**De-volve'**, *v. i.* To pass by transmission or succession; to be handed over or down.

**De-volve'ment**, *n.* The act of devolving.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ë, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, all, what; êre, vell, tērm; pique, fīrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf,



**De-vōte'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEVOTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEVOTING.] [Lat. *devovere*, *devotum*, from *de* and *uovere*, to vow, to promise solemnly.] 1. To appropriate by vow; to set apart by a solemn act; — also, in a bad sense, to consign over; to execrate; to doom to evil. 2. To give up wholly; to direct the attention of wholly or chiefly; to attach.

**Syn.** — To addict; apply; dedicate; consecrate; resign; destine; doom; consign.

**De-vōt'ed-ness**, *n.* The state of being devoted or given up; addictedness.

**Dēv'o-tee'**, *n.* One wholly devoted, especially to religion; one who is superstitiously given to religious duties and ceremonies; a bigot.

**De-vōt'er**, *n.* One who devotes.

**De-vō'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of devoting. 2. State of being devoted; affection; especially, feelings toward God appropriate to the consecration implied in acts of worship. 3. Act of devotedness or devoutness. 4. A thing consecrated; an object of affection.

**Syn.** — Consecration; devoutness; religiousness; piety; attachment; devotedness; ardor; earnestness.

**De-vō'tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, used in, or suited to, devotion.

**De-vour**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEVoured; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEVOURING.] [Lat. *devorare*, from *de* and *vorare*, to eat greedily, to swallow up.] 1. To eat up with greediness; to consume ravenously. 2. To seize on and destroy or appropriate greedily, selfishly, or wantonly. 3. To enjoy with avidity.

**Syn.** — To consume; waste; destroy; annihilate.

**De-vour'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, devours.

**De-vout'**, *a.* [Lat. *devotus*, *p. p.* of *devovere*. See DEVOTE.] 1. Absorbed in religious feelings and exercises; pious; reverent. 2. Expressing devotion or piety. 3. Warmly devoted; hearty; earnest.

**Syn.** — Holy; pure; religious; prayerful; earnest; solemn; sincere.

**De-vout'ly**, *adv.* 1. In a devout manner. 2. With devout emotions. 3. Sincerely; solemnly; earnestly.

**De-vout'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being devout.

**Dew** (dū, 30), *n.* [A.-S. *deaw*, Icel. *dögg*, O. H. Ger. *tau*, *tou*.] Moisture from the atmosphere condensed by cool bodies upon their surfaces, particularly at night.

**Dew**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DEWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DEWING.] To wet with dew; to bedew.

**Dew'-drōp**, *n.* A drop of dew.

**Dew'i-ness**, *n.* State of being dewy.

**Dew'lāp**, *n.* [From *dew* and *lap*, to lick.] 1. The flesh hanging from the throats of oxen, which laps or licks the dew in grazing. 2. The flesh on the human throat, especially when flaccid with age. [Burlesque.]

**Dew'-point**, *n.* (*Meteor.*) The temperature or point of the thermometer at which dew begins to form.

**Dew'y** (dū'y), *a.* 1. Covered, or appearing as if covered, with dew. 2. Accompanied by depositions of dew. 3. Pertaining to dew. 4. Resembling dew-drops; falling gently, like the dew.

**Dēx'ter**, *a.* [Lat., from Gr. *δεξιτερός*, equiv. to *δεξιός*.] Pertaining to, or situated on, the right hand; right, as opposed to *left*.

**Dēx'ter'ity**, *n.* [Lat. *dexteritas*, from *dexter*, *q. v.*] 1. Readiness and grace in physical activity. 2. Activity and expertness of the mind; quickness and skill in managing any complicated or difficult affair.

**Syn.** — Skill; adroitness; activity; expertness; art; ability; address; tact; cleverness; facility; aptness; aptitude; faculty.

**Dēx'ter-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *dexter*, *q. v.*] [Written also *dextrous*.] 1. Ready and expert in the use of the body and limbs. 2. Skillful in contrivance; quick at inventing expedients. 3. Done with dexterity.

**Syn.** — Adroit; active; expert; skillful; clever; able; ready; apt; handy; versed.

**Dēx'ter-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a dexterous manner.

**Dēx'ter-ōūs-ness**, *n.* Dexterity; adroitness. [*left*.]

**Dēx'tral**, *a.* [From *dexter*, *q. v.*] Right, as opposed to

**Dēx'trō'sal**, } *a.* [Lat. *dextrorsum*, contracted from *dēx'torse*, } *dextrovorsum*, *dextroversum*, toward the right side, from *dexter*, right, and *versus*, *vorsus*, *p. p.* of *vertere*, *vortere*, to turn.] Rising from right to left, as a spiral line or a climbing plant.

**Dēx'trōūs**, *a.* The same as DEXTEROUS.

**Dey** (dā), *n.* [Turk. *dāi*, orig. a maternal uncle, then a friendly title formerly given to middle-aged or old people; hence, in Algiers, consecrated at length to the commanding officer of the Janizaries, who frequently became afterward pasha or regent of that province.] The gov-

ernor of Algiers, so called by Europeans before the French conquest.

**Dī'a-bē'tēs**, *n. sing. & pl.* [Gr. *διαβήτης*, from *διαβαίνειν*, to pass through.] (*Med.*) A disease attended with a persistent, excessive discharge of urine.

**Dī'a-bēt'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to diabetes; afflicted with diabetes.

**Dī'a-bēt'ie-al**, } *n.* [Fr., from *diabole*. See

**Di-āb'ler-y** (de-āb'ler-y), } DEVIL.] Deviltry; sorcery; diabolical deed; mischief.

**Dī'a-bōl'ie**, } *a.* [Gr. *διαβολικός*, Lat. *diabolicus*.

**Dī'a-bōl'ie-al**, } See DEVIL.] Pertaining to the devil; resembling, or appropriate to, the devil.

**Syn.** — Devilish; infernal; impious; atrocious; nefarious; demoniac.

**Dī'a-bōl'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a diabolical manner.

**Dī'a-bōl'ie-al-ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being devilish; the character of a devil.

**Dī'a-caus'tie**, *a.* [Gr. *διακαίειν*, to burn through; *διά*, through, and *καίειν*, to burn.] Belonging to a species of caustic curves formed by refraction. See CAUSTICS.

**Dī'a-caus'tie**, *n.* 1. (*Med.*) That which is caustic by refraction, as the sun's rays concentrated by a convex lens, sometimes used as a cautery. 2. (*Math.*) A curve formed by the consecutive intersections of rays of light refracted through a lens. [taining to a deacon.

**Dī-āc'o-nal**, *a.* [L. Lat. *diaconalis*. See DEACON.] Per-

**Dī-āc'o-nate** (45), *n.* [Lat. *diaconatus*. See DEACON.] The office of a deacon; deaconship.

**Dī'a-cous'tie**, *a.* [Gr. *διακοῦειν*, to hear through, from *διά*, through, and *ἀκούειν*, to hear.] Pertaining to the science or doctrine of refracted sounds.

**Dī'a-cous'ties**, *n. sing.* That branch of natural philosophy which treats of the properties of sound refracted by passing through different mediums.

**Dī'a-erīt'ie**, } *a.* [Gr. *διακριτικός*, from *διακρίνειν*, *Dī'a-erīt'ie-al*, } to separate, distinguish, from *διά*, through, and *κρίνειν*, to separate.] Separating; indicating something to be distinguished.

**Dī'a-dem**, *n.* [Gr. *διάδημα*, from *διαδεῖν*, to bind round, fr. *διά*, through, across, and *δεῖν*, to bind; Lat. *diadema*.]

1. An ornamental fillet, worn as a badge of royalty;

hence, also, a crown. 2. Royalty; sovereignty; dignity.

3. (*Her.*) An arch rising from the rim of a crown, and uniting with others over its center.

**Dī-ær'e-sīs**, } *n.*; *pl.* Dī-ÆR'E-SĒS or Dī-ĒR'E-SĒS.

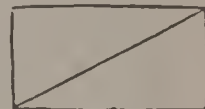
**Dī-ēr'e-sis**, } [Gr. *διαίρεσις*, from *διαίρειν*, to divide, from *διά*, through, asunder, and *αἰρεῖν*, to take, to seize; Lat. *diæresis*.] (*Gram.*) (*a.*) The separation of one syllable into two. (*b.*) A mark ['] placed over the second of two adjacent vowels, to denote that they are to be pronounced as distinct letters; as, *aërial*.

**Dī'ag-nō'sis**, *n.* [Gr. *διάγνωσις*, from *διαγιγνώσκειν*, to distinguish, from *διά*, through, asunder, and *γιγνώσκειν*, to know.] 1. (*Med.*) The determination of a disease by means of distinctive marks or characteristics. 2. Scientific determination of any kind.

**Dī'ag-nōs'tie**, *a.* Pertaining to, or furnishing, a diagnosis; indicating the nature of a disease.

**Dī'ag-nōs'tie**, *n.* The mark or symptom by which a disease is known or distinguished from others.

**Dī-āg'o-nal**, *a.* [Lat. *diagonalis*, from Gr. *διαγώνιος*, from angle to angle, from *διά*, through, and *γωνία*, an angle.] (*Geom.*) Joining two not adjacent angles of a quadrilateral or multilateral figure, and dividing it into two parts; hence, crossing at an angle with one of the sides.



Diagonal.

**Dī-āg'o-nal**, *n.* A right line drawn from one angle to another not adjacent, of a figure of four or more sides.

**Dī-āg'o-nal-ly**, *adv.* In a diagonal direction.

**Dī'a-gram**, *n.* [Gr. *διάγραμμα*, from *διαγράφειν*, to mark out by lines, from *διά*, through, and *γράφειν*, to draw, write.] 1. (*Geom.*) A figure or drawing made to illustrate a statement, or facilitate a demonstration. 2. Any illustrative outline, figure, or drawing.

**Dī'a-grāph**, *n.* [From Gr. *διαγράφειν*. See DIAGRAM.] An instrument used in perspective.

**Dī'al**, *n.* [L. Lat. *dialis*, daily, from Lat. *dies*, day.] 1. An instrument for showing the time of day from the shadow of a style on a graduated surface. 2. The graduated face of a time-piece on which the time of day is shown by pointers.

**Dī'a-leet**, *n.* [Gr. *διάλεκτος*, from *διαλέγειν*, *διαλέγεσθαι*, to converse, discourse, from *διά*, through, and *λέγειν*, to speak.] 1. Means or mode of expressing thoughts; language; tongue. 2. Local form of a language; patois.

**Syn.** — Language; idiom; tongue; speech; phraseology.

**foōd**, **foōt**; **ûrn**, **rûde**, **pull**; **çell**, **çhaise**, **call**, **eeho**; **gem**, **ġet**; **aç**; **exist**; **linger**, **link**; **this**.



**Dī'a-lēc'tie**, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a dialect or dia-  
**Dī'a-lēc'tie-al**, } lects. **2.** Pertaining to dialectics;  
 logical. [a logician; a reasoner.]

**Dī'a-lec-tī'cian** (-tīsh'an), *n.* One versed in dialectics;

**Dī'a-lēc'ties**, *n. sing.* [Lat. *dialectica* (sc. *ars*) Gr. *διαλεκτική* (sc. *τέχνη*)] That branch of logic which teaches the rules of reasoning; application of logical principles to discursive reasoning.

**Dī'al-ing**, *n.* The science which unfolds the principles of measuring time by dials; art of constructing dials.

**Dī'al-ist**, *n.* A constructor of dials.

**Dī'al-lāge** (45), *n.* [Gr. *διαλλαγή*, change, alluding to the change and inequality of luster between its natural joints.] (*Min.*) A dark-green or bronze-colored laminate mineral, considered as a variety of hornblende or augite.

**Dī'ā'o-gist**, *n.* **1.** A speaker in a dialogue. **2.** A writer of dialogues.

**Dī'ā'o-gist'ie**, } *a.* Relating to, or having the form  
**Dī'ā'o-gist'ie-al**, } of, a dialogue.

**Dī'ā'o-gize**, *v. i.* To discourse in dialogue.

**Dī'a-lōgue** (dī'a-lōg), *n.* [Gr. *διάλογος*, from *διαλέγεσθαι*, to converse. See DIALECT.] **1.** A conversation between two or more; particularly, a formal conversation in theatrical performances, or in scholastic exercises. **2.** A composition in which two or more persons are represented as conversing on some topic.

**Dī'al-plāte**, *n.* The graduated plate of a dial.

**Dī'ā'l'y-sis**, *n.*; *pl.* **Dī-ĀL'Y-SĒS**. [Gr. *διάλυσις*, fr. *διαλύειν*, to part asunder, to dissolve, fr. *διά*, through, one from another, and *λύειν*, to loose.] **1.** A diæresis. See DIÆRESIS. **2.** (*Rhet.*) Same as ASYNDETON, q. v. **3.** (*Med.*) (*a.*) Debility. (*b.*) A solution of continuity.

**Dī'a-lyt'ie**, *a.* Having the quality of unloosing.

**Dī'a-mag-nēt'ie**, *a.* [Gr. *διά*, through or across, and *μαγνήτης*, magnet.] Pertaining to, or exhibiting the phenomena of, diamagnetism.

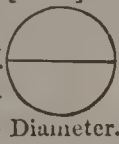
**Dī'a-mag-nēt'ie**, *n.* Any substance, which in a field of magnetic force is differently affected from the ordinary magnetic bodies.

**Dī'a-mag-nēt'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of, or according to, diamagnetism.

**Dī'a-māg'net-ism**, *n.* **1.** The science which treats of diamagnetic phenomena, and of the properties of diamagnetic bodies. **2.** That form or condition of magnetic action which characterizes diamagnetics.

**Dī'a-mān'tine**, *a.* Same as ADAMANTINE. [Obs.]

**Dī'ām'e-ter**, *n.* [Gr. *διάμετρος*, from *διά*, through, and *μέτρον*, measure.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A right line through the center of a figure or body, as a circle, sphere, cube, &c., and terminated by the opposite boundaries. **2.** Length of a straight line through the center of an object from side to side; width; thickness. **3.** (*Arch.*) The distance through the lower part of the shaft of a column, used as a unit for measuring all the parts of an order.



Diameter.

**Dī'ām'e-tral**, *a.* Pertaining to a diameter; diametrically.

**Dī'a-mēt'rie**, } *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to a di-

**Dī'a-mēt'rie-al**, } ameter. **2.** Directly adverse.

**Dī'a-mēt'rie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a diametrical direction; directly.

**Dī'a-mōnd** (dī'a-mund or dī'mund), *n.* [Corrupted from Lat. *adamas*, *adamantis*, Gr. *ἀδάμας*, *ἀδάμαντος*, the hardest iron, steel, diamond, prob. under the influence of Gr. *διαφανής*, transparent. See ADAMANT.] **1.** A mineral and gem remarkable for its hardness, as it scratches all other minerals; crystallized carbon. **2.** A geometrical figure otherwise called a rhombus or lozenge. **3.** One of a suit of playing cards, stamped with the figure of a diamond. **4.** (*Print.*) The smallest kind of type.



Diamond (2).

☞ This line is printed in the type called DIAMOND.

**Dī'a-pā'son**, *n.* [Gr. *διαπασών*, i. e., *ἡ διὰ πασῶν χορδῶν συμφωνία*, the concord of the first and last notes, the octave, from *διά*, through, and *πασῶν*, gen. pl. of *πᾶς*, all.] **1.** (*Gr. Mus.*) The octave or interval which includes all the tones. **2.** Concord, as of notes an octave apart; harmony. **3.** The entire compass of tones. **4.** A scale or pitch for giving a standard pitch. **5.** One of certain stops in the organ, so called because they extend through the scale of the instrument.

**Dī'a-per**, *n.* [Fr. *diaper*, *diaspre*, *jaspe*, marbled, variegated, O. Fr. *diaspre*, L. Lat. *diasprus*, *diaspra*, a kind of costly stuff, from Lat. *jaspis*, a green-colored precious stone. See JASPER.] **1.** Figured linen cloth much used for towels, napkins, &c. **2.** A towel or napkieu; an infant's breech-cloth. **3.** (*Arch.*) Paneling filled up with

arabesque gilding and painting, or with carving or other wrought work in low relief.

**Dī'a-per**, *v. t.* **1.** To variegate or diversify with figures, as cloth. **2.** To put a diaper on, as a child.

**Dī'a-per**, *v. i.* To draw flowers or figures, as upon cloth.

**Dī'a-pha-nē'i-ty**, *n.* [See DIAPHANOUS.] Quality of being diaphanous.

**Dī'āph'a-noūs**, *a.* [Gr. *διαφανής*, from *διαφαίνειν*, to show or shine through, fr. *διά*, through, and *φαίνειν*, to show, in the passive, to shine.] Having power to transmit rays of light, as glass; pellucid; transparent; clear.

**Dī'a-phōn'ies**, *n. sing.* [Gr. *διά*, through, and *φωνή*, a sound, tone.] The doctrine of refracted sound.

**Dī'a-pho-rē'sis**, *n.* [Gr. *διαφόρησις*, from *διαφορεῖν*, to carry through, from *διά*, through, and *φορεῖν*, *φέρειν*, to bear, carry.] (*Med.*) Augmentation of the insensible perspiration.

**Dī'a-pho-rēt'ie**, } *a.* Having the power to increase  
**Dī'a-pho-rēt'ie-al**, } the insensible perspiration.

**Dī'a-pho-rēt'ie**, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which promotes insensible perspiration.

**Dī'a-phrāgm** (-frām), *n.* [Gr. *διάφραγμα*, fr. *διαφραγνύναι*, to fence by a partition wall, fr. *διά*, through, and *φραγνύναι*, *φράσσειν*, to fence, inclose.] **1.** A dividing membrane or thin partition, commonly with an opening through it. **2.** (*Anat.*) The muscle separating the chest or thorax from the abdomen; the midriff.

**Dī'a-rīst**, *n.* One who keeps a diary.

**Dī'ar-rhē'ā** } (-rē'ā), *n.* [Gr. *διάρροια*, from *διάρρῆναι*,  
**Dī'ar-rhœ'ā** } from *διά*, through, and *ρῆναι*, to flow.]  
 (*Med.*) A morbidly frequent evacuation of the intestines.

**Dī'ar-rhēt'ie**, } *a.* (*Med.*) Producing diarrhea, or a  
**Dī'ar-rhœt'ie**, } purging.

**Dī'a-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *diarium*, from *dies*, day.] A register of daily occurrences; a journal; a blank-book dated for the record of daily memoranda.

**Dī'a-tāse**, *n.* [Gr. *διάστασις*, from *διαστήναι*, *διστάναι*, to stand apart, divide, from *δί*, for *διά*, through, asunder, and *στήναι*, *ιστάναι*, to stand, set.] (*Chem.*) A substance containing nitrogen, generated during the germination of grain for the brewery, and tending to accelerate the formation of sugar during fermentation.

**Dī'ās'to-le**, *n.* [Gr. *διαστολή*, from *διαστέλλειν*, to separate, from *διά*, through, and *στέλλειν*, to set, place.] **1.** (*Med.*) A dilatation of the heart. **2.** (*Gram.*) A figure by which a syllable naturally short is made long.

**Dī'a-sty'le**, *n.* [Gr. *διάστυλος*, from *διά*, through, asunder, and *στυλος*, pillar, column.] (*Arch.*) An edifice in which three diameters of the columns are allowed for each intercolumniation.

**Dī'a-tēs'sa-ron**, *n.* [Gr. *διατεσσάρων*, (sc. *συμφωνία*), from *διά*, through, and *τεσσάρων*, gen. of *τέσσαρες*, four (sc. *χορδῶν*)] **1.** (*Anc. Mus.*) The interval of a fourth. **2.** (*Theol.*) A harmony of the four Gospels.

**Dī'āth'e-sis**, *n.* [Gr. *διάθεσις*, from *διατιθέναι*, to place separately, to arrange, from *διά*, through, asunder, and *τιθέναι*, to place, put.] (*Med.*) Bodily condition or constitution, especially that which predisposes to a particular disease.

**Dī'a-tōn'ie**, *a.* [Gr. *διατονικός*; *διατείνειν*, to stretch out, to extend; *διά*, through, and *τείνειν*, to stretch, *τόνος*, a stretching, a tone.] (*Mus.*) Pertaining to the scale of eight tones, the eighth of which is the octave of the first.

*Diatonic scale* (*Mus.*), a scale consisting of eight sounds with seven intervals, of which two are semitones and five are whole tones.

**Dī'a-trībe**, *n.* [Gr. *διατριβή*, fr. *διατρίβειν*, to rub away, spend time, from *διά*, through, and *τρίβειν*, to rub.] A continued discourse or disputation; an invective harangue; a strain of reviling or reproach.

**Dīb'ber**, } *n.* [See *infra*.] A pointed hand instrument,  
**Dīb'ble**, } used to make holes for planting seeds, &c.

**Dīb'ble**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **DIBBLED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **DIBBLING**.] **1.** To plant with a dibble; to make holes in with a dibble for planting seeds, &c. **2.** To make holes in, as if with a dibble.

**Dīb'ble**, *v. i.* [A dim. of Prov. Eng. *dib*, for *dip*, to thrust in, and allied to *tip*, a little sharp point.] To dip, as in angling.

**Dīce**, *n.*; *pl.* of *die*. A game. See DIE, No. 1.

**Dīce**, *v. i.* To play with dice.

**Dīc'er**, *n.* A player at dice; one who dices.

**Dī-ehōt'o-mīze**, *v. t.* [See *infra*.] **1.** To cut into two parts; to halve; to bisect. **2.** (*Astron.*) To exhibit as a half-disk or semicircle.

**Dī-ehōt'o-mīze**, *v. i.* To divide into two parts or pairs.

**Dī-ehōt'o-mōūs**, *a.* [Gr. *διχοτόμος*, from *δίχα*, in two,



asunder, and τέμνειν, to cut.] (*Bot.*) Regularly dividing by pairs, from top to bottom.

**Dī-ehōt'o-my**, *n.* [Gr. διχοτομία, fr. διχοτόμος.] **1.** A cutting in two. (*Obs.*) **2.** Division or distribution of genera into two species. **3.** (*Astron.*) That phase of the moon in which it shows only half its disk. **4.** (*Bot.*) Successive division and subdivision of a stem or vein into two parts. **5.** (*Logic.*) The division of a class into two subclasses opposed to each other by contradiction.

**Dī'ehro-īsm**, *n.* [Gr. δίχρως, two-colored, from δί, for δῖς, twice, and χρῶα, color.] (*Opt.*) The property of presenting different colors by transmitted light, when viewed in two different directions.

**Dī'ehro-nāt'ie**, *a.* [Gr. δίχρωμος, two-colored, from δί, for δῖς, twice, and χρῶμα, color.] Having or producing two colors.

**Dīck'ens**, *n.* The devil; — used as a vulgar interjection.

**Dīck'er**, *n.* [From Lat. *decuria*, a division consisting of ten, from *decem*, ten.] **1.** The number or quantity of ten, particularly, ten hides or skins. **2.** A chaffering barter or exchange of small wares. [*Amer.*]

**Dīck'er**, *v. i.* To negotiate a dicker; to barter. [*Amer.*]

**Dīck'ey**, } *n.* **1.** A seat behind a carriage, for servants,  
**Dīck'y**, } &c. **2.** A bosom to tie over the front of a  
shirt. **3.** A gentleman's shirt-collar. [*New Eng.*]

**Dī'eot-y-lē'don**, *n.* [Gr. δί, for δῖς, twice, double, and κοτυληδών. See COTYLEDON.] (*Bot.*) A plant whose seeds divide into two lobes in germinating.

**Dī'e'tāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DICTATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DICTATING.] [Lat. *dictare*, *dictatum*, freq. form of *dicere*, to say.] **1.** To deliver, state, or utter, for another person to reduce to writing. **2.** To communicate with authority; to deliver to a subordinate, as a command.

**Syn.** — To suggest; prescribe; enjoin; point out; urge; admonish.

**Dī'e'tāte**, *v. i.* To deliver or communicate commands.

**Dī'e'tāte**, *n.* A statement delivered with authority; an authoritative rule or principle.

**Syn.** — Command; order; direction; prescription; injunction; suggestion; impulse; admonition.

**Dī'e-tā'tion**, *n.* Act of dictating or prescribing.

**Dī'e-tā'tor**, *n.* **1.** One who dictates. **2.** One invested with absolute authority, especially in times of exigence and distress.

**Dī'e-tā-tō'rī-al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining or suited to a dictator. **2.** Characteristic of a dictator.

**Syn.** — Absolute; unlimited; imperious; dogmatical; overbearing.

**Dī'e-tā-tō'rī-al-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of a dictator.

**Dī'e-tā'tor-shīp**, *n.* The office of a dictator; the term of a dictator's office.

**Dī'e-tā'tress**, } *n.* [Lat., f. of *dictator*, q. v.] A female  
**Dī'e-tā'trix**, } who dictates or commands.

**Dī'e-tā'tūre** (53), *n.* Office of a dictator; dictatorship.

**Dī'e'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *dictio*, from *dicere*, to say.] Choice of words; selection of terms; manner of expression.

**Syn.** — Style; phraseology. — *Style* relates both to language and thought; *diction*, to language only; *phraseology*, to the mechanical structure of sentences, or the mode in which they are phrased. The style of Burke was enriched with all the higher graces of composition; his *diction* was varied and copious; his *phraseology*, at times, was careless and cumbersome.

**Dī'e'tion-a-ry**, *n.* [N. Lat. *dictionarium*, from *dictio*. See *supra*.] **1.** A book in which words are alphabetically arranged and explained; a lexicon; a vocabulary; a word-book. **2.** Hence, a work containing information in any department of knowledge, arranged alphabetically, under different heads.

**Dī'e'tum**, *n.*; *pl.* DĪC'TĀ. [Lat., from *dicere*, to say.] **1.** An authoritative saying or assertion. **2.** (*Law.*) A judicial opinion expressed by judges on points that do not necessarily arise in the case, and are not involved in it.

**Dīd**, *imp. of do.* See DO.

**Dī-dā'e'tie**, } *a.* [Gr. διδακτικός, from διδάσκειν, to  
**Dī-dā'e'tie-al**, } teach.] Fitted or inclined to teach;  
arranged in a form suitable for instruction; preceptive.

**Dī-dā'e'tie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a didactic manner.

**Dī-dā'e'ties**, *n. sing.* The art or science of teaching.

**Dī-dā'e'tyl**, *n.* An animal having two toes.

**Dī-dā'e'tyl**, } *a.* [Gr. διδάκτυλος, from δί, for δῖς,  
**Dī-dā'e'tyl-oūs**, } twice, double, and δάκτυλος, a finger,  
a toe.] Having two toes.

**Dīd'āp-per**, *n.* [For *dibdapper*, *dibdabber* *dipdapper*, from *dib*, *dip*, and *dab*, *dap*, q. v.] (*Ornith.*) A certain bird that dives into the water; the little or black-chin grebe; dab-chick.

**Dīd'dle**, *v. i.* [Cf. DADDLE.] To totter, as a child in walking.

**Dī'do**, *n.*; *pl.* DĪ'DŌS. A trick; an antic; a caper.

To cut a dido, to play a trick; — so called from the trick of Dido, who having bought so much land as a hide would cover, cut it into a long string to inclose more than was intended.

**Dīdst.** Second person imperfect of *do*. See DO.

**Dī-dū'e'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *diductio*, from *diducere*, to draw apart, to separate.] Act of drawing apart; separation.

**Dīe**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DYING.] [*Icel.* *deya*, *deyja*, O. Sax. *doan*, *dojan*, O. H. Ger. *towan*, *towjan*, Goth. *divan*.] **1.** To cease to live; to become dead. **2.** To become lost or extinct. **3.** To sink; to faint; to languish, with weakness, discouragement, love, &c. **4.** To become indifferent. **5.** To recede and grow fainter; to become imperceptible. **6.** To become rapid, flat, or spiritless, as liquor.

**Syn.** — To expire; de cease; perish; depart; vanish.

**Dīe**, *n.* [Fr. *dé*, from Lat. *datum*, from *dare*, to give, to throw.] **1.** A small cube, marked on its faces with spots from one to six, used in gaming, by being thrown from a box. **2.** Any small cubical body. **3.** (*Arch.*) The cubical part of the pedestal, between its base and cornice. **4.** The piece of metal on which is cut a device to be impressed by stamping, as on a coin, medal, &c. **5.** One of two pieces of hardened steel forming together a female screw for cutting the threads of screws.

In the first and second senses, the plural is DICE; in the last three senses, the plural is DIES. See *Principles of Orthography*, § 23.

**Dī-ēr'e-sis**, *n.* The same as DIÆRESIS.

**Dī'e-sīnk'ing**, *n.* The process of engraving dies.

**Dī'ēs nōn.** [Lat. *dies non juridicus*.] (*Law.*) A day on which courts are not held, as the Sabbath, &c.

**Dī'et**, *n.* [Lat. *dieta*, Gr. *δίαιτα*, manner of living, especially as to board and lodging.] **1.** Habitual food; what is eaten and drunk; victuals. **2.** Course of food selected with reference to a particular state of health.

**Dī'et**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIETING.] To feed; to nourish; especially, to cause to eat and drink sparingly, or by prescribed rules.

**Dī'et**, *v. i.* To eat; to feed; especially, to eat sparingly, or according to prescribed rules.

**Dī'et**, *n.* [L. Lat. *dieta*, *diata*, an assembly, a day's journey, from Lat. *dies*, day.] A legislative or administrative assembly in some countries of Europe.

**Dī'et-a-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to diet, or the rules of diet.

**Dī'et-a-ry**, *n.* Rule of diet; allowance of food; especially that prescribed in almshouses, prisons, &c.

**Dī'et-er**, *n.* One who diets.

**Dī'e-tēt'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to diet, or to the rules  
**Dī'e-tēt'ie-al**, } for regulating the kind and quantity  
of food to be eaten.

**Dī'e-tēt'ies**, *n. sing.* That part of the medical or hygienic art which relates to diet or food.

**Dī'et-ist**, *n.* One skilled in diet. [*Rare.*]

**Dīf'fer**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIFFERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIFFERING.] [Lat. *differre*, from *dis* and *ferre*, to bear, carry.] **1.** To be or stand apart; to disagree; to be unlike or discordant. **2.** To disagree in sentiment. **3.** To have a difference or quarrel.

**Syn.** — Differ *with*; differ *from*. — Differ *with* is used in reference to opinions, as, "I differ with my friend on that point." In all other cases, expressing simple unlikeness, differ *from* is used, as, "These two persons or things differ entirely from each other." This distinction is fully established in England, and, to a great extent, in America.

**Dīf'fer**, *v. t.* To cause to be different or unlike.

**Dīf'fer-ence**, *n.* **1.** Act of differing; state of being different, discordant, or unlike. **2.** Disagreement in opinion; dissension; hence, cause of dissension; occasion of quarrel. **3.** That by which one thing differs from another; characteristic quality. **4.** (*Logic.*) Quality or attribute added to those of the genus to constitute a species; differentia. **5.** (*Math.*) The quantity by which one quantity differs from another.

**Syn.** — Distinction; dissimilarity; dissimilitude; variation; diversity; variety; contrariety; disagreement; discordance; variance; contest; contention; dispute; controversy; debate; quarrel; wrangle; strife.

**Dīf'fer-ence**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIFFERENCED (differ-ent); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIFFERENCING.] To cause to differ; to make different; to distinguish.

**Dīf'fer-ent**, *a.* **1.** Distinct; separate; not the same. **2.** Of various or contrary nature, form, or quality; unlike; dissimilar.

**Dīf'fer-ēn'ti-ā**, *n.* [Lat.] (*Logic.*) The distinguishing part of the essence of a species; specific difference.

**Dīf'fer-ēn'tial**, *a.* **1.** Creating a difference; discriminating; special. **2.** (*Math.*) Pertaining to a differential.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, eall, eecho; ġem, ġet; aŷ; exiŷt; līnger, līnk; thiŷ.



**3.** (*Mech.*) (*a.*) Differing in amount or in the producing force; — said of motions or effects. (*b.*) Intended to produce or indicate difference of motion or effect; — said of machinery, &c.

*Differential calculus*, one of the higher branches of mathematics. See CALCULUS. — *Differential co-efficient*, limit of the ratio of the increment of a function of a variable to the increment of the variable itself, when these increments are indefinitely small. — *Differential coupling*, a slip-coupling used in light machinery to regulate the velocity of the connected shaft. — *Differential gear*, a combination of wheel-work by which a motion is produced equal to the difference between two other motions. — *Differential motion*, an adjustment by which a single combination is made to produce such a velocity-ratio as would by ordinary arrangements require a considerable train of mechanism. — *Differential screw*, a compound screw by which a motion is produced equal to the difference of the motions of the component screws. — *Differential thermometer*, a thermometer for measuring very small differences of temperature.

**Dif-fer-ēn'tial**, *n.* (*Math.*) An increment, usually an indefinitely small one, given to a variable quantity.

**Dif-fer-ēn'ti-āte** (-shī-āt), *v. t.* (*Math.*) To obtain the differential, or differential co-efficient, of.

**Dif-fer-ēn'ti-ā'tion** (-shī-a'shun), *n.* **1.** (*Logic.*) Act of distinguishing or describing a thing, by giving its differentia, or specific difference. **2.** (*Math.*) Act or process of differentiating. **3.** (*Physiol.*) Production of a diversity of parts by a process of evolution or development.

**Dif-fer-ent-ly**, *adv.* In a different manner; variously.

**Dif-fi-cult**, *a.* [*Lat. difficilis, difficul.*] **1.** Hard to make, do, or perform. **2.** Hard to deal with; beset with difficulty. **3.** Not easily wrought upon; not compliant or complaisant.

*Syn.* — Arduous; painful; crabbed; perplexed; laborious; unaccommodating; austere; rigid.

**Dif-fi-cult-ly**, *adv.* With difficulty; laboriously.

**Dif-fi-culty** (110), *n.* **1.** State of being difficult, or hard to accomplish, or to deal with. **2.** Something difficult; a thing hard to accomplish or to deal with. **3.** A controversy; a variance or disagreement.

*Syn.* — Hardness; arduousness; impediment; obstacle; obstruction; embarrassment; perplexity; exigency; distress; trouble; trial; objection; cavil. See IMPEDIMENT.

**Dif-fi-dence**, *n.* State of being diffident; want of confidence, especially, in one's self; lack of self-reliance.

*Syn.* — Humility; bashfulness; modesty; distrust; doubt; fear; timidity; apprehension; hesitation.

**Dif-fi-dent**, *a.* [*Lat. diffidens, p. pr. of diffidere, to distrust, from dis, and fidere, to trust.*] **1.** Wanting confidence in others. **2.** Wanting confidence in one's self; not self-reliant.

*Syn.* — Distrustful; suspicious; hesitating; doubtful; timid; modest; bashful; reserved.

**Dif-fi-dent-ly**, *adv.* In a diffident manner.

**Dif-form**, *a.* [*From Lat. dis and forma, shape, form. Cf. DEFORM.*] Irregular in form; not uniform; anomalous; hence, unlike; dissimilar.

**Dif-fract**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. DIFFRACTED; p. pr. & vb. n. DIFFRACTING.*] [*Lat. diffringere, diffractum, to break in pieces, from dis and frangere, to break.*] To break or separate into parts.

**Dif-fract-ion**, *n.* (*Opt.*) The deflection and decomposition of light in passing by the edges of opaque bodies or through narrow slits, causing the appearance of parallel bands or fringes of prismatic colors.

**Dif-frān'chīse**, } *v. & n.* See DISFRANCHISE

**Dif-frān'chīse-ment**, } DISFRANCHISEMENT.

**Dif-fūse'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. DIFFUSED; p. pr. & vb. n. DIFFUSING.*] [*Lat. diffundere, diffusum, from dis and fundere, to pour, to spread.*] To pour out and spread, as a fluid; to send out, or extend, in all directions.

*Syn.* — To expand; spread; circulate; disseminate; spend; waste; extend; scatter; disperse; publish; proclaim.

**Dif-fūse'** (dif-fūs'), *a.* Poured out; widely spread; not restrained, especially as to style; copious; verbose; prolix; amplified.

**Dif-fūse'd-ly**, *adv.* In a diffused manner; dispersedly.

**Dif-fūse'd-ness**, *n.* State of being diffused.

**Dif-fūse'ly**, *adv.* In a diffuse manner; verbosely.

**Dif-fūse-ness**, *n.* Quality of being diffuse; especially, in writing, the use of a great number of words to express the meaning; lack of conciseness; verbosity.

**Dif-fūse'er**, *n.* One who diffuses.

**Dif-fū'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being diffusible.

**Dif-fū'si-ble**, *a.* [*See DIFFUSE, v.*] Capable of being diffused; diffusible.

**Dif-fū'sion**, *n.* The act of diffusing, or the state of being diffused; dissemination.

*Syn.* — Extension; spread; propagation; circulation; expansion; dispersion.

**Dif-fū'sive**, *a.* Having the quality of diffusing; capable of spreading by flowing; hence, extending.

**Dif-fū'sive-ly**, *adv.* In a diffusive manner.

**Dif-fū'sive-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being diffusive or diffuse; — said especially of style.

**Dig**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. DUG or DIGGED; p. pr. & vb. n. DIGGING.* — *Digged* is obs. or obsolescent.] [*A.-S. dician, O. D. diken, to dike, ditch, trench, Goth. digan, deigan, to form.*] **1.** To turn and throw up, as the earth; to loosen or remove with a spade, or other instrument; to delve. **2.** To hollow out, as a well; to form, as a ditch, by removing earth; to excavate.

**Dig**, *v. i.* To work with a spade or other like instrument; to do servile work; to delve.

**Dī-gām'mā**, *n.* [*Gr. δίγαμμα, from δί, for δίς, twice, double, and γάμμα, the letter Γ; — so called because it resembled two gammas placed one above the other.*] (*Gr. Gram.*) A letter (**F**) of the Greek alphabet, which early fell into disuse. It was pronounced, probably, much like the English *w*.

**Dī-gās'tric**, *a.* [*From Gr. δί, for δίς, twice, double, and γαστήρ, belly.*] (*Anat.*) (*a.*) Having a double belly. (*b.*) Pertaining to a certain muscle situated between the lower jaw and the mastoid process.

**Dī-gēst'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. DIGESTED; p. pr. & vb. n. DIGESTING.*] [*Lat. digerere, digestum, to separate, distribute, arrange, dissolve, from di, for dis, and gerere, to bear, carry, wear.*] **1.** To arrange methodically; to work over and classify. **2.** To prepare in the stomach for conversion into blood; to turn into chyme; — said of the food. **3.** To think over; to reflect upon. **4.** To bear with patience or submission. **5.** (*Chem.*) To soften by heat and moisture. **6.** (*Med.*) To suppurate.

*Syn.* — To arrange; distribute; dispose; concoct.

**Dī-gēst'**, *v. i.* **1.** To undergo digestion. **2.** To be prepared by heat. **3.** To suppurate.

**Dī-gēst**, *n.* [*Lat. digestum, pl. digesta, from digestus, put in order, p. p. of digerere.*] **1.** That which is digested; especially, that which is worked over, classified, and arranged. **2.** A collection of Roman laws, arranged under proper titles by order of the emperor Justinian.

*Syn.* — Compendium; summary; abridgment; pandect.

**Dī-gēst'er**, *n.* **1.** One who digests. **2.** Something that aids digestion. **3.** A strong, closed vessel, in which bones or other substances may be gradually dissolved by being subjected to a temperature above that of boiling.

**Dī-gēst'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being digestible.

**Dī-gēst'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being digested.

**Dī-gēst'i-ble-ness**, *n.* The quality of being digestible; digestibility.

**Dī-gēs'tion** (dī-jēst/yun, 66), *n.* [*Lat. digestio.*] **1.** Act of digesting; classification. **2.** Conversion of food into chyme. **3.** Preparation by heat and moisture; gradual solution. **4.** Production of pus.

**Dī-gēst'ive**, *a.* Causing to digest; producing digestion; used for digesting; pertaining to digestion.

**Dig'ger**, *n.* One who digs; a delver.

**Dig'ging**, *n.* **1.** Act or place of digging. **2.** *pl.* Places where ore, especially gold, is dug. **3.** *pl.* Regions; localities. [*Low.*]

**Dight** (dīt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. DIGHT, or DIGHTED; p. pr. & vb. n. DIGHTING.*] [*A.-S. dihtan, to dictate, command, dispose, arrange, from Lat. dictare, to say often, dictate, order, freq., form of dicere, to say.*] To put in order; hence, to dress; to array; to adorn. [*Rare.*]

**Dig'it**, *n.* [*Lat. digitus, a finger, an inch, the 16th part of a Roman foot, akin to Gr. δεικνύμαι, to show, point.*] **1.** A finger. **2.** A finger's breadth, or three fourths of an inch. **3.** (*Arith.*) One of the ten figures, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, by which all numbers are expressed. **4.** (*Astron.*) A 12th part of the diameter of the sun or moon.

**Dig'i-tal**, *a.* Pertaining to the fingers, or to digits.

**Dig'i-tate**, } *a.* [*Lat. digitatus, having fingers. See*

**Dig'i-tā'ted**, } *supra.*] (*Bot.*) Having several leaflets arranged, like the fingers of the hand, at the extremity of a stem, or petiole.

**Dig'i-tū'tion**, *n.* A division into finger-like processes.

**Dig'i-ti-fōrm'**, *a.* [*Lat. digitus, a finger, and forma shape.*] (*Bot.*) Formed like fingers.

**Dig'i-ti-grāde'**, *a.* [*From Lat. digitus, finger, toe, and gradi, to step, walk.*] (*Zoöl.*) Walking on the toes.

**Dig'i-ti-grāde'**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal that walks or steps on its toes, as the lion, wolf, &c.

**Dig'ni-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. DIGNIFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. DIGNIFYING.*] [*L. Lat. dignificare, from Lat. dignus, worthy, and facere, to make.*] To invest with dignity or honor; to give distinction to.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, all, what; ěre, veil, tērm; pique, firm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf,



**Syn.** — To exalt; elevate; prefer; advance; honor; illustrate; adorn; ennoble.

**Dig'ni-ta-ry**, *n.* One who possesses exalted rank, especially ecclesiastical rank.

**Dig'ni-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *dignitas*, from *dignus*, worthy.] 1. State of being worthy or honorable; elevation of mind or character. 2. Elevation of rank; honorable station. 3. Quality suited to inspire respect or reverence; loftiness and elegance. 4. One holding high rank; a dignitary.

**Syn.** — See DECORUM.

**Dí-graph**, *n.* [Gr. *δί*, for *δύς*, twice, double, and *γραφή*, a writing, from *γράφειν*, to write.] A combination of two written characters to express a single articulated sound.

**Dí-grěss'**, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. DIGRESSED (-grěst'); p. pr. & vb. n. DIGRESSING.] [Lat. *digredi*, *digressus*, from *di*, for *dis*, and *gradi*, to step, walk.] 1. To turn aside; especially, in writing or speaking, to turn aside from the main or proper subject of attention, or course of argument. 2. To turn aside from the right path.

**Syn.** — To deviate; wander; expatiate; amplify; transgress; offend.

**Dí-grěs'sion** (-grěsh'un), *n.* 1. Act of digressing, especially in writing and speaking; hence, a part of a discourse deviating from its main design. 2. A turning aside from the right path; transgression; offense.

**Dí-grěs'sion-al** (-grěsh'un-), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, digression.

**Dí-grěss'ive**, *a.* Departing from the main subject.

**Dí-grěss'ive-ly**, *adv.* By way of digression.

**Dike**, *n.* [A.-S. *dīc*, D. *dijk*; Fr. *digue*, Sp. *dique*, It. *diga*. See DIG.] 1. A ditch; a channel for water made by digging. 2. A mound thrown up to prevent low lands from being inundated by the sea or a river. 3. (*Geol.*) A wall-like mass of mineral matter, filling up fissures in the original strata.

**Dike**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. DIKED (dikt, 108); p. pr. & vb. n. DIKING.] 1. To surround or protect with a dike or bank. 2. To drain by a dike or dikes.

**Dí-lāç'er-āte**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. DILACERATED; p. pr. & vb. n. DILACERATING.] [Lat. *dilacerare*, *dilaceratum*, from *di*, for *dis*, and *lacerare*, to tear.] To rend asunder; to tear in two.

**Dí-lāç'er-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of rending asunder.

**Dí-lāp'i-dāte**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. DILAPIDATED; p. pr. & vb. n. DILAPIDATING.] [Lat. *dilapidare*, *dilapidatum*, to scatter like stones, from *di*, for *dis*, and *lapidare*, to throw stones, from *lapis*, a stone.] 1. To suffer to fall into a condition of decay or partial ruin. 2. To diminish by waste and abuse; to squander.

**Dí-lāp'i-dāte**, *v. i.* To get out of repair; to become decayed; to go to ruin.

**Dí-lāp'i-dā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of dilapidating, or state of being dilapidated. 2. Ecclesiastical waste.

**Dí-lāp'i-dā'tor**, *n.* One who causes dilapidation.

**Dí-lāt'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being dilatable.

**Dí-lāt'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of expansion or extension; admitting dilatation.

**Díl'a-tā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *dilatatio*, from *dilatare*, to enlarge, dilate, intensive form of *differre*, *dilatus*.] Act of dilating; expansion; a spreading or extending in all directions; the state of being expanded; dilation.

**Dí-lāte'**, or **Dí-lāte'**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. DILATED; p. pr. & vb. n. DILATING.] [Lat. *dilatare*, from *di*, for *dis*, and *latus*, wide.] To enlarge or extend in all directions.

**Syn.** — To expand; swell; distend; enlarge; spread out; amplify; expatiate.

**Dí-lāte'**, or **Dí-lāte'**, *v. i.* 1. To expand; to swell or extend in all directions. 2. To speak largely and copiously; to expatiate; to descant.

**Dí-lāt'er**, or **Dí-lāt'er**, *n.* One who dilates.

**Dí-lā'tion**, or **Dí-lā'tion**, *n.* [An Eng. formative from *dilate*, the more common word being *dilatation*, from Lat. *dilatatio*. See DILATATION.] Act of dilating, or state of being dilated: expansion; dilatation. [*Modern.*]

**Dí-lā'tive**, or **Dí-lā'tive**, *a.* Causing dilatation.

**Dí-lāt'or**, or **Dí-lāt'or**, *n.* That which widens or expands; a muselet that dilates any part.

**Díl'a-to-ri-ly**, *adv.* With delay; tardily.

**Díl'a-to-ri-ness**, *n.* The quality of being dilatory.

**Díl'a-to-ry** (50), *a.* [Lat. *dilatorius*, from *dilator*, a delayer, from *differre*, *dilatum*, to defer, to delay.] 1. Inclined to put off what ought to be done at once; given to procrastination. 2. Marked with procrastination or delay. 3. Intended to make delay, or to gain time and defer decision or action.

**Syn.** — Slow; delaying; sluggish; inactive; loitering; behindhand; backward; procrastinating; tardy.

**Dí-lēm'mā**, or **Dí-lēm'mā**, *n.* [Gr. *δίλημμα*, from *δί*, for *δύς*, twice, double, and *λαμβάνειν*, to take, *λήμμα*, any thing received, an assumption.] 1. (*Logic.*) An argument which presents an antagonist with two or more alternatives, but is equally conclusive against him, whichever alternative he chooses. 2. A perplexing state or alternative; a difficult or doubtful choice.

**Díl'et-tānt'**, } *n.*; pl. *DÍL'ET-TĀN'TĪ*. [It., prop. p. *Dílet-tān'te*, } pr. of *dilettare*, to take delight in, from Lat. *delectare*, to delight.] An admirer of the fine arts; an amateur; especially, one who follows an art, or a branch of knowledge, desultorily, without serious purpose, or for amusement only.

**Díl'et-tān'te-ism**, *n.* Quality of being a dilettante.

**Díl'i-gence**, *n.* Quality of being diligent; interested and persevering application; sedulousness; assiduity.

**Syn.** — Industry. — *Industry* has the wider sense of the two, implying an habitual devotion to labor for some valuable end, as knowledge, property, &c.; *diligence* denotes earnest application to some specific object or pursuit. A man may be *diligent* for a time, or in seeking some favorite end, without meriting the title of *industrious*. Such was the case with Fox, while Burke was eminent not only for diligence, but industry; he was always at work, and always looking out for some new field of mental effort.

**Diligence** (dē'le'zhōngss'), *n.* [Fr.] A four-wheeled public stage-coach, used in France.

**Díl'i-gent**, *a.* [Lat. *diligens*, p. pr. of *diligere*, to esteem highly, to prefer, from *di*, or *dis*, and *legere*, to choose, select.] 1. Interestedly and perseveringly attentive; steady in application to business. 2. Prosecuted with care and constant effort.

**Syn.** — Active; assiduous; sedulous; laborious; persevering; attentive; industrious; careful.

**Díl'i-gent-ly**, *adv.* In a diligent manner; with industry or assiduity; not carelessly; not negligently.

**Dill**, *n.* [A.-S. *dīl*, *dīle*.] (*Bot.*) A plant, the seeds of which are pungent and aromatic. [*coach.*]

**Dill'y**, *n.* [Contracted from *diligence*.] A kind of stage-coach.

**Díl'ly-dāl'ly**, *v. i.* To loiter or trifle.

**Díl'u-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *diluens*, p. pr. of *diluere*. See *infra*.] Diluting; making thinner or weaker by admixture, especially of water.

**Díl'u-ent**, *n.* That which dilutes, thins, or weakens any thing (especially the blood) by mixture with it.

**Dí-lūte'**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. DILUTED; p. pr. & vb. n. DILUTING.] [Lat. *diluere*, *dilutum*, from *di*, for *dis*, and *luere*, equivalent to *lavare*, to wash, lave.] 1. To make thinner or more liquid by admixture with something. 2. To diminish, by mixing, the strength, flavor, color, &c., of; to reduce, especially by the addition of water.

**Dí-lūte'**, *v. i.* To become attenuated or thin.

**Dí-lūte'**, *a.* Thin; attenuated; reduced in strength, as spirit or color.

**Dí-lūt'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, dilutes.

**Dí-lū'tion**, *n.* Act of diluting, or state of being diluted.

**Dí-lū'vi-al**, *a.* [Lat. *diluvialis*, from *diluvium*, q. v.] Pertaining to, or produced by, a deluge, more especially the deluge in Noah's days. [*an deluge.*]

**Dí-lū'vi-an**, *a.* Pertaining to a deluge, or to the Noachian deluge.

**Dí-lū'vi-on**, } *n.* [Lat. See DELUGE.] (*Geol.*) A deposit of superficial loam, sand, gravel, pebbles, &c., caused by former action of the sea.

**Dim**, *a.* [*compar.* DIMMER; *superl.* DIMMEST.] [A.-S. *dim*, Icel. *dimmr*, O. Sax. *thimm*, allied to Skr. *tamas*, Lith. *tamsa*, darkness, *tamsus*, dark, Russ. *temnyi*, Ir. *teim*; Icel. *dimma*, to grow dark.] 1. Not bright or distinct; of obscure luster or sound. 2. Of obscure vision; hence, dull of apprehension.

**Syn.** — Obscure; dusky; dark; darkish; mysterious; imperfect; dull; obtuse; sullied; tarnished.

**Dim**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. DIMMED; p. pr. & vb. n. DIMMING.] 1. To render dim, obscure, or dark; to darken; to dull. 2. To deprive of distinct vision; to darken the senses or understanding of.

**Díme**, *n.* [Fr.; O. Fr. *disme*, from Lat. *decimus*, the tenth, from *decem*, ten.] A silver coin of the United States, of the value of ten cents; the tenth of a dollar.

**Dí-měn'sion**, *n.* [Lat. *dimensio*, from *dimetiri*, *dimensus*, to measure out, from *di*, for *dis*, and *metiri*, to measure.] 1. Measurement in a single direction, as length, breadth, height, or thickness;—usually in the pl., measurement in length, breadth, and thickness; extent; size. 2. Reach; application; importance. 3. (*Alg.*) A literal factor, as numbered in characterizing a term.

**Dí-měn'sive**, *a.* Marking the dimensions or limits.

**Dim'e-ter**, *a.* [Gr. *δίμετρος*, from *δί*, for *δύς*, twice, double, two-fold, and *μέτρον*, measure.] Having two poetical measures.

food, foot; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhalse, eall, oeho; ġem, ġet; aq; exist; linger, link; this



**Dím'e-ter**, *n.* (*Pros.*) A verse of two measures.

**Dí-míd/i-ate**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIMIDIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIMIDIATING.] [Lat. *dimidiare*, *dimidiatum*, from *dimidius*, half.] To divide into two equal parts.

**Dí-míd/i-ate**, *a.* **1.** Divided into two equal parts. **2.** (*Nat. Hist.*) (*a.*) Consisting of but one half of what the normal condition requires; appearing as if halved. (*b.*) Having one half set off against the other in functions.

**Dí-míd/i-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of dimidiating or halving.

**Dí-mín/ish**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIMINISHED (*dí-mín/ish't*, 108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIMINISHING.] [Lat. *diminuere*, from *di*, for *dis*, and *minuere*, to lessen, from *minor*, *minus*, less, comparative of *parvus*, little.] **1.** To make smaller in any manner. **2.** To lessen the authority or dignity of. **3.** (*Mus.*) To make smaller by a semitone. **4.** To take away; to subtract.

**Syn.**—To decrease; lessen; abate; liquidate; reduce; impair; degrade; abase. See DECREASE.

**Dí-mín/ish**, *v. i.* To become or appear less or smaller; to lessen.

**Dí-mín/ish-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being diminished.

**Dí-mín/ish-er**, *n.* One who, or that which, diminishes.

**Dí-mín/u-ēn'do**, *adv.* [*It.*, *p. pr.* of *diminuire*, to diminish.] (*Mus.*) In a gradually diminishing manner; — a direction, written on the staff or indicated as in the margin.

**Dím/i-nū'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *diminutio*. See DIMINISH.] **1.** Act of diminishing, or state of being diminished; reduction in size, quantity, or degree. **2.** Act of lessening dignity or consideration, or the state of being deprived of dignity. **3.** (*Law.*) Omission, inaccuracy, or defect in a record.

**Syn.**—Decrease; decay; abatement; deduction; decrement; degradation; abasement.

**Dí-mín/u-tíve**, *a.* Of small size; minute; little.

**Dí-mín/u-tíve**, *n.* **1.** Something of very small size or value; an insignificant thing. **2.** (*Gram.*) A derivative from a noun, denoting a small or a young object of the same kind with that denoted by the primitive.

**Dí-mín/u-tíve-ly**, *adv.* In a diminutive manner.

**Dí-mín/u-tíve-ness**, *n.* Quality of being diminutive; smallness; littleness; minuteness.

**Dím/is-so-ry** (50), *a.* [Lat. *dimissorius*, from *dimittere*, to send away, from *di*, for *dis*, and *mittere*, to send.] **1.** Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction. **2.** Granting leave to depart.

**Dím/i-ty**, *n.* [Gr. *δίμιτος*, of double thread, dimity, from *δί*, for *δίσ*, twice, double, and *μίτος*, a thread of the warp.] A kind of stout, white, cotton cloth, ribbed or figured.

**Dím/ly**, *adv.* In a dim or obscure manner.

**Dím/mish**, *a.* Somewhat dim; indistinct; rather obscure, or of weak sight.

**Dim'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being dim.

**Syn.**—Darkness; indistinctness; obscurity; gloom. See DARKNESS.

**Dí-mô'r/phĭsm**, *n.* [Gr. *δί*, for *δίσ*, twice, twofold, and *μορφή*, form.] The property of being dimorphous.

**Dí-mô'r/phoũs**, *a.* **1.** Occurring under two distinct forms. **2.** (*Crystallog.*) Crystallizing under two forms fundamentally different.

**Dím'ple**, *n.* [Cf. Ger. *dümpel*, a pool, and Eng. *dingle*, a narrow dell.] **1.** A slight natural depression on the surface of the body, especially on the cheek or chin. **2.** A slight indentation on any surface.

**Dím'ple**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIMPLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIMPLING.] To form dimples; to sink into depressions or little inequalities.

**Dím'ple**, *v. t.* To mark with dimples.

**Dín**, *n.* [A.-S. *dyne*, Icel. *dyn*, thunder, din, noise.] Loud, stunning noise; racket; clamor.

**Dín**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DINNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DINNING.] To strike with continued or confused sound; to stun with noise.

**Díne**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. n.* DINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DINING.] [Fr. *diner*, O. Fr. *disner*, L. Lat. *disnare*, contr. from Lat. *dis*, and *jejunare*, to fast, *jejunus*, fasting, hungry.] To partake of the noon meal, or of the principal regular meal of the day; to take dinner.

**Díne**, *v. t.* To give a dinner to or at.

**Díng**, *v. i.* [Scot. *ding*, to drive, to beat, A.-S. *dingan*, *dencgan*, to knock, Icel. *dengia*, to beat.] **1.** To talk with vehemence, importunity, or recitation; to bluster. [*Low.*] **2.** To sound, as a bell; to ring or tinkle.

**Díng**, *n.* A thump or stroke, especially of a bell.

**Díng'-dǒng**, *n.* The sound of bells; hence, a similar repeated and monotonous sound.

**Dín'ghy**, } *n.* [Bengalee.] **1.** A kind of boat used in the East Indies. **2.** A ship's smallest boat, rowed by two men.

**Dín'gi-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being dingy.

**Dín'gle** (dǐng'gl), *n.* [Ct. DEN.] A narrow dale or valley between hills.

**Dín'gy**, *a.* [*compar.* DINGIER; *superl.* DINGIEST.] [Allied to *dim* and *dun*, *q. v.*] Soiled; sullied; of a dark or dusky color; dun.

**Dín'ner**, *n.* [See DINE.] **1.** The principal meal of the day, eaten between breakfast and supper. **2.** An entertainment; a feast.

**Dínt**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DINTING.] To make a mark or small cavity on, by a blow or by pressure.

**Dí-ōç'e-san**, or **Dí'o-çē'san**, *a.* [See DIOCESE.] Pertaining to a diocese. [relation to his diocese.]

**Dí-ōç'e-san**, or **Dí'o-çē'san**, *n.* A bishop, viewed in **Dí'o-çēse**, *n.* [Gr. *διοίκησις*, housekeeping, administration, province, jurisdiction, fr. *διοικεῖν*, to keep house, manage, fr. *δί*, for *διά*, through, and *οἰκεῖν*, to manage a household, from *οἶκος*, a house. This word is often spelt *diocess*; but this orthography is opposed to the derivation, and is not sanctioned by the best English authority.] The district in which a bishop exercises his ecclesiastical authority.

**Dí-ōp'trie**, } *a.* [Gr. *διοπτρικός*, belonging to the use of the *δίοπτρα*, a geometrical instrument, from *δί*, for *διά*, through, and *οπτεῖν*, to see.] **1.** Assisting vision by means of the refraction of light. **2.** Relating to dioptrics.

**Dí-ōp'tries**, *n. sing.* That part of optics which treats of the laws of the refraction of light in passing from one medium into another, or through different media, and especially through different lenses.

**Dí'o-rā'mā**, or **Dí'o-rā'mā**, *n.* [Gr. *διωρᾶν*, to see through, from *δί*, for *διά*, through, and *ορᾶν*, to see, *ὄραμα*, that which is seen, a sight.] **1.** A mode of scenic representation, in which a painting is seen from a distance through a large opening. **2.** A building for such an exhibition.

**Dí'o-rām'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to a diorama.

**Díp**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIPPED (less properly DIPT); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIPPING.] [A.-S. *dippan*, *dyppan*, allied to *dēpan*, *dypan*, to dip, baptize, Goth. *daupjan*. Cf. DEEP.] **1.** To plunge or immerse in a fluid and withdraw again. **2.** To plunge, as into difficulty; to engage. **3.** To take out, by immersing and removing again some receptacle, as a dipper, ladle, pail, &c.

*Dipped candle*, a candle made by repeatedly dipping a wick in melted tallow.

**Díp**, *v. i.* **1.** To immerse one's self. **2.** To remove or take out something, by immersing and withdrawing a receptacle:—hence, to thrust in and partake. **3.** To enter slightly or cursorily. **4.** To incline downward.

**Díp**, *n.* **1.** Action of dipping, or of plunging for a moment into a liquid. **2.** Inclination downward; slope; pitch. **3.** Gravy or sauce intended to be dipped out with a spoon. **4.** A dipped candle.

*Dip of the horizon* (*Astron.*), apparent angular depression of the visible horizon below the true or natural horizon. — *Dip of the needle*, or *magnetic dip*, the angle formed by a freely suspended magnetic needle, or the line of magnetic force, with a horizontal line.

**Dí-pēt'al-oũs**, *a.* [Gr. *δί*, for *δίσ*, double, and *πέταλον*, a leaf, from *πέταλος*, outspread.] (*Bot.*) Having two flower-leaves or petals; two-petaled.

**Díph-thē'ri-ā** (dǐp/- or dǐf'-), *n.* [Gr. *διφθέρα*, a membrane.] (*Med.*) An epidemic disease in which the air passages, and especially the throat, become coated with a false membrane.

**Díph'thong** (dǐf'/thong or dǐp'/thong), *n.* [Gr. *δίφθογγος*, from *δί*, for *δίσ*, twice, double, and *φθόγγος*, voice, sound.] (*Orthoëpy.*) (*a.*) A union of two vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable; as, *ou* in *out*, *oi* in *noise*; — called a *proper diphthong*. (*b.*) A union of two vowels in the same syllable, only one of them being sounded; as, *ai* in *rain*, *eo* in *people*; — called an *improper diphthong*.

**Díph-thōn'gal** (dǐf- or dǐp-, 82), *a.* Belonging to a diphthong; consisting of two vowel sounds, pronounced in one syllable.

**Díph'yl-loũs**, or **Dí-phŷl'loũs** (117), *a.* [Gr. *δίφυλλος*, from *δί*, for *δίσ*, twice, twofold, and *φύλλον*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having two leaves, as a calyx, &c.

**Dí-plō'mā**, *n.*; *pl.* DÍ-PLŌ-MÁΣ. [Gr. *δίπλωμα*, from *διπλοῦν*, to double, from *διπλόος*, twofold, double.] **A**

**ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; câre, fär, âsk, all, what; êre, veîl, tĕrm; pîque, fîrm; sôn, ôr, dǒ, wǒlf,**



writing conferring some authority, privilege or honor; especially, a document bearing record of a literary degree.

**Dī-plō'ma-çy, n.** 1. Science or art of conducting negotiations between nations, particularly in securing treaties. 2. Dexterity or skill in securing advantages. 3. The body of ministers or envoys resident at a court.

**Dīp'lo-mate, n.** One who is skilled in diplomacy; a diplomatist.

**Dīp'lo-māt'ie, (a. 1.** Pertaining to, or furnished with, a diploma. 2. Pertaining to, or exhibiting, diplomacy; consisting of diplomatists. 3. Pertaining to diplomacies.

**Dīp'lo-māt'ie, n.** A diplomatist.

**Dīp'lo-māt'ies, n. sing.** The science of diplomas, or the art of reading ancient writings, literary and public documents, &c.; paleography.

**Dī-plō'ma-tīsm, n.** Diplomacy. [a diplomat.

**Dī-plō'ma-tīst, n.** One who is skilled in diplomacy;

**Dīp'per, n.** 1. One who, or that which, dips. 2. A vessel used to dip water or other liquors. 3. (*Ornith.*) A small bird resembling the blackbird, and seeking its food by diving.

The Dipper (*Astron.*), the seven principal stars in the constellation of the Great Bear; — popularly so called from their arrangement in the form of a dipper.

**Dīp'ping-nee'dle, n.** A magnetic needle suspended so as to move freely in a vertical plane, and indicating on a graduated circle the magnetic dip.

**Dīp'ter-al, a.** [From Gr. διπτερος, with two wings, from δί, for δῖς, double, and πτερόν, feather, wing, from πέτομαι, πτέσθαι, to fly.] 1. (*Entom.*) Having two wings only; dipterous. 2. (*Anc. Arch.*) Having a double row of columns on each of the flanks, as well as in front and rear.

**Dīp'ter-oūs, a. (Entom.)** Having two wings, as among insects, or wing-like processes, as in some plants.

**Dīp'tōte, n.** [Gr. διπτωτος, from δί, for δῖς, twice, two-fold, and πτώσις, falling, from πίπτειν, to fall.] (*Gr. & Lat. Gram.*) A noun which has only two cases.

**Dīp'tyeh, n.** [Gr. δίπτυχος, folded, doubled, from δί, for δῖς, twice, double, and πύσσειν, to fold, double up.] 1. A folded writing tablet among the ancients, consisting of two leaves. 2. A catalogue of bishops and saints.

**Dī-rā'di-ā'tion, n.** [N. Lat. diradiatio, from di, for dis, and radiatio, radiation.] Emission and diffusion of rays of light.

**Dīre, a.** [*compar.* DIRER; *superl.* DIREST.] [Lat. dirus.] Evil in a great degree; dreadful; horrible; terrible.

**Dī-rēet', a.** [Lat. directus, p. p. of dirigere.] 1. Straight: not crooked, oblique, or circuitous; leading immediately to a point or end. 2. Straightforward; not swerving from truth and openness; sincere; outspoken. 3. Immediate; unambiguous; confessed; absolute. 4. In the line of descent; not collateral. 5. (*Astron.*) In the direction of the general planetary motion, or from west to east.

*Direct chord (Mus.)*, one in which the fundamental tone is the lowest. — *Direct fire (Mil.)*, one the direction of which is perpendicular to the line of troops or to the parapet aimed at. *Direct tax*, a tax assessed directly on possessions, distinguished from taxes on articles of consumption, or customs.

**Dī-rēet', v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* DIRECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIRECTING.] [Lat. dirigere, directum, from di, for dis, and regere, to keep or lead straight.] 1. To give direction or bearing to. 2. To determine the direction or course of. 3. To point out the proper course to; to put upon the right track. 4. To instruct as a superior. 5. To put a direction or address upon; to superscribe.

*Syn.* — To aim; point; guide; lead; conduct; dispose; manage; regulate; order; instruct; command; address.

**Dī-rēet', v. i.** To give direction; to act as guide.

**Dī-rēet', n.** (*Mus.*) A character, thus [♯], placed at the end of a staff on the line or space of the first note of the next staff, to apprise the performer of its situation.

**Dī-rēet'er, n.** One who directs; a director.

**Dī-rēe'tion, n.** 1. Act of directing, or of aiming, regulating, guiding, or ordering. 2. That which is imposed by direction; guiding or authoritative instruction; prescription. 3. Name and residence of a person to whom any thing is sent, written upon the thing sent; superscription; address. 4. Line or course upon which any thing is moving or aimed to move; line or point of tendency. 5. The body of persons charged with the management of a matter.

*Syn.* — Administration; guidance; management; superintendence; oversight; government; order; guide; clew. — Control; command. — These words, as here compared, have reference to the exercise of power over the actions of others. Control is negative, denoting power to restrain; command is positive, implying a right to enforce obedience; directions are commands

containing instructions how to act. A shipmaster has the command of his vessel; he gives directions to the seamen as to the mode of sailing it; and exercises a due control over the conduct of the passengers.

**Dī-rēet'ive, a.** Having power to direct; tending to direct, guide, or govern; directing.

**Dī-rēet'ly, adv.** 1. In a direct manner. 2. Without interposition or interruption; in an immediate, express, or absolute manner. 3. Straightway; immediately. 4. Immediately after; as soon as; when.

This use of the word, although very common in England and gaining ground in the United States, is not sanctioned by the authority of careful writers, and must be regarded as a gross solecism.

*Syn.* — Immediately; instantly; instantaneously. — "I will do it directly," means, "I will go straightway about it." — "I will do it immediately," means, "I will do it as the very next thing." — "I will do it instantly or instantaneously," allows not a particle of delay.

**Dī-rēet'ness, n.** State or quality of being direct.

**Dī-rēet'or, n.** 1. One who, or that which, directs, guides, or orders; especially, one of a body of persons appointed to manage the affairs of a company or corporation. 2. A part of a machine or instrument which directs its motion or action. [director.

**Dī-rēet'o-rate, n.** A body of directors, or the office of

**Dī-rēe-tō'ri-al, a.** 1. Having the quality of a director; directive. 2. Pertaining to a director or a directory.

**Dī-rēet'or-shīp, n.** Office of a director; directorate.

**Dī-rēet'o-ry, a.** Containing directions; directorial.

**Dī-rēet'o-ry, n.** 1. A collection of directions, rules, or ordinances; especially, a book of directions for the conduct of worship. 2. A book containing the names and residences of the inhabitants of any place, or of classes of them. 3. A body of directors; especially, a committee which held executive power in France under the first republic.

**Dī-rēet'ress, n.** A female who directs or manages.

**Dī-rēet'rix, n.** 1. A woman who governs or directs.

2. (*Geom.*) (a.) A line along which a point in another line moves, and which governs its motion and determines the position of the curve generated by it, or along which the generatrix moves in generating a warped or single curved surface. (b.) A straight line so situated with respect to a conic section that the distance of any point of the curve from it has a constant ratio to the distance of the same point from the focus.

**Dīre'ful, a.** [See DIRE.] Dire; dreadful; terrible; calamitous; horrible.

**Dīre'ful-ly, adv.** Dreadfully; terribly; wofully.

**Dīre'ful-ness, n.** Calamitousness; terribleness; dreadfulness; horror.

**Dī-rēp'tion, n.** [Lat. direptio, from diripere, to tear asunder, plunder, from di, for dis, and rapere, to seize and carry off.] Act of plundering or despoiling.

**Dīrge (18), n.** [Contr. from the first word of a hymn beginning, "Dirige gressus meos," formerly sung at funerals.] A piece of music of a mournful character, intended to accompany funeral rites.

**Dīr'i-gent, a.** [See *infra.*] Directing.

**Dīr'i-gent, n.** [Lat. dirigens, p. pr. of dirigere, to direct.] (*Geom.*) A directrix. See DIRECTRIX.

**Dīrk (18), n.** [Scot. durk, from Ir. & Gael. duirc, or duc, a dagger.] A kind of dagger or poniard.

**Dīrk, v. t.** To stab with a dirk or dagger; to poniard.

**Dīrt (18), n.** [Icel. drit, excrement, drita, to dung, O. D. drijt, dung, drijten, to dung, A.-S. dritan, gedritan, id.] Any foul or filthy substance, as excrement, earth, mud, dust, and the like.

**Dīrt, v. t.** To make foul or filthy; to soil; to dirty.

**Dīrt'-ēat'ing, n.** 1. (*Med.*) A disease of the nutritive functions among negroes, in which there is an irresistible desire to eat dirt. 2. Use of certain kinds of clay for food, existing among the poor whites of the South and certain savage tribes.

**Dīrt'i-ly, adv.** In a dirty manner; foully; nastily; filthily; sordidly.

**Dīrt'i-ness, n.** State of being dirty; filthiness; foulness; nastiness; baseness; sordidness.

**Dīrt'y, a.** [*compar.* DIRTIER; *superl.* DIRTIEST.] 1. Defiled with dirt; not clean or pure; serving to defile. 2. Sordid; base; groveling.

*Syn.* — Nasty; filthy; foul.

**Dīrt'y, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* DIRTIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIRTYING.] 1. To foul; to make filthy; to soil. 2. To tarnish; to sully; to scandalize.

**Dī-rūp'tion, n.** [Lat. diruptio, from dirumpere, to break asunder, to burst, from di, for dis, and rumpere, to break.] A bursting or rending asunder.

food, foöt; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, eecho; ġem, ġet; aș; exist; linger, link; this.



**Dīs/a-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* [From *disable*.] **1.** State of being disabled; want of competent physical or intellectual power, means, opportunity, and the like; incapacity; incompetency. **2.** Want of legal qualification.

**Syn.**—Inability.—*Inability* is want of power in itself considered; *disability* arises from some *depravation* or loss of the needed competency. One who becomes deranged is under a *disability* of holding his estate; and one who is made a judge, of deciding in his own case.

**Dīs-ā'ble**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISABLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISABLING.] **1.** To render unable or incapable; to deprive of competent physical or intellectual power; to make unfit for service. **2.** (*Law.*) To deprive of legal right or qualification. **3.** To undervalue.

**Syn.**—To weaken; unfit; disqualify; incapacitate.

**Dīs/a-būse'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISABUSED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISABUSING.] To free from mistake; to undeceive; to set right.

**Dīs/ae-cōm'mo-dāte**, *v. t.* To incommode.

**Dīs/ae-cōm'mo-dā'tion**, *n.* A state of being unaccommodated or unsuited.

**Dīs/ae-cūs'tom**, *v. t.* To render unaccustomed.

**Dīs/ae-knōwl'edge** (-nōl'ej), *v. t.* To refuse to acknowledge; to deny; to disown.

**Dīs/ad-vā'tage**, *n.* **1.** Deprivation of advantage; unfavorable or prejudicial quality, condition, circumstance, or the like. **2.** Prejudice to interest, fame, credit, profit, or other good.

**Syn.**—Detriment; injury; hurt; loss; damage.

**Dīs-ād'van-tā'geōūs**, *a.* Attended with disadvantage; unfavorable to success or prosperity; inconvenient; prejudicial; detrimental.

**Dīs-ād'van-tā'geōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a disadvantageous manner; with loss or inconvenience.

**Dīs-ād'van-tā'geōūs-ness**, *n.* Unfavorableness to success; inconvenience; loss.

**Dīs/af-fēct'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISAFFECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISAFFECTING.] **1.** To alienate or diminish the affection of; to fill with discontent and unfriendliness. **2.** To disturb the functions of; to disorder.

**Dīs/af-fēct'ion**, *n.* State of being disaffected, or made unfriendly; want of good-will.

**Syn.**—Dislike; disgust; unfriendliness; ill-will; alienation; disloyalty; hostility.

**Dīs/af-firm'** (18), *v. t.* **1.** To affirm the contrary of; to contradict; to deny. **2.** (*Law.*) To refuse to confirm; to annul, as a judicial decision.

**Dīs/af-firm'ance**, *n.* **1.** The act of disaffirming; denial; negation. **2.** (*Law.*) Overthrow or annulment by the decision of a superior tribunal. [refutation.]

**Dīs-āf'fir-mā'tion**, *n.* Act of disaffirming; negation;

**Dīs/a-gree'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISAGREED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISAGREEING.] **1.** To fail to accord or agree; to lack harmony; to be at variance. **2.** To differ in opinion; to hold discordant views. **3.** To be unsuited; to have unfitness.

**Syn.**—To differ; vary; dissent.

**Dīs/a-gree'a-ble**, *a.* **1.** Not agreeable, conformable, or congruous. **2.** Exciting repugnance.

**Syn.**—Contrary; unsuitable; unpleasant; offensive; displeasing.

**Dīs/a-gree'a-ble-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being disagreeable; unpleasantness.

**Dīs/a-gree'a-bly**, *adv.* In a disagreeable manner.

**Dīs/a-gree'ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of disagreeing, or state of being disagreed. **2.** Difference of opinion. **3.** Unsuitableness. **4.** A falling out or controversy.

**Syn.**—Difference; diversity; dissimilitude; unlikeness; discrepancy; variance; dissent; misunderstanding; dissension; division; dispute; jar; wrangle; discord.

**Dīs/al-low'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISALLOWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISALLOWING.] To refuse to allow, permit, authorize, or sanction; to disown and reject.

**Syn.**—To disapprove; prohibit; censure; condemn.

**Dīs/al-low'**, *v. i.* To refuse permission; not to grant.

**Dīs/al-low'a-ble**, *a.* Not allowable; not to be suffered.

**Dīs/al-low'ance**, *n.* Act of disallowing; refusal to admit or permit.

**Syn.**—Disapprobation; prohibition; condemnation; censure; rejection.

**Dīs-ān'i-māte**, *v. t.* To deprive of spirit or courage; to discourage; to dishearten; to deject.

**Dīs/an-nēx'**, *v. t.* To disunite; to separate; to sunder.

**Dīs/an-nūl'**, *v. t.* To annul; to render void; to nullify.

The prefix in this word is intensive and not negative.

**Dīs/ap-pār'el**, *v. t.* To disrobe; to strip of raiment.

**Dīs/ap-pēar'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISAPPEARED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISAPPEARING.] **1.** To vanish from the sight; to become invisible; to cease to appear or to be perceived. **2.** To cease to be or exist; to become merged or concealed in something else.

**Dīs/ap-pēar'ance**, *n.* Act of disappearing; vanishing.

**Dīs/ap-point'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISAPPOINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISAPPOINTING.] [Prefix *dis* and *appoint*, *q. v.*, properly, to unfix or unsettle.] **1.** To defeat of expectation or hope. **2.** To hinder of result.

**Syn.**—To tantalize; fail; frustrate; balk; baffle; delude; foil; defeat.

**Dīs/ap-point'ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of disappointing, or state of being disappointed; defeat or failure of expectation or hope. **2.** That which disappoints.

**Syn.**—Miscarriage; frustration; balk.

**Dīs-āp-pro-bā'tion**, *n.* Act of disapproving; mental condemnation of what is judged wrong, unsuitable, or inexpedient.

**Dīs-āp-pro-ba-to-ry** (50), *a.* Containing disapprobation; tending to disapprove.

**Dīs/ap-prov'al**, *n.* Disapprobation; dislike.

**Dīs/ap-prove'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISAPPROVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISAPPROVING.] **1.** To pass unfavorable judgment upon; to regard as wrong or inexpedient; to censure. **2.** To refuse official approbation; to decline to sanction; to disallow.

**Dīs/ap-prov'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a disapproving manner.

**Dīs-ārm'** (91), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISARMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISARMING.] **1.** To deprive of arms or of the means of attack or defense. **2.** To deprive of the means or the disposition to harm.

**Dīs-ārm'a-ment**, *n.* The act of disarming.

**Dīs-ārm'er**, *n.* One who disarms.

**Dīs/ar-rānge'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISARRANGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISARRANGING.] To unsettle or disturb the order or due arrangement of.

**Dīs/ar-rānge'ment**, *n.* Act of disarranging, or state of being disarranged; confusion; disorder.

**Dīs/ar-rāy'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISARRAYED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISARRAYING.] **1.** To throw into disorder; to break the array of. **2.** To undress; to unrobe.

**Dīs/ar-rāy'**, *n.* **1.** Want of array or regular order; disorder; confusion. **2.** State of being imperfectly attired; undress; dishabille.

**Dīs-ās'ter** (91), *n.* [Fr. *désastre*, from Lat. *dis* and *astrum*, Gr. *ἀστρον*, *ἀστήρ*, star; a word of astrological origin.] **1.** A baleful aspect of a planet or star. [*Obs.*] **2.** An unfortunate event; especially, a sudden misfortune.

**Syn.**—Calamity; misfortune; mishap; mischance; unhappiness; grief.

**Dīs-ās'troūs**, *a.* **1.** Full of unpropitious stellar influences. [*Obs.*] **2.** Attended with suffering or disaster; unfortunate; calamitous.

**Dīs-ās'troūs-ly**, *adv.* In a disastrous manner.

**Dīs-ās'troūs-ness**, *n.* Unfortunateness; calamitousness.

**Dīs/a-vouch'**, *v. t.* To disavow. [*Rare.*]

**Dīs/a-vow'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISAVOWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISAVOWING.] **1.** To refuse to own or acknowledge; to deny responsibility for, approbation of, and the like. **2.** To disprove.

**Syn.**—To disclaim; disown; disallow.

**Dīs/a-vow'al**, *n.* Act of disavowing; disclaimer.

**Dīs/a-vow'er**, *n.* One who disavows.

**Dīs-bānd'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISBANDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISBANDING.] To loose the bands or banded existence of; to disperse; especially, to break up the military organization of.

**Dīs-bānd'**, *v. i.* To become separated, broken up, or scattered; especially, to quit military service by breaking up organization.

**Dīs-bānd'ment**, *n.* The act of disbanding. [bark.]

**Dīs-bārk'**, *v. t.* To put on shore; to disembark; to de-

**Dīs/be-liēf'**, *n.* **1.** Act of disbelieving; refusal of credit; denial of belief. **2.** System of error.

**Syn.**—Unbelief.—*Unbelief* is a mere failure to admit; *disbelief* is a positive rejection. One may be an *unbeliever* in Christianity from ignorance or want of inquiry; a *disbeliever* has the proofs before him, and incurs the guilt of setting them aside.

**Dīs/be-liēve'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISBELIEVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISBELIEVING.] Not to believe; to hold not to be true or actual; to refuse credit to.

**Dīs/be-liēv'er**, *n.* One who disbelieves.

**Dīs-bow'el**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISBOWELED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISBOWELING.] To take out the intestines of; to disembowel; to eviscerate.



**Dis-bûr'den** (-bûr'dn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISBURDENED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISBURDENING.] 1. To rid of a burden. 2. To lay off as something oppressive; to become relieved of.

**Syn.** — To unload; unburden; discharge; disencumber; free; relieve.

**Dis-bûr'den**, *v. i.* To ease the mind.

**Dis-bûrse'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISBURSED (dis-bûrst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISBURSING.] [Prefix *dis* and *burse*, *q. v.*] To pay out; to expend.

**Dis-bûrse'ment**, *n.* 1. Act of disbursing or paying out. 2. That which is disbursed or paid out.

**Dis-bûrs'er**, *n.* One who disburses money.

**Dis-bûr'then**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISBURTHENED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISBURTHENING.] To disburden.

**Dîsc**, *n.* A flat circular plate or surface. See **DISK**.

**Dis-cârd'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCARDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISCARDING.] 1. To throw out of the hand as useless; — said of cards. 2. To cast off or dismiss as useless or as no longer of service. 3. To put or thrust away; to refuse to entertain.

**Syn.** — To dismiss; displace; discharge; cashier; reject.

**Dis-câse'**, *v. t.* To take off a covering from; to strip.

**Dis-cêrn'** (diz-zêrn', 14, 64), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCERNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISCERNING.] [Lat. *discernere*, from *dis* and *cernere*, to separate, to distinguish by the senses, especially by the eyes, to perceive.] 1. To behold as separate; to note the distinctive character of. 2. To make out and distinguish by the eye; to perceive and recognize. 3. To perceive with the mind; to apprehend with distinctness.

**Syn.** — To perceive; distinguish; discover; penetrate; discriminate; espy; desery.

**Dis-cêrn'** (diz-zêrn'), *v. i.* To see or understand the difference; to make distinction.

**Dis-cêrn'er** (-zêrn'), *n.* One who, or that which, discerns.

**Dis-cêrn'i-ble** (diz-zêrn'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being discerned.

**Syn.** — Perceptible; discoverable; apprehensible; distinguishable; apparent; visible; evident; manifest.

**Dis-cêrn'i-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being discernible.

**Dis-cêrn'i-bly**, *adv.* In a manner to be discerned.

**Dis-cêrn'ment** (diz-zêrn'-), *n.* 1. Act of discerning. 2. Power or faculty of the mind by which it distinguishes one thing from another.

**Syn.** — Judgment; acuteness; discrimination; penetration; sagacity. — *Discernment* is accuracy and keenness of mental vision; *penetration* is the power of seeing deeply into a subject in spite of every thing that intercepts the view; *discrimination* is a capacity of tracing out minute distinctions and the nicest shades of thought. A *discerning* man is not easily misled; one of a *penetrating* mind sees a multitude of things which escape others; a *discriminating* judgment detects the slightest differences.

**Dis-cêrp'tion**, *n.* [From Lat. *discerpere*, to rend, from *dis* and *carpere*, to pluck.] Act of pulling to pieces, or of separating the parts.

**Dis-chârg'e'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCHARGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISCHARGING.] 1. To relieve of a charge, load, or burden; to unload. 2. To let go the charge of, as a gun; — also, to relieve from a state of tension, as a Leyden jar. 3. To relieve of something weighing upon or impending over one, as a debt, claim, obligation, accusation, &c. 4. To relieve of an office or employment. 5. To take out or remove, as a charge, burden, or that with which anything is loaded or filled. 6. To let fly, as a missile; to shoot. 7. To relieve one's self of, by fulfilling conditions, performing duty, and the like; hence, to perform or execute, as an office, or part. 8. To give forth; to emit or send out; to give vent to; to utter.

**Dis-chârg'e'**, *v. i.* To throw off or deliver a load, charge, or burden.

**Dis-chârg'e'**, *n.* 1. Act of discharging. 2. State of being discharged. 3. That which discharges or releases from an obligation. 4. That which is discharged.

**Dis-châr'ger**, *n.* One who, or that which, discharges; *specifically*, in electricity, an instrument for discharging a Leyden jar or an electrical battery.

**Dis-cî'ple**, *n.* [Lat. *discipulus*, for *discibulus*, from *discere*, to learn.] 1. One who receives instruction from another. 2. One who accepts the instructions or doctrines of another.

**Syn.** — Learner; scholar; pupil; follower; adherent; partisan; supporter.

**Dis-cî'ple-shîp**, *n.* The state of being a disciple.

**Dis'ci-plin-a-ble**, *a.* 1. Capable of being disciplined.

2. Liable or deserving to be disciplined.

**Dis'ci-plin-a-ble-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being disciplinable.

**Dis'ci-plin-ant**, *n.* [Lat. *disciplinans*, *p. pr.* of *discipline*. See **DISCIPLINE**, *v.*] (*Eccl.*) One of a certain religious order, so called from their practice of scourging themselves, or imposing other rigid discipline.

**Dis'ci-plin-â'ri-an**, *a.* Pertaining to discipline.

**Dis'ci-plin-â'ri-an**, *n.* One who disciplines; one who enforces rigid discipline.

**Dis'ci-plin-a-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to discipline; intended for discipline or government.

**Dis'ci-plîne**, *n.* [Lat. *disciplina*, *contr. fr.* *discipulina*, from *discipulus*. See **DISCIPLE**.] 1. The treatment suited to a disciple or learner; development of the faculties by instruction and exercise. 2. Training to act in accordance with established rules. 3. Subjection to rule. 4. Severe training, corrective of faults. 5. Punishment inflicted by way of correction and training. 6. (*Eccl.*) Reformatory or penal action toward a church member. 7. Subject matter of instruction.

**Syn.** — Education; instruction; training; culture; correction; chastisement.

**Dis'ci-plîne**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCIPLINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISCIPLINING.] 1. To educate; to develop by instruction and exercise. 2. To accustom to regular and systematic action; to bring under control; to drill. 3. To improve by corrective and penal methods. 4. To inflict ecclesiastical censures and penalties upon.

**Syn.** — To train; form; bring up; regulate; correct; hasten; chastise; punish.

**Dis'ci-plin-er**, *n.* One who disciplines or teaches.

**Dis-elâim'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCLAIMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISCLAIMING.] 1. To reject all claim to; to deny ownership of, or responsibility for. 2. To refuse to acknowledge. 3. (*Law.*) To decline accepting, as an estate, interest, or office.

**Syn.** — To disown; disavow; deny; renounce; reject.

**Dis-elâim'er**, *n.* 1. One who disclaims, disowns, or renounces. 2. (*Law.*) A denial, disavowal, or renunciation, as of a title, claim, interest, estate, or trust. 3. A public disavowal, as of pretensions, opinions, and the like.

**Dis-elôse'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCLOSED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISCLOSING.] 1. To uncloset; to open. 2. To remove a cover or envelope from; to lay open. 3. To bring to light; to lay open to the view. 4. To make known, as that which has been kept secret.

**Syn.** — To uncover; unveil; discover; reveal; divulge; tell; utter.

**Dis-elôse'**, *v. i.* 1. To burst open; to gape. 2. To make a disclosure or revelation.

**Dis-elôs'er**, *n.* One who discloses or reveals.

**Dis-elôs'ûre**, *n.* 1. Act of disclosing. 2. That which is disclosed or revealed. [a discus or disk.]

**Dis'eoid**, *n.* [See *infra*.] Any thing having the form of **DIS'eoid**, } *a.* [Gr. *δισκοειδής*, from *δίσκος*, a round plate, quoit, and *εἶδος*, form, shape.] Having the form of a disk.

*Discoïd flowers* (*Bot.*), compound flowers, consisting of tubular florets only, as the tansy.

**Dis-eôl'or** (dis-kûl'ur), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCOLORING; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISCOLORING.] 1. To alter the hue or color of; to stain; to tinge. 2. To alter the true complexion or appearance of.

**Dis-eôl'or-â'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of discoloring or state of being discolored. 2. Discolored spot; stain.

**Dis-eôm'fit** (dis-kûm'fit), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCOMFITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISCOMFITING.] [Lat. *dis* and *conficere*, to prepare, to bring about. Cf. **COMFIT**.] 1. To scatter in fight. 2. To break up and frustrate the plans of; to throw into perplexity and dejection.

**Syn.** — To disconcert; defeat; rout; overthrow.

**Dis-eôm'fit**, *n.* Rout; overthrow; discomfiture.

**Dis-eôm'fit-ûre** (-kûm'fit-yûr, 53), *n.* Act of discomfiting or state of being discomfited; rout; defeat; overthrow; frustration.

**Dis-eôm'fort** (-kûm'furt), *n.* Want of comfort; uneasiness; disturbance of peace; inquietude.

**Dis-eôm'fort**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCOMFORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISCOMFORTING.] To destroy or disturb the comfort, peace, or happiness of.

**Dis'eom-mënd'**, *v. t.* 1. To mention with disapprobation; to blame; to censure. 2. To expose to censure or ill favor.

**Dis'eom-mënd'a-ble**, *a.* Deserving disapprobation; blamable; blameworthy; censurable.

**Dis'eôm'men-dâ'tion**, *n.* Blame; censure. [*Rare.*]

**Dis'eom-môde'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCOMMUNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISCOMMUNING.] [From Lat. *dis* and



*commodare*, to make fit or suitable, from *commodus*, fit, commodious.] To put to inconvenience.

**Syn.**— To incommode; annoy; molest; trouble; inconvenience.

**Dīs'eom-mō'di-oūs**, *a.* Inconvenient. [*Rare.*]

**Dīs'eom-mō'di-oūs-ness**, *n.* Inconvenience.

**Dīs'eōm'mon**, *v. t.* **1.** To deprive of the right of common. **2.** To deprive of the privileges of a place.

**Dīs'eom-pōse'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCOMPOSED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISCOMPOSING] **1.** To disarrange; to interfere with; to break up. **2.** To throw into disorder; to destroy the composure or equanimity of. **3.** To put out of place or service.

**Syn.**— To disorder; derange; unsettle; disturb; disconcert; agitate; ruffle; fret; vex; discharge; displace.

**Dīs'eom-pōs'ure**, *n.* **1.** State of being discomposed; disorder; agitation; perturbation. **2.** Discordance; inconsistency.

**Dīs'eon-çert'** (14), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCONCERTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISCONCERTING.] **1.** To break up the harmonious progress of; to throw into disorder. **2.** To throw into confusion; to disturb the composure of.

**Syn.**— To discompose; abash; derange; ruffle; confuse; disturb; defeat; frustrate.

**Dīs'eon-çert'tion**, *n.* Act of disconcerting, or state of being disconcerted; confusion; discomposure.

**Dīs'eon-fōrm'a-ble**, *a.* Not conformable.

**Dīs'eon-fōrm'i-ty**, *n.* Want of conformity.

**Dīs'eon-gru'i-ty**, *n.* Want of congruity; incongruity; disagreement.

**Dīs'eon-nēet'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCONNECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISCONNECTING.] To dissolve the union or connection of; to separate; to sever.

**Dīs'eon-nēe'tion**, *n.* Act of separating, or state of being separated; separation; want of union.

**Dīs'eōn'se-erāte**, *v. t.* To desecrate. [*Rare.*]

**Dīs'eōn'so-late** (45), *a.* [Prefix *dis* and Lat. *consolatus*, *p. p.* of *consolari*, to console.] **1.** Destitute of comfort or consolation; deeply dejected; melancholy. **2.** Inspiring dejection; saddening; cheerless.

**Dīs'eōn'so-late-ly**, *adv.* In a disconsolate manner.

**Dīs'eōn'so-late-ness**, *n.* State of being disconsolate.

**Dīs'eon-tēt'**, *n.* Want of content; uneasiness and inquietude of mind; dissatisfaction.

**Dīs'eon-tēt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCONTENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISCONTENTING.] To deprive of content; to make uneasy; to dissatisfy. [*mood.*]

**Dīs'eon-tēt'ed-ly**, *adv.* In a discontented manner or

**Dīs'eon-tēt'ed-ness**, *n.* Uneasiness of mind.

**Dīs'eon-tēt'ment**, *n.* The state of being discontented; uneasiness; inquietude.

**Dīs'eon-tin'u-ance**, *n.* [See DISCONTINUE.] **1.** Act of discontinuing, or the state of being discontinued; want of continued connection or continuity of parts. **2.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) A breaking off or interruption of an estate. (*b.*) Termination of an action in practice by the voluntary act of the plaintiff; an entry on the record that the plaintiff discontinues his action. (*c.*) That technical interruption of the proceedings in pleading in an action, which follows where a defendant does not answer the whole of the plaintiff's declaration, and the plaintiff omits to take judgment for the part unanswered.

**Syn.**— Cessation; intermission; interruption; discontinuation; separation; disunion; disjunction; disruption.

**Dīs'eon-tin'u-ā'tion**, *n.* Breach or interruption of continuity; discontinuance; intermission; disruption.

**Dīs'eon-tin'ūe**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCONTINUED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISCONTINUING.] **1.** To interrupt the continuance of; to intermit, as a practice or habit; to put an end to. **2.** To cease attention to, or entertainment or reception of. **3.** To break the continuity of; to disunite.

**Dīs'eon-tin'ūe**, *v. i.* **1.** To lose continuity or cohesion of parts. **2.** To be separated or severed; to part.

**Dīs'eon-tin'u-er**, *n.* One who discontinues.

**Dīs'eōn'ti-nū'i-ty**, *n.* Want of continuity or cohesion; disunion of parts.

**Dīs'eon-tin'u-oūs**, *a.* Not continuous; interrupted; broken up; disrupted.

**Dīs'eord**, *n.* [Lat. *discordia*, from *discors*, discordant, from *dis* and *cor*, *cordis*, heart.] **1.** Want of concord or agreement; variance leading to contention and strife. **2.** (*Mus.*) Union of musical sounds which strikes the ear disagreeably, owing to the incommensurability of the vibrations which they produce.

**Syn.**— Variance; difference; opposition; dissension; contention; strife; elashing; dissonance.

**Dīs-eōrd'ançe**, } *n.* State or quality of being discordant; disagreement; inconsistency.  
**Dīs-eōrd'an-çy**, }  
**Dīs-eōrd'ant**, *a.* **1.** Being at variance; elashing; opposing. **2.** (*Mus.*) Not in harmony or musical concord.

**Syn.**— Disagreeing; incongruous; contradictory; repugnant; opposite; contrary; contrarious; dissonant; harsh; jarring.

**Dīs-eōrd'ant-ly**, *adv.* In a discordant manner.

**Dīs-eōrd'ant-ness**, *n.* State of being discordant.

**Dīs'eount**, *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *count*, *n.*, *q. v.*] **1.** An allowance made for any reason upon an account, debt, demand, price asked, and the like. **2.** A deduction made for interest, in advancing money upon a bill or note not due. **3.** Act of discounting.

**Dīs'eount**, or **Dīs'eount'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCOUNTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISCOUNTING.] [Prefix *dis* and *count*, *q. v.*] **1.** To deduct from an account, debt, charge, and the like. **2.** To loan money upon, deducting the discount or allowance for interest. **3.** To leave out of account. [*Rare.*]

**Dīs'eount**, or **Dīs'eount'**, *v. i.* To lend, or make a practice of lending, money, abating the discount.

**Dīs'eount'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being, or suitable to be, discounted.

**Dīs'eoun'te-nançe**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCOUNTANCED (108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISCOUNTEANCING.] **1.** To put out of countenance; to put to shame; to abash. **2.** To refuse to countenance, or give the support of one's approval to; to discourage.

**Dīs'eoun'te-nançe**, *n.* Unfavorable aspect; unfriendly regard; cold treatment; disapprobation.

**Dīs'eoun'te-nan-çer**, *n.* One who discountenances or

**Dīs'eount-er**, *n.* One who discounts. [*discountages.*]

**Dīs'eōur'āge** (-kūr'ej), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCOURAGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISCOURAGING.] **1.** To extinguish the courage of; to deprive of confidence. **2.** To deter one from; to dishearten one with respect to.

**Syn.**— To dishearten; dispirit; depress; deject; dissuade; disfavor; discountenance.

**Dīs'eōur'āge-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being discouraged.

**Dīs'eōur'āge-ment** (-kūr'ej-), *n.* **1.** Act of discouraging, or state of being discouraged; dejection. **2.** That which discourages.

**Dīs'eōur'a-ğer** (-kūr'ej-er), *n.* One who discourages.

**Dīs'eōurse'**, *n.* [Lat. *discursus*, from *discurrere*, *discursum*, to run to and fro, to discourse, fr. *dis* and *currere*, to run.] **1.** The power to run over in order to compare and judge; an exercise or act of this power. [*Obs.*] **2.** Oral treatment or exposition of a subject; talk; conversation. **3.** A formal dissertation or treatise; a sermon.

**Dīs'eōurse'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCOURSED (108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISCOURSING.] **1.** To exercise reason. **2.** To talk in a continuous or formal manner. **3.** To treat of in writing and in a formal manner.

**Dīs'eōurse'**, *v. t.* To utter or give forth.

**Dīs'eōurs'er**, *n.* One who discourses.

**Dīs'eōurs'ive**, *a.* **1.** Reasoning; discursive. **2.** Containing dialogue or conversation.

**Dīs'eōur'te-oūs** (-kūr'te-us), *a.* Uncivil; rude.

**Dīs'eōur'te-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In a discourteous manner.

**Dīs'eōur'te-sy**, *n.* Want of courtesy; rudeness of behavior or language; ineivility.

**Dīs'eōūs**, *a.* [From Lat. *discus*, disk. See DISK.] Disklike; circular, wide, and flat; discoid.

**Dīs'eōv'er** (-kūr'v-), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISCOVERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISCOVERING.] **1.** To remove the covering or envelope from; to expose to view. **2.** To make known. **3.** To obtain for the first time sight or knowledge of, as of a thing existing already, but not perceived or known; to find out.

**Syn.**— To disclose; bring out; exhibit; show; manifest; reveal; communicate; impart; tell; espy; detect; invent. — *We discover* what existed before but remained unknown; *we invent* by forming combinations which are either entirely new or which attain their end by means unknown before. Columbus *discovered* America; Whitney *invented* the cotton-gin.

**Dīs'eōv'er-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being discovered.

**Dīs'eōv'er-er**, *n.* One who discovers; one who first finds out an unknown country, or a new principle, truth, or fact; an explorer.

**Dīs'eōv'er-y** (-kūr'v-), *n.* **1.** Action of discovering; disclosure. **2.** A making known; revelation. **3.** Finding out, or bringing for the first time to the sight or the knowledge. **4.** That which is discovered.

**Dīs'erēd'it**, *n.* **1.** Want of credit; some degree of dishonor or disesteem. **2.** The act of discrediting, or the state of being discredited.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ěre, veill, tērm; pique, fīrm; sōn, ôr, dq, wōlf,



**Syn.** — Disesteem; disrepute; dishonor; scandal; disbelief; distrust; reproach.

**Dis-erēd'it**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCREDITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCREDITING.] **1.** To refuse to credit; to disbelieve. **2.** To deprive of credibility. **3.** To deprive of credit or good repute; to bring reproach upon.

**Dis-erēd'it-a-ble**, *a.* Tending to injure credit; injurious to reputation; disgraceful; disreputable.

**Dis-erēet'**, *a.* [Lat. *discretus*, *p. p.* of *discernere*. See DISCERN.] Possessed of discernment or discretion; wise in avoiding error or evil, and in the adaptation of means to ends.

**Syn.** — Prudent; sagacious; circumspect; cautious; wary.

**Dis-erēet'ly**, *adv.* In a discreet manner; prudently.

**Dis-erēp'ançe** } (113), *a.* State or quality of being  
**Dis-erēp'an-çy** } discrepant; disagreement; variance;  
discordance; inconsistency.

**Dis-erēp'ant** (113), *a.* [Lat. *discrepans*, *p. pr.* of *discrepare*, to sound discordantly, from *dis* and *crepare*, to rattle, creak.] Discordant; at variance; disagreeing; different.

**Dis-erēte'**, *a.* [Lat. *discretus*, *p. p.* of *discernere*. See DISCREET.] **1.** Separate; distinct. **2.** Disjunctive; containing a disjunctive or disjunctive clause.

*Discrete movement of the voice*, a leap from one pitch to another. — *Discrete proportion*, proportion where the ratio of the means is different from that of either couplet.

**Dis-erē'tion** (-krēsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *discretio*, separation, difference, from *discernere*, *discretum*. See DISCREET.] **1.** Separation. [*Obs.*] **2.** Quality of being discreet; sagacity; prudence. **3.** Freedom to act according to one's own judgment.

*At discretion*, without conditions or stipulations.

**Dis-erē'tion-al** } (-krēsh'un-), *n.* Left to discretion;  
**Dis-erē'tion-a-ry** } unrestrained except by discretion  
or judgment.

**Dis-erē'tion-al-ly**, } *adv.* At discretion; according  
**Dis-erē'tion-a-ri-ly**, } to discretion.

**Dis-erē'tive**, *a.* Disjunctive; separating.

**Dis-erīm'i-nāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCRIMINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCRIMINATING.] [Lat. *discriminare*, *discriminatum*, fr. *discrimen*, division, distinction, contr. from *discerimen*, from *discernere*. See DISCERN.] **1.** To separate; to distinguish. **2.** To mark as different; to distinguish by a peculiar note or sign.

**Dis-erīm'i-nāte**, *v. i.* To make a difference or distinction; to distinguish accurately. [*ference marked.*]

**Dis-erīm'i-nate** (45), *a.* Distinguished; having the difference marked.

**Dis-erīm'i-nate-ly**, *adv.* Distinctly.

**Dis-erīm'i-nate-ness**, *n.* Distinctness.

**Dis-erīm'i-nā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of discriminating. **2.** State of being discriminated. **3.** Quality of being discriminating; faculty of nicely distinguishing. **4.** That which discriminates; mark of distinction.

**Syn.** — Discernment; penetration; clearness; acuteness; judgment; distinction. See DISCERNMENT.

**Dis-erīm'i-na-tive**, *a.* **1.** Marking a difference; distinguishing; distinctive; characteristic. **2.** Observing distinctions; making differences; discriminating.

**Dis-erown'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCROWNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCROWNING.] To deprive of a crown.

**Dis-eūm'ben-çy**, *n.* [Lat. *discumbens*, *p. pr.* of *discumbere*, to lie down, recline, from *dis* and *cumbere*, for *cubare*, to lie down.] Act of leaning at meat, according to the manner of the ancients.

**Dis-eūm'ber**, *v. t.* To free from that which cumber or impedes; to disencumber.

**Dis-eūr'sion**, *n.* [See DISCOURSE.] **1.** Expatiation; desultory talk. **2.** Act of discoursing or reasoning.

**Dis-eūr'sive**, *a.* **1.** Rational; discursive. **2.** Passing from one thing to another; roving; rambling; digressive.

**Dis-eūr'sive-ly**, *adv.* In a discursive manner.

**Dis-eūr'so-ry**, *a.* Argumentative; discursive.

**Dis'eus**, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* DĪS'CUS-ES; Lat. *pl.* DĪS'ÇĪ. **1.** A quoit. **2.** A disk. See DISK.

**Dis-eūss'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISCUSSED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISCUSSING.] [Lat. *discutere*, *discussum*, from prefix *dis* and *quaterere*, to shake, strike.] **1.** To break up; to disperse. **2.** To examine or consider by disputation. **3.** (*Law.*) To exhaust a remedy against, as against a principal debtor before proceeding against the surety.

**Syn.** — To debate. — To *discuss* a subject is to pull it to pieces; to *debate* a point is to battle it out.

**Dis-eūss'er**, *n.* One who diseusses.

**Dis-eūss'ion** (-kūsh'un), *n.* Act or process of diseussing; examination by argument; debate; disputation.

**Dis-eūss'ive**, *a.* Able or tending to diseuss.

**Dis-eū'tient**, *a.* [Lat. *discutiens*, *p. pr.* of *discutere*. See DISCUSS.] Serving to disperse morbid matter.

**Dis-eū'tient**, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine to disperse a tumor or any coagulated fluid in the body.

**Dis-dāin'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISDAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISDAINING.] [O. F. *desdaigner*, It. *disdegnare*, from Latin prefix *dis* and *dignari*, to deem worthy.] To reject as not deserving one's notice; to look with scorn upon.

**Syn.** — To contemn; despise; scorn. See CONTEMN.

**Dis-dāin'**, *v. i.* To be filled with contemptuous anger.

**Dis-dāin'**, *n.* A feeling of contempt and aversion.

**Syn.** — Haughtiness; scorn; contempt; arrogance; pride. See HAUGHTINESS.

**Dis-dāin'ful**, *a.* Full of disdain; expressing disdain; scornful; contemptuous; haughty.

**Dis-dāin'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a disdainful manner.

**Dis-dāin'ful-ness**, *n.* State of being disdainful.

**Dis-eāse'**, *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *ease*, *q. v.*] **1.** Lack of ease; uneasiness. [*Obs.*] **2.** A morbid or unhealthy condition of body; sickness; — applied figuratively to the mind, to the moral character and habits, to institutions, &c.

**Syn.** — Disorder; distemper; malady. — Disease is the leading medical term. *Disorder* means the same, though perhaps with some slight reference to an irregularity of the system. *Distemper* (*lit.*, bad temperament) is now used by physicians only of the diseases of animals. *Malady* (*lit.*, a bad condition) is not a medical term, and is less used than formerly in literature.

**Dis-eāse'** (91), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISEASED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISEASING.] **1.** To cause uneasiness to; to afflict. [*Obs.*] **2.** To afflict with a malady or sickness; — used almost exclusively in the *p. p.* *diseased*.

**Dis'em-bārk'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISEMBARKED (-bārk't'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISEMBARKING.] To put on shore; to land; to debark.

**Dis'em-bārk'**, *v. i.* To go on land; to debark.

**Dis'em-bar-kā'tion**, *n.* Act of disembarking.

**Dis'em-bār-rass**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISEMBARRASSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISEMBARRASSING.] To free from embarrassment or perplexity; to clear.

**Dis'em-bār-rass-ment**, *n.* Act of disembarrassing.

**Dis'em-bēl'lish**, *v. t.* To deprive of embellishment.

**Dis'em-bit'ter**, *v. t.* To free from bitterness.

**Dis'em-bōd'y**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISEMBODIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISEMBODYING.] **1.** To divest of the body; to free from the flesh. **2.** To discharge from military organization.

**Dis'em-bōgue'** (-bōg'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISEMBOGUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISEMBOGUING.] To discharge at the mouth, as a stream; to vent.

**Dis'em-bōs'om**, *v. t.* To separate from the bosom.

**Dis'em-bōw'el**, *v. t.* To take out the bowels or entrails of; to eviscerate; to gut.

**Dis'em-broil'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISEMBROILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISEMBROILING.] To free from perplexity or confusion; to disentangle.

**Dis'en-ā'ble**, *v. t.* To deprive of power, natural or moral; to disable; to disqualify.

**Dis'en-chānt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISENCHANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISENCHANTING.] To free from enchantment or spells. [*chants.*]

**Dis'en-chānt'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, disenchantment.

**Dis'en-chānt'ment**, *n.* Act of disenchanting, or state of being disenchantment.

**Dis'en-eūm'ber**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISENCUMBERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISENCUMBERING.] To free from encumbrance, clogs or impediments.

**Dis'en-eūm'brance**, *n.* Deliverance from encumbrance, or any thing burdensome or troublesome.

**Dis'en-gāge'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISENGAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISENGAGING.] To release from some previous connection or engagement, as the mind from business, the affections from the world, a lady from one to whom she had promised marriage.

**Syn.** — To liberate; free; loose; extricate; clear; disentangle; detach; withdraw; wean.

**Dis'en-gāge'**, *v. i.* To release one's self; to set one's self free; to become detached.

**Dis'en-gā'ged-ness**, *n.* State of being disengaged.

**Dis'en-gā'ge'ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of disengaging; extrication. **2.** State of being disengaged. **3.** Freedom from engrossing occupation; leisure.

**Dis'en-nō'ble**, *v. t.* To deprive of that which ennobles; to lower; to degrade.

**Dis'en-rōll'**, *v. i.* To erase from a roll or list.

**Dis'en-tān'gle**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISENTANGLED; *p.*

food, foot; ūrn, rude, pull; çell, çaise, call, eeho; ġem, ġet; aș; exist; linger, link; this.



*pr.* & *vb.* *n.* DISENTANGLING.] To free from entanglement; to extricate from complication and perplexity.

**Syn.** — To unravel; unfold; untwist; loose; extricate; dis-embarrass; disembroll; clear; evolve; disengage; separate.

**Dis'en-tān'gle-ment, n.** Act of disentangling.

**Dis'en-thrall', v. t.** See DISINTHRALL. [throne.

**Dis'en-throne', v. t.** To deprive of a throne; to de-

**Dis'en-ti'tle, v. t.** To deprive of title or claim.

**Dis'en-tomb' (-tōm'), v. t.** To take out from a tomb.

**Dis'en-trānce', v. t.** To awaken from a trance.

**Dis'es-teem', n.** Want of esteem, low regard, inclining to dislike; disfavor.

**Dis'es-teem', v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISESTEEMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISESTEEMING.] To feel an absence of esteem for; to regard with disapproval; to slight.

**Dis-ēs'ti-mā'tion, n.** Disesteem; disfavor.

**Dis-fā'vor, n.** 1. Want of favor; disesteem; disregard. 2. State of not being in favor. 3. An unkindness; a disobliging act.

**Dis-fā'vor, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISFAVORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISFAVORING.] To withhold or withdraw favor from; to regard with disesteem.

**Dis-fā'vor-er, n.** One who disfavors or disesteems.

**Dis-fig'u-rā'tion, n.** Act of disfiguring, or state of being disfigured; defacement; disfigurement.

**Dis-fig'ūre, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISFIGURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISFIGURING.] To mar the figure or appearance of; to render less complete or beautiful.

**Syn.** — To deface; deform; mar; injure.

**Dis-fig'ūre-ment, n.** 1. Act of disfiguring, or state of being disfigured; deformity. 2. That which disfigures; a defacement.

**Dis-frān'chīze (-frān'chiz), v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISFRANCHISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISFRANCHISING.] To deprive of a franchise or chartered right; to dispossess of the rights of a citizen, or of a particular right, as of voting, holding office, &c.

**Dis-frān'chīze-ment (-frān'chiz-), n.** Act of disfranchising, or state of being disfranchised.

**Dis-fūr'nish, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISFURNISHED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISFURNISHING.] To deprive of furniture; to strip; to disgarish.

**Dis-gār'nish, v. t.** To divest of garniture, ornaments, or furniture; to dismantle.

**Dis-gōrge', v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISGORGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISGORGING.] 1. To eject from the stomach, throat, or mouth; to vomit. 2. To pour forth or throw out with violence, as if from a mouth. 3. To give up; to make restitution of.

**Dis-gōrge', v. i.** To vomit forth what any thing contains; to make restitution. [disgorged.

**Dis-gōrge'ment, n.** Act of disgorging; that which is

**Dis-grāce', n.** 1. Lack or loss of favor, support, or countenance. 2. Ignominy; infamy. 3. That which brings dishonor; cause of shame.

**Syn.** — Disfavor; disesteem; opprobrium; reproach; discredit; disparagement; dishonor; shame; disrepute.

**Dis-grāce', v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISGRACED; (*dis-grast'*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISGRACING.] 1. To deprive of favor; to dismiss with dishonor. 2. To bring reproach or shame upon; to dishonor.

**Syn.** — To degrade; abase; disparage; defame; debase.

**Dis-grāce'ful, a.** Bringing disgrace or dishonor; causing shame; shameful; infamous; ignominious.

**Dis-grāce'ful-ly, adv.** In a disgraceful manner.

**Dis-grāce'ful-ness, n.** Condition of being disgraceful.

**Dis-grā'cer, n.** One who disgraces.

**Dis-grā'clous, a.** Ungracious; displeasing.

**Dis-guīse' (72), v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISGUISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISGUISING.] 1. To change the guise or appearance of; especially, to conceal by an unusual dress; to hide by a counterfeit appearance. 2. To affect or change by liquor; to intoxicate.

**Syn.** — To conceal; hide; dissemble; secrete; mask.

**Dis-guīse', n.** 1. A dress or exterior put on to conceal or deceive. 2. Artificial language or manner assumed for deception. 3. Change of manner by drink; slight intoxication.

**Dis-guīse'd-ly, adv.** In disguise.

**Dis-guīser, n.** One who disguises or conceals.

**Dis-gūst', n.** [From Lat. prefix *dis* and *gustus*, tasting, taste.] Repugnance to what is offensive; — said primarily of the sickening opposition felt for any thing which offends the organ of taste; hence, applied to the analogous repugnance excited by any thing extremely unpleasant to the higher sensibilities of the soul.

**Syn.** — Aversion; distaste; disrelish; dislike. See AVERSION.

**Dis-gūst', v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISGUSTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISGUSTING.] To provoke disgust in; to offend the taste of; to displease.

**Dis-gūst'ful, a.** Provoking disgust; offensive to the taste; exciting aversion; nauseous.

**Dis-gūst'ing-ly, adv.** In a manner to disgust.

**Dish, n.** [A.-S. *disc*, *dix*. See DESK and DISK.] 1. A vessel used for serving up food at the table. 2. Hence, any particular kind of food. 3. State of being concave or like a dish.

**Dī-h, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISHED (dīsh't); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISHING.] 1. To put in a dish, ready for serving at table. 2. To make like a dish. 3. To frustrate or disappoint. [*Low.*]

**Dīs'ha-bīlle' (dīs'a-bīl'), n.** [See DESHABILLE.] An undress; deshabelle.

**Dīsh'cloth, } n.** A cloth used for wiping dishes after  
**Dīsh'clout, } they have been washed.**

**Dis-heārt'en, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISHEARTENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISHEARTENING.] To deprive of heart, courage, or hope.

**Syn.** — To dispirit; discourage; depress; deject; deter.

**Dī-shēv'e'l (dī-shēv'el), v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISHEVEELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISHEVELING.] [Fr. *décheveler*, l. Lat. *discapillare*, fr. prefix *dis*, and Lat. *capillus*, the hair of the head.] To suffer to hang in a loose or negligent manner, as the hair; — used chiefly in the past participle.

**Dīsh-ful, n.; pl. Dīsh'FULS.** As much as a dish holds or can hold.

**Dis-hōn'est (diz-ōn'est, 91), a.** 1. Wanting in honesty; fraudulent; disposed to deceive or cheat. 2. Characterized by fraud.

**Dis-hōn'est-ly (-ōn'est-), adv.** In a dishonest manner.

**Dis-hōn'es-ty (-ōn'es-tē), n.** 1. Want of honesty, probity, or integrity. 2. Violation of trust or of justice. 3. Dishonor; meanness; incontinence.

**Dis-hōn'or (diz-ōn'ur, 91), n.** Want of honor.

**Syn.** — Disgrace; ignominy; shame; censure; reproach; opprobrium.

**Dis-hōn'or (-ōn'ur), v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISHONORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISHONORING.] 1. To deprive of honor; to bring reproach or shame on. 2. To violate the chastity of. 3. To refuse to accept or pay; — said of a draft or acceptance which is due and is presented.

**Syn.** — To disgrace; shame; debase; degrade; debauch; ravish; pollute; vilify.

**Dis-hōn'or-a-ble (-ōn'ur-), a.** 1. Bringing or deserving dishonor; shameful; base. 2. Wanting in honor; disgraced. [dishonorable.]

**Dis-hōn'or-a-ble-ness (-ōn'ur-), n.** Quality of being

**Dis-hōn'or-a-bly (ōn'), adv.** In a dishonorable manner.

**Dis-hōn'or-er (-ōn'-), n.** One who dishonors or disgraces.

**Dis-hū'mor, n.** Peevishness; ill humor.

**Dīs'in-cār'cer-āte, v. t.** To liberate from prison.

**Dis-in'eli-nā'tion, n.** State of being disinclined; want of propensity, desire, or affection.

**Syn.** — Unwillingness; disaffection; alienation; dislike; aversion; repugnance.

**Dīs'in-clīne', v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISINCLINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISINCLINING.] To excite the dislike or aversion of; to make averse.

**Dīs'in-fēct', v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISINFECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISINFECTING.] To cleanse from infection.

**Dīs'in-fēct'ant, n.** That which disinfects.

**Dīs'in-fēct'ion, n.** Act of disinfecting.

**Dīs'in-ġen'u-ōus, a.** 1. Not noble or high-toned; mean; unworthy. 2. Not ingenuous; wanting in candor or frankness.

**Dīs'in-ġen'u-ōus-ly, adv.** In a disingenuous manner; unfairly; not openly and candidly.

**Dīs'in-ġen'u-ōus-ness, n.** The state or quality of being disingenuous; want of candor.

**Dīs'in-hēr'i-ġon, n.** The act of disinheriting, or the state of being disinherited.

**Dīs'in-hēr'it, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISINHERITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISINHERITING.] To cut off from hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance.

**Dīs'in-hēr'it-ānce, n.** Act of disinheriting, or condition of being disinherited; disinherison.

**Dīs'in'te-grā-ble, a.** Capable of being disintegrated; liable to separation into parts.

**Dis-in'te-grāte, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* DISINTEGRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DISINTEGRATING.] [Lat. prefix *dis* and



*integrare, integratum*, to renew, repair, from *integer*, entire, whole.] To separate into integrant parts.

**Dis-in'te-grā'tion**, *n.* Act of disintegrating, or state of being disintegrated; reduction to integrant parts.

**Dis-in'tēr'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISINTERRED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISINTERRING.] 1. To take out of the grave or tomb. 2. To bring out, as from a hiding-place.

**Dis-in'ter-est-ed**, *a.* Not influenced by regard to personal advantage; free from self-interest.

**Syn.** — Unbiased; impartial; uninterested; indifferent.

**Dis-in'ter-est-ed-ly**, *adv.* In a disinterested manner.

**Dis-in'ter-est-ed-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being disinterested; impartiality.

**Dis-in'tēr'ment**, *n.* Act of disinterring.

**Dis-in'thrāl'**, *v. t.* To release from thralldom or bondage, physical or mental; to emancipate.

**Dis-in'thrāl'ment**, *n.* Emancipation.

**Dis-join'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISJOINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISJOINING.] To part; to dismitte; to separate.

**Dis-join'**, *v. i.* To become separated; to part.

**Dis-joint'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISJOINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISJOINTING.] 1. To put out of joint; to dislocate. 2. To separate at junctures; to break in pieces. 3. To break the natural order and relations of.

**Dis-joint'**, *v. i.* To fall or break in pieces.

**Dis-joint'ly**, *adv.* In a disjointed state.

**Dis-jūnct'**, *a.* [Lat. *disjunctus*, *p. p.* of *disjungere*, to disjoin, from prefix *dis* and *jungere*, to yoke, to join.] Disjoined; separated.

**Dis-jūnct'ion**, *n.* 1. Act of disjoining; disunion; separation. 2. A disjunctive proposition. [joining.]

**Dis-jūnct'ive**, *a.* Tending to disjoin; separating; dis-

*Disjunctive conjunction (Gram.)*, one connecting grammatically two words or clauses expressing at the same time an opposition or separation inherent in the notions or thoughts. — *Disjunctive proposition*, one in which the parts are connected by disjunctive conjunctions. — *Disjunctive syllogism (Logic)*, one in which the major proposition is *disjunctive*.

**Dis-jūnct'ive**, *n.* (*Gram.*) (*a.*) A disjunctive conjunction. (*b.*) A disjunctive proposition.

**Dis-jūnct'ive-ly**, *adv.* In a disjunctive manner.

**Disk**, *n.* [Gr. *δίσκος*, Lat. *discus*. See **DESK** and **DISH**.] [Often written *disc*.] 1. A flat, circular plate. 2. A discus; a quoit. 3. (*Astron.*) The face of a celestial body. 4. (*Bot.*) (*a.*) The whole surface of a leaf. (*b.*) The central part of a radiate compound flower. (*c.*) A part of the receptacle enlarged or expanded under or around the pistil.

**Dis-like'**, *n.* Positive and usually permanent aversion.

**Syn.** — Disapprobation; disinclination; displeasure; dislike; distaste; aversion; antipathy; repugnance; disgust.

**Dis-like'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISLIKED (108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISLIKING.] To have an aversion to.

**Dis-lo-cate** (15), *a.* Dislocated.

**Dis-lo-cāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISLOCATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISLOCATING.] [L. Lat. *dislocare, dislocatum*, from prefix *dis* and *locare*, to place, from *locus*, a place.] To displace; to disjoin; to put out of joint.

**Dis-lo-cā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of displacing, or state of being placed. 2. (*Geol.*) Displacement of parts of rocks or portions of strata from their original position. 3. (*Surg.*) A disjoining; luxation.

**Dis-lōdġe'** (*dis-lōj'*), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISLODGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISLODGING.] 1. To drive from a lodge or place of rest or repose. 2. To drive out from a place of hiding or defense.

**Dis-lōdġe'**, *v. i.* To go from a place of rest.

**Dis-lōdġ'ment**, *n.* The act or process of dislodging or the state of being dislodged.

**Dis-loy'al**, *a.* Not loyal; false to allegiance; false in love.

**Syn.** — Disobedient; faithless; treacherous; perfidious; dishonest; inconstant.

**Dis-loy'al-ly**, *adv.* In a disloyal manner; treacherously.

**Dis-loy'al-ty**, *n.* Want of loyalty; lack of fidelity; violation of allegiance; unfaithfulness in love.

**Dīg'mal** (*diz'mal*, 91), *a.* [Originally a noun; *e. g.*, "I trow it was in the *dismal*," *Chaucer*; from Lat. *dies malus*, evil day.] Gloomy to the eye or ear; sorrowful and depressing to the feelings.

**Syn.** — Drearv; lonesome; gloomy; dark; doleful; horrid; dire; direful; frightful; horrible; lamentable; dolorous; calamitous; sorrowful; sad; melancholy; unfortunate; unhappy.

**Dīg'mal-ly**, *adv.* In a dismal manner.

**Dis-mān'tle**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISMANTLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISMANTLING.] 1. To deprive of dress; to strip. 2. To deprive of apparatus, furniture, equipments, defenses, or fortifications.

**Dis-māsk'**, *v. t.* To strip a mask from; to unmask.

**Dis-māst'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISMASTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISMASTING.] To deprive of a mast or masts.

**Dis-māy'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISMAYED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISMAYING.] [Sp. *desmayar*, O. Fr. *esmaier, esmoyer*, to dismay, to frighten, from *des, es*, equiv. to Lat. *dis, ex*, and Goth. *magan*, to be strong or able.] To disable with alarm or apprehension; to fill with distressing fear.

**Syn.** — Daunt; appall. — *Dismay* denotes a continuous state of gloomy apprehension; to *daunt* supposes something more sudden and startling; to *appall* (*lit.*, make pale) is the strongest term, implying a sense of terror which overwhelms the faculties.

**Dis-māy'**, *n.* Loss of firmness and energy through fear.

**Syn.** — Dejection; discouragement; depression; fear; fright; terror; alarm; horror; consternation.

**Dis-mēm'ber**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISMEMBERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISMEMBERING.] 1. To divide limb from limb. 2. To strip of its essential parts.

**Syn.** — To disjoint; dislocate; dilacerate; mutilate; sever.

**Dis-mēm'ber-ment**, *n.* Act of dismembering, or state of being dismembered; mutilation.

**Dis-mīss'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISMISSED (*dis-mīst'*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISMISSING.] [Lat. *dimittere*, for *dimittere, dismission*, from prefix *dis* and *mittere*, to send.]

1. To send away; to cause or permit to go. 2. To remove from office, service, or employment. 3. To lay aside or reject, as a petition or motion in court.

**Dis-mīss'al**, *n.* Dismission; discharge.

**Dis-mīss'ion** (*-mīsh'ion*), *n.* 1. Act of dismissing; leave to depart. 2. Removal from office or employment; discharge. 3. A setting aside as trivial or invalid.

**Dis-mīss'ive**, *a.* Giving dismission, or leave to depart.

**Dis-mōunt'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISMOUNTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISMOUNTING.] 1. To come down; to descend. 2. To alight from a horse.

**Dis-mōunt'**, *v. t.* 1. To throw or bring down from an elevation, place of honor and authority, or the like. 2. To throw or remove from a horse. 3. To throw or remove from their carriages; to break the carriages or wheels of; — said of pieces of artillery.

**Dis-nāt'u-ral-ize**, *v. t.* To make alien.

**Dis'o-bē'di-ent**, *n.* Neglect or refusal to obey.

**Dis'o-bē'di-ent-ly**, *adv.* In a disobedient manner.

**Dis'o-bey'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISOBEYED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISOBEYING.] To neglect or refuse to obey; to break or transgress the commands of.

**Dis'o-bey'**, *v. i.* To refuse obedience.

**Dis'ōb'li-gā'tion**, *n.* The act of disobliging.

**Dis'ōb'li-gā-to-ry** (50), *a.* Releasing obligation.

**Dis'o-blīġe'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISOBLIGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISOBLIGING.] To offend by an act of unkindness or incivility; to be unaccommodating to.

**Dis'o-blīġ'er**, *n.* One who disobliges.

**Dis'o-blīġ'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a disobliging manner.

**Dis'ōr-bed'**, *a.* Thrown out of the proper orbit.

**Dis'ōr'der**, *n.* 1. Want of order. 2. Neglect of order or system. 3. Breach of public order; disturbance of the peace of society. 4. Disturbance of the functions of the animal economy or of the mind.

**Syn.** — Disease; irregularity; disarrangement; confusion; tumult; bustle; disturbance; illness; indisposition; sickness; malady; distemper. See **DISEASE**.

**Dis'ōr'der**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISORDERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISORDERING.] 1. To disturb the order of; to throw into confusion. 2. To make sick. 3. To disturb the regular operations of.

**Syn.** — To disarrange; derange; confuse; discompose.

**Dis'ōr'der-li-ness**, *a.* State of being disorderly.

**Dis'ōr'der-ly**, *a.* 1. Not in order; marked by disorder. 2. Not acting in an orderly way, as the functions of the body. 3. Not complying with the restraints of order and law. 4. Not regulated by the restraints of morality.

**Syn.** — Irregular; haphazard; confused; tumultuous; inordinate; intemperate; unruly; lawless; vicious; loose.

**Dis'ōr'gan-i-zā'tion**, *n.* 1. The act of disorganizing. 2. The state of being disorganized.

**Dis'ōr'gan-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISORGANIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISORGANIZING.] To break or destroy the organic structure or connected system of; to throw into utter disorder.

**Dis'ōr'gan-iz'er**, *n.* One who disorganizes.

**Dis'ōwn'** (*diz-ōn'*, 91), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISOWNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISOWNING.] To refuse to own or acknowledge.

**Syn.** — To disavow; disclaim; deny; renounce; disallow.



**Dis-pär'äge**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPARAGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPARAGING.] [L. Lat. *disparagare*, *disparagiare*, from prefix *dis* and *paragium*, *paraticum*, parity of condition or birth, from *par*, equal.] To dishonor by a comparison with what is inferior; to injure by depreciating comparisons.

**Syn.**—To decry; depreciate; undervalue; vilify; reproach; detract from; derogate from; degrade. See **DECRY**.

**Dis-pär'äge-ment**, *n.* Injurious comparison with an inferior; unjust depreciation.

**Syn.**—Indignity; derogation; detraction; reproach; dishonor; debasement; degradation; disgrace.

**Dis-pär'a-ger**, *n.* One who disparages.

**Dis'pa-räte**, *a.* [Lat. *disparatus*, *p. p.* of *disparare*, to separate, from prefix *dis* and *parare*, to prepare.] **1.** Unequal; unlike; dissimilar. **2.** (*Logic.*) Pertaining to two co-ordinate species or divisions.

**Dis'pa-rātes**, *n. pl.* Things so unequal or unlike that they can not be compared with each other.

**Dis-pär'i-ty**, *n.* [L. Lat. *disparitas*, from Lat. *dispar*, unlike, unequal, from prefix *dis* and *par*, equal.] Difference in age, rank, condition, or excellence.

**Syn.**—Inequality; unlikeness; dissimilitude; disproportion.

**Dis-pärk'**, *v. t.* **1.** To throw open, as a park. **2.** To set at large; to release.

**Dis-pärt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPARTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPARTING.] To part asunder; to divide; to separate.

**Dis-pärt'**, *v. i.* To separate; to open; to cleave.

**Dis-pärt'**, *n.* (*Gun.*) (*a.*) The difference between the thickness of the metal at the mouth and at the breech of a piece of ordnance. (*b.*) A piece of metal cast on the muzzle of a piece of ordnance to make the line of sight parallel to the axis of the bore.

**Dis-pärt'**, *v. t.* (*Gun.*) (*a.*) To make allowance for the dispart in, when taking aim. (*b.*) To do away with the dispart of, by making the diameter of the base-ring and swell of the muzzle equal.

**Dis-päs'sion** (-päs'un), *n.* Freedom from passion.

**Dis-päs'sion-ate** (45), *a.* **1.** Free from passion; unmoved by feelings. **2.** Not dictated by passion.

**Syn.**—Calm; cool; composed; serene; temperate; moderate; impartial; unruffled.

**Dis-päs'sion-ate-ly**, *adv.* Without passion; calmly.

**Dis-pätch'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPATCHED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPATCHING.] [From Lat. pref. *dis* and *pan-gere*, *pacium*, to fasten, fix, settle.] **1.** To send off on a special errand, usually in haste. **2.** To get rid of by sending off; to put out of the way; *especially*, to put to death; to kill. **3.** To dispose of, as business.

**Syn.**—To expedite; hasten; speed; accelerate; perform; conclude; finish; slay; kill.

**Dis-pätch'**, *v. i.* To make haste.

**Dis-pätch'**, *n.* **1.** The sending of a messenger in haste. **2.** Any sending away. **3.** Rapid performance, as of business. **4.** A message dispatched or sent off; *especially*, an important letter sent from one public officer to another.

**Syn.**—Dismissal; riddance; haste; hurry; promptness; celerity; speed. See **HASTE**.

**Dis-pätch'er**, *n.* One who dispatches.

**Dis-pätch'ful**, *a.* Bent on haste; indicating haste.

**Dis-pau'per**, *v. t.* (*Law.*) To deprive of the claim of a pauper to public support, or of the capacity of suing in *forma pauperis*.

**Dis-pël'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPELLING.] [Lat. *dispellere*, from prefix *dis* and *pellere*, to push, drive.] To drive away; to banish; to cause to disappear; to dissipate.

**Dis-pën'sa-ble**, *a.* **1.** Capable of being dispensed or administered. **2.** Capable of being dispensed with.

**Dis-pën'sa-ry**, *n.* **1.** A shop or place in which medicines and medical advice are given gratis to the poor. **2.** The shop or place in which medicines are prepared.

**Dis'pen-sā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of dispensing or dealing out;—often used of the dealing of God with his creatures. **2.** That which is dispensed or dealt out; *especially* (*Theol.*), a system of principles, promises, and rules ordained and administered. **3.** The granting of a license, or the license itself, to do what is forbidden.

**Dis-pën'sa-tive**, *a.* Granting dispensation.

**Dis-pën'sa-tive-ly**, *adv.* By dispensation.

**Dis'pen-sā'tor**, *n.* A distributor; a dispenser.

**Dis-pën'sa-to-ry** (50), *a.* Granting, or authorized to grant, dispensations.

**Dis-pën'sa-to-ry**, *n.* A book of directions for compounding medicines; a pharmacopœia.

**Dis-pëns'e'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPENSED (dis-pënst');

*p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPENSING.] [Lat. *dispensare*, intens. form of *dispendere*, from *dis* and *pendere*, to weigh.] **1.** To deal or divide out in parts or portions. **2.** To apply, as laws to particular cases.

**Syn.**—To distribute; administer; execute; carry out.

**Dis-pëns'e'**, *v. i.* To permit neglect or omission; to suspend operation;—followed by *with*.

**Dis-pëns'er**, *n.* One who dispenses.

**Dis-pëo'ple**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPEOPLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPEOPLING.] To depopulate.

**Di-spërm'ouïs**, *a.* [Gr. *δί*, for *δύς*, twice, twofold, and *σπέρμα*, seed.] (*Bot.*) Containing two seeds only.

**Dis-përse'** (53), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPERSED (dis-pÿrst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPERSING.] [From Lat. *dispergere*, from pref. *di* for *dis*, and *spargere*, to strew, scatter.] **1.** To scatter here and there; to spread, as knowledge, light, &c. **2.** To cause to vanish or separate.

*Dispersed harmony* (*Mus.*), harmony of such a nature that the tones composing the chord are widely separated, as by an octave or more.

**Syn.**—To scatter; dissipate; dispel; spread; diffuse; distribute; deal out; disseminate.

**Dis-përse'**, *v. i.* To separate; to vanish; to be dispelled.

**Dis-përs'er**, *n.* One who disperses.

**Dis-për'sion**, *n.* **1.** Act of scattering or dissipating. **2.** State of being scattered. **3.** (*Opt.*) Separation of light into its different colored rays.

**Dis-pÿr'it**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPIRITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPIRITING.] To depress the spirits of.

**Syn.**—To dishearten; discourage; deject; damp; depress; cast down; intimidate; daunt; affright; frighten.

**Dis-pläçe'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPLACED (dis-pläst', 108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPLACING.] **1.** To change the place of; to remove; to put out of place. **2.** To discharge; to depose.

**Syn.**—To disarrange; derange; dismiss; discard.

**Dis-pläçe'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being displaced.

**Dis-pläçe'ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of displacing, or state of being displaced; removal; discharge. **2.** Quantity of water displaced by a floating body, as by a ship. **3.** (*Medical Chem.*) A process by which soluble substances are extracted from organic matter.

**Dis-plänt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPLANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPLANTING.] To remove from the place where any thing has been planted or fixed; to displace.

**Dis'plan-tā'tion**, *n.* The act of displanting; removal; displacement.

**Dis-pläy'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPLAYED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPLAYING.] [O. Fr. *desployer*, fr. *des*, equiv. to Lat. *dis*, and *ployer*, to unfold, fr. Lat. *plicare*, to fold.] **1.** To unfold; to spread wide. **2.** To exhibit to the eyes, or to the mind. **3.** To set in view ostentatiously.

**Syn.**—To exhibit; show; spread out; parade; expand.

**Dis-pläy'**, *n.* **1.** An unfolding; exhibition; manifestation. **2.** Ostentatious show; parade.

**Dis-pläy'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, displays.

**Dis-pläçe'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPLEASED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPLEASING.] Not to please; to excite a feeling of disapprobation or dislike in; to make angry.

**Syn.**—To offend; dissatisfy; disgust; vex; chafe; anger; provoke; affront.

**Dis-plëäs'üre** (-plëzh'ur), *n.* **1.** The feeling of one who is displeased; slight anger or irritation. **2.** That which displeases.

**Syn.**—Dissatisfaction; disapprobation; distaste; dislike; anger; indignation; offense.

**Dis-plöde'**, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPLODED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPLODING.] [Lat. *displodere*, from prefix *dis* and *plodere*, *plaudere*, to clap, strike, beat.] To discharge; to explode; to burst.

**Dis-plö'sion**, *n.* An explosion; a discharge.

**Dis-plö'sive**, *a.* Tending to displode or explode.

**Dis-plüme'**, *v. t.* To strip of plumes or plumage.

**Dis-pört'**, *n.* Play; sport; pastime; diversion.

**Dis-pört'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPORTING.] [O. Fr. *desporter*, *deporter*, as if from a Lat. word *disportare*, to carry to and fro, and *deportare*, to carry away, from *portare*, to carry.] To play; to wanton; to sport.

**Dis-pört'**, *v. t.* To divert or amuse.

**Dis-pöş'a-ble**, *a.* Subject to disposal; liable to be disposed of or made use of.

**Dis-pöş'al**, *n.* **1.** Act of disposing, or disposing of; orderly distribution. **2.** Regulation of the fate, condition, application, &c., of any thing. **3.** Power or authority to use or dispose of.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cäre, fär, äsk, all, what; ère, veil, tērm; pique, firm; sön, ör, do, wölf,



**Syn.**—Disposition; dispensation; management; conduct; government; distribution; arrangement; regulation; control.

**Dis-pōse'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPOSED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPOSING.] [Lat. *disponere, dispositum*, from prefix *dis* and *ponere*, to lay, put, set.] **1.** To distribute and put in place; to set in order. **2.** To regulate. **3.** To assign to a service or use; to bestow for an object or purpose. **4.** To give a tendency or inclination; especially, to incline the mind of.

To dispose of, (*a.*) To determine the fate of; to exercise the power of control over. (*b.*) To pass over into the control of some one else; to part with; to get rid of.

**Syn.**—To set; arrange; order; fix; determine; settle; apply; employ; distribute; adjust; regulate; adapt; fit; incline; bestow; give.

**Dis-pōsed'**, *p. a.* Inclined; minded.

**Dis-pōser'**, *n.* One who, or that which, disposes.

**Dis-pō-si'tion** (-zish'un), *n.* **1.** The act of disposing; disposal. **2.** The state or the manner of being disposed; distribution; arrangement; order. **3.** Tendency to any action or state resulting from natural constitution. **4.** Natural aptitude of mind resulting from constitution. **5.** Acquired aptitude of temper or character; moral character.

**Syn.**—Inclination; tendency. — A man's *disposition* is the prevailing spirit or governing purpose of his mind; his *inclinations* are excited states of desire or appetency; *tendency* is a strong determination or proclivity toward some particular mode of action. A man's *inclinations* are variable; his natural *tendencies* are apt ultimately to prevail; but a *disposition* formed and sustained on the side of virtue will give him the control of both.

**Dis-pōs-sēs's'** (-pos-sēs' or -poz-zēs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPOSSESSED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPOSSESSING.] To put out of possession; to eject.

**Dis-pōs-sēs'sion** (-sēs'h'un or -zēs'h'un), *n.* **1.** Act of putting out of possession; the state of being dispossessed. **2.** (*Law.*) An injury to real property which consists of a deprivation of possession. [disposal; direction.]

**Dis-pōs'ūre**, *n.* Act of disposing; power to dispose of.

**Dis-prāise'**, *n.* Detraction from praise; blame; censure; reproach; dishonor; disparagement.

**Dis-prāise'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPRAISED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPRAISING.] To withdraw praise from; to censure; to blame.

**Dis-prāis'er**, *n.* One who blames or dispraises.

**Dis-prēad'**, *v. t.* To spread abroad; to expand widely.

**Dis-prēad'**, *v. i.* To expand; to be spread.

**Dis-prōof'**, *n.* A proving to be false or erroneous; conviction of error; confutation; refutation.

**Dis-pro-pōr'tion**, *n.* **1.** Want of proportion or of symmetry. **2.** Want of suitableness or adequacy.

**Dis-pro-pōr'tion**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPROPORTIONED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPROPORTIONING.] To make unsuitable; to mismatch.

**Dis-pro-pōr'tion-a-ble**, *a.* Disproportional; unsuitable; inadequate.

**Dis-pro-pōr'tion-a-bly**, *adv.* With want of proportion or symmetry; unsuitably.

**Dis-pro-pōr'tion-al**, *a.* Not having due proportion; unsuitable in form or quantity.

**Dis-pro-pōr'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* Unsuitably with respect to form, quantity, or value.

**Dis-pro-pōr'tion-ate** (45), *a.* Not proportioned; unsuitable to something else in bulk, form, or value.

**Dis-pro-pōr'tion-ate-ly**, *adv.* In a disproportionate degree; unsuitably; inadequately.

**Dis-prōv'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being disproved.

**Dis-prōve'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPROVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPROVING.] To prove to be false or erroneous; to confute; to refute.

**Dis-prōv'er**, *n.* One who disproves or confutes.

**Dis-pu-ta-ble**, *a.* Capable of being disputed; liable to be called in question; controvertible.

**Dis-pu-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* The state of being disputable.

**Dis-pu-tant**, *n.* One who disputes.

**Dis-pu-tā'tion**, *n.* Act of disputing; controversy in words; argumentation.

**Dis-pu-tā'tious**, } *a.* Inclined to dispute; apt to cavil

**Dis-pū'ta-tive**, } or controvert.

**Dis-pūte'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISPUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISPUTING.] [Lat. *disputare*, from prefix *dis* and *putare*, to clean, clear up, set in order, reckon, think.] **1.** To contend in argument; to argue a question for and against; to discuss; to debate. **2.** To strive in opposition to a competitor.

**Dis-pūte'**, *v. t.* **1.** To argue for and against; to discuss. **2.** To struggle for the possession of. **3.** To oppose by argument; to call in question.

**Syn.**—To controvert; contest; doubt; question; argue; debate; impugn.

**Dis-pūte'**, *n.* **1.** Verbal controversy; controversial discussion; debate. **2.** Contest; struggle.

**Syn.**—Altercation; controversy; argumentation; quarrel; disagreement; difference.

**Dis-pūter**, *n.* One who disputes; a controvertist.

**Dis-qual'i-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of disqualifying, or state of being disqualified; disability; especially, legal disability; deprivation of legal right or capacity. **2.** Want of qualification. **3.** That which disqualifies or incapacitates.

**Dis-qual'i-fy'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISQUALIFIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISQUALIFYING.] **1.** To render unfit; to incapacitate. **2.** To divest or deprive of legal capacity, power, or right.

**Dis-quī'et**, *n.* Want of quiet or tranquillity; uneasiness; restlessness; disturbance; anxiety.

**Dis-quī'et**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISQUIETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISQUIETING.] To render unquiet; to make uneasy or restless; to disturb.

**Dis-quī'et-er**, *n.* One who, or that which, disquiets.

**Dis-quī'et-ness**, *n.* Restlessness; uneasiness.

**Dis-quī'e-tūde** (30), *n.* Want of peace or tranquillity; uneasiness; disturbance; agitation; anxiety.

**Dis-quī'si'tion** (-zish'un), *n.* [Lat. *disquisitio*, from *disquirere*, to investigate, from *dis* and *quarere*, to seek.] A formal or systematic inquiry into, or discussion of, any subject; elaborate argumentative essay; dissertation; an immethodical discussion.

**Dis're-gārd'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISREGARDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISREGARDING.] Not to regard; to pay no heed to; to neglect; to slight.

**Dis're-gārd'**, *n.* The act of disregarding, or the state of being disregarded; omission to notice.

**Dis're-gārd'er**, *n.* One who disregards.

**Dis-rē'l'ish**, *n.* **1.** Want of relish; distaste; dislike; aversion; antipathy. **2.** Bad taste; nauseousness.

**Dis-rē'l'ish**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISRELISHED (108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISRELISHING.] **1.** Not to relish; to feel a degree of disgust at. **2.** To make nauseous.

**Dis-rēp'u-ta-ble**, *a.* Not reputable; tending to bring into disesteem or discredit.

**Syn.**—Dishonorable; discreditable; low; mean; disgraceful; shameful.

**Dis-rēp'u-ta-bly**, *adv.* In a disreputable manner.

**Dis-rēp'u-tā'tion**, } *n.* Loss or want of reputation or

**Dis're-pūte'**, } credit.

**Syn.**—Disesteem; discredit; dishonor; disgrace.

**Dis're-spēct'**, *n.* Want of respect or reverence; disrespect; incivility; irreverence.

**Dis're-spēct'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISRESPECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISRESPECTING.] To show disrespect to.

**Dis're-spēct'ful**, *a.* Wanting in respect; uncivil.

**Dis're-spēct'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a disrespectful manner.

**Dis-rōbe'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISROBED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISROBING.] To divest of a robe, or of that which clothes, dresses, or decorates.

**Dis-rōb'er**, *n.* One who strips of robes or clothing.

**Dis-rōot'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISROOTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISROOTING.] To tear up the roots of, or by the roots; to extirpate.

**Dis-rūpt'**, *a.* [Lat. *disruptus*, *p. p.* of *disrumpere*, to break asunder, from *dis* and *rumpere*, to break, burst.] Rent asunder; broken.

**Dis-rūpt'ion**, *n.* The act of rending asunder, or the state of being rent asunder; disruption. [tion.]

**Dis-rūpt'ive**, *a.* Causing, or accompanied by, disruption.

**Dis-rūpt'ūre** (53), *n.* A rending asunder; disruption.

**Dis-sāt'is-fāc'tion**, *n.* State or condition of being dissatisfied, unsatisfied, or discontented.

**Syn.**—Diseontent; discontentment; displeasure; disapprobation; distaste; dislike.

**Dis-sāt'is-fāc'to-ry**, *a.* Causing dissatisfaction; giving discontent; displeasing.

**Dis-sāt'is-fy'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISSATISFIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISSATISFYING.] To render unsatisfied or discontented; to displease.

**Dis-sēct'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISSECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISSECTING.] [Lat. *dissecare, dissectum*, from *dis* and *secare*, to cut.] **1.** To cut in pieces, as an animal or vegetable, for the purpose of examining the structure and use of its several parts; to anatomize. **2.** To analyze into its constituent parts, for the purposes of science or criticism.

**Dis-sēct'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being dissected.

**Dis-sēc'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of dissecting; anatomy. **2.**

fōod, fōot; ūrn, ryde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, eecho; ġem, ġet; aș; exișt; linger, link; thiș.



Act of separating into constituent parts for the purpose of critical examination.

**Dis-sēct'or**, *n.* One who dissects; an anatomist.

**Dis-sēize'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISSEIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISSEIZING.] (*Law.*) To deprive of actual seizin or possession; to dispossess wrongfully.

**Dīs'sēi-zee'**, *n.* (*Law.*) One disseized, or put out of possession of an estate unlawfully.

**Dis-sēi'zin**, *n.* (*Law.*) An unlawful dispossessing of a person actually seized of the freehold.

**Dis-sēi'zor**, *n.* (*Law.*) One who disseizes.

**Dis-sēm'ble**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISSEMBLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISSEMBLING.] [O. Fr. *dissembler*, Lat. *dis-simulare*, from *dis* and *simulare*, to make like another, from *similis*, like.] **1.** To hide under a false semblance; to put an untrue appearance upon; to disguise; to mask. **2.** To make pretense of; to feign.

**Syn.**—To conceal; to disguise; to dissimulate; **mask**; cloak; cover.

**Dis-sēm'ble**, *v. i.* To conceal the real fact, motives, intention, or sentiments, under some pretense.

**Dis-sēm'bler**, *n.* One who dissembles.

**Syn.**—Hypocrite.—A *dissembler* conceals what he is. A *hypocrite* feigns to be what he is not. When Andre passed within the American lines in a citizen's dress, he was a *dissembler*; Arnold, whom he went to visit, had long been a *hypocrite*.

**Dis-sēm'i-nāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISSEMINATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISSEMINATING.] [Lat. *disseminare*, *dis-seminatūm*, fr. *dis* and *seminare*, to sow, fr. *semen*, seed.] **1.** To sow, as seed; to scatter for growth and propagation, like seed. **2.** To spread or extend by dispersion.

**Syn.**—To spread; diffuse; propagate; circulate; disperse.

**Dis-sēm'i-nā'tion**, *n.* Act of disseminating, or state of being disseminated; diffusion; dispersion.

**Dis-sēm'i-na-tive**, *a.* Tending to scatter, or to become scattered, abroad, or disseminated.

**Dis-sēm'i-nā'tor**, *n.* One who disseminates.

**Dis-sēnt'sion**, *n.* [Lat. *dissentio*, from *dissentire*. See DISSENT.] Violent disagreement in opinion; breach of friendship and union; strife; quarrel.

**Dis-sēnt'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISSENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISSENTING.] [Lat. *dissentire*, from *dis* and *sentire*, to feel, think, judge.] **1.** To differ in opinion; to disagree. **2.** (*Eccl.*) To differ from the established church. **3.** To be of a contrary nature.

**Dis-sēnt'**, *n.* **1.** Act of dissenting; difference of opinion; disagreement. **2.** (*Eccl.*) Separation from an established church, especially that of England.

**Dīs'sen-tā'ne-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *dissentaneus*, from *dissentire*. See *supra*.] Disagreeing; contrary. [*Rare.*]

**Dis-sēnt'er**, *n.* One who dissents; especially, one, not a Roman Catholic, who dissents or separates from the church of England; a dissident.

**Dis-sēn'tient**, *a.* Disagreeing; declaring dissent.

**Dis-sēn'tient**, *n.* One who disagrees, or dissents.

**Dīs'ser-tā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *dissertatio*, from *dissertare*, to discuss, intens. form of *disserere*.] A formal or elaborate discourse; a disquisition; an essay.

**Dis-sērve'** (14), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISSERVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISSERVING.] To injure; to hurt; to harm.

**Dis-sērv'īce**, *n.* Injury; harm; mischief.

**Dis-sērv'īce-a-ble**, *a.* Unserviceable; mischievous; harmful; injurious.

**Dis-sēv'er**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISSEVERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISSEVERING.] [In this word, *dis*, as in *dis-part*, augments the signification.] To part in two; to divide asunder; to disunite; to sever.

**Dis-sēv'er-ance**, *n.* Act of dissevering; separation.

**Dīs'si-dēnce**, *n.* Disagreement; dissent.

**Dīs'si-dēnt**, *a.* [Lat. *dissidens*, *p. pr.* of *dissidere*, to sit apart, to disagree, from *dis* and *sedere*, to sit.] Not agreeing; dissenting.

**Dīs'si-dēnt**, *n.* (*Eccl.*) One who dissents or separates from the established religion; a dissenter.

**Dis-sīl'i-once** (*or* *dis-sīl'yens*), *n.* Act of leaping or starting asunder.

**Dis-sīl'i-ent** (*or* *dis-sīl'yent*), *a.* [Lat. *dissiliens*, *p. pr.* of *dissilire*, to leap or burst asunder, from *dis* and *salire*, to leap.] Bursting and opening with an elastic force.

**Dis-sīm'i-lar**, *a.* Unlike; heterogeneous

**Dis-sīm'i-lār'i-ty**, *n.* Want of resemblance; unlikeness; dissimilitude.

**Dis-sīm'i-lar-ly**, *adv.* In a dissimilar manner.

**Dīs'si-mīl'i-tūde** (30), *n.* **1.** Want of similitude or resemblance; unlikeness; dissimilarity. **2.** (*Rhet.*) A comparison by contrast.

**Dis-sīm'u-lāte**, *v. i.* To dissemble; to feign.

**Dis-sīm'u-lā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *dissimulatio*. See DISSEMBLE.] Act of dissembling or feigning; false pretension; hypocrisy.

**Dīs'si-pa-ble**, *a.* Liable to be dissipated. [*Rare.*]

**Dīs'si-pāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISSIPATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISSIPATING.] [Lat. *dissipare*, *dissipatum*, from prefix *dis* and an obs. *sipare*, *supare*, to throw.] **1.** To drive asunder. **2.** To destroy by wasteful extravagance.

**Syn.**—To disperse; scatter; dispel; spend; expend; squander; waste; consume; lavish.

**Dīs'si-pāte**, *v. i.* **1.** To separate and disappear; to waste away; to vanish. **2.** To be extravagant, wasteful, or dissolute in the pursuit of pleasure.

**Dīs'si-pā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of dissipating or dispersing; a state of dispersion or separation. **2.** A dissolute course of life; profuseness in vicious indulgences. **3.** A trifle which distracts attention. **4.** A state of distracted attention.

**Dis-sō'cia-ble**, *a.* **1.** Not well associated or assorted; incongruous. **2.** Unsuitable to society.

**Dis-sō'cial**, *a.* Unfriendly to society.

**Dis-sō'ci-āte** (-shī-at), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISSOCIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISSOCIATING.] [Lat. *dissociare*, *dissociatum*, from *dis* and *sociare*, to unite, from *socius*, a companion.] To separate; to disunite.

**Dis-sō'ci-ā'tion** (-shī-ā'shun), *n.* Act of dissociating; a state of separation; disunion.

**Dīs'so-lu-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *dissolubilis*. See DISSOLVE.] **1.** Capable of being dissolved, or liquefied. **2.** Capable of being disunited.

**Dīs'so-lute** (30), *a.* [Lat. *dissolutus*, *p. p.* of *dissolvere*. See DISSOLVE.] Abandoned to vicious pleasures.

**Syn.**—Uncurbed; disorderly; wild; wanton; luxurious; vicious; lax; licentious; lewd; rakish; debauched.

**Dīs'so-lute-ly**, *adv.* In a loose or dissolute manner.

**Dīs'so-lute-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being dissolute; debauchery; dissipation

**Dīs'so-lū'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of dissolving, sundering, or separating into component parts. **2.** Change from a solid to a fluid state. **3.** Change of form by chemical agency. **4.** Dispersion of an assembly by terminating its sessions; the breaking up of a partnership. **5.** Extinction of human life; death. **6.** State of being dissolved. **7.** Destruction; ruin. [solved.]

**Dis-sōlv'a-ble** (diz-zōlv'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being dissolved.

**Dis-sōlv'e'** (diz-zōlv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISSOLVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISSOLVING.] [Lat. *dissolvere*, from pref. *dis* and *solvere*, to loose, free.] **1.** To separate into component parts. **2.** To break the continuity of; to disconnect. **3.** To convert into a liquid; to melt; to liquefy. **4.** To destroy the power of. **5.** To terminate; to cause to disappear. **6.** (*Law.*) To annul; to rescind.

*Dissolved blood* (*Med.*), that which does not readily coagulate.

**Dis-sōlv'e'** (diz-zōlv', 91), *v. i.* **1.** To waste away; to be dissipated. **2.** To become fluid; to be melted. **3.** To fade away; to vanish.

**Dis-sōlv'ent**, *a.* Having power to melt or dissolve.

**Dis-sōlv'ent**, *n.* That which has the power of dissolving; a menstruum; a solvent.

**Dis-sōlv'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, dissolves.

**Dis-so-nance**, *n.* **1.** A mingling of discordant sounds; discord; jargon. **2.** Want of agreement; disagreement; incongruity; inconsistency.

**Dis-so-nan-çy**, *n.* Discord; dissonance.

**Dīs'so-nant**, *a.* [Lat. *dissonans*, *p. pr.* of *dissonare*, to be discordant, from *dis* and *sonare*, to sound.] **1.** Discordant; unharmonious. **2.** Disagreeing; incongruous.

**Dis-suāde'** (dis-swād'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISSUADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISSUADING.] [Lat. *dissuadere*, from *dis* and *suadere*, to persuade.] To advise or exhort against.

**Dis-suā'd'er**, *n.* One who dissuades.

**Dis-suā'sion** (-swā'zhun), *n.* **1.** Act of dissuading; exhortation against a thing. **2.** A dissuasive.

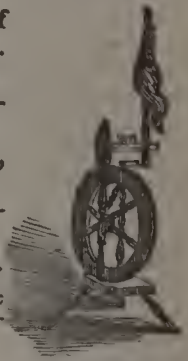
**Dis-suā'sive** (-swā'siv), *a.* Tending to dissuade.

**Dis-suā'sive**, *n.* An argument, or counsel, employed to deter one from a measure.

**Dīs'syl-lāb'ie**, *a.* Consisting of two syllables only.

**Dis-syl'la-ble**, *or* **Dīs'syl-la-ble**, *n.* [Gr. *δισύλλαβος*, from *δύς*, twice, double, and *συλλαβή*, syllable.] A word consisting of two syllables only.

**Dis'taff**, *n.*; *pl.* Dīs'TAFFS. [A.-S. *distaf*.] **1.** The staff for holding the flax, tow, or wool, from which the thread is drawn in spin-



Distaff.



ning by hand. **2.** The holder of a distaff; hence, a woman, or the female sex.

**Dis-tāin'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISTAINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISTAINING.] [O. Fr. *destaindre*, *desteindre*, to take away the color, from *dis* and *teindre*, Lat. *tingere*, to dye, tinge.] To stain; to discolor.

**Dis-tānce**, *n.* [See DISTANT.] **1.** A space between two objects. **2.** Remoteness of place; a remote place. **3.** Interval of time. **4.** Reserve; respect; ceremoniousness.

*Angular distance*, the angle of separation between the directions in which two bodies are seen; apparent distance.

**Dis-tānce**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISTANCED (108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISTANCING.] **1.** To place at a distance. **2.** To cause to appear as if at a distance. **3.** To leave behind in a race; to surpass or excel.

**Dis-tānt**, *a.* [Lat. *distans*, *p. pr.* of *distare*, to stand apart, to be separate or distant, from *dis* and *stare*, to stand.] **1.** Separate. **2.** Far separated; remote;—in place, time, consanguinity, or connection. **3.** Reserved in manners; cold; not familiar. **4.** Indistinct; faint; obscure;—as from distance.

**Dis-tānt-ly**, *adv.* At a distance; remotely; with reserve.

**Dis-tāste'**, *n.* **1.** Aversion of the taste; dislike of food or drink. **2.** Alienation of affection.

**Syn.**—Disrelish; disinclination; dislike; displeasure; dissatisfaction; disgust.

**Dis-tāste'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISTASTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISTASTING.] Not to have relish for; to dislike the taste of; to disrelish; to loathe.

**Dis-tāste'ful**, *a.* **1.** Unpleasant or disgusting to the taste. **2.** Displeasing to the feelings. **3.** Manifesting distaste or dislike.

**Syn.**—Nauseous; offensive; displeasing; dissatisfactory; disgusting; repulsive.

**Dis-tāste'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a displeasing manner.

**Dis-tēm'per**, *n.* **1.** A morbid state of the animal system;—at present often restricted to the diseases of brutes. **2.** Ill humor, or bad temper. **3.** (*Paint.*) A preparation of opaque or body colors, with size instead of oil.

**Syn.**—Disease; disorder; sickness; illness; malady; indisposition.

**Dis-tēm'per**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISTEMPERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISTEMPERING.] **1.** To derange the functions of, whether bodily or mental; to bring disease upon. **2.** To disturb; to ruffle; to make ill-humored. **3.** (*Paint.*) To make into distemper.

**Dis-tēm'per-a-tūre** (53), *n.* **1.** Commixture of contrarieties; confusion; disorder. **2.** Violent disturbance. **3.** Slight illness; distemper. **4.** Mental uneasiness.

**Dis-tēnd'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISTENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISTENDING.] [Lat. *distendere*, from prefix *dis* and *tendere*, to stretch, stretch out.] **1.** To lengthen out. **2.** To stretch or spread in all directions.

**Syn.**—To dilate; expand; enlarge; swell.

**Dis-tēnd'**, *v. i.* To become expanded or inflated.

**Dis-tēn'si-ble**, *a.* Capable of being distended.

**Dis-tēn'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of distending; state of being distended. **2.** Space occupied by the thing distended.

**Dis'tieh** (dis'tik), *n.* [Gr. *δίστιχος*, *δίστιχον*, with two rows, of two verses, from *δί*, for *δύς*, twice, twofold, and *στίχος*, row, verse.] (*Pros.*) (*a.*) A couple of verses making complete sense. (*b.*) A couplet of two lines, of different kinds of verse, which are repeated in the same order.

**Dis'tieh**, } *a.* Having two rows, or disposed in two  
**Dis'tieh-ōus**, } rows; two-ranked.

**Dis-till'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISTILLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISTILLING.] [Lat. *destillare*, from *de* and *stillare*, to drop, *stillā*, a drop.] **1.** To fall in drops. **2.** To flow gently. **3.** To use a still; to practice distillation.

**Dis-till'**, *v. t.* **1.** To let fall in drops. **2.** To subject to, or obtain by, the process of distillation; to rectify; to purify.

**Dis-till'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being distilled.

**Dis'til-lā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of falling in drops. **2.** The operation of extracting spirit from a substance by evaporation and condensation; rectification. **3.** The substance extracted by distilling.

*Destructive distillation* (*Chem.*), distillation of substances at very high temperatures.

**Dis-till'er**, *n.* One who distills.

**Dis-till'er-y**, *n.* The building and works where distilling is carried on.

**Dis-tinet'**, *a.* [Lat. *distinctus*, *p. p.* of *distinguere*. See DISTINGUISH.] **1.** Having the difference marked; distinguished. **2.** Spotted; variegated. **3.** Separate in place; not united by growth or otherwise. **4.** Different;

individual. **5.** So separated as not to be confounded with any other thing; not confused.

**Syn.**—Separate; definite; clear; plain; obvious.

**Dis-tine'tion**, *n.* **1.** Marking off by visible signs; division. **2.** Exercise of discernment; discrimination. **3.** Distinguishing quality. **4.** Estimation of difference; regard to distinguishing circumstances. **5.** Conspicuous station; honorable estimation.

**Syn.**—Discrimination; preference; superiority; rank; note; eminence.

**Dis-tinet'ive**, *a.* Marking or expressing distinction.

**Dis-tinet'ive-ly**, *adv.* With distinction; plainly.

**Dis-tinet'ly**, *adv.* With distinctness; clearly; plainly.

**Dis-tinet'ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being distinct.

**Dis-tin'guish** (-tīng'gwish), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISTINGUISHED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISTINGUISHING.] [Lat. *distinguere*, *distinctum*, from *di*, for *dis*, and *stinguere*, to quench, extinguish.] **1.** To separate or recognize by visible marks. **2.** To separate by definition of terms or logical division of a subject. **3.** To recognize by characteristic qualities. **4.** To make to differ. **5.** To make eminent or known.

**Syn.**—To mark; discriminate; discern; perceive; signalize; honor.

**Dis-tin'guish**, (-tīng'gwish), *v. i.* To make distinctions; to exercise discrimination.

**Dis-tin'guish-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being distinguished.

**Dis-tin'guished** (-tīng'gwisht), *p. a.* Having distinction; made eminent or known; noted.

**Syn.**—Eminent; conspicuous; celebrated; illustrious.—A man is *eminent* when he stands *high* as compared with those around him; *conspicuous* when he is so elevated as to be generally seen and observed; *distinguished* when he has something which makes him stand apart from others in the public view; *celebrated* when he is widely spoken of with honor and respect; *illustrious* when a splendor is thrown around him which confers the highest dignity.

**Dis-tin'guish-er**, *n.* One who, or that which, distinguishes.

**Dis-tin'guish-ing**, *p. a.* Constituting difference, or distinction from every thing else; peculiar; characteristic; distinctive.

**Dis-tōrt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISTORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISTORTING.] [Lat. *distorquere*, *distortum*, from *dis* and *torquere*, to twist.] **1.** To twist out of natural or regular shape. **2.** To force out of the true posture or direction. **3.** To wrest from the true meaning.

**Syn.**—To twist; wrest; deform; pervert; bend.

**Dis-tōrt'ion**, *n.* **1.** The act of distorting or twisting out of shape. **2.** The state of being twisted out of shape; visible deformity.

**Dis-tōrt'ive**, *a.* Causing or having distortions.

**Dis-trāct'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISTRACTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISTRACTING.] [Lat. *distrahere*, *distractum*, fr. *dis* and *trahere*, to draw.] **1.** To perplex; to confuse. **2.** To agitate by conflicting passions. **3.** To render insane; to craze;—used in the past participle.

**Dis-trāct'ion**, *n.* [Lat. *distractio*, from *distrahere*. See *supra.*] **1.** Confusion of attention. **2.** Confusion of affairs. **3.** Perturbation of mind. **4.** A state of disordered reason.

**Syn.**—Perplexity; disturbance; disorder; dissension; tumult; derangement; madness; raving; frantiness.

**Dis-trāct'ive**, *a.* Causing perplexity; distracting.

**Dis-trāin'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISTRAINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISTRAINING.] [O. Fr. *distraindre*, from Lat. *distringere*, to draw asunder, hinder, molest, L. Lat. to punish severely, from *di*, for *dis*, and *stringere*, to draw tight, to press together.] (*Law.*) To seize for debt, without legal process.

**Dis-trāin'or**, *n.* One who distrains.

**Dis-traught'** (-trawt'), *a.* Distracted; perplexed.

**Dis-trēss'**, *n.* [From Lat. *districtus*, *p. p.* of *distringere*. See DISTRAIN.] **1.** Extreme pain or suffering, of body or mind. **2.** That which occasions suffering. **3.** A state of danger or necessity. **4.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) The act of distraining. (*b.*) The thing taken by distraining.

**Syn.**—Affliction; suffering; pain; agony; misery; calamity; misfortune; adversity. See AFFLICTION.

**Dis-trēss'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISTRESSED (dis-trēst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISTRESSING.] **1.** To cause pain or anguish to. **2.** (*Law.*) To seize for debt; to distrain.

**Syn.**—To pain; grieve; harass; trouble; perplex.

**Dis-trēss'ful**, *a.* Inflicting, indicating, or proceeding from, distress.

**Dis-trīb'u-ta-ble**, *a.* Capable of being distributed.

**Dis-trīb'ūte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISTRIBUTED; *p. pr.*

foōd, foōt; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhaise, call, cecho; ġem, ġet; aș; exist; linger, link; this.



& *vb. n.* DISTRIBUTE.] [Lat. *distribuere, distributum*, from *dis* and *tribuere*, to assign, bestow.] **1.** To divide among several. **2.** To dispense; to administer. **3.** To divide or separate, as into classes, orders, &c.

**Syn.**—To dispense; deal; apportion; allot; share; assign.

**Dis-trib'ūte**, *v. i.* To make distribution.

**Dis-trib'u-ter**, *n.* One who distributes or dispenses.

**Dis'tri-bū'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of distributing or dispensing. **2.** Almsgiving. **3.** Separation into parts or classes; arrangement of topics in a discourse. **4.** (*Print.*) The separating of the type, and placing each letter in its proper cell in the cases.

**Syn.**—Apportionment; allotment; dispensation; disposal; classification.

**Dis-trib'u-tive**, *a.* **1.** Tending to distribute; dealing to each his proper share. **2.** (*Logic.*) Assigning the various species of a general term. **3.** (*Gram.*) Expressing separation or division.

**Dis-trib'u-tive-ly**, *adv.* By distribution; singly.

**Dis'triet**, *n.* [L. Lat. *districtus*, district, from Lat. *districtus*, *p. p.* of *distringere*, to draw asunder. See DISTRAIN.] **1.** A defined portion of a state or city for legislative, elective, or other purposes. **2.** Any portion of territory of undefined extent.

**Syn.**—Division; quarter; province; tract; region; country.

**Dis'triet**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISTRICTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISTRICTING.] To divide into districts.

*District court (U. S.)*, a subordinate tribunal having jurisdiction over certain cases within a judicial district.

**Dis-trūst'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISTRUSTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISTRUSTING.] Not to confide in or rely upon; to mistrust; to disbelieve.

**Dis-trūst'**, *n.* **1.** Doubt of reality or sincerity. **2.** Suspicion of evil designs.

**Dis-trūst'ful**, *a.* **1.** Apt to distrust; suspicious. **2.** Not confident; diffident; modest.

**Dis-trūst'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a distrustful manner.

**Dis-tūrb'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISTURBED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISTURBING.] [Lat. *disturbare*, from *dis* and *turbare*, to disturb, trouble, from *turba*, disorder, crowd.] **1.** To throw into confusion or disorder. **2.** To interfere with; to terminate abruptly. **3.** To agitate the mind of; to render uneasy.

**Syn.**—To disorder; disquiet; agitate; discompose; molest; perplex; trouble; incommode; hinder; ruffle; stir; move.

**Dis-tūrb'ançe**, *n.* **1.** Derangement of the regular course of things. **2.** Confusion of the mind. **3.** Public commotion. **4.** (*Law.*) Interruption of a right.

**Syn.**—Tumult; brawl; disorder; derangement; agitation; confusion; commotion; perturbation.

**Dis-tūrb'er**, *n.* One who disturbs or disquiets.

**Dis-ūn'ion**, *n.* **1.** Termination of union. **2.** A breach of concord and its effect. **3.** The severance by any State of its connection with the federal government. [*Amer.*]

**Dis-ūn'ion-ist**, *n.* An advocate of disunion.

**Dis'u-nīte'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISUNITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISUNITING.] **1.** To destroy the continuity or union of. **2.** To break the concord of.

**Syn.**—To divide; part; sever; disjoin; sunder; separate.

**Dis'u-nīte'**, *v. i.* To part; to become separate.

**Dis-ū'ni-ty**, *n.* A state of severance or separation.

**Dis-ū'sāge**, *n.* Gradual cessation of use or custom; neglect of use, exercise, or practice.

**Dis-ūse'**, *n.* **1.** Cessation of use, practice, or exercise. **2.** Cessation of custom; desuetude.

**Dis-ūse'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DISUSED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DISUSING.] **1.** To cease to use or practice; to desist from employing. **2.** To disaccustom.

**Dis-vāl'u-ā'tion**, *n.* Disesteem; disreputation.

**Dis-vāl'ūe**, *v. t.* To undervalue; to disesteem.

**Ditch**, *n.* [*A.-S. dīc.* See DIKE and DIG.] A trench in the earth, particularly one for draining wet land, for guarding or fencing inclosures, &c.

**Ditch**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DITCHED (*dīcht*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DITCHING.] To dig a ditch or ditches in.

**Ditch**, *v. i.* To dig or make a ditch or ditches.

**Ditch'er**, *n.* One who digs ditches.

**Dī'the-ism**, *n.* [*Gr. dī,* for *dīs*, twice, double, and *theism*.] The doctrine of the existence of two gods, a good one and an evil one; dualism.

**Dī'the-ist'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to ditheism; dual-  
**Dī'the-ist'ie-al**, }  
                          } *istic.*

**Dīth'y-rām'b**, } *n.* [*Gr. dithyrambos*, a kind of lyric  
**Dīth'y-rām'bus**, } poetry in honor of Bacchus, and

said to be named from his double birth.] An ancient Greek hymn in honor of Bacchus.

**Dīth'y-rām'bie**, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a dithyramb; wild, impetuous, and boisterous.

**Dīth'y-rām'bie**, *n.* **1.** A dithyramb. **2.** A poem written in wild, enthusiastic strains.

**Dī'tōne**, *n.* [*Gr. dītonos*, of two tones, from *dī*, for *dīs*, twice, double, and *tōnos*, a tone, *q. v.*] (*Mus.*) An interval comprehending two whole tones.

**Dī'ta-ny**, *n.* [*Gr. dīktaimon*, *dīktaimon*, a plant growing on Mount Dicté in Crete.] (*Eot.*) A kind of aromatic perennial plant, the leaves of which in smell resemble lemon-thyme, and yield an essential oil.

**Dī'to**, *n.* [*It. detto*, from Lat. *dictum*, said;—contracted into *do*, in books of account.] That which has been said; the aforesaid thing; the same thing.

**Dī'to**, *adv.* As before; in the same manner; also.

**Dī'ty**, *n.* [*A.-S. dīht*, said, dictated, Lat. *dictum*, something said, a saying, from *dicere*, to say.] A song; especially, a little poem to be sung.

**Dī'u-rēs'is**, *n.* [*Gr. dī*, for *dīá*, through, and *oûron*, urine.] (*Med.*) Excretion of urine.

**Dī'u-rēt'ie**, *a.* (*Med.*) Exciting the secretion and discharge of urine. [erties.]

**Dī'u-rēt'ie**, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine with diuretic properties.

**Dī-ūr'nal**, *a.* [Lat. *diurnalis*, fr. *dies*, day.] **1.** Relating to the day time. **2.** Daily; recurring every day; performed in a day. **3.** Constituting the measure of a day. **4.** (*Bot.*) Opening during the day, and closing at night.

**Dī-ūr'nal-ly**, *adv.* Daily; every day.

**Dī'u-tūr'nal**, *a.* [Lat. *diuturnus*, fr. *diu*, a long time, an old ablative form of *dies*, day.] Of long continuance; lasting.

**Dī-vān'**, *n.* [*Per. diwān*, *Ar. daiwān*.] **1.** A book; a collection of poems; an account-book. **2.** A council; the Turkish council of state; the royal court; the court of justice; office for customs. **3.** The council chamber; an audience chamber or saloon for company. **4.** A kind of cushioned seat.

**Dī-vār'i-eāte**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIVARICATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIVARICATING.] [Lat. *divaricare*, *divaricatum*, from *di*, for *dis*, and *varicare*, to straddle, from *varus*, bent, stretched outward.] To part into two branches; to open; to fork.

**Dī-vār'i-eāte**, *v. t.* To divide into two branches.

**Dī-vār'i-cate** (45), *a.* (*Bot.*) Widely divergent.

**Dī-vār'i-eā'tion**, *n.* **1.** A parting; a forking. **2.** A wide divergence. **3.** Equivocation. **4.** (*Nat. Hist.*) Intersection of fibers at different angles.

**Dīve'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIVING.] [*A.-S. dyfan*, *dūfan*. Cf. DIP.] **1.** To descend or plunge into water head first. **2.** To plunge into any business or condition, so as to be thoroughly engaged in it. **3.** To sink; to penetrate.

**Dīve'dāp'per**, *n.* A small bird; a didapper.

**Dīver**, *n.* **1.** One who dives. **2.** One who goes deeply into a study or business. **3.** (*Ornith.*) A bird of certain genera, remarkable for their habit of diving.

**Dī-veŕge'** (14), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIVERGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIVERGING.] [From Lat. prefix *di*, for *dis*, and *vergere*, to bend, incline, verge.] **1.** To deviate gradually from a given course or line. **2.** To vary from a type, or a normal state, or from the truth.

**Dī-veŕge'ment**, *n.* Act of diverging; divergence.

**Dī-veŕ'gençe**, } *n.* A receding from each other in ra-  
**Dī-veŕ'gen-çy**, } diating lines.

**Dī-veŕ'gent**, *a.* Deviating gradually from a given point or direction; separating from each other.

**Dī'vers** (*dī'verz*), *a.* [Lat. *diversus*, turned in different directions, different, *p. p.* of *divertere*.] Several; sundry; more than one, but not a great number.

**Dī'verse**, *a.* [Lat. *diversus*. See DIVERS.] Different in kind; unlike; dissimilar.

**Dī'verse**, *adv.* In different directions.

**Dī'verse-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In different ways; differently; variously. **2.** In different directions.

**Dī-veŕ'si-fi-eā'tion**, *n.* Act of diversifying or state of being diversified.

**Dī-veŕ'si-fi-ed**, *p. a.* Distinguished by various forms, or by a variety of aspects.

**Dī-veŕ'si-fōrm**, *a.* [Lat. *diversus* and *forma*, form.] Of a different form; of varied forms.

**Dī-veŕ'si-fi-y**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIVERSIFIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIVERSIFYING.] [L. Lat. *diversificare*, from Lat. *diversus* and *facere*, to make.] To make diverse or various in form or qualities.

**Dī-veŕ'sion** (14), *n.* **1.** Act of turning aside from any course, occupation, or object. **2.** That which di-



verts from care or study, and thus relaxes and amuses.

**3.** (*Mil.*) Act of drawing the attention and force of an enemy from the point where the principal attack is to be made; the attack, alarm, or feint which diverts.

**Syn.**—Amusement; entertainment; pastime; solace; recreation; sport; game; play.

**Dĭ-vĕr'si-ty**, *n.* **1.** A state of difference; unlikeness. **2.** Multiplicity of difference; variety.

**Dĭ-vĕrt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIVERTED; *p. pr. & vb. u.* DIVERTING.] [Lat. *divertere*, from prefix *di*, for *dis*, and *vertere*, to turn.] **1.** To turn off from any course, direction, or intended application. **2.** To turn from business or study.

**Syn.**—To please; gratify; amuse; entertain; exhilarate; delight; recreate.

**Dĭ-vĕrt'er**, *u.* One who, or that which, diverts.

**Dĭ-vĕrt'ĭ-se-ment**, *u.* **1.** Diversion. [*Rare.*] **2.** (*pron. de'vĕr'tiz'mong'.*) [*Fr.*] A short ballet, or other entertainment, between the acts of longer pieces.

**Dĭ-vĕrt'ĭ-ve**, *a.* Tending to divert; amusing.

**Dĭ-vĕst'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIVESTED; *p. pr. & vb. u.* DIVESTING.] [*It. divestire.* See DEVEST.] **1.** To strip, as of clothes, arms, or equipage. **2.** To deprive.

**Dĭ-vĕst'i-tū-re** (53), *u.* The act of divesting or the state of being divested.

**Dĭ-vĭ-de'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIVIDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIVIDING.] [Lat. *dividere*, from *di*, for *dis*, and the root *vid*, to part, allied to *vidua*, widow, and to *videre*, to see.] **1.** To sever into parts or pieces. **2.** To cause to be separate. **3.** To make partition of among a number; to apportion. **4.** To make discordant or hostile. **5.** To separate into two parts, for ascertaining opinions for and against a measure. **6.** (*Logic.*) To separate into species.

**Syn.**—To sever; sunder; cleave; deal out; distribute; share; allot; apportion.

**Dĭ-vĭ-de'**, *v. i.* **1.** To be separated; to part; to open. **2.** To vote by separating a legislative house into two parts.

**Dĭv'i-dĕnd**, *n.* [Lat. *dividendus*, -a, -um, from *dividere*, to divide. See *supra.*] **1.** The share of the interest or profit of stock in trade, or other employment, which belongs to each proprietor. **2.** (*Arith.*) A number or quantity which is to be divided.

**Dĭ-vid'er**, *u.* One who, or that which, divides; *specifically, pl.*, an instrument, usually with two legs, for dividing lines, describing circles, &c.; compasses.

**Dĭv'i-nā'tion**, *n.* [See DIVINE.] Act of divining; act or art of foretelling future events; augury; omen; conjectural presage.

**Dĭ-vĭ-ne'**, *a.* [*compar.* DIVINER; *superl.* DIVINEST.] [Lat. *divinus*, divine, divinely inspired, from *divus*, *dius*, belonging to a deity, Gr. *δῖος*.] **1.** Belonging to God. **2.** Proceeding from God. **3.** Appropriated to God, or celebrating his praise. **4.** Apparently above what is human. **5.** Relating to divinity or theology.

**Syn.**—Supernatural; superhuman; godlike; heavenly; holy; sacred.

**Dĭ-vĭ-ne'**, *u.* **1.** A priest; a clergyman. **2.** A man skilled in divinity; a theologian.

**Dĭ-vĭ-ne'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIVINED; *p. pr. & vb. u.* DIVINING.] [Lat. *divinare*. See *supra.*] To foresee or foreknow.

**Syn.**—To foretell; predict; presage; prognosticate; guess; conjecture.

**Dĭ-vĭ-ne'**, *v. i.* **1.** To practice divination. **2.** To impart presages of the future. **3.** To have presages or forebodings. **4.** To guess or conjecture.

**Dĭ-vĭ-ne'ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a divine or godlike manner. **2.** By the agency or influence of God.

**Dĭ-vĭn'er**, *u.* One who divines.

**Dĭv'ing-bĕll**, *u.* A hollow vessel, sometimes bell-shaped, in which a person may descend into deep water.

**Dĭ-vĭn'ing-rōd**, *n.* A rod, commonly of hazel, with forked branches, used by those who pretend to discover water or metals under ground.

**Dĭ-vĭn'i-ty**, *u.* **1.** State of being divine; deity; godhead. **2.** The Deity; God. **3.** A false god. **4.** A celestial being, inferior to God, but superior to man. **5.** Supernatural power or virtue. **6.** Awe-inspiring character; supreme dignity. **7.** Science of divine things; theology.

**Dĭ-vĭs'i-bĭl'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being divisible.

**Dĭ-vĭs'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being divided.

**Dĭ-vĭs'ion** (-vĭzh'un), *u.* [Lat. *divisio*, from *dividere*, *divisum*. See DIVIDE.] **1.** Act of dividing. **2.** State of being divided. **3.** That which divides. **4.** The portion separated by the dividing of a mass. **5.** Difference in opinion or feeling. **6.** Difference of condition. **7.** Separation of the members of a deliberative body to as-

certain the vote. **8.** (*Arith.*) (*a.*) Process of finding how many times one number or quantity is contained in another. (*b.*) The rule by which the operation is performed.

**9.** (*Mil.*) A section of an army or fleet, complete in itself, and commanded by a general officer.

**Syn.**—Compartment; section; share; separation; partition; difference; variance; discord; disunion.

**Dĭ-vĭs'ion-al**, *a.* **1.** Marking, expressing, or making division. **2.** Belonging to a division or district.

**Dĭ-vĭ'sĭ-ve**, *a.* **1.** Forming division or distribution. **2.** Creating division or discord.

**Dĭ-vĭ'sor**, *u.* [Lat. See DIVIDE.] (*Arith.*) The number by which the dividend is divided.

*Common divisor*, any number capable of dividing two or more numbers without a remainder.

**Dĭ-vōrĕ'**, *u.* [Lat. *divortium*, from *divortere*, *divertere*, to separate, from *di*, for *dis*, and *vortere*, *vertere*, to turn.]

**1.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) A legal dissolution of the marriage contract. (*b.*) The separation of a married woman from the bed and board of her husband. **2.** Separation of things closely united. **3.** The sentence or writing by which marriage is dissolved.

**Dĭ-vōrĕ'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIVORCED (*dĭ-vōrst'*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIVORCING.] **1.** To separate by divorce. **2.** To disunite; to sunder.

**Dĭ-vōrĕ'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being divorced.

**Dĭ-vōrĕ'ment**, *u.* Divorce.

**Dĭ-vōr'ĕr**, *n.* The person or cause that produces divorce.

**Dĭ-vōr'ĕ-ĭ-ve**, *a.* Having power to divorce.

**Dĭ-vŭlĕ'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIVULGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIVULGING.] [Lat. *divulgare*, from *di*, for *dis*, and *vulgare*, to make public, from *vulgus*, the common people.] To make public; to reveal; to disclose.

**Syn.**—To publish; discover; communicate; impart.

**Dĭ-vŭlĕr**, *n.* One who divulges or reveals.

**Dĭ-vŭl'sion**, *u.* [Lat. *divulsio*, from *divellere*.] Act of pulling or plucking away; a rending asunder.

**Dĭ-vŭl'sĭ-ve**, *a.* Tending to pull asunder or rend.

**Dĭz'en** (*dĭz'n* or *dĭ'zn*), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DIZENED; *p. pr. & vb. u.* DIZENING.] [Perhaps originally to dress in a foolish manner, and allied to *dizzy*, *q. v.*; but, cf. also *O. Eng. dize*, *dise*, to put tow or flax on a distaff, *i. e.*, to dress it.] To dress gaudily; to deck gayly; to rig out; to overdress; to bedizen.

**Dĭz'zi-ness**, *n.* Giddiness; vertigo.

**Dĭz'zy**, *a.* [*compar.* DIZZIER; *superl.* DIZZIEST.] [*A.-S. dysig, gedysig*, foolish, insipid, *O. H. Ger. tusig, tusic, tistic, D. duizelig, dizzy, dijzig*, misty, lazy. *Dan. dösig*, drowsy, sleepy.] **1.** Having a sensation of vertigo; giddy; hence, confused; indistinct. **2.** Causing giddiness. **3.** Unreflecting; heedless.

**Dĭz'zy**, *v. t.* To make giddy; to confuse.

**Dō**, *u.* (*Mus.*) A syllable attached to the first tone of the major diatonic scale for the purpose of solmization.

**Dō** (dō), *v. t. or auxiliary.* [*imp.* DID; *p. p.* DONE (*dūn*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOING.] [*A.-S. dōn*, *Goth. taugan*.] **1.** To perform; to execute; to make. **2.** To produce, as an effect or result; to effect. **3.** To perform completely; to finish; to accomplish. **4.** To cook completely. **5.** To translate or transform into, as a written text. **6.** To deceive; to play a trick upon; to hoax; to humbug. [*Colloq.*]

*To do over*, to make over; to perform a second time. — *To do up*, to pack together. — *To do with*, to dispose of; to make use of. — *To have to do with*, to have concern, business, or intercourse with; to deal with.

**Dō**, *v. i.* **1.** To act or behave. **2.** To fare; to be in a state with regard to sickness or health. **3.** To manage; to accomplish a purpose; to answer an end.

*To do for*, to put an end to; to ruin; to disappoint, &c. — *To do without*, to get along without. — *To have done*, to have made an end or conclusion. — *To have done with*, to have completed; to be through with.

**Dōat**, *v. i.* See DOTE.

**Dōĕ'i-bĭl'i-ty**, } *n.* Condition or quality of being docile.  
**Dōĕ'i-ble-ness**, } ble; teachableness.

**Dōĕ'i-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *docibilis*, from *docere*, to teach.] Easily taught or managed; teachable; docile.

**Dōĕ'ĭ-ĭ-ve**, *a.* [Lat. *docilis*, from *docere*, to teach.] Teachable; easily instructed; ready to learn; tractable.

**Dō-ĕĭl'i-ty**, *n.* Teachableness; readiness to learn.

**Dōĕ'i-ma-ĕy**, *u.* [*Gr. δοκιμασία*, an essay, examination, from *δοκιμάζειν*, to assay or examine metals.] The art or practice of applying tests to ascertain the nature, quality, &c., of objects.

**Dōĕ'i-nās'tĭe**, *a.* Proving by experiments.

**Dōĕk**, *n.* [*A.-S. docce*, perhaps allied to *Gr. δαῦκος, δαῦ-*



κον, a kind of parsnip or carrot, used in medicine.] (*Bot.*) A plant some species of which are well-known weeds, having a long tap-root, and are difficult of extermination.

**Dock**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DOCKED (dōkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DOCKING.] [See *infra*. Cf. *W. tociaw*, and *twciaw*, to dock, clip.] **1.** To cut off, as the end of a thing; to curtail; to clip. **2.** To deduct from. **3.** To destroy or defeat; to bar.

**Dock**, *v. t.* To bring, draw, or place in a dock.

**Dock**, *n.* [*Icel.* *dockr*, a short tail, *Ger.* *docke*, bundle, skein, a short and thick column.] **1.** The stump of a tail, or the part left after cutting or clipping. **2.** A case to cover the clipped or cut tail of a horse.

**Dock**, *n.* [*Lat.* *doga*, sort of vessel, *Gr.* *δοχή*, *δοχείον*, receptacle, from *δέχεσθαι*, to receive.] **1.** An artificial inclosure for the reception of vessels. **2.** The space between two piers for ships;—sometimes including the piers themselves. **3.** The place where a criminal or accused person stands in court.

*Dry dock*, a dock from which the water may be shut or pumped out;—called also a *graving dock*.—*Floating dock*, a water-tight structure for receiving vessels and raising them out of water by its buoyancy;—called also *sectional dock*.—*Wet dock*, a dock where the water is shut in, and kept at a given level, to facilitate the loading and unloading of ships.

**Dock'age**, *n.* A charge for the use of a dock.

**Dock'et**, *n.* [From *dock*, to cut off a part.] **1.** A summary or digest. **2.** A bill or label tied to goods. [See TICKET.] **3.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) An abridged entry of a judgment or proceeding in an action, or a list of such entries. (*b.*) (*Amer.*) A list of causes ready for hearing or trial. **4.** A list or calendar of business matters to be acted on in any assembly.

**Dock'et**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DOCKETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DOCKETING.] **1.** To make an abstract of the heads of. **2.** To enter in a docket; to mark the contents of on the back, as of papers.

**Dock'-yard**, *n.* A yard or magazine near a harbor, for all kinds of naval stores and timber.

**Doe'tor**, *n.* [*Lat.*, from *docere*, to teach.] **1.** One qualified to teach; a learned man. **2.** One who has received the highest degree in a faculty. **3.** One licensed to practice medicine; a physician. **4.** Any mechanical contrivance intended to remedy a difficulty or serve some purpose in an exigency.

*Doctors' Commons*, the college of civilians in London where formerly wills were proved and administration was taken out.

**Doe'tor**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DOCTORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DOCTORING.] **1.** To attend or treat as a physician. [*Colloq.*] **2.** To make a doctor.

**Doe'tor-al**, *a.* Relating to the degree or practice of a doctor.

**Doe'tor**, *v. i.* To practice physic. [*Colloq.*]

**Doe'tor-ate** (45), *n.* The degree of a doctor.

**Doe'tor-ess**, *n.* A female doctor; a woman who is a

**Doe'tress**, *n.* physician.

**Doe'tor-ship**, *n.* Degree of a doctor; doctorate.

**Doctrinaire** (dōk'tre-nâr'), *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. Lat.* *doctrinarius*, from *doctrinare*, to teach, from *Lat.* *doctrina*. See DOCTRINE.] One who rigidly applies to political or other practical concerns the abstract doctrines or principles of his own philosophical system.

**Doe'tri-nal**, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, a doctrine.

**Doe'tri-nal-ly**, *adv.* In a doctrinal manner or form.

**Doe'trine**, *n.* [*Lat.* *doctrina*, from *doctor*.] **1.** Act of teaching; instruction. **2.** That which is taught; a principle, or the body of principles, in any branch of knowledge; dogma; tenet.

**Syn.**—Precept.—A *doctrine* is something to be believed; a *precept* something to be obeyed.

**Doe'u-ment**, *n.* [*Lat.* *documentum*, from *docere*, to teach.] An original or official paper, relied upon as the basis, proof, or support of any thing else.

**Doe'u-ment**, *v. t.* To furnish with documents.

**Doe'u-mēnt'al**, *a.* Pertaining to documents; consisting in, or derived from, documents.

**Doe'u-mēnt'a-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to written evidence; consisting in documents.

**Dōd'der**, *n.* [*Dan.* *dodder*, *Sw.* *dodra*, *Ger.* *dotter*.] (*Bot.*) A parasitical vine, which fixes itself to some other plant, and, decaying at the root, is nourished by the plant that supports it.

**Do-dē'e'a-gōn**, *n.* [*Gr.* *δώδεκα*, twelve, and *γωνία*, angle.] (*Geom.*) A regular figure or polygon, bounded by twelve equal sides, and containing twelve equal angles.

**Do-dē'e'a-hē'dral**, *a.* Pertaining to a dodecahedron; consisting of twelve equal sides.

**Do-dē'e'a-hē'dron**, *n.* [From *Gr.* *δώδεκα*, twelve, and *ἔδρα*, seat, bottom, base.] (*Geom.*) A regular solid contained under twelve equal and regular pentagons; a solid having twelve equal faces.

**Dōd'ge**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DODGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DODGING.] [Prob. a modification of *dog*, *v. t.*, *q. v.*] **1.** To start suddenly aside.

**2.** To play tricks; to be evasive; to quibble.

**Dōd'ge**, *v. t.* To evade by a sudden shift of place; to escape by starting aside.

**Dōd'ge**, *n.* Act of evading by some skillful movement; hence, a dexterous device or trick.

**Dōd'g'er**, *n.* One who dodges or evades; one who uses tricky devices.

**Dō'do**, *n.*; *pl.* DŌ'DŌES. [*Pg.* *doudo*.] (*Ornith.*) A bird of large size, once inhabiting the Island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean, but now extinct.

**Dōe** (dō), *n.* [*A.-S.* *dā*.] (*Zool.*) A she-deer; specifically, the female of the fallow-deer.

**Dōe'skin**, *n.* **1.** The skin of the doe. **2.** A compact, twilled woolen cloth.

**Dō'er** (dō'er), *n.* One who does or performs; an actor; an agent.

**Dōes** (dūz). *Third person present indicative of do.*

**Dōff**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DOFFED (dōft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DOFFING.] [From *do* and *off*.] **1.** To put off, as dress. **2.** To rid one's self of; to defer.

**Dōg**, *n.* [*Icel.* *doggr*.] **1.** (*Zool.*) A quadruped of the genus *Canis*. There are upwards of thirty varieties. **2.** A mean, worthless fellow. **3.** A fellow;—used humorously. **4.** (*Astron.*) One of the two constellations in the southern hemisphere. **5.** An andiron. **6.** (*Mech.*) (*a.*) A grappling iron. (*b.*) An iron with fangs for securing a log that is to be sawed. (*c.*) A kind of catch or clutch; especially, (*d.*) the carrier of a lathe, and, (*e.*) an adjustable stop to change the motion of a machine tool.

To give or throw to the dogs, to throw away, as useless.—To go to the dogs, to be ruined.

**Dōg**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DOGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DOGGING.] To follow insidiously or indefatigably; to worry with impunity; to hunt.

**Dō'gate** (45), *n.* The office or dignity of a doge.

**Dōg'bēr'ry**, *n.* The berry of the dogwood.

**Dōg'-brī'er**, *n.* (*Bot.*) The dog-rose. See DOG-ROSE.

**Dōg'-eārt**, *n.* A one-horse vehicle for sportsmen;—so called from being used to carry dogs, for hunting, in an open space behind.

**Dōg'-chēap**, *a.* Cheap as dog's meat or offal; very cheap.

**Dōg'-dāy**, *n.* One of the days when Sirius, or the Dog-star, rises and sets with the sun. They commence the latter part of July, and end the beginning of September.

**Dōge**, *n.* [*It.*, from *Lat.* *dux*, a leader.] The chief magistrate in the republics of Venice and Genoa.

**Dōg'-ēared**, *a.* Having the corners of the leaves turned down by careless usage;—said of a book.

**Dōg'fish**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A species of shark.

**Dōg'ged** (60), *a.* [From *dog*.] Surlily obstinate.

**Dōg'ged-ly**, *adv.* In a dogged manner; sullenly.

**Dōg'ged-ness**, *n.* Sullenness; moroseness.

**Dōg'ger**, *n.* [*D.*, from *dogger*, cod-fish, originally used in the catching of cod-fish.] (*Naut.*) A two-masted fishing vessel, used especially by the Dutch.

**Dōg'ger-el**, *a.* [From *dog*. Cf. DOG-LATIN.] Low in style, and irregular in measure;—said of poetry.

**Dōg'ger-el**, *n.* Mean, undignified, and irregular verse.

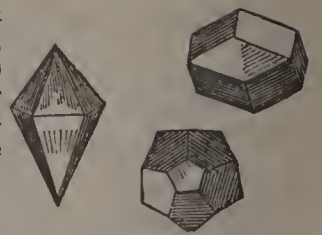
**Dōg'gish**, *a.* Like a dog; churlish; snappish.

**Dōg'-lāt'in**, *n.* Barbarous Latin.

**Dōg'mā**, *n.*; *Eng. pl.* DŌG'MĀS; *Lat. pl.* DŌG'MĀ-TĀ. [*Lat.* *dogma*, *Gr.* *δόγμα*, from *δοκεῖν*, to think.] **1.** That which is held as an opinion. **2.** An established tenet; a peremptory opinion. **3.** A principle of doctrine asserted or taught without sufficient evidence.

**Syn.**—Tenet.—A *tenet* is an article of faith, which is firmly held. *Dogma* has now a somewhat odious sense, from its carrying with it the idea of authority or undue assumption, as in its derivative *dogmatism*.

**Dog-māt'ie**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a dogma. **2.** Asserting or disposed to assert authoritatively; magisterial. **3.** Positive; asserted with authority; authoritative.



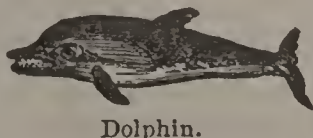
Dodecahedrons.



Dodo.



**Dog-māt'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* Arrogantly; positively.  
**Dog-māt'ies**, *n. sing.* The science which treats of Christian doctrines; doctrinal theology.  
**Dög'ma-tiřm**, *n.* Arrogance or positiveness in opinion.  
**Dög'ma-tiřt**, *n.* One who dogmatizes.  
**Dög'ma-tiře**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOGMATIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOGMATIZING.] To assert positively; to teach with bold and undue confidence.  
**Dög'ma-tiř'er**, *n.* One who dogmatizes.  
**Dög'röře**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of rose which bears the hip.  
**Dög's'-čar**, *n.* The corner of a leaf, in a book, turned down like the ear of a dog.  
**Dög'stär**, *n.* Sirius, a star of the first magnitude, in the constellation *Canis Major*, whose rising and setting with the sun originally gave name to the dog-days.  
**Dög'-töoth**, *n.*; *pl.* DÖG'-TEETH. **1.** A sharp-pointed human tooth, growing between the incisors and grinders, and resembling a dog's tooth; — called also *eye-tooth* and *canine tooth*. **2.** (*Arch.*) An ornament consisting of pointed projections resembling teeth.  
**Dög'-tröt**, *n.* A gentle trot like that of a dog.  
**Dög'-watch**, *n.* (*Naut.*) One of two watches of two hours each, the first being from 4 to 6 o'clock, P. M., the second from 6 to 8 o'clock, P. M.  
**Dög'wood**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of large shrubs or small trees, the wood of which is exceedingly hard, and serviceable for many purposes.  
**Doi'ly**, *n.* [Said to be so called from the first maker; but cf. TOWEL.] A small napkin, generally colored, used with fruit and wine.  
**Doit**, *n.* [*D. huit, duyt*, *L. Ger. deut*, perh. fr. *Fr. d'huit, de huit*, of eight, as it is the eighth part of a stiver or penny.] **1.** A small Dutch coin, worth about half a farthing; hence, any small piece of money. **2.** Any trifle.  
**Do-läb'ri-förm**, *a.* [*Lat. dolabra*, pickax, and *forma*, form.] (*Nat. Hist.*) Having the form of an ax or hatchet.  
**Dolce** (döl'ehä), } *adv.* [*It.*, from *Lat. dul-*  
**Dolcemente** (döl'ehä-mčn'tä), } *cis*, sweet, soft.] (*Mus.*)  
 Softly; sweetly; — a direction to the performer.  
**Döl'drums**, *n. pl.* A part of the ocean near the equator, abounding in calms, squalls, and light baffling winds.  
*To be in the doldrums*, to be in a state of listlessness or ennui; to be bored.  
**Döle**, *n.* [*A.-S. däl, dylan, dælan*, to divide. Cf. DEAL.] **1.** Act of dividing and distributing. **2.** That which is dealt or distributed. **3.** Alms; charity; gratuity.  
*Syn.* — Dealing; apportionment; part; share; portion.  
**Döle**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOLING.] To deal out in small portions; to distribute.  
**Döle'ful**, *a.* Full of dole or grief.  
*Syn.* — Piteous; rueful; sorrowful; woful; melancholy; sad; gloomy; dismal.  
**Döle'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a doleful manner; sadly.  
**Döle'söme** (-sum), *a.* Doleful; dismal; sorrowful.  
**Döll**, *n.* [A contraction of *Dorothy*; less probably an abbreviation of *idol*.] A puppet or baby for a child.  
**Döll'lar**, *n.* [An abbrev. of *Joachims-thaler*, i. e., a piece of money first coined, about the year 1518, in the valley of *St. Joachim*, in Bohemia.] **1.** A silver coin of the United States, equal to 100 cents, 10 dimes, or one tenth of an eagle. **2.** A coin of the same general weight and value, current in Mexico, parts of South America, Spain, &c. **3.** The value of a dollar.  
**Döll'men**, *n.* [*Celt.*] A table of stones, or a large stone resembling a table, found among the relics of the Druids; a cromlech.  
**Döll'o-miře**, *n.* (*Geol. & Min.*) A magnesian carbonate of lime. It is so called from the French geologist, *Dolomieu*.  
**Dölor**, *n.* [*Lat.*, from *dolere*, to feel pain, to grieve.] Pain; grief; distress; anguish.  
**Döll'or-iř'er-öus**, *a.* [*Lat. dolor*, pain, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing pain or distress.  
**Döll'or-iř'ie**, } *a.* [*L. Lat. dolorificus*, from *dolor*, and  
**Döll'or-iř'ie-al**, } *facere*, to make.] Causing pain or grief; dolorous.  
**Döll'o-röřo**, *n.* [*It.*] (*Mus.*) In a pathetic manner.  
**Döll'or-öus**, *a.* **1.** Full of dolor or grief. **2.** Occasioning pain or grief; impressing sorrow.  
*Syn.* — Doleful; dismal; sorrowful; painful; distressing.  
**Döll'or-öus-ly**, *adv.* In a dolorous manner.  
**Döll'phin**, *n.* [*Lat. delphin*, *delphinus*, *Gr. δελφίν.*] **1.** (*Ichth.*) (*a.*) A cetaceous mammal; the true dolphin. (*b.*) A fish of about five feet in length, celebrated for its sur-



Dolphin.

prising changes of color when dying. **2.** (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A rope or strap wound round a mast to support the puddening when the lower yards rest in the slings. (*b.*) A spar or buoy secured to an anchor and furnished with a ring to which eables may be bent. (*c.*) A mooring-post.  
**Dölt** (20), *n.* [*A.-S. doi, dvol, dval*, erring, foolish, from *dvelan*, to err, to be torpid or stupid, *Goth. dvals*, dull, stupid. Cf. DULL.] A heavy, stupid fellow.  
*Syn.* — A blockhead; numskull; ignoramus; dunce; dullard; ass; simpleton.  
**Dölt'ish**, *a.* Dolt-like; dull in intellect; stupid.  
**Do-mäin'**, *n.* [*Lat. dominium*, property, right of ownership, fr. *dominus*, master, owner, from *domus*, a house.] **1.** Dominion; authority. **2.** Territory over which dominion is exerted. **3.** Landed property; estate; especially, the land about the mansion-house of a lord, and in his immediate occupancy. **4.** (*Law.*) Ownership of land; an estate or patrimony which one has in his own right.  
*Eminent domain*, the inherent sovereign power of a state, which gives to the legislature the control of private property for public uses. [*Amer.*]  
**Döme**, *n.* [*Lat. domus*, a house, *domus Dei*, or *Domini*, house of the Lord, house of God.] **1.** A building; a house. **2.** (*Arch.*) A structure raised above the roof of an edifice, usually hemispherical in form; a eupola. **3.** Any erection resembling the dome or cupola of a building.  
**Dömes'däy** (döomz'dä), *n.* See DOOMSDAY.  
**Dö-mės'tie**, *a.* [*Lat. domesticus*, from *domus*, house.] **1.** Belonging to the house or home; pertaining to one's place of residence, and to the family. **2.** Pertaining to a nation considered as a family, or home, or to one's own country; intestine. **3.** Remaining much at home; devoted to home duties or pleasures. **4.** Living in or near the habitations of man; tame. **5.** Made in one's own house, nation, or country.  
**Do-mės'tie**, *n.* **1.** One who lives in the family of another, as hired assistant. **2.** *pl.* Articles of home manufacture, especially cotton goods. [*Amer.*]  
**Do-mės'ti-eäte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOMESTICATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOMESTICATING.] [*L. Lat. domesticare*, *domesticatum*, fr. *domus*, house.] **1.** To make domestic. **2.** To conduct as if at one's own home. **3.** To accustom to live near the habitations of man; to tame.  
**Do-mės'ti-eä'tion**, *n.* The act of domesticating.  
**Dö-mes-tiç'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being domestic; a household act or life.  
**Döm'i-çile**, *n.* [*Lat. domicilium*, from *domus*, a house.] **1.** An abode or mansion; place of permanent residence. **2.** (*Law.*) A residence at a particular place accompanied with positive or presumptive proof of an intention to remain there for an unlimited time.  
**Döm'i-çile**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOMICILED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOMICILING.] To establish in a fixed residence, to domiciliate.  
**Döm'i-çil'i-a-ry** (or *döm'i-sil'ya-ry*), *a.* Pertaining to domicile, or the residence of a person or family.  
*Domiciliary visit* (*Law*), a visit to a private dwelling, particularly for the purpose of searching it, under authority.  
**Döm'i-çil'i-äte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOMICILIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOMICILIATING.] To establish in a permanent residence; to domicile.  
**Döm'i-çil'i-ä'tion**, *n.* Permanent residence.  
**Döm'i-nançe**, } *n.* Predominance; ascendancy; au-  
**Döm'i-nan-çy**, } thority.  
**Döm'i-nant**, *a.* [*Lat. dominans*, *p. pr.* of *dominari*. See *infra*.] Ruling; prevailing; predominant.  
*Dominant chord* (*Mus.*), the chord based upon the dominant.  
*Dominant estate or tenement* (*Law*), the estate to which a servitude or easement is due from another estate.  
**Döm'i-nant**, *n.* (*Mus.*) The fifth tone of the scale.  
**Döm'i-näte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOMINATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOMINATING.] [*Lat. dominari*, *dominatus*, from *dominus*, master, lord, from *domus*, house.] To predominate over; to rule; to govern.  
**Döm'i-näte**, *v. i.* To predominate. [*Rare.*]  
**Döm'i-nä'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of dominating; exercise of power in ruling; dominion; government; authority. **2.** The fourth of the supposed orders of angelical beings.  
**Döm'i-na-tiře**, *a.* Ruling; imperious.  
**Döm'i-nä'tor**, *n.* [See DOMINATE, *v.*] A ruler or ruling power; predominant influence.  
**Döm'i-neer'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DOMINEERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DOMINEERING.] [*Fr. dominer*. See DOMINATE, *v.*] To rule with insolence or arbitrary sway.  
**Do-miř'ie-al**, *a.* [*L. Lat. dominicalis*, from *dominus*,



lord, *dominica* or *dominicus dies*, the Lord's day.] **1.** Indicating the Lord's day, or Sunday. **2.** Relating to, or given by, our Lord.

*Dominical letter*, one of the first seven letters of the alphabet, used in almanacs to denote the Sabbath, or Lord's day.

**Do-mīn'i-ean**, *a.* Belonging or relating to the Dominicans, or to St. Dominic.

**Do-mīn'i-ean**, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of an order of monks founded by Dominic de Guzman;—called also *predicants*, *preaching-friars*, *jacobins*, and *black-friars*.

**Dōm'i-nīe**, [Lat. *dominus*, master, from *domus*, house.] **1.** A schoolmaster. [*Scot.*] **2.** A parson. [*Scot.*]

**Do-mīn'ion** (-mīn'yūn), *n.* [From Lat. *dominium*. See DOMAIN.] **1.** Sovereign or supreme authority. **2.** Superior prominence; predominance. **3.** Territory over which authority is exercised. **4.** A governing power of very high rank.

**Syn.**—Sovereignty; control; rule; authority; government; ascendancy; preponderance; territory; country; region.

**Dōm'i-no**, *n.*; *pl.* DŌM'I-NŌS, or DŌM'I-NŌES. [It. & Sp., from Lat. *dominus*, master; or from It. *domo*, *duomo*, cathedral, being a hood worn by the canons of a cathedral.] **1.** A cape with a hood, formerly worn by priests, to protect the head and face. **2.** A kind of hood worn by the canons of a cathedral church. **3.** A mourning veil formerly worn by women. **4.** A half-mask formerly worn by ladies. **5.** A long, loose cloak, with a hood removable at pleasure, used as a disguise. **6.** A person wearing a 'domino. **7.** *pl.* A game played by two or more persons, with twenty-eight pieces of ivory, &c., indented on the face with spots from a one to double-six. **8.** One of the pieces with which the game is played.

**Dōn**, *n.* [Sp.; Pg. *dom*, It. *donno*, from Lat. *dominus*, master.] **1.** Sir; Mr.; Signior;—a title of courtesy in Spain, given to all classes. **2.** A grand personage, or one making pretension to consequence.

**Dōn**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DONNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DONNING.] [To *do on*.] To put on; to invest one's self with;—opposed to *doff*.

**Dō'nāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DONATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DONATING.] [Lat. *donare*, *donatum*, from *donum*, gift, from *dare*, to give.] To give, generally for a specific object. [*Recent.*]

**Do-nā'tion**, *n.* [See DONATE.] **1.** Act of giving or bestowing. **2.** That which is given or bestowed; a gift; a grant. **3.** (*Law.*) Act or contract by which a person voluntarily transfers to another the title to a thing of which he is the owner, without any consideration.

*Donation-party*, a party assembled at the house of some one, as a clergyman, each one bringing some present. [*Amer.*]

**Syn.**—Gift; present.—*Gift* is generic; a *present* is a gift intended as a compliment or expression of kindness; a *donation* is a word of more dignity, denoting a gift to some public object, and usually large in amount.

**Dōn'a-tīsm**, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The principles embraced by African schismatics of the 4th century, who were called *Donatists*, from *Donatus*, their leader.

**Dōn'a-tīst**, *n.* An adherent of the schism of Donatus.

**Dōn'a-tīve**, *n.* [Lat. *donativum*, from *donare*. See DONATE.] **1.** A gift; a gratuity; a present. **2.** (*Eccl. Law.*) A benefice conferred on a person by the founder or patron, without either presentation, institution, or induction by the ordinary.

**Dōn'a-tīve**, *a.* Vested or vesting by donation.

**Do-nā'tor**, *n.* (*Law.*) A donor; a giver.

**Dōne** (dūn, 57), *p. p.* from *do*. **1.** Performed; executed; finished. **2.** [From Fr. *donné*, corrupted, as used in law, to *doné*, or *done*, from *donner*, to give, to issue, from Lat. *donare*, to give.] Given out; issued; made public;—used in the clause expressing the date of a proclamation or other official public document.

**Do-nee'**, *n.* [Fr. *donné*, *p. p.* of *donner*, from Lat. *donare*. See DONATE.] **1.** One to whom a gift or donation is made. **2.** (*Law.*) The party executing a power, otherwise called *appointor*.

**Dōn'jon** (dūn'jun), *n.* [See DUNGEON.] A massive tower in ancient castles, regarded as the strongest part of the fortifications, and usually in the center of the whole;—also called the *keep*. [See *Illustr.* of *Castle*.]

**Dōn'key**, *n.*; *pl.* DON'KEYS. [Perhaps from *dun*, in allusion to the color of the animal, and the diminutive termination *key*.] **1.** An ass, or mule. **2.** A stupid or obstinate and wrong-headed fellow.

**Dōn'key-ēn'gīne**, *n.* A small assistant engine in steam-vessels, deriving its steam from the boiler.

**Dōn'nā**, *n.* [It. *donna*, Sp. *doña*, *dueña*, Pg. *dona*, from Lat. *domina*, mistress. See DON.] A lady; madam; mistress;—the title given a lady in Italy.

**Dō'nor**, *n.* [Fr. *donneur*, from *donner*, Lat. *donare*, to give.] **1.** One who gives or bestows gratuitously; a benefactor. **2.** (*Law.*) One who confers a power.

**Doo'dle** (dō'dl), *n.* [Perhaps contracted and corrupted from *do little*.] A trifle; a simple fellow.

**Dōom**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DOOMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DOOMING.] [See *infra*.] **1.** To pronounce sentence or judgment on; to condemn. **2.** To ordain as penalty; hence, to mulct or fine. **3.** To assess a tax upon, by estimate or at discretion. [*New England.*] **4.** To destine; to fate.

**Dōom**, *n.* [A.-S. & O. Sax. *dom*, Icel. *domr*, Goth. *doms*. See DEEM.] **1.** Judicial sentence; penal decree. **2.** That to which one is doomed or sentenced; penalty; unhappy fate. [*New England.*]

**Dōoms'dāy**, *n.* **1.** A day of doom, sentence, or condemnation. **2.** The day of the final judgment.

**Dōoms'dāy-boōk**, *n.* [See *supra*.] A book compiled by order of William the Conqueror, containing a survey of all the lands in England, their ownership, &c., with a view to their being doomed, or adjudged for taxation.

**Dōor**, *n.* [A.-S. *duru*, *dora*, Icel. *dyr*, Goth. *daur*, O. H. Ger. *turi*, Ir. *dor*, *doras*, *dorus*; W. *dôr*, *drws*, Russ. *dverj*, Gr. *θύρα*, Lat. *fores*, Skr. *dvār*, *dvāra*.] **1.** An opening in the outer or inner wall of a house for going in and out at. **2.** The frame of boards, or other material, by which such an opening into, or in, a house is closed. **3.** Means of approach or access. **4.** An entrance-way, and the apartment or house to which it leads.

*In doors*, or *within doors*, within the house; under cover.—*Next door to*, near to; bordering on.—*Out of doors*, or *without doors*, and, colloq., *out doors*, out of the house, in open air, abroad.—*To lie at one's door*, to be imputable or chargeable to.

**Dōor'-keep'er**, *n.* One who guards the entrance of a house or apartment; a porter; a janitor.

**Dōor'-nāil**, *n.* The nail or knob on which the knocker of a door strikes; hence the phrase, *dead as a door-nail*.

**Dōor'-wāy**, *n.* The passage of a door.

**Dōr**, *n.* [A.-S. *dora*, drone, locust, Lat. *taurus*, a kind of beetle.] (*Entom.*) The black-beetle, or the hedge-chaffer.

**Do-rā'do**, *n.* [Sp. *dorado*, gilt, from *dorar*, to gild.] **1.** A southern constellation, containing six stars. **2.** (*Ichth.*) A large fish, a species of dolphin.

**Do-ree'**, or **Dō'ree**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) An acanthopterygious fish.

The popular name in England is *John-doree*, or *dory*, a corruption of *jaune-doree*, *i. e.*, golden-yellow. See DORY.

**Dō'ri-an**, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Doris, or the Dorian race, in ancient Greece. **2.** (*Arch.*) Belonging to, or resembling, the second order of columns, between the Tuscan and Ionic. **3.** (*Mus.*) Of, or relating to, one of the ancient musical modes or keys. Its character was severity tempered with gravity and joy.

**Dōr'i-çīsm**, *n.* A phrase of the Doric dialect.

**Dōr'man-çy**, *n.* State of being dormant.

**Dōr'mant**, *a.* [Fr., *p. pr.* of *dormir*, to sleep.] **1.** Sleeping; hence, not in action; quiescent; not disclosed, asserted, or insisted on. **2.** (*Her.*) In a sleeping posture.

*Dormant partner* (*Com.*), a partner who takes no share in the active business of a company or partnership, but shares in the profit or loss;—called also *sleeping* or *silent partner*.

**Dōr'mant**, *n.* [L. Lat. *dormitor*, a large beam or sleeper.] (*Arch.*) The large beam lying across a room; a joist.

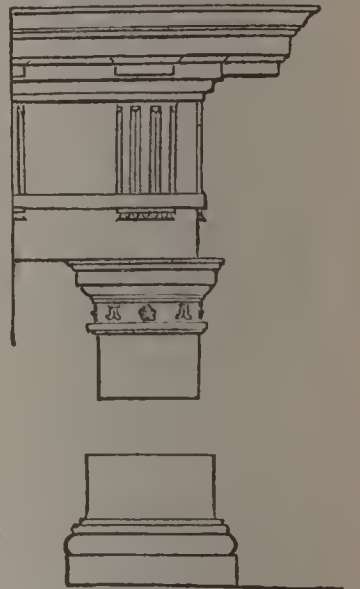
**Dōr'mer**, } *n.* [*Lit.*,

**Dōr'mer-wīn'dōw**, } the window of a sleeping apartment. Fr. *dormir*, Lat. *dormire*, to sleep.] (*Arch.*) A window placed vertically on the inclined plane of the roof of a house.

**Dōr'mi-tīve**, *n.* [From Lat. *dormire*, to sleep.] (*Med.*) A medicine to promote sleep; an opiate; a narcotic; a soporific.

**Dōr'mi-tīve**, *a.* Causing sleep.

**Dōr'mi-to-ry** (50), *n.* [Lat. *dormitorium*, from *dormire*,



Doric Order.



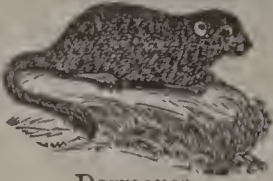
Dormer-Window.



to sleep.] A room, suite of rooms, or building, used to sleep in; a bed-room.

**Dôr'mouse**, *n.*; *pl.* DÔR'MÎÇE.

[Lat. *dormire*, Prov. Eng. *dorm*, to doze, and *mouse*, *q. v.*] (*Zoöl.*) A small rodent mammal which lives on trees like the squirrel, and feeds on acorns, nuts, &c.;—so called because it is usually torpid during the winter.



Dormouse.

**Dôr'nie**, *n.* Coarse damask and table-linen, made at *Dornick* or *Tournay*.

**Dôrr**, *n.* See **DOR**.

**Dôr'sal**, *a.* [L. Lat. *dorsalis*, Lat. *dorsualis*, from *dorsum*, the back.] Pertaining to the back.

**Dor-sif'er-ouïs**, } *a.* [Lat. *dorsum*, the back, and *ferre*,  
**Dor-sip'a-roûs**, } to bear, produce, *parere*, to bring  
forth, bear.] (*Bot.*) Bearing or producing seeds on the back of the leaves, as the ferns.

**Dô'ry**, *n.* [Corrupted from *jaune-dorée*, golden-yellow. See **DOREE**.] (*Ichth.*) A fish—called also *John-dory*—much esteemed by epicures.

**Dô'ry**, *n.* A canoe or small boat.

**Dôse**, *n.* [Gr. *δόσις*, a giving, that which is given, dose, from *διδόμαι*, to give.] **1.** Quantity of medicine given at one time. **2.** As much as one can take, or as falls to one to receive. **3.** Any thing nauseous that one is obliged to take.

**Dôse**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **DOSED** (*döst*, 108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **DOSING**.] **1.** To form into suitable doses. **2.** To give in doses; to give medicine or physic to; to give potions to constantly and without need. **3.** To give any thing nauseous to.

**Dôs'el**, *n.* [See **DORSAL**.] (*Arch.*) A rich tapestry hanging at the back of an altar, &c.

**Dôs'sil**, *n.* [O. Eng. *dosil*, *doselle*, faucet, *dossel*, wisp of hay to stop up an aperture in a barn; L. Lat. *duciculus*, *ducillus*, from Lat. *ducere*, to lead, draw.] (*Surg.*) A pledget or portion of lint made into a cylindrical form, or the shape of a date.

**Dôst** (*düst*). *Second person present of do.*

**Dôt**, *n.* [Perh. corrupted fr. *jot*, *q. v.*, or allied to A.-S. *dyttan*, to close or shut up. Cf. also **TITTLE**.] **1.** A small point or spot, made with a pen or other pointed instrument. **2.** [Fr. *dot*, from Lat. *dos*, *dotis*, dowry.] (*Law.*) A marriage portion; dowry. [*Louisiana.*]

**Dôt**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **DOTTED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **DOTTING**.] **1.** To mark with dots or specks. **2.** To diversify with small detached objects.

**Dôt**, *v. i.* To make dots or specks.

**Dô'tage**, *n.* [From *dote*, *q. v.*] **1.** Childishness; imbecility of mind, particularly in old age; senility. **2.** Excessive fondness; weak and foolish affection.

**Dô'tal**, *a.* [Lat. *dotialis*, from *dos*, *dotis*, marriage portion, dowry.] Pertaining to, or constituting, dower, or comprised in it. [is impaired by age.]

**Dô'tard**, *n.* [From *dote*, *q. v.*] A man whose intellect

**Do-tā'tion**, *n.* [L. Lat. *dotatio*, from Lat. *dotare*, to endow, from *dos*, *dotis*, dower.] **1.** Act of endowing, or bestowing a marriage portion on, a woman. **2.** Endowment; establishment of funds for support, as of a hospital or eleemosynary corporation.

**Dôte**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* **DOTED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **DOTING**.] [O. D. *doten*, W. *dotio*, *dotiaw*; Fr. *radoter*, to dote, rave, talk idly or senselessly.] **1.** To have the intellect impaired, especially by age, so that the mind wanders or wavers. **2.** To be excessively or foolishly fond.

**Dôt'er**, *n.* One who dotes.

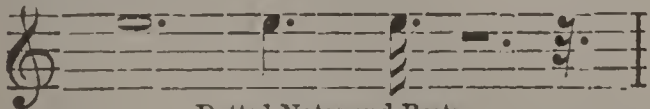
**Dôth** (*düth*). *Third person present of do.* See **DO**.

**Dôt'tard**, *n.* [For *dotard*, from *dote*, to decay, impair.] A decayed tree.

**Dôt'ted**, *p. a.* Marked with dots or small spots; diversified with small, detached objects.

*Dotted note* (*Mus.*), a note followed by a dot to indicate an increase of length equal to one half of its simple value.—*Dotted rest*, a rest lengthened by a dot in like manner.

Notes and rests are sometimes followed by two dots, to indicate an increase of length equal to three quarters of their simple value.



Dotted Notes and Rests.

**Dôt'ter-el**, } *n.* [From *dote*, *q. v.*] **1.** (*Ornith.*) A wad-  
**Dôt'trel**, } ing bird, a congener of the plovers. It  
is said to imitate the action of the fowler, and to be easily  
taken by stratagem. **2.** A silly fellow; a dupe; a gull.

**Doûb'le** (*düb'l*), *a.* [Lat. *duplus*, from *duplex*, twofold, double, from *duo*, two, and *plicare*, to fold.] **1.** Twofold; multiplied by two; increased by its equivalent. **2.** In pairs; presenting two of a set together; coupled. **3.** Divided into two; vacillating; hence, deceitful. **4.** (*Bot.*) Having several rows of petals formed by cultivation from stamens and carpels.

*Double counterpoint* (*Mus.*), that species of counterpoint in which two of the parts may be inverted, by setting one of them an octave higher or lower.—*Double note* (*Mus.*), a note of double the length of the semibreve or minim; a breve.

**Doûb'le** (*düb'l*), *adv.* Twice; twofold.

*Double* is often used in composition, denoting two ways, or twice the number or quantity.

**Doûb'le** (*düb'l*), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **DOUBLED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **DOUBLING**.] **1.** To multiply by two; to make twice as great; to duplicate. **2.** To fold one part upon another part of. **3.** To contain or be worth twice as much as. **4.** To pass around or by. **5.** (*Mil.*) To unite, as ranks or files, so as to form one.

**Doûb'le**, *v. i.* **1.** To increase or grow to twice as much. **2.** To return upon one's track. **3.** (*Print.*) To set up a word or phrase a second time by mistake.

To *double upon* (*Mil.*), to inclose between two fires.

**Doûb'le**, *n.* **1.** Twice as much. **2.** That which is doubled over or together; a plait; a fold. **3.** A turn in running to escape pursuers; hence, a trick; a shift; an artifice. **4.** A counterpart. **5.** A roofing slate of the smallest size used.

**Doûb'le-bāse**, } *n.* (*Mus.*) The largest and lowest-  
**Doûb'le-bāss**, } toned instrument in the violin form.

**Doûb'le-brēast'ed**, *a.* Lapping over on the breast, with a row of buttons and buttonholes on each side.

**Doûb'le-dēal'er**, *n.* One who acts two different parts; a deceitful, trickish person.

**Doûb'le-dēal'ing**, *n.* Artifice; duplicity.

**Double-entendre** (*dō'bl-ōng-tōng'dr*), *n.* [Fr. *double*, double, and *entendre*, to mean;—a barbarous compound of French words. The true French equivalent is *double entente*.] A word or expression admitting of a double interpretation, one of which is often obscure or indelicate.

**Doûb'le-čn'try**, *n.* A mode of book-keeping in which two entries are made of every transaction, so that the one may check the other.

**Doûb'le-flow'er**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A flower having several rows of petals, as the result of cultivation.

**Doûb'le-mind'ed**, *a.* Having different minds at different times; unsettled; wavering; unstable.

**Doûb'le-ness**, *n.* State of being double or doubled.

**Doûb'le-quick**, *n.* (*Mil.*) The fastest time or step, in marching, next to the run, requiring 165 steps, each 33 inches in length, to be taken in one minute.

**Doûb'le-quick**, *a.* (*Mil.*) Performed in the time called double-quick.

**Doûb'le-quick**, *v. t. & i.* (*Mil.*) To move, or cause to move, in double-quick time.

**Doûb'ler**, *n.* One who, or that which, doubles.

**Doûb'le-salt**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound salt consisting of two salts in chemical combination.

**Doûb'le-stār**, *n.* (*Astron.*) Two stars so near to each other as to be seen separate by means of a telescope only.

**Doûb'let** (*düb'let*), *n.* [O. Fr. *doublet*, dim. of *double*.]

**1.** Two of the same kind; a pair; a couple. **2.** (*Print.*) A word or phrase unintentionally doubled, or set up the second time. **3.** The inner garment of a man; a waistcoat. **4.** (*Lapidary Work.*) A counterfeit stone, composed of two pieces of crystal, with a color between them. **5.** (*Opt.*) An arrangement of two lenses for a microscope, designed to correct spherical aberration and chromatic dispersion.

**Doûb'le-tōngued** (*düb'l-tōngd*), *a.* Speaking differently about a thing at different times; deceitful.

**Doûb'lets**, *n. pl.* Two dice, which, having been thrown, have each the same number of spots on the face lying uppermost.

**Doûb-loōn'**, *n.* [Fr. *doublon*, Sp. *doblon*. See **DOUBLE**, *a.*] A Spanish and Portuguese coin, of the value of from fifteen to nearly sixteen dollars.

**Doûb'ly**, *adv.* In twice the quantity.

**Doubt** (*dout*), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* **DOUBTED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **DOUBTING**.] [O. Fr. *doubter*, Lat. *dubitare*, intensive form of a primitive *dubare*, from *duo*, two.] **1.** To be in suspense or uncertainty respecting any thing; to be undetermined. **2.** To fear; to be apprehensive.

*Syn.*—To waver; fluctuate; hesitate; demur; scruple; question; suspect.

**Doubt** (*dout*), *v. t.* **1.** To question or hold questionable;



to hesitate to believe. **2.** To fear: to apprehend; to suspect; to believe.

**Doubt** (dout), *n.* **1.** Uncertainty of mind; suspense. **2.** Uncertainty of condition. **3.** Suspicion; fear; apprehension; dread. **4.** Difficulty expressed or urged for solution; objection.

**Syn.** — Hesitation. — *Doubt* belongs to the understanding, and *hesitation* to the will. While there are serious *doubts* in the mind, there must be a painful *hesitation* as to the course to be pursued.

**Doubt'a-ble** (dout'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being doubted; questionable.

**Doubt'er** (dout/-), *n.* One who doubts; one who scruples.

**Doubt'ful** (dout/-), *a.* **1.** Not settled in opinion. **2.** Admitting of doubt; not clear or certain; not easy to be defined, classed, or named. **3.** Characterized by ambiguity. **4.** Of uncertain issue. **5.** Affected by fear.

**Syn.** — Wavering; hesitating; undetermined; distrustful; dubious; uncertain; equivocal; obscure; ambiguous; problematical; questionable; precarious; hazardous.

**Doubt'ful-ly** (dout/-), *adv.* In a doubtful manner.

**Doubt'ful-ness** (dout/-), *n.* A state of being doubtful; dubiousness.

**Doubt'less** (dout/-), *adv.* Without doubt or question; unquestionably.

**Douceur** (dōō'sūr'), *n.* [Fr., from *doux*, sweet.] A present or gift; a bribe.

**Douche** (dōōsh), *n.* [Fr., as if from a Lat. word *ductiare*, from *ductum*, *ducere*, to lead, conduct (water).] A jet or current of water or vapor directed upon some diseased part of the body, to benefit it medicinally.

**Dōugh** (dō), *n.* [A.-S. *dah*, *dag*, Icel. *deig*, Goth. *daigs*, from *daigan*, to form, mold.] A mass of flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not yet baked.

**Dōugh'-fāce** (dō'fās), *n.* One who is flexible, and easily molded. [*Amer.*]

**Dōugh'nūt** (dō'nūt), *n.* A small, roundish cake, made of flour, eggs, and sugar, moistened with milk or with water, and fried in lard.

**Dough'ti-ly** (dou'tī-lī), *adv.* In a doughty manner.

**Dough'ti-ness** (dou'tī-nes), *n.* The quality of being doughty; valor; bravery.

**Dough'ty** (dou'tī), *a.* [A.-S. *dohtig*, *dyhtig*, brave, valiant, fit, useful, from A.-S. & Goth. *dugan*, to be able or strong, to be good.] Characterized by bravery; valiant; redoubtable. [sure.]

**Dōugh'y** (dō'y), *a.* Like dough; soft; yielding to pressure.

**Douse**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. DOUSED (doust); p. pr. & vb. n. DOUSING.] [Cf. O. D. *donsen*, to strike with the fist on the back, Sw. *dunsa*, to fall down violently and noisily, and Gr. *δύειν*, fut. *δύσω*, to plunge into.] **1.** To thrust or plunge into water; to dip. **2.** (*Naut.*) To strike or lower in haste; to slacken suddenly. **3.** [Corrupted from an obsolete *dout*, i. e. *do out*.] To extinguish.

**Dōve**, *n.* [A.-S. *duva*, *dufe*, from *dūfan*, to dive.] **1.** (*Ornith.*) A bird of the pigeon family, some species of which are domesticated, and all of gentle and inoffensive character; a pigeon; especially, a tame pigeon.

The dove is often employed as the emblem of innocence, gentleness, and affection: also in art and in the Scriptures as the typical emblem or symbol of the Holy Ghost.

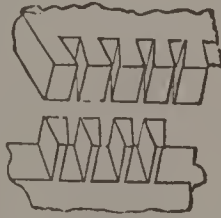
**2.** A word of endearment. [doves.]

**Dōve'-cōt** (dūv'kōt), *n.* A small building or box for doves.

**Dō'ver's Pow'der.** So called from *Dover*, its inventor, an English physician. (*Med.*) A compound of ipecacuanha, opium, and sulphate of potash, designed as a sedative and sudorific.

**Dōve'tāil**, *n.* (*Carp.*) A joint or tenon made by letting one piece, in the form of a dove's tail spread, into a corresponding cavity in another, so that it can not be drawn out.

**Dōve'tāil**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. DOVE-TAILED; p. pr. & vb. n. DOVETAILING.] **1.** To unite by a tenon in form of a dove's tail spread, let into a board or timber. **2.** To fit ingeniously.



**Dōve'tāil-mōld'ing**, *n.* (*Arch.*) An ornament used in Norman architecture, consisting of a rounded molding arranged so as to form a series of figures in the form of a dove's tail.

**Dow'a-ble** (dou'a-bl), *a.* [From *dow*, for *endow*, q. v. Cf. *DOVE*, and *DOWER*.] Capable of being endowed; entitled to dower.

**Dow'a-ger**, *n.* [See *DOWER*, and cf. Fr. *douairière*, from *douaire*, dower.] **1.** (*Eng. Law.*) A widow endowed, or having a jointure. **2.** A title given in England to a widow, to distinguish her from the wife of her

husband's heir bearing the same name; — chiefly applied to the widows of personages of rank.

*Queen dowager*, the widow of a king.

**Dow'dy**, *a.* [Scot. *dawdie*, slovenly, *daw*, *da*, sluggard, drab, Prov. Eng. *dowd*, flat, dead, spiritless, Goth. *dauths*. Cf. *DEAD*.] Awkward; ill-dressed; vulgar-looking.

**Dow'dy**, *n.* An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman.

**Dow'dy-ish**, *a.* Like a dowdy.

**Dow'el**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. DOWELED; p. pr. & vb. n. DOWELING.] To fasten together by dowels.

**Dow'el**, *n.* **1.** A dowel-pin. **2.** A piece of wood driven into a wall, so that other pieces may be nailed to it.

**Dow'el-pin**, *n.* A pin of wood or metal used for joining two pieces, as of wood, stones, &c.

**Dow'er**, *n.* [Fr. *douaire*, L. Lat. *doarium*, *dotarium*, from Lat. *dotare*, to endow, to portion.] **1.** Endowment; gift. **2.** The property with which a woman is endowed; especially, (*a.*) That which a woman brings to a husband in marriage. (*b.*) That portion of the real estate of a man which his widow enjoys during her life, or to which a woman is entitled after the death of her husband.

**Dow'ered**, *a.* Furnished with dower, or a portion.

**Dow'er-less**, *a.* Destitute of dower; portionless.

**Dow'las**, *n.* [Probably from *Doullens*, in France, formerly celebrated for this manufacture.] A kind of coarse linen cloth.

**Down**, *n.* [Icel. *dūn*, O. H. Ger. *dūni*, down, D. *dons*.] Fine, soft, hairy outgrowth from the skin or surface of animals or plants, not matted and fleecy like wool.

**Down**, *n.* [A.-S. *dūn*, Ger. *düne*, Fr. *dune*, from Ir. *dūn*, hill, fortified hill, W. *din*.] **1.** A bank or rounded hillock of sand thrown up by the wind near the shore. **2.** A tract of sandy, level, and barren land. [*Eng.*] **3. pl.** A road for shipping in the English Channel, near Deal. **4.** [From the adverb.] A state of depression; abasement; failure; as, ups and downs. [*Colloq.*]

**Down**, *prep.* [A.-S. *adūn*, *adūne*, *dūne*, fr. *dūn*, mountain, hill. See *supra*.] **1.** In a descending direction along. **2.** Toward the mouth of a river, or toward the place where water is discharged into the ocean or a lake.

*Down the country, down the sound, toward the sea.*

**Down**, *adv.* **1.** In a descending direction; tending from a higher to a lower place. **2.** From a higher to a lower condition. **3.** From a remoter or higher antiquity. **4.** From a greater to a less bulk. **5.** In a low position or condition; on the ground. **6.** In humility, dejection, misery, and the like.

*Down in the mouth*, low-spirited; dejected. [*Colloq.*] — *Down with*, take down, throw down, put down. — *Up and down*, with rising and falling motion; back and forth; hither and thither.

**Down**, *a.* **1.** Downcast; dejected. **2.** Downright; plain; flat; absolute; positive. **3.** Downward; proceeding from the chief terminus.

**Down'east**, *a.* Cast downward; directed to the ground.

**Down'fall**, *n.* **1.** A falling downward. **2.** A sudden descent from rank, reputation, happiness, or the like; destruction; ruin.

**Down'fallen** (-fawln), *a.* Fallen; ruined.

**Down'haul**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope made fast to the upper corner of a sail, to haul it down.

**Down'heart-ed**, *a.* Dejected in spirits.

**Down'hill**, *n.* Declivity; descent; slope.

**Down'hill**, *a.* Declivous; descending; sloping.

**Down'right** (-rit), *adv.* **1.** Straight down; perpendicularly. **2.** In plain terms; absolutely.

**Down'right** (-rit), *a.* **1.** Plain; artless; unceremonious; blunt; — said of persons. **2.** Plain; undisguised; absolute; unmixed; — said of things.

**Down'sit'ting**, *n.* Act of sitting down; repose.

**Down'stairs**, *a.* Below; upon a lower floor.

**Down'stairs**, *adv.* Down the stairs; to a lower floor.

**Down'trōd**, } *a.* Trodden down; trampled under

**Down'trōd'den**, } foot.

**Down'ward**, } *adv.* [From *down* and *ward*, q. v.] **1.**

**Down'wards**, } From a higher place to a lower; in a descending course. **2.** From a higher to a lower condition. **3.** From a remote time.

**Down'ward**, *a.* **1.** Moving or extending from a higher to a lower place; tending toward the earth or its center.

**2.** Descending from a head, origin, or source. **3.** Tending to a lower condition or state.

**Down'y**, *a.* **1.** Covered with down. **2.** Made of, or resembling, down; hence, soft; calm; soothing; quiet.

**Dow'ry**, *n.* [See *DOWER*.] **1.** A gift. **2.** The estate which a woman brings to her husband in marriage: the portion given with a wife; dower. See *DOWER*.

**Dowse**, *v. t.* See *DOUSE*. [praise to God.]

**Dōx'o-lōg'ie-al**, *a.* Pertaining to doxology; giving

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ö, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; Are, vēll, tērm; pique, firm; sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf,



**Dox-ōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. δοξολογία, from δόξα, opinion, glory, praise, from δοκεῖν, to think, and λέγειν, to speak.] A short hymn expressing praise and honor to God.

**Dōx'y**, *n.* [Cf. Ger. *docke*, Sw. *docka*, Dan. *dukke*, doll, baby, or plaything.] 1. A sweetheart, mistress, or paramour. 2. A prostitute.

**Dōze**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DOZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DOZING.] [Dan. *döse*, to make dull or drowsy, *dös*, dullness, drowsiness, *dösig*, drowsy, A.-S. *dwæs*, *dwæsig*, *dysig*, dull, stupid, foolish; Icel. *das*, weariness, *dasaz*, to be weary. Cf. DAZE.] To slumber; to sleep lightly; to be drowsy or half asleep.

**Dōze**, *v. t.* To pass or spend in drowsiness.

**Dōze**, *n.* A light sleep; a drowse; a slumber.

**Dōz'en** (dōz'n), *n.*; *pl.* DÓZ'EN (before another noun), or DÓZ'ENŌ. [Fr. *douzaine*, from *douze*, twelve, from Lat. *duodecim*.] 1. A collection of twelve individuals; a set of twelve. 2. An indefinite number.

**Dōz'i-ness**, *n.* State of being dozy; drowsiness.

**Dōz'y**, *a.* [See DOZE.] Drowsy; heavy; inclined to sleep; sleepy; sluggish.

**Drāb**, *n.* [A.-S. *drabbe*, dregs, lees. Cf. DRAFF.] A woman of vile character; a strumpet; a prostitute.

**Drāb**, *n.* [Fr. *drap*, cloth; L. Lat. *drappus*, orig. a firm, solid stuff, allied to Ger. *derb*, compact, firm, solid.] 1. A kind of thick, woolen cloth of a dun, or dull brownish-yellow or gray color. 2. A dull brownish-yellow or gray color.

**Drāb**, *a.* Of a dun color, like the cloth so called.

**Drāb'ble**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRABBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRABBLING.] [Cf. A.-S. *drabbe*, dregs, lees. See *supra*.] To draggle; to wet and befoul. [rod.]

**Drāb'ble**, *v. i.* To fish for barbels with a long line and

**Drāchm** (drām), *n.* See DRAM and DRACHMA.

**Drāch'mā** (drāk'mā), *n.*; *Eng. pl.* DRĀCH'MĀS, Lat. *pl.* DRĀCH'MĀE. [Lat.; Gr. δραχμή, strictly, a handful, from δράσσειν, to grasp with the hand.] 1. A silver coin among the Greeks, of various value. 2. A weight among the Greeks of about 2 dwt. 7 gr. Troy.

**Drāff**, *n.* [A.-S. *draf*, draffy, dirty, filthy, allied to *drabbe*, dregs, lees.] Refuse; lees; dregs; wash given to swine, or grains to cows.

**Drāff'y**, *a.* Draggly; waste; worthless.

**Drāft**, *n.* [Originally a corrupt spelling of *draught*, *q. v.*, but authorized by respectable use.] 1. Act of drawing, esp. of loads by beasts of burden. 2. (*Mil.*) A selection of men from a military band; also from any company or collection of persons, or from the people at large. 3. An order from one man to another, directing the payment of money; a bill of exchange. 4. A deduction made from the gross weight of goods. 5. A figure described on paper; sketch; outline. [See DRAUGHT.] 6. Depth of water necessary to float a ship. [See DRAUGHT.] 7. A current of air. See DRAUGHT.

**Drāft**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRAFTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRAFTING.] 1. To draw the outline of; to delineate. 2. To compose and write. 3. To draw from a military band or post, or from any company, collection, or society; to detach.

**Drāft'-hōrse**, *n.* A horse employed in drawing, particularly in drawing heavy loads.

**Drāfts'man**, *n.* The same as DRAUGHTSMAN.

**Drāg**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRAGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRAGGING.] [A.-S. *dragan*, Icel. *draga*, Goth. *dragan*, allied to Lat. *trahere*. Cf. DRAW.] 1. To draw along by main force; to pull; to haul. 2. To break, as land, by drawing a drag or harrow over it; to pass through with a drag, as a stream or harbor-bed. 3. To draw along, slowly or laboriously, as something burdensome; hence, to pass in pain or with difficulty.

**Syn.** — See DRAW.

**Drāg**, *v. i.* 1. To be drawn along, as a rope or dress, on the ground. 2. To move heavily, laboriously, or slowly onward. 3. To fish with a drag.

**Drāg**, *n.* 1. A net, to be drawn along the bottom under water, for the purpose of bringing sunken bodies to the surface. 2. A kind of sledge for conveying heavy bodies. 3. A carriage or coach. [Eng.] 4. A heavy harrow, for breaking up ground. 5. Something to retard the progress of a moving body; a elog. 6. A heavy motion, as if dragged along. 7. (*Founding*.) The bottom part of a flask.

**Drāg'-bār**, *n.* A link or coupling used on railroads.

**Drāg'gle** (drāg'gl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRAGGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRAGGLING.] [Dim. of *drag*.] To wet and dirty by drawing on the ground or mud, or on wet grass; to drabble.

**Drāg'gle**, *v. i.* To become wet or dirty by being drawn on the mud or wet grass.

**Drāg'-net**, *n.* A net to be drawn along the bottom of a river or pond for taking fish.

**Drāg'o-man**, *n.*; *pl.* DRĀG'O-MANŌ. [L. Lat. *dragumanus*, *drogamundus*, fr. Ar. *tardjumān*, *turdjumān*, fr. *tardjama*, formerly *targama*, to interpret, Chald. *targēm*, to explain, *targēm*, explanation.] An interpreter; — so called in the Levant and other parts of the East.

**Drāg'on**, *n.* [Lat. *draco*, Gr. δράκων, probably from δράκασθαι, δρακεῖν, to look, so called from its terrible eyes.] 1. (*Myth.*) A monstrous winged serpent or lizard, with a erected head and enormous claws, regarded as very powerful and ferocious. 2. A fierce, violent person. 3. (*Astron.*) A northern constellation figured as a dragon. 4. A luminous exhalation from marshy grounds, moving like a winged serpent. 5. A short musket hooked to a swivel attached to a soldier's belt; — so called from a representation of a dragon's head at the muzzle. 6. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of reptiles in the East Indies, which, in consequence of an extension of the ribs, covered with a fringe-like arrangement of the skin, is enabled to glide through the air for short distances.



Dragon (1.)

In Scripture the term *dragon* is used respecting large marine fishes or serpents, and also venomous land serpents. It is also applied to Satan.

**Drāg'on-et**, *n.* 1. A little dragon. 2. (*Ichth.*) A genus of fishes belonging to the goby family.

**Drāg'on-fish**, *n.* The dragonet.

**Drāg'on-fly**, *n.* (*Entom.*) A genus of swift and powerful insects, having large and strongly reticulated wings, a large head with enormous eyes, and a long body.

**Drāg'on-nāde'**, *n.* [Fr., from *dragon*, dragon.] The severe persecution of French Protestants under Louis XIV., by an armed force, usually of dragons; hence, a rapid and devastating incursion.

**Drāg'on's-blōod** (-blūd), *n.* A resinous substance brought from tropical countries, obtained from several trees. Its color is red, or dark brownish red.

**Drāg'on's-head**, *n.* 1. (*Bot.*) A plant of several species. 2. (*Astron.*) The ascending node of a planet, indicated, chiefly in almanacs, by the symbol ♄.

**Drāg'on's-tāil**, *n.* (*Astron.*) The descending node of a planet, indicated by the symbol ♁.

**Dra-gōon'**, *n.* [From Lat. *draco*, dragon; *draconarius*, standard-bearer, bearing a banner on which was the figure of a dragon.] (*Mil.*) A soldier taught and armed to serve on horseback or on foot, as occasion may require.

**Dra-gōon'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRAGOONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRAGOONING.] 1. To enslave, reduce to subjection, or persecute, by soldiers. 2. To harass; to force; to persecute.

**Drāg'oon-āde'**, *n.* Same as DRAGONNADE.

**Dra-gōon'-bīrd**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A Brazilian bird, having a large, umbrella-like crest of feathers above the bill.

**Drāg'-sheet**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A contrivance for lessening the drift of vessels in heavy gales of wind.

**Drāin**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRAINING.] [A.-S. *drewnigean*, from *dræhen*, *dræn*, drop, tear.] 1. To draw off by degrees; hence, to empty or exhaust of. 2. To make gradually dry or empty; hence, to exhaust; to empty of wealth, resources, or the like. 3. To filter.

**Drāin**, *v. i.* 1. To flow off gradually. 2. To be emptied of liquor by flowing or dropping.

**Drāin**, *n.* 1. Act of draining, or of drawing off, or of emptying by drawing off. 2. That by means of which any thing is drained; a channel; a trench; a water-course; a sewer.

**Drāin'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being drained.

**Drāin'age** (45), *n.* 1. A draining. 2. Mode in which the waters of a country pass off by its streams and rivers. 3. (*Engin.*) System of drains and their operation, by which water is removed from towns, railway beds, &c.

**Drāin'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, drains.

**Drāke**, *n.* [L. Ger. *drake*, O. H. Ger. *antrache*, N. H. Ger. *entrich*, *entrich*, Icel. *andriki*, from O. H. Ger. *anit*, *duck*, A.-S. *ened*, *enid*, N. H. Ger. *ente*, Lat. *anas*, *anatis*, and O. H. Ger. *-rih*, Goth. *reiks*, ruler, chief.] 1. The male of the duck kind. 2. The drake-fly. 3. [Lat. *draco*, dragon.] A small piece of artillery.

**Drām**, *n.* [Contr. from *drachma*, *q. v.*] 1. (*Apothecaries' Weight*.) A weight of the eighth part of an ounce,



or sixty grains. **2.** (*Avoirdupois Weight.*) The sixteenth part of an ounce. **3.** A minute quantity; a mite. **4.** As much spirituous liquor as is drunk at once; hence, habitual intemperance.

**Drä'mä**, or **Drä'mä**, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. δρᾶμα, from δρᾶν, to do, to act.] **1.** A composition, designed to be acted on the stage, representing various phases of human life, grave or humorous. **2.** A real series of events invested with a dramatic unity and interest.

**Dra-mät'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining, appropriate to, or re-  
**Dra-mät'ie-al**, } sembling, a drama.

**Dra-mät'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* By representation; in the manner of the drama.

**Dräm'a-tis Per-sō'næ**. [Lat.] The characters represented in a play; the interlocutors in a drama.

**Dräm'a-tist**, *n.* The author of a dramatic composition; a writer of plays.

**Dräm'a-tize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRAMATIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRAMATIZING.] To compose in the form of the drama; to represent in a drama.

**Dräm'a-tür'gy**, *n.* [Gr. δραματουργία, from δρᾶμα, drama, and the obsolete ἐργεῖν, for ἐρδεῖν, to work.] Art of dramatic poetry and representation.

**Dränk**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *drink*. See DRINK. [cloth.]

**Dräpe**, *v. t.* [Fr. *draper*, from *drap*, cloth.] To make

**Dräpe**, *v. t.* To cover or adorn with drapery.

**Drä'per**, *n.* One who sells cloths; a dealer in cloths.

**Drä'per-y**, *n.* **1.** Occupation of a draper. **2.** Cloth, or woolen stuffs in general. **3.** The garments with which any thing is draped; hangings of any kind, especially, the clothing of the human figure in sculpture and painting.

**Dräs'tie**, *a.* [Gr. δραστικός, from δρᾶν, to do, act.] (*Med.*) Acting with strength or violence; powerful.

**Draught** (*dräft*), *n.* [A.-S. *drôht*, a drawing, course, from *dragan*, to draw.] **1.** Act of drawing or pulling; as, (*a.*) Act of moving loads by drawing. (*b.*) Act of drawing a net. (*c.*) Act of drinking. (*d.*) (*Mil.*) Act of drawing men from a military band, or from any company or society; detachment. (*e.*) Act of drawing or delineating; representation. **2.** That which is drawn; as, (*a.*) That which is taken by sweeping with a net. (*b.*) Quantity drawn in at once in drinking; a potion or potation. (*c.*) (*Mil.*) Forces drawn; a detachment. (*d.*) A sketch, outline, or representation, whether written, designed, or drawn. (*e.*) (*Com.*) An order for the payment of money; a bill of exchange; draft. (*f.*) A current of air. **3.** That which draws; as, (*a.*) A sink or drain. (*b.*) *pl.* (*Med.*) A mild vesicatory, a sinapism. **4.** Capacity of being drawn. **5.** (*Naut.*) Depth of water necessary to float a ship, or the depth a ship sinks in water, especially when laden. **6.** (*Com.*) A small allowance on weighable goods, to insure full weight. [*Eng.*] **7.** *pl.* A certain game played on a checkered board; checkers. **8.** The bevel given to the pattern for a easting, that it may be drawn from the sand without injury to the mold.

**Draught** (*dräft*), *a.* **1.** Used for drawing. **2.** Drawn directly from the barrel, or other receptacle.

**Draught** (*dräft*), *v. t.* To draw out; to call forth. See DRAFT.

**Draught'-bōard** (*dräft'-*), *n.* A board on which draughts are played.

**Draughts'man** (*dräfts'-*), *n.*; *pl.* DRAUGHTS'MEN. One who draws writings or designs.

**Draw**, *v. t.* [*imp.* DREW; *p. p.* DRAWN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRAWING.] [A.-S. & O. S. *dragan*. See DRAG.] **1.** To cause to move toward or after one by the exertion of force; to pull along; to haul; to drag. **2.** To attract; hence, to entice; to allure; to engage. **3.** To bring forth; as, (*a.*) To pull from a sheath or inclosure, as a weapon. (*b.*) To bring out from some receptacle. (*c.*) To extract; to force out; to force forth. (*d.*) To deduce from premises; to derive. (*e.*) To take from a place of deposit. (*f.*) To receive from a lottery; hence, to obtain by good fortune; to win; to gain. **4.** To remove the contents of; as, (*a.*) To drain by emptying. (*b.*) To extract the bowels of. **5.** To inhale; to inspire; hence, also, to utter or produce by an inhalation. **6.** To extend in length; to lengthen out; to stretch. **7.** To extend, or produce, as a line on any surface; to protract; hence, also, to form by marking; to produce, as a sketch, figure, or picture. **8.** To form a sketch, figure, or picture of; to delineate; hence, to describe; to depict. **9.** To write in due form; to prepare a draught of. **10.** To require a depth of, as water, for floating; — said of a vessel; to sink in water.

*Drawn butter*, butter melted and prepared for use as gravy,

by pouring it on food. — *Drawn game*, or *battle*, one in which neither party wins; one equally contested. — *To draw a curtain*, to cause a curtain to slide or move either in closing or unclosing. — *To draw back*, to receive back, as duties on goods for exportation. — *To draw in*, (*a.*) To bring or pull in; to collect. (*b.*) To entice; to inveigle. — *To draw interest*, to produce or gain interest. — *To draw off*, to withdraw; to abstract. — *To draw on*, to bring on; to occasion; to cause. — *To draw up*, (*a.*) To compose; to draught; to form in writing. (*b.*) To arrange in order, as troops; to array.

**Draw**, *v. i.* **1.** To pull; to exert strength in drawing; to have force to drag along. **2.** To exert an attractive force. **3.** (*Med.*) To act as a sinapism; — said of a blister, poultice, &c. **4.** To furnish transmission to smoke, gases, &c. **5.** To unsheathe, as a weapon. **6.** To perform the act or practice the art of delineation; to sketch. **7.** To become contracted; to shrink. **8.** To move; to come or go; literally, to draw one's self; — with prepositions and adverbs. **9.** To make a written demand for payment of money deposited or due. **10.** To admit the action of pulling or dragging.

**Draw**, *n.* **1.** Act of drawing; draught. **2.** A lot or chance drawn. **3.** That part of a bridge which is raised up, swung round, or drawn aside. [*Amer.*]

**Draw'back**, *n.* **1.** A discouragement or hindrance. **2.** (*Com.*) Money paid back; especially, a certain amount of duties or customs paid back by the government, on the exportation of the commodities on which they were levied.

**Draw'-bridge**, *n.* A bridge of which either the whole or a part is made to be raised up, let down, or drawn, or turned aside, to admit or hinder communication at pleasure.

**Draw-ee'**, *n.* The person to whom an order or bill of exchange is addressed, or on whom it is drawn.

**Draw'er**, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, draws; as, (*a.*) One who draws liquor for guests. (*b.*) One who delineates; a draughtsman. (*c.*) One who draws a bill of exchange or order for payment. **2.** That which is drawn; as, (*a.*) A sliding box or receptacle in a case. (*b.*) *pl.* A close under-garment for the lower limbs.

**Draw'-head**, *n.* (*Railway Mach.*) A buffer to which a coupling is attached.

**Draw'ing**, *n.* **1.** Act of pulling, hauling, or attracting. **2.** A representation on a plain surface, by means of lines and shades, of the appearance of objects. **3.** Distribution of prizes and blanks in a lottery.

**Draw'ing-room** (28), *n.* [Abbreviated from *withdrawing room*.] **1.** A room for the reception of company; a room to which company withdraws from the dining-room. **2.** The company assembled in such a room; also, a reception of company in it.

**Draw'-knife**, } (*-nif*), *n.* A joiner's tool, with a long  
**Draw'ing-knife**, } blade and two handles, used to  
shave off surfaces, by drawing it toward one.

**Drawl**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRAWLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRAWLING.] [O. D. *draelen*, to linger, tarry.] To utter in a slow, lengthened tone. [ance.]

**Drawl**, *v. i.* To speak with slow and lingering utterance.

**Drawl**, *n.* A lengthened utterance of the voice.

**Dräy**, *n.* [A.-S. *drage*, from *dragan*. See DRAW and DRAG.] **1.** A low cart on wheels, drawn by a horse, and used for heavy burdens. **2.** A drag. **3.** A squirrel's nest.

**Dräy'age** (45), *n.* **1.** Use of a dray. **2.** Charge, or sum paid, for the use of a dray. [dray.]

**Dräy'man**, *n.*; *pl.* DRÄY/MEN. A man who attends a

**Dread**, *n.* **1.** Overwhelming apprehension of danger. **2.** Reverential or respectful fear. **3.** An object of terrified apprehension, or of reverential fear.

**Syn.** — Awe; fear; affright; terror; horror; dismay; apprehension. See AWE.

**Dread**, *a.* **1.** Exciting great fear or apprehension; terrible; frightful. **2.** Venerable in the highest degree.

**Dread**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DREADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DREADING.] To fear in a great degree; to regard or look forward to with terrific apprehension.

**Dread**, *v. i.* To be in great fear.

**Dread'ful**, *a.* **1.** Inspiring dread; fearful; terrible. **2.** Inspiring awe or reverence.

**Syn.** — Terrible; shocking. — *Terrible* is stronger and more vivid than *dreadful*; *shocking* (*lit.*, shaking or agitating) strikes with all its force on the moral feelings. A *dreadful* accident; a *terrible* catastrophe; a *shocking* exhibition of wickedness.

**Dread'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a dreadful manner; awfully.

**Dread'ful-ness**, *n.* The quality of being dreadful.

**Dread'naught** (-nawt), *n.* **1.** A fearless person. **2.** A garment made of very thick cloth, that can defend against storm and cold. **3.** The cloth itself.



**Drēam**, *n.* [O. Sax. *drōm*, Icel. *draunr*, O. H. Ger. *droum*, *traum*, N. H. Ger. *traum*. Cf. A.-S. *dream*, joy, gladness, Russ. *drematj*, to slumber, Lat. *dormire*, to sleep.]

**1.** A thought, or series of thoughts, of a person in sleep; a sleeping vision. **2.** An idle fancy or suspicion; a reverie; a vagary.

**Drēam**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DREAMED, or DREAMT (drēmt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DREAMING.] **1.** To have ideas or images in the mind, in the state of slumber. **2.** To let the mind run on in idle reverie or vagary; also, to anticipate as a coming reality; to imagine.

**Drēam**, *v. t.* To imagine, think of, or believe in a dream, or in an analogous state.

To dream away, out, through, &c., to pass in reverie or inaction; to spend in idle vagaries.

**Drēam'er**, *n.* One who dreams or indulges in reverie.

**Drēam'y**, *a.* [*compar.* DREAMIER; *superl.* DREAMIEST.] Full of dreams; appropriate to dreams. [*tude.*

**Drēar**, *a.* [See DREARY.] Dismal; gloomy with solid.

**Drēar'i-ly**, *adv.* Gloomily; dismally.

**Drēar'i-ness**, *n.* Dismalness; gloomy solitude.

**Drēar'y** (89), *a.* [*compar.* DREARIER; *superl.* DREARIEST.] [A.-S. *dreorig*, bloody, sorrowful, from *dreor*, blood, Icel. *dreiri*. Cf. Ger. *traurig*, sad, sorrowful.] Exciting cheerless sensations, feelings, or associations; comfortless; dismal; gloomy.

**Drēdġe**, *n.* [A.-S. *dræge*.] Any instrument to gather or take by dragging; especially, a machine for taking up mud, &c., from the bed of a stream or harbor.

**Drēdġe**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DREDGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DREDGING.] **1.** To catch, gather, or deepen with a dredge. **2.** [Cf. DREGS.] To sprinkle flour on, as on roast meat.

**Drēdġ'er**, *n.* **1.** One who fishes with a dredge. **2.** A utensil for dredging meat. **3.** A dredging-machine.

**Drēdġ'ing-ma-chine'**, *n.* An engine to take up mud from the bottom of rivers, docks, &c.

**Dreġs**, *n. pl.* [Icel. *dreġg*, Ger. *dreck*, dirt, mud, trash, allied to Gr. *τρύξ*, *τρυγός*, lees, dregs.] Corrupt or defiling matter contained in a liquid, or precipitated from it; feculence; lees; grounds; sediment; hence, the vilest and most worthless part of any thing.

**Dreġ'gi-ness**, *n.* Fullness of dregs or lees; foulness; feculence.

**Dreġ'gish**, *a.* Full of, or foul with, lees; feculent.

**Dreġ'gy**, *a.* Containing dregs or lees; consisting of dregs; foul; feculent.

**Dreñch** (66), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRENCHED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRENCHING.] [A.-S. *drencean*, *drencan*, to give to drink, to drench, from *drincan*, to drink.]

**1.** To cause to drink; especially, to put a potion down the throat of, as of a horse; hence, to purge violently. **2.** To wet thoroughly; to soak; to saturate with water or other liquid.

**Dreñch**, *n.* A drink; a draught; specifically, a potion of medicine poured or forced down the throat; also one that causes purging. [drench.]

**Dreñch'er**, *n.* One who drenches or administers a

**Dress**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRESSED (drēst) or DREST; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRESSING.] [Fr. *dresser*, to make straight, to raise, prepare, as if from a Latin word *directiare*, from *directus*, *p. p.* of *dirigere*, to direct.] **1.** To make straight; hence (*Mil.*), to arrange as soldiers in a straight line; to align. **2.** To adjust; to put in good order; to arrange; specifically, (*a.*) To treat with remedies, as a sore. (*b.*) To prepare for use; to get ready. (*c.*) (*Mach.*) To cut to proper dimensions; also, to smooth or finish work. (*d.*) To put clothes upon. (*e.*) To break and train for use, as a horse.

To dress up, or out, to dress elaborately, artificially, or pompously. — To dress a ship (*Naut.*), to deck or ornament her with colors.

**Syn.** — To attire; apparel; clothe; accouter; array; robe; rig; trim; deck; adorn; embellish.

**Dress**, *v. i.* **1.** (*Mil.*) To arrange one's self in due position in a line of soldiers. **2.** To clothe one's self; to put on one's garments.

**Dress**, *n.* **1.** Clothes; garments; habit; apparel. **2.** A lady's gown. **3.** Attention to apparel, or skill in adjusting it.

**Dress'-coat** (20), *n.* A coat with narrow or pointed skirts, as distinguished from a frock-coat.

**Dress'er**, *n.* **1.** One who dresses. **2.** [Fr. *dressoir*.] (*a.*) A table on which meat and other things are prepared for use. (*b.*) A cupboard or set of shelves for dishes and cooking utensils.

**Dress'ing**, *n.* **1.** Dress; attire; raiment. **2.** An application to a sore or wound. **3.** Manure spread over land.

**4.** (*Cookery.*) Stuffing; forcemeat. **5.** Gum, starch, &c., used in stiffening or preparing silk, linen, and other fabrics. **6.** (*Arch.*) An ornamental molding around doors, windows, &c.

**Drēss-ing'-gown**, *n.* A light gown, such as is used by a person while dressing; a study gown.

**Drēss'ing-room**, *n.* An apartment appropriated for dressing the person.

**Drēss'-māk'er**, *n.* A maker of gowns, or similar garments; a mantua-maker.

**Drēss'y**, *a.* Showy in dress; attentive to dress.

**Drib**, *v. i.* To shoot at a mark, at short paces.

**Drib'ble**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRIBBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRIBBLING. [For *dripple*, dim. of *drip*, *q. v.*] **1.** To fall in drops, or in a quick succession of drops. **2.** To slaver, as a child or an idiot.

**Drib'ble**, *v. t.* To throw down in drops.

**Drib'blet**, } *n.* [From *dribble*.] A small piece or par';

**Drib'let**, } a small sum.

**Drī'er**, *n.* [From *dry*.] One who, or that which, dries.

**Drift**, *n.* [From *drive*.] **1.** That which is driven, forced, or urged along; as, (*a.*) A mass of matter which has been forced onward together into its present position. (*b.*)

A drove or flock, as of cattle, birds, &c. **2.** Act or motion of drifting; the force which impels or drives. **3.** Course or direction along which any thing is driven. **4.** Tendency of an act, argument, course of conduct, or the like; object aimed at or intended; hence, also, import of words. **5.** (*Arch.*) The horizontal force which an arch exerts. **6.** (*Geol.*) A collection of loose earth and rocks, or bowlders, distributed over large portions of the earth's surface. **7.** (*Mech.*) A conical hand-tool of steel for enlarging or shaping a hole in metal, by being driven into or through it. **8.** (*Mil.*) A tool used in driving down compactly the composition contained in a firework. **9.**

(*Mining.*) A passage made for a road under ground. **10.** (*Naut.*) (*a.*) Direction of a current. (*b.*) The distance to which a vessel is drawn off from her desired course by currents or other causes. (*c.*) A piece in the sheer-draught, where the rail is cut off, and usually terminated with a scroll.

**Drift**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRIFTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRIFTING.] **1.** To float or be driven along by a current of water. **2.** To be driven into heaps. **3.** (*Mining.*)

To follow a vein; to prospect. [*Amer.*]

**Drift**, *v. t.* To drive into heaps.

**Drift'-sāil**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sail used under water in a storm, and serving to keep the head of a vessel right upon the sea, and prevent her driving too fast in a current.

**Drift'-wāy**, *n.* **1.** A common way for driving cattle in. **2.** (*Mining* & *Naut.*) The same as DRIFT.

**Drift'wood**, *n.* Wood drifted or floated by water.

**Drift'y**, *a.* Full of drifts; tending to form drifts.

**Drill**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRILLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRILLING.] [D. & Ger. *drillen*, A.-S. *thyrlian*, from *thyr*, *thyrēl*, bored or pierced through, a hole, from A.-S. *thurh*, through.] **1.** To pierce or bore with a drill. **2.**

To sow, as seeds, in rows, drills, or channels. **3.** To train in the military art; hence, to instruct in the rudiments and methods of any art or branch of knowledge.

**Drill**, *v. i.* **1.** To sow or plant seed in drills. **2.** To muster for military or other exercise.

**Drill**, *n.* **1.** A kind of pointed instrument, used for boring holes, particularly in metals and other hard substances; also a drill-press. **2.** (*Agr.*) (*a.*) An implement for making holes for sowing seed. (*b.*) A light furrow or channel made to put seed into, in sowing. **3.** Act or exercise of training soldiers in the military art; hence, diligent and strict instruction and exercise in the rudiments and methods of any business.

**Drill'ing**, *n.* **1.** Act of piercing with a drill, or of using a drill in sowing seeds. **2.** [Ger. *drillich*, L. Lat. *trilex*, *drilex*, from Ger. *drei*, Lat. *tres*, and *licium*, a thread of the warp. Cf. TWILL.] A coarse linen or cotton cloth, used for trowsers, &c.

**Drill'-plow**, } *n.* A sort of plow used for sowing


**Drill'-plough**, } grain in drills.

**Drill'-prēss**, *n.* A machine-tool, embodying one or more drills for making holes in metal.

**Drill'-ser'ġeant** (-sār'jent or sēr'jent), *n.* (*Mil.*) A non-commissioned officer, who instructs soldiers as to their duties, and trains them to military evolutions.

**Drīnk**, *v. i.* [*imp.* DRANK (formerly DRUNK); *p. p.* DRUNK or DRANK (formerly DRUNKEN); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DRINKING. *Drank*, though analogically not so proper a form of the *p. p.* as *drunk*, is generally used instead of it, as a sort of euphemism, to render its connection with *drunk*, *adj.*, less obvious.] [A.-S. *drincan*, Icel. *drecka*,



- Goth. *drigkan*.] 1. To swallow any thing liquid. 2. To partake of enlivening or intoxicating liquors, in merriment, feasting, or the like; hence, to take spirituous liquors to excess.  
*To drink to*, to salute, or wish well to, in drinking.
- Drink**, *v. t.* 1. To swallow as liquids; to imbibe. 2. To take in, as liquids, in any manner; to absorb. 3. To take in through the senses; to hear; to see.  
*To drink the health*, or *to the health of*, to drink while expressing good wishes for the health or welfare of; to pledge.
- Drink**, *n.* Liquor of any kind to be swallowed.
- Drink'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being drunk; fit or suitable for drink; potable.
- Drink'er**, *n.* One who drinks, particularly one who uses spirituous liquors to excess.
- Drip**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRIPPED (drīpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRIPPING.] [A.-S. *dripan*, Icel. *dreypan*, Sw. *drypa*, O. H. Ger. *trijfan*. Cf. DROP.] 1. To fall in drops. 2. To let fall drops of moisture or liquid.
- Drip**, *v. t.* To let fall in drops.
- Drip**, *n.* 1. A falling in drops; that which drips or falls in drops. 2. (*Arch.*) The edge of a roof; the eaves or cornice. [meat in roasting.]
- Drip'ping**, *n.* That which falls in drops, as fat from
- Drip'ping-pan**, *n.* A pan for receiving the fat which drops from meat in roasting.
- Drip'stone**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A projecting tablet over the head of door-ways or windows, &c., to throw off rain.
- Drive**, *v. t.* [*imp.* DROVE; *p. p.* DRIVEN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRIVING.] [A.-S. *drifan*, Goth. *dreiban*, Icel. *drifa*.] 1. To push forward; to compel to move on. 2. To chase; to hunt. 3. To urge on and direct the motions of, as the beasts which draw a vehicle, or the vehicle borne by them; hence, to take in a carriage. 4. (*Min-ing.*) To dig horizontally. 5. To urge, impel, hurry forward; to force; to constrain. 6. To carry on; to prosecute.
- Drive**, *v. i.* 1. To rush and press with violence. 2. To be forced along; to be impelled. 3. To proceed by urging on a vehicle or the animals that draw it. 4. To aim or tend to a point.  
*To let drive*, to aim a blow; to strike with force.
- Drive**, *n.* 1. An excursion in a carriage;—distinguished from a *ride*, which is taken on horseback. 2. A road prepared for driving.  
*Syn.*—See RIDE.
- Driv'el** (drīv'el), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRIVELED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRIVELING.] [From the root of *drip*, as a modification of *dribble*.] 1. To let spittle flow from the mouth, like a child, idiot, or dotard. 2. To be weak or foolish; to dote.
- Driv'el** (drīv'el), *n.* 1. Slaver; saliva flowing from the mouth. 2. Inarticulate or unmeaning utterance; nonsense. 3. A fool; an idiot; a driveler.
- Driv'el-er** (drīv'el-er), *n.* A slaverer; a slabberer; an idiot; a fool.
- Driv'er**, *n.* 1. One who drives. 2. One who drives beasts or a carriage; hence, also, one who runs a locomotive. 3. An overseer of slaves. [*Amer.*] 4. A substance interposed between the driving instrument and the thing driven. 5. (*Mach.*) That which communicates motion to something else. 6. (*Naut.*) The after-sail in a ship or bark; a spanker.
- Driv'ing-wheel**, *n.* (*Mach.*) A wheel that communicates motion; the wheel of a locomotive, which, adhering to the track, communicates the power of the steam-engine to the vehicle.
- Driz'zle**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRIZZLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRIZZLING.] [*Prov. Ger.* *drieseln*, for *rieseln*. Cf. A.-S. *dreosan*, Goth. *driusan*, to fall.] To rain gently; to fall in very small, slow drops.
- Driz'zle**, *v. t.* To shed in minute drops or particles.
- Driz'zle**, *n.* Fine rain or mist; mizzle.
- Driz'zly**, *a.* Shedding small rain; drizzling.
- Droit**, *n.* [*Fr.*, from Lat. *directus*, *directum*, *p. p.* of *dirigere*. See DIRECT.] Right; title; fee; a writ of right; duty; custom.
- Droll**, *a.* [*compar.* DROLLER; *superl.* DROLLEST.] [*Fr.* *drôle*, *Ger. & D.* *drollig*, O. *Ger.* *trollicht*; *D.* *drol*, a thick and short person, a droll, Sw. *troll*, a magical appearance, demon.] Fitted to provoke laughter; queer; amusing; funny; capable of amusing actions or sayings.  
*Syn.*—Laughable; comical.—*Laughable* is generic, denoting any thing calculated to excite laughter; *comical* denotes something humorous of the kind exhibited in comedies; *droll* stands lower on the scale, being derived from the French *drôle*, a buffoon or antic, who awakened laughter by queer tricks, &c.
- Droll**, *n.* 1. One who raises mirth by odd tricks; jester; buffoon; antic. 2. Something exhibited to raise mirth or sport; a farce.
- Droll'er-y**, *n.* Quality of being droll; sportive tricks.  
*Syn.*—Arehness; buffoonery; fun; comicality.
- Droll'ish**, *a.* Somewhat droll.
- Drōm'e-da-ry** (drōm'e-der-ŷ), *n.* [Late Lat. *dromedarius*, Lat. *dromas* (sc. *camelus*), from Gr. *δρομάς*, running, from *δραμῆν*, *τρέχειν*, to run.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of camel having one bunch or protuberance on the back, in distinction from the *Bactrian Camel*, which has two bunches.  
  
Dromedary.
- Drōne**, *n.* [A.-S. *dran*, *dran*, O. H. Ger. *dreno*, *treno*, N. H. Ger. *drone*, Lith. *tranni*, Rus. *truten*.] 1. The male of the honey-bee. It makes no honey, but after living a few weeks, is killed or driven from the hive. 2. A lazy, idle fellow; a sluggard. 3. A humming or low sound. 4. That which gives out a grave or monotonous tone or sound; as, the largest tube of the bagpipe.
- Drōne**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRONED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRONING.] 1. To live in idleness. 2. To give a low, heavy, dull sound.
- Drōne'-bee**, *n.* The male of the bee-kind; drone.
- Drōne'-fly**, *n.* A two-winged insect resembling the drone-bee.
- Drōne'-pipe**, *n.* The largest tube of a bagpipe, or anything resembling such a tube.
- Drōn'ish**, *a.* Like a drone; idle; sluggish; lazy.
- Drōol**, *v. i.* [*Contr. fr.* *drivel*.] To drivel, or drop saliva. [*Prov. in Eng., and a familiar nursery word in Amer.*]
- Drōop**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DROOPED (drōopt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DROOPING.] [Icel. *driúga*, *driúpi*, to lower the head, allied to *drop*, *q. v.*] 1. To sink or hang down, as an animal, plant, &c., from weakness. 2. To grow weak or faint; to be dispirited or depressed.  
*Syn.*—To bend; flag; languish; decline.
- Drōp**, *n.* [A.-S. *dropa*, *drypa*, Icel. *dropi*, O. H. Ger. *trofo*, N. H. Ger. *tropfen*.] 1. The quantity of fluid which falls in one small spherical mass; a globule about to fall; hence, also, the smallest easily measured portion of a fluid. 2. That which resembles, or that which hangs like, a liquid drop. 3. Whatever is arranged to drop, hang, or fall from an elevated position; as, (*a.*) A door or platform opening downward; a trap-door. (*b.*) A machine for lowering heavy weights to a ship's deck. (*c.*) A contrivance for temporarily lowering a gas jet. (*d.*) A curtain which drops in front of the stage of a theater, &c. (*e.*) A drop-press. (*f.*) (*Mach.*) The distance of a shaft below the base of a hanger. 4. *pl.* Any medicine the dose of which is measured by drops. 5. (*Naut.*) Depth of a sail, from head to foot, amidships.  
*Drop serene*. [*N. Lat.* *gutta serena*.] (*Med.*) An affection of the retina, causing blindness;—probably so called because, unlike the cataract, it produces no visible change in the organization of the eye, or its transparency.
- Drōp**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DROPPED (drōpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DROPPING.] 1. To pour or let fall in drops; to distill. 2. To cause to descend suddenly like a drop; to let fall. 3. To let go; to dismiss; to set aside. 4. To bestow or communicate in an indirect, cautious, or gentle manner. 5. To lower, as a curtain or the muzzle of a gun, and the like. 6. To send by dropping into the post-office box, as a letter. 7. To cover with drops; to speckle; to bedrop.
- Drōp**, *v. i.* 1. To distill; to fall in globules, or drops. 2. To let drops fall. 3. To descend suddenly, abruptly, or spontaneously. 4. To die, or to die suddenly. 5. To come to an end; to cease. 6. To come unexpectedly. 7. To fall or be depressed; to lower. 8. (*Naut.*) To be deep in extent.  
*To drop astern* (*Naut.*), to pass or move toward the stern; to slacken the velocity of a vessel, in order to let another pass beyond her.—*To drop down* (*Naut.*), to sail, row, or move down a river, or toward the sea.
- Drōp'let**, *n.* A little drop.
- Drōp'-lēt'ter**, *n.* A letter dropped into a post-office box, for delivery in the same town.
- Drōp'per**, *n.* One who, or that which drops.
- Drōp'-press** (109), *n.* A machine for embossing, punching, &c., consisting of a weight guided vertically, and made to drop on an anvil.
- Drōp'-scēne**, *n.* A curtain suspended by pulleys, which drops in front of the stage, in a theater.



**Dröp'sie-al**, *a.* **1.** Diseased with dropsy. **2.** Resembling, inclined, or pertaining to, the dropsy.

**Dröp'sie-al-ness**, *n.* The state of being dropsical.

**Dröp'sy**, *n.* [Abbreviated from *hydrosy*, from Gr. ὑδρῶσις, dropsy, from ὑδωρ, water, and ὤψ, face, from root ὄπ, to see.] **1.** (*Med.*) An unnatural collection of serous fluid in any part of the body. **2.** (*Bot.*) A disease of plants, occasioned by an excess of water.

**Dröp'-wort** (-würt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of *Spiræa*. The genus affords some ornamental shrubs.

**Drös'sky**, *n.* [Russ. *drozhki*, diminutive of *drogi*, a kind of carriage, properly pl. of *droga*, shaft or pole of a carriage.] A peculiar kind of low four-wheeled carriage, without a top, consisting of a kind of long, narrow bench, on which the passengers ride as on a saddle, with their feet reaching nearly to the ground. It is used in Russia and Prussia. [Written also *droitzschka* and *droschke*.]

**Dro-söm'e-ter**, *n.* [From Gr. δρόσος, dew, and μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of dew on the surface of a body in the open air.

**Dröss**, *n.* [A.-S. *dros*, from *dreosan*, to fall, Goth. *driusan*.] **1.** The scum or extraneous matter of metals, thrown off in the process of melting. **2.** Rust; crust of metals. **3.** Waste; impure matter; refuse.

**Dröss'i-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being drossy.

**Dröss'y**, *a.* Composed of, resembling, or pertaining to dross; impure; worthless.

**Drought** (drou), *n.* [A.-S. *drugadh*, *drugôdh*, from *dryge*, Eng. *dry*, *q. v.*] Dryness of the weather, affecting the earth, and preventing the growth of plants.

**Drought'i-ness** (drou't-), *n.* A state of dryness of the weather; want of rain.

**Drought'y** (drou't-), *a.* **1.** Characterized by drought; wanting rain; dry; arid; adust. **2.** Thirsty.

**Drouth**, *n.* Same as DROUGHT. See DROUGHT.

**Dröve**, *imp. of drive.* See DRIVE.

**Dröve**, *n.* [A.-S. *drâf*, from *drifan*, Eng. *drive*, *q. v.*] **1.** A collection of cattle, driven or designed for driving. **2.** Any collection of irrational animals, moving or driving forward. **3.** A crowd of people in motion. **4.** (*Agr.*) A narrow drain or channel used in the irrigation of land.

**Drö'ver**, *n.* One who drives cattle or sheep to market.

**Drown**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DROWNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DROWNING.] [A.-S. *druncian*, to immerse, drown, to drown the mind in drink, from *drincan*, to drink. Cf. DRENCH.] **1.** To overwhelm in water; to submerge; to deluge; to inundate. **2.** To deprive of life by immersion in water or other liquid; to sink under water till dead. **3.** To overpower; to overcome.

**Drown**, *v. i.* To be suffocated in water or other fluid.

**Drowse** (drouz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DROWSED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DROWSING.] [A.-S. *dreosan*, *driusan*, to fall, to droop, Goth. *driusan*.] To sleep imperfectly or unsoundly; to slumber; to doze.

**Drowse**, *v. t.* To make heavy with sleepiness.

**Drowse**, *n.* A slight or imperfect sleep; a doze.

**Drow'si-ly**, *adv.* In a drowsy manner; sleepily.

**Drow'si-ness**, *n.* State of being drowsy; sleepiness.

**Drow'sy**, *a.* [*compar.* DROWSIER; *superl.* DROWSIEST.] **1.** Inclined to drowse or doze; heavy with sleepiness. **2.** Disposing to sleep. **3.** Dull; stupid.

**Syn.**—Sleepy; lethargic; comatose; heavy; dozy; soporific.

**Drüb**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRUBBED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRUBBING.] [Icel. *drabba*, to beat, Ger. & D. *treffen*, to hit, touch, Sw. *träffa*, to hit.] To beat with a stick.

**Syn.**—To thrash; cudgel; beat; pommel; thump.

**Drüb**, *n.* A blow with a stick or cudgel; a thump.

**Drüb'ber**, *n.* One who drubs.

**Drüd'ge** (drüj), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRUDGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRUDGING.] [Prov. Eng. *drugge*, to drag; prob. a dialectic form of *drag*.] To work hard; to labor in mean or unpleasant offices with toil and fatigue.

**Drüd'ge**, *n.* One who drudges; one who works hard, or labors with toil and fatigue.

**Drüd'ger**, *n.* One who drudges; a drudge.

**Drüd'ger-y**, *n.* Act of drudging; hard labor; toilsome work; ignoble toil.

**Drüg**, *n.* [Fr. *drogue*, from D. *droog*, A.-S. *dryge*, *drige*, Eng. *dry*, orig. dry substance, herbs, plants, or wares.] **1.** Any substance used in the composition of medicine; any stuff used in dyeing or in chemical operations. **2.** Any commodity that lies on hand, or is not salable.

**Drüg**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRUGGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRUGGING.] To prescribe or administer drugs.

**Drüg**, *v. t.* **1.** To affect or season with drugs. **2.** To tincture with something offensive or injurious. **3.** To dose to excess.

**Drüg'get**, *n.* [Fr. *droguet*, dim. of *drogue*, drug, trash, stuff.] A coarse, woolen cloth, stamped on one side with figures, and generally used over carpets.

**Drüg'gist**, *n.* One who deals in drugs; especially, one who merely buys and sells drugs without compounding or preparation.

**Drü'id**, *n.* [W. *derwydd*, pl. *derwyddon*, fr. *dâr*, pl. *derw*, oak, and *gwydd*, knowledge.] A priest or minister of religion, among the ancient Celtic nations in Gaul, Britain, and Germany.

**Drü'id-ess**, *n.* A female Druid; an enchantress.

**Drü'id'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the  
**Drü'id'ie-al**, } Druids or their religion.

**Drü'id-ism**, *n.* The system of religion, philosophy, and instruction received and taught by the Druids.

**Drüm**, *n.* [Icel. *trumba*, O. H. Ger. *trumba*, a trumpet; O. Sax. *drom*, noise; A.-S. *dryme*, *dream*, joy, gladness, song, music, instrument of music; Goth. *drunjus*, a sound.] **1.** (*Mus.*) An instrument of music, consisting of a hollow cylinder or hemisphere, upon which a piece of vellum is stretched, to be beaten with a stick. **2.** (*Mil.*) A drummer. **3.** Any thing resembling a drum in form; as, (*a.*) A sheet-iron radiator, which receives heat from a stove-pipe. (*b.*) A small cylindrical box in which figs, &c., are packed. (*c.*) (*Anat.*) The tympanum or barrel of the ear. (*d.*) (*Arch.*) The upright part of a cupola, either above or below a dome; also the bell-formed part of the Corinthian and composite capitals. (*e.*) (*Mech.*) A short cylinder revolving on an axis, for turning wheels by means of straps around it. **4.** (*Ichth.*) A genus of fishes which have the power to make a peculiar drumming or grunting sound under water.

**Drüm**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRUMMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRUMMING.] **1.** To beat or play a tune on a drum. **2.** To beat with the fingers, as with drum-sticks. **3.** To beat, as the heart; to throb. **4.** To go about to gather recruits, secure partizans, customers, &c.

**Drüm**, *v. t.* To execute on a drum, as a tune; with *out*, to expel with beat of drum;—with *up*, to assemble by beat of drum; to gather;—hence, also, without *up*, to solicit the custom of by personal application to sellers or

**Drüm'-fish**, *n.* See DRUM. [bnyers.]

**Drüm'-head**, *n.* **1.** The upper part of a drum. **2.** The top of a capstan, which is pierced with holes for levers used in turning it.

*Drum-head court-martial* (*Mil.*), a court-martial called suddenly or on the field.

**Drüm'-mā'jor**, *n.* The chief drummer of a regiment.

**Drüm'mer**, *n.* One who beats a drum.

**Drüm'mond-light** (-līt), *n.* [From Captain *Drummond*.] A very intense light, produced by turning two streams of gas, one oxygen and the other hydrogen, in a state of ignition, upon a ball of lime, or a stream of oxygen gas through a flame of alcohol.

**Drüm'stick**, *n.* **1.** A stick with which a drum is beaten. **2.** Any thing resembling a drumstick in form, as the upper joint of the leg of a fowl.

**Drünk**, *a.* [From *drunken*. See DRINK.] **1.** Overcome by drinking; intoxicated; inebriated. **2.** Drenched or saturated with moisture or liquor.

**Drünk'ard**, *n.* One who habitually drinks to excess; a sot; a toper; an inebriate.

**Drünk'en** (drünk'n), *a.* **1.** Given to excessive drinking; intoxicated; inebriated. **2.** Drenched. **3.** Pertaining to, or proceeding from, intoxication.

**Drünk'en-ness** (109), *n.* **1.** State of being drunken; intoxication; inebriety. **2.** Disorder of the faculties, resembling intoxication by liquors.

**Syn.**—Intoxication; inebriation; inebriety.—*Drunkenness* refers more to the habit of excessive drinking; *intoxication* and *inebriation*, to specific acts. The first two words are extensively used in a figurative sense.

**Dru-pā'ceous**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Producing, or pertaining to, drupes; resembling a drupe.

**Drupe**, *n.* [Lat. *drupa*, an over-ripe, wrinkled olive, Gr. δρῦππα, from δρῦπετής, ripened on the tree, over-ripe, properly ready to fall from the tree, from δρῦς, oak, tree, and πίπτειν, to fall.] (*Bot.*) A pulpy, coriaceous or fibrous pericarp or fruit, without valves, containing a nut or stone with a kernel.

**Druse**, *n.* [Ger. *druse*, bonny, crystallized piece of ore, Bohem. *druza*, Cf. DROSS.] (*Mining.*) A cavity in a rock, having its interior surface studded with crystals or filled with water.

**Dry**, *a.* [*compar.* DRIER; *superl.* DRIEST.] [A.-S. *dryg*, *dryge*, *drige*, *drege*.] **1.** Free from moisture of any kind; arid;—said especially, (*a.*) Of the weather, free from rain or mist. (*b.*) Of vegetable matter, free from juices or sap;

**foöd**, **foöt**; **ûrn**, **ryde**, **pull**; **çell**, **çhaise**, **call**, **echo**; **gem**, **get**; **aç**; **exist**; **linger**, **link**; **this**



not green. (c.) Of animals, not giving milk. (d.) Of persons, thirsty; needing drink. (e.) Of the eyes, not shedding tears. **2.** Destitute of that which interests or amuses; unembellished; plain. **3.** Characterized by keenness, shrewdness, or sarcasm; shrewd; sharp. **4.** (*Fine Arts.*) Exhibiting a sharp, frigid preciseness of execution.

*Dry-cupping (Med.)*, the application of a cupping-glass without scarification of the skin. — *Dry goods (Com.)*, cloths, laces, ribbons, &c., in distinction from groceries. — *Dry measure*, a measure of volume for dry or coarse articles. — *Dry wine*, that in which the saccharine matter and the fermentation are so exactly balanced, that they have mutually decomposed each other, and no sweetness is perceptible.

**Dr̄y**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRYING.] To free from water, or from moisture of any kind, and by any means.

To dry up, (*a.*) To scorch or parch with thirst. (*b.*) [*Colloq.*] To stop talking.

**Dr̄y**, *v. i.* **1.** To grow dry; to lose moisture. **2.** To evaporate wholly; to be exhaled.

**Dr̄y'ad**, *n.* [Lat. *dryas*, pl. *dryades*, Gr. *δρυάς*, pl. *δρυάδες*, from *δρῦς*, oak, tree.] (*Myth.*) A female deity or nymph of the woods.

**Dr̄y'er**, *n.* One who dries. See DRIER.

**Dr̄y'ing**, *a.* **1.** Adapted to exhaust moisture. **2.** Having the quality of rapidly becoming dry and hard.

**Dr̄y'ly**, *adv.* In a dry manner.

**Dr̄y'ness**, *n.* The state of being dry. [by hand.]

**Dr̄y'nurse**, *n.* A nurse who attends and feeds a child

**Dr̄y'-point**, *n.* A sharp needle used in copper-plate engraving to draw fine lines, and to make fine dots in stippling and shading.

**Dr̄y'-rōt**, *n.* A rapid decay of timber, by which its substance is converted into a dry powder.

**Dr̄y'-rūb**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DRY-RUBBED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRY-RUBBING.] To rub and cleanse without wetting.

**Dr̄y'-salt'er**, *n.* **1.** A dealer in salted or dry meats, pickles, sauces, &c. **2.** A dealer in drugs, dye-stuffs, and chemicals generally.

**Dr̄y'-salt'er-y**, *n.* The articles kept by a dry-salter; the business of a dry-salter. [two; duality.]

**Dū'ad**, *n.* [Gr. *δύας*, *δύαδος*, from *δύο*, two.] Union of

**Dū'al**, *a.* [Lat. *dualis*, from *duo*, two.] Expressing, or consisting of, the number two; belonging to two.

**Dū'al-ism**, *n.* The dividing into two; any thing divided into two; a twofold division; a system which assumes, or is founded on a double principle.

**Dū'al-ist**, *n.* One who believes in dualism.

**Dū'al-ist'ie**, *a.* Consisting of two; pertaining to dualism or duality.

**Du-āl'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** That which expresses two in number. **2.** Division; separation. **3.** The state or quality of being two.

**Dū'ar-ehy**, *n.* [Gr. *δύο*, two, and *ἀρχή*, government.] Government by two persons.

**Dūb**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DUBBED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DUBBING.] [A.-S. *dubban*, Icel. *dubba*, to strike, beat.]

**1.** To strike with a sword and make a knight. **2.** To invest with any dignity; to entitle.

**Dūb'ber**, *n.* One who, or that which, dubs.

**Dū'bi-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *dubios*, fr. *dubare*, equiv. to *dubitare*, to doubt.] **1.** Not settled, or doubtful, in opinion. **2.** Occasioning doubt. **3.** Of uncertain event or issue.

*Syn.* — Doubting; unsettled; undetermined; doubtful; ambiguous; equivocal; questionable; uncertain; precarious.

**Dū'bi-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a dubious manner; doubtfully; uncertainly.

**Dū'bi-ōūs-ness**, *n.* The state or condition of being dubious; doubtfulness; uncertainty.

**Dū'bi-tā-tive**, *a.* Tending to doubt. [*Rare.*]

**Dū'eal** (30), *a.* [Lat. *ducalis*, from *dux*, leader or commander.] Pertaining to a duke.

**Dū'eal-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of or becoming a duke.

**Dū'e'at**, *n.* [Fr. *ducat*, L. Lat. *ducatu*s, from *dux*, leader or commander.] A coin, either of silver or gold, of several countries in Europe, struck in the dominions of a duke.

**Dū'e'a-tōōn'**, *n.* [Fr. & Sp. *ducaton*, from *ducat*.] A silver coin of several countries of Europe.

**Dūch'ess**, *n.* [Fr. *duchesse*, from *duc*, duke.] The consort or widow of a duke; also, a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy in her own right.

**Dūch'y**, *n.* Territory or dominions of a duke; dukedom.

**Dūck**, *n.* [O. Sax. *dok*, Icel. *dukr*, N. H. Ger. *tuch*, cloth.] A species of coarse cloth or light canvas, used for small sails, sacking of beds, &c.

**Dūck**, *n.* [From the verb to duck, q. v.] **1.** (*Ornith.*) A well-known water-fowl. **2.** An inclination of the head, resembling the motion of a duck in water.

To make ducks and drakes, to throw a flat stone, or the like, obliquely, so as to make it rebound repeatedly from the surface of the water. — *Lame duck.* See LAME.

**Dūck**, *n.* [Dan. *dukke*, Ger. *docke*, doll, baby, or puppet, See DOXY.] A pet; a darling.

**Dūck**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DUCKED (dūkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DUCKING.] [O. H. Ger. *tūhhan*, D. *duiken*, to stoop, dive, plunge, Prov. Eng. *douk*.] **1.** To plunge into water and suddenly withdraw; to immerse. **2.** To plunge the head of in water, immediately withdrawing it. **3.** To bow, stoop, or nod.

**Dūck**, *v. i.* **1.** To plunge the head in water or other liquid. **2.** To drop the head or person suddenly.

**Dūck'-bill**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A mammiferous animal of Australia and Van Diemen's Land, having a bill resembling that of a duck, with the head of a quadruped.

**Dūck'er**, *n.* **1.** One who ducks: a plunger; a diver. **2.** A cringing, servile person: a fawner.

**Dūck'ing-stool**, *n.* [Cf. CUCKING-STOOL.] A stool or chair in which common scolds were formerly tied, and plunged into water, as a punishment; a cucking-stool.

**Dūck'ling**, *n.* A young or little duck.

**Dūct**, *n.* [Lat. *ductus*, a leading conduit, from *ducere*, to lead.] Any tube or canal by which a fluid or other substance is conducted or conveyed to its destination.

**Dūc'tile**, *a.* [Lat. *ductilis*, from *ducere*, to lead.] **1.** Easily led or drawn out; tractable; flexible; pliable; compliant; obsequious. **2.** Capable of being drawn out into wire or threads.

**Dūc'tile-ness**, } *n.* Quality of being ductile; tractable-  
**Dūc'til'i-ty**, } ness; flexibility; pliability.

**Dūd'geon** (dūd'jun), *n.* [Cf. Ger. *degen*, sword, M. Ger. dagger.] A small dagger; also, the hilt of a dagger.

**Dūd'geon** (dūd'jun), *n.* [W. *dygen*, anger, grudge.] Anger; resentment; malice; ill-will; discord.

**Dūdḡ**, *n.*; *pl.* [Scot. *dud*, rag, D. *todde*.] Old clothes; tattered garments; colloquially, effects in general.

**Dūe**, *a.* [Fr. *dū*, *p. p.* of *devoir*, to owe, Lat. *debere*.] **1.** Owed; proper to be paid or done to another. **2.** Required by the circumstances; proper; suitable; hence, enforced by conscience; becoming; appropriate; fit. **3.** Appointed; exact. **4.** Liable to come at any moment. **5.** Owing; occasioned.

**Dūe**, *adv.* Directly; exactly; duly.

**Dūe**, *n.* **1.** That which is owed; that which custom, station, or law requires to be paid; a fee; an emolument. **2.** Right; just title or claim.

**Dūe'-bill**, *n.* (*Com.*) A brief written acknowledgment of a debt, not payable to order or transferable by indorsement.

**Dū'el**, *n.* [Lat. *duellum*, originally, a contest between two, which passed into the common form, *bellum*, war.] A combat between two persons; especially, a premeditated fight between two persons to decide some private difference.

**Dū'el**, *v. i.* To fight in single combat; to fight a duel.

**Dū'el**, *v. t.* To attack or fight singly.

**Dū'el-ist**, *n.* One who fights in single combat.

**Du-ē'lo**, *n.* [It.] **1.** A duel. **2.** Practice of dueling, or the code of laws which regulates it.

**Duēña** (doo-ān'yá), *n.* See DONA.

**Du-ēn'ná**, *n.*; *pl.* DU-ĒN'NÁḡ. [Sp. *duenna*, *dueña*, *f.* of *dueno*, *don*, from Lat. *domina*, *dominus*. See DON.]

**1.** The chief lady in waiting on the queen of Spain. **2.** An elderly lady appointed to have charge over the young ladies in a Spanish or Portuguese family. **3.** Any old woman kept to guard a younger one: a governess.

**Du-ēt'**, *n.* [From Lat. *duo*, two.] (*Mus.*) A composition for two performers.

**Dūf'fel**, *n.* [Written also *duffel*.] [L. Ger. & D. *duffel*, perhaps from *Duffel*, in the Netherlands.] A kind of coarse woolen cloth, having a thick nap.

**Dūḡ**, *n.* [Sw. *dägga*, Dan. *dagge*, to suckle (a child), probably allied to Goth. *daddjan*, Gr. *δηλάζειν*.] A teat, or nipple, especially of a cow or other beast.

**Dūḡ**, *imp. & p. p.* of *dig*. See DIG.

**Du gōng'**, *n.* [Malayan *dūyōng*, Javan. *duyung*.] (*Zoöl.*) A swimming mammal of the East Indian seas, having the aquatic habits of the whales, but herbivorous, and referred to a separate group.

**Dūke** (30), *n.* [Fr. *duc*, from Lat. *dux*, *ducis*, leader, commander, from *ducere*, to lead, allied to A.-S. *teóhan*, *teón*, Goth. *tiuhan*, Eng. *tug* and *tow*.] **1.** A leader; a chief. [*Obs.*] **2.** One of the highest order of nobility next below the Prince of Wales. [*Eng.*] **3.** A sovereign prince, in some European countries, without the title of king.

**Dūke'dóm**, *n.* **1.** Signiory or possessions of a duke. **2.** Title or quality of a duke.

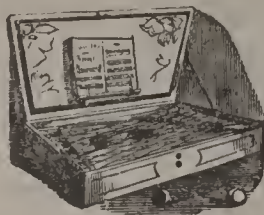
**Dūl'cet**, *a.* [O. Fr. *dulcet*, *dolcet*, *doucet*, dim. of *dols*, *dous*, now *doux*, Lat. *dulcis*, sweet.] **1.** Sweet to the



taste; luscious. **2.** Sweet to the ear; melodious; harmonious. **3.** Pleasing to any of the senses or to the mind.

**Dūl'ci-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* Act of dulcifying or sweetening.  
**Dūl'ci-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DULCIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DULCIFYING.] [Lat. *dulcis*, sweet, and *facere*, to make.] To make sweet; to sweeten.

**Dūl'ci-mer**, *n.* [Fr. *dulcimer*, It. *dolcemele*, from *dolce*, Lat. *dulcis*, sweet, and Gr. μέλος, melody, music.] (*Mus.*) A stringed instrument, played on with little sticks or metallic rods.



Dulcimer.

**Dūll**, *a.* [*compar.* DULLER; *superl.* DULLEST.] [A.-S. *dol*, *dvol*, *dval*, erring, foolish, from *dvelan*, to be dull, *dvolian*, to wander, rave, Icel. *dull*, foolishness, Goth. *dvals*, foolish, stupid.] **1.** Slow of understanding. **2.** Slow in action, motion, perception, comprehension, sensibility, and the like qualities. **3.** Lacking sharpness; blunt. **4.** Not bright or clear to the eye. **5.** Heavy; gross; cloggy; insensible. **6.** Furnishing little delight, spirit, or variety.

**Syn.**—Lifeless; inanimate; dead; stupid; doltish; sluggish; sleepy; drowsy; cheerless; cloudy; tarnished; obtuse.

**Dūll**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DULLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DULLING.] **1.** To make dull, stupid, or sluggish; to stupefy. **2.** To make blunt. **3.** To render dim or obscure. **4.** To deprive of liveliness or activity.

**Dūll**, *v. i.* To become dull or blunt; to become stupid.

**Dūll'ard**, *n.* A stupid person; a dolt; a dunce.

**Dūll'ness**, *n.* State of being dull; slowness; stupidity; heaviness; drowsiness; bluntness; obtuseness; dimness.

**Dūl'ly** (109), *adv.* In a dull manner.

**Dūlse**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A sea-weed of a reddish-brown color, which adheres to the rocks, and is sometimes eaten.

**Dū'ly**, *adv.* [From *due*.] In a due, fit, or becoming manner; properly; regularly; at the proper time.

**Dūmb** (dūm), *a.* [A.-S. *dumb*, Goth. *dumbs*, Icel. *dumbi*; Gael. *dubh*, black, dark.] **1.** Destitute of the power of speech. **2.** Not willing to speak; mute; silent; speechless.

**Dūmb'-bells** (dūm'be-), *n.* Two spheres of iron or other heavy material, connected by a short bar for a handle; — used as a weight for swinging in the hands.



Dumb-bells.

**Dūmb'ly** (dūm'ly), *adv.* In silence; mutely.

**Dūmb'ness** (dūm'nes), *n.* The quality or state of being dumb; muteness; silence.

**Dūmb'-shōw** (dūm'shō), *n.* Gesture without words; pantomime.

**Dūmb'-wāit'er** (dūm-), *n.* A movable frame by which dishes, &c., are passed from one story to another.

**Dūm'found**, } *v. t.* To strike dumb; to confuse.

**Dūm'found-er**, } [*Colloq. Low.*]

**Dūm'my**, *n.* **1.** One who is dumb. **2.** A dumb-waiter. [*Colloq.*] **3.** A sham package in a shop. **4.** A figure on which clothing is exhibited, as in shop windows. **5.** A locomotive with condensing engines, and, hence, without the noise of escaping steam. **6.** The fourth or exposed hand when three persons play at cards.

**Dūm'my**, *a.* **1.** Silent; mute. **2.** Fictitious or sham.

**Dūmp**, *n.* [D. *domp*, *damp*, Ger. *dampf*, vapor, smoke; Ger. *dumpf*, damp, dull, gloomy. Cf. DAMP.] A dull, gloomy state of the mind; sadness; melancholy; sorrow; despondency; — usually in the plural.

**Dūmp**, *v. t.* To unload from a cart by tilting it up.

**Dūmp'ish**, *a.* Dull; stupid; sad; moping; melancholy.

**Dūmp'ish-ly**, *adv.* In a dumpish manner.

**Dūmp'ish-ness**, *n.* A state of being dumpish.

**Dūmp'ling**, *n.* [Cf. Eng. *dummy*, short and thick, D. *dompelen*, to plunge, dip, dunk.] A kind of pudding or mass of paste, in cookery.

**Dūmp'y**, *a.* [Cf. *dumpling* and Icel. *dömp*, a stout or thick servant-maid; *dempa*, to cheek.] Short and thick.

**Dūn**, *a.* [A.-S. *dunn*, W. *dwn*.] **1.** Of a dark color; partaking of a brown and black; swarthy. **2.** Dark; gloomy; obscure.

**Dūn**, *v. t.* To cure, as cod-fish, in such a manner as to give them a dun color. [*Amer.*]

**Dūn**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DUNNED (dūnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DUNNING.] [A.-S. *dynian*, Icel. *dynia*, to make a din, to clamor.] To beset, or ask with importunity, as a debtor, for payment.

**Dūn**, *n.* **1.** One who duns. **2.** An urgent request or demand of payment.

**Dūnce**, *n.* [Ger. *duns*, from Johannes *Duns* Scotus, called the *subtle doctor*, who died in 1308. See Note in-

*fra.*] A person of weak intellect; a dullard; a dolt; a thiebskull; a simpleton.

The term *Duns*, from *Scotus*, "so famous for his subtil quiddities," says Stanhurst, "is so trivial and common in all schools, that whoso surpasseth others either in cavilling sophistry, or subtil philosophic, is forthwith nicknamed a *Duns*." This, he tells us in the margin, is the reason "why schoolmen are called *Dunses*." The word easily passed into a term of scorn.

**Dūn'der-hēad**, } *n.* [Prov. Eng. *dunder*, same as *thun-*  
**Dūn'der-pāte**, } *der.* In German compounds, *donner*,  
thunder, increases the bad sense of a word.] A dunce.

**Dūne**, *n.* [See DOWN, a bank of sand.] A low hill of sand accumulated on a sea-coast.

**Dūn'-fish**, *n.* Cod-fish cured or prepared in such a manner as to give it a dun or brown color.

**Dūng**, *n.* [A.-S. *dung*, excrement, *dyngan*, to dung.] The excrement of an animal.

**Dūng**, *v. t.* **1.** To manure with dung. **2.** (*Calico Print.*) To immerse in a bath of cow-dung diffused in hot water.

**Dūng**, *v. i.* To void excrement.

**Dūn'geon** (dūn'jun), *n.* [Either from Ir. *daingean*, stronghold, fortification, or Armor. *doun*, deep, or Ir. *dūn*, fortified hill, or Lat. *domus* (fortis), a (strong) house.] **1.** Donjon. [See DONJON.] **2.** A secure prison; especially a dark, subterranean place of confinement.

**Dūng'-fōrk**, *n.* A fork with several tines, used to remove or spread dung.

**Dūng'hill**, *n.* **1.** A heap of dung. **2.** Any mean situation or condition; a vile abode.

**Dūng'y**, *a.* Full of dung; filthy; nasty; vile.

**Dūnk'er**, *n.* The same as TUNKER. See TUNKER.

**Dūn'lin**, *n.* [Probably of Celtic origin. Cf. Gael. *dun*, hill, Eng. *dune*, low sand hill, and Gael. *linne*, Ir. *linn*, pool, pond, lake.] (*Ornith.*) A species of sandpiper.

**Dūn'nage**, *n.* [Cf. *dun*, mound, and *dune*.] (*Naut.*) (*a.*) Fagots, boughs, or loose materials of any kind, laid on the bottom of a ship to raise heavy goods above the bottom to prevent injury by water in the hold. (*b.*) Loose articles of merchandise wedged between parts of the cargo, to prevent rubbing and to hold them steady.

**Dūn'ner**, *n.* [From *dun*.] One employed in soliciting the payment of debts.

**Dūn'nish**, *a.* Inclined to a dun color.

**Dū'o**, *n.* [Lat. *duo*.] (*Mus.*) A duet.

**Dū'o-dēç'i-mal**, *a.* [From Lat. *duodecim*, twelve.] Proceeding in computation by twelves.

**Dū'o-dēç'i-mals**, *n. pl.* (*Arith.*) A kind of multiplication in which the denominations proceed by twelves, as of feet and inches.

**Dū'o-dēç'i-mo**, *a.* [Lat. *in duodecimo*, from *duodecim*, twelfth, from *duodecim*, twelve.] Formed of sheets folded so as to make twelve leaves.

**Dū'o-dēç'i-mo**, *n.*; *pl.* DŪ'O-DĒÇ'I-MŌS. **1.** A book in which a sheet is folded into twelve leaves. **2.** The size of a book thus composed; — usually indicated thus: 12mo. or 12°.

**Dū'o-dēn'a-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *duodenarius*, from *duodeni*, twelve, by twelve.] Relating to the number twelve; twelvefold; increasing by twelves.

**Dū'o-dē'num**, *n.* [N. Lat., from *duodeni*, twelve each; because its length is about 12 fingers' breadth.] (*Anat.*) The first of the small intestines.

**Dūpe**, *n.* [Fr., from Prov. Fr. *dupe*, *duppe*, equiv. to *duppe*, hoopoe, a kind, foolish bird, which is easily caught.] One who is duped or misled; a gull.

**Dūpe** (30), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DUPED (dūpt, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DUPING.] To deceive; to trick; to mislead by imposing on one's credulity.

**Dū'ple** (dū'pl), *a.* [Lat. *duplus*.] Double.

*Duple ratio* (*Math.*), that in which the antecedent term is double the consequent. — *Sub-duple ratio*, the reverse of *duple ratio*.

**Dū'plex**, *a.* [Lat., from *duo*, two, and *plicare*, to fold.] Double; twofold.

*Duplex ratio* (*Math.*), the product of a ratio. — *Duplex escapement*, a peculiar kind of watch escapement, in which, the scape wheel having two sets of teeth, a double action takes place at each vibration of the balance.

**Dū'pli-cate**, *a.* [Lat. *duplicatus*, *p. p.* of *duplicare*, to double, from *duplex*, double, twofold.] Double; twofold.

*Duplicate proportion*, or *ratio* (*Math.*), the proportion or ratio of squares.

**Dū'pli-cate**, *n.* **1.** That which exactly resembles something else; hence, a copy; a transcript; a counterpart. **2.** That which is of the same kind as some other thing, but not necessarily resembling it in other respects. **3.**

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; ġem, ġet; aŷ; exiŷt; lingeŷ, linkeŷ; thiŷ-



(*Law.*) A document which is the same as another in all essential particulars, and differing from a mere copy in having all the validity of an original.

**Dū'pli-cāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DUPLICATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DUPLICATING.] 1. To double; to make a copy or transcript of. 2. (*Physiol.*) To divide into two by natural growth or spontaneous action.

**Dū'pli-cā'tion**, *n.* 1. The act of duplicating or doubling. 2. (*Physiol.*) Act or process of dividing by natural growth or spontaneous action.

**Dū'pli-ca-tive**, *a.* Having the quality of duplicating or doubling. [membrane or vessel.]

**Dū'pli-ca-tūre** (53), *n.* A doubling; a fold, as of a

**Du-PLIC'i-tŷ**, *n.* [Lat. *duplicitas*, from *duplex*, double.] 1. Doubleness of heart, speech or dealing; dissimulation. 2. (*Law.*) The use of two or more distinct allegations or answers, where one is sufficient.

**Syn.** — Double-dealing; deceit; guile; deception.

**Dū'ra-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* State or quality of being durable.

**Dū'ra-ble** (89), *a.* [Lat. *durabilis*, from *durare*, to last.] Able to endure or continue in a particular condition; not perishable or changeable.

**Syn.** — Lasting; abiding; permanent; firm; stable; continuing; constant.

**Dū'ra-ble-ness**, *n.* Power of lasting; durability.

**Dū'ra-bly**, *adv.* In a durable or lasting manner.

**Dū'ra-mā'ter**, *n.* [Lat., *lit.*, hard mother; — called *mater*, because it was formerly thought to give rise to every membrane of the body.] (*Anat.*) The outer membrane of the brain.

**Dūr'ançe**, *n.* [Lat. *durans*, *p. pr.* of *durare*, to endure, last.] 1. Continuance; duration; endurance. 2. Imprisonment; duress.

**Du-rā'tion**, *n.* 1. Quality of during or enduring; durability. 2. Continuance in time; prolonged existence; portion of time during which any thing exists.

**Dū'ress**, or **Du-rēss'**, *n.* [Lat. *duritia*, *durities*, from *durus*, hard.] 1. Hardship; constraint; imprisonment. 2. (*Law.*) The state of compulsion or necessity in which a person is induced, by the restraint of his liberty or menace of bodily harm, to do some legal act, or to commit a misdemeanor.

**Dūr'ing**. [Originally the *p. pr.* of *dure* (*obs.*), to last, now used as a *prep.*] In the time of; as long as the action or existence of.

**Dūrst**, *imp.* of *dare*. See DARE.

**Dūsk**, *a.* [Cf. L. Ger. *duster*, N. H. Ger. *düster*, D. *duister*, A.-S. *thystre*, *theðstre*, Russ. *tusk*, tarnish.] Tending to darkness or blackness; darkish.

**Dūsk**, *n.* 1. Imperfect obscurity; twilight. 2. A color partially black or dark.

**Dūsk'i-ly**, *adv.* In a dusky manner; darkly; dimly.

**Dūsk'i-ness**, *n.* The state of being dusky; dimness.

**Dūsk'ish**, *a.* Moderately dusky; partially obscure.

**Dūsk'y**, *a.* 1. Partially dark or obscure; dusk. 2. Tending to blackness in color; dark-colored. 3. Gloomy; sad; melancholy. 4. Intellectually clouded.

**Dūst**, *n.* [A.-S., Icel., & L. Ger. *dust*, allied to Ger. *dunst*, vapor.] 1. Very fine, dry particles of earth, or other matter; powder; fine sand. 2. The earth as the resting-place of the dead; the grave. 3. A low condition. 4. Gold dust; hence, money; cash; specie.

To raise, or kick up, the dust, to make a commotion.

**Dūst**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DUSTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DUSTING.] 1. To free from dust. 2. To sprinkle with dust. 3. To reduce to a fine powder.

**Dūst'-brūsh**, *n.* A brush for removing dust, as from articles of furniture.

**Dūst'er**, *n.* 1. One who dusts; a utensil for dusting. 2. A light over-garment, worn to protect the clothing from dust in traveling.

**Dūst'i-ness**, *n.* The state of being dusty.

**Dūst'-mān**, *n.*; *pl.* DŪST'-MĒN. One whose employment is to carry away dirt and filth.

**Dūst'y**, *a.* [*compar.* DUSTIER; *superl.* DUSTIEST.] 1. Filled, covered, or sprinkled with dust. 2. Like dust; of the color of dust.

**Dū'tch**, *a.* [N. D. *duitsch*, German, orig. popular, national, from O. H. Ger. *diot*, *thiot*, *diota*, *thiota*, Goth. *thiuda*, A.-S. *theód*, the people. The English have applied the name especially to the Germanic people living nearest them, the Hollanders.] (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Holland, to its inhabitants, or their language.

*Dutch cheese*, a small, round, hard cheese, made from skim milk. — *Dutch clincker*, a kind of long, hard brick made in Holland. — *Dutch foil*, *Dutch leaf*, or *Dutch gold*, an alloy of cop-

per and zinc, rolled or beaten into thin sheets. — *Dutch oven*, a tin screen for baking before a fire; also, in the United States, a shallow iron kettle for baking, with a cover to hold burning coals. — *Dutch pink*, chalk or whiting dyed yellow, and used in distemper, and for paper-staining, &c. — *Dutch tile*, a glazed and painted ornamental tile, formerly much used in the jambs of chimneys.

*Dutch* was formerly used by good writers for *German*, and is even now sometimes so used, in certain portions of the United States, either ignorantly or in contempt.

**Dū'tch**, *v. t.* To render clear and hard by dipping into hot oil, sand, &c., as goose-quills.

**Dū'te-oūs**, *a.* [From *duty*.] Performing that which is due, or that which law, justice, or propriety requires.

**Dū'te-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In a duteous manner.

**Dū'te-oūs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being duteous.

**Dū'ti-a-ble**, *a.* [See DUTY.] Subject to the payment of a duty. [*Amer.*]

**Dū'ti-ful**, *a.* 1. Performing the duties or obligations required by law, justice, or propriety; submissive to natural or legal superiors. 2. Controlled by, or proceeding from, a sense of duty.

**Syn.** — Duteous; obedient; reverent; reverential; submissive; respectful.

**Dū'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.* In a dutiful manner; obediently.

**Dū'ti-ful-ness**, *n.* State of being dutiful; obedience.

**Dū'ty**, *n.* [From *due*.] 1. That which is due from one person to another; especially, that which a person is bound, by any obligation, to do, or refrain from doing. 2. Service rendered; respectful obedience; — said especially of military service. 3. Respect; reverence; regard. 4. (*Com.*) Tax, toll, impost, or customs; excise.

**Du-ūm'vir**, *n.*; *pl.* DU-ŪM'VI-RĪ. [Lat., from *duo*, two, and *vir*, man.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) One of two Roman officers or magistrates united in the same public functions.

**Du-ūm'vi-rate** (45), *n.* Union of two men in the same office; or the office, dignity, or government of two men thus associated.

**Dwarf**, *n.* [L. Ger. *dwarf*, A.-S. *dveorg*, Icel. *dvergr*, N. H. Ger. *zwergr*.] An animal or plant much below the ordinary size of the species; especially, a diminutive man.

**Dwarf**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DWARFED (*dwarf*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DWARFING.] To hinder from growing to the natural size; to stunt.

**Dwarf'ish**, *a.* Like a dwarf; below the common stature or size; very small; low; petty; despicable.

**Dwarf'ish-ness**, *n.* Smallness of stature.

**Dwarf'-wall**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A low wall, not as high as the story of a building.

**Dwell**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DWELLED, usually DWELT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DWELLING.] [Icel. *dvelja*, to linger, delay, *dvali*, dream, delay, allied to A.-S. *dvelan*, to be stupid. Cf. DULL.] To abide as a permanent resident, or to inhabit for a time; to be domiciled.

To dwell on, or upon, (*a.*) To continue on; to occupy a long time with. (*b.*) To hang on with attention; to be absorbed with.

**Syn.** — To reside; sojourn; continue; stay; rest; remain.

**Dwell'er**, *n.* An inhabitant; a resident.

**Dwell'ing**, *n.* Habitation; abode; domicile.

**Dwell'ing-house**, *n.* A house intended for residence, in distinction from a store, office, &c.

**Dwell'ing-plāce**, *n.* Place of residence; abode.

**Dwīn'dle**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* DWINDLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DWINDLING.] [O. Eng. *dwine*, A.-S. *drinan*, to pine, fade, vanish.] To diminish; to waste away.

**Dwīn'dle**, *v. t.* 1. To make less; to bring low. 2. To break; to disperse.

**Dwīn'dle**, *n.* Process of dwindling; decline.

**Dŷe**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* DYED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DYEING.] [A.-S. *deagan*, *deagian*, from *deæg*, color, allied to Lat. *tingere*, for *tigere*.] To stain; to color; to give a new and permanent color to. [ried on.]

**Dŷe'-house**, *n.* A building in which dyeing is carried on.

**Dŷ'er**, *n.* One whose occupation is to dye cloth, &c.

**Dŷ'ing**, *a.* 1. Destined to death: mortal. 2. Supporting a dying person. 3. Pertaining to death; manifested in the hour of death.

**Dŷ'ke**, *n.* See DIKE.

**Dŷ-nām'e-ter**, *n.* [From Gr *δύναμις*, power, and *μέτρον*, measure.] (*Opt.*) An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes.

**Dŷ'n'a-mē'tric-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a dynameter.

**Dŷ-nām'ic**, } *a.* [Gr. *δυναμικός*, from *δύναμις*, power, }  
**Dŷ-nām'ic-al**, } from *δύναμαι*, to be able.] Pertaining to strength or power, or to dynamics.

**Dŷ-nām'ics**, *n. sing.* 1. The science of moving forces; — opposed to *statics*. 2. The moving moral, as well as physical, forces of any kind, or the laws which relate to



them. **3.** (*Mus.*) That department of musical science which relates to the force of musical sounds.

**Dŷn'a-mŏm'e-ter**, *n.* [See DYNAMETER.] An instrument for measuring force or power, especially that of animals, men, or machines.

**Dŷn'a-mo-mĕt'rie**, } *a.* Relating to a dynamometer, or the measure of force.

**Dŷn'a-mo-mĕt'rie-al**, }

**Dŷ-năst'ie**, *a.* Relating to a dynasty or line of kings.

**Dŷ'nas-ty**, *n.* [Gr. *δυναστεία*, from *δυναστεύειν*, to hold power or lordship, from *δυνάστης*.] Sovereignty; especially, a race of kings, of the same line or family, who govern a particular country.

**Dŷs'era-sy**, *n.* [Gr. *δυσκρασία*, fr. *δυσ-*, inseparable pref. with the notion of ill, bad, difficult, and *κράσις*, mixture.] (*Med.*) An ill habit or state of the constitution.

**Dŷs'en-tĕr'ie**, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, accompanied

**Dŷs'en-tĕr'ie-al**, } with, or proceeding from, dysentery. **2.** Afflicted with dysentery.

**Dŷs'en-tĕr'y**, *n.* [Gr. *δυσεντερία*, from *δυσ-*, ill, and *έντερον*, pl. *έντερα*, intestines, from *έντός*, within.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the rectum or colon, attended with

gripping pains, constant desire to evacuate the bowels, and discharges of mucus and blood.

**Dys-pĕp'si-ă**, } *n.* [Gr. *δυσπεψία*, from *δυσ-*, ill, and

**Dys-pĕp'sy**, } *πέσσειν*, *πέπτειν*, to cook, digest.] (*Med.*) A state of the stomach in which its functions are disturbed; chronic difficulty of digestion.

**Dys-pĕp'tie**, } *a.* Afflicted with, pertaining to, or

**Dys-pĕp'tie-al**, } consisting in, dyspepsia.

**Dys-pĕp'tie**, *n.* A person afflicted with dyspepsia.

**Dŷs'pho-ny**, *n.* [Gr. *δυσφωνία*, from *δυσ-*, ill, and *φωνή*, sound, voice.] (*Med.*) A difficulty of speaking, occasioned by an ill disposition of the organs of speech.

**Dysp-nœ'ă** (*disp-nĕ'ă*), *n.* [Gr. *δύσπνοια*, from *δύσπνοος*, short of breath, from *δυσ-*, ill, and *πνοή*, *πνοή*, breathing, *πνεῖν*, to blow, breathe.] (*Med.*) A difficulty of breathing.

**Dys-ŭ'rie**, *a.* Pertaining to, or afflicted with, dysury.

**Dŷs'u-ry**, *n.* [Gr. *δυσουρία*, from *δυσ-*, ill, and *οὔρον*, urine.] (*Med.*) Difficulty in discharging the urine, attended with pain and a sensation of heat.

## E.

**E** (*ĕ*). The second vowel and the fifth letter of the English alphabet. At the end of words it is usually silent, but serves to indicate that the preceding vowel has its long sound, where otherwise it would be short, as in *măne*, *căne*, *mĕte*, which without the final *e* would be pronounced *măn*, *căn*, *mĕt*. See *Prin. of Pron.* §§ 10-14, 46, and 47. — (*Mus.*) E is the third tone of the model diatonic scale. **E<sub>b</sub>** (E flat) is a tone intermediate between D and E.

**Eăch**, *a.* [A.-S. *alc*, *elc*, equiv. to *ă-lic*, from *ă*, *aa*, ever, orig. accus. sing. for *ăv*, O. Eng. *aye*, from A.-S. *ăv*, Goth. *aiws*, Lat. *avum*, Gr. *αιών*, and A.-S. *lic*, Eng. *like*.] This word is a distributive adjective pronoun, used either with or without a following noun, and denoting every one of the two or more individuals composing a whole, considered separately from the rest.

To each corresponds other. Each other is used elliptically for each the other.

**Eă'ġer**, *a.* [From Lat. *acer*, sharp.] **1.** Sharp; sour. [*Obs.*] **2.** Keen. [*Rare.*] **3.** Excited by desire in the pursuit of any object; ardent to pursue, perform, or obtain.

**Syn.** — Earnest. — *Eager* (*lit.*, sharp, keen-set) marks an excited state of desire or passion; *earnest*, denotes a permanent state of moral sentiment or feeling. A child is *eager* for a plaything; a hungry man is *eager* for food; a covetous man is *eager* for gain. A preacher is *earnest* in his appeals to the conscience; an agent is *earnest* in his solicitations.

**Eă'ġer-ly**, *adv.* With great ardor of desire; earnestly.

**Eă'ġer-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being eager.

**Syn.** — Ardor; vehemence; earnestness; impetuosity; heartiness; fervor; avidity; greediness.

**Eă'ġle** (*ĕ'gl*), *n.* [Lat. *aquila*.]

**1.** A rapacious bird of the falcon family, remarkable for its strength, size, graceful figure, and extraordinary flight. Its figure is commonly used as an heraldic emblem, and also for standards and emblematic devices. **2.** A gold coin of the United States, of the value of ten dollars.



Eagle.

**Eă'ġle-cŷed**, *a.* Sharp-sighted, as an eagle.

**Eă'ġless**, *n.* A female or hen eagle.

**Eă'ġlet**, *n.* A young eagle, or a diminutive eagle.

**Eă'ġre** (*ĕ'ġer*), *n.* [A.-S. *eăġor*, *ėġor*, *eăr*, water, sea.] The whole of a flood tide moving up an estuary or river, with great height and violence.

**Eăn**, *v. t. or i.* [See YEAN.] To bring forth, as young; to yeon.

**Eăr**, *n.* [A.-S. *eare*, Icel. *eyra*, Goth. *auso*, Lat. *auris*, Gr. *οὔς*.] **1.** The organ of hearing. **2.** The sense of hearing. **3.** Willingness to listen; attention; regard; heed. **4.** A part of any inanimate thing resembling in shape or position the ear of an animal. **5.** [A.-S. *ear*, Goth. *ahs*.] The spike of a plant of Indian corn or other grain, containing the kernels.

About the ears, in close proximity. — *By the ears*, in close personal contest. — *Up to the ears*, deeply absorbed.

**Eăr**, *v. i.* To form ears, as corn.

**Eăr'ing**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope attached to the cringle of a sail, by which it is bent or reefed.

**Eărl** (*ĕrl*, 14), *n.* [A.-S. *eorl*, man, noble, Icel. & Sw. *jarl*, nobleman, count.] A nobleman of England ranking below a marquis, and above a viscount.

**Eăr'lăp**, *n.* The tip of the ear. [earl.]

**Eărl'dŏm**, *n.* Seignior, jurisdiction, or dignity of an

**Eăr'less**, *a.* Without ears; deaf; unwilling to hear.

**Eărl'măr'shal**, *n.* An officer of state in England who marshals and orders all great ceremonials; he is the head of the herald's office.

**Eăr'lŏck**, *n.* A curl of hair near the ear; a love-lock.

**Eăr'ly** (*ĕr'lŷ*, 14), *a.* [A.-S. *arlice*, from *ar*, before. See ERE.] In advance of the usual or appointed time.

**Syn.** — Forward; timely; not late.

**Eăr'ly**, *adv.* Soon; in good season; betimes.

**Eăr'mărk**, *n.* **1.** A mark on the ear by which a sheep is known. **2.** Any distinguishing mark by which the ownership or relation of a thing is known.

**Eăr'mărk**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EAR-MARKED (108); *p. pr.* & *v. b.* n. EAR-MARKING.] To mark, as sheep, by cropping or slitting the ear.

**Eărn** (*ĕrn*), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EARNED; *p. pr.* & *v. b.* n. EARNING.] [A.-S. *earnian*, *gearnian*, to earn, O. H. Ger. *arnôn*, to measure, *arnên*, to earn, to merit, allied to *aran*, to plow.] **1.** To merit or deserve by labor. **2.** To acquire by labor, service, or performance.

**Eăr'nest** (*ĕr'nest*), *a.* [A.-S. *earnost*. Cf. Goth. *arneis*, certain, sure.] **1.** Ardent in the pursuit of an object; eager to obtain. **2.** Intent; fixed.

**Syn.** — Eager; warm; zealous; ardent; animated; importunate; fervent; hearty. See EAGER.

**Eăr'nest**, *n.* **1.** Seriousness; reality. **2.** [Probably corrupted, like O. Eng. *arles*, *earles*, from Fr. *arrhes*, earnest-money, from Lat. *arrha*.] A pledge given as an assurance of earnest or serious intention; a token of what is to come.

**Syn.** — Pledge. — An *earnest*, like *first-fruits*, gives assurance that more is coming of the same kind: a *pledge*, like money deposited, affords security and ground of reliance. Washington gave *earnest* of his talent as a commander by saving his troops after Braddock's defeat; his fortitude and that of his soldiers during the winter at Valley Forge were a *pledge* of their ultimate triumph.

**Eăr'nest-ly**, *adv.* In an earnest manner; warmly; eagerly; also, with fixed attention.

**Eăr'nest-mŏn'ey**, *n.* Money paid as earnest, to bind a bargain or to ratify and prove a sale.

**Eăr'nest-ness**, *n.* State of being earnest: zeal.

**Eărn'ing** (*ĕrn'ing*), *n.* That which is earned; wages; stipend; reward.

**Eăr-rĭng**, *n.* An ornament suspended from the ear, by means of a ring passing through the lobe.

**Eăr'shŏt**, *n.* Reach of the ear, or sense of hearing; distance at which words may be heard.

**Eărth** (*ĕrth*, 14), *n.* [A.-S. *eardhe*, earth, *card*, region, country, Goth. *airtha*, allied to Gr. *ĕpa*, earth, Skr. *iră*.] **1.** The globe we inhabit; the world. **2.** The solid materials

foŏd, foŏt; ŭrn, rŷde, pull; ġell, ġhaise, eall, eecho, ġem, ġet; aŷ; exist; linger, link; this.



which make up the globe; the dry land. **3.** Soil of all kinds, including gravel, clay, loam, &c.; the ground. **4.** A region; a country. **5.** The people on the globe. **6.** (*Chem.*) (*a.*) A tasteless and inodorous, uncolored, earthy-looking, metallic oxide. (*b.*) A similar oxide, having a slight alkaline reaction.

**Earth** (ĕrth), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EARTHED (ĕrtht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EARTHING.] **1.** To hide, or cause to hide, in the earth. **2.** To cover with earth or mold.

**Earth**, *v. i.* To retire under ground; to burrow.

**Earth-board**, *n.* (*Agric.*) The board of a plow, that turns over the earth; mold-board.

**Earth'en** (ĕrth'n), *a.* Made of earth; made of burnt or baked clay, or other like substances.

**Earth'i-ness**, *n.* Quality of being earthy; grossness.

**Earth'li-ness**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being earthy; grossness. **2.** Excessive attachment to earthly objects; worldliness.

**Earth'ling**, *n.* An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal.

**Earth'ly**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to earth; not heavenly or spiritual. **2.** Of all things on earth; possible.

**Syn.**—Sordid; carnal; mean; base; vile; groveling.

**Earth'-nūt**, *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a.*) The root of an umbelliferous plant, which is farinaceous, sweet, and considered to be nourishing. (*b.*) The seed-vessel and seed of a leguminous plant, called also *pea-nut*.

**Earth'quāke**, *n.* A shaking, trembling, or concussion of the earth, due to subterranean causes.

**Earth'ward**, *adv.* Toward the earth.

**Earth'-work** (ĕrth'wŭrk), *n.* **1.** (*Engin.*) The removal of large masses of earth, in the construction of public works, as canals, railways, and the like. **2.** (*Mil.*) Any fortification made by throwing up embankments of earth.

**Earth'-worm** (ĕrth'wŭrm), *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The common worm found in the soil, without legs or appendages. **2.** A mean, sordid person.

**Earth'y**, *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or belonging or relating to, earth; terrestrial. **2.** Gross; unrefined.

**Ēar'-trŭmp'et**, *n.* An instrument to aid in hearing.

**Ēar'-wāx**, *n.* The cerumen; a thick, viscous substance, secreted by the glands of the ear.

**Ēar'wīg**, *n.* [*A.-S.* *ear-wigga*, *ear-wiega*, from *ear*, for *eare*, ear, and *wiega*, beetle, worm.] (*Entom.*) An insect with very short wing-cases, which eats fruit and flower leaves, and is so called because it has been erroneously supposed to creep into the human brain through the ear.

**Eāse**, *n.* [*Fr.* *aïse*, *A.-S.* *eadh*, ready, easy, Goth. *azets*, easy, *azeti*, ease, root *azi*.] Freedom from pain, disturbance, trouble, toil, constraint, stiffness, or the like.

**Syn.**—Rest; quiet; repose; tranquillity; facility; readiness.

**Eāse**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EASED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EASING.] **1.** To free from any thing that pains, disquiets, or oppresses. **2.** To render less painful, disgusting, or oppressive. **3.** To release from pressure or restraint; to shift a little.

To ease off, or ease away (*Naut.*), to slacken gradually.—To ease a ship (*Naut.*), to put the helm hard-a-lee, or regulate the sail, to prevent her pitching when close-hauled.

**Syn.**—To relieve; quiet; calm; tranquilize; assuage; alleviate; allay; mitigate; appease; pacify.

**Eā'sel**, *n.* [*Ger.* *esel*, ass, donkey, and hence, *escl*.] A wooden frame with movable pegs, or a sliding rack, on which pictures are placed while being painted.



Easel.

**Eāse'ment**, *n.* **1.** That which gives ease; convenience; accommodation. **2.** (*Law.*) A liberty, privilege, or advantage without profit, which one proprietor has in the estate of another, distinct from the ownership of the soil, as a way, water-course, &c.

**Eāsi-ly**, *adv.* With ease; without difficulty; readily; gently.

**Eāsi-ness**, *n.* **1.** State or condition of being easy; freedom from distress; ease. **2.** Act of moving as if with ease.

**Eāst**, *n.* [*A.-S.* *east*, *Icel.* *austur*. Cf. *Lith.* *auszta*, it grows light, *auszra*, aurora.] **1.** The point in the heavens where the sun is seen to rise at the equinox; the point directly opposite the west. **2.** The eastern part of a country; the regions or countries which lie east of any region or country; especially, the southern parts of Asia, which lie east of Europe and the Mediterranean.

**Eāst**, *a.* Toward the rising sun.

**Eāst**, *v. i.* To move toward the east; to orientate.

*East-north-east, east-south-east, &c.* See *Illust. of Compass*.

**Eāst'er**, } *n.* [*A.-S.* *cāster*, *eāstran*, paschal feast, **Eāst'er-dāy**, } Easter, from *Eastre*, a goddess of light

or spring, in honor of whom a festival was celebrated in April.] A festival commemorating Christ's resurrection, occurring on Sunday, the second day after Good Friday. It corresponds to the passover of the Jews.

**Eāst'er-ly**, *a.* **1.** Coming from the eastward. **2.** Situated, directed, or moving toward the east.

**Eāst'er-ly**, *adv.* On, or in the direction of, east.

**Eāst'ern**, *a.* **1.** Situated or dwelling in the east; oriental. **2.** Going toward the east, or in the direction of east.

**Eāst'ing**, *n.* (*Navigation & Surv.*) Distance eastward from a given meridian.

**Eāst'ward**, *adv.* Toward the east.

**Eāsy** (ĕz'y), *a.* [*compar.* EASIER; *superl.* EASIEST.] **1.** At ease; free from pain, care, disgust, or constraint. **2.** Not causing or attended with pain, exertion, or disquiet; affording rest. **3.** Not difficult; not requiring labor. **4.** Causing ease; furnishing comfort. **5.** Not making resistance. **6.** (*Com.*) Not straitened as to money matters.

**Syn.**—Quiet; tranquil; secure; calm; facile; yielding; compliant; ready.

**Eāsy-chāir**, *n.* An arm-chair for ease or repose.

**Eāt**, *v. t.* [*imp.* ĔAT, or ĀTE; *p. p.* ĔAT, or EATEN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EATING.] [*A.-S.* *etan*, Goth. *itan*, Lat. *edere*, Gr. *ĕdeiv*, Skr. *ad*, Gael, *ith*, W. *ysu*.] **1.** To swallow or partake of as food. **2.** To corrode, as metal, by rust; to consume gradually, as a cancer, the flesh; to waste or wear away.

To eat one's words, to take back what one has said; to retract.

**Syn.**—To consume; devour; gnaw; corrode.

**Eāt**, *v. i.* **1.** To take food; to feed. **2.** To taste or relish.

To eat, or to eat in or into, to corrode; to gnaw; to consume.

**Eāt'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being eaten; fit to be eaten; proper for food; esculent; edible.

**Eāt'a-ble**, *n.* Any thing that may be eaten.

**Eāt'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, eats or corrodes.

**Eāt'ing-house**, *n.* A house where provisions are sold and eaten ready cooked; a restaurant.

**Eau-de-Cologne** (ō'de-ko-lōn'), *n.* [*Fr.* *eau*, water, fr. Lat. *aqua*, *de*, of, and *Cologne*.] A perfumed spirit, originally prepared at Cologne.

**Eāves**, *n. pl.* [*A.-S.* *efese*. The *s* of *eaves* is in English regarded as a plural ending, though not so in *A.-S.*] (*Arch.*) The lower edges of the roof of a building, which overhang the walls.

**Eāves'drōp**, *v. i.* To stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house, to listen and learn what is said within doors; hence, to watch for opportunities of hearing the private conversation of others.

**Eāves'drōp-per**, *n.* One who watches for an opportunity of hearing the private conversation of others.

**Ĕbb**, *n.* [*A.-S.* *ebba*, *ebbe*, prob. allied to Ger. *eben*, Eng. *even*.] **1.** The reflux of the tide; the return of tide-water toward the sea. **2.** A falling from a better to a worse state; decline; decay.

**Ĕbb**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EBBED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EBBING.] **1.** To flow back; to return, as the water of a tide toward the ocean. **2.** To fall from a better to a worse state; to decline.

**Syn.**—To recede; retire; decay; decrease; sink.

**Ĕbb'-tīde**, *n.* Reflux of tide-water; the retiring tide.

**Ĕbi-ō-nīte**, *n.* [*Heb.* *ebjonim*, i. e. the poor, at first a Jewish name for Christians in general.] (*Ecll. Hist.*) One of a sect of Jewish Christians, in the first ages of the church, who combined Judaism with Christianity, rejected much of the New Testament, and were accounted heretics by the Christian fathers. [as ebony.]

**Ĕb'on**, *a.* **1.** Consisting of ebony; like ebony. **2.** Black

**Ĕb'on-īze**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EBONIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EBONIZING.] To make black like ebony.

**Ĕb'o-ny**, *n.* [*Gr.* *ĕbevos*, *ĕbévn*, from Heb. *hobnim*, pl. of *hobni*, for *obni*, of stone, from *oben*, *eben*, stone.] A species of hard, heavy, and durable wood, which admits of a fine polish or gloss. The most usual color is black.

**E-brī'e-ty**, *n.* [*Lat.* *ebrietas*, from *ebrius*, intoxicated.] Intoxication; drunkenness; inebriety.

**E'brī-ōs'i-ty**, *n.* [*Lat.* *ebriositas*, from *ebriosus*, given to drinking, from *ebrius*. See EBRIETY.] Partial intoxication; habitual drinking to excess.

**E-bŭll'ience** (e-bŭl'yens), } *n.* [See *infra*.] A boil-  
**E-bŭll'ien-çy** (e-bŭl'yen-sŷ), } ing over.

**E-bŭll'ient** (e-bŭl'yent), *a.* [*Lat.* *ebulliens*, *p. pr.* of *ebullire*, to boil up, to bubble up, from *bulla*, bubble.] Boiling over, as a liquor; hence, manifesting exhilaration or excitement, as of feeling.

**Ĕb'ul-lī'tion** (-līsh'un), *n.* **1.** The operation of boil-

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ĕ, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ĕre, veīl, tĕrm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf,



ing. **2.** Effervescence. **3.** An exhilaration or outward display of feeling. [of ivory.]

**E-bûr'ne-an**, *a.* [Lat. *eburneus*, from *ebur*, ivory.] Made of ivory. **Ee-bât'ie**, *a.* [Gr., as if *ἐκβατικός*, from *ἐκβαίνειν*, to go or step out.] (*Gram.*) Denoting a mere result or consequence, as distinguished from *telic*, which denotes intention or purpose.

**Ē'e'ce-hō'mo**, *n.* [Lat., *behold the man.*] A picture which represents the Savior given up to the people by Pilate, and wearing a crown of thorns.

**Ee-çên'trie**, } *a.* [N. Lat. *eccentricus*, Gr. *ἑκκεντρος*, **Ee-çên'trie-al**, } out of the center, eccentric, from *ἐκ*, out of, and *κέντρον*, Lat. *centrum*, center.] **1.** Deviating from the center or from the line of a circle. **2.** Pertaining to eccentricity or to an eccentric. **3.** Not having the same center; — opposed to *concentric*. **4.** Deviating from the usual course.

**Syn.** — Irregular; anomalous; singular; odd; particular; strange; whimsical.

**Ee-çên'trie**, *n.* **1.** A circle not having the same center as another contained in some measure within the first. **2.** One who, or that which, deviates from regularity. **3.** (*Astron.*) The supposed circular orbit of a planet about the earth, but with the earth not in its center, in the Ptolemaic system. **4.** (*Mech.*) A wheel or disk, having its axis of revolution out of its center of figure, used for obtaining a reciprocating or alternate motion from a circular one.

**Ee-çên'trie-al-ly**, *adv.* In an eccentric manner.

**Ee-çen'triç'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** State of being eccentric; oddity, whimsicalness. **2.** (*Astron.*) Distance of the center of the orbit of a heavenly body from the center of the body around which it revolves.

**Ee-elē'si-āreh** (ek-klē'zī-ārkh), *n.* [Gr. *ἐκκλησία*, church, and *ἀρχός*, leader.] A ruler of the church.

**Ee-elē'si-ās'tie**, } *a.* [Gr. *ἐκκλησιαστικός*, from *ἐκ* **Ee-elē'si-ās'tie-al**, } *κλησία*, an assembly of citizens called out by the crier; the church.] Pertaining to the church or to its organization or government. [a priest.

**Ee-elē'si-ās'tie**, *n.* A person in orders; a clergyman; **Ee-elē'si-ās'tie-al-ly**, *adv.* In an ecclesiastical manner; according to ecclesiastical rules.

**Ee-elē'si-ās'ti-çism**, *n.* Strong attachment to ecclesiastical observances, privileges, &c.

**Ee-elē'si-ās'ti-eūs**, *n.* A book of the Apocrypha.

**Ee-elē'si-o-lōg'ie-al**, *a.* Belonging to ecclesiology.

**Ee-elē'si-ōl'o-gist**, *n.* One versed in ecclesiology.

**Ee-elē'si-ōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *ἐκκλησία*, church, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The science or theory of church building and decoration.

**Ēch'e-lon** (ēsh'e-lon), *n.* [Fr., from *échelle*, ladder, scale, Lat. *scala*.] (*Mil.*) The position of an army or other military body in the form of steps, or with one division more advanced than another.

**Ēch'i-nate**, } *a.* [Lat. *echinatus*, from *echinus*, q. v.] **Ēch'i-nā'ted**, } (*Nat. Hist.*) Prickly like a hedge-hog; having sharp points.

**Ēch'i-nā'te**, *n.* A fossil echinus.

**E-eh'v'us** (e-kī'vus), *n.*; *pl.* **E-eh'v'NĪ**. [Lat., from Gr. *ἐχίνος*, hedgehog.] **1.** A hedgehog. **2.** (*Zool.*) A sea-urchin; sea-hedgehog. **3.** (*Bot.*) A prickly head or top of a plant. **4.** (*Arch.*) A form of molding carved with eggs and anchors.

**Ēch'o** (ēk'o), *n.*; *pl.* **Ēch'ōēs**. [Lat., from Gr. *ἠχώ*, same as *ἠχή*, *ἠχος*, sound, noise.] A sound reflected or reverberated to the ear.

**Ēch'o** (ēk'o), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **ECHOED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **ECHOING**.] **1.** To reverberate or send back; to return. **2.** To repeat with assent; to adopt.

**Ēch'o** (ēk'o), *v. i.* To be echoed or reverberated; to cause an echo; to be attended with an echo.

**E-ehōm'e-ter**, *n.* [Gr. *ἠχώ*, *ἠχος*, sound, and *μέτρον*, measure.] (*Mus.*) A kind of graduated scale for measuring the duration of sounds, and determining their different powers.

**E-ehōm'e-try**, *n.* **1.** The art or act of measuring the duration of sounds. **2.** The art of constructing vaults so as to produce echoes.

**E-elāir'çise**, *v. t.* [Fr. *éclaircir*, from *clair*, Lat. *clarus*, clear, q. v.] To make clear; to explain.

**E-elāir'çisse-ment** (*or* *e-klār'siz-mōng'*), *n.* The clearing up of any thing obscure or not easily understood.

**Éclat** (e-klā'), *n.* [Fr., from *éclater*, to splinter, burst, explode, shine brilliantly, from O. H. Ger. *sleizan*, for *skeizan*.] **1.** Brilliancy of success or effort. **2.** Demonstration of admiration; applause.

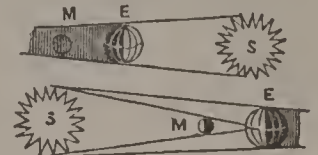
**Ee-lēe'tie**, *a.* [Gr. *ἐκλεκτικός*, from *ἐκλέγειν*, to pick out, choose.] Selecting; choosing at will.

**Ee-lēe'tie**, *n.* One who follows an eclectic method in philosophy, science, religion, and the like.

**Ee-lēe'tie-al-ly**, *adv.* In an eclectic manner.

**Ee-lēe'ti-çism**, *n.* The act, doctrine, or practice of an eclectic; an eclectic system, as of philosophy.

**E-elipse'**, *n.* [Gr. *ἑκλείψις*, prop. a forsaking, falling, fr. *ἑκλείπειν*, to leave out, forsake.] **1.** (*Astron.*) An interception or obscuration of the light of the sun or moon, by the intervention of some other body, either between it and the eye, or between the luminous body and that illuminated by it. **2.** Temporary or partial loss of brilliancy, luster, honor and the like; obscuration.



Eclipses. S, sun; E, earth; M, moon.

**E-elipse'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **ECLIPSED** (e-klīpst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **ECLIPSING**.] **1.** To darken or hide; — said of a heavenly body. **2.** To obscure, darken, or extinguish the beauty, luster, or honor, &c., of; to throw into the shade.

**E-elipse'**, *v. i.* To suffer an eclipse; to become eclipsed.

**E-elīp'tie**, *n.* [See *infra*.] **1.** (*Astron.*) An imaginary great circle of the sphere, which is the apparent path of the sun, or the real path of the earth as seen from the sun. **2.** (*Geog.*) A great circle on the terrestrial globe, answering to the celestial ecliptic.

**E-elīp'tie**, *a.* [Gr. *ἑκλειπτικός*, belonging to an eclipse. See **ECLIPSE**.] **1.** Pertaining to, or described by, the ecliptic. **2.** Pertaining to an eclipse or to eclipses.

**Ēe'logue** (ēk-log), *n.* [Lat. *ecloga*, from Gr. *ἐκλογή*, a picking out, selection, collection, especially of passages in authors, from *ἐκλέγειν*. See **ECLECTIC**.] (*Poet.*) A pastoral composition, in which shepherds are introduced conversing with each other; a bucolic; an idyl.

**Ē'eo-nōm'ie**, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the household;

**Ē'eo-nōm'ie-al**, } domestic. **2.** Relating to economy or to the management of household or pecuniary affairs, private or public; saving of waste and unnecessary expense. **3.** Prudent in expenditure. **4.** Managed with frugality. **5.** Relating to the means of living, or to the resources and wealth of a country.

**Ē'eo-nōm'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* With economy; frugally.

**Ē'eo-nōm'ies**, *n. sing.* [Gr. *τὰ οἰκονομικά*, equivalent to *ἡ οἰκονομία*.] **1.** The science of domestic and internal management. **2.** Political economy.

**E-eōn'o-mist**, *n.* **1.** One who economizes, or manages domestic or other concerns with frugality. **2.** One who is conversant with political economy.

**E-eōn'o-mize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **ECONOMIZED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **ECONOMIZING**.] To use with prudence; to expend with frugality.

**E-eōn'o-mize**, *v. i.* To manage pecuniary concerns with frugality; to make a prudent use of money.

**E-eōn'o-my**, *n.* [Lat. *œconomia*, Gr. *οἰκονομία*, from *οἶκος*, house, and *νόμος*, usage, law, rule, from *νέμειν*, to distribute, manage.] **1.** The management of domestic affairs, especially as they concern expense or disbursement. **2.** The internal, and especially the pecuniary, management of any undertaking, corporation, state or the like. **3.** The system of rules and regulations by which any thing is managed. **4.** Thrifty and frugal housekeeping.

**Syn.** — Frugality; parsimony. — *Economy* avoids all waste and extravagance, and applies money to the best advantage; *frugality* cuts off all indulgences, and proceeds on a system of rigid and habitual saving; *parsimony* is frugality carried to an extreme, involving meanness of spirit and a sordid mode of living. *Economy* is a virtue, and *parsimony* a vice. *Frugality* may lean to the one or the other according to the motives from which it springs.

**Ēe'sta-sy**, *n.* [Lat. *ecstasis*, Gr. *ἑκστασις*, from *ἐξίσταται*, to put out of place, derange.] **1.** A state in which the mind is carried away beyond the reach of ordinary impressions; frenzy. **2.** Excessive and overmastering joy; rapture. **3.** Insanity; madness.

**Ee-stāt'ie**, } *a.* **1.** Rendering one beside one's self. **Ee-stāt'ie-al**, } **2.** Delightful beyond measure; rapturous.

**Ēe'ty-pal**, *a.* [Gr. *ἐκτυπος*, worked in high relief, from *ἐκ*, out, and *τύπος*, stamp, figure, type.] Taken from the original; imitated.

**Ēe'type**, *n.* [See *supra*.] A copy from an original; a type of something that has previously existed.

**Ēe'u-mēn'ie**, } *a.* [Lat. *œumenicus*, Gr. *οἰκουμηνικός*, universal, general, from *οἰκουμένη*, (*sc. γῆ*), the inhabited world, from *οἰκεῖν*, to inhabit, from *οἶκος*, house, dwelling.] General; universal.

food, foot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; ĝem, ĝet; aș; exist; linger, link; this



**E-dā'ciōus**, *a.* [Lat. *edax*, from *edere*, to eat.] Given to eating; greedy; voracious; devouring.

**E-dāc'i-ty**, *n.* Greediness; voracity.

**Ē'dā**, *n.* [Icel., lit. *great-grandmother* (i. e., of Scandinavian poetry).] One of two religious or mythological books of the old Scandinavian tribes of German origin, containing two collections of Sagas of the old northern gods and heroes.

**Ē'dy**, *n.* [A compound of A.-S. *ed*, again, backward, and *ea*, running water.] 1. A current of air or water running back, or in a direction contrary to the main current. 2. A current of water or air moving in a circular direction; a whirlpool.

**Ē'dy**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EDDIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ED-DYING.] To move as an eddy.

**Ē'dy**, *v. t.* To collect as into an eddy.

**E-dēm'a-toūs**, } *a.* [Gr. *οἰδημα*, a swelling, tumor, from  
**E-dēm'a-tōse'**, } *οἰδᾶν*, to swell, *οἶδος*, a swelling.]  
Pertaining to, or affected with, a serous humor.

**Ē'den**, *n.* [Heb. *ēden*, delight; a place of pleasure; the garden of paradise.] The garden where Adam and Eve first dwelt; hence a delightful region or residence.

**E-dēn'tal**, } *a.* The same as EDENTATE.  
**E-dēn'tal-oūs**, }

**E-dēn'tate**, *n.* [Lat. *edentatus*, *p. p.* of *edentare*, to render toothless, from *e*, *ex*, out of, from, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the sloth and armadillo tribes, wanting fore teeth and canines.

**E-dēn'tate**, } *a.* [See *supra*.] Destitute of teeth;  
**E-dēn'tā-ted**, } toothless; also, belonging to the sloth  
and armadillo tribes.

**Ēdġe** (ĕj), *n.* [A.-S. *ecg*, allied to Lat. *acies*, *acumen*, *acus*, Gr. *ἀκῆ*, *ἀκίς*, *ἀκμή*, Skr. *agri*, edge of sword, W. *awch*, edge.] 1. The thin cutting side of the blade of an instrument; hence, that which cuts as an edge does. 2. Any sharp terminating border. 3. Readiness or fitness to cut; and hence, acrimony; severity. 4. The border or part adjacent to the line of division; early part; beginning.

To set the teeth on edge, to cause a disagreeable tingling sensation in the teeth, as by bringing acids into contact with them, or by any grating noise.

**Syn.**—Rim; verge; skirt; margin; brink; keenness; sharpness.

**Ēdġe** (ĕj), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EDGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EDGING.] 1. To furnish with an edge; to sharpen. 2. To furnish with a fringe or border. 3. To make sharp or keen; hence, to provoke to action; to urge or egg on. 4. To move by little and little.

**Ēdġe** (ĕj), *v. i.* 1. To move sideways; to move gradually. 2. To sail close to the wind.

**Ēdġe'-bōne** (20), *n.* A bone of the rump, which, in dressed beef, presents itself edgewise to view.

**Ēdġe'-tōol**, *n.* An instrument having a sharp edge.

**Ēdġe'wise**, *adv.* In the direction of the edge.

**Ēdġ'ing**, *n.* That which forms an edge or border.

**Ēd'i-ble**, *a.* [From Lat. *edere*, to eat.] Fit to be eaten as food; esulent; catable.

**Ēd'i-ble-ness**, *n.* State of being edible.

**Ē'diet**, *n.* [Lat. *edictum*, from *edicere*, *edictum*, to declare, proclaim, from *e*, *ex*, out, and *dicere*, to say.] That which is uttered or proclaimed by authority, as a rule of action; a special proclamation of command or prohibition.

**Syn.**—Law; statute; regulation; decree; ordinance; manifesto.

**Ēd'i-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* The act of edifying or the state of being edified; a building up, especially in a moral and religious sense. [*ing* to edification.]

**Ēd'i-fi-ca-to-ry**, or **E-dif'i-ca-to-ry** (50), *a.* Tending to edification.

**Ēd'i-fi-ce**, *n.* [Lat. *ædificium*, from *ædificare*, to build.] A building; a structure; a fabric;—chiefly applied to elegant houses, and other large structures.

**Ēd'i-fi'cial** (-lish'al), *a.* Pertaining to an edifice.

**Ēd'i-fi'er**, *n.* 1. One who builds. 2. One who improves another by moral or religious instruction.

**Ēd'i-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EDIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EDIFYING.] [Lat. *ædificare*, from *ædes*, a building, house, and *facere*, to make.] To instruct and improve in knowledge generally, particularly in moral and religious knowledge.

**Ē'dile**, *n.* [Lat. *ædilis*, from *ædes*, a building.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A Roman magistrate, who had the care of buildings, highways, public places, &c.

**Ē'dile-ship**, *n.* The office of edile.

**Ēd'it**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EDITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EDITING.] [Lat. *edere*, *editum*, to give out, put forth, publish, from *e*, *ex*, out, and *dare*, to give.] To superintend the publication of; to prepare for publication.

**E-dī'tion** (-dīsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *editio*, from *edere*, to pub-

lish.] 1. The publication of any literary work. 2. The whole number of copies of a work published at once.

**Ēd'it-or**, *n.* One who edits; especially, a person who prepares, superintends, revises, and corrects a book, newspaper, or the like, for publication.

**Ēd'it-ō'ri-al** (89), *a.* Pertaining to an editor.

**Ēd'it-ō'ri-al**, *n.* An article by the editor of a newspaper or other work. [an editor.]

**Ēd'it-ō'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* In the manner or character of an editor.

**Ēd'it-or-ship**, *n.* Business or office of an editor.

**Ēd'u-eāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EDUCATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EDUCATING.] [Lat. *educare*, *educatum*, from *educere*, to lead forth, bring up, from *e*, out, and *ducere*, to lead.] To bring up, as a child; to cultivate and discipline the various powers of the mind.

**Syn.**—To instruct; teach; inform; breed; train; mature; rear; discipline; indoctrinate.

**Ēd'u-eā'tion**, *n.* Act or process of educating; the drawing forth and cultivation of the human faculties, especially among the young; tuition; nurture.

**Syn.**—Instruction; teaching; breeding.—*Education* includes the whole course of training, moral, intellectual, and physical. *Instruction* and *teaching* apply to the communication of knowledge, the latter term being the more familiar of the two. *Breeding* relates to the manners and outward conduct.

**Ēd'u-eā'tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to education.

**Ēd'u-eā'tion-ist**, *n.* One who is versed in, or who advocates and promotes, education.

**Ēd'u-eā'tor**, *n.* One who educates or instructs.

**E-dūce'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EDUCED (e-dūst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EDUCING.] [Lat. *educere*, from *e*, out, and *ducere*, to lead.] To draw forth, as if from concealment.

**Syn.**—To elicit; extract.

**Ē'duct**, *n.* [Lat. *eductum*, from *educere*.] That which is educed; that which is brought to light by separation, analysis, or decomposition.

**E-dūc'tion**, *n.* Act of drawing out or bringing into view.

**E-dūc'tor**, *n.* One who, or that which, brings forth.

**E-dū'co-rāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EDULCORATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EDULCORATING.] [Lat. *e*, out, and *dulcorare*, *dulcoratum*, to sweeten, from *dulcis*, sweet.] 1. To render sweet; to sweeten. 2. (*Chem.*) To purify.

**E-dū'co-rā'tion**, *n.* The act of edulcorating.

**Eel**, *n.* [A.-S. *æl*, O. H. Ger. *äl*, Icel. *áll*.] (*Ichth.*) A species of soft-finned, snake-like fishes.

**Eel'-grass**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of grass-like marine plant.

**Eel'pōt**, *n.* A kind of basket used for catching eels.

**Ē'en**. A contraction for *even*. See EVEN.

**Ē'er** (ār.) A contraction for *ever*. See EVER.

**Ēf'fa-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *effabilis*, from *effari*, to utter, from *ex*, out, and *fari*, to speak.] Capable of being uttered or explained; explicable.

**Ef-fāce'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EFFACED (ef-fāst', 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EFFACING.] [Fr. *effacer*, properly to destroy the face or form, from Fr. *face*, Lat. *facies*, face, form.] 1. To erase or scratch out; to rub off; to render illegible. 2. To remove from the mind.

**Syn.**—To blot out; expunge; erase; obliterate; cancel; destroy.

**Ef-fāce'ment**, *n.* The act of effacing or expunging.

**Ef-fēet'**, *n.* [Lat. *effectus*, from *efficere*, to produce.] 1. That which is produced by an agent or cause; result of agency or causation. 2. Impression produced. 3. Power to produce consequences or results; efficiency. 4. Consequence intended; general intent. 5. *pl.* Goods; movables; personal estate.

For effect, for an exaggerated impression or excitement.

**Syn.**—Consequence; result.

**Ef-fēet'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EFFECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EFFECTING.] [Lat. *efficere*, *effectum*, from *ex*, out, and *facere*, to make.] 1. To produce, as a cause, or agent; to cause to be. 2. To bring to pass.

**Syn.**—To accomplish; fulfill; realize; achieve; complete; execute; effectuate.

**Ef-fēet'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being done or achieved; practicable; feasible.

**Ef-fēc'tion**, *n.* 1. Creation or production. 2. (*Geom.*) The construction of a proposition.

**Ef-fēc'tive**, *a.* Suited or tending to produce effects; in a manner to act efficiently.

**Syn.**—Efficient; efficacious; effectual; operative; forcible; active; powerful; energetic.

**Ef-fēc'tive-ly**, *adv.* With effect; powerfully.

**Ef-fēc'tive-ness**, *n.* The quality of being effective.

**Ef-fēc'tor**, *n.* [Lat.] One who effects; one who produces or causes; a maker or creator.



**Ef-fēet'u-al**, *a.* Producing, or having power to produce, an intended effect; adequate; efficient.

**Ef-fēet'u-al-ly**, *adv.* With effect; efficaciously.

**Ef-fēet'u-al-ness**, *n.* The quality of being effectual.

**Ef-fēet'u-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EFFECTUATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EFFECTUATING.] To bring to pass; to achieve; to accomplish; to fulfill.

**Ef-fēm'i-na-çy**, *n.* [From *effeminate*.] Unmanly delicacy; womanly softness, or weakness.

**Ef-fēm'i-nate** (45), *a.* [Lat. *effeminatus*, *p. p.* of *effeminare*, to make womanish, from *ex*, out, and *femina*, a woman.] Soft or delicate to an unmanly degree.

**Syn.** — Womanish; feminine; weak; tender; unmanly; voluptuous; delicate; cowardly.

**Ef-fēm'i-nāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EFFEMINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EFFEMINATING.] To make womanish; to unman; to weaken.

**Ef-fēm'i-nate-ly**, *adv.* In a womanish manner; weakly; softly; delicately.

**Ef-fēm'i-nate-ness**, *n.* Unmanly softness.

**Ef-fēm'dī**, *n.* [Turk., from Modern Gr. ἀφέντης (pronounced awfen'tis), from Gr. ἀθέντης, an absolute master, commander.] Master; sir; — a title of a Turkish state official and man of learning, especially, one learned in the law.

**Ēf-fer-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *fferens*, *p. pr.* of *fferere*, to bear out, from *e*, out, and *ferre*, to bear.] Conveying outward, or discharging.

**Ēf-fer-vēsçe'** (Ēf-fer-vēs'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EFFERVESCED (-vēst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EFFERVESCING.] [Lat. *effervesce*, from *ex*, out of, and *fervere*, to begin boiling, inchoative form of *fervere*, to be boiling hot, to boil.] **1.** To be in a state of natural ebullition; to bubble and hiss. **2.** To exhibit feelings that cannot be repressed or concealed.

**Ēf-fer-vēs'çençe**, } *n.* A kind of natural ebullition;  
**Ēf-fer-vēs'çen-çy**, } act of effervescing.

**Ēf-fer-vēs'çent**, *a.* Gently boiling or bubbling, by means of the disengagement of gas.

**Ēf-fer-vēs'çi-ble**, *a.* Having the quality of effervescing; capable of producing effervescence.

**Ef-fēte'**, *a.* [Lat. *effetus*, *effætus*, from *ex*, out, and *fetus*, *fætus*, *a.*, pregnant, productive.] **1.** No longer capable of producing young; hence, of worn-out, exhausted energy; barren. **2.** Worn out with age or excessive indulgence.

**Ēf-fi-eā'ciōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *efficax*, from *efficere*, to produce.] Productive of effects; producing the effect intended; effectual; powerful.

**Ēf-fi-eā'ciōūs-ly**, *adv.* Effectually.

**Ēf-fi-eā'ciōūs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being efficacious.

**Ēf-fi-ea-çy**, *n.* Quality of being efficacious; power to produce effects; production of the effect intended.

**Syn.** — Virtue; force; energy.

**Ef-fi'ciēço** (ef-fīsh'enss), } *n.* **1.** Quality of being  
**Ef-fi'ciē-çy** (ef-fīsh'en-sŷ), } efficient or producing effects. **2.** Power of producing the effect intended.

**Ef-fi'cient** (ef-fīsh'ent), *a.* [Lat. *efficiens*, *p. pr.* of *efficere*. See EFFECT, *v. t.*] Causing effects; producing results; actively operative.

**Syn.** — Effective; effectual; competent; able; capable.

**Ef-fi'cient**, *n.* The agent or cause which produces.

**Ef-fi'cient-ly**, *adv.* With effect; effectively.

**Ef-fīg'i-ēs**, *n.* [See *infra*.] The same as EFFIGY.

**Ēf-fi-gy**, *n.* [Lat. *effigies*, from *effingere*, to form, fashion, from *ex*, out, and *ingere*, to form, shape.] **1.** Image, or representation of any person or thing; a likeness in sculpture, painting, bass-relief, or drawing. **2.** The impression on a coin representing the head of the prince by whom it was issued.

To burn or hang in effigy, to burn or hang an image or picture of the person intended to be executed or disgraced.

**Ēf-flo-rēsçe'** (-rēs'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EFFLORESCED (-rēst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EFFLORESCING.] [Lat. *efflorescere*, fr. *ex*, out, and *florescere*, to begin to blossom, from *florere*, to blossom, from *flos*, a flower.]

**1.** (*Chem.*) To change over the surface, or throughout, to a whitish, mealy, or crystalline powder. **2.** To become covered with a whitish crust or light crystallization.

**Ēf-flo-rēs'çençe**, } *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) Time of flowering.  
**Ēf-flō-rēs'çen-çy**, } **2.** (*Med.*) Eruption, as in rash, measles, small pox, &c. **3.** (*Chem.*) (*a.*) The formation of the whitish loose powder on the surface of efflorescing bodies, as salts, &c. (*b.*) The powder or crust itself thus formed.

**Ēf-flo-rēs'çent**, *a.* **1.** Liable to effloresce on exposure. **2.** Covered with an efflorescence.

**Ēf-flu-ençe**, } *n.* **1.** A flowing out. **2.** That which  
**Ēf-flu-en-çy**, } issues from any body or substance.

**Syn.** — Effluvium; issue; efflux; emanation.

**Ēf-flu-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *effluens*, *p. pr.* of *effluere*, to flow out, from *ex*, and *fluere*, to flow.] Flowing out.

**Ef-flū'vi-ūm**, *n.*; *pl.* EF-FLŪ'VI-Ā. [Lat., from *effluere*, to flow out.] Subtile or invisible emanation or exhalation; especially, noxious exhalation.

**Ēf-flux**, *n.* [Lat. *effluere*, *effluxum*; It. *efflusso*.] **1.** Act or state of flowing out, or issuing forth. **2.** That which flows out; emanation; effluence.

**Ef-flūx'ion**, *n.* **1.** Act of flowing out; effusion. **2.** That which flows out; effluvium; emanation.

**Ēf-fort** (Ēf-furt), *n.* [From Lat. *fortis*, strong.] An exertion of strength or power, whether physical or mental.

**Syn.** — Endeavor; exertion; struggle; strain; straining; attempt; trial; essay. See ENDEAVOR.

**Ef-frōnt'er-y**, (-frūnt'er-ŷ), *n.* [From Lat. *effrons*, shameless, from *ex*, out, forth, and *frons*, *frontis*, the forehead.] Excessive assurance; sauciness; shamelessness.

**Ef-fū'gençe**, *n.* The state of being effulgent; extreme brilliancy; great luster or brightness.

**Ef-fūl'gent**, *a.* [Lat. *effulgens*, *p. pr.* of *effulgere*, to flash forth.] Diffusing a flood of light; shining; bright; splendid.

**Ef-fūl'gent-ly**, *adv.* In an effulgent manner.

**Ef-fūse'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EFFUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EFFUSING.] [Lat. *effundere*, *effusum*, to pour out.] To pour out, as a fluid; to spill; to shed.

**Ef-fūse'**, *v. i.* To emanate; to issue. [side.]

**Ef-fūse'**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Spreading loosely, especially on one

**Ef-fū'sion**, *n.* [Lat. *effusio*, from *effundere*, to pour out.] **1.** The act of pouring out. **2.** That which is poured out. **3.** (*Pathol.*) (*a.*) The escape of a fluid out of its natural vessel into another part. (*b.*) The secretion of fluids from the vessels, as of lymph or serum, on different surfaces.

**Ef-fū'sive**, *a.* Pouring out; pouring forth largely.

**Ef-fū'sive-ly**, *adv.* In an effusive manner.

**Ef-fū'sive-ness**, *n.* State of being poured forth.

**Ēft**, *n.* [A.-S. *efete*, allied to Gr. ὄφης, a serpent, snake.] (*Zoöl.*) A salamander or newt, especially, the common smooth newt.

**E-gād'**, *interj.* [Probably a euphemistic corruption of the oath "by God." See § 35.] An exclamation expressing exultation or surprise.

**Ēgg**, *n.* [A.-S. *æg*, Icel. *egg*, O. H. Ger. *agi*, *ei*, Gael. *ubh*, Lat. *ovum*, Gr. ὄον.] **1.** A spheroidal body formed in the ovary of a female oviparous animal, containing the germ of a new individual of the species, within a shell or firm membrance. **2.** Any thing like an egg in form.

**Ēgg**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EGGING.] [See EDGE, *v. t.*] To urge on; to instigate.

**Ēgg-nōg'**, *n.* A drink consisting of eggs beaten up with sugar, milk, and wine or spirits.

**Ēgg-plānt**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant allied to the tomato, and bearing a large smooth fruit, shaped somewhat like an egg, used in cookery.

**Ēg'lan-tine** (-tīn or -tīn), *n.* [Fr. *églantine*, for *aiglantine*, from O. Fr. *aiglent*, brier, hip-tree, from *aiguille*, needle, with suffix *-ent*; Lat. as if *aculentus*, prickly, from *acus*, a needle or pin.] (*Bot.*) A species of rose; the sweet-brier.

**Ē'go-iŷm**, *n.* [From Lat. *ego*, I.] **1.** (*Philos.*) Subjective idealism. **2.** An excessive love of self; egotism.

**Ē'go-ist**, *n.* A follower of Descartes or Fichte; a believer in the doctrine of subjective idealism; one given to egotism.

**Ē'go-tiŷm**, *n.* [See EGOTISM.] The practice of too frequently using the word *I*; hence, self-praise; self commendation.

**Syn.** — Self-conceit; vanity. — *Self-conceit* is an overweening opinion of one's self; *egotism* is the expression of self-conceit in words or actions; *vanity* is inflation of mind arising from the idea of being thought highly of by others. A man may be vain or self-conceited, and yet have sense enough to avoid egotism.

**Ē'go-tiŷt**, *n.* One who repeats the word *I* very frequently in conversation or writing.

**Ē'go-tiŷt'ie**, } *a.* Addicted to, or manifesting, ego-  
**Ē'go-tiŷt'ie-al**, } tism; pertaining to egotism.

**Syn.** — Conceited; vain; self-important; opinionated.

**E-grē'giōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *egregius*, lit., separated or chosen from the herd, *i. e.*, distinguished, excellent, from *e*, out of, and *grex*, *gregis*, herd.] Distinguished from common men or actions; — generally in a bad sense.

**Syn.** — Extraordinary; remarkable; monstrous; enormous; precious.

food, foōt; ūrn, rydo, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, eecho; çem, çot; aŷ; exist; linger, liyk; this.



**E-grē'giouſ-ly**, *adv.* Greatly; remarkably; enormously; shamefully.

**E'gress**, *n.* [Lat. *egressus*, from *egredi*, to go or come out, from *e*, out, and *gradi*, to step, walk, go.] Act of going out or leaving, or the power to leave; departure.

**E-grēs'sion** (e-grēsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *egressio*, from *egredi*. See *supra*.] The act of going out; egress.

**E'gret**, *n.* [See **AIGRET**.] **1.** (*Ornith.*) The lesser white heron, — an elegant fowl, with a white body, and a crest on the head. **2.** A heron's feather. **3.** (*Bot.*) The flying, feathery, or hairy crown of seeds, as the down of the thistle. **4.** (*Zoöl.*) A kind of ape.

**E-grētte'**, *n.* A tuft of feathers, diamonds, &c.; an ornament of ribbons. See **AIGRETTE**.

**E-gŷp'tian**, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to *Egypt*, in Africa.

**E-gŷp'tian**, *n.* **1.** (*Geog.*) A native of *Egypt*. **2.** A gypsy; — sometimes so called because supposed to have originated in *Egypt*. [*Egypt*.]

**E-gŷpt-ōl'o-gŷst**, *n.* One skilled in the antiquities of *Egypt*.

**E-gŷpt-ōl'o-gŷy**, *n.* [*Egypt* and Gr. *λόγος*, discourse.] **1.** The science of Egyptian antiquities. **2.** A treatise on Egyptian antiquities. [*prise*.]

**Eh** (ā), *interj.* An expression of inquiry or slight sur-

**Eī'der** (ī'der), } *n.* [*Sw.* *ejder*,

**Eī'der-dūck**, } Dan. *edderfugl*,

*edderfugl*, Icel. *ädur*, *ädarfugl*,

Ger. *eidergaus*.] (*Ornith.*) A species of sea-duck, which breeds in remote northern regions, and produces an uncommonly fine down, which is an article of commerce.

**Eī'der-down**, *n.* Down of the eider-duck.

**Eī'do-grāph**, *n.* [Gr. *είδος*, form, and *γράφειν*, to describe.] An instrument for copying drawings on the same or a different scale.

**Eight** (āt), *a.* [*A.-S.* *eahta*, *ähta*, *eha*, Goth. *ahtau*, Icel. *ätta*, Lat. *octo*, Gr. *ὀκτώ*, Skr. *ashtan*, *ashtan*, Ir. & Gael. *achd*.] Twice four in number.

**Eight** (āt), *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than seven; the sum of four and four. **2.** A symbol representing eight units, as 8 or viii.

**Eight'een** (āt'een), *a.* Twice nine in number.

**Eight'een** (āt'een), *n.* **1.** The number greater by a unit than seventeen; sum of ten and eight. **2.** A symbol representing eighteen units, as 18 or xviii.

**Eight'eenth** (āt'eenth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the seventeenth. **2.** Consisting of one of eighteen equal parts into which any thing is divided.

**Eight'eenth** (āt'eenth), *n.* **1.** One of eighteen equal parts. **2.** The eighth after the tenth.

**Eighth** (āth), *a.* **1.** Next in order after the seventh. **2.** Consisting of one of eight equal parts into which any thing is divided.

**Eighth** (āth), *n.* **1.** One of eight equal parts; an eighth part. **2.** (*Mus.*) The interval of an octave.

*Eighth note* (*Mus.*), the eighth part of a whole note, or semibreve; a quaver.

**Eighthly** (āthlŷ), *adv.* In the eighth place.

**Eight'i-eth** (āt'i-eth), *a.* **1.** The next in order after the seventy-ninth. **2.** Consisting of one of eighty equal parts into which any thing is divided.

**Eight'i-eth** (āt'i-eth), *n.* One of eighty equal parts.

**Eight'y** (āt'y), *a.* Eight times ten; fourscore.

**Eight'y** (āt'y), *n.* **1.** The sum of eight times ten. **2.** A symbol representing eighty units, as 80 or lxxx.

**Eī'ther** (ē'ther or ī'ther). The former is the pronunciation given in nearly all the English dictionaries, and is still the prevailing one in the United States; the latter has of late become somewhat common in England. Analogy, however, as well as the best and most general usage, is decidedly in favor of *ē'ther*, *a.* or *pron.* [*A.-S.* *ægðher*, *ävdæðher*, *ävdher*, from *ä*, *äv*, ever, and *hväðher*, whether.]

**1.** One or the other; — properly of two things, but sometimes of more. **2.** Each of two; the one and the other.

**Eī'ther** (ē'ther or ī'ther), *conj.* *Either* is always used as correlative to *or*, and precedes it, indicating the first of certain things, any one of which is true, is to be done, chosen, or the like.

**E-jäc'u-läte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **EJACULATED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **EJACULATING**.] [Lat. *ejaculari*, *ejaculatum*, from *e*, out, and *jaculari*, to throw the javelin, from *jaculum*, javelin, dart.] To throw out, as an exclamation.

**E-jäc'u-läte**, *v. i.* To utter ejaculations.

**E-jäc'u-lät'ion**, *n.* Uttering of a short, sudden exclamation or prayer, or the exclamation or prayer uttered.

**E-jäc'u-la-to-ry** (50), *a.* **1.** Casting or throwing out. **2.** Suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences.

**E-jēct'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **EJECTED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **EJECTING**.] [Lat. *ejicere*, *ejectum*, from *e*, out, and *jacere*, to throw.] **1.** To throw out; to cast forth. **2.** To drive away; to expel violently, or with shame or disgrace. **3.** To dispossess of ownership or occupancy, as of land, dwellings, and the like.

**E-jēct'ion**, *n.* **1.** Act of ejecting; discharge; expulsion. **2.** State of being ejected or cast out.

**E-jēct'ment**, *n.* **1.** Expulsion; ejection. **2.** (*Law.*) A species of mixed action, which lies for the recovery of possession of real property, and damages and costs for the unlawful detention of it.

**E-jēct'or**, *n.* (*Law.*) One who ejects, or dispossesses another of his land.

**Ēke**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **EKED** (eekt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **EKING**.] [*A.-S.* *eacan*, Goth. *aukan*, Icel. *auka*, Lat. *augere*, Gr. *αὔξειν*.] **1.** To increase; to enlarge; to extend. **2.** To add or supply what is deficient or scanty, to prolong; — generally with *out*.

**Ēke**, *adv.* [Derived from the preceding verb.] In addition; also; likewise.

**E-läb'o-räte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **ELABORATED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **ELABORATING**.] [Lat. *elaborare*, *elaboratum*, from *e*, out, and *laborare*, to labor.] **1.** To produce with labor. **2.** To perfect with painstaking.

**E-läb'o-rate** (45), *a.* Wrought with labor; highly finished; labored with great care.

**Syn.** — Labored; prepared; studied; perfected; high-wrought.

**E-läb'o-rate-ly**, *adv.* With great labor or study.

**E-läb'o-rät'ion**, *n.* **1.** Act or process of producing with labor; state of being so produced. **2.** (*Physiol.*) The natural process of formation or assimilation, performed by the living organs in animals and vegetables, by which something is produced.

**E-läb'o-ra-tive**, *a.* Serving or tending to elaborate.

**E-läb'o-rät'tor**, *n.* One who elaborates.

**E-lä'ine**, *n.* [From Gr. *ἐλαῖνος*, of the olive-tree, from *ἐλαία*, olive-tree, *ἐλαιον*, olive-oil.] The liquid principle of oils and fats.

**E-läpse'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **ELAPSED** (e-läpst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **ELAPSING**.] [Lat. *elabi*, *elapsus*, from *e*, out, and *labi*, to fall, slide.] To slide, slip, or glide by; to pass away silently, as time.

**E-läs'tie**, *a.* [*N. Lat.* *elasticus*, from Gr. *ἐλαύνειν*, to drive.] **1.** Springing back; having the inherent property of recovering its former figure; springy. **2.** Readily returning to a previous state or condition, after being depressed or overtaxed.

**Ēlas-tic'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being elastic; springiness; rebound. **2.** Power of resistance to, or recovery from, depression or overwork.

**E-läte'**, *a.* [See *infra*.] **1.** Lifted up; raised; elevated. **2.** Having the spirits raised by success, or hope of success; flushed or exalted with confidence.

**Syn.** — Puffed up; proud; lofty; haughty; swelling.

**E-läte'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **ELATED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **ELATING**.] [Lat. *efferre*, *elatum*, to bring or carry out, to raise, from *e*, for *ex*, out, and *ferre*, *latum*, to bear.] To exalt the spirit of; to elevate or flush with success.

**E-lät'ion**, *n.* Inflation or elevation of mind; self-esteem, vanity, or pride, resulting from success.

**Ēl'bōw**, *n.* [*A.-S.* *elboga*, *eluboga*, from *eln*, an ell, orig. like Lat. *ulna*, fore-arm, and *boga*, bow.] **1.** The joint connecting the arm and fore-arm. **2.** Any flexure or angle, especially if obtuse, as of a wall, building, and the like; also an angular or jointed part of any structure.

**Ēl'bōw**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **ELBOWED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **ELBOWING**.] To push with the elbow, as when one passes another, or pushes by him.

**Ēl'bōw**, *v. i.* **1.** To jut into an angle; to project. **2.** To push rudely along; to jostle.

**Ēl'bōw-chäir**, *n.* A chair with arms to support the elbows; an arm-chair.

**Ēl'bōw-rōom**, *n.* Room to extend the elbows on each side; hence, room for motion or action.

**Ēld**, *n.* [*A.-S.*, old age, from *ald*, *eald*, old. See **OLD**.] **1.** Old age. **2.** Old people. **3.** Old times; former days; antiquity. [*Rare*.]

**Ēld'er**, *a.* [*A.-S.* *ildra*, the comparative of *ald*, *eald*, old. See **OLD**.] Older; more advanced in age; senior; prior, as in origin.

**Ēld'er**, *n.* **1.** One who is older; a senior. **2.** An ancestor; a predecessor. **3.** A person who, on account of his age, occupies the office of ruler or judge; hence, a person occupying any office appropriate to such as have the experience and dignity which age confers.

**Ēld'er**, *n.* [*A.-S.* *ellarn*, O. H. Ger. *holder*, *holantar*,



Eider-duck.





from O. II. Ger. *hol*, hollow, and *tar*, equiv. to Eng. *tree*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants having broad umbels of white flowers and dark-red berries.

**Eld'er-ly**, *a.* Somewhat old; bordering on old age.

**Eld'er-ship**, *n.* 1. State of being older; seniority. 2. Office of an elder.

**Eld'est**, *a.* [A.-S. *ildest*, *yldest*, superlative of *ald*, *cald*, old.] Oldest; most advanced in age.

**El Do-rā'do**, or **El Do-rā'do**. [Sp., *i. e.*, the golden region, from *el*, the, and *dorado*, gilt, *p. p.* of *dorare*, to gild.] A fabulous region in the interior of South America, supposed to be immensely rich, especially in gold, gems, &c.; hence, any country abounding in gold, or other precious products of nature.

**Ēle-āt'ie**, *a.* Belonging to a certain sect of philosophers, so called from *Elea*, or *Velia*, a town in Italy.

**Ēle-āt'ie**, *n.* One holding to the Eleatic philosophy.

**Ēl'e-eam-pāne'**, *n.* [Fr. *énule-campane*, from Lat. *inula helenium*, Gr. *ἐλένιον*, and L. Lat. & It. *campana*, a bell. According to Pliny, this plant was called *helenium*, as having sprung from the tears of *Helen*.] 1. (*Bot.*) A plant whose root has a pungent taste, and was formerly of much repute as a stomachic. 2. A sweetmeat from the root of the plant.

**E-lēct'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ELECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ELECTING.] [Lat. *eligere*, *electum*, from *e*, out, and *legere*, to gather, to choose.] 1. To pick out; to make choice of. 2. To select or take for an office or employment; to select by vote. 3. (*Theol.*) To designate, choose, or select, as an object of mercy or favor.

**Syn.**—To choose; prefer; select; appoint. See CHOOSE.

**E-lēct'**, *a.* 1. Chosen; taken by preference from among two or more. 2. (*Theol.*) Set apart to eternal life. 3. Chosen, but not invested with office.

**E-lēct'**, *n.* 1. One chosen or set apart. 2. *pl.* (*Theol.*) Those who are chosen or separated for salvation.

**E-lēct'i-gīsm**, *n.* Eelecticism.

**E-lēc'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *electio*, from *eligere*, to choose.] 1. Act of choosing; choice. 2. The act of choosing a person to fill an office or employment, by any manifestation of preference. 3. Power of choosing or selecting; free will. 4. Discriminating choice; discernment. 5. (*Theol.*) Predetermination of individuals as objects of mercy and salvation. 6. Those who are elected.

**E-lēc'tion-eer'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ELECTIONEERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ELECTIONEERING.] To use arts for securing the election of a candidate.

**E-lēct'ive**, *a.* 1. Exerting the power of choice; making selection. 2. Pertaining to, or consisting in, choice. 3. Dependent on choice; bestowed by election.

*Elective affinity*, or *attraction* (*Chem.*), a tendency to unite with certain things rather than with others.

**E-lēct'ive-ly**, *adv.* By choice or preference.

**E-lēct'or**, *n.* 1. One who elects, or has the right of choice; one who is entitled to give his vote in favor of a candidate for office. 2. Hence, *specifically*, a person legally qualified to vote. 3. One of the princes of Germany formerly entitled to choose the emperor, or king. 4. One of the persons chosen, by vote of the people in the United States, to elect a president and vice-president.

**E-lēct'or-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, electors.

**E-lēct'or-ate** (45), *n.* 1. The dignity of an elector; electorship. 2. The territory of an elector.

**E-lēct'ress**, *n.* The wife or widow of an elector in the German empire.

**E-lēc'tric**, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to electricity. 2. Oc-  
**E-lēc'tric-al**, } casioned by, or derived from, electric-  
ity. 3. Containing electricity. 4. Capable of occasion-  
ing electrical phenomena.

**E-lēc'tric**, *n.* A non-conductor of electricity

**E-lēc'tric-al-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of electricity, or by means of it. [of electricity.]

**Ēlee-trī'cian** (-trīsh'an), *n.* One versed in the science

**Ēlee-trīc'i-ty**, *n.* [From Lat. *electrum*, Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber;—so named as being produced by the friction of amber.] 1. A subtle agent or power in nature, evolved in any disturbance of molecular equilibrium, whether from a chemical, physical, or mechanical cause, and exhibiting itself in a variety of ways. 2. The science which unfolds the phenomena and laws of the electric fluid.

**E-lēc'tri-fī'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of receiving electricity, or of being charged with it.

**E-lēc'tri-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ELECTRIFIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ELECTRIFYING.] [From Lat. *electrum* and *facere*, to make.] 1. To charge with electricity. 2. To give an electric shock to. 3. To excite suddenly; to surprise, especially by means of something pleasing or inspiring.

**E-lēc'trīze**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ELECTRIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ELECTRIZING.] To electrify.

**E-lēc'tro-bī-ōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (for electricity), and Eng. *biology*, *q. v.*] 1. That phase of mesmerism in which the actions, feelings, &c., of a mesmerized person are controlled, or supposed to be controlled, by the will of the operator. 2. The science which treats of the electrical currents developed in living organisms.

**E-lēc'tro-chēm'is-try**, *n.* That science which treats of the agency of electricity in effecting chemical changes.

**E-lēc'trōde**, *n.* [Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (for electricity), and *ōdos*, a way, path.] Either of the so-called poles of the voltaic circle.

**E-lēc'tro-gīld'ing**, *n.* The process of gilding copper, &c., by means of voltaic electricity.

**Ēl'ēe-trōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (for electricity), and *λόγος*, discourse.] That branch of physical science which treats of the phenomena of electricity and its properties.

**Ēlee-trōl'y-sīs**, *n.* [Lat. *electrum*, Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (for electricity), and *λύσις*, a loosing, dissolving, from *λύειν*, to loose, dissolve.] The act or process of chemical decomposition, by the action of electricity, or galvanism.

**E-lēc'tro-lýte**, *n.* [Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, and *λυτός*, dissoluble.] A compound decomposable, or subjected to decomposition, by an electric current.

**E-lēc'tro-lýze**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ELECTROLYZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ELECTROLYZING.] [Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber, and *λύειν*, to loose, dissolve.] To decompose by the direct action of electricity or galvanism.

**E-lēc'tro-māg'net**, *n.* A mass of soft iron, rendered temporarily magnetic by being placed within a coil of wire through which a current of electricity is passing.

**E-lēc'tro-māg'nēt'ie**, *a.* Designating what pertains to magnetism, as connected with electricity, or affected by it.

**E-lēc'tro-māg'net-izm**, *n.* That science which treats of the development of magnetism by means of voltaic electricity, and of the currents evolved.

**Ēlee-trōm'e-ter**, *n.* [Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (for electricity), and *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. An instrument for measuring the quantity or intensity of electricity. 2. An instrument which indicates the presence of electricity.

**E-lēc'tro-mō'tor**, *n.* A piece of apparatus for generating a current of electricity.

**E-lēc'tro-nēg'a-tive**, *a.* Having the property of being attracted by an electro-positive body, or a tendency to pass to the positive pole in electrolysis.

**E-lēc'tro-nēg'a-tive**, *n.* A body which passes to the positive pole in electrolysis.

**E-lēc'tro-pōs'i-tive**, *a.* Of such a nature relatively to some other associated body or bodies, as to tend to the negative pole of a voltaic battery, while the associated body tends to the positive pole.

**E-lēc'tro-seōpe**, *n.* [Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (for electricity), and *σκοπός*, spying, from *σκέπτεσθαι*, to look carefully.] An instrument for detecting changes in the electric state of bodies, or the species of electricity present.

**E-lēc'tro-týpe**, *n.* [Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (for electricity), and *τύπος*, an impression, from *τύπτειν*, to strike.] A copy or stereotype taken by electrotypy, or the process by which this is effected.

**E-lēc'tro-týpe**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ELECTROTYPED (108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ELECTROTYPING.] To stereotype or take copies of by electrotypy.

**E-lēc'tro-týp'er**, *n.* One who practices electrotypy.

**E-lēc'tro-týp'y**, *n.* The process of copying medals, engravings, &c., and of making stereotype plates, by means of electric deposition.

**E-lēct'u-a-ry**, *n.* [Late Lat. *electuarium*, *electarium*, from Gr. *ἐκλεικτόν*, *ἐκλειγμα*, Lat. *ecligma*, a medicine that is licked away, *i. e.*, melts in the mouth, from Gr. *ἐκλείχειν*, to lick up.] (*Med.*) A medicine composed of powders, made up into a confection.

**Ēlee-mōs'y-na-ry**, *a.* [Gr. *ἐλεημοσύνη*, pity, mercy, alms, from *ἐλεήμων*, compassionate, from *ἐλεεῖν*, to pity, *ἔλεος*, pity.] 1. Relating to charity; intended for the distribution of charity. 2. Given in charity or alms; founded by charity. 3. Supported by charity.

**Ēlee-mōs'y-na-ry**, *n.* One who subsists on charity.

**Ēl'e-gançe**, } *n.* 1. State or quality of being elegant;  
**Ēl'e-gan-çy**, } beauty resulting from the complete ab-  
sence of that which deforms or impresses unpleasantly.  
2. That which is elegant.

**Syn.**—Grace.—*Elegance* implies something which is produced by training and art, as, *elegance* of manners, composition, handwriting, &c.; *elegant* furniture, an *elegant* house, an *elegant* mansion, &c. *Grace* is a lower order of beauty. It may be a natural gift: the manner of a peasant-girl may be



*graceful*, but would be hardly called *elegant*. *Grace* is opposed to awkwardness.

**Ēl'e-gant**, *a.* [Lat. *elegans*, for *elegens*, from *eligere*, to pick out, choose, select.] 1. Pleasing by acquired or imparted grace and beauty. 2. Exercising a nice choice; sensible to beauty.

**Syn.**— Beautiful; polished; graceful; refined; handsome.

**Ēl'e-gant-ly**, *adv.* In an elegant manner; so as to please; with elegance.

**E-lē'gi-āc**, or **Ēl'e-gī'ae** (117), *a.* [See **ELEGY**.] 1. Belonging to elegy, or written in elegiacs. 2. Used in

**E-lē'gi-āc**, or **Ēl'e-gī'ae**, *n.* Elegiac verse. [elegies.

**Ēl'e-gī'ae-al**, *a.* Pertaining to elegy; elegiac.

**Ēl'e-gīst**, *n.* A writer of elegies.

**Ēl'e-gy**, *n.* [Lat. *elegia*, Gr. *ἐλεγεία*, and *ἐλεγεία*, pl. of *ἐλεγείον*, properly neut. of *ἐλεγείος*, elegiac, from *ἐλεγειν*, a lament, from *ἐλεγειν*, to cry woe! woe!] A mournful or plaintive poem; a funeral song.

**Ēl'e-ment**, *n.* 1. [Lat. *elementum*.] One of the simplest or essential parts or principles of which any thing consists.

2. One of the ultimate, undecomposable constituents of any kind of matter. 3. Also, a simple portion of that which is complex. 4. One of the essential ingredients of any mixture. 5. (*a.*) One out of several parts combined in a system or aggregation. (*b.*) (*Anat.*) One of the smallest natural divisions of the organism. 6. (*Math.*)

An infinitesimal part of any thing of the same nature as the entire magnitude considered. 7. One of the necessary data or values upon which a system of calculations depends. 8. One of the fundamental sources of activity, in nature or life. 9. *pl.* The simplest or fundamental principles of any system in philosophy, science, or art; rudiments. 10. *pl.* Any outline or sketch, as containing the fundamental features of the thing in question. 11.

That which ancient philosophy supposed to be simple and undecomposable; as, the four so called *elements*, air, earth, water, and fire; hence, the state natural to any thing, or suited for its existence. 12. *pl.* (*Eccl.*) The bread and wine used in the eucharist.

**Ēl'e-mēnt'al**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the elements, first principles, and primary ingredients, or to the four supposed elements of the material world. 2. Pertaining to first principles; rudimentary; elementary.

**Ēl'e-mēnt'al-ly**, *adv.* According to elements; literally.

**Ēl'e-mēnt'a-ry** (44), *a.* [Lat. *elementarius*, from *elementum*.] 1. Having only one principle or constituent part. 2. Pertaining to the elements, rudiments, or first principles of any thing. 3. Treating of elements or first principles of a science or art.

**Syn.**— Simple; uncombined; uncompounded; initial; rudimentary; introductory.

**E-lēnch'** (e-lēnk'), *n.* [Lat. *elenchus*, Gr. *ἐλεγχος*, from *ἐλεγειν*, to convict, confute, prove.] (*Logic.*) (*a.*) That part of an argument on which its conclusiveness depends. (*b.*) A vicious and fallacious argument adapted to deceive; a sophism.

**E-lēnch'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to an elench.

**Ēl'e-phant**, *n.* [Lat. *elephantus*, *elephas*, Gr. *ἐλέφας*, either from Skr. *ibhas*, with the Semitic article *al*, *el*, prefixed, or from Semitic *Aleph hindi*, Indian bull.] (*Zoöl.*) A quadruped of the tribe of pachyderms, of two living species, characterized by a proboscis, and two large ivory tusks. They are the largest quadrupeds now existing.

*Elephant paper*, drawing paper, of the largest size, being twenty-eight inches by twenty-three.

**Ēl'e-phan-tī'a-sis**, *n.* [Lat. & Gr., from *ἐλέφας*, elephant, so called from its likeness to the elephant's hide.] (*Med.*) Any one of several distinct diseases of the skin, all of which are attended with either destruction or deformity of the part affected.

**Ēl'e-phān'tine**, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling the elephant; huge; immense.

**Ēl'eū-sīm'i-an**, *a.* Pertaining to Eleusis, in Greece, or to secret rites in honor of Ceres, there celebrated.

**Ēl'e-vāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **ELEVATED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **ELEVATING**.] [Lat. *elevare*, *elevatum*, from *e*, out, and *levare*, to lift up, raise, from *levis*, light in weight.] 1. To lift to a higher place; to raise; to exalt. 2. To raise to a higher station. 3. To raise or animate; to cheer. 4. To exalt; to ennoble; to dignify. 5. To raise to a higher pitch, or to a greater degree of loudness;

—said of sounds. 6. To intoxicate in a slight degree. 7. To lighten; to lessen by detraction; to diminish.

**Syn.**— To exalt; erect; lift up; elate; cheer; flush; excite; animate.

**Ēl'e-vate** (45), *a.* Elevated; raised aloft.

**Ēl'e-vā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of raising from a lower place to a higher. 2. Condition of being lifted or elevated; exaltation. 3. An elevated place or station. 4. (*Astron.*) Altitude. 5. (*Gunnery.*) The angle which the line of direction of a cannon or mortar makes with the plane of the horizon. 6. (*Arch.*) Front view of a machine, building, or other object, drawn without regard to perspective.

**Ēl'e-vā'tor**, *n.* One who, or that which, elevates; as, (*a.*) A mechanical contrivance for lifting grain, &c., to an upper floor; also, a building containing one or more elevators. (*b.*) (*Anat.*) A muscle which serves to raise a part of the body. (*c.*) (*Surg.*) An instrument for raising a depressed portion of a bone.

**E-lēv'en** (e-lēv'n), *a.* [A.-S. *endleofon*, dative of *endleof*, Goth. *ainlif*, from *ains*, *ain*, one, and *lif*, equivalent to *ten*.] Ten and one added.

**E-lēv'en**, *n.* 1. The sum of ten and one. 2. A symbol representing eleven units, as 11 or xi.

**E-lēv'enth**, *a.* 1. Next in order after the tenth. 2. Constituting one of eleven parts into which a thing is

**E-lēv'enth**, *n.* One of eleven equal parts. [divided.]

**Ēlf**, *n.*; *pl.* **ĒLVES**. [A.-S. *elf*, *alf*; *elfen*, *f.*, fairy; O. H. Ger. *alp*, originally probably a spirit or demon of the mountains, from Celtic *alp*, *ailp*, mountain.] A diminutive spirit, supposed to inhabit wild and desert places, and to delight in mischievous tricks.

**Ēlf**, *v. t.* To entangle in an intricate manner.

**Ēlf'-ār'rōw**, *n.* A flint in the shape of an arrow-head, vulgarly supposed to be shot by fairies. [fairies.]

**Ēlf'-lōck**, *n.* Hair twisted into knots, as if the work of

**Ēlf'in**, *a.* Relating or pertaining to elves. [elves.]

**Ēlf'in**, *n.* A little elf or urchin. [elves.]

**Ēlf'ish**, *a.* Elf-like; mischievous, as though caused by

**E-līc'it**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **ELICITED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **ELICITING**.] [Lat. *elicere*, *elicatum*, from *e*, out, and *lacere*, to entice, allure.] To draw out; to bring to light.

**E-līde'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **ELIDED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **ELIDING**.] [Lat. *elidere*, from *e*, out, and *ludere*, to strike or dash with force against.] (*Gram.*) To cut off or suppress, as a syllable.

**Ēl'i-gī-bil'i-ty**, *n.* 1. Capability of being elected; legal qualification. 2. Worthiness or fitness to be chosen.

**Ēl'i-gī-ble**, *a.* 1. Legally qualified. 2. Worthy to be chosen or selected; desirable; preferable.

**Ēl'i-gī-ble-ness**, *n.* Fitness to be chosen in preference to another; suitability; desirableness.

**Ēl'i-gī-bly**, *adv.* In an eligible manner; suitably.

**E-līm'i-nāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **ELIMINATED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **ELIMINATING**.] [Lat. *eliminare*, *eliminatum*, from *e*, out and *limen*, threshold.] 1. (*Alg.*) To cause to disappear from an equation. 2. To set aside as unimportant in a process of inductive inquiry; to leave out of consideration. 3. To obtain by separating, as from foreign matters; to deduce; to infer.

**E-līm'i-nā'tion**, *n.* 1. The act of expelling or throwing off. 2. (*Alg.*) The causing a quantity to disappear from an equation. 3. Act of obtaining by separation, or as the result of eliminating; deduction.

**E-līs'ion** (e-līzh'un), *n.* [Lat. *elisis*, from *elidere*. See **ELIDE**.] (*Gram.*) The cutting off, for the sake of meter or euphony, of a vowel or syllable, especially a vowel at the end of a word standing before another vowel in the following line.

**Ēlite** (ā'leet'), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *electa*, *electus*, *p. p.* of *eligere*, to choose. See **ELECT**.] A choice or select body.

**E-līx'ir**, *n.* [From Ar. *el-iksīr*, the philosopher's stone, the life-prolonging tincture of gold, fr. *kasara*, to break, destroy.] 1. (*Med.*) A compound tincture or medicine. 2. (*Alchemy.*) A liquor for transmuting metals into gold. 3. The refined spirit, or quintessence. 4. Any cordial or substance which invigorates.

**E-līz'a-bēth'an**, *a.* Pertaining to Queen Elizabeth or her times, and to a style of architecture then prevalent.

**Ēlk**, *n.* [A.-S. *elch*, Icel. *elgr*, Lat. *alces*.] (*Zoöl.*) A quadruped of the stag kind, with very large, spreading, branched or palmate horns.

**Ēll**, *n.* [A.-S. *eln*, Goth. *aleina*, Icel. *alin*, Lat. *ulna*, Gr.



Elephant.

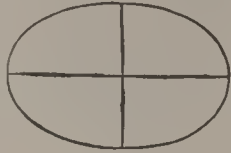


Elk.



ἄλενη. Cf. ELBOW.] A measure, of different lengths in different countries, used chiefly for measuring cloth. The English ell is 45 inches; the Flemish ell, 27; the Scotch, 37.2; the French, 54.

**El-lipse'**, *n.* [Lat. *ellipsis*, Gr. ἔλλειψις, prop. defect, the inclination of the ellipse to the base of the cone being in defect when compared with that of the side to the base. See *infra*.] (*Geom.*) An oval or oblong figure, bounded by a regular curve.



Ellipse.

**El-lip'sis**, *n.*; *pl.* EL-LĪP'SĒS. [Lat. *ellipsis*, Gr. ἔλλειψις, a defect, from ἐλλείπειν, to leave in, to fall short, from ἐν, in, and λείπειν, to leave.] (*Gram.*) Omission; a figure of syntax, by which one or more words are omitted.

**El-lip'soid**, *n.* [Gr. ἔλλειψις, and εἶδος, form.] (*Geom.*) A solid or figure, all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles.

**El-lip-oid'al**, *a.* Pertaining to an ellipsoid; having, or approximating to, the form of an ellipsoid.

**El-lip'tie**, *a.* [Gr. ἔλλειπτικός. See ELLIPSIS.] **1.** Pertaining to, or having the form of, an ellipse. **2.** Having a part omitted; defective.

**El-lip'tie-al-ly**, *adv.* **1.** According to the form of an ellipse. **2.** (*Gram.*) With a part omitted. [sphere.]

**El-lip-tic'i-ty**, *n.* Deviation from the form of a circle or

**Elm**, *n.* [A.-S. *elm*, *ellm*, Lat. *ulmus*, Russ. *ilim*, *ilem*.] (*Bot.*) A tree of several species, much employed as a shade tree, particularly in America.



Elm.

**El'mō's-fire**, *n.* A luminous meteor sometimes appearing in the atmosphere; occasionally also seen about the masts and rigging of vessels.

**El'o-eū'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *elocutio*, from *eloqui*, to speak out, express, declare, from *e*, out, and *loqui*, to speak.] Mode of utterance or delivery, accompanied with gesture, of any thing spoken, especially of a public or elaborate discourse or argument.

**El'o-eū'tion-ary**, *a.* Pertaining to elocution.

**El'o-eū'tion-ist**, *n.* One who is versed in elocution; a teacher of elocution.

**Éloge** (ā'lōzh'), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *elogium*, a short saying, an inscription on a tomb-stone, from Gr. λόγος, speech.] A funeral oration; a panegyric on the dead.

**El'o-hist'ic**, *a.* [Heb. *elohim*, one of the names of God.] Relating to Elohim; — said of those passages in the books in the Old Testament, characterized by the use of *Elohim*, instead of *Jehovah*, as the name of the Supreme Being.

**El-ōn'gate**, *a.* Drawn out at length; elongated.

**El-ōn'gāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ELONGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ELONGATING.] [L. Lat. *elongare*, *elongatum*, from Lat. *longus*, long.] To lengthen; to extend; to stretch out.

**El-on-gā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of lengthening out, or the state of being lengthened out; protraction; extension. **2.** That which lengthens out, or makes longer. **3.** Removal to a distance; departure; intervening space. **4.** (*Astron.*) Angular distance of a planet from the sun. **5.** (*Surg.*) Lengthening of a limb from disease or injury, or in reducing a fractured bone, &c.

**El-ōpe'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ELOPED (e-lōpt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ELOPING.] [Goth. *hlaupan*, A.-S. *hleapan*, to run, jump, leap.] To run away, or escape privately; — said especially of a woman, who runs away with a lover.

**El-ōpe'ment**, *n.* Private or unlicensed departure.

**El'o-quence**, *n.* **1.** Expression of strong emotion, in a manner adapted to excite correspondent emotions in others. **2.** That which is eloquently uttered or written.

**Syn.** — Oratory; rhetoric.

**El'o-quent**, *a.* [Lat. *eloquens*, *p. pr.* of *eloqui*, to speak out, to declaim, from *e*, out, and *loqui*, to speak.] **1.** Having the power of expressing strong emotions in an elevated, impassioned, and effective manner. **2.** Adapted to express strong emotion with fluency and power.

**El'o-quent-ly**, *adv.* In an eloquent manner.

**Else**, *a.* & *pron.* [A.-S. *elles*, same as *eljes*, otherwise, gen. sing. neut. of *el*, *ele*, Goth. *alis*, equiv. to Lat. *alius*, Gr. ἄλλος.] Other; one or something beside.

**Else**, *adv.* & *conj.* **1.** Beside; except that mentioned. **2.** Otherwise; if the facts were different.

**Else'whêre**, *adv.* **1.** In any other place. **2.** In other places indefinitely.

**E-lū'ci-dāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ELUCIDATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ELUCIDATING.] [L. Lat. *elucidare*, *elucidatum*, from *lucidus*, light, clear.] To make clear or manifest; to explain; to illustrate.

**E-lū'ci-dā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of elucidating any obscure subject. **2.** That which elucidates; explanation; exposition; illustration. [clear.]

**E-lū'ci-dā'tive**, *a.* Making clear, or tending to make

**E-lū'ci-dā'tor**, *n.* One who explains; an expositor.

**E-lūde'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ELUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ELUDING.] [Lat. *eludere*, from *e*, out, and *ludere*, to play.] **1.** To avoid by artifice, stratagem, or dexterity. **2.** To remain unexplained or undiscovered by.

**Syn.** — To evade; avoid; escape; shun; flee; mock.

**E-lūd'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being eluded.

**E-lū'sion**, *n.* [L. Lat. *elusio*. See ELUDE.] An escape by artifice or deception; evasion.

**E-lū'sive**, *a.* Tending to elude; eluding.

**E-lū'so-ri-ness**, *n.* The state of being elusory.

**E-lū'so-ry**, *a.* Tending to elude or deceive.

**Syn.** — Evasive; fraudulent; fallacious; deceitful.

**E-lū'tri-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ELUTRIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ELUTRIATING.] [Lat. *elutriare*, *elutriatum*, either from *elucere*, or allied to N. H. Ger. *lauter*, pure.] To purify by washing.

**Elve**, *n.* The same as ELF.

**Elv'ish**, *a.* Pertaining to elves. See ELFISH.

**E-lŷ's'i-an** (e-līzh'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to Elysium, or the abode of the blessed after death; blissful.

**E-lŷ's'i-ūm** (-līzh'i-), *n.*; Eng. *pl.* E-Lŷ'S'I-UMS (-līzh'i-); Lat. *pl.* E-Lŷ'S'I-Ā (-līzh'i-). [Lat. *Elysium*, Gr. Ἰλύσιον.] (*Myth.*) A dwelling place assigned to happy souls after death; hence, any delightful place.

**El'y-trōn**, *n.*; *pl.* ĒL'Y-TRĀ. [Gr. ἔλυτρον, from

**El'y-trūm**, } ἐλύειν, to roll round.] (*Entom.*) One of the wing-sheaths or outer wings in the tribe of beetles.

**Em**. An obsolete or colloquial contraction of *them*.

**Em**, *n.* (*Print.*) The portion of a line formerly occupied by the letter *m*, then a square type, used as a unit by which to measure the amount of any printed matter.

**E-mā'ci-āte** (-mā'shī-, 95), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMACIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMACIATING.] [Lat. *emaciare*, *emaciatum*, from *e*, out, and *macies*, leanness, *macer*, lean.] To lose flesh gradually; to waste away in flesh.

**E-mā'ci-āte**, *v. t.* To cause to lose flesh gradually.

**E-mā'ci-ate** (-shī-at), *a.* Emaciated.

**E-mā'ci-ā'tion** (-shī-ā'shun), *n.* Condition of becoming lean; the state of being emaciated.

**Em'a-nant**, *a.* [Lat. *emanans*, *p. pr.* of *emanare*. See *infra*.] Emanating; passing forth into an act, or making itself apparent by an effect.

**Em'a-nāte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMANATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMANATING.] [Lat. *emanare*, *emanatum*, from *e*, out, and *manare*, to flow.] **1.** To issue forth from a source. **2.** To proceed, as a fountain; to take origin.

**Syn.** — To flow; arise; proceed; issue; spring.

**Em'a-nā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of flowing forth. **2.** That which issues, flows, or proceeds from any source, substance, or body; effluvium; efflux.

**E-mān'ci-pāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMANCIPATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMANCIPATING.] [Lat. *emancipare*, *emancipatum*, from *e*, out, and *mancipare*, to transfer ownership in, *mancipium*, a formal purchase, in which the buyer laid his hand on the thing bought, hence, property, slave, from *manus*, hand, and *capere*, to take.] **1.** To set free from servitude or slavery by voluntary act; to liberate. **2.** To free from any thing which exerts undue or evil influence.

**E-mān'ci-pate**, *a.* Set at liberty.

**E-mān'ci-pā'tion**, *n.* Act of setting free from slavery or subjection; the state of being thus set free.

**Syn.** — Deliverance; liberation; release; freedom.

**E-mān'ci-pā'tor**, *n.* One who emancipates; one who liberates from bondage.

**E-mās'eu-lāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMASCULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMASCULATING.] [Lat. *emasculare*, *emasculatum*, from *e*, out, and *masculus*, male, masculine, diminutive of *mas*, male.] **1.** To castrate; to geld. **2.** To render effeminate.

**E-mās'eu-late** (45), *a.* Deprived of virility or vigor; castrated; unmanned.

**E-mās'eu-lā'tion**, *n.* Act of emasculating or the state of being emasculated; castration.

**Em-bālm'** (em-bām'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBALMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBALMING.] [Fr. *embaumer*, from



*baume*, balm, q. v.] **1.** To preserve from decay by means of balm or other aromatic oils or spices. **2.** To perpetuate in grateful remembrance.

**Em-bālm'er** (-bām/-), *n.* One who embalms.

**Em-bānk'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBANKED (-bānkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBANKING.] [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *bank*, q. v.] To inclose with a bank; to bank up.

**Em-bānk'ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of surrounding or defending with a bank. **2.** A mound or bank raised for any purpose.

**Em-bār'go**, *n.* [Sp., from *embargar*, to arrest, restrain, from *barra*, bar, q. v.] A prohibition by public authority, and for a limited time, of departure from a port; hence, any hindrance or restraint.

**Em-bār'go**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBARGOED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBARGOING.] [See *supra.*] **1.** To hinder or prevent from sailing out of port, by some law or edict, for a limited time. **2.** To hinder from going forward, by an embargo.

**Em-bār'k'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBARKED (em-bārkt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBARKING.] [Prefix *em*, for *en*, and *barque*, bark.] **1.** To put or cause to go on board a vessel or boat. **2.** To engage, enlist, or invest in any affair.

**Em-bār'k'**, *v. i.* **1.** To go on board of a ship, boat, or vessel. **2.** To engage in any business; to enlist.

**Ēm'bar-kā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of putting or going on board of a vessel. **2.** That which is embarked.

**Em-bār'rass**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBARRASSED (em-bār'rast); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBARRASSING.] [Fr. *embarrasser*, from Pr. *barras*, bar, from L. Lat. *barra*, a bar of metal or wood. See *BAR.*] **1.** To hinder through perplexity; to render intricate; to confound. **2.** (*Com.*) To incumber with debt; to make incapable of paying.

**Syn.** — To hinder; perplex; entangle; confuse; puzzle; disconcert; abash; distress. We are *puzzled* when our faculties are confused by something we do not understand. We are *perplexed* when our feelings, as well as judgment, are so affected that we know not how to decide or act. We are *embarrassed* when there is some *bar* or hindrance upon us which impedes our powers of thought, speech, or motion. A school-boy is *puzzled* by a difficult sum; a reasoner is *perplexed* by the subtleties of his opponent; a youth is sometimes so *embarrassed* before strangers as to lose his presence of mind.

**Em-bār'rass-ment**, *n.* **1.** A state of perplexity, entanglement, or confusion. **2.** Perplexity arising from insolvency, or from temporary inability to discharge debts.

**Em-bās'sa-dor**, } *n.* [Fr. *ambassadeur*, *ambassadeur*,  
**Am-bās'sa-dor**, } L. Lat. *ambassador*, *ambasciator*,  
Goth. *andbahts*, servant, messenger. See *infra*, and cf. *AMBASSADOR.*] A minister of the highest rank sent by one government to another, as the personal representative of the appointing power, and intrusted with the management of public matters between the two governments.

**Em-bās'sa-dō'ri-al**, *a.* Relating to an ambassador.

**Ēm'bas-sy**, *n.* [Fr. *ambassade*, *ambassade*, from Goth. *andbahti*, charge, office, service.] **1.** The public function of an ambassador. **2.** The person or persons sent as ambassadors. **3.** The dwelling or office of an ambassador.

**Em-bāt'tle**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBATTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBATTLING.] To arrange in order of battle; also, to prepare or arm for battle.

**Em-bāy'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBAYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBAYING.] To inclose in a bay or inlet; to landlock.

**Em-bēd'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBEDDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBEDDING.] To lay as in a bed; to bed.

**Em-bēl'lish**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBELLISHED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBELLISHING.] [Fr. *embellir*, from pref. *em*, for *en*, and Fr. *bel*, *beau*, beautiful, fine.] To make beautiful or elegant by ornaments.

**Syn.** — To adorn; beautify; deck; decorate; enrich; ornament; grace; illustrate. See *ADORN.*

**Em-bēl'lish-er**, *n.* One who embellishes or adorns.

**Em-bēl'lish-ment**, *n.* **1.** The act of embellishing, or the state of being embellished. **2.** That which adds beauty or elegance.

**Syn.** — Ornament; decoration; grace; beauty; elegance; enrichment; adornment.

**Ēm'ber**, *n.* [A.-S. *āmyrie*, hot ashes.] A lighted coal, smoldering amid ashes; — used chiefly in the plural, to signify mingled coals and ashes; cinders.

*Ember-days* (*Rom. Cath. Church*), certain days set apart for fasting and prayer in each of the four seasons of the year. These are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, the feast of Whitsuntide, the 14th of September, and the 13th of December. The weeks in which these days fall are called *ember-weeks*.

**Ēm'ber-gōose**, *n.* [Norw. *embergaas*, Ger. *imber*, D. *embervogel*.] (*Ornith.*) A web-footed bird, called also

the *great northern diver*, or *loon*. It is found about Iceland, the Orkneys, and arctic America.

**Em-bēz'zle**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBEZZLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBEZZLING.] [Norm. Fr. *embeasiler*, to filch.] To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use, as that intrusted to one's care.

**Em-bēz'zle-ment**, *n.* Fraudulent appropriation to one's own use of what is intrusted to one's care.

**Em-bēz'zler**, *n.* One who embezzles.

**Em-bīt'ter**, *v. t.* To make bitter. See *IMBITTER*.

**Em-blāze'**, *v. t.* **1.** To adorn with glittering embellishments. **2.** To blazon, or emblazon.

**Em-blā'zon** (-blā'zn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBLAZONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBLAZONING.] **1.** To deck in glaring colors; to decorate. **2.** To adorn with figures of heraldry, or ensigns armorial.

**Em-blā'zon-er**, *n.* One who emblazons.

**Em-blā'zon-ry**, *n.* Heraldic or ornamental decoration.

**Ēm'blem**, *n.* [Lat. *emblema*, Gr. *ἔμβλημα*, inlaid work, from *ἐμβάλλειν*, to throw, lay, put in, from *ἐμ*, for *ἐν*, in, and *βάλλειν*, to throw.] An object, or the figure of an object, symbolizing and suggesting some other object, quality, or the like.

**Syn.** — Figure; type; sign; symbol; adumbration.

**Ēm'blem-āt'ic**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or comprising,  
**Ēm'blem-āt'ic-al**, } an emblem; using emblems.

**Ēm'blem-āt'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* By way or means of emblems; in the manner of emblems.

**Em-blēm'a-tīst**, *n.* A writer or inventor of emblems.

**Em-blēm'a-tīze**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBLEMATIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBLEMATIZING.] To represent, as by an emblem; to symbolize.

**Ēm'blē-ment**, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *emblear*, from Fr. *bled*, *blé*, corn, grain, probably of Celtic origin.] (*Law.*) The produce or fruits of land sown or planted.

**Em-bōd'i-ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of embodying; state of being embodied. **2.** That which is embodied; a complete system, like an organized body.

**Em-bōd'y**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBODIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBODYING.] **1.** To form into a body; to invest with matter; to make corporeal. **2.** To collect into a whole; to incorporate; to concentrate.

**Em-bōgue'**, *v. i.* To discharge, as a river, its waters into the sea or into another river.

**Em-bōg'uing** (-bōg'ing), *n.* [Fr. *s'emboucher*, Sp. *embocarse*, It. *imboccare*, of a river, to discharge or empty, from Lat. *bucca*, cheek, mouthful, cavity. Cf. *DISEMBOGUE.*] The mouth of a river.

**Em-bōld'en** (-bōld'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBOLDENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBOLDENING.] To give boldness or courage to; to encourage.

**Embonpoint** (ōng'bōng'pwōng'), *n.* [Fr., from *en bon point*, in good condition.] Plumpness of person; rotundity of figure; fleshiness. [border.]

**Em-bōr'der**, *v. t.* To adorn with a border; to im-

**Em-bōs'om**, *v. t.* [Written also *imbosom.*] **1.** To take into the bosom; to cherish. **2.** To hide or half conceal.

**Em-bōss'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBOSSED (em-bōst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBOSSING.] **1.** To cover with bosses or protuberances; to ornament in relief. **2.** To fashion raised work upon.

**Em-bōss-ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of embossing, or state of being embossed. **2.** Raised work.

**Embouchure** (ōng'bōō'shyr'), *n.* [Fr. See *EMBOGUE.*] A mouth, or opening, as of a river, cannon, and the like.

**Em-bow'el**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBOWELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBOWELING.] **1.** To remove the bowels of; to eviscerate; hence, to embalm. **2.** To hide in the inward parts; to bury; to secrete.

**Em-bow'er**, *v. i.* To lodge or rest in a bower.

**Em-bow'er**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBOWERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBOWERING.] To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees.

**Em-brāce'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBRACED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBRACING.] [Fr. *embrasser*, from prefix *em*, for *en*, and *bras*, arm, from Lat. *brachium.*] **1.** To clasp or inclose in the arms; to press to the bosom. **2.** To cherish with affection. **3.** To surround or inclose. **4.** To include as parts of a whole, or as subordinate divisions of a part. **5.** To seize eagerly, or with alacrity; to welcome.

**Syn.** — To clasp; hug; encircle; include; comprise; contain; encompass; comprehend.

**Em-brāce'**, *v. i.* To join in an embrace.

**Em-brāce'**, *n.* Close encircling with the arms; pressure to the bosom; clasp; hug. [brace.]

**Em-brāce'ment**, *n.* A clasp in the arms; a hug; em-



**Em-brā'cer**, *n.* One who embraces.

**Em-brā'cer-y**, *n.* (*Law.*) An attempt to influence a jury, court, &c., corruptly.

**Em-brā'sure** (-bra'zhūr), *n.*

[Fr., from *embraser*, equiv. to *ébraser*, *évaser*, to widen an opening.] **1.** (*Fort.*) An opening in a wall or parapet, through which cannon are pointed and discharged. [See *Illustr. of Casemate.*] **2.** (*Arch.*) The enlargement of the aperture of a door or window, on the inside of the wall, for giving greater space, or for admitting more light.



E E, Embrasures in a parapet. A A, Merlons.

**Ēm'bro-eāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBROCATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBROCATING.] [From Gr. *ἐμβροχή*, equiv. to *ἐβρεγμα*, lotion, fomentation, from *ἐμβρέχειν*, to soak in, to foment, from *ἐμ*, for *ἐν*, in, and *βρέχειν*, to wet on the surface.] (*Med.*) To moisten and rub, as a diseased part, with a liquid, as spirit, oil, &c.

**Ēm'bro-eā'tion**, *n.* (*Med.*) (*a.*) Act of moistening and rubbing a diseased part with some substance. (*b.*) The lotion with which an affected part is rubbed or washed.

**Em-brō'glio** (-brōl'yō), *n.* See IMBROGLIO.

**Em-broid'er**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBROIDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBROIDERING.] To cover with ornamental needle-work or figures.

**Em-broid'er-er**, *n.* One who embroiders.

**Em-broid'er-y**, *n.* **1.** Variegated needle-work. **2.** Ornamental decoration.

**Em-broil'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMBROILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMBROILING.] [Fr. *embrouiller*. See BROIL.] To throw into perplexity, contention, or trouble.

**Syn.**—To perplex; entangle; enumber; confound; mingle; distract; disturb; disorder; trouble.

**Em-broil'ment**, *n.* A state of contention, perplexity, or confusion; disturbance.

**Em-brue'**, *v. t.* See IMBRUE.

**Ēm'bry'o**, *n.*; *pl.* ĒM'BRY-ŌS. [Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, *i. e.*, τὸ ἐντὸς βρύον, from *ἐμ*, for *ἐν*, in, and *βρύειν*, to be full of, to swell with.] The first rudiments of an organized being or thing, whether animal or plant.

In *embryo* (*Fig.*), in an incipient or undeveloped state; in conception, but not yet executed.

**Ēm'bry-ōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, an embryo, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The doctrine of the development of the embryo and fetus of animals.

**E-mēnd'**, *v. t.* To amend. See AMEND.

**Ēm'en-dā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *emendatio*.] **1.** Act of altering for the better; correction. **2.** Alteration of a text so as to give a better reading. [or errors.]

**Ēm'en-dā'tor**, *n.* One who amends by removing faults

**E-mēnd'a-to-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to emendation.

**Ēm'er-ald**, *n.* [O. Fr. *esmeraulde*, now *émeraude*, from Lat. *smaragdus*, Gr. *σμάραγδος*, *μάραγδος*, Skr. *marakata*.] **1.** (*Min.*) A precious stone of a rich green color. **2.** (*Print.*) A kind of type, in size between minion and nonpareil. [*Eng.*]

This line is printed in the type called EMERALD.

**E-mērgē'** (14), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMERGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMERGING.] [Lat. *emergere*, from *e*, out, and *mergere*, to dip, plunge.] To rise out of a fluid or as out of a fluid; to issue and appear.

**E-mēr'gēnce**, } *n.* **1.** Act of rising out of a fluid;  
**E-mēr'gēncy**, } sudden uprisal or appearance. **2.**  
An unforeseen occurrence; a sudden occasion. **3.** Pressing necessity; exigency.

**E-mēr'gēnt**, *a.* **1.** Rising out of a fluid or any thing that covers or conceals; issuing. **2.** Suddenly appearing; calling for prompt action; urgent.

**E-mēr'i-tūs**, *n.*; *pl.* E-MĒR'I-TĪ. [Lat., one who has served his time, fr. *emerere*, *emereri*, to serve one's term, fr. *e*, out and *merere*, *mereri*, to merit, serve.] One who has been honorably discharged from public service.

**E-mēr'i-tūs**, *a.* [Lat.] Honorably discharged from the performance of public duty;—said of an officer in a college or university.

**Ēm'e-rodz**, } *n. pl.* [Corrupted from *hemorrhoids*, *q.*  
**Ēm'e-roidz**, } (*Med.*) Hemorrhoids; piles.

**E-mēr'sion**, *n.* [From Lat. *emergere*, *emersum*. See EMERGE.] Act of rising out of, or coming forth from, any enveloping or overshadowing substance or body.

**Ēm'er-y**, *n.* [From Gr. *σμίρις*, *σμίρις*, *σμήρις*.] (*Min.*) Corundum intimately blended with oxide of iron, used in the arts for grinding and polishing metals, hard stones, and glass.

**E-mēt'ie**, *a.* [Gr. *ἔμετικός*, from *ἐμείν*, to vomit.] (*Med.*) Inducing to vomit.

**E-mēt'ie**, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which causes vomiting.

**Ēmeute** (ā'mūt'), *n.* [Fr., fr. Lat. *emovere*, to move out, to stir up.] A seditious commotion or mob; a riot.

**Ēm'i-cā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *emicatio*, from *emicare*, to spring out or forth.] A flying off in small particles, as heated iron or fermenting liquors; scintillation.

**E-mīe'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *e*, out, and *mingere*, *mictum*, to make water.] **1.** The discharging of urine. **2.** Urine.

**Ēm'i-grant**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to an emigrant. **2.** Removing from one country to another.

**Ēm'i-grant**, *n.* One who quits one country or region to settle in another.

**Ēm'i-grāte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMIGRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMIGRATING.] [Lat. *emigrare*, *emigratum*, from *e*, out, and *migrare*, to migrate.] To remove from one country or state to another, for the purpose of residence.

**Ēm'i-grā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Removal of inhabitants from one country or state to another, for the purpose of residence. **2.** A body of emigrants.

**Ēm'i-nēnce**, } *n.* **1.** A height; an elevation. **2.** An  
**Ēm'i-nēncy**, } elevated situation among men; high  
rank; distinction; preference. **3.** A title of honor,  
applied to a cardinal in the Roman Catholic church.

**Ēm'i-nent**, *a.* [Lat. *eminens*, *p. pr.* of *eminere*, to stand out, be prominent, from *e*, out, and *minere*, to project.] **1.** High; lofty; towering. **2.** Exalted in rank; high in office or public estimation.

*Eminent domain.* See DOMAIN.

**Syn.**—Distinguished; elevated; exalted; remarkable; conspicuous; prominent; famous; celebrated; illustrious. See DISTINGUISHED.

**Ēm'i-nent-ly**, *adv.* In an eminent or high degree.

**Ē'mīr**, } *n.* [Ar. *emīr*, *amīr*, a commander, from  
**Ē'meer**, } *emara*, *amara*, to command.] An Arabian  
prince, military commander, and governor of a con-  
quered province; also, an honorary title given in Turkey  
to the descendants of Mohammed.

**Ēm'is-sa-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *emissarius*, from *emittere*, *emis- sum*, to send out, from *e*, out, and *mittere*, to send.] A secret agent employed to advance, in a covert manner, the interests of his employers; a spy.

**Ēm'is-sa-ry** (44), *a.* Exploring; spying.

**E-mīs'sion** (-mīsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of sending or throwing out; issue. **2.** That which is sent out, or put in circulation at one time; issue.

**E-mīs'sive**, *a.* Sending out; emitting.

**E-mīt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMITTING.] [Lat. *emittere*, to send out, from *e*, out, and *mittere*, to send.] **1.** To send forth; to cause to issue. **2.** To issue forth, as an order or decree; to print and send into circulation, as notes or bills of credit.

**Ēm'met**, *n.* An ant or pismire. See ANT.

**Ēm'mol-lēs'cēnce**, *n.* [Lat. *e*, out, and *mollescere*, to become soft, inchoative form of *mollere*, to be soft, from *mollis*, soft.] The first or lowest degree of fusibility.

**E-mōl'li-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMOLLIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMOLLIATING.] [Lat. *emollire*, to soften, from *e*, out, and *mollire*, to soften, from *mollis*, soft.] To soften; to render effeminate.

**E-mōl'li-ent**, (-mōl'yent), *a.* Softening; making supple.

**E-mōl'li-ent**, *n.* (*Med.*) An external application to allay irritation, and alleviate soreness, swelling, and pain.

**Ēm'ol-lī'tion** (-līsh'un), *n.* Act of softening.

**E-mōl'u-ment**, *n.* [Lat. *emolumentum*, literally a working out, from *emoliri*, to move out, to work out, from *e*, out, and *moles*, a huge, heavy mass.] **1.** Profit arising from office or employment. **2.** Gain in general; that which promotes the public or private good.

**E-mō'tion**, *n.* [From Lat. *emovere*, to move, excite, from *e* and *movere*, to move.] A moving of the mind or soul; a state of excited feeling of any kind.

**Syn.**—Feeling; agitation.—*Feeling* is the weaker term, and may be of the body or the mind: *emotion* is of the mind alone, being the excited action of some inward susceptibility or feeling, as an *emotion* of pity, terror, &c. *Agitation* may be bodily or mental, and usually arises in the latter case from a vehement struggle between contending desires or emotions.

**E-mō'tion-al**, } *a.* Pertaining to emotion, or the capac-  
**E-mō'tive**, } ity for emotion; attended or charac-  
terized by emotion.

**Em-pāle'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EMPALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EMPALING.] [Fr. *empaler*, from *em*, for *en*, in, and *pal*, Lat. *palus*, a pale, stake.] **1.** To inclose; to surround; to shut in. **2.** To put to death by fixing on a stake.

**Em-pāle'ment**, *n.* **1.** A fencing, or inclosing with



stakes. **2.** A putting to death by thrusting a stake into the body. **3.** (*Bot.*) The calyx of a plant.

**Em-pän'el, n.** (*Law.*) A list of jurors; a panel.

**Em-për'il, v. t.** To put in peril; to endanger.

**Ēm'per-or, n.** [*Fr. empereur, Lat. imperator, from imperare, to command, from im, for in, in, and parare, to prepare, order.*] The sovereign of an empire; a title of dignity superior to that of king.

**Ēm'pha-sis, n.; pl. ĒM'PHA-SĒS.** [*Lat. emphasis, Gr. ἔμφασις, significance, force of expression, from ἐμφαίνειν, to indicate, from ἐμ, for ἐν, in, and φαίνειν, to show.*]

**1.** (*Rhet.*) Stress of utterance, or force of voice, given to the words or parts of a discourse, intended to be impressed specially on an audience. **2.** A peculiar impressiveness of expression or weight of thought.

**Ēm'pha-size, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. EMPHASIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. EMPHASIZING.*] To utter or pronounce with a particular stress of voice; to lay emphasis or stress upon; to make emphatic.

**Em-phät'ic, } a. 1.** Uttered with emphasis; re-  
**Em-phät'ic-al, }** quiring emphasis. **2.** Attracting special attention.

**Syn.**—Foreible; impressive: energetic; striking.

**Em-phät'ic-al-ly, adv.** With emphasis; forcibly.

**Ēm'phy-sē'má, n.** [*Gr. ἐμφύσημα, inflation, from ἐμφυσᾶν, to inflate, from ἐμ, for ἐν, in, and φυσᾶν, to blow.*] (*Med.*) A swelling produced by air diffused in the cellular tissue.

**Ēm'pire, n.** [*From Lat. imperium. See EMPEROR.*]  
**1.** Supreme power or authority in governing. **2.** The dominion of an emperor, or, rarely, of a king. **3.** Governing or predominant influence.

**Syn.**—Sway; dominion; rule; control; reign; sovereignty; government; kingdom; state.

**Em-pīr'ie or Ēm'pir-ie (123), n.** **1.** One who relies upon experiment and observation. **2.** One who confines himself to applying the results of his own observation; especially, a quack doctor; a charlatan.

**Em-pīr'ie, } a. [Lat. empiricus, Gr. ἐμπειρικός, experi-**  
**Em-pīr'ie-al, }** rienced, equiv. to ἐμπειρος, from ἐμ, for ἐν, in, and πείρα, a trial; experiment.] **1.** Pertaining to, or founded upon, experiment or experience. **2.** Depending upon experience or observation alone, without due regard to science and theory.

**Em-pīr'ie-al-ly, adv.** By experiment or experience; without science; in the manner of quacks.

**Em-pīr'i-çism, n.** **1.** Method or practice of an empiric. **2.** A practice of medicine founded on experience, and neglecting the aid of science; charlatanism; quackery.

**Em-pläs'tic, a.** [*Gr. ἐμπλαστικός, from ἐμπλάσσειν, to plaster up, daub over.*] Fit to be applied as a plaster; glutinous; adhesive.

**Em-ploy', v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. EMPLOYED; p. pr. & vb. n. EMPLOYING.*] [*Fr. employer, from Lat. implicare, to infold, engage, from im, for in, and plicare, to fold.*] **1.** To keep in service; to use. **2.** To use as an instrument or means for accomplishing some purpose; or as materials for forming any thing. **3.** To use as an agent, servant, or representative.

To employ one's self, to apply or devote one's time and attention; to busy one's self.

**Em-employ', n.** Employment. [*Poet.*]

**Employé (ēm'ploy-ā' or ōng'plwō-yā'), n.** [*Fr., p. p. of employer.*] One who is employed.

The English form of this word, viz., *employee*, though perfectly conformable to analogy, and therefore perfectly legitimate, is not sanctioned by the usage of good writers.

**Em-employ'er, n.** One who employs.

**Em-employ'ment, n.** **1.** The act of employing or using; also, the state of being employed. **2.** That which engages or occupies; service; agency.

**Em-pō'ri-ūm, n.; Lat. pl. EM-PŌ'RI-Ā, Eng. pl. EMPŌ'RI-UMS.** [*Lat.; Gr. ἐμπόριον, from ἐμπορος, traveler, trader, from ἐμ, for ἐν, in, and πόρος, way through and over, path.*] A place of extensive commerce or trade; a commercial city or town; a mart.

**Em-pow'er, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. EMPOWERED; p. pr. & vb. n. EMPOWERING.*] **1.** To give legal or moral power or authority to. **2.** To give physical power or force to.

**Ēm'press, n.** [*Contracted from emperess. See EMPEROR.*] **1.** The consort of an emperor. **2.** A woman who governs an empire.

**Em-prīse', n.** [*O. Fr., from prefix em, for en, and prise, a taking, from prendre, to take, Lat.prehendere, prendere.*] An undertaking; an enterprise. [*Poet.*]

**Ēmp'ti-ness (84), n.** **1.** State of being empty; void

space, or vacuum; exhaustion; destitution. **2.** Want of solidity or substance; unsatisfactoriness. **3.** Want of knowledge or sense.

**Ēmp'ty, a.** [*compar. EMPTIER; superl. EMPTIEST.*] [*A.-S. emtig, amtig, from emta, amta, quiet, rest. Cf. Celt. amser, time, Lith. amzis, age, amzinas, everlasting.*] **1.** Containing nothing; void; not filled. **2.** Destitute of effect, sincerity, or sense. **3.** Unable to satisfy; unsatisfactory; hollow. **4.** Desolate; waste; deserted. **5.** Producing nothing; unfruitful. **6.** Destitute of, or lacking sense. **7.** Destitute of reality, or real existence; unsubstantial.

**Ēmp'ty, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. EMPTIED; p. pr. & vb. n. EMPTYING.*] To exhaust; to deprive of the contents.

**Ēmp'ty, v. i.** **1.** To pour or flow out; to discharge itself. **2.** To become empty.

**Ēmp'ty-ing, n.** **1.** Act of making empty. **2.** *pl.* The lees of beer, cider, &c.; yeast. [*Amer.*]

**Em-pūr'ple, v. t.** To tinge or dye of a purple color.

**Em-pūr'e-al, a.** [*See EMPYREAN, n.*] Formed of pure fire or light; refined beyond aerial substance.

**Ēm'py-rē'an, a.** Empyreal.

**Ēm'py-rē'an (124), n.** [*L. Lat. empyreum, from Gr. ἔμπυρος, in fire, from ἐμ, for ἐν, in, and πῦρ, fire.*] The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed by the ancients to subsist.

**Ēm'py-reu-māt'ie, } a. Pertaining to, or possess-**  
**Ēm'py-reu-māt'ie-al, }** ing, or resembling the taste or smell of burnt animal or vegetable substances.

**Ē'mū, n.** (*Zööl.*) A bird of very large size, found in Australia, related to the cassowary and the ostrich.

**Ēm'u-lāte, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. EMULATED; p. pr. & vb. n. EMULATING.*] [*Lat. æmulari, æmulatum, from æmulus, emulous.*] To strive to equal or excel in qualities or actions; to vie with; to rival.

**Ēm'u-lā'tion, n.** **1.** Act of attempting to equal or excel in qualities or actions; desire of superiority, attended with effort to attain it. **2.** Competition; contention.

**Syn.**—Competition; rivalry; contest; contention; strife.—*Competition* is the struggle of two or more persons for the same object. *Emulation* is an ardent desire for superiority, arising from competition, but not implying, of necessity, any improper feeling. *Rivalry* is a personal contest, and almost of course gives rise to envy, resentment, or detraction.

**Ēm'u-lā'tor, n.** One who emulates; a rival; a competitor.

**E-mūl'gent, a.** [*Lat. emulgens, p. pr. of emulgere, from e, out, and mulgere, to milk.*] (*Anat.*) Milking or draining out;—said of the renal arteries and veins.

**E-mūl'gent, n.** (*Med.*) (a.) An emulgent vessel. (b.) A remedy which excites the flow of bile.

**Ēm'u-loūs, a.** **1.** Ambitiously desirous of like excellence with another. **2.** Engaged in competition; rivaling.

**Ēm'u-loūs-ly, adv.** With desire of equaling or excelling another.

**E-mūl'sion, n.** [*From Lat. emulgere, emulsum.*] (*Med.*) A soft, liquid remedy, of a color and consistence resembling milk.

**E-mūl'sive, a.** **1.** Softening; milk-like. **2.** Yielding oil by expression. **3.** Producing a milk-like substance.

**E-mūne'to-ry, n.** [*Lat. emunctorium, from emungere, emunctum, to blow the nose, hence, to wipe, cleanse, from e, out, and mungere, to blow the nose.*] (*Anat.*) Any organ of the body serving to carry off excrementitious matter.

**En-ā'ble, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. ENABLED; p. pr. & vb. n. ENABLING.*] [*O. & Norm. Fr. euhabler, from en, in, and habile, N. Fr. habile, Eng. able, q. v.*] **1.** To give strength or ability to. **2.** To supply with sufficient power, physical or moral.

**En-āct', v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. ENACTED; p. pr. & vb. n. ENACTING.*] **1.** To decree; to make into a law. **2.** To perform. **3.** To act the part of; to play.

**En-āct'ive, a.** Having power to enact as a law.

**En-āct'ment, n.** **1.** The passing of a bill into a law. **2.** A decree; a law. **3.** The acting as a part or character in a play.

**En-āct'or, n.** One who enacts or passes a law.

**E-nāl'lā-je (e-nāl'lā-je), n.** [*Gr. ἐναλλάγη, an exchange, from ἐναλλάσσειν, to exchange, from ἐν, in, and ἀλλάσσειν, to change.*] (*Gram.*) A substitution of one gender, number, case, person, tense, mode, or voice, of the same word, for another.

**En-ām'el, n.** [*Prefix en and obs. amel.*] **1.** A substance of the nature of glass, but more fusible and nearly opaque. **2.** That which is enameled. **3.** (*Anat.*) The smooth, hard substance which covers the crown or visible part of a tooth.



**En-ām'el**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENAMELED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENAMELING.] **1.** To lay enamel upon; to paint in enamel. **2.** To form a glossy surface like enamel upon.

**En-ām'el**, *v. i.* To practice the art of enameling.

**En-ām'el-ar**, *a.* Like enamel; smooth; glossy.

**En-ām'el-er**, } *n.* One who enamels; one whose occu-  
**En-ām'el-ist**, } pation is to lay on enamels.

**En-ām'or**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENAMORED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENAMORING.] [Written also *enamour*.] [O. Fr. *enamouurer*, from *en*, in, and *amour*, love, equiv. to Lat. *amor*.] To inflame with love; to charm; to captivate.

**En-eāge'**, *v. t.* To shut up or confine in a cage.

**En-eāmp'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENCAMPED (108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENCAMPING.] To form and occupy a

**En-eāmp'**, *v. t.* To form into a camp. [camp.]

**En-eāmp'ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of pitching tents or forming huts for temporary lodging or rest. **2.** The place where an army or company is encamped; a camp.

**En-eaus'tie**, *a.* [Lat. *encausticus*, Gr. *ἐγκαυστικός*, from *ἐγκαίειν*, to burn in, from *ἐν*, in, and *καίειν*, to burn.] Pertaining to the art of burning in colors;—applied to a species of painting in wax liquefied by heat; also, to painting on glass or porcelain, or any other style where colors are fixed by heat.

**En-eaus'tic**, *n.* The method of painting in heated or burnt wax, or in any way where heat is used to fix the colors.

**Enceinte** (ōng'sānt'), *n.* [Fr., from *enceindre*, to gird about, to surround, Lat. *incingere*, from *in*, in, and *cingere*, to gird.] (*Fort.*) The main inclosure.

**Enceinte** (ōng'sānt') *a.* [Fr., *p. p.* of *enceindre*; Lat. *incingere*, to gird about.] (*Liv.*) Pregnant; with child.

**Ēn'çe-phāl'ie**, *a.* [Gr. *ἐγκέφαλον*, the brain.] Belonging to the head or brain.

**En-chāin'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENCHAINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENCHAINING.] **1.** To chain; to fasten with a chain. **2.** To hold fast; to restrain.

**En-chāin'ment**, *n.* Act of enchaining, or state of being enchained.

**En-chānt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENCHANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENCHANTING.] [Fr. *enchanter*, from Lat. *incantare*, to chant or utter a magic formula over or against one, from *in*, in, against, and *cantare*, to sing.] **1.** To charm by sorcery; to hold as by a spell. **2.** To delight in a high degree.

**Syn.**—To captivate; fascinate; ravish; enrapture; bewitch.

**En-chānt'er**, *n.* One who enchants; a sorcerer or magician.

**En-chānt'ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of enchanting; use of magic arts, spells, or charms. **2.** That which enchants.

**Syn.**—Incantation; necromancy; charm; magic; fascination; spell; sorcery; witchery; witchcraft.

**En-chānt'ress**, *n.* A woman who enchants, as by magic spells, beauty, and the like; a sorceress.

**En-chāse'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENCHASED (108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENCHASING.] [Fr. *enchâsser*, from *châsse*, same as *châssis*, frame, *caisse*, chest, case, *q. v.*] **1.** To incase or inclose in a border or rim; to encircle; to inclose; to adorn. **2.** To adorn with embossed or engraved work.

**En-chō'ri-al**, } *a.* [Gr. *ἐγχώριος*, domestic, native, from  
**En-chō'rie**, } *ἐν*, in, and *χώρα*, place, country.] Belonging to a country; native; popular; common;—said especially of the written characters employed by the common people of Egypt, in distinction from the hieroglyphics.

**En-chō'rie**, } *a.* [Gr. *ἐγκλιτικός*, inclined, inclining,  
**En-clit'ie**, } from *ἐκκλίνειν*, to incline.] (*Gram.*) Subjoined;—said of a word or particle so closely united to the preceding word as to seem to be a part of it, and to lose its own independent accents, sometimes varying also the accent of the preceding word.

**En-clit'ie**, *n.* (*Gram.*) A word which is joined to another so closely as to lose its proper accent.

**En-clois'ter**, *v. t.* To shut up or confine in a cloister.

**En-clo'se'**, *v. t.* To inclose. See INCLOSE.

**En-cō'mi-āst**, *n.* [Gr. *ἐγκωμιαστής*, fr. *ἐγκωμιάζειν*, to praise.] One addicted to praise; a panegyrist; a eulogist.

**En-cō'mi-āst'ie**, } *a.* Bestowing praise; praising;  
**En-cō'mi-āst'ie-āl**, } eulogistic; laudatory.

**En-cō'mi-ūm**, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* EN-CŌ'MI-ŪMS, Lat. *pl.* EN-CŌ'MI-Ā.

[Gr. *ἐγκώμιον* (*sc.* *κέλος*, song), chanted in a Bacchic festival, from *ἐν*, in, and *κῶμος*, a jovial festivity, revel.] Formal praise; high commendation.

**Syn.**—Eulogy; panegyric; applause. See EULOGY.

**En-cōm'pass** (en-kūm'pas), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENCOMPASSED (108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENCOMPASSING.] To describe a circle about.

**Syn.**—To encircle; inclose; surround; include; environ; invest; hem in; shut up.

**En-cōm'pass-ment**, *n.* The act of surrounding, or the state of being surrounded.

**En-cōre'** (ōng-kōr'), *adv.* [Fr., from Lat. *in hanc horam*, till this hour.] Once more; again;—a call for a repetition of a particular part of a play, &c.

**En-cōre'** (ōng-kōr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENCORED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENCORING.] To call for a repetition of.

**En-count'er**, *n.* [O. Fr. *encontre*, from Lat. *in* and *contra* against.] **1.** A meeting face to face; a running against. **2.** A meeting, with hostile purpose.

**Syn.**—Contest; conflict; fight; skirmish; combat; assault; rencounter; attack; onset.

**En-count'er**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENCOUNTERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENCOUNTERING.] To come against face to face; especially, to meet in opposition or with hostile intent.

**En-count'er**, *v. i.* To meet face to face; especially, to meet as enemies.

**En-coūr'age** (en-kūr'cj, 45), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENCOURAGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENCOURAGING.] [Fr. *encourager*, from prefix *en* and *courage*, from *cœur*, Lat. *cor*, heart.] To give courage to; to inspire with spirit or hope.

**Syn.**—To embolden; inspire; animate; incite; cheer; urge; impel; stimulate; instigate; countenance; comfort; sanction; strengthen; promote; advance; forward.

**En-coūr'age-ment**, *n.* **1.** The act of giving courage, or confidence of success; incentive. **2.** That which serves to support, promote, or advance, as favor, countenance, profit, &c. [cess; favoring.]

**En-coūr'a-ging**, *a.* Furnishing ground to hope for success.

**En-coūr'a-ging-ly**, *adv.* In a manner to give courage or hope of success.

**Ēn'eri-nite**, *n.* [From Gr. *ἐν*, in, and *κρίνον*, a lily.] A fossil animal of the star-fish family. The joints of the stems are small calcareous disks.

**En-erōach'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENCROACHED (108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENCROACHING.] [O. Fr. *encroer*, *encrouer*, L. Lat. *incrocare*, to hang by a hook, from Fr. *croc*, *crochet*, hook. See CROOK.] To enter gradually into the rights and possessions of another.

**Syn.**—Intrude; trench; infringe; invade; trespass.

**En-erōach'er**, *n.* One who encroaches.

**En-erōach'ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of entering gradually on the rights or possessions of another. **2.** That which is taken by encroaching on another.

**En-eūm'ber**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENCUMBERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENCUMBERING.] [Fr. *encombrer*, from Lat. *cumulus*, heap, L. Lat. *combrus*, *cumbrus*, a barricade of felled trees.] [Written also *incumber*.] **1.** To impede the motion or action of, as with a burden. **2.** To load with debts, mortgages, or other legal claims.

**Syn.**—To load; clog; oppress; overload; embarrass; perplex; hinder.

**En-eūm'brance**, *n.* **1.** That which impedes action; clog; impediment. **2.** That which encumbers an estate, as a debt or legal claim, a lien.

**Syn.**—Load; burden; clog; impediment; check; hindrance.

**En-çy'e'lie-al**, *a.* [Gr. *ἐγκύκλιος*, from *ἐν*, in, and *κύκλος*, circle.] Sent to many persons or places; circular.

**En-çy'elo-pē'di-ā**, } *n.* [Gr. *ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία*, for *ἐγκύ-  
En-çy'elo-pæ'di-ā, } κλιος παιδεία, instruction in a circle, or circle of instruction. See CYCLOPEDIA.] The circle of sciences; especially, a work in which the various branches of science or art are discussed separately, and usually in alphabetical order.*

**En-çy'elo-pē'di-an**, *a.* Embracing the whole circle of learning.

**En-çy'elo-pē'd'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to an encyclope-  
**En-çy'elo-pē'd'ie-al**, } dia; universal in knowledge.

**En-çy'elo-pē'd'ist**, *n.* **1.** The compiler of an encyclopaedia. **2.** One whose knowledge embraces the whole range of the sciences.

**En-çyst'ed**, *a.* [Prefix *en* and *cyst*, *q. v.*] Inclosed in a cyst, bag, bladder, or vesicle.

**Ēnd**, *n.* [A.-S. *ende*, Icel. *endir*, *endi*, Goth. *andeis*, Skr. *anta*.] **1.** The extreme or last portion; the concluding part. **2.** The conclusion; result, whether successful or otherwise. **3.** Termination of being or of happiness; hence, destruction; and thus, that which causes destruc-



tion or death. 4. Object aimed at in any effort ; designed or desired result. 5. That which is left.

*End for end*, one end for the other. — *Ends of the earth*, remotest regions of the earth.

**Syn.**—Termination; close; extremity; limit; finality; issue; consequence; extermination; purpose; aim; drift; remnant; fragment.

**Ēnd**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENDING.] 1. To bring to an end or conclusion. 2. Hence, to destroy; to put to death.

**Syn.**—To finish; conclude; close; terminate.

**Ēnd**, *v. i.* To come to the ultimate point; to be finished; to come to a close; to cease; to terminate.

**En-dām'age**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENDAMAGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENDAMAGING.] To bring loss or damage to; to harm; to injure; to prejudice. [*Rare.*]

**En-dām'age-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being damaged, or injured. [*Obs.*]

**En-dān'ger**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENDANGERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENDANGERING.] To put to hazard.

**En-dēar'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENDEARED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENDEARING.] To make dear, or more dear.

**En-dēar'ment**, *n.* 1. Act of endearing or state of being endeared. 2. That which endears.

**En-dēav'or**, *n.* [From Fr. *en devoir* (in duty, task, or part), in the phrase *se mettre en devoir de faire quelque chose*, to endeavor to do a thing.] A putting forth of one's power for some specific end; an attempt or trial.

**Syn.**—Effort; exertion; struggle. — *Endeavor* is the widest term. An *effort* is a vigorous *endeavor* or taxing of our powers; an *exertion* is a peculiarly earnest and prolonged effort; a *struggle* is a violent and exhausting effort (*lit.*, a twisting or contortion) of the body. — "Ordinary endeavors will not now avail; every possible effort must be made; we must strain all our exertions, and struggle to the utmost."

**En-dēav'or**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENDEAVORED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENDEAVORING.] To exert physical strength or intellectual power for the accomplishment of an object.

**Syn.**—To attempt; try; strive; struggle; essay; aim.

**En-dēav'or**, *v. t.* To attempt to gain.

**En-dē'mi-al**, } *a.* [Gr. *ἐνδημιος*, *ἐνδήμιος*, from *ἐν*, in, and *δημιος*, the people.] (*Med.*) Peculiar to a people or nation.

**Ēnd'ing**, *n.* 1. Termination; result; conclusion. 2. (*Gram.*) The terminating syllable or letter of a word.

**Ēn'dive**, *n.* [From Lat. *intubus*, *intubum*. Cf. Ar. *hindeb*, *hindebet*.] (*Bot.*) A species of the genus *Cichorium*, or succory; — used as a salad.

**Ēnd'less**, *a.* [See END.] 1. Without end; having no end or conclusion. 2. Perpetually recurring. 3. Void of design.

*Endless screw* (*Mech.*), a screw combined with a wheel and axle, so that the threads of the screw work into the teeth on the periphery of the wheel.

**Syn.**—Eternal; everlasting; interminable; infinite; incessant; perpetual; uninterrupted; continual.

**Ēnd'less-ly**, *adv.* 1. In an endless manner; without end. 2. Incessantly; continually.

**Ēnd'less-ness**, *n.* The state of being endless.

**Ēn'do-gēn**, *n.* [See *infra*.]

(*Bot.*) A plant which increases in size by internal growth and elongation at the summit, instead of externally, and having no distinction of pith, wood, and bark, as the rattan, the palm, the cornstalk.



Endogen.

**En-dōg'e-nous**, *a.* [Gr. *ἐνδογενής*, from *ἐνδον*, within, and *γενέσθαι*, *γίγνεσθαι*, to be produced.] (*Bot.*) Increasing by internal growth and elongation at the summit.

**En-dōrse'**, *v. t.* [Correctly *indorse*, *q. v.*] To write on the back of.

**En-dōrse'ment**, *n.* Act of indorsing, or state of being indorsed. See INDORSEMENT.

**En-dōrs'er**, *n.* One who indorses; an indorser.

**En-dow'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENDOWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENDOWING.] [Norm. Fr. *endouer*, from Fr. *douer*, from Lat. *dotare*, to endow, from *dos*, *dotis*, marriage portion.] 1. To make pecuniary provision for; especially, to furnish with dower. 2. To enrich with any gift, quality, or faculty; to indue.

**En-dow'ment**, *n.* 1. The act of settling a fund or permanent provision for the support of any one, as a widow, professor, and the like. 2. Property, fund, or revenue permanently appropriated to any object. 3. Gift of nature; talents; natural capacity.

**En-dūe'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *induere*.] 1. To invest to clothe. 2. To endow. See INDUE.

**En-dūr'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being endured or borne.

**En-dūr'ançe**, *n.* 1. A state of lasting or duration; continuance. 2. Act of bearing pain or distress without resistance, or without sinking or yielding to the pressure.

**Syn.**—Suffering; patience; fortitude; resignation.

**En-dūre'**, *v. t.* 1. To remain firm under; to sustain; to brook; to undergo. 2. To bear with patience; to bear up under.

**En-dūre'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENDURED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENDURING.] [From Lat. prefix *in* and *durare*, to harden, to persist, from *durus*, hard.] 1. To continue in the same state without perishing; to abide; to last. 2. To remain firm under trial; to sustain suffering with self-command. [end forward.]

**Ēnd'wise**, *adv.* 1. On the end; erectly. 2. With the **Ē-nē'id**, *n.* An epic poem, written by Virgil, in which Æneas is the hero.

**Ēn'e-my**, *n.* [Fr. *ennemi*, Lat. *inimicus*, from *in*, negative, and *amicus*, friend.] One who is actuated by unfriendly feelings; one who hates.

*The enemy*, (*a.*) (*Theol.*) The evil one; the devil. (*b.*) (*Mil.*) The opposing force; — used as a collective noun, and construed with a verb and pronoun either in the singular or the plural.

**Syn.**—Adversary; opponent; antagonist; foe.

**Ēn'er-gēt'ic**, } *a.* 1. Exerting force; operative; ac-  
**Ēn'er-gēt'ic-al**, } tive. 2. Exhibiting energy; op-  
erating with vigor and effect.

**Syn.**—Forcible; powerful; efficacious; potent; vigorous; effective.

**Ēn'er-gēt'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In an energetic manner.

**Ēn'er-gize**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENERGIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENERGIZING.] To act with force or vigor.

**Ēn'er-gize**, *v. t.* To give strength or force to.

**Ēn'er-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *ἐνέργεια*, from *ἐνεργός*, active, from *ἐν*, in, and *ἐργον*, work.] 1. Internal or inherent power. 2. Power efficiently and forcibly exerted. 3. Strength of expression; emphasis. 4. (*Mech.*) Capacity for performing work, or moving against resistance.

**Syn.**—Force; power; vigor; strength; spirit; efficiency; resolution.

**En-nērv'ate**, *a.* Weakened; without strength or force.

**En-nērv'ate**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENERVATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENERVATING.] [Lat. *enervare*, *enervatum*, from *enervis*, nerveless, weak, from *e*, out, and *nervus*, nerve.] 1. To deprive of nerve, force, strength, or courage. 2. To cut the nerves of.

**Syn.**—To weaken; enfeeble; unnerve; debilitate.

**Ēn'er-vāt'ion**, *n.* 1. Act of weakening. 2. State of being weakened; effeminacy.

**En-fee'ble**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENFEEBLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENFEEBLING.] To render feeble; to deprive of strength; to reduce the force or strength of.

**Syn.**—To weaken; debilitate; enervate.

**En-fee'ble-ment**, *n.* Enervation; weakness.

**En-fēoff'** (*en-fēf'*), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENFEOFFED (*en-fēft'*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENFEOFFING.] [Prefix *en* and *feoff*, *q. v.*; L. Lat. *infeoffare*, *infeoffare*, equiv. to *infeodare*, to invest with a feud.] (*Law.*) To give a feud to; to invest with a fee.

**En-fēoff'ment** (*-fēf'ment*), *n.* (*Law.*) (*a.*) The act of giving the fee-simple of an estate. (*b.*) The deed which conveys the fee.

**Ēn'fi-lāde'**, *n.* [Fr., from *enfiler*, to thread, to go through a street or square, to rake with shot, from prefix *en* and *fil*, thread, Lat. *filum*.] (*Mil.*) A line or straight passage.

**Ēn'fi-lāde'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENFILADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENFILADING.] [From the noun.] (*Mil.*) To pierce, scour, or rake with shot through the whole length of, as a work or line of troops.

**En-fōld'**, *v. t.* To infold. See INFOLD.

**En-fōrçe'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENFORCED (108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENFORCING.] 1. To put force upon; to force; to constrain; to compel. 2. To make or gain by force. 3. To give force to; to strengthen; to urge with energy. 4. To put in force; to give effect to.

**En-fōrçe'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being enforced.

**En-fōrçe'ment**, *n.* 1. Act of enforcing: compulsion; restraint; force. 2. A putting in execution. 3. That which enforces.

**En-fōr'çer**, *n.* One who enforces or constrains.

**En-frān'chise** (*-frān'chiz*), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENFRANCHISED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENFRANCHISING.] 1. To set free; to liberate; to release. 2. To make free of a city, corporation, or state; to naturalize.



**En-frān'chīse-ment** (-frān'chīz-), *n.* 1. Act of releasing from slavery or custody. 2. Admission to the freedom of a corporation or state.

**En-frān'chīse-er**, *n.* One who enfranchises.

**En-gāge'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENGAGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENGAGING.] [Fr. *engager*, from *en* and *gage*, *q. v.*, pledge, pawn.] 1. To put under pledge; to bind; to involve. 2. To gain for service; to enlist. 3. To win and attach. 4. To occupy. 5. To enter into contest with; to encounter.

**En-gāge'**, *v. i.* 1. To become bound. 2. To embark; to take a part; to enlist. 3. To enter into conflict.

**En-gāged'**, *p. a.* 1. Pledged; promised; especially, promised in marriage; affianced; betrothed. 2. Greatly interested; earnest.

*Engaged columns* (*Arch.*), columns sunk into the wall to which they are attached, at least one half of their thickness.

**En-gāge'ment**, *n.* 1. Act of engaging. 2. State of being engaged. 3. That which is engaged or pledged. 4. That which engages; obligation; also, engrossing occupation. 5. (*Mil.*) A general action or battle.

**Syn.**—Avocation; business; employment; occupation; promise; word; battle; combat; fight; contest.

**En-ġen'der**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENGENDERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENGENDERING.] [Fr. *engendrer*, Lat. *ingenere*, from *in* and *generare*, to beget, from *genus*, *generis*, birth, descent. See GENERATE.] 1. To form in embryo; to procreate. 2. To cause to exist; to produce; hence, to sow the seeds of.

**Syn.**—To breed; generate; beget; occasion; cause.

**En-ġen'der**, *v. i.* To be caused or produced.

**Ēn-ġine** (ĉn'jin), *n.* [From Lat. *ingenium*, natural capacity, invention.] 1. (*Mech.*) A machine or contrivance in which two or more mechanical powers are combined. 2. Any instrument by which any effect is produced; especially one designed to wound and kill. 3. Any thing used to effect a purpose; means.

**Ēn-ġi-neer'**, *n.* 1. A person skilled in the principles and practice of engineering, either civil or military. 2. One who manages an engine. 3. One who carries through an enterprise by skillful or artful contrivance.

**Ēn-ġi-neer'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENGINEERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENGINEERING.] 1. To perform the work of an engineer. 2. To guide or carry through a measure or enterprise.

**Ēn-ġi-neer'ing**, *n.* The science and the art of utilizing the forces and materials of nature.

It is divided into *military* and *civil engineering*, the former being, strictly, the science and art of designing and constructing defensive and offensive works, while *civil engineering* is the science and art of designing and constructing machinery and fixed public works, such as roads and canals.

**Ēn-ġine-ry** (ĉn'jin-rġ), *n.* 1. Act of managing engines, or artillery. 2. Engines in general; instruments of war.

**En-ġird'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENGIRDED, or ENGIRT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENGIRDING.] To gird; to encircle.

**En-ġlish** (ġng'lish), *a.* [From *Engle*, *Angle*, *Engles*, *Angles*, a tribe of Germans, who settled in Britain and gave it the name of *Englanl.*] Belonging to England, or to its inhabitants, or to the language spoken by them.

**En-ġlish** (ġng'lish), *n.* 1. The people of England. 2. The language of England or of the English nation, and of their descendants in other countries.

**En-ġlish** (ġng'lish), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENGLISHED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENGLISHING.] To translate into English; to Anglicize; hence, to interpret.

**En-ġorge'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENGORGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENGORGING.] [Fr. *engorger*, from *gorge*, throat, gorge, *q. v.*] To swallow with greediness.

**En-ġorge'**, *v. i.* To feed with eagerness or voracity.

**En-ġorge'ment**, *n.* 1. Act of swallowing greedily. 2. (*Med.*) Congestion.

**En-ġraff'**, and **En-ġrafft'**, *v. t.* The same as INGRAFT.

**En-ġraġl'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENGRAILED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENGRAILING.] [Fr. *engrâler*, from *grêle*, hail.] To variegate or spot, as with hail; to indent or make ragged at the edges, as if broken with hail.

**En-ġrāġn'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENGRAINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENGRAINING.] 1. To dye in grain, or in the raw material. 2. To incorporate with the grain or texture of any thing.

**En-ġrāsp'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENGRASPED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENGRASPING.] To hold fast; to gripe.

**En-ġrāve'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* ENGRAVED; *p. p.* ENGRAVED or ENGRAVEN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENGRAVING.] 1. To carve figures, letters, or devices upon. 2. To form or represent by means of incisions upon wood, stone, metal, or the like. 3. To impress deeply; to infix.

**En-ġrāv'er**, *n.* One who engraves.

**En-ġrāv'ing**, *n.* 1. Act or art of cutting metals, wood, &c., and representing thereon figures, characters, and devices, especially for the purpose of subsequently printing from them on paper. 2. An engraved plate. 3. An impression from an engraved plate; a print.

**En-ġrōss'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENGROSSED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENGROSSING.] 1. To copy in a large, fair hand. 2. To occupy wholly; to absorb. 3. To take or assume in undue quantity, proportion, or degree.

**Syn.**—To absorb; swallow up; engulf; occupy; forestall; monopolize.

**En-ġrōss'er**, *n.* 1. One who copies a writing in a large, fair hand. 2. One who takes the whole; a forestaller.

**En-ġrōss'ment**, *n.* 1. Act of engrossing. 2. That which has been engrossed. [INGULF.]

**En-ġūlf'**, *v. t.* To absorb or swallow up as in a gulf. See

**En-hānce'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENHANCED (108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENHANCING.] [Norm. Fr. *enhaucer*, *enhaucer*, from prefix *en* and *haucer*, *haucier*, *hausser*, as if from a Latin word *altiare*, from *altus*, high.] To raise to a higher point; to advance; to augment; to increase; to aggravate.

**En-hānce'**, *v. i.* To be raised up; to grow larger.

**En-hānce'ment**, *n.* Act of increasing, or state of being increased; augmentation; aggravation.

**E-nġ'mā**, *n.*; *pl.* E-Nġ-MġS. [Lat. *ænigma*, Gr. *αἴνγμα*, from *αἰνίσσασθαι*, to speak darkly, from *αἶνος*, tale, fable.] 1. An obscure question or saying; a puzzle; a riddle. 2. A statement, the hidden meaning of which is to be discovered or guessed; an action, or mode of action, which can not be satisfactorily explained.

**Ēnġ-māt'ie**, } *a.* Relating to, containing, or re-

**Ēnġ-māt'ie-al**, } sembling an enigma; obscure.

**Ēnġ-māt'ie-ally**, *adv.* In an obscure manner.

**E-nġ'ma-tġst**, *n.* One who makes, or talks in, enigmas.

**E-nġ'ma-tġze**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENIGMATIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENIGMATIZING.] To deal in riddles.

**En-ġoin'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENJOINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENJOINING.] [Fr. *enjoindre*, from Lat. *injungere*, to join into, to charge, from prefix *in* and *jungere*, to join.]

1. To put an injunction on; to direct with authority; to order. 2. (*Law.*) To prohibit or restrain by a judicial order or decree.

**En-ġoy'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENJOYED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENJOYING.] [O. Fr. *enjoier*, to receive with joy, from prefix *en* and *joie*, equiv. to Eng. *joy*.] 1. To feel or perceive with pleasure. 2. To have, possess, and use with satisfaction. 3. To have sexual intercourse with.

**En-ġoy'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being enjoyed.

**En-ġoy'ment**, *n.* 1. Condition of enjoying; pleasure. 2. Cause of joy or gratification.

**Syn.**—Satisfaction; gratification; fruition; happiness.

**En-kġn'dle**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENKINDLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENKINDLING.] 1. To set on fire; to inflame; to kindle. 2. To excite; to rouse into action.

**En-lārg'e'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENLARGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENLARGING.] 1. To make larger. 2. To increase the capacity of; also, to dilate, as with joy, affection, and the like.

**Syn.**—To increase; to extend; to expand.

**En-lārg'e'**, *v. i.* 1. To grow large or larger; to expand. 2. To be diffuse in speaking or writing; to expatiate.

**En-lārg'e'ment**, *n.* 1. Act of increasing in size or bulk, real or apparent; state of being increased. 2. Expansion or extension, as of the powers of the mind; ennoblement. 3. Release from confinement, servitude, distress, &c. 4. Diffusiveness of speech or writing.

**En-light'en** (en-lġt'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENLIGHTENED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENLIGHTENING.] 1. To supply with light; to illuminate. 2. To make clear to the intellect or conscience; to inform; to instruct.

**En-light'en-er** (en-lġt'n-er), *n.* One who, or that which, enlightens or illuminates.

**En-light'en-ment** (-lġt'n-ment), *n.* Act of enlightening, or the state of being enlightened or instructed.

**En-link'**, *v. t.* To connect, as by links.

**En-list'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENLISTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENLISTING.] 1. To enter on a list; to enroll; to register. 2. To engage in public service. 3. To unite firmly to a cause.

**En-list'**, *v. i.* 1. To engage in public service by enrolling one's name. 2. To enter heartily into a cause.

**En-list'ment**, *n.* 1. Act of enlisting, or state of being enlisted. 2. The writing by which a soldier is bound.

**En-lġv'en** (en-lġv'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENLIVENED;

**fōod**, **fōot**; **ŭrn**, **rude**, **pull**; **çell**, **çaise**, **eall**, **echo**; **ġem**, **ġet**; **aç**; **exist**; **linger**, **link**; **this**.



*p. pr. & vb. n. ENLIVENING.*] **1.** To give life, action, or motion to. **2.** To give spirit or vivacity to; to cheer.

**Syn.**—To animate; inspire; exhilarate; inspirit; invigorate.

**En-liv'en-er, n.** One who, or that which, enlivens.

**En'mi-ty, n.** [O. Eng. *enemytee*, *enemity*, from *enemy*, *q. v.*] **1.** The quality of being an enemy; hostile or unfriendly disposition. **2.** A state of opposition.

**Syn.**—Rancor; hostility; hatred; animosity; ill-will; malevolence.

**Ĕn'ne-a-gōn, n.** [Gr. *ἐννέα*, nine, and *γωνία*, corner, angle.] (*Geom.*) A polygon or plane figure with nine sides or nine angles.

**En-nō'ble, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. ENNOBLED; p. pr. & vb. n. ENNOBLING.*] **1.** To make noble; to dignify. **2.** To give titular rank to.

**Syn.**—To raise; exalt; elevate; aggrandize.

**En-nō'ble-ment (-nō'bl-), n.** **1.** The act of ennobling. **2.** That which ennobles.

**Ennuī (ōng'nwē'), n.** [Fr., from Lat. *in odio*, in hatred. See ANNOY.] A feeling of weariness and disgust; listlessness; tedium; lassitude.

**E-nōr'mi-ty, n.** **1.** State or quality of being immoderate, monstrous, or outrageous. **2.** That which is enormous; atrocious crime; flagitious villainy; an atrocity.

**E-nōr'moūs, a.** [Lat. *enormis*, out of rule, from *e*, out, and *norma*, rule.] **1.** Deviating from, or exceeding, the usual rule, norm, or measure. **2.** Great beyond the common measure. **3.** Exceedingly wicked; atrocious.

**Syn.**—Huge; vast; immoderate; immense; excessive; prodigious. —We speak of a thing as *enormous* when it overpasses its ordinary law of existence, and becomes —so to speak—*abnormal* in its magnitude, degree, &c., as, a man of *enormous* strength, a deed of *enormous* wickedness. *Immense* and *excessive* are figurative terms used to intensify, and are somewhat indefinite in their degree of strength.

**E-nōr'moūs-ly, adv.** Beyond measure; excessively.

**E-nōr'moūs-ness, n.** The state of being enormous.

**E-noūgh' (e-nūf'), a.** [A.-S. *genōh*, *genōg*, *a.* and *adv.*, *nōh*, *nōg*, *adv.*, from *geneah*, it is sufficient, root, *neah*, *neohan*, Goth. *ganohs*, from *ga-nahan*, to suffice.] Satisfying desire; adequate; sufficient.

**E-noūgh' (e-nūf'), adv.** **1.** Sufficiently. **2.** Fully; quite. **3.** In a tolerable degree. [satisfies desire.]

**E-noūgh' (e-nūf'), n.** A sufficiency; a quantity which

**E-now' (e-nou').** Another form of *enough*; —formerly regarded by some as a plural. [*Obs.*]

**En-quire', v. i. & t.** See INQUIRE.

**En-rāge', v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. ENRAGED; p. pr. & vb. n. ENRAGING.*] To fill with rage; to provoke to frenzy or madness.

**Syn.**—To irritate; incense; inflame; exasperate; provoke; anger; incite.

**En-rānk', v. t.** To place in ranks or in order.

**En-rāpt'ūre (ē3), v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. ENRAPTURED; p. pr. & vb. n. ENRAPTURING.*] To transport with pleasure; to ravish.

**En-rāv'ish, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. ENRAVISHED (-rāv'isht, 108); p. pr. & vb. n. ENRAVISHING.*] To transport with delight; to enchant.

**En-rāv'ish-ment, n.** State of being enravished.

**En-riċh', v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. ENRICHED (-riċht'); p. pr. & vb. n. ENRICHING.*] **1.** To make rich with any kind of wealth; hence, to adorn. **2.** To fertilize. **3.** To store with knowledge; to instruct.

**En-riċh'ment, n.** Act of making rich, or that which enriches; decoration; embellishment.

**En-rōbe', v. t.** To invest or adorn with a robe.

**En-rōll', v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. ENROLLED; p. pr. & vb. n. ENROLLING.*] **1.** To write in a roll or register; hence, to record; also, reflexively, to enlist. **2.** To envelop; to involve.

**En-rōll'ment, n.** **1.** Act of enrolling. **2.** That in which any thing is enrolled: a register.

**En-rōōt', v. t.** To fix by the root; to implant deep.

**En-sām'ple, n.** An example. [*Obs.*]

**En-sān'guine (-sāng'gwin), v. t.** To stain with blood.

**En-seōnce', v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. ENSCONCED (-skōnst'); p. pr. & vb. n. ENSCONCING.*] To cover or shelter, as with a sconce or fort; to protect; to hide securely.

**En-sēal', v. t.** To impress with a seal.

**En-sēam', v. t.** To inclose by a seam; hence, to include.

**Ensemble (ōng'sōm'bl), n.** [Fr., from Lat. *insimul*, at the same time, from *in* and *simul*, together, at once.] The whole; all the parts taken together.

**En-shrine', v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. ENSHRINED; p. pr. & vb. n. ENSHRINING.*] To inclose in a shrine or chest; hence, to cherish.

**En-sīf'er-oūs, a.** [Lat. *ensifer*, from *ensis*, sword, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing or carrying a sword.

**Ĕn'si-fōrm, a.** [Lat. *ensis*, sword, and *forma*, form;] Having the shape of a sword.

**Ĕn'sīgn (ĕn'sīn), n.** [Fr. *enseigne*, from Lat. *insignia*, pl. of *insigne*, badge, flag, from *in* and *signum*, mark, sign.] **1.** The flag or banner which distinguishes a company of soldiers, or army, or vessel; a badge; hence, a signal, as to give notice or knowledge. **2.** A commissioned officer, who formerly carried the ensign or flag of a company or regiment.

**Ĕn'sīgn-ċy } (ĕn'sīn-), n.** The rank or office of an  
**Ĕn'sīgn-shīp } ensign.**

**En-slāve', v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. ENSLAVED; p. pr. & vb. n. ENSLAVING.*] To reduce to slavery or bondage.

**En-slāve'ment, n.** Act of reducing to slavery, or state of being enslaved; slavery; bondage; servitude.

**En-slāv'er, n.** One who enslaves.

**En-suāre', v. t.** See INSNARE.

**En-sphēre', v. t.** **1.** To place in a sphere. **2.** To form into a sphere or orb.

**En-stāmp', v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. ENSTAMPED; p. pr. & vb. n. ENSTAMPING.*] To impress as with a stamp; to impress deeply.

**En-sūe', v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. ENSUED; p. pr. & vb. n. ENSUING.*] [Norm. Fr. *ensuer*, from Lat. *insequi*, to follow.] To follow; to pursue.

**En-sūe', v. i.** To follow or come after; to succeed.

**En-sūre' (en-shūr'), v. t.** See INSURE.

**En-tāb'la-tūre (ē3), n.** [O. Fr.; L. Lat. *intabulamentum*, from Lat. *in* and *tabula*, board, table.] (*Arch.*) That part of an order which is over the columns, including the architrave, frieze, and cornice.

**En-tāil', n.** [Fr. *entaille*, from *entailler*, to cut away, fr. pref. *en* and *tailler*, to cut. See TAIL.] That which is entailed; hence, (*Law.*) (*a.*) An estate or fee entailed, or limited in descent to a particular heir or heirs. (*b.*) The rule by which the descent is fixed or settled.

**En-tāil', v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. ENTAILED; p. pr. & vb. n. ENTAILING.*] To settle or fix inalienably on a person or thing, or on a person and his descendants.

**En-tāil'ment, n.** **1.** The act of entailing. **2.** The condition of being entailed.

**En-tān'gle (en-tāng'gl), v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. ENTANGLED; p. pr. & vb. n. ENTANGLING.*] **1.** To twist or interweave in such a manner as not to be easily separated. **2.** To involve in complications. **3.** To perplex; to embarrass; to puzzle; to bewilder.

**En-tān'gle-ment (-tāng'gl-), n.** The state of being entangled; intricacy; perplexity.

**En-tēl'e-ehy, n.** [Gr. *ἐντελέχεια*, an actuality, probably from *ἐν τέλει ἔχειν*, to be complete, from *ἐν*, in, *τέλος*, completion, end, and *ἔχειν*, to have or hold.] (*Peripatetic Philos.*) An object completely actualized, in distinction from mere potential existence.

**Ĕn'ter, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. ENTERED; p. pr. & vb. n. ENTERING.*] [Fr. *entrer*, Lat. *intrare*, from *intro*, inward, contr. fr. *intero*, (sc. *loco*), from *inter*, in between, between.] **1.** To come or go into; to penetrate. **2.** To unite in; to join. **3.** To engage in. **4.** To attain; to reach; to begin. **5.** To cause to enter; to insert. **6.** To inscribe; to record. **7.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) To go into or upon lands, and take actual possession of them. (*b.*) To place in regular form before the court, usually in writing.

**Ĕn'ter, v. i.** **1.** To go or come in; also, to begin. **2.** To get within; to penetrate; to form or constitute a part. **3.** To penetrate deeply or profoundly.

**Ĕn'ter-ōt'o-my, n.** [Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, and *τομή*, a cutting, from *τέμνειν*, to cut.] **1.** (*Anat.*) Dissection of the intestines. **2.** (*Surg.*) Incision of the intestines in reducing certain cases of hernia.

**Ĕn'ter-prise, n.** [Fr. *entreprise*, from *entreprendre*, to undertake, from *entre*, between, and *prendre*, to take. See EMPRISE.] **1.** That which is undertaken; a bold attempt; an adventure; an undertaking. **2.** Willingness or eagerness to engage in labor which requires boldness, promptness, energy, &c.

**Ĕn'ter-prise', v. t.** To undertake; to venture upon.

**Ĕn'ter-prise', a.** Bold or forward to undertake.

**Ĕn'ter-tāin', v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. ENTERTAINED; p. pr. & vb. n. ENTERTAINING.*] [Fr. *entretenir*, fr. *entre*, between, (Lat. *inter*), and *tenir*, to hold, (Lat. *tenere*).]

**1.** To maintain; to support. **2.** To show hospitality to; to receive as host. **3.** To engage agreeably the attention of; to divert. **4.** To receive and take into consideration. **5.** To harbor; to cherish.

**Syn.**—To amuse; divert; maintain. See AMUSE.

**Ĕn'ter-tāin', v. i.** To receive guests.



**Ēn'ter-tāin'er**, *n.* One who entertains.

**Ēn'ter-tāin'ing**, *a.* Affording entertainment; pleasing; amusing; diverting.

**Ēn'ter-tāin'ment**, *n.* 1. Act of receiving as host, or of amusing, admitting, or cherishing. 2. That which entertains, or with which one is entertained; especially, a hospitable repast; a feast.

**Syn.**—Amusement; diversion; recreation; pastime; sport; reception; admission; banquet; repast; carousal.

**En-thrall'**, *v. t.* See INTHRALL.

**En-thrōne'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENTHRONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENTHRONING.] 1. To place on a throne; hence, to invest with sovereign authority. 2. (*Eccl.*) To induct or install, as a bishop, into the powers and privileges of a vacant see.

**En-thrōne'ment**, *n.* The act of enthroning, or the state of being enthroned.

**En-thū'si-āsm**, *n.* [Gr. ἐνθουσιασμός, from ἐνθουσιάζειν, to be inspired or possessed by the god, from ἐνθεός, contracted ἐνθους, inspired, from ἐν, in, and θεός, god.] An ardent zeal in respect to some object or pursuit;—now used chiefly in a good sense, or at least to indicate only some excess of zeal and confidence.

**Syn.**—Fanaticism.—*Enthusiasm* was formerly used for heat of imagination, especially in religion; but this sense is now more commonly confined to *fanaticism*, which denotes wild and extravagant notions on this subject, often leading to the most dangerous delusions. *Fanaticism* is also sometimes extended to other subjects besides religion.

**En-thū'si-āst**, *n.* [Gr. ἐνθουσιάστης, from ἐνθουσιάζειν.] One who is moved or actuated by enthusiasm.

**Syn.**—Visionary; fanatic; devotee; zealot.

**En-thū'si-āst'ic**, } *a.* Filled with enthusiasm; zeal-

**En-thū'si-āst'ic-al**, } }ous in the pursuit of an object.

**En-thū'si-āst'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* With enthusiasm.

**Ēn'thy-mēme**, *n.* [Gr. ἐνθύμημα, from ἐνθυμείσθαι, to keep in mind, to consider, from ἐν, in, and θυμός, mind, soul.] (*Rhet.*) An argument consisting of only two propositions, an antecedent and a consequent deduced from it.

**En-tice'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENTICED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENTICING.] [O. Fr. *enticer*, *enticier*, *enticer*, from pref. *en*, and O. H. Ger. *stechan*, *stechōn*, to prick, goad, A.-S. *stecan*, to prick, stick, *sticjan*, to transfix.] To draw on, or instigate, by exciting hope or desire; especially, in a bad sense, to lead astray; to tempt.

**Syn.**—To allure; coax; decoy; seduce; inveigle; persuade; prevail on. See ALLURE.

**En-tice'ment**, *n.* 1. Act or practice of enticing. 2. That which incites to evil; alluring object.

**Syn.**—Allurement; attraction; temptation; seduction; inveiglement; persuasion; inducement.

**En-tī'cer**, *n.* One who entices, or incites to evil.

**En-tīre'**, *a.* [Fr. *entier*, from Lat. *integer*, from *in*, negative, and *tangere*, root, *tag*, to touch.] 1. Complete in all parts; full and perfect. 2. Whole; not participated with others. 3. Full; comprising all requisites in itself. 4. Without mixture or alloy of any thing. 5. Without irregularity or defect. 6. (*Bot.*) Consisting of a single piece, as a corolla.

**Syn.**—Complete; unbroken; full. See COMPLETE.

**En-tīre'ly**, *adv.* In an entire manner; wholly; completely; fully.

**En-tīre'ness**, *n.* State or condition of being entire; completeness; fullness; totality; entirety.

**En-tīre'ty**, *n.* State of being entire or whole; completeness; integrity; entireness.

**En-tī'tle**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENTITLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENTITLING.] [Norm. Fr. *entitler*, O. Fr. *entituler*, now *intituler*, L. Lat. *intitulare*, from *in*, in, and *titulus*, title.] 1. To give a title to; hence, to dignify by an honorary designation; to denominate; to call. 2. To give a claim to; hence, to furnish grounds for seeking.

**Syn.**—To name; designate; style; characterize.

**Ēn'ti-ty**, *n.* [L. Lat. *entitas*, from *ens*, *entis*, thing.] A real being, whether in thought or in fact; being; essence; existence.

**En-tomb'** (en-tōm'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENTOMBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENTOMBING.] To deposit in a tomb; to bury; to inter; to inhume.

**Ēn'to-mo-lōg'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the science of entomology. [tomology.]

**Ēn'to-mōl'o-g'ist**, *n.* One versed in the science of en-

**Ēn'to-mōl'o-g'y**, *n.* [From Gr. ἐντομον (sc. ζῶον, animal), insect, and λόγος, discourse.] That part of zoology which treats of insects.

**Ēn'to-mōs'tra-eān**, *n.* [Gr. ἐντομος, eut in, and ὄστρακόν, burnt clay, the hard shell of testacea.] (*Zoöl.*) A crustacean of inferior grade. See CRUSTACEAN.

**Ēn'trails**, *n. pl.* [Fr. *entrailles*, as if from a Lat. word, *intra*, from *intra*, within. Cf. Lat. *interaneum*, pl. *interanea*, an intestine, from *interaneus*, inward, interior.] 1. The bowels; the guts; viscera. 2. The internal parts, as of the earth.

**Ēn'trance**, *n.* [See ENTER.] 1. Act of entering or going into; hence, the act of taking possession, as of property, or of office. 2. Permission or power to enter. 3. The door or passage, by which a place may be entered. 4. Act of beginning, or that with which the beginning is made; commencement; initiation. 5. The causing to be entered, as a ship, or goods at a custom-house, of a name upon a register.

**En'trance'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENTRANCED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENTRANCING.] [Prefix *en* and *trance*, q. v.] 1. To put into a trance; to make insensible to present objects. 2. To ravish with delight or wonder; to enrapture.

**En-trāp'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENTRAPPED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENTRAPPING.] To catch as in a trap; to insnare.

**En-tréat'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENTREATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENTREATING.] 1. To treat; to deal with; to use or manage. 2. To treat with; hence, to ask earnestly; to supplicate; to importune.

**Syn.**—To beseech; beg; solicit; crave; implore.

**En-tréat'y**, *n.* The act of entreating or beseeching.

**Syn.**—Solicitation; request; suit; supplication; importunity; petition.

**Entrée** (ōng'trā'), *n.* [Fr., from *entrer*, to enter, q. v.] 1. Entry; hence, permission or right to enter. 2. A course of dishes, the first that is placed upon the table.

**Entremets** (ōng'tr-mā'), *n.* [Fr., from *entre*, between, and *mets*, a dish, a mess, q. v.] A small plate, or dainty dish, set on between the principal dishes at table.

**Entrepôt** (ōng'tr-pō'), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *interpositum*, from *interponere*, to interpose, from *inter*, equiv. to Fr. *entre*, between, and *ponere*, *positum*, to put.] A warehouse or magazine for the deposit of goods; a bonded warehouse; a free port.

**En-trūst'**, *v. t.* See INTRUST.

**Ēn'try**, *n.* [Fr. *entrée*. See ENTRÉE and ENTER.] 1. Act of entering; entrance; ingress; hence, beginnings or first attempts. 2. Act of making or entering a record. 3. That by which entrance is made; a passage; a vestibule. 4. (*Com.*) The exhibition or depositing of a ship's papers at the custom-house, to procure license to land goods. 5. (*Law.*) The actual taking possession of lands or tenements, by entering or setting foot on the same; also, a putting upon record in proper form and order.

**En-twīne'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENTWINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENTWINING.] To twine; to twist together.

**En-twīst'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENTWISTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENTWISTING.] To twist or wreath around.

**En-nū'cle-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENUCLEATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENUCLEATING.] [Lat. *enucleare*, *enucleatum*, from *e*, out, and *nucleus*, kernel.] To bring out, as a kernel from its enveloping husks; to make manifest; to clear; to explain. [fest.]

**En-nū'cle-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of enucleating, or making mani-

**En-nū'ner-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENUMERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENUMERATING.] [Lat. *enumerare*, *enumeratum*, from *e*, out, forth, and *numerare*, to count, from *numerus*, number.] To count; to number; to reckon; to compute; hence, to recount; to recapitulate.

**En-nū'ner-ā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of enumerating. 2. A detailed account, in which each thing is specially noticed. 3. (*Rhet.*) A recapitulation in the peroration of the heads of an argument. [by one.]

**En-nū'ner-a-tive**, *n.* Counting, or reckoning up, one

**En-nū'ci-āte** (e-nūn'shī-āt, 95), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENUNCIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ENUNCIATING.] [Lat. *enunciare*, *enunciatum*, from *e*, out, and *nuncius*, messenger.] 1. To announce; to proclaim; to declare. 2. To make distinctly audible; to utter; to pronounce.

**En-nū'ci-ā'te**, *v. i.* To utter words or syllables.

**En-nū'ci-ā'tion** (e-nūn'shī-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of enunciating, announcing or proclaiming. 2. Mode of utterance or pronunciation, especially as regards fullness and distinctness of articulation. 3. That which is enunciated or announced; announcement; declaration.

**En-nū'ci-a-tive** (-shī-a-), *a.* Pertaining to enunciation. **En-nū'ci-a-to-ry** (-shī-a-), *a.* Pertaining to enunciation or utterance.



**En-vēl'gle** (-vē'gl), *v. t.* To entice. See INVEIGLE.

**En-vēl'op**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENVELOPED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENVELOPING.] [Fr. *envelopper*, O. Fr. *envoluper*, from *en* and *voluper*, *voluper*. See DEVELOP.] **1.** To surround as a covering; to surround. **2.** To wrap up; to inclose within a case, wrapper, or the like.

**Ēn'vel-ōpe**, } *n.* **1.** That which envelops; a wrapper; **En-vēl'op**, } *especially*, the wrapper of a document, as of a letter. **2.** (*Fort.*) A mound of earth, raised to cover some weak part of the works.

*☞* This word, in the orthography *envelope*, often has a semi-French pronunciation, ōng've-lop', or ōng've-lop'.

**En-vēl'op-ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of enveloping; an inclosing or covering on all sides. **2.** That which envelops.

**En-vēn'om**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENVENOMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENVENOMING.] **1.** To taint or impregnate with venom, or any substance noxious to life; to poison. **2.** To taint with bitterness or malice.

**Ēn'vi-a-ble**, *a.* [See ENVY.] Fitted to excite envy.

**Ēn'vi-er**, *n.* One who envies; an envious person.

**Ēn'vi-ōus**, *a.* [Fr. *envieux*, Lat. *invidiosus*, from *invidia*, envy, *q. v.*] Feeling or harboring envy; exhibiting envy; affected or directed by, envy.

**Ēn'vi-ōus-ly**, *adv.* In an envious manner.

**En-vī'ron** (89), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENVIRONED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENVIRONING.] [Fr. *environner*, from *environ*, about, thereabout, from *viron*, circle, circuit, from O. Low Lat. *virare*, to turn up and down, topsy-turvy, prob. from a lost Celtic root *bir*, *vir*.] **1.** To surround; to encompass; to encircle. **2.** To involve; to envelop.

**En-vī'ron-ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of environing; state of being environed. **2.** That which environs.

**En-vī'rons**, or **Ēn'vi-rons**, *n. pl.* Places which surround another place, or lie in its neighborhood.

**Ēn'voy**, *n.* [Fr. *envoyé*, envoy, from *envoyer*, to send, from *en*, in, and *voie*, Lat. *via*, way.] One despatched upon an errand or mission; *especially*, a person deputed to negotiate a treaty, or transact other business, with a foreign prince or government, and distinguished from an ambassador or permanent resident at a foreign court.

**Ēn'vy**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ENVIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ENVYING.] [See *infra*.] **1.** To regard with discontent and malevolent longing. **2.** To be filled with emulation at sight of. **3.** To desire strongly; to covet.

**Ēn'vy**, *v. i.* To be filled with envious feelings.

**Ēn'vy**, *n.* [Fr. *envie*, Lat. *invidia*, from *invidus*, envious, from *invidere*, to look askance at, to look with enmity, from *in*, against, and *videre*, to see.] **1.** Pain, uncasiness, mortification, or discontent excited by the sight of another's superiority or success. **2.** Unwillingness to be excelled; emulation. **3.** An object of envious notice or feeling.

**En-wrāp'**, (en-rāp'), *v. t.* See INWRAP.

**Ē'o-çēne**, *a.* [Gr. *ἠώς*, day-break, dawn, and *καινός*, new, recent.] (*Geol.*) Pertaining to the earliest part of the tertiary period, and alluding to the approximation in its life to that of the present era.

**E-ō'li-an**, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Æolia or Æolis, in Asia **E-ō'lie**, } Minor. **2.** Pertaining to Æolus, the god of the winds; and hence to the wind.

**E-ō'lie**, *n.* The dialect of Greek spoken in ancient Æolia; the music or verse of the Æolians.

**Ē'on**, *n.* See ÆON.

**Ē'pāet**, *n.* [From Gr. *ἐπακτός*, brought on or in, added, fr. *ἐπάγειν*, to bring on or in, fr. *ἐπί* and *ἀγειν*, to bring or lead to.] The moon's age at the end of the year; the excess of the solar year or month beyond the lunar.

**Ēp'āreh**, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπαρχος*, from *ἐπί* and *ἀρχή*, supreme power, dominion.] The governor or prefect of a province, or of a subdivision of a country.

**Ēp'āreh-y**, *n.* A province or territory, under an epareh.

**E-paule'ment**, *n.* [Fr., from *épauler*, to support with the shoulders, protect by the shoulder of a bastion, from *épaule*, shoulder, from Lat. *spathula*, dim. of *spatha*, Gr. *σπάθη*, the broad ribs, the shoulder-plate.] (*Fort.*) A side-work, made of gabions, fascines, or bags, filled with earth, or with earth heaped up.

**Ēp'au-lēt'**, } *n.* [Fr. *épaulette*, from *épaule*, shoul- **Ēp'au-lētte'**, } der. See *supra*.] (*Mil.*) A badge worn on the shoulder by military and naval officers.

**E-pēn'the-sis**, *n.*; *pl.* E-PĒN'THE-SĒS. [Gr. *ἐπένηθεσις*, from *ἐπενθίναί*, to insert, from *ἐπί* and *ἐνθίναί*, to put in, fr. *ἐν*, in, and *τιθέναι*, to put or set.] (*Gram.*) Insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word.

**Épergne** (ā-pārn'), *n.* [Fr., economy, from *épargner*, to save, Ger. *sparen*, A.-S. *sparian*, Eng. *spare*.] An ornamental stand for a large dish in the center of a table.

**Ep-ēx'e-çē'sis**, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπεξηγεῖσθαι*, to recount, ex-

plain in detail, from *ἐπί* and *ἐξηγεῖσθαι*, to lead, point out. See EXEGESIS.] Exegesis; interpretation.

**Ē'phāh**, } *n.* [Heb. *éphāh*, perh. a baking, fr. *āphāh*, to **Ē'phah**, } bake, but more prob. fr. Copt. *ēpi*, measure, *ēp*, *ēpi*, to count; Copt. *ōipi*, Late Gr. *οἰφί*, *οἰφεί*.] A Hebrew measure, equal to one bushel and four ninths.

**E-phēm'e-rā**, *n.* [N. Lat., from Gr. *ἐφήμερος*, daily, lasting but a day, from *ἐπί* and *ἡμέρα*, day.] **1.** (*Med.*) A fever of one day's continuance only. **2.** (*Entom.*) The day-fly, or May-fly, a genus of insects; strictly, a fly that lives one day only; but the word is applied also to insects that are very short-lived.

**E-phēm'e-ral**, *n.* Any thing which lasts but a day, or a very short time.

**E-phēm'e-ral**, } *a.* **1.** Beginning and ending in **E-phēm'e-rie** (123), } a day; diurnal. **2.** Existing **E-phēm'e-roūs**, } for a short time only.

**E-phēm'e-ris**, *n.*; *pl.* ĒPH'E-MĒR'I-DĒS. [Gr. *ἐφημερίς*, from *ἐφήμερος*.] **1.** A journal; a diary. **2.** (*Astron.*) (*a.*) An astronomical almanac. (*b.*) Any tabular statement of the assigned places of a heavenly body, as a planet or comet, on several successive days.

**Ēph'od**, *n.* [Heb. *éphōd*, from *āphad*, to put on.] (*Jew. Antiq.*) A kind of girdle worn by the Jewish priests.

**Ēp'ie**, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπικός*, from *ἔπος*, word, speech, tale, song.] Containing narration; — commonly designating an heroic poem.

**Ēp'ie**, *n.* An epic or heroic poem.

**Ēp'i-çēne**, *a. or n.* [Gr. *ἐπίκοινος*, from *ἐπί*, and *κοινός*, common.] Common to both sexes; — a term applied, in grammar, to such nouns as have but one form of gender for both sexes; as, *βοῦς*, *bos*, for the ox and cow.

**Ēp'i-cūre**, *n.* A follower of Epicurus, a Greek philosopher who assumed pleasure to be the highest good; hence, one addicted to sensual enjoyments.

*Syn.* — Voluptuary; sensualist; Epicurean.

**Ēp'i-cū're-an**, or **Ēp'i-cu-rē'an** (124), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Epicurus, or following his philosophy. **2.** Given to luxury; luxurious.

**Ēp'i-cū're-an**, or **Ēp'i-cu-rē'an** (124), *n.* **1.** A follower or disciple of Epicurus. **2.** One given to the luxuries of the table.

**Ēp'i-cū're-an-ism**, *n.* Attachment to the doctrines of Epicurus; the principles or belief of Epicurus.

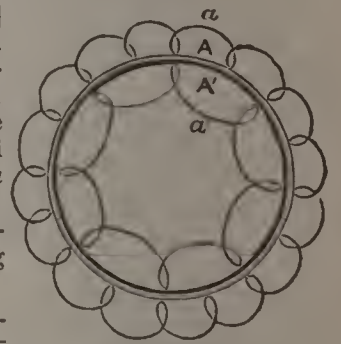
**Ēp'i-cū'ri-sm**, *n.* **1.** The doctrines of Epicurus. **2.** Sensual enjoyments; voluptuousness.

**Ēp'i-çy'cle**, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπίκυκλος*, from *ἐπί* and *κύκλος*, circle.] (*Ptolemaic Astron.*) A circle, whose center moves round in the circumference of a greater circle.

**Ēp'i-çy'eloid**, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπίκυκλος* and *εἶδος*, form. See *supra*.] (*Geom.*) A curve generated by a point in the circumference of a movable circle, which rolls on the inside or outside of the circumference of a fixed circle, as by the point *a* or *a'* in the circle *A* or *A'*

**Ēp'i-çy-eloid'al**, *a.* Pertaining to the epicycloid, or having its properties.

*Epicycloidal wheel*, a contrivance for securing parallel motion in converting reciprocating motion into circular.



Epicycloid.

**Ēp'i-dēm'ie**, } *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιδήμιος*, among the people, **Ēp'i-dēm'ie-al**, } from *ἐπί* and *δῆμος*, people.] **1.** Common to, or affecting, a whole people or community. **2.** Generally prevailing.

**Ēp'i-dēm'ie**, *n.* (*Med.*) A disease which, arising from a wide-spread cause, affects numbers of persons at the same time.

**Ēp'i-dēr'mis**, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιδερμῖς*, from *ἐπί* and *δέρμα*, skin.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The cuticle or scarf-skin of the body; the outer layer of the skin of animals. **2.** (*Bot.*) The external layer of the bark of a plant.

**Ēp'i-dōte**, *n.* [From Gr. *ἐπιδιδόναι*, to give besides, from *ἐπί* and *διδόναι*, to give; so named from the *enlargement* of the base of the primary, in some of the secondary forms.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a greenish or grayish color, consisting of silica, alumina, lime, and oxide of iron, or manganese. It is quite hard, and is vitreous in luster.

**Ēp'i-gās'tric**, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιγαστρῖος*, belonging to the stomach or belly, from *ἐπί* and *γαστήρ*, belly.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the upper and anterior part of the abdomen.



**Ēp'i-glōt'tis**, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιγλωττίς, from ἐπί and γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue.] (*Anat.*) A leaf-shaped cartilage, whose use is to prevent food or drink from entering the larynx and obstructing the breath while eating.

**Ēp'i-grām**, *n.* [Gr. ἐπίγραμμα, from ἐπιγράφειν, to write upon, from ἐπί and γράφειν, to write.] A short poem treating only of one thing, and ending with some lively, ingenious, and natural thought.

**Ēp'i-gram-māt'ie**, } *a.* **1.** Writing epigrams;   
 **Ēp'i-gram-māt'ie-al**, } dealing in epigrams. **2.**   
 Belonging to epigrams; like an epigram; concise; pointed; poignant.

**Ēp'i-gram-māt'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In the way of epigram; in an epigrammatic style.

**Ēp'i-grām'ma-tist**, *n.* One who composes epigrams.

**Ēp'i-grām'ma-tize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EPIGRAMMATIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EPIGRAMMATIZING.] To represent by epigrams; to express by epigrams.

**Ēp'i-grāph**, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιγραφή, from ἐπιγράφειν, to write upon, from ἐπί and γράφειν, to write.] **1.** An inscription on a building denoting its use. **2.** A motto.

**Ēp'i-lēp'sy**, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιληψία, from ἐπιλαμβάνειν, to seize, attack, from ἐπί and λαμβάνειν, to take.] (*Med.*) The falling sickness; a disease of the brain attended by paroxysms and loss of consciousness.

**Ēp'i-lēp'tie**, *a.* Pertaining to or affected with, epilepsy; consisting of epilepsy. [of an epilogue.]

**Ēp'i-lo-gis'tie**, *a.* Pertaining to epilogue; of the nature

**Ēp'i-lōgue** (ēp'i-lōg), *n.* [Gr. ἐπίλογος, conclusion, from ἐπίλεγειν, to say in addition, from ἐπί and λέγειν, to say.] **1.** A speech or short poem addressed to the spectators by one of the actors, after the conclusion of a play. **2.** (*Rhet.*) The closing part of a discourse.

**E-pīph'a-ny**, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιφάνια (sc. ἱερά), ἐπιφάνεια, appearance, from ἐπιφαίνειν, to show forth (passive and middle), to appear, from ἐπί and φαίνειν, to show forth.] **1.** An appearance, or a becoming manifest. **2.** (*Eccl.*) A church festival celebrated on the sixth day of January, in commemoration of the appearance of our Savior to the wise men, who came to adore him with presents.

**E-pīs'eo-pa-cy**, *n.* [Lat. *episcopatus*, from *episcopus*, Gr. ἐπίσκοπος, overseer, bishop. See BISHOP.] Government of the church by bishops, or by three distinct orders of ministers — bishops, priests, and deacons.

**E-pīs'eo-pal**, *a.* **1.** Governed by bishops. **2.** Belonging to, or vested in, bishops or prelates. [copal.]

**E-pīs'eo-pā'li-an**, *a.* Pertaining to episcopacy; epis-

**E-pīs'eo-pā'li-an**, *n.* One who adheres to the episcopal form of church government; a churchman.

**E-pīs'eo-pā'li-an-ism**, *n.* Episcopacy.

**E-pīs'eo-pal-ly**, *adv.* In an episcopal manner.

**E-pīs'eo-pate** (44), *n.* **1.** A bishopric; the office and dignity of a bishop. **2.** The collective body of bishops.

**Ēp'i-sōde**, *n.* [Gr. ἐπίσδος, from ἐπί and εἰσόδος, a coming in, entrance.] (*Rhet.*) An incidental narrative, or digression, naturally arising from the main subject.

**Ēp'i-sōd'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in, an   
 **Ēp'i-sōd'ie-al**, } episode.

**E-pīs'tle** (e-pīs'l), *n.* [Lat. *epistola*, fr. Gr. ἐπιστολή, fr. ἐπιστέλλειν, to send to, fr. ἐπί and στέλλειν, to dispatch, send.] A writing directed or sent to a person; a letter.

**E-pīs'to-la-ry**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to epistles or letters; suitable to correspondence. **2.** Contained in letters.

**E-pīs'tro-phe**, *n.* [Gr., from ἐπιστρέφειν, to return, from ἐπί and στρέφειν, to twist, turn.] (*Rhet.*) A figure in which several successive clauses or sentences end with the same word or affirmation.

**Ēp'i-tāph**, *n.* [Lat. *epitaphium*, Gr. ἐπιτάφιον, from ἐπί and τάφος, tomb.] An inscription on a monument, in honor or in memory of the dead. [an epitaph.]

**Ēp'i-tāph'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to, or having the nature of,

**Ēp'i-tha-lā'mi-ūm**, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. ἐπιθαλάμιον (sc. μέλος), from ἐπιθαλάμιος, nuptial, from ἐπί and θάλαμος, bride-chamber, bridal bed, marriage.] A nuptial song.

**Ēp'i-thet**, *n.* [Gr. ἐπίθετον, fr. ἐπίθετος, added, fr. ἐπιτιθέναι, to add, fr. ἐπί, on, and τιθέναι, to lay or put.] An adjective expressing some quality, attribute, or relation, properly or specially appropriate to a person or thing.

**Syn.** — Title; appellation. — The name *epithet* was formerly extended to nouns which give a title or describe character (as *liar* &c.), but is now confined wholly to adjectives. Some rhetorical writers restrict it still further, considering the term *epithet* as belonging only to a limited class of adjectives, viz., those which add nothing to the sense of their noun, but simply hold forth some quality necessarily implied therein, as, the *bright* sun, the *lofty* heavens, &c. But this restriction is not sanctioned by Johnson, and it certainly does not prevail in general literature.

**Ēp'i-thēt'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or abounding in, epithets.

**E-pīt'o-me**, *n.*; *pl.* E-PÍT'O-MĒS. [Gr. ἐπιτομή, from ἐπιτέμνειν, to cut on the surface, from ἐπί and τέμνειν, to cut.] A brief summary.

**Syn.** — Abridgment; compendium; compend; abstract; synopsis. See ABRIDGMENT.

**E-pīt'o-mist**, *n.* One who makes an epitome or abridgment; an epitomizer.

**E-pīt'o-mize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EPITOMIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EPITOMIZING.] To shorten or abridge, as a writing or discourse.

**E-pīt'o-miz'er**, *n.* One who abridges.

**Ēp'i-zeūx'is**, *n.* [Gr. ἐπίζευξις, from ἐπιζευγνύναι, to fasten to or upon, from ἐπί and ζευγνύναι, to join, yoke.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a word is repeated with vehemence or emphasis.

**Ēp'i-zō'on**, *n.*; *pl.* ĒP'I-ZŌ'Á. [Gr. ἐπί, on, and ζῶον, animal.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a class of parasitic insects or worms that live upon lice, acari, &c.

**Ēp'oeh**, *n.* [Gr. ἐποχή, a check, pause, stop, in the reckoning of time, from ἐπέχειν, to have or hold on, to keep in, hold back, check, stop, from ἐπί and ἔχειν, to have, hold.] A fixed point of time, from which succeeding years are numbered; a remarkable period of time.

**Syn.** — Era; time; date; period; age. — *Epoch* denotes a period in the progress of events where some important occurrence takes place. Thus we speak of the Christian *epoch*, of the *epoch* of the Reformation, &c. An *era* is a point from which chronologers reckon their dates. It is usually (but not always) some epoch; as, the Christian *era*, the Mohammedan *era*, &c. Hence, *era* is applied in a secondary sense to those *epochs* which become the *starting-points* of subsequent events, though not of chronology.

**Ēp'ode**, *n.* [Gr. ἐπῶδος, from ἐπῶδος, *a.*, singing to, sung or said after, from ἐπάδειν, to sing to, from ἐπί and ἀδειν, to sing.] (*Poet.*) (*a.*) The third or last part of the ode. (*b.*) A species of lyric poem invented by Archilochus, in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one.

**Ēp'o-pee'**, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιποιία, from ἐποποιός, writing epic poetry, from ἔπος, song, and ποιεῖν, to make.] **1.** An epic poem. **2.** The action, or fable which makes the subject of an epic poem.

**Ēp'os**, *n.* [Gr. ἔπος, speech, tale, song, fr. εἰπεῖν, root ἐπ, to say.] An epic poem, or its fable or subject; eposce.

**Ēp'som Salt**. (*Med.*) Sulphate of magnesia having cathartic qualities; — originally prepared from the mineral waters at Epsom, England.

**Ē'qua-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality or condition of being equable; evenness or uniformity.

**Ē'qua-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *æquabilis*, from *æquare*, to make level or equal, from *æquus*, even, equal.] **1.** Equal and uniform; continuing the same at different times. **2.** Uniform in action or intensity; not variable or changing.

**Ē'qua-bly**, *adv.* In an equable manner; evenly.

**Ē'qual**, *a.* [Lat. *æqualis*, from *æquus*, even, equal.] **1.** Having the same magnitude, dimensions, value, degree, or the like. **2.** Having competent power, abilities, or means; fit. **3.** Not variable; equable. **4.** Not unduly inclining to either side; characterized by fairness.

**Syn.** — Even; equable; uniform; adequate; proportionate; commensurate; fair; just; equitable.

**Ē'qual**, *n.* One not inferior or superior to another.

**Ē'qual**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EQUALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EQUALING.] **1.** To be or become equal to; to be commensurate with. **2.** To recompense fully. **3.** To make equal or equal to; to equalize; hence, to compare or regard as equals.

**E-qual'i-ty** (e-kwōl'i-tŷ), *n.* **1.** Condition or quality of being equal. **2.** (*Math.*) Exact agreement between two expressions or magnitudes with respect to quantity.

**Ē'qual-i-zā'tion**, *n.* The act of equalizing, or the state of being equalized.

**Ē'qual-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EQUALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EQUALIZING.] **1.** To make equal. **2.** To pronounce equal; to compare as equal.

**Ē'qual-ly**, *adv.* In an equal manner or degree.

**Ē'qua-nim'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *æquanimitas*, from *æquanimus*, from *æquus*, equal, and *animus*, mind.] Evenness of mind; composure; calmness.

**E-quāte'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EQUATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EQUATING.] [Lat. *æquare*, *æquatum*, to make level or equal, from *æquus*, level, equal.] To make equal; to reduce to an average.

**E-quā'tion**, *n.* **1.** A making equal, or an equal division. **2.** (*Math.*) An expression of the condition of equality between two algebraic quantities or sets of quantities, the sign = being placed between them. **3.** (*Astron.*) The difference between the true and the mean place or other element of a celestial body.

*Equation of payments* (*Arith.*), the process of finding the



mean time of payment of several sums due at different times. — *Equation of time* (*Astron.*), the difference between mean and apparent time. — *Personal equation* (*Astron.*), the difference between an observed result and the true, depending on personal qualities or peculiarities in the observer.

**E-quā'tor**, *n.* [From Lat. *æquare*, *æquatum*. See *supra*.]

**1.** (*Geog.*) A great circle on the earth's surface, everywhere equally distant from the two poles, and dividing the earth's surface into two hemispheres. **2.** (*Astron.*) A great circle of the celestial sphere, coincident with the plane of the earth's equator.

**Ē'qua-tō'ri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the equator.

**Ē'qua-tō'ri-al** (89), *n.* (*Astron.*) An instrument consisting of a telescope so mounted that it may be directed, even in the day-time, to any star or other object whose right ascension and declination are known.

**E-quēr'ry**, } *n.* [Fr. *écurie*, O. Fr. *escurie*, *escuyrie*, a } stable for horses.] **1.** A large stable for horses. **2.** An officer of nobles or princes, charged with the care and management of their horses.

**E-quēs'tri-an**, *a.* [Lat. *equestris*, *equester*, from *eques*, horseman, from *equus*, horse.] **1.** Pertaining to horses or their management, and the art of riding. **2.** Riding on horseback. **3.** Representing a person on horseback. **4.** Performed by one who is riding on horseback.

**E-quēs'tri-an**, *n.* A horseman; a rider.

**E-quēs'tri-an-ism**, *n.* Performance on horseback; horsemanship.

[having, equal angles.]

**Ē'qui-ān'gu-lar** (-āng'gu-lar), *a.* Consisting of, or **Ē'qui-dif'fer-ent**, *a.* [From Lat. *æquus*, equal, and *differens*, different.] Having equal differences; arithmetically proportional.

**Ē'qui-dis'tant**, *a.* [Lat. *æquidistans*, from *æquus*, equal, and *distans*, distant.] Being at an equal distance from the same point or thing.

**Ē'qui-lāt'er-al**, *a.* [Lat. *æquilateralis*; *æquus*, equal, and *latus*, *lateris*, side.] Having all the sides equal.

**Ē'qui-lī-brā'te**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **EQUILIBRATED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **EQUILIBRATING**.] [Lat. *æquilibrare*, *æquilibratum*, from *æquus*, equal, and *librare*, to weigh, to poise, from *libra*, balance.] To balance equally two scales, sides, or ends; to keep in equipoise.

**Ē'qui-lī-brā'tion**, *n.* Act of keeping the balance even, or state of being equally balanced; equipoise.

**Ē'qui-līb'ri-ty**, *n.* State of being equally balanced; equilibrium; equipoise.

**Ē'qui-līb'ri-ūm**, *n.*; Lat. *pl.* **Ē-QUI-LĪB'RI-Ā**; Eng. *pl.* **Ē-QUI-LĪB'RI-UMS**. [Lat. *æquilibrium*, from *æquilibris*, from *æquus*, equal, and *libra*, balance.] **1.** Equality of weight or force. **2.** A just poise or balance in respect to an object, so that it remains firm. **3.** Equal balancing of the mind between motives or reasons.

*In equilibrio* [Lat.], in a state of equilibrium.

**Ē'qui-mūl'ti-ple**, *a.* [Lat. *æquus*, equal, and *multi-plex*, manifold. See **MULTIPLE**.] Multiplied by the same number or quantity.

**Ē'qui-mūl'ti-ple**, *n.* (*Arith.* & *Geom.*) A product arising from the multiplication of two or more primitive quantities by the same number or quantity.

**E-quī'nal**, } *a.* [Lat. *equinus*, from *equus*, horse.] Per- } taining to, or resembling, a horse.

**Ē'qui-nōe'tial**, *a.* [See *infra*.] **1.** Pertaining to the equinoxes. **2.** Pertaining to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line or equator. **3.** Pertaining to the time when the sun enters the equinoctial points.

*Equinoctial colure* (*Astron.*), the meridian passing through the equinoctial points. — *Equinoctial points* (*Astron.*), the two points where the celestial equator and ecliptic intersect each other; the one being in the first point of Aries, the other in the first point of Libra.

**Ē'qui-nōe'tial**, *n.* [For *equinoctial line*.] (*Astron.*) The celestial equator; — so called because when the sun is on it, the nights and days are of equal length in all parts of the world.

**Ē'qui-nōx**, *n.* [Lat. *æquinoc'tium*, from *æquus*, equal, and *nox*, night.] The precise time when the sun enters one of the equinoctial points.

*Autumnal equinox*, the time when the sun enters the first point of Libra, being about the 23d of September. — *Vernal equinox*, the time when the sun enters the first point of Aries, being about the 21st of March.

**E-quip'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **EQUIPPED** (e-kwīpt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **EQUIPPING**.] [Fr. *équiper*, to supply, O. Fr. *esquiper*, to equip a ship, from *esquif*, boat, from O. H. Ger. *skip*, Goth., A.-S., & Icel. *skip*, *scip*, ship.] **1.** To supply with whatever is necessary to efficient action in any way; — said especially of ships or of troops. **2.** To dress up; array; decorate.

**Ē'qui-pāge** (ĕk'wī-pej, 45), *n.* [See *supra*.] **1.** Furni-

ture; especially, the furniture and supplies of a vessel, or the furniture of an army, a body of troops, or a single soldier, including whatever is necessary for efficient service; equipment. **2.** Ornamental furniture; accouterments; habiliments, **3.** Attendance; retinue.

**E-quip'ment**, *n.* [See **EQUIP**.] **1.** Act of equipping, or state of being equipped. **2.** Any thing that is used in equipping; furniture; equipage.

**Ē'qui-poīse**, *n.* [Lat. *æquus*, equal, and Eng. *poise*, *q. v.*] Equality of weight or force; hence, equilibrium; a state in which the two ends or sides of a thing are balanced; hence, equality.

**Ē'qui-pōl'len-çe**, } *n.* **1.** Equality of power, force, } signification, or application. **2.** } (*Logic*.) Equivalence between two or more propositions.

**Ē'qui-pōl'lent**, *a.* [Lat. *æquipollens*, from *æquus*, equal, and *pollens*, strong, powerful, *p. pr.* of *pollere*, to be strong, able.] **1.** Having equal force; equivalent. **2.** (*Logic*.) Having equivalent signification and reach.

**Ē'qui-pōn'der-an-çe**, } *n.* Equality of weight; equi- } poise.

**Ē'qui-pōn'der-ant**, *a.* Having the same weight.

**Ē'qui-pōn'der-āte**, *v. i.* [From Lat. *æquus*, equal, and *ponderare*, to weigh.] To be equal in weight.

**Ē'qui-pōn'der-āte**, *v. t.* To counterbalance.

**Ē'qui-ta-ble** (ĕk'wī-ta-bl), *a.* [See **EQUITY**.] **1.** Possessing or exhibiting equity; giving, or disposed to give, each his due. **2.** Pertaining to the tribunal or the rule of equity.

**Syn.** — Just; fair; reasonable; right; honest; impartial; candid; upright.

**Ē'qui-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being equitable.

**Ē'qui-ta-bly**, *adv.* In an equitable manner.

**Ē'qui-tant** (ĕk'wī-tant), *a.* [Lat. *equitans*, *p. pr.* of *equitare*, to ride, from *eques*, horseman, from *equus*, horse.] **1.** Mounted, or sitting on, a horse. **2.** (*Bot.*) Overlapping each other; — as leaves.

**Ē'qui-tā'tion** (ĕk'wī-tā'shun), *n.* Horsemanship.

**Ē'qui-ty** (ĕk'wī-tý), *n.* [Lat. *æquitas*, from *æquus*, even, equal.] **1.** The giving, or desiring to give, to each man his due, according to reason, and the law of God to man; — distinguished from *justice* in requiring a more perfect standard than any positive enactment or custom. **2.** (*Law*.) (*a.*) An equitable claim. (*b.*) A system of jurisprudence, the object of which is to supply the deficiencies of the courts of law, and render the administration of justice more complete.

**Syn.** — Justice; impartiality; reetitude; fairness; honesty; uprightness.

**E-quiv'a-len-çe**, } *n.* **1.** Condition of being equiva- } lent. **2.** Equal power or force.

**E-quiv'a-lent**, *a.* [Lat. *æquivalens*, *p. pr.* of *æquivalere*, to have equal power, from *æquus*, equal, and *valere*, to be strong, to be worth.] **1.** Equal in value, worth, force, power, effect, import, and the like. **2.** (*Geom.*) Equal in dimensions, but not superposable. **3.** (*Geol.*) Contemporaneous in origin.

**E-quiv'a-lent**, *n.* **1.** That which is equal in value, weight, dignity, or force. **2.** (*Chem.*) Atomic weight of a substance, or a number which expresses the proportion by weight in which it combines with other substances.

**E-quiv'o-eal**, *a.* [Lat. *æquivocus*, from *æquus*, equal, and *vox*, *vocis*, word.] **1.** Having different significations equally appropriate or plausible; ambiguous; uncertain. **2.** Capable of being ascribed to different motives. **3.** Uncertain as to its cause or effect.

**Syn.** — Ambiguous. — An expression is *ambiguous* when different parts of it can be so construed as to bring out a diversity of meanings. An expression is *equivocal* when, taken as a whole, it expresses a given thought with perfect clearness and propriety, and also another thought with equal propriety and clearness. The former is a mere blunder of language; the latter is usually intended to deceive, though it may occur at times from mere inadvertence.

**E-quiv'o-eal-ly**, *adv.* In an equivocal manner.

**E-quiv'o-eal-ness**, *n.* A state of being equivocal.

**Ē'quiv'o-eā'te**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **EQUIVOCATED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **EQUIVOCATING**.] [Low Lat. *æquivocare*, *æquivocatum*, from Lat. *equivocus*. See *supra*.] To use words of equivocal or doubtful signification with a view to mislead.

**Syn.** — To prevaricate; evade; shuffle.

**E-quiv'o-eā'tion**, *n.* Ambiguity of speech.

**Syn.** — Prevarication; shuffling; evasion; quibbling.

**E-quiv'o-eā'tor**, *n.* One who equivocates.

**Ē'quī-vōque**, } *n.* [See **EQUIVOCAL**.] **1.** An ambigu- } ous term. **2.** Equivocation.

**Ē'rā** (89), *n.*; *pl.* **Ē-RĀS**. [Late Lat. *æra*, Isidor. Orig. prob.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ĕ, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ĕre, veīl, tĕrm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf,



of Sp. or Iberian origin, for in Basque *era* signifies *time*.]  
**1.** A fixed point of time, from which a series of years is reckoned. **2.** A succession of years proceeding from a fixed point, or comprehended between two fixed points.

**Syn.**—Epoch; time; date; period; age. See EPOCH.

**E-rā'di-āte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ERADIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ERADIATING.] [Lat. *e*, out, and *radius*, ray, beam, *radiare*, radiatum, to beam.] To shoot forth, as rays of light; to beam.

**E-rā'di-ā'tion**, *n.* Emission of light or splendor.

**E-rād'i-ca-ble**, *a.* Capable of being eradicated.

**E-rād'i-cāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ERADICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ERADICATING.] [Lat. *eradicare*, *eradicatum*, from *e*, out, and *radix*, root.] **1.** To pull up by the roots; to extirpate; to root out. **2.** To put an end to; to destroy thoroughly.

**Syn.**—To extirpate; root out; exterminate; destroy.

**E-rād'i-cā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of plucking up by the roots; extirpation. **2.** State of being plucked up by the roots.

**E-rād'i-ca-tive**, *a.* Tending or serving to eradicate.

**E-rās'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being erased

**E-rāse'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ERASED (e-rāst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ERASING.] [Lat. *eradere*, *erasum*, from *e*, out, and *radere*, to scrape, scratch, shave.] **1.** To rub or scrape out; to efface. **2.** To obliterate, as ideas in the mind or memory.

**E-rāse'ment**, *n.* Act of erasing; obliteration; destruction. **E-rās'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, erases; hence, a sharp instrument used to erase writings, &c.

**E-rās'ūre** (e-rā'zhūr), *n.* Act of erasing; obliteration.

**Ēre** (ār), *adv.* [A.-S. *ær*, O. H. Ger. *ēr*, Icel. *ār*, Goth. *air*.] Before; sooner than.

**Ēre** (ār), *prep.* Before in respect to time.

**E-rēct'**, *a.* [Lat. *erectus*, *p. p.* of *erigere*, *erectum*. See *infra*.] **1.** Upright, or in a perpendicular posture. **2.** Raised; uplifted. **3.** Firmly established; bold; intellectually active and attentive.

**E-rēct'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ERECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ERECTING.] [Lat. *erigere*, *erectum*, from *e*, out, and *regere*, to lead straight.] **1.** To set upright; to lift up; to raise. **2.** To raise, as a building. **3.** To give loftiness or high tone to; to exalt. **4.** To cheer. **5.** To set up as an assertion or consequence from premises or the like. **6.** To set up or establish anew.

**Syn.**—To elevate; construct; build; institute; establish; found.

**E-rēct'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, erects.

**E-rēct'ile**, *a.* Capable of being erected; susceptible of being erected or dilated.

**E-rēc'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of erecting. **2.** State of being erected. **3.** Any thing erected; a building of any kind.

**E-rēct'ive**, *a.* Setting upright; raising.

**E-rēct'ly**, *adv.* In an erect manner or posture.

**Ēre-lōng'** (21), *adv.* Soon; before long.

**Ēr'e-mite**, *n.* [See HERMIT.] One who lives in a wilderness, or in retirement; a hermit; an ascetic; an anchorite. [*Obs. or poet.*]

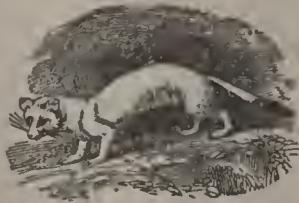
**Ēr'go**, *adv.* [Lat.] Therefore; consequently.

**Ēr'got** (14), *n.* [Fr. *ergot*, *argot*, spur, a disease of cereal grasses.] **1.** A parasitic fungus, having a spur-like form, of narcotic and poisonous qualities, found in some grains, especially rye. **2.** (*Far.*) A protuberance behind and below the pastern-joint.

**Ēr'mine**, *n.* [L. Lat. *armelinus*, *armellina*, *hermellina*, and *pelis Armenia*, the fur of the Armenian rat, because these animals are found in Armenia.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) An animal allied to the weasel; an inhabitant of northern climates, in Europe and America. In winter, the fur is white, but the tip of the tail is of the most intense black throughout the year. **2.** The fur of the ermine. **3.** The dignity of judges and magistrates, whose state robes, lined with ermine, are regarded as emblematic of purity. **4.** (*Her.*) One of the furs used in blazonry, represented by small spots of the shape represented in the cut.

**E-rōde'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ERODED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ERODING.] [Lat. *erodere*, from *e*, out, and *rodere*, to gnaw.] To eat into or away; to corrode.

**E-rō'sion**, *n.* [Lat. *erosio*, from *erodere*. See ERODE.] **1.** Act or operation of eating away. **2.** The state of being eaten away; corrosion; canker.



Ermine (1.)



Ermine (4.)

**E-rōt'ie**, } *a.* [Gr. *ἔρωτικός*, from *ἔπος*, love, the god  
**E-rōt'ie-al**, } of love.] Pertaining to, or prompted by, love; amatory.

**Ēr'pe-tōl'o-gy**, *n.* That part of natural history which treats of reptiles. See HERPETOLOGY.

**Ērr**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ERRED (ērd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ERRING (ēr'ring).] [Lat. *errare*, allied to N. H. Ger. *irren*, Goth. *airzjan*, to lead astray, *airzis*, astray.] **1.** To wander from the right way; to wander. **2.** To mistake in judgment or opinion. **3.** To fail morally.

**Ēr'rand**, *n.* [A.-S. *arende*, *arend*, from *ār*, Goth. *airus*, messenger.] A special business intrusted to a messenger; a message; a commission.

**Ēr'rant**, *a.* [Lat. *errans*, *p. pr.* of *errare*. See ERR.] **1.** Deviating from an appointed course, or from a direct path; wandering; roving; rambling. **2.** Wild; extravagant; notorious; arrant.

**Er-rā'tā**, *n. pl.* See ERRATUM.

**Er-rāt'ie**, } *a.* [Lat. *erraticus*, from *errare*, to wander.]

**Er-rāt'ie-al**, } **1.** Roving about without a fixed destination; eccentric. **2.** Moving; not fixed or stationary. **3.** Transported from the original resting place.

**Er-rāt'ie**, *n.* (*Geol.*) Any stone or material that has been borne away by natural agencies from its original site; a bowlder.

**Er-rāt'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* Without rule, order, or established method; irregularly.

**Er-rāt'um**, *n.*; *pl.* ER-RĀ'TĀ. [Lat., from *errare*, to wander.] An error or mistake in writing or printing.

**Ēr'rhine** (ēr'rīn), *n.* [Gr. *ἔρρινον*, from *ἐν* and *ῥίς*, genitive *ῥίνος*, nose.] (*Med.*) A medicine designed to be snuffed up the nose, to cause sneezing; a sternutatory.

**Ēr'ring**, *p. pr.* & *p. a.* from *err*. See ERR.

**Er-rō'ne-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *erroneus*, from *errare*, to err.] **1.** Deviating from a right course; not conformed to truth or justice. **2.** Deviating from the right way. **3.** Containing error; liable to mislead.

**Syn.**—Wandering; roving; irregular; false; mistaken.

**Er-rō'ne-ōus-ly**, *adv.* By mistake; not rightly.

**Er-rō'ne-ōus-ness**, *n.* State of being erroneous.

**Ēr'ror**, *n.* [Lat. *error*, from *errare*, to wander from the truth.] **1.** A wandering or deviation from the right course or standard. **2.** Want of truth; inaccuracy. **3.** Violation of law or duty. **4.** Departure from the ordinary or appointed course. **5.** (*Math.*) The difference between the result of any operation and the true result. **6.** (*Law.*) A mistake in the proceedings of a court of record in matters of law or of fact.

**Syn.**—Blunder; mistake; perversion; misapprehension; transgression; iniquity; fault; deviation.

**Ērse**, *n.* [A modification of *Irish*, O. Eng. *Irishe*.] The language of the descendants of the Gael or Celts in the Highlands of Scotland.

**Ērse**, *a.* Pertaining to the ancient inhabitants of Scotland.

**Ērst**, *adv.* [A.-S. *ærest*, *arist*, *arōst*, superlative of *ær*. See ERE.] **1.** First; at first. **2.** In early times; once; formerly; long ago.

**Ēr'ū-bēs'cence** } (52), *n.* Act of becoming red; red-  
**Ēr'ū-bēs'cen-ty** } ness; a blushing.

**Ēr'ū-bēs'cent**, *a.* [Lat. *erubescens*, *p. pr.* of *erubescere*, to grow red, from *rubere*, to be red, from *ruber*, red.] Red, or reddish; blushing.

**E-rūet'**, } *v. t.* [Lat. *eructare*, *eructatum*, from *e*, out,  
**E-rūc'tāte**, } and *ructare*, to belch.] To eject, as wind, from the stomach; to belch.

**Ēr'ue-tā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of belching wind from the stomach; a belch. **2.** A violent bursting forth or ejection, as of wind or other matter from the earth.

**Ēr'ū-dite** (52), *a.* [Lat. *eruditus*, *p. p.* of *erudire*, to polish, to instruct, fr. *e*, out, from, and *rudis*, rude.] Characterized by extensive reading or knowledge; learned.

**Ēr'ū-di'tion** (-dīsh'un), *n.* State of being erudite or learned.

**Syn.**—Literature; learning. See LITERATURE.

**E-rū'gi-noūs**, *a.* [Lat. *ærginosus*, from *ærugo*, rust, from *æs*, any crude metal.] Partaking of copper, or the rust of copper; resembling rust.

**E-rūp'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *eruptio*, from *erumpere*, *eruptum*, from *e*, forth, and *rumpere*, to break, burst.] **1.** Act of breaking or bursting forth, as from inclosure or confinement; that which bursts forth in a sudden or violent manner. **2.** (*Med.*) (*a.*) The breaking out of a cutaneous disease. (*b.*) The disease itself.

**E-rūp'tive**, *a.* **1.** Breaking or bursting forth. **2.** Attended with eruption, or producing it. **3.** (*Geol.*) Produced by eruption.

**E-rŷn'go**, *n.* [Lat. *eryngium*, *erynge*, Gr. *ἑρύγγιον*, dim.

food, foot; ūrn, rŷde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, eecho; ġem, ġet; aŷ; exiŷt; linger, link; thiŷ.



of ἤρυγος.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants somewhat like thistles in appearance. One species, called sea-holly, has been highly esteemed as an aphrodisiac.

**Ēr'y-sīp'e-las**, *n.* [Gr. ἐρυσίπελας, from ἐρυθρός, red, and πέλλα, hide, skin.] (*Med.*) St. Anthony's fire; a febrile disease accompanied with a diffused inflammation of the skin.

**Ēr'y-si-pēl'a-toūs**, } *a.* Resembling erysipelas, or par-  
**Ēr'y-sīp'e-loūs**, } taking of its nature.

**Ēs'ea-lāde'**, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *scalare*, to scale, from Lat. *scala*, ladder.] (*Mil.*) An attack by troops on a fortified place, in which ladders are used to mount a rampart.

**Es-eal'op** (es-skōl'up), *n.* [O. Fr. *escalope*, D. *schulp*, shell.] **1.** (*Conch.*) A bivalve shell, with one straight side, and the face is usually marked with ribs. **2.** A regular, curving indenture in the margin of any thing. See SCALLOP and SCOLLOP.

**Es-eal'oped** (es-kōl'opt), *a.* **1.** Cut or marked in the form of an escalop; scalloped. **2.** (*Her.*) Covered with waving lines, or with indented borders overlapping.

**Ēs'ea-pāde'**, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *escapada*, from *escapar*, to escape, *q. v.*] **1.** Fling, or backward kick, of a horse. **2.** An impropriety of speech or behavior of which one is unconscious.

**Es-eāpe'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESCAPED (es-kāpt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESCAPING.] [Sp. & Pg. *escapar*, Fr. *échapper*, O. Fr. *eschapper*, *escamper*, probably from O. H. Ger. *champf*, N. H. Ger. *kampf*, combat, fight, hence, originally, to escape from battle.] **1.** To flee from and avoid; to shun. **2.** To avoid the notice of; to evade.

**Es-eāpe'**, *v. i.* **1.** To hasten away; to avoid danger or injury. **2.** To be passed without harm.

**Es-eape'**, *n.* Act of fleeing from danger, of evading harm, or of avoiding notice; deliverance from injury or restraint.

**Es-eāpe'ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of escaping; escape. [*Rare.*] **2.** The contrivance in a time-piece which connects the wheel-work with the pendulum or the balance, giving to the latter the impulse by which it is kept in vibration; — so called because it allows a tooth to escape from a pallet at each vibration.



Escapement.

**Es-eārp'**, *n.* [Fr. *escarpe*, Sp. *escarpa*, It. *scarpa*, from Fr. *escarper*, to cut steep, Sp. *escarpas*, to smooth by rasping, from O. H. Ger. *scarp*, N. H. Ger. *scharf*, sharp, acute.] (*Fort.*) Any thing high and precipitous, as the side of the ditch next the parapet. See SCARP.

**Es-eārp'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESCARPED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESCARPING.] (*Mil.*) To make into, or furnish with, a steep slope.

**Es-eārp'ment**, *n.* A steep descent or declivity.

**Ēsch'a-lōt'** (ēsh'a-lōt'), *n.* [Fr. *escalotte*, *échalotte*, It. *scalogno*, Sp. *escalona*, Lat. *cepa Ascalonia*, so called from its being originally brought from Ascalon, in Palestine.] (*Bot.*) A species of small onion or garlic.

**Ēs'chār** (ēs'kār), *n.* [Fr. *escarre*, Lat. *eschāra*, Gr. *έσχάρα*.] (*Surg.*) A dry slough, crust, or scab.

**Ēs'cha-rōt'ie**, *a.* Serying or tending to form an eschar; producing a scar; caustic.

**Ēs'cha-tōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *έσχατος*, furthest, utmost, extreme, last, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The doctrine of the last things, as death, judgment, &c.

**Es-chēat'**, *n.* [O. Eng. *eschete*, O. Fr. *eschet*, a thing fallen to, strictly equivalent to *eschoit*, 3d pers. sing. p. of *escheoir* (N. Fr. *échoir*), to fall to, to fall to the lot of, from *cheoir*, now *choir*, to fall, from Lat. *cadere*.] **1.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) (*Feud. & Eng. Law.*) The reverting of lands to the lord of the fee, in consequence of the extinction of the blood of the tenant. (*b.*) (*U. S. Law.*) The falling or reverting of real property to the State, as original and ultimate proprietor, by reason of a failure of persons legally entitled to hold the same. (*c.*) A writ to recover escheats from the person in possession. **2.** The lands which fall to the lord or state by escheat. **3.** That which falls to one; a reversion.

**Es-chēat'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESCHEATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESCHEATING.] (*Law.*) To revert, return, or become forfeited to the lord, the crown, or the state.

**Es-chēat'a-ble**, *a.* Liable to escheat.

**Es-chew'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESCHEWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESCHEWING.] [O. Eng. *eschywe*, *eschewe*, from O. H. Ger. *skiuhan*, N. H. Ger. *scheuen*, to shun, avoid.] To flee from; to shun; to seek to avoid.

**Ēs'eort**, *n.* [Fr. *escorte*, It. *scorta*, a guard or guide, from *scorgere*, to perceive, lead, from Lat. *ex* and *corri-*

*gere*, to correct, to set right.] **1.** A person, or persons, giving attendance for the sake of affording safety; a guard; also, a person, or persons, attending as a mark of respect, honor, or attention. **2.** Protection on a journey or excursion.

**Es-eōrt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESCORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESCORTING.] To attend with a view to guard and protect; to accompany as safeguard.

**Ēs'eri-toire'** (-twōr'), *n.* [O. Fr.; L. Lat. *scriptorium*, from Lat. *scriptorius*, belonging to writing, from *scribere*, to write.] A writing-desk, either portable or fixed.

**Ēs'erōw**, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *escroue*, *escrover*, scroll, O. Fr. *escroe*, *escroue*, a roll of writings, bond, either from Lat. *scrobis*, ditch, grave, or from H. Ger. *schraube*, L. Ger. *schruve*, Eng. *screw*.] (*Law.*) A deed or bond delivered to a third person, to hold till some act is done or some condition is performed, and which is not to take effect till the condition is performed.

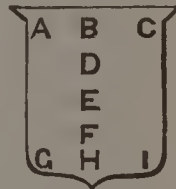
**Ēs'eu-āge**, *n.* [Fr. *escuage*, *écuage*, from *escu*, *ecu*, shield, from Lat. *scutum*.] (*Feud. Law.*) A species of tenure by knight service, by which a tenant was bound to follow his lord to war.

**Ēs'eu-lā'pi-an**, *a.* Pertaining to Esculapius, the god of the healing art; hence, medical; medicinal; curative.

**Ēs'eu-lent**, *a.* [Lat. *esculentus*, from *escare*, to eat, from *esca*, food, from *edere*, *esum*, to eat.] Suitable to be used by man for food; eatable; edible.

**Ēs'eu-lent**, *n.* Any thing that is eatable.

**Es-eūch'eon** (es-kūeh'un), *n.* [O. Fr. *escusson*, N. Fr. *écusson*, fr. O. Fr. *escu*, *escus*, N. Fr. *écu*, shield, Lat. *scutum*.] **1.** (*Her.*) The shield; the field or ground on which a coat of arms is represented; also, the shield of a family.



The two sides of an escutcheon are respectively designated as dexter and sinister, as in the cut, and the different parts or points by the following names: A, dexter chief point; B, middle chief point; C, sinister chief point; D, honor or collar point; E, fesse or heart point; F, navel or navel point; G, dexter base point; H, middle base point; I, sinister base point.

Escutcheon (*Her.*)

**2.** (*Naut.*) That part of a vessel's stern on which her name is written. **3.** (*Carp.*) A thin metal plate which guards or finishes the key-hole of a door.

**Es-sōph'a-gūs**, *n.* [Gr. *οισοφάγος*, from *οἶσω*, future of *φέρειν*, to carry, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat.] (*Anat.*) The passage through which food and drink pass to the stomach; the gullet. [Written also *oesophagus*.]

**Ēs'o-tērie**, *a.* [Gr. *έσωτερικός*, from *έσωτερος*, inner, comparative from *έσω*, *έσω*, in. within.] Designed for, and understood by, the specially initiated alone; private; — said of the instruction and doctrines of philosophers; — opposed to *exoteric*.

**Es-pāl'ier** (es-pāl'yer), *n.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *espalde*, N. Fr. *épaule*, shoulder.] **1.** A row of trees trained up to a lattice, and forming a shelter for plants. **2.** A lattice-work to train fruit-trees and ornamental shrubs on.

**Es-pē'cial** (es-pēsh'al), *a.* [O. Fr. *special*, Lat. *specialis*, from *species*, a particular sort, kind, or quality.] Distinguished among others of the same class or kind.

**Syn.** — Peculiar; special; particuliar; principle; chief.

**Es-pē'cial-ly**, *adv.* In an especial manner. [covery.

**Es-pī'al**, *n.* Act of spying; notice; observation; dis-

**Ēs'pi-on-āge'** (ēs'pe-on-āj' orēs'pe-on-āzh'), *n.* [Fr. *espionnage*, from *espionner*, to spy, *espion*, spy. See ESPY.] Practice or employment of spies.

**Ēs'pla-nāde'**, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *explanare*, to flatten or spread out, from *ex*, out, and *planus*, even, flat.] **1.** (*Fort.*) (*a.*) The sloping of the parapet of the covered way toward the country. (*b.*) A clear space between a citadel and the first houses of the town. **2.** (*Hort.*) A grass-plot. **3.** Any clear space used for public walks or drives.

**Es-poug'al**, *n.* [O. Fr. *espousailles*, N. Fr. *épousailles*, Lat. *sponsalia*, fr. *sponsalis*, belonging to betrothal or espousal.] **1.** Act of espousing or betrothing; especially, in the pl., betrothal or marriage ceremony. **2.** The taking upon one's self the care and cause of any thing; adoption.

**Es-pouse'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESPOUSED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESPOUSING.] [O. Fr. *esposer*, from Lat. *sponsare*, to betroth, from *sponsus*, betrothed, *p. p.* of *spondere*, *sponsum*, to promise solemnly.] **1.** To give as spouse; to affianc; to unite by a promise of marriage or by marriage ceremony. **2.** To take as spouse; to accept in marriage; to wed. **3.** To take up the cause of; to adopt; to embrace.

**Es-pouse'er**, *n.* One who espouses.



**Es-py'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **ESPIED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **ESPYING**.] [O. Fr. *espier*, Sp. *espíar*, It. *spiare*, from O. H. Ger. *spehôn*, N. H. Ger. *spahen*. See **SPY**.] **1.** To catch sight of; to discern unexpectedly. **2.** To inspect narrowly; to examine and keep watch upon.

**Syn.**—To discern; discover; find out; desery; spy.

**Es-py'**, *v. i.* To look narrowly; to look about.

**Ēs'qui-mau** (ēs'kī-mo), *n.*; *pl.* **ES'QUI-MAUX** (ēs'kī-mōz). (*Geog.*) An Indian of any of the tribes inhabiting arctic America and Greenland.

*Esquimau dog*, a variety of dog, found among the Esquimau Indians, and used for drawing sledges, &c.



Esquimau Dog.

**Es-quire'**, *n.* [O. Fr. *escuyer*, *escuier*, *esquier*, from *escu*, now *écu*, shield. See **ESCUTCHEON**.] A shield-bearer or armor-bearer, an attendant on a knight; hence, in modern times, a title of dignity next in degree below a knight.

In England, this title is given to the younger sons of noblemen, to officers of the king's courts and of the household, to counselors at law, justices of the peace, sheriffs, and other gentlemen. In the United States, the title is given to public officers of all degrees, and has become a general title of respect in addressing letters.

**Es-quire'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **ESQUIRED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **ESQUIRING**.] To wait on; to attend.

**Es-sāy'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **ESSAYED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **ESSAYING**.] [See *infra*.] **1.** To try; to attempt. **2.** To make experiment or trial of; to assay.

**Ēs'sāy**, *n.* [Fr. *essai*, from Lat. *exagium*, weight, balance.] **1.** A trial; attempt; endeavor; exertion. **2.** (*Lit.*) A composition shorter and less methodical than a formal treatise. **3.** Trial or experiment. See **ASSAY**.

**Ēs'sāy-ist**, or **Es-sāy'ist**, *n.* A writer of essays.

**Ēs'sence**, *n.* [Lat. *essentia*, from *esse*, to be.] **1.** Formal or formative nature of a complex notion. **2.** Constituent qualities of a thing;—hence, materials common to a class contrasted with the form taken by an individual or species. **3.** A purely spiritual being. **4.** The solution in spirits of wine of a volatile or essential oil. **5.** Perfume; odor; scent.

**Ēs'sence**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **ESSENCED** (ēs'senst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **ESSENCING**.] To perfume; to scent.

**Es-sēne'**, *n.* [Gr. *ἑσσηνοί* and *ἑσσηῖον*, lit. physicians, because they practiced medicine, from Chald. *āsayā*, from Heb. *asā*, to heal.] (*Jewish Hist.*) One of a sect remarkable for their strictness and abstinence.

**Es-sēn'tial**, *a.* **1.** Belonging to the essence; really existing. **2.** Important in the highest degree. **3.** Highly rectified; pure; hence, unmixed. **4.** (*Mus.*) Necessary; indispensable;—said of tones constituting a chord, in distinction from ornamental or accidental tones. **5.** (*Med.*) Idiopathic; independent of any other disease.

*Essential character* (*Nat. Hist.*), the prominent characteristics distinguishing one genus, species, &c., from another.—*Essential oil*, a volatile, highly inflammable oil, to which plants owe their characteristic odor.

**Es-sēn'tial**, *n.* First or constituent principle.

**Es-sēn'ti-āl'i-ty** (-shī-āl'-), *n.* Quality of being essential; essential part.

**Es-sēn'tial-ly**, *adv.* In an essential manner or degree; in effect.

**Es-tāb'lish**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **ESTABLISHED** (es-tāb'-lišht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **ESTABLISHING**.] [O. Fr. *establi*, Lat. *stabilire*, from Lat. *stabilis*, firm, stable, from *stare*, to stand.] **1.** To make stable or firm; to settle. **2.** To enact or decree by authority; to ordain. **3.** To secure the reception of; to uphold. **4.** To found; to institute;—as a colony, state, &c. **5.** To set up in business;—used reflexively.

**Es-tāb'lish-er**, *n.* One who establishes.

**Es-tāb'lish-ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of establishing; settlement; confirmation. **2.** State of being established. **3.** That which is established; as, (*a.*) A form of government. (*b.*) A permanent civil, military, or commercial force or organization. (*c.*) A style of living; accustomed expense; income; salary. (*d.*) The place in which one is permanently fixed for residence or business.

*Establishment of the port* (*Hydrography*), data, obtained by observation, on which the tides are computed at a given port.

**Ēs'ta-fēt'**, *n.* [Fr. *estafette*, from O. H. Ger. *staph*, *Ēs'ta-fētte'*, } *stapho*, footstep, footprint, *stephan*, to step, to walk.] One of a series of couriers in relay.

**Es-tāte'**, *n.* [O. Fr. *estat*, N. Fr. *état*, from Lat. *status*,

from *stare*, to stand.] **1.** Fixed condition of any thing or person; hence, rank; state; position. **2.** A property which one possesses; especially property in land; also, property of all kinds which one leaves to be divided at his death. **3.** One of the ranks or classes of men which are considered as constituting the state. **4.** (*Law.*) The interest which any one has in lands, tenements, or any other effects.

**Es-teem'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **ESTEEMED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **ESTEEMING**.] [Lat. *æstimare*, *æstumare*, from *æs*, brass, copper, money, with the ending *tumare*.] **1.** To set a value on; to estimate. **2.** To set a high value on; to regard with respect, or affection.

**Syn.**—Estimate.—We *esteem* a man for his moral qualities; we *estimate* a person or thing according to our views of their real value. The former implies respect and attachment; the latter is a mere exercise of judgment or computation. See **APPRECIATE**.

**Es-teem'**, *n.* High value or estimation; great regard.

**Es-thēt'ics**, *n. sing.* The science of the beautiful, or of the theory of taste. See **ÆSTHETICS**.

**Ēs'ti-ma-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *æstimabilis*. See **ESTEEM**.] **1.** Capable of being estimated or valued. **2.** Worthy of esteem or respect.

**Ēs'ti-ma-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of deserving esteem.

**Ēs'ti-māte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **ESTIMATED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **ESTIMATING**.] [Lat. *æstimare*, *æstimatum*. See **ESTEEM**.] To judge and form an opinion of the value of, without actually measuring or weighing; to compute.

**Syn.**—To appreciate; value; appraise; prize; rate; count; calculate; number.—*Estimate*.—Both these words imply an exercise of the judgment. *Estimate* has reference especially to the external relations of things, such as amount, magnitude, importance, &c. It usually involves computation or calculation; as, to *estimate* the loss or gain of an enterprise. *Estimate* has reference to the true character or standing of a thing, to its intrinsic value or merits. Thus, we *esteem* it an honor to be inhabitants of a free country. When thus applied to things, it nearly coincides with *consider*, differing from the latter only as implying that we value the thing in question. When applied to persons, *esteem* is used in a moral sense, and implies a mingled sentiment of respect and attachment. Thus, we *esteem* a man for his uniform integrity; we *esteem* a lawyer for his candor and fairness; we *esteem* a magistrate for his devotion to the public good. See **APPRECIATE**.

**Ēs'ti-mate** (45), *n.* An approximate judgment or opinion as to amount, cost, and the like.

**Ēs'ti-mā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of estimating. **2.** An opinion or judgment of the worth, extent, or quantity of any thing, formed without using precise data. **3.** Favorable opinion; esteem.

**Syn.**—Estimate; calculation; computation; appraisement; esteem; honor; regard. See **ESTIMATE**.

**Ēs'ti-mā'tive**, *a.* Inclined, or able, to estimate.

**Ēs'ti-mā'tor**, *n.* One who estimates, or values.

**Ēs'ti-val**, *a.* [Lat. *æstivalis*, from *æstas*, summer.] Pertaining to, or continuing through, the summer; æstival.

**Ēs'ti-vā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of passing the summer. **2.** (*Bot.*) Disposition of the petals within the floral germ or bud; æstivation.

**Es-tōp'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **ESTOPPED** (es-tōpt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **ESTOPPING**.] [O. Fr. *estoper*, *estoppare*, to hinder, from Lat. *stupa*, *stuppa*, the coarse part of flax, tow, oakum. Cf. **STOP**.] (*Law.*) To impede or bar; to stop the progress of.

**Es-tōp'pel**, *n.* [From *estop*, *q. v.*] (*Law.*) A conclusive admission, which can not be denied or controverted.

**Es-tō'vers**, *n. pl.* [O. Fr. *estover*, *estovoir*, necessary, need, from *estover*, *estovoir*, to suit, be necessary, from *ester*, Lat. *stare*, to stand, or perhaps from *studere*, to strive after, to apply one's self to.] (*Law.*) Necessaries or supplies; an allowance to a person out of an estate or other thing for support.

**Es-trāde'**, *n.* [Fr., orig. a carpet and an elevated place in a room, covered with a carpet, for receiving visits, from Lat. *stratum*, bed-covering, coverlet, pillow.] A level and slightly raised place in a room.

**Es-trānge'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **ESTRANGED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **ESTRANGING**.] [O. Fr. *estranger*. See **STRANGE**.] **1.** To make strange; to keep at a distance. **2.** To divert from its original use or possessor; to alienate. **3.** To alienate the affections or confidence of.

**Es-trānge'ment**, *n.* Act of estranging, or state of being estranged; alienation; removal.

**Ēs'tra-pāde'**, *n.* [Fr., from Prov. Ger. *strapsen*, to draw, N. H. Ger. *straff*, drawn tight.] The action of a horse, when, to get rid of his rider, he rises before, and at the same time kicks furiously with his hind legs.

**Es-trāy'**, *n.* [See **STRAY**.] (*Law.*) Any valuable animal, not wild, found wandering from its owner; a stray.



**Es-trēat'**, *n.* [O. Fr. *estrait*, from Lat. *extractus*, *extractum*, *p. p.* of *extrahere*, to draw out, from *ex*, out, and *trahere*, to draw.] (*Law.*) A true copy, duplicate, or extract of an original writing or record.

**Es-trēat'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ESTREATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ESTREATING.] (*Eng. Law.*) (*a.*) To extract or take out from the records of a court, and return to the court of exchequer to be prosecuted. (*b.*) To bring into the exchequer, as a fine.

**Es-trēpe'ment**, *n.* [O. Fr., from *estrepere*, to destroy, damage, probably from Lat. *extirpare*, to pluck up by the stem or root.] (*Law.*) A destructive kind of waste, committed by a tenant, in lands, woods, or houses.

**Ēst'u-a-ry** (64), *n.* [Lat. *æstuarium*, from *æstuarē*, to boil up, to be in violent motion.] A narrow passage, as the mouth of a river or lake, where the tide meets the current; an arm of the sea; a frith.

**Ētagère** (ĕt'a-zhâr'), *n.* [Fr., from *étage*, a shelf, story, floor, from Gr. *στῆγη*, room, roof, from *στῆγειν*, to cover.] A piece of furniture having a number of shelves, one above another, for receiving articles of elegance or use.

**Ētat Major** (a'tā' mā'zhôr'). [Fr., from *état*, state, position, Lat. *status*, and Lat. *major*, greater.] (*Mil.*) The staff of an army, including all officers above the rank of colonel; also, all adjutants, inspectors, quartermasters, commissaries, engineers, ordnance officers, paymasters, physicians, signal officers, judge-advocates; also, the non-commissioned assistants of the above officers.

**Ētch**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ETCHED (ĕtcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* ETCHING.] [N. H. Ger. *atzen*, *atzen*, to feed, corrode, etch, Goth. *atjan*, from O. H. Ger. *ezan*, Goth. *itan*, Eng. *eat*, *imp. ate.*] To produce, as figures or designs, on metal, glass, or the like, by means of lines eaten in by some strong acid.

**Ētch**, *v. i.* To practice etching.

**Ētch'ing**, *n.* **1.** Act, art, or practice of etching. **2.** The impression taken from an etched plate.

**E-tēr'nal**, *a.* [Lat. *æternalis*, from *æternus*, for *æviter-nus*, fr. *ævum*, eternity, and the temporal ending *ternus*.] **1.** Without beginning or end of existence; always existing. **2.** Without end of existence or duration; everlasting; endless; immortal. **3.** Continued without intermission; perpetual; ceaseless. **4.** Existing at all times without change; immutable.

**E-tēr'nal**, *n.* That which is without beginning or end; especially, the Deity; God.

**E-tēr'nal-ly**, *adv.* In an eternal manner; without beginning or end; perpetually.

**E-tēr'ni-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *æternitas*, from *æternus*.] **1.** Condition or quality of being eternal; duration without end. **2.** The state or condition which begins at death.

**E-tēr'nize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ETERNIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ETERNIZING.] **1.** To make eternal or endless; to perpetuate. **2.** To make forever famous; to immortalize.

**E-tē'sian**, *a.* [Lat. *etesius*, Gr. *ἐτήσιος*, pl. Lat. *etesia*, Gr. *ἐτησία*, (se. *ἀνεμοί*), winds, from *ἐτήσιος*, for a year, annual, from *ἔτος*, year.] (*Gr. & Rom. Lit.*) Blowing at stated times of the year; stated; periodical; annual.

**Ē'ther**, *n.* [Lat. *æther*, Gr. *αἰθήρ*, from *αἰθεῖν*, to light up, kindle, to burn.] **1.** (*Physics.*) A subtle fluid or medium supposed to pervade all space, and to be the medium of transmission of light and heat. **2.** (*Chem.*) A very light, volatile, and inflammable fluid, produced by the distillation of alcohol with sulphuric acid.

**E-thē're-al** (89, 124), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the ether, or to the higher regions beyond the earth, or beyond the atmosphere; celestial. **2.** Consisting of ether; hence, exceedingly light or airy; tenuous. **3.** (*Chem.*) Of, or relating to, ether.

**E-thē're-al-ize**, *v. t.* **1.** To convert into ether; to saturate with ether. **2.** To render ethereal or spirit-like.

**Ē'ther-i-zā'tion**, *n.* (*Med.*) (*a.*) Administration of ether by inhalation. (*b.*) State of the system under the influence of ether.

**Ē'ther-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ETHERIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ETHERIZING.] **1.** To convert into ether. **2.** To put under the influence of ether.

**Ēth'ic**, } *a.* [Lat. *ethicus*, Gr. *ἠθικός*, from *ἠθος*, cus-  
**Ēth'ic-al**, } tom, usage, moral nature of man.] Relat-  
ing to manners or morals; treating of the moral feel-  
ings or duties; containing precepts of morality.

**Ēth'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* According to ethics.

**Ēth'ies**, *n. sing.* [See *supra.*] The science of human duty; the body of rules of duty drawn from this science.

**Ē'thi-ōp**, } *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of  
**Ē'thi-ōp'i-an**, } Ethiopia.

**Ē'thi-ōp'i-an**, } *a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging, or relating, to  
**Ē'thi-ōp'ic**, } Ethiopia.

**Ē'thi-ōp'ic**, *n.* The language of Ethiopia.

**Ēth'moid**, } *a.* [Gr. *ἠθμοειδής*, like a sieve, fr. *ἠθμός*,  
**Eth'moid'al**, } sieve, and *εἶδος*, form.] (*Anat.*) Re-  
sembling a sieve.

**Ēth'nic**, } *a.* [Gr. *ἠθνικός*, from *ἔθνος*, nation, *τὰ ἔθνη*,  
**Ēth'nic-al**, } the nations, heathens, gentiles.] **1.** Be-  
longing to races; based on distinctions of race. **2.**  
Heathen; pagan; — opposed to *Jewish* and *Christian*.

**Eth-nōg'rapher**, *n.* One who cultivates ethnography.

**Ēth'no-grāph'ic**, } *a.* Pertaining to ethnography.  
**Ēth'no-grāph'ic-al**, }

**Eth-nōg'raphy**, *n.* [From Gr. *ἔθνος*, nation, and *γράφειν*, to write.] A description of the different races of men, with their different characteristics, manners, habits, &c.

**Ēth'no-lōg'ic**, } *a.* Pertaining to ethnology.  
**Ēth'no-lōg'ic-al**, }

**Eth-nōl'o-gist**, *n.* One versed in ethnology.

**Eth-nōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *ἔθνος*, nation, and *λόγος*, dis-  
course, *λέγειν*, to speak.] The science which treats of  
the division of man into races, their origin, relations,  
and differences.

**Ēth'o-lōg'ic**, } *a.* Treating of, or pertaining to, eth-  
**Ēth'o-lōg'ic-al**, } ics or morality.

**E-thōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *ἠθος*, *ἔθος*, custom, usage, man-  
ners, morality, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The science of  
ethics; also the science of character.

**Ē'ti-o-lāte**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ETIOLATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ETIOLATING.] [Fr. *étioler*; O. Fr. *estioler*, to be-  
come slender, prob. from Ger. *stiel*, stalk, as it originally  
signifies to shoot up into a thin stalk.] **1.** To be  
whitened or blanched by excluding the light of the sun,  
as plants. **2.** (*Pathology.*) To become pale through dis-  
ease or absence of light.

**Ē'ti-o-lāte**, *v. t.* **1.** To blanch; to whiten by depriving  
of the sun's rays. **2.** (*Pathology.*) To cause to grow  
pale by disease or absence of light.

**Ē'ti-o-lā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Operation of blanching so as to  
render plants white, crisp, and tender, by excluding light  
from them. **2.** (*Pathology.*) Paleness produced by ab-  
sence of light or by disease.

**Ē'ti-ōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *αιτιολογία*, from *αἰτία*, cause, and  
*λόγος*, discourse.] (*Med.*) That branch of medical science  
which treats of the causes of disease.

**Ē'ti-quētte'** (ĕt'i-kēt'), *n.* [Fr., prop. a label, ticket, fr.  
L. Ger. *stikke*, peg, pin, tack, *stikken*, H. Ger. *stecken*, to  
stick.] Observance of the proprieties of rank and occa-  
sion; conventional decorum.

**Ētvi** (ā'twē'), *n.* [Fr.; O. Fr. *estui*, fr. O. H. Ger. *stūcha*,  
N. H. Ger. *stauch*, *stauche*, a short and narrow muff.] A  
ladies' reticule or work-box.

**Ē'ty-mo-lōg'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to etymology.

**Ē'ty-mo-lōg'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* According to, or by means  
of, etymology.

**Ē'ty-mo-lōg'i-eon**, *n.* [Gr. *ἔτυμολογικόν*. See *infra.*]  
An etymological dictionary or manual.

**Ē'ty-mōl'o-gist**, *n.* One versed in etymology.

**Ē'ty-mōl'o-gize**, *v. t.* To give the etymology of.

**Ē'ty-mōl'o-gize**, *v. i.* To search into the origin of  
words; to deduce words from their simple roots.

**Ē'ty-mōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *ἔτυμολογία*, from *ἔτυμον* and  
*λόγος*, discourse, description. See *infra.*] **1.** That part  
of philology which explains the origin and derivation of  
words. **2.** That part of grammar which relates to the  
changes in the forms of words in a language.

**Ē'ty-mon**, *n.*; Eng. pl. **ĒTY-MONS**; Gr. pl. **ἔτυμα**.  
[Gr. *ἔτυμον*, true literal sense of a word, fr. *ἔτυμος*, true,  
real, from *ἔτυός*, true, real.] An original form; primitive  
word; root.

**Eū'cha-rīst**, *n.* [Gr. *εὐχαριστία*, thanksgiving, from *εὖ*,  
well, and *χάρις*, favor, grace, thanks.] (*Eccl.*) The sac-  
rament of the Lord's supper; the communion.

**Eū'cha-rīst'ic**, } *a.* Pertaining to the Lord's sup-  
**Eū'cha-rīst'ic-al**, } per.

**Eū'chre** (yū'ker), *n.* A game at cards, the highest card  
being the knave of the same color and suit as the trump,  
and called *right bower*, the lowest card played being the  
seven. See **BOWER**.

**Eū-de-mon-ism**, *n.* [Gr. *εὐδαιμονισμός*, happiness, fr.  
*εὐδαίμων*, happy, from *εὖ*, well, good, and *δαίμων*, genius.]  
That system of philosophy which derives the foundation  
of moral obligation from its relation to happiness. [Writ-  
ten also *eudæmonism*.]

**Eū-di-ōm'e-ter**, *n.* [Gr. *εὐδία*, fair, clear weather, from  
*εὐδῖος*, fine, clear, of air, weather, from *εὖ*, well, good, and  
*Ζεὺς*, genitive *Διός*, Jupiter, Jove, as ruling in the lower  
air, and *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for ascertain-  
ing the purity of the air, or its quantity of oxygen.



**Eū'di-o-mēt'ric**, } *a.* Pertaining to, performed or  
**Eū'di-o-mēt'ric-al**, } ascertained by, a eudiometer.

**Eū'di-ōm'e-try**, *n.* Art or practice of ascertaining the purity of the air by the eudiometer.

**Eū'lo-ġist**, *n.* One who eulogizes.

**Eū'lo-ġist'ic**, *a.* Pertaining or given to, or characterized by, eulogy; commendatory; laudatory.

**Eū'lō'ġi-ūm**, *n.* [L. Lat., from Gr. εὐλογία, eulogy, *q. v.*] A formal eulogy. See **EULOGY**.

**Eū'lo-ġize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **EULOGIZED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **EULOGIZING**.] To speak or write in commendation of another; to praise.

**Eū'lo-ġy**, *n.* [Gr. εὐλογία, from εὐλογος, well speaking, from εὖ, well, and λέγειν, to speak.] A speech or writing in commendation of the character or services of a person.

**Syn.**—Eneomium; panegyric.—The word *encomium* is used as to both persons and things, and denotes warm praise; *eulogium* and *eulogy* apply only to persons, and are more prolonged and studied; a *panegyric* was originally a set speech in a full assembly of the people, and hence denotes a more formal eulogy, couched in terms of warm and continuous praise.

**Eū'nuch** (yū'nuk), *n.* [Gr. εὐνοῦχος, prop. guarding the couch, from εὐνή, couch, bed, and ἔχειν, to have, keep; Lat. *eunuchus*.] A male of the human species castrated, often employed as a chamberlain.

**Eū'nuch-ism**, *n.* The state of being a eunuch.

**Eū'pa-tō'ri-ūm**, *n.* [From *Eupator*, king of Pontus, who first used it as a medicine.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, including hemp, agrimony, boneset, thoroughwort or Indian sage, &c.

**Eū'pēp'sy**, *n.* [Gr. εὖ, well, and πέπτειν, πέσσειν, to cook, digest, πέψις, a cooking, digestion.] (*Med.*) Good digestion;—opposed to *dyspepsy*. [digestion.]

**Eū'pēp'tic**, *a.* Having good digestion, or being easy of digestion.

**Eū'phe-mism**, *n.* [Gr. εὐφημισμός, from εὐφημίζειν, to use words of a good omen, from εὖ, well, and φημί, inf. φάναι, to speak.] A delicate word or expression used for one that is harsh or indelicate.

**Eū'phe-mis'tic**, } *a.* Pertaining to euphemism;  
**Eū'phe-mis'tic-al**, } containing a euphemism.

**Eū'phe-mīze**, *v. t. or i.* [*imp. & p. p.* **EUPHEMIZED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **EUPHEMIZING**.] To express by a euphemism, or in delicate language; to make use of euphemistic expressions.

**Eū-phōn'ic**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or exhibiting, eu-  
**Eū-phōn'ic-al**, } phony; euphonious.

**Eū-phō'ni-ōūs**, *a.* Agreeable in sound; euphonic.

**Eū'pho-nism**, *n.* An agreeable sound or combination of sounds; euphony.

**Eū'pho-ny**, *n.* [Gr. εὐφωμία, from εὖ, well, and φωνή, sound, voice.] An agreeable sound; an easy, smooth enunciation of sounds.

**Eū'phra-sy**, *n.* [Gr. εὐφρασία, delight, from εὐφραίνειν, to delight, from εὖ, well, and φρήν, heart, mind.] (*Bot.*) The plant eyebright, formerly regarded as beneficial in disorders of the eyes.

**Eū'phu-ism**, *n.* [Gr. εὐφυής, well-grown, graceful, from εὖ, well, good, and φυή, growth.] (*Rhet.*) Affectation of excessive elegance and refinement of language;—from Lyly's two performances, entitled, "*Euphues*, or the Anatomy of Wit," and "*Euphues and his England*."

**Eū'phu-ist**, *n.* One who affects excessive refinement and elegance of language. [euphuism.]

**Eū'phu-ist'ic**, *a.* Belonging to the euphuists, or to

**Eū'rōe'ly-don**, *n.* [Gr. εὐροκλύδων, from εὖρος, the south-east wind, and κλύδων, wave, billow.] A tempestuous easterly wind in the Mediterranean; a levanter.

**Eū'ro-pē'an** (124), *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Europe, or to its inhabitants. [of Europe.]

**Eū'ro-pē'an** (124), *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or an inhabitant

**Eū'ryth-my**, *n.* [Gr. εὐρυθμία, from εὖ, well, and ῥυθμός, rhythm, measure, proportion, symmetry.] **1.** (*Fine Arts.*) Just or harmonious proportion or movement. **2.** (*Med.*) Regularity of the pulse.

**Eū-stā'ehi-an**, *a.* (*Anat.*) Discovered by Eustachius, a learned Italian physician.

*Eustachian tube* (*Anat.*), a slender pipe affording a passage for the air from a cavity in the ear to the back part of the mouth.—*Eustachian valve* (*Anat.*), a semilunar, membranous valve in the heart.

**Eū-tēr'pe-an**, *a.* Relating to Euterpe, the muse who presided over wind instruments; hence, pertaining to music.

**Eū'tha-nā'si-ā**, } *n.* [Gr. εὐθανασία, from εὖ, well, and  
**Eū'thān'a-sy**, } θάνατος, death.] An easy death; a mode of dying to be desired.

**Eū'tyeh'i-an**, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of Eutychius,

who held that the divine and human natures of Christ formed but one nature; a monophysite.

**E-vāc'u-ant**, *a.* [Lat. *evacuans*, *p. pr.* of *evacuare*.] Evacuative; purgative; cathartic.

**E-vāc'u-ant**, *n.* (*Med.*) A purgative or cathartic.

**E-vāc'u-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **EVACUATED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **EVACUATING**.] [Lat. *evacuare*, *evacuatum*, from *e*, out, and *vacuus*, empty.] **1.** To make empty. **2.** To remove; to eject; to void; to discharge. **3.** To withdraw from, or desert, as a city, fort, and the like. **4.** To make void; to nullify; to vacate.

**E-vāc'u-ā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of evacuating. **2.** That which is evacuated or discharged; especially, a discharge by stool or other natural means.

**E-vāc'u-ā'tive**, *a.* Serving or tending to evacuate; cathartic; purgative.

**E-vāc'u-ā'tor**, *n.* One who evacuates.

**E-vāde'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **EVADED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **EVADING**.] [Lat. *evadere*, from *e*, out, from, and *vadere*, to go, walk.] To get away from by artifice; to elude; to escape. [tempt to escape.]

**E-vāde'**, *v. i.* **1.** To escape; to slip away. **2.** To at-

**Ēv'a-gā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *evagatio*, from *evagari*, to wander forth, from *e*, out, and *vagari*, to wander about.] Act of wandering; excursion.

**Ēv'a-nēs'cence**, *n.* Act of vanishing away; state of vanishing or of being vanished.

**Ēv'a-nēs'cent**, *a.* [Lat. *evanescent*, *p. pr.* of *evanescere*, from *e*, out, and *vanescere*, to vanish, from *vanus*, empty, vain.] **1.** Vanishing; fleeting. **2.** Imperceptible.

**E-vān'ġel**, *n.* [Lat. *evangelium*, Gr. εὐαγγέλιον, good news, especially, in a Christian sense, the glad tidings, the gospel, from εὖ, well, and ἀγγέλλειν, to bear a message, to bring tidings.] Good news; specifically, the gospel. [*Obs. or poet.*]

**Ēv'an-ġēl'ic**, } *a.* [Lat. *evangelicus*, Gr. εὐαγγελικός.

**Ēv'an-ġēl'ic-al**, } See **EVANGEL**.] **1.** Contained in, or relating to, the four Gospels. **2.** Belonging to, consonant with, or contained in, the gospel. **3.** Earnest for the truth taught in the gospel; also, technically applied to a party in the English and other churches.

**Ēv'an-ġēl'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In an evangelical manner; in a manner according to the gospel.

**Ēv'an-ġēl'i-cism**, *n.* Evangelical principles.

**E-vān'ġēl-ism**, *n.* The preaching or promulgation of the gospel.

**E-vān'ġel-ist**, *n.* **1.** One of the writers of the gospel history. **2.** A preacher authorized to preach, but not having charge of a particular church, and not allowed to administer the eucharist.

**E-vān'ġel-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **EVANGELIZED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **EVANGELIZING**.] To preach the gospel to; to convert to a belief of the gospel.

**E-vān'ġe-lize**, *v. i.* To preach the gospel.

**E-vān'ish**, *v. i.* [See **EVANESCENT**.] To disappear; to vanish. [oration.]

**E-vāp'o-ra-ble**, *a.* Capable of being dissipated by evap-

**E-vāp'o-rāte**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* **EVAPORATED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **EVAPORATING**.] [Lat. *evaporare*, *evaporatum*, from *e*, out, and *vaporare*, to emit steam or vapor, from *vapor*, steam or vapor.] **1.** To pass off in vapor, as a fluid. **2.** To be dissipated; to be wasted.

**E-vāp'o-rāte**, *v. t.* To dissipate in vapor or fumes.

**E-vāp'o-rate** (45), *a.* Dispersed in vapors.

**E-vāp'o-rā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act or process of turning into, or passing off in, vapor. **2.** Transformation of a portion of a fluid into vapor, to obtain the fixed matters contained in it in a state of greater consistence. **3.** (*Steam-Eng.*) See **VAPORIZATION**. [oration.]

**E-vāp'o-rā'tive**, *a.* Pertaining to, or producing, evap-

**E-vā'sion**, *n.* [See **EVADE**.] Act of eluding or avoiding, particularly an accusation, charge, interrogation, &c.

**Syn.**—Shift; subterfuge; shuffling; prevarication; equivocation.

**E-vā'sive**, *a.* Tending to evade, or marked by evasion; elusive; shuffling.

**E-vā'sive-ly**, *adv.* By evasion or subterfuge.

**Ēve**, } *n.* [A.-S. *efen*, *äfen*, allied to *even*,  
**Ēven** (ē'vn, 58), } level, and Goth. *af*, O. H. Ger. *apa*,  
N. H. Ger. *ab*, of, off, from, down, so that it orig. signifies, decline of the day.] **1.** Latter part or close of the day; evening. **2.** The evening preceding some particular day, as, *Christmas eve* is the evening before Christmas; also, the period just preceding some important event.

**E-vēc'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *evectio*, from *evēhere*, to carry out, from *e*, out, and *vehere*, to carry.] (*Astron.*) (*a.*) An inequality of the moon's motion in its orbit. (*b.*) The libration of the moon.



**E'ven** (ē/vn), *a.* [A.-S. *even, efen*, Goth. *ibns*, Icel. *jafn*.] **1.** Level, smooth, or equal in surface; not rough; uniform in rate of motion or mode of action. **2.** Equable; not easily ruffled or disturbed. **3.** Parallel; on a level. **4.** Equally balanced; adjusted; fair; equitable;—said of accounts, bargains, or persons indebted. **5.** Not odd; capable of division by 2;—said of numbers.

**E'ven** (ē/vn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EVENED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EVENING.] **1.** To make even or level; to level; to balance. **2.** To balance accounts.

**E'ven** (ē/vn), *adv.* **1.** In an equal or precisely similar manner; exactly; equally. **2.** At the very time. **3.** So much as. **4.** As was not to be expected.

**E'ven-hānd'ed** (ē/vn-), *a.* Fair or impartial.

**E'ven-ing** (ē/vn-ing), *n.* [See EVE, EVEN.] **1.** The latter part and close of the day, and the beginning of darkness or night. **2.** The latter portion, as of life; the declining period.

*Evening star*, Venus, when visible in the evening.

**E'ven-ly** (ē/vn-lī), *adv.* With an even, level, or smooth surface; without roughness.

**E'ven-ness** (ē/vn-nes, 109), *n.* State of being even, level, or undisturbed; smoothness; calmness.

**E-vent'**, *n.* [Lat. *eventus*, from *evenire*, from *e*, out, and *venire*, to come.] **1.** That which falls out; any incident, good or bad. **2.** Consequence of any thing.

**Syn.**—Incident; occurrence; adventure; issue; result; termination; consequence; conclusion; end.

**E-vent'ful**, *a.* Full of, or distinguished for, events or incidents.

**E-vent'u-al**, *a.* [See EVENT.] **1.** Happening as a consequence or result; consequential. **2.** Final; terminating; ultimate.

**E-vent'u-āl'i-ty**, *n.* (*Phren.*) Disposition to take cognizance of occurrences or events. [ultimately.]

**E-vent'u-ally**, *adv.* In an eventual manner; finally;

**E-vent'u-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EVENTUATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EVENTUATING.] To issue, as a consequence or event; to terminate. [*Rare in Eng.*]

**E'ver**, *adv.* [A.-S. *āfre, āfer*, from *āv*, age, eternity, dat. sing. *āva*, acc. sing. *ā*, always, Goth. *aiws*, Icel. *āfi*, Lat. *ævum*, Gr. *αἰών*.] **1.** At any time. **2.** At all times; always; continually. **3.** Without cessation or interruption; to the end.

*Ever and anon*, at one time and another.—*For ever*, eternally. See FOREVER.—*For ever and a day*, everlastingly; eternally; forever. [*Colloq.*]

☞ This word is used for *never*, but very improperly. It is sometimes used for emphasis; and is often contracted into *c'er*.

**E'ver-glāde**, *n.* A low tract of land inundated with water and interspersed with patches of high grass.

**E'ver-green**, *a.* Always green; verdant throughout the year.

**E'ver-green**, *n.* A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons.

**E'ver-lāst'ing**, *a.* **1.** Lasting or enduring forever; immortal; eternal. **2.** Continuing indefinitely.

**Syn.**—Eternal.—*Eternal* denotes that which has neither beginning nor end; *everlasting* is sometimes used in our version of the Scriptures in the sense of *eternal*, but in modern usage each word has its distinctive meaning, and these ought not to be confounded.

**E'ver-lāst'ing**, *n.* **1.** Eternal duration, past and future; eternity. **2.** A woolen material for shoes, &c. [See LASTING.] **3.** (*Bot.*) A plant, whose flowers dry without losing their form or color.

**E'ver-lāst'ing-ly**, *adv.* In an everlasting manner; eternally; perpetually; continually.

**E'ver-liv'ing**, *a.* **1.** Living without end; eternal. **2.** Continual; incessant.

**E'ver-mōre'**, *adv.* **1.** During eternity; always; eternally. **2.** For an indefinite future period.

**E-vert'** (14), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EVERTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EVERTING.] [Lat. *evertere*, from *e* out, and *vertere*, to turn.] **1.** To overturn; to subvert; to destroy. [*Rare.*] **2.** To turn inside out.

**E'ver-y**, *a.* [O. Eng. *everyche*, *everich*, A.-S. *āfre, ālc*, i. e., ever each. See EACH.] The separate individuals which constitute a whole, regarded one by one.

*Every now and then*, repeatedly; at short intervals; often; frequently. [*Colloq.*]

**E'ver-y-dāy**, *a.* Used or fit for every day; common; usual; customary.

**E'ver-y-whēre**, *adv.* In every place; in all places.

**E-vict'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EVICTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EVICTING.] [Lat. *evincere*, *evictum*, from *e*, out, and *vincere*, to conquer, vanquish.] (*Law.*) To dispossess by a judicial process.

**E-vic'tion**, *n.* (*Law.*) The act of evicting or dispossessing by judicial process.

**E'v'i-dence**, *n.* [See EVIDENT.] **1.** That which makes evident or manifest; the ground of belief; conclusive testimony. **2.** One who makes evident; a witness. **3.** (*Law.*) Means of proof;—proof itself, strictly speaking, not being synonymous with *evidence*, but rather the effect or result of it.

*State's evidence*, an accomplice in a crime who is admitted as evidence for the government.

**E'v'i-dence**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EVIDENCED (108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EVIDENCING.] To render evident or clear; to prove; to evince.

**E'v'i-ident**, *a.* [Lat. *evidens, evidentis*, from *e*, out, and *videns*, *p. pr.* of *videre*, to see.] Clear to the vision; especially, clear to the understanding.

**Syn.**—Manifest; plain; obvious; apparent; notorious.

**E'v'i-dēn'tial**, *a.* Relating to, or furnishing, evidence; clearly proving.

**E'v'i-ident-ly**, *adv.* In an evident manner; clearly.

**E'vil** (ē/vl), *a.* [A.-S. *efel, yfel*, or *hyfel*, Goth. *ubils*.] **1.** Having bad natural qualities. **2.** Having or exhibiting bad moral qualities. **3.** Producing or threatening sorrow, distress, injury, or calamity.

*The evil one*, the Devil.

**Syn.**—Mischievous; worthless; deleterious; poor; pernicious; injurious; hurtful; destructive; wicked; bad; corrupt; perverse; wrong; vicious; calamitous.

**E'vil** (ē/vl), *n.* **1.** That which produces unhappiness, or causes suffering of any kind to sentient beings. **2.** Moral badness; disposition to do wrong. **3.** A malady or disease; esp. in the phrase *king's-evil*, the scrofula.

**Syn.**—Injury; mischief; harm; calamity; wickedness; depravity.

**E'vil** (ē/vl) *adv.* In an evil manner; not well; ill.

**E'vil-eye** (ē/vl-), *n.* A supposed power of fascinating, of bewitching, or injuring, by the eyes.

**E'vil-eyēd** (ē/vl-īd), *a.* Possessed of the supposed evil-eye; also, looking with envy, jealousy, &c.

**E'vil-mīnd'ed**, *a.* Having evil dispositions or intentions; disposed to mischief or sin; malicious.

**E'vil-spēak'ing** (ē/vl-), *n.* Slander; defamation.

**E-vin'ce'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EVINCED (e-vīnst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EVINCING.] [Lat. *evincere*, from *e*, out, and *vincere*, to vanquish.] To prove beyond any reasonable doubt; to make evident.

**E-vin'ci-ble**, *a.* Capable of being proved; demonstrable.

**E-vin'cive**, *a.* Tending to prove; demonstrative.

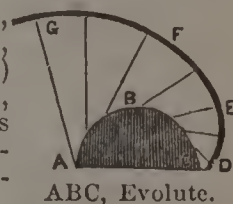
**E-vis'cer-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EVISCERATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EVISCERATING.] [Lat. *eviscerare*, *evisceratum*, from *e*, out, and *viscus, visceris*, pl. *viscera*, the bowels.] To take out the entrails of; to embowel or disembowel; to gut.

**E-vis'cer-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of eviscerating.

**E'v'i-ta-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *evitabilis*, from *evitare*, to shun, from *e*, out, and *vitare*, to shun. It. *evitabile*.] Capable of being shunned; avoidable.

**E-vōke'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EVOKED (e-vōkt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* EVOKING.] [Lat. *evocare*, from *e*, out, and *vocare*, to call.] **1.** To call out; to summon forth. **2.** To call away. [*Rare.*]

**E'v'o-lūte**, *n.* [From Lat. *evolutus*, *p. p.* of *evolvere*, to unroll, from *e*, out, and *volvere*, to roll.] (*Geom.*) A curve from which another curve, called the *involute*, or *evolvent*, is described by the end of a thread gradually wound upon the former, or unwound from it.



**E'v'o-lū'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of unfolding or unrolling; hence, in the process of growth, development. **2.** A series of things unrolled or unfolded. **3.** (*Geom.*) Formation of an involute by unwrapping or unwinding a thread from another curve as an evolute. **4.** (*Arith. & Alg.*) The extraction of roots. **5.** (*Mil. & Naval.*) A prescribed or regular movement of a body of troops, or of a vessel or fleet. **6.** (*Physiol.*) That mode of generation in which the germ is held to pre-exist in the parent, and its parts to be developed, but not actually formed, by the procreative acts.

**E'v'o-lū'tion-ary**, *a.* Pertaining to evolution.

**E-vōlve'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EVOLVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EVOLVING.] [Lat. *evolvere*. See EVOLUTE.] **1.** To unfold or unroll; to develop. **2.** To throw out; to emit.

**E-vōlve'**, *v. i.* To become open, disclosed, or developed.

**E-vūl'sion**, *n.* [Lat. *evulsio*, from *evellere*, to pluck out,



from *e*, out, and *vellere*, to pluck.] Act of plucking or pulling out or back.

**Ewe** (yū), *n.* [A.-S. *ewu*, O. H. Ger. *awi*, *ouwi*, *ou*, Icel. *á*, Lith. *awis*, Skr. *avi*, nom. *avis*, Lat. *ovis*, Gr. *ōis*, O. Gael. *ai*.] A female sheep.

**Ew'er** (yūr), *n.* [O. Eng. *eure*, O. Fr. *evière*, Norm. Fr. *eyer*, from O. Fr. *eve*, *aigue*, Lat. *aqua*, water.] A pitcher with a wide spout.

**Ēx-āç'er-bāte**, or **Īx'a-çēr'bāte** (117), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXACERBATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXACERBATING.] [Lat. *exacerbare*, *exacerbatum*, from *ex*, out, and *acerbare*, to make harsh or bitter, from *acerbus*, harsh, bitter.] To render more violent or bitter; to irritate; to exasperate. [See Note under CONTEMPLATE.]

**Ēx-āç'er-bā'tion** (egz-), *n.* 1. Act of rendering more violent or bitter; the state of being exacerbated. 2. (*Med.*) A periodical increase of violence in a disease.

**Ēx-āet'** (egz-ākt'), *a.* [Lat. *exactus*, *p. p.* of *exigere*, to drive out, demand, enforce, measure, from *ex* and *agere*, to drive.] 1. Precisely agreeing with a standard, a fact, or the truth. 2. Accurate; methodical; punctual. 3. Marked by habitual or constant nicety or care. 4. Proceeding from, or characterized by, exactness.

**Syn.**— Accurate; correct; precise; nice; methodical; careful. See ACCURATE.

**Ēx-āet'** (egz-ākt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXACTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXACTING.] To demand or require authoritatively or of right; to extort.

**Ēx-āet'er**, *n.* One who exacts; an extortioner.

**Ēx-āe'tion**, *n.* 1. Authoritative demand; a driving to compliance; hence, extortion. 2. That which is exacted; tribute.

**Ēx-āet'i-tūde**, *n.* Exactness. [*Rare.*]

**Ēx-āet'ly** (110), *adv.* In an exact manner; precisely, accurately; strictly.

**Ēx-āet'ness**, *n.* Condition of being exact.

**Ēx-āet'or**, *n.* One who exacts or demands by authority or right; hence, an extortioner.

**Ēx-āg'ger-āte** (egz-āj'er-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXAGGERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXAGGERATING.] [Lat. *exaggerare*, *exaggeratum*, from prefix *ex* and *aggerare*, to heap up.] 1. To increase or amplify; to heighten, especially, to represent as greater than truth or justice will warrant. 2. (*Paint.*) To heighten in coloring or design.

**Ēx-āg'ger-ā'tion**, *n.* 1. A representation beyond the truth; hyperbole. 2. (*Paint.*) A representation of things beyond natural life, in expression, beauty, vigor, &c. [tending to exaggerate.]

**Ēx-āg'ger-a-to-ry**, *a.* Containing exaggeration, or

**Ēx-ālt'** (egz-awlt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXALTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXALTING.] [Lat. *exaltare*, from prefix *ex* and *altare*, to make high, from *altus*, high.] 1. To elevate; to lift up. 2. To elevate in rank, dignity, power, or the like; to dignify. 3. To magnify; to extol; to glorify. 4. To lift up with joy, pride, or success; to elate. 5. To elevate the tone of; to utter. 6. (*Chem.*) To render pure or refined.

**Ēx-āl-tā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of exalting or raising high; also, state of being exalted; elevation. 2. (*Chem.*) Refinement or subtilization of bodies.

**Ēx-ām'i-na-ble**, *a.* Capable of being examined.

**Ēx-ām'i-nā'tion**, *n.* 1. The act of examining, or the state of being examined; a careful search, investigation, or inquiry. 2. A process prescribed or assigned for testing qualification.

**Syn.**— Search; inquiry; investigation; research; scrutiny; inquisition; inspection.

**Ēx-ām'ine** (egz-ām'in), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXAMINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXAMINING.] [Lat. *examinare*, from *examen*, a multitude issuing forth, means of examining, examination, for *exagmen*, from *exigere*. See EXACT, *a.*] 1. To try and assay by the appropriate methods or tests. 2. To inquire into and determine; to investigate the fact, reasons, or claims of; to consider the arguments for or the merits of. 3. To try, as an offender; to test the attainments of, as a scholar; to question, as a witness; to prove by a moral standard.

**Syn.**— Discuss; debate; scrutinize; explore.

**Ēx-ām'i-nee'**, *n.* One subjected to an examination.

**Ēx-ām'i-ner**, *n.* 1. One who examines. 2. An officer designated to conduct any kind of examination.

**Ēx-ām'ple** (egz-ām'pl), *n.* [Lat. *exemplum*, orig., what is taken out of a larger quantity, as a *sample*, from *eximere*, to take out.] 1. A portion taken to show the character of the whole; a sample. 2. A pattern or copy.

3. A warning; a caution. 4. A precedent. 5. An instance serving for illustration of a rule or precept.

**Syn.**— Instance. — Any thing brought forward as an *example* must represent a class of objects; an *instance* may be a single and solitary case. A man's life may present many *examples* of virtue, with only one *instance* of departure from rectitude.

**Ēx-ān'i-mate**, *a.* [Lat. *exanimatum*, *p. p.* of *exanimare*, to deprive of life or spirit, from prefix *ex* and *anima*, breath, spirit.] 1. Destitute of life; inanimate; dead. 2. Destitute of animation; spiritless.

**Ēx'an-thē'mā**, *n.*; *pl.* ĒX'AN-THĒM'A-TĀ. [Lat.; Gr. *ἐξανθημα*, from *ἐξανθεῖν*, to burst forth as flowers, to break out, from *ἐκ*, *ἐξ*, out, and *ἀνθεῖν*, bloom, blossom, from *ἄνθος*, blossom, flower.] (*Med.*) An efflorescence or redness of the skin; an eruption or breaking out; — sometimes limited to eruptions attended with fever.

**Ēx-āreh**, *n.* [Gr. *ἐξαρχος*, from *ἐκ*, *ἐξ*, out, and *ἄρχειν*, to begin, lead, rule.] A chief or leader; hence, a viceroy; a superior bishop; and more recently, an inspector of the clergy under the Greek patriarch.

**Ēx-ās'per-āte** (egz-), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p. p.* EXASPERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXASPERATING.] [Lat. *exasperare*, *exasperatum*, from prefix *ex* and *asperare*, to make rough, from *asper*, rough, harsh, cruel, fierce.] 1. To irritate in a high degree. 2. To aggravate; to embitter.

**Syn.**— To irritate; provoke; inflame; enrage.

**Ēx-ās'per-ā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of exasperating, or state of being exasperated; irritation; provocation. 2. Exacerbation, as of a disease.

**Ēx'ean-dēs'cence**, *n.* A white or glowing heat; incandescence. [*Rare.*]

**Ēx'ean-dēs'cent**, *a.* [Lat. *excandescens*, *p. pr.* of *excandescere*, to kindle, glow, from prefix *ex* and *candescere*, to begin to glow, from *candere*, to be of a glittering whiteness, to glisten.] White or glowing with heat. [*Rare.*]

**Ēx'ea-vāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXCAVATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXCAVATING.] [Lat. *excavare*, *excavatum*, from *ex*, out, and *cavare*, to make hollow, from *cavus*, hollow.] 1. To hollow out; to form a cavity or hole in. 2. To form by hollowing.

**Ēx'ea-vā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of excavating. 2. A hollow or cavity formed by removing the interior. 3. (*Engin.*) An uncovered cutting in the earth, in distinction from a covered cutting or tunnel.

**Ēx'ea-vā'tor**, *n.* One who, or that which, excavates.

**Ēx-ceed'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXCEEDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXCEEDING.] [Lat. *excedere*, from *ex*, out, and *cedere*, to go, to pass.] 1. To pass or go beyond. 2. To surpass; to excel; to transcend.

**Ēx-ceed'**, *v. i.* 1. To go too far; to pass the proper bounds. 2. To be more or larger.

**Ēx-ceed'ing**, *adv.* In a very great degree; unusually; surpassingly; transcendently. [much.]

**Ēx-ceed'ing-ly**, *adv.* To a very great degree; very

**Ēx-cēl'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXCELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXCELLING.] [Lat. *excellere*, *excelsum*, from *ex*, out, and root *cell*, akin to Gr. *κέλλειν*, to impel, to urge on.] To exceed; to surpass, especially in good qualities or laudable deeds.

**Ēx-cēl'**, *v. i.* To have good qualities in an unusual degree; to surpass others.

**Ēx'cel-lence** *n.* [Lat. *excellētia*.] 1. State or quality of being excellent; eminence. 2. An excellent or valuable quality. 3. A title of honor; excellency.

**Syn.**— Superiority; perfection; worth; goodness; purity; greatness.

**Ēx'cel-len-ey**, *n.* 1. Valuable quality; excellence. 2. A title of honor given to the highest dignitaries of a court or state; also, to ambassadors and ministers.

**Ēx'cel-lent**, *a.* [Lat. *excellens*, *p. pr.* of *excellere*. See EXCEL.] Excelling or surpassing others in virtue, worth, dignity, capacity, attainments, or the like.

**Syn.**— Worthy; choice; prime; valuable; select; exquisite; transcendent.

**Ēx'cel-lent-ly**, *adv.* In an excellent manner; exceedingly; transcendently.

**Ēx-cept'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXCEPTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXCEPTING.] [Lat. *excipere*, *exceptum*, from *ex*, out, and *capere*, to take.] To leave out of any number specified; to exclude.

**Ēx-cept'**, *v. i.* To take exception to; to object.

**Ēx-cept'**, *prep.*, but originally and properly a *verb* in the imperative mode. [See *supra*.] With exclusion of; leaving out; excepting.

**Syn.**— But. — Both *except* and *but* are used in excluding, but with this difference, that *except* does it more pointedly. "I have finished all the letters *except* one," is more marked

food, foot; ūrn, rude, pull; çell, çhaise, call, echo; ğem, ğet; aș; exist; linger, link; this



than "I have finished all the letters but one." The same remarks apply to *excepting*, and *with the exception of*.

**Ex-cept'**, *conj.* Unless; if not.

**Ex-cept'ing**, *prep.*, but prop. a *participle*. With rejection or exception of; excluding; except.

**Ex-cep'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of excepting; exclusion. 2. That which is excepted; a person, thing, or case, specified as distinct, or not included. 3. (*Law.*) An objection, oral or written, taken, as to bail or security; or as to the decision of a judge, &c. 4. An objection; dissent; cause of offense. [objectionable.]

**Ex-cep'tion-a-ble**, *a.* Liable to exception or objection;

**Ex-cep'tion-al**, *a.* Forming an exception; exceptive.

**Ex-cept'ive**, *a.* 1. Including an exception. 2. Making or being an exception; exceptional.

**Ex-cept'or**, *n.* One who takes exceptions.

**Ex-cerp't'** (14), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCERPTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCERPTING.] [Lat. *excerpere*, *excerptum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *carpere*, to pick, gather.] To make extracts from, or to make an extract of; to select; to extract; to cite or cite from. [author.]

**Ex-cerp't**, *n.* An extract; a passage selected from an

**Ex-cerp'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of excerpting or selecting. 2. That which is selected or gleaned.

**Ex-cerp'tor**, *n.* One who makes excerpts.

**Ex-cess'**, *n.* [Lat. *excessus*, from *excedere*, *excessum*. See EXCEED.] 1. State of surpassing or going beyond limits; superfluity; superabundance. 2. An undue indulgence of the appetite; intemperance; dissipation. 3. That which exceeds or surpasses what is usual or proper. 4. Degree or amount by which one thing or number exceeds another; remainder.

**Ex-cess'ive**, *a.* 1. Marked with, or exhibiting, excess. 2. Transgressing the laws of morality, prudence, propriety, or the like.

**Syn.**—Extreme; vehement.—Anger or any other feeling may be *extreme* or *vehement* without being of necessity wrong; the occasion may justify it; but to be *excessively* angry, or *excessive* in any thing, involves a want of self-command which is blameworthy. See ENORMOUS.

**Ex-cess'ive-ly**, *adv.* In an extreme degree.

**Ex-chānge'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCHANGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCHANGING.] [O. Fr. *exchanger*, *eschanger*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *changer*. See CHANGE.] 1. To give or take in return for something else; especially, in trade, to barter. 2. To part with for a substitute. 3. To interchange.

**Syn.**—To change; commute; interchange; bargain; truck; swap; traffic.

**Ex-chānge'**, *v. i.* To be changed or received in exchange for; to pass in exchange.

**Ex-chānge'**, *n.* 1. Act of giving or taking one thing in return for another regarded as an equivalent; also, the act of giving and receiving reciprocally. 2. The thing given in return for something received; or the thing received in return for what is given. 3. (*Com.*) The process of settling accounts or debts between parties residing at a distance from each other, without the intervention of money, by exchanging orders or drafts, called *bills of exchange*.

The term *bill of exchange* is often abbreviated into *exchange*; as, to buy *exchange*; to sell *exchange*.

4. (*Law.*) A mutual grant of equal interests, the one in consideration of the other. 5. The place where the merchants, brokers, and bankers of a city meet to transact business, at certain hours. [Often contracted into 'Change.]

*Par of exchange*, the established value of the coin or standard of value of one country when expressed in the coin or standard of another.

**Syn.**—Barter; dealing; trade; traffic; interchange; reciprocity.

**Ex-chānge'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The quality or state of being exchangeable.

**Ex-chānge'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being exchanged; fit or proper to be exchanged.

**Ex-chān'ger**, *n.* One who exchanges.

**Ex-chēq'uer** (eks-chēk'er), *n.* [O. Fr. *eschequier*, *eschakier*, chess-board. See CHECKER and CHESS.] 1. One of the superior courts of law;—so called from a checkered cloth, which covers, or formerly covered, the table. [*Eng.*] 2. The treasury; hence, pecuniary possessions in general.

*Exchequer bills* (*Eng.*), bills for money, or promissory bills, issued from the exchequer by authority of Parliament.

**Ex-chēq'uer**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCHEQUERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCHEQUERING.] To institute a process against a person in the Court of Exchequer.

**Ex-cis'a-ble**, *a.* Liable, or subject, to excise.

**Ex-cise'**, *n.* [Lat. *excisum*, cut off, from *excidere*, to cut off, from *ex*, off, and *cadere*, to cut, or, as the word was formerly written, *accise*, from Fr. *accise*, as if from Lat. *accidere*, to cut into, *p. p.* *accisus*, but prop. transformed fr. O. Fr. *assise*, L. Lat. *assisa*, *assisia*, assize, *q. v.*] An inland duty or impost of the nature of a direct tax on the consumer;—it is also levied on licenses to pursue certain trades, and deal in certain commodities.

**Ex-cise'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCISED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCISING.] To lay or impose an excise upon.

**Ex-cise'man**, *n.*; *pl.* EX-CISE'MEN. An officer who is charged with collecting the excise.

**Ex-cis'ion** (ek-sizh'un), *n.* 1. Act of cutting off; extirpation; destruction. 2. (*Eccl.*) Excommunication.

3. (*Surg.*) The removal, especially of small parts, with a cutting instrument.

**Ex-cit'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* 1. Quality of being readily excited. 2. (*Med.*) Irritability. [into action.]

**Ex-cit'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being excited, or roused

**Ex-cit'ant**, *n.* (*Med.*) A stimulant.

**Ex-cit'ā-tion**, *n.* 1. Act of exciting, rousing, or awakening. 2. (*Med.*) Act of producing excitement; also, the excitement produced.

**Ex-cit'a-tive**, *a.* Having power to excite; tending or serving to excite; excitatory.

**Ex-cit'a-to-ry**, *a.* Tending to excite; containing excitement; excitative.

**Ex-cite'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCITING.] 1. To call to activity in any way. 2. (*Med.*) To increase the vital activity of the body, or of any of its parts.

**Syn.**—To incite; awaken; animate; arouse; stimulate; inflame; irritate; provoke.—When we *excite* we rouse into action feelings which were less strong; when we *incite* we urge forward to acts correspondent to the feelings awakened. Demosthenes *excited* the passions of the Athenians against Philip, and thus *incited* the whole nation to unite in the war against him.

**Ex-cite'ment**, *n.* 1. The act of exciting; or the state of being excited; agitation. 2. That which excites or rouses. 3. (*Med.*) A state of aroused or exalted vital activity in the body or any of its parts.

**Ex-cit'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, excites.

**Ex-cit'ing**, *p. a.* Calling or rousing into action; producing excitement.

**Ex-elāim'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCLAIMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCLAIMING.] [Lat. *exclamare*, from *ex*, out, and *clamare*, to cry out.] To cry out from earnestness or passion; to vociferate.

**Ex-elāim'er**, *n.* One who exclaims or cries out.

**Ex'ela-mā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of exclaiming or making an outcry. 2. An uttered expression of surprise, joy, and the like. 3. (*Rhet.*) A word expressing outcry; an interjection. 4. (*Print.*) A mark or sign by which emphatical utterance or outcry is marked; thus [!].

**Ex-elām'a-tive**, *a.* Containing exclamation; exclamatory. [using exclamation.]

**Ex-elām'a-to-ry** (50), *a.* Containing, expressing, or

**Ex-elūde'** (30), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCLUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCLUDING.] [Lat. *excludere*, from *ex*, out, and *cludere*, to shut.] 1. To thrust out or eject. 2. To hinder from entrance or admission; to debar from participation or enjoyment.

**Ex-elū'sion**, *n.* Act of excluding or of thrusting out.

**Ex-elū'sion-ist**, *n.* One who would exclude another from some privilege.

**Ex-elū'sive**, *a.* 1. Having the power of excluding. 2. Not taking into the account.

**Ex-elū'sive**, *n.* One of a coterie who exclude others; an exclusionist.

**Ex-elū'sive-ly**, *adv.* In a manner to exclude. [clusive.]

**Ex-elū'sive-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being exclusive.

**Ex-elū'so-ry**, *a.* Able to exclude; exclusive.

**Ex-eōg'i-tāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCOGITATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCOGITATING.] [Lat. *excogitare*, *excogitatum*, from *ex*, out, and *cogitare*, to think.] To think out; to discover by thinking.

**Ex-eōg'i-tā'tion**, *n.* Act of devising in the thoughts; contrivance; discovery.

**Ex'eom-mū'ni-ea-ble**, *a.* Liable or deserving to be excommunicated.

**Ex'eom-mū'ni-eāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCOMMUNICATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCOMMUNICATING.] [Lat. *excommunicare*, *excommunicatum*, to put out of the community, from *ex*, out of, and *communicare*. See COMMUNICATE.] 1. To expel from communion, especially the communion of the church. 2. To denounce excommunication against.



**Ēx'eom-mū'ni-eate**, *a.* Cut off from communion; excommunicated. [municated.]

**Ēx'eom-mū'ni-eate**, *n.* One who has been excommunicated.

**Ēx'eom-mū'ni-eā'tion**, *n.* (*Eccl.*) Act of excommunicating or ejecting.

**Ēx'eom-mū'ni-eā'tor**, *n.* One who excommunicates.

**Ēx'eō'ri-āte** (89), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCORIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCORIATING.] [Lat. *excoriare*, *excoriatum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *corium*, skin, hide, leather, Gr. *χόριον*.] To strip or wear off the skin of; to abrade; to gall.

**Ēx'eō'ri-ā'tion**, *n.* The act of excoriating or flaying, or the state of being excoriated or stripped of the skin; abrasion.

**Ēx'eō'r'ti-eā'tion**, *n.* [From Lat. *ex*, out of, from, and *cortex*, *corticis*, bark.] Act of stripping off bark.

**Ēx'ere-ment**, *n.* [Lat. *excrementum*, from *excernere*, *excretum*, to sift out, to discharge, from *ex*, out, and *cernere*, to separate, sift.] 1. An outgrowth, not sensitive in nature, from the surface of the body, as the hair and nails. [*Obs.*] 2. Matter excreted and ejected; especially, alvine discharges; dung; ordure.

**Ēx'ere-men'tiōūs** (-tīsh'us), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing excrement.

**Ēx'erēs'cence**, *n.* Any thing growing out unnaturally from anything else; hence, a troublesome superfluity.

**Ēx'erēs'cent**, *a.* [Lat. *exrescens*, *p. pr.* of *exrescere*, to grow out, from *ex*, out, and *rescere*, to grow.] Growing out in a preternatural or morbid manner.

**Ēx'erēte'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCRETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCRETING.] [See EXCREMENT.] To discharge from the body as useless; to eject.

**Ēx'erē'tion**, *n.* 1. The act of throwing off effete matter from the animal system. 2. That which is excreted; excrement. [moting excretion.]

**Ēx'erē'tive**, *a.* Having the power of excreting, or producing excrementitious matter.

**Ēx'erē-to-ry** (50), *a.* Having the quality of excreting, or throwing off excrementitious matter.

**Ēx'erē-to-ry**, *n.* (*Anat.*) A duct or vessel that serves to receive and to excrete matter.

**Ēx'erū'ci-āte** (eks-kry'shī-āt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCRUCIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCRUCIATING.] [Lat. *excruciare*, *excruciatum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *cruciare*, to slay on the cross, to torment.] To inflict most severe pain upon; to torture; to torment.

**Ēx'erū'ci-ā'tion** (-kry'shī-ā'shun), *n.* Act of inflicting extreme pain, or the state of being thus afflicted; that which excruciates; torture.

**Ēx'eū'pa-ble**, *a.* Capable of being exculpated; deserving exculpation.

**Ēx'eū'pāte** (117), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCULPATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCULPATING.] [Lat. *ex*, out of, from, and *culpare*, *culpatum*, to find fault with, to blame, from *culpa*, fault.] To clear from the charge or imputation of fault or guilt.

**Syn.** — To exonerate; absolve; excuse; justify.

**Ēx'eul-pā'tion**, *n.* The act of exculpating.

**Ēx'eū'pa-to-ry**, *a.* Able to clear from the charge of fault or guilt; excusing; containing excuse.

**Ēx'eū'sion**, *n.* [Lat. *excursio*, from *excurrere*, *excursum*, to run out, from *ex*, out, and *currere*, to run.] 1. A setting out from some point; an expedition. 2. A trip for pleasure or health. 3. A wandering from a subject; digression.

**Syn.** — Journey; tour; ramble; jaunt.

**Ēx'eū'sion-ist**, *n.* One who goes on an excursion.

**Ēx'eū'sive**, *a.* Prone to make excursions; wandering; rambling; hence, enterprising; exploring. [random.]

**Ēx'eū'sive-ly**, *adv.* In an excursive manner; at random.

**Ēx'eū'sive-ness**, *n.* A disposition to wander.

**Ēx'eū'sus**, *n.* [Lat. *excurrere*, *excursus*, -a, -um. See *supra*.] A dissertation or digression appended to a work, and containing a more full exposition of some important point or topic.

**Ēx'eū'sa-ble**, *a.* 1. Capable or worthy of being excused; pardonable. 2. Admitting of justification or palliation.

**Ēx'eū'sa-ble-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being excusable. [ably.]

**Ēx'eū'sa-bly**, *adv.* In an excusable manner; pardonably.

**Ēx'eū'sa-to-ry**, *a.* Making excuse; containing excuse or apology; apologetical.

**Ēx'eū'se'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXCUSED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXCUSING.] [Lat. *excusare*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *causa*, cause, *causari*, to conduct a cause in law, to

make a defense.] 1. To free from accusation, or the imputation of fault or blame; to exculpate; to absolve. 2. To pardon, as a fault. 3. To regard with indulgence; to overlook. 4. To free from an impending obligation or duty; not to exact. 5. To ask pardon or indulgence for.

**Ēx'eū'se'** (eks-kūs', 91), *n.* 1. Act of excusing, apologizing, exculpating, pardoning, releasing, and the like. 2. A plea offered in extenuation of a fault or irregular deportment; apology. 3. That which extenuates or justifies a fault.

**Syn.** — Apology. — An *excuse* refers to what is wrong; an *apology* to what is unbecoming or indecorous. A pupil offers an *excuse* for absence, and an *apology* for rudeness to his instructor. When an *excuse* has been accepted, an *apology* may still, in some cases, be necessary or appropriate.

**Ēx'eū's'er**, *n.* One who offers excuses.

**Ēx'e-er-a-ble**, *a.* Deserving to be execrated; very hateful; detestable; abominable. [detestably.]

**Ēx'e-er-a-bly**, *adv.* In a manner to deserve execration.

**Ēx'e-er-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXECRATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXECRATING.] [Lat. *execrari*, *execrari*, *execratum*, *execratum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *sacer*, holy, sacred.] To denounce evil against, or to imprecate evil upon; hence, to abhor; to abominate; to curse.

**Ēx'e-er-ā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of cursing; a curse pronounced. 2. That which is execrated.

**Ēx'e-eū'te**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXECUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXECUTING.] [Lat. *exsequi*, *executus*, to pursue, from *ex*, out, and *sequi*, to follow.] 1. To follow through to the end; to carry into complete effect. 2. To perform what is required to give validity to, as by signing and sealing. 3. To give effect to. 4. To inflict capital punishment on; to put to death. 5. (*Mus.*) To perform, as a piece of music.

**Syn.** — To accomplish; effect; fulfill; achieve; consummate; finish; complete.

**Ēx'e-eū'te**, *v. i.* 1. To perform an office or duty. 2. To play on a musical instrument.

**Ēx'e-eū'ter**, *n.* One who performs or carries into effect.

**Ēx'e-eū'tion**, *n.* 1. The act of executing; performance; achievement; hence, legal accomplishment. 2. A putting to death as a legal penalty. 3. Act or mode of performing works of art, of performing on an instrument, of engraving, and the like. 4. (*Law.*) (*a.*) A final process. (*b.*) Act of signing and sealing a legal instrument. 5. Effect.

**Ēx'e-eū'tion-er**, *n.* One who executes; especially, one who carries into effect a judgment of death.

**Ēx'ē'e-tīve** (egz-ēk'yū-tiv), *a.* Designed or fitted for execution, or carrying into effect; qualifying for, or pertaining to, the execution of the laws.

**Ēx'ē'e-tīve**, *n.* The officer, whether king, president, or other chief magistrate, who superintends the execution of the laws.

**Ēx'ē'e-tō-ry**, *n.* [Lat., from *exsequi*, to pursue.] 1. One who executes or performs. 2. The person appointed by a testator to execute his will, or to see it carried into effect, after his decease.

**Ēx'ē'e-tō-ry-ship**, *n.* The office of an executor.

**Ēx'ē'e-tō-ry** (50), *a.* 1. Performing official duties; executive. 2. (*Law.*) Designed to be executed or carried into effect in future, or to take effect on a future contingency.

**Ēx'ē'e-tress**, } *n.* A female executor; a woman appointed by a testator to execute his will.

**Ēx'ē'e-trix**, } pointed by a testator to execute his will.

**Ēx'e-gē'sis**, *n.* [Gr. *ἐξήγησις*, from *ἐξηγεῖσθαι*, to explain, interpret, from *ἐξ*, out, and *ἡγεῖσθαι*, to guide, lead.] Exposition; explanation; interpretation; especially, the scientific interpretation of the Holy Scriptures.

**Ēx'e-gē'te**, *n.* One who is skilled in exegesis.

**Ēx'e-gē'tie-al**, *a.* Pertaining to exegesis; explanatory.

**Ēx'e-gē'ties**, *n. sing.* The science of interpretation; exegesis.

**Ēx'ēm-plar** (egz-ēm'plar), *n.* [Lat. *exemplar*, *exemplare*, *exemplarium*, from *exemplum*. See EXAMPLE.] A model, original, or pattern, to be copied or imitated.

**Ēx'ēm-pla-ri-ly**, *adv.* By way of example.

**Ēx'ēm-pla-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *exemplaris*, from *exemplar*. See *supra*.] Acting as an exemplar; serving as a pattern or model; commendable; conspicuous.

**Ēx'ēm-pli-fi-eā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of exemplifying. 2. That which exemplifies; a copy; a transcript.

**Ēx'ēm-pli-fi'er**, *n.* One who exemplifies.

**Ēx'ēm-pli-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXEMPLIFIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXEMPLIFYING.] [Low Lat. *exemplificare*,



from Lat. *exemplum*, example, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To show or illustrate by example. **2.** To copy; to make an attested copy of. **3.** To prove or show by an attested copy.

**Ex-empt'** (84), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXEMPTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXEMPTING.] [From Lat. *eximere*, *exemptum*, to take out, remove, free.] To take out or from; to grant immunity from; to release.

**Ex-empt'**, *a.* Taken out or removed; released; liberated.

**Ex-empt'**, *n.* One freed from duty; one not subject.

**Ex-empt'ion** (84), *n.* Act of exempting; state of being exempt; freedom from that to which others are subject; immunity; privilege.

**Ex'e-quā'tur**, *n.* [Lat., 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *exequi*, or *exsequi*, to perform, execute.] A written official recognition of a consul or commercial agent, issued by the government to which he is accredited, and authorizing him to exercise his powers in the country.

**Ex'e-quy**, *n.*; *pl.* EX-E-QUIES. [Lat. *exequiā*, *exsequiā*, a funeral procession, from *exsequi*, to follow out, from *ex*, out, and *sequi*, to follow.] A funeral rite; the ceremonies of burial.

**Ex'er-çis'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being exercised.

**Ex'er-çise** (ëks'er-siz), *n.* [Lat. *exercitium*, from *exercere*, *exercitum*, to drive on, keep busy, from *ex*, out, and *arcere*, to shut up, inclose.] **1.** Act of exercising; employment in the proper mode of activity; exertion; application; use. **2.** Act of putting in practice; performance; practice. **3.** Performance of a public office or ceremony, especially of religious worship. **4.** Exertion for the sake of training or improvement. **5.** Hygienic activity. **6.** That which is done for the sake of exercising, practicing, training, or promoting health, mental improvement, and the like; hence, a disquisition; a lesson; a task. **7.** That which gives practice; a trial.

**Ex'er-çise**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXERCISED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXERCISING.] **1.** To set in action; to give employment to; hence, to school or train; to busy. **2.** To exert for the sake of training or improvement; hence, to improve by practice; to discipline. **3.** To occupy the attention and effort of; to task; to tax; to vex; to afflict. **4.** To put in practice; to use; to employ.

**Ex'er-çise**, *v. i.* To take exercise; to use action or exertion.

**Ex'er-çis'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being exercised.

**Ex-ër'çi-tā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *exercitatio*, from *exercitare*, intens. form of *exercere*.] Exercise; practice; use. [*Obs.*]

**Ex-ërgue'** (egz-ërg'), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *έξ*, out, and *εργον*, work; originally, out of the work, by-work, accessory work.] (*Numis.*) The place on a coin or medal, in which the date and engraver's name is placed, or some brief inscription of secondary importance.

**Ex-ërt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXERTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXERTING.] [Lat. *exerere*, *exerere*, *exertum*, *exertum*, from *ex* and *serere*, to join or bind together.] **1.** To put forth, as strength, force, or ability; to bring into active operation. **2.** To do or perform.

To exert one's self, to use efforts or endeavors; to strive.

**Ex-ër'tion**, *n.* Act of exerting; effort; struggle.

**Ex-fō'li-āte**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXFOLIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXFOLIATING.] [Lat. *exfoliare*, *exfoliatum*, to strip of leaves, from *ex*, out of, from, and *folium*, leaf.] **1.** (*Surg.*) To separate and come off in scales, as pieces of carious bone. **2.** (*Min.*) To become converted into scales at the surface. [or a mineral.]

**Ex-fō'li-ā'tion**, *n.* The scaling off of a bone, a rock,

**Ex-hāl'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being exhaled.

**Ex-hāl'ant**, *a.* Having the quality of exhaling.

**Ex-hā-lā'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act or process of exhaling; evaporation. **2.** That which is exhaled; fume or steam; effluvium.

**Ex-hāle'** (egz-hāl'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXHALED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXHALING.] [Lat. *exhalare*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *halare*, to breathe.] **1.** To emit, as vapor; to send out, as an odor. **2.** To cause to be emitted in vapor; to evaporate.

**Ex-hāle'**, *v. i.* To rise or be given off, as vapor.

**Ex-hāust'** (egz-hawst'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXHAUSTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXHAUSTING.] [Lat. *exhaustire*, *exhaustum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *haustire*, to draw, especially water.] **1.** To draw out or drain off completely. **2.** To empty by drawing out the contents. **3.** To use, employ, or expend entirely; to wear out; to weary.

**Ex-hāust'**, *a.* Drained; exhausted; having expended or lost its energy.

Exhaust steam (*Steam-eng.*), that which is allowed to escape from the cylinder after having been employed to produce motion of the piston.

**Ex-hāust'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, exhausts.

**Ex-hāust'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being exhausted

**Ex-hāust'ion**, *n.* **1.** The act of exhausting. **2.** The state of being exhausted; the state of being deprived of strength or spirits.

**Ex-hāust'ive**, *a.* Serving or tending to exhaust.

**Ex-hāust'less**, *a.* Not to be exhausted; inexhaustible;

**Ex-hēr'e-dā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *exhereditatio*, from *exheredare*, *exhereditatum*, from *exheres*, disinherited, from *ex*, out of, from, and *heres*, *heredis*, heir.] (*Law.*) A disinheriting.

**Ex-hīb'it** (egz-hīb'it), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXHIBITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXHIBITING.] [Lat. *exhibere*, *exhibitum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *habere*, to have or hold, to hold out or forth.] **1.** To hold forth or present to view; to show; to display. **2.** To present in a public or official manner. **3.** (*Med.*) To administer as a remedy.

**Ex-hīb'it**, *n.* **1.** Any paper produced or presented as a voucher, or in proof of facts. **2.** (*Law.*) A document or writing produced and proved in a cause, by admission or by witnesses.

**Ex-hīb'it-er**, *n.* One who exhibits.

**Ex-hi-bī'tion** (ëks'hī-bīsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of exhibiting; manifestation; display. **2.** That which is exhibited or displayed; also, any public show. **3.** (*Med.*) The act of administering a remedy.

**Ex-hi-bī'tion-er**, *n.* (*Eng. Universities.*) One who has a pension or allowance granted for support.

**Ex-hīb'it-ive** (egz-), *a.* Serving for exhibition.

**Ex-hīl'a-rant**, *a.* Exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure.

**Ex-hīl'a-rant**, *n.* That which exhilarates.

**Ex-hīl'a-rāte** (egz-hīl'a-rāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXHILARATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXHILARATING.] [Lat. *exhilarare*, *exhilaratum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *hilarare*, to make merry, from *hilaris*, merry, cheerful, Gr. *ίλαρός*.] To make cheerful or merry; to enliven; to gladden; to cheer.

**Ex-hīl'a-rā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of enlivening the spirits, or of making glad or cheerful. **2.** State of being enlivened or cheerful.

**Syn.**—Animation; joyousness; gladness; cheerfulness; gaiety.

**Ex-hōrt'** (egz-hōrt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXHORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXHORTING.] [Lat. *exhortari*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *hortari*, to incite, encourage.] To incite by words or advice; to advise, warn, or caution.

**Ex-hōrt'**, *v. i.* To deliver exhortation.

**Ex-hor-tā'tion** (eks-), *n.* **1.** Act or practice of exhorting. **2.** Language intended to incite and encourage; advice; counsel. [hortatory.]

**Ex-hōr'ta-tive** (egz-), *a.* Containing exhortation; ex-

**Ex-hōr'ta-to-ry** (50), *a.* Containing, or serving for, exhortation; hortatory; exhortative.

**Ex-hōrt'er**, *n.* One who exhorts or encourages.

**Ex-hu-mā'tion**, *n.* Act of exhuming.

**Ex-hūme'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXHUMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXHUMING.] [Low Lat. *exhumare*, from Lat. *ex*, out, and *humus*, ground, soil.] To dig up, as from a grave; to disinter; to unbury.

**Ex'i-geñce**, } *n.* State of being exigent; urgent or ex-

**Ex'i-gen-çy**, } acting want.

**Syn.**—Demand; urgency; distress; pressure; emergency; necessity.

**Ex'i-gent**, *n.* [Lat. *exigens*, *exigentis*, *p. pr.* of *exigere*, to drive forth, to exact, from *ex*, out of, from, and *agere*, to lead, drive.] (*Law.*) A judicial writ made use of in the process of outlawry. [ing.]

**Ex'i-gent**, *a.* Requiring immediate aid or action; press-

**Ex'i-gū'i-ty**, *n.* State of being small; slenderness. [*Rare.*]

**Ex-ig'u-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *exiguus*.] Small; slender; minute; diminutive. [*Rare.*]

**Ex'ile** (ëks'il), *n.* [Lat. *exilium*, *exsilium*, banishment, from *exsul*, one who quits, or is banished from, his native soil, from *ex*, out, and *solum*, ground, land, soil.] **1.** Forced separation from one's native country; sometimes, more loosely, voluntary separation from one's land. **2.** The person banished or expelled from his country.

**Syn.**—Banishment; proscription; expulsion.

**Ex'ile** (eks-il), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXILED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXILING.] To banish or expel from one's own country; to drive away; to transport.

**Ex'ile'** (egz-il'), *a.* [Lat. *exilis*, contr. from *exigilis*, from *exigere*.] Small; slender; thin; fine. [*Obs.*]

**Ex-ist'** (egz-ist'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXISTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXISTING.] [Lat. *existere*, *existere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *sistere*, to cause to stand, to set, put, place.] **1.** To be; to have an actual or real being, whether ma-



terial or spiritual. **2.** To occur; to manifest itself. **3.** To live; to have life.

**Ēx-ist'ence**, } *n.* **1.** State of existing or being. **2.**  
**Ēx-ist'en-ey**, } Occurrence, as of events of any kind.  
**3.** That which exists; a being; a creature. [being.]

**Ēx-ist'ent**, *a.* Having being, or existence; existing;

**Ēx'it**, *n.* [Lat., 3d pers. pres. of *exire*, to go out, from *ex*, out, and *ire*, to go.] **1.** Departure of a player from the stage, when he has performed his part. **2.** Any departure; act of quitting the stage of action or of life; death; decease. **3.** Way of departure; passage out of a place.

**Ēx'ode**, *n.* [Lat. *exodium*, Gr. ἐξόδιον (sc. μέλος), from ἐξόδιος, belonging to an exit, or to the finale of a tragedy, from ἐξόδος. See *infra*.] **1.** (*Gr. Drama*.) The catastrophe of a play. **2.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) An afterpiece of a comic description.

**Ēx'o-dūs**, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. ἐξόδος, from ἐξ, out, and ὁδός, way.] **1.** Departure from a place; particularly, the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under Moses. **2.** Second book of the Old Testament, which gives a history of this departure.

**Ēx'-of-fi'cial** (ĕks'of-fīsh'al), *a.* [Lat. *ex officio*, by virtue of office.] Proceeding from office or authority.

**Ēx'o-ġen**, *n.* [From Gr. ἐξω, outside, from ἐξ, out, and γένειν, γενέσθαι, to bring forth.] (*Bot.*) A plant characterized by having distinct wood, bark, and pith, the wood forming a layer between the other two, and increasing by the annual addition of a new layer to the outside next to the bark.

**Ēx-ōġ'e-noūs**, *a.* Growing by successive additions to the outside of the wood, between that and the bark.

**Ēx'on**, *n.* An officer of the Yeomen of the Royal Guard; an exempt. [*Eng.*]

**Ēx-ōn'er-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXONERATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXONERATING.] [Lat. *exonerare*, *exoneratum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *onerare*, to load, from *onus*, load.] To relieve of, as a charge, obligation, or load of blame resting on one.

**Syn.**—To absolve; acquit; exculpate; clear; justify; discharge. See ABSOLVE.

**Ēx-ōn'er-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of disburdening, discharging, or freeing from a charge or imputation; also, the state of being disburdened or freed from a charge.

**Ēx-ōn'er-a-tīve**, *a.* Freeing from a burden or obligation; tending to exonerate.

**Ēx'o-ra-ble** (ĕks'o-ra-bl), *a.* [Lat. *exorabilis*, from *exorare*, *exoratum*, to obtain by request, from *ex*, out of, from *orare*, to pray, beseech.] Capable of being moved by entreaty.

**Ēx-ōr'bi-tançe** (egz-ōr'bī-tanss), } *n.* A going be-  
**Ēx-ōr'bi-tan-çy** (egz-ōr'bī-tan-sŷ), } yond the usual  
limit; hence, enormity; extravagance.

**Ēx-ōr'bi-tant**, *a.* [Lat. *exorbitans*, *p. pr.* of *exorbitare*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *orbita*, track or rut made by a wheel, from *orbis*, circle, wheel.] **1.** Departing from an orbit or usual track; hence, deviating from the usual course; excessive; extravagant; enormous. **2.** Auomalous; irregular.

**Ēx-ōr'bi-tant-ly**, *adv.* In an exorbitant manner.

**Ēx'or-çise** (ĕks'or-sīz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXORCISED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXORCISING.] [Lat. *exorcizare*, Gr. ἐξ-ορκίζειν, from ἐξ, out, and ὀρκίζειν, to make one swear, to bind by an oath, from ὄρκος, oath.] **1.** To drive away, as an evil spirit, in consequence of adjuring by some holy name. **2.** To deliver from the influence of

**Ēx'or-çis'er**, *n.* One who exorcises. [an evil spirit.]

**Ēx'or-çis'm**, *n.* Act of exorcising; also a form of prayer or incantation used for this end.

**Ēx'or-çist**, *n.* One who pretends to expel evil spirits.

**Ēx-ōr'di-al** (egz-), *a.* [See *infra*.] Pertaining to the exordium of a discourse; introductory.

**Ēx-ōr'di-um**, *n.*; *Eng. pl.* Ēx-ōr'di-ums; Lat. *pl.* Ēx-ōr'di-ā.

[Lat., from *exordiri*, to begin a web, to begin, from *ex*, out of, from, and *ordiri*, to begin a web, to begin.] Beginning of any thing; especially, the introductory part of a discourse.

**Ēx'os-mōse'**, *n.* [Gr. ἐξω, outside, and an hypoth. ὤσμιωσις, for ὠσμός, ὠσις, ὠθσις, a thrust, from ὠθεῖν, to thrust, push.] The passage of gases, vapors, or liquids through membranes or porous media from within outward. See OSMOSE.

**Ēx'o-tēr'ie**, } *a.* [Gr. ἐξωτερικός, from ἐξω, outside.]  
**Ēx'o-tēr'ie-al**, } Public; not secret; hence, capable



Exogen.

of being readily or fully comprehended;—opposed to *esoteric*. [mon.]

**Ēx'o-tēr'y**, *n.* That which is obvious, public, or com-

**Ēx-ōt'ie**, } *a.* [Lat. *exoticus*, Gr. ἐξωτικός, from ἐξω,  
**Ēx-ōt'ie-al**, } outside.] Introduced from a foreign  
country; not native; foreign.

**Ēx-ōt'ie**, *n.* Any thing of foreign origin; as a plant, a word, a custom, &c.

**Ēx-ōt'i-çis'm**, *n.* The state of being exotic; also, any thing foreign; an exotic.

**Ēx-pānd'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXPANDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXPANDING.] [Lat. *expandere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *pandere*, to spread out, to throw open, to open.] **1.** To lay open; to open. **2.** To make larger; to dilate; to distend; hence, to enlarge; to extend; to open.

**Ēx-pānd'**, *v. i.* To become opened, spread apart, dilated, distended, or enlarged.

**Ēx-pānse'**, *n.* That which is expanded; a wide extent of space or body; specifically, the firmament.

**Ēx-pān'si-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Capacity of being expanded.

**Ēx-pān'si-ble**, *a.* Capable of being expanded.

**Ēx-pān'sion**, *n.* **1.** Act of expanding, or condition of being expanded; dilatation; distention; enlargement. **2.** That which is expanded; expanse. **3.** Extension of space; space; room. **4.** (*Com.*) Increase of the circulation of bank notes. **5.** (*Math.*) The developed result of an indicated operation. **6.** (*Steam-eng.*) The operation of steam in a cylinder after its communication with the boiler has been cut off.

**Ēx-pān'sive**, *a.* Serving or tending to expand; having a capacity or tendency to expand.

**Ēx-pān'sive-ness**, *n.* Quality of being expansive.

**Ēx-pār'te**, *a.* [Lat.] Upon or from one side only.

**Ēx-pā'ti-āte** (ĕks-pā'shī-āt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXPATRIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXPATRIATING.] [Lat. *expatriari*, *expatriatum*, *expatriari*, *expatriatum*, fr. *ex*, out, and *spatiari*, to walk about, to spread out, fr. *spatium*, space.] **1.** To move at large; to wander without restraint. **2.** To enlarge in discourse or writing; to descant.

**Ēx-pā'ti-āte**, *v. t.* To cause or allow to roam abroad; to extend; to diffuse.

**Ēx-pā'ti-ā'tion** (-shī-ā'-), *n.* Act of expatriating.

**Ēx-pā'ti-ā'tor** (-shī-ā'-), *n.* One who expatriates.

**Ēx-pā'tri-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXPATRIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXPATRIATING.] [L. Lat. *expatriare*, *expatriatum*, from Lat. *ex*, out, and *patria*, (sc. *terra*), one's fatherland, from *patrius*, fatherly, from *pater*, father.] To banish; reflexively, to *expatriate one's self*, to remove from one's native country.

**Ēx-pā'tri-ā'tion**, *n.* The act of banishing, or the state of banishment; especially, the act of forsaking one's own country.

**Ēx-pēet'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXPECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXPECTING.] [Lat. *expectare*, *expectare*, to look out for, to expect, from *ex*, out of, from, and *speciare*, to look at, intens. form of *specere*, to look, look at.] **1.** To wait for; to await. **2.** To look forward to, as to something that is believed to be about to happen or come; to anticipate.

**Syn.**—To think; believe.—*Expect* always relates to the future. To use it for *think* or *believe*, with reference to the past and present, as, "I expect the mail has arrived," "I expect he is at home," is a blunder (very common in the United States) which ought to be studiously avoided.

**Ēx-pēet'a-ble**, *a.* To be expected or looked for.

**Ēx-pēet'ançe**, } *n.* **1.** Act or state of expecting; ex-  
**Ēx-pēet'an-çy**, } pectation. **2.** That which is ex-  
pected; object of expectation.

**Ēx-pēet'ant**, *a.* Having an attitude of expectation; waiting; looking for; in medicine, waiting for the efforts of nature.

**Ēx-pēet'ant**, *n.* One who waits in expectation.

**Ēx-pee-tā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act or state of expecting. **2.** State of being expected. **3.** That which is expected. **4.** Ground of expecting; reason for anticipating future benefits or excellence. **5.** Value of any prospect of prize or property depending upon the happening of some uncertain event. **6.** (*Med.*) The leaving of a disease to the efforts of nature to effect a cure.

**Syn.**—Anticipation; confidence; trust; promise.

**Ēx-pēet'er**, *n.* One who expects.

**Ēx-pēe'to-rant**, *a.* (*Med.*) Tending to promote discharges from the lungs or throat.

**Ēx-pēe'to-rant**, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which promotes expectoration.

**Ēx-pēe'to-rāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* EXPECTORATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXPECTORATING.] [Lat. *expectorare*, *expectoratum*, from *ex*, out, and *pectus*, *pectoris*, the

food, foöt; ūrn, rude, pull; çell, çhaise, call, echo; ġem, ġet; aș; exist; linger, link; this.



breast.] To discharge, as phlegm or other matter, by coughing, hawking, and spitting.

**Exp-pée'to-rāte**, *v. i.* To discharge matter from the lungs or throat, by hawking and spitting; to spit.

**Exp-pée'to-rā'tion**, *n.* 1. The act of expectorating. 2. That which is expectorated.

**Exp-pée'to-rā'tive**, *n.* Having the quality of promoting expectoration; expectorant.

**Exp-pē'di-ençe**, } *n.* 1. State or quality of being ex-

**Exp-pē'di-en-çy**, } pedient; desirableness. 2. Quality of gratifying selfish or inferior good at the expense of that which is higher; self-interest; self-seeking.

**Exp-pē'di-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *expediens*, *p. pr.* of *expedire*. See EXPEDITE.] 1. Hastening forward; hence, tending to further a proposed object; proper under the circumstances; desirable; advisable; profitable. 2. Conducive, or tending to self-interest, or selfish ends.

**Exp-pē'di-ent**, *n.* 1. Suitable means to accomplish an end. 2. Means devised or employed in an exigency.

**Syn.**— Shift; contrivance; resort; resource; substitute.

**Exp-pē'di-ent-ly**, *adv.* With expedience; suitably.

**Ĕx'pe-dīte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPEDITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXPEDITING.] [Lat. *expedire*, *expeditum*, to free one caught in a snare by the feet, hence, to set free, bring forward, make ready, from *ex*, out, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] 1. To relieve of impediments; to quicken. 2. To dispatch; to issue officially.

**Ĕx'pe-dīte**, *a.* Free of impediment; expeditious.

**Ĕx'pe-dīte-ly**, *adv.* Readily; hastily; speedily.

**Ĕx'pe-dī'tion** (-dīsh'un), *n.* 1. Quality of being expedite; efficient promptness; haste; speed; quickness. 2. An important enterprise, undertaking, or attempt at some distance; an excursion by a body of persons for a valuable end; also, the body of persons making such an excursion.

**Ĕx'pe-dī'tiōūs** (-dīsh'ns), *a.* Possessed of, or characterized by, expedition; having celerity.

**Syn.**— Prompt; ready; speedy; quick; alert.

**Ĕx'pe-dī'tiōūs-ly**, *adv.* With celerity or dispatch.

**Ĕx'pe-dī'tiōūs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being expeditious.

**Exp-pēl'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXPELLING.] [Lat. *expellere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *pellere*, to drive.] 1. To drive or force out; to eject. 2. To drive from one's country; to banish.

**Exp-pēl'la-ble**, *a.* Capable of being expelled.

**Exp-pēnd'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXPENDING.] [Lat. *expendere*, *expensum*, to weigh out, pay out, lay out, from *ex*, out of, from, and *pendere*, to weigh.] To apply or employ in any way; to consume by use; to dissipate; to waste.

**Exp-pēnd'**, *v. i.* To be laid out, used, or consumed.

**Exp-pēnd'i-tūre** (ē3), *n.* 1. Act of expending; disbursement. 2. That which is expended; expense.

**Exp-pēnse'**, *n.* [Lat. *expensa* (sc. *pecunia*), or *expensum*, from *expensus*, *p. pr.* of *expendere*. See *supra*.] 1. Act of expending; disbursement; outlay. 2. That which is expended; cost; charge.

**Exp-pēn'sive**, *a.* 1. Occasioning expense; costly; dear. 2. Very liberal; lavish; extravagant.

**Exp-pēn'sive-ly**, *adv.* With great expense.

**Exp-pēn'sive-ness**, *n.* Quality of being expensive.

**Exp-pē'ri-ençe** (89), *n.* [Lat. *experientia*, fr. *experiens*, *p. pr.* of *experiri*, to try, from *ex*, out of, from, and ancient *periri*, whence *peritus*, experienced.] 1. Practical acquaintance with any matter by personal observation or trial of it. 2. Repeated trial of a matter; also the instruction and enlightenment so gained.

**Syn.**— Trial; proof; test; experiment.

**Exp-pē'ri-ençe**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPERIENCED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXPERIENCING.] To make practical acquaintance with; to have befall one.

To experience religion (*Theol.*), to become a convert to the doctrines of Christianity.

**Exp-pē'ri-ençed** (eks-pē'rī-enst), *p. a.* Taught by experience, or by practice or repeated observations.

**Exp-pēr'i-ment**, *n.* [Lat. *experimentum*, from *experiri*, as in *experience*, q. v.] A trial deliberately instituted; practical test; proof.

**Exp-pēr'i-ment**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPERIMENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXPERIMENTING.] To operate on a body in such a manner as to discover some unknown fact, or to establish or illustrate a known one: to test by trial.

**Exp-pēr'i-mēnt'al**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to experiment; given to or skilled in, experiment: founded, derived from, or affording experiment. 2. Taught by, or derived from, experience.

**Exp-pēr'i-mēnt'al-ist**, *n.* One who experiments.

**Exp-pēr'i-mēnt'al-ly**, *adv.* By experiment.

**Exp-pēr'i-mēnt'er**, *n.* One who makes experiments; one skilled in experiments.

**Exp-pērt'** (14), *a.* [Lat. *expertus*, *p. p.* of *experiri*. See EXPERIENCE.] Taught by use, practice, or experience; having a facility from practice.

**Syn.**— Adroit; dexterous; skillful; ready; prompt; facile.

**Ĕx'pērt**, or **Exp-pērt'**, *n.* A skillful or practiced person; a scientific or professional witness.

**Exp-pērt'ly**, *adv.* In a skillful manner; adroitly.

**Exp-pērt'ness**, *n.* Skill derived from practice.

**Syn.**— Facility; readiness; dexterity; adroitness.

**Ĕx'pi-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being expiated.

**Ĕx'pi-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXPIATING.] [Lat. *expiare*, *expiatum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *piare*, to seek to appease, to purify with sacred rites, from *pius*, dutiful, pious, devout.] To make satisfaction or reparation for; to atone for.

**Ĕx'pi-ā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of expiating; atonement; satisfaction. 2. Means by which atonement for crimes is made.

**Ĕx'pi-ā'tor**, *n.* One who makes expiation.

**Ĕx'pi-a-to-ry** (50), *a.* Having the power to make atonement or expiation.

**Ĕx'pi-rā'tion**, *n.* [See EXPIRE.] 1. Act of expiring; as, (a.) A breathing out of air from the lungs. (b.) Emission of volatile matter; exhalation. (c.) Last emission of breath; death. (d.) Cessation; termination; end. 2. That which is expired; matter breathed forth; exhalation.

**Exp-pī'ra-to-ry** (89), *a.* Pertaining to, or employed in, the emission or expiration of breath from the lungs.

**Exp-pīre'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXPIRING.] [Lat. *expirare*, *expirare*; *ex*, out of, from, and *spirare*, to breathe.] 1. To breathe out; to emit from the lungs. 2. To emit in minute particles; to exhale.

**Exp-pīre'**, *v. i.* 1. To emit the breath, especially, to emit the last breath; to die. 2. To come to an end; to terminate; to perish.

**Exp-plāin'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPLAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXPLAINING.] [Lat. *explanare*; *ex*, out of, from, and *planare*, to make level or plain, from *planus*, even, level, plain.] To make plain, manifest, or intelligible.

**Syn.**— To expound; interpret; elucidate; clear up.

**Exp-plāin'**, *v. i.* To give explanation.

**Exp-plāin'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being explained.

**Exp-plāin'er**, *n.* One who explains; an expounder.

**Ĕx'pla-nā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of explaining, expounding, or interpreting. 2. That which explains or makes clear. 3. Meaning attributed to any thing by one who explains or expounds it. 4. A mutual exposition of meaning, or motives, with a view to adjust a misunderstanding.

**Syn.**— Definition; description; explication; exposition; interpretation; illustration; recital; account; detail. See DEFINITION.

**Exp-plān'a-to-ry** (50), *a.* Serving to explain; containing explanation. [superfluous.]

**Ĕx'ple-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *expletivus*.] Filling up; hence, **Ĕx'ple-tive**, *n.* A word or syllable not necessary to the sense, but inserted to fill a vacancy, or for ornament.

**Ĕx'ple-to-ry**, *a.* Serving to fill up; expletive; superfluous. [ting explanation.]

**Ĕx'pli-ea-ble**, *a.* Capable of being explicated; admitted. **Ĕx'pli-eāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPLICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXPLICATING.] [Lat. *explicare*, *explicatum* (or *explicitum*), from *ex*, out of, from, and *plicare*, to fold, Gr. *πλέκειν*.] To unfold the meaning of; to explain; to interpret.

**Ĕx'pli-eate** (45), *a.* Evolved; unfolded

**Ĕx'pli-eā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of unfolding or explaining; explanation; exposition; interpretation. 2. The sense given by an expositor.

**Ĕx'pli-eā'tive**, } *a.* Serving to unfold or explain; ex-

**Ĕx'pli-eā'to-ry**, } planatory.

**Ĕx'pli-eā'tor**, *n.* An expounder; an explainer.

**Exp-pliç'it**, *a.* [Lat. *explicitum*, *p. p.* of *explicare*, to unfold. See EXPLICATE.] 1. Distinctly stated; clear; not obscure or ambiguous. 2. Having no disguised meaning or reservation.

**Syn.**— Express.— *Express* is stronger than explicit; it adds force to clearness. An *express* promise or engagement is not only unambiguous; but stands out (*expressed*) in bold relief, with the most binding hold on the conscience.

**Exp-pliç'it-ly**, *adv.* In an explicit manner; plainly; expressly.

**Exp-pliç'it-ness**, *n.* Quality of being explicit.

**Exp-plōde'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXPLODED; *p. pr.* &



*vb. n.* EXPLODING.] [Lat. *explodere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *plaudere*, *plodere*, to clap, strike the hands, to utter a burst of sound.] To burst with a loud report; to detonate.

**Ex-plōde'**, *v. t.* 1. To cause to explode; to touch off. 2. To drive out with violence and noise, as by powder. 3. To bring into disrepute, and reject.

**Ex-plōd'er**, *n.* One who explodes.

**Ex-plot'**, *n.* [Fr. *exploit*; O. Fr. *exploit*, *espleit*, revenue, product, vigor, force, exploit, from Lat. *explicitum*, from *explicare*, to unfold, display.] A deed or act; especially, an heroic act; a feat.

**Ēx'ploi-tā'tion**, *n.* [Fr.] The process by which ores and minerals of value are won from their natural position, and brought where they can be rendered available.

**Ēx'plo-rā'tion**, *n.* Act of exploring.

**Ēx'plo-rā'tor**, *n.* One who explores.

**Ex-plōr'a-to-ry**, *a.* Serving to explore; explorative.

**Ex-plōre'**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. EXPLORED; p. pr. & vb. n. EXPLORING.] [Lat. *explorare*, from *ex* and *plorare*, to cry out, to cry aloud.] To search through; to look into all parts of; to examine thoroughly.

**Ex-plōr'er**, *n.* One who explores.

**Ex-plō'sion**, *n.* 1. Act of exploding or detonating. 2. (*Steam-eng.*) The shattering of a boiler by a sudden and immense pressure, in distinction from *rupture*. 3. A violent manifestation of passionate feeling, attended by an outburst in language, &c.

**Ex-plō'sive**, *a.* Causing explosion.

**Ex-pō'li-ā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *exspoliatio*, from *exspoliare*, to spoil, plunder, from *ex* and *spoliare*, to strip, plunder.] A spoiling. See **SPOLIATION**.

**Ex-pō'nent**, *n.* [Lat. *exponens*, p. pr. of *exponere*, to put out, to set forth, to expose, from *ex*, out of, from, and *ponere*, to put, place, set.] 1. (*Alg.*) A number, letter, or any quantity written on the right hand of and above another quantity, and denoting how many times the latter is repeated as a factor to produce the power indicated. 2. One who, or that which, stands as an index or representative. [variable exponents.]

**Ēx'po-nēn'tial**, *a.* Pertaining to exponents; involving

**Ex-pōrt'**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. EXPORTED; p. pr. & vb. n. EXPORTING.] [Lat. *exportare*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *portare*, to carry.] To carry from a state or country, as wares, in commerce, to other nations or communities.

**Ēx'pōrt**, *n.* 1. Act of exporting; exportation. 2. That which is exported; — used chiefly in the plural.

**Ēx'pōrt'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being exported.

**Ex'por-tā'tion**, *n.* Act of exporting.

**Ex-pōrt'er**, *n.* One who exports.

**Ex-pō'se'** (eks-pōz'), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. EXPOSED; p. pr. & vb. n. EXPOSING.] [Lat. *exponere*, *expositum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *ponere*, to place.] 1. To place in a position to be seen. 2. To lay forth to view, as an opinion, or the like; to explain. 3. To deprive of cover or protection; to lay open to attack or danger. 4. To deprive of concealment, as a thing that shuns publicity. 5. To divulge the reprehensible practices of.

To expose a child, to disown and abandon it.

**Exposé** (ĕks'po'zā'), *n.* [Fr. See *supra*.] A formal statement, recital, or exposition.

**Ex-pō's'er**, *n.* One who exposes.

**Ēx'po-sī'tion** (-zīsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *expositio*, from *exponere*. See *supra*.] 1. Act of exposing or laying open; hence, a public exhibition or show. 2. The act of expounding or of laying open the sense or meaning of an author, or passage; explanation; interpretation; hence, also, a work containing explanations or interpretations, or the sense put upon a passage by an interpreter.

**Ex-pō's'i-tive**, *a.* Serving to expose or explain; expository; explanatory; exegetical.

**Ex-pō's'i-tor**, *n.* [Lat., from *exponere*.] One who, or that which, expounds or explains; an interpreter.

**Ex-pō's'i-to-ry** (50), *a.* Belonging to an expositor, or to exposition; intended to interpret; explanatory; illustrative; exegetical.

**Ēx pōst fāc'to**. [Lat.] (*Law*.) Done after another thing; from, or by, an after act, or thing done afterward.

*Ex post facto law*, a law which operates retrospectively.

Strictly, *post* should be connected with *facto*, either as an entire word (*postfacto*), or the two words should be joined together by a hyphen (*post-facto*).

**Ex-pōst'u-lāte**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. EXPOSTULATED; p. pr. & vb. n. EXPOSTULATING.] [Lat. *expostulare*, *expostulatum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *postulare*, to ask, require.] To reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety of conduct; to remonstrate.

**Ex-pōst'u-lā'tion**, *n.* Act of expostulating; remonstrance; earnest and kindly protest.

**Ex-pōst'u-lā'tor**, *n.* One who expostulates.

**Ex-pōst'u-la-to-ry** (50), *a.* Containing expostulation or remonstrance.

**Ex-pō's'ure**, *n.* 1. Act of exposing. 2. State of being exposed. 3. Position in regard to points of compass, or to influences of climate, &c.

**Ex-pound'**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. EXPOUNDED; p. pr. & vb. n. EXPOUNDING.] [O. Fr. *expondre*, *espondre*. See **EXPOSE**.] To explain; to clear of obscurity; to interpret.

**Ex-pound'er**, *n.* One who expounds or interprets.

**Ex-prēss'**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. EXPRESSED (eks-prēst'); p. pr. & vb. n. EXPRESSING.] [Lat. *exprimere*, *expressum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *premere*, to press.] 1. To press or squeeze out. 2. To imitate; to represent. 3. To represent and exhibit, as an opinion or feeling, by a look, gesture, or especially by language. 4. To make known one's opinions or feelings; — used reflexively. 5. To denote; to designate. 6. To send by express messenger.

**Syn.** — To declare; utter; signify; testify; intimate.

**Ex-prēss'**, *a.* 1. Closely resembling. 2. Directly stated; made unambiguous; clear; plain. 3. Dispatched with special speed or directness.

**Syn.** — Explicit; clear; plain; open; unambiguous. See **EXPLICIT**.

**Ex-prēss'**, *n.* A messenger sent on a special errand; hence, a regular and quick conveyance for packages, commissions, &c. [by express.]

**Ex-prēss'āge** (45), *n.* The charge for carrying a parcel

**Ex-prēss'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being expressed.

**Ex-prēss'ion** (-prēsh'un), *n.* 1. Act of expressing, or forcing out by pressure. 2. Act of representing declaration; utterance. 3. Lively or vivid representation of meaning, sentiment, or feeling, &c. 4. Look or appearance, as indicative of thought or feeling. 5. A mode of speech; a phrase. 6. (*Alg.*) The representation of any quantity by its appropriate characters or signs.

**Ex-prēss'ive**, *a.* 1. Serving to express, utter, or represent; indicative. 2. Full of expressive; significant.

**Ex-prēss'ive-ly**, *adv.* In an expressive manner.

**Ex-prēss'ive-ness**, *n.* Quality of being expressive; impressive significance; vividness.

**Ex-prēss'ly**, *adv.* In an express, direct, or pointed manner; in direct terms; plainly.

**Ex-pūgn'** (eks-pūn'), *v. t.* [Lat. *expugnare*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *pugnare*, to fight, *pugna*, fight.] To conquer; to take by assault.

**Ex-pūg'na-ble**, or **Ex-pūgn'a-ble** (-pūn'-), *a.* Capable of being expugned, forced, or conquered. [*Rare*.]

**Ex-pūgn'er** (eks-pūn'er), *n.* One who expugues.

**Ex-pūl'sion**, *n.* [Lat. *expulsio*, from *expellere*.] 1. Act of expelling; a driving away by violence. 2. State of being expelled. [serving to expel.]

**Ex-pūl'sive**, *a.* Having the power of driving away;

**Ex-pūn'e'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *expunctio*, from *expungere*.] Act of expunging or erasing.

**Ex-pūn'ge'**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. EXPUNGED; p. pr. & vb. n. EXPUNGING.] [Lat. *expungere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *pungere*, *punctum*, to prick, puncture.] 1. To blot out, as with a pen. 2. To strike out; to wipe out or destroy.

**Syn.** — To efface; erase; obliterate; annihilate; cancel.

**Ēx'pur-gāte**, or **Ēx-pūr'gāte** (117), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. EXPURGATED; p. pr. & vb. n. EXPURGATING.] [Lat. *expurgare*, *expurgatum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *pur-gare*, to cleanse, purge.] To purify from any thing noxious, offensive, or erroneous; to cleanse; to purge. [See **Note** under **CONTEMPLATE**.]

**Ēx'pur-gā'tion**, *n.* Act of expurgating; purification.

**Ēx'pur-gā'tor**, or **Ēx-pūr'gā'tor**, *n.* One who expurgates or purifies. [noxious or erroneous.]

**Ex-pūr'gā-to-ry**, *a.* Serving to purify from any thing

*Expurgatory Index* [Lat. *Index Expurgatorius*], a catalogue of books forbidden by the Roman Catholic church to be read, as teaching things contrary to its creed.

**Ēx'qui-sīte** (ĕks'kwī-zit), *a.* [Lat. *exquisitum*, p. p. of *exquirere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *quarere*, to seek, search.] 1. Carefully selected; hence, of surpassing excellence. 2. Exceeding; extreme; keen; — used in a bad sense. 3. Of close and accurate discrimination; not easy to satisfy.

**Syn.** — Nice; delicate; exact; accurate; refined; matchless; consummate; perfect.

**Ēx'qui-sīte** (ĕks'kwī-zit), *n.* One who is over-nice in dress or ornament; a fop; a dandy.

food, foot; ūrn, rude, pull; çell, çhaise, call, echo; ġem, ġet; aș; exist; linger, link; this



**Ēx'qui-sīte-ly**, *adv.* 1. In an exquisite manner. 2. With keen sensation or with nice perception.

**Ēx'qui-sīte-ness**, *n.* State of being exquisite.

**Ēx-sān'gui-ōūs** (-sāng'gwī-us), *a.* [Lat. *exsanguis*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *sanguis*, *sanguinis*, blood.] Destitute of blood, as an animal or insect.

**Ēx-sīc'eant** (117), *a.* [See *infra*.] Having the quality of drying up; drying.

**Ēx-sīc'eant**, *n.* (*Med.*) A drying medicine.

**Ēx'sīc'eāte**, or **Ēx-sīc'eāte** (117), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXSICCATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXSICCATING.] [Lat. *exsiccare*, *exsiccatum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *siccare*, to make dry, from *siccus*, dry.] To exhaust or evaporate moisture from; to dry. [See Note under CONTEMPLATE.]

**Ēx'sīc'eā'tion**, *n.* Act or operation of drying; the state of being dried up.

**Ēx-sīc'ea-tīve**, *a.* Tending to make dry; having the power of drying.

**Ēx-sūc'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *exsugere*, *exsuctum*, to suck out, from *ex*, out of, from, and *sugere*, to suck.] The act of sucking out.

**Ēx'tant**, *a.* [Lat. *extans*, *extantis*, or *exstans*, *exstantis*, *p. pr.* of *extare*, or *exstare*, to stand forth, from *ex*, out of, from, and *stare*, to stand.] 1. Standing out or above the surface. 2. Continuing to exist; in being; now

**Ēx'ta-sy**, *n.* See ECSTASY. [subsisting.]

**Ēx-tēm'po-rā'ne-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *ex tempore*, *q. v.*] Proceeding from the impulse of the moment; called forth by the occasion; unpremeditated; off-hand.

**Ēx-tēm'po-ra-ry** (44), *a.* Composed, performed, or uttered, without previous study or preparation; extemporaneous.

**Ēx-tēm'po-re**, *adv.* [Lat., fr. *ex*, out of, from, and *tempus*, time.] Without previous study or meditation; without preparation; suddenly.

**Ēx-tēm'po-re**, *a.* Without previous study or preparation; extemporaneous.

**Ēx-tēm'po-ri-zā'tion**, *n.* The act of extemporizing.

**Ēx-tēm'po-rīze**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXTEMPORIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXTEMPORIZING.] To speak extempore, or without previous study or preparation; especially, to make an off-hand address.

**Ēx-tēm'po-rīze**, *v. t.* To do in a hasty, off-hand, or unpremeditated manner.

**Ēx-tēm'po-rīz'er**, *n.* One who extemporizes.

**Ēx-tēnd'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXTENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXTENDING.] [Lat. *extendere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *tendere*, to stretch, stretch out, allied to Gr. *τείνω*.] 1. To prolong, especially in a single direction, as a line; to protract. 2. To enlarge, as a surface or volume; to expand. 3. To enlarge; to widen; to continue, as time; to lengthen. 4. To hold out or reach forth. 5. To bestow on; to offer. 6. (*Law.*) To value, as lands taken by a writ of extent in satisfaction of a debt.

**Syn.** — To increase; enlarge; expand; widen; diffuse.

**Ēx-tēnd'**, *v. i.* To be continued in length or breadth; to stretch; to reach.

**Ēx-tēnd'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, extends.

**Ēx-tēnd'i-ble**, *a.* 1. Capable of being extended. 2. (*Law.*) Liable to be taken by a writ of extent and valued.

**Ēx-tēn'si-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Capacity of being extended, or of suffering extension. [in length or breadth.]

**Ēx-tēn'si-ble**, *a.* Capable of being extended, whether

**Ēx-tēn'sīle**, *a.* Capable of being extended; extensible.

**Ēx-tēn'sion**, *n.* [Lat. *extensio*, from *extendere*.] 1. Act of extending; a stretching. 2. State of being extended. 3. (*Physics & Metaph.*) That property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space. 4. (*Com.*) A written engagement on the part of a creditor, allowing a debtor further time to pay a debt.

*Extension table*, a table that can readily be extended or contracted in length by the sliding within each other of the several parts of which the frame is composed.

**Ēx-tēn'sion-īst**, *n.* One who favors extension.

**Ēx-tēn'sīve**, *a.* Having wide extent; expanded; large; broad; wide.

**Ēx-tēn'sīve-ly**, *adv.* To a great extent; widely.

**Ēx-tēn'sīve-ness**, *n.* State of being extensive.

**Ēx-tēn'sor**, *n.* [Lat. See EXTEND.] (*Anat.*) A muscle which serves to extend or straighten any part of the body, as an arm or a finger.

**Ēx-tēt'**, *n.* 1. Space or degree to which a thing is extended; hence, superficies; bulk; size; length. 2. (*Law.*) (*a.*) A peculiar species of execution upon debts due to the crown. [*Eng.*] (*b.*) A levy of an execution upon real estate. [*Amer.*]

**Ēx-tēn'u-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXTENUATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXTENUATING.] [Lat. *extenuare*, *extenuatum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *tenuare*, to make thin, from *tenuis*, thin.] 1. To draw out, as the line of an army; to make thin, lean, or slender. 2. To lessen; to palliate as a crime; to lower or degrade, as reputation or honor.

**Ēx-tēn'u-āte**, *v. i.* To become thinner or more slender; to be drawn out or extenuated.

**Ēx-tēn'u-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of extenuating; palliation, as of a crime; mitigation, as of punishment.

**Ēx-tēn'u-ā'tor**, *n.* One who extenuates.

**Ēx-tēr'ri-or** (89), *a.* [Lat. *exterior*, compar. of *exter*, or *exterus*, on the outside, outward, foreign, strange.] 1. External; pertaining to that which is external. 2. On the outside, with reference to a person; extrinsic. 3. Relating to foreign nations; foreign.

**Ēx-tēr'ri-or**, *n.* 1. Outward surface or part of a thing. 2. Outward or external department, form, or ceremony.

**Ēx-tēr'mi-nāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXTERMINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXTERMINATING.] [Lat. *exterminare*, *exterminatum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *terminus*, boundary, limit.] 1. To drive from within the limits or borders of; to drive away. 2. To put an end to the power of; to eradicate; to extirpate. 3. (*Math.*) To cause to disappear; to eliminate.

**Ēx-tēr'mi-nā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of exterminating; eradication; extirpation; excision. 2. (*Math.*) Elimination.

**Ēx-tēr'mi-nā'tor**, *n.* One who, or that which, exterminates.

**Ēx-tēr'mi-na-to-ry**, *a.* Of or pertaining to extermination; serving or tending to exterminate.

**Ēx-tēr'nal**, *a.* [Lat. *externus*, from *exter*, *exterus*, on the outside, outward.] 1. Having relation to space; outward; exterior. 2. Derived from, or related to, the body, its appearance, functions, &c. 3. Accidental; irrelevant. 4. Foreign; related to or connected with foreign nations.

**Ēx'ter-nāl'i-ty**, *n.* Existence in space; exteriority.

**Ēx-tēr'nal-ly**, *adv.* In an external manner; outwardly.

**Ēx-tēr'nals**, *n. pl.* Whatever things are external or without; outward parts.

**Ēx-tīn'et'**, *a.* [Lat. *extinctus*, *extinctum*, *p. p.* of *extinguere*. See EXTINGUISH.] 1. Extinguished; put out; quenched. 2. Ended; terminated; closed.

**Ēx-tīn'e'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of extinguishing or making extinct. 2. State of being extinguished.

**Ēx-tīn'guish** (cks-tīng'gwish), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXTINGUISHED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXTINGUISHING.] [Lat. *extinguere*, *extinguere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *stinguere*, to quench.] 1. To smother; to quench; to destroy. 2. To put an end to; to destroy. 3. To obscure by superior splendor.

**Ēx-tīn'guish-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being extinguished.

**Ēx'tīn'guish-er**, *n.* One who, or that which extinguishes; especially, a hollow, conical utensil to be put on a candle or lamp to extinguish it.

**Ēx-tīn'guish-ment**, *n.* 1. Act of extinguishing; extinction; suppression; destruction; nullification. 2. (*Law.*) The putting an end to a right or estate by consolidation or union.

**Ēx-tīr'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being extirpated.

**Ēx'tīr-pāte**, or **Ēx-tīr'pāte** (117), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXTIRPATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXTIRPATING.] [Lat. *extirpare*, *extirpatum*, or *extirpare*, *extirpatum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *stirps*, stock, stem, root.] [See Note under CONTEMPLATE.] To pull or pluck up by the roots; to destroy totally.

**Syn.** — To eradicate; root out; destroy; expel.

**Ēx'tīr-pā'tion**, *n.* Act of extirpating or rooting out; eradication; excision; total destruction.

**Ēx'tīr-pā'tor**, or **Ēx-tīr'pa-tor**, *n.* One who extirpates or roots out; a destroyer.

**Ēx-tōl'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXTOLLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXTOLLING.] [Lat. *extollere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *tollere*, to lift, take up, or raise.] To elevate by praise; to eulogize; to magnify.

**Syn.** — To praise; applaud; commend; celebrate; laud; glorify. See CELEBRATE.

**Ēx-tōl'ler**, *n.* One who extols or magnifies.

**Ēx-tōr'sīve**, *a.* [See EXTORT.] Serving to extort.

**Ēx-tōrt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EXTORTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EXTORTING.] [Lat. *extorquere*, *extortum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *torquere*, to turn about, twist.] To wrest or wring from by physical or other means; to gain by force; to exact.

**Ēx-tōrt'**, *v. i.* To practice extortion.

**Ēx-tōrt'er**, *n.* One who extorts.



**Ex-tôr'tion, n.** 1. Act of extorting; illegal exaction. 2. That which is extorted; oppression; rapacity.

**Ex-tôr'tion-a-ry,** } *a.* Practicing, pertaining to, char-  
**Ex-tôr'tion-ate,** } acterized by, or implying, extor-  
tion.

**Ex-tôr'tion-er, n.** One who practices extortion.

**Ēx'trâ, n.** Something in addition to what is due or expected; — commonly used in the plural. [*Colloq.*]

**Ēx'trâ, a.** [Lat. *extra*, beyond or outside of; or, perhaps abbreviated from *extraordinary*.] Over and above; uncommon; extraordinary. [*Colloq.*]

**Ex-trâet', v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* EXTRACTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXTRACTING.] [Lat. *extrahere*, *extractum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *trahere*, to draw.] 1. To draw out. 2. To remove forcibly from a fixed position. 3. To withdraw by distillation, or other chemical process. 4. To take by selection.

To extract the root (*Math.*), to ascertain the root of a number or quantity.

**Ēx'tract, n.** 1. That which is extracted or drawn out. 2. A passage from a book or writing; a citation; a quotation. 3. Any thing drawn from a substance by heat, solution, distillation, or chemical process.

**Ex-trâet'a-ble,** } *a.* Capable of being extracted.  
**Ex-trâet'i-ble,** }

**Ex-trâe'tion, n.** 1. Act of extracting, or drawing out. 2. The stock from which a person or family has descended; lineage; birth; descent. 3. That which is extracted; extract; essence.

**Ex-trâet'ive, a** 1. Capable of being extracted. 2. Tending or serving to extract.

**Ex-trâet'or, n.** One who, or that which, extracts.

**Ēx'tra-dî'tion (-dîsh'un), n.** [From Lat. *ex*, out of, from, and *traditio*, a delivering up, from *tradere*, to deliver.] Delivery, by one nation or state to another, of fugitives from justice, in pursuance of a treaty.

**Ex-trâ'dos, n.** [Fr., from Lat. *extra*, and Fr. *dos*, equivalent to Lat. *dorsum*, back.] (*Arch.*) The exterior curve of an arch.

**Ēx'tra-dô'tal, a.** [Lat. *extra*, and *dotalis*.] Not belonging to dower.

**Ēx'tra-ju'dî'cial (-dîsh'al), a.** [Lat. *extra*, and Eng. *judicial*, *q. v.*] Out of the proper court, or the ordinary course of legal procedure; not legally required.

**Ēx'tra-mûn'dâne, a.** [Lat. *extramundanus*, from Lat. *extra*, and *mundus*, world.] Beyond the limit of the material world, or relating to that which is so.

**Ēx'tra-mû'ral, a.** [Lat. *extra*, beyond, without, and *murus*, wall. Lat. *extramuranus*.] Without or beyond the walls, as of a fortified city.

**Ex-trâ'ne-oûs, a.** [Lat. *extraneus*, from Lat. *extra*, on the outside, without.] Not belonging to, or dependent on, a thing; not essential; foreign.

**Ex-trâ'ne-oûs-ly, adv.** In an extraneous manner.

**Ex-traô'r'di-na-ri-ly (-trô'r'- or -tra-ô'r'-), adv.** In a manner out of the ordinary or usual method.

**Ex-traô'r'di-na-ry (eks-trô'r'- or êks'tra-ô'r'-), a.** [Lat. *extraordinarius*, from Lat. *extra*, and *ordinarius*.] 1. Beyond or out of the common order or method. 2. Exceeding the common degree or measure; hence, remarkable; uncommon; rare. 3. Employed or sent for an unusual or special object.

**Ex-traô'r'di-na-ry (or êks'tra-ô'r'dî-na-rÿ), n.** That which is extraordinary or unusual; an uncommon circumstance or quality; — used especially in the plural.

**Ēx'tra-pro-fês'sion-al (-fêsh'un-al), a.** [Lat. *extra*, and Eug. *professional*, *q. v.*] Foreign to a profession.

**Ēx'tra-û'ter-ine, a.** [Lat. *extra*, and *uterus*, womb.] Out of the womb; — said of pregnancy.

**Ex-trâ'v'a-gançe, } n.** 1. The act of wandering  
**Ex-trâ'v'a-gan-çy, } beyond proper limits. 2. State**  
of being extravagant, wild, or prodigal beyond bounds of propriety or duty.

**Syn.** — Wildness; irregularity; excess; prodigality; profusion; waste; dissipation; outrage; violence.

**Ex-trâ'v'a-gant, a.** [Lat. *extra* and *vagans*, wandering, *p. p.* of *vagari*, to stroll about, to wander, from *vagus*, wandering.] 1. Wandering beyond bounds; inclined to err. 2. Wild; excessive; unrestrained. 3. Profuse in expenses; prodigal.

**Ex-trâ'v'a-gant-ly, adv.** In an extravagant manner.

**Ēx'trâ'v'a-gân'zâ, n.** [It. See EXTRAVAGANCE.] 1. A musical composition, characterized by its wild irregularity. 2. An extravagant flight of sentiment or language.

**Ex-trâ'v'a-sâte, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* EXTRAVASATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXTRAVASATING.] [Lat. *extra* and *vas*, vessel.] To let out of the proper vessels, as blood.

**Ex-trâ'v'a-sâ'tion, n.** Act of forcing or letting out of its proper vessels or ducts, as blood; effusion.

**Ex-trê'me', a.** [Lat. *extremus*, superl. of *exter*, *exterus*, on the outside, outward.] 1. At the utmost point, edge, or border; outermost; utmost; furthest. 2. Last; final; conclusive. 3. The worst or best; most urgent; greatest; highest. 4. (*Mus.*) Extended or contracted as much as possible.

*Extreme unction (Rom. Cath. Church)*, the anointing of a sick person with oil, just before death.

**Ex-trê'me', n.** 1. The utmost point or verge of a thing; extremity. 2. Utmost limit or degree that is supposable or tolerable; hence, great necessity; — often in the pl.

*In the extreme*, as much as possible.

**Ex-trê'me'ly, adv.** In an extreme manner or state; in the utmost degree; to the utmost point.

**Ex-trêm'ist, n.** A supporter of extreme doctrines or practice; one who holds extreme opinions.

**Ex-trêm'i-ty, n.** 1. That which is at the extreme; the utmost limit. 2. The utmost point; highest degree. 3. The highest degree of inconvenience, pain, or suffering; greatest need or peril.

**Syn.** — Verge; border; extreme; end; termination.

**Ēx'tri-ca-ble, a.** Capable of being extricated.

**Ēx'tri-câte, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* EXTRICATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXTRICATING.] [Lat. *extricare*, *extricatum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *tricare*, hindrances, vexations, perplexities.] 1. To free from difficulties or perplexities. 2. To cause to be emitted or evolved.

**Syn.** — To disentangle; disembarass; disengage; relieve; evolve; set free.

**Ēx'tri-câ'tion, n.** 1. Act of extricating or disentangling; disentanglement. 2. Act of sending out or evolving.

**Ex-trîn'sic, } a.** [Lat. *extrinsecus*.] Not contained  
**Ex-trîn'sic-al, }** in or belonging to a body; external;  
outward; unessential.

**Ex-trîn'sic-al-ly, adv.** In an extrinsic or unessential manner; externally.

**Ex-trûde', v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* EXTRUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXTRUDING.] [Lat. *extrudere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *trudere*, to thrust.] 1. To thrust out; to urge, force, or press out; to expel. 2. To drive away.

**Ex-trû'sion, n.** Act of thrusting out; expulsion.

**Ex-tû'ber-ançe, } n.** A swelling or rising of any part  
**Ex-tû'ber-an-çy, }** of a body; a protuberance.

**Ex-tû'ber-ant, a.** [Lat. *extuberans*, *p. pr.* of *extuberrare*.] Standing out; swelled.

**Ex-û'ber-ançe (egz-yû'ber-ans), } n.** State of being  
**Ex-û'ber-an-çy (egz-yû'ber-an-sÿ), }** exuberant; superfluous abundance; luxuriance.

**Syn.** — Plenty; abundance. — *Plenty* is a *plenum* or fullness of all that could be desired; *abundance* is overflowing plenty; *exuberance* is abundance carried to excess.

**Ex-û'ber-ant (egz-yû'ber-ant), a.** [Lat. *exuberans*, *exuberantis*, *p. pr.* of *exuberare*.] Characterized by abundance; overflowing; over-abundant; superfluous.

**Ex-û'ber-ant-ly, adv.** Abundantly; very copiously; in great plenty; to a superfluous degree.

**Ēx'u-dâ'tion, n.** 1. Act of exuding; a discharge of humors or moisture. 2. The substance exuded.

**Ex-ûde', v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* EXUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXUDING.] [Lat. *exudare*, *exsudare*, to come out or discharge by sweating, from *ex*, out of, from, and *sudare*, to sweat.] To discharge through pores or incisions, as moisture, &c.

**Ex-ûde', v. i.** To flow from a body through the pores, or by a natural discharge, as juice.

**Ex-ûl'çer-â'tion, n.** [Lat. *exulceratio*, from *exulcerare*, *exulceratum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *ulcerare*, to make sore, from *ulcus*, sore, ulcer.] 1. Act of causing ulcers on a body; process of becoming ulcerous. 2. Exacerbation; corrosion. [ulcers.]

**Ex-ûl'çer-a-to-ry, a.** Having a tendency to form

**Ex-ûlt' (egz-ûlt'), v. i.** [*imp. & p. p.* EXULTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* EXULTING.] [Lat. *exultare*, *exultare*, intens. form of *exsilire*, to spring out or up, from *ex*, out of, from, and *salire*, to spring, leap.] To leap for joy; to rejoice in triumph.

**Ex-ûlt'ant, a.** Inclined to exult; characterized by, or expressing, exultation; triumphant. [triumph.]

**Ex-ûl'tâ'tion, n.** Act of exulting; rapturous delight;

**Ex-ûl'ting-ly, adv.** In an exulting manner.

**Ex-û'vi-æ, n. pl.** [Lat., from *exuere*, to draw out or off, to pull off.] 1. Cast skins, shells, or coverings of animals. 2. (*Geol.*) Fossil shells and other animal remains left in the strata of the earth.

**Eÿ'as (ÿ'as), n.** [Formerly also *nyas*, *nias*, from Fr. *niais*,

fôod, fôot; ûrn, ryde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, oeho; ġem, ġet; as; exist; linger, link; this.



fresh from the nest, from Lat. *nidus*, nest.] A young hawk just taken from the nest.

**Ēye** (ī), *n.* [A.-S. *eage*, Goth. *augð*, Icel. *auga*, O. H. Ger. *ouga*, N. H. Ger. *auge*, allied to Slav. *oko*, Lith. *akis*, Skr. *akshī*, Gr. *ὄκος*, *ὄκκος*, dual *ὄσσε*, Lat. *oculus*, dim. of an hypoth. *ocus*.] **1.** The organ of sight or vision. **2.** The power of seeing; unusual power, range, or delicacy of vision. **3.** Action of the organ of sight; sight; view; judgment; opinion; estimate. **4.** Space occupied or commanded by the organ of sight; hence, face; front; presence. **5.** Observation; watch; inspection; notice. **6.** Look; countenance; aspect. **7.** That which resembles the organ of sight, in form, position, or appearance; as, (a.) The small hole in the end of a needle. (b.) A catch for a hook. (c.) The spots on a feather, as of a peacock. (d.) The bud or sprout of a plant or root. (e.) The center of a target. (f.) (*Naut.*) That part of a loop or stay by which it is attached to, or suspended from, any thing. **8.** That which resembles the organ of sight in relative importance or beauty.

*To have an eye to*, to pay particular attention to. — *To keep an eye on*, to watch. — *To see with half an eye*, to see easily. — *To set the eyes on*, to see; to have a sight of.

**Ēye**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EYED (īd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* EYING.] To fix the eye on; to observe; particularly, to observe or watch narrowly, or with fixed attention.

**Ēye'ball**, *n.* The ball, globe, or apple of the eye.

**Ēye'bright** (-brīt), *n.* A plant formerly much used as a remedy for diseases of the eye.

**Ēye'brow**, *n.* The brow or hairy arch above the eye.

**Ēye'glass**, *n.* **1.** A glass to assist the sight. **2.** The eye-piece of a telescope, and like instruments.

**Ēye'lāsh**, *n.* **1.** The line of hairs that edges the eyelid. **2.** A single one of the hairs on the edge of the eyelid.

**Ēye'less** (ī'less), *a.* Wanting eyes or sight; blind.

**Ēye'let**, *n.* [Fr. *aillet*, dim. of *œil*, eye, from Lat. *oculus*.] A small hole or perforation for a lace or small rope or cord, as in garments, sails, &c.

**Ēye'let-eer'** (ī'let-ēr'), *n.* A small, sharp-pointed instrument used in making eyelet-holes; a stiletto.

**Ēye'lid**, *n.* The cover of the eye.

**Ēye'piece** (ī'pēs), *n.* (*Opt.*) The lens, or combination of lenses, at the eye-end of a telescope, or other optical instrument.

**Ēye'sērv'ant**, *n.* A servant who attends to his duty only when watched.

**Ēye'sērv'ice**, *n.* Service performed only under the eye or inspection of an employer.

**Ēye'sight** (ī'sīt), *n.* **1.** Sight of the eye; view; observation. **2.** Power or relative capacity of seeing.

**Ēye'sōre**, *n.* Something offensive to the eye or sight.

**Ēye'stōne**, *n.* A small, calcareous stone, used for taking substances from between the lid and ball of the eye.

**Ēye'tōoth**, *n.*; *pl.* EYE-TEETH. A tooth whose fang is long, and points up toward the eye; the pointed tooth in the upper jaw next to the grinders; — called also a *canine tooth*, and *cuspidate tooth*. [eyes.]

**Ēye-wa'ter**, *n.* A medicated water or lotion for the eye.

**Ēye-wit'ness**, *n.* One who sees a thing done.

**Ēyne** (īn), *n.* The plural of *eye*; — now obsolete.

**Ēyre** (âr), *n.* [O. Fr. *erre*, journey, *errer*, also *edrar*, to travel, march, from Lat. *iter*, a going, walk, way.] **1.** A journey or circuit. **2.** A court of itinerant justices.

*Justice in eyre* (*O. Eng. Law*), an itinerant judge, who rode the circuit to hold courts in the different counties.

**Ēyrie** (ā'rȳ), *n.* [See AERIE.] The place where birds of prey construct their nests and hatch their young. See AERIE.

## F.

**F** (ef), the sixth letter of the English alphabet, is formed by the passage of breath between the lower lip and the upper incisive teeth. See *Principles of Pronunciation*, § 71. The figure of the letter F is the same as that of the Eolic digamma [F], to which it is also closely related in power. See DIGAMMA. — In music, F is the fourth tone of the gamut, or model scale. F sharp (F♯) is a tone intermediate between F and G.

**F̄ä**. (*Mus.*) A syllable applied to the fourth tone of the gamut or model scale for the purposes of solmization.

**F̄ä'bi-an**, *a.* Delaying; dilatory; avoiding battle, but harassing the enemy by marches, countermarches, and ambuscades, in imitation of Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus, a Roman general.

**F̄ä'ble**, *n.* [Lat. *fabula*, from *fari*, to speak, say.] **1.** A fictitious story or tale, intended to enforce some useful truth or precept; an apologue. **2.** The plot of an epic or dramatic poem. **3.** Fiction; falsehood.

**F̄ä'ble**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FABLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FABLING.] To feign; to write or speak fiction.

**F̄ä'ble**, *v. t.* To feign; to invent; to tell of falsely.

**F̄ä'bler**, *n.* A writer of fables or fictions; a fabulist.

**F̄ä'b'ric**, *n.* [Lat. *fabrica*, from *faber*, a worker in hard materials, prob. for *faciber*, from *facere*, to make.] **1.** Structure of any thing; workmanship; texture; make. **2.** That which is fabricated; as (a.) Framework; edifice; building. (b.) Manufactured cloth. **3.** Act or purpose of building; construction.

**F̄ä'b'ri-cāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FABRICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FABRICATING.] [Lat. *fabricare*, *fabricari*, *fabricatus*, -a, -um, from *fabrica*. See *supra*.] **1.** To frame; to construct; to build. **2.** To form by art and labor; to manufacture. **3.** To forge; to devise falsely.

**F̄ä'b'ri-cā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of fabricating, framing, or constructing; construction; manufacture. **2.** That which is fabricated; a falsehood.

**Syn.** — Fiction; figment; invention; fable; falsehood. See FICTION.

**F̄ä'b'ri-cā'tor**, *n.* One who constructs or makes.

**F̄ä'b'u-līst**, *n.* One who invents or writes fables.

**F̄ä'b'u-līze**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FABULIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FABULIZING.] To invent, compose, or relate fables.

**F̄ä'b'u-loūs**, *a.* Feigned, as a story or fable; related to fable; not real; fictitious.

*Fabulous age*, that period in the history of a nation described in legendary or mythological fables.

**F̄ä'b'u-loūs-ly**, *adv.* In a fabulous manner.

**Façade** (fa-sād' or fa-sād'), *n.* [Fr. *façade*, from *face*, face, q. v.] Front; front view or elevation of an edifice.

**Fāçe**, *n.* [From Lat. *facies*, make, form, shape, face, from *facere*, to make.] **1.** The exterior form or appearance of any thing; especially, the front part or surface. **2.** One of the bounding planes of a solid. **3.** (*Mach.*) The principal dressed surface of a plate, disk, or pulley; the principal flat surface of a part. **4.** Outside appearance; surface show; look. **5.** That part of the head of an animal, especially of a human being, in which are the eyes, nose, mouth, &c.; visage; countenance. **6.** Cast of features; look; air. **7.** Boldness; shamelessness; effrontery. **8.** Presence; sight; front. **9.** Mode of regard, whether favorable or unfavorable.

*To make a face*, to distort the countenance. — *Face of a bastion* (*Mil.*), the part between the salient and the shoulder angle.

— *Face of a gun* (*Mil.*), the surface of metal at the muzzle.

**Fāçe**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FACED (fāst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FACING.] **1.** To meet in front; to oppose with firmness. **2.** To stand opposite to; to front upon. **3.** To turn the front toward; to confront. **4.** To cover in front. **5.** (*Mach.*) To make flat or smooth the surface of.

**Fāçe**, *v. i.* To turn the face.

**Fāçer**, *n.* One who faces; a bold-faced person.

**Fāçet**, *n.* [Fr. *facette*, diminutive of *face*, q. v.] A little face; a small surface.

**Fa-çē'ti-æ** (fa-sē'shī-ē), *n. pl.* [Lat., from *facetus*.] Witty or humorous writings or sayings; witticisms.

**Fa-çē'tioūs**, *a.* [See *supra*.] **1.** Given to wit and good humor; merry; sportive; jocular. **2.** Characterized by wit and pleasantry.

**Fa-çē'tioūs-ly**, *adv.* In a facetious manner.

**Fa-çē'tioūs-ness**, *n.* State of being facetious; pleasantry.

**Fa-çē'tte'**, *n.* [Fr.] A facet. See FACET. [antry.]

**Fāçial**, *a.* [L. Lat. *facialis*, from *facies*, face.] Pertaining to the face.

*Facial angle* (*Anat.*), the angle formed by two straight lines, one drawn from the middle of the external entrance of the ear to the base of the nose, and the other from the prominent center of the forehead to the most prominent part of the upper jaw-bone.

**Fāçial-ly**, *adv.* In a facial manner.

**Fāç'ile** (fās'il), *a.* [Lat. *facilis*, from *facere*, to make, do.]

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, é, &c., short; câre, fâr, âsk, all, what; êre, veil, têrm; plique, firm; sôn, ôr, do, wolf,



**1.** Easy to be done or performed; not difficult. **2.** Easy to be surmounted or removed. **3.** Easy of access or converse; courteous; affable. **4.** Easily persuaded to good or bad; pliant; flexible.

**Fa-cil'i-tāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FACILITATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FACILITATING.] [Lat. *facilitas*, facility, *q. v.*] To make easy or less difficult.

**Fa-cil'i-tā'tion**, *n.* Act of facilitating or making easy. **Fa-cil'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being easily performed; ease. **2.** Readiness proceeding from skill or use; dexterity. **3.** easiness to be persuaded;—usually in a bad sense; pliancy; ductility. **4.** easiness of access; complaisance; affability. **5.** That which promotes the ease of any action or course of conduct; advantage; assistance;—usually in the plural.

**Syn.**—Ease; expertness; readiness; dexterity; complaisance; condescension; affability.—Expertness; readiness.—These words, as here compared, have in common the idea of performing any act with ease and promptitude. *Facility* supposes a natural or acquired power of dispatching a task with lightness and dexterity. *Expertness* is facility acquired by long-continued practice. *Readiness* marks the promptitude with which any thing is done. A merchant needs great *facility* in dispatching business; a banker, great *expertness* in easting accounts; both need great *readiness* in passing from one employment to another.

**Fā'cing**, *n.* A covering in front for ornament or other purposes.

**Fāe-sim'i-le**, *n.*; *pl.* FĀE-SĪM'I-LĒS. [Lat. *fac simile*, make like, or an abbreviation of *factum simile*, made like, from *facere*, to make, and *similis*, like.] An exact copy or likeness, as of handwriting.

**Fāet**, *n.* [Lat. *factum*, from *facere*, to make or do.] **1.** A doing, making, or preparing; hence, any thing done or that which comes to pass; an act; an event. **2.** Reality; truth. **3.** Assertion or statement of a thing done or existing; a thing supposed or asserted to be done; as, history abounds with false *facts*.

**Syn.**—Act; deed; performance; event; incident; occurrence; circumstance. See CIRCUMSTANCE.

**Fāe'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *factio*, from *facere*, to make or do.] A party acting from selfish motives against a government or established order of things.

**Syn.**—Cabal; combination; party; clique; junto. See CABAL.

**Fāe'tion-ist**, *n.* One who promotes faction.

**Fāe'tioūs**, *a.* **1.** Given to faction; prone to clamor against public measures or men. **2.** Pertaining to, or proceeding from, faction; indicating faction.

**Fāe'tioūs-ly**, *adv.* In a factions manner.

**Fāe'tioūs-ness**, *n.* State of being factious.

**Fae-tī'tioūs** (fak-tīsh'us), *a.* [Lat. *factitius*, from *facere*, to make.] Made by art, in distinction from what is produced by nature; artificial; unnatural.

**Syn.**—Unnatural.—A thing is *unnatural* when it departs in any way from its simple or normal state; it is *factitious* when it is wrought out or wrought up by labor and effort, as, a *factitious* excitement. There is much that is *unnatural* in Europe, but far more that is *factitious* in America.

**Fāe'tor**, *n.* **1.** (*Com.*) An agent; especially, a mercantile agent, who buys and sells goods, and transacts business, for others on commission. **2.** (*Math.*) One of the elements or quantities which, when multiplied together, form a product.

**Fāe'tor-āge**, *n.* Allowance given to a factor by his employer, as a compensation for his services.

**Fāe'to-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *factor*.] **1.** A house or place where factors reside, to transact business for their employers. **2.** The body of factors in any place. **3.** A building, or collection of buildings, appropriated to the manufacture of goods; a manufactory.

**Fac-tō'tum**, *n.*; *pl.* FAC-TŌ'TUMS. [Lat., do every thing.] A person employed to do all kinds of work.

**Fāe'ul-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *facultas*, from *facul*, easily, from *facere*, to make.] **1.** Ability to act or perform, whether inborn or cultivated; especially, an original mental power or capacity for the well-known classes of mental activity; intellectual endowment or gift; power. **2.** Privilege or permission; license. **3.** A body of men to whom any specific right or privilege is granted; the graduates in any of the four departments of a university or college (Philosophy, Law, Medicine, or Theology); especially, (*a.*) The members of a profession or calling. (*b.*) The professors and tutors in a college.

**Syn.**—Talent; gift; endowment; dexterity; adroitness; ability; knack.

**Fād'dle**, *v. i.* [Cf. FIDDLE.] To trifle; to toy. [*Low.*]

**Fāde**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FADING.] [O. Eng. also *vade*; Prov. D. *vadden*, to

fade, wither. Cf. VADE.] **1.** To perish gradually; to wither, as a plant. **2.** To lose freshness, color, or brightness. **3.** To sink away; to grow dim; to vanish.

**Fāde**, *v. t.* To cause to wither; to wear away.

**Fāde'less**, *a.* Not liable to fade; unfading.

**Fādge** (fāj), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FADGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FADGING.] [A.-S. *fegan*, *gefegan*, to join, fit together, O. H. Ger. *fuogan*, *fuokan*, *fogen*, *fuagen*.] To come close, as the parts of things united; to fit.

**Fāe'cal**, *a.* See FECAL.

**Fā'e'cēs**, *n. pl.* [Lat. *faex*, *faecis*, *pl. faeces*.] Excrement; ordure; also, settlings; sediment.

**Fāe'u-la**, *n.* See FECULA.

**Fā'er-y**, *a.* or *n.* The same as FAIRY.

**Fāg**, *n.* A laborious drudge; especially, a school-boy who does menial services for another boy of a higher form or class in English schools.

**Fāg**, *v. i.* [Cf. L. Ger. *fakk*, wearied, weary, A.-S. *fæge*, dying, weak, timid.] **1.** To act as a fag; to drudge. **2.** To become weary; to tire.

**Fāg**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FAGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FAGGING.] **1.** To treat as a fag; to compel to drudge. [*Colloq.*] **2.** To cause to labor diligently, or like a drudge; to tire by labor.

**Fāg-ēnd'**, *n.* [*fag* and *end*. See FAG, *v. i.*, *supra.*] **1.** An end of poorer quality, or in a spoiled condition, as the coarser end of a web of cloth, the untwisted end of a rope, &c. **2.** The refuse or meaner part of any thing.

**Fāg'ot**, *n.* [Fr. *fagot*, It. *fagotto*, Sp. *fogote*, augm. of Lat. *fax*, *facis*, torch, orig., a bundle of sticks, allied to Gr. *φάκελος*, bundle, fagot.] **1.** A bundle of sticks, used for fuel, for raising batteries, or other purposes in fortification; also, a single stick. **2.** A bundle of pieces of iron or of steel in bars. **3.** A person hired to take the place of another at the muster of a company.

**Fāg'ot**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FAGOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FAGOTING.] To make a fagot of; to tie or bundle together; to bind in a bundle.

**Fāhr'en-heit** (fär'en-hīt), *a.* [Ger.] Pertaining to, or measured by means of, a thermometer commonly used in America and England, having the zero of its scale marked at 32 degrees below the freezing-point of water, and the boiling-point at 212 degrees above;—so called from the inventor of the scale.

**Fāil**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FAILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FAILING.] [Fr. *faillir*, to fail, to deceive, from Lat. *fallere*, to deceive.] **1.** To be wanting; to fall short; to be lacking. **2.** To be affected with want; to come short. **3.** To become diminished; to decline; to decay. **4.** To fall off in respect to vigor, activity, resources, or the like. **5.** To become extinct; to perish; to die. **6.** To be found wanting with respect to an effect or a duty to be performed, a result to be secured, or the like; to miss. **7.** To be disappointed of access or attainment; to be baffled or frustrated. **8.** To become unable to meet one's engagements; to become bankrupt or insolvent.

**Fāil**, *v. t.* To be wanting to; not to be sufficient for; to

**Fāil**, *n.* Failure; deficiency; lack; want. [disappoint.

*Without fail*, unfailingly; unreservedly; absolutely.

**Fāil'ing**, *n.* The act of one who fails; deficiency; imperfection; lapse.

**Syn.**—Fault; foible.—A *fault* is positive, something definite and marked, which impairs excellence; a *failing* is negative, some weakness in a man's character, disposition, or habit; a *foible* is a less important weakness, which we overlook or smile at. A man may have many *failings*, and yet commit but few *faults*; or his *faults* and *failings* may be few, while his *foibles* are obvious to all.

**Fāil'ure** (ēš), *n.* [From *fail*, *q. v.*] **1.** Cessation of supply, or total defect; deficiency. **2.** Omission; non-performance. **3.** Decay, or defect from decay. **4.** Bankruptcy; suspension of payment.

**Fāin**, *a.* [A.-S. *fāgen*, *fāgen*, glad, *fea*, equiv. to *feaha*, gladness, joy, Goth. *fāginon*, to rejoice, *fāheds*, joy.] Well-pleased; glad; disposed; inclined; especially, content to accept.

**Fāin**, *adv.* With joy or pleasure; gladly.

**Fāint**, *n.* The act of fainting; a swoon.

**Fāint**, *a.* [*compar.* FAINTER; *superl.* FAINTEST.] [O. Fr. *faint*, negligent, sluggish, lazy, *p. p.* of *se feindre*, de quelque chose; to feign, to sham, to work negligently, from Lat.  *fingere*, to contrive, devise, feign.] **1.** Lacking strength; weak; languid. **2.** Wanting in courage, spirit, or energy; timorous; cowardly; dejected; depressed. **3.** Lacking distinctness; hardly perceptible; weak. **4.** Performed, done, or acted, in a weak or feeble manner.

**Fāint**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FAINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.*

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rūde, pull; çell, çhaise, call, echo; ġem, ġet; aš; oexist; linger, link; this.



**FAINTING.**] 1. To become weak or wanting in vigor; to grow feeble; to swoon. 2. To lose courage or spirit; to become depressed or despondent. 3. To decay; to disappear; to vanish.

**Faint'-heart'ed, a.** Wanting in courage; cowardly; timorous; dejected.

**Faint'-heart'ed-ness, n.** Want of courage and spirit; timorousness; cowardice.

**Faint'ish, a.** Slightly faint; somewhat faint.

**Faint'ly, adv.** In a faint, weak, or feeble manner.

**Faint'ness, n.** State of being faint; loss of strength, color, self-consciousness, and self-control; feebleness; dejection.

**Faints, n. pl.** The impure spirit which comes over first and last in the distillation of whiskey.

**Fair, a.** [*compar.* FAIRER; *superl.* FAIREST.] [A.-S. *fäger*, O. II. Ger. *fagar*, Icel. *fagr*, Goth. *fagrs*.] 1. Free from spots, specks, dirt, imperfection, or hindrance; unblemished; spotless; pure. 2. Pleasing to the eye; handsome; beautiful. 3. Free from a dark hue; of a light shade. 4. Not overcast; cloudless; propitious; favorable. 5. Unincumbered; open. 6. Characterized by frankness, honesty, impartiality, candor. 7. Inspiring hope and confidence. 8. Distinct; legible. 9. Not distinguished or unusual; moderate; middling.

*Fair play*, equitable or impartial treatment.

**Syn.**—Candid; open; frank; ingenuous; clear; honest; equitable; impartial; reasonable.

**Fair, adv.** Clearly; openly; frankly; civilly; honestly; favorably; agreeably.

*To bid fair*, to be likely, or to have a fair prospect; to promise. — *Fair and square*, justly; honestly; equitably; impartially.

**Fair, n.** A fair woman; a handsome female.

*The fair*, the female sex; womankind.

**Fair, n.** [From Lat. *feria*, pl. *feriæ*, days of rest, holidays, festivals, because the fairs were generally held in the church-yard, on holidays and feasts of dedication, when the people resorted to the churches.] A gathering of buyers and sellers, assembled with their merchandise at a stated or regular season, or by special appointment, for the exhibition of wares and the conduct of business.

**Fair'ing, n.** A present given or purchased at a fair.

**Fair'ly, adv.** In a fair manner; clearly; openly; distinctly; frankly; honestly; favorably; pleasantly.

**Fair'ness, n.** The state of being fair, or free from spots or stains, as of the skin; agreeableness, as of form and features; clearness, as of water; honesty, as of dealing; candor, as of an argument; distinctness, as of handwriting, and the like.

**Fair'-spök'en** (-spök'n, 20), *a.* Using fair speech, or uttered with fairness; bland; civil; courteous.

**Fair'y, n.** [Fr. *féerie*, enchantment, from O. Fr. *faer*, now *féer*, to enchant, charm, from *fae*, *feie*, now *fée*, It. *fata*, O. Ger. *fei*, *feie*, from Late Lat. *Fata*, for *Parca*, one of the goddesses of fate, from *fatum*, *fatus*, fate, or from *fatua*, a prophesying female, a fortune-teller.] An imaginary supernatural being or spirit, supposed to assume a human form, and to meddle for good or evil in the affairs of mankind.

*Fairies of romance*, beings of the human race, endowed with powers beyond those allotted to men. — *Fairy ring*, or *circle*, a bare circular path, or a ring of grass higher, greener, and sourer than the surrounding grass; — a frequent phenomenon in fields and meadows in Great Britain, vulgarly supposed to be caused by fairies in their dances.

**Faith, n.** [Lat. *fides*, faith, belief, from *fidere*, to trust.] 1. Belief; reliance on testimony. 2. Firm and earnest belief, on probable evidence of any kind, especially in regard to important moral truth. 3. (*Theol.*) (a.) Belief in the historic truthfulness of the Scripture narrative and the supernatural origin of its teachings. (b.) Belief in the facts and truth of the Scriptures, with a practical love of them. 4. That which is believed on any subject, whether in science, politics, or religion; especially, a system of religious belief; and more particularly the system of truth taught by Christ; also, the creed or belief of a Christian society or church. 5. A strict adherence to duty and fulfillment of promises. 6. Word or honor pledged; promise given.

**Faith'ful, a.** 1. Full of faith; disposed to believe, especially in the declarations and promises of God. 2. Firm in adherence to promises, contracts, or other engagements. 3. Firm in the observance of duty; loyal; of true fidelity. 4. Conformable to truth. 5. True; worthy of belief.

**Syn.**—Trusty; honest; upright; sincere; veracious.

**Faith'ful-ly, adv.** In a faithful manner.

**Faith'ful-ness, n.** Quality or character of being faithful; fidelity; truth; loyalty; constancy.

**Faith'less, a.** 1. Not believing; not giving credit. 2. Not believing in God or religion; specifically, not believing in the Christian religion. 3. Not observant of promises. 4. Not true to allegiance, duty, or vows. 5. Serving to disappoint or deceive; deluding.

**Fake, n.** [Scot. *faik*, fold, stratum of stone, A.-S. *faec*, space, interval, Ger. *fach*, compartment, partition, division, row.] (*Naut.*) A single turn or coil of a cable or hawser.

**Fā'kir** (fā'ker), } *n.* An Oriental religious ascetic or  
**Fä-quir'** (fä-keer'), } begging monk.

**Fäl'eâte**, } *a.* [Lat. *falcatus*; *falx*, *falcis*, sickle,  
**Fäl'eā-ted**, } scythe.] Hooked or bent like a sickle or scythe.

**Fal'chion** (fawl'chun), *n.* [L. Lat. *falcio*, *falco*, from Lat. *falx*, *falcis*, a sickle.] A short, broad sword, with a slightly curved point.

**Fäl'çi-fôrm, a.** [Lat. *falx*, a sickle, and *forma*, form] In the shape of a sickle.

**Fal'con** (faw'kn), *n.* [Late Lat. *falco*, from *falx*, *falcis*, a sickle or scythe, so named from its curving talons.] (*Ornith.*) One of a family of raptorial birds, characterized by a short, hooked beak, powerful claws, and great destructive power; especially, one of this family trained to the pursuit of other birds, or game.



Falcon.

**Fal'con-er** (faw'kn-er), *n.* A person who breeds and trains hawks for taking wild fowls; one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.

**Fäl'co-nët, n.** [L. Lat. *falconeta*, prop. a young falcon. See FALCON.] (*Gun.*) A small cannon anciently used.

**Fal'con-ry** (faw'kn-ry), *n.* 1. The art of training hawks to the exercise of hawking. 2. The practice of taking wild fowls or game by means of hawks.

**Fald'stool, n.** [A.-S. *fald*, *feald*, fold, and *stool*.] 1. A folding-stool, or portable seat, made to fold up in the manner of a camp-stool. 2. A small desk at which the litany is enjoined to be sung or said.

**Fall, v. i.** [*imp.* FELL; *p. p.* FALLEN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FALLING.] [A.-S. *feallan*, O. II. Ger. *fallan*, N. II. Ger. *fallen*, allied to Lith. *pułti*.] 1. To descend from a higher position to a lower, either suddenly or gradually; to drop down; to make a descent by the force of gravity alone. 2. To become prostrate; to assume suddenly a recumbent posture. 3. To empty. 4. To cease to live; to perish; to vanish. 5. To lose strength. 6. To be brought forth. 7. To decline in power, glory, wealth, importance, value, or the like. 8. To become degraded; to sink into vice, error, or sin. 9. To become ensnared or embarrassed; to be entrapped. 10. To become or appear dejected. 11. To pass into a new state of body or mind; to become. 12. To happen; to come to pass. 13. To rush or hurry. 14. To pass or be transferred by chance, lot, distribution, inheritance, or otherwise. 15. To be dropped or uttered carelessly.

*To fall aboard of* (*Naut.*), to strike against. — *To fall among*, to come among accidentally or unexpectedly. — *To fall astern* (*Naut.*), to move or be driven backward. — *To fall away*, (a.) To lose flesh; to pine. (b.) To revolt or rebel. (c.) To apostatize. (d.) To perish; to be ruined. (e.) To decline gradually; to fade. — *To fall back*, (a.) To recede; to give way. (b.) To fail of performing a promise or purpose. — *To fall foul*, to attack; to make an assault. — *To fall from*, (a.) To recede from; to depart. (b.) To revolt. — *To fall from grace* (*Methodism*), to sink into vice; to sin. — *To fall home* (*Ship Carp.*), to curve inward, as the timbers of a ship's side. — *To fall in*, (a.) To concur; to agree. (b.) To comply; to yield to. (c.) To come in; to join; to enter. — *To fall in with*, to meet; to discover or come near. — *To fall off*, (a.) To withdraw; to separate. (b.) To apostatize. (c.) To forsake; to abandon. (d.) To drop. (e.) To depreciate; to depart from former excellence. (f.) (*Naut.*) To fall to leeward. — *To fall on*, (a.) To begin suddenly and eagerly. (b.) To assault; to assail. (c.) To drop on; to descend on. — *To fall out*, (a.) To quarrel. (b.) To happen; to befall; to chance. — *To fall over*, (a.) To revolt. (b.) To fall beyond. — *To fall short*, to be deficient. — *To fall to*, (a.) To begin hastily and eagerly. (b.) To apply one's self to. — *To fall under*, (a.) To come under, or within the limits of. (b.) To come under; to become the subject of. (c.) To be ranged or reckoned with.

**Fall, v. t.** To sink; to depress.

**Fall, n.** 1. Act of descending from a higher to a lower place by gravity; descent. 2. Act of dropping or tumbling from an erect posture. 3. Death; destruction; overthrow; ruin. 4. Downfall; degradation. 5. Dim-



ination of price or value; depreciation. **6.** A sinking of tone; cadence. **7.** Declivity; a slope. **8.** Descent of water; a cascade; a cataract; — usually in the plural. **9.** Outlet or discharge of a river or current of water into the ocean, or into a lake or pond. **10.** Extent of descent. **11.** The season when leaves fall from trees; autumn. **12.** That which falls; a falling. **13.** Act of felling or cutting down. **14.** Lapse or declension from innocence or goodness; *specifically*, the apostasy of our first parents. **15.** (*Naut.*) That part of a tackle to which the power is applied in hoisting.

**Fal-lā'ciōūs, a.** [See FALLACY.] Embodying or pertaining to a fallacy; fitted to deceive.

**Fal-lā'ciōūs-ly, adv.** In a fallacious manner.

**Fal-lā'ciōūs-ness, n.** The state of being fallacious.

**Fāl'lā-çy, n.** [Lat. *fallacia*, from *fallax*, deceitful, from *fallere*, to deceive.] **1.** Deceptive or false appearance; deceitfulness; deception; mistake. **2.** (*Logic.*) An argument, or apparent argument, which professes to be decisive of the matter at issue, while in reality it is not.

**Syn.** — Deception; deceit; mistake; sophistry. — A *fallacy* is an argument which professes to be decisive, but in reality is not; *sophistry* is also false reasoning, but of so specious and subtle a kind as to render it difficult to expose its *fallacy*. Many *fallacies* are obvious, but the evil of *sophistry* lies in its consummate art.

**Fallen** (fawln, 58), *p. a.* Dropped; descended; degraded; decreased; ruined.

**Fāl'li-bīl'i-ty, n.** State of being fallible; liableness to deceive or to be deceived.

**Fāl'li-ble, a.** [Low Lat. *fallibilis*, from Lat. *fallere*, to deceive.] Liable to fail or mistake; liable to deceive or

**Fāl'li-bly, adv.** In a fallible manner. [be deceived.]

**Fall'ing-sick'ness, n.** (*Med.*) The epilepsy; a disease in which the patient suddenly loses his senses and falls down.

**Fāl'lōw, a.** [A.-S. *fealu*, *fealo*, *fealar*, O. II. Ger. *falo*, *falawer*, *falawu*, *falawas*, Icel. *fölr*, allied to Slav. *plav*, Pol. *plowy*, Skr. *palita*, Gr. *πολιός*, Lat. *pallidus*, *fulvus*, and *flavus*.] **1.** Left untilled or unsowed after having been plowed ready for culture. **2.** Pale red or pale yellow.

**Fāl'lōw, n.** [So called from the *fallow*, or somewhat yellow, color of naked ground. See *supra*.] **1.** Land that has lain a year or more plowed without being sowed. **2.** The plowing or tilling of land, without sowing it for a season.

**Fāl'lōw, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* FALLOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FALLOWING.] To plow, harrow, and break up, as land, without seeding.

**Fāl'lōw Deer.** [So called from its *fallow* or pale-yellow color. See *supra*.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of deer, smaller than the stag, and most common in England, where it is often domesticated in the parks.

**Fāl'lōw-fīnch** (66), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A small bird of the genus *Saxicola*; — called also *fallow-chat*, *wheat-ear*, and by a variety of local names.

**Fāl'lōw-ness, n.** (*Agric.*) A fallow state.

**False, a.** [*compar.* FALSER; *superl.* FALSEST.] [Lat. *falsus*, *p. p.* of *fallere*, *falsum*, to deceive.] **1.** Uttering falsehood; given to deceit; dishonest. **2.** Not faithful or loyal; treacherous; perfidious. **3.** Not according with truth or reality; not true; fitted or likely to deceive or disappoint. **4.** Not genuine or real; assumed or designed to deceive; counterfeit; hypocritical. **5.** Not well founded; erroneous. **6.** (*Mus.*) Not in tune.

*False imprisonment* (*Law*), the arrest and imprisonment of a person without warrant or cause, or contrary to law. — *False keel* (*Naut.*), the timber used below the main keel, to serve both as a defense and an aid in holding the wind better.

**False, adv.** Not truly; not honestly; falsely.

**False'-heart'ed, a.** Hollow; treacherous; deceitful; dishonest; perfidious.

**False'hood, n.** [From *false* and the termination *hood*.] **1.** Want of truth or veracity; an untrue assertion. **2.** Want of honesty or integrity; deceitfulness; perfidy. **3.** Counterfeit; imposture.

**Syn.** — Falsity; lie; untruth; fiction; fabrication. See LIE.

**False'ly, adv.** In a false manner; not truly.

**False'ness, n.** State of being false; want of integrity or uprightness; unfaithfulness.

**Fals-ët'te', n.** [From Lat. *falsus*. See FALSE.] That peculiar species of voice in a man the compass of which lies above his natural voice.

**Fals'i-fi'a-ble, a.** Capable of being falsified.

**Fāl'si-fi-cā'tion, n.** **1.** Act of making false; a counterfeiting. **2.** Confutation. **3.** (*Equity.*) The showing an item of charge in an account to be wrong.

**Fals'i-fi'er, n.** One who falsifies, or gives to a thing a false appearance.

**Fals'i-fy, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* FALSIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FALSIFYING.] [Lat. *falsificare*, from Lat. *falsus*, false, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To represent falsely; to counterfeit; to forge. **2.** To prove to be false, or untrustworthy. **3.** To violate; to break by falsehood. **4.** (*Law.*) To prove false, as a judgment. **5.** (*Equity.*) To show, in accounting, that an item of charge inserted in an account is wrong.

**Fals'i-fy, v. i.** To tell lies; to violate the truth.

**Fals'i-ty, n.** **1.** Quality of being false; contrariety or inconformity to truth. **2.** A false assertion.

**Syn.** — Falsehood; lie; deceit. — *Falsity* denotes the state or quality of being false. A *falsehood* is a false declaration designedly made. A *lie* is a gross, unblushing falsehood. It is a vulgar error to speak of "telling a *falsity*." It is an equal error to say, "I perceive the *falsehood* of your declaration or statement."

**Fal'ter, v. i.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* FALTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FALTERING.] [O. Eng. *faulter*, from O. Fr. *faulte*, N. Fr. *faute*, fault, or from Eng. *faulter*, Scot. *faulour*, transgressor.] **1.** To fail; to stumble; especially, to hesitate, to stammer. **2.** To tremble; to totter. **3.** To fail in distinctness or regularity of exercise; — said of the mind or of thought.

**Fāme, n.** [Lat. *fama*, Gr. *φήμη*, Dor. *φάμα*, from Gr. *φημί*, I say, speak, tell, make known.] **1.** Public report or rumor. **2.** Renown; notoriety; celebrity, either favorable or unfavorable.

**Syn.** — Reputation; credit; honor.

**Fāme, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* FAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FAMING.] **1.** To report. **2.** To make famous.

**Fa-mī'iar (-yar), a.** [Lat. *familiaris*, from Lat. *familia*, family.] **1.** Pertaining to a family; domestic. **2.** Closely acquainted or intimate, as a friend or companion; well versed in, as any subject of study. **3.** Characterized by, or exhibiting the manner of, an intimate; unceremonious; free. **4.** Well known, as a friend; well understood, as a book or science.

**Fa-mī'iar, n.** **1.** An intimate; a close companion. **2.** A demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at a call. **3.** (*Court of Inquisition.*) One admitted to the secrets, and employed in the service, of the courts.

**Fa-mil-iār'i-ty** (fa-mil-yār'ī-ty), *n.* State of being familiar; unconstrained intercourse; freedom from ceremony and constraint.

**Syn.** — Acquaintance; fellowship; affability; intimacy. See ACQUAINTANCE.

**Fa-mī'iar-ize, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* FAMILIARIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FAMILIARIZING.] **1.** To make familiar or intimate; to habituate; to accustom. **2.** To make easy by practice or study.

**Fa-mī'iar-ly, adv.** **1.** In a familiar manner; without formality. **2.** Commonly; frequently.

**Fām'i-līsm, n.** The tenets of the Familists.

**Fām'i-līst, n.** (*Ecl. Hist.*) One of a fanatical sect founded in Holland, and existing in England about 1580, called the *Family of Love*, from the affection its members professed to bear to all people, however wicked.

**Fām'i-ly, n.** [Lat. *familia*, from Lat. *famulus*, servant.] **1.** The collective body of persons who live in one house, and under one head or manager; a household. **2.** A tribe or race; kindred. **3.** Course of descent; genealogy; lineage. **4.** Honorable descent. **5.** A group of kindred individuals, usually more comprehensive than a genus, and founded on more indefinite resemblances.

**Fām'īnc, n.** [From Lat. *fames*, hunger.] General scarcity of food; dearth; a general want of provisions; destitution.

**Fām'ish, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* FAMISHED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FAMISHING.] **1.** To starve, kill, or destroy with hunger. **2.** To exhaust the strength of by hunger. **3.** To kill by deprivation or denial of any thing necessary. **4.** To force or constrain by famine.

**Fām'ish, v. i.** **1.** To die of hunger: to starve. **2.** To suffer extreme hunger or thirst. **3.** To suffer extremity from deprivation of any thing essential or necessary.

**Fām'ish-ment, a.** Pain of extreme hunger or thirst.

**Fā'mōūs, n.** Celebrated in fame or public report; renowned; distinguished in story; — used in either a good or bad sense.

**Syn.** — Noted; remarkable; signal; conspicuous; celebrated; renowned; illustrious; eminent; transcendent; excellent. — *Famous* is applied to a person or thing widely spoken of as extraordinary; *renowned* is applied to those who are named again and again with honor; *illustrious*, to those who have dazzled the world by the splendor of their deeds or their virtues. Napoleon was *famous*; Alexander was *renowned*; Washington was *illustrious*.

**Fā'mōūs-ly, adv.** With great renown or fame.



**Fā'mou's-ness**, *n.* State of being famous; renown.

**Fān**, *n.* [A.-S. *fann*, O. H. Ger. *wanna*, fan, awning, allied to Lat. *vannus*, fan, van for winnowing grain. Cf. VAN.] An instrument used for producing artificial currents of air, by the wafting or revolving motion of a broad surface; as, (a.) An instrument for cooling the person, made of feathers, paper, &c. (b.) (*Mach.*) An instrument for exciting currents of air, in winnowing grain, blowing a fire, ventilation, &c., or for checking rapid motion by the resistance of the air. (c.) Something in the form of a woman's fan when spread, as a peacock's tail, a window, &c. (e.) A small vane or sail, used to keep the large sails of a smock windmill always in the direction of the wind.

**Fān**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FANNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FANNING.] 1. To move as with a fan. 2. To cool and refresh, by moving the air with a fan. 3. To ventilate; to blow on. 4. To winnow.

**Fa-nāt'ie**, } *a.* [See FANE.] Pertaining to, or indi-  
**Fa-nāt'ie-al**, } cating, fanaticism; excessively enthu-  
siastic, especially on religious subjects.

**Fa-nāt'ie**, *n.* A person affected by excessive enthusiasm, particularly on religious subjects.

**Fa-nāt'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a fanatical manner.

**Fa-nāt'ie-al-ness**, *n.* Fanaticism.

**Fa-nāt'i-qi'sm**, *n.* Excessive enthusiasm; wild and extravagant notions of religion.

**Syn.**—Enthusiasm; superstition; frenzy. See ENTHUSIASM.

**Fān'-blōw'er**, *n.* A wheel with vanes revolving rapidly, to impel a current of air for any purpose; a fan.

**Fān'ci-er**, *n.* 1. One who is governed by fancy. 2. One who fancies or has a special liking for or interest in; hence, one who keeps for sale.

**Fān'ci-ful**, *a.* 1. Full of fancy; guided by fancy; whimsical. 2. Dictated by fancy; abounding in wild images.

**Syn.**—Fantastical; visionary.—*Fanciful* notions are the product of a heated fancy, without any support in reason or truth; *fantastical* schemes or systems are made up of oddly-assorted fancies, often of the most whimsical kind; *visionary* expectations are those which can never be realized in fact.

**Fān'ci-ful-ly**, *adv.* In a fanciful manner; wildly.

**Fān'ci-ful-ness**, *n.* The quality of being fanciful.

**Fān'cy**, *n.* [Contracted from *fantasy*, Lat. *phantasia*, Gr. *φαντασία*, from *φαντάζειν*, to make visible, to place before one's mind, from *φαίνειν*, to bring to light.] 1. The faculty by which the mind forms an image or a representation of any thing perceived before; the power of combining and modifying such objects into new notions or images; the power of readily and happily creating and recalling such objects for the purpose of amusement, wit, or embellishment. 2. An image or representation of any thing formed in the mind; conception. 3. Caprice; whim; impression. 4. Inclination; liking; hence, the object of inclination or liking. 5. That which pleases or entertains the taste or caprice without much use or value.

*The fancy*, those who exhibit some special or peculiar taste or fancy, as for sporting, boxing, and the like;—used collectively.

**Syn.**—Imagination; conceit; taste; humor; inclination; whim; liking. See IMAGINATION.

**Fān'cy**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FANCED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FANCYING.] To figure to one's self; to imagine.

**Fān'cy**, *v. t.* 1. To form a conception of; to imagine. 2. To have a fancy or liking for.

**Fān'cy**, *a.* Adapted to please the fancy or taste.

*Fancy ball*, a ball in which persons appear in fancy dresses. — *Fancy goods*, fabrics of various colors, patterns, &c. — *Fancy stocks*, a species of stocks which afford great opportunity for stock-gambling, since they have no intrinsic value, and the fluctuations in their prices are chiefly artificial. [*Amer.*]—*Fancy store*, one where articles of fancy and ornament are sold.

**Fan-dān'go**, *n.* [Sp. This dance, together with its name, was brought from Guinea by the negroes into the West Indies and thence into Spain.] A lively dance, much practiced in Spain and Spanish America.

**Fāne**, *n.* [Lat. *fanum*, from *fari*, to speak.] A temple; a place consecrated to religion; a church.

**Fān'fa-rōn**, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *fanfarron*, It. *fanfano*. Cf. Ar. *farfar*, talkative.] A bully; a swaggerer; an empty boaster.

**Fan-fār'on-āde'**, *n.* Vain boasting; ostentation; blus-

**Fāng**, *n.* [A.-S. *fang*, a taking, seizing, grasp; *fangan*, contracted *fōn*, *p. p.* *fangen*, Goth. *fahan*.] 1. The tusk of a boar or other animal by which the prey is seized and held; a long pointed tooth. 2. A claw or talon. 3. Any shoot or other thing by which hold is taken.

**Fān'-light** (-līt), *n.* (*Arch.*) A window resembling in form an open fan.

**Fān'ner**, *n.* 1. One who fans. 2. A machine with revolving vanes, used in various forms, for particular purposes; a fan.

**Fān'on**, *n.* [O. Fr. *fanon*, L. Lat. *fano*, from O. H. Ger. *fano*, banner.] 1. An embroidered scarf, worn about the left arm of a Roman Catholic priest, in the celebration of the mass. 2. A flag; an ensign.

**Fān'-pālm** (fān'pām), *n.* (*Bot.*)

The talipot-tree, a native of the East Indies. It attains to the height of 60 or 70 feet, with a straight trunk crowned by a tuft of enormous leaves. The leaves, when they first appear, are folded together like a fan, and afterward spread open.

**Fān'-tāil**, *n.* 1. (*Ornith.*) A kind of bird, especially a variety of the domestic pigeon, so called from the fan-like shape of their tails. 2. A form of gas-burner.

**Fan-tā'si-ā** (-tā'ze-ā), *n.* [It. See FANCY.] (*Mus.*) A continuous composition, not divided into what are called movements, or governed by the ordinary rules of musical design.

**Fān'tāsm**, *n.* A phantom; something not real. See PHANTASM.

**Fan-tās'tie**, } *a.* 1. Producing or existing only in  
**Fan-tās'tie-al**, } imagination. 2. Having the nature  
of a phantom. 3. Indulging the vagaries of imagina-  
tion. 4. Irregular; wild; capricious.

**Syn.**—Fanciful; imaginative; ideal; visionary; capricious; chimerical; whimsical. See FANCIFUL.

**Fan-tās'tie**, *n.* A person given to fantastic dress, manners, &c.; hence, a dandy.

**Fan-tās'tie-āl'i-ty**, *n.* The state or quality of being fantastical; fantasticalness.

**Fan-tās'tie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a fantastic manner.

**Fan-tās'tie-al-ness**, *n.* State of being fantastical.

**Fān'ta-sy**, *n.* The same as FANCY. [*Obs.*]

**Fān'tom**, *n.* See PHANTOM, which is the usual spelling.

**Fān'-wheel**, *n.* A fan-blower.

**Fā-quir'** (fā-keer'), *n.* See FAKIR.

**Fār**, *a.* [FARTHER and FARTHEST are used as the *compar.* and *superl.* of *far*, although belonging to another root. See FURTHER.] [A.-S. *feorr*, *feor*, *fior*, *fyr*, Icel. *fir*, *fiarri*, O. H. Ger. *ferri*, Goth. *fairra*, allied to Lat. *porro*, Gr. *πόρρω*.] 1. Distant in any direction; remote. 2. Contrary to design or wishes. 3. At enmity with; alienated. 4. More or most distant of the two.

**Fār**, *adv.* 1. To a great extent or distance of space. 2. To a great distance in time from any point. 3. In great part. 4. In a great proportion; very much. 5. To a certain point, degree, or distance.

*By far*, in a great degree; very much.—*Far off*, (a.) At or to a great distance. (b.) At enmity: in a state of ignorance and alienation.—*Far other*, very different.—*From far*, from a great distance; from a remote place.

*Far* often occurs in compounds, such as *far-extended*, *far-reaching*, which need no special definition.

**Fārce**, *n.* [From Lat. *farsus*, *p. p.* of *farcire*, to stuff.]

1. (*Cookery.*) Stuffing, like that used in dressing a fowl; force-meat. 2. A low style of comedy. 3. Ridiculous or empty show.

**Fār'ci-eal**, *a.* Belonging to a farce; appropriated to farce; ludicrous; deceptive.

**Fār'ci-eal-ly**, *adv.* In manner suited to farce; hence, ludicrously; ridiculous *ly*.

**Fār'ci-cal-ness**, *n.* Quality of being farcical.

**Fār'cin**, } *n.* [Fr. *farcin*, from Lat. *farcire*, Fr. *farcir*.

**Fār'cy**, } See FARCE, *n.*] (*Far.*) A disease of the absorbents, affecting the skin and its blood-vessels. It is of the nature of mange, and is allied to glanders.

**Fāre**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FARING.] [A.-S., O. Sax., Goth., & O. H. Ger. *faran*, Ger. *fahren*, Icel. *fara*.] 1. To go; to pass; to journey; to travel. 2. To be in any state, good or bad. 3. To be treated or entertained at table, or with bodily or social comforts. 4. To happen well or ill;—used impersonally.

**Fāre**, *n.* 1. Price of passage by land or water. 2. Experience. 3. Food; provisions for the table.

**Fāre-wēll'**, *interj.* [Compounded of *fare*, in the imperative, and *well*.] Go well; good-by; adieu.



Fan-palm.



The accent is sometimes placed on the first syllable, especially in poetry.

**Fâre'well**, or **Fâre-wëll'**, *n.* **1.** A wish of happiness or welfare at parting; adieu. **2.** Act of departure;

**Fâre'well**, *a.* Parting; valedictory. [leave.]

**Fâr'-fêch'ed** (-fêcht), *a.* **1.** Brought from far. **2.** Not easily or naturally deduced or introduced; forced; strained.

**Fa-rî'nâ**, or **Fa-rî'nâ**, *n.* [Lat., meal, flour, from *far*, a sort of grain, spelt.] **1.** The flour of any species of corn, or starchy root. **2.** (*Chem.*) Starch or fecula, one of the proximate principles of vegetables.

**Fâr'i-nâ'ceou's**, *a.* **1.** Consisting or made of meal or flour. **2.** Yielding farina or flour. **3.** Like meal; mealy; pertaining to meal.

**Fârm**, *n.* [O. Eng. *ferme*, farm, abode; It. *ferma*, Sp. *firma*, bargain, contract, signature, from Lat. *firmus*, firm, fast, either because the farms were at first inclosed or fortified with walls, or because the leases were confirmed or made more certain by signature.] **1.** A tract of land inclosed or set apart for cultivation by a tenant. **2.** An extended piece of ground, devoted by its owner to agriculture; a landed estate. **3.** A lease.

**Fârm**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FARMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FARMING.] **1.** To lease or let for an equivalent, as land for a rent. **2.** To give up to another, as an estate, a business, the revenue, a privilege, &c., on condition of receiving in return a percentage of what it yields. **3.** To take at a certain rent or rate. **4.** To cultivate, as a farm.

**Fârm**, *v. i.* To till the soil; to labor as an agriculturist.

**Fârm'er**, *n.* One who farms; as, (*a.*) A cultivator of leased ground. (*b.*) One who takes taxes, customs, excise, or other duties, to collect for a certain rate per cent. (*c.*) An agriculturist; a husbandman.

**Fârm'er-y**, *n.* The building and yards necessary for the business of a farm. [*Eng.*]

**Fârm'-house**, *n.* A house attached to a farm, and for the residence of a farmer.

**Fârm'ing**, *n.* The business of cultivating land.

**Fârm'-yard**, *n.* A yard or inclosure attached to a barn.

**Fâr'o** (89), *n.* [Said to be so called because an Egyptian king or *Pharaoh* was formerly represented on one of the cards.] A species of game at cards, in which a person plays against the *bank*, kept by the proprietor of the table.

**Far-râg'i-noûs**, *a.* [From *furrago*, *q. v.*] Formed of various materials; mixed.

**Far-râ'go** (118), *n.* [Lat., mixed fodder for cattle, mash, medley, from *far*, a sort of grain.] A mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley.

**Fâr'ri-er**, *n.* [O. Eng. *ferrer*, from L. Lat. *ferrare*, to shoe a horse, from Lat. *ferrum*, iron; L. Lat. *ferrarius eorum*, one who shoes horses.] **1.** A smith who shoes horses. **2.** A veterinary surgeon.

**Fâr'ri-er-y**, *n.* **1.** Art of shoeing horses. **2.** Art of preventing, curing, or mitigating the diseases of horses and cattle.

**Fâr'rôw**, *n.* [A.-S. *feorh*, O. H. Ger. *farh*, *farah*, pig, allied to Lat. *porcus*, O. Gr. *πόρκος*, Lith. *parzas*, *parszelis*, Lett. *pürsas*, Finn. *porsas*.] A litter of pigs.

**Fâr'rôw**, *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FARROWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FARROWING.] To bring forth, as pigs.

**Fâr'rôw**, *a.* [Cf. Scot. *ferry cow*, a cow that is not with calf, D. *vaarkoe*, *vaars*, a young cow that has not yet brought forth a calf, heifer, Ger. *fârse*, allied to O. H. Ger. *far*, *farro*, A.-S. *feorr*, N. H. Ger. *farre*, bull, steer.] Not producing young in a given season or year; — said only of cows.

**Fâr'-sîgh't'ed** (-sît'-), *a.* **1.** Seeing to a great distance. **2.** Incapable of seeing near objects distinctly.

**Fâr'ther**, *a.*, *compar.* of *far*. [*superl.* FARTHEST. See FURTHER.] **1.** More remote; additional. **2.** Tending to a greater distance; longer.

**Fâr'ther**, *adv.* **1.** At or to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond. **2.** Moreover.

**Fâr'ther**, *v. t.* [See FURTHER, *v. t.*] To help forward; to promote; to advance; to further. [*Rare.*]

**Fâr'thest**, *a.*, *superl.* of *far*. [See FARTHER, and cf. FURTHEST.] Most distant or remote; furthest.

**Fâr'thest**, *adv.* At or to the greatest distance. See FURTHEST.

**Fâr'thing**, *n.* [A.-S. *feordhung* and *feordhling*, from *feordha*, the fourth, from *feower*, *feowr*, four.] The fourth of a penny; — equal to half a cent.

**Fâr'thin-gâle**, *n.* [O. Eng. *vardingale*, *fardingale*, from O. Fr. *vertugale*, *vertugade*, *vertugadin*, prob. corrupt. from *vertu-garde*, *vertu-gardien*, i. e., virtue-guard, virtue-guardian.] A hoop petticoat.

**Fâs'cēs**, *n. pl.* [Lat. *fascis*, bundle, allied to *fascia*, band.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) An ax tied up with a bundle of rods, and borne before the Roman magistrates as a badge of their authority.

**Fâs'ci-al** (fâsh/'i-al), *a.* Belonging to the *fascēs*.

**Fâs'ci-âte** (fâsh/'i-ât), *a.* (*Bot.*) (*a.*) Banded or compacted together. (*b.*) Flattened or rendered flat, as some stems, through monstrous growth.

**Fâs'ci-â'ted** (fâsh/'i-â'ted), *a.* [Lat. *fasciatus*, *p. p.* of *fasciare*, to envelop with bands, from *fascia*, band.] **1.** Bound with a fillet, sash or bandage. **2.** (*Bot.*) Flattened in form by growth.

**Fâs'ci-ele** (fâs/'sî-kl), *n.* [Lat. *fasciculus*, dim. of *fascis*. See FASCES.] (*Bot.*) A close cluster or cyme, with the flowers much crowded together, as in the sweet-william.

**Fas-ci'e-u-lar**, *a.* Growing in bunches or tufts.

**Fâs'ci-nâ'te**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FASCINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FASCINATING.] [Lat. *fascinare*, Gr. *βασκαίνειν*.] **1.** To bewitch; to enchant. **2.** To excite and allure irresistibly or powerfully.

**Syn.** — To charm; enrapture; captivate.

**Fâs'ci-nâ'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of fascinating, bewitching, or enchanting; enchantment; witchcraft; unseen, inexplicable influence. **2.** That which fascinates; a charm; a spell.

**Fas-ci-ne'** (-seen'), *n.* [Lat. *fascina*, from *fascis*, bundle.] (*Fort.*) A bundle of rods or of small sticks of wood, used in raising batteries, in filling ditches, &c.

**Fâsh'ion** (fâsh/'un), *n.* [From Lat. *factio*, a making, from *facere*, to make.] **1.** The make or form of any thing; pattern; model; workmanship; execution. **2.** The prevailing mode or style, especially of dress. **3.** Mode of action; manner; sort; way.

**Fâsh'ion**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FASHIONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FASHIONING.] **1.** To form; to give shape or figure to. **2.** To fit; to adapt; to accommodate.

**Fâsh'ion-a-ble**, *a.* **1.** Conforming to the fashion or established mode. **2.** Established by custom or use; current; prevailing at a particular time. **3.** Observant of the fashion or customary mode. **4.** Genteel; well bred. [in the pl.]

**Fâsh'ion-a-ble**, *n.* A person of fashion; — used chiefly

**Fâsh'ion-a-bly**, *adv.* In a manner according to fashion, custom, or prevailing practice. [thing.]

**Fâsh'ion-er**, *n.* One who forms or gives shape to any

**Fâst**, *a.* [*compar.* FASTER; *superl.* FASTEST.] [A.-S. *fâst*, Icel. *fastr*, O. H. Ger. *fasti*, *festi*.] **1.** Firmly fixed; closely adhering. **2.** Firm against attack; fortified by nature or art. **3.** Firm in adherence; steadfast; faithful. **4.** Not easily disturbed or broken; deep; sound. **5.** Moving rapidly; rapid; swift. **6.** Rash and inconsiderate; extravagant; dissipated.

*Fast and loose*, now cohering, now disjointed; inconstant; especially in the phrases to *play at fast and loose*, to *play fast and loose*, to act with giddy or reckless inconstancy.

**Fâst**, *adv.* **1.** In a fast, fixed, or firmly established manner. **2.** In a fast or rapid manner; quickly; swiftly; rapidly.

**Fâst**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FASTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FASTING.] [A.-S. *fâstan*, O. Sax. and Icel. *fasta*, O. H. Ger. *fastên*, Goth. *fastan*, to keep, to observe, to fast, allied to *fast*, firm.] **1.** To abstain from food, in whole or in part; to go hungry. **2.** To practice abstinence as a religious exercise or duty.

**Fâst**, *n.* **1.** Abstinence from food. **2.** Voluntary abstinence from food, as a religious mortification or humiliation. **3.** A time of fasting, whether a day, week, or longer time.

To *break one's fast*, to put an end to a period of abstinence by taking food; especially, to take one's morning meal; to break-fast.

**Fâst'-dây**, *n.* A day on which fasting is observed.

**Fâst'en** (fâs/'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FASTENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FASTENING.] [A.-S. *fastan*, *fastenian*. See FAST, *a.*] **1.** To fix firmly; to make fast; to secure. **2.** To hold together; to cause to cleave, or to cleave together, by any means.

**Syn.** — To fix; cement; stick; link; attach; affix; annex.

**Fâst'en** (fâs/'n), *v. i.* To fix one's self; to clinch.

**Fâst'en-er**, *n.* One who, or that which, makes fast.

**Fâst'en-ing** (fâs/'n-ing), *n.* Any thing that binds and makes fast, as a lock, catch, bolt, bar, &c.

**Fas-tid'i-ou's**, *a.* [Lat. *fastidiosus*, from *fastidium*, contr. fr. *fastûs tardivus*, i. e., loathing for any sort of enjoyment.] Difficult to please; delicate to a fault.

**Syn.** — *Squeamish*. — *Fastidious* is applied to one whose taste or feelings are offended by trifling defects or errors; *squeamish*





(*lit.*, having a stomach which is easily turned) to one who is excessively nice on minor points, or else over-scrupulous.

**Fas-tid'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* In a fastidious manner.

**Fas-tid'i-ous-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being fastidious; squeamishness.

**Fäst'ness**, *n.* [See **FAST**, *a.*] **1.** State of being fast and firm; fixedness; security. **2.** A fast place; a stronghold; a fortress or fort.

**Fät**, *a.* [*compar.* **FATTER**; *superl.* **FATTEST**.] [A.-S. *fat*, O. Sax. *fet*, *feit*, *feitit*, Icel. *feitr*.] **1.** Abounding with fat; as, (*a.*) Fleshy; plump; corpulent. (*b.*) Oily; greasy; unctuous; rich. **2.** Exhibiting the qualities of a fat animal; coarse; heavy; gross; dull; stupid. **3.** Yielding a rich or abundant supply; productive.

**Fät**, *n.* [O. Sax. *feit*, Ger. *fett*, D. *vet*. See *supra*.] **1.** An oily, concrete substance, deposited in various parts of animal bodies. **2.** The best or richest productions; the best part.

**Fät**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **FATTED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **FATTING**.] To make fat; to fatten.

**Fät**, *v. i.* To grow fat, plump, and fleshy.

**Fät**, *n.* [A.-S. *fat*, O. H. Ger. *faz*, N. H. Ger. *fasz*, allied to O. H. Ger. *fazzôn*, *fazôn*, to take hold of, to contain.] A large tub, cistern, or vessel; a vat.

**Fät'al**, *a.* [Lat. *fatalis*, from *fatum*. See **FATE**.] **1.** Proceeding from, or appointed by, fate; necessary; inevitable. [*Rare*.] **2.** Causing death or destruction; deadly; mortal; destructive; calamitous.

**Fät'tal-ism**, *n.* The doctrine of fate, or inevitable necessity. [Open by inevitable necessity.]

**Fät'tal-ist**, *n.* One who maintains that all things hap-

**Fa-täl'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** State of being fatal, or proceeding from destiny; invincible necessity. **2.** State of being productive of death; tendency to destruction or danger;

**Fät'tal-ly**, *adv.* In a fatal manner. [mortality.]

**Fät'tä Mor-gü'nä**. [It., so called because this phenomenon was looked upon as the work of a *Fata*, or Fairy, of the name of *Morgana*.] A phenomenon, in which, by an extraordinary atmospheric refraction, images of objects at a distance appear as inverted, distorted, displaced, or multiplied.

**Fäte**, *n.* [Lat. *fatum*, oracle, destiny, fate, from *fari*, to speak.] **1.** A decree or word pronounced by God; hence, inevitable necessity. **2.** Appointed lot; especially, final lot; death; destruction. **3. pl.** [Lat. *Fata*, pl. of *fatum*.] (*Myth.*) Three goddesses, who were supposed to determine the course of human life.

**Syn.** — Destiny; lot; doom; fortune; chance.

**Fät'ed**, *a.* Decreed or regulated by fate; doomed; destined.

**Fäte'ful**, *a.* Bearing fatal power; producing fatal events.

**Fä'ther**, *n.* [A.-S. *fader*, Icel. *fadir*, Goth. *fadar*, O. H. Ger. *fatar*, N. H. Ger. *vater*, allied to Lat. *pater*, Gr. *πατήρ*, Per. *padar*, *peder*, Skr. *pitri*.] **1.** Male parent. **2.** A male ancestor more remote than a parent; a progenitor; especially, a first ancestor. **3.** He who is to be venerated for age, kindness, wisdom, &c. **4.** A senator of ancient Rome. **5.** A dignitary of the Roman Catholic church, a superior of a convent, a confessor, or a priest; also, a dignitary or elder clergyman in the Protestant church, as an archbishop, bishop, or pastor. **6.** One of the chief ecclesiastical authorities of the first centuries after Christ. **7.** A producer, author, or contriver; the first of a series; a distinguished example or teacher. **8.** The Supreme Being; in theology, the first person in the Trinity.

**Fä'ther**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **FATHERED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **FATHERING**.] **1.** To make one's self the father of; to beget. **2.** To take as one's own child; to adopt; hence, to acknowledge one's self author of.

To father on, or upon, to ascribe to, or charge upon, as one's offspring or production.

**Fä'ther-hööd**, *n.* State of being a father; paternity.

**Fä'ther-in-law**, *n.* The father of one's husband or wife. [ancestors.]

**Fä'ther-länd**, *n.* The native land of one's fathers or

**Fä'ther-läsh'er**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A certain salt-water fish, allied to the river bull-head.

**Fä'ther-less**, *a.* **1.** Destitute of a living father. **2.** Without a known author.

**Fä'ther-li-ness**, *n.* The qualities of a father; parental kindness, care, and tenderness.

**Fä'ther-löng'-löggs**, *n.* **1.** (*Entom.*) An insect of the genus *Tipula*; a crane-fly; — called also *daddy-long-legs*. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A species of spider, having a small, roundish or oval body, and very long legs, by which it is enabled to run with great rapidity; — called also *daddy-long-legs*. [*Amer.*]

**Fä'ther-ly**, *a.* **1.** Like a father in affection and care; paternal; tender; protecting; careful. **2.** Pertaining to a father.

**Fäth'om**, *n.* [A.-S. *fädhem*, *fadh*, Icel. *fadmr*, embrace. O. H. Ger. *fadam*, *fadum*, both from Goth. *fahan*, O. H. Ger. *fahan*, to take, seize.] A measure of length, containing six feet; the space to which a man can extend his arms; — used chiefly at sea.

**Fäth'om**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **FATHOMED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **FATHOMING**.] To measure by a sounding line; especially, to sound the depth of; to get to the bottom of.

**Fäth'om-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being fathomed.

**Fäth'om-less**, *a.* Incapable of being fathomed.

**Fa-tid'ie-al**, *a.* [Lat. *fatidicus*, from *fatum*, fate, and *dicere*, to say, tell.] Having power to foretell future events; prophetic.

**Fa-tigue'** (*fa-teeg'*), *n.* [See *infra*.] **1.** Weariness from bodily labor or mental exertion. **2.** Cause of weariness; labor; toil. **3.** The labors of military men, distinct from the use of arms.

**Fa-tigue'** (*fa-teeg'*), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **FATIGUED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **FATIGUING**.] [Lat. *fatigare*.] To weary with labor or any bodily or mental exertion; to exhaust the strength or endurance of; to jade; to tire.

**Fät'ling**, *n.* A lamb, kid, or other young animal fattened for slaughter; a fat animal.

**Fät'ly**, *adv.* Grossly; greasily.

**Fät'ner**, *n.* One who, or that which, fattens.

**Fät'ness**, *n.* [From *fat*.] **1.** Quality of being fat; corpulency; fullness of flesh. **2.** Hence, richness; fertility; fruitfulness. **3.** That which is fat or greasy; that which makes fat or fertile.

**Fät'ten** (*fät'tn*), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **FATTENED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **FATTENING**.] **1.** To make fat; to fill full; to fat. **2.** To make fertile and fruitful; to enrich.

**Fät'ten** (*fät'tn*), *v. i.* To grow fat or corpulent.

**Fät'ten-er**, *n.* One who, or that which, fattens.

**Fät'ti-ness**, *n.* The state of being fatty; grossness.

**Fät'ty**, *a.* Containing fat, or having its qualities; greasy.

**Fa-tü'i-ty**, *n.* [See *infra*.] Weakness or imbecility of mind; feebleness of intellect.

**Fät'u-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *fatuus*.] **1.** Feeble in mind; weak. **2.** Impotent; without reality; illusory.

**Faubourg** (*fö'börg*), *n.* [Fr., for *faux-bourg*, i. e., a false, not genuine, town, from *faux*, false, and *bourg*, a market town. See **FALSE** and **BOROUGH**.] A suburb in French cities.

**Fau'cal**, *a.* [Lat. *fauces*, throat.] Pertaining to the fauces, or opening of the throat; especially (*Pron.*), produced in the fauces, as certain deep guttural sounds found in the Semitic and some other languages.

**Fau'çes**, *n. pl.* [Lat.] The posterior part of the mouth, terminated by the pharynx and larynx.

**Fau'çet**, *n.* [From Lat. *fauces*. See *supra*.] A fixture for drawing liquor from a cask or vessel, consisting of a tube stopped with a peg, spigot, or slide.

**Faugh** (*faw*), *interj.* [Cf. **FOH**.] Exclamation of contempt or abhorrence.

**Fäul'chion**, *n.* The same as **FALCHION**.

**Fäult**, *n.* [O. Fr. *faulte*, *fatte*, as if from a Lat. word *fallitare*, freq. form of *fallere*, to deceive, to be concealed.]

**1.** Want; absence; lack; default. **2.** Any thing that fails, is wanting, or that impairs excellence. **3.** A moral failing; an offense less serious than a crime. **4.** (*Geol.* & *Mining*.) A displacement of strata or veins at a fissure, so that they are not continuous, and the operations of the miner are interrupted. **5.** (*Hunting*.) A lost scent.

At fault, unable to find the scent and continue chase; hence, puzzled; thrown off the track. — To find fault, to express dissatisfaction; to complain.

**Syn.** — Error; blemish; defect; imperfection; weakness; blunder; failing; vice.

**Fäult**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **FAULTED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **FAULTING**.] To cause a fault or displacement in; — said of strata or veins.

**Fäult'i-ly**, *adv.* In a faulty manner; blamably.

**Fäult'i-ness**, *n.* State of being faulty, defective, or erroneous; defect.

**Fäult'less**, *a.* Without fault; free from blemish.

**Syn.** — Blameless; spotless; stainless; perfect.

**Fäult'less-ly**, *adv.* In a faultless manner.

**Fäult'less-ness**, *n.* Freedom from faults or defects.

**Fäult'y**, *a.* **1.** Containing faults, blemishes, or defects; defective; imperfect. **2.** Guilty of a fault, or of faults; hence, blamable.

**Faun**, *n.* [Lat. *Faunus*, the protecting deity of agriculture and of shepherds, from *favere*, to be favorable.]

**ä**, **ē**, &c., *long*; **ä**, **ë**, &c., *short*; **cäre**, **fär**, **äsk**, **all**, **what**; **êre**, **veil**, **têrm**; **pique**, **fîrm**; **sôn**, **ôr**, **dô**, **wôlf**,



(*Rom. Myth.*) A god of fields and shepherds, usually represented as half goat and half man.

**Fau'na**, *n.* [From the Lat. *Fauni*, rural deities among the Romans. See *supra*.] (*Zoöl.*) The animals of any given area or epoch.

**Fauteuil** (fo-tûl'), *n.* [Fr.] An arm-chair, usually highly ornamented; hence, a seat or membership in the French Academy.

**Fā'vor**, *n.* [Lat., fr. *favere*, to be favorable.] **1.** Kind regard; propitious aspect. **2.** Act of countenance, or condition of being countenanced; support. **3.** A kind act or office; an act of grace or good will. **4.** Mildness; lenity. **5.** Object of kind regard. **6.** A gift or present; a token of love; something worn as a token of affection. **7.** A letter or epistle;—so called in civility or compliment.

**Syn.**—Kindness; countenance; patronage; defense; vindication; support; lenity; grace; gift; present; benefit.

**Fā'vor**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FAVORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FAVORING.] **1.** To regard with kindness; to support; to aid; to befriend. **2.** To afford advantages for success to; to facilitate.

**Fā'vor-a-ble**, *a.* **1.** Manifesting or indicating partiality; kind; propitious; friendly. **2.** Tending to promote or facilitate; advantageous.

**Fā'vor-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Condition or quality of being favorable; kindness; partiality; suitableness.

**Fā'vor-a-bly**, *adv.* In a favorable manner; kindly.

**Fā'vor-er**, *n.* One who favors; a well-wisher.

**Fā'vor-ite**, *n.* A person or thing regarded with peculiar favor; one treated with partiality.

**Fā'vor-ite**, *a.* Regarded with particular kindness, affection, esteem, or preference.

**Fā'vor-it-ism**, *n.* The disposition to favor, aid, and promote the interest of a favorite; partiality.

**Fawn**, *n.* [Fr. *faon*, the young one of any beast, for *faon*, from Lat. *fœtus*, that is or was filled with young.] A young fallow deer; a buck or doe of the first year.

**Fawn**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FAWNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FAWNING.] [O. Eng. *fawne*, A.-S. *fāgnian*, *fāgenian*, *fagenian*, *fahnian*, to rejoice, flatter, wheedle. See FAIN.]

**1.** To court favor by low cringing, frisking, and the like, as a dog. **2.** To court servilely; to flatter meanly.

**Fawn'er**, *n.* One who fawns; a sycophant.

**Fāy** (fā), *n.* [See FAIRY.] A fairy; an elf.

**Fāy**, *v. t.* [Contracted from *fadge*, q. v.] To fit; to suit; to unite closely with.

**Fāy**, *v. i.* To unite closely; to fit; to fadge.

**Fē'al-tŷ**, *n.* [From Lat. *fideltitas*, from *fidelis*.] Fidelity to one's lord; fidelity to a superior power, or to a government.

**Syn.**—Homage; loyalty; fidelity. See HOMAGE.

**Fēar**, *n.* [A.-S. *fār*, a coming suddenly upon, deceit, fear, danger, Icel. *fār*, O. H. Ger. *fāra*.] **1.** A painful emotion excited by an expectation of evil, or the apprehension of impending danger; apprehension; solicitude; alarm; dread; terror. **2.** (*Script.*) (*a.*) The trembling and awful reverence felt toward the Supreme Being. (*b.*) Respectful reverence for men of authority or worth. **3.** That which causes, or which is the object of apprehension or alarm.

**Fēar**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FEARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FEARING.] **1.** To feel a painful apprehension of; to be afraid of. **2.** To have a reverential awe of.

**Syn.**—To apprehend; dread; reverence; venerate.

**Fēar**, *v. i.* To be in apprehension of evil; to be afraid.

**Fēar'ful**, *a.* **1.** Full of fear; afraid; frightened. **2.** Inclined to fear; easily frightened. **3.** Indicating, or caused by, fear. **4.** Inspiring fear; exciting apprehension or terror.

**Syn.**—Apprehensive; afraid; timid; timorous; horrible; distressing; shocking; frightful; dreadful; awful; terrible.

**Fēar'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a fearful manner.

**Fēar'ful-ness**, *n.* State of being fearful; apprehension.

**Fēar'less**, *a.* Free from fear or apprehension.

**Syn.**—Bold; daring; courageous; intrepid; valorous; valiant; brave; undaunted; dauntless; heroic.

**Fēar'less-ly**, *adv.* In a fearless manner; intrepidly.

**Fēar'less-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being fearless; courage; boldness; intrepidity.

**Fēar'naught** (feer'nawt), *n.* A woolen cloth of great thickness; dreadnaught. [*bility.*]

**Fēa'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being feasible; practicality.

**Fēa'si-ble**, *a.* [O. Fr. *faisible*, N. Fr. *faisable*, from *faire*, to make or do, Lat. *facere*.] Capable of being done, executed, or effected; practicable.

**Fēa'si-ble-ness**, *n.* Feasibility; practicability.

**Fēast**, *n.* [From Lat. *festum*, pl.  *festa*.] **1.** A festival;

a holiday; a solemn, or more commonly joyous, anniversary. **2.** A festive or joyous meal; a rich repast; a banquet. **3.** Something delicious or highly agreeable; entertainment.

**Syn.**—Entertainment; regale; banquet; treat; carousal; festivity; festival.—A *feast* sets before us viands superior in quantity, variety, and abundance; a *banquet* is a luxurious feast; a *festive* is the joyful celebration by good cheer of some agreeable event. A *feast* which was designed to be a *festive*, may be changed into a *banquet*. *Carousal* is unrestrained indulgence in frolic and drink.

**Fēast**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FEASTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FEASTING.] **1.** To eat sumptuously; to dine or sup on rich provisions. **2.** To be highly gratified or delighted.

**Fēast**, *v. t.* **1.** To entertain with sumptuous provisions. **2.** To delight; to gratify luxuriously.

**Fēat**, *n.* [From Lat. *factum*, from *factus*, p. p. of *facere*, to make or do.] **1.** An act; a deed; an exploit. **2.** A striking act of strength, skill, or cunning; a trick.

**Fēath'er**, *n.* [A.-S. *fedher*, O. H. Ger. *fedara*, Icel. *feðdur*, *fidr*, allied to Gr. *πτερόν*, for *πέτερον*, Lat. *penna*, for *pesna*, equiv. to *petna*.] One of the growths, generally formed each of a central quill and a vane on each side of it, which make up the covering of a bird; a plume; a pen.

A *feather in the cap*, an honor or mark of distinction.—*To be in high feather*, to appear in high spirits and health, like birds when their plumage is full after molting.—*To cut a feather*, to make the water foam in moving;—said of a ship.—*To show the white feather*, to give indications of cowardice;—a white feather in the tail of a cock being considered a token that he is not of the true game-breed.

**Fēath'er**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FEATHERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FEATHERING.] **1.** To dress in feathers; to furnish with a feather, as an arrow or a cap. **2.** To adorn; to deck. **3.** To tread, as a cock.

*To feather one's nest*, to provide for one's self, especially from property which passes through one's hands;—a proverb taken from birds which collect feathers for the lining of their nests.—*To feather the oars* (*Naut.*), to bring their blades in rowing into an horizontal position as they rise out of the water, so as to cut the wind and not to hold it.

**Fēath'er**, *v. i.* To become feathered or horizontal.

**Fēath'er-bōard'ing**, *n.* A covering of boards in which the edge of one board overlaps another, like the feathers of a bird; weather-boarding. [*ers.*]

**Fēath'ered**, *a.* Clothed, covered, or fitted with feathers.

**Fēath'er-ēdge**, *n.* An edge formed like that of a feather, or thinner than the opposite edge;—applied to boards and cutting instruments. [*with, feathers.*]

**Fēath'er-y**, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or covered

**Fēat'ly**, *adv.* [From *feat*.] Neatly; dexterously; adroitly.

**Fēat'ure**, *n.* [O. Fr. *faiture*, fashion, make, from Lat. *factura*, a making, formation, from *facere*, *factum*, to make.] **1.** Make, form, or appearance of a person; especially, good appearance. **2.** The make, cast, or appearance of the human face, and especially of any single part of the face; a lineament;—often used in the plural for the face, the countenance. **3.** Cast or structure of any thing; any marked peculiarity.

**Fēat'ure-less**, *a.* Having no distinct features.

**Fēat'ure-ly**, *a.* Having features showing marked peculiarities.

**Fēb'ri-fā'cient**, *a.* [Lat. *febris*, fever, and *faciens*, *facientis*, p. pr. of *facere*, to make.] Causing fever; febrific.

**Fe-brif'ie**, *a.* [Lat. *febris*, fever, and *facere*, to make.] Producing fever; febrificient.

**Fēb'ri-fū'gal**, or **Fe-brif'u-gal**, *a.* [See *infra*.] Having the quality of mitigating or curing fever.

**Fēb'ri-fū'ge**, *n.* [From Lat. *febris*, fever, and *fugare*, to put to flight, from *fugere*, to flee.] (*Med.*) A medicine serving to mitigate or remove fever.

**Fēb'ri-fū'ge**, *a.* (*Med.*) Having the quality of mitigating or subduing fever; antifebrile.

**Fēb'rile**, or **Fēb'rile**, *a.* [From Lat. *febris*, fever.] Pertaining to fever; indicating fever, or derived from it.

**Fēb'ru-a-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *Februarius*, the month of expiation, because on the 15th of this month the great feast of expiation was held, from *februum*, orig. in the Sabine language, a purgative, hence, *februa*, pl., the Roman festival of purification, and *februaire*, to purify, expiate.] The second month in the year. In common years this month contains 28 days; in the bissextile or leap year, 29 days.

**Fē'al**, *a.* [Lat. *faex*, pl. *faeces*, q. v.] Pertaining to, or containing dregs or feces; faecal.

**Fē'cēs** (fē'sēz), *n. pl.* Dregs; feces.

**Fēc'u-lā**, *n.* [Lat. *fecula*, dim. of *faex*, sediment, dregs.] Any pulverulent matter obtained from plants by simply breaking down the texture, washing with water, and subsidence; especially, (*a.*) Nutritious part of wheat; starch or farina. (*b.*) The green matter of plants.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, eeoh; ġem, ġet; aș; exist; linger, link; this.



**Fēe'u-len-ce**, } *n.* 1. State or quality of being fecu-  
**Fēe'u-len-çy**, } lent; muddiness; foulness. 2. That  
 which is feculent; sediment; lees; dregs.

**Fēe'u-lent**, *a.* [Lat. *feculentus*, from *fæx*, *fæcula*.] Foul with extraneous or impure substances; dreggy; muddy; thick; turbid.

**Fēe'un-dāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FECUNDATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FECUNDATING.] [Lat. *fecundare*, *fecundatum*, fr. the root of *fætus*.] 1. To make fruitful or prolific. 2. To impregnate. [fruitful; impregnation.]

**Fēe'un-dā'tion**, *n.* The act of fecundating or making

**Fe-cūn'di-ty**, *n.* 1. Quality or power of producing fruit or young; fruitfulness. 2. Power of germinating, as in seeds. 3. Fertility; richness of invention.

**Fēd**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *feed*. See FEED.

**Fēd'er-al**, *a.* [From Lat. *fædus*, league, treaty, compact.] 1. Pertaining to a league, contract, or treaty. 2. Specifically, composed of states or districts which retain only a subordinate and limited sovereignty.

**Fēd'er-al**, } *n.* An advocate of confederation; *specifi-*  
**Fēd'er-al-ist**, } *cally*, (*Amer. Hist.*), a friend of the  
 Constitution of the United States at its formation and adoption.

**Fēd'er-al-ism**, *n.* The principles of Federalists.

**Fēd'er-ate** (45), *a.* [Lat. *fæderatus*, from *fædus*, league.] United by compact, as sovereignties, states, or nations; leagued; confederate.

**Fēd'er-ā'tion**, *n.* 1. The act of uniting in a league; confederation. 2. A league; a confederacy.

**Fēd'er-a-tive**, *a.* Uniting; joining in a league.

**Fee**, *n.* [A.-S. *feoh*, cattle; cattle being used in early times as a medium of exchange or payment, the word came to signify money, value, price, hire, reward, fee, and, as property chiefly consisted of cattle, goods, property, wealth, riches; allied to Gr. *πῶν*, flock, and Lat. *pecus*, cattle, *pecunia*, property, money, from *peeus*.] 1. Property; possession. 2. Reward for services; especially, payment for professional services; charge. 3. (*Feud. Law.*) A right to the use of a superior's land, as a stipend for services to be performed; the land so held; a fief. 4. (*Eng. Law.*) An estate of inheritance supposed to be held either mediately or immediately from the sovereign. 5. (*Amer. Law.*) An estate of inheritance belonging to the owner, and transmissible to his heirs, absolutely and simply, without condition attached to the tenure.

**Fee**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FEED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FEEING.] To reward for services performed, or to be performed; to recompense; to hire; to bribe.

**Fee'ble**, *a.* [*compar.* FEEBLER; *superl.* FEEBLEST.] [O. Eng. *feble*, O. Fr. *feble*, *flebe*, *floibe*, *floible*, *foible*, N. Fr. *faible*, from Lat. *fæbilis*, lamentable, wretched, from *fere*, to weep.] 1. Deficient in physical strength. 2. Wanting force, vigor, or efficiency in action or expression. 3. Indicating feebleness.

**Syn.**—Infirm; weak; debilitated; languid; imbecile; decrepit; faint.

**Fee'ble-mīnd'ed**, *a.* Weak in intellectual power.

**Fee'ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or condition of being feeble; weakness of body or mind; infirmity. [strength.]

**Fee'bly**, *adv.* In a feeble manner; weakly; without

**Feed**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FEEDING.] [A.-S. *fēdan*, Goth. *fodian*, Icel. *fōda*. Cf. FOOD and FODDER.] 1. To give food to; to supply with nourishment. 2. To fill the wants of; to satisfy. 3. To graze; to cause to be cropped by feeding. 4. To give for food; to furnish for consumption. 5. (*Mach.*) To supply with materials, as a printing press with paper; to subject to operation, as the work, or the tool, in machines.

**Feed**, *v. i.* 1. To take food; to eat. 2. To subsist by eating; to prey. 3. To pasture; to graze.

**Feed**, *n.* 1. That which is eaten by beasts; provender; fodder. 2. A grazing or pasture ground. 3. Allowance of provender given to a horse, cow, &c. 4. Water supplied to steam-boilers. 5. (*Mach.*) The parts that move the work to the cutting-tool, or the tool to the work.

**Feed'er**, *n.* 1. One who gives food. 2. One who, or that which feeds a printing-press or other machine. 3. One who furnishes incentives. 4. One who eats or subsists. 5. One who fattens cattle for slaughter. 6. A fountain, stream, or channel that supplies a main canal with water. 7. A branch railroad, or a side line which increases the business of the main line. 8. (*Mining.*) A side branch of a vein that passes into a lode.

**Fee'-fārm**, *n.* (*Law.*) Land held of another in fee, in consideration of an annual farm or rent; an estate in fee-simple, subject to a perpetual rent.

**Feel**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FELT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FEELING.] [A.-S. *fēlan*, *gefēlan*.] 1. To perceive by the

touch. 2. To touch; to examine by touching; hence, to make trial of; to test. 3. To perceive within one's self; to experience; to be affected by. 4. To have an inward persuasion of.

**Feel**, *v. i.* 1. To have perception by the touch, or the nerves of sensation. 2. To have the sensibilities moved or affected. 3. To perceive one's self to be;—followed by an adjective describing the inward state, &c. 4. To know with feeling; hence, to know certainly. 5. To appear to the touch; to give a perception.

**Feel**, *n.* 1. Feeling; perception. [*Rare.*] 2. A sensation communicated by touching.

**Feeler**, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, feels. 2. (*Nat. Hist.*) One of the organs with which certain animals are furnished, for trying objects by the touch; a palp. 3. A proposal, observation, or the like, put forth to ascertain the views of others.

**Feeling**, *p. a.* 1. Possessing great sensibility. 2. Expressive of great sensibility; sensitive.

**Feeling**, *n.* 1. The sense; sense of touch. 2. An act or state of perception by the sense above described; consciousness. 3. Capacity of the soul for emotional states. 4. Any state or condition of emotion; any mental state.

**Syn.**—Sensation; emotion; passion; sentiment; agitation; opinion. See EMOTION.

**Feeling-ly**, *adv.* In a feeling manner; affectingly.

**Fee'-sīm'ple**, *n.* (*Law.*) An absolute fee; a fee without conditions or limits. See FEE.

**Feet**, *n.*; *pl.* of *foot*. See FOOT.

**Feign** (fān), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FEIGNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FEIGNING.] [Fr. *feindre*, *p. pr.* *feignant*; Lat. *fin-gere*.] 1. To imagine; hence, to assert by a fiction; to pretend. 2. To make a show of; to counterfeit.

**Feign'er** (fān'er), *n.* One who feigns; an inventor.

**Feint** (fānt), *n.* [See *supra*.] 1. That which is feigned; a pretense. 2. A seeming aim at one part when another is intended to be struck.

**Feint** (fānt), *v. i.* To make a feint, or mock attack.

**Fēld'spār**, *n.* [Ger. *feldspath*, from *feld*, field, and *spath*, spar.] (*Min.*) A crystalline mineral, somewhat vitreous in luster, and breaking rather easily in two directions. It consists of silica, alumina, and potash.

**Fēld-spāth'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of,  
**Fēld-spāth'ose**, } feldspar.

**Fe-līç'i-tāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FELICITATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FELICITATING.] [L. Lat. *felicitare*, *felicitationum*; *felix*, happy.] 1. To make very happy; to delight. 2. To express joy or pleasure to; to congratulate.

**Syn.**—See CONGRATULATE.

**Fe-līç'i-tā'tion**, *n.* Act of felicitating; congratulation.

**Fe-līç'i-toūs**, *a.* [From Lat. *felix*, happy.] Happy; delightful; skillful; well applied or expressed; appropriate.

**Fe-līç'i-toūs-ly**, *adv.* In a felicitous manner.

**Fe-līç'i-ty**, *n.* 1. State of being happy; blessedness. 2. That which promotes happiness; a successful or gratifying event or circumstance.

**Syn.**—Happiness; bliss; beatitude; blessedness; blissfulness.

**Fē'line**, *a.* [Lat. *felinus*, from *feles*, or *felis*, cat.] Pertaining to a cat or to cats.

**Fēll**, *imp.* of *fall*. See FALL.

**Fēll**, *a.* [From Celtic *fall*, *fal*, *feal*, bad, evil, *fal*, *fala*, grudge, malice, treachery, *feall*, treachery, falsehood, conspiracy, murder.] Cruel; barbarous; inhuman; fierce; savage; ravenous; bloody.

**Fēll**, *n.* [A.-S. *fell*, Icel. *felldr*, Goth. *fill*, allied to Lat. *pellis*.] A skin or hide of a beast.

**Fēll**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FELLING.] [A.-S. *fellan*, *syllan*, causative form of *feallan*, to fall.] 1. To cause to fall; to prostrate. 2. To sew or hem;—said of seams only.

**Fēll'er**, *n.* One who fells or knocks down.

**Fēll'mōn'g'er** (-mūng'g'er), *n.* A dealer in fells or sheepskins, who separates the wool from the pelts.

**Fēll'ness**, *n.* State of being fell or cruel.

**Fēll'fōe**, *n.* See FELLY.

**Fēll'fōw**, *n.* [O. Eng. *felawe*, A.-S. *felaw*, from *feligean*, *fyligean*, *fyrgan*, to follow.] 1. One who follows; an adherent; a companion; a comrade; an associate. 2. A man without good breeding or worth. 3. An equal in power, rank, character, or the like. 4. One of a pair; a mate. 5. A person; an individual. 6. One of the associates in an English college, admitted to share in its revenues; a member of a literary or scientific society or corporation. 7. One of the trustees of a college. [*Amer.*]

**Syn.**—Fellow is often used in composition, indicating an associate, or sometimes equality.



**Fĕl'lōw-cōm'mon-er**, *n.* A student in an English university who *commons*, or dines, with the fellows.

**Fĕl'lōw-erĕat'ūre**, *n.* One of the same race or kind; one made by the same Creator.

**Fĕl'lōw-feel'ing**, *n.* Sympathy; a like feeling.

**Fĕl'lōw-shĭp**, *n.* **1.** State or relation of being a fellow or associate. **2.** Frequent and familiar intercourse; companionship. **3.** Company; a state of being together. **4.** Partnership. **5.** An association; a company. **6.** (*Eng. Universities.*) A foundation for the maintenance, on certain conditions, of a resident scholar. **7.** (*Arith.*) The rule for dividing profit and loss among partners.

*Good fellowship*, fondness for company; love of society; trustworthiness; kind behavior.

**Fĕl'l'y**, *n.* [*A.-S. felg, felge.*] The exterior rim, or a part of the rim, of a wheel.

**Fĕ'l'o-de-se'**, *n.* [*L. Lat. See infra.*] (*Law.*) A self-murderer; a suicide.

**Fĕl'on**, *n.* [*L. Lat. felo, fello, from O. Fr. fel, It. fello. See FELL, a.*] **1.** (*Law.*) A person who has committed felony. **2.** A person guilty or capable of heinous crime. **3.** (*Med.*) A whitlow; a painful inflammation of the fingers or toes.

**Syn.**—Criminal; convict; malefactor; culprit.

**Fĕl'on**, *a.* **1.** Malignant; fierce; malicious. **2.** Traitorous; disloyal.

**Fĕ-lō'ni-oūs**, *a.* Having the quality of felony; malignant; malicious; villainous; traitorous; perfidious.

**Fĕ-lō'ni-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In a felonious manner.

**Fĕl'o-ny**, *n.* [*L. Lat. feloniam, from felo, fello. See FELON.*] **1.** (*Eng. Law.*) An offense which occasions a total forfeiture of either lands or goods, or both, at the common law, and to which capital or other punishment may be added, according to the degree of guilt. **2.** A heinous crime; *especially*, a crime punishable by death or imprisonment.

**Fĕl'spār**, *n.* See FELDSPAR.

**Fĕl-spāth'ie**, *a.* See FELDSPATHIC.

**Fĕlt**, *imp. & p. p. or a. from feel.* See FEEL.

**Fĕlt**, *n.* [*A.-S. felt, D. vilt, N. & O. II. Ger. filz, allied to Gr. πῖλος, hair or wool wrought into felt, Lat. pilus, hair.*] **1.** Cloth or stuff of wool, or wool and fur, wrought into a compact substance by rolling and pressure, with leas or size. **2.** A hat made of wool.

**Fĕlt**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. FELTED; p. pr. & vb. n. FELTING.*] **1.** To make into felt, or a felt-like substance. **2.** To cover with felt. [*felt-cloth.*]

**Fĕlt'ing**, *n.* The material of which felt is made; also,

**Fĕ-lūc'e-ā**, *n.* [*It., from Ar. felūkah, from fūlk, a ship, from falaka, to be round.*] (*Naut.*) A boat or vessel, with oars and lateen sails, used in the Mediterranean. The helm may be applied to the head or stern, as occasion requires.

**Fĕl'wort** (-wŭrt), *n.* [Probably a corrupt. of *field-wort.*] (*Bot.*) A plant, a species of gentian.

**Fĕ'male**, *n.* [*Lat. femella, dim. of femina, woman.*] **1.** One of the sex that bears young. **2.** (*Bot.*) A plant which bears the pistil, and is impregnated by the pollen of the male flowers, and produces fruit.

**Fĕ'male**, *a.* **1.** Belonging to the sex which conceives and gives birth to young. **2.** Belonging to an individual of the female sex; characteristic of the sex; feminine. **3.** (*Bot.*) Having pistils and no stamens; pistillate.

*Female rhymes* (*Pros.*), double rhymes, or rhymes in which two syllables (in French called *female syllables*), an accented and an unaccented one, correspond at the end of each line.—*Female screw*, the spiral-threaded cavity into which another screw turns.

**Syn.**—See FEMININE.

**Feme-covert** } (*fein-kŭv'ert*), *n.* [*Fr., from femme, Femme-covert* } O. Fr. *feme*, equiv. to Lat. *femina*, woman, and *couvert*, O. Fr. *covert*, f. *coverte*, p. p. of *couvrir*, to cover.] (*Law.*) A married woman.

**Feme-sole** } (*fein-sōl'*), *n.* [*Fr., from feme, femme, and Femme-sole* } O. Fr. *sol*, *sole*, Lat. *solus, sola*, alone, sole, Cf. *supra.*] (*Law.*) A sole, single, or unmarried woman.

**Fĕm'i-nĭne**, *a.* [*Lat. femininus, from femina, woman.*] **1.** Pertaining to a woman, or to women; womanish; womanly. **2.** Having the qualities of a female; either in a good sense, becoming or appropriate; modest; graceful; affectionate; confiding; or in a bad sense, lacking manly force or vigor; effeminate. **3.** (*Gram.*) Having a form belonging more especially to words which are epithets of females.

**Syn.**—Female.—*Female* is applied to the sex merely as opposed to male; *feminine* to the appropriate characteristics of the sex. A *female school* should teach *feminine* accomplishments.

**Fĕm'o-ral**, *a.* [*From Lat. femur, femoris, thigh.*] Belonging to the thigh.

**Fĕn**, *n.* [*A.-S. fen, or fenn, marsh, mud, dirt, Icel. fen, Goth. fani, mud.*] Boggy land; moor; marsh.

**Fĕnce**, *n.* [*Abbrev. from defence, q. v.*] **1.** That which fends off attack or danger; a defense. **2.** A wall, hedge, or other inclosing structure about a field, garden, or the like. **3.** Self-defense by the use of the sword; fencing.

*Ring fence*, a fence which encircles a whole estate.—*To be on the fence*, to be undecided or uncommitted in respect to two opposing parties or policies.

**Fĕnce**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. FENCED (fĕnst); p. pr. & vb. n. FENCING.*] **1.** To fend off danger from; to protect; to guard. **2.** To inclose with a fence or other protection.

**Fĕnce**, *v. i.* **1.** To make a fence; to give protection or security. **2.** To defend one's self by use of the sword.

**Fĕnce'less**, *a.* Without a fence; open; unguarded.

**Fĕn'cer**, *n.* One who fences.

**Fĕn'ci-ble**, *a.* Capable of being defended, or of making or affording defense.

**Fĕn'ci-ble**, *n.* (*Mil.*) A soldier enlisted for the defense of the country, and not liable to be sent abroad.

**Fĕn'cing**, *n.* **1.** The art or practice of self-defense with the sword. **2.** The materials of fences for farms. [*Amer.*] **3.** A system of fences.

**Fĕnd**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. FENDED; p. pr. & vb. n. FENDING.*] [*Abbreviated from defend, q. v.*] To keep off; to shut out.

**Fĕnd**, *v. i.* To act in opposition; to resist; to parry.

**Fĕnd'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, fends or wards off; *especially*, (*a.*) A metallic frame to hinder coals of fire from rolling forward to the floor. (*b.*) A piece of timber, or other thing, hung over the side of a vessel to prevent it from injury by striking against a wharf or another vessel.

**Fĕ-nĕs'tral**, *a.* [*From Lat. fenestra, window.*] Pertaining to a window or to windows.

**Fĕn'nee**, *n.* (*Zool.*) An animal of the dog kind, found in Africa. It resembles a small fox, but has very long ears.

**Fĕn'nel**, *n.* [*A.-S. fenol, from Lat. feniculum, fennel, dim. of fenum, hay.*] (*Bot.*) A plant, cultivated in gardens for the agreeable aromatic flavor of its seeds.

**Fĕn'ny**, *a.* Pertaining to, or inhabiting, a fen; abounding in fens; swampy; boggy.

**Fĕn'u-greek**, *n.* [*Lat. fenum Græcum, literally Greek hay.*] (*Bot.*) A plant cultivated for its seeds, which are used by farriers.

**Fĕod** (fūd), *n.* A feud. See FEUD.

**Fĕod'al** (fūd'al), *n.* Fendal. See FEUDAL.

**Fĕoff** (fĕf), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. FEOFFED (fĕft); p. pr. & vb. n. FEOFFING.*] [*Fr. fĕoffer, fieffer, from fief. See FIEF.*] (*Law.*) To invest with a fee or feud; to enfeof.

**Fĕoff**, *n.* (*Law.*) A fief. See FIEF. [*is made.*]

**Fĕof-fee'** (fĕf-fee'), *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom a feoffment

**Fĕoff'er** } (fĕf'-), *n.* (*Law.*) One who enfeofs or grants

**Fĕoff'or** } a fee.

**Fĕoff'ment** (fĕf'ment), *n.* (*Law.*) (*a.*) Grant of a feud or fee. (*b.*) (*Eng. Law.*) A gift or conveyance in fee of land or other corporeal hereditaments, accompanied by actual delivery of possession. (*c.*) The instrument or deed by which corporeal hereditaments are conveyed. [*Obs. in Amer. Rare in Eng.*]

**Fĕr'e-to-ry**, *n.* [*Lat. feretrum, bier, litter, Gr. φέρετρον, from ferre, φέρειν, to bear.*] A portable bier or shrine of wood, gold, &c., for containing relics of saints; also, the tomb in which their bodies are deposited.

**Fĕ'ri-al**, *a.* [*L. Lat. ferialis, from feri, holiday.*] Pertaining to holidays.

**Fĕ'rĭne**, *a.* [*Lat. ferinus, from ferus, or fera, a wild animal.*] Wild; untamed; savage.

**Fĕr'ment**, *n.* [*Lat. fermentum, contr. for fervimentum, fr. fervere, to boil, ferment.*] **1.** That which causes fermentation. **2.** Heat; tumult; agitation. **3.** Fermentation.

**Fĕr'mĕnt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. FERMENTED; p. pr. & vb. n. FERMENTING.*] To cause ferment or fermentation in.

**Fĕr'mĕnt'**, *v. i.* **1.** To undergo fermentation; to work; to effervesce. **2.** To be active or excited.

**Fĕr'mĕnt'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of fermentation.

**Fĕr'mĕn-tā'tion**, *n.* **1.** That change of organic substances by which their starch, sugar, gluten, &c., under the influence of water, air, and warmth, are decomposed, and their elements are recombined in new compounds. **2.** The active state of the intellect or the feelings.

*☞* The *saccharine fermentation* changes starch and gum into sugar; the *vinous* converts sugar into alcohol; the *acetous* changes alcohol and other substances into vinegar; the *viscous*

fĕod, fĕot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, eall, eeho; ġem, ġet; aș; exist; lŭnger, lĭnk; thĭs-



converts sugar into a mucilaginous substance; the *putrefactive* attends the decomposition of substances containing nitrogen.

**Fer-mēnt'a-tive**, *a.* Causing, or consisting in, fermentation.

**Fērn**, *n.* [A.-S. *fearn.*] (*Bot.*) An order of cryptogamous plants, which have their fructification on the back of the fronds or leaves.

**Fērn'y**, *a.* Abounding in fern; overgrown with fern.

**Fe-rō'ciōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *ferocia*, fierceness, from *ferox*, fierce, allied to *ferus*, wild.] Indicating cruelty; ravenous; rapacious; wild.

**Syn.** — Fierce; savage; barbarous. — When these words are applied to human feelings or conduct, *ferocious* describes the disposition; *fierce*, the haste and violence of an act; *barbarous*, the coarseness and brutality by which it was marked; *savage*, the cruel and unfeeling spirit which it showed. A man is *ferocious* in his temper, *fierce* in his actions, *barbarous* in the manner of carrying out his purposes, *savage* in the spirit and feelings expressed in his words or deeds.

**Fe-rō'ciōūs-ly**, *adv.* Fiercely; with savage cruelty.

**Fe-rō'ciōūs-ness**, } *n.* The state of being ferocious;  
**Fe-rōc'i-ty**, } savage wildness or fierceness;  
                  } fury; cruelty; barbarity.

**Fēr're-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *ferreus*, from *ferrum*, iron.] Partaking of, made of, or pertaining to, iron; like iron.

**Fēr'ret**, *n.* [Fr. *ferret*, It. *furetto*, L. Lat. *furetum*, *furectus*, from *furo*, ferret, from Lat. *fur*, thief.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the weasel kind, about 14 inches in length, of a pale yellow or white color, with red eyes. **2.** A kind of narrow tape, usually made of woolen. **3.** (*Glass Manuf.*) The iron used to try the melted matter, to see if it is fit to work, and to make the rings at the mouths of bottles.



Ferret.

**Fēr'ret**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FERRETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FERRETING.] To drive or hunt out of a lurking-place, as a ferret does the cony.

**Fēr'ri-āge**, *n.* The price or fare to be paid at a ferry.

**Fēr'ro-cyā-nate**, *n.* [Lat. *ferrum*, iron, and Eng. *cyanate*, *q. v.*] (*Chem.*) A compound of ferrocyanic acid with a base.

**Fēr'ro-cyā-n'ie**, *a.* [Lat. *ferrum*, iron, and Eng. *cyanic*, *q. v.*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, iron and cyanogen.

**Fēr'ro-cyā-nide**, *n.* [Lat. *ferrum*, iron, and Eng. *cyanide*, *q. v.*] (*Chem.*) A compound of the proto-cyanide of iron with some other cyanide.

**Fer-ru'gi-nōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *ferrugineus*, from *ferrugo*.] **1.** Partaking of iron; containing particles of iron. **2.** Resembling iron-rust in appearance or color.

**Fēr'rule** (fēr'ril or fēr'ryl), *n.* [Lat. *ferrum*, iron.] A ring of metal put round a cane, tool-handle, or other thing, to strengthen it, or prevent splitting.

**Fēr'ry**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FERRIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FERRYING.] [See *infra*.] To carry or transport over a river, strait, or other water, in a boat.

**Fēr'ry**, *v. i.* To pass over water in a boat.

**Fēr'ry**, *n.* [From O. H. Ger. *ferren*, *ferjan*, A.-S. *ferjan*, Goth. *farjan*, to carry, convey, from O. H. Ger. A.-S., & Goth. *faran*, to go. See FARE.] **1.** A vessel in which passengers and goods are conveyed over narrow waters; a wherry. **2.** A place where persons or things are carried across a river or other water, in ferry-boats. **3.** The right or liberty of carrying persons, animals, or goods across a river or other water, in boats, for hire.

**Fēr'ry-bōat** (20), *n.* A boat for conveying passengers over streams and other narrow waters.

**Fēr'ry-man**, *n.*; *pl.* FĒR'RY-MEN. One who keeps a ferry, and transports passengers over a river.

**Fēr'tile**, *a.* [Lat. *fertilis*, from *ferre*, to bear, produce.] **1.** Producing fruit in abundance; prolific; productive; rich. **2.** (*Bot.*) Capable of producing fruit.

**Syn.** — Fruitful. — *Fertile* denotes the power of producing, *fruitful* the act. The prairies of the West are *fertile* by nature, and will soon be turned by cultivation into a *fruitful* field.

**Fēr'tile-ly** (109), *adv.* In a fertile or fruitful manner.

**Fēr'tile-ness**, *n.* Fertility. [fulness.]

**Fēr'til'i-ty**, *n.* State of being fertile or fruitful; fruit-

**Fēr'ti-li-zā'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act or process of rendering fertile. **2.** (*Bot.*) The process by which the pollen renders the ovule fertile.

**Fēr'ti-lize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FERTILIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FERTILIZING.] To make fertile, fruitful, or productive; to enrich.

**Fēr'ti-liz'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, renders fertile  
**Fēr'ule** (fēr'ril or fēr'ryl), *n.* [Lat., It., Sp., & Pr. *ferula*, Fr. *ferule*.] A flat piece of wood, used for striking children in punishment.

**Fēr'ule** (fēr'ril or fēr'ryl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FERULED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FERULING.] To punish with a ferule.

**Fēr'ven-cy**, *n.* State of being fervent or warm; heat of mind; ardor; warmth of devotion.

**Fēr'vent**, *a.* [Lat. *fervens*, from *fervere*, to be boiling hot, to boil, to glow.] **1.** Hot; ardent; boiling. **2.** Warm in feeling; ardent in temperament.

**Syn.** — Glowing; earnest; excited; vehement; animated.

**Fēr'vent-ly**, *adv.* In a fervent manner.

**Fēr'vid**, *a.* [Lat. *fervidus*, from *fervere*.] **1.** Very hot; burning; boiling. **2.** Ardent; vehement; zealous.

**Fēr'vid-ly**, *adv.* In a fervid manner.

**Fēr'vor**, *n.* [Lat. See *supra*.] **1.** Heat; excessive warmth. **2.** Intensity of feeling; glowing ardor; warm or animated zeal.

**Fēs'cen-nine**, *n.* A song of a rude or licentious kind, so named from *Fescennia*, a city of Etruria in ancient Italy, famous for this sort of verse.

**Fēs'eūe**, *n.* [O. Eng. *festue*, from Pr. *festuc*, *festuca*, Lat. *festuca*, a straw, little stick.] A straw, wire, stick, or the like, used chiefly to point out letters to children when learning to read.

**Fēs'eūe**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FESCUEED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FESCUEING.] To assist in reading by a fescue.

**Fēs'se** (fēs), *n.* [From Lat. *fascia*, band, girth. See FĒSS } FASCIA.] (*Her.*) A band drawn horizontally across the center of an escutcheon; one of the nine honorable ordinaries.

**Fēs'se'-point**, *n.* (*Her.*) The exact center of the escutcheon. See ESCUTCHEON.

**Fēs'tal**, *a.* [From Lat. *festum*. See FEAST.] Pertaining to a holiday, joyful anniversary, or feast; joyous; gay; mirthful.

**Fēs'ter**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FESTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FESTERING.] [A modification of *foster*, to feed, to nourish.] **1.** To grow virulent; to corrupt; to rankle. **2.** To become malignant and invincible; — said of passions.

**Fēs'ter**, *v. t.* To nurse, as something that rankles.

**Fēs'ter**, *n.* **1.** A sore which rankles and discharges corrupt matter; a pustule. **2.** A festering or rankling.

**Fēs'ti-val**, *a.* [From Lat. *festivum*, festive jollity, from *festivus*, festive, gay, from *festum*, feast.] Pertaining or appropriate to a feast; festive; festal; joyous; mirthful.

**Fēs'ti-val**, *n.* A time of feasting or celebration; an anniversary day of joy, civil or religious.

**Syn.** — Feast; banquet; carousal. See FEAST.

**Fēs'tive**, *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming, a feast; festal; joyous; gay; mirthful.

**Fes-tiv'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Condition of being festive; joyfulness; gaiety. **2.** A festival; a festive celebration.

**Fes-tōon'**, *n.* [From Lat. *festum*, festival; hence, orig. an ornament for a festival.] A garland or wreath hanging in a depending curve; any thing arranged in this way.



Festoon.

**Fēs-tōon'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FESTOONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FESTOONING.] To form in festoons, or to adorn with festoons.

**FĒ'tal**, *a.* [From *fetus*, *q. v.*] Pertaining to a fetus.

**FĒtch**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FĒTCHED (fĕtcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FĒTCHING.] [A.-S. *fetian*, cf. *fecan*, to draw, lead; *feccan*, to lead, take, *farjan*, to acquire.] **1.** To go and bring; to bring; to get. **2.** To bring; as, (a.) To obtain as price or equivalent; to sell for. (b.) To recall from a swoon. (c.) To reduce; to throw. **3.** To bring to accomplishment; to make; to do. **4.** To reach; to arrive at; to attain.

To fetch a pump, to pour water into it to make it draw water. — To fetch way (*Naut.*), to be shaken from one side to the other.

**FĒtch**, *v. i.* To bring one's self; to move; to arrive.

**FĒtch**, *n.* **1.** A stratagem; a trick; an artifice. **2.** The apparition of a living person.

**FĒtch'er**, *n.* One who fetches or brings.

**FĒte** (fāt), *n.* [Fr. See FEAST.] A festival, holiday, celebration, or festivity.

**FĒte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FĒTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FĒTING.] To feast; to honor with a festive entertainment.

**FĒ'tich**, (fĕ'tish), *n.* [From Pg. *feitico*, sorcery, charm,



from Lat. *facticius*, made by art, artificial, *factitious*, q. v.] A material thing, living or dead, worshiped among certain African tribes.

**Fēt'i-ghism**, } *n.* The worship of some material object,  
**Fēt'i-ghism**, } as a stone, a tree, or an animal, often  
casually selected; the low idolatry of Western Africa.

**Fēt'id**, *a.* [Lat. *fetidus*, from *fatere*, to have an ill smell.] Having an offensive smell; stinking.

**Fēt'lock**, *n.* [From *feet*, or *foot*, and *lock*, q. v.] The part of the leg where the tuft of hair grows behind the pastern joint in horses.

**Fēt'ōr**, *n.* [Lat. *fetor*. See FETID.] A strong offensive smell; stench.

**Fēt'ter**, *n.* [A.-S. *fetor*, *feotur*, *feoter*, Icel. *fiotur*, allied to Gr. *πέδη*, and Lat. *pedica*. Chiefly used in the plural.] **1.** A chain for the feet. **2.** Any thing that confines or restrains from motion; a restraint.

**Fēt'ter**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. FETTERED; p. pr. & vb. n. FETTERING.] **1.** To put fetters on; to shackle; to bind; to enchain. **2.** To impose restraints on; to confine.

**Fēt'us**, *n.*; pl. FĒ'TUS-ES. [Lat. *fetus*, *fetus*, a bringing forth, offspring; *fetus*, -a, -um, fructified, p. p. of the obs. *feo*, to fructify.] The young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of oviparous animals in the egg, after it is perfectly formed.

**Feūd**, *n.* [L. Lat. *faida*, *feida*, A.-S. *fahdh*, *fāgdh*, from *figan*, *fiogan*, *fian*, *feon*, to hate.] **1.** A combination of kindred to revenge injuries or affronts, done or offered to any of their blood, on the offender and all his race. **2.** An inveterate strife between families, clans, or parties in a state; deadly hatred.

**Syn.**—Affray; fray; broil; contest; dispute; strife.

**Feūd**, *n.* [L. Lat. *feudum*, *feodom*, O. Fr. *feude*, *feu*, *fiu*, *fieu*, *fief*, *fied*. See FEE.] (*Law.*) A stipendiary estate in land, held of a superior, by service; a fief; a fee.

**Feūd'al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to feuds, fiefs, or fees. **2.** Consisting of, or founded upon, feuds or fiefs; embracing tenures by military services.

**Feūd'al-ism**, *n.* The feudal system; the principles and constitution of feuds.

**Feūd'al-i-ty**, *n.* The state or quality of being feudal; feudal form or constitution.

**Feūd'al-i-zā'tion**, *n.* Act of reducing to feudal tenure.

**Feūd'a-ry**, *a.* [L. Lat. *feudarius*, from *feudum*. See FEUD.] Held by, or pertaining to, feudal tenure.

**Feūd'a-ta-ry**, *a.* & *n.* Same as FEUDATORY.

**Feūd'a-to-ry**, *a.* Held from another on some conditional tenure.

**Feuilleton** (fū'ye-tōng'), *n.* [Fr., from *feuille*, leaf. See FOIL.] A part of a French newspaper (usually the bottom of the page), devoted to light literature, criticism, taste, &c.

**Fē'ver**, *n.* [A.-S. *fefer*, Fr. *fièvre*, Lat. *febris*, prob. a transposition of *ferbis*, from *fervere*, to be hot, to boil, glow.] **1.** (*Med.*) A diseased state of the system, marked by increased heat, acceleration of the pulse, and a general derangement of the functions. **2.** Strong excitement of any kind; a season of great excitement.

**Fē'ver-feu** (-fū), *n.* [A.-S. *feferfuge*, i. e., *febrifuge*, q. v.] (*Bot.*) A plant allied to chamomile;—so named from its supposed febrifugal qualities.

**Fē'ver-ish**, *a.* Affected by, pertaining to, indicating, or resembling, a fever.

**Fē'ver-ish-ness**, *n.* The state of being feverish; a slight febrile affection.

**Few** (fū), *a.* [*compar.* FEWER; *superl.* FEWEST.] [A.-S. *feā*, pl. *feāve*, Goth. *favs*, pl. *favai*.] Not many; small, limited, or confined in number;—indicating a small portion of units or individuals constituting a whole;—often, by ellipsis of a noun, a few people.

**Few'ness** (fū'nes), *n.* The state of being few; smallness of number; paucity; brevity.

**Fēz**, *n.* A red cap without a brim, worn by Turks, &c.

**F'i-ās'eo**, *n.* [It., a failure.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A failure in a musical performance. **2.** A failure of any kind.

**Fī'at**, *n.* [Lat., let it be done, 3 pers. sing., subj. pres., from *fiō*, *fiert*, pass. of *facere*, to make.] A command to do something; a decree.

**Fib**, *n.* [Probably abbreviated and corrupted from *fable*, q. v.] A lie or falsehood. [*Colloq.*]

**Fib**, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. FIBBED; p. pr. & vb. n. FIBBLING.] To lie; to speak falsely. [*Colloq.*]

**Fī'ber**, } *n.* [Fr. *fibre*, from Lat. *fibra*.] **1.** One of the  
**Fī'bre**, } delicate, thread-like portions of which the tis-  
sues of plants and animals are in part constituted. **2.**  
Any fine, slender thread, or thread-like substance; *espe-*  
*cially*, one of the slender rootlets of a plant.

**Fī'bril**, *n.* A small fiber; the branch of a fiber. [fibers.

**Fī-brīl'lōse**, or **Fīb'ril-lōse'**, *a.* Composed of small  
**Fī-brīl'lōūs**, or **Fīb'ril-lōūs**, *a.* Pertaining to fibers;  
formed of small fibers, as the cap of a mushroom.

**Fī'brīne**, *n.* [From Lat. *fibra*.] (*Chem.*) A peculiar organic compound found in animals and vegetables, and also contained in the clot of coagulated blood.

**Fī'broūs**, *a.* Containing, or consisting of, fibers.

**Fī'b'u-lā**, *n.*; pl. FĪB'U-LÆ. [Lat., contr. for *figibula*, from *figere*, to fasten.] **1.** A clasp or buckle. **2.** (*Anat.*) The outer and smaller bone of the leg. **3.** (*Surg.*) A needle for sewing up wounds.

**Fīck'le** (fik'l), *a.* [A.-S. *ficol*, fickle, crafty, fr. *fican*, to touch lightly, to flatter.] Liable to change or vicissitude; of a changeable mind; not firm in opinion or purpose.

**Syn.**—Wavering; irresolute; unsettled; vacillating; unstable; inconstant; unsteady; variable; mutable; changeful; capricious.

**Fīck'le-ness**, *n.* State of being fickle; instability.

**Fīc'tile**, *a.* [Lat. *ficilis*, from *figere*, *ficum*, to form, shape.] Molded into form by art.

**Fīc'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *factio*, from *figere*, *ficum*, to form, shape, invent, feign.] **1.** Act of feigning, inventing, or imagining. **2.** That which is feigned, invented, or imagined; *especially*, a feigned story.

**Syn.**—Fabrication; falsehood.—*Fiction* is opposed to what is real, it may or may not be intended to deceive; a *fabrication*, as here spoken of, is a fiction wrought up for the purpose of deceiving; a *falsehood* requires less invention, being merely a false statement.

**Fīc-tī'tiōūs** (fik-tīsh'us), *a.* Feigned; imaginary; counterfeit; false; not genuine.

**Fīc-tī'tiōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a fictitious manner; by fiction; falsely; counterfeitedly.

**Fīd**, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *fid*, a small, thick lump.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A square bar of wood or iron, used to support the topmast. **2.** A wooden or metal bar or pin, used to support or steady any thing. **3.** A pin of hard wood, tapering to a point, used to open the strands of a rope in splicing.

**Fīd'dle** (fid'dl), *n.* [Either from Lat. *fidicula*, diminutive of *fides*, a stringed instrument, or from Low Lat. *vitula*, *vidula*, musical instrument, from Lat. *vitulari*, to be joyful, to celebrate a festival, orig., to spring like a calf, *vitulus*.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A stringed instrument of music; a violin; a kit. **2.** (*Bot.*) A perennial plant; a species of dock.

**Fīd'dle**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. FIDDLED; p. pr. & vb. n. FIDDLING.] **1.** To play on a fiddle or violin. **2.** To shift the hands often and do nothing, like a fellow that plays on a fiddle; to tweekle; to trifle.

**Fīd'dle-dee-dee'**, *interj.* An exclamatory word or phrase, equivalent to *Nonsense!*

**Fīd'dle-fā'd'dle**, *n.* A trifle; trifling talk; nonsense. [*Colloq. and low.*]

**Fīd'dler**, *n.* **1.** One who plays on a fiddle or violin. **2.** A kind of small crab. [*Amer.*]

**Fīd'dle-stīck**, *n.* The bow and string with which a fiddler plays on a violin.

**Fī-dē'l'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *fidelitas*, from *fidelis*, faithful, from *fides*, faith.] Faithfulness; adherence to right; *especially*, (a.) Adherence to a person or party to which one is bound; loyalty. (b.) Adherence to one's promise or pledge; veracity; honesty. (c.) Adherence to the marriage contract.

**Syn.**—Faithfulness; integrity; faith; loyalty; fealty.

**Fīd'get**, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. FIDGETED; p. pr. & vb. n. FIDGETING.] [Dan. *fige*, to hasten, to make speed, Icel. *fika*, to hasten, O. Sw. *fika*, to move quickly. Cf. FICKLE.] To move uneasily one way and the other.

**Fīd'get**, *n.* Irregular motion; uneasiness; restlessness.

**Fīd'get-y**, *a.* Restless; uneasy.

**Fī-dū'cial**, *a.* [Lat. *fiducia*, trust, confidence, from *fidere*, to trust.] **1.** Having faith or trust; confident; undoubting. **2.** Having the nature of a trust; fiduciary.

**Fī-dū'cial-ly**, *adv.* With confidence. [*ciary.*]

**Fī-dū'ci-a-ry** (-dū'shī-), *a.* [Lat. *fiduciarius*, from *fiducia*. See *supra*.] **1.** Confident; undoubting; unwavering; firm. **2.** Holding or held, or founded, in trust.

**Fī-dū'ci-a-ry** (-dū'shī-), *n.* **1.** One who holds a thing in trust for another; a trustee. **2.** (*Theol.*) One who depends for salvation on faith, without works.

**Fīe**, *interj.* An exclamation denoting contempt or dislike.

**Fīēf**, *n.* [Fr. *fief*. See FEUD and FEE.] (*Law.*) An estate held of a superior on condition of military service; a fee; a feud.

**Fīēld**, *n.* [A.-S., O. Sax., & Ger., *feld*.] **1.** Felled ground; cleared land. **2.** A cleared space or plain where a battle is fought; also, the battle itself. **3.** An open

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; ġem, ġet; aŷ; exiŷt; līnger, līnk; thiŷ.







or under the bass, as figures or other characters, in order to indicate the accompanying chords. (b.) To embellish.

To figure out, to find the amount of, by computation. — To figure up, to add; to reckon. — *Figured bass* (*Mus.*), an accompaniment indicated by figures over or under the bass.

**Fig'ūre**, *v. i.* To make a figure; to be distinguished.  
**Fig'ūre-head**, *n.* (*Naut.*) The figure, statue, or bust, on the projecting part of the head of a ship.

**Fī-lā'ceouūs**, *a.* [*Lat. filum*, thread.] Composed or consisting of threads.

**Fīl'a-çer**, *n.* [*O. Eng. filace*, a file or thread, from *Fr. filasse*, tow of flax or hemp, from *Lat. filum*, thread.] (*Eng. Law.*) An officer in the English Court of Common Pleas, or of the Queen's Bench; — so called from filing the writs on which he made out process.

**Fīl'a-ment**, *n.* [*From Lat. filum*, thread.] A thread, or thread-like object or appendage; especially (*Bot.*) the thread-like part of the stamens supporting the anther.

**Fīl'a-mēnt'oūs**, *a.* Resembling a thread; consisting of fine filaments.

**Fīl'an-der**, *n. pl.* [*Fr. filandres*, from *Lat. filum*, thread.] A disease in hawks, consisting of filaments of coagulated blood; also, of small worms wrapped in a thin net-work near the reins.

**Fīl'a-tūre** (53), *n.* [*L. Lat. filatura*, from *filare*, to spin.] 1. A drawing out into threads; hence, the reeling of silk from cocoons. 2. A reel for drawing off silk from cocoons, or an establishment for reeling.

**Fīl'bert**, *n.* [According to Junius and Skinner, corrupted from *full* and *beard*, or *full of beard*, from its long beards or husks; according to Gower, from *Phyllis*; "*Phyllis* was shape into a nutte-tree, that all men it might see; and after *Phyllis Philberd* this tree was cleped in the yerl." Cf. also Virgil's "*Phyllis amat corylos.*" (*Bot.*) The nut or fruit of the cultivated hazel.

**Fīlch**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. FILCHED* (fīlcht); *p. pr. & vb. n. FILCHING.*] [*Cf. A.-S. filhan, feolhan, feolan*, to stick to, come upon, hide, *Goth. filhan*, to hide, to bury.] To steal or take privily; — applied to that which is of little value; to pilfer.

**Fīlch'er**, *n.* One who filches; a thief.

**File**, *n.* [*From Lat. filum*, thread.] An orderly succession; a line; a row; as, (a.) (*Mil.*) A row of soldiers ranged behind one another. (b.) An orderly collection of papers, arranged for preservation and ready reference; also, the line, wire, or other contrivance, by which papers are put and kept in order.

*Rank and file* (*Mil.*), the body of private soldiers composing an army.

**File**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. FILED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. FILING.*] 1. To set in order; to place on file; to insert in its proper place in an arranged body of papers. 2. To bring before a court or legislative body by presenting proper papers in a regular way. 3. (*Law.*) To put upon the files or among the records of a court.

**File**, *v. i.* (*Mil.*) To march in a file or line, as soldiers, one after another.

**File**, *n.* [*A.-S. feol*, *O. H. Ger. fila*, allied to *Lith. pela, piela*, *Pol. pilnik.*] A steel instrument, having the surface covered with sharp-edged furrows, used for abrading or smoothing other substances.

**File**, *v. t.* 1. To rub, smooth, or cut away, with a file, or as with a file; to polish. 2. To smooth; to polish; to improve. [of a file.]

**File'-lēad'er**, *n.* (*Mil.*) The soldier placed in the front

**Fīl'er**, *n.* One who uses a file.  
**Fīl'ial** (fī'yal), *a.* [*Fr., Sp., & Pg. filial*, *It. filiale*, from *Lat. filius*, son, *filia*, daughter.] 1. Pertaining to a son or daughter; becoming a child in relation to his parents. 2. Bearing the relation of a child.

**Fīl'i-āte**, *v. t.* To adopt as son or daughter.

**Fīl'i-ā'tion**, *n.* 1. The relation of a son or child to a father. 2. The fixing of a bastard child on some one as its father; affiliation.

**Fīl'i-būs'ter**, *n.* [*Sp. filibuster, fibustero*, *Fr. fibustier*, from *Sp. filibote* or *fibote*, a sort of small, fast-sailing vessel, said to have been so named from the river *Vly* in Holland.] A lawless military adventurer, especially, one in quest of plunder: a free-booter; a pirate; — applied specifically to the followers of Lopez in his expedition to Cuba in 1851.

**Fīl'i-būs'ter**, *v. i.* To act as a filibuster.

**Fīl'i-fōrm**, *a.* [*Lat. filum*, thread, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a thread or filament.

**Fīl'igree**, *n.* [*Fr. filigrane*, *It. & Sp. filigrana*, from *Lat. filum*, thread, and *granum*, grain.] Net-work containing beads; hence, ornamental work, executed in fine

gold or silver wire, plaited and formed into delicate arabesques and flowers. [filigree.]

**Fīl'i-gree**, *a.* Relating to, or composed of, work in

**Fīll**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. FILLED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. FILLING.*] [*A.-S. fyllan*, from *full*, full, *q. v.*; *Goth. fulljan.*] 1. To make full. 2. To supply abundantly; to cause to abound. 3. To satisfy; to content. 4. To possess and perform the duties of; to occupy; to hold. 5. To supply with an incumbent.

To fill in, to insert so as to fill. — To fill out, to extend or enlarge to the desired limit. — To fill up, to make quite full; to occupy completely.

**Fīll**, *v. i.* 1. To become full; to have an abundant supply; to be satiated. 2. To fill a cup or glass for drinking; to give to drink.

**Fīll**, *n.* 1. A full supply; as much as gives complete satisfaction. 2. A thill, or shaft of a carriage.

**Fīll'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, fills.

**Fīl'let**, *n.* [*Fr. filet*, thread, dim. of *fil*, thread, from *Lat. filum.*] 1. A little band or twist, especially, one intended to tie about the hair of the head. 2. A piece of meat made up of muscles; especially, the fleshy part of the thigh. 3. Meat rolled into a string-like form. 4. (*Arch.*) (a.) A little square member or ornament used in divers places; a listel. (b.) The longitudinal ridge between the flutings of a Grecian column, except the Doric. 5. (*Her.*) A kind of ordinary crossing the shield horizontally.

**Fīl'let**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. FILLETED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. FILLETING.*] To bind, furnish, or adorn with a fillet.

**Fīl'li-bēg**, *n.* [*Gael. filleadhbeag*, i. e., little plaid, from *filleadh*, plait, fold, and *beag*, little, small.] A kilt or dress reaching nearly to the knees, worn in the highlands of Scotland.

**Fīl'li-būs'ter**, *n.* See **FILIBUSTER**. [weaving.]

**Fīll'ing**, *n.* That which fills or fills up, as the wool in

**Fīl'lip**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. FILLIPED* (fīl'lipt); *p. pr. & vb. n. FILLIPPING.*] [A word probably formed from the sound.] To strike with the nail of the finger, first placed against the ball of the thumb, and forced from that position with a sudden spring. [thumb.]

**Fīl'lip**, *n.* A jerk of the finger forced suddenly from the

**Fīl'li-peen'**, *n.* Same as **PHILOPENA**, *q. v.*

**Fīl'y**, *n.* [*Icel. fyl*, colt, *W. ffilog, ffilawg*, a young mare, a wanton girl. See **FOAL**.] 1. A young horse; especially, a young mare; a female colt. 2. A lively, roistering, or wanton girl.

**Fīlm**, *n.* [*A.-S. film*, skin, *fylmen*, membrane, *Goth. film.*] 1. A thin skin; a pellicle; a membranous covering, causing opacity. 2. A slender thread, as one of those composing a cobweb.

**Fīlm**, *v. t.* To cover with a thin skin or pellicle.

**Fīlm'y**, *a.* Composed of film; membranous; cobweb-like.

**Fīl'se** (125), *a.* [*Lat. filum*, thread, *Pr. filos*, *It. filoso.*] Ending in a thread-like process.

**Fīl'ter**, *n.* [*L. Lat. filtrum, feltrum*, properly *felt*, fulled wool, this being used for straining liquors.] A piece of woolen cloth, paper, or other substance, through which liquors are strained.

**Fīl'ter**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. FILTERED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. FILTERING.*] To purify, as liquor, by causing it to pass through a filter; to filtrate.

**Fīl'ter**, *v. i.* To pass through a filter; to percolate.

**Fīlth**, *n.* [*A.-S. fylth*, from *fūl*, foul. See **FOUL**.] 1. Foul matter; dirt; nastiness. 2. Any thing that sullies or defiles the moral character; corruption; pollution.

**Fīlth'i-ly**, *adv.* In a filthy manner; foully; grossly.

**Fīlth'i-ness**, *n.* 1. The state of being filthy. 2. That which is filthy, or makes filthy.

**Fīlth'y**, *a.* [*compar. FILTHIER*; *superl. FILTHIEST.*] Defiled with filth; morally impure.

**Syn.** — Nasty; foul; dirty; muddy; miry; sloughy; squalid; unclean; sluttish; gross; impure; licentious; polluted; vulgar.

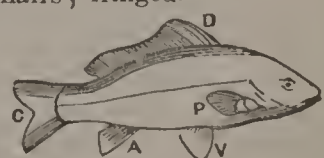
**Fīl'trāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. FILTRATED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. FILTRATING.*] [See **FILTER**.] To filter.

**Fīl'trā'tion**, *n.* Act or process of filtering.

**Fīm'bri-ate**, *a.* [*Lat. fimbriatus*, fibrous, fringed, from *fimbria*, fiber, fibrous part, fringe.] (*Bot.*) Bordered by filiform processes thicker than hairs; fringed.

**Fīm'bri-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. FIMBRIATED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. FIMBRIATING.*] To hem; to fringe.

**Fīn**, *n.* [*A.-S. fin, finn*, allied to *Lat. pinna*, fin, *penna*, wing, feather.] (*Ichth.*) An organ of a fish, consisting of a mem-



brane supported by rays, and serving to balance and propel it in the water.



**Fīn'a-ble**, *a.* [See FINE.] Liable or subject to a fine.

**Fīnal**, *a.* [Lat. *finalis*, from *finis*, boundary, limit, end.]

1. Pertaining to the end or conclusion; last; terminating.
2. Decisive; mortal.
3. Respecting the purpose or ultimate end in view.

**Syn.**—Conclusive; ultimate. — *Final* (*finis*) is now appropriated to that which brings with it an end, as a final adjustment, the final judgment, &c. *Conclusive* (*literally*, shutting up) implies the *closing* of all future discussion, negotiation, &c., as, a *conclusive* argument or fact, a *conclusive* arrangement. *Ultimate* has reference to something earlier or preceding, as, a temporary reverse may lead to an *ultimate* triumph. The statements which a man *finally* makes may be perfectly *conclusive* as to his *ultimate* intentions.

**Finale** (fē-nā'lā), *n.* [It. See *supra*.] (*Mus.*) The last note, or end, of a piece of music; close; termination.

**Fīnāl'i-ty**, *n.* Final state; a final or conclusive arrangement; a settlement.

**Fīnal-ly**, *adv.* 1. At the end or conclusion; ultimately; lastly. 2. Completely.

**Fī-nānçe'** (fī-nānss', 114), *n.* [L. Lat. *financia*, payment of money, money, from *finare*, to pay a fine or subsidy, from Lat. *finis*, end.] The income of a ruler or of a state; revenue; sometimes, the income from an individual; — often used in the plural, funds.

**Fī-nān'cial** (fī-nān'shal), *a.* Pertaining to finanee or public revenue. [financier.]

**Fī-nān'cial-ist**, *n.* One skilled in financial matters; a

**Fī-nān'cial-ly**, *adv.* In a financial manner; in relation to finanees or public revenue.

**Fīn'an-çiēr'**, *n.* 1. An officer who administers the public revenue. 2. One skilled in financial operations.

**Fīn'an-çiēr'**, *v. i.* To conduct financial operations.

**Fīnch** (66), *n.* [A.-S. *finc*, N. H. Ger. *fink*, O. H. Ger. *finco*, *fincho*, D. *vink*, allied to W. *pinc*, a finch, brisk, smart, gay.] (*Ornith.*) A small singing bird.

**Fīnd**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOUND; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FINDING.] [A.-S., O. Sax., & O. H. Ger. *findan*, *finde*, Icel. *finna*, Goth. *finthan*.] 1. To meet with, or light upon, accidentally; hence, to fall in with, as a person. 2. To learn by experience or trial; to perceive; to experience; to detect; to feel. 3. To come upon by seeking; to discover by study or experiment; to gain, as the object of desire or effort. 4. To provide for; to supply; to furnish. 5. To arrive at, as a conclusion; to establish.

To *find out*, to detect, as a thief; to discover, as a secret. — To *find fault with*, to blame; to censure. — To *find one's self*, to be; to fare.

**Fīnd**, *v. i.* (*Law.*) To determine an issue of fact, and to declare such a determination to a court.

**Fīnd'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, finds; *specifically* (*Astron.*), a small telescope, attached to a larger one, for finding an object more readily.

**Fīnd'ing**, *n.* 1. That which is found; discovery; *especially*, in the plural, that which a journeyman finds or provides for himself. 2. (*Law.*) That which is found by a jury; a verdict.

**Fīnd'ing-stōre**, *n.* A store or shop where the tools, &c., used by shoemakers, are kept for sale. [*Amer.*]

**Fīne**, *a.* [*compar.* FINER; *superl.* FINEST.] [Abbreviated from Lat. *finitus*, finished, *i. e.*, completed, accomplished, perfect, *p. p.* of *finire*, to finish. See FINAL.]

1. Finished; brought to perfection; hence, excellent; superior; elegant; worthy of admiration; beautiful; showy. 2. Aiming at show or effect; over-dressed or over-decked, in a bad sense. 3. Nice; delicate; exquisite; in a bad sense, sly; fraudulent. 4. Not coarse, gross, or heavy.

*Fine arts*, those arts which depend chiefly on the imagination, as poetry, painting, sculpture, engraving, and architecture, which influence us through the eye; — sometimes restricted to the first two of these arts.

**Fīne**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FINING.] To make fine; to refine; to purify.

**Fīne**, *n.* [Lat. *finis*, end.] 1. Money paid as the settlement of a claim, or by way of terminating a matter in dispute; *especially*, a payment of money imposed as a punishment for an offense; a mulct. 2. (*Law.*) (*a.*) (*Feudal Law.*) A final agreement concerning lands or rents between persons, as the lord and his vassal. (*b.*) (*Eng. Law.*) A sum of money paid for obtaining a benefit, favor, or privilege.

In *fine*, in conclusion; by way of termination or summing up.

**Fīne**, *v. t.* [See FINE.] To impose a pecuniary penalty upon; to mulct.

**Fīne'-draw**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FINE-DRAWN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FINE-DRAWING.] To sew up, as a rent, with-

out doubling the edges, so that the seam is not perceived; to reuter.

**Fīne'-drawn**, *p. a.* Drawn out with too much subtilty.

**Fīne'ly**, *adv.* 1. In a fine or finished manner. 2. Delicately; with subtilty. 3. To a fine state; into minute parts; to a thin or sharp edge or point. [fine.]

**Fīne'ness** (109), *n.* The quality or condition of being

**Fīn'er**, *n.* One who fines or purifies.

**Fīn'er-y**, *n.* 1. Ornament; decoration; *especially*, showy or excessive decoration. 2. A refinery; a furnace for making iron malleable.

**Fīne'sse** (fī-nēs'), *n.* [Fr. Cf. FINENESS.] Subtilty of contrivance to gain a point; artifice; stratagem.

**Fī-nēs'se'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FINESSED (fī-nēs't'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FINESSING.] To use artifice or stratagem.

**Fīn'ger**, *n.* [A.-S. *finger*, Icel. *fingr*, Goth. *figgrs*, from A.-S. *fangan*, Goth. as if *figgan*, to take or seize. Cf. FANG.] 1. One of the five terminating members of the hand; a digit; also, one of the extremities of the hand, not including the thumb. 2. The breadth of a finger. 3. Skill in the use of the fingers, as in music.

To *have a finger in*, to be concerned in.

**Fīn'ger**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FINGERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FINGERING.] 1. To touch with the fingers; to handle. 2. To perform on, or to perform with, the fingers. 3. To touch lightly. 4. To pilfer; to purloin.

**Fīn'ger**, *v. i.* (*Mus.*) To use the fingers in playing on an instrument.

**Fīn'ger-bōard**, *n.* (*Mus.*) The part of a stringed instrument on which the fingers are pressed to vary the tone; key-board; manual.

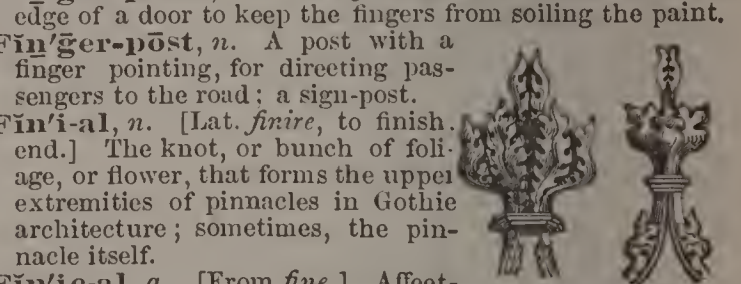
**Fīn'ger-glāss**, *n.* A glass to hold water for the use of the fingers at the dinner-table.

**Fīn'ger-plāte**, *n.* A strip of metal or porcelain on the edge of a door to keep the fingers from soiling the paint.

**Fīn'ger-pōst**, *n.* A post with a finger pointing, for directing passengers to the road; a sign-post.

**Fīn'i-al**, *n.* [Lat. *finire*, to finish. end.] The knot, or bunch of foliage, or flower, that forms the upper extremities of pinnacles in Gothic architecture; sometimes, the pinnacle itself.

**Fīn'ie-al**, *a.* [From *fine*.] Affectedly fine; unduly particular; fastidious.



Finials.

**Syn.**—Spruce; foppish. — One who is *spruce* is elaborately nice in dress; one who is *finical* shows his affectation in language and manner as well as dress; one who is *foppish* seeks to distinguish himself by the cut of his clothes, the tawdriness of his ornaments, and the ostentation of his manner.

**Fīn'ie-āl'i-ty**, *n.* State of being finical.

**Fīn'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a finical manner; foppishly.

**Fīn'is**, *n.* [Lat.] An end; conclusion.

**Fīn'ish**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FINISHED (fīn'isht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FINISHING.] [From Lat. *finire*, to limit, finish, end, from *finis*, boundary, limit, end.] 1. To bring to an end; to put an end to; to terminate. 2. To bestow the utmost possible labor upon.

**Syn.**—To end; terminate; close; conclude; complete; accomplish; perfect.

**Fīn'ish**, *n.* That which finishes, terminates, or perfects; *especially*, the last hard, smooth coat of plaster on a wall.

**Fīn'ish-er**, *n.* 1. One who finishes, concludes, completes, or perfects. 2. A machinist.

**Fīn'ite**, *a.* [Lat. *finitus*, *p. p.* of *finire*. See FINISH.] Limited in quantity, degree, or capacity; bounded.

**Fīn'ite-ly**, *adv.* Within limits; to a certain degree only.

**Fīn'less**, *a.* [From *fin*.] Destitute of fins.

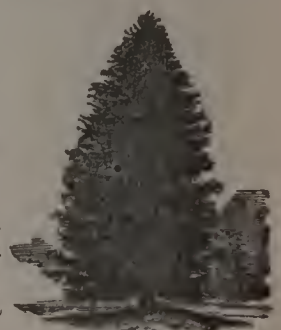
**Fīn'ni-kīn**, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *finnikin*, equiv. to *finical*.] A sort of pigeon, with a crest somewhat resembling the mane of a horse. [fish.]

**Fīn'ny**, *a.* Furnished with fins; pertaining to fins or

**Fīn'-fōed**, *a.* Having toes connected by a membrane, as aquatic fowls; palmiped; palmated.

**Fīr** (18), *n.* [A.-S. *furh*, Icel. *fura*, *firutré*, allied to W. *pyr*.] (*Bot.*) A tree allied to the pines, and valued for its timber.

**Fire**, *n.* [A.-S. *fyr*, O. H. Ger. *fur*, allied to Gr. *πῦρ*.] 1. The evolution of light and heat in the combustion of bodies; combustion; state of ignition. 2. Fuel in a state of combustion, as on a hearth, or in a furnace; the burning of a



Fir-tree.



house or town; a conflagration. **3.** Ardor of passion, whether love or hate. **4.** Liveliness and warmth of imagination; intellectual and moral enthusiasm. **5.** The discharge of fire-arms.

*Greek fire*, a kind of inflammable material, burning with almost inextinguishable violence, used in war. — *On fire*, burning. — *Running fire*, the rapid discharge of fire-arms in succession by a line of troops. — *St. Anthony's fire*, the erysipelas; — an eruptive fever which St. Anthony was supposed to cure miraculously. — *To set on fire*, to inflame.

**Fire**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FIREØ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FIRING.] **1.** To set on fire; to kindle. **2.** To inflame; to irritate, as the passions. **3.** To animate; to give life or spirit to. **4.** To cause to explode; to discharge. **5.** (*Far.*) To cauterize.

*To fire up*, to light up the fires of, as of an engine.

**Fire**, *v. i.* **1.** To take fire; to be kindled; to kindle. **2.** To be irritated or inflamed with passion. **3.** To discharge artillery or fire-arms.

*To fire up*, to grow irritated or angry.

**Fire'-a-lärm'**, *n.* **1.** An alarm given of a conflagration. **2.** An apparatus for giving an alarm of fire, as by telegraphic signals. [powder.]

**Fire'-ärm**, *n.* A weapon which acts by the force of gun-

**Fire'-ball**, *n.* (*Mil.*) **1.** A ball filled with powder or other combustibles, intended to be thrown among enemies. **2.** A luminous meteor, resembling a ball of fire passing rapidly through the air, and sometimes exploding. [place in summer.]

**Fire'-bōard**, *n.* A chimney-board, used to close a fire-

**Fire'-bränd**, *n.* **1.** A piece of wood kindled or on fire. **2.** One who causes contention and mischief; an incendiary.

**Fire'-bräck**, *n.* A brick capable of sustaining intense heat without fusion, usually made of fire-clay.

**Fire'-elāy**, *n.* A kind of clay, chiefly pure silicate of alumina, capable of sustaining intense heat, and hence used in making fire-bricks.

**Fire'-cōm'pa-ny** (-kūm'pa-nŷ), *n.* A company of men for managing an engine to extinguish fires.

**Fire'-crack'er**, *n.* A small paper cylinder, charged with a preparation of gunpowder, which, being lighted, explodes with a loud report. [coal-mines. See DAMP.]

**Fire'-dāmp**, *n.* The explosive carbureted hydrogen of

**Fire'-ēat'er**, *n.* One who pretends to eat fire; hence, a fighting character; a hotspur.

**Fire'-ēn'gine** (-ēn'jin), *n.* An hydraulic or forcing pump for throwing water to extinguish fires.

**Fire'-flŷ**, *n.* (*Entom.*) A winged, luminous insect, which emits a brilliant light from a yellow spot on each side of the thorax, and from other parts of the body; also, the female glow-worm.

**Fire'-īronz** (-ī'urnz), *n. pl.* Utensils for a fire-place or grate, as tongs, poker, and shovel.

**Fire'lōck**, *n.* A gun-lock, which is discharged by striking fire with flint and steel; hence, a musket furnished with such a lock.

**Fire'man**, *n.*; *pl.* FIRE'MEN. **1.** A man whose business is to extinguish fires in towns. **2.** A man who tends the fires, as of a steam-engine. [new.]

**Fire'-new** (-nū), *a.* Fresh from the forge; bright; quite

**Fire'-pān**, *n.* A pan for holding or conveying fire; especially, the receptacle for the priming in a gun.

**Fire'-plāce**, *n.* The part of a chimney appropriated to the fire; a hearth. [extinguish fire.]

**Fire'-plūg**, *n.* A plug for drawing water from a pipe to

**Fire'-proof**, *a.* Proof against fire; incombustible.

**Fire'-sēt**, *n.* A set of fire-irons, including, commonly, tongs, shovel, and poker.

**Fire'-shīp**, *n.* A vessel filled with combustibles, and furnished with grappling-irons, to hook and set fire to an enemy's ships. [domestic life or retirement.]

**Fire'side**, *n.* A place near the fire or hearth; home;

**Fire'ward**, } *n.* An officer who has authority to di-  
**Fire'ward'en**, } rect in the extinguishing of fires, or the proper precautions against fires.

**Fire'-wood**, *n.* Wood for fuel.

**Fire'-work** (-wŭrk), *n.* Preparations of gunpowder and other inflammable materials, for making explosions in the air; — usually in the plural.

**Fir'kin** (18), *n.* [From A.-S. *feover*, four, and the dim. termination *kin*.] **1.** A measure of capacity, equal to nine ale gallons, or seven and a half imperial gallons. **2.** A small vessel or cask of indeterminate size; — used chiefly for butter and lard. [*Amer.*]

**Firm** (18), *a.* [*compar.* FIRMER; *superl.* FIRMEST.] [Lat. *firmus*.] **1.** Fixed; hence, closely compressed. **2.** Not easily excited or disturbed; unchanging in purpose; not

easily moved. **3.** Not giving way; solid. **4.** Indicating firmness.

**Syn.** — Compact; dense; hard; stable; stanch; robust; strong; sturdy; unshaken; fixed; steady; resolute; constant.

**Firm**, *n.* [It. *firma*, the (firm, sure, or confirming) signature or subscription, from Lat. *firmus*.] The name, title, or style, under which a company transact business; hence, a partnership or house.

**Firm**, *v. t.* **1.** To fix; to settle; to confirm. **2.** To fix or direct with firmness.

**Firm'a-ment**, *n.* [Lat. *firmamentum*, from *firmare*, to make firm, from *firmus*, firm.] The region of the air; the sky or heavens.

**Firm'a-mēnt'al**, *a.* Pertaining to the firmament.

**Firm'an**, or **Firm'än'**, *n.*; *pl.* FIR'MANS, or FIR-MÄNS'. [Pers. *fermān*, Skr. *pramāna*, measure, judgment, authority, from *pra*, inseparable preposition, Gr. *πρό*, Lat. *pro*, Pers. *fer*, and Skr. *mā*, to measure, suffix *ana*.] A decree of the Turkish or other Oriental government; — generally given for special objects. [steadily.]

**Firm'ly**, *adv.* In a firm manner; solidly; closely;

**Firm'ness**, *n.* The state of being firm; fixedness; stability; constancy; certainty; steadfastness.

**Syn.** — Firmness; constancy. — *Firmness* belongs to the will, and *constancy* to the affections and principles: the former prevents us from yielding, and the latter from fluctuating. Without *firmness* a man has no character: "without *constancy*," says Addison, "there is neither love, friendship, nor virtue in the world."

**First** (18), *a.* [A.-S. *first*, *fyrst*, *fyrest*, Icel. *fyrstr*, O. H. Ger. *furist*, *furisto*, superl. of *furi*, before, Goth. *faur*, A.-S. *for*, *fore*, *fora*, Icel. *fyri*. See FOR.] **1.** Preceding all others of a series or kind. **2.** Placed in front of, or in advance of, all others; foremost. **3.** Most eminent or exalted; most excellent.

**Syn.** — Primary; primordial; original; primitive; primeval; pristine; highest; chief; principal.

**First**, *adv.* Before any thing else in time, space, rank, &c.; — used in composition.

*At first*, *at the first*, at the beginning or origin. — *First or last*, at one time or another; at the beginning or end.

**First**, *n.* (*Mus.*) The upper part of a duet, trio, &c., either vocal or instrumental. [of nativity; eldest.]

**First'-bōrn**, *a.* First brought forth; first in the order

**First'-flōor**, *n.* **1.** The floor or tier of apartments next above the ground-floor. [*Eng.*] **2.** The ground-floor. [*Amer.*]

**First'-fruit**, *n.* [Usually in the pl.] **1.** The fruits earliest gathered; the earliest results or profits of any action or position. **2.** (*Feudal Law*.) One year's profits of lands which belonged to the king on the death of a tenant who held directly from him. **3.** (*Eng. Eccl. Law*.) The first year's whole profits of a benefice or spiritual living.

**First'ling**, *n.* The first produce or offspring; — said of animals, especially domestic animals.

**First'ly**, *adv.* In the first place; to commence.

**First'-rāte**, *a.* Of the highest excellence; pre-eminent in quality, size, or estimation. [the sea; a frith.]

**Firth**, *n.* [*Scot.*, *Eng.* *frith*, *q. v.*] (*Geog.*) An arm of

**Fir'-tree**, *n.* See FIR.

**Fise**, *n.* [*Fr.*, from Lat. *fiscus*, basket, money-basket, state treasury.] The treasury of a prince or state.

**Fise'al**, *a.* Pertaining to the public treasury or revenue.

**Fise'al**, *n.* **1.** A treasurer. **2.** The king's solicitor in

Spain and Portugal.

**Fish**, *n.*; *pl.* FISH'ES, instead of which the singular is often used collectively. [A.-S.; Ger. *fisc*, Icel. *fiskr*, Goth. *fisks*, allied to Lat. *piscis*, W. *pysg*.] **1.** An animal that lives in water. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) An oviparous, vertebrate animal, having a covering of scales or plates, and breathing by means of gills or branchiæ, and living almost entirely in the water. **3.** The flesh of fish, used as food.

**☞** In composition, *fish* sometimes signifies that what it is compounded with is shaped like a fish.

**Fish**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FISHED (fīst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FISHING.] **1.** To attempt to catch fish. **2.** To seek to obtain by artifice.

**Fish**, *v. t.* **1.** To catch; to draw out or up. **2.** To search by raking or sweeping. **3.** (*Naut.*) To strengthen, as a mast or yard, with a piece of timber. **4.** (*Railway Engin.*) To splice, as rails, with a fish-joint.

**Fish'-bēam**, *n.* (*Mech.*) A beam one of whose sides swells out like the belly of a fish.

**Fish'er**, *n.* One who is employed in catching fish.

**Fish'er-man**, *n.*; *pl.* FISH'ER-MEN. **1.** One whose occupation is to catch fish. **2.** (*Naut.*) A ship or vessel employed in the business of taking fish.



**Fish'er-y**, *n.* 1. Business or practice of catching fish. 2. A place for catching fish.

**Fish'-gig**, *n.* A staff with barbed prongs, and a line fastened just above the prongs, for striking fish at sea.

**Fish'-glūe**, *n.* Isinglass.

**Fish'hook**, *n.* 1. A hook for catching fish. 2. A hook with a pendant to the end of which the fish-tackle

**Fish'i-ness**, *n.* The state of being fishy. [is hooked.]

**Fish'-joint**, *n.* (*Railways.*) A splice consisting of one or more pieces of iron or wood bolted to the side or sides of two adjacent rails, where the head of one meets the foot of the other.

**Fish'-mōn'ger** (-mūng'ger), *n.* A seller of fish.

**Fish'-slice**, *n.* A broad knife for dividing fish at table; a fish-trowel. [fish for sale.]

**Fish'-wife**, *n.*; *pl.* FISH'WIVES. A woman that cries

**Fish'-wom'an**, *n.*; *pl.* FISH'-WOM'EN (-wīm'en). A woman who sells fish; a fish-wife.

**Fish'y**, *a.* 1. Consisting of fish; fish-like; having the qualities or taste of fish; filled with fish. 2. Extravagant, like some stories told about fish, or by fishermen; improbable. [*Colloq.*]

**Fis'sile** (fī's'il), *a.* [Lat. *fissilis*, from *findere*, *fissum*, to cleave, split.] Capable of being split, cleft, or divided in the direction of the grain, or of natural joints.

**Fis-sil'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being fissile.

**Fis'sion** (fīsh'un), *n.* 1. A cleaving, splitting, or breaking up into parts. 2. (*Physiol.*) A subdividing into two parts from the progress of natural growth.

**Fis-sip'a-roūs**, *a.* [From Lat. *fissus*, *p. p.* of *findere*, to split, and *parere*, to bring forth, bear.] (*Physiol.*) Reproducing by spontaneous fission.

**Fis'sūre** (fīsh'ūr), *n.* [Lat. *fissura*. See FISSILE.] A cleft; a longitudinal opening.

**Fist**, *n.* [A.-S. *fyst*, allied to Slav. *pjastj*.] The hand with the fingers doubled into the palm.

**Fist**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FISTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FISTING.] To strike with the fist.

**Fist'ie**, *a.* [From *fist*.] Pertaining to boxing, or to encounters with the fists; pugilistic.

**Fist'i-cuffs**, *n. pl.* [*fist* and *cuff*.] Blows, or a combat with the fists; a boxing. [*Colloq.*]

**Fist'u-lā** (fīst'yū-lā), *n.*; *pl.* FIST'U-LÆ. [Lat.] 1. A reed; hence, a pipe. 2. (*Surg.*) A deep, narrow, chronic abscess. [reed.]

**Fist'u-lar**, *a.* Hollow and cylindrical, like a pipe or

**Fist'u-lāte**, *v. i.* To become a pipe or fistula.

**Fist'u-lāte**, *v. t.* To make hollow like a pipe.

**Fist-ū'li-fōrm**, *a.* [Lat. *fistula*, pipe, and *forma*, form.] Having a fistular form; tubular.

**Fist'u-loūs** (fīst'yū-lus), *a.* 1. Having the form or nature of a fistula. 2. Hollow, like a pipe or reed.

**Fit**, *a.* [*compar.* FITTER; *superl.* FITTEST.] [Cf. *feat*, neat, elegant, well made, Goth. *feitjan*, to deck, adorn, dress, Icel. *fata*, to clothe, *fat*, clothing.] 1. Adapted to an end, object, or design; suitable by nature, by art, or by culture. 2. Suitable to a standard of duty, propriety, or taste.

**Syn.**— Suitable; proper; appropriate; meet; becoming; expedient; congruous; correspondent; convenient; apposite; apt; adapted; prepared; qualified; competent; adequate.

**Fit**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FITTING.] 1. To make fit or suitable; to adapt to the purpose for which any thing is intended; to qualify. 2. To bring into a required form. 3. To furnish duly. 4. To be suitable to; to answer the requirements of.

To fit out, to supply with necessaries or means.— To fit up, to furnish with things suitable.

**Fit**, *v. i.* 1. To be proper or becoming. 2. To be adjusted to the shape directed; to suit.

**Fit**, *n.* [See FIT, *a.*] 1. Adjustment; adaptedness. 2. (*Mach.*) Coincidence of parts that come in contact.

**Fit**, *n.* [Probably from the root of *fight*.] 1. A sudden and violent attack of a disorder; a convulsion; a paroxysm; hence, in general, an attack of disease. 2. An attack of any thing which masters or possesses one for a time. 3. A passing humor; an impulsive and irregular action. 4. A sudden emission.

By fits, by fits and starts, by intervals of action and repose; impulsively and irregularly.

**Fitch**, *n.* [See VETCH.] 1. A chick-pea. 2. [Contraction of *fitchet*.] The fur of the pole-cat.

**Fitch'et**, } *n.* [O. Fr. *fissau*, O. D. *fisse*, *visse*, *vitsche*,  
**Fitch'ew**, } Gacl. *feocullan*.] A polecat; a founart.

**Fit'ful**, *a.* Full of fits; irregularly variable; spasmodic; impulsive and unstable.

**Fit'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a fitful manner; by fits.

**Fit'ly**, *adv.* In a fit manner; suitably; properly.

**Fit'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being fit.

**Fit'ter**, *n.* One who makes fit or suitable.

**Fit'ting**, *n.* Any thing used in fitting up; especially, in the plural, necessary fixtures or apparatus.

**Fit'ting**, *p. a.* Fit; appropriate; suitable; proper.

**Fitz** (fīts, 108), *n.* [Norm. Fr. *fiz*, *fiuz*, N. Fr. *filz*, son, from Lat. *filius*.] A son;— used in compound names, and, in England, of the illegitimate sons of kings and princes of the blood.

**Five**, *n.* [A.-S. & O. Sax. *fif*, Goth. *finf*, Icel. *fimm*, allied to Lat. *quinque*, Oscan. *pomtis*, Gr. *πέντε*, Eol. *πέμπε*, Celt. *pemp*, *pump*, Lith. *penki*, Skr. *pantschan*.] 1. A number next greater than four, and less than six; the sum of four and one. 2. A symbol representing this number, as 5, or V

**Five**, *a.* Four and one added; one more than four.

**Five'fold**, *a.* & *adv.* In fives; five times repeated; quintuple.

**Fives**, *n.* [H. Ger. *seifel*, L. Lat. *vivola*, *viva*, Fr. *avives*.] A disease of the glands under the ear in horses; the vives.

**Fives**, *n. pl.* A kind of play with a ball, resembling tennis;— so named because three fives, or fifteen, are counted to the game. [dicament; dilemma. [*Colloq.*]

**Fix**, *n.* A position of difficulty or embarrassment; pre-

**Fix**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FIXED (fīkst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FIXING.] [Fr. *fixer*, Sp. & Pg. *fixar*, It. *fissare*, from Lat. *figere*, *fixum*.] 1. To make firm, stable, or fast; to establish. 2. To hold steadily, or without moving, as the eye on an object, the attention on a speaker, and the like. 3. To implant; to pierce. 4. To adjust; to set to rights; to set or place in the manner desired or most suitable.

**Syn.**— To prepare; adjust; place; establish; settle; determine; arrange; put in order.— *Fix* denotes to set firmly, as, to fix the eye on some one; his teeth were fixed; and hence arises the vulgarism to be in a "fix," or a "bad fix." It is a gross error to give this word the sense of *arrange* or *put in order*, as, to fix a clock; to fix the fire; to fix one's hair; to fix up, &c.— This very common Americanism has no sanction in English usage.

**Fix**, *v. i.* 1. To settle or remain permanently; to rest. 2. To become firm; to cease to flow or be fluid; to become hard and malleable.

**Fix'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being fixed.

**Fix-ā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of fixing, making firm, or establishing. 2. State of being fixed; steadiness; constancy. 3. Act of uniting chemically with a solid substance or in a solid form. 4. Act or process of ceasing to be fluid and becoming firm. 5. A state of resistance to evaporation or volatilization by heat.

**Fixed** (fīkst), *p. a.* Settled; established; firm.

*Fixed ammunition* (*Mil.*), ammunition composed of the powder and projectile firmly united together, so as to be inserted into a fire-arm at the same time.— *Fixed oils* or *alkalies* (*Chem.*), such as remain in a permanent state, and are not readily volatilized.— *Fixed stars* (*Astron.*), such stars as always retain nearly the same apparent position and distance with respect to each other.

**Fix'ed-ly**, *adv.* In a fixed or firm manner.

**Fix'ed-ness**, *n.* A state of being fixed; stability; firmness; steadfastness.

**Fix'ing**, *n.* That which is fixed; a fixture;— used chiefly in the plural; arrangements, embellishments, trimmings, and the like. [*Colloq. Amer.*]

**Fix'ity**, *n.* Fixedness; coherence of parts.

**Fix'ture** (fīkst'yūr, 53), *n.* [From *fixt*, equiv. to *fixed*.] 1. That which is fixed or attached to something as a permanent appendage. 2. Fixedness; fixture. 3. (*Law.*) Any thing of an accessory character annexed to houses and lands, so as to constitute a part of them.

**Fiz'gig**, *n.* 1. A fishgig. 2. A gadding, flirting girl. 3. A firework which makes a fizzing or hissing noise when it explodes.

**Fizz**, } *v. i.* [Icel. *fisa*, to ventilate, Sw. *fis*, a blow-  
**Fiz'zle**, } ing, Gr. *φύσα*, L. Lat. *vissium*.] 1. To make a hissing sound. 2. To fail of success in an undertaking; to bungle.

To fizzle out, to burn with a hissing noise and then go out, like wet gunpowder; hence, to fail completely and ridiculously; to prove a failure.

**Fiz'zle**, *n.* A failure or abortive effort.

**Flāb'bi-ness**, *n.* State of being flabby or soft.

**Flāb'by**, *a.* [See FLAP.] Yielding to the touch, and easily moved or shaken; wanting firmness; flaccid.

**Flā-bē'l'i-fōrm**, *a.* [Lat. *flabellum*, fan, and *forma*, shape.] (*Bot.*) Having the form of a fan; fan-shaped.

**Flāb'ile**, *a.* Subject to be blown about.

**Flāe'cid**, *a.* [Lat. *flaccidus*, from *flaccus*, flabby.] Yielding to pressure for want of firmness and stiffness; soft and weak; limber; lax; flabby.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ēre, veīl, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf,



**Flac-cid'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being flaccid; want of firmness or stiffness; flabbiness. [cidity.]

**Flac-cid-ness**, *n.* The state of being flaccid; flaccidity.

**Fläg**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLAGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLAGGING.] [Icel. *flaka*, to droop, hang loosely, O. D. *flaggheren*, to be loose, allied to Lat. *flaccus*, flabby, Goth. *thlapvus*, soft to the touch, tender.] **1.** To hang loose without stiffness; to be loose and yielding. **2.** To grow spiritless or dejected.

**Syn.**— To droop; decline; fail; languish; pine.

**Fläg**, *v. t.* To let fall into feebleness.

**Fläg**, *n.* [Allied to Ger. *flach*, flat. Cf. FLAG-STONE.] A flat stone used for paving.

**Fläg**, *v. t.* To lay with flat stones.

**Fläg**, *n.* [From *flag*, to hang loose, to bend down.] (*Bot.*) An aquatic plant, with long, ensiform leaves.

**Fläg**, *n.* [L. & H. Ger. *flagge*, Icel. *flagg*, Sw. *flagga*, Dan. *flag*, D. *vlag*. See FLAG, *v. i.*] An ensign or colors; a banner; a standard.

*Black flag*, a flag of a black color, displayed as a sign that no mercy will be shown to the vanquished.—*Flag of truce*, a white flag carried or displayed to an enemy for the purpose of making some communication not hostile.—*Red flag*, a flag of a red color, displayed as a sign of defiance and invitation to battle.—*To hang out the white flag*, to ask quarter, or in some cases, to manifest a friendly design by exhibiting a flag of a white color.—*To hang the flag half-mast high*, or *half-staff*, to raise it only half way to the top of the mast or staff, as a token or sign of mourning.—*To strike or lower the flag*, to pull it down upon the cap, in token of respect, submission, or, in an engagement, of surrender.

**Fläg'el-lant**, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a fanatical sect which arose A. D. 1260, who maintained that flagellation was of equal virtue with baptism and the sacrament.

**Fläg'el-läte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *flagellare*, *flagellatum*, from *flagellum*, whip, scourge, dim. of *flagrum*, whip, scourge.] To whip; to scourge. [of the scourge.]

**Fläg'el-lät'ion**, *n.* A whipping; a flogging; discipline

**Fläg'el'li-förm**, *a.* [From Lat. *flagellum* and *forma*, shape.] (*Bot.*) Long, narrow, and flexible, like the thong of a whip.

**Fläg'eo-lët'** (fläg'o-lët'), *n.* [Fr. *flageolet*, O. Fr. *flajol*, dim. of *flaute*, *flaute*, N. Fr. *flüte*. See FLUTE.] (*Mus.*) A small wind-instrument, having a mouth-piece at one end, and six principal holes.

**Fläg'gi-ness**, *n.* The condition of being flaggy.

**Fläg'ging**, *n.* A pavement or sidewalk of flag-stones; flag-stones, spoken of collectively.

**Fläg'gy**, *a.* **1.** Weak; flexible; limber. **2.** Weak in taste; insipid. **3.** Abounding with the plant called *flag*.

**Fläg'it'ioüs** (jäh's'us), *a.* [Lat. *flagitiosus*, fr. *flagitium*, a shameful or disgraceful act, originally a burning desire, from *flagitare*, to demand hotly, fiercely.] **1.** Disgracefully or shamefully criminal. **2.** Guilty of enormous crimes. **3.** Characterized by scandalous crimes or vices.

**Syn.**— Atrocious; villainous; flagrant; heinous; corrupt; profligate; abandoned.

**Fläg'it'ioüs-ly**, *adv.* In a flagitious manner.

**Fläg'it'ioüs-ness**, *n.* The condition or quality of being flagitious; extreme wickedness; villainy.

**Fläg'-öf'fi-çer**, *n.* The commander of a squadron.

**Fläg'on**, *n.* [Fr. *flacon*, for *flacon*, probably from Lat. *vasculum*, a small vessel, dim. of *vas*, vessel.] A vessel with a narrow mouth, for holding and conveying liquors.

**Fläg'-männ**, *n.*; *pl.* FLÄG'-MËN. One who makes signals with flags. [heinousness; enormity.]

**Fläg'gran-çy**, *n.* Condition or quality of being flagrant;

**Fläg'grant**, *a.* [Lat. *flagrans*, *p. pr.* of *flagrare*, to flame, blaze, burn.] **1.** Flaming; inflamed; glowing; burning. **2.** Actually in preparation, execution, or performance; raging. **3.** Flaming into notice; notorious.

**Syn.**— Atrocious; flagitious; glaring; enormous.

**Fläg'grant-ly**, *adv.* In a flagrant manner; ardently.

**Fläg'-ship**, *n.* The ship which bears the commanding officer of a squadron, and on which his flag is displayed.

**Fläg'-stáff**, *n.*; *pl.* FLÄG'-STAFFS. A pole or staff on which a flag is hung.

**Fläg'-stöne**, *n.* [See FLAG, a flat stone.] **1.** A flat stone for pavement. **2.** Any sandstone which splits up into flags.

**Fläil**, *n.* [O. Fr. *flael*, *flaiel*, *flaiial*, from Lat. *flagellum*, whip, scourge, in Late Lat. a threshing-flail.] An instrument for threshing or beating grain from the ear.



**Fläke**, *n.* [A.-S. *flace*, O. H. Ger. *flocco*, *floccho*, Lat. *floccus*. See FLOCK.] **1.** A film; flock; lamina; layer; scale. **2.** A platform of hurdles, for drying codfish, &c. [*Local. Amer.*] **3.** (*Naut.*) A small stage hung over the ship's side, for workmen to stand on in calking, &c.

**Fläke**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLAKED (fläkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLAKING.] To form into flakes.

**Fläke**, *v. i.* To separate in layers; to peel or scale off.

**Fläke'-white**, *n.* (*Paint.*) (*a.*) The purest white lead in flakes or scales. (*b.*) A subnitrate of bismuth, or pearl-white.

**Fläk'y**, *a.* Consisting of flakes or locks; flake-like.

**Fläm**, *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *fleam*, a flight, *fleam*, smut, dirt.] A freak or whim; also, a falsehood; a lie; an illusory pretext; deception; delusion. [*Obs.*]

**Fläm'beau** (fläm'bo), *n.*; *pl.* FLÄM'BEAUX, or FLÄM'BEAUX (fläm'böz). [Fr., from *flamber*, to flame, to blaze, from Lat. *flamma*, a little flame, dim. of *flamma*, flame.] A flaming torch, used in the streets at night, at illuminations, and in processions.

**Fläme**, *n.* [Lat. *flamma*.] **1.** A stream of burning vapor or gas; a blaze. **2.** Burning zeal or passion; fervency; passionate excitement or strife. **3.** Warmth of affection. **4.** A sweetheart. [*Colloq.*]

**Syn.**— See BLAZE.

**Fläme**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLAMING.] **1.** To burn with rising, streaming, or darting fire; to blaze. **2.** To break out in violence of passion.

**Fläme'-eöl'ored** (-köl'urd), *a.* Of the color of flame; of a bright yellow color.

**Fläm'en**, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* FLÄ'MENS; Lat. *pl.* FLÄM'INĒS. [Lat., also *filamen*, a priest of one particular deity, so called from the fillet around his head, from *filum*, thread, fillet.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A priest devoted to the service of a particular god, from whom he received a distinguishing epithet.

**Flä-mün'go**, *n.* [From Lat. *flamma*, flame, *q. v.*, on account of its red color.] (*Ornith.*)

A bird of a bright red color, having long legs and neck, and a beak bent down as if broken.

**Fläm-mifer'o-üs**, *a.* [Lat. *flammifer*, from *flamma*, flame, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing flame.

**Fläm-miv'o-moüs**, *a.* [Lat. *flammivomus*, from *flamma*, and *vomere*, to vomit.] Vomiting flames, as a volcano.

**Fläm'y**, *a.* [From *flame*.] Flaming; blazing; flame-like; composed of flame.

**Flänge**, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *flange*, to project out. See FLANK.] A projecting edge, rib, or rim, as of a car-wheel, to keep it on the rail, or of a casting or other piece, by which it is strengthened or may be fastened to something else.

**Flänge**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLANGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLANGING.] (*Mach.*) To make a flange on.

**Flänge**, *v. i.* To be bent into a flange; to take the form of a flange.

**Flänk**, *n.* [Prob. from Lat. *flaccus*, flabby, with *n* inserted.] **1.** The fleshy part of the side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip. **2.** (*Mil.*) (*a.*) The side of an army, or of any division of an army; the extreme right or left. (*b.*) (*Fort.*) That part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face, and defends the opposite face. **3.** (*Arch.*) The side of any building.

**Flänk**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLANKED (flänkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLANKING.] **1.** To stand at the flank or side of; to border upon. **2.** To overlook or command the flank of; to pass around or turn the flank of.

**Flänk**, *v. i.* **1.** To border; to touch. **2.** To be posted on the side.

**Flänk'er**, *n.* One who, or that which flanks.

**Flänk'er**, *v. t.* [See FLANK, *v. t.*; Fr. *flanquer*.] **1.** To defend by lateral fortifications. **2.** To attack sideways.

**Flän'nel**, *n.* [Perhaps from Lat. *velamen*, a covering, clothing, or from Fr. *laine*, Lat. *lana*, wool, with *f* prefixed. Cf. Celt. *gloan*, wool.] A soft, nappy, woolen cloth, of loose texture.

**Fläp**, *n.* [Cf. O. D. *flabbe*, a fly-flap, orig. any thing pendulous, Ger. *flabbe*, Sw. *flabb*, Dan. *flab*, a dropping or hanging mouth, allied to Lat. *flaccus*, flabby.] **1.** Any thing broad and limber that hangs loose, or attached by one side or end and easily moved. **2.** The



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motion of any thing broad and loose, or a stroke with it.  
**3. pl.** (*Far.*) A disease in the lips of horses.  
**Fläp**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLAPPED (fläpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLAPPING.] **1.** To beat with a flap; to strike. **2.** To move, as something broad and flap-like.  
**Fläp**, *v. i.* **1.** To move as wings, or as something broad or loose. **2.** To fall and hang like a flap.  
**Fläp'-dräg'on**, *n.* **1.** A game in which the players catch raisins out of burning brandy, and extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them. **2.** The thing thus caught and eaten.  
**Fläp'-ëared**, *a.* Having broad, loose ears. [*ple-puff.*  
**Fläp'jäck**, *n.* A sort of broad pancake; also, an ap-  
**Fläp'per**, *n.* One who, or that which flaps.  
**Fläre**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLARED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLARING.] [*Contr. from flacker, q. v.*] **1.** To burn with a glaring and waving flame. **2.** To shine out with a sudden and unsteady light or splendor. **3.** To be exposed to too much light. **4.** To open or spread outward.  
*To flare up*, to break into a passion.  
**Fläre**, *n.* **1.** An unsteady, broad, offensive light. **2.** Leaf of lard. [*versy.*  
**Fläre'-üp**, *n.* A sudden passion or passionate contro-  
**Fläsh**, *n.* [*Fr. flèche, arrow, flèche ardente, a burning arrow thrown to set on fire the enemy's works; flèche, from D. flits, M. II. Ger. vliz, arrow, bow, cross-bow.*] **1.** A sudden burst of light; a momentary blaze. **2.** A momentary brightness or show. **3.** An instant; a very brief period.  
**Fläsh**, *n.* The slang language of thieves, robbers, and the like; the vulgar tongue.  
**Fläsh**, *a.* Low and vulgar; slang.  
**Fläsh**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLASHED (fläsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLASHING.] **1.** To break forth, as a sudden flood of light; to show a momentary brilliancy. **2.** To burst forth with a flood of flame and light. **3.** To make a quick and unexpected transit.  
**Fläsh**, *v. t.* To send out in flashes; to convey by a flame, or by a quick and startling motion.  
**Fläsh'-house**, *n.* A house frequented by thieves, &c., where stolen goods are received.  
**Fläsh'i-ly**, *adv.* In a flashy manner; with empty show.  
**Fläsh'y**, *a.* **1.** Dazzling for a moment; transitorily bright. **2.** Showy; gay; gaudy. **3.** Insipid; vapid.  
**Fläsk**, *n.* [*A.-S. flasc, flaxa, O. H. Ger. flascâ, O. Fr. flasche. See FLAGON.*] **1.** A narrow-necked vessel for holding fluids. **2.** A powder-horn. **3.** (*Founding.*) A box containing the sand that forms the mold.  
**Flät**, *a.* [*comp. FLATTER; superl. FLATTEST.*] [*Icel. flatr, O. H. Ger. flaz, allied to Icel. flaki, Gr. πλαξ, πλατύς.*] **1.** Having an even and horizontal surface, or nearly so; level without inclination. **2.** Lying at full length; level with the earth; prostrate; hence, fallen; laid low; ruined. **3.** Wanting relief; destitute of variety; monotonous. **4.** Lacking liveliness of commercial exchange and dealings; depressed; dull. **5.** Not relieved, broken, or softened; clear; absolute; downright. **6.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) Below the true pitch; hence, as applied to intervals, minor, or lower by a half-step. (*b.*) Not sharp or shrill; not acute. **7.** (*Pron.*) Uttered with voice instead of breath; spoken, in distinction from whispered; vocal; sonant; — said of certain consonants, as *b, d, z,* &c.  
**Flät**, *n.* **1.** A level surface, without elevation, relief, or prominences. **2.** A low, level tract of ground; a shoal; a shallow; a strand. **3.** Something broad and flat in form. **4.** The flat part, or side, of any thing. **5.** A dull fellow; a simpleton; a numskull. **6.** (*Mus.*) A character [*b*] before a note, indicating a tone which is a half-step or semitone lower.  
**Flät**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLATTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLATTING.] **1.** To make flat; to flatten; to level. **2.** To render dull, insipid, or spiritless. **3.** To depress in tone, as a musical note; especially, to lower in pitch by half a tone.  
**Flät**, *v. i.* **1.** To become flat, or flattened. **2.** (*Mus.*) To fall from the pitch.  
**Flät'-fish**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A fish which has its body of a flattened form, swims on the side, and has both eyes on one side, as the flounder, halibut, &c.  
**Flät'-fööt'ed**, *a.* Firm-footed; determined. [*Colloq. Amer.*] [*sad-iron.*  
**Flät'-i'ron** (i'urn), *n.* An iron for smoothing cloth; a  
**Flät'ly**, *adv.* In a flat manner; evenly; horizontally; without spirit; dully; frigidly; peremptorily; positively; plainly.  
**Flät'ness**, *n.* The quality or condition of being flat.

**Flät'ten** (flät'tn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLATTENED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLATTENING.] [*From flat, q. v.*] **1.** To level; to make flat. **2.** To throw down; to prostrate; hence, to depress; to deject. **3.** To make vapid or insipid. **4.** (*Mus.*) To lower the pitch of.

**Flät'ten** (flät'tn), *v. i.* To become flat, even, dejected, dull, or depressed below pitch.

**Flät'ter**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLATTERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLATTERING.] [*Icel. fladra, Fr. flatter, from Icel. flatr, Sw. & Eng. flat; orig., to stroke, i. e., to make flat, level, or smooth.*] **1.** To gratify; to coax; to wheedle. **2.** To gratify the self-love, vanity, and pride of; to please by artful and interested commendation. **3.** To please with false hopes.

**Flät'ter-er**, *n.* One who flatters; a fawner,  
**Flät'ter-y**, *n.* Act of flattering, or praising in a way to gratify vanity or gain favor.

**Syn.** — Adulation; compliment; obsequiousness. See ADULATION.

**Flät'u-lence**, } *n.* The state or condition of being flat-  
**Flät'u-len-çy**, } ulent.

**Flät'u-lent**, *a.* [*N. Lat. flatulentus, from Lat. flatus, a blowing, flatus ventris, windiness, from flare, to blow.*]

**1.** Affected with gases in the alimentary canal; windy.  
**2.** Generating, or tending to generate, wind in the stomach. **3.** Turgid with air.

**Flät'wise**, *a. or adv.* With the flat side downward, or next to another object; not edgewise.

**Fläunt**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLAUNTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLAUNTING.] [*Cf. Goth. flautan, to boast, vaunt.*] To throw or spread out; to move ostentatiously.

**Fläunt**, *v. t.* To display ostentatiously. [*a flutist.*

**Fläu'tist**, *n.* [*It. flauto, a flute.*] A player on the flute;

**Flä'vor**, *n.* [*O. Eng. flayre, smell, odor, O. Fr. flair, from Fr. flairer, to scent, to smell, from Lat. fragrare, to emit fragrance, changed into flagrare; or perhaps the word was originally used of the fine yellow color of wine, and hence transferred to its taste, from Lat. flavus, yellow.*] **1.** Odor; fragrance. **2.** That quality of any thing which affects the taste; relish; savor. **3.** That which imparts to any thing a peculiar odor or taste.

**Flä'vor**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLAVORED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLAVORING.] To give flavor to. [*or smell; sapid.*

**Flä'vor-ous**, *a.* Imparting flavor; pleasant to the taste

**Flaw**, *n.* [*Cf. A.-S. flöh, fragment, piece, from flean, to flay.*] **1.** A bursting or cracking; a breach; a gap or fissure. **2.** (*Naut.*) A sudden gust or blast of short duration. **3.** A tumult; uproar; quarrel. **4.** Any defect made by violence or occasioned by neglect.

**Syn.** — Blemish; fault; imperfection; spot; speck.

**Flaw**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLAWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLAWING.] To break; to crack; to violate.

**Flaw'y**, *a.* **1.** Full of flaws or cracks. **2.** Subject to sudden gusts of wind.

**Fläx**, *n.* [*A.-S. fleax, O. H. Ger. flachs, N. H. Ger. flachs, D. vlas, from the same root with German flechten, to braid, plait, twist.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant having a single, slender stalk, about a foot and a half high, with blue flowers. The fiber of the bark is used for making thread and cloth, called *linen, cambric, lawn, lace,* &c. Linseed oil is expressed from the seed. **2.** The fibrous part of the flax plant, when broken and cleaned by hatching or combing.

**Fläx'-cömb** (fläks'köm), *n.* A toothed instrument through which flax is drawn in preparing it for spinning; a hatchel.

**Fläx'-dröss'er**, *n.* One who breaks and swingles flax, or prepares it for the spinner.

**Fläx'en** (fläks'n), *a.* **1.** Made of flax. **2.** Resembling flax. **Flax.**

**Fläx'seed**, *n.* The seed of the flax-plant; linsced.

**Fläx'y**, *a.* Like flax; of a light color; fair.

**Fläy**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLAYED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLAYING.] [*A.-S. flean. Cf. FLAW.*] To skin; to strip off the skin of.

**Fläy'er** (flä'er, 4), *n.* One who strips off the skin.

**Fläa**, *n.* [*A.-S. fleá, Icel. flo, allied to Lat. pulex, Slav. blocha.*] (*Entom.*) An insect remarkable for its agility and troublesome bite.

*A flea in the ear*, an unwelcome hint or unexpected reply, annoying like a flea.

**Fläa'-bäne**, *n.* (*Bot.*) One of various plants, supposed to have efficacy in driving away fleas.

**Fläa'-bite**, } *n.* **1.** The bite of a flea, or the red spot  
**Fläa'bít-ing**, } caused by the bite. **2.** A trifling wound or pain, like that of the bite of a flea.



ä, ë, &c., long; ä, ë, &c., short; cäre, fär, äsk, all, what; ère, veil, tẽrm; pique, fĩrm; sòn, ôr, dq, wqlf,



**Flēa'-bit'ten**, *a.* **1.** Bitten or stung by a flea. **2.** Mean; worthless; of low birth or station.

**Flēam**, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *fliedimā*, *fliodemā*, L. Lat. *flevotomum*, Lat. *phlebotomum*, Gr. *φλεβοτόμον*, from *φλέψ*, gen. *φλεβός*, vein, and *τέμνειν*, to cut.] (*Surg. & Far.*) A sharp instrument used for opening veins for letting blood; a lancet.

**Flēck**, *n.* A spot; a streak; a speckle; a dapple.

**Flēck**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLECKED (flēkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLECKING.] [Ger. *fleck*, spot, D. *flek*, *flak*, Sw. *fläck*, D. *vlek*, *vlak*.] To spot; to streak or stripe; to variegate; to dapple. [of being bent; inflection.]

**Flēc'tion**, *n.* [See FLEXION.] Act of bending, or state

**Flēc'tor**, *n.* A flexor. See FLEXOR.

**Flēd**, *imp. & p. p.* of *flee*. See FLEE.

**Flēd'ge**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLEDGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLEDGING.] **1.** To supply with the feathers necessary for flight. **2.** To furnish with any soft covering.

**Flēd'ge'ling**, *n.* A young bird just fledged.

**Flee**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLEEING.] [A.-S. *fleo*, *fleon*, Icel. *flya*, Goth. *thliuhan*.] To run away, as from danger or evil;—usually with *from*. This is sometimes omitted, making the verb transitive.

**Fleece**, *n.* [A.-S. *fleōs*, *flys*.] **1.** The coat of wool that covers a sheep, or that is shorn from a sheep at one time. **2.** Any soft woolly covering.

**Fleece**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLEECED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLEECING.] **1.** To deprive of a fleece. **2.** To strip of money or property; to rob; to steal from. **3.** To spread over as with wool.

**Flee'cer**, *n.* One who fleeces, strips, or exacts.

**Flee'cy**, *a.* Covered with, made of, or resembling a fleece.

**Fleer**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLEERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLEERING.] [Scot. *fleyer*, to make wry faces, Icel. *flyra*, to smile, to laugh often.] To make a wry face in contempt; to deride; to sneer; to mock; to gibe.

**Fleer**, *v. t.* To mock; to flout at. [looks.]

**Fleer**, *n.* Derision or mockery, expressed by words or

**Fleer'er**, *n.* One who fleers; a mocker; a fawner.

**Fleer'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a fleering manner.

**Fleet**, *n.* [A.-S. *fliet*, *flota*, ship, from *fleotan*, to float, swim.] A navy or squadron of ships; especially, a number of ships of war.

**Fleet**, *a.* [*compar.* FLEETER; *superl.* FLEETEST.] [Icel. *flidr*, quick. See FLIT.] Swift in motion; moving with velocity; nimble.

**Fleet**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLEETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLEETING.] **1.** To fly swiftly; to hasten. **2.** (*Naut.*) To slip down the barrel of a capstan or windlass;—said of a rope or chain.

**Fleet**, *v. t.* **1.** To pass over rapidly. **2.** To cause to pass lightly, or in mirth and joy. **3.** (*Naut.*) (*a.*) To draw apart the blocks of. (*b.*) To cause to slip down the barrel of a capstan or windlass, as a rope or chain.

**Fleet'-foōt**, *a.* Swift of foot; running, or able to run, with rapidity.

**Fleet'ing**, *p. a.* Not durable; transient; transitory.

**Syn.**—Transient; transitory.—*Transient* represents a thing as short at the best; *transitory* as liable at any moment to pass away. *Fleeting* goes further, and represents it as in the act of taking its flight. Life is *transient*; its joys are *transitory*; its hours are *fleeting*.

**Fleet'ly**, *adv.* In a fleet manner; rapidly.

**Fleet'ness**, *n.* The quality of being fleet or swift; swiftness; rapidity; velocity; celerity; speed.

**Flēse**, *v. t.* [Dan. *flense*, D. *vlsenzen*, *vlenzen*, Cf. Icel. *flisia*, to flay, skin.] To cut up and obtain the blubber of;—said of a whale.

**Flēsh**, *n.* [A.-S. *flāsc*, O. H. Ger. *fleisc*; allied to Russ. *plotj*, flesh.] **1.** The muscles, fat, &c., covering the framework of bones in animals; especially, the muscles. **2.** Animal food; meat; especially, the body of beasts and birds used as food, distinct from *fish*. **3.** The human system; the body. **4.** The human race; mankind; humanity. **5.** Human nature; (*a.*) In a good sense, tenderness of feeling. (*b.*) In a bad sense, tendency to transient or physical pleasure; carnality. (*c.*) (*Theol.*) The soul uninfluenced by spiritual influences. **6.** Kindred; stock; race. **7.** The soft, pulpy substance of fruit; also, that part of a root, fruit, &c., which is fit to be eaten.

*Flesh and blood*, the entire body; man in his physical personality.

**Flēsh**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLESHED (108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLESHING.] **1.** To feed with flesh, as hawks, dogs, &c., as an incitement to further exertion; hence, to use upon flesh, as a murderous weapon, especially for the first time. **2.** To glut; to satiate; hence, to harden; to accustom.

**Flēsh'-brūsh**, *n.* A brush for exciting action in the skin by friction. [caldron.]

**Flēsh'-hōōk**, *n.* A hook to draw flesh from a pot or

**Flēsh'i-ness**, *n.* [From *fleshy*.] The state of being fleshy; plumpness; corpulence; grossness.

**Flēsh'less**, *a.* Destitute of flesh; lean; gaunt.

**Flēsh'li-ness**, *n.* The state of being fleshy; carnal passions and appetites.

**Flēsh'ly**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the flesh; corporeal. **2.** Animal; not vegetable. **3.** Human; not celestial; not spiritual. **4.** Carnal; lascivious.

**Flēsh'-mēat**, *n.* Animal food.

**Flēsh'-tīnt**, *n.* (*Paint.*) A color which best serves to represent that of the human body.

**Flēsh'-wōōnd** (-wōōnd or -wōōnd), *n.* A wound not reaching beyond the flesh, or one not deep.

**Flēsh'y**, *a.* [*compar.* FLESHIER; *superl.* FLESHIEST.]

**1.** Full of flesh; plump; corpulent; gross. **2.** (*Bot.*)

Composed of firm pulp; succulent.

**Fleur-de-lis** (flūr'de-lē'), *n.* [Fr., flower of the lily.] (*Her.*) The royal insignia of France;—whether originally representing a lily or the head of a javelin, is disputed.

**Flew** (flū), *imp. of fly*. See FLY.

**Flēx**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLEXED (108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLEXING.] [Lat. *flectere*, *flexum*.] To bend.

**Flēx'i-bīl i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being flexible; flexibility; pliancy.

**Flēx'i-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *flexibilis*, from *flectere*, *flexum*, to bend.] **1.** Capable of being flexed or bent; pliable; yielding to pressure. **2.** Capable of yielding to the influence of others; too easy and compliant; wavering. **3.** Capable of being adapted.

**Syn.**—Pliant; pliable; supple; tractable; manageable; ductile; obsequious; inconstant; wavering.

**Flēx'i-ble-ness**, *n.* Condition or quality of being flexible; flexibility; pliability.

**Flēx'ile**, *a.* [Lat. *flexilis*, from *flectere*, *flexum*, to bend.] Pliant; pliable; easily bent; yielding to power, impulse, or moral force.

**Flēx'ion**, *n.* **1.** Act of flexing or bending. **2.** A part bent; a fold. **3.** (*Gram.*) Inflection. **4.** (*Anat.*) The action of the flexor muscles.

**Flēx'or**, *n.* [Lat. *flectere*, *flexum*, to bend.] (*Anat.*) A muscle whose office is to produce flexion.

**Flēx'u-ōūs** (flēk'shū-us), *a.* [Lat. *flexuosus*, from *flexus*, a bending, turning, from *flectere*, *flexum*, to bend, turn.] Having turns, windings, or flexures; winding; bending.

**Flēx'ūre** (flēk'shūr), *n.* **1.** Act of flexing or bending, flexion; hence, obsequious bowing or bending. **2.** A turn; a bend; a fold.

**Flick'er**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLICKERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLICKERING.] [A.-S. *flyccerian*, *fliccerian*, *flicerian*, *flicerian*, to move the wings, to flutter, from *flycge*, able to fly.] To flutter; to flap without flying; to waver or fluctuate, like a flame in a current of air.

**Flick'er**, *n.* Fluctuation; sudden and brief increase of brightness.

**Flī'er**, *n.* [See FLY.] **1.** One who flies or flees; a runaway; a fugitive. **2.** (*Mach.*) A fly. [See FLY.] **3.** *pl.* The arms attached to the spindle of a spinning wheel, over which the thread passes to the spool;—so called from their swift revolution. **4.** A straight flight of steps or stairs.

**Flight** (flīt), *n.* [A.-S. *fliht*, *flyht*, a flying, from *fleo*, to fly, *flyht*, a fleeing, from *fleo*, to flee.] **1.** Act of fleeing; hasty departure. **2.** The act of flying; mode or style of flying. **3.** Lofty elevation and excursion; a soaring; in a bad sense, extravagant sally. **4.** A number of beings or things passing through the air together; especially, a flock of birds flying in company. **5.** A reach of steps or stairs, from one landing to another.

**Syn.**—Pair; set. See PAIR.

**Flight'i-ness** (flīt'ī-nes), *n.* State of being flighty; slight delirium; extreme volatility.

**Syn.**—Levity; giddiness; volatility; lightness; wildness.

**Flight'y** (flīt'ī), *a.* **1.** Fleeting; swift; transient. **2.** Indulging in flights, or wild and unrestrained sallies of imagination, humor, caprice, &c.; volatile; giddy.

**Flīm'si-ly**, *adv.* In a flimsy manner.

**Flīm'si-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being flimsy; thin, weak texture; weakness.

**Flīm'sy** (flīm'zī), *a.* [*compar.* FLIMSIER; *superl.* FLIM-



Fleur-de-lis.

foōd, foōt; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çoll, çhaise, call, echo; çem, çet; aç; exist; linger, link; this



SIEST.] [See LIMSY.] Weak; feeble; slight; vain; of loose and unsubstantial structure; without reason or plausibility.

**Syn.** — Weak; feeble; light; superficial; shallow; vain.

**Flinch**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLINCHED (flíncht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLINCHING.] [Probably corrupted from *blench*, *q. v.*] To show signs of yielding or of suffering; to shrink; to wince.

**Flin'der-mouse**, *n.* A bat; a fitter-mouse.

**Flin'ders**, *n. pl.* [Cf. D. *flenters*, rags, broken pieces.] Small pieces or splinters; fragments.

**Fling**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLUNG; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLINGING.] [Icel. *fleygia*, to hurl, send; allied to Lat. *fligere*, to strike down.] 1. To cast, send, or throw from the hand; to hurl; to dart. 2. To shed forth; to emit. 3. To prostrate; hence, to baffle; to defeat.

**Fling**, *v. i.* 1. To throw; to wince; to flounce. 2. To cast in the teeth; to utter harsh language. 3. To throw one's self in a violent or hasty manner; to rush; — *self* being omitted.

**Fling**, *n.* 1. A cast from the hand; a throw. 2. A severe or contemptuous remark; a gibe; a sneer; a sarcasm. 3. A kind of dance.

**Flint**, *n.* [A.-S. *flint*, O. H. Ger. *flins*, allied to Gr. *πλίνθος*, brick.] 1. (*Min.*) A very hard variety of quartz. It strikes fire with steel, and is an ingredient in glass. 2. A piece of flinty stone used in some fire-arms to strike fire, now superseded by percussion caps.

**Flint'-glass**, *n.* A pure and beautiful kind of glass; — so called because originally made of pulverized flints.

**Flint'-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being flinty.

**Flint'-lock**, *n.* A musket lock with a flint fixed in the hammer for striking on the cap of the pan.

**Flint'y**, *a.* [*compar.* FLINTIER; *superl.* FLINTIEST.] Consisting of, composed of, abounding in, or resembling, flint.

**Flip**, *n.* [A cant word. Cf. Prov. Eng. *flip*, equiv. to nimble, flippant.] A mixture of beer and spirit sweetened and heated by a hot iron.

**Flip'-pan-ny**, *n.* State or quality of being flippant; smoothness and rapidity of speech.

**Flip'-pant**, *a.* [Prov. Eng. *flip*, to move nimbly.] 1. Of smooth, fluent, and rapid speech; voluble; talkative. 2. Speaking fluently and confidently, without knowledge or consideration; pert; petulant.

**Flip'-pant-ly**, *adv.* In a flippant manner; fluently.

**Flip'-pant-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being flippant.

**Flip'-per**, *n.* The paddle of a sea-turtle; the broad fin of a fish.

**Flirt** (18), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLIRTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLIRTING.] [Cf. A.-S. *fleard*, trifle, folly, *fleardian*, to trifle; Eng. *blurt*, to throw at random.] 1. To throw with a jerk or quick effort; to fling suddenly. 2. To move playfully to and fro. 3. To jeer at; to abuse; to treat with contempt.

**Flirt**, *v. i.* 1. To act with giddiness, or from a desire to attract notice; especially, to play the coquette. 2. To jeer or gibe.

**Flirt**, *n.* 1. A sudden jerk; a darting motion; hence, a jeer. 2. [L. Ger. *firtje*, H. Ger. *firtchen*.] One who flirts; a coquette; a pert girl.

**Flir-tā'tion**, *n.* 1. A flirting; a quick, sprightly motion. 2. Playing at courtship; coquetry.

**Flit**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLITTING.] [Dan. *flytte*, Sw. *flytta*, to remove; Dan. *flyde*, Sw. *flyta*, to flow, to glide away; D. *vlieden*, to flee. See FLEET.] 1. To fly away with a rapid motion; to dart along; to fleet. 2. To flutter; to rove on the wing. 3. To pass rapidly from one place to another. 4. To be unstable; to be easily or often moved.

**Flitch**, *n.* [A.-S. *flisce*, Prov. Eng. *flick*, L. Ger. *flicke*.] The side of a hog salted and cured.

**Flit'ter**, *n.* [Allied to Eng. *flutter*.] A rag; a tatter; a small piece or fragment.

**Flit'ter-mouse**, *n.* [From *fitter*, to flutter, and *mouse*.] A bat; a flicker-mouse; a flinder-mouse.

**Float**, *n.* [See *infra*, and cf. *fleet*, flood, in English proper names; A.-S. *fléoti*, Icel. *flíót*, river.] 1. Any thing which floats or rests on the surface of a fluid; a raft. 2. The cork or quill on an angling line, to support it, and indicate the bite of a fish. 3. The float-board of a wheel. [See FLOAT-BOARD.] 4. A quantity of earth, eighteen feet square and one foot deep. 5. A broad, wooden instrument, with which masons smooth the plastering on walls. 6. A single-cut file for smoothing.

**Flōat**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLOATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLOATING.] [A.-S. *fléotan*, *flotian*, to float, swim.] 1. To rest on the surface of any fluid; to be buoyed up. 2.

To move quietly or gently on the water, as a raft; to move gently and easily through the air.

*Floating debt, capital, &c.*, debt or capital not fixed, or of uncertain amount or employment.

**Flōat**, *v. t.* 1. To cause to rest or move on the surface of a fluid. 2. To flood; to inundate; to overflow. 3. (*Plastering.*) To pass over and level the surface of with a float dipped frequently in water.

*Floated work*, plastering made level by means of a float.

**Flōat'age** (45), *n.* Any thing that floats on the water.

**Flōat'-board**, *n.* One of the boards on the rim of an undershot water-wheel, or of a steamer's paddle wheels; a vane; a float.

**Flōat'er**, *n.* One who floats or swims.

**Flōat'ing-bridge**, *n.* 1. A bridge of rafts or timber, with a floor of plank. 2. (*Mil.*) A kind of double bridge, the upper one projecting beyond the lower one, and capable of being moved forward by pulleys.

**Flōe'cil-lā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *floccus*, a lock or flock of wool. See FLOCK.] (*Med.*) A delirious picking of bed-eloths by a sick person, as if to pick off locks of wool, &c.; — an alarming symptom in acute diseases.

**Flōe'eu-lençe**, *n.* The state of being flocculent.

**Flōe'eu-lent**, *a.* [Lat. *floccus*, a lock or flock of wool. See FLOCK.] Coalescing and adhering in flocks or flakes.

**Flock**, *n.* [A.-S. *flocc*, flock, company, crowd, troop, Icel. *flockr*, allied to Eng. *folk*, *q. v.*; N. H. Ger. *flocke*, a lock of wool or hair, flake, O. H. Ger. *flocco*, from Lat. *floccus*, a lock or flock of wool. Cf. FLAKE.] 1. A company or collection of living creatures; — especially applied to sheep and birds. 2. A Christian congregation. 3. A lock of wool or hair. 4. Finely powdered wool or cloth, used when colored for making flock-paper. 5. *pl.* The refuse of cotton and wool, or the shearing of woolen goods.

**Flock**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLOCKED (flōkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLOCKING.] To gather in companies or crowds.

**Flock'-bed**, *n.* A bed filled with flocks or locks of coarse wool, or pieces of cloth cut up fine.

**Flōe**, *n.* [Dan. *flag*, Sw. *flaga*, *flake*.] An extensive surface of ice floating in the ocean.

**Flog**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLOGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLOGGING.] [Cf. Scot. *fleg*, blow, stroke, kick, Lat. *flagrum*, whip, scourge, from the root *flag*, Lat. *figere*, to strike, Lat. *plaga*, Gr. *πληγή*, blow, stroke.] To beat or strike with a rod or whip; to whip; to lash.

**Flood** (flūd), *n.* [A.-S. *flōd*, Icel. *flod*, *flot*, Goth. *flodus*, as if from a Goth. word *flutan*. See FLOAT, *v. i.*] 1. A body of moving water; especially, a body of water overflowing land not usually thus covered; a deluge; a freshet; an inundation. 2. The flowing in of the tide; — opposed to *ebb*. 3. A great quantity; abundance; superabundance. 4. A great body or stream of any fluid substance. 5. Menstrual discharge.

*The flood*, the deluge in the days of Noah.

**Flood** (flūd), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLOODED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLOODING.] To overflow; to inundate; to deluge.

**Flood'-gate**, *n.* A gate to stop or to let out water; hence, any opening or passage; also an obstruction or restraint.

**Flood'-märk** (flūd'märk), *n.* The mark or line to which the tide rises; high-water mark.

**Floor** (flōr), *n.* [A.-S. *flōr*, *flōre*, Icel. *flōr*, allied to W. *llawr*, *llor*, floor, ground, allied to *clawr*, *clor*, surface.] 1. The level portion on which one walks in any building. 2. A suite of rooms on a level in a house; a story. 3. Any platform or flooring. 4. (*Legislative Assemblies.*) (*a.*) The part of the house assigned to the members. (*b.*) The right to speak. [*Amer.*] 5. (*Naut.*) That part of the bottom of a vessel which is most nearly horizontal.

**Floor**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLOORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLOORING.] 1. To cover with a floor. 2. To strike down or lay level with the floor; hence, to put to silence by some decisive argument or retort.

**Floor'ing** (flōr'ing), *n.* 1. A platform; the bottom of a room or building. 2. Materials for floors.

**Flōp**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLOPPED (flōpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLOPPING.] [A different spelling of *flap*.] 1. To clap or strike, as a bird its wings, &c.; to flap. 2. To let down the brim of, as of a hat.

**Flōp**, *v. i.* To strike about with something broad and flat; to rise and fall.

**Flō'rā**, *n.* [Lat., from *flos*, flower.] 1. (*Myth.*) The goddess of flowers. 2. (*Bot.*) The complete system of vegetable species native in a given locality, or period; a list or description of such plants.



**Flō'ral** (89), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Flora, or to flowers. **2.** (*Bot.*) Containing, or belonging to, the flower.

**Flo-rēs'cence.** *n.* [*Lat. florescens*, *p. pr.* of *florescere*, to begin to blossom, inchoative form of *florere*, to blossom, from *flos*, flower.] (*Bot.*) A bursting into flower; a blossoming.

**Flō'ret** (89), *n.* [*O. Fr. florete, florette*, diminutive of *flor*, *Lat. flos*, flower.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A little flower; the partial or separate little flower of an aggregate flower. **2.** [*Fr. floret.*] A foil.

**Flō'ri-cūlt'ūre** (53), *n.* [*Lat. flos* and *cultura*, culture.] The cultivation of flowering plants.

**Flōr'id**, *a.* [*Lat. floridus*, from *flos*, *floris*, flower.] **1.** Covered with flowers; abounding in flowers; flowery. [*Rare.*] **2.** Bright in color; of a lively red color. **3.** Embellished with flowers of rhetoric; excessively ornate.

**Flo-rīd'i-ty**, *n.* Freshness or brightness of color.

**Flōr'id-ness**, *n.* Quality or condition of being florid.

**Flo-rīf'er-ōūs**, *a.* [*Lat. florifer*, from *flos*, *floris*, flower, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing flowers.

**Flō'ri-fōrm**, *a.* [*From Lat. flos, floris*, flower, and *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a flower.

**Flōr'in**, *n.* [Originally a *Florentine* coin, with a lily on it, from *It. fiore*, *Lat. flos*, flower.] A coin of gold or silver, of different values in different countries.

**Flō'rist** (89), *n.* **1.** A cultivator of flowers. **2.** One who writes a flora, or an account of plants.

**Flōs'eu-lar**, *a.* The same as FLOSCULOUS.

**Flōs'eūle**, *n.* [*Lat. flosculus*, a little flower, dim. of *flos*, flower.] (*Bot.*) A floret of an aggregate flower.

**Flōs'eū-loūs**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Consisting of many tubulose, monopetalous florets.

**Flōss**, *n.* [*Lat. flos*, flower.] **1.** A downy or silken substance in the husks of maize, &c. **2.** A fluid glass floating on iron in the puddling-furnace. **3.** Untwisted filaments of silk.

**Flō'tāge**, *n.* [*O. Fr. flotage*, *N. Fr. flottage*, from *floter*, *flotter*, to float.] **1.** Act of floating. **2.** That which floats on the sea, or on rivers. [*Rare.*]

**Flō'tant**, *a.* (*Her.*) Flying or streaming in the air.

**Flo-tā'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of floating. **2.** The science of floating bodies.

**Flo-tī'l'ia**, *n.* [Diminutive of *Sp. flota*, a fleet.] A little fleet, or a fleet of small vessels.

**Flōt'sam**, } *n.* [*Fr. flotter*, *Eng. float*, Cf. JETSAM,  
**Flōt'son**, } JETSON, from *Fr. jeter*.] (*Law.*) Goods lost by shipwreck, and floating on the sea.

**Flounce**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLOUNCED (flounst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLOUNCING.] [*O. Sw. flunsa*, to immerge, *Prov. Ger. fluntschen*, *O. D. plonssen*, to sink in.] To spring, turn, or twist with sudden effort or violence; to flounder. [flounce or flounces.]

**Flounce**, *v. t.* [See FLOUNCE, *n.*, 2.] To deck with a

**Flounce**, *n.* **1.** [See FLOUNCE, *v. i.*] Act of flouncing; a sudden, jerking motion of the body. **2.** [Cf. *Ger. flaus, flausch, flusch, flüsch*, a tuft of wool or hair, *M. H. Ger. vlūs.*] An ornamental strip gathered and sewed by its upper edge around the skirt of a lady's dress, or other article of wearing apparel.

**Floun'der**, *n.* [*Ger. flunder*, *Sw. flundra*, *Dan. flynder.*] (*Ichth.*) A flat fish, allied to the halibut.

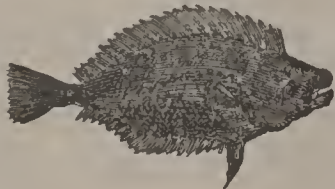
**Floun'der**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLOUNDERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLOUNDERING.] [Allied to *flounce*, *v. i.*, *q. v.*] To fling the limbs and body, as in making efforts to move; to roll, toss, and tumble; to flounce.

**Flour**, *n.* [See FLOWER. *Icel. flūr*, flowers, finest wheat.] The finely ground meal of wheat, or any other grain; hence, the fine and soft powder of any other substance.

**Flour**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLOURED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLOURING.] [From the noun.] **1.** To grind and bolt. **2.** To sprinkle with flour.

**Flōūr'ish** (flūr'ish), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLOURISHED (103); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLOURISHING.] [*O. Eng. fluriche, florishe*, *O. Fr. flurir, florir*, *Lat. florescere*, inchoative form of *florere*, to bloom, from *flos*, flower.] **1.** To grow luxuriantly; to thrive. **2.** To be prosperous; to be increased with good things or qualities. **3.** To use florid language; to be copious and flowery. **4.** To make bold and sweeping, fanciful, or wanton movements. **5.** To make ornamental strokes with the pen. **6.** To execute an irregular or fanciful strain of music, by way of ornament or prelude. **7.** To boast; to vaunt; to brag.

**Flōūr'ish** (flūr'ish), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to thrive; to de-



Flounder.

velop; to expand. **2.** To ornament with any thing showy; to embellish. **3.** To embellish with the flowers of diction; to grace with ostentatious eloquence. **4.** To move in bold or irregular figures; to brandish.

**Flōūr'ish** (flūr'ish), *n.* **1.** Decoration; ornament; showy splendor. **2.** Ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness, or amplification; show. **3.** A fanciful stroke of the pen or graver. **4.** A fantastic or decorative musical passage. **5.** The waving of a weapon or other thing; a brandishing.

**Flour'y**, *a.* Of or resembling flour.

**Flout**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLOUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLOUTING.] [Cf. *Goth. flautan*, to boast, *Eng. flite*, to scold, quarrel, and *O. D. fluyten*, to pipe, lie, flatter.] To mock or insult; to treat with contempt.

**Flout**, *v. i.* To practice mocking; to sneer.

**Flout**, *n.* A mock; an insult.

**Flouter**, *n.* One who flouts and flings; a mocker.

**Flōw** (flō), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLOWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLOWING.] [*A.-S. flōvan*, *O. H. Ger. flarjan*, float; *Icel. flōa*, to deluge, *Lat. fluere, fluctum, fluxum*, to flow.] **1.** To change place or circulate, as a liquid. **2.** To become liquid; to melt. **3.** To glide smoothly or without friction; to proceed; to issue forth. **4.** To have or be in abundance; to abound; to be copious. **5.** To hang loose and waving. **6.** To rise, as the tide;—opposed to *ebb*. **7.** To discharge blood in excess from the uterus.

**Flōw** (flō), *v. t.* **1.** To cover with water; to overflow; to inundate; to flood. **2.** To cover with varnish.

**Flōw**, *n.* **1.** A stream of water or other fluid; a current. **2.** Any gentle, gradual movement or procedure of thought, diction, music, &c., resembling the quiet, steady movement of a river; a stream; a pouring out. **3.** Abundance; copiousness. **4.** The tidal setting in of the water from the ocean to the shore.

**Flōw'āge**, *n.* An overflowing with water; the water which thus overflows.

**Flower**, *n.* [*O. Eng. flour, floure*, from *Lat. flos, floris.*] **1.** A circle of leaves on a plant, usually of some other color than green; a bloom or blossom. **2.** (*Bot.*) That part of a plant destined to produce seed, and hence including one or both of the sexual organs. **3.** The fairest, freshest, and choicest part of any thing. **4.** A figure of speech; an ornament of style. **5. pl.** (*Chem.*) Bodies in the form of a powder or mealy substance, especially when condensed from sublimation.

**Flower**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLOWERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLOWERING.] [From the noun.] **1.** To blossom; to bloom; to produce flowers. **2.** To come into the finest or fairest condition.

**Flower**, *v. t.* To embellish with flowers.

**Flower-de-līce**, *n.* [*Fr. fleur-de-lis*, flower of the lily; *lis*, from *Lat. lilium*, *Gr. λείριον.*] (*Bot.*) A plant of several species of the genus *Iris*. [floret.]

**Flower-ēt**, *n.* [See FLORET.] A small flower; a

**Flower-i-ness**, *n.* **1.** The state of being flowery. **2.** Floridness of speech.

**Flower-stalk** (-stawk), *n.* (*Bot.*) The peduncle of a plant, or the stem supporting the flower or fructification.

**Flower-y** (flou'er-y), *a.* **1.** Full of flowers. **2.** Highly embellished with figurative language; florid.

**Flōwn**, *p. p.* of *fly*;—often used with the verb to *be*.

**Flū'ate**, *n.* [*Fr. fluatē*, from *fluor*, *q. v.*] (*Chem.*) A salt once supposed to be formed by fluoric acid combined with a base. These are properly *fluorides*.

**Flūet'u-ant**, *a.* [*Lat. fluctans*, *p. pr.* of *fluctare*. See *infra.*] Moving like a wave; wavering.

**Flūet'u-āte**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLUCTUATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLUCTUATING.] [*Lat. fluctare, fluctuatum*, from *fluctus*, wave, from *fluere, fluctum*, to flow.] **1.** To move as a wave; to roll hither and thither. **2.** To move now in one direction and now in another; to be irresolute or undetermined.

**Syn.**—To waver; vacillate; hesitate; scruple.—*Fluctuate* is applied both to things and persons, and denotes that they move as they are acted upon. The stocks *fluctuate*; a man *fluctuates* between conflicting influences. *Vacillate* and *waver* apply only to persons, and represent them as acting themselves. A man *vacillates* when he goes backward and forward in his opinions and purposes, without any fixity of mind or principles. A man *wavers* when he shrinks back or hesitates at the approach of difficulty or danger. One who is *fluctuating* in his feelings is usually *vacillating* in resolve, and *wavering* in execution.

**Flūet'u-ā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of fluctuating; unsteadiness, a sudden rise or fall. **2.** Undulation.

**Flūe**, *n.* [Cf. *O. Fr. flue*, a flowing, from *fluere*, to flow, *fluē*, from *Lat. fluvius*, river.] **1.** An air-passage; especially, one for conveying smoke and flame from a fire.



**2.** (*Steam-boilers.*) A passage surrounded by water, for the gaseous products of combustion, in distinction from tubes, which hold water, and are surrounded by fire. Small flues are called *flue-tubes*.

**Flûe**, *n.* [Cf. O. Fr. *flou*, sweet, tender, Ger. *flau*, D. *flauw*, weak.] Light down, such as rises from beds, cotton, &c.; soft down, fur or hair.

**Flû'en-çy**, *n.* Quality of being fluent; smoothness; volubility; affluence.

**Flû'ent**, *a.* [Lat. *fluens*, *p. pr.* of *fluere*, to flow.] **1.** Flowing or capable of flowing; liquid; gliding; eurrent. **2.** Ready in the use of words; voluble; copious; hence, flowing; smooth.

**Flû'ent**, *n.* (*Math.*) A variable quantity, considered as increasing or diminishing; — called, in the modern calculus, the *function* or *integral*.

**Flûff**, *n.* Nap or down; flue.

**Flûff'y**, *a.* [*compar.* FLUFFIER; *superl.* FLUFFIEST.] Pertaining to, or resembling, fluff or nap; soft and downy.

**Flû'gel-man** (flû'gl-man), *n.* [Ger. *flügelmann*, file-leader, from *flügel*, wing, file, and *mann*, man.] (*Mil.*) The leader of a file; a fogleman.

**Flû'id**, *a.* [Lat. *fluidus*, from *fluere*, to flow.] Capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous. [themselves.]

**Flû'id**, *n.* A body whose particles move easily among

**Flu'id'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being fluid; a liquid, æriform, or gaseous state.

**Flûke**, *n.* [L. Ger. *flunk*, *flunka*, wing, the palm of an anchor, from *flegen*, H. Ger. *fliegen*, Eng. to fly.] **1.** The part of an anchor which fastens in the ground. Hence, **2.** One of the points of a whale's tail.

**Flûke'-worm** (-wûrm), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A parasitic worm found in the livers of sheep.

**Flûk'y**, *a.* Formed like, or having, a fluke.

**Flûme**, *n.* [A.-S. *flum*, a stream; Lat. *flumen*, from *fluere*, to flow.] A stream; especially, a passage or channel for the water that drives a mill-wheel; or, an artificial channel of water for gold-washing.

**Flûm'mer-y**, *n.* [W. *llymry*, *llymru*, oatmeal steeped in water until sour, and then strained and boiled to a proper thickness, to be eaten with milk or other liquid; *llymrig*, harsh, crude, from *llym*, sharp, severe.] **1.** A light kind of food, formerly made of flour or meal. **2.** Empty compliment; mere flattery; nonsense.

**Flûng**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *fling*. See FLING.

**Flûnk**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLUNKED (flûnkt, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLUNKING.] To fail; to back out, through fear. [*Amer.*]

**Flûnk'y**, *n.* [Probably derived from or allied to *flank*, *q. v.*] **1.** A livery servant. **2.** One who is obsequious or cringing. **3.** One who is easily deceived in buying stocks. [*Amer.*]

**Flûnk'y-ism**, *n.* Character or quality of a flunky.

**Flû'or**, *n.* [Lat., from *fluere*, to flow.] (*Min.*) Fluoride of calcium, called also *fluor-spar*. A mineral of beautiful colors, and much used for ornamental vessels.

**Flû'or Al'bus**. [Lat.] (*Med.*) The whites; leucorrhea.

**Flû'o-rës'çençe**, *n.* [From *fluor*, *q. v.*] (*Opt.*) That property which some transparent bodies have of producing surface reflections of light different in color from the mass of the material. [fluor-spar.]

**Flu-ôr'ic**, *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from,

**Flû'or-ide**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of fluorine with a metallic or combustible base.

**Flû'or-ïne**, *n.* [N. Lat. *fluorina*.] (*Chem.*) An element related to both chlorine and oxygen, but not known in the separate state.

**Flû'or-ôûs**, *a.* Obtained from, or pertaining to, fluor.

**Flû'or-spâr**, *n.* (*Min.*) See FLUOR.

**Flûr'ry**, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *flur*, to ruffle.] **1.** A sudden and brief blast or gust. **2.** Violent agitation; commotion; bustle; confusion.

**Flûr'ry**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLURRIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLURRYING.] To agitate; to excite or alarm.

**Flûsh**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLUSHED (flûst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLUSHING.] [Cf. O. H. Ger. *flusc*, loose, flowing; *fluz*, from *fluzan*, to flow, A.-S. *fleetan*, Eng. to float] **1.** To flow and spread suddenly. **2.** To become suffused, as the cheeks; to turn red; to blush. **3.** To shine suddenly; to glow.

**Flûsh**, *v. t.* **1.** To redden suddenly; to put to the blush. **2.** To make red or glowing; to redden. **3.** To animate with joy; to elate; to elevate. **4.** To cause to start, as a hunter a bird. **5.** To wash or cleanse with water thrown on plentifully.

To *flush up joints* (*Masonry*), to fill them in; to make them flush.

**Flûsh**, *n.* **1.** A sudden flowing; a rush. **2.** A rush of blood to the face; a blush; a glow. **3.** A flock of birds suddenly started up. **4.** [Fr. & Sp. *flux*.] A run of cards of the same suit.

**Flûsh**, *a.* **1.** Full of vigor; fresh; glowing; bright. **2.** Affluent; well furnished; hence, displaying affluence; liberal; prodigal. **3.** (*Arch. & Mech.*) Forming a continuous surface. **4.** (*Card-playing.*) Consisting of cards of the same suit.

*Flush deck* (*Naut.*), a deck with a continued floor unbroken from stem to stern.

**Flûs'ter**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLUSTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLUSTERING.] [Cf. Lat. *flustrum*, a swell of the sea, Ger. *flüstern*, *flüstern*, to whisper, to buzz, A.-S. *flustrian*, to plait, to weave, and Eng. *bluster*.] To make hot and rosy, as with drinking; to confuse; to muddle.

**Flûs'ter**, *n.* Heat or glow, as from drinking; agitation; confusion; disorder.

**Flûte**, *n.* [Fr. *flûte*, O. Fr. *flaüte*, *flahute*, *flahuste*, from Lat. *flatus*, a blowing, from *flare*, *flatum*, to blow, sound.]

**1.** (*Mus.*) A cylindrical wind instrument, with holes along its length, stopped by the fingers or by keys opened by the fingers. **2.** (*Arch.*) A channel in a column or pillar; a fluting; a reed. **3.** A similar channel or groove made in wood or other work, or in plaited muslin, as a lady's ruffle. **4.** [Corrupted from *float*, *q. v.*] A large transport.

**Flûte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLUTING.] **1.** To play or sing in a clear soft note, like that of a flute. **2.** To form flutes or channels in, as in a column or in a ruffle. [with flutes.]

**Flû'ted**, *p. a.* **1.** Thin; fine; flute-like. **2.** Formed

**Flû'ter**, *n.* **1.** One who plays on the flute. **2.** One who makes grooves or flutings.

**Flû'ting**, *n.* A channel or furrow in a column, or in the muslin of a lady's ruffle; fluted work.

**Flû'tist**, *n.* A performer on the flute; a flautist.

**Flû'tter**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLUTTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLUTTERING.] [O. Ger. *fladdern*, *fladern*.] **1.** To move or flap the wings rapidly, without flying, or with short flights. **2.** To move with quick vibrations or undulations. **3.** To move irregularly; to fluctuate.

**Flû'tter**, *v. t.* **1.** To vibrate or move quickly. **2.** To agitate; to disorder; to throw into confusion.

**Flû'tter**, *n.* **1.** Act of fluttering; quick and irregular motion. **2.** Hurry; tumult; confusion.

**Flû'vi-al**, *a.* [Lat. *fluvialis*, and *fluvialicus*, from *Flû'vi-â'tie*, } *fluvius*, river, stream, from *fluere*, to flow.] Belonging to rivers; growing or living in streams or ponds.

**Flû'vi-a-tile**, *a.* [Lat. *fluvialis*, from *fluvius*, river.] Belonging to rivers; existing in rivers; formed by rivers.

**Flûx**, *n.* [Lat. *fluxus*, from *fluere*, *fluxum*, to flow.] **1.** Act of flowing; quick succession; change. **2.** The matter which flows, as the tide setting in toward the shore. **3.** State of being liquid. **4.** (*Chem. & Metal.*) Any substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metals or minerals. **5.** (*Med.*) (*a.*) Discharge of a fluid from the bowels or other part; especially, an excessive and morbid discharge. (*b.*) The matter thus discharged.

**Flûx**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLUXED (flûkst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLUXING.] To fuse.

**Flux-â'tion**, *n.* The act of fluxing.

**Flûx'ion** (flûk'shun), *n.* **1.** Act of flowing. **2.** The matter that flows. **3.** A constantly varying indication. **4.** (*Math.*) A differential. **5.** *pl.* (*Math.*) A method of analysis developed by Newton, and based on the conception of all magnitudes as generated by motion.

**Flûx'ion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, having the nature

**Flûx'ion-a-ry**, *a.* of, or solved by, fluxions; inconstant; variable.

**Flÿ**, *v. i.* [*imp.* FLEW; *p. p.* FLOWN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FLYING.] [A.-S. *fléogan*, O. H. Ger. *flîogan*, *flîugan*, Icel. *flîuga*.] **1.** To move in the air with wings. **2.** To float or move in the air, as the clouds, &c. **3.** To move with rapidity like a bird. **4.** To attempt to escape; to flee. **5.** To part; to burst in pieces.

To *fly out*, (*a.*) To rush out. (*b.*) To burst into a passion. — To *let fly*, (*a.*) To throw or drive with violence; to discharge. (*b.*) (*Naut.*) To let go suddenly and entirely.

**Flÿ**, *v. t.* **1.** To shun; to avoid. **2.** To cause to fly; to set floating, as a kite.

**Flÿ**, *n.* **1.** (*Entom.*) A winged insect of various species, whose distinguishing characteristic is that the wings are transparent; especially, the house fly. **2.** A hook dressed with silk, woolen, &c., in imitation of a fly, used for fishing. **3.** A kind of light carriage for rapid motion.



[*England.*] 4. That part of a flag which extends from the union to the extreme end. 5. (*Naut.*) That part of a compass on which the points are marked. 6. (*Mech.*) A contrivance to equalize motion or accumulate power in a machine. 7. (*Print.*) (*a.*) One who takes the sheets from the press. (*b.*) That part of a power-printing press which receives the printed sheet and lays it aside.

**FLY'-blōw**, *n.* The egg of a fly.

**FLY'-blōw**, *v. t.* To deposit an egg in, or upon, as a fly.

**FLY'boat**, *n.* [*D. vlieboot.*] 1. A long, narrow boat, used on canals. 2. A large, flat-bottomed Dutch coasting vessel.

**FLY'-catch'er**, *n.* 1. One who hunts flies. 2. (*Ornith.*) One of several species of birds, so named because they feed entirely on flies and other winged insects, which they catch as they fly.

**FLY'er**, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, flies or flees. 2. The fly of a jack. 3. (*Arch.*) A step in a flight of stairs which are parallel to each other. 4. *pl.* The same as FLIERS, No. 3.

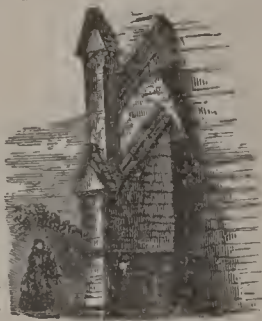
**FLY'-fish**, *v. i.* To angle with flies for bait.

**FLY'ing-ar-til'ler-y**, *n.* (*Mil.*)

Artillery trained to very rapid evolutions.

**FLY'ing-brid'ge**, *n.* (*Mil.*) A bridge supported by light boats, or a ferry-boat anchored up stream, and made to cross by the force of the current.

**FLY'ing-būt'tress**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A contrivance for strengthening a part of a building which rises considerably above the rest, consisting of a curved brace or half arch between it and the opposite face of some lower part.



Flying-buttress.

**FLY'ing-fish**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A fish which has the power of sustaining itself in the air for a short time, by means of its long, pectoral fins.



Flying-fish.

**FLY'ing-jib**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sail extended outside of the standing-jib, on the flying-jib-boom.

**FLY'ing-squir'rel** (-skwūr-ril or -skwēr-ril), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A squirrel having an expansive skin on each side, reaching from the fore to the hind legs, by which it is borne up in leaping.



Flying-squirrel.

**FLY'-leaf**, *n.* A blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book.

**FLY'-rail**, *n.* That part of a table which turns out to support the leaf.

**FLY'-trāp**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant the leaves of which are fringed with stiff bristles and fold together when certain hairs on their upper surface are touched, thus seizing insects that light on them.

**FLY'-wheel**, *n.* A wheel in machinery that equalizes its movements, or accumulates power for a variable or intermitting resistance.

**Fōal**, *n.* [*A.-S. fola, O. II. Ger. folo, fuli, Goth. fula, Icel. foli, allied to Gr. πῶλος; Lat. pullus, a young animal. Cf. FILLY.*] A colt or filly.

**Fōal**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. FOALED; p. pr. & vb. FOALING.*] To bring forth, as a colt or filly. [*horse kind.*]

**Fōal**, *v. i.* To bring forth young, as an animal of the

**Fōam**, *n.* [*A.-S. fām, O. & N. II. Ger. feim, allied to Lat. spuma, for puma, Skr. phēna, Slav pjena.*] Bubbles on the surface of liquors; froth; spume.

**Fōam**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. FOAMED; p. pr. & vb. n. FOAMING.*] 1. To froth; to gather foam. 2. To form foam, or become filled with foam.

**Fōam**, *v. t.* 1. To throw out with rage or violence. 2. To cause to foam.

**Fōam'y**, *a.* Covered with foam; frothy; spumy.

**Fōb**, *n.* [*Prov. Ger. fuppe.*] A little pocket for a watch.

**Fōb**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. FOBBED; p. pr. & vb. n. FOB-BING.*] [*Ger. foppen. Cf. FOP.*] To cheat; to trick; to impose on.

To *fo* off, to shift off by an artifice; to put aside.

**Fō'eal**, *a.* Belonging to, or concerning, a focus.

**Fō'eus**, *n.*; *Eng. pl. FŌ'EUS-ES; Lat. pl. FŌ'CI.* [*Lat. focus, hearth, fire-place.*] 1. (*Opt.*) A point in which the rays of light meet, after being reflected or refracted.

2. (*Geom.*) A point on the principal axis of a conic section, such that the double ordinate to the axis through the point shall be equal to the parameter of the curve.

3. A central point; a point of concentration.

**Fōd'der**, *n.* [*A.-S. fōdhur, fōdher, fōdhr, fōder, fōdder, food, from fēdan, to nourish.*] That which is fed out to cattle, horses, and sheep, as hay, straw, and various vegetables.

**Fōd'der**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. FODDERED; p. pr. & vb. n. FODDERING.*] To feed, as cattle, with dry food, or cut grass, &c.

**Fōe**, *n.* [*A.-S. fā, fāh, from feōn, fian, figan, fiogan, to hate. Cf. FIEND.*] 1. An enemy. 2. A national enemy; a hostile army. 3. One who opposes any thing; an opponent.

**Fōe'man**, *n.*; *pl. FŌE'MEN.* An enemy in war.

**Fōetus**, *n.* The same as FETUS.

**Fōg**, *n.* [*Icel. fok, fūk.*] 1. Watery vapor precipitated in the lower part of the atmosphere. 2. A cloud of dust or of smoke.

**Fōg**, *n.* [*Scot. fog, foug, moss, foggage, rank grass, W. fwig, dry grass.*] (*Agric.*) (*a.*) A second growth of grass; after-grass. (*b.*) Long grass that remains in pastures till winter.

**Fōg**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. FOGGED; p. pr. & vb. n. FOGGING.*] To envelop, as with fog; to befog.

**Fōg'-bānk**, *n.* An appearance, at sea, in hazy weather, sometimes resembling land at a distance, but which vanishes as it is approached.

**Fōg'-bēll**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A bell near rocks, shoals, &c., rung by machinery, to warn mariners in foggy weather.

**Fōg'gāge** (45), *n.* [*See FOG.*] (*Agric.*) Rank or coarse grass not mowed or eaten down in summer or autumn. See FOG.

**Fōg'gi-ly**, *adv.* With fog; darkly.

**Fōg'gi-ness**, *n.* State of being foggy; a state of the air filled with watery exhalations.

**Fōg'gy**, *a.* [*compar. FOGGIER; superl. FOGGIEST.*] [*From fog.*] 1. Filled or abounding with fog, or watery exhalations; cloudy; misty. 2. Beclouded; darkened; dull; obscure.

**Fō'gy**, *n.* A dull old fellow; a person behind the times; a conservative. [*Written also fogie and fogey.*]

The word is said to be connected with the German *vogt*, a guard or protector. By others it is regarded as a diminutive of *fok*, (cf. *D. volkje*). It is applied to the old soldiers of the Royal Hospital of Dublin, which is called the *Fogies' Hospital*. In the fixed habits of such persons we see the origin of the present use of the term.

**Fō'gy-īsm**, *n.* The principles and conduct of a foggy.

**Fōh**, *interj.* [*Cf. FAUGH.*] An exclamation of abhorrence or contempt; poh; fy.

**Fō'ible**, *n.* [*See FEEBLE.*] A particular moral weakness; a failing; a weak point; a fault not of a serious character; a frailty.

**Syn.**—Fault; imperfection; failing; weakness; infirmity; frailty; defect.

**Fōil**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. FOILED; p. pr. & vb. n. FOILING.*] [*Fr. fouler, to tread or trample under one's feet, to press, oppress. Cf. O. Fr. afoier, to wound, bruise, ruin.*] To render vain or nugatory, as an effort or attempt; to frustrate; to defeat; to baffle; to balk.

**Fōil**, *n.* 1. Failure of success when on the point of being secured; defeat; frustration; miscarriage. 2. A blunt sword, or one that has a button at the end;—used in fencing.

**Fōil**, *n.* [*From Lat. folium, pl. folia.*] 1. A leaf or thin plate of metal. 2. A thin leaf of metal, placed under precious stones by jewelers, to increase their brilliancy, or to give them a particular color; hence, any thing of another color, or of different qualities, which serves to adorn, or set off another thing to advantage. 3. (*Arch.*) A rounded or leaf-like ornament, in windows, niches, &c., called trefoil, quatrefoil, cinquefoil, &c., according to the number of arcs of which it is composed.

**Fōil'er**, *n.* One who foils or frustrates.

**Fōin'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a pushing manner.

**Fōist**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. FOISTED; p. pr. & vb. n. FOISTING.*] [*Prob. from Fr. fausser, to falsify, pervert, from faux, fausse, false. See FALSE.*] To insert surreptitiously, wrongfully, or without warrant; to interpolate.

**Fōld**, *n.* [*A.-S. feald, fald, from fealdan, to fold up, wrap.*] 1. A doubling of any flexible substance; a fold. 2. Times or repetitions;—used with numerals, chiefly in composition, to denote multiplication or increase. 3. That which is folded together, or which infolds; embrace. 4. A sheep-pen.



**Föld**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FOLDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FOLDING.] 1. To lap or lay in plaits; to double. 2. To double or lay together, as the arms. 3. To inclose within folds; to infold. 4. To confine in a fold, as sheep.

**Föld**, *v. i.* To become folded, plaited, or doubled.

**Föld'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, folds; especially, a flat instrument for folding paper.

**Földi-ā'ceouš** (földi-ā'shus), *a.* [Lat. *foliaceus*, from *folium*, leaf.] 1. (*Bot.*) Belonging to, or having the texture or nature of, a leaf; having leaves intermixed with flowers. 2. (*Min.*) Consisting of leaves or thin laminae; having the form of a leaf or plate.

**Földi-ā'ge**, *n.* [From Lat. *folium*, leaf. Cf. FOIL.] 1. A collection of leaves as produced or arranged by nature. 2. (*Arch.*) The representation of leaves, flowers, and branches.

**Földi-ā'te**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FOLIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FOLIATING.] To spread over with a thin coat of tin and quicksilver.

**Földi-ate** (45), *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with leaves; leafy.

**Földi-ā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of forming into leaves. 2. Act of beating a metal into a thin plate, leaf, or lamina. 3. Act of spreading foil over the back side of a mirror. 4. (*Arch.*) Act of enriching with feather ornaments resembling leaves, or the ornaments themselves. 5. (*Geol.*) The property, possessed by some crystalline rocks, of dividing into plates or slabs.

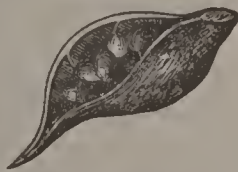
**Földi-o** (földi-o or föld'yo), *n.* [Ablative of Lat. *folium*, leaf.] 1. A sheet of paper once folded. 2. A book made of sheets of paper each folded once. 3. A page in a book; sometimes, two opposite pages bearing the same serial number. 4. (*Law.*) A leaf containing a certain number of words; hence a certain number of words in a writing.

**Földi-o**, *a.* Formed of sheets folded so as to make two leaves; of, or equal to, the size of one fold of a sheet of printing paper, when doubled so as to make two leaves.

**Földk** (földk), *n.*; *pl.* FÖLKŒ (föks, 20). [A.-S. *folc*, Icel. *folk*, O. H. Ger. *folk*, allied to Lith. *pulkas*, crowd.] People in general, or a separate class of people;—generally used in the plural. [*Colloq.*]

**Földk-löre** (föld'-), *n.* [Ger. *volkslehre*.] Rural tales, legends, or superstitions. [*Recent.*]

**Földli-ele** (földli-kl), *n.* [Lat. *folliculus*, a small bag, husk, pod, dim. of *folliculus*, orig. a leathern sack, hence a leathern money-bag.] 1. (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A simple pod opening down the inner suture. (*b.*) A vessel distended with air. 2. (*Anat.*) A little bag in animal bodies; a gland.



Folliele (1, a).

**Földli-u-lar**, *a.* Like, pertaining to, or consisting of, follicles.

**Földlōw**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FOLLOWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FOLLOWING.] [A.-S. *folgian*, O. H. Ger. *folagēn*, *folkēn*, *folgēn*, Icel. *fylgia*.] 1. To go or come after; to pursue. 2. To go in pursuit of; to strive to obtain. 3. To go with, as a leader; to accept as authority; to take as a rule of action. 4. To copy after; to take as an example. 5. To succeed in order of time, rank, or office. 6. To result from, as an effect from a cause, or an inference from a premise. 7. To watch, as a receding object; hence, to keep the mind upon while in progress; also, to understand the meaning, connection or force of. 8. To attend upon closely, as a profession or calling.

**Syn.**—To pursue; chase; go after; attend; accompany; succeed; imitate; copy; embrace; maintain.—To follow (*v. t.*) denotes simply to go after; to pursue denotes to follow with earnestness, and with a view to attain some definite object; as, a hound pursues the deer.

**Földlōw**, *v. i.* To go or come after;—used in the various senses of the transitive verb; to pursue; to attend; to accompany; to be a result; to succeed.

**Syn.**—To succeed.—To follow (*v. i.*) means simply to come after; as, a crowd followed; to succeed means to come after in some regular series or succession; as, day succeeds to day, and night to night.

**Földlōw-er**, *n.* 1. One who follows. 2. (*Steam-eng.*) (*a.*) The cover of a piston. (*b.*) A gland. 3. (*Mach.*) The part of a machine that receives motion from another part.

**Syn.**—Imitator; copier; disciple; adherent; partisan; dependent; attendant.

**Földlōw-ing**, *a.* Being next after; succeeding; ensuing.

**Földly**, *n.* [Fr. *folie*, from *fol*, *fou*, foolish, mad. See FOOL.] 1. State of being a fool; want of good sense; levity, weakness, or derangement of mind. 2. A foolish act; weak or light-minded conduct; foolery.

**Fō-mēnt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FOMENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FOMENTING.] [Lat. *fomentare*, from *fomentum*, a warm application or lotion, for *forimentum*, from *fovere*, to warm or keep warm.] 1. To apply warm lotions to. 2. To cherish and promote by excitements; to encourage; to abet.

**Fō-men-tā'tion**, *n.* 1. (*Med.*) (*a.*) Act of fomenting, or of applying warm lotions or poultices. (*b.*) The lotion applied to a diseased part. 2. Excitation; instigation; encouragement.

**Fō-mēnt'er**, *n.* One who foment, or encourages.

**Fōnd**, *a.* [*compar.* FONDER; *superl.* FONDEST.] [For *fonned*, *p. p.* of O. Eng. *fonne*, to be foolish, to dote, Icel. *fána*.] 1. Foolish; simple. [*Obs.*] 2. Foolishly tender and loving; doting; especially not in a bad sense, loving; tender. 3. Much pleased; loving ardently.

**Fōnd'le** (fōnd'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FONDLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FONDLING.] [From obsolete *fond*, *v. t.*] To treat with tenderness; to caress.

**Fōnd'ler**, *n.* One who fondles.

**Fōnd'ling**, *n.* A person or thing fondled or caressed.

**Fōnd'ly**, *adv.* In a fond manner; foolishly; tenderly.

**Fōnd'ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being fond.

**Syn.**—Attachment; affection; love; kindness.

**Fōnt**, *n.* [From Lat. *fons*, fountain.] 1. A fountain; a spring. 2. A basin or stone vessel in which water is contained for baptizing.

**Fōnt**, *n.* [From Lat. *fundere*, to pour out, to cast.] (*Print.*) A complete assortment of printing type of one size and style.

**Fōnt'al**, *a.* Pertaining to a font, fountain, source.

**Fōnt'a-nēl'**, *n.* [Fr. *fontanelle*, prop. a little fountain, from *fontaine*, fountain.] 1. (*Med.*) An issue for the discharge of humors from the body. 2. (*Anat.*) A space in an infant's skull occupied by a cartilaginous membrane.

**Fōod**, *n.* [A.-S. *foda*, from *fedan*, to feed, *q. v.*] 1. What is fed upon; victuals; provisions. 2. Any thing that sustains, nourishes, and augments.

**Syn.**—Aliment; sustenance; nutriment; feed; fare; meat.

**Fōol**, *n.* [Fr. *fol*, *fou*, foolish, mad; of Celtic origin.] 1. One who is destitute of reason; an idiot; a natural. 2. A person deficient in intellect; a simpleton; a dunce. 3. (*Script.*) A wicked person. 4. A professional jester or buffoon.

**Fool's errand**, an absurd or fruitless search or enterprise; the pursuit of what can not be found; the undertaking what is impossible.

**Fōol**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FOOLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FOOLING.] To act like a fool; to trifle; to toy.

**Fōol**, *v. t.* 1. To infatuate; to make foolish. 2. To make a fool of; to impose upon. 3. To cheat.

**To fool away**, to get rid of foolishly; to spend in trifles, idleness, folly, or without advantage.

**Fōol'er-y**, *n.* 1. Practice of folly; absurdity. 2. An act of folly or weakness; a piece of absurdity or nonsense.

**Fōol'hārd'i-ness**, *n.* Courage without sense or judgment; mad rashness. [bold.]

**Fōol'hārd'y**, *a.* Daring without judgment; foolishly  
**Syn.**—Rash; venturesome; venturous; precipitate; headlong; incautious.

**Fōol'ish**, *a.* 1. Marked with, or exhibiting, folly; void of understanding; weak in intellect. 2. Exhibiting a want of judgment or discretion. 3. (*Script.*) Sinful; wicked. 4. Ridiculous; despicable; contemptible.

**Syn.**—Absurd; shallow; shallow-brained; brainless; simple; irrational; unwise; imprudent; indiscreet; incautious; silly; preposterous; vain; trifling.

**Fōol'ish-ly**, *adv.* In a foolish manner; weakly.

**Fōol'ish-ness**, *n.* 1. The quality or condition of being foolish; folly. 2. A foolish practice.

**Fōol's'cāp**, *n.* [So called from the water-mark of a fool's cap and bells used by old paper-makers.] A long folio writing paper, about 13½ by 16½ inches.

**Fōot**, *n.*; *pl.* FEET. [A.-S. & O. Sax. *fōt*, *pl. fēt*, Goth. *fōtus*, Icel. *fōtr*, allied to Gr. *ποῦς*, *podós*, Lat. *pes*, *pedis*, Skr. *padas*.] 1. The part of a leg below the ankle. 2. Any thing which resembles an animal's foot. 3. The lowest part or foundation; also, the last of a row or series. 4. Fundamental principle; basis; hence, ordinary level or rank;—used only in the sing. 5. A measure consisting of twelve inches;—supposed to be taken from the length of a man's foot. 6. (*Mil.*) The foot-soldiers; the infantry. 7. (*Pros.*) A combination of syllables constituting a metrical element of a verse.



By foot, or on foot, by walking. — Cubic foot, a volume equal to that of a cube the edges of which are twelve inches in length. — Square foot, an area equal to that of a square the sides of which are twelve inches in length. — To be on foot, to be in motion, action, or process of execution. — To set on foot, to originate; to begin.

**Fōot**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOOTING.] 1. To tread to measure or music; to dance. 2. To walk.

**Fōot**, *v. t.* 1. To strike with the foot; to kick. 2. To tread. 3. To sum up, as the numbers in a column. 4. To add a foot to.

To foot a bill, to pay it. [*Colloq.*]

**Fōot-ball**, *n.* 1. An inflated ball, kicked about in sport. 2. The sport of kicking the foot-ball.

**Fōot-boy**, *n.* An attendant in livery; a footman.

**Fōot-bridge**, *n.* A narrow bridge for foot passengers.

**Fōot-fall**, *n.* 1. A footstep. 2. A misstep.

**Fōot-guard** (-gärdz), *n. pl.* Guards of infantry.

**Fōot-höld**, *n.* A holding with the feet; that on which one may tread or rest securely.

**Fōot'ing**, *n.* 1. Ground for the foot; firm foundation to stand on. 2. Firm position; established place. 3. Relative condition; state. 4. Tread; especially, tread to measure. 5. Act of adding up a column of figures; sum total of such a column. 6. Act of putting a foot to any thing, or that which is added as a foot. 7. A plain cotton lace, without figures. 8. The finer refuse part of whale blubber, not wholly deprived of oil. 9. (*Arch.*) The broad foundation or base of a wall.

**Fōot-light** (-lit), *n.* One of a row of lights at the front of the stage in a theater, &c.

**Fōot'man**, *n.*; *pl.* FÖÖT'MEN. 1. A soldier who marches and fights on foot. 2. A male servant whose duties are to attend the door, the carriage, the table, &c.

**Fōot-märk**, *n.* A mark of a foot; a foot-print.

**Fōot-nōte**, *n.* A note of reference at the foot of a page.

**Fōot-päce**, *n.* 1. A slow pace or step. 2. A stair broader than the rest of a flight. 3. A dais.

**Fōot-päd**, *n.* A highwayman, or robber on foot.

**Fōot-prünt**, *n.* A trace or foot-mark.

**Fōot-söl'dier** (-söl'jer), *n.* (*Mil.*) A soldier who serves on foot.

**Fōot-söre**, *a.* Having tender or sore feet, as by reason of much walking.

**Fōot-stäwk** (-stawk), *n.* (*Bot.*) The stalk of a leaf or of a flower; a petiole, pedicel, or peduncle.

**Fōot-stēp**, *n.* The mark or impression of the foot; a track; hence, visible sign of a course pursued; token; mark.

**Fōot-stool**, *n.* A stool for the feet. [warm.]

**Fōot-stöve**, *n.* A contrivance intended to keep the feet

**Fōp**, *n.* [*Cf.* to *fob*, and *Ger. foppen*, to make a fool of one, jeer.] A gay, trifling fellow; a coxcomb; a dandy.

**Fōp'ling**, *n.* A petty fop.

**Fōp'per-y**, *n.* 1. The behavior, manners, dress, or the like, of a fop; coxcombry. 2. Folly; impertinence; foolery.

**Fōp'pish**, *a.* Fop-like; vain of dress; affected in manners.

**Syn.** — Finical; spruce; dandyish. See FINICAL.

**Fōp'pish-ly**, *adv.* In a foppish manner.

**Fōp'pish-ness**, *n.* Condition or quality of being foppish.

**Fōr**, *prep.* [*A.-S. for, fore*, *Goth. faur, faura*, *Icel. fyri, for*, allied to *Lat. pro*, *Gr. πρό*, *Skr. pra-*, *Lith. & Bohem. pro*, *Let. par.*] In the place of; instead of; because of; by reason of; with respect to; concerning; in the direction of; toward; during; as being, &c.; — in the most general sense, indicating that in consideration of, in view of, with reference to, which any thing is done or takes place.

For as much as, or forasmuch as, in consideration that; seeing that; since. — For ever, eternally; at all times. See FOREVER. — For, or as for, so far as concerns; as regards; with reference to.

**Fōr**, *conj.* 1. Because. 2. Since; because, introducing a reason of something before advanced, the cause, motive, explanation, justification, or the like, of an action related or a statement made

**Fōr'äge**, *n.* [*O. Fr. fourage*, *L. Lat. foragium*, fr *O. H. Ger. fuotar, fotar*, fodder, nourishment, *Eng. fodder*, *q. v.*] 1. Act of providing food. 2. Food of any kind for horses and cattle, as grass, pasture, hay, corn, and oats.

**Fōr'äge**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORAGING.] To wander or rove in search of food; to ravage; to feed on spoil. [forage.]

**Fōr'äge**, *v. t.* To strip of provisions; to supply with

**Fōr'a-ger**, *n.* One who forages.

**Fo-rā'men**, *n.*; *pl.* FO-RÄM'I-NÄ. [*Lat.*, from *forare*, to bore, pierce.] A little opening; a perforation.

**Fōr'as-müch'**, *conj.* In consideration of; because that. See FOR.

**Fo-rāy'**, or **För'äy**, *n.* [*See* FORRAY.] A sudden or irregular incursion in a border war; a raid.

**For-bäde'** (for-bäd'), *imp.* of *forbid*. See FORBID.

**For-beär'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* FORBORE (FORBARE, *obs.*); *p. p.* FORBORNE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORBEARING.] [*A.-S. forberan.*] 1. To refrain from proceeding; to pause; to delay. 2. To refuse; to decline.

**For-beär'**, *v. t.* 1. To avoid; to abstain from. 2. To treat with consideration; to indulge; to bear with.

**For-beär'ançe**, *n.* 1. The act of forbearing; exercise of patience. 2. The quality of being forbearing; long-suffering.

**Syn.** — Abstinence; refraining; lenity; mildness.

**For-bid'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* FORBADE; *p. p.* FORBIDDEN (FORBID, *obs.*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORBIDDING.] [*A.-S. forbeodan.*] 1. To command to forbear, or not to do. 2. To forbid from entering or approaching. 3. To oppose; to obstruct.

**Syn.** — To prohibit; interdict; hinder.

**For-bid'**, *v. i.* To utter a prohibition; to prevent.

**For-bid'dançe**, *n.* Act of forbidding, or condition of being forbidden; prohibition.

**For-bid'der**, *n.* One who, or that which, forbids.

**For-bid'ding**, *p. a.* Repelling approach; repulsive; disagreeable.

**Syn.** — Unpleasant; displeasing; offensive; odious; abhorrent.

**For-böre'**, *imp.* of *forbear*. See FORBEAR.

**For-börne'**, *p. p.* of *forbear*. See FORBEAR.

**Förçe**, *n.* [*L. Lat. forcia, fortia*, fr. *Lat. fortis*, strong.]

1. Strength or energy of body or mind; often an unusual degree of strength or energy; especially, power to persuade, or convince, or impose obligation. 2. Compulsory power. 3. Strength or power for war; hence, a body of land or naval combatants; hence, a body of men prepared for action in other ways. 4. (*Law.*) (a.) Violence. (b.) Validity; efficacy. 5. (*Physics.*) Any action between two bodies which changes, or tends to change, any physical relation between them.

In force, or of force, of unimpaired efficacy; valid; of full virtue; not suspended or reversed.

**Syn.** — Strength; vigor; might; energy; stress; vehemence; violence; compulsion; coercion; constraint; coercion. — Strength (from strain) looks rather to power as an inward capability or energy; e. g., the strength of timber, bodily strength, mental strength, strength of emotion, &c., while force looks more to the outward, as the force of momentum, force of circumstance, force of habit, &c. We do, indeed, speak of strength of will and force of will; but even here the former may lean toward the internal tenacity of purpose, and the latter toward the outward expression of it in action. But, though the two words do in a few cases touch thus closely on each other, there is, on the whole, a marked distinction between our use of force and strength.

**Förçe**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORCED (först); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORCING.] 1. To constrain to do, or to forbear, by the exertion of a power not resistible. 2. To impress by force. 3. To do violence to; especially, to ravish; to violate. 4. To obtain or win by strength; specifically, to capture by assault. 5. To impel, drive, wrest, extort, get, &c., by main strength or violence. 6. To exert to the utmost; hence, to strain; to produce by unnatural effort. 7. To provide with forces; to re-enforce; to garrison.

**Syn.** — To compel; constrain; oblige; necessitate; coerce; drive; press; impel.

**Förçe'-mēat**, *n.* [*Corrupted for farce-meat*, from *Fr. farce*, stuffing. See FARCE.] (*Cookery.*) Meat chopped fine and highly seasoned, used as a stuffing.

**För'ceps**, *n.* [*Lat.*] A pair of pincers or tongs; especially, one for delicate operations, as those of watch-makers, dentists, and others.

**Förçe'-pümp**, *n.* See FORCING-PUMP.

**För'cer**, *n.* One who, or that which, forces or drives; specifically, the solid piston of a pump.

**För'ci-ble**, *a.* 1. Possessing force; characterized by force, efficiency, or energy. 2. Attended or marked by excessive force or violence. 3. Using force against opposition. 4. Obtained by compulsion.

**Syn.** — Violent; impetuous; powerful; efficacious; strong; mighty; potent; weighty; impressive; cogent.

**För'ci-bly**, *adv.* In a forcible manner; strongly; powerfully; by violence; by constraint.

**För'cing-pümp**, *n.* A kind of pump used to throw

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rüde, püll; çell, çhaise, çall, çecho; ğem, ğet; aş; exist; linger, link; this.



water to a distance, or to force it onward by the direct action of the piston.

**Förd**, *n.* [A.-S. *ford*, *fyrd*, allied to Slav. *brod*, Gr. *πόρος*, A.-S. *faran*, Eng. *fare*.] **1.** A place in a river, or other water, where it may be passed on foot, or by wading. **2.** A stream; a current.

**Förd**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORDING.] To pass through by wading; to wade through.

**Förd'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being forded.

**Före**, *a.* [A.-S. *fore*. See FOR, and *infra*.] **1.** Advanced in place or position; toward the front; forward. **2.** Advanced in time; antecedent. **3.** Advanced in order or series.

*Fore* is much used in composition, and, as an adjective, rarely occurs in a separate form.

**Före**, *adv.* [A.-S. *fora*, *fore*, *foran*, *forene*, *forne*. See FOR.] In advance; at the front; in the part that precedes or goes first.

**Före-ärm**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORE-ARMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORE-ARMING.] To arm or prepare for attack or resistance before the time of need.

**Före-ärm'**, *n.* (*Anat.*) That part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist.

**Före-böde'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOREBODED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOREBODING.] **1.** To foretell; to prognosticate. **2.** To have an inward conviction of, as of a calamity which is to happen.

**Syn.**—To predict; augur; presage; portend; betoken.

**Före-böd'er**, *n.* One who forebodes; a soothsayer.

**Före'eäst**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORECAST; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORECASTING.] **1.** To contrive beforehand; to scheme; to project. **2.** To foresee; to provide against.

**Före'eäst**, *v. i.* To contrive beforehand.

**Före'eäst'**, *n.* **1.** Previous contrivance or determination. **2.** Foresight of consequences, and provision against them.

**Före'eäs-tle** (-käs-sl), *n.* (*Naut.*) (*a.*) That part of the upper deck of a vessel forward of the foremast, or of the after part of the fore channels. (*b.*) In merchant vessels, the forward part of the vessel, under the deck, where the sailors live.

**Före-çit'ed**, *a.* Cited or quoted before or above.

**Före-elöse'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORECLOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORECLOSING.] To shut up or out; to preclude; to stop; to prevent; to bar; to exclude.

To foreclose a mortgage is not technically correct, but is often used.

**Före-elös'üre** (-klöz'h'ür), *n.* The act or process of foreclosing; deprivation of a mortgager of the right of redeeming a mortgaged estate.

**Före-doom'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOREDOOMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOREDOOMING.] To doom beforehand; to predestinate.

**Före'fä-ther**, *n.* One who precedes another in the line of genealogy in any degree, usually in a remote degree; an ancestor.

**Före'fënd'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOREFENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOREFENDING.] **1.** To fend off; to avert; to prevent the approach of; to forbid or prohibit. **2.** To defend; to guard; to secure.

**Före'fing-ger** (-fing-ger), *n.* The finger next to the thumb; the index.

**Före'foöt**, *n.*; *pl.* FÖRE/FEET. **1.** One of the anterior feet of an animal. **2.** (*Naut.*) A piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore-end, connecting it with the lower end of the stem.

**Före'frönt** (-frünt), *n.* The foremost part or place.

**Före-gö'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* FOREWENT; *p. p.* FOREGONE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOREGOING.] **1.** To quit; to relinquish; to leave. **2.** To relinquish the enjoyment or advantage of; to give up; to resign; to renounce. **2.** To go before; to precede.

*Foregone conclusion*, one which has preceded argument or examination; one predetermined.

**Före'ground**, *n.* That part of the field of a picture which seems to lie nearest the spectator, or before the figures.

**Före'händ**, *n.* **1.** All that part of a horse which is before the rider. **2.** The most important part. **3.** Prudence; advantage.

**Före'händ-ed**, *a.* **1.** Early; timely; seasonable. **2.** Not behindhand; in easy circumstances. [*Amer.*]

**Före'head** (fö'ed), *n.* **1.** That part of the face which extends from the usual line of hair on the top of the head to the eyes; the brow. **2.** Assurance.

**För'eign** (fö'ın), *a.* [L. Lat. *foraneus*, from Lat. *foras*,

*foris*, out of doors, abroad, without.] **1.** Not native; extraneous; alien. **2.** Remote; not pertaining or pertinent; not appropriate; not agreeable;—with *to*, or *from*. **3.** Not admitted; excluded.

**Syn.**—Outlandish; exotic; remote; extrinsic.

**För'eign-er** (fö'ın-er), *n.* A person belonging to a foreign country; an alien.

**För'eign-ness** (fö'ın-nes, 109), *n.* The quality of being foreign; remoteness; want of relation.

**Före-jüdge'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOREJUDGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOREJUDGING.] **1.** To judge before hearing the facts and proof; to prejudge. **2.** (*O. Eng. Law.*) To expel from court for some offense or misconduct.

**Före-knöw'** (-nö'), *v. t.* [*imp.* FOREKNEW; *p. p.* FOREKNOWN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FOREKNOWING.] To have previous knowledge of; to know beforehand.

**Före-knöw'er** (-no'-), *n.* One who foreknows.

**Före-knöwl'edje** (fö'noł'ej), *n.* Knowledge of a thing before it happens; prescience.

**Före'länd**, *n.* **1.** A promontory or cape; a head-land. **2.** (*Fort.*) A piece of ground between the wall of a place and the moat. [lie in wait for.]

**Före-läy'**, *v. t.* **1.** To contrive antecedently. **2.** To

**Före'löck**, *n.* **1.** The lock of hair that grows from the forepart of the head. **2.** (*Naut.*) A flat piece of iron driven through the end of a bolt, to retain it firmly in its place.

To take time, or occasion, by the forelock, to make prompt use of any thing; not to let slip an opportunity.

**Före'man**, *n.*; *pl.* FÖRE/MEN. The first or chief man; as, (*a.*) The chief man of a jury, who acts as their speaker. (*b.*) The chief of a set of hands employed in a shop; an overseer.

**Före'mäst**, *n.* (*Naut.*) The forward mast of a vessel, or the one nearest the bow.

**Före-mén'tion'd**, *a.* Mentioned before; recited in a former part of the same writing or discourse.

**Före'möst**, *a.* First in place; chief in rank or dignity.

**Före'näme**, *n.* A name that precedes the family name or surname; a first name.

**Före'näm'd**, *a.* Named or nominated before; mentioned before in the same writing or discourse.

**Före'nöön**, *n.* The former part of the day, from morning to meridian, or noon.

**For-rén'sie**, } *a.* [Lat. *forensis*, from *forum*, a public place, market-place, where courts of justice were held, hence a court.] Belonging to courts of judicature or public discussion and debate; used in courts or legal proceedings, or in public discussions; argumentative.

**Före-or-däin'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORE-ORDAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORE-ORDAINING.] To ordain or appoint beforehand; to predestinate; to predetermine.

**Före-ör'di-nä'tion**, *n.* Previous ordination or appointment; predetermination; predestination.

**Före'pärt**, *n.* The part most advanced, or first in time or in place; the anterior part; the beginning.

**Före-pläne**, *n.* (*Carp.*) The first plane used after the saw and ax; a jack-plane.

**Före'ränk**, *n.* The first rank; the front.

**Före-rün'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* FORERAN; *p. p.* FORERUN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORERUNNING.] **1.** To run before; to precede. **2.** To come before as an earnest of something to follow; to announce.

**Före-rün'ner**, *n.* A messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of others; a harbinger; hence, a sign foreshowing something to follow; a prognostic.

**Före'säil**, *n.* (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A sail extended on the foreyard, which is supported by the foremast. (*b.*) The first triangular sail before the mast of a sloop or cutter.

**Före-see'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* FORESAW; *p. p.* FORESEEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORESEEING.] To see beforehand; to see or know before occurrence; to foreknow.

**Före-seer'**, *n.* One who foresees or foreknows.

**Före-shäd'öw**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORESHADOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORESHADOWING.] To shadow or typify beforehand; to prefigure.

**Före-shört'en** (-shört'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORESHORTENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORESHORTENING.] (*Paint.*) To shorten by representing in an oblique position; to represent as seen obliquely.

**Före-shört'en-ing**, *n.* The representation or appearance, or diminution of length, of objects, when viewed obliquely. See FORESHORTEN.

**Före-shöw'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* FORESHOWED; *p. p.* FORESHOWN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FORESHOWING.] To show or exhibit beforehand; to prognosticate; to foretell.



**Fōre-shōw'er**, *n.* One who predicts.

**Fōre'side**, *n.* The front side; also, a specious outside.

**Fōre'sight** (-sīt), *n.* 1. The act or the power of foreseeing; preseeence; foreknowledge. 2. Action in reference to the future; wise forethought. 3. (*Surv.*) Any sight or reading of the leveling-staff, except the one backward, called the back-sight. [*penis*; the prepuce.]

**Fōre'skīn**, *n.* (*Anat.*) The skin that covers the glans

**Fōr'est**, *n.* [O. Fr. *forest*, It. *foresta*, Ger. *forst*, from Lat. *foris*, *foras*, out of doors, abroad, because forests are out of, or beyond, towns.] 1. An extensive wood; in the United States, a wood of native growth. 2. (*Eng. Law.*) Royal hunting-ground.

**Fōr'est**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FORESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORESTING.] To cover with trees or wood.

**Fōre-stall'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FORESTALLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORESTALLING.] [A.-S. *foresteallan*. See STALL.] 1. To take beforehand; to anticipate. 2. To pre-occupy; also, to exclude, hinder, or prevent, by prior occupation or by measures taken in advance. 3. (*Eng. Law.*) To obstruct or stop up, as a way; to intercept on the road.

**Syn.**—To anticipate; pre-occupy; monopolize; engross.

**Fōre-stall'er**, *n.* One who forestalls; a person who purchases provisions before they come to the fair or market, with a view to raise the price.

**Fōr'est-er**, *n.* 1. One who has charge of a forest. 2. An inhabitant of a forest.

**Fōre-tāste'**, *n.* A taste beforehand; anticipation.

**Fōre'tāste**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FORETASTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORETASTING.] 1. To taste before full possession; to anticipate. 2. To taste before another.

**Fōre-tēll'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FORETOLD; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORETELLING.] To tell before occurrence; to foretoken; to foreshow.

**Syn.**—To predict; prophesy; prognosticate; augur.

**Fōre-tēll'**, *v. i.* To utter prediction or prophecy.

**Fōre-tēll'er**, *n.* One who predicts or prophesies.

**Fōre'thōught** (-thawt), *n.* 1. Anticipation; prescience; premeditation. 2. Provident care; forecast.

**Fōre-tō'ken**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FORETOKENED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORETOKENING.] To foreshow.

**Fōre'tō-ken**, *n.* Prognostic; previous sign.

**Fōre'-tōōth**, *n.*; *pl.* FōRE'-TEETH. (*Anat.*) One of the teeth in the forepart of the mouth; an incisor.

**Fōre'tōp**, *n.* 1. The hair on the forepart of the head. 2. That part of a head-dress that is forward. 3. (*Naut.*) The platform at the head of the foremast.

**For-ēv'er**, *adv.* 1. To eternity; eternally. 2. At all times.

☞ In England, *for* and *ever* are usually written and printed as two separate words; but, in the United States, the general practice is to make but a single word of them.

**Syn.**—Constantly; continually; invariably; unchangeably; incessantly; always; perpetually; unceasingly; ceaselessly; interminably; everlastingly; endlessly.

**Fōre-warn'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FOREWARNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FOREWARNING.] To warn beforehand; to caution in advance; to inform previously.

**Fōr'feit**, *a.* Lost or alienated for an offense or crime; liable to penal seizure.

**Fōr'feit**, *n.* [Fr. *forfait*, L. Lat. *forefactum*, *forisfactum*, originally, and still in Fr., trespass, crime, but in Eng. the effect of some transgression or offense; from Fr. *forfaire*, L. Lat. *foris facere*, to offend, injure, from Lat. *foris*, out of doors, abroad, beyond, and *facere*, to do.] 1. A thing lost, or the right to which is alienated, by a crime, offense, neglect of duty, or breach of contract; hence, a fine; a mulct; a penalty. 2. Something deposited and redeemable by a sportive fine.

**Fōr'feit**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FORFEITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORFEITING.] [From the noun. See *supra*.] To lose, or lose the right to, by some fault, offense, or crime.

**Fōr'feit-a-ble**, *a.* Liable to be forfeited; subject to forfeiture.

**Fōr'feit-ūre** (53), *n.* 1. Act of forfeiting; the losing of some right, privilege, estate, honor, office, or effects, by an offense, crime, breach of condition, or other act. 2. That which is forfeited.

**Syn.**—Fine; mulct; amercement; penalty.

**For-gāve'**, *imp. of forgive.* See FORGIVE.

**Fōrge**, *n.* [From Lat. *fabrica*, the work-shop of a *faber* or artisan who works in hard materials, forger, smith.] 1. A place where iron is wrought by heating and hammering; especially, a furnace, where iron is heated and wrought; a smithy; also, the works where iron is rendered malleable by puddling and shingling. 2. A work-

shop; a place where any thing is produced, shaped, or devised.

**Fōrge**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FORGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORGING.] 1. To form by heating and hammering. 2. To form or shape out in any way; to produce. 3. To make falsely; to produce, as that which is untrue or not genuine.

**Syn.**—To fabricate; frame; counterfeit; feign; falsify.

**Fōrge**, *v. i.* 1. To commit forgery. 2. (*Naut.*) To move heavily and slowly, as a ship after the sails are furled.

**Fōr'ger**, *n.* One who forges, makes, or forms; a fabricator; especially, one guilty of forgery.

**Fōr'ger-y**, *n.* 1. The act of forging, fabricating, or producing falsely; especially, the crime of counterfeiting. 2. That which is forged.

**For-gēt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* FORGOT (FORGAT, *obs.*); *p. p.* FORGOT, FORGOTTEN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORGETTING.] [A.-S. *forgetan*, *forgitan*, from *for* and *getan*, *gitan*, to get.] 1. To lose the remembrance of; not to think of. 2. To treat with inattention; to slight; to neglect.

To forget one's self, to be guilty of that which is unworthy of one; to lose one's dignity, temper, or self-control.

**For-gēt'ful**, *a.* 1. Apt to forget. 2. Heedless; careless; neglectful.

**For-gēt'ful-ness**, *n.* 1. Quality of being forgetful; proneness to let slip from the mind. 2. Loss of remembrance or recollection; oblivion. 3. Failure to bear in mind; careless omission.

**For-gēt'-me-nōt'**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A small herb, bearing a beautiful blue flower, and extensively considered the emblem of fidelity.

**For-gēt'ter**, *n.* One who forgets or fails to bear in mind.

**For-giv'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being forgiven.

**For-give'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* FORGAVE; *p. p.* FORGIVEN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORGIVING.] [A.-S. *forgifan*, from *for* and *gifan*, to give.] 1. To cease to impute; to remit; to pardon. 2. To cease to feel resentment against, on account of wrong committed; to absolve; to pardon.

**For-give'ness**, *n.* 1. Act of forgiving; pardon or remission of an offense, crime, debt, or penalty. 2. Disposition to pardon; willingness to forgive.

**Syn.**—Pardon; remission.—*Forgiveness* is Anglo-Saxon, and *pardon* Norman-French, both denoting to *give back*. The word *pardon*, being early used in our Bible, has, in religious matters, the same sense as *forgiveness*; but in the language of common life there is a difference between them, such as we often find between corresponding Anglo-Saxon and Norman words. *Forgive* points to inward feeling, and supposes alienated affection; when we ask *forgiveness*, we primarily seek the removal of anger. *Pardon* looks more to outward things or consequences, and is often applied to trifling matters, as when we beg *pardon* for interrupting a man, or for jostling him in a crowd. The civil magistrate also grants a *pardon*, and not *forgiveness*. The two words are, therefore, very clearly distinguished from each other in most cases which relate to the common concerns of life.

**For-giv'er**, *n.* One who pardons or remits.

**For-giv'ing**, *p. a.* Disposed to forgive; mild; merciful; compassionate.

**For-gōt'**, } *p. p. of forget.* See FORGET.

**For-gōt'ten**, }

**Fōrk**, *n.* [A.-S. *forc*, Lat. *furca*.] 1. An instrument with two or more prongs or tines. 2. Any thing like a fork in shape; also, one of the parts into which any thing is divided; a prong; a point.

**Fōrk**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FORKED (fōrkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORKING.] 1. To shoot into blades, as corn. 2. To divide into two branches.

**Fōrk**, *v. t.* 1. To raise or pitch with a fork, as hay; to dig and break with a fork, as ground. 2. To form into a fork-like shape; to bifurcate.

To fork over, to hand or pay over, as money. [*Vulgar, Amer.*]

**Fōrk'ed-ness**, *n.* The quality of being forked.

**Fōrk'i-ness**, *n.* The quality or state of opening in a fork-like manner.

**Fōrk'y**, *a.* Opening into two or more parts, shoots, or points; forked; furcated.

**For-lōrn'**, *a.* [A.-S. *forloren*, *p. p.* of *forleōsan*, to lose, from *for* and *leōsan*, to go.] 1. Deserted; lost. 2. In pitiful plight; despicable.

**Syn.**—Destitute; abandoned; forsaken; solitary; helpless; friendless; hopeless; abject; wretched; miserable; pitiable.

**For-lōrn'-hōpe**, *n.* (*Mil.*) A detachment of men to lead in an assault, enter a breach, or perform other service attended with uncommon peril.

**For-lōrn'ness** (110), *n.* Condition of being forlorn.

**Fōrm**, *n.* [Lat. *forma*.] 1. The shape and structure of any thing; configuration; figure; frame; external ap-



pearance; a mental transcript or image. **2.** Constitution; mode of construction, arrangement, organization, or the like. **3.** Established method, arrangement, or practice; formula. **4.** Show without substance; conventionality; formality. **5.** Orderly arrangement; shapeliness; also, comeliness; beauty. **6.** That which has form; a shape; a phantom. **7.** Mold; pattern; model. **8.** A long bench or seat; hence, a class in a school; also, a class or rank in society. **9.** The seat or bed of a hare. **10.** (*Print.*) A page, or pages, imposed and locked up in a chase.

*☞* In the 8th and 9th senses, this word is, in England, pronounced *fôrm*.

**Fôrm**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FORMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORMING.] **1.** To give form or shape to; to construct; to make; to fashion. **2.** To give a particular shape to; also, to mold; to mold; to train. **3.** To go to make up; to act as constituent of. **4.** To provide with a form, as a hare.

**Fôrm'al**, *a.* **1.** Belonging to the form, external appearance, or organization of a thing. **2.** Belonging to the constitution of a thing, as distinguished from the matter composing it; constitutive; essential. **3.** Done in due form, or with solemnity; express. **4.** According to form; regular; methodical. **5.** Having the form or appearance without the substance or essence; external duty. **6.** Dependent on form; conventional.

**Syn.**—Precise; ceremonious.—A man is *precise* (*lit.*, cutting down) who reduces things to an exact rule or standard; *formal* who shapes himself by some set form or pattern; *ceremonious* when he lays much stress on the conventional laws of social intercourse. Men are *formal* in their manners, *precise* in their language or observances, *ceremonious* in receiving and entertaining strangers.

**Fôrm'al-ism**, *n.* Quality of being formal, especially in matters of religion.

**Fôrm'al-ist**, *n.* One who is over-attentive to forms, or too much confined to them.

**For-mäl'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Condition or quality of being formal, express, regular, strictly ceremonious, precise, &c. **2.** Form without substance. **3.** Compliance with conventional rules; ceremony; conventionality. **4.** That which is formal; the formal part; hence, essence. **5.** An established order; usual and express method.

**Fôrm'al-ly**, *adv.* In a formal manner; essentially; characteristically; regularly; ceremoniously; precisely.

**For-mä'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of giving form or shape to; the act of giving being to. **2.** Manner in which a thing is formed; structure; construction. **3.** (*Geol.*) The series of rocks belonging to an age, period, or epoch. It may include many strata. **4.** (*Mil.*) An arrangement of troops, as in a square, column, &c.

**Fôrm'a-tive**, *a.* **1.** Giving form; plastic. **2.** (*Gram.*) Serving to form; derivative; not radical.

**Fôrm'a-tive**, *n.* (*Gram.*) (*a.*) That which serves merely to give form, and is no part of the radical. (*b.*) A word formed in accordance with some rule or usage, as from a

**Fôrm'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, forms. [*root.*

**Fôr'mer**, *a. compar.* [*A.-S. forma*, *m.*, *forme*, *f. n.*, *first*, *Goth. fruma*.] **1.** Preceding in time; hence, ancient; long past. **2.** First mentioned.

**Syn.**—Prior; previous; anterior; antecedent; preceding; foregoing.

**Fôr'mer-ly**, *adv.* In time past; of old; heretofore.

**Fôr'mic**, *a.* [*From Lat. formica*, an ant.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to ants; as, the *formic acid*, an acid obtained originally from red ants, but now formed by artificial distillation.

**Fôr'mi-cä'tion**, *n.* [*Lat. formicatio*, from *formicare*, to creep like ants, to feel like the creeping of ants, from *formica*, ant.] (*Med.*) A sensation of the body resembling that made by the creeping of ants on the skin.

**Fôr'mi-da-ble**, *a.* [*Lat. formidabilis*, from *formidare*, to fear, dread.] Exciting fear or apprehension; adapted to excite fear.

**Syn.**—Dreadful; fearful; terrible; frightful; shocking; horrible; terrific; tremendous.

**Fôr'mi-da-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being formidable.

**Fôr'mi-da-bly**, *adv.* In a formidable manner.

**Fôrm'less**, *a.* [*From form.*] Shapeless; without a determinate form; wanting regularity of shape.

**Fôr'mu-lä**, *n.*; *Lat. pl. FÔR'MU-LÆ*; *Eng. pl. FÔR'MU-LÄS*. [*Lat. dim. of forma*, form, model.] **1.** A prescribed or set form; an established rule. **2.** (*Eccl.*) A written confession of faith. **3.** (*Math.*) A rule or principle expressed in algebraic language. **4.** (*Med.*) A prescription or recipe. **5.** (*Chem.*) An expression, by means of symbols and letters, of the constituents of a compound.

**Fôr'mu-la-ry** (44), *n.* **1.** A book containing stated and prescribed forms. **2.** Prescribed form or model; formula.

**Fôr'mu-la-ry**, *a.* [*From Lat. formula.*] Stated; prescribed; ritual.

**Fôr'mu-läte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FORMULATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORMULATING.] To reduce to a formula; to express in a formula.

**Fôr'mu-lize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FORMULIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORMULIZING.] To reduce to a formula; to formulate.

**Fôr'ni-cäte**, } *a.* [*Lat. fornicatus*, from *fornix*, arch, vault.] Vaulted; arched.

**Fôr'ni-cä'ted**, } *v. i.* [*Lat. fornicari*, *fornicatum*, from *fornix*, arch, vault, a brothel, situated in underground vaults.] To have unlawful sexual intercourse.

**Fôr'ni-cä'tion**, *n.* **1.** The incontinence or lewdness of an unmarried person, male or female; also, the criminal conversation of a married man with an unmarried woman. **2.** (*Script.*) (*a.*) Adultery. (*b.*) Incest. (*c.*) Idolatry.

**Fôr'ni-cä'tor**, *n.* One guilty of fornication.

**Fôr'rây**, or **Fôr-rây'**, *v. t.* [*See FORAGE*, *v. i.*, 3.] To ravage. [*Obs.*]

**Fôr'rây**, or **Fôr-rây'**, *n.* The act of ravaging; a ravaging; a predatory excursion. See *FORAY*.

**For-säke'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* FORSOOK; *p. p.* FORSAKEN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORSAKING.] [*A.-S. forsacan*, to oppose, refuse, from *for* and *sacan*, to contend, strive, defend one's right, *Goth. sakan*.] To quit or leave entirely; to depart or withdraw from.

**Syn.**—To abandon; quit; desert; fail; relinquish; give up; renounce; reject.

**For-säk'er**, *n.* One who forsakes or deserts.

**For-sóoth'**, *adv.* [*A.-S. forsodh*, from *for* and *sódh*, sooth, truth.] In truth; in fact; certainly; very well;—often used ironically.

**For-sweär'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* FORSWORE; *p. p.* FORSWORN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORSWEARING.] [*A.-S. forswerian*, from *for* and *swerian*, to swear.] **1.** To reject or renounce upon oath; hence, to renounce earnestly or with protestations. **2.** To deny upon oath.

**For-sweär'**, *v. i.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury.

**For-sweär'er**, *n.* One who swears a false oath.

**For-swö're**, *imp.* of *forswear*. } See *FORSWEAR*.

**For-swörn'**, *p. p.* of *forswear*. } See *FORSWEAR*.

**Fört**, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *fort*, equiv. to *Lat. fortis*, strong.] (*Mil.*) A fortified place; usually, a small fortified place; a fortress; a fortification.

**Fört'al-ice**, *n.* [*L. Lat. fortalitia*, *fortelicia*, *fortaricia*. See *FORTRESS*.] (*Mil.*) A small outwork of a fortification; a fortillage.

**Förte**, *n.* [*It. forte*, *Fr. fort*. See *supra*.] The strong point; that in which one excels.

**För'te** (fö'r'tä), *adv.* [*It.*, from *Lat. fortis*, strong.] (*Mus.*) Loud; strong; powerfully.

**Förth**, *adv.* [*A.-S. forðh*, from *for*. See *FOR*.] **1.** Forward; onward in time or in place. **2.** Out from a state of concealment, confinement, non-development, or the like. **3.** Beyond the boundary of a place; away; abroad.

*From forth*, forth from. See *FROM*.

**Förth'-cóm'ing**, *a.* Ready to come forth, or appear; making appearance.

**Förth-with'**, or **Förth-wið'** (99), *adv.* Immediately; without delay; directly.

**För'ti-eth**, *a.* [*See FORTY*.] **1.** Following the thirtieth. **2.** Constituting one of forty parts into which any thing is divided. [whole is divided.]

**För'ti-eth**, *n.* One of forty equal parts into which one

**För'ti-fi-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being fortified.

**För'ti-fi-cä'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of fortifying. **2.** That which fortifies; especially, the works erected to defend a place against attack; a fortified place.

**Syn.**—Fortress; castle; citadel; bulwark. See *FORTRESS*.

**För'ti-fi'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, fortifies, strengthens, supports, and upholds.

**För'ti-fy'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FORTIFIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FORTIFYING.] [*Lat. fortificare*, from *fortis*, strong, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To add strength to; to strengthen. **2.** To strengthen and secure by forts, batteries, and other works of art.

**For-tis'si-mo**, *adv.* [*It.*, superl. of *forte*, *adv.*, *q. v.*] (*Mus.*) Very loud; with the utmost strength or loudness.

**För'ti-tüde** (53), *n.* [*Lat. fortitudo*, from *fortis*, strong.] Passive courage; resolute endurance; firmness in confronting or bearing up against danger.

ä, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; câre, fär, äsk, all, what; êre, veil, têrm; pique, firm; sôn, ôr, dq, wölf,



**Syn.** — Courage; resolution; resoluteness; endurance; bravery.

**Fôrt'nîght** (fôrt'nîht), *n.* [Contracted from *fourteen nights*, our ancestors reckoning time by nights.] The space of fourteen days; two weeks.

**Fôrt'nîght-ly** (-nîht-), *adv.* Once in a fortnight.

**Fôr'tress**, *n.* [Fr. *forteresse*, from Lat. *fortis*, strong.] A fortified place; a fort; a stronghold; usually, a city or town well fortified.

**Syn.** — Fortification; castle; citadel. — A *fortress* is constructed for military purposes only, and is permanently garrisoned; a *fortification* is built to defend harbors, cities, &c.; a *castle* is an antique fortress, which was ordinarily a palatial dwelling; a *citadel* is the strong hold of a fortress or city, &c.

**For-tū'i-toūs**, *a.* [Lat. *fortuitus*, from *forte*, adv., by chance, prop. abl. of *fors*, *fortis*, chance, hazard.] Happening by chance; coming or occurring unexpectedly, or without any known cause.

**Syn.** — Accidental; casual; contingent; incidental.

**For-tū'i-toūs-ly**, *adv.* In a fortuitous manner.

**For-tū'i-toūs-ness**, *n.* The quality of being fortuitous; accident; chance.

**For-tū'i-ty**, *n.* Accident; chance; casualty.

**Fôrt'u-nate**, *a.* [Lat. *fortunatus*, p. p. of *fortunare*, to make fortunate or prosperous. See FORTUNE.] 1. Coming by good luck or favorable chance; auspicious. 2. Receiving some unforeseen or unexpected good; lucky.

**Syn.** — Successful; prosperous. — A man is *fortunate* when unusual blessings fall to his lot; *successful* when he gains what he aims at; *prosperous* when he succeeds in those things which men commonly aim at. One may be *fortunate* in some cases where he is not *successful*; he may be *successful*, but, if his plans are badly formed, he may for that reason fail to be *prosperous*.

**Fôrt'u-nate-ly**, *adv.* In a fortunate manner; luckily; successfully; happily.

**Fôrt'u-nate-ness**, *n.* The condition or quality of being fortunate; good luck; success; happiness.

**Fôrt'üne** (fôrt'yün, 30), *n.* [Lat. *fortuna*, a protracted form of *fors*. See FORTUITOUS.] 1. Chance; accident; luck; fortuity; hap. 2. Appointed lot in life; fate; destiny. 3. That which befalls one; event; good or ill success; especially, favorable issue. 4. Estate; possessions; wealth; especially, large estate; great wealth.

**Fôrt'üne**, *v. i.* To come casually to pass; to happen.

**Fôrt'üne-hünt'er**, *n.* A man who seeks to marry a woman with a large portion, with a view to enrich himself. [in marriage.]

**Fôrt'üne-hünt'ing**, *n.* The seeking of a fortune by

**Fôrt'üne-têll'er**, *n.* One who tells or reveals the future events of one's life, or who pretends to do so.

**Fôrt'üne-têll'ing**, *n.* The act or practice of telling or revealing the future fortune or events of one's life.

**Fôrt'y**, *a.* [A. S. *feowertig*, from *feower*, four, and the termination *tig*, Goth. *tigjus*, from *taihun*, ten, A.-S. *tyñ*.] Four times ten; thirty-nine and one added.

**Fôrt'y**, *n.* 1. The sum of forty units. 2. A symbol expressing forty units, as 40 or xl.

**Fô'rum**, *n.*; Eng. pl. FÔ'RUMS; Lat. pl. FÔ'RA. [Lat., kindred with *foris*, *foras*, out of doors.] 1. A marketplace or public place in Rome, where causes were judicially tried, and orations delivered to the people. 2. A tribunal; a court; an assembly empowered to hear and decide causes.

**Fôr'ward**, } *adv.* [A.-S. *forweard*, *foreweard*, from } *for*, *fore*, and *-weard*, *-weardes*, used in } composition to express situation, direction, toward, toward. See FOR, FORE, and WARD.] Toward a part or place before or in front; onward; in advance; progressively.

**Fôr'ward**, *a.* 1. Near or at the fore part. 2. Ready; prompt; willing; earnest; strongly inclined; in an ill sense, over ready. 3. Ardent; eager; in an ill sense, less reserved or modest than is proper. 4. Advanced beyond the usual degree.

**Fôr'ward**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. FORWARDED; p. pr. & vb. n. FORWARDING.] 1. To help onward; to advance; to promote. 2. To send forward; to transmit.

**Fôr'ward-er**, *n.* 1. One who promotes, or advances in progress. 2. One who sends forward or transmits goods. [Amer.]

**Fôr'ward-ly**, *adv.* Eagerly; hastily.

**Fôr'ward-ness**, *n.* 1. Quality of being forward. 2. A state of advance beyond the usual degree; precocity; prematureness.

**Syn.** — Promptness; promptitude; eagerness; ardor; zeal; assurance; confidence; boldness; impudence; presumption.

**Fôr'wards**, *adv.* See FORWARD.

**For-zan'do** (fôrd-zân'do), *adv.* [It., prop. p. pr. of *forzare*, to force.] (Mus.) Sudden and forcible; explosive; — usually indicated by the mark > over each note of the passage, or by the letters *sf* or *fz* placed at the beginning of the passage. [Written also *sforzando*.]

**Fösse**, *n.* [Lat. *fossa*, from *fodere*, *fossum*, to dig.] 1. (Fort.) A ditch or moat. 2. (Anat.) (a.) A non-articular depression in a bone, wider at the margin than at the bottom. (b.) One of variously shaped cavities in the soft parts.

**Fös'sil**, *a.* [Lat. *fossilis*, from *fodere*, *fossum*, to dig.] 1. Dug out of the earth. 2. Pertaining to, or resembling, fossils; petrified.

**Fös'sil**, *n.* 1. A substance dug from the earth. 2. (Paleon.) The petrified form of a plant or animal in the strata composing the surface of our globe.

**Fös'sil-îf'er-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *fossilis*, fossil, and *ferre*, to bear, produce.] (Palcon.) Containing fossil or organic remains.

**Fös'sil-îst**, *n.* One who studies the nature and properties of fossils; a paleontologist.

**Fös'sil-i-zâ'tion**, *n.* Act or process of converting into a fossil or petrification.

**Fös'sil-îze**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. FOSSILIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. FOSSILIZING.] 1. To convert into a fossil or petrification. 2. To cause to become antiquated, rigid, or fixed, as by fossilization.

**Fös'sil-îze**, *v. i.* 1. To become changed into a fossil or petrification. 2. To become antiquated, rigid, or fixed, beyond the influence of change or progress.

**Fös'ter**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. FOSTERED; p. pr. & vb. n. FOSTERING.] [A.-S. *fôstrian*, from *fôstor*, *fôster*, food, nourishment, *fôstre*, nurse, from *fêdan*, to feed.] 1. To feed; to nourish; to support; to rear up. 2. To cherish; to forward; to promote the growth of; to encourage; to stimulate.

**Fös'ter-âge**, *n.* The charge of nursing.

**Fös'ter-brôth'er** (-brôth'er), *n.* A male nursed at the same breast, or fed by the same nurse, but not the offspring of the same parents.

**Fös'ter-child**, *n.* A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

**Fös'ter-er**, *n.* One who fosters; a nurse.

**Fös'ter-fâ'ther**, *n.* One who takes the place of a father in feeding and educating a child.

**Fös'ter-lîng**, *n.* A foster-child.

**Fös'ter-môth'er** (-môth'er), *n.* One who takes the place of a mother in the care of a child; a nurse.

**Fös'ter-pâr'ent**, *n.* One who rears up a child in place of its own parent.

**Fös'ter-sîs'ter**, *n.* One not a sister, but brought up as such by the same parent or parents.

**Fös'ter-sôn** (-sôn), *n.* One fed and educated like a son, though not a son by birth. [fodder.]

**Fôth'er**, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *fuodar*. Cf. FODDER.] A

**Fôth'er**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. FOTHERED; p. pr. & vb. n. FOTHERING.] [Cf. FODDER, *v. t.*, and Ger. *füttern*, *füttern*, to cover within or without, to line.] To endeavor to stop, as a leak in a bottom of a ship, by letting down a sail under her bottom, by its corners, and putting between it and the ship's sides oakum to be sucked into the cracks.

**Fought** (fawt), *imp. & p. p.* of *fight*. See FIGHT.

**Foul**, *a.* [compar. FOULER; superl. FOULEST.] [A.-S. *fûl*, sordid, Goth. *fuls*, rotten, fetid, lecl. *full*, fetid, D. *vuil*, allied to Skr. *pûj*, Lat. *putere*, Lith. *puti*, to be putrid.] 1. Covered with or containing extraneous matter which is injurious, noxious, or offensive. 2. Morally defiled in origin or tendency. 3. Cloudy or rainy; stormy; not clear or fair. 4. Loathsome; hateful; detestable. 5. Not favorable; unpropitious; not fair or advantageous. 6. Not conformed to the established rules and customs of a game, a conflict, test, or the like. 7. Having freedom of motion interfered with by collision or entanglement with any thing; entangled.

A *foul copy*, a first draught, with erasures and corrections. — To *fall foul*, to fall out; to quarrel. — To *run or fall foul of*, to come into collision with.

**Syn.** — Nasty; filthy; dirty; polluted; defiled; impure; scurrilous; abusive; obscene; profane; abominable; shameful; odious; unfair; dishonest; dishonorable; cheating.

**Foul**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. FOULED; p. pr. & vb. n. FOULING.] [A.-S. *fylan*, to defile, *fuljan*, to be putrid.]

1. To make filthy; to defile; to dilute; to dirty; to soil.

2. To bring into collision with something that impedes motion.

**Foul**, *v. i.* To become entangled or clogged.

**Fou-lârd'**, *n.* [Fr.] A thin fabric of silk or silk-cotton.

fôod, fôot; ûrn, rûde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, eeho; gem, get; aq; exist; linger, link; this.



originally brought from India, used for handkerchiefs and ladies' dresses.

**Foul'y** (109), *adv.* In a foul manner; filthily; nastily; hatefully; shamefully; unfairly.

**Foul'-mouthed** (-mouthd), *a.* Using language scurrilous, opprobrious, obscene, or profane; abusive.

**Foul'ness**, *n.* The quality of being foul; filthiness; defilement; pollution; hatefulness; unfairness.

**Foul'-spök'en** (-spök'n), *a.* Using profane, scurrilous, slanderous, or obscene language.

**Fou'märt** (fōv'märt), *n.* [Scot. *fowmarie*, Prov. Eng. *foulmart*, O. Eng. *folnert*, from A.-S. *fūl*, Eng. *foul*, and *marten*, Fr. *marie*.] The pole-cat; the fitchew.

**Found**, *imp. & p. p.* of *find*. See **FIND**.

**Found**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **FOUNDED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **FOUNDING**.] [Lat. *fundare*, from *fundus*, bottom.] **1.** To fix upon a basis, literal or figurative; to fix or establish firmly. **2.** To furnish the materials for beginning; to begin to raise.

**Syn.**—To predicate; base; ground; build; institute.

**Found**, *v. t.* [Lat. *fundere*.] To form by melting a metal, and pouring it into a mold; to cast.

**Found-ā'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of founding, fixing, or establishing; establishment; settlement. **2.** That upon which any thing is founded; groundwork; basis. **3.** A donation appropriated for any purpose, especially for a charitable one; an endowment. **4.** An endowed institution or charity.

**Found-ā'tion-er**, *n.* One who derives support from the funds or foundation of a college or great school. [*Eng.*]

**Found'er**, *n.* One who founds, establishes, and erects; one who lays a foundation; an author.

**Found'er**, *n.* One who founds; one who casts metals in various forms; a caster.

**Found'er**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* **FOUNDERED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **FOUNDERING**.] [O. Fr. *fondrer*, *afondrer*, to sink, plunge, overturn, break, *s'esfondrer*, *s'esfundrer*, to ad-dict one's self, from *fond*, Lat. *fundus*. See **FOUND**.] **1.** (*Naut.*) To fill or be filled with water, and sink, as a ship; hence, to fail; to miscarry. **2.** To trip; to fall; to stumble and go lame, as a horse.

**Found'er**, *v. t.* To cause inflammation and soreness in the feet or limbs of, so as to disable or lame;—said of a horse.

**Found'er**, *n.* (*Far.*) (*a.*) A lameness occasioned by inflammation in the foot of a horse. (*b.*) An inflammatory fever of the body, or acute rheumatism.

**Found'er-ōūs**, *a.* Failing; liable to sink from beneath.

**Found'er-y**, *n.* [See **FOUND**, to cast.] **1.** The art of founding, or casting metals. **2.** The house and works occupied for casting metals. See **FOUNDRY**.

**Found'ling**, *n.* [From *found*, *p. p.* of *find*.] A child found without a parent or owner.

**Found'ress**, *n.* A female founder.

**Found'ry**, *n.* A building arranged and fitted for casting metals; a foundery.

**Font**, *n.* (*Print.*) A font of type. See **FONT**.

**Font**, *n.* [L. Lat. *fontana*, from Lat. *fons*, *fontis*,

**Font'ain**, } fountain. See **FONT**.] **1.** A spring or natural source of water. **2.** An artificially produced jet or stream of water; also the structure or works in which such a jet or stream rises or flows. **3.** Origin; first cause.

**Font'ain-head** (42), *n.* Primary source; original.

**Fōur** (fōr), *a.* [A.-S. *feower*, Goth. *fidvōr*, Icel. *fjórir*, *fiórar*, *fjögur*, allied to Gr. *πέντες*, Oscan *petur*, W. *ped-war*, Lat. *quatuor*, Skr. *tshatur*, *tshatwār*.] One more than three, or one less than five; twice two.

**Fōur**, *n.* **1.** The sum of four units. **2.** A symbol representing four units, as 4 or iv.

**Fōur'fōld**, *a.* Four double; quadruple; four times told.

**Fōur'fōld**, *n.* Four times as much.

**Fōur'fōot'ed**, *a.* Having four feet; quadruped.

**Fou'ri-er-izm** (fōv'-), *n.* The system of Charles Fourier, a Frenchman, who recommends the re-organization of society into small communities, living in common.

**Fou'ri-er-ite**, *n.* One who favors Fourierism.

**Fōur'seōre**, *a.* [See **SCORE**.] Four times twenty; eighty.

**Fōur'seōre**, *n.* Eighty units; twenty taken four times.

**Fōur'squāre**, *a.* Having four sides and four equal angles; quadrangular.

**Fōur'teen**, *n.* [A.-S. *febvertyne*, from *feower*, four, and *tyne*, equiv. to *tyn*, ten.] **1.** The sum of ten and four. **2.** A symbol representing this number, as 14 or xiv.

**Fōur'teen**, *a.* Four and ten more; twice seven.

**Fōur'teenth**, *a.* **1.** Succeeding the thirteenth and

preceding the fifteenth. **2.** Making one of fourteen parts into which any thing is divided.

**Fōur'teenth**, *n.* **1.** One of fourteen equal parts into which one whole is divided. **2.** (*Mus.*) The octave of the seventh.

**Fōurth**, *a.* **1.** Next following the third and preceding the fifth. **2.** Forming one of four parts into which any thing is divided.

**Fōurth**, *n.* **1.** One of four equal parts into which one whole is divided. **2.** (*Mus.*) The interval between any tone and the tone that is represented on the fourth degree of the staff above it.

**Fōurth'ly**, *adv.* In the fourth place.

**Fowl**, *n.* [A.-S. *fugol*, *fugel*, Goth. *fugls*, Icel. *fugl*, allied to A.-S. *fleogan*, to fly, O. H. Ger. *fligan*, so that it originally signifies the *flying animal*.] **1.** A bird. **2.** A barn-door fowl; a cock or hen.

**F** The word is generally used collectively when applied to wild birds, and in the pl. when applied to domesticated birds.

**Fowl**, *v. i.* To catch or kill wild fowl.

**Fowler**, *n.* A sportsman who pursues wild fowl, or takes or kills them for food. [fowl or birds.]

**Fowl'ing-piēce** (fowl'-), *n.* A light gun for shooting

**Fōx**, *n.* [A.-S. *fox*, Goth. *faihs*, *faihdō*, probably allied to Icel. *fax*, hair, mane, so that it orig. signifies the *hairy animal*.] **1.** (*Zool.*) An animal of the genus *Vulpes*, remarkable for its cunning. **2.** A sly, cunning fellow. **3.** (*Naut.*) A small strand of rope, made by twisting several rope-yarns together.



Fox.

**Fōx**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **FOXED** (f'kst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **FOXING**.] [See *supra* and cf. Icel. *fox*, imposture.] To cover the feet of boots with new front upper leather.

**Fōx**, *v. i.* To turn sour;—said of beer, &c., when it sours in fermenting.

**Fōx'-chāse**, *n.* The pursuit of a fox with hounds.

**Fōxed** (f'kst), *a.* Discolored or stained;—said of timber, and also of the paper in printed books. [hair falls off.]

**Fōx'-ē'vil** (-ē'vl), *n.* A kind of disease in which the

**Fōx'-glōve**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A handsome biennial plant whose leaves are used as a powerful medicine;—probably so called from the fancied resemblance of the flower to the fingers of a glove. [ing foxes.]

**Fōx'-hound**, *n.* A superior variety of hound for chas-

**Fōx'-hūnt**, *n.* The chase or hunting of a fox.

**Fōx'-hūnt'er**, *n.* One who hunts foxes with hounds.

**Fōx'-hūnt'ing**, *n.* The employment of hunting foxes.

**Fōx'tāil**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of grass.

**Fōx'-trāp**, *n.* A trap or snare to catch foxes.

**Fōx'y**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to foxes; fox-like; wily. **2.**

Having the color of a fox; of a yellowish or reddish-brown color. **3.** Sour; not properly fermented;—said also of grapes which, even when ripe, are sour.

**Frā'eas**, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *fracaso*, It. *fracasso*, from It.

*fracassare*, from *fra*, among, and *cassare*, to break, annul.]

An uproar; a noisy quarrel; a disturbance.

**Frā'e'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *fractio*, from *frangere*, *fractum*, to

break.] **1.** A portion; a fragment. **2.** (*Arith.* or *Alg.*)

A division or aliquot part of a unit or whole number.

*Common or vulgar fraction*, a fraction in which the number

of equal parts into which the integer is supposed to be divided

is indicated by figures or letters, called the *denominator*, writ-

ten below a line, over which is the numerator, indicating the

number of these parts included in the fraction; as  $\frac{1}{2}$ , one half,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ,

two thirds.—*Decimal fraction*, a fraction in which the denomina-

tor is a unit or 1 with ciphers annexed, in which case it is com-

monly expressed by writing the numerator only with a point

before it, by which it is separated from whole numbers; thus, .5

which denotes five tenths,  $\frac{5}{10}$ ; .25, that is,  $\frac{25}{100}$ .

**Frā'e'tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to fractions; constituting

**Frā'e'tion-a-ry**, *a.* Fractional. [a fraction.]

**Frā'e'tiōūs** (frāk'shūs), *a.* [Prob. formed from *fract*

(obs.), to break. Cf. also Prov. Eng. *frack*, forward, eager,

and *freak*, *fricandean*, *fridge*.] Apt to break out into a

passion; apt to fret.

**Syn.**—Snappish; peevish; waspish; cross; irritable; pettish.

**Frā'e'tiōūs-ly**, *adv.* Passionately; snappishly.

**Frā'e'tiōūs-ness**, *n.* A cross or snappish temper.

**Frā'et'ūre** (frākt'yūr, 53), *n.* [Lat. *fractura*, from *fran-*

*gere*, *fractum*, to break.] **1.** Act of breaking or snap-

ping asunder; rupture; breach. **2.** (*Surg.*) The break-

ing of a bone. **3.** (*Min.*) The appearance of a freshly-

broken surface, by which its texture is displayed.

*Compound fracture*, a fracture in which there is an open

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ěre, veil, tĕrm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf,



wound from the surface down to the fracture. — *Simple fracture*, a fracture in which the bone only is divided.

**Fractūre**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRACTURED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRACTURING.] To cause a fracture or fractures in; to break; to crack.

**Frag'ile**, *a.* [Lat. *fragilis*, from *frangere*, *fractum*, to break.] Easily broken or destroyed; liable to fail.

**Syn.** — Brittle; infirm; weak; frail; frangible.

**Fra-gil'i-ty**, *n.* Condition or quality of being fragile; brittleness; frailty.

**Frāg'ment**, *n.* [Lat. *fragmentum*, from *frangere*, *fractum*, to break.] A part broken off; a small, detached portion.

**Frāg'ment-a-ry** (44), *a.* 1. Composed of fragments; broken up; not complete or entire. 2. (*Geol.*) Composed of the fragments of other rocks.

**Frā'grance**, } *n.* Quality of being fragrant; sweetness  
**Frā'gran-ty**, } of smell; grateful odor or perfume.

**Frā'grant**, *a.* [Lat. *fragrans*, *p. pr.* of *fragrare*, to emit a smell or fragrance.] Sweet of smell; having an agreeable perfume.

**Syn.** — Sweet-smelling; odorous; odoriferous; sweet-scented; redolent; ambrosial; balmy; spicy; aromatic.

**Frā'grant-ly**, *adv.* With sweet scent.

**Frāil**, *a.* [*compar.* FRAILER; *superl.* FRAILEST.] [O. Fr. *fraile*, N. Fr. *frêle*, It. *fraile*, *frale*, contracted from *fragile*. See FRAGILE.] 1. Easily broken; fragile; liable to fail and perish; not tenacious of life; weak; infirm. 2. Of infirm virtue; weak in resolution.

**Frāil**, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *fraile*, basket, L. Lat. *fraellum*.] 1. A basket made of rushes, used chiefly for containing figs and raisins. 2. The quantity of raisins—about 70 pounds—usually contained in such a basket. 3. A rush for weaving baskets.

**Frāil'ness**, *n.* Condition or quality of being frail; frailty.

**Frāil'ty**, *n.* 1. Condition or quality of being frail; weakness of resolution; liability to be deceived. 2. A fault proceeding from weakness.

**Syn.** — Frailness; infirmity; imperfection; failing; foible.

**Frāme**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRAMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRAMING.] [A.-S. *fremman*, to frame, *fremming*, a framing; Icel. *frama*, to frame, shape.] 1. (*Carp.*) To construct; to adjust and put together; to fabricate; to make. 2. To originate; to devise; in a bad sense, to invent or fabricate, as something false. 3. To regulate; to shape; to conform. 4. To provide with a frame, as a picture.

**Frāme**, *n.* 1. Any thing composed of parts fitted and united together; a fabric; a structure. 2. Any kind of case or structure for admitting, inclosing, or supporting things, as that which contains a window, door, picture, or looking-glass. 3. A sort of loom. 4. The bodily structure; make or build of a person; the skeleton. 5. Form; constitution; system. 6. Regulated or adapted condition; also, particular state, as of the mind; humor.

**Frām'er**, *n.* One who frames; a maker.

**Frāme'-work** (-wûrk), *n.* That which supports or incloses any thing else; a frame; a framing.

**Frāne**, *n.* [Fr. *Franc*, Eng. *Frank*, name of a Germanic people on the Rhine, that afterward founded the French monarchy.] A silver coin, originally of France, equal to about nineteen cents, or ten pence.

**Frān'chīse** (-chīz), *n.* [Fr., from *franc*, *franche*, free.] 1. (*Law.*) A particular privilege conferred by grant from a sovereign or a government, and vested in individuals. 2. The district to which a particular privilege extends; hence, an asylum or sanctuary.

**Frān'chīse-ment**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRANCHISED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRANCHISING.] To make free.

**Frān'chīse-ment**, *n.* Release; deliverance; freedom.

**Fran-çis'ean**, *a.* (*Rom. Cath.*) Belonging to the order of St. Francis.

**Fran-çis'ean**, *n.* (*Rom. Cath.*) A monk of the order of St. Francis, founded in 1209. They are called also *Gray Friars* and *Friars Minor*.

**Frāne'o-līn**, *n.* [Cf. FRANKLIN.] (*Ornith.*) A species of partridge, characterized by having strong spurs, inhabiting both Europe and Asia.

**Frān'gi-bil'i-ty**, *n.* State or quality of being frangible.

**Frān'gi-ble**, *a.* [From Lat. *frangere*, to break.] Capable of being broken; brittle; fragile.

**Frān'gi-pāne**, *n.* [Supposed to be called so from the inventor, the Marquis *Frangipani*, major-general under Louis XIV.] 1. A species of pastry, containing cream and almonds. 2. A perfume of jasmine.

**Frān'gi-pān'ni**, *n.* [Another mode of spelling *frangipane*. See *supra*.] A perfume derived from, or imitating, the odor of a flower produced by a West India tree.

**Frānk**, *a.* [*compar.* FRANKER; *superl.* FRANKEST.] [Fr. *franc*, Sp. & It. *franco*, Ger. *frank*, Lat. *Francus*, a Frank, A.-S. *Francon*, pl., Icel. *Frackar*, pl., *Frackr*, s., which seems as if derived from a Goth. word *fraggs*, Icel. *frackr*, equiv. to Goth. *freis*, Icel. *frī*, free. Cf. FREE.] Free in uttering real sentiments; not reserved.

**Syn.** — Ingenuous; candid; artless; plain; unreserved; undisguised; sincere.

**Frānk**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRANKED (frānkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRANKING.] 1. To send by public conveyance free of expense. 2. To exempt from charge for postage.

**Frānk**, *n.* [See FRANK, *a.*] A letter free of postage, or of charge for sending by mail; also, that which makes a letter free, as the signature of a person possessing the privilege.

**Frānk**, *n.* [See FRANC.] 1. One of the German tribes inhabiting Franconia, who in the 5th century conquered Gaul and established the kingdom of France. 2. An inhabitant of Western Europe; a European; — a term used in the East. 3. A franc.

**Frānk'al-moigne'** (-moin'), *n.* [Eng. *franc*, and Norm. Fr. *almoigne*, *almoignes*, alms, q. v.] (*Eng. Law.*) A tenure by which a religious corporation holds lands given to them and their successors forever, usually on condition of praying for the soul of the donor and his heirs.

**Frānk-in'cense**, or **Frānk'in-cense**, *n.* A dry resinous substance, produced by various trees, and used as

**Frānk'ly**, *adv.* In a frank manner. [a perfume.]

**Syn.** — Openly; ingenuously; plainly; unreservedly; undisguisedly; sincerely; candidly; artlessly; freely; readily; unhesitatingly; liberally; willingly.

**Frānk'ness**, *n.* The quality of being frank; candor; openness; ingenuousness; fairness; liberality.

**Frānk'pledge**, *n.* (*O. Eng. Law.*) (*a.*) A member of an ancient tithing, being a pledge for the good conduct of the others, for the preservation of the public peace. (*b.*) The tithing itself.

**Frān'tie**, *a.* [For *frenetic*, *phrenetic*, contracted from *frenetic*, *phrenetic*, q. v. Cf. FRENZY.] 1. Mad; raving; furious; outrageous. 2. Characterized by violence, fury, and disorder; noisy; wild.

**Frān'tie-ly**, *adv.* Madly; distractedly; outrageously.

**Frān'tie-ness**, *n.* Madness; distraction.

**Frāp**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRAPPED (frāpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRAPPING.] [Fr. *frapper*, to strike, to seize ropes, from Icel. *hrappa*, to scold.] (*Naut.*) To undergird.

**Frā-tēr'nal**, *a.* [L. Lat. *fraternalis*, for Lat. *fraternus*, from *frater*, brother.] Pertaining to brethren; becoming brothers; brotherly.

**Frā-tēr'nal-ly**, *adv.* In a fraternal manner.

**Frā-tēr'ni-ty**, *n.* 1. State or quality of being fraternal; brotherhood. 2. A body of men associated for their common interest, business, or pleasure; a brotherhood.

**Frā-ter'ni-zā'tion**, *n.* The act of fraternizing.

**Frā-tēr'nize**, or **Frā-tēr'nize**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRATERNIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRATERNIZING.] To associate or hold fellowship as brothers, or as men of like occupation or character. [cide.]

**Frāt'ri-cī'dal**, *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, fratricide.

**Frāt'ri-cī'de**, *n.* [Lat. *fratricidium*, a brother's murder, *fratricida*, a brother's murderer, from *frater*, brother, and *cedere*, to cut down, kill.] 1. The crime of murdering a brother. 2. One who kills a brother.

**Fraud**, *n.* [Lat. *fraus*, *fraudis*.] 1. Deception deliberately practiced with a view to gaining an unlawful and unfair advantage. 2. A fraudulent procedure; a deceptive trick.

**Syn.** — Deception; deceit; guile; subtlety; craft; wile; sham; strife; circumvention; stratagem; trick; imposition; cheat.

**Fraud'ful**, *a.* Full of fraud; treacherous; trickish.

**Fraud'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a fraudulent manner; treacherously.

**Fraud'u-lence**, } *n.* Quality of being fraudulent; de-  
**Fraud'u-len-ty**, } ceitfulness; trickishness.

**Fraud'u-lent**, *a.* [Lat. *fraudulentus*, from *fraus*, fraud.] 1. Using fraud in making contracts. 2. Containing, founded on, or proceeding from, fraud. 3. Obtained or performed by artifice.

**Syn.** — Deceitful; fraudulent; guileful; crafty; trickish; wily; cunning; subtle; deceiving; cheating; deceptive; insidious; treacherous; dishonest; designing; unfair; knavish.

**Fraud'u-lent-ly**, *adv.* In a fraudulent manner.

**Fraught** (frawt), *a.* 1. Freight; laden. 2. Filled; stored.



**Frāy**, *n.* [Abbrev. from *affray*, *q. v.*] **1.** Affray; broil; contest; combat. **2.** [See *infra*, **FRAY**, *v. t.* to rub.] A fret or chafe in cloth.

**Frāy**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **FRAYED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **FRAYING**.] [See *supra*.] To frighten; to terrify.

**Frāy**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *frayer*, *froyer*, Lat. *fricare*, to rub.] To rub; to wear off, by rubbing; to fret, as cloth.

**Frāy**, *v. i.* **1.** To rub. **2.** To wear out easily by rubbing; to ravel.

**Frēak**, *n.* [A.-S. *freac*, *fric*, *frac*, bold, greedy, Icel. *freker*, Goth. *friks*; Icel. *freka*, to increase, quicken.] A sudden, causeless change or turn of the mind.

**Syn.**—Whim; fancy; caprice; folly; sport.

**Frēak**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **FREAKED** (*freakt*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **FREAKING**.] [O. Prov. Eng. *frecken*, *frecken*, freckle, spot, N. H. Ger. *flecken*, *fleck*, spot, blot, stain, O. H. Ger. *flecco*.] To variegate; to checker.

**Frēak'ish**, *a.* Apt to change the mind suddenly; whimsical; capricious.

**Frēak'ish-ly**, *adv.* In a freakish manner; capriciously.

**Frēak'ish-ness**, *n.* The quality of being freakish; capriciousness; whimsicalness.

**Frēck'le** (*frēk'l*), *n.* [Dim. from the same root as to *freak*, *q. v.*] **1.** A spot of a yellowish color in the skin. **2.** Any small discoloration.

**Frēck'le** (*frēk'l*), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **FRECKLED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **FRECKLING**.] To color with freckles or small discolored spots; to spot.

**Frēck'le**, *v. i.* To become covered with freckles.

**Frēck'ly**, *a.* Full of freckles; sprinkled with spots.

**Free**, *a.* [*compar.* **FREER**; *superl.* **FREEST**.] [A.-S. *frī*, *frīb*, *frēb*, *frēh*, *frig*, Icel. & O. H. Ger. *frī*, Goth. *fries*, allied to Skr. *prija*, beloved, dear, from *pri*, to love, Goth. *frijon*, to love.] **1.** Not under restraint, control, or compulsion; at liberty. **2.** Not under an arbitrary or despotic government; enjoying political liberty. **3.** Liberated, by arriving at a certain age, from the control of parents, guardian, or master. **4.** Released from arrest; liberated. **5.** Capable of voluntary activity; endowed with moral liberty. **6.** Clear of offense or crime. **7.** Unconstrained by timidity or distrust. **8.** Unrestrained; immoderate. **9.** Not close or parsimonious; liberal. **10.** Not united or combined with any thing else; at liberty to escape. **11.** Exempt; clear; released. **12.** Invested with a particular freedom or franchise. **13.** Characteristic of one acting without outward restraint. **14.** To be enjoyed without limitations: not obstructed, engrossed, or appropriated. **15.** Not gained by importunity or purchase. **16.** Not arbitrary or despotic; assuring liberty.

*Free agency*, power of choosing or acting freely.—*Free port*, (*Com.*) (*a.*) A port where ships of all nations may load and unload free of duty, provided the goods are not carried into the adjoining country. (*b.*) A port where goods of all kinds are received from ships of all nations at equal rates of duty.—*Free wind* (*Naut.*), a fair wind.

**Syn.**—Guiltless; innocent; unreserved; ingenuous; frank; familiar; lavish; licentious; separated; dissevered; unattached; genteel; charming; easy; open.

**Free**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **FREED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **FREEDING**.] **1.** To make free; to set at liberty; to release; to disengage; to clear. **2.** To keep free; to exempt. **3.** To relieve from the constraint of.

**Free'boot'er**, *n.* [Ger. *freibeuter*. See **BOOTY**.] One who wanders about for plunder; a robber; a pillager.

**Free'börn**, *a.* Born free; inheriting liberty.

**Free'man**, *n.*; *pl.* **FREED'MEN**. A man who has been a slave, and is manumitted or freed.

**Free'dōm**, *n.* [A.-S. *frēddōm*.] **1.** State of being free; exemption from the power and control of another. **2.** Particular privileges. **3.** Improper familiarity.

**Syn.**—Liberty; independence; frankness; openness; separation; liberality; franchise; immunity; license.

**Free'heart'ed**, *a.* Open; frank; liberal; generous.

**Free'hōld**, *n.* (*Law.*) An estate in real property, of inheritance or for life, or the tenure by which it is held.

**Free'hōld'er**, *n.* (*Law.*) One who owns a freehold.

**Free'liv'er**, *n.* One who gratifies his appetite without stint. [appetite.]

**Free'liv'ing**, *n.* Full or unstinted gratification of the **Free'ly**, *adv.* In a free manner; without restraint, constraint, or compulsion.

**Syn.**—Independently; voluntarily; spontaneously; willingly; readily; liberally; generously; bounteously; munificently; bountifully; abundantly; largely; copiously; plentifully; plentifully.

**Free'man**, *n.*; *pl.* **FREED'MEN**. **1.** One who enjoys liberty; one not a slave or vassal. **2.** One who enjoys or is entitled to a peculiar privilege.

**Free'mār'tin**, *n.* A cow-calf twin-born with a bull-calf. It generally proves to be barren.

**Free'mā'son** (*-mā'sn*), *n.* One of an ancient and secret association, said to have been at first composed of masons, but now of persons united for social enjoyment and mutual assistance.

**Free'mā'son-ry** (*-mā'sn-rŷ*), *n.* The institutions or the practices of freemasons.

**Free'ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being free; freedom; liberty; openness; liberality; gratuitousness.

**Free'soil'er**, *n.* One who holds to the non-extension of slavery; an abolitionist. [*Amer.*]

**Free'stōne**, *n.* A stone composed of sand or grit;—so called because it is easily cut or wrought.

**Free'think'er**, *n.* One who discards revelation; an unbeliever; infidel; sceptic.

**Free'think'ing**, *a.* Exhibiting undue boldness of speculation; skeptical.

**Free'war'ren**, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A royal franchise or exclusive right of killing beasts and fowls of warren within certain limits.

**Free-will'**, *n.* The power of choosing or willing without the restraints of natural or physical necessity.

**Free-will'**, *a.* Spontaneous; voluntary.

**Freeze**, *v. i.* [*imp.* **FROZE**; *p. p.* **FROZEN**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **FREEZING**.] [A.-S. *frēosan*, *frysan*, Icel. *friosa*, Goth. *frius*, cold, frost.] **1.** To become congealed by cold; to be hardened into ice or a like solid body. **2.** To become chilled with cold, or as with cold.

**Freeze**, *v. t.* **1.** To congeal; to harden into ice. **2.** To cause loss of animation or life in, from lack of heat; to chill. [gealed. [*Colloq.*]]

**Freeze**, *n.* Act of congealing, or state of being congealed.

**Freez'ing-point**, *n.* That degree of a thermometer at which a fluid begins to freeze;—applied particularly to water, whose *freezing-point* is at 32° of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

**Freight** (*frāt*), *n.* **1.** That with which any thing is fraught; lading; cargo. **2.** That which is paid for the transportation of merchandise.

**Freight** (*frāt*), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **FREIGHTED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **FREIGHTING**.] **1.** To load with goods, as a ship, or vehicle of any kind. **2.** To load or burden.

**Freight'age** (*frāt'ej*, 45), *n.* **1.** Charge for transportation. **2.** Freight; cargo; lading.

**Freight'er** (*frāt'er*), *n.* **1.** One who loads a ship. **2.** One whose business it is to receive and forward freight. **3.** One for whom freight is transported. [ants.]

**Frēneh**, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to France or its inhabitants. *French leave*, an informal departure.

**Frēneh**, *n.* The language spoken by the people of France; collectively, the people of France.

**Frēneh'-bēr'ry**, *n.* (*Bot.*) The berry of a species of buckthorn, which affords a green or purple pigment.

**Frēneh'-chalk** (*-chawk*), *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of talc, of a pearly-white or grayish color. It is much used for drawing lines on cloth.

**Frēneh'-hōrn**, *n.* A wind-instrument of music.

**Frēneh'i-fŷ**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **FRENCHIFIED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **FRENCHIFYING**.] [From Eng. *French*, and Lat. *facere*, to make.] To make French; to Gallicize.

**Frēneh'man**, *n.*; *pl.* **FRENCH'MEN**. (*Geog.*) A native or naturalized inhabitant of France.

**Frēneh'-rōof**, *n.* A kind of roof with curved sides, and flat, or nearly so, at the top; a mansard roof.

**Frēneh'-white**, *n.* Pulverized talc.

**Fre-nēt'ie**, } *a.* See **FRANTIC**

**Fre-nēt'ie-al**, } and **PHRENETIC**.

**Frēn'zy**, *n.* [Fr. *frénésie*, Lat. *phrenesis*, *phrenitis*, Gr. *φρενίτις* (*sc. νόσος*), *φρην*, mind.] Any violent agitation of the mind approaching to distraction.

**Syn.**—Insanity; lunacy; madness; rage; derangement; alienation; aberration; delirium.

**Frē'quen-cy**, *n.* Condition of returning frequently; occurrence often repeated.

**Frē'quent**, *a.* [Lat. *frequens*.] **1.** Happening at short intervals. **2.** Given to any course of conduct.

**Fre-quēnt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **FREQUENTED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **FREQUENTING**.] [Lat. *frequentare*.] To visit often; to resort to habitually.

**Frē'quen-tā'tion**, *n.* The habit of frequenting.



French-horn.



French roof.



**Fre-quēnt'a-tīve**, *a.* (*Gram.*) Serving to express the frequent repetition of an action.

**Fre-quēnt'a-tīve**, *n.* (*Gram.*) A verb which expresses the frequent repetition of an action.

**Fre-quēnt'er**, *n.* One who frequents.

**Frē-quent-ly**, *adv.* At frequent or short intervals; many times; often; commonly.

**Frēs'eo**, *n.* [*It.*, from *fresco*, fresh. See *infra*.] **1.** Coolness; shade. **2.** A method of painting on walls on a freshly laid stucco-ground of lime or gypsum.

**Frēs'eo**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRESCOED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRESCOING.] To paint in fresco, as walls.

**Frēsh**, *a.* [*compar.* FRESHER; *superl.* FRESHEST.] [*A.-S.* *fersc*, *O. H. Ger.* *frisc*, *Icel.* *friskr*.] **1.** Possessed of original life and vigor; new and strong. **2.** Lately produced, gathered, or prepared for market; recently made or obtained. **3.** In a raw, green, or untried state. **4.** Renewed in vigor, alacrity, or readiness for action or exertion; hence, tending to renew in vigor; cool; brisk. **5.** Not salt, as water or meat.

*Fresh way* (*Naut.*), the increased velocity of a vessel.

**Syn.**— Sound; unimpaired; recent; green; new; rare; unfaded; ruddy; florid; sweet; good; inexperienced; unpracticed; unused; lively; vigorous; strong.

**Frēsh**, *n.* **1.** A pool or spring of fresh water. **2.** An inundation; a freshet. **3.** The mingling of fresh water with salt water in rivers or bays.

**Frēsh'en** (*frēsh'n*), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRESHENED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRESHENING.] **1.** To make fresh; to take saltness from any thing. **2.** (*Naut.*) To relieve, as by change of place, or by renewing the material used to prevent chafing.

**Frēsh'en**, *v. i.* **1.** To grow fresh; to lose saltness. **2.** To grow brisk or strong.

**Frēsh'et**, *n.* A flood or overflowing of a river by means of heavy rains or melted snow. [*Amer.*]

**Frēsh'fōrce**, *n.* (*Law.*) Force done within forty days.

**Frēsh'ly**, *adv.* In a fresh manner; newly.

**Frēsh'man**, *n.*; *pl.* FRĒSH'MEN. A novice; especially, a student during his first year's residence at a college or university.

**Frēsh'ness**, *n.* State of being fresh; newness; perfectness; vigor; briskness.

**Frēsh'-wa'ter**, *a.* **1.** Of, or pertaining to, water not salt. **2.** Accustomed to sail on fresh water only, or in the coasting trade; hence, unskilled; raw.

**Frēt**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRETTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRETTING.] [*Prov. Fr.* *fretter*, *Fr.* *frotter*, from *Lat.* *fricare*, *frictum*, to rub, *A.-S.* *fretan*, to eat, to gnaw, *O. H. Ger.* *frezzan*, *frezan*, *N. H. Ger.* *fressen*, from *veressen*, i. e., to eat up, *Goth.* *fritan*, *fra-itan*.] **1.** To wear away by friction; hence, to eat away; to corrode; to chafe. **2.** To impair. **3.** To variegate; to diversify. **4.** To make rough; to agitate, or disturb. **5.** To tease; to irritate; to vex; to make angry. **6. [*A.-S.* *frātu*, ornament, *frātrjan*, to adorn, *Goth.* *fratvjan*.] To ornament with raised work.**

**Frēt**, *v. i.* **1.** To be worn away; to be corroded; to chafe. **2.** To be agitated. **3.** To be vexed; to be irritated; to utter peevish expressions.

**Frēt**, *n.* **1.** Agitation of the surface of a fluid by fermentation or other cause. **2.** Agitation of mind; irritation. **3.** (*Arch.*) Small fillets intersecting each other at right angles. **4.** (*Her.*) A bearing composed of bars crossed and interlaced. **5.** (*Mus.*) A short piece of wire fixed on the finger-board of a guitar, or a similar instrument, to indicate where the finger is to be placed in playing. **6.** Herpes; tetter. **7.** *pl.* (*Mining.*) The worn sides of river banks, where ores, or stones containing them, accumulate. [*music.*]

**Frēt**, *v. t.* To furnish with frets, as an instrument of

**Frēt'ful**, *a.* Disposed to fret; ill-humored.

**Syn.**— Peevish; cross.—*Peevish* marks the inward spirit, and *fretful* the outward act, while both imply a complaining impatience. *Crossness* is peevishness mingled with vexation or anger.

**Frēt'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a fretful manner; peevishly.

**Frēt'ful-ness**, *n.* State of being fretful; peevishness.

**Frēt'ty**, *a.* Adorned with fretwork.

**Frēt'work** (-wŭrk), *n.* Work adorned with frets.

**Frī'a-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being friable; friableness.

**Frī'a-ble**, *a.* [*Lat.* *friabilis*, from *friare*, to rub, break, or crumble into small pieces.] Easily crumbled or pulverized. [*friability.*]

**Frī'a-ble-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being friable;

**Frī'ar**, *n.* [*From Fr.* *frère*, from *Lat.* *frater*, brother.] **1.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A brother or member of any

religious order. **2.** (*Print.*) A white patch on a page caused by a deficiency of ink on the type.

**Frī'a-ry**, *n.* [*O. Fr.* *frerie*, *frairic*, from *frère*. See FRIAR.] **1.** A monastery; a convent of friars. **2.** Monks.

**Frīb'ble**, *a.* [*Fr.* *frivolc*, *Lat.* *frivolus*. See FRIVOLOUS.] Frivolous; trifling; silly. [*fop.*]

**Frīb'ble**, *n.* A frivolous fellow; a coxcomb; a beau or

**Frīe'as-see'**, *n.* [*Fr.* *fricassée*, from *fricasser*, to fry, to fricassee, *L. Lat.* *fricare*, for *frictare*, equivalent to *Lat.* *frigere*, *frictum*, to roast, fry.] A dish made of fowls or small animals cut into pieces, and stewed or fried.

**Frīe'as-see'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRICASSEED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRICASSEING.] To make a fricassee of.

**Frīe'a-tīve**, *a.* [*From Lat.* *fricatio*, from *fricare*, to rub.] (*Pron.*) Produced by the friction or rustling of the breath, intonated or unintonated, through a narrow opening between two of the mouth-organs.

**Frīe'tion**, *n.* [*Lat.* *frictio*, from *fricare*, *frictum*, to rub.] **1.** Act of rubbing the surface of one body against that of another; attrition; abrasion. **2.** (*Mech.*) The effect of rubbing, or the resistance which a moving body meets with from the surface on which it moves.

**Frīe'tion-al**, *a.* Relating to friction; moved by friction; produced by friction.

**Frī'day**, *n.* [*A.-S.* *frīgedag*, from *Frig*, *Icel.* *Frigg*, *O. H. Ger.* *Fria*, the goddess of marriage (equivalent to *Lat.* *Juno*), the wife of Odin or Wodan, and *A.-S.* *dag*, day.] The sixth day of the week.

**Frīed**, *imp. & p. p.* of *fry*. See FRY.

**Frīend**, *n.* [*Goth.* *frījōnds*, friend, *prop. p. pr.* of *frījōn*, *frīon*, to love.] **1.** One who is attached to another by sentiments of esteem, respect, and affection; a well-wisher; an intimate associate. **2.** One not a foe or enemy; one whose friendly feelings may be assumed. **3.** A favorer; a promoter. **4.** One of the religious sect usually called Quakers.

*A friend at court* or *in court*, one disposed to act as a friend in a place of special opportunity or influence.

**Frīend**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FRIENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRIENDING.] To act as the friend of; to favor.

**Frīend'less**, *a.* Destitute of friends; forlorn.

**Frīend'li-ness**, *n.* Condition or quality of being friendly; a disposition to favor or befriend; good-will.

**Frīend'ly**, *a.* **1.** Having the temper and disposition of a friend. **2.** Appropriate to, or implying, friendship; befitting friends. **3.** Not hostile. **4.** Promoting the good of any person or persons.

**Syn.**— Amicable; kind; conciliatory; propitious; favorable.

**Frīend'ship**, *n.* **1.** An attachment to a person, proceeding from intimate acquaintance, or from a favorable opinion of the estimable qualities of his mind. **2.** A friendly relation or intimacy. **3.** Friendly aid, office, or kindness.

**Frīeze**, *n.* [*Fr.* *frisc*, orig. a woolen cloth from *Friesland* (*Fr. & O. Eng.* *Frise*).] **1.** A kind of coarse woolen cloth with a nap on one side. **2.** (*Arch.*) That part of the entablature of a column which is between the architrave and cornice.

**Frīeze**, *v. t.* To make a nap on, as on cloth.

**Frīg'ate**, *n.* [Probably contracted from *Lat.* *fabricata*, something constructed or built. See FABRICATE.] (*Naut.*) A ship of war, of a size larger than a corvette or sloop of war, and less than a ship of the line.

**Frīg'ate-bīrd**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A large and rapacious tropical sea-fowl with very long wings, allied to the pelican.

**Frīght** (*frīt*), *n.* [*A.-S.* *fyrhtu*, *fyrhto*, fear, *forht*, timid.] A passion excited by the sudden appearance of danger; sudden and violent fear.

**Syn.**— Alarm; terror; consternation; fear.

**Frīght** (*frīt*), *v. t.* [*imp.* FRIGHTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRIGHTING.] To alarm suddenly with danger; to shock suddenly with the approach of evil.

**Syn.**— To affright; terrify; scare; dismay; daunt; intimidate; frighten.

**Frīght'en** (*frīt'n*), *v. t.* [*imp.* FRIGHTENED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FRIGHTENING.] To disturb with fear; to fright.

**Frīght'ful** (*frīt'*), *a.* **1.** Full of fright or terror; alarmed. **2.** Exciting alarm; impressing terror.

**Syn.**— Terrible; dreadful; alarming; fearful; terrific; awful; horrid; horrible; shocking.—*Frightful*; dreadful; awful.—These words all express fear. In *frightful*, it is a sudden emotion; in *dreadful*, it is deeper and more prolonged; in *awful*, the fear is mingled with the emotion of awe, which subdues us before the presence of some invisible power. An accident may be *frightful*; the approach of death is *dreadful* to most men; the convulsions of the earthquake are *awful*.

**Frīght'ful-ly** (*frīt'*), *adv.* In a frightful manner.



**Fright'ful-ness** (frit'/-), *n.* Quality of being frightful.

**Frig'id** (fríj'id), *a.* [Lat. *frigidus*, from *frigere*, to be cold.] 1. Cold; of low temperature. 2. Wanting warmth, fervor, ardor, fire, vivacity, and the like. 3. Impotent.

*Frigid zone* (*Geog.*), that part of the earth which lies between each polar circle and the pole. It extends about 23° 28' from each pole.

**Fri-ǵid'i-ty**, *n.* 1. Condition or quality of being frigid; coldness. 2. Want of warmth, ardor, vivacity, virility, or the like.

**Frig'id-ly**, *adv.* Coldly; dully; without affection.

**Frig'id-ness**, *n.* State of being frigid; coldness.

**Frig'o-ríf'ie**, } *a.* [Lat. *frigorificus*, from *frigus*, }  
**Frig'o-ríf'ie-al**, } *frigoris*, cold, and *facere*, to make.]  
Causing cold; producing or generating cold.

**Frill**, *n.* [Cf. FRILL, *v. t.*] 1. A ruffle. 2. The ruffling of a hawk's feathers when shivering with cold.

**Frill**, *v. t.* To provide or decorate with frills.

**Frill**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRILLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRILLING.] [O. Fr. *friller*, from Lat. *frigidulus*, somewhat cold, dim. of *frigidus*, cold.] To shake or shiver as with cold.

**Fringe** (frínj), *n.* [Fr. *frange*, from Lat. *fimbria*, fiber, thread, fringe.] 1. A kind of trimming consisting of loose threads. 2. Something resembling fringe; a border; a confine.

**Fringe**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRINGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRINGING.] To adorn or border with fringe.

**Frip'per-y**, *n.* [Fr. *friperie*, from *friper*, to rumble, fumble; allied to Icel. *hripa*, to act hastily.] 1. Old clothes; cast dresses; hence, second-hand finery; useless matter. 2. A place where old clothes are sold. 3. The trade or traffic in old clothes.

**Friseur** (fré/zúr'), *n.* [Fr., from *friser*, to curl, frizzle, *fraiser*, to plait.] A hair-dresser.

**Frisk**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRISKED (frískt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRISKING.] [O. H. Ger. *frisc*, Icel. *frískr*. See FRESH.] To leap, skip, dance, or gambol, in frolic and gayety.

**Frisk**, *n.* A frolic; a fit of wanton gayety.

**Frisk'er**, *n.* One who frisks; a wanton.

**Frisk'et**, *n.* [So named from the velocity or frequency of its motion. See FRISK.] (*Print.*) The light frame which keeps the sheet of paper in its place upon the tympan, and raises it from the form when printed.

**Frisk'i-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being frisky.

**Frisk'y**, *a.* Jumping with gayety; frolicsome; gay.

**Frit**, *n.* [From Lat. *frigere*, *fritum*, or *frixum*, to roast, fry.] (*Glass-making.*) The material of which glass is made, after it has been baked in a furnace, but before fusion.

**Frit**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRITTING.] To prepare by exposing to heat, as the materials for the manufacture of glass.

**Frith**, *n.* [Scot. *firth*, Dan. & Norw. *fiord*, Sw. *fjärd*, Eng. also *fret*.] 1. A narrow arm of the sea; an estuary. 2. A kind of weir for catching fish.

**Frit'ter**, *n.* [From Lat. *frigere*, *fritum*, to fry.] 1. A small pancake of fried batter; also, a small piece of meat fried. 2. A fragment; a shred; a small piece.

**Frit'ter**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRITTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRITTERING.] 1. To cut, as meat, into small pieces for frying. 2. To break into small pieces or fragments.

To fritter away, to diminish; also, to spend in trifling employment.

**Fri-vól'i-ty**, *n.* The condition or quality of being frivolous; also, acts or habits of trifling; unbecoming levity of disposition.

**Friv'o-loüs**, *a.* [Lat. *frivolus*.] 1. Of little weight, worth, or importance. 2. Given to trifling, or unbecoming levity.

**Syn.**—Trifling; trivial; slight; unimportant; petty.

**Friv'o-loüs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being frivolous.

**Friz**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRIZZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRIZZING.] [Fr. *friser*, to curl, crisp. See FRISEUR, FRIEZE.] [Written also *frizz*.] 1. To curl or form into small curls, as hair; to crisp. 2. To form into little burs, or knobs, as the nap of cloth. [curled.]

**Friz**, *n.* That which is frizzed; any thing crisped or

**Friz'zle**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRIZZLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRIZZLING.] [Dim. of *friz*, *q. v.*] To curl or crisp, as hair; to friz.

**Friz'zler**, *n.* One who frizzles.

**Frō**, *adv.* [A.-S. *fra*, abbreviated from *fram*, Icel. *frá*. See FROM.] From; away; back or backward, as in the phrase *to and fro*.

**Fröck**, *n.* [Fr. *froc*, a monk's cowl, coat, garment, L. Lat. *froccus*, *floccus*, from Lat. *floccus*, a flock of wool; hence, originally, a flocky cloth or garment.] An outer garment; especially, a loose, coarse garment worn by men over their other clothes; or a kind of gown, open behind, worn by women and children.

**Fröck'-eōat**, *n.* A body-coat for ordinary wear, with broad skirts, cut like a surtout, but shorter and lighter.

**Frög**, *n.* [A.-S. *frogga*, *fros*.] 1. (*Zool.*) A well-known amphibious animal, with four feet, a naked body, and without a tail. 2. (*Far.*) A tender, horny substance in the middle of a horse's foot, dividing into two branches, and running toward the heel in the form of a fork. 3. An oblong cloak-button, swelled in the middle. 4. (*Railways.*) A triangular crossing plate for the wheels where one track branches off from another or crosses it at an angle greater or less than a right angle. [Amer.]



Railway Frog.

**Frög'-hōp'per**, *n.* (*Entom.*) A small insect, living on plants, and remarkable for its powers of leaping.

**Fröl'ie**, *a.* [O. H. Ger. *frôlih*, *fravalih*, N. H. Ger. *frohlich*, joyful, from O. H. Ger. *frô*, *frao*, N. H. Ger. *froh*, O. Sax. *frâh*, glad.] Full of levity; full of pranks; gay; merry.

**Fröl'ie**, *n.* 1. A wild prank; a flight of gayety and mirth. 2. A scene of gayety and mirth; a merry-making.

**Fröl'ie**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FROLICKED (fröl'ikt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FROLICKING.] To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity, mirth, and gayety; to sport.

**Fröl'ie-sōme**, *a.* Full of gayety and mirth; sportive.

**Fröl'ie-sōme-ness**, *n.* Quality of being frolicsome.

**Frōm**, *prep.* [A.-S. *fram*, from, O. Sax., Fries., O. H. Ger., Goth., & Sw. *fram*, Icel. *framn*.] Out of the neighborhood of; lessening or losing proximity to; leaving behind; by reason of; out of; by aid of;—used whenever departure, setting out, commencement of action, being, state, occurrence, and the like, or procedure, emanation, absence, separation, and the like, are to be expressed.

**Frōnd**, *n.* [Lat. *frons*, *frondis*, a heavy branch, leaves, foliage.] (*Bot.*) The organ formed by the combination or union into one body of stalks and leaves in certain plants, as the ferns.

**Fron-dā'tion**, *n.* The act of stripping, as trees, of leaves or branches.

**Fron-dēs'cence**, *n.* [Lat. *frondescens*, *p. pr.* of *frondescere*, inchoative form of *frondere*, to have or put forth leaves, from *frons*.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) The time at which each species of plants unfolds its leaves. (*b.*) The act of bursting into leaf.

**Fron-dif'er-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *frondifer*, from *frons*, leaf, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing fronds.

**Fron-dōse'**, *a.* [Lat. *frondosus*.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) Frond-bearing; resembling a frond. (*b.*) Leafy.

**Frōnd'oūs**, *a.* [See FROND.] (*Bot.*) Producing leaves and flowers in one organ.

**Frōnt** (frünt), *n.* [Lat. *frons*, *frontis*.] 1. The forehead or brow; sometimes, also, the whole face. 2. The forehead, or countenance, as expressive of character, temper, or disposition; especially, of boldness of disposition; sometimes, of impudence. 3. The part of any thing which seems to look out, or to be directed forward; the fore part. 4. Position directly before the face of a person, or foremost part of a thing. 5. A front-piece of hair worn by ladies.

**Frōnt** (frünt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRONTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRONTING.] 1. To oppose face to face; to meet. 2. To stand opposed or opposite, or over against. 3. To adorn in front.

**Frōnt** (frünt), *v. i.* 1. To stand foremost. 2. To have the face or front toward any point of compass.

**Frōnt** (frünt), *a.* Of, or relating to, the forward part; having a position in front; foremost. [lot.]

**Frōnt'āge** (frünt'-), *n.* The front part of an edifice or

**Frōnt'al**, *a.* Belonging to the forehead or front part.

**Frōnt'al**, *n.* [Lat. *frontale*, an ornament for the forehead, frontlet. See FRONT.] 1. A front piece; something worn on the forehead or face. 2. (*Arch.*) (*a.*) A little pediment over a small door or window. (*b.*) (*Eccl. Arch.*) A hanging or ornamental panel in front of an altar.

**Frōnt'iēr** (frōnt'cer), *n.* [From Lat. *frons*, forehead, front. See FRONT.] That part of a country which fronts or faces another country; the marches; the border.



**Frōnt'iēr**, *a.* 1. Lying on the exterior part; bordering; conterminous. 2. Acquired on a frontier.

**Frōnt'is-piēce**, *n.* [L. Lat. *frontispicium*, that which is seen in front, from Lat. *frons* and *spicere*, *specere*, to look at.] That which presents itself to the front view; as, (*a.*) (*Arch.*) The principal face of a building. (*b.*) An ornamental figure or engraving fronting the first page of a book.

**Frōnt'less** (*frūnt'les*), *a.* Shameless; impudent.

**Frōnt'let**, *n.* [Eng. *front* and the dim. termination *let*.] A frontal or brow-band; hence, a frowning brow.

**Frōst** (21), *n.* [A.-S. *forst*, *frost*, from *freōsan*, *frysan*, to freeze. See FREEZE.] 1. The act of freezing; congelation of fluids. 2. Severe cold or freezing weather. 3. Frozen dew; — called also *hoar-frost* or *white-frost*.

*Black frost*, cold so intense as to freeze vegetation and cause it to turn black, without the formation of white or hoar frost.

**Frōst**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FROSTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FROSTING.] To cover with any thing resembling hoar-frost, as cake with powdered white sugar.

**Frōst'-bīte**, *n.* The freezing of some part of the body by exposure to intense cold. [frost.]

**Frōst'-bit'ten** (-bit'tn), *p. a.* Nipped or affected by

**Frōst'-fīsh**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A small fish, also called *tomcod*. It is abundant on the coasts of the United States soon after frost commences.

**Frōst'i-ly**, *adv.* 1. With frost or excessive cold. 2. Without warmth of affection.

**Frōst'i-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being frosty.

**Frōst'ing**, *n.* The composition, resembling hoar-frost, used to cover cake, &c.

**Frōst'y**, *a.* 1. Attended with, or producing, frost. 2. Containing frost. 3. Without warmth of affection. 4. Appearing as if covered with hoar-frost; white; gray-haired.

**Frōth** (21), *n.* [Icel. *frodha*, *frawth*, *frawthr*; A.-S. *freodhan*, to rub, to froth. Cf. L. Ger. *frathem*, *fradem*. *fraam*, steam, vapor.] 1. A collection of bubbles in liquors; spume; foam. 2. Any empty, senseless show of wit or eloquence. 3. Light, unsubstantial matter.

**Frōth**, *v. t.* 1. To cause to foam. 2. To cover with froth.

**Frōth**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FROTHED (*frōtht*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FROTHING.] To throw up foam.

**Frōth'i-ly**, *adv.* In a frothy manner; with foam.

**Frōth'y**, *a.* [*compar.* FROTHIER; *superl.* FROTHIEST.] 1. Full of foam or froth, or consisting of froth; spumous; foamy. 2. Not firm or solid; soft. 3. Vain; empty; unsubstantial.

**Frounce**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FROUNCED (*frounst*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FROUNCING.] [Fr. *froncer*, to wrinkle, to contract the brow, as if from a Latin word *frontiare*, from *frons*, forehead.] To curl or frizzle about the face, as the hair.

**Frounce**, *n.* 1. A wrinkle, plait, or curl. 2. A mass of pimples in the palate of a horse; also, a similar affection in hawks.

**Frou'zy**, *a.* [Prov. Eng. *frouzy*, froward, peevish, *frouse*, to rumple, *frouze*, to curl, contracted from *frounce*, *q. v.*] Fetid; musty; rank; dim; cloudy.

**Frō'ward**, *a.* [A.-S. *framweard*, averse, perverse.] Not willing to yield or comply with what is required or is reasonable.

*Syn.* — Perverse; untoward; wayward; unyielding; ungovernable; refractory; disobedient; petulant; cross; peevish.

**Frō'ward-ly**, *adv.* In a froward manner. [ward.]

**Frō'ward-ness**, *n.* Condition or quality of being froward.

**Frow'ey**, *a.* (*Carp.*) Working smoothly, or without tearing and splitting; — said of wood or timber.

**Frown**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FROWNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FROWNING.] [Fr. *frogner*, in *se refrogner*, *sen refrogner*, to knit the brow, to frown.] 1. To contract the brow; to scowl; to put on a stern, grim, or surly look. 2. To look on with disfavor; to look threatening; to lower.

**Frown**, *v. t.* To rebuke with a look.

**Frown**, *n.* 1. A wrinkling of the brow in displeasure, rebuke, sternness, &c.; a scowl. 2. Any expression of displeasure.

**Frow'y**, *a.* [Contracted from *frowzy*, *frouzy*, *q. v.*] Musty; rancid; rank; ill-scented.

**Frow'zy**, *a.* The same as FROUZY.

**Frōz'en** (*frōz'n*), *p. a.* Subject to frost, or to long and severe frost; chilly.

**Frue-tēs'cence**, *n.* [Fr. *fructescence*, from Lat. *fructus*, fruit. See FRUIT.] (*Bot.*) The time when the fruit of a plant arrives at maturity.

**Frue-tif'er-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *fructifer*, from *fructus*, fruit, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing or producing fruit.

**Frue'ti-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *fructificatio*.] 1. Act of forming or producing fruit; act of fructifying. 2. (*Bot.*) (*a.*) Those parts of a plant, taken collectively, which compose the flower and fruit. (*b.*) The process by which these parts develop so as to produce the fruit.

**Frue'ti-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRUCTIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRUCTIFYING.] [Lat. *fructificare*, from *fructus*, fruit, and *facere*, to make.] To make fruitful; to render productive.

**Frue'ti-fy**, *v. i.* To bear fruit.

**Fru'gal**, *a.* [Lat. *frugalis*, from *frugi*, fit for food, useful, proper, temperate.] Economical in the use or appropriation of resources; sparing; saving.

**Fru-gāl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being frugal; prudent economy; good husbandry or housewifery. [ment.]

**Fru'gal-ly**, *adv.* With economy; with good management.

**Fru-gī'er-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *frugifer*, from *frux*, *frugis*, fruit of the earth, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing fruit; fruitful.

**Fruit** (*frūt*), *n.* [Lat. *fructus*, enjoyment, product, fruit, from *frui*, *fructus*, to enjoy.] 1. Whatever is to be enjoyed, partaken of, or made use of; product; result. 2. That part of plants which contains the seed; especially, the juicy, pulpy products of certain plants. 3. The produce of animals; offspring; young.

**Fruit'age** (*frūt'ej*, 45), *n.* Fruit collectively; fruitery.

**Fruit'er-er** *n.* One who deals in fruit; a seller of fruits.

**Fruit'er-y** (*frūt'er-ĭ*), *n.* 1. Fruit collectively taken; fruitage. 2. A repository for fruit.

**Fruit'ful**, *a.* Full of fruit; producing fruit abundantly; richly productive.

*Syn.* — Fertile; prolific; productive; fecund; plentiful; rich; abundant; plenteous.

**Fruit'ful-ly**, *adv.* Plenteously; abundantly.

**Fruit'ful-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being fruitful; exuberant abundance; productiveness.

**Fru-ī'tion** (*frū-īsh'un*), *n.* [O. Fr. *fruitio*, from Lat. *frui*, *fruitus*, to use or enjoy.] Pleasure derived from possession or use; gratification; enjoyment.

**Fruit'less**, *a.* 1. Lacking, or not bearing, fruit. 2. Productive of no advantage or good effect.

*Syn.* — Useless; barren; unprofitable; abortive; ineffectual; vain; idle; profitless.

**Fruit'less-ly**, *adv.* In a fruitless manner; idly; vainly.

**Fruit'less-ness**, *n.* The quality of being fruitless.

**Fruit'-tree**, *n.* A tree cultivated for its fruit.

**Fruit'y**, *a.* Resembling fruit, or the taste of fruit.

**Fru'men-tā'ceoūs**, *a.* [Lat. *frumentaceus*, from *frumentum*, corn or grain, contracted from *frugimentum*, from *frux*, *frugis*, fruit.] Made of, or resembling, wheat or other grain.

**Fru'men-ty**, *n.* [Also *furmenty* and *frumety*; from Lat. *frumentum*. See *supra*.] Food made of wheat boiled in milk, and seasoned with sugar, cinnamon, &c.

**Frūsh**, *v. t.* [Fr. *froisser*, to bruise.] To bruise or dash violently to pieces.

**Frūsh**, *a.* Broken or crushed.

**Frūsh**, *n.* [Cf. Ger. *frosch*, frog, and a carney or lampas of horses. See FROG.] 1. (*Far.*) A tender substance in the middle of the sole of a horse; the frog. 2. A discharge of a fetid matter from the frog of a horse's foot; — also called *thrush*.

**Frūs'trāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRUSTRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRUSTRATING.] [Lat. *frustrare*, *frustrari*, *frustratum*, from *frustra*, in vain.] 1. To bring to nothing; to prevent from attaining a purpose. 2. To make null or of no effect.

*Syn.* — To baffle; defeat; disappoint; balk; nullify.

**Frūs'trate**, *a.* Vain; ineffectual; useless; null; void.

**Frus-trā'tion**, *n.* The act of frustrating; disappointment; defeat.

**Frūs'tu-lent**, *a.* [From Lat. *frustum*, a fragment.] Abounding in fragments.

**Frūs'tum**, *n.*; *pl.* FRŪSTĀ, or FRŪSTUMS. [Lat. piece, bit.] (*Geom.*) The part of a solid next the base, formed by cutting off the top.

**Fru-tēs'cent**, *a.* [From Lat. *frutex*, shrub, bush.] (*Bot.*) Becoming shrubby, or having the appearance of a shrub.

**Fru'ti-cōse'**, } *a.* [Lat. *fruticosus*, from *frutex*, shrub, } bush.] (*Bot.*) Pertaining to shrubs, shrubby; shrub-like.



fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhaise, call, echo; ġem, ġet; aç; exist; linger, link; this.



**Frȳ**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FRIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FRYING.] [Fr. *frire*, Lat. *frigere*.] To dress with fat by heating or roasting in a pan over a fire.

**Frȳ**, *v. i.* To be heated and agitated, as meat in a frying-pan; hence, to ferment, to foam, or to dissolve with heat.

**Frȳ**, *n.* [O. Fr. *fraye*, M. Fr. *frai*, spawning, spawn of fishes, fry or little fish.] 1. A swarm or crowd, especially of little fishes; a large number. 2. [See FRY, *v.*] A dish of any thing fried.

**Frȳ'ing-pān**, *n.* A pan with a long handle, used for frying meat and vegetables.

**Fū'eate**, } *a.* [Lat. *fucatus*, *p. p.* of *fucare*, to color, **Fū'eā-ted**, } paint, from *fucus*, *q. v.*] Painted; disguised with paint, or with false show.

**Fūch'si-ā** (fū'shi-ā or fōok'si-ā), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of beautiful flowering plants, named in honor of Leonard Fuchs, a German botanist.

**Fū'eoid**, *n.* [Lat. *fucus*, *q. v.*, and Gr. *είδος*, form.] (*Paleon.*) Fossil sea-weed.

**Fū'eoid**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, sea-weed. **Fū'eoid'al**, }

**Fū'cus**, *n.*; *pl.* FŪ'cī. [Lat., rock-lichen, orchil, used as a red dye, and as a rouge for the cheeks, disguise.] 1. A paint; dye; hence, false show. 2. (*Bot.*) A genus of sea-weeds of a tough, leathery kind; sea-wrack, and other species.

**Fūd'dle**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FUDDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FUDDLING.] [Perhaps a kind of diminutive of *full*.] To make foolish or disordered by drink.

**Fūd'dle**, *v. i.* To drink to excess.

**Fūd'dler**, *n.* A drunkard.

**Fūd'ge**, *n.* A made-up story; stuff; nonsense;—an exclamation of contempt.

**Fū'el**, *n.* [Norm Fr. *fuayl*, *fouoyle*, *foualle*, Low Lat. *focale*, fr. Lat. *focus*, hearth, fire-place, in Low Lat. fire.]

1. Any combustible matter, as wood, coal, peat, &c. 2. Any thing that serves to feed flame, heat, or excitement.

**Fu-gā'ciōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *fugar*, from *fugere*, to flee.] Flying, or disposed to fly; volatile.

**Fu-gā'ciōūs-ness**, *n.* The quality of being fugacious; volatility; fugacity.

**Fu-gā'ci-ty**, *n.* 1. The quality of being fugacious; volatility. 2. Uncertainty; instability.

**Fū'gi-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *fugitivus*, from *fugere*, to flee.] 1. Apt to flee away; liable to disappear. 2. Easily blown away or absorbed. 3. Flying or escaping from duty, service, danger, and the like.

**Syn.**—Fleeting; unstable; wandering; eloping; uncertain; volatile; evanescent.

**Fū'gi-tive**, *n.* 1. One who flees from his station or duty; a deserter; one who flees from danger or from punishment. 2. One hard to be caught or detained.

**Fū'gi-tive-ly**, *adv.* In a fugitive manner.

**Fū'gi-tive-ness**, *n.* 1. Volatility; fugacity. 2. Instability; unsteadiness.

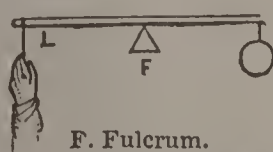
**Fū'gle-man**, *n.*; *pl.* FŪ'GLE-MĒN. [Ger. *flügelmann*, a file-leader, from *flügel*, wing.] (*Mil.*) One who stands in front of soldiers at drill, as an example or model to them; hence, a file-leader; a director. [Written also *flugelman*.]

**Fū'gue** (fūg), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *fuga*, flight.] (*Mus.*) A musical composition in contrapuntal style, in which a subject is proposed by one part, and then responded to by the others, according to certain rules.

**Fū'lerum**, *n.*; Lat. *pl.* FŪL-

**CRĀ**; Eng. *pl.* FŪL'CRUMS. [Lat. bed-post, from *fulcire*, to prop.]

1. A prop or support. 2. (*Mech.*) The point about which a lever turns in lifting or moving a body.



F. Fulcrum.

**Fū'fill'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FULFILLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FULFILLING.] [A tautological compound of *full* and *fill*.] [Written also *fulfil*.] 1. To fill up; to make full or complete. 2. To accomplish or carry into effect; to bring to pass; to effectuate.

**Fū'fill'ment**, *n.* 1. Accomplishment; completion. 2. Execution; performance.

**Fū'gen-cy**, *n.* Brightness; splendor; glitter.

**Fū'gent**, *a.* [Lat. *fulgens*, *fulgentis*, *p. pr.* of *fulgere*, to flash, glitter, shine.] Exquisitely bright; shining; dazzling; effulgent.

**Fū'gu-rīte**, *n.* [Lat. *fulguritum*, *fulgurire*, to strike with lightning. *fulgur*, lightning.] A vitrified sand-tube, supposed to have been produced by lightning.

**Fū'ham**, *n.* [Because they were, as has been conjectured, chiefly made at *Fulham*, in Middlesex, Eng.] A false die. (*Cant.*)

**Fu-lig'i-noūs**, *a.* [Lat. *fuliginosus*, from *fuligo*, soot.] 1. Pertaining to soot; sooty; dark; dusky. 2. Pertaining to smoke; smoky.

**Full**, *a.* [*compar.* FULLER; *superl.* FULLEST.] [A.-S. *full*, Icel. *fulr*, Goth. *fulls*. Cf. FILL.] 1. Filled up; replete; having within it all that it can contain; not empty or vacant. 2. Abundantly furnished or provided; sufficient; copious; ample. 3. Not wanting in any essential quality; complete; perfect.

*Full moon*, the moon with its whole disk illuminated, as when opposite to the sun; also, the time when the moon is full.

**Full**, *n.* Complete measure; utmost extent.

*Full of the moon*, the time of full moon.

**Full**, *adv.* Quite; completely; exactly; entirely.

**Full**, *v. i.* To become fully or wholly illuminated.

**Full**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FULLLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FULLING.] [A.-S. *fullian*, to make full or perfect, to whiten as a fuller, *fullere*, *fullo*, a bleacher, L. Lat. *fullare*, to thicken cloth, *folare*, to smooth, bleach; Lat. *fullo* fuller, cloth-fuller.] To cleanse, scour, and thicken in a mill, as cloth; to mill.

**Full**, *v. i.* To become full or thickened.

**Full'er**, *n.* One whose occupation is to full cloth.

**Full'er's-ēarth**, *n.* A variety of clay. It is useful in scouring and cleansing cloth, as it imbibes the grease and oil used in preparing wool. [of cloth is carried on.]

**Full'er-y**, *n.* The place or the works where the fulling

**Full'ing-mill**, *n.* A mill for fulling cloth.

**Full'ness**, *n.* The state of being full or filled; repletion; entireness; completeness; abundance; sufficiency; adequateness; affluence; perfection.

**Full'y**, *adv.* In a full manner or degree; without lack or defect.

**Syn.**—Completely; entirely; maturely; plentifully; abundantly; plenteously; copiously; largely; amply; sufficiently; clearly; distinctly; perfectly.

**Fūl'mi-nāte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FULMINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FULMINATING.] [Lat. *fulminare*, *fulminatū*, to lighten, from *fulmen*, thunderbolt, for *fulgimen*, from *fulgere*, to shine.] 1. To thunder; hence, to make a loud, sudden noise; to detonate; to explode. 2. To issue denunciation or censure; to thunder forth menaces.

*Fulminating powder* (*Chem.*), a detonating compound of sulphur, carbonate of potash, and niter.

**Fūl'mi-nāte**, *v. t.* 1. To cause to explode. 2. To utter or send out, as a denunciation or censure.

**Fūl'mi-nate**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of fulminic acid with a base, which detonates or explodes by percussion, friction, or heat.

**Fūl'mi-nā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of fulminating; detonation. 2. That which is fulminated; menace or censure.

**Fūl'mi-na-to-ry**, *a.* Thundering; striking terror.

**Ful-min'ie**, *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or capable of, detonation.

**Fūl'sōme**, *a.* [A.-S. *fūl*, foul, *q. v.*, and the termination *some*.] Offending or disgusting by over-fullness, excess, or grossness.

**Fūl'sōme-ness**, *n.* The quality of being fulsome; nauseousness; offensive grossness.

**Fūl'vid**, } *a.* [L. Lat. *fulvidus*, from Lat. *fulvus*.]

**Fūl'voūs**, } Tawny; dull yellow, with a mixture of gray and brown.

**Fūm'ble**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FUMBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FUMBLING.] [Prov. Eng. *simble*, to fumble, to do imperfectly, O. Eng. *fambles*, hands, L. Ger. *fummeln*, *fommeln*, to touch, grope.] 1. To feel or grope about. 2. To seek awkwardly. 3. To handle much; to turn over and over. [tumble together.]

**Fūm'ble**, *v. t.* To manage awkwardly; to crowd or

**Fūm'bler**, *n.* One who fumbles; an awkward person.

**Fūme**, *n.* [Lat. *fumus*.] 1. Vapor from combustion, or exhalation; smoke; reek. 2. Any thing unsubstantial, or airy; idle conceit.

**Fūme**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FUMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FUMING.] 1. To smoke; to throw off vapor, or exhalations. 2. To pass off in vapors. 3. To be in a rage.

**Fūme**, *v. t.* 1. To smoke; to dry in smoke. 2. To disperse or throw off in vapor, or as in the form of vapor.

**Fū'mi-gāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FUMIGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FUMIGATING.] [Lat. *fumigare*, *fumigatum*, from *fumus*, smoke.] 1. To apply smoke to; to expose to smoke or gas, as in cleansing infected apartments, clothing, &c. 2. To perfume.

**Fū'mi-gā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of fumigating. 2. Vapor; scent raised by fire.



**Fū'mi-ter**, } *n.* [Lat. *fumare*, to smoke, *fumus*, smoke,  
**Fū'mi-to-ry**, } *N. Lat. fumaria officinalis, fumus ter-*  
*ræ.*] (*Bot.*) A plant of several species, having a rank,  
disagreeable smell.

**Fūm'ōūs**, } *a.* [Lat. *fumosus*, from *fumus*, smoke.] Pro-  
**Fūn'y**, } ducing fume; full of vapor; vaporous.

**Fūn**, *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *fean*, joys, *feá*, *geféá*, joy, gladness.]  
Sport; merriment; frolicsome amusement.

**Fu-nām'bu-la-to-ry** (50), *a.* [Lat. *funambulus*, from  
*funis*, rope, and *ambulare*, to walk.] **1.** Performing like a  
rope-dancer **2.** Narrow, like the walk of a rope-dancer.

**Fu-nām'bu-līst**, *n.* A rope-walker or dancer.

**Fūne'tion** (fūnk'shun), *n.* [Lat. *functio*, from *fungi*,  
*functus*, to perform, execute.] **1.** Act of executing; per-  
formance. **2.** Peculiar or appointed action; natural or  
assigned action. **3.** (*Math.*) A quantity so connected  
with another quantity, that, if any alteration be made in  
the latter, there will be a consequent alteration in the  
former. The dependent quantity is said to be a *function*  
of the other.

**Fūne'tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to functions; required by,  
or involved in, the appropriate action. [of a function.]

**Fūne'tion-a-ry**, *n.* One charged with the performance

**Fūnd**, *n.* [Lat. *fundus*, bottom, ground, foundation.] **1.**  
A stock or capital; an invested sum whose income is de-  
voted to a specific object. **2.** A store laid up, from  
which one may draw at pleasure; a supply. **3. pl.** The  
stock of a national debt; public securities.

*Sinking fund*, a sum of money set apart, usually at fixed in-  
tervals, for the redemption of the debts of government or of a  
corporation.

**Fūnd**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FUNDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.*  
FUNDING.] **1.** To provide and appropriate a fund or  
permanent revenue for the payment of the interest of.  
**2.** To place in a fund, as money.

**Fūnd'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being funded.

**Fūn'da-ment**, *n.* [Lat. *fundamentum*, from *fundare*,  
to lay the bottom, to found, from *fundus*, bottom.] The  
seat; the lower part of the body, on which one sits; the  
buttocks; also, the orifice of the intestines; the anus.

**Fūn'da-ment'al**, *a.* Pertaining to the foundation or  
basis; hence, essential, as an element, principle, or law;  
elementary.

**Fūner-al**, *n.* [See *infra.*] **1.** The ceremony of bury-  
ing a dead human body; obsequies; burial. **2.** The  
procession of persons attending the burial of the dead.

**Fūner-al**, *a.* [L. Lat. *funeralis*, from *funus*, funeral.]  
Pertaining to burial; used at the interment of the dead.

**Fu-nē're-al** (89), *a.* [Lat. *funereus*, from *funus*, fun-  
eral.] Suiting a funeral; hence, dismal.

**Fun-gōs'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of that which is fungous;  
fungous excrescence.

**Fūn'gōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *fungosus*. See *infra.*] **1.** Like  
fungus, or a mushroom; excrescent. **2.** Growing sud-  
denly, but not substantial or durable.

**Fūn'gus**, *n.*; *Lat. pl.* FŪN'GĪ; *Eng. pl.* FŪN'GUS-ES.  
[Lat. *fungus*, mushroom.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A large natural  
order of plants, comprehending mushrooms, toadstools,  
the microscopic plants which form mold, mildew, smut,  
&c. The word is also applied to excrescences on plants.  
**2.** (*Med.*) A spongy, morbid growth or granulation in  
animal bodies; proud-flesh.

**Fūni-ele**, *n.* (*Bot.*) [Lat. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis*,  
cord, rope.] A small cord, or ligature; a fiber.

**Fu-ni'e-u-lar**, *a.* **1.** Consisting of a small cord or fiber.  
**2.** Dependent on the tension of a cord.

**Fūnk**, *n.* [O. Eng. *funke*, a little fire, Prov. Eng. *funke*,  
touch-wood. Cf. Ger. *funke*, spark, Goth. *funá*, *fon*,  
fire, Icel. *funi*, spark, *fūki*, rottenness, *fūna*, to become  
rotten.] An offensive smell; a stink; a stench. [*Low.*]

**Fūnk**, *n.* Great fear and shrinking back.

**Fūnk**, *v. i.* **1.** To emit an offensive smell; to stink.  
**2.** To be in great fear, and shrink back.

**Fūn'nel**, *n.* [Prob. from Lat. *infundibulum*, funnel, from  
*infundere*, to pour in.] **1.** A kind of inverted hollow  
cone with a pipe; a tunnel. **2.** A stove-pipe.

**Fūn'ny**, *a.* [*compar.* FUNNIER; *superl.* FUNNIEST.]  
[From *fun*, *q. v.*] Droll; comical; sportive.

**Fūr**, *n.* [L. Lat. *furra*, a hairy skin, Fr. *fouffure*, fur,  
from Goth. *fōdr*, scabbard, orig. made of skin, Icel. *fōdr*,  
lining.] **1.** The short, fine, soft hair of certain animals.  
**2.** The skins of certain wild animals with the fur; pel-  
try. **3.** Any coating considered as resembling fur, as a  
coat of morbid matter collected on the tongue in per-  
sons affected with fever.

**Fūr**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FURRED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FUR-  
RING.] **1.** To line, face, or cover with fur. **2.** To cover  
with morbid matter, as the tongue. **3.** (*Arch.*) To nail

small strips of board upon, in order to make a level sur-  
face for lathing.

**Fūr'be-lōw**, *n.* [Prov. Fr. *farbala*, Sp. & Bisc. *farfalá*,  
Fr., It., Sp., & Pg. *falbalá*, Ger. *falbel.*] A flounce; the  
plaited border of a petticoat or gown.

**Fūr'be-lōw**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FURBELOWED; *p. pr.*  
& *vb. n.* FURBELOWING.] To put a furbelow on.

**Fūr'bish**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FURBISHED (fūr'bisht);  
*p. pr. & vb. n.* FURBISHING.] [From O. H. Ger. *furban*,  
to clean.] To rub or scour to brightness; to polish.

**Fūr'bish-er**, *n.* One who furbishes or cleans.

**Fūr'eat**, } *a.* [From Lat. *furca*, fork.] Forked;  
**Fūr'eā-ted**, } branching like the prongs of a fork.

**Fur-eā'tion**, *n.* A branching like the tines of a fork.

**Fūr'fu-rā'ceōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *furfuraceus*, from *furfur*,  
bran, scurf.] Made of bran; like bran; scurfy.

**Fūr'i-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *furiosus*, from *furia*, rage, fury.] **1.**  
Transported with passion. **2.** Rushing with impetuosity;  
moving with violence.

*Syn.*—Impetuous; vehement; boisterous; raging; fierce;  
violent; turbulent; tumultuous; angry; mad; frantic; frenzied.

**Fūr'i-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a furious manner; violently.

**Fūr'i-ōūs-ness**, *n.* The state of being furious; violent  
agitation; impetuous motion; madness.

**Fūr'l**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FURLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* FURL-  
ING.] Contr. from *furdle*, a corruption of *fardel*, to  
make up in bundles, *fardel*, a bundle.] To wrap or roll,  
as a sail, close to the yard, stay, or mast.

**Fūr'long**, *n.* [A.-S. *furlang*, prop. the length of a fur-  
row, from *fur*, *furh*, furrow, and *lang*, long.] The eighth  
part of a mile.

**Fūr'lōugh** (fūr'lō), *n.* [Dan. *forlov*, Sw. *förlof*, D. *ver-*  
*lof*, Ger. *verlaub*, *urlaub*. See LEAVE.] (*Mil.*) Leave  
of absence; especially, leave given to an officer or soldier  
to be absent from service for a certain time.

**Fūr'lōugh** (fūr'lō), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FURLOUGHED;  
*p. pr. & vb. n.* FURLOUGHING.] (*Mil.*) To grant leave  
of absence, as to an officer or soldier.

**Fūr'nace** (45), *n.* [Lat. *furnax*.] An inclosed place  
where a hot fire is maintained, as for melting ores, for  
warming a house, for baking bread, or for other useful  
purposes.

**Fūr'nish**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FURNISHED (fūr'nisht);  
*p. pr. & vb. n.* FURNISHING.] [From O. H. Ger. *frum-*  
*gan*, to do, act, send.] **1.** To supply with any thing  
necessary or useful; to provide; to equip. **2.** To offer  
for use; to afford. **3.** To fit up; to supply with the  
proper goods, vessels, or ornamental appendages.

**Fūr'nish-er**, *n.* One who supplies, fits out, or fits up.

**Fūr'ni-tūre** (53) *n.* **1.** That which furnishes, or with  
which any thing is furnished or supplied. **2.** Whatever  
must be supplied to a house, a room, or the like, to make  
it habitable, convenient, or agreeable; chattels; mova-  
bles; effects; also, the necessary appendages to any thing,  
as to a machine, a carriage, a horse, &c.

**Fūr'ri-er**, *n.* A dealer in furs.

**Fūr'ri-er-y**, *n.* **1.** Furs in general. **2.** The business  
of a furrier; trade in furs.

**Fūr'ring**, *n.* (*Carp.*) (*a.*) The nailing on of thin strips  
of board in order to level or raise a surface for lathing,  
boarding, &c. (*b.*) The strips thus laid on.

**Fūr'rōw**, *n.* [A.-S. *furh*, *fyrh*, *fur*.] **1.** A trench in  
the earth made by a plow. **2.** Any trench, channel, or  
groove; a wrinkle on the face.

**Fūr'rōw**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FURROWED; *p. pr. & vb.*  
*n.* FURROWING.] **1.** To cut a furrow in; to plow. **2.**  
To mark with channels or with wrinkles.

**Fūr'ry**, *a.* **1.** Covered with fur; dressed in fur. **2.**  
Consisting of fur.

**Fūr'ther**, *a. compar.* [*positive wanting*; *superl.* FUR-  
THEST.] [See FARTHER.] **1.** More remote; more in  
advance; farther. **2.** Additional.

**Fūr'ther**, *adv.* To a greater distance; moreover.

**Fūr'ther**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FURTHERED; *p. pr. &*  
*vb. n.* FURTHERING.] [A.-S. *fyrðherian*. See FAR-  
THER.] To help forward; to promote; to advance; to  
forward; to assist.

**Fūr'ther-ance**, *n.* Act of furthering; advancement.

**Fūr'ther-er**, *n.* One who furthers; a promoter.

**Fūr'ther-mōre**, *adv. or conj.* Moreover; besides; in  
addition to what has been said.

**Fūr'ther-mōst**, *a.* Most remote; furthest.

**Fūr'thest**, *a. superl.* Most remote; farthest. See  
FURTHER, *a.*

**Fūr'thest**, *adv.* At the greatest distance.

**Fūr'tive**, *a.* [Lat. *furtivus*, from *furtum*, theft, from  
*fur*, thief.] Stolen; obtained or characterized by stealth;  
sly; secret; stealthy.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, eall, eecho; ġem, ġet; aſ; eexist; linger, link; this-



**Fū'run-c-le** (fū'runk-l), *n.* [Lat. *furunculus*, a petty thief, a burning sore, boil, dim. of *fur*, thief.] (*Med.*) A superficial, inflammatory tumor; a boil.

**Fū'ry** (89), *n.* [Lat. *furia*, from *furere*, to rage.] **1.** Violent passion; over-mastering agitation or enthusiasm. **2.** Violent anger; extreme wrath. **3.** (*Myth.*) A goddess of vengeance; hence, a stormy, turbulent, violent woman; a virago; a termagant.

**Syn.**— Anger; indignation; resentment; wrath; ire; rage; vehemence; violence; fierceness; turbulence; madness; frenzy.

**Fūr-ze**, *n.* [A.-S. *fyr*s, perh. from W. *ferdd*, thick, dense, firm, strong.] (*Bot.*) A thorny evergreen shrub with beautiful yellow flowers, very common upon the plains and hills of Great Britain;—called also *gorse*, and *whin*.

**Fūs'coūs**, *a.* [Lat. *fuscus*.] Of a dark color; brown or grayish-black.

**Fūse**, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* FUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FUSING.] [Lat. *fundere*, *fusum*, to pour, melt, cast.] To liquefy by heat; to dissolve; to melt.

**Fūse**, *v. i.* To be melted; to melt.

**Fūse**, *n.* A tube filled with combustible matter, used in blasting, or in discharging a shell, &c.

**Fu-see'**, *n.* [Fr. *fusée*, a spindleful, squib, rocket, fusee; from Lat. *fusus*, spindle.] The conical wheel of a watch or clock, designed to equalize the power of the main-spring.

**Fu-see'**, *n.* [See FUSE and FUSIL.] **1.** A small, light musket; a fusil. **2.** A fuse. **3.** The track of a buck.

**Fū'sel**, *n.* [Ger. *fusel*, bad liquor.] (*Chem.*) A kind of alcohol, having a nauseous odor and poisonous properties.

**Fū'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being fusible.

**Fū'si-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *fundere*, *fusum*, to pour, to melt.] Capable of being melted or liquefied.

**Fū'si-fōrm**, *a.* [Lat. *fusus*, spindle, and *forma*, shape.] (*Bot.*) Shaped like a spindle; tapering at each end.

**Fū'sil**, *n.* [From Lat. *focus*, hearth, fire-place, L. Lat. fire.] **1.** A light musket or firelock. **2.** [See FUSEE.] (*Her.*) A bearing of a rhomboidal or spindle-shaped figure.

**Fū'sil-lāde'**, *n.* (*Mil.*) A simultaneous discharge of fire-arms in a military exercise.

**Fū'sil-lāde'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* FUSILLADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FUSILLADING.] To shoot down by a simultaneous discharge of fire-arms.

**Fū'sil-eer'**, } *n.* [Fr. *fusilier*, from *fusil*. See *supra*.]

**Fū'sil-iēr'**, } (*Mil.*) Formerly, a soldier armed with a fusil; but, in modern times, an infantry soldier distinguished by wearing a bear-skin cap like that of a grenadier.

**Fū'sion** (fū'zhun), *n.* [Lat. *fusio*, from *fundere*, *fusum*, to pour, melt.] **1.** Act or operation of melting, without the aid of a solvent. **2.** State of being melted. **3.** Union or blending together of things into oneness, as if melted together.

**Fūss**, *n.* [A.-S. *fūs*, ready, quick.] A tumult; a bustle; annoying ado.

**Fūss**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FUSSED (102); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* FUSSING.] To make a bustle or ado.

**Fūss'y**, *a.* [*compar.* FUSSIER; *superl.* FUSSIEST.] Mak-

ing a fuss; disposed to make an unnecessary ado about trifles.

**Fūst**, *n.* [Cf. FOIST and O. Fr. *fust*, N. Fr. *fut*, cask, taste or smell of the cask, fustiness.] A strong, musty smell; mustiness.

**Fūs'tet**, *n.* [Fr. *fustet*, L. Lat. *fustetus*, from Lat. *fustis*, stick, staff, L. Lat. tree.] The wood of a shrub of Southern Europe, which yields a fine orange color.

**Fūs'tian** (fūst'yan, 66, 97), *n.* [L. Lat. *fustianum*, *fustaneum*, *fustanum*:—so called from *Fostat*, or *Fossat*, i. e., Cairo, where it was made.] **1.** A kind of coarse twilled cotton stuff, including corduroy, velveteen, &c. **2.** An inflated style of writing; a swelling style; bombast.

**Fūs'tian** (fūst'yan), *a.* **1.** Made of fustian. **2.** Swelling; too pompous; turgid; inflated; bombastic.

**Fūs'tie**, *n.* [Fr. *fustoc*, Sp. *fustoc*, *fustoque*, *fustete*. See FUSTET.] The wood of a tree growing in the West Indies, used in dyeing yellow.

**Fūst'i-ness**, *n.* A fusty state or quality; moldiness.

**Fūst'y**, *a.* [*compar.* FUSTIER; *superl.* FUSTIEST.] [See FUST.] Moldy; musty; rank; rancid.

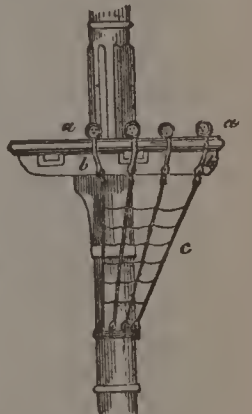
**Fū'tile**, *a.* [Lat. *futilis*, that easily pours out or lets loose, worthless, from *fundere*, root *fud*, to pour out.] Of no weight or importance; answering no valuable purpose; failing of the designed effect.

**Syn.**— Useless; vain; worthless; trifling.

**Fu-til'i-ty**, *n.* Want of importance or effect; triflingness; uselessness.

**Fūt'tock**, *n.* [Corrupted either from *foot-lock* or from *foot-hook*.] (*Naut.*) One of the middle timbers between the floor and the upper timbers, or of the timbers raised over the keel, which form the breadth of the slip.

*Futtock-plates* (*Naut.*) plates of iron to which the dead-eyes are secured.—*Futtock-shrouds*, small shrouds over the lower ones.



Futtock.

aa, dead-eyes; bb, futtock plates; c, futtock shrouds.

**Fūt'ūre** (fūt'yūr, 53), *a.* [Lat. *futurus*, prop. fut. p. of *esse*, to be.] About to be; liable to be or come hereafter.

**Fūt'ūre** (fūt'yūr), *n.* Time to come; time subsequent to the present.

**Fu-tū'ri-ty**, *n.* **1.** The state of being yet to come. **2.** Future time; time to come; the future. **3.** A future event.

**Fūze**, *n.* See FUSE.

**Fūzz**, *v. i.* [See *infra*.] To fly off in minute particles.

**Fūzz**, *n.* [Cf. Ger. *fase*, *fasen*, filament, fiber, L. Ger. *fussig*, loose, light, fibrous.] Fine, light particles; loose, volatile matter.

**Fÿ**, *interj.* [O. Fr. *fy*, N. Fr. *fi*, H. Ger. *pfui*, Gr. *φευ*. Cf. FIE.] A word which expresses blame, dislike, disapprobation, abhorrence, or contempt.

**Fÿke**, *n.* [D. *fuik*, a bow-net.] A long bag-net distended by hoops, into which fish can pass easily, without being able to return.

G.

**G** (je), the seventh letter, and the fifth consonant, of the English alphabet, has two sounds: one simple (called the *hard* sound) as in *gave*, *go*, *gull*; the other compound, like that of *j* (called the *soft* sound), being nearly equivalent to *dzh*, as in *gem*, *gin*, *gyre*, *dingy*. See *Principles of Pronunciation*, §§ 72-75. (*Mus.*) G is the name of the fifth tone of the natural or model scale;—called also *sol*. It was also originally used as the treble clef, and has gradually changed into the character represented in the margin. G  $\text{Clef}$  (G sharp) is a tone intermediate between G and A.



G Clef.

**Gāb**, *n.* [Dan. *gab*, orifice, mouth, Sw. *gap*, Ir. *cab* and *gob*, mouth. See GAPE.] The mouth; hence, idle prate; loquacity.

**Gāb**, *v. i.* [A.-S. *gabban*, to scoff, jeer, Icel. *gabba*, to delude. See *supra*, and cf. GABBLE.] **1.** To talk idly; to prate. **2.** To impose upon one; to lie.

**Gāb'ar-dine'** (gāb'ar-deen'), *n.* [Sp. *gabardina*, It. *gavardina*, O. Fr. *galleverdine*, *galvardine*; Sp. & O. Fr. *gaban*, It. *gabbano*, a great-coat, with a hood and close

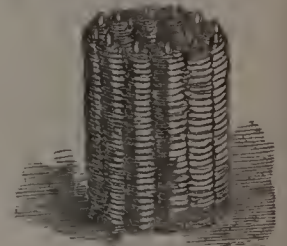
sleeves.] A kind of coarse frock or loose upper garment.

**Gāb'ble**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GABBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GABBLING.] [Dim. of *gab*, q. v. Cf. O. D. *gabberen*, to trifle, jest, O. Fr. *gaber*, It. *gabbare*, to deride, deceive.] **1.** To talk noisily, rapidly, and idly, or without meaning; to prate; to jabber; to babble, to chatter. **2.** To utter inarticulate sounds with rapidity; to cackle.

**Gāb'ble**, *n.* **1.** Loud or rapid talk without meaning. **2.** Inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered, as of fowls.

**Gāb'bler**, *n.* One who gabbles or jabbers; one who talks loudly, rapidly, and without meaning; a prater.

**Gā'bi-on**, *n.* [From Lat. *cavea*. See CAGE.] (*Fort.*) A hollow wicker cylinder filled with earth, and used in constructing parapets and temporary defenses.



Gabion.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ë, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ēre, veīl, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf,



**Gable**, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *gable*, *gable*, L. Lat. *gabulum*; Lat. *gabulus*, a kind of gallows, O. H. Ger. *gabala*, Icel. *gast*, fork, O. H. Ger. *gibil*, gable, housetop.] (*Arch.*) The vertical triangular end of a house or other building, from the eaves to the top.

*Gable roof*, the sloping roof which forms a gable. — *Gable window*, a window in a gable, or pointed at top like a gable.



Gable Roof.



Gable.

**Gād**, *n.* [A.-S. *gād*.] **1.** The point of a spear, or an arrow-head. **2.** A wedge-shaped instrument of metal. **3.** A goad. **4.** A wedge or ingot of iron or steel.

**Gād**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GADDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GAD-DING.] [Cf. Ir. *gad*, Gael. *goid*, to steal, orig. to rove, W. *gadaw*, to quit.] To rove or ramble idly.

**Gād'-a-bout'**, *n.* One who roves idly; a gadder.

**Gād'der**, *n.* A rambler; one who roves about idly.

**Gād'flī**, *n.* [Eng. & A.-S. *gad*, goad, sting, and *fly*, *q. v.*] (*Entom.*) An insect which stings cattle, and deposits its eggs in their skin.

**Gād'wall**, *n.* [Written also *gaddwell*, from *gad*, to walk about, and *well*.] (*Ornith.*) A bird found in the northern parts of Europe and America, in marshes and along the shores; the duck.

**Gāel**, *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** A Scotch Highlander of Celtic origin. **2.** An Irish Celt.

**Gāe'lic** (*gā'lik*), *a.* [Gael. *Gàidheal'ach*, *Gaelach*, from *Gàidheal*, *Gael*, a Scotch Highlander.] Belonging to the Gael, tribes of Celtic origin inhabiting the Highlands of Scotland.

**Gāe'lic** (*gā'lik*), *n.* The language of the Highlanders of Scotland.

**Gāff**, *n.* [Fr. *gaffe*, Sp. & Pg. *gafa*; Ir. & Gael. *gaf*, *gafa*.] **1.** A light spear or barbed iron used by fishermen. **2.** (*Naut.*) A sort of boom or yard, extending the upper edge of a fore-and-aft sail.

**Gāffer**, *n.* [Contracted from *godfather*, A.-S. *gefāder*.] An old fellow; an aged rustic.

*Gaffer* was originally a word of respect, now a term of familiarity or contempt, when addressed to an aged man.

**Gāffle**, *n.* [D., Sw., & Dan. *gaffel*, Icel. *gáffall*, fork, II. Ger. *gabel*, W. *gast*, fork, angle, Ir. & Gael. *gabhal*, fork.] An artificial spur put on cocks when they are set to fight.

**Gāg**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GAGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GAGGING.] [L. Lat. *gaggare*; A.-S. *cāggian*, to lock, shut, *cāg*, key, W. *cegian*, to choke or strangle, *ceg*, mouth, opening.] **1.** To stop the mouth of, by thrusting in something, so as to hinder speaking; hence, to silence. **2.** To cease to heave with nausea.

**Gāg**, *v. i.* To heave with nausea. [hinder speaking.]

**Gāge**, *n.* Something thrust into the mouth or throat to hinder speaking.

**Gāge**, *n.* [Fr., Sp., & Pg. *gage*, It. *gaggio*, L. Lat. *gadium*, *vadium*, *wadium*, from Goth. *vadi*, pledge, earnest, from *vidun*, to bind, A.-S. *wedd*, pledge, promise.] **1.** A pledge or pawn; security. **2.** A challenge to combat; that is, a glove, a gauntlet, or the like, cast on the ground by the challenger, and taken up by the acceptor of the challenge.

**Gāge**, *n.* A measure or standard. See GAUGE.

**Gāge**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GAGING.] To bind by pledge, caution, or security; to engage.

**Gāg'ger**, *n.* One who gags.

**Gāi'e-ty**, *n.* The same as *Gayety*. See GAYETY.

**Gāi'ly**, *adv.* See GAYLY.

**Gāin**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GAINING.] [L. Lat. *gainare*, to plow, till, from O. H. Ger. *weidanon*, *weidanjan*, to feed, hunt, *weida*, pasture.] **1.** To get, as a profit or advantage; to acquire; to win. **2.** To be successful in. **3.** To win to one's side; to conciliate. **4.** To reach; to attain to; to arrive at.

To gain the wind (*Naut.*), to reach the windward side of another ship.

**Syn.** — To obtain; acquire; get; procure; win; achieve; earn. — *Gain* implies only that we get something by exertion; *win*, that we do it in competition with others. A person gains knowledge, or gains a prize, simply by striving for it; he wins a victory, or wins a prize, by taking it from others in a struggle between them.

**Gāin**, *v. i.* To have advantage or profit; to grow rich; to advance in interest or happiness.

To gain on or upon, to encroach on; to win ground upon, in a race; hence, to get the better of.

**Gāin**, *n.* **1.** That which is gained; profit; advantage; benefit; winning. **2.** Acquisition; accumulation.

**Gāin**, *n.* [W. *gān*, a mortise.] (*Arch.*) A beveled shoul-

der of a binding joist, for the purpose of giving additional resistance to the tenon below.

**Gāin'er**, *n.* One who gains or obtains profit.

**Gāin'ful**, *a.* **1.** Producing profit or advantage; profitable; advantageous. **2.** Productive of wealth; lucrative.

**Gāin'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a gainful manner; profitably.

**Gāin'ful-ness**, *n.* The quality of being gainful.

**Gāin'less**, *a.* Not producing gain; unprofitable.

**Gāin-sāy'**, or **Gāin'sāy**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GAINSAID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GAIN SAYING.] [A.-S. *geān*, against, and *say*.] To contradict; to oppose in words; to controvert; to dispute.

**Gāin-sāy'er**, or **Gāin'sāy-er**, *n.* One who gainsays, contradicts, or denies; an opposer.

**Gāir'ish**, *a.* [Cf. A.-S. *gearn*, ready, prepared, *gare*, and Scot. *gair*, *gare*, stripe, streak, *gaired*, *gairy*, striped, and O. Eng. *gare*, *gaure*, to stare.] [Written also *garish*.] **1.** Gaudy; showy; fine; affectedly fine. **2.** Extravagantly gay; flighty.

**Gāit**, *n.* [See GATE.] **1.** Walk; march; way. **2.** Manner of walking or stepping.

**Gāi'ter**, *n.* [Cf. Fr. *guêtre*, Armor. *gweltren*, *geltren*, pl. *gweltron*, *geltron*.] **1.** A covering of cloth for the ankle, fitting down upon the shoe. **2.** A kind of shoe, consisting chiefly of cloth, and covering the ankle.

**Gā'lā**, *n.* [Fr. *gala*, show, pomp; It. *gala*, finery; O. Fr. *gule*, magnificence, banquet, from O. H. Ger. *geil*, glad, wanton; A.-S. *gāl*, wanton; merry; O. H. Ger. *geill*, pride, boasting, wantonness.] Pomp, show, or festivity. [*Rare.*]

*Gala day*, a day of mirth and festivity; a holiday.

**Gāl'ae-tōm'e-ter**, *n.* [Gr. *γάλα*, *γάλακτος*, milk, and *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quality of milk, by indicating its specific gravity; a lactometer.

**Gāl'ax-y**, *n.* [Gr. *γαλαξίας* (sc. *κύκλος*), from *γάλα*, *γάλακτος*, milk.] **1.** (*Astron.*) The Milky Way. **2.** An assemblage of splendid persons or things.

**Gāle**, *n.* [Ir. *gal*, gale, blast of wind; Icel. *gióla*, *gola*, cool wind; allied to Lat. *gelu*, cold; Skr. *djala*, cold; Prov. Eng. *gale*, to ache with cold; A.-S. *galan*, to congeal, as with fear.] **1.** A wind between a stiff breeze and a storm or tempest. **2.** A moderate current of air; a breeze. **3.** A state of excitement, of hilarity, or passion.

**Gāle**, *v. i.* (*Naut.*) To sail, or sail fast.

**Gāl'e-as**, *n.* [See GALLEY.] A form of galley used by the Venetians and Spaniards, propelled by sails and oars.

**Gāl'e-ate**, *a.* [Lat. *galeatus*, *p. p.* of *galeare*, to cover with a helmet, *galea*, helmet.] **1.** Covered, as with a helmet. **2.** (*Bot.*) Having a flower like a helmet.

**Gāl'e-nā**, *n.* [Lat., lead-ore, lead.] Sulphuret of lead; the principal ore from which the metal lead is extracted.

**Gāl'i-mā'tias** (*-mā'shā*), *n.* [Fr. *galimatias*, — so called because a French lawyer, who pleaded, in Latin before a court, the cause of a certain Matthias, from whom a cock had been stolen, often changed the words *gallus Matthiæ*, the cock of Matthew, into *galli Matthias*, the Matthew of the cock.] Nonsense; gibberish; confused and unmeaning talk.

**Gāl'i-ot**, *n.* [O. Fr. *galiot*, N. Fr. *galiole*, Sp. *galeota*, It. *galeotta*. See GALLEY.] (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A small galley or sort of brigantine, built for chase. (*b.*) A Dutch vessel, carrying a main-mast and a mizzen-mast, and a large gaff-main-sail.

**Gāl'i-pōt**, *n.* [Fr. *galipot*, Sp. *galipodio*, O. Fr. *garipot*, the wild pine or pitch tree. Cf. GALLIPOT.] A white resinous juice, which flows from pine or fir trees.

**Gall**, *n.* [A.-S. *gealla*, Icel. *gall*, allied to Gr. *χολή*, Lat. *fel*, for *hel*.] **1.** (*Physiol.*) The bitter, alkaline, viscid liquid found in the gall-bladder, beneath the liver. **2.** Any thing bitter; bitterness; spite; malignity.

**Gall**, *n.* [Lat. *galla*.] A vegetable excrescence produced by an insect in the bark or leaves of a plant, as the oak-apple, &c.

**Gall**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GALLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GALLING.] [Fr. *galer*, to scratch, *gale*, scurf, scab; Ger. *galle*, a disease in horses' feet, an excrescence under the tongue of horses. See GALL, *supra*.] **1.** To fret and wear away by friction; to excoriate; to chafe. **2.** To tease; to vex; to chagrin. **3.** To injure; to harass; to annoy.

**Gall**, *n.* A wound in the skin by rubbing.

**Gāl'iant**, *a.* [Fr. *galant*, It. *galante*, Sp. *galante*, *galan*, *galano*, from Fr., It., & Sp. *gala*. See GALA.] **1.** Showy; splendid; magnificent; gay. **2.** Noble in bear-



ing or spirit; high-spirited; heroic. **3.** (Pron. *gal-länt'*.) Polite and attentive to ladies.

**Syn.**— Courageous; brave.— *Courageous* is generic, denoting an inward spirit which rises above fear; *brave* is more outward, marking a spirit which braves or defies danger; *gallant* rises still higher, denoting bravery on extraordinary occasions in a spirit of adventure. A *courageous* man is ready for battle; a *brave* man courts it; a *gallant* man dashes into the midst of the conflict.

**Gal-länt'** (116), *n.* **1.** A gay, courtly, or fashionable man; one fond of paying attention to ladies. **2.** One who woos; a lover; a suitor.

**Gal-länt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GALLANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GALLANTING.] To attend or wait on, as a lady.

**Gäl'lant-ly**, *adv.* In a gallant manner, spirit, or bearing; gayly; nobly; bravely.

**Gal-länt'ly**, *adv.* In a polite or courtly manner; like a gallant or wooer. [nobleness; bravery.]

**Gäl'lant-ness**, *n.* The state of being gallant; gayety;

**Gäl'lant-ry**, *n.* [Fr. *galanterie*, It. & Sp. *galanteria*. See GALLANT.] **1.** Bravery; courageousness; intrepidity. **2.** Civility or polite attention to ladies; in a bad sense, intrigue.

**Gäl'-bläd'der**, *n.* (*Anat.*) A small, membranous sac, shaped like a pear, seated on the under side of the liver, and containing gall.

**Gäl'le-on**, *n.* [Sp. *galeon*, It. *galeone*, Fr. *galion*, L. Lat. *galeo*, *galio*. See GALLEY.] (*Naut.*) A large ship, with three or four decks, formerly used by the Spaniards as a man-of-war, and also in commerce.

**Gäl'ler-y**, *n.* [Fr. *galerie*, Sp. *galeria*, It. *galleria*, L. Lat. *galeria*, *galleria*, a gallery, orig. a banqueting hall, O. Fr. *galerie*, a rejoicing, festival, from *gale*, magnificence, feast. See GALA.] **1.** A long and narrow corridor, or connecting passage-way. **2.** A room for the exhibition of works of art; hence, also, a collection of paintings, sculptures, &c. **3.** A long and narrow platform attached to one or more sides of the interior of a building, and supported by brackets or columns. **4.** (*Naut.*) A frame like a balcony, projecting from the stern or quarter of a ship.

**Gäl'ley**, *n.*; *pl.* GÄL'LEYS. [O. Fr. *galie*, *galée*, It. & O. Sp. *galea*, L. Lat. *galea*, *galeida*, M. H. Ger. *galê*, *galie*, *galeide*. Cf. Lat. *galea*, helmet, dim. *galeola*, a hollow vessel, shaped like a helmet, and Ar. *khaliyah*, beehive, a large ship.] **1.** (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A low, flat-built vessel, with one deck, and navigated with sails and oars. (*b.*) A light open boat, used on the Thames by custom-house officers, press-gangs, and for pleasure. (*c.*) The cook-room of a ship of war. **2.** (*Chem.*) An oblong reverberatory furnace, with a row of retorts whose necks protrude through lateral openings. **3.** (*Print.*) A thin, flat strip of wood or metal with a raised edge, used for holding type that has been set up.

**Gäl'ley-släve**, *n.* A person condemned for a crime to work at the oar on board of a galley.

**Gäl'-flÿ**, *n.* (*Entom.*) An insect that punctures plants and occasions galls. [rived from galls.]

**Gäl'lie**, *a.* (*Chem.*) Belonging to galls or oak-apples; **de-Gäl'lie**, *a.* Pertaining to Gaul or France; Gallican.

**Gäl'lie-an**, *a.* Pertaining to Gaul or France; Gallic.

**Gäl'li-çışm**, *n.* A mode of speech peculiar to the French nation.

**Gäl'li-çize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GALLICIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GALLICIZING.] To render conformable to the French idiom or language.

**Gäl'li-gäs'king**, *n. pl.* [Either for *Gallogascoins*, because these trowsers were first worn by the *Gallic Gascons*, or corrupted from Lat. *caligæ Vasconum*, Gascon hose.] **1.** Large, open hose or trowsers. **2.** Leather guards worn on the legs by sportsmen.

**Gäl'li-mau'fry**, *n.* [Fr. *galimafrée*, a sort of ragout or mixed hash of different meats. Cf. GALIMATIAS and Pr. *Matfre*, Manfred.] **1.** A hash of various kinds of meats; a ragout. **2.** Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley. **3.** A woman. [*Obs. and rare.*]

**Gäl'li-nä'cean**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the family which includes the common hen.

**Gäl'li-nä'ceous**, *a.* [Lat. *gallinaceus*, from *gallina*, hen, *gallus*, cock.] (*Ornith.*) Belonging to an order of birds including the common domestic fowls.

**Gäl'li-nip'per**, *n.* [Prob. from *gall*, Lat. *galla*, gallnut, and *nip*, q. v.] A large mosquito.

**Gäl'li-nüle**, *n.* [Lat. *gallinula*, dim. of *gallina*, hen.] (*Ornith.*) An aquatic bird which inhabits rivers, ponds, sedgy spots, and marshy places.

**Gäl'li-pöt**, *n.* [Prop. a fine painted pot, from Fr., It., & Sp. *gala*, show, pomp, finery. See GALA, and cf. GALIPOT.] A small, glazed earthen pot, used by apothecaries for containing medicines.

**Gäl'-nüt**, *n.* An excrescence on a species of oak, used in dyeing, making ink, &c. See GALL.

**Gäl'lon**, *n.* [O. Fr. *galon*, *jalon*, L. Lat. *galo*, *galona*.] A measure of capacity for dry or liquid things, but usually for liquids, and containing four quarts.

**Gal-lōon'**, *n.* [Fr. & Sp. *galon*, It. *galone*, from *gala*, pomp, show, finery. See GALA.] **1.** A ribbon-like tissue thickly woven, used for binding garments, &c. **2.** A tape-like tissue of cotton, silk, &c., used for binding hats, shoes, and for other purposes.

**Gäl'lop**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GALLOPED (gäl'lupt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GALLOPING.] [From Goth. *ga-hlaupan*, O. H. Ger. *gahlaufan*, A.-S. *gehleapan*, N. H. Ger. *laufen*, D. *loopen*. See LEAP.] **1.** To move or run with leaps or bounds, as a horse. **2.** To move very rapidly.

**Gäl'lop**, *n.* A mode of running by a quadruped, particularly a horse, by lifting alternately the fore feet and the hind feet together, in successive leaps or bounds.

**Gäl'lop-er**, *n.* One who, or that which gallops.

**Gäl'lo-wäy**, *n.* A horse, or a species of horses, of a small size, first bred in Galloway, in Scotland, characterized by great spirit, endurance, and easiness of gait.

**Gäl'lovs** (gäl'lus), *n. sing.*; *pl.* GÄL'LOVS-ES. [A.-S. *galga*, *gealga*, Goth. *galga*, Icel. *gálgi*.] **1.** An instrument of punishment consisting of two posts and a cross-beam on the top, to which a criminal is suspended by a rope fastened round his neck; also, a like instrument for suspending any thing. **2. pl.** A pair of suspenders or braces. [*Colloq.*]



Gallows.

**Gäl'lovs-bitts** (gäl'lus-), *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) A strong frame in the center of a ship's deck for supporting spare spars while in

**Gäl'ly**, *n.* See GALLEY. [port.]

**Gäl'ly-gäs'king**, *n. pl.* See GALLIGASKINS.

**Ga-löche'** (ga-lösh'), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *galliba* (sc. *solea*, or *crepida*), a Gallic shoe.] **1.** An overshoe. **2.** A gaiter to cover the leg and upper part of the foot.

**Gal-vän'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to galvanism; containing or exhibiting galvanism.

*Galvanic battery*, an apparatus for generating galvanism. — *Galvanic pile*, an apparatus used to produce a current of dynamical electricity. It consists of a *pile* of alternate silver (or copper) and zinc disks, laid up with disks of paper or cloth between them, moistened with brine or acid water.

**Gäl'va-nışm**, *n.* [From *Galvani*, of Bologna, the discoverer.] **1.** Electricity developed by chemical action between different substances without the aid of friction. **2.** That branch of physical science which treats of galvanic electricity.

**Gäl'va-nışt**, *n.* One versed in galvanism.

**Gäl'va-nize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GALVANIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GALVANIZING.] **1.** To affect with galvanism. **2.** To plate or coat with metal, by means of galvanism. **3.** To restore to consciousness by galvanic action.

*Galvanized iron*, iron coated with zinc by galvanic deposition; more commonly by a peculiar process, in which the coating is not produced by galvanism.

**Gäl'va-nöm'e-ter**, *n.* [From *galvanism* and Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the force of minute quantities of galvanic electricity.

**Gal-vän'o-scöpe**, *n.* [From *galvanism* and Gr. σκοπός, viewing, from σκέπτεσθαι, to view.] An apparatus for detecting the presence of minute quantities of galvanic electricity.

**Gam-bä'do**, *n.*; *pl.* GAM-BÄ'DÖES. [It. & Sp. *gamba*, leg, of Celtic origin.] A case of leather, formerly used to defend the leg from mud, and in riding on horseback.

**Gäm'bit**, *n.* [Fr. *gambit*, *gambis*, from O. Fr. *gambier*, *gamboier*, to march, walk, *gambeer*, *jambeer*, to trip, from *gambet*, *jambet*, a tripping, from *gambe*, for *jambe*, leg.] (*Chess-playing.*) A mode of opening the game.

**Gäm'ble**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GAMBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GAMBLING.] [Diminutive of *game*, q. v.] To play or game for money or other stake.

**Gäm'ble**, *v. t.* To lose or squander by gaming.

**Gäm'bler**, *n.* One who gambles.

**Gam-böge'**, or **Gam-böge'**, *n.* A concrete vegetable juice, or gum-resin, of a beautiful reddish-yellow color, produced by several species of trees growing in Siam, Ceylon, and Malabar. It is brought in masses, or cylindrical rolls, from *Cambodia*, or *Cambogia*, whence its name. It is used chiefly as a pigment.

**Gäm'bol**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GAMBOLED; *p. pr.* & *vb.*



- n.* GAMBOLING.] [See *infra.*] To dance and skip about in sport; to frisk.
- Gām'bol**, *n.* [O. Eng. *gambolde*, *gambald*, from Fr. *gambade*, gambol, *gambader*, to gambol, frisk, from O. Fr. *gambe*, for *jambe*, leg.] A skipping or leaping about in frolic; a skip; a hop.
- Gām'brēl**, *n.* [O. Fr. *gambe*, for *jambe*, leg.] **1.** The hind leg of a horse. **2.** A stick crooked like a horse's leg, used by butchers.
- Gambrel roof*, a hipped roof; a mansard or curb roof. [*Amer.*]
- Gām-brōn'**, *n.* (*Manuf.*) A kind of twilled linen cloth for lining.
- Gāme**, *n.* [A.-S. *gamen*, *gomen*, play, joke, Icel. *gaman*, joke, O. H. Ger. *gaman*, joy, jest, allied to Skr. *kam*, to love.] **1.** Sport of any kind; jest; frolic. **2.** A contrivance, arrangement, or institution designed to furnish sport, recreation, or amusement. **3.** Use or practice of such a game; a single match at play; a single contest. **4.** That which is gained, as the stake in a game. **5.** Animals pursued and taken by sportsmen. **6.** Scheme pursued; plan; project.
- To make game of*, to make sport of; to mock; to ridicule.
- Gāme**, *a.* **1.** Ready to fight to the last, like a gamecock; courageous; brave; resolute. **2.** Pertaining to such animals as are hunted for game.
- To die game*, to maintain a bold, unyielding spirit to the last.
- Gāme**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GAMING.] **1.** To play at any sport or diversion. **2.** To play for a stake or prize. **3.** To practice playing for money or some other stake; to gamble.
- Gāme'-cōck**, *n.* A cock bred or used to fight.
- Gāme'keep-er**, *n.* One who has the care of game, especially in a park or preserve.
- Gāme'-lēg**, *n.* [W. *cam*, or *gam*, crooked, wry, wrong.] A lame or crooked leg. [*Colloq.*]
- Gāme'sōme**, *a.* Gay; sportive; frolicsome.
- Gāme'ster**, *n.* [Eng. *game* and the suffix *ster*.] A person who plays at games; especially, one accustomed to play for money or other stake; a gambler.
- Gām'mer**, *n.* [Contracted from *godmother*, A.-S. *gem-ēder*, Cf. GAFFER.] An old wife; — correlative of *gaffer*, as applied to an old man.
- Gām'mon**, *n.* [O. Fr. *gambon*, N. Fr. *jambon*, from *gambe*, *jambe*, leg; Sp. *jamón*, ham; It. *gambone*, a big leg.] **1.** The thigh of a hog, pickled and smoked or dried; a smoked ham. **2.** Backgammon. **3.** An imposition or hoax; humbug.
- Gām'mon**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GAMMONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GAMMONING.] **1.** To make bacon of. **2.** (*Naut.*) To fasten, as a bowsprit to the stem of a ship.
- Gām'mon**, *v. t.* **1.** To beat in the game of backgammon, by withdrawing all one's counters from the board, before an antagonist has been able to withdraw any of his. **2.** To impose on by improbable stories; to humbug.
- Gām'ut**, *n.* [Gr. *γάμμα*, the third letter of the Greek alphabet, and *ut*, the name of a musical note.] (*Mus.*) The scale; — so called from the first tone of the model scale of Guido, which was represented by *gamma*.
- Gām'y**, *a.* **1.** (*Cookery.*) Having the flavor of dead game when kept uncooked until it verges on the state of being tainted, which is considered its highest excellence. **2.** (*Sporting.*) Showing an unyielding spirit to the last.
- Gān'der**, *n.* [A.-S. *gandra*, *ganra*, N. H. Ger. *ganser*, from Ger. & D. *gans*, Icel. *gás*, A.-S. *gōs*, Eng. *goose*, *q. v.*] The male of the goose.
- Gāng**, *n.* [A.-S., Dan., D., & Ger. *gang*, Sw. *gång*, to going pace, gait, way, gallery; Ger. also a metallic vein; Goth. *gaggs*, *gagg*, way, street, from *gaggan*, to go, A.-S. *gangan*.] **1.** A number going in company; hence, a company; — ordinarily used in respect to persons in low or servile positions. **2.** A combination of similar implements arranged so as, by acting together, to save time or labor. **3.** (*Mining.*) A gangue. See GANGUE.
- Gāng'-bōard**, *n.* (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A board or plank, with cleats for steps, used for walking into or out of a boat. (*b.*) A plank placed within or without the bulwarks of a vessel's waist, for the sentinel to walk or stand on.
- Gāng'-cāsk**, *n.* A small cask used for bringing water aboard ships in boats.
- Gān'gli-on**, *n.* [Lat., Gr. *γαγγλίον*, a sort of swelling, a tumor under the skin.] **1.** (*Compar. Anat.*) (*a.*) A collection of nerve cells from which nerve fibers are given off in one or more directions. (*b.*) (*Human Anat.*) A small mass of vesicular neurine in the course of a nerve, distinct from the brain and spinal cord; also, a lymphatic gland. **2.** (*Surg.*) A globular, hard, indolent tumor, always situated somewhere on a tendon.

*Lymphatic ganglion*, a lymphatic gland.

- Gān'gli-ōn'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to a ganglion.
- Gān'grene**, *n.* [Lat. *gangræna*, Gr. *γάγγραινα*, from *γᾶν*, *γρᾶν*, to gnaw, eat.] (*Med.*) The first stage of mortification of living flesh; — so termed from its eating away the flesh.
- Gān'grene**, *v. t.* To mortify.
- Gān'grene**, *v. i.* To become mortified or putrescent; to lose vitality. [flesh.]
- Gān'gre-noūs**, *a.* Mortified; putrified; — said of living
- Gāngue** (*gāng*) *n.* [Fr. *gangue*, equiv. to Ger. *gang*, a metallic vein. See GANG.] (*Mining.*) The mineral substance which incloses any metallic ore in the vein.
- Gāng'wāy**, *n.* [See GANG.] **1.** A passage or way, into or out of any inclosed place. **2.** (*Naut.*) The waist.
- To bring to the gangway*, to punish, as a seaman, by tying up and flogging at the gangway, the usual place of punishment.
- Gān'net**, *n.* [A.-S. *ganet*, *ganot*, a sea-fowl, a fen-duck; D. *gent*, O. H. Ger. *ganazzo*, *ganzo*, *gans*, Lat. *ganta*, goose; O. H. Ger. *horgans*, coot. See GANDER.] (*Ornith.*) The Solan goose, a sea-fowl allied to the pelican.
- Gānt'let**, } *n.* [*Gantlet*, for  
**Gānt'lope**, } *gauntlet*, an iron glove, corrupted from *gantlope*; *gantlope*, for *gate-lope*, Ger. *gassen-laufen*, from L. Ger. *gale*, H. Ger. *gasse*, a little street, lane, and L. Ger. *lophen*, H. Ger. *laufen*, to run. See GATE.] A military punishment in which the offender is made to run between two files of men facing one another, who strike him as he passes.
- Gāol** (*jāl*), *n.* A place of confinement. See JAIL.
- Gāol'er** (*jāl'er*), *n.* See JAILER.
- Gāp**, *n.* [Icel. *gap*, mouth, opening. See GAB and GAPE.] An opening in any thing made by breaking or parting; an opening for a passage or entrance; an opening which is irreparable.
- Gāpe** (in England commonly pronounced *gāp*), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GAPED (*gāpt*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GAPING.] [A.-S. *geapan*, to open, Icel. *gap*, to open, Dan. *gabe*, D. *gapen*. Ger. *gaffen*.] **1.** To open the mouth wide; as, (*a.*) Expressing a desire for food. (*b.*) Indicating sleepiness, indifference, dullness; to yawn. (*c.*) Showing surprise, astonishment, expectation, &c. (*d.*) Manifesting a desire to injure, devour, or overcome. **2.** To open as a gap.
- Syn.* — To gaze; stare; yawn. See GAZE.
- Gāpe**, *n.* **1.** The act of gaping. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) The width of the mouth when opened, as of birds, fishes, &c.
- The gapes*, a disease of young poultry, attended with much gaping.
- Gār**, *n.* [A.-S. *gar*, dart, spear, lance. The name is applied to the fish on account of its long and slender body and pointed head.] (*Ichth.*) (*a.*) A fish of the pike family, having a long, pointed head. (*b.*) A fish having a similar general form to the above, but with rhombic scales, found in fresh waters, as those of America.
- Gār'b**, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *garbs*, clothes, dress, from O. H. Ger. *garawi*, *garwi*, ornament, dress.] **1.** Clothing; especially, official or appropriate dress. **2.** Fashion, or mode of dress; hence, exterior appearance; looks.
- Gār'bage**, *n.* [O. Eng. also *garbash*, properly that which is purged or cleansed away, from O. Fr. *garber*, to make fine, neat, from O. H. Ger. *garawan*, A.-S. *gearwian*, to make ready, prepare.] Refuse parts of flesh; offal; hence, the refuse matter from a kitchen.
- Gār'ble**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GARBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GARBLING.] [O. Fr. *grabeler*, for *garbeler*, to examine, to garble spices, &c., from Lat. *cribellum*, dim. of *cribrum*, sieve, allied to *cernere*, to separate, sift.] **1.** To sift or bolt. **2.** To pick out such parts of as may serve a purpose; to mutilate; to corrupt.
- Gār'bler**, *n.* One who garbles, sifts, selects.
- Gār'bles** (*gār'blz*), *n. pl.* The dust, soil, or filth, separated from good spices, drugs, &c.
- Gār'bōard**, *n.* (*Naut.*) The first plank fastened on the keel on the outside.
- Gār'den** (*gār'dn*, 72), *n.* [O. H. Ger. *garto*, *karto*, whence also Fr. & Sp. *jardin*, It. *giardino*, from A.-S. *geard*, O. Sax. *gard*, Goth. *gards*, Eng. *yard*, O. H. Ger. *gart*, Icel. *gardr*, Sw. *gård*, Dan. *gaard*, an inclosed place, W. *gardd*, Gael. *gart*; allied to Lat. *hortus*, garden, Gr. *χόπος*, an inclosed place, Russ. *górod*, a town or city. See GIRD, *v.*] **1.** A piece of ground for the cultivation of fruits,



Gannet.



flowers, or vegetables. **2.** A rich, well-cultivated spot or tract of country.

**Gär'den**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GARDENED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GARDENING.] To lay out or to cultivate a garden; to labor in a garden.

**Gär'den-er** (gär'dn-er), *n.* One who makes and tends a garden; a horticulturist.

**Gär'den-ing**, *n.* The art of laying out and cultivating gardens; horticulture.

**Gär'get**, *n.* **1.** A disease in the udders of cows. **2.** A disease in hogs, indicated by staggering and loss of appetite. **3.** (*Bot.*) A plant known commonly as *poke*, or *poke-weed*, having emetic and cathartic qualities.

**Gär'gle**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GARGLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GARGLING.] [*Ger. gurgel*, throat, *gurgeln*, to gargle. See GURGLE.] To wash or rinse, as the mouth or throat.

**Gär'gle**, *n.* A liquid preparation for washing the mouth and throat.

**Gär'goyle**, *n.* [*Fr. gargouille*, from *gargouiller*. See GARGLE.] (*Arch.*) A projecting water-spout in ancient buildings, carved grotesquely.

**Gär'ish**, *a.* [See GAIRISH.]

**Gär'land**, *n.* [*O. Sp. guirlanda*, *It. ghirlanda*, *Sp. guirnalda*, from *O. H. Ger. wiara*, *wiera*, crown, *M. H. Ger. wieren*, to twist, *dim. of hypoth. wierelen*, with the suffix *anda*.] **1.** A wreath or chaplet made of branches, flowers, feathers, &c.; a coronal. **2.** The top; the principal thing, or thing most prized. **3.** A collection of little printed pieces; an anthology. **4.** (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A sort of bag, used by sailors to keep provisions in. (*b.*) A ring of rope lashed on a mast.

**Gär'land**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GARLANDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GARLANDING.] To crown or deck with a garland.

**Gär'lie**, *n.* [*A.-S. gārleac*, from *gār*, spear, lance, and *leak*, leek, from the leaves rising like lances or spears.] (*Bot.*) A plant, having a bulbous root, a very strong smell, and an acrid, pungent taste.

**Gär'ment**, *n.* [*O. Eng. & Norm. Fr. garnement*, from *garnir*, to garnish. See GARNISH.] Any article of clothing, as a coat, a gown, &c.

**Gär'ner**, *n.* [*Lat. granarium*, from *granum*. See GRAIN.] A granary; a building or place where grain is stored.

**Gär'ner**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GARNERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GARNERING.] To store in a granary.

**Gär'net**, *n.* [*Fr. grenat*, *L. Lat. granatus* (*sc. lapis*), from *Lat. granatum* (*sc. malum*), pomegranate, from *granatus*, having many grains or seeds, from *granum*, grain, seed, so called from its resemblance in color and shape to the grains or seeds of the pomegranate.] **1.** (*Min.*) A mineral of a deep-red color. **2.** (*Naut.*) A sort of tackle fixed to the main-stay, and used to hoist in and out the cargo.

**Gär'nish**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GARNISHED (gär'nisht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GARNISHING.] [*Fr. garnir*, *O. Fr. garantir*, to warn, protect, from *A.-S. warnian*, to take care, beware, to warn, *O. H. Ger. warnôn*, to fortify, admonish.] **1.** To adorn; to embellish. **2.** To ornament, as a dish with something laid about it; to furnish, as a fort with troops. [*Colloq.*] **3.** (*Law.*) To warn; to give notice to. See GARNISHEE.

**Gär'nish**, *n.* **1.** Decoration; ornament; also, garments, especially such as are showy or decorated. **2.** (*Cookery.*) Something set round a dish as an embellishment. **3.** (*Jails.*) (*a.*) Fetters. (*b.*) An entrance-fee demanded by the old prisoners of one just committed to jail. [*Cont.*]

**Gär'nish-ee'**, *n.* (*Law.*) One in whose hands the property of another has been attached; a trustee.

**Gär'nish-ment**, *n.* **1.** Ornament; decoration. **2.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) Warning, or legal notice to one to appear and give information to the court on any matter. (*b.*) Warning to a person in whose hands the effects of another are attached, not to pay the money or deliver the goods, but to appear in court and give information as garnishee. **3.** A fee.

**Gär'ni-türe** (53), *n.* [See GARNISH.] That which garnishes; embellishment.

**Gär'ret**, *n.* [*O. Fr. garite*, *N. Fr. guérite*, *Sp. garita*, a place of refuge; dungeon of a fortress, whither the beleaguered soldiers make their last retreat, sentinel-box, from *O. Fr. garir*, to preserve, save, from *Goth. varjan*.] That part of a house which is on the upper floor, immediately under the roof; an attic.

**Gär'ret-er'**, *n.* An inhabitant of a garret; a poor author; a literary hack.

**Gär'ri-son** (gär'rī-sn), *n.* [*O. Eng. garneson*, *garnisoun*,

*Fr. garnison*, *garrison*, from *garnir*, to garnish. See GARNISH.] (*Mil.*) (*a.*) A body of troops in a fort or fortified town, to defend it against an enemy, or to keep the inhabitants in subjection. (*b.*) A strong place, in which troops are quartered for its security.

**Gär'ri-son**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GARRISONED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GARRISONING.] (*Mil.*) (*a.*) To place troops in, as in a fortress, for its defense. (*b.*) To secure or defend by fortresses manned with troops.

**Gar-röte'**, *n.* [*Sp. garrote*; *Fr. garrot*, a bending lever, a stick for packing, from *Sp. garra*, claw, talon, *Arn. or. & W. gar*, leg, ham, shank.] A Spanish mode of execution by strangulation, with an iron collar affixed to a post and tightened by a screw until life becomes extinct; also, the instrument by means of which the punishment is inflicted.

**Gar-röte'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GARROTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GARROTING.] To strangle with the garrote; hence, to seize by the throat from behind, with a view to strangle and rob.

**Gar-röt'er**, *n.* One who seizes a person by the throat from behind, with a view to strangle and rob him.

**Gar-ru'lli-ty**, *n.* [See *infra*.] Quality of being garrulous; talkativeness; loquacity.

**Gär'ru-loūs**, *a.* [*Lat. garrulus*, from *garrire*, to chatter, talk.] Indulging in, or characterized by, long, prosy talk, with repetition and excessive detail.

**Syn.**—Talkative; loquacious.—A *garrulous* person indulges in long, prosy talk, with frequent repetitions and lengthened details; *talkative* implies simply a great desire to talk; and *loquacious* a great flow of words at command. A child is *talkative*; a lively woman is *loquacious*; an old man in his dotage is *garrulous*.

**Gär'ter**, *n.* [*Fr. jarretière*, *Sp. jarretera*, from *O. Fr. garret*, *Sp. jarrete*, *It. garretto*, bend of the knee, from *Sp. garra*, claw. See GARROTE.] **1.** A string or band used to tie a stocking to the leg. **2.** The badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, instituted by Edward III.; hence, also, the order itself.

**Gär'ter**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GARTERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GARTERING.] **1.** To bind with a garter. **2.** To invest with the order of the Garter.

**Gärth**, *n.* [*W. gardd*, inclosure, garden. See GARDEN.] **1.** A close; a yard; a croft; a garden. **2.** A dam or wear for catching fish.

**Gäs** (pron. gäs to some extent), *n.* [*Fr. gaz*; a word invented by the chemist Van Helmont, who died in 1644. Cf. *D. geest*, *A.-S. gäst*, *Ger. geist*, spirit, ghost; *M. H. Ger. gist*, *gest*, *N. H. Ger. gischt*, *gascht*, yeast, froth, *gischen*, *gaschen*, to foam, froth, ferment.] **1.** An aëri-form elastic fluid. **2.** (*Popular Usage.*) A mixture of carbureted hydrogen and olefiant gas or bi-carbureted hydrogen, commonly used for illuminating purposes.

**Gäs'-bürn'er**, *n.* That part of a gas-fixture where the gas is burned as it escapes from one or more minute orifices.

**Gäs'eon-äde'**, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *Gascon*, an inhabitant of Gascony, the people of which are noted for boasting.] A boast or boasting; a vaunt; a bravado.

**Gäs'eon-äde'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GASCONADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GASCONADING.] To boast; to brag; to vaunt; to bluster.

**Gäs'e-öūs**, *a.* **1.** In the form of gas, or an aëri-form fluid. **2.** Lacking substance or solidity; tenuous.

**Gas'-fixt'üre**, *n.* A bracket or chandelier for gas, including a stop-cock and burner.

**Gäsh**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GASHED (gäsht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GASHING.] [*Prob. from Fr. hacher*, to hew, chop, from *hache*, hatchet, *ax*, from *Ger. & D. hacke*, hatchet, pick-ax.] To make a gash, or long, deep incision in, particularly in flesh. [particularly in flesh.]

**Gäsh**, *n.* [From the verb.] A deep and long cut; par-gäs'-höld'er, *n.* A vessel for containing and preserving gas; a gasometer. [into gas.]

**Gäs'i-fi-cä'tion**, *n.* The act or process of converting

**Gäs'i-fy'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GASIFIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GASIFYING.] [*Eng. gas* and *Lat. facere*, to make.] To convert into gas, as by the application of heat, or by chemical processes.

**Gäs'ket**, *n.* [*Fr. gascette*, *Sp. caxeta*.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A flat, plaited cord used to furl the sail, or tie it to the yard when furled. **2.** (*Mech.*) (*a.*) The platted hemp used for packing a piston, as of the steam-engine and its pumps. (*b.*) Any ring or washer of packing.

**Gäs'-mäin**, *n.* One of the principal pipes for conveying gas from the works.

**Gäs'-mē'ter**, *n.* An instrument for measuring the quantity of gas consumed in a given time, at a particular place.



Gargoyle.



**Gas-ōm'e-ter**, *n.* [See GAS and METER.] A gas-holder or reservoir.

**Gas-ōm'e-try**, *n.* Art or practice of measuring gases.

**Gāsp**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GASPED (gāsp); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GASPING.] [Icel. *geispa*, Sw. *gaspa*, Dan. *gispe*, to gape, yawn.] **1.** To labor for breath; to respire convulsively or violently. **2.** To pant with eagerness.

**Gāsp**, *v. t.* To emit with gaspings. [breath.]

**Gāsp**, *n.* A labored respiration; a painful catching of the breath.

**Gās'sy**, *a.* Full of gas; hence, inflated; exhilarated; full of ambitious or deceitful talk. [*Colloq.*]

**Gās'ter-o-pōd**, *n.* [Gr. *γαστήρ*, stomach, and *ποῦς*, *ποδός*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) A molluscous animal, having a fleshy ventral disk, which serves to take the place of feet.

**Gās'trie**, *a.* [From Gr. *γαστήρ*, *γαστρός*, belly, stomach.] (*Anat.*) Belonging to the stomach.

**Gas-trīl'o-quīst**, *n.* [Fr. *gastriologue*, from Gr. *γαστήρ*, belly, and Lat. *loqui*, to speak.] One who appears to speak from his stomach; a ventriloquist.

**Gas-trīl'o-quy**, *n.* A voice or utterance which appears to proceed from the stomach; ventriloquy.

**Gas-trī'tis**, *n.* [Gr. *γαστήρ*, stomach.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the stomach.

**Gas-trōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *γαστρολογία*; *γαστήρ*, stomach, and *λόγος*, discourse.] A treatise on the stomach.

**Gas-trōn'o-mer**, *n.* [Gr. *γαστήρ*, belly, and *νόμος*, law, *νέμειν*, to distribute.] One who is fond of good living; an epicure; a glutton.

**Gās'tro-nōm'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to gastronomy.  
**Gās'tro-nōm'ie-al**, }

**Gas-trōn'o-mīst**, *n.* One who is fond of good living; a gastronomer.

**Gas-trōn'o-my**, *n.* [Gr. *γαστρονομία*.] The art or science of good eating; epicurism.

**Gāte**, *n.* [A.-S. *geat*, *gat*, *gate*, door, Icel. *gata*, Goth. *gatvo*, path, from Goth. *gitan*, A.-S. *getun*, *gitan*, Icel. *geta*, Eng. *get*. Cf. GAIT.] **1.** A passage-way in the wall of a city, a grand edifice, and the like; also, the frame of timber, &c., which closes the passage. **2.** A frame stopping the passage of water through a dam or lock; an avenue; a means of entrance.

**Gāte-wāy**, *n.* A passage through a fence or wall; a gate; also, a frame, arch, or the like, in which a gate is hung.

**Gāth'er**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GATHERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GATHERING.] [A.-S. *gaderian*, *gadrian*, *gadherian*, from *gador*, at the same time, together.] **1.** To bring together; to collect; to assemble; to congregate. **2.** To harvest; to cull; to pick; to pluck. **3.** To amass in large quantity or numbers. **4.** To make compact; to consolidate; also, to draw together, as a piece of cloth, by a thread; to pucker; to plait. **5.** To derive, as an inference; to infer; to conclude.

**Gāth'er**, *v. i.* **1.** To come together; to collect; to congregate. **2.** To increase. **3.** To come to a head, as a sore. **4.** To draw an inference.

**Gāth'er**, *n.* A plait or fold in cloth, made by drawing the thread through it.

**Gāth'er-er**, *n.* One who gathers or collects.

**Gāth'er-ing**, *n.* That which is gathered or brought together; as, (*a.*) A crowd; an assembly. (*b.*) A tumor, suppurated or matured; an abscess.

**Gāud**, *n.* [Lat. *gaudium*, joy, gladness.] A piece of worthless finery; a trinket.

**Gāud'i-ly**, *adv.* In a gaudy manner; ostentatiously.

**Gāud'i-ness**, *n.* Quality of being gaudy; showiness.

**Gāud'y**, *a.* [*compar.* GAUDIERY; *superl.* GAUDIERY.] **1.** Ostentatiously fine; showy. **2.** Gay; merry; festal.

**Gāuf'fer**, *v. t.* [Fr. *gauffer*, to figure cloth, velvet, and other stuffs, from *gaufre*, Eng. *waffle*, *q. v.*] To plait, crimp, or flute; to goffer, as lace. See GOFFER.

**Gāuge** (gā), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GAUGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GAUGING.] [O. Fr. *gauger*, *gaugier*, prob. from a hypoth. Lat. word *qualificare*, to determine the qualities of a thing, O. Fr. *gauger*, for *galger*.] **1.** To measure or to ascertain the contents of, as of a pipe, puncheon, hog-head, or the like. **2.** To measure the capacity or ability of; to estimate.

**Gāuge** (gāj), *n.* **1.** An instrument to determine dimensions or capacity; a standard of any kind. **2.** Dimensions; estimate. **3.** (*Physics.*) Any apparatus for measuring the state of a phenomenon, or for ascertaining its numerical elements at any moment. **4.** (*Naut.*) (*a.*) Position with reference to a vessel and to the wind. (*b.*) The depth to which a vessel sinks in the water. **5.** The distance between the rails of a railway.

When the gauge is four feet, eight and one half inches,

it is called *narrow gauge*. *Wide*, or *broad gauge*, in the United States, is six feet; in England, seven feet.

**6.** (*Plastering.*) (*a.*) The quantity of plaster of Paris used with common plaster to hasten its setting. (*b.*) The composition made of plaster of Paris and other materials used in finishing plastered ceilings, &c.

**Gāu'ger**, *n.* One who gauges; an officer whose business it is to ascertain the contents of casks.

**Gault**, *n.* (*Geol.*) A series of beds of clay and marl, the geological position of which is between the upper and lower green-sand.

**Gäunt** (gänt), *a.* [Perhaps contracted from A.-S. *gewaned*, *p. p.* of *gewanian*, to diminish, to wane, *q. v.* Cf. also W. *gwan*, weak, poor.] Lean; meager; pinched and grim.

**Gäunt'let**, *n.* [Fr. *gantilet*, from *gant*, glove, L. Lat. *wantus*, D. *want*, Icel. *vötrr*, for *vandr*.] **1.** A large glove with plates of metal on the back, worn as part of the defensive armor in ancient times. **2.** A long glove, covering the wrist.

To take up the gauntlet, to accept a challenge.—To throw down the gauntlet, to offer or send a challenge.

**Gauze**, *n.* [So called because it was first introduced from Gaza, a city of Palestine.] A very thin, slight, transparent stuff, of silk or linen. [gauze.]

**Gauz'y**, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, gauze; thin as gauze.

**Gāve**, *imp.* of *give*. See GIVE.

**Gāv'el**, *n.* [O. Fr. *gavelle*, N. Fr. *javelle*, *javeau*, dim. from Lat. *capulus*, handle, *capere*, to lay hold of, seize. Cf. W. *gafael*, a hold, grasp.] **1.** A small heap of wheat, rye, or other grain, not tied up. **2.** The mallet of a presiding officer.

**Gāv'el-kīnd**, *n.* [W. *gafael cenedl*, the hold or tenure of a family, from *gafael*, a hold, and *cenedl*, a kindred, clan, family.] (*O. Eng. Law.*) A tenure by which land descended from the father to all his sons in equal portions, and the land of a brother, dying without issue, descended equally to his brothers.

**Gāv'i-al**, *n.* [The East Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of crocodile, found in India.

**Gawk**, *n.* [A.-S. *geac*, *gac*, cuckoo, simpleton, Icel. *gaukr*, allied to Lat. *cuculus*.] **1.** A cuckoo. **2.** A simpleton; a booby.

**Gawk'y**, *a.* [*compar.* GAWKIER; *superl.* GAWKIEST.] [See *supra*, and cf. AWK.] Foolish and awkward; clumsy and clownish.

**Gawk'y**, *n.* A fellow who is awkward from being overgrown, or from silly stupidity.

**Gāy**, *a.* [*compar.* GAYER; *superl.* GAYEST.] [From O. H. Ger. *gāhi*, headlong, swift, rapid, excellent.] **1.** Excited with merriment or delight. **2.** Having many or showy colors.

**Syn.**—Merry; gleeful; blithe; airy; lively; sprightly; sportive; light-hearted; frolicsome; jolly; jovial; vivacious.

**Gāy'e-ty**, *n.* **1.** State of being gay; merriment; acts or entertainments prompted by, or inspiring, merry delight; — used often in the plural. **2.** Finery; show.

**Syn.**—Liveliness; mirth; animation; vivacity; glee; blitheness; sprightliness; jollity. See CHEERFULNESS.

**Gāy'ly**, *adv.* **1.** With mirth and frolic; merrily. **2.** Splendidly; showily.

**Gāy'ness**, *n.* Gayety; finery. [*Rare.*]

**Gāze**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GAZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GAZING.] [Cf. Gr. *ἀγάζεσθαι*, to be astonished, and A.-S. *gāsan*, Goth. *geisan*, *gaisjan*, to smite, *usgaisjan*, to terrify, *us-geisnan*, to be terrified.] To fix the eyes in a steady and earnest look.

**Syn.**—To gape; stare; look.—To gaze is to look with fixed and prolonged attention, awakened by excited interest or elevated emotion; to gape is to look fixedly, with open mouth and feelings of ignorant wonder; to stare is to look with the fixedness of insolence or of idiocy. The lover of nature gazes with delight on the beauties of the landscape; the rustic gapes with wonder at the strange sights of a large city; the idiot stares on those around with a vacant look.

**Gāze**, *n.* **1.** A fixed look; a look of eagerness, wonder, or admiration. **2.** The object gazed on.

**Gāze'hound**, *n.* A hound that pursues by the sight rather than by the scent.

**Gaz'zelle**, *n.* [From Ar. *gāzal*, a wild goat.] (*Zoöl.*) A small, swift, elegantly formed species of antelope, celebrated for the luster and soft expression of its eyes. It is found in Northern Africa.



Gazelle.

**Gāz'er**, *n.* One who gazes, or looks steadfastly.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rīde, pull; çell, çhaise, call, eeho; ġem, ġet; aș; exīst; līnger, līnk; thīis.



**Ga-zétte'**, *n.* [From *gazzetta*, a Venetian coin, worth about three farthings. The first newspaper published at Venice was sold for this sum, whence the name.] A newspaper; *especially*, an official newspaper or journal.

**Ga-zétte'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GAZETTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GAZETTING.] To announce or publish in a gazette; to announce officially.

**Gāz'et-teer'**, *n.* **1.** A writer of news, or an officer appointed to publish news by authority. **2.** A geographical dictionary. **3.** An alphabetical descriptive list of any thing.

**Gāz'ing-stöck**, *n.* A person gazed at with scorn.

**Gēar**, *n.* [A.-S. *geara*, *gearwa*, provision, furniture, *gearo*, *gearu*, *gearaw*, ready, yare, *gearwian*, *gerwan*, *giran*, to prepare.] **1.** Manufactured stuff or material; goods. **2.** Clothing; ornaments; dress. **3.** Horse-trappings. **4.** (*Mach.*) (*a.*) A toothed wheel, or toothed wheels collectively; (*b.*) The connection of toothed wheels with each other; gearing.

**Gēar**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GEARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GEARING.] To dress; to put on gear; to harness.

**Gēar'ing**, *n.* **1.** Harness. **2.** (*Mach.*) The parts by which motion communicated to one portion of an engine or machine is transmitted to another, considered collectively; *especially*, a train of wheels for transmitting and varying motion in machinery.

**Gēck'o**, *n.*; *pl.* GĚCK'ŌEG. [So called from the sound which the animal utters.] (*Zoöl.*) A nocturnal lizard, having flattened toes, and sharp claws, by means of which it is enabled to run upon walls and ceilings.

**Gēe**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GEED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GEEING.] [Prob. from A.-S. *gegan*, to go. Cf., however, Fr. *dia*, *gee*.] To turn to the off-side, or from the driver; said of cattle, or a team; — used in the imperative.

**Gē-hēn'nā**, *n.* [Lat. *Gehenna*, Gr. Γέεννα, Heb. *Gē Hinnōm*.] (*Jewish Hist.*) The valley of Hinnom, near Jerusalem, a receptacle for all the refuse of the city, perpetual fires being kept up in order to prevent pestilential effluvia; hence the name is used in the New Testament for hell.

**Gēl'a-ble** (jēl'a-bl), *a.* [From Lat. *gelare*, to congeal.] Capable of being congealed; capable of being converted into jelly.

**Gē-lāt'i-nāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GELATINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GELATINATING.] To convert into gelatine, or into a substance resembling jelly.

**Gē-lāt'i-nāte**, *v. i.* To be converted into gelatine.

**Gē-lāt'i-nā'tion**, *n.* Act or process of converting, or being turned, into gelatine.

**Gēl'a-tine**, *n.* [Fr. *gelatine*, Sp. & It. *gelatina*, fr. Lat. *gelare*, to congeal.] (*Chem.*) An animal substance whose distinguishing character is that of dissolving in hot water, and forming a jelly on cooling.

**Gē-lāt'i-nīze**, *v. t. or i.* The same as GELATINATE.

**Gē-lāt'i-noūs**, *a.* Of the nature and consistence of gelatine; resembling jelly; viscous.

**Gēld**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GELDED, or GELT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GELDING.] [Icel. *gelda*, A.-S. *gylte*, castrated.] **1.** To castrate; to emasculate. **2.** To deprive of any thing essential. **3.** To deprive of any thing exceptionable; to expurgate.

**Gēld'ing**, *n.* **1.** Act of castrating. **2.** A castrated animal, *especially*, a horse. [very cold.]

**Gēl'id**, *a.* [Lat. *gelidus*, from *gelu*, frost, cold.] Cold; **Gēl'ly** (jēl'ly), *n.* See JELLY.

**Gē-lōs'eo-py**, *n.* [Gr. γελᾶν, to laugh, and σκοπεῖν, to see.] (*Antiq.*) Divination by means of laughter.

**Gēm**, *n.* [Lat. *gemma*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A bud. **2.** A precious stone of any kind, especially when cut and polished for ornament; a jewel.

**Gēm**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GEMMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GEMMING.] **1.** To adorn with gems or precious stones. **2.** To embellish, as with gems.

**Gēm'i-nī**, *n. pl.* [Lat., twins. *pl.* of *geminus*] (*Astron.*) (*a.*) A constellation of the zodiac, containing the two bright stars *Castor* and *Pollux*. (*b.*) The third sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 25th of May.

**Gēm'mate**, *a.* [Lat. *gemmatus*, *p. p.* of *gemmare*, to put forth buds, from *gemma*, bud.] Having buds; reproducing by buds.

**Gēm-mā'tion**, *n.* **1.** (*Nat. Hist.*) Formation of a new individual by the protrusion of any part of an animal or plant, which may then become free or remain connected with the parent stalk. **2.** (*Bot.*) The arrangement of buds on the stalk. **3.** The period of the expansion of buds.

**Gēm'me-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *gemmeus*. See GEM.] Pertaining to, or resembling, gems; of the nature of gems.

**Gēm-mif'er-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *gemmifer*, from *gemma*, bud,

and *ferre*, to produce.] Producing gems or buds; multiplying by buds.

**Gēm-mīp'a-roūs**, *a.* [Lat. *gemma*, bud, and *parere*, to produce.] Producing buds; reproducing by buds.

**Gēm'my**, *a.* **1.** Full of gems; bright; glittering. **2.** Sparkling like a gem.

**Gendarme** (zhōng-därm'), *n.*; *pl.* GENS-D'ARMES, or GENDARMES. [Fr., from the plural, *gens d'armes*, men at arms.] An armed policeman. [France].

**Gēn'der**, *n.* [Lat. *genus*, *generis*, birth, descent, race, kind, gender, from *genere*, *gignere*, to beget, in pass., to be born.] **1.** Sex, male or female. **2.** (*Gram.*) A difference in words to express distinction of sex.

**Gēn'der**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GENDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GENDERING.] To beget; to engender.

**Gēn'e-a-lōg'ie-al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to genealogy, or the descent of persons or families. **2.** Exhibiting the descent of a person or family from an ancestor.

**Gēn'e-āl'o-g'ist**, *n.* One who traces the descent of persons or families.

**Gēn'e-āl'o-g'ize**, *v. i.* To relate the history of descents.

**Gēn'e-āl'o-g'y**, *n.* [Gr. γενεαλογία; γενεά, birth, race, descent, and λόγος, discourse.] **1.** An account or history of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; a pedigree. **2.** Regular descent of a person or family from a progenitor; lineage.

**Gēn'er-ā**, *n.*; *pl.* of *genus*. See GENUS.

**Gēn'er-a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *generabilis*, *generare*, to beget.] Capable of being generated or produced.

**Gēn'er-al**, *a.* [Lat. *generalis*. See GENUS.] **1.** Relating to a genus or kind; pertaining to a whole class or order. **2.** Comprehending many species or individuals. **3.** Not restrained or limited to a precise or detailed import; lax in signification. **4.** Widely spread; prevalent; extensive, though not universal. **5.** Having a relation to all; common to the whole.

*General assembly*, an assembly of a whole body, in fact or by representation; hence, a legislature. — *General court*. See COURT. — *General issue (Law)*, an issue made by a general plea, which traverses the whole declaration or indictment at once, without offering any special matter to evade it. — *General officer (Mil.)*, an officer having a rank above that of colonel. — *General ship*, a ship employed as a general carrier. — *General term (Logic)*, a term which is the sign of a general conception or notion.

The word *general*, annexed to a name of office, usually denotes chief or superior; as, a *commissary-general*, *quarter-master-general*.

**Syn.** — Common; universal. — *Common* denotes that a thing is very often met with; *general* is stronger, denoting that it pertains to a majority of the individuals which compose a *genus* or whole; *universal*, that it pertains to all without exception. To be able to read and write is so *common* an attainment in this country that we may pronounce it *general*, though by no means *universal*.

**Gēn'er-al**, *n.* **1.** The whole; the total; — used in the *pl.*, or in the *sing.* with the definite article. **2.** The chief or superior officer in an administration; *especially*, one of the chief military officers of a government or country.

In *general*, in the main; for the most part; not always or universally.

**Gēn'er-al-īs'si-mo**, *n.* [It., Sp. *generalissimo*, Fr. *généralissime*. See *supra*.] The chief commander of an army or military force; *especially*, the commander-in-chief of an army which consists of two or more grand divisions under separate commanders.

**Gēn'er-āl'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** The state of being general. **2.** That which is general; a general or vague statement or phrase. **3.** The main body; the bulk; the greatest part.

**Gēn'er-al-i-zā'tion**, *n.* Act of generalizing, or of bringing individuals or particulars under genera or classes.

**Gēn'er-al-īze**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GENERALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GENERALIZING.] **1.** To bring under a genus or under genera. **2.** To use with a more extensive application; to make universal in application, as a formula or rule. **3.** To derive, as a genus, or as a general conception, or general principle.

**Gēn'er-al-īze**, *v. i.* To form classes or genera; to take general or comprehensive views.

**Gēn'er-al-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In general; commonly; extensively, though not universally. **2.** In the main; without detail; upon the whole.

**Gēn'er-al-ness**, *n.* The condition or quality of being general; frequency; commonness.

**Gēn'er-al-ship**, *n.* **1.** Office of a general. **2.** Exercise of the functions of a general. **3.** Skill and conduct of a general officer.

**Gēn'er-ant**, *n.* [Lat. *generans*, *p. pr.* of *generare*. See *infra*.] **1.** That which generates. **2.** (*Geom.*) A line,

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, all, what; ěre, veil, tērm; pique, firm; sōn, dr. dq, wōlf,



surface, or solid, generated, or supposed to be generated, by the motion of a point, line, or surface, called the *generatrix*, according to mathematical laws.

**Ĝen'er-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GENERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GENERATING.] [Lat. *generare, generatum*. See GENDER.] **1.** To beget; to procreate; to propagate; to engender. **2.** To cause to be; to bring into life. **3.** To originate, especially by a vital or chemical process; to produce; to cause.

**Ĝen'er-ātion**, *n.* **1.** Act of generating or begetting. **2.** Origination by some process, mathematical, chemical, or vital; production; formation. **3.** That which is generated; progeny; offspring. **4.** A single step or stage in the succession of natural descent; hence, the mass of beings living at one period; also, the ordinary interval of time at which one rank follows another, or father is succeeded by child; an age. **5.** Race; kind; breed; stock. **6.** (*Geom.*) Formation or production of any geometrical magnitude, by the motion of a point or other magnitude. **7.** (*Physiol.*) The aggregate of the functions and phenomena which attend reproduction.

**Ĝen'er-a-tive**, *a.* Having the power of generating or producing; prolific.

**Ĝen'er-ā'tor**, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, generates. **2.** A vessel in which steam is generated. **3.** (*Mus.*) The principal sound or sounds by which others are produced.

**Ĝen'er-ā'trix**, *n.* [Lat.] (*Geom.*) The point, or the mathematical magnitude, which, by its motion, generates another magnitude.

**Ĝe-nēr'ie**, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a genus or kind.

**Ĝe-nēr'ie-al**, } **2.** Very comprehensive.

**Ĝe-nēr'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* With regard to a genus, or an extensive class.

**Ĝen'er-ōs'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *generositas*.] **1.** Quality of being generous; nobleness of birth or of soul. **2.** Liberality in giving.

**Syn.** — Magnanimity; liberality; munificence.

**Ĝen'er-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *generosus*. See GENDER.] **1.** Exhibiting those qualities popularly regarded as belonging to high birth; noble; honorable; spirited; courageous. **2.** Open-handed; munificent. **3.** Characterized by generosity; abundant. **4.** Exciting feeling, or spirited feelings; strong; exciting.

**Syn.** — Liberal; magnanimous; bountiful. See LIBERAL.

**Ĝen'er-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In a generous manner.

**Ĝen'e-sīs**, *n.* [Gr. *γένεσις*, from *γενεiv*, *γενειν*, *γενεσθαι*, *γενεσθαι*, to beget, be born.] **1.** Act of producing, or giving birth or origin to any thing; production; formation; origination. **2.** The first book of the Old Testament. **3.** (*Geom.*) The same as GENERATION.

**Ĝen'et**, *n.* [Sp. *ginete*, a horse-soldier, O. Sp., horse, Gr. *γίννος*, a dwarfed horse or mule.] **1.** A small-sized, well-proportioned, Spanish horse; a jennet. **2.** [Fr. *genette*, Sp. *gineta*, N. Lat. *genetta*.] (*Zool.*) A carnivorous animal, allied to the civet, of a gray color, spotted and banded with black or brown, and found in the south of Europe and in Africa. **3.** The same as GENETTE, *q. v.*

**Ĝe-nēt'**, } *n.* Cat-skin, when made into muffs and

**Ĝe-nētte'**, } tippets, as if they were skins of the genet.

**Ĝe-nēt'ie**, } *a.* [See GENESIS.] Pertaining to or

**Ĝe-nēt'ie-al**, } related to, concerned with, or determined by, the genesis of any thing.

**Ĝe-nēt'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In reference to origin.

**Ĝe-nē'vā**, *n.* [Fr. *genèvre, genièvre*, juniper, juniper-berry, gin, from Lat. *juniperus*, the juniper-tree.] **1.** A strongly alcoholic, and powerfully stimulating, fermented liquor, obtained from the berries of juniper. **2.** A spirit distilled from grain, and flavored with juniper-berries.

**Ĝē'ni-al**, *a.* [Lat. *genialis*. See GENIUS.] **1.** Contributing to, or concerned in, propagation or production; generative; productive. **2.** Sympathetically cheerful and cheering; exciting pleasure and sympathy.

**Ĝē'ni-āl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being genial; gayety; sympathetic cheerfulness.

**Ĝe-nīe'u-late**, } *a.* [Lat. *geniculatus*, from *geniculum*,

**Ĝe-nīe'u-lā-ted**, } a little knee, dim. of *genu*, knee.]

(*Bot.*) Bent abruptly at an angle, like the knee.

**Ĝe-nīe'u-lā'tion**, *n.* State of being bent abruptly at an angle.

**Ĝē'nīe**, *n.* [See JINNEE.] One of a fabulous class of beings, regarded by the Arabians as intermediate between angels and men, created of fire, and capable of assuming any form, or of becoming invisible, at pleasure.

**Ĝēn'i-tal**, *a.* [Lat. *genitalis*, from *genere, gignere*, to beget.] Pertaining to generation.

**Ĝēn'i-tals**, *n. pl.* [Lat. *genitalia*, pl. of *genitale*, sc. *membrum*. See *supra*.] The sexual organs; the privates.

**Ĝēn'i-tive**, *n.* [Lat. *genitivus*, from *gignere, genitum*, to beget.] (*Gram.*) A case in the declension of nouns, expressing such relations as are expressed in English by *of*.

**Ĝēn'i-tive**, *a.* (*Gram.*) Pertaining to, or indicating, source, origin, possession, and the like.

**Ĝēn'i-tor**, *n.* One who procreates; a sire; a father.

**Ĝēn'ius** (jēn'yus), *n.*; *pl.* ĜĒNIUS-ES. [Lat. *genius*, prop. the divine nature which is innate in every thing, tutelary deity or genius of a person or place, talent, genius, from *genere, gignere*, to beget, bring forth.] **1.** The peculiar structure of mind with which each individual is endowed by nature; special taste, inclination, or disposition. **2.** Distinguished mental superiority; especially, superior power of invention or origination of any kind. **3.** A man endowed with uncommon vigor of mind. **4.** Peculiar constitution or character.

**Syn.** — Talent. — *Genius* implies high and peculiar gifts of nature, impelling the mind to certain favorite kinds of mental effort, and producing new combinations of ideas, imagery, &c. *Talent* supposes general strength of intellect, with a peculiar aptitude for being molded and directed to specific employments, and valuable ends and purposes. *Genius* is connected more or less with the exercise of imagination, and reaches its ends by a kind of intuitive power. *Talent* depends more on high mental training, and a perfect command of all the faculties, memory, judgment, sagacity, &c. Hence we speak of a *genius* for poetry, painting, &c., and a *talent* for business or diplomacy. Among English orators, Lord Chatham was distinguished for his *genius*; William Pitt for his pre-eminent *talents*, and especially his unrivaled *talent* for reply.

**Ĝē'ni-ūs**, *n.*; *pl.* ĜĒNI-Ū. [See *supra*.] **1.** A tutelary deity supposed by the ancients to preside over a man's destiny in life; hence, a supernatural being; a spirit good or evil. **2.** The animating spirit of a people or period.

**Ĝen-teel'**, *a.* [Fr. & Sp. *gentil*, It. *gentile*, Lat. *gentilis*, belonging to the same race, from *gens*, race, stock, family, and with the sense of noble, or at least respectable, birth, as we say, *birth* and *family*.] **1.** Possessing or exhibiting the qualities popularly regarded as belonging to high birth and breeding; well bred; easy in manners. **2.** Elegant in appearance, dress, or manner.

**Syn.** — Polite; refined; polished; elegant; fashionable.

**Ĝen-teel'y** (109), *adv.* In a genteel manner.

**Ĝen-teel'ness**, *n.* Quality of being genteel; elegance; politeness.

**Ĝēn'tian** (jēn'shan), *n.* [Lat. *gentiana*, so called after the Illyrian king *Gentius*, who is said to have first discovered the properties of this plant.] (*Bot.*) A plant whose root has a yellowish-brown color, and a very bitter taste, and is used as an ingredient in stomachic bitters.

**Ĝēn'tile**, *n.* [Lat. *gentilis*, belonging to the same clan, stock, race, people, or nation; in opposition to *Roman*, a foreigner, in opposition to *Jew* or *Christian*, a heathen. See GENTEEL.] One of a gentile or non-Jewish nation; a worshiper of false gods; a heathen; a pagan.

**Ĝēn'tile**, *a.* **1.** Belonging to the nations at large, as distinguished from the *Jews*; of pagan or heathen people.

**2.** (*Gram.*) Denoting a race or country. [false gods.]

**Ĝēn'til-i-ism**, *n.* Heathenism; paganism; worship of

**Ĝēn'til'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *gentilitas*, relationship of those who belong to the same clan. See GENTEEL.] Politeness of manner; graceful and easy mien or behavior; state or quality of being genteel.

**Ĝēn'tle** (jēn'tl), *a.* [*compar.* GENTLER; *superl.* GENTLEST.] [Lat. *gentilis*. See GENTEEL.] **1.** Well-born; of a good family or respectable birth. **2.** Soft and refined in manners; not rough, harsh, or severe. **3.** Quiet and docile. **4.** Soothing.

*The gentle craft, the art or trade of shoemaking.*

**Syn.** — Mild; meek; placid; dove-like; quiet; peaceful; pacific; bland; soft; tame; tractable; docile. — *Gentle* describes the natural disposition; *tame*, that which is subdued by training; *mild* implies a temper which is, by nature, not easily provoked; *meek*, a spirit which has been schooled to mildness by discipline or suffering. The lamb is *gentle*; the domestic fowl is *tame*; John, the apostle, was *mild*; Moses was *meek*.

**Ĝēn'tle-fōlk** (-fōk), or **Ĝēn'tle-fōlks** (-fōks), *n. pl.* [*gentle* and *folk*, *q. v.*] Persons of good breeding and family.

**Ĝēn'tle-man**, *n.*; *pl.* ĜĒN'TLE-MEN. [See GENTEEL.] **1.** A man who is well born; one who is of good family. **2.** One of gentle or refined manners. **3.** (*Her.*) One who bears arms, but has no title. **4.** *pl.* Citizens; people; — a common appellation by which men are addressed in popular assemblies, irrespective of their condition.

*Gentleman commoner*, the highest class of commoners at the University of Oxford. — *Gentleman usher*, one who ushers visitors into the presence of a sovereign. — *Gentlemen at arms*, a band of forty gentlemen who attend the sovereign on occasions



of solemnity, as to chapel, &c. ; formerly called *gentlemen pensioners*. [*Eng.*]

**Gēn'tle-man-like**, } *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or  
**Gēn'tle-man-ly**, } becoming a gentleman ; polite ;  
complaisant. [ly ; well-bred behavior.]

**Gēn'tle-man-li-ness**, *n.* The act of being gentleman-  
**Gēn'tle-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being gentle, mild,  
benevolent, docile, and the like.

**Gēn'tle-wom'an**, *n.* ; *pl.* GĒN'TLE-WOM'EN (-wīm'-  
en). 1. A woman of good family or of good breeding.  
2. A woman who waits about the person of one of high  
rank.

**Gēn'tly**, *adv.* In a gentle manner ; softly ; meekly.

**Gēn'try**, *n.* [For *gentlery*, from *gentle*, *q. v.*] People of  
education and good breeding ; in England, in a restrict-  
ed sense, the class of people between the nobility and the  
vulgar.

**Gēnu-flēe'tion**, or **Gēn'u-flēe'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *genu*,  
knee, and *flexio*, a bending ; *flectere*, *flexum*, to bend.]  
Act of bending the knee, particularly in worship.

**Gēn'u-īne**, *a.* [Lat. *genuinus*, from *genere*, *gignere*, to  
beget, in pass., to be born.] Belonging to or proceeding  
from, the original stock ; hence, not spurious, false, or  
adulterated.

**Syn.** — Authentic ; real ; true ; pure ; unalloyed ; unadul-  
terated. See AUTHENTIC.

**Gēn'u-īne-ly**, *adv.* In a genuine manner.

**Gēn'u-īne-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being genuine ;  
not altered or corrupted ; purity ; reality ; sincerity.

**Gēnus**, *n.* ; *pl.* GĒN'E-RĀ. [Lat. ; Gr. *γένος*, from Lat.  
*genere*, *gignere*, to engender, Gr. *γένειν*, Skr. *djan*.] 1.  
(*Logic.*) A class of objects divided into several subordinate  
species. 2. (*Science.*) An assemblage of species pos-  
sessing certain characters in common by which they are  
distinguished from all others. It is subordinate to *tribe*  
and *sub-tribe*.

**Gē'o-čēn'tric**, } *a.* [Gr. *γέα*, or *γῆ*, earth, and *κέν-*  
**Gē'o-čēn'tric-al**, } *τρον*, center.] (*Astron.*) (*a.*) Hav-  
ing reference to the earth as center ; in relation to or  
seen from the earth, in contradistinction to *heliocentric*,  
as seen from the sun. (*b.*) Having reference to the cen-  
ter of the earth.

**Gē'ode**, *n.* [Gr. *γείοδος*, *γαιώδος*, earth-like ; *γέα*, *γῆ*, or  
*γαία*, earth, and *εἶδος*, form.] (*Min.*) A rounded nodule  
of stone, containing a small cavity, usually lined with  
crystals.

**Gē-ōd'e-sy**, *n.* [Gr. *γεωδαισία*, from *γέα*, *γῆ*, earth, and  
*δαίειν*, to divide.] (*Math.*) That branch of surveying in  
which the curvature of the earth is taken into account,  
as in the surveys of states, or of long lines of coast.

**Gē-ōg'no-sy**, *n.* [Gr. *γέα*, *γῆ*, the earth, and *γνώσις*,  
knowing, knowledge, from *γινώσκειν*, *γῶναι*, to know.]  
The subject matter of speculative geology. [*Rare.*]

**Gē-ōg'o-ny**, *n.* [Gr. *γέα*, *γῆ*, the earth, and *γονή*, gener-  
ation, birth, from *γένειν*, to beget.] The doctrine of the  
formation of the earth.

**Gē-ōg'ra-pher**, *n.* One who is versed in geography.

**Gē'o-grāph'ic**, } *a.* Pertaining to geography.

**Gē'o-grāph'ic-al**, }

**Gē-ōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. *γεωγραφία* ; *γέα*, *γῆ*, the earth,  
and *γραφή*, description ; *γράφειν*, to write, describe.] The  
science which treats of the world and its inhabitants ; a  
description of the earth.

**Gē-ōl'o-gē**, *n.* One devoted to geology ; a geologist.

**Gē'o-lōg'ic**, } *a.* Pertaining to geology, or the sci-  
**Gē'o-lōg'ic-al**, } ence of the earth.

**Gē-ōl'o-gist**, *n.* One versed in the science of geology.

**Gē-ōl'o-gize**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GEOLOGIZED ; *p. pr.*  
& *vb. n.* GEOLOGIZING.] To study geology ; to make  
geological investigations.

**Gē-ōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *γέα*, *γῆ*, the earth, and *λόγος*, dis-  
course ; *λέγειν*, to speak.] The science which treats of  
the structure and mineral constitution of the globe, the  
causes of its physical features and its history.

**Gē'o-mān'cy**, *n.* [Gr. *γέα*, *γῆ*, the earth, and *μαντεία*,  
divination.] A kind of divination by means of figures or  
lines, formed by little dots or points, originally on the  
earth, and afterward on paper.

**Gē'o-mān'tic**, } *a.* Pertaining or belonging to geo-  
**Gē'o-mān'tic-al**, } mancy.

**Gē-ōm'e-ter**, *n.* [Gr. *γεωμέτρης*, from *γέα*, *γῆ*, the earth,  
and *μετρέειν*, to measure, from *μέτρον*, measure.] One  
skilled in geometry ; a geometrician.

**Gē'o-mēt'ric**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or according to,  
**Gē'o-mēt'ric-al**, } the rules or principles of geometry ;  
determined by geometry.

**Geometrical** is often used in a limited or strictly techni-  
cal sense, as opposed to *mechanical*.

**Gē'o-mēt'ric-al-ly**, *adv.* According to the rules or  
laws of geometry.

**Gē-ōm'e-trī'cian** (-trīsh'an), *n.* One skilled in geome-  
try ; a geometer.

**Gē-ōm'e-trize**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GEOMETRIZED ;  
*p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GEOMETRIZING.] To recognize or ap-  
prehend geometrical quantities or laws ; to proceed in ac-  
cordance with the principles of geometry.

**Gē-ōm'e-try**, *n.* [Gr. *γεωμετρία*, from *γεωμετρέειν*, to  
measure land, from *γέα*, *γῆ*, the earth, and *μετρέειν*, to  
measure ; — so called because one of its earliest and most  
important applications was to the measurement of the  
earth's surface.] That branch of mathematics which  
investigates the relations, properties, and measurement  
of solids, surfaces, lines, and angles.

**Gē'o-pōn'ic**, } *a.* [Gr. *γεωπονικός*, from *γέα*, *γῆ*, the  
**Gē'o-pōn'ic-al**, } earth, and *πόνος*, labor, *πονικός*,  
toilsome.] Pertaining to tillage of the earth, or agri-  
culture.

**Gē'o-pōn'ies**, *n. sing.* [Gr. *τὰ γεωπονικά.*] The art or  
science of cultivating the earth. See Note under MATH-  
EMATICS.

**Gē'o-rā'mā**, or **Gē'o-rā'mā**, *n.* [Gr. *γέα*, *γῆ*, the  
earth, and *όραμα*, sight, view.] An invention for exhib-  
iting, on the inner surface of a large, hollow sphere, a  
general view of the geography of the earth's surface.

**Gē-ōr'gic**, *n.* [Lat. *georgicum*, (*sc. carmen*), and *geor-*  
*gica*, *pl.*, Gr. *βίβλιον γεωργικόν*, and *τὰ γεωργικά.* See  
*infra.*] A rural poem ; a poetical composition on the  
subject of husbandry.

**Gē-ōr'gic**, } *a.* [Lat. *georgicus*, Gr. *γεωργικός*, belong-  
**Gē-ōr'gic-al**, } ing to tillage, from *γεωργία*, tillage, ag-  
riculture ; *γέα*, *γῆ*, the earth.] Relating to agriculture  
and rural affairs.

**Gē-ōs'eo-py**, *n.* [Gr. *γέα*, *γῆ*, the earth, and *σκοπεῖν*,  
*σκέπτεσθαι*, to look about, to view.] Knowledge of the  
earth, ground, or soil, obtained by inspection.

**Gē-rā'ni-ūm**, *n.* [Lat. ; Gr. *γεράνιον*, from *γέρανος*,  
crane.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants having a beak-like  
torus or receptacle. Most of the species have showy  
flowers and a pungent odor.

**Gērm** (14), *n.* [Lat. *germen*, for *gerimen*, from *gerere*, to  
bear, produce.] 1. (*Physiol.*) That which is to develop  
an embryo ; an ovary ; a bud. 2. That from which any  
thing springs ; origin ; first principle.

**Gēr-māin'**, *a.* The same as GERMANE.

**Gēr'man**, *a.* [Lat. *germanus*, full, own, of brothers and  
sisters who have the same parents.] Nearly related ;  
closely akin.

*Cousins german*, *cousins* having the same grandfather.

**Gēr'man**, *a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging to Germany.

*German sausage*, a polony, or gut stuffed with meat partly  
cooked. — *German silver*, an alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel,  
in different proportions for different uses. — *German steel*, a  
metal made of white iron in forges where charcoal is employed ;  
the ores being either bog-iron or the sparry carbonate. — *Ger-*  
*man tinder.* See AMADOU.

**Gēr'man**, *n.* ; *pl.* GĒR'MANŶ. [Lat. *Germanus*, of  
Celtic origin, and signifying *neighbor*, i. e., of the Gauls.]

1. (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Germany. 2. The  
German language.

**Gēr-mān'der**, *n.* [Fr. *germandrée*, Lat. *chamaedrys*,  
Gr. *χαμαίδρυς*, from *χαμαί*, on the earth or ground, and  
*δρῦς*, Skr. *dru*, tree, especially the oak.] (*Bot.*) A plant  
of different genera and species, formerly much used, in  
Europe, for medicine and in brewing.

**Gēr-māne'**, *a.* [Lat. *germanus*. See GERMAN.] Liter-  
ally, near akin ; hence, closely allied ; appropriate or  
fitting ; relevant.

**Gēr'man-īsm**, *n.* An idiom of the German language.

**Gēr'mi-nāī**, *a.* [Lat. *germen*. See GERM.] Pertaining  
or belonging to a germ.

**Gēr'mi-nant**, *a.* [Lat. *germinans*, *p. pr.* of *germinare*.]  
Sprouting ; sending forth germs or buds.

**Gēr'mi-nāte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GERMINATED ; *p. pr.*  
& *vb. n.* GERMINATING.] [Lat. *germinare*, *germina-*  
*tum*. See GERM.] To sprout ; to bud ; to shoot.

**Gēr'mi-nāte**, *v. t.* To cause to sprout.

**Gēr'mi-nā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of sprouting. 2. The  
time in which seeds vegetate, after being planted or sown.

**Gē'ro-eō'mi-ā**, *n.* The same as GEROCOMY.

**Gēr'und**, *n.* [Lat. *gerundium*, from *gerere*, to bear.]  
(*Lat. Gram.*) A kind of verbal neuter noun, governing  
cases like a participle. [tiple.]

**Gē-rūnd'ive**, *n.* (*Lat. Gram.*) The future passive par-

**Gēs-tā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *gestatio*, from *gestare*, to bear, to  
carry, intens. form of *gerere*, *gestum*, to bear.] 1. The  
act of carrying young in the womb ; pregnancy. 2.



Exercise in which one is borne or carried about; passive exercise.

**Gēs'ta-to-ry** (50), *a.* Pertaining to gestation or pregnancy. **Gēs'tie**, *a.* [From Fr. *geste*, Lat. *gestus*, carriage, motion, gesture, from *gerere*, *gestum*, to bear. See GESTURE.] **1.** Pertaining to deeds or feats of arms; legendary. **2.** Relating to bodily motion;—said especially with reference to dancing.

**Gēs'tie'u-lāte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GESTICULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GESTICULATING.] [Lat. *gesticulari*, *gesticulatum*; *gesticulus*, a mimic gesture, gesticulation, dim. of *gestus*, gesture.] To make gestures or motions, as in speaking.

**Gēs'tie'u-lāte**, *v. t.* To represent by gesture; to act. **Gēs'tie'u-lā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of gesticulating. **2.** A gesture. **3.** Antic tricks or motions.

**Gēs'tie'u-lā'tor**, *n.* One who gesticulates. **Gēs'tie'u-lā'to-ry**, *a.* Representing by, or belonging to, gestures.

**Gēs'tūre** (jēs'tyūr, 53), *n.* [L. Lat. *gestura*, from Lat. *gerere*, *gestum*, to bear, behave, perform, act.] A motion of the body or limbs expressive of sentiment or passion.

**Gēs'tūre**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GESTURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GESTURING.] To accompany with gesture or action; to gesticulate.

**Gēs'tūre**, *v. i.* To make gestures; to gesticulate.

**Ĝēt**, *v. t.* [*imp.* GOT (GAT, *obs.*); *p. p.* GOT (GOTTEN, *obsolescent*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GETTING.] [A.-S. *getan*, *gitan*, Icel. *getu*, to produce, obtain, Goth. *gitan*, to obtain.] **1.** To procure; to obtain; to gain possession of; to acquire; to come by; to win, by almost any means. **2.** To have; to possess;—only in the forms compounded with *have* and *had*. **3.** To beget; to procreate. **4.** To learn; to commit to memory. **5.** To prevail on; to induce; to persuade. **6.** To procure to be, or to occur;—with a following participle. **7.** To betake; to carry;—in a reflexive use.

**Ĝēt**, *v. i.* **1.** To make acquisition; to gain. **2.** To fall or bring one's self into a state or condition; to come to be; to become;—with a following adjective belonging to the subject of the verb.

To get ahead, to advance; to prosper.—To get along, to proceed; to advance.—To get home, to arrive at one's dwelling.—To get up, to make ready; to prepare; also, to write, print, or publish.

*Ĝet*, as an intransitive verb, is used with a following preposition, or adverb of motion, to indicate movement or action on the part of the subject of the act, of the kind signified by the preposition or adverb; or, in the general sense, to move, to stir, to make one's way, to advance, to arrive, and the like.

**Ĝew'gaw**, *n.* [O. Eng. *gigawe*, *gugawe*, *gewgaude*. Cf. Fr. *joujou*, plaything, and Eug. *gaul*, ornament.] A showy trifle; a toy; a bauble; a splendid plaything.

**Ĝey'ser** (ĝi'ser), *n.* [Icel. *gýsa*, to be impelled, *gýsilegr*, vehement.] (Geog.) A fountain common in Iceland, which spouts forth boiling water.

**Ĝhást'li-ness** (gást'-), *n.* State of being ghastly; a death-like look.

**Ĝhást'ly**, *a.* [*compar.* GHASTLIER; *superl.* GHASTLIEST.] [A.-S. *gástlic*, ghostly, spiritual, from *gást*, ghost, spirit.] **1.** Ghost-like; death-like; pale; dismal. **2.** Horrible; shocking; dreadful.

**Ĝhást'ly**, *adv.* In a ghastly manner; hideously.

**Ĝhāt** (gawt), *n.* [Hind. *ghāt*.] **1.** A pass through a mountain. [India.] **2.** A range or chain of mountains. [India.]

**Ĝhēr'kin**, *n.* [Ger. *gurke*, O. Ger. & Dan. *agurke*, D. *agurkje*, dim.; Russ. *ogurétz*, Ar. *al-khiyār*, Hind. *khîrā*, *kakrī*, *khiyār*.] A small species of cucumber used for pickling.

**Ĝhōst** (gōst), *n.* [O. Eng. *gast*, A.-S. *gāst*, breath, spirit, mind, genius.] **1.** The spirit; the soul of man. **2.** The soul of a deceased person; an apparition.

Holy Ghost, the Holy Spirit; the Paraclete; the Comforter; (Theol.) the third person in the Trinity.—To give up the ghost, to die; to expire.

**Ĝhōst'ly** (gōst'lý), *a.* **1.** Relating to the soul; not carnal or secular; spiritual. **2.** Pertaining to apparitions.

**Ĝhoul** (gōl), *n.* [Per. *ghōl*, an imaginary sylvan demon, supposed to devour men and animals, *ghul*, a mountain demon, *ghuwal*, a demon of the woods.] An imaginary evil being among Eastern nations, which was supposed to prey upon human bodies.

**Ĝī'ant**, *n.* [O. Eng. *geant*, from Fr. *géant*, A.-S. *gigant*, from Lat. *gigas*, *gigantis*, Gr. *γίγας*, *γίγαντος*, properly *i. q. γηγενής*, earth-born, *gena*, from *γῆ*, the earth, and *γενέiv*. See GENESIS. The ancients believed the first inhabitants of the earth to be produced from the ground, and to be of enormous size.] **1.** A man of extraordinary

bulk and stature. **2.** A person of extraordinary strength or powers, bodily or intellectual.

**Ĝī'ant**, *a.* Like a giant; extraordinary in size or strength.

**Ĝī'ant-ess**, *n.* A female giant. **Ĝiā'our** (jōur), *n.* [Turk. *giāour*, Per. *gāwr*.] An infidel;—a term applied by the Turks to disbelievers in the religion of Mahomet.

**Ĝīb**, *n.* A piece or slip, in a machine or structure, to hold other parts together, or keep them in place,—usually held in its place by a wedge or key, or by a screw.

**Ĝīb'ber**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GIBBERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GIBBERING.] [Allied to *jabber* and *gabble*, *q. v.*] To speak rapidly and inarticulately.

**Ĝīb'ber-ish**, *n.* [From *gibber*.] Rapid and inarticulate talk; unmeaning words.

**Ĝīb'ber-ish**, *a.* Unmeaning, as words.

**Ĝīb'bet**, *n.* [It. *giubetto*, *giubetta*, dim. of *giubba*; Prov. It. *gibba*, an under waistcoat, doublet, mane; so that it probably originally signified a halter, a rope round the neck of malefactors; or perhaps from Lat. *gibbus*, hunched, humped, convex.] **1.** A kind of gallows; an upright post with an arm projecting from the top. **2.** The projecting beam of a crane, on which the pulley is fixed.

**Ĝīb'bet**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GIBBETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GIBBETING.] **1.** To hang and expose on a gibbet or gallows, as an infamous punishment. **2.** To expose to infamy.

**Ĝīb'bon**, *n.* (Zool.) A kind of ape remarkable for the length of its arms, which, when the animal is standing, reach to the ankle joints.

**Ĝīb'bōs'i-ty**, *n.* State of being gibbous; gibbousness.

**Ĝīb'boūs**, *a.* [Lat. *gibbosus*, from *gibbus*, *gibba*, hunch, hump.] Protuberant; convex.

**Ĝīb'boūs-ness**, *n.* Protuberance; convexity.

**Ĝibe**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GIBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GIBING.] [O. Fr. *gaber*, to deride. See GABBLE.] To rail; to utter taunting, sarcastic words; to flout; to flier; to scoff.

**Ĝibe**, *v. t.* To deride; to scoff at; to treat with sarcastic reflections; to taunt.

**Ĝibe**, *n.* An expression of censure mingled with contempt; a scoff; a railing.

**Ĝīb'lets**, *n.*; *pl.* [O. Fr. *giblet*, *gibelet*, equivalent to *gibier*, game.] Those parts of a fowl which are removed before cooking, as the heart, liver, gizzard, &c.

**Ĝīb'stāff**, *n.* [Prov. Eug. *gib*, a hooked stick.] A staff to gauge water, or to push a boat. [stantly.]

**Ĝid'di-ly**, *adv.* In a giddy, unsteady manner; incon-

**Ĝid'di-ness**, *n.* **1.** The state of being giddy. **2.** Quality of being inconstant; levity.

**Ĝid'dy**, *a.* [*compar.* GIDDIER; *superl.* GIDDIEST.] [A.-S. *gidig*. Cf. A.-S. *gād*, point of a weapon, goad.] **1.** Having in the head a sensation of whirling or reeling about; light-headed; dizzy. **2.** Promoting or inducing giddiness. **3.** Bewildering on account of rapidity; gyratory. **4.** Inconstant; unstable; changeable. **5.** Wild; thoughtless; excited.

**Ĝid'dy**, *v. i.* To turn rapidly; to reel.

**Ĝid'dy**, *v. t.* To make dizzy; to render unsteady.

**Ĝiēr'-ēa'gle**, *n.* [Ger. *geieradler*, *i. e.*, vulture-eagle, from D. *gier*, N. H. Ger. *geier*, O. H. Ger. *gîr*, vulture.] A bird of the eagle kind mentioned in Leviticus xi. 18.

**Ĝift**, *n.* [A.-S. *gift*, from *ġifan*, to give.] **1.** Any thing given or bestowed. **2.** Some quality or endowment given to man by God. **3.** (Law.) A voluntary transfer of real or personal property, from one to another, without any consideration.

**Syn.**—Present; donation; grant; largess; benefaction; boon; bounty; gratuity; endowment; talent; faculty.

**Ĝift**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GIFTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GIFTING.] To endow with some power or faculty.

**Ĝig**, *n.* [It. & O. Sp. *giga*, Fr. *gigue*, a string instrument, N. Sp. *giga*, N. Fr. *gigue*, jig, romp, from M. H. Ger. *gige*, fiddle, *gigen*, to fiddle, Icel. *geiga*, to tremble.] **1.** A top or whirlingig. **2.** A light carriage, with one pair of wheels, drawn by one horse. **3.** (Naut.) A ship's wherry, or long, light boat, designed for rapid motion. **4.** A playful or wanton person. **5.** A rotatory cylinder, covered with wire teeth, for teasing woolen cloth. **6.** A dart or harpoon. See FISHGIG.

**Ĝī'gan-tē'an**, *a.* [Lat. *giganteus*, from *gigas*. See GIANT.] Like a giant; mighty; gigantic.

**Ĝī-gān'tie** (110), *a.* [Lat. *gigas*, *gigantis*. See GIANT.] **1.** Of extraordinary size; very large; huge. **2.** Enormous; very great or mighty.



Gibbet (1).



**Giggle**, *n.* [From the verb. See *infra.*] A kind of laugh, with short catches of the voice or breath.

**Giggle**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GIGGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GIGGLING.] [D. *gigchelen*, Ger. *kicheln*, *kichern*, from M. H. Ger. *kachen*, equiv. to Lat. *cachinnare*, to laugh aloud.] To laugh in a light, frolicsome, or silly manner; to titter.

**Gig'gler**, *n.* One who giggles or titters.

**Gild**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GILDED or GILT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GILDING.] [A.-S. *gildan*, *gyldan*, from *gold*, gold, *gylden*, golden.] 1. To overlay or overspread with a thin covering of gold; hence, to cover or color with a gold-like color. 2. To illuminate; to brighten. 3. To give a fair and agreeable external appearance to.

**Gild'er**, *n.* One who gilds.

**Gild'ing**, *n.* 1. Art or practice of overlaying things with gold leaf, or a thin coating of gold. 2. A thin surface of gold covering some other substance.

**Gill**, *n.* [A.-S. *geagl*, *geahl*, jaw, Dan. *giälle*, *gälle*, *gelle*, gill of a fish.] 1. (*Physiol.*) A ciliated organ of respiration, in fishes and other water animals. 2. The flap below the beak of a fowl or bird. 3. The flesh on the lower part of the cheeks, or under the chin.

**Gill** (jil), *n.* [L. Lat. *gillo*, *gello*, *guillo*, flask, O. Fr. *gaille*, an earthen vessel. Cf. GALLON.] A measure of capacity containing the fourth part of a pint.

**Gill**, *n.* [Abbreviated from *Gillian*. See *infra.*] 1. (*Bot.*) The ground-ivy. 2. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.

**Gill**, *n.* [From *Gillian*, a woman's name.] A young woman; a sportive or wanton girl.

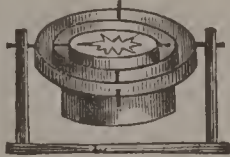
**Gilly-flower**, *n.* [O. Eng. *jerfloure*, *gillofre*, *gillofer*, *girofer*, from Fr. *giroflée*, from *girosfle*, clove, from N. Lat. *caryophyllum*, Gr. *καρυόφυλλον*.] (*Bot.*) A plant called also stock.

**Gilt**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *gild*. See GILD.

**Gilt**, *n.* Gold laid on the surface of a thing; gilding.

**Gilt-head**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A kind of fish; — so named from a golden-colored space over the eye-brows.

**Gimbal**, *n.* [See GIMMEL.] A combination of rings for suspending anything, as a compass, so that it may keep a constant position.



Gimbal.

**Gim'eräck** (jim'krak), *n.* [O. Eng. a spruce and pert pretender, also a spruce girl, from *jim* and *crack*, lad, boaster.] A trivial mechanism; a device; a toy.

**Gim'let**, *n.* [O. Fr. *guimbelet*, from O. D. *wimpel*, *weme*, a bore, *wemelen*, to bore, Eng. *wimple*, q. v.] A small instrument for boring holes by turning it with the hand.

**Gim'mal**, *n.* [Lat. *gemellus*.] 1. Joined work whose parts move within each other, as a bridle bit or interlocked rings. 2. A quaint piece of machinery.

**Gimp**, *n.* [O. Fr. *guimpe*, *guimpe*, the pennon of a lance, from O. H. Ger. *wimpal*, a summer garment, N. H. Ger. *wimpel*, pennon, pendant.] A kind of silk, woolen, or cotton twist or edging, used as trimming for dresses, &c.

**Gin** (jin), *n.* [Contracted and corrupted from *Geneva*. See GENEVA.] A distilled spirit or alcoholic liquor, manufactured from rye and barley, and flavored with juniper berries and sometimes with hops.

**Gin**, *n.* [A contraction of *engine*.] 1. A machine or instrument by which the mechanical powers are employed in aid of human strength; especially, a machine consisting of a tripod formed of poles united at the top, for raising or moving heavy weights, &c. 2. A machine for separating the seeds from cotton.

**Gin**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GINNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GINNING.] To clear of seeds by a machine.

**Gin'ger**, *n.* [O. Eng. *gingiber*, *gingiver*, from Lat. *zingiber*, *zingiberi*, Gr. *ζιγγίβερις*, *ζιγγίβερι*, Ar. & Pers. *zendjebil*, from Skr. *sringa-wēra*, i. e., horn-shaped, from *sringa*, horn, and *wēra*, shape.] (*Bot.*) A plant found in both the East and West Indies, the hot and spicy root of which is extensively used in cookery and in medicine.

**Gin'ger-bread**, *n.* A kind of plain sweet cake flavored with ginger.

*Ginger-bread work*, work cut or carved, in various fanciful shapes, like gingerbread. [*Colloq.*]

**Gin'ger-ly**, *adv.* [Prov. Eng. *ginger*, brittle, tender. Cf. Ger. *zimperlich*, coy, cautious.] Nicely; cautiously; fastidiously; daintily.

**Ging'ham**, *n.* [Fr. *guingan*, Jav. *gingsang*.] A kind of cotton cloth, the yarn of which is dyed before it is woven. [the gums.]

**Gin'gi-val**, *a.* [Lat. *gingiva*, the gum.] Pertaining to

**Gin'seng**, *n.* [Prob. a Chinese word; said by Grosier to signify the resemblance of a man, or man's thigh. By others it is said to be from the Chinese word *gin-seng*, first of plants.] (*Bot.*) A plant, the root of which is highly valued as a medicine among the Chinese.

**Gip**, *v. t.* To take out the entrails of; — said of herrings

**Gip'sy**, *n.* & *a.* See GYPSY.

**Gir'affe**, *n.* [From Ar. *ziráfah*, *zoráfah*, Egypt. *soraphé*, i. e. long-neck.] (*Zoöl.*) An African quadruped, whose fore legs are much longer than the hinder ones; the camelopard. It is the tallest of animals, being sometimes twenty feet in height.



Giraffe.

**Gir'an-döle**, *n.* [Fr. *girandole*, from Sp. *girar*, Lat. *gyrare*, to turn round in a circle; *gyrus*, Gr. *γυρος*, circle.] A chandelier.

**Gir'a-söle**, } *n.* [From It. *girare*, }  
**Gir'a-söl**, } and *sole*, Lat. *sol*, }  
the sun. See *supra.*] 1. (*Bot.*) A plant; the heliotrope. 2. (*Min.*) A mineral, which, when turned toward the sun, or any bright light, constantly reflects a reddish color.

**Gird** (18), *n.* [A.-S. *geard*, *gerd*, *gird*, *gyrd*, rod, stiek, twig; Eng. *yard*, allied to Goth. *gazds*, goad; Gr. *κέντρον*, Icel. *gaddr*, nail; Lat. *hasta*, lance, spear.] 1. The stroke of a rod; hence, a severe twitch or pang. 2. A cut; a sarcastic remark; a gibe.

**Gird**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GIRDED, or GIRT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GIRDING.] [A.-S. *gyrdan*, Goth. *gairdan*, Icel. *girda*.] 1. To encircle with any flexible band; hence, to make fast, as clothing, by binding with a cord, bandage, or the like. 2. To surround; to encircle; to inclose. 3. To dress; to invest. 4. [See GIRD, *n.*] To strike; hence, to gibe.

**Gird**, *v. i.* [See GIRD, *v. t.*, 4.] To gibe; to sneer; to break a scornful jest; to utter severe sarcasms.

**Gird'er**, *n.* 1. One who girds; a satirist. 2. (*Arch.*) The principal piece of timber in a floor, girding or binding the others together. 3. (*Engin.*) Any simple or compound beam supported at both ends.

**Gird'le**, *n.* [A.-S. *gyrdel*, from *gyrdan*. See GIRD, *v. t.*] That which girds or encircles; especially, a band which encircles the body, and binds together the clothing.

**Gird'le**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GIRDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GIRDLING.] 1. To bind with a belt or sash; to gird. 2. To inclose; to environ. 3. To make a circular incision through, as through the bark and alburnum of a tree, to kill it.

**Gird'ler**, *n.* 1. One who girdles. 2. A maker of girdles.

**Girl** (72), *n.* [In O. Eng. applied to a male as well as a female. Cf. A.-S. *ceorl*, man, husband, *churl*; Icel. *karlinna*, married woman; L. Ger. *gür*, *gühr*, *göhre*, child. See CHURL.] A female child, or young woman.

**Girl'hood**, *n.* The state or time of being a girl.

**Girl'ish**, *a.* 1. Like or befitting a girl. 2. Pertaining to the youth of a woman.

**Girl'ish-ness**, *n.* The quality of being girlish; the character or manners of a girl.

**Girt**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *gird*. See GIRD.

**Girt**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GIRTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GIRTING.] To gird; to surround.

**Girt**, } *n.* [A.-S. *gyrd*. See GIRD, *v. t.*] 1. A band

**Girth**, } or strap which encircles the body; especially, one by which a saddle is fastened upon the back of a horse. 2. The measure round the body, as at the waist or belly; the circumference of any thing.

**Gist**, *n.* [O. Fr. *giste*, abode, lodgings, *gist*, situated, placed, from *gésir*, to lie, Lat. *jacēre*.] (Sometimes pronounced *jüt*.) The main point of a question; the point on which an action rests; the pith of a matter.

**Give** (57), *v. t.* [*imp.* GAVE; *p. p.* GIVEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GIVING.] [A.-S. *gifan*, Icel. *gefa*, Goth. *giban*.] 1. To bestow without receiving a return; to impart, as a possession; to grant, as authority or permission. 2. To yield possession of; to pay. 3. To communicate or announce, as tidings; to render or utter, as an opinion, a judgment, a sentence, a shout, and the like. 4. To permit; to allow; to license. 5. To exhibit as a product or result; to produce. 6. To devote; to apply.

To give chase, to pursue. — To give ear, to listen. — To give in, (a.) To allow by way of abatement or deduction from a claim; (b.) To declare; to make known. — To give one's self up, (a.) To despair of one's recovery, (b.) To resign or devote. — To give over, to yield completely; to quit; to abandon. — To give



place, to withdraw. — *To give way*, (a.) To withdraw; to give place. (b.) To yield to force or pressure. (c.) (*Naut.*) To begin to row; or to row with increased energy.

**Syn.** — To confer; grant. — *To give* is generic. *To confer* was originally used of persons in power, who gave permanent grants or privileges, as to *confer* the order of knighthood; and hence it still denotes the giving of something which might have been withheld, as to *confer* a favor. *To grant* is to give in answer to a petition or request, or to one who is in some way dependent or inferior.

**Give**, *v. i.* **1.** To yield to force or pressure. **2.** To move; to recede.

*To give in to*, (a.) To yield assent; to adopt. (b.) To acknowledge inferiority; to yield. — *To give on or upon*, to have a view of; to be in sight of; to overlook; to look toward. — *To give out*, to expend all one's strength; hence, to cease from exertion; to yield. — *To give over*, to cease; to desist. — *To give up*, to cease from effort; to yield.

**Giv'er**, *n.* One who gives; a donor; a bestower.

**Giz'zard**, *n.* [Fr. *gésier*, allied to *gosier*, throat, from O. Fr. *gueuse*, *geuse*, throat.] An enlarged part of the alimentary canal in birds, having strong muscular walls.

*To fret the gizzard*, to harass; to vex one's self.

**Glā'brate**, *a.* [Lat. *glaber*, smooth.] (*Bot.*) Becoming smooth or glabrous from age.

**Glā'broūs**, *a.* [Lat. *glaber*.] Smooth; having a surface without hairs or any unevenness.

**Glā'cial**, *a.* [Lat. *glacialis*, from *glacies*, ice.] **1.** Pertaining to ice or its action; icy; especially, pertaining to glaciers. **2.** (*Chem.*) Having a glassy appearance, as crystals.

**Glā'ci-ā'tion** (-shī-), *n.* **1.** Act of freezing. **2.** That which is formed by freezing; ice. **3.** Process of becoming covered with glaciers.

**Glā'cier** (glā'scer or glās'ī-er), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *glacies*, ice.] An immense mass of ice, or snow and ice, formed in the region of perpetual snow, and moving slowly down mountain slopes or valleys.

**Glā'cis**, or **Gla-çis'**, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *glatia*, smoothness, from Ger. *glatt*, smooth, even.] An easy, insensible slope; especially, (*Fort.*), one serving as a parapet to the covered way.

**Glād**, *a.* [*compar.* GLADDER; *superl.* GLADDEST.] [A.-S. *glād*, glad, Icel. *gladhr*; O. H. Ger. *glat*, smooth, even.] **1.** Well contented; joyous; pleased. **2.** Wearing a gay or bright appearance; expressing or exciting joy.

**Syn.** — Gratified; exhilarated; animated; delighted; cheerful; joyful; cheering; exhilarating; pleasing; animating. — *Delighted* expresses a much higher degree of pleasure than *glad*. *Gratified* always refers to a pleasure conferred by some human agent, and the feeling is modified by the consideration that we owe it in part to another. A person may be *glad* or *delighted* to see a friend, and *gratified* at the attention shown by his visits.

**Glād**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLADDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLADDING.] To make glad; to affect with pleasure; to cheer; to gladden.

**Glād'den** (glād'dn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLADDENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLADDENING.] [A.-S. *gladian*. See *supra*.] To make glad; to cheer; to please; to exhilarate.

**Glād'den** (glād'dn), *v. i.* To be or become glad.

**Glāde**, *n.* [Cf. W. *golead*, *golevad*, a lightning, illumination, from *goleu*, light, clear, bright; O. Eng. *glade*, shining, bright.] An open passage through a wood; a cleared space in a forest.

**Glād'i-ate**, *a.* [Lat. *gladius*, sword.] (*Bot.*) Sword-shaped; resembling a sword in form, as the legume of a plant.

**Glād'i-ā'tor**, *n.* [Lat., from *gladius*, sword.] A sword-player; a prize-fighter; especially, in ancient Rome, one who fought in the arena for the entertainment of the people.

**Glād'i-a-tō'ri-al**, } *a.* Pertaining to gladiators, or to  
**Glād'i-a-tō'ri-an**, } combats for the entertainment of  
the Roman people.

**Glād'i-a-to-ry**, *a.* Relating to gladiators; gladiatorial.

**Gla-dv'o-lūs**, *n.* [Lat., dim. of *gladius*, sword.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants having bulbous roots, some species of which are cultivated for their beauty.

**Glād'ly**, *adv.* [See GLAD.] With pleasure; joyfully.

**Glād'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being glad; joy; cheerfulness.

**Glād'sōme**, *a.* **1.** Pleased; joyful; cheerful. **2.** Causing joy, pleasure, or cheerfulness; pleasing.

**Glād'sōme-ly**, *adv.* In a gladsome manner; with joy.

**Glāir**, *n.* [From A.-S. *glāre*, amber, glare, L. Lat. *glaria*, any thing sticky.] **1.** The white of an egg. **2.** Any similar viscous, transparent substance.

**Glāir**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLAIRE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLAIRING.] To smear with the white of an egg.

**Glāir'y**, *a.* Like glair, or partaking of its qualities.

**Glānce**, *n.* [Ger. *glanz*, luster, brightness, glimpse, glance, D. & Icel. *glans*, shining, lightning, Icel. *glana*, to grow light.] **1.** A sudden shoot of light or splendor. **2.** A sudden look or darting of the sight.

**Glānce**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLANCED (glānst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLANCING.] **1.** To shoot or dart a ray of light or splendor. **2.** To fly off in an oblique direction. **3.** To snatch a momentary or hasty view. **4.** To make an incidental or passing reflection; to allude. **5.** To be visible only for an instant at a time; to twinkle.

**Glānce**, *v. t.* To shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely.

**Glānce**, *n.* (*Min.*) A dark-colored, metallic sulphuret, as the sulphuret of silver or copper.

**Glānd**, *n.* [Lat. *glans*, acorn, and *glandula*, gland, lit. a little acorn.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A cell, or collection of cells, having the power of secreting some peculiar substance from the blood or animal fluids. **2.** (*Bot.*) (a.) A small cellular spot or prominence which secretes oil or aroma, as in orange-peel. (b.) Any very small prominence. **3.** (*Steam-mach.*) The cover of a stuffing-box. **4.** (*Mach.*) A cross-piece or clutch for engaging and disengaging machinery moved by belts or bands.

**Glānd'ers**, *n.* [From *gland*.] (*Far.*) A contagious and very destructive disease of the mucous membrane in horses.

**Glan-dīf'er-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *glandifer*, from *glans*, acorn, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing acorns, or other nuts.

**Glānd'i-fōrm**, *a.* [Lat. *glans*, acorn, and *forma*, shape.] In the shape of a gland or nut. [sisting of glands.]

**Glānd'u-lar**, *a.* Containing or supporting glands; **Glānd'ule** (glānd'yul), *n.* [Fr. *glandule*, Lat. *glandula*.] A small gland or secreting vessel.

**Glānd'u-loūs**, *a.* [Lat. *glandulosus*.] Containing glands; consisting of glands; pertaining to glands; resembling glands.

**Glāns**, *n.* [Lat. See GLAND.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The vascular body which forms the apex of the penis. **2.** (*Med.*) (a.) An enlargement of the thyroid gland, known also as *bronchocele* and *goiter*. (b.) A pessary.

**Glāre**, *n.* [Allied to Lat. *clarus*, clear, bright, shining, A.-S. *glare*, amber, glare, any thing transparent.] **1.** A bright dazzling light. **2.** A fierce, piercing look.

**Glāre**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLARING.] **1.** To shine with a clear, bright, dazzling light. **2.** To look with fierce, piercing eyes. **3.** To be ostentatiously splendid.

**Glāre**, *v. t.* To shoot out, or emit, as a dazzling light.

**Glāre**, *a.* Polished so as to reflect light brightly or clearly; hence, smooth; slippery; glib.

**Glār'e-oūs**, *a.* [See GLAIR.] Resembling the white of an egg; viscous and transparent or white. [faced.]

**Glār'ing**, *p. a.* Clear; notorious; open and bold; bare-

**Glāss**, *n.* [A.-S. *glās*, Ger., D., Dan., Sw., & Icel. *glas*, O. H. Ger. *clās*, also amber, A.-S. *glare*, Lat. *glesum*, *glessum*, *glæsum*.] **1.** A hard, brittle, transparent substance, formed by fusing sand with fixed alkalies. **2.** Any thing made of glass; especially, (a.) A looking-glass; a mirror. (b.) A glass filled with running sand for measuring time; and hence the time in which a glass is exhausted of its sand. (c.) A drinking-glass; a tumbler. (d.) An optical glass; a lens; a spy-glass; — in the pl. spectacles. (e.) A barometer.

**Glāss**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLASSED (glāst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLASSING.] **1.** To see, as in a glass. **2.** To reflect, as in a mirror; to mirror. **3.** To cover with glass; to glaze. [fashion glass.]

**Glāss'-blōw'er**, *n.* One whose business is to blow and

**Glāss'ful**, *n.*; *pl.* GLASS'FULS. The contents of a glass.

**Glāss'-fūr'nace**, *n.* A furnace in which the materials of glass are melted. [ufactory of glass.]

**Glāss'-house**, *n.* A house where glass is made; a man-

**Glāss'i-ness**, *n.* Quality of being glassy or smooth.

**Glāss'-mān**, *n.*; *pl.* GLASS'-MĒN. One who sells glass.

**Glāss'-work** (-wŭrk), *n.* **1.** Manufacture of glass. **2.**

*pl.* The place or buildings where glass is made; a glass-

**Glāss'wort** (-wŭrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, so called from the fact that, when burned, it yields soda, which is used in the manufacture of glass.

**Glāss'y**, *a.* Made of glass; vitreous. **2.** Resembling glass in its properties.

**Glaū'ber's-salt**, *n.* [From *Glauber*, a distinguished German chemist (1604-1668) who discovered it.] Sulphate of soda, a well-known cathartic.

**Glaū-çēs'cent**, } *a.* [Lat. *glaucus*, Gr. γλαυκός, blue-  
**Glaū'çine**, } gray.] Having something of a blue-  
ish-hoary appearance.



**Glau-eō'má**, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. γλαύκωμα, from γλαυκῶν, to make grayish; γλαυκός, light-gray, blue-gray, Lat. *glau-cus*.] A disease of the eye, giving it a bluish or greenish tinge.

**Glau'coūs**, *a.* [Lat. *glaucus*, Gr. γλαυκός.] **1.** Of a sea-green color. **2.** (*Bot.*) Covered with a fine bloom or fine white powder easily rubbed off, as that on a blue plum, or on a cabbage-leaf.

**Glāve**, *n.* [Fr. *glaiue*, Lat. *gladius*.] **1.** A broadsword. **2.** A curved cutting weapon used by infantry in repelling cavalry, having its edge on the outer curve, and fastened to the end of a pole.

**Glāze**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLAZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLAZING.] [O. Eng. *glase*, glass, from *glass*, *q. v.*] **1.** To furnish with glass, as a window. **2.** To cover or overlay with a thin surface like glass; hence, to render smooth or glossy.

**Glāze**, *n.* The vitreous coating of pottery or porcelain; glazing.

**Glāz'er**, *n.* **1.** A workman who glazes pottery, &c.; also, a calenderer or smoother of cloth, paper, &c. **2.** A wooden wheel covered with emery or with an alloy-ring of lead and tin, for polishing cutlery, &c.

**Glā'zier** (glā'zhur), *n.* [From *glaze* or *glass*.] One whose business is to set glass.

**Glāz'ing**, *n.* **1.** The act or art of setting glass; the art of crusting with a vitreous substance, or of polishing, smoothing, or rendering glossy. **2.** The glass or glass-like substance with which any surface is incrustated or overlaid. **3.** (*Paint.*) Transparent, or semi-transparent, colors passed thinly over other colors, to modify the effect.

**Glēam**, *n.* [A.-S. *gleam*, *glām*, from *glāwan*, to shine, gleam.] **1.** A shoot of light; a beam; a ray. **2.** Brightness; splendor.

**Glēam**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLEAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLEAMING.] **1.** To shoot, or dart, as rays of light. **2.** To shine; to cast light.

**Syn.** — To glimmer, glitter. — To *gleam* denotes a faint but distinct emission of light. To *glimmer* describes an indistinct and unsteady light. To *glitter* imports a brightness that is intense, but varying. The morning light *gleams* upon the earth; a distant taper *glimmers* through the mist; a dew-drop *glitters* in the sun.

**Glēam'y**, *a.* Darting beams of light; flashing.

**Glēan**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLEANED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLEANING.] [Fr. *glaner*, to glean, L. Lat. *glenare*, Fr. *glane*, handful, cluster.] **1.** To gather after a reaper, as grain. **2.** To collect with patient and minute labor.

**Glēan**, *v. i.* To gather stalks or ears of grain left by reapers.

**Glēan'er**, *n.* One who gleanes or gathers after reapers.

**Glēbe**, *n.* [Fr. *glèbe*, Lat. *gleba*, clod, land, soil.] **1.** Turf; soil; ground. **2.** (*Ecl. Law.*) The land belonging to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice.

**Glēb'y**, *a.* Pertaining to the glebe; turfy; cloddy.

**Glēde**, *n.* [A.-S. *glida*, *glioda*, probably from *glidan*, to glide.] (*Ornith.*) The common kite of Europe, a rapacious bird.

**Glee**, *n.* [O. Eng. *glê*, *glew*, A.-S. *glie*, *glēb*, *gleov*, *gliv*, *glig*, joy, song, *glēowian*, *glīowian*, *glīwian*, to jest, sing.] **1.** Joy; merriment; mirth; particularly, the mirth enjoyed at a feast. **2.** (*Mus.*) A composition for three or more voices, generally of a light and secular character.

**Glee'ful**, *a.* Merry; gay; joyous.

**Gleet**, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *glata*, to close, and A.-S. *glidan*, to glide.] (*Med.*) A transparent mucous discharge from the membrane of the urethra, an effect of gonorrhea.

**Gleet**, *v. i.* **1.** To flow in a thin, limpid humor. **2.** To flow slowly, as water.

**Glect'y**, *a.* Ichorous; thin; limpid.

**Glēn**, *n.* [A.-S. *glen*, from W. *glyn*.] A secluded and narrow valley; a dale.

**Glē'noid**, *n.* [Gr. γληνοειδής, from γλήνη, socket, and εἶδος, form.] (*Anat.*) A part having a shallow cavity, as the socket of the shoulder-joint, and the like.

**Glib**, *a.* [*compar.* GLIBBER; *superl.* GLIBBEST.] [Fr. *glib*, slippery, Gael. *glib*, sleet, D. *glibberen*, *glippen*, to slide, *glibberig*, *glipperig*, glib, slippery. Cf. A.-S. *glid*, slippery.] **1.** Smooth; slippery. **2.** Voluble; easily moving.

**Syn.** — Slippery; smooth; fluent; voluble; flippant.

**Glib'ly**, *adv.* In a glib manner.

**Glib'ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being glib.

**Glide**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLIDING.] [A.-S. *glidan*, D. *glyden* or *glijden*, M. H. Ger. *gliten*.] To move gently or smoothly; to pass rapidly and easily, as over a smooth surface.

**Glid'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, glides.

**Glim**, *n.* [Prov. Ger. *glim*, glowing, a spark. See *infra*.] A light or candle.

*Douse the glim*, put out the light. [*Slang.*]

**Glim'mer**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLIMMERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLIMMERING.] [Ger. *glimmer*, a faint, trembling light, mica, *glimmern*, to glimmer, *glimmen*, to shine faintly, glow.] To give feeble or scattered rays of light; to shine faintly.

**Syn.** — To gleam; to glitter. See GLEAM.

**Glim'mer**, *n.* A faint light; feeble, scattered rays of light.

**Glimpse**, *n.* [D. *glimpen* and *glimmen*, to shine faintly. See *supra*.] **1.** A sudden flash; transient luster. **2.** A short, hurried view.

**Glimpse**, *v. i.* To appear by glimpses.

**Glimpse**, *v. t.* To catch a glimpse of; to see by glimpses.

**Glis'ten** (glis'n), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLISTENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLISTENING.] [O. Eng. *glissen*, A.-S. *glisian*, *glisnian*, O. H. Ger. *glizan*, N. H. Ger. *gleiszen*.] To sparkle or shine; especially, to shine with a mild, subdued, and fitful luster.

**Glis'ter**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLISTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLISTERING.] [Ger. *glistern*, *glinstern*, *glitzern*.] To be bright; to sparkle; to shine; to glisten.

**Glit'ter**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLITTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLITTERING.] [Sw. *glittra*, Icel. *glitra*, *glita*, A.-S. *glitan*, *glitian*, *glitnian*.] **1.** To sparkle with light. **2.** To be showy, specious, or striking, and hence attractive.

**Syn.** — To gleam; to glisten; to shine; to sparkle; to glare. See GLEAM.

**Glit'ter**, *n.* A bright, sparkling light; brilliancy.

**Glōat**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLOATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLOATING.] [Ger. *glotzen*, Icel. *glotta*, to smile indignantly.] To look steadfastly; — usually in a bad sense, to gaze with malignant satisfaction, or passionate desire.

**Glō'bāte**, } *a.* [Lat. *globatus*, *p. p.* of *globare*, to }  
**Glō'bā-ted**, } make into a ball, *globus*, ball.] Having }  
the form of a globe; spherical; spheroidal. }

**Glōbe**, *n.* [Lat. *globus*.] **1.** A round or spherical body; a ball; a sphere. **2.** Any thing which is nearly spherical in shape. **3.** The earth.

**Syn.** — Sphere; orb; ball. — *Globe* denotes a round (and usually a solid) body; *sphere* is the mathematical term for such a body; *orb* is used in the same sense, and also (contracted from *orbit*) for the pathway of a heavenly body; *ball* is applied to a heavenly body conceived of as thrown or impelled through space.

**Glōbe'-fish**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A fish which, by inflating an abdominal sac, can swell out its body to a globular shape.



Globe-fish.

**Glo-bōse'**, *a.* Round; spherical; globular, or nearly so.

**Glo-bōs'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being round; sphericity.

**Glō'boūs**, *a.* Round; spherical; globose.

**Glōb'u-lar**, *a.* Globe-shaped; spherical, or nearly so.

**Glōb'ule**, *n.* [Lat. *globulus*, dim. of *globus*.] A little globe; a small particle of matter, of a spherical form.

**Glōb'u-loūs**, *a.* Having the form of a small sphere; round; globular; spherical; orbicular.

**Glōm'er-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLOMERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLOMERATING.] [Lat. *glomerare*, *glomeratus*, from *glomus*, ball.] To gather or wind into a ball.

**Glōm'er-ā'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of gathering, or forming into a ball or spherical body. **2.** That which is formed into a ball.

**Glōom**, *n.* [A.-S. *glōm*.] **1.** Partial or total darkness. **2.** Cloudiness or heaviness of mind; aspect of sorrow.

**Syn.** — Darkness; dimness; obscurity; heaviness; dullness; depression; melancholy; dejection; sadness. See DARKNESS.

**Glōom**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLOOMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GLOOMING.] **1.** To shine obscurely; to glimmer. **2.** To appear dark, dismal, or gloomy.

**Glōom**, *v. t.* **1.** To render gloomy or dark. **2.** To make sad, dismal, or sullen.

**Glōom'i-ly**, *adv.* Obscurely; dimly; dimly.

**Glōom'i-ness**, *n.* State of being gloomy; obscurity.

**Glōom'y**, *a.* [*compar.* GLOOMIER; *superl.* GLOOMIEST.] **1.** Imperfectly illuminated. **2.** Affected with, or expressing, gloom; heavy of heart.

**Syn.** — Dark; dim; dusky; dismal; cloudy; moody; sullen; morose; melancholy; sad; downcast; depressed; dejected; disheartened.

**Glō'ri-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of giving glory. **2.** State of being glorified.

**Glō'ri-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GLORIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb.*



**n. GLORIFYING.** [Lat. *glorificare*; *gloria*, glory, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To make glorious by bestowing glory upon; to render illustrious or worthy of praise. **2.** To render homage to; to worship; to adore.  
**Glō'ri-ōūs** (89), *a.* [See **GLORY**, *n.*] **1.** Exhibiting attributes, qualities, or acts that are worthy of, or receive glory. **2.** Eager for glory or distinction.

**Syn.** — Eminent; noble; excellent; renowned; illustrious; celebrated; magnificent; grand; splendid.

**Glō'ri-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a glorious manner.  
**Glō'ry** (89), *n.* [Lat. *gloria*, allied to *clarus*, bright, clear.] **1.** High reputation; honorable fame. **2.** An object of pride or boast; the occasion of praise. **3.** Pride; boastfulness. **4.** The presence of the divine Being; celestial honor; heaven. **5.** (*Paint.*) A circle of rays round a head or entire figure.

**Syn.** — Renown; celebrity; distinction; luster; dignity; grandeur; nobleness.

**Glō'ry**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **GLORIED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **GLORYING**.] **1.** To exult with joy; to rejoice. **2.** To boast; to be proud of.

**Glōss**, *n.* [Cf. Ger. *gleiszen*, to shine, glitter; Lat. *glossa*, Gr. *γλῶσσα*, an obsolete or foreign word that requires explanation.] **1.** Brightness or luster from a smooth surface; polish. **2.** A specious appearance, representation, and interpretation. **3.** Comment; explanation.

**Glōss**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **GLOSSED** (*glōst*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **GLOSSING**.] **1.** To make smooth and shining. **2.** To render specious and plausible. **3.** To illustrate; to explain.

**Glōss**, *v. i.* **1.** To comment; to make explanatory remarks. **2.** To make sly remarks.

**Glos-sā'ri-al**, *a.* Containing explanation.  
**Glōss'a-rist**, *n.* A writer of glosses or of a glossary.  
**Glōss'a-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *glossarium*, from *glossa*. See **GLOSS**, *3.*] A vocabulary of words requiring special elucidation.

**Glōss'er**, *n.* A writer of glosses; a commentator.  
**Glōss'i-ness**, *n.* Condition or quality of being glossy.  
**Gloss-ōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα*, and *γράφειν*, to write. See **GLOSS**, *3.*] The writing of glossaries or glosses.

**Gloss-ōl'o-gist**, *n.* One who defines and explains terms.  
**Gloss-ōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα* and *λόγος*, discourse. See **GLOSS**, *3.*] **1.** Definition and explanation of terms. **2.** Science of language; comparative philology; linguistics.

**Glōss'y**, *a.* [*compar.* **GLOSSIER**; *superl.* **GLOSSIEST**.] **1.** Smooth and shining. **2.** Specious; plausible.

**Glōt'tis**, *n.* [Gr. *γλωττίς*, *γλωσσίς*, from *γλῶττα*, *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] (*Anat.*) The narrow opening at the upper part of the larynx, between the vocal cords.

**Glōt-tōl'o-gy**, *n.* Comparative philology; glossology.  
**Glōve** (*glūv*), *n.* [A.-S. *glōf*, Icel. *glōfi*.] A cover for the hand, with a separate sheath for each finger.

**Glōve**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **GLOVED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **GLOVING**.] To cover with, or as with, a glove.  
**Glōv'er**, *n.* One who makes and sells gloves.

**Glōw**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **GLOWED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **GLOWING**.] [A.-S. *glōwan*, Icel. *glōa*, to shine.] **1.** To shine with an intense or white heat. **2.** To be bright or red with animation, blushes, or the like. **3.** To feel hot, as the skin. **4.** To feel the heat of passion.

**Glōw**, *n.* **1.** Shining heat, or white heat; incandescence. **2.** Brightness of color; redness. **3.** Intense excitement or earnestness.

**Glōw'-worm** (-wūrm), *n.* (*Entom.*) A coleopterous insect. The female, which is wingless, emits, in the nighttime, a shining green light from the extremity of the abdomen.

**Glōze**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **GLOZED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **GLOZING**.] [A.-S. *glōse*, gloss, interpretation, *glōsan*, to glōze.] **1.** To flatter; to wheedle. **2.** To misinterpret.

**Glōze**, *v. i.* To smooth over; to palliate or extenuate.  
**Glōze**, *n.* Flattery; adulation.

**Glūe**, *n.* [Lat. *glus*, *glutis*, i. e., *gluten*; *gluere*, to draw together.] A hard, brittle, brownish gelatine, obtained by boiling the skins, hoofs, &c., of animals. When heated with water, it becomes viscid and tenacious, and is used as a cement.

**Glūe**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **GLUED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **GLUING**.] **1.** To join with glue. **2.** To hold together; to unite.

**Glū'ey**, *a.* Viscous; glutinous. [*lent.* **Glūm**, *a.* [See **GLOOM**.] Sullen; moody; sullen.  
**Glūm**, *a.* [See **GLOOM**.] Sullen; moody; sullen.  
**Glūm**, *n.* [Lat. *gluma*, hull, husk, from *glubere*, to bark or peel.] (*Bot.*) The floral covering of grain or grasses.

**Glūt**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **GLUTTED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **GLUTTING**.] [Lat. *glutire*.] **1.** To swallow greedily; to gorge. **2.** To satiate; to sate.



Glume.

**Glūt**, *n.* **1.** That which is swallowed down. **2.** Full supply; hence, often, supply beyond sufficiency or to loathing. **3.** A large wooden wedge used in splitting blocks.

**Glū'ten**, *n.* [Lat. See **GLUE**.] (*Chem.*) The viscid, tenacious substance which gives adhesiveness to dough.

**Glū'ti-nāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **GLUTINATED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **GLUTINATING**.] [Lat. *glutinare*, *glutinatum*, from *gluten*.] To unite with glue.

**Glū'ti-nā'tion**, *n.* The act of uniting with glue.  
**Glū'ti-na-tive**, *a.* Tenacious; viscous; glutinous.  
**Glū'ti-noūs**, *a.* [Lat. *glutinosus*, from *gluten*, *q. v.*] Resembling glue; viscous; viscid; tenacious.

**Glū'ti-noūs-ness**, *n.* The quality of glue; tenacity.  
**Glūt'ton** (*glūt'tn*), *n.* [Lat. *glutto*, *gluto*.] **1.** One who eats voraciously; a gormandizer; hence, one eager for any thing to excess. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous mammal, at one time regarded as inordinately voracious; the wolverine.



Glutton (2).

**Glūt'ton-ōūs**, *a.* Belonging to a glutton or to gluttony; given to excessive eating.

**Glūt'ton-y** (*glūt'tn-ŷ*), *n.* Act or practice of a glutton; excess in eating; voracity.

**Glyç'er-ine**, *n.* [From Gr. *γλυκερός*, equiv. to *γλυκός*, sweet.] (*Chem.*) A sweet viscid liquid, formed from fatty substances, and consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

**Glyph**, *n.* [Gr. *γλυφή*; *γλύφειν*, to hollow out, carve.] (*Arch.*) A sunken channel, usually vertical.

**Gly-phōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. *γλύφειν*, to engrave, and *γραφή*, drawing.] A process of etching by means of voltaic electricity.

**Glyp'tie**, } *n. sing.* [See *supra*.] The art of engraving  
**Glyp'ties**, } figures on precious stones. [See **NOTE** under **MATHEMATICS**.]

**Glyp-tōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. *γλυπτός*, carved, and *γράφειν*, to write.] A description of the art of engraving on precious stones.

**Gnärl** (*närl*), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **GNARLED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **GNARLING**.] [A.-S. *gnyrren*, N. H. Ger. *knarren*, *knurren*.] To growl; to murmur; to snarl.

**Gnärl** (*närl*), *n.* A knot in wood.  
**Gnärl'd** (*närl'd*), } *a.* Knotty; full of knots.  
**Gnärl'y** (*närl'-*), }

**Gnäsh** (*näsh*), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **GNASHED** (*näsh't*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **GNASHING**.] [O. Eng. *gnaste*, *gnayste*, Icel. *gnista*.] To strike together, as in anger or pain.

**Gnäsh** (*näsh*), *v. i.* To grind or strike together the teeth.  
**Gnät** (*nät*), *n.* [A.-S. *gnät*, from A.-S. *gnidan*, to rub.] (*Entom.*) A delicate blood-sucking fly.

**Gnaw** (*naw*), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **GNAWED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **GNAWING**.] [A.-S. *gnagan*, Icel. *gnaga*.] **1.** To bite, or wear away by scraping with the teeth. **2.** To corrode; to fret away.

**Gnaw** (*naw*), *v. i.* To use the teeth in biting.  
**Gnaw'er** (*naw'er*), *n.* One who, or that which, gnaws or corrodes.

**Gneiss** (*nīs*), *n.* [Ger. *gneis* or *gneisz*.] (*Geol.*) A crystalline rock, consisting of quartz, feldspar, and mica.

**Gneis'soid** (*nīs'soid*), *a.* [Eng. *gneiss* and Gr. *είδος*, form.] Having some of the characteristics of gneiss.

**Gnōme** (*nōm*), *n.* [Gr. *γνώμων*, one that knows, a guardian, i. e., of the treasures in the earth.] **1.** An imaginary being, supposed to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to be the guardian of mines, quarries, &c. **2.** A dwarf; a goblin.

**Gnō'mon** (*nō'mon*), *n.* [Gr. *γνώμων*, from *γνώων*, *γινώσκειν*, to know.] (*Dialing.*) **1.** The style or pin of a sundial, which shows by its shadow the hour of the day. **2.** The index of the hour-circle of a globe.

**Gnōs'tie** (*nōs'tik*), *n.* [Gr. *γνωστικός*, sagacious, a man who claims to have a deeper wisdom, from *γινώσκειν*, to know.] (*Ecc. Hist.*) One of a sect of so-called philosophers in the first ages of Christianity. Their system was a combination of oriental theology and Greek philosophy with the doctrines of Christianity.

**Gnōs'tie** (*nōs'tik*), *a.* Pertaining to the Gnostics or their doctrines.

**Gnōs'ti-çism** (*nōs'ti-sizm*), *n.* The doctrines taught by the Gnostics.

**Gnū** (*nū*), *n.* [Hottentot *gnu*,



Gnu.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŷde, pull; çell, çhaise, çall, çeho; çem, çet; aç; exiçt; lingeç, linçk; thiç.



or *nju.*] (*Zoöl.*) A South African antelope having the neck, body, and tail like those of a horse, and single, recurved horns.

**Gō**, *v. i.* [*imp.* WENT; *p. p.* GONE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GOING. *Went* comes from the A.-S. *wendan*, a different word.] [A.-S. *gangan*, *gân*. Cf. GANG, *v. i.*] **1.** To pass from one place to another; to proceed; to advance; — employed in the most various applications of the movement of both animate and inanimate beings, by whatever means, and also of the movements of the mind; also figuratively applied to every thing conceived to have being or life. **2.** To walk; also, to walk step by step, or leisurely. **3.** To pass; to circulate. **4.** To be with young; to be pregnant; to gestate. **5.** To pass away; to leave; to depart. **6.** To be lost or ruined; to perish; to die.

*Go to*, come; move; begin; — a phrase of exhortation, serious or scornful. [*Obs.*]

**Gō**, *v. t.* To take, as a share in an enterprise; to bear or enjoy a part in.

*To go it*, to behave in a wild manner; to be uproarious, to carry on; also, to proceed; to make progress. [*Colloq.*]

**Gō**, *n.* **1.** A circumstance or occurrence. **2.** The fashion or mode. [*Colloq.*] **3.** Noisy merriment. [*Colloq.*]

**Gōad** (20), *n.* [A.-S. *gād*, *gæd*. See GAD.] A pointed instrument to urge on a beast; hence, any thing that stimulates.

**Gōad**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GOADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GOADING.] To prick; to drive with a goad; hence, to urge forward; to stimulate.

*Syn.* — To excite; to arouse; to irritate; to incite; to instigate.

**Gōal**, *n.* [Fr. *gaule*, pole; Prov. Fr. *waule*, fr. Goth. *valus*, staff, stick, rod; Armor. *gwalen*, staff; W. *gwyal*, goal.] **1.** The point set to bound a race; the mark. **2.** The end or final purpose.

**Gōat**, *n.* [A.-S. *gāt*, Goth. *gai-tei*, *gaitsa*, allied to Lat. *hædus*, *hædus*, a young goat; kid.] (*Zoöl.*) A mammiferous quadruped having cloven hoofs, and chewing the cud. It is allied to the sheep.

**Gōat-ee'**, *n.* Part of the beard depending from the lower lips or chin, resembling the beard of a goat.

**Gōat-hērd**, *n.* One who tends goats.

**Gōat-ish**, *a.* Resembling a goat in any quality, especially in smell or lustfulness.

**Gōat-sūck'er**, *n.* (*Ornith.*)

A nocturnal swallow something like the owl in appearance; — so called from the mistaken notion that it sucks goats.

**Gōb**, *n.* [O. Fr. *gob*, morsel; Gael. & Ir. *gob*, mouth, snout.] **1.** A small quantity; a mouthful. [*Low.*] **2.** The mouth; also, the spittle or saliva. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**Gōb'ble**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GOBBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GOBBLING.] [See GOB, *n.*] To swallow hastily; to eat down voraciously.

**Gōb'ble**, *v. i.* To make a noise in the throat, as a turkey.

**Gōb'bler**, *n.* **1.** A greedy eater; a gormandizer. **2.** A turkey-cock. [*Colloq.*]

**Gō-be-tween'**, *n.* An interposer; a broker.

**Gōb'let**, *n.* [Fr. *gobelet*, Sp. *cubilete*, from Lat. *cupa*, tub, cask.] A drinking vessel without a handle.

**Gōb'lin**, *n.* [Fr. *goblin*, *gobelin*, Lat. *gobelinus*, from Gr. *κόβαλος*, knave, a mischievous goblin; Ger. *kobold*.] An evil spirit; a frightful phantom; a gnome; an elf; a spirit.

**Gō'by**, *n.* [Lat. *gobius* and *gobio*, Gr. *κωβίός*.] (*Ichth.*) A spiny-finned fish, having the ventral fins on the breast capable of forming a funnel-shaped sucker.

**Gō-bŷ**, *n.* **1.** Evasion; escape by artifice. **2.** A thrusting away.

**Gō-eārt**, *n.* A small machine moving on castors, to support children while learning to walk.

**Gōd**, *n.* [A.-S. *god*, Icel. *gudh*, *godh*, O. H. Ger. *got*, Goth. *guth*, allied to Pers. *khodā*, Hind. *khudā*.] **1.** An object of worship; a divinity; a deity. **2.** The Supreme Being; Jehovah. [at baptism.]

**Gōd'child**, *n.* One for whom a person becomes sponsor  
**Gōd'daugh-ter** (-daw-ter), *n.* A girl for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism.

**Gōd'dess**, *n.* A female god.

**Gōd'fā-ther**, *n.* [A.-S. *godfader*. Cf. GOSSIP.] A man who becomes sponsor for a child at baptism.

**Gōd'hēad**, *n.* [Eng. *god*, and suffix *head*, from A.-S. *hād*, person, sex, habit, order.] **1.** Deity; divinity; divine nature or essence. **2.** A god or goddess. **3.** The Deity; God; the Supreme Being.

**Gōd'less**, *a.* Having, or acknowledging, no God; ungodly; irreligious; wicked.

**Gōd'like**, *a.* Resembling a god or God; divine.

**Gōd'ly**, *a.* **1.** Reverencing God, and his character and laws. **2.** Formed or influenced by a regard for God.

*Syn.* — Pious; holy; devout; religious; righteous.

**Gōd'mōth-er** (-mūth-er), *n.* [A.-S. *godmōdor*.] A woman who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism.

**Gōd'sēnd**, *n.* Something sent by God; an unexpected acquisition or piece of good fortune.

**Gōd'shīp**, *n.* Deity; divinity; a god or goddess.

**Gōd'sōn** (-sūn), *n.* One for whom another has been sponsor at the font.

**Gōd'speed**, *n.* Success; prosperous journeying; — a contraction of the phrase, "I wish that God may speed you." [Written also as two separate words.]

**Gōd'ward**, *adv.* Toward God.

**Gōd'wīt**, *n.* [Prob. from A.-S. *gōd*, good, and *wīt*, creature, wight.] (*Ornith.*) A European and North African bird, having long legs, and a long, flexible bill.

**Gō'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, goes; a runner or walker.

**Gōf'fer**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GOFFERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GOFFERING.] To plait or flute, as lace, &c.

**Gōg'gle** (gōg'gl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GOGGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GOGGLING.] [Scot. *gogge*, to blindfold. Cf. Lat. *coctes*, surname of a person blind with one eye.] To strain or roll the eyes. [eyes.]

**Gōg'gle**, *a.* Full and rolling or staring; — said of the  
**Gōg'gle**, *n.* [See GOGGLE, *v. i.*] **1.** A strained or affected rolling of the eye. **2.** *pl.* A kind of spectacles to protect the eyes from cold, dust, &c., or to cure squinting.

**Gō'ing**, *n.* **1.** Act of moving in any manner. **2.** Departure. **3.** Pregnancy. **4.** Course of life.

**Gōi'ter**, } *n.* [Fr. *goître*, from Lat.

**Gōi'tre**, } *guttur*, throat.] (*Med.*)

Bronchocele; an enlargement of the thyroid gland. See CRETINISM.

**Gōld**, *n.* [A.-S. *gold*, Icel. *gull*, Goth. *gulth*.] **1.** A precious metal of a reddish yellow color, and metallic luster, remarkable for its ductility and malleability. **2.** Money; riches; wealth. **3.** A yellow color like that of the metal.

**Gōld'bēat'er**, *n.* One who beats or foliates gold for gilding.

*Gold-beater's skin*, the outside membrane of the large intestine of the ox, used for separating the leaves of metal in beating.

**Gōld'dūst**, *n.* Gold in very fine particles.

**Gōld'en** (gōld'n), *a.* **1.** Made of gold; consisting of gold. **2.** Having the color of gold. **3.** Very precious.

*Golden age*, the fabulous age of primeval simplicity and purity of manners in rural employments. — *Golden number* (*Chronol.*), a number showing the year of the lunar cycle; — so called from having formerly been written in the calendar in gold. — *Golden rule*, the rule of doing as we would have others do to us. See *Luke*, vi. 31.

**Gōld'fīnch**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A beautiful singing-bird — so named from the color of its wings.

**Gōld'-fīsh**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A small fish so named from its color, being like that of gold. It is a native of China.

**Gōld'-lēaf**, *n.* Gold beaten into a thin leaf.

Goldfinch.

**Gōld'smīth**, *n.* One who manufactures vessels and ornaments of gold.

**Gōld'-stīck**, *n.* The colonel of a regiment of English lifeguards, who attends his sovereign on state occasions; — so called from the gold rod presented to him by the sovereign when he receives his commission as colonel of the regiment. [*Eng.*]

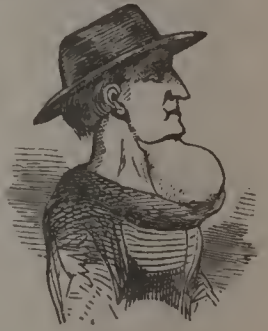
**Gōlf**, *n.* [D. *kolf*, club or bat, Icel. *kólfr*.] A game played with a small ball and a bat or club crooked at the lower end.



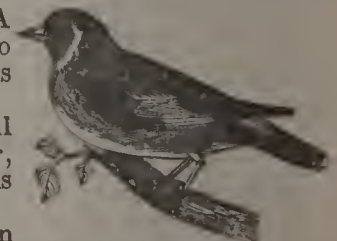
Goat's head.



Goat-sucker.



Goiter.



Goldfinch.



**Gõn'do-lâ, n.** [It., dim. of *gonda*, id.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A flat-bottomed pleasure-boat, very long and narrow, used at Venice, on the canals. **2.** A kind of flat-bottomed boat. [*Amer.*] **3.** A long platform car, used on rail-ways.



Gondola.

**Gõn'do-liēr', n.** A man who rows a gondola.

**Gone** (21), *p. p.* of *go*. See *GO*.

**Gõn'fa-lõn, } n.** [From O. H. Ger. *gundfano*, war-flag, **Gõn'fa-nõn, }** from *gund*, war, and *fano*, cloth, flag, A.-S. *gudhfana*.] An ensign or standard; colors.

**Gõng, n.** [Malayan (*Jav.*) *gong*.] A circular instrument of copper and tin, producing, when struck, a very loud and harsh sound.

**Gõni-õm'e-ter, n.** [Gr. *γωνία*, angle, and *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring angles, especially the angles of crystals, or the inclination of planes.

**Gõni-o-mët'rie, } a.** Pertaining to, or determined **Gõni-o-mët'rie-al, }** by means of, a goniometer.

**Gõni-õm'e-try, n.** The art of measuring solid angles.

**Gõn'or-rhē'â (-rē'â), n.** [Gr. *γονόρροια*, from *γωνή*, semen, and *ρέειν*, to flow.] (*Med.*) A contagious inflammatory discharge from the membrane of the genital organs.

**Good, a.** [*compar.* BETTER; *superl.* BEST.] [A.-S. *god*, Goth. *gods*, Icel. *godr*, allied to Gr. *ἀγαθός*.] **1.** Possessing desirable qualities; adapted to answer the end designed. **2.** Possessing moral excellence or virtue. **3.** Kind; benevolent. **4.** Serviceable; suited; adapted. **5.** Clever; skillful; followed especially by *at*. **6.** Adequate; sufficient; in a commercial sense, having pecuniary ability. **7.** Considerable. **8.** Full; complete. **9.** Fair; honorable.

*As good as*, not less than. — *As good as one's word*, performing to the extent promised. — *To make good*, to fulfill; to establish; to maintain. — *To think good*, to regard as expedient or proper.

**Good, n.** **1.** That which possesses desirable qualities, promotes success, welfare, or happiness, is serviceable, fit, excellent, kind, benevolent, or the like. **2.** Welfare; prosperity; advantage; benefit. **3.** *pl.* Wares, commodities, chattels.

*For good*, or *for good and all*, for the rest of the time; finally; permanently.

**Good, adv.** **1.** Well; equally well. **2.** To a good degree; quite; considerably.

*As good as*, in effect; virtually.

**Good-breed'ing, n.** Polite manners or education.

**Good-by', } n. or interj.** [Either a contr. of *God be*

**Good-bye', }** with *ye*, or compounded with *by*, *bye*, way, journey. See *BY*.] Farewell; — a form of address used at parting.

**Good-dây', n. or interj.** Farewell; — a term of salutation at meeting or parting.

**Good-Fri'day, n.** A fast, in memory of our Savior's sufferings, kept on the Friday of passion-week.

**Good-hū'mored, a.** Having a cheerful spirit and demeanor; good-natured; good-tempered.

**Good'li-ness, n.** Beauty of form; grace; elegance.

**Good'ly, a.** [*compar.* GOODLIER; *superl.* GOODLIEST.] **1.** Pleasant; agreeable. **2.** Comely; graceful. **3.** Large; swelling.

**Good'mān, n.** **1.** A familiar appellation of civility. **2.** A husband; master of a house or family.

**Good'-nāt'ured, a.** Naturally mild in temper; not easily provoked.

**Syn.** — Good-tempered; kind. — *Good-natured* denotes a disposition to please and be pleased; *good-tempered*, a spirit which is not easily ruffled by provocation or other disturbing influences; *kind*, a disposition to make others happy by supplying their wants and granting their requests.

**Good'ness, n.** The quality of being good in any of its various senses; excellence; virtue; kindness; benevolence. [*easily irritated or annoyed.*]

**Good'-tēm'pered, a.** Having a good temper; not

**Good-will', n.** **1.** Benevolence. **2.** (*Law.*) The custom of any trade or business.

**Good'y, n.** **1.** [Probably contracted from *good-wife*.] Good-wife; good-woman; — a low term. **2.** *pl.* Bonbons, and the like. [*Colloq.*]

**Goös'an-der, n.** [O. Eng. *gossander*, a tautological word, formed from *goose* and *gander*, *q. v.*] (*Ornith.*) A

migratory duck, an inhabitant of the northern regions and feeding chiefly on fish.

**Goose, n.; pl. GEESE.** [A.-S. *gōs*, Icel. *gās*, Ger. *gans*, allied to W. *gwydd*, Ir. *geadh*, Lat. *anser*, for *hanser*, Gr. *χῆν*, Slav. *gūs* and *gonsj*, Skr. *hangsa*.] **1.** A well-known aquatic fowl. **2.** A tailor's smoothing iron, the handle of which resembles the neck of a goose. **3.** A simpleton. **4.** A game of chance, formerly common in England.

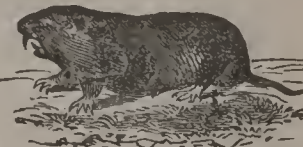


Goose.

**Goōse'bēr-ry, n.** [Corrupted for *gossberry*, or *garseberry*, a name taken from the roughness of the shrub, for *goss*, or *gorse*, has prickles like the gooseberry bush.] (*Bot.*) The fruit of a certain thorny shrub, and the shrub itself, found in all temperate regions of the world.

**Goōse'-flēsh, n.** A peculiar roughness of the skin produced by cold or fear.

**Gõpher, n.** [Fr. *gaufre*, waffle, honeycomb. Cf. GAUFFERING.] A burrowing animal of several different kinds.



Gopher.

**Gõpher, n.** [Heb. *gõpher*.] A species of wood used in the construction of Noah's ark.

**Gõr'-eõck, n.** [Either from *gore*, blood, *i. e.*, red, or from *gorse*, furze or heath.] (*Ornith.*) A gallinaceous bird; the moor-cock, red-grouse, or red-game.

**Gõr'di-an, a.** Pertaining to Gordius, king of Phrygia, or to a knot tied by him, which could not be untied, but was cut by Alexander the Great; hence, intricate; complicated; difficult.

**Gõre, n.** [A.-S. *gor*, *gore*, dirt, dung, W. *gor*, *gore*, pus, *gwyar*, *gore*.] Blood; thick or clotted blood.

**Gõre, n.** [From A.-S. *gār*, Icel. *geir*, Ger. *ger*, dart, lance.] **1.** A wedge-shaped piece of cloth, sewed into a garment, &c., to give greater width at a particular part. **2.** A triangular piece of land.

**Gõre, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* GORED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GORING.] [A.-S. *gār*, spear.] To pierce; to stab.

**Gõre, v. t.** To cut in a triangular form.

**Gõrge, n.** [From Lat. *gurgēs*, whirlpool, gulf, abyss.] **1.** The throat; the gullet. **2.** A narrow passage or entrance; as, (a.) A defile between mountains. (b.) The entrance into a bastion or other outwork of a fort. **3.** That which is swallowed, especially by a hawk.

**Gõrge, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* GORGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GORGING.] **1.** To swallow; especially, to swallow with greediness. **2.** To glut; to satiate.

**Gõrge, v. i.** To feed greedily.

**Gõr'geõs (gõr'jus), a.** [O. Fr. *gorgias*, *gorgiais*, *gorgiase*, beautiful, glorious, vain, luxurious, from *gorgias*, ruff, neck-handkerchief.] Imposing through splendid or various colors; showy; fine; magnificent.

**Gõr'geõs-ly, adv.** In a gorgeous manner; splendidly.

**Gõr'geõs-ness, n.** Quality of being gorgeous; splendor; magnificence.

**Gõr'get (gõr'jet), n.** [O. Fr. *gorgeite*, *gorgerette*, equiv. to *gorgerin*, neck-armor. See GORGE.] **1.** A piece of armor for defending the throat or neck. **2.** (*Mil.*) A pendent metallic ornament, worn by officers when on duty. [*Eng.*] **3.** (*Surg.*) A cutting instrument used in lithotomy.

**Gõr'gon, n.** [Lat. *Gorgo*, *Gorgon*, Gr. *Γοργώ*, *Γοργών*.] **1.** (*Myth.*) A fabled monster, of terrific aspect, the sight of which turned the beholder to stone. **2.** Any thing very ugly or horrid.



Gorilla.

**Gõr-gõ'ni-an, a.** Pertaining to, or resembling, a Gorgon.

**Go-ril'lā, n.** (*Zoöl.*) A large monkey, inhabiting the western shores of Africa. It is as large as man, and is remarkable for its strength and ferocity.

**Gõr'mand, n.** [Cf. Prov. Fr. *gourmer*, to sip, to lap, *gourme*, mumps, glanders, Prov. Eng. *gorm*, to smear, to daub.] A glutton; a gourmand.

**Gõr'man-dize, v. i. or t.** [Fr. *gourmandise*, gluttony.] To eat greedily; to feed ravenously.

**Gõr'mand-iz'er, n.** A greedy, voracious eater.

**Gõrse, n.** [A. S. *gorst*, *gost*. Cf. O. H. Ger. *grast*, hay, equivalent to *gras*, A.-S. *gears*, *gars*, grass. See GRASS.] (*Bot.*) A thick, prickly shrub, bearing yellow flowers in winter; furze; whin.



**Gōr'y**, *a.* **1.** Covered with gore. **2.** Bloody; murderous.

**Gōs'hawk**, *n.* [A.-S. *goshāwuc*, i. e., goosel hawk; *gōs*, goose, and *hawuc*, hawk.] (*Ornith.*) A short-winged, slender hawk, found in the temperate part of both hemispheres.



Goshawk.

**Gōs'ling**, *n.* [A.-S. *gōs*, a goose, and the dim. termination *ling*.] A young goose.

**Gōs'pel**, *n.* [A.-S. *godspell*, from *gōd*, good, and *spell*, history, story, tidings.] **1.** Glad tidings; especially, the good news concerning Christ and his salvation. **2.** One of the historical narratives of the life and sayings of Jesus Christ. **3.** Any system of religious truth or doctrine.

**Gōs'pel-er**, *n.* **1.** An evangelist. **2.** A follower of Wyckliffe; hence, a Puritan. [*Obs.*] **3.** A priest who reads the gospel at the altar during the communion service.

**Gōs'sa-mer**, *n.* [O. Eng. *gossomer*, *gossamere*, *gossamore*, prob. from *gorse* and *summer*, as this web is frequently seen on gorse or furze and other low bushes.] A filmy substance, like cobwebs, floating in the air.

**Gōs'sa-mēr'y**, *a.* Like gossamer; flimsy; unsubstantial.

**Gōs'sip**, *n.* [O. Eng. *gossib*, *godsib*, A.-S. *godsibb*, a relation or sponsor in baptism, from *god*, God, and *sib*, alliance, relation.] **1.** A sponsor. [*Obs.*] **2.** A friend or comrade. [*Obs.*] **3.** An idle tattler. **4.** Talk or tattle; idle and groundless rumor.

**Gōs'sip**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GOSSIPED (*gōs'sipt*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GOSSIPING.] **1.** To prate; to talk much. **2.** To run about and tattle.

**Gōt**, *imp.* of *get*. See GET.

**Gōt**, **Gōt'ten**, } *p. p.* of *get*. See GET.

**Gōth**, *n.* [Goth. *guthans*, Lat. *gothi*, Gr. Γόθοι.] **1.** One of an ancient tribe or nation, of Asiatic origin, who overran and took an important part in subverting the Roman empire. **2.** A barbarian; a rude, ignorant person.

**Gōth'ic**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Goths. **2.** (*Arch.*) Pertaining to a style of architecture with high and sharply-pointed arches, clustered columns, &c. **3.** Rude; barbarous.

**Gōth'ic**, *n.* The language of the Goths.

**Gōth'i-çism**, *n.* **1.** A Gothic idiom. **2.** Conformity to the Gothic style of building. **3.** Rudeness of manners; barbarousness.

**Gōth'i-çize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GOTHICIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GOTHICIZING.] To make Gothic or barbarous.

**Gouge** (*gowj*); in most Eng. authorities, *goofj*, *n.* [*Fr.* *gouge*, Lat. *gubia*. Cf. Biscayan *gubiz*, bow, *gubioa*, throat.] A chisel, with a semi-cylindrical blade.

**Gouge** (*gowj*), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GOUGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GOUGING.] **1.** To scoop out with a gouge. **2.** To force out, as the eye of a person, with the thumb or finger. [*Amer.*] **3.** To cheat. [*Colloq. Amer.*]

**Gourd**, *n.* [*Fr.* *gourde*, also *courge*, from Lat. *cucurbita*, gourd.] (*Bot.*) A fleshy, one-celled, many-seeded fruit. The bottle-gourd has a hard outer rind, which, when dry, is used for cups, bottles, &c.

**Gourmand** (*gōr'mänd*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A greedy or ravenous eater; a glutton. See GORMAND.

**Gout**, *n.* [*Fr.* *goutte*, a drop, the gout, the disease being considered as a defluxion; from Lat. *gutta*, drop.] (*Med.*) A painful constitutional disease; inflammation of the joints.

**Goût** (*gō*), *n.* [*Fr.*; Lat. *gustus*, taste.] Taste, relish.

**Gout'i-ness**, *n.* State of being gouty; gout.

**Gout'y**, *a.* **1.** Diseased with, or subject to, the gout. **2.** Pertaining to the gout.

**Gōv'ern** (*gūv'ern*), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GOVERNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GOVERNING.] [*Fr.* *gouverner*, Lat. *gubernare*, Gr. κυβερνᾶν.] **1.** To regulate by authority. **2.** To regulate; to influence; to direct; to manage. **3.** (*Gram.*) To require to be in a particular case.

**Gōv'ern**, *v. i.* To exercise authority; to administer the laws; to have the control.

**Gōv'ern-a-ble** (*gūv'ern-a-bl*), *a.* Capable of being governed; controllable; manageable; obedient.

**Gōv'ern-ānte'** (*llō*), *n.* [*Fr.* *gouvernante*.] A lady who has the care and management of young women; a governess.

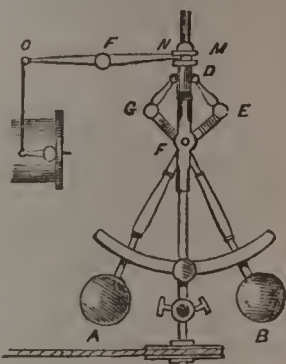
**Gōv'ern-ess**, *n.* A female governor; an instructress.

**Gōv'ern-ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of governing; exercise of authority; restraint; regulation. **2.** The system of

polity in a state; established form of law. **3.** Right or power of governing; authority. **4.** The ruling power; the administration. **5.** A commonwealth; a state. **6.** (*Gram.*) The influence of a word in regard to construction. [by government.]

**Gōv'ern-mēnt'al**, *a.* Pertaining to government; made

**Gōv'ern-or** (*gūv'ern-ur*), *n.* One who governs; especially, (*a.*) A chief ruler or magistrate. (*b.*) A tutor; a guardian. (*c.*) (*Naut.*) A pilot. [*Kare.*] (*d.*) (*Mach.*) A contrivance connected with mills, steam-engines, or other machinery, for maintaining uniform velocity with a varying resistance.



Governor.

**Gown**, *n.* [O. Eng. *gonne*, Lat. *gunna*, Late Gr. γούνα, a leathern garment, Albanian *gunë*, cloak, coat, W. *gwn*, gown.] A loose, flowing upper garment; especially, (*a.*) The ordinary outer dress of a woman. (*b.*) The official robe of certain professional men and scholars; hence, civil officers, in distinction from military. (*c.*) A loose wrapper worn by gentlemen within doors.

**Gown's'man**, *n.*; *pl.* GOWN'S'MEN. One whose professional habit is a gown, as a divine or lawyer; hence, a civilian, in distinction from a soldier.

**Grāb**, *n.* A sudden grasp or seizure.

**Grāb**, *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRABBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRABBING.] [*Sw.* *grappa*, to grasp, O. Ger. *graben*, *grappen*, for *gerappen*, from L. Ger. *vappen*, H. Ger. *raffen*, to snatch away.] To gripe suddenly; to seize; to clutch.

**Grāce**, *n.* [Lat. *gratia*, from *gratus*, beloved, dear, agreeable.] **1.** Exercise of love, kindness, or good-will; favor bestowed. **2.** The divine favor toward man; enjoyment of the divine favor. **3.** Inherent excellence. **4.** Beauty, physical, intellectual, or moral; commonly, easy elegance of manners. **5.** *pl.* (*Myth.*) Graceful and beautiful females, represented as the attendants of Venus. **6.** The title of a duke or an archbishop of England. **7.** A short prayer before or after meat. **8.** *pl.* (*Mus.*) Ornamental tones. **9.** (*Eng. Universities.*) An act, vote, or decree of the government of the institution. **10.** *pl.* A play consisting in throwing a small hoop by means of two sticks.

*Days of grace* (*Com.*), the days immediately following the day when a bill or note becomes due, which days are allowed to the debtor or payer to make payment in.—*Good graces*, favor; friendship.

**Syn.**—*Mercy*.—*Grace* is free, spontaneous favor to the undeserving; *mercy* is kindness or compassion to the suffering or condemned. It was the *grace* of God that opened a way for the exercise of *mercy* toward men.

**Grāce**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRACED (*grāst*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRACING.] **1.** To adorn; to decorate. **2.** To dignify; to honor. [grace.]

**Grāce'-cūp**, *n.* The cup or health drank after saying **Grāce'ful**, *a.* Displaying grace or beauty in form or action; elegant; easy; agreeable in appearance.

**Grāce'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a graceful manner; elegantly.

**Grāce'ful-ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being graceful; elegance of manner or deportment.

**Grāce'less**, *a.* Wanting in grace or excellence, especially divine grace; hence, depraved; degenerate; corrupt.

**Grāce'less-ly**, *adv.* In a graceless manner.

**Grā'ciōūs** (*grā'shūs*), *a.* **1.** Abounding in grace or mercy; characterized by grace. **2.** Winning regard or favor; acceptable. **3.** Beautiful; graceful. **4.** Produced by divine grace.

**Syn.**—Favorable; kind; benevolent; friendly; beneficent; benignant; merciful.

**Grā'ciōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a gracious manner; kindly.

**Grā'ciōūs-ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being gracious; kindness; condescension.

**Grāk'le**, } (*grāk'kl*), *n.* [Lat. *graculus*, jack-daw, so

**Grāk'le**, } called from its note *gra, gra.*] (*Ornith.*) A bird allied to the black-bird.

**Grā-dā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *gradatio*. See GRADE.] **1.** Act of progressing by regular steps; the state of being graded, or arranged in ranks. **2.** Any degree in an order or series. **3.** The gradual blending of one tint with another.

**Grād'a-to-ry** (*50*), *a.* [See GRADE.] **1.** Proceeding step by step; gradual. **2.** Adapted for progressive motion. [church.]

**Grād'a-to-ry**, *n.* A step from the cloisters into the

**Grāde**, *n.* [Lat. *gradus*, from *gradi*, to step, go.] **1.** A step or degree in any series, rank, or order. **2.** (*a.*) In a



railroad or highway, the rate of ascent or descent. (*b.*) A graded ascending or descending portion of a road; a gradient.

**Grāde**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRADING.] To reduce to a level, or to an evenly progressive ascent, as the line of a canal or road.

**Grā'di-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *gradiens*, *p. pr.* of *gradi*, to step, to go.] 1. Moving by steps; walking. 2. Rising or descending by regular degrees of inclination.

**Grā'di-ent**, *n.* 1. Rate of ascent or descent in a road, &c.; grade. 2. A part of a road which slopes upward or downward; a grade. [sive; slow.]

**Grād'u-al**, *a.* Proceeding by steps or degrees; progressive.

**Grād'u-al**, *n.* 1. An order of steps. 2. An ancient book of hymns and prayers; so called because some of the anthems were chanted on the steps (*gradus*) of the pulpit.

**Grād'u-al-ly**, *adv.* In a gradual manner; step by step.

**Grād'u-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRADUATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRADUATING.] [L. Lat. *graduare*, *graduatum*, from Lat. *gradus*, a step.] 1. To mark with degrees; to divide into regular steps, grades, or intervals. 2. To admit to a certain grade or degree; especially to admit to an academical degree. 3. To prepare gradually.

**Grād'u-āte**, *v. i.* 1. To pass to, or to receive, an academical degree. 2. To pass by degrees; to change gradually.

**Grād'u-ate** (45), *n.* One who has been admitted to an academical degree. [graduated.]

**Grād'u-ate**, *a.* Arranged by successive steps or degrees;

**Grād'u-ā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of graduating. 2. Art of dividing into degrees, or other definite parts. 3. Marks or lines on an instrument to indicate degrees, &c.

**Grād'u-ā'tor**, *n.* [N. Lat., from L. Lat. *graduare*. See GRADUATE, *v.*] 1. One who graduates. 2. An instrument for dividing any line, right, or curve, into small regular intervals.

**Grād'us**, *n.* [Abbrev. from Lat. *gradus ad Parnassum*, a step to Parnassus.] A dictionary of prosody.

**Grāff**, *n. & v.* Same as GRAFT, *q. v.*

**Grāft** (6), *n.* [Lat. *graphium*, Gr. *γραφίον*, *γραφέιον*, pencil, from *γράφειν*, to write; from the resemblance of a scion to a pointed pencil.] A small shoot or scion of a tree inserted in another tree.

**Grāft**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRAFTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRAFTING.] To insert, as a cutting from one tree in a branch or stem of another; hence, to implant or incorporate, as a bud upon a stem.

**Grāft**, *v. i.* To insert scions from one tree into another.

**Grāft'er**, *n.* One who inserts scions on foreign stocks.

**Grāil**, *n.* [O. Fr. *greel*, contracted from L. Lat. *gradale*, *gratule*. See GRADUAL, *n.*] 1. A gradual. 2. A broad, open dish, or cup; also, a chalice. [Obs.]

**Grām**, *n.* [From Lat. *granum*, grain, seed, small kernel.] 1. A kernel; especially of corn, wheat, &c. 2. The fruit of certain kindred plants which constitute the chief food of man, viz., corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, and the like; — used collectively. 3. Any small, hard particle; hence, any small portion. 4. A small weight, being the 20th part of a scruple, in apothecaries' weight, and the 24th of a pennyweight troy. 5. A reddish-colored dye from the coccus insect or kermes; hence, a red color of any tint or hue, esp. (*Poet.*) Tyrian purple. 6. That arrangement of the particles of any body which determines its comparative roughness; texture. 7. Arrangement or direction of the veins or fibers of wood. 8. *pl.* The husks or remains of malt after brewing, or of any grain after distillation; hence, any residuum.

*Against the grain*, against the fibers of wood; hence, unwillingly; unpleasantly; reluctantly; with difficulty. — *To dye in grain*, to dye with the tint made from grain [see No. 5]; hence, to dye firmly; hence also, to dye in the wool.

**Grāin**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRAINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRAINING.] 1. To paint in imitation of the grain of wood. 2. To form into grains, as powder, sugar, and the like.

**Grāin**, *v. i.* To form grains, or assume a granular form.

**Grāin'd** *a.* 1. Divided into small particles or grains. 2. Roughened. [Obs.] 3. Dyed in grain; ingrained. 4. (*Bot.*) Having tubercles or grain-like processes.

**Grāl'la-tō'ri-al**, } *a.* [N. Lat. *grallatorius*, from *gral-*  
**Grāl'la-to-ry** (50), } *lator*, *grallæ*, stilts, contracted for  
*gradula*, from *gradus*. See GRADE.] Pertaining to the  
grallatores or waders.

**Gra-mēr'cy** (14), *interj.* [Fr. *gran'-merci*, great thanks.] A word formerly used to express thankfulness with surprise.

**Grām'i-nā'ceous**, *a.* [From Lat. *gramen*, *graminis*.] Pertaining to the grasses; gramineous.

**Gra-min'e-al**, } *a.* [Lat. *gramineus*; *gramen*, grass.]  
**Gra-min'e-ous**, } (*Bot.*) Resembling, or pertaining to, grass; grassy.

**Grām'i-niv'o-roūs**, *a.* [Lat. *gramen*, grass, and *vorare*, to eat greedily.] Feeding on grass and the like food.

**Grām'mar**, *n.* [Fr. *grammaire*, from a hypoth. Lat. word *grammaticaria*.] 1. The science of language. 2. The art of speaking or writing with propriety or correctness, according to established usage. 3. A treatise on the principles of language. 4. A treatise on the elements or principles of any science.

**Gram-mā'ri-an**, *n.* [O. Fr. *gramaire*, from a hypoth. Lat. word *grammaticarius*, from *grammaticus*, grammarian, Gr. *γραμματικός*, from *γράμμα*, letter, *γράφειν*, to write.] 1. A philologist. 2. One who teaches grammar.

**Grām'mar School** (-skool), *n.* A school in which grammar, or the science of language, is taught; especially, a school in which Latin and Greek grammar are taught.

**Gram-māt'ie**, } *a.* 1. Belonging to grammar. 2.  
**Gram-māt'ie-al**, } According to the rules of grammar.

**Gram-māt'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* According to the principles and rules of grammar.

**Gram-māt'i-çize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRAMMATI-CIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRAMMATICIZING.] To render grammatical.

**Gramme** (grām), *n.* [Fr. *gramme*, from Gr. *γράμμα*, that which is written, a letter, the twenty-fourth part of an ounce; *γράφειν*, to write.] The French unit of weight, equivalent to 15.433 grains troy or avoirdupois.

**Grām'pus**, *n.* [Probably corrupted from Fr. *grand poisson*, great fish.] (*Ichth.*) A fish having socketed, conical teeth, and breathing by a spout-hole on the top of the head, as whales do.



Grampus.

**Grān'a-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *granarium*, from *granum*, grain.] A storehouse for grain after it is thrashed.

**Grānd**, *a.* [*compar.* GRANDER; *superl.* GRANDEST.] [Lat. *grandis*.] 1. Of large size or extent; great; extensive; hence, relatively great; greatest; chief; principal. 2. Great in size and fine or imposing in appearance. 3. Holding an elevated or advanced rank, as in years or station.

*Grand juror*, one of a grand jury. — *Grand jury*, (*Law*), jury of not less than twelve nor more than twenty-three, whose duty is to examine into the grounds of accusation against offenders, and, if they see just cause, then to find bills of indictment against them to be presented to the court; — called also *grand inquest*. — *Grand vizier*, the chief member or head of the Turkish council of state.

**Syn.** — Magnificent; sublime; majestic; dignified; elevated; stately; august; pompous; lofty; exalted; noble. — *Grand*, in reference to objects of taste, is applied to that which expands the mind by a sense of vastness and majesty; *magnificent* is applied to any thing which is imposing from its splendor; *sublime* describes that which is awful and elevating. A cataract is *grand*; a rich and varied landscape is *magnificent*; an overhanging precipice is *sublime*.

**Grān'dam**, *n.* [See *supra* and DAME.] An old woman; specifically, a grandmother.

**Grānd'child**, *n.* A son's or daughter's child.

**Grānd'daugh'ter** (-daw'ter), *n.* The daughter of a son or daughter.

**Gran-dee'**, *n.* [Sp. *grande*. See GRAND.] A man of rank; a nobleman. In Spain, a nobleman of the first rank.

**Grānd'eūr** (grand'yūr), *n.* [Fr., from *grand*. See GRAND.] The quality of being grand; splendor of appearance; elevation of thought or expression, or of mien or deportment; nobility of action.

**Syn.** — Sublimity; majesty; stateliness; augustness; loftiness; magnificence.

**Grānd'fā-ther**, *n.* A father's or mother's father.

**Grānd'il'o-queñce**, *n.* Lofty words or phrases; bombast; pomposity of speech.

**Grānd'il'o-quent**, *a.* [Lat. *grandis*, grand, and *loqui*, to speak.] Pompous; bombastic.

**Grānd'il'o-quoūs**, *a.* [Lat. *grandiloquus*, from *grandis*, grand, and *loqui*, to speak.] Speaking in a lofty style; bombastic.

**Grānd'i-ōse'** (125), *a.* [Lat. *grandis*, grand.] 1. Imposing; striking. 2. Flaunting; turgid; bombastic.

**Grānd'ly**, *adv.* In a grand or lofty manner; splendidly.

**Grānd'mōth-er** (-mūth-er), *n.* The mother of one's father or mother.

**Grānd'sire**, *n.* A grandfather; any ancestor.

**Grānd'sōn** (-sūn), *n.* The son of a son or daughter.

**Grānge**, *n.* [L. Lat. *grangia*, from Lat. *granum*, Eng. *grain*.] A granary; a barn; also, a farm, with its stables, &c.



**Grān'ite**, *n.* [From Lat. *granum*, grain.] (*Geol.*) A crystalline, unstratified rock, consisting of quartz, feldspar, and mica.

**Grān'it'ic**, } *a.* **1.** Like granite in composition,  
**Grān'it'ic-al**, } color, &c. **2.** Consisting of granite.

**Grān'it'i-fōrm**, *a.* [Eng. *granite* and Lat. *forma*, form.] (*Geol.*) Resembling granite in structure or shape.

**Grān'i-tine**, *n.* [See GRANITE.] (*Geol.*) A rock containing three species of minerals, some of which differ from those which compose granite, as quartz, feldspar, and shorl.

**Grān'iv'o-roūs**, *a.* [Lat. *granum*, grain, and *vorare*, to eat greedily.] Eating grain or seeds.

**Grān'nam**, } *n.* [For *grandam*.] A grandmother; a  
**Grān'ny**, } grandam. [*Low.*]

**Grānt** (6), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRANTING.] [O. Fr. *granter*, *creanter*, *cranter*, to promise, yield, from a hypoth. Lat. word *credentare*, to make believe, from *credere*, to believe.] **1.** To allow; to yield; to concede. **2.** To bestow or confer, in answer to prayer or request. **3.** To make conveyance of; to give the possession or title of.

**Syn.**—To give; confer; bestow; convey; transfer; admit; allow; concede.

**Grānt**, *n.* **1.** Act of granting; a bestowing or conferring; admission of something as true. **2.** The thing granted or bestowed; a gift; a boon. **3.** (*Law.*) A transfer of property by deed or writing; especially, an appropriation or conveyance by the government.

**Grānt'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being granted.

**Grānt-ee'**, *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom a grant is made.

**Grānt'er**, *n.* One who grants.

**Grānt'or** (127), *n.* (*Law.*) The person by whom a grant or conveyance is made.

**Grān'u-lar**, } *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, grains  
**Grān'u-lar-y**, } or granules.

**Grān'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* In a granular form.

**Grān'u-lāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRANULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRANULATING.] **1.** To form into grains or small masses. **2.** To raise in small asperities; to make rough on the surface.

**Grān'u-lāte**, *v. i.* To collect or be formed into grains.

**Grān'u-late**, } *a.* Consisting of, or resembling,  
**Grān'u-lā'ted**, } grains. **2.** Having numerous small elevations, as shagreen.

**Grān'u-lā'tion**, *n.* Act of forming into grains; development of small grain-like cells in a sore, serving to fill up the cavity and unite the sides.

**Grān'ule**, *n.* [From Lat. *granum*, grain. See GRAIN.] A little grain; a small particle.

**Grān'u-loūs**, *a.* Full of grains or granular substances; granular.

**Grāpe**, *n.* [Fr. *grappe*, It. *grappo*, *grappolo*, D. *grappe*, *krappe*, allied to It. *grappa*, Sp. *grapa*, a cramp-iron, crochet, grappling, from O. H. Ger. *krapfo*, hook.] **1.** The fruit of the vine; commonly a single berry of the vine. **2.** (*Mil.*) Grape-shot.

**Grāp'er-y**, *n.* A building for the cultivation of grapes.

**Grāpe'-shōt**, *n.* (*Mil.*) A number of iron balls, put together by means of circular iron plates at top and bottom, with two rings, and a central connecting pin and nut.

**Grāpe'-stōne**, *n.* The stone or seed of the grape.

**Grāpe'-vīne**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A vine, having small green flowers, lobed leaves, and fruit called *grapes*, growing in clusters.

**Grāph'ic**, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to writing. **2.** Writ-  
**Grāph'ic-al**, } ten; inscribed. **3.** Well delineated or described.

[*ner.*]

**Grāph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In a graphic or picturesque man-

**Grāph'ite**, *n.* [From Gr. *γράφειν*, to write.] (*Min.*) Carbon in one of its conditions, distinguished by its softness, its metallic luster, and by leaving a dark lead-colored trace on paper. It is used for pencils, and is often called *plumbago* or *black-lead*.

**Grāp'line**, } *n.* [From Eng.  
**Grāp'nel**, } *grapple*, *q. v.*]

(*Naut.*) A small anchor, with four or five flukes or claws, used to hold boats or small vessels; hence, any instrument designed to grapple or hold.

**Grāp'ple** (grāp/pl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRAPPLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRAPPLING.] [Diminutive of *grap*, for *grab*.] To seize; to lay fast hold on, either with the hands or with hooks.

**Grāp'ple**, *v. i.* To contend in close fight.



Grapnel.

**Grāp'ple**, *n.* [See *supra*, and cf. CRAPLE.] **1.** A seizing; close hug in contest. **2.** (*Naut.*) A hook by which one ship may fasten on another.

**Grāp'pling-īrons** (-ī'urnz), *n. pl.* Irons used as instruments of grappling and holding fast.

**Grāsp**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRASPED (grāspt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRASPING.] [L. Ger. *grapsen*, from O. Ger. *grappen*, *graben*. See GRAB.] To seize and hold; to catch; to take possession of.

**Grāsp**, *n.* **1.** Gripe of the hand; a seizure by embrace. **2.** The power of seizing and holding. **3.** Wide-reaching power of intellect to comprehend subjects.

**Grāsp'er**, *n.* One who grasps or seizes.

**Grāss** (6), *n.* [A.-S. *gras*, *gars*, Goth. & Icel. *gras*. Cf. GORSE, and Lat. *gramen*, grass, Skr. *gras*, to devour, and Gr. *γράειν*, *γρᾶειν*, to gnaw, eat.] **1.** Herbage; the plants which constitute the food of cattle and other beasts. **2.** (*Bot.*) An endogenous plant having simple leaves, a stem generally jointed and tubular, a husky calyx, called *glume*, and the seed single.

**Grāss**, *v. t.* To cover with grass or with turf.

**Grāss'-elōth**, *n.* A fine, light quality of cloth, resembling linen.

**Grāss'hōp-per**, *n.* (*Entom.*) A well-known jumping orthopteron insect, which feeds on grass or leaves.

**Grāss'i-ness**, *n.* State of abounding with grass; a grassy state. [*lawn.*]

**Grāss'-plōt**, *n.* A plot or space covered with grass; a

**Grāss'y**, *a.* **1.** Covered or abounding with grass. **2.** Resembling grass; green.

**Grāte**, *n.* [From Lat. *crates*, hurdle.] **1.** A kind of lattice-work, such as is used in the windows of prisons and cloisters. **2.** A frame of iron bars for holding coals, used as fuel.

**Grāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRATING.] To furnish with grates or cross-bars.

**Grāte**, *v. t.* [Fr. *gratter*, O. Fr. *grater*, to scrape, scratch, L. Lat. *gratare*, *cratare*, from O. H. Ger. *krazōn*.] **1.** To rub roughly or harshly, as one body against another. **2.** To wear away in small particles, by rubbing with any thing rough. **3.** To fret; to vex; to irritate.

**Grāte**, *v. i.* **1.** To rub hard, so as to offend. **2.** To make a harsh sound by the friction of rough bodies.

**Grāte'ful**, *a.* [From Lat. *gratus*, agreeable, grateful, and Eng. termination, *ful*.] **1.** Having a due sense of benefits; willing to acknowledge and repay benefits. **2.** Affording pleasure; pleasing to the taste.

**Syn.**—Thankful; pleasing; acceptable; gratifying; agreeable; welcome; delightful; delicious.

**Grāte'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a grateful manner.

**Grāte'ful-ness**, *n.* The quality of being grateful; gratitude; agreeableness to the mind or to the taste.

**Grāt'er**, *n.* [See GRATE.] He who, or that which, grates; especially, an instrument for rubbing off small particles of a body.

**Grāt'i-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of gratifying, or pleasing, either the mind, the taste, or the appetite. **2.** That which affords pleasure.

**Grāt'i-fi'er**, *n.* One who gratifies or pleases.

**Grāt'i-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRATIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRATIFYING.] [Lat. *gratificari*; *gratus*, pleasing, and *facere*, to make.] To please by satisfying some wish; to give pleasure to.

**Syn.**—To indulge; humor; please; delight; requite; recompense.—*Gratify* is the generic term, and has reference simply to the pleasure communicated. To *indulge* a person implies that we concede something to his wishes or his weaknesses which he could not claim, and which had better, perhaps, have been spared. To *humor* is to adapt ourselves to the varying moods, and, perhaps, caprices, of others. We *gratify* a child by showing him the sights of a large city; we *indulge* him in some extra expense on such an occasion; we *humor* him, if he is taken ill when away from home.

**Grāt'ing**, *n.* [See GRATE.] **1.** A harsh sound of rubbing. **2.** A partition of parallel or cross bars.

**Grā'tis**, *adv.* [Lat., contr. from *gratiis*, out of favor or kindness, without recompense, from *gratia*, favor.] For nothing; freely; gratuitously.

**Grāt'i-tūde** (53), *n.* [L. Lat. *gratitudo*, from Lat. *gratus*, agreeable, grateful.] State of being grateful or thankful; kindness awakened by a favor received; thankfulness.

**Grā-tū'i-toūs**, *a.* [Lat. *gratuitus*, from *gratiis*, *gratis*, *q. v.*] **1.** Given without an equivalent or recompense. **2.** Without reason, cause, or proof.

**Grā-tū'i-toūs-ly**, *adv.* In a gratuitous manner; without claim or merit; without proof.

**Grā-tū'i-ty**, *n.* A free gift; a present; a donation.

**Grāt'u-lāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRATULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRATULATING.] [Lat. *gratulari*, *gratulatum*,



from *gratus*, pleasing, agreeable.] To salute with declarations of joy; to congratulate.

**Grāt'u-lā'tion**, *n.* The act of gratulating or felicitating; a rejoicing with another on account of his prosperity, &c.; congratulation.

**Grāt'u-la-to-ry**, *a.* Expressing joy; congratulatory.

**Gra-vā'men**, *n.* [Lat., from *gravis*, heavy, weighty.] (*Law.*) The grievance complained of; the substantial cause of the action.

**Grāve**, *v. t.* [*imp.* GRAVED; *p. p.* GRAVEN, or GRAVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRAVING.] [Fr. *graver*, from O. H. Ger. & Goth. *graban*, Icel. *grafa*, A.-S. *grafan*, allied to Gr. γράφειν, to grave, scratch, write.] **1.** To carve or cut; to engrave. **2.** To give shape to, by cutting with a chisel. **3.** (*Naut.*) To clean, as a ship's bottom, by burning off filth, grass, or other foreign matter, and paying it over with pitch.

**Grāve**, *v. i.* To write or delineate on hard substances; to practice engraving.

**Grāve**, *n.* [A.-S. *graf*, from *grafan*, to dig, grave, carve. See *supra.*] **1.** An excavation in the earth as a place of burial; hence, also, any place of interment; tomb; sepulcher. **2.** Death, or destruction. **3.** *pl.* The sediment of melted tallow.

**Grāve**, *a.* [*compar.* GRAVER; *superl.* GRAVEST.] [From Lat. *gravis*, heavy.] **1.** Of importance; influential; serious; — said of character, relations, &c. **2.** Not light or gay; solemn; sober; plain. **3.** (*Mus.*) Not acute or sharp; low; deep.

**Syn.** — Solemn; sober; serious; sage; staid; demure; thoughtful; sedate; weighty; momentous; important. — *Sober* supposes the absence of all exhilaration of spirits, and is opposed to *flighty*; as, *sober* thought. *Serious* implies consideration or reflection, and is opposed to *jocose* or *sportive*; as, *serious* and important concerns. *Grave* denotes a state of mind, appearance, &c., which results from the pressure of weighty interests, and is opposed to *hilarity* of feeling or *vivacity* of manner; as, a *grave* remark, *grave* attire. *Solemn* is applied to a case in which *gravity* is carried to its highest point; as, a *solemn* admonition, a *solemn* promise.

**Grāve'-elōthes**, *n. pl.* The clothes or dress in which the dead are interred.

**Grāv'el**, *n.* [O. Fr. *gravele*, equiv. to N. Fr. *gravier*, of Celtic origin.] **1.** Small stones, or fragments of stone. **2.** (*Med.*) A disease produced by small, calculous concretions in the kidneys and bladder.

**Grāv'el**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRAVELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRAVELING.] **1.** To cover with gravel. **2.** To stick in the sand; hence, to puzzle; to embarrass. **3.** To hurt, as the foot of a horse, by gravel lodged under the shoe.

**Grāv'el-ly**, *a.* Abounding with, or consisting of, gravel.

**Grāve'ly**, *adv.* In a grave, solemn manner; soberly.

**Grāve'ness**, *n.* Quality of being grave; seriousness.

**Grāv'er**, *n.* [See GRAVE.] **1.** One who carves or engraves; a sculptor. **2.** An engraving tool; a burin. **3.** A tool for turning metals.

**Grāve'-stōne**, *n.* A stone set by a grave, as a memorial.

**Grāve'-yārd**, *n.* A yard for the interment of the dead; a cemetery.

**Grāv'id**, *a.* [Lat. *gravidus*, from *gravis*, heavy, loaded.] Being with child; pregnant.

**Gra-vīm'e-ter**, *n.* [Lat. *gravis*, heavy, and Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of bodies.

**Grāv'ing**, *n.* **1.** Act of one who graves or cuts figures in hard substances. **2.** That which is graved or carved. **3.** The act of cleaning a ship's bottom. **4.** Impression, as upon the mind or heart.

**Grāv'ing-dōck**, *n.* A dock into which ships are taken to have their bottoms examined, cleaned, and the like.

**Grāv'i-tāte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRAVITATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRAVITATING.] [See GRAVITY.] To obey the law of gravitation; to tend toward the center.

**Grāv'i-tā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of gravitating. **2.** (*Physics.*) That species of attraction or force by which all bodies or particles of matter in the universe tend toward each other.

**Grāv'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *gravitas*, from *gravis*, heavy.] **1.** Sobriety of character or demeanor. **2.** Relative importance, significance, dignity, &c. **3.** (*Physics.*) The tendency of a mass of matter toward a center of attraction; especially, the tendency of a body toward the center of the earth. **4.** (*Mus.*) Lowness of sound.

*Specific gravity*, the ratio of the weight of a body to the weight of an equal volume of some other body taken as the standard or unit. This standard is usually water for solids and liquids, and air for gases.

**Grāv'vy**, *n.* [Either from A.-S. *greofa*, *greoua*, pot, or

allied to W. *crau*, gore, blood.] The juices obtained from meat in cooking, made into a dressing.

**Grāy**, *a.* [*compar.* GRAYER; *superl.* GRAYEST.] [A.-S. *grag*, *græg*, *grīg*, Icel. *grár*, allied to Gr. γρᾶίος, aged, gray.] **1.** Hoary; hence, also, white mixed with black. **2.** Old; mature.

**Grāy**, *n.* **1.** Any mixture of white and black. **2.** An animal of gray color.

**Grāy'-bēard**, *n.* An old man.

**Grāy'hound**, *n.* See GREYHOUND.

**Grāy'ish**, *a.* Somewhat gray; moderately gray.

**Grāy'ling**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A fish allied to the trout, found in the north of Europe.

**Grāy'ness**, *n.* The quality of being gray.

**Grāy'wācke**, *n.* [Ger. *grau-wacke*; *grau*, gray, and *wacke*, wacke.] (*Geol.*) A conglomerate or grit-rock, consisting of rounded pebbles and sand firmly united together.

**Grāze**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRAZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRAZING.] [A.-S. *grasian*, from *gras*, grass.] **1.** To rub or touch lightly in passing. **2.** To feed or supply, as cattle, with grass. **3.** To eat from the ground, as growing herbage. **4.** To tend grazing cattle. [grass.]

**Grāze**, *v. i.* **1.** To eat grass or herbage. **2.** To supply

**Grāz'er**, *n.* One who grazes or feeds on herbage.

**Grā'zier** (grā'zher), *n.* One who pastures cattle, and rears them for market.

**Grāz'ing**, *n.* **1.** Act of feeding on grass. **2.** A pasture. **3.** A light touch in passing.

**Grēase**, *n.* [From Lat. *crassus*, L. Lat. *grassus*, thick, fat, gross.] **1.** Animal fat in a soft state; especially, the fatty matter of land animals. **2.** (*Far.*) An inflammation of the heels of a horse.

**Grēase**, or **Grēase**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GREASED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GREASING.] **1.** To smear or anoint with grease. **2.** To bribe. **3.** To cheat or cozen.

**Grēas'i-ly**, or **Grēas'i-ly**, *adv.* **1.** With grease, or an appearance of it. **2.** Grossly; indelicately.

**Grēas'i-ness**, or **Grēas'i-ness**, *n.* State of being greasy; oiliness.

**Grēas'y**, or **Grēas'y**, *a.* [*compar.* GREASIER; *superl.* GREASIEST.] **1.** Composed of, or characterized by, grease; oily; fat; unctuous. **2.** Smearred with grease. **3.** Like grease or oil; smooth. **4.** (*Far.*) Affected with the disease called grease.

**Grēāt**, *a.* [*compar.* GREATER; *superl.* GREATEST.] [A.-S. *grēāt*, O. H. Ger. *grōz*, *crōz*, allied to Lat. *grandis*, with insertion of *n*, and perhaps also to Lat. *grossus* and *crassus*, thick.] **1.** Large in solidity, surface, or linear dimensions; of wide extent; big; expanded. **2.** Large in number; numerous. **3.** Long continued. **4.** Superior; admirable; commanding. **5.** Endowed with extraordinary powers; uncommonly gifted; strong; powerful; mighty; noble. **6.** Holding a chief position; eminent; distinguished. **7.** Weighty; important. **8.** (*Genealogy.*) Older, younger, or more remote, by a single generation.

**Grēāt'-cōat**, *n.* An over-coat. [illustriously.]

**Grēāt'ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a great degree; much. **2.** Nobly;

**Syn.** — Badly. — In some parts of this country, not by the vulgar alone, but by educated persons, the word *badly* is used for *greatly*. Instead of saying, "I wish *greatly* to see him," they say, "I wish to see him *very badly*." This is a gross error, and often becomes ridiculous, because the words seem to say of a friend, "I wish to see him in a *very bad* state of health."

**Grēāt'ness**, *n.* **1.** Largeness of bulk, dimensions, number, quantity, or the like. **2.** High rank or place. **3.** Magnanimity; nobleness. **4.** Strength or extent of intellectual faculties. **5.** Force; intensity.

**Grēaves**, *n. pl.* [From Lat. *gravis*, heavy.] **1.** Ancient armor for the legs. **2.** The sediment of melted tallow.

**Grēbe**, *n.* [From Armor. *krib*, comb, *kribel*, *kriben*, crest, W. *crib*, comb, crest, because one variety of it is called the *crested grebe*.] (*Ornith.*) A marine bird, having a straight, sharp beak, flattened, lobated toes, and very short wings, and expert at diving.

**Grē'cian**, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Greece.

**Grē'cian**, *n.* **1.** (*Geog.*) A native of Greece; a Greek. **2.** One well versed in the Greek language, literature, or history. [guage; a Hellenism.]

**Grē'cizm**, *n.* An idiom or peculiarity of the Greek lan-

**Grē'cize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRECIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRECIZING.] **1.** To render Grecian. **2.** To translate into Greek.

**Greed**, *n.* [Goth. *grēdus*, hunger, Icel. *grād*, avidity.] An eager desire or longing; greediness.



Grayling.



**Greedy-ly**, *adv.* In a greedy manner; eagerly; voraciously; ravenously.

**Greedy-ness**, *n.* The quality of being greedy.

**Syn.** — Ravenousness; voracity; eagerness; avidity.

**Greedy**, *a.* [*compar.* GREEDIER; *superl.* GREEDIEST.] [A.-S. *gradig*, *grêdig*, Icel. *grádugr*, Goth. *gredags*; A.-S. *grádan*, to cry, call, Goth. *grêdon*, to be hungry.] **1.** Having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous; voracious; very hungry. **2.** Having a keen desire of any thing; eager to obtain. [Grecian.]

**Greek**, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining or belonging to Greece; *Greek church* (*Ecccl. Hist.*), the eastern church; that part of Christendom which separated from the Roman or western church in the ninth century. — *Greek fire*, a combustible composition which burns under water.

**Greek**, *n.* **1.** (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Greece; a Grecian. **2.** The language of Greece.

**Green**, *a.* [*compar.* GREENER; *superl.* GREENEST.] [A.-S. *grêne*, Icel. *gránn*, from A.-S. *grôvan*, Eng. *grow*, Icel. *grôa*.] **1.** Having the color of grass when fresh and growing; having a color composed of blue and yellow; verdant; emerald. **2.** Full of life and vigor; new; recent. **3.** Not ripe; not fully grown or perfect. **4.** Immature in age or experience; young; raw; awkward. **5.** Not seasoned; not dry; containing its natural juices.

**Green**, *n.* **1.** The color of growing plants. **2.** A grassy plain or plat. **3.** *pl.* Fresh leaves or branches; wreaths. **4.** *pl.* (*Cookery.*) Leaves and stems of young plants dressed for food.

**Green**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GREENED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GREENING.] To make green. [*beak.*]

**Greenfinch**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird; — called also *gross-green-gröçer*, *n.* A retailer of vegetables or fruits in their fresh or green state.

**Greenhorn**, *n.* A raw youth. [*Low.*]

**Greenhouse**, *n.*; *pl.* GREENHOUSE-S. A house to preserve tender plants in during the winter or cold weather.

**Greening**, *n.* A sort of apple, of a green color.

**Greenish**, *a.* Somewhat green; tinged with green.

**Greenish-ness**, *n.* The quality of being greenish.

**Greenly**, *adv.* With a green color; newly; immaturely.

**Greenness** (109), *n.* **1.** Quality of being green; viridity. **2.** Freshness; vigor; newness. **3.** Immaturity; rawness; unripeness.

**Greenroom**, *n.* The retiring-room of play-actors in a theater. [of snipe.]

**Greenshank**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A name given to a species

**Green-sick-ness**, *n.* (*Med.*) A disease of young women, in which the complexion is pale and unhealthy, the blood depraved, and the nervous system disordered.

**Greenstone**, *n.* [So called from a tinge of green in the color.] (*Geol.*) A rock sometimes call *trap*.

**Greenward**, *n.* Turf green with grass.

**Greet**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GREETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GREETING.] [A.-S. *grêtan*, O. H. Ger. *gruozan*.] To salute; to hail; to address; to accost.

**Greet**, *v. i.* To give salutations.

**Greet'er**, *n.* One who greets.

**Greeting**, *n.* Salutation at meeting; compliment addressed from one absent.

**Gre-gä-ri-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *gregarius*, from *grex*, *gregis*, herd.] Having the habit of living in a flock or herd.

**Gre-gä-ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* In a gregarious manner.

**Gre-gä-ri-ous-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being gregarious.

**Gre-gö-ri-an**, *a.* Belonging to, or established by, Gregory, as, the *Gregorian* chants, calendar, &c.

**Gre-näde'**, *n.* [Fr. *grenade*, pomegranate and grenade, so called from the resemblance of its shape and size to a pomegranate.] (*Mil.*) A hollow ball or shell filled with powder, and fired by means of a fuse.

**Grën'a-diër'**, *n.* (*Mil.*) Formerly, a soldier who threw grenades; now, one of a company of tall, stout soldiers, which takes post on the right of a battalion, and leads it in every attack.

**Grën'a-dine**, *n.* A thin silk used for ladies' dresses, shawls, &c.

**Gre-nä'do**, *n.* The same as GRENADE, *q. v.*

**Grew** (grü), *imp. of grow.* See GROW.

**Grey**, *a.* See GRAY, the correct orthography.

**Greyhound**, *n.* [A.-S. *grághund*, *greghund*, *grîghund*; *grag*, *grêg*, or *grîg*,



Greyhound.

gray, and *hund*, hound.] A slender, graceful variety of dog, remarkable for its keen sight and swiftness. [Written also *grayhound*.]

**Grîd'dle**, *n.* [Scot. *girdle*, W. *greidell*, from *greidiaw*, to heat, scorch, parch.] **1.** A pan, broad and shallow, for baking cakes. **2.** A cover, or detached iron plate, which closes an opening in the top of a stove. **3.** A sieve with a wire bottom, used by miners.

**Grîd'i-ron** (-i-urn), *n.* [Cf. W. *greidiaw*. See *supra*.] A grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish.

**Griëf**, *n.* [From Lat. *gravis*, heavy.] **1.** Pain of mind on account of something in the past; a painful sense of loss. **2.** Cause of sorrow or pain.

**Syn.** — Sorrow; sadness. — *Sorrow* is generic; *grief* is sorrow for some definite cause — one which commenced, at least, in the past; *sadness* is applied to a permanent mood of the mind. *Sorrow* is transient in many cases; but the *grief* of a mother for the loss of a favorite child too often turns into habitual sadness.

**Griëv'ance**, *n.* **1.** A cause of grief or uneasiness; wrong done and suffered. **2.** Grief; affliction.

**Syn.** — Burden; oppression; hardship; trouble; injury.

**Griëve**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRIEVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRIEVING.] To occasion grief to; to inflict mental pain upon; to make sorrowful.

**Griëve**, *v. i.* To feel grief; to be in pain of mind on account of an evil; to sorrow; to mourn.

**Griëv'ous**, *a.* [See GRIEF.] **1.** Causing grief or sorrow; painful; hard to bear. **2.** Characterized by great atrocity; heinous; flagitious. **3.** Full of grief.

**Griëv'ous-ly**, *adv.* In a grievous manner; painfully.

**Griëv'ous-ness**, *n.* Quality or condition of being grievous; atrocity; enormity.

**Grîf'fin**, *n.* [From Lat. *gryphus*, equiv. to *gryps*, Gr. *γρύψ*, *γρυπός*, from *γρυπός*, curved, hook-

nosed, because of their hooked beak.] **1.** (*Myth.*) An imaginary animal, said to be generated between the lion and the eagle. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A species of vulture found in the mountainous parts of Europe, North Africa, and Turkey.



Griffin.

**Grîg**, *n.* [Cf. L. Ger. *kricke*, Sw. *kräcka*, a wild little duck.] **1.** The sand eel. **2.** Heath.

**Grîll**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRILLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRILLING.] [Fr. *griller*, from *gril*, gridiron, L. Lat. *graticula*, Lat. *craticula*, fine hurdle-work, a small gridiron, dim. of *crates*, hurdle.] **1.** To broil on a grate or gridiron. **2.** To torment as if by broiling. [*grilled.*]

**Grîl-läde'**, *n.* The act of grilling, or that which is

**Grîm**, *a.* [*compar.* GRIMMER; *superl.* GRIMMEST.] [A.-S. *grim*, *grimm*, from *grimman*, to rage.] Of forbidding or fear-inspiring aspect.

**Syn.** — Fierce; ferocious; furious; horrid; horrible; frightful; ghastly; grisly; hideous; stern; sullen; sour; surly.

**Grî-mäç'e'**, *n.* [Fr., from A.-S. & Icel. *grîma*, O. H. Ger. *crîma*, mask, ghost.] A distortion of the countenance, to express some feeling, as contempt, disapprobation, or the like; a smirk; a made-up face.

**Grî-mäl'kin**, *n.* [Corrupted from *graymalkin*, from *grey* or *gray*, and *malkin*, *q. v.*] An old cat.

**Grîme**, *n.* [A.-S. *hryme*, *hrîm*, soot, Icel. *hrîm*.] Foul matter; dirt; sullyng blackness, deeply insinuated.

**Grîme**, *v. t.* To sully or soil deeply; to dirt.

**Grîm'ly**, *a.* Having a hideous or stern look.

**Grîm'ly**, *adv.* In a grim manner; fiercely; sullenly.

**Grîm'ness**, *n.* Fierceness of look; sternness.

**Grîm'y**, *a.* [*compar.* GRIMIER; *superl.* GRIMIEST.] Full of grime; dirty; foul.

**Grîm**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRINNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRINNING.] [A.-S. *grinnian*, *grënnian*.] To open the mouth and withdraw the lips from the teeth, so as to show them, as in laughter, scorn, or pain.

**Grîm**, *n.* The act of closing the teeth and showing them.

**Grîm**, *v. t.* To express by grinning.

**Grînd**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GROUND; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRINDING.] [A.-S. *grindan*.] **1.** To reduce to powder by friction, as in a mill, or with the teeth. **2.** To wear down, polish, or sharpen by friction. **3.** To prepare for examination. [*Eng. Universities.*] **4.** To oppress by severe exactions; to harass.

**Grînd**, *v. i.* **1.** To perform the operation of grinding something. **2.** To become ground or pulverized by friction. **3.** To become polished or sharpened by friction. **4.** To drudge.

**Grînd'er**, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, grinds. **2.**



One of the double teeth used to grind or masticate the food; a molar.

**Grind'er-y**, *n.* Shoemakers' materials. [*Eng.*]

**Grind'stōne** (*colloq.* grīn'ston), *n.* A flat circular stone used for grinding or sharpening tools.

**Grin'ner**, *n.* One who grins.

**Grip**, *n.* [See **GRIPE**.] **1.** A grasp; a holding fast. **2.** A peculiar mode of clasping the hand. **3.** That by which any thing is grasped.

**Grip**, *v. t.* To give a grip to; to grasp; to gripe.

**Gripe**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRIPED (gript, 108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRIPING.] [A.-S. *gripan*, Goth. *greipan*, Icel. *grīpa*, *greīpa*, allied to Slav. *grabiti*, Lith. *graibyti*. Cf. **GRAB**.] **1.** To catch with the hand; to clutch. **2.** To seize and hold fast. **3.** To give pain to the bowels of, as if by pressure or contraction. **4.** To pinch; to distress.

**Gripe**, *v. i.* **1.** To hold or pinch as with a gripe; to get money by hard bargains or exactions. **2.** To suffer griping pains. **3.** (*Naut.*) To tend to come up into the wind, as a ship.

**Gripe**, *n.* **1.** Grasp; seizure; clutch. **2.** That on which the grasp is put; a handle. **3.** Oppression; cruel exaction; pinching distress. **4.** Pinching and spasmodic pain in the intestines; — chiefly used in the plural. **5.** (*Naut.*) (*a.*) The fore-foot. (*b.*) Sharpness of a ship's stern under the water. (*c.*) *pl.* Ropes, dead-eyes, and hooks, to secure the boats to the deck.

**Grip'er**, *n.* One who gripes; an extortioner.

**Grissette** (gre-zët'), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *griscette*, a gray woolen cloth, from *gris*, gray, because women of the inferior classes wore gray gowns made of this stuff.] A young, laboring French woman who is fond of gallantry; especially, one who is kept as a servant and mistress.

**Gris'li-ness**, *n.* Quality of being grisly.

**Gris'ly** (grīs'ly), *a.* [A.-S. *grislic*, *grislīk*, from *grisan*, *agrisan*, to dread.] Frightful; horrible; terrible.

**Grison**, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *grison*, gray, gray-haired, from *gris*, gray.] A South American animal, the glutton, which is a little larger than a weasel.

**Grist**, *n.* [A.-S. *grist*, *gerst*, pearled barley, allied to Gr. *κριθή*, Lat. *hordeum*, barley.] **1.** That which is ground at one time. **2.** Supply; provision.

**Gristle** (grīs'l), *n.* [A.-S. *gristl*, O. H. Ger. *krustila*, *krostela*, *kroscl.*] (*Anat.*) A smooth, solid, elastic substance in animal bodies; cartilage. [*cartilaginous*.]

**Grist'ly** (grīs'ly), *a.* Consisting of gristle; like gristle.

**Grist'-mill**, *n.* A mill for grinding grists, or portions of grain brought by different customers. [*Amer.*]

**Grüt**, *n.* [A.-S. *grytt*, *grytte*, bran, dust, *grüt*, barley; O. H. Ger. *gruzi*, *gruzzi*, from *kriozan*, allied to Lith. *grudas*, grain.] **1.** The coarse part of meal. **2.** Oats or wheat hulled, or coarsely ground. **3.** Sand or gravel.

**Grüt**, *v. i.* (*Geol.*) A hard, coarse-grained silicious sand-stone. **5.** Structure adapted to grind or sharpen well. **6.** Spirit; resolution; spunk. [*Colloq.*]

**Grüt**, *v. t.* To give forth a sound as of sand under the feet; to grind.

**Grüt**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GRITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRITTING.] To grind; to grate. [*Colloq.*]

**Grüt'stōne**, *n.* See **GRIT**, 4.

**Grüt'ti-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being gritty.

**Grüt'ty**, *a.* **1.** Containing, or consisting of, sand or grit. **2.** Spirited and resolute.

**Griz'zle**, *n.* [From *Fr.* *gris*, gray.] Gray; a gray color; a mixture of white and black.

**Griz'zled**, *a.* Gray; of a mixed white and black.

**Griz'zly**, *a.* Somewhat gray.

*Grizzly bear* (*Zool.*), a large and ferocious bear of Western North America.

**Groan**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GROANED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GROANING.] [O. Eng. *granc*, *grain*, A.-S. *grānian*, to groan. See **GRIN**, and cf. **GRUNT**.] **1.** To give forth a low, moaning sound, as in pain or sorrow. **2.** To strive after earnestly, as with groans.

**Groan**, *n.* A low, moaning sound; — usually uttered in pain; sometimes, in derision.

**Groat** (grawt), *n.* [D. *groot*, that is, a *great* piece of coin, from D. *groot*, Ger. *grosz*, *great*.] An old English coin and money of account, equal to four pence.

**Groats** (grawts), *n.*; *pl.* [A.-S. *grāt*. See **GRIT**.] Oats or wheat deprived of the hulls or outer coating.

**Gro'cer**, *n.* [Formerly written *grosser*, originally one who sells by the *gross*, who deals by wholesale. See **GROSS**.] A trader who deals in tea, sugar, spices, coffee, liquors, fruits, &c.

**Gro'cer-y**, *n.* **1.** *pl.* The commodities sold by grocers. **2.** A grocer's store. [*Amer.*]

**Grög**, *n.* [So called from Admiral Vernon (nicknamed "Old Grog," because he wore a *grog* cloak), who first introduced rum, diluted with water, as a beverage, on board a ship.] A mixture of spirit and water, usually not sweetened.

**Grög'ger-y**, *n.* A grog-shop.

**Grög'gi-ness**, *n.* **1.** State of being groggy. **2.** Tenderness or stiffness in the foot of a horse.

**Grög'gy**, *a.* **1.** Overcome with grog; tipsy. **2.** Weakened in a fight so as to stagger. **3.** Moving in an uneasy, hobbling manner, owing to a tenderness about the feet; — said of a horse.

**Grög'ram**, } *n.* [O. Fr. *gros-grain*, i. e., gross-grain, or  
**Grög'ran**, } of a coarse texture.] A kind of coarse stuff made of silk and mohair; also, a kind of strong, coarse silk.

**Grög'-shōp**, *n.* A shop where grog and other spirituous liquors are retailed.

**Groin**, *n.* [Icel. *grein*, distinction, division, branch.] **1.** The depressed part of the body between the belly and the thigh. **2.** (*Arch.*) The angular curve made by the intersection of two semi-cylinders or arches.

**Groin**, *v. t.* (*Arch.*) To fashion into groins; to adorn with groins.

**Groined**, *a.* [From *groin*.] (*Arch.*) Having an angular curve made by the intersection of two semi-cylinders or arches.

**Grōm'met**, *n.* [*Fr.* *gourmette*, curb, curb-chain, from *gourmer*, to curb, thump, beat.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A ring formed of a strand of rope laid round by others in a particular manner. **2.** (*Mil.*) A wad for cannon, made of rope.

**Grōom**, *n.* [O. D. *grom*, boy, youth; A.-S. & Goth. *guma*, man, allied to Lat. *homo*.] **1.**

A servant; especially, a man or boy who has the charge of horses. **2.** One of several officers of the English royal household, chiefly in the lord chamberlain's department. **3.** A man recently married, or about to be married; a bridegroom.

**Grōom**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GROOMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GROOMING.] To tend or care for, as a horse.

**Grōoms'man**, *n.*; *pl.* GROOMS'MEN. An attendant of a bridegroom at his wedding.

**Grōove**, *n.* [A.-S. & Icel. *grōf*, ditch, pool, Goth. *grōba*, from A.-S. *grafan*, Icel. *grafa*, Goth. & O. H. Ger. *graban*, to dig.] A furrow, channel, or long hollow cut by a tool.

**Grōove**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GROOVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GROOVING.] [See *supra*.] To cut a groove or channel in; to form into channels or grooves; to furrow.

**Grōpe**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GROPED (grōpt, 108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GROPING.] [*Prov. Eng.* *grape*, A.-S. *grāpian*, *gropian*, allied to *grip*. See **GRIPE**.] To attempt to find something in the dark, or as a blind person, by feeling; to feel one's way.

**Grōpe**, *v. t.* To search out by feeling in the dark.

**Grōss**, *a.* [*compar.* GROSSER; *superl.* GROSSEST.] [*Fr.* *gros*, L. Lat. *grossus*, from Lat. *crassus*, thick, dense, fat. See **GREAT**.] **1.** Great; large; or excessively or disproportionately large; bulky. **2.** Coarse; rough. **3.** Not easily aroused or excited; stupid. **4.** Vulgar; indelicate; low; obscene; impure. **5.** Thick; dense. **6.** Great; palpable. **7.** Whole; entire; total.

**Grōss**, *n.* **1.** The main body; the bulk; the mass. **2.** The number of twelve dozen.

A *great gross*, twelve gross; one hundred and forty-four dozen. — *In the gross*, *in gross*, in the bulk, or the whole undivided; all parts taken together.

**Grōss'bēak**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A singing bird, allied to the finch and linnnet. The bill is convex above, and very thick at the base, from which circumstance they take their name.

**Grōss'ly**, *adv.* In a gross manner; greatly; coarsely.

**Grōss'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being gross; thickness; corpulence; coarseness.

**Grōt**, *n.* A grotto. See **GROTTO**.

**Gro-tēsque**, *a.* [See **GROTTO**.] Like the figures found in grottoes; wildly formed; whimsical; extravagant; ludicrous; antic.



Groined Arch.



Grossbeak.



**Gro-tèsque'ly**, *adv.* In a grotesque manner.

**Gro-tèsque'ness**, *n.* State of being grotesque.

**Gröt'to**, *n.*; *pl.* GRÖT'TÖES. [Fr. *grotte*, L. Lat. *grupta*, A.-S. *grut*, from Lat. *crypta*, Gr. *κρυπτή*, a concealed subterranean passage; *κρυπτός*, concealed; *κρύπτειν*, to conceal.] A natural cavern; also, an ornamental, artificial cave or cavern-like apartment.

**Ground**, *n.* [A.-S. & Ger. *grund*, Icel. *grunnr*, Goth. *grundus*, originally dust, earth, gravel, from A.-S. *grindan*, Eng. *grind*.] **1.** The surface of the earth; hence, the surface of a floor or pavement. **2.** Region; territory; land; estate; field. **3.** The basis on which any thing rests; foundation; hence, a premise, reason, or datum; originating force, agency, or agent. **4.** (*Paint.*) The surface on which a figure or object is represented; also, that portion of manufactured articles, of a uniform color, on which the figures are, as it were, drawn or projected. **5.** *pl.* Sediment; dregs; lees. **6.** *pl.* (*Arch.*) Pieces of wood, flush with the plastering, to which moldings, &c., are attached. **7.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A composition in which the base, consisting of a few bars of independent notes, is continually repeated to a continually varying melody. (*b.*) The tune on which descants are raised.

To gain ground, to advance; to proceed forward in conflict; hence, to obtain an advantage; to have some success. — To give ground, to recede; to yield advantage. — To lose ground, to retire; to retreat; hence, to lose advantage, credit, or reputation.

**Ground**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GROUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GROUNDING.] **1.** To lay or set on the ground. **2.** To found; to fix or set, as on a foundation; to fix firmly. **3.** To instruct in elements or first principles.

**Ground**, *v. i.* To run aground; to strike and remain fixed.

**Ground**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *grind*. See GRIND.

**Ground'age**, *n.* A tax paid by a ship for the ground or space it occupies while in port.

**Ground'-āsh**, *n.* A sapling of ash.

**Ground'-bāit**, *n.* Bait dropped to the bottom of the water to collect together the fish.

**Ground'-flōor**, *n.* The floor of a house on a level, or nearly so, with the exterior ground.

**Ground'-hōg**, *n.* **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The American marmot, usually called, in New England, *woodchuck*. **2.** A certain animal of Australia.

**Ground'less**, *a.* Without ground or foundation; wanting cause or reason for support; false.

**Ground'less-ly**, *adv.* In a groundless manner.

**Ground'less-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being groundless.

**Ground'ling**, *n.* **1.** (*Ichth.*) A fish that keeps at the bottom of the water; the spined loach. **2.** A spectator in the pit of the theater, which was formerly on the ground.

**Ground'-nūt**, *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a.*) The peanut. (*b.*) A leguminous, twining plant, producing clusters of dark purple flowers, and having a root tubercous and pleasant to the taste. (*c.*) The dwarf ginseng. [*Amer.*] (*d.*) A European plant, having an edible root of a globular shape, and sweet, aromatic taste.

**Ground'-plān**, *n.* The surface representation of the divisions of a building.

**Ground'-plāte**, *n.* (*Arch.*) One of the outermost pieces of framing placed on or near the ground; a ground-sill.

**Ground'-plōt**, *n.* **1.** The ground on which a building is placed. **2.** The plan of the lower part of a building.

**Ground'-rēnt**, *n.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's land.

**Ground'sel**, } *n.* [Eng. *ground*, A.-S. *grund*, and *syl*,  
**Ground'sill**, } sill, *q. v.*] The timber of a building  
which lies next to the ground; the ground-plate; the sill.

**Ground'-squīr'el** (-skwīr-rel or -skwūr-rel), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A kind of squirrel that burrows in the ground; a chipmunk.

**Ground'swell**, *n.* A broad, deep swell or undulation of the ocean, caused by a long continued gale, and felt even at a remote distance after the gale has ceased.

**Ground'work** (-wūr'k), *n.* **1.** Foundation; basis. **2.** The essential part, the ground. **3.** First principle; original reason.

**Group** (grōp), *n.* [Fr. *groupe*, *groupe*, cluster, bunch. Cf. A.-S. *crop*, *crop*, top, bunch.] **1.** A cluster, crowd, or throng; an assemblage, either of persons or things. **2.** An assemblage of figures or objects in a certain order or relation, or having some resemblance or common characteristic. **3.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A number of eighth, sixteenth, &c., notes tied together. (*b.*) Any musical ornament consisting of several short tones.

**Group**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GROUPED (grōpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GROUPING.] To form a group of; to form an assemblage.

**Grouse**, *n.* [Perhaps from *gorse*, furze or heath, whence *gor-cock*, for *gorse-cock*, the red grouse. Cf. Per. *khurōs*, or *khorōs*, a dunghill cock.] (*Ornith.*) A stout-legged rasoorial bird, having feathered feet and a very short bill, and highly prized for food.



Grouse.

**Grout**, *n.* [A.-S. *grūt*, Icel. *grautr*. See GROAT and GRIT.] **1.** Coarse meal; pol-

lard. **2.** A kind of thick ale. **3.** Lees; grounds; dregs; sediment. **4.** A thin, coarse mortar; also, a finer material, used in finishing the best ceilings. **5.** A kind of wild apple.

**Grout**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GROUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GROUTING.] To fill up with grout, as the joints between stones.

**Grout'y**, *a.* Cross; sulky; surly; sullen. [*Colloq.*]

**Grōve**, *n.* [A.-S. *grāf*, grave, cave, grove, from *grāfan*, to dig; because an avenue or grove is cut out or hollowed out of a thicket of trees. See GROOVE.] A cluster of trees shading an avenue or walk; a group of trees smaller than a forest; a wood of small extent.

**Grōv'el** (grōv'el), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GROVELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GROVELING.] [Cf. L. & H. Ger. *krabbeln*, D. *grabbelen*, *krabbelen*, to crawl, Icel. *grufa*, to lie prostrate on the ground.] **1.** To creep on the earth, or with the face to the ground; to act in a prostrate posture. **2.** To be low or mean.

**Grōv'el-er**, *n.* One who grovels; an abject wretch.

**Grōw**, *v. i.* [*imp.* GREW; *p. p.* GROWN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GROWING.] [A.-S. *growan*, Icel. *gróa*.] **1.** To increase in size by a natural and organic process. **2.** To increase in any way; to be augmented. **3.** To thrive; to flourish. **4.** To result as an effect from a cause; to become. **5.** To become attached or fixed; to adhere.

**Syn.** — To become; increase; enlarge; augment; improve.

**Grōw**, *v. t.* To cause to grow; to cultivate; to produce; to raise.

**Grōw'er**, *n.* One who grows, cultivates, or produces.

**Growl**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GROWLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GROWLING.] [D. *grollen*, to grunt, murmur, be angry.] To murmur or snarl, as a dog; to utter an angry, grumbling sound.

**Growl**, *v. t.* To express by growling.

**Growl**, *n.* The murmur of a cross dog.

**Growl'er**, *n.* One who growls.

**Grōwn**, *p. p.* of *grow*. See GROW.

**Grōwth**, *n.* **1.** Process of growing; gradual increase of animal and vegetable bodies; augmentation; production. **2.** That which has grown; product; consequence; effect; result.

**Grūb**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRUBBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRUBBING.] [Goth. *graban*, to dig, *imp. grōf*, for *grōb*. A.-S. *grāfan*, *imp. grōf*.] **1.** To dig in or under the ground; to be occupied in digging. **2.** To beg, especially food. [*Colloq. and low.*]

**Grūb**, *v. t.* To dig; to dig up by the roots.

**Grūb**, *n.* [So called from *grubbing* or mining. See *supra*.] **1.** A fleshy, dingy-colored larve; especially, a larve of a beetle or weevil. **2.** A short, thick man; a dwarf. **3.** That which is grubbed up for food; victuals. [*Colloq. and low.*]

**Grūb'ber**, *n.* **1.** One who grubs. **2.** An instrument for grubbing.

**Grūd'ge**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRUDGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRUDGING.] [O. Eng. *grutche*, *gruiche*, from Ger. *grunzen*, Eng. *grunt*.] To part with reluctantly; to desire to get back again.

**Grūd'ge**, *v. i.* To be covetous or envious; to be unwilling or reluctant.

**Grūd'ge**, *n.* Uneasiness at the possession of something by another; ill will; envy; secret enmity.

**Syn.** — Pique; aversion; dislike; hatred; spite.

**Grūd'g'er**, *n.* One who grudges; a murmurer.

**Grūd'g'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a grudging manner.

**Grū'el**, *n.* [O. Fr. *gruel*, for *grutel*, from A.-S. *grūt*. See GRIT.] A kind of light, liquid food, made by boiling meal in water.

**Grūff**, *a.* [*compar.* GRUFFER; *superl.* GRUFFEST.] [D. *grof*, N. H. Ger. *grob*, O. H. Ger. *grōb*, probably from A.-S. *reōfan*, Icel. *riūfa*, to loose, break, split.] Of



a rough or stern manner, voice, or countenance; rugged; harsh.

**Gruff'ly**, *adv.* In a gruff manner.

**Gruff'ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being gruff.

**Grüm**, *a.* [A.-S. *grum*, *grom*, *gram*, *grim*. See GRIM.]  
1. Morose; severe of countenance; glum; grim. 2. Low; deep in the throat; guttural.

**Grüm'ble**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRUMBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRUMBLING.] [L. Ger. *grummeln*, *grumen*, D. *grommelen*, *grommen*. Cf. W. *grwm*, murmur, grumble, surly.] 1. To murmur with discontent. 2. To growl; to snarl. 3. To rumble; to roar.

**Grüm'ble**, *v. t.* To express or utter with grumbling.

**Grüm'bler**, *n.* One who grumbles or murmurs.

**Grüme**, *n.* [From Lat. *grumus*, a little heap.] A clot,

**Grüm'ly**, *adv.* In a grum manner. [as of blood.]

**Grü'mous**, *a.* [See *supra.*] Resembling or containing grume; thick; clotted.

**Grünt**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GRUNTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GRUNTING.] [Ger. *grunzen*, A.-S. *grunan*, allied to Lat. *grundire*, *grunnire*.] To make a deep guttural noise, like

**Grünt**, *n.* A deep, guttural sound, as of a hog. [a hog.]

**Grünt'er**, *n.* One that grunts.

**Grünt'ling**, *n.* A young hog.

**Grÿph'on**, *n.* A griffin. See GRIFFIN.

**Guä'ia-cüm** (gwä'ya-küm), *n.* [Sp. *guayaco*, from the language of Hayti.] 1. (*Bot.*) A genus of small, crooked trees, growing in several of the West India islands. 2. The resin of the lignumvitæ, or boxwood, found in the West Indies and Central America. It is much used in medicine.

**Guä'no** (gwä'no), *n.* [Sp. *guano*, or *huano*, from Peruv. *huanu*, dung.] The excrement of certain sea-fowls; — used as a manure.

**Guär'an-tee'** (gär'an-tee'), *n.* (*Law.*) 1. A promise to answer for the payment of some debt, or the performance of some duty, in case of the failure of another person who is primarily liable; a warranty; a security. 2. A guarantor. 3. The person to whom a guaranty is made.

**Guär'an-tee'** (gär'an-tee'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GUARANTEED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GUARANTEEING.] (*Law.*) To undertake or engage for the payment of a debt, or the performance of a duty, by another person; to make sure; to warrant.

**Guär'an-tôr'** (gär'an-tôr'), *n.* (*Law.*) (*a.*) One who makes or gives a guaranty; a warrantor; a surety. (*b.*) One who engages to secure another in any right or possession.

**Guär'an-ty** (gär'an-tÿ), *n.* [O. Fr. *garantie*, N. Fr. *garantie*, from O. Fr. *guarant*, N. Fr. *garant*, L. Lat. *warens*, O. H. Ger. *werënt*, a warranter, from O. H. Ger. *werên*, to warrant, guard, keep.] (*Law.*) An undertaking to answer for the payment of some debt, or the performance of some contract or duty, of another, in case of the failure of such other to pay or perform; a warranty; a security.

**Guär'an-ty** (gär'an-tÿ), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GUARANTEED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GUARANTYING.] 1. (*Law.*) To undertake or engage that another person shall perform what he has stipulated. 2. To undertake to secure to another, at all events. 3. To indemnify; to save harmless.

*Guaranty* is the prevalent form of writing the word among legal writers and in law-books, in the United States, both for the verb and the substantive. *Guarantee* is the form most commonly used in England.

**Guärd** (gärd, 72), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GUARDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GUARDING.] [O. Fr. *garder*, *warder*, N. Fr. *garder*, from O. H. Ger. *wartên*, to see, look, observe, guard, A.-S. *weardian*, Eng. *ward*.] 1. To protect from danger; to secure against surprise, attack, or injury; to accompany for protection. 2. To protect the edge of, especially, with an ornamental border.

**Syn.** — To defend; protect; shield; keep; watch.

**Guärd** (gärd), *v. i.* To watch by way of caution or defense; to be in a state of defense or safety

**Guärd** (gärd), *n.* 1. That which guards or secures; as, (*a.*) A man or body of men stationed to protect a person or position; a watch; a sentinel. (*b.*) One who has charge of a mail coach or a railway train; a conductor. [*Eng.*] (*c.*) An expression or admission to secure against objections or censure. 2. Any fixture or attachment to protect against injury, soiling, or defacement, theft or loss; as, (*a.*) Part of a sword hilt which protects the hand. (*b.*) Ornamental lace or hem protecting the edge of a garment. (*c.*) A chain or cord for fastening a time-piece to one's person. (*d.*) A fence to prevent falling

from the deck of a vessel. (*e.*) A widening of the deck of a steamboat by a framework of strong timbers, which curve out on each side to the water-wheel, and protect it and the shaft against collision. 3. (*Fencing.*) A posture of defense.

**Syn.** — Defense; shield; protection; safeguard; convoy; escort; care; attention; watch; heed.

**Guärd'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being guarded.

**Guärd'ant**, *u.* (*Her.*) Having the face turned toward the spectator.

**Guärd'ed-ly**, *adv.* In a guarded or cautious manner.

**Guärd'ed-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being guarded.

**Guärd'er**, *n.* One who guards.

**Guärd'i-an** (gärd'i-an), *n.* [O. Fr. *guardain*, *gardian*, N. Fr. *gardien*. See GUARD, *v.*] 1. One who guards, preserves, or secures; a warden. 2. (*Law.*) One who has the custody of the person or property of an infant, a minor without living parents, or a person incapable of managing his own affairs.

**Guärd'i-an**, *a.* Guarding; protecting.

**Guärd'i-an-shïp**, *n.* The office of a guardian.

**Guärd'-room**, *n.* A room for the accommodation of guards.

**Guärd'-shïp**, *n.* A vessel of war to superintend the marine affairs in a harbor or river, and also, in the English service, to receive impressed seamen.

**Guä'vä** (gwä'vä), *n.* [Sp. *guayaba*, *guayabo*.] A tropical tree, or its fruit, which makes a delicious jelly.

**Gü'ber-na-tō'ri-al** (89), *a.* [Lat. *gubernator*, governor.] Pertaining to government, or to a governor.

**Güd'geon** (güd'jun), *n.* [Fr. *goujon*, from Lat. *gobio*, or *gobius*, Gr. *κωβίος*.] 1. A small fresh-water fish, allied to the carp. It is easily caught, and often used for bait. 2. A person easily cheated or insnared. 3. A bait; ailurement. 4. (*Mach.*) The piece of iron



Gudgeon (1.)

in the end of a wooden shaft on which it turns in a collar or on a gudgeon-block; formerly, the part of any horizontal shaft on which it runs. 5. (*Naut.*) An eye or clamp fastened to the stern-post to hang the rudder on.

**Guë'ber**, } *n.* A fire-worshiper; a follower of Zoroas-

**Guë'bre**, } ter; a Parsee.

**Guë'r'don** (gër'don, 14), *n.* [O. Fr. *guerdon*, *guerredon*, L. Lat. *widerdonum*, from O. H. Ger. *widar*, N. H. Ger. *wider*, again, against, and Lat. *donum*, gift, present, or corrupted from O. H. Ger. *widarlôn*, recompense, A.-S. *widherlean*.] A reward; requital; recompense.

**Guer-rîl'lâ** (gër-rîl'lâ), *n.* [Sp., literally, little war, skirmish, dim. of *guerra*, war, Eng. *war*.] 1. An irregular mode of carrying on war, by the constant attacks of independent bands. 2. One who carries on, or assists in carrying on, irregular or predatory warfare.

**Guëss**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GUESSED (gëst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GUESSING.] [Allied to A.-S. *gitan*, Eng. *get*, to obtain.] 1. To judge of at random. 2. To form an opinion of, from reasons that seem preponderating, but are not decisive. 3. To conjecture rightly. 4. To hit upon by accident.

**Syn.** — To think; reckon. — It is a gross vulgarism to use the word *guess*, not in its true and specific sense, but simply for *think* or *believe*, as, "I guess the mail has arrived;" "I guess he is at home." It is equally vulgar to use *reckon* in the same way, as, "I reckon the mail has arrived;" "I reckon he is at home." These words are the *shibboleth* of the North and the South in this country. It would be better for each (in order to avoid so gross a vulgarism) to drop *entirely* its peculiar and abused term, substituting therefor some such word as *think*, *believe*, *imagine*, *fancy*, &c.

**Guëss**, *v. i.* To make a guess or random judgment; to conjecture.

**Guëss**, *n.* Judgment without sufficient or decisive evidence or grounds; conjecture.

**Guëss'er**, *n.* One who guesses.

**Guëst**, *n.* [A.-S. *gest*, Icel. *gestr*, Goth. *gasts*, allied to Lat. *hostis*, or *foctis*, stranger, enemy, Slav. *gostj*, guest, orig. one that is entertained, from Skr. *ghas*, to eat up.] A visitor entertained for a short time; a lodger at a hotel, lodging or boarding house.

**Guf-faw'**, *n.* A loud burst of laughter; a horse-laugh.

**Guïd'a-ble** (gïd'-), *a.* Capable of being guided.

**Guïd'äge**, *n.* 1. Reward given to a guide. 2. Guidance.

**Guïd'ançe** (gïd'anss), *n.* Act of guiding; direction; government; a leading.

**Guïde** (gïd, 72) *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GUIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* GUIDING.] [Fr. *guider*, from Goth. *vitan*, to watch over, give heed to, A.-S. *witan*.] 1. To lead or



direct; to conduct in a course or path; to pilot. **2.** To regulate and manage; to train; to influence.

**Guide, n.** **1.** One who leads or directs another in his way; a conductor. **2.** A director; a regulator. **3.** (*Mil.*) A non-commissioned officer, whose chief duty is to keep at the proper distance from the one in front, the men of the company, when dressing a line.

**Guide'-pōst, n.** A post at the fork of a road, to direct travelers in the way.

**Guī'don** (gī'don), *n.* [*Fr. guidon.* See **GUIDE, v.**] **1.** A small flag or streamer, as that carried by cavalry, or that used to make signals at sea; also, the flag of a guild or fraternity. **2.** One who carries a flag.

**Guild** (gīld), *n.* [*A.-S. gild, geld, tribute, a society, from A.-S. gildan, geldan, to pay.*] An association of men belonging to the same class, or engaged in kindred pursuits, formed for mutual aid and protection.

**Guild'hall** (gīld'hawl), *n.* The hall where a guild or corporation usually assemble.

**Guile** (gīl, 72), *n.* [*O. Fr. guile, from A.-S. wīle, Eng. wile, Icel. vil.*] Craft; cunning; artifice; duplicity; deceit.

**Guile'ful, a.** Full of guile; characterized by cunning, deceit, or treachery; guilty.

**Guile'less** (109), *a.* Free from guile or deceit; artless.

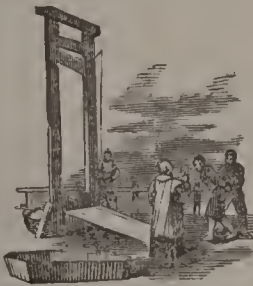
**Guile'less-ness, n.** State or quality of being guileless; freedom from deceit.

**Guī'le-mōt'** (gī'le-mōt'), *n.* [*Fr.; W. chwīlawg.*] A marine diving bird, allied to the penguins, auks, and divers, and found in the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America.



Guillemot.

**Guī'lo-tine'** (gī'lo-teen'), *n.* [*Fr., from Guillotin, a French physician, who proposed, in the Constituent Assembly of 1789, to abolish the usual mode of decapitation, and use machinery which would dispense with the ax or sword.*] A machine for beheading a person by the stroke of a heavy ax or cutter.



Guillotine.

**Guī'lo-tine'** (gī'lo-teen'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. GUILLOTINED; p. pr. & vb. n. GUILLOTINING.*] To behead with the guillotine.

**Guilt** (gīlt), *n.* [*A.-S. gylt, crime, from A.-S. geldan, gildan, to pay; prob. orig. signifying the fine paid for an offense, and afterward the offense itself.*] **1.** Criminality and consequent exposure to punishment; offense against right. **2.** Exposure to any legal penalty or forfeiture.

**Guilt'i-ly, adv.** In a guilty manner.

**Guilt'i-ness, n.** State of being guilty; criminality.

**Guilt'less, a.** **1.** Free from guilt; innocent. **2.** Without experience or trial.

**Guilt'less-ness, n.** Quality or state of being guiltless.

**Guilt'y** (gīlt'y), *a.* [*compar. GUILTIER; superl. GUILTIEST.*] Evincing guilt; criminal and ill-deserving; wicked.

**Guīn'ea** (gīn'e), *n.* [*From Guinea, in Africa, abounding in gold.*] An old gold coin of England current for twenty-one shillings sterling, or about five dollars.

**Guīn'ea-drōp'per** (gīn'e-) *n.* One who cheats by dropping guineas.



Guinea-fowl.

**Guīn'ea-fowl** (gīn'e-), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A fowl closely allied to the peacocks and to the turkeys, orig. brought from Africa.

**Guīn'ea-hēn** (gīn'e), *n.* See **GUINEA-FOWL.**

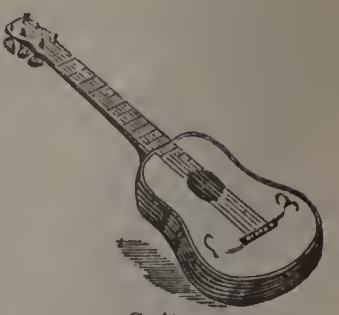
**Guīn'ea-pīg** (gīn'e-), *n.* [*Probably a mistake for Guiana-pig.*] (*Zoöl.*) A small Brazilian rodent, of a white color, with spots of orange and black.



Guinea-pig.

**Guīse** (gīz, 72), *n.* [*Fr. guise, from O. H. Ger. wisa, A.-S. & Eng. wise.*] **1.** External appearance in manner or dress; garb; behavior; mien. **2.** Custom; mode; practice.

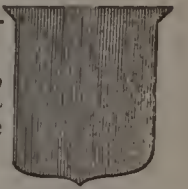
**Guī-tār'** (gī-tār'), *n.* [*Fr. guitarré, from Gr. κιθάρα, Lat. cithara.*] A stringed instrument of music resembling the violin, but larger, and having six strings, played upon with the fingers.



Guitar.

**Gūlch, n.** [*Cf. Icel. gull, mouthful.*] **1.** A glutton. [*Obs.*] **2.** A ravine; a gully.

**Gūlēz** (gūlz), *n.* [*Fr. gueules, from L. Lat. gula, reddened skin.*] (*Her.*) A red color; red; — indicated in engraving by straight perpendicular lines.



**Gūlf, n.** [*From Gr. κόλπος, bosom, bay, gulf, Mod. Gr. κόλφος.*] **1.** An abyss; a deep chasm or basin. **2.** (*Geog.*) A large bay; an open sea.

**Gūlf'y, a.** Full of whirlpools or gulfs.

**Gūll, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. GULLED; p. pr. GULES, & vb. n. GULLING.*] [*O. Sw. gylla, to deceive, D. kullen. Cf. GUILLE, and GULL, a sea-fowl.*] To deceive; to cheat; to trick; to defraud.

**Gūll, n.** **1.** A trick; fraud. **2.** One easily cheated; a dupe.

**Gūll, n.** [*W. gwylan. Cf. supra.*] (*Ornith.*) A web-footed sea-fowl, with long, narrow wings, and with a straight beak hooked at the tip.



Gull.

**Gūl'let, n.** [*From Lat. gula, gullet, throat.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) The esophagus. **2.** Something shaped like the food-passage, or performing similar functions.

**Gū'li-bī'l'i-ty, n.** Quality of being gullible. [*Collog.*]

**Gū'li-ble, a.** Easily gulled. [*Collog.*]

**Gū'l'y, n.** [*See GULLET.*] A channel worn in the earth by a current of water; a gulch.

**Gū'l'y, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. GULLIED; p. pr. & vb. n. GULLYING.*] To wear into a gully or into gullies.

**Gu-lōs'i-ty, n.** [*Lat. gulosus, gluttonous, from gula, gullet, throat.*] Greediness; voracity. [*Rare.*]

**Gūlp, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. GULPED (gūlpt); p. pr. & vb. n. GULPING.*] [*D. gulpen, golpen, from golpe, whirlpool, gulf. See GULF.*] To swallow eagerly; to swallow up.

To gulp up, to throw up from the throat or stomach; to disgorge.

**Gūlp, n.** **1.** A swallow, or as much as is swallowed at once. **2.** A disgorging.

**Gūm, n.** [*A.-S. gōma, palate, Icel. gōmr, O. H. Ger. gūmo, goumo.*] The hard, fleshy substance covering the jaws and investing the teeth.

**Gūm, n.** [*A.-S. gōma, Ger. gummi, Lat. gummi and commis, Gr. κόμμι; Russ. kamedj, from Gr. κομμίσιον, diminutive of κόμμι.*] A vegetable secretion in the juices of many plants which hardens when it exudes, but is soluble in water; also, with less propriety, exudations that are not soluble in water.

*Gum arabic*, a gum which flows from trees of several species of the genus *Acacia*. — *Gum elastic*, or *elastic gum*, caoutchouc or India rubber. — *Gum lac*. See **LAC**. — *Gum senegal*, a gum resembling gum arabic, brought from near the River Senegal, in Africa. — *Gum tragacanth*. See **TRAGACANTH**.

**Gūm, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. GUMMED; p. pr. & vb. n. GUMMING.*] To smear with gum; to unite or stiffen by gum.

**Gūm'bo, n.** [*Written also gombo; i. q. okra, and a soup into which this plant enters largely as an ingredient.*] A dish composed of okra, tomatoes, and a little mustard together.

**Gūm'-boil, n.** A boil or small abscess on the gum.

**Gūm-mīf'er-ōūs, a.** [*Lat. gummi, gum, and ferre, to bear.*] Producing gum.

**Gūm'mi-ness, n.** State or quality of being gummy; viscousness.

**Gūm'mōūs, a.** [*Lat. gummosus.*] Gum-like, or composed of gum; gummy.

**Gūm'my, a.** [*compar. GUMMIER; superl. GUMMIEST.*] **1.** Consisting of gum; viscous; adhesive. **2.** Productive of gum. **3.** Covered with gum.

**Gūmp, n.** [*Cf. Sw. & Dan. gump, buttocks, rump.*] A foolish person; a dolt; a dunce. [*Low.*]

**Gūmp'tion** (84), *n.* [*Cf. O. & Prov. Eng. gaum, to understand, goam, to look after.*] **1.** Capacity; shrewdness; address. **2.** (*Paint.*) (*a.*) The art of preparing colors. (*b.*) Magilp. See **MAGILP**.

**Gūm'-rāsh, n.** (*Med.*) A cutaneous disease.



**Gūm'-rēs'in**, *n.* The milky juice of a plant solidified by exposure to air; one of certain inspissated saps.

**Gūm'-tree**, *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) (*a.*) The black gum, one of the largest trees of the Southern States. (*b.*) A tree found in Australia, having a straight, branchless stem from one to two hundred feet in height. **2.** A hollow tree. [*Southern States.*]

**Gūn**, *n.* [Prob. like *cannon*, from Lat. *canna*, reed, tube, or abbrev. from L. Lat. *mangona*, *mangonus*, *mango*, *manganum*, Gr. *μάγγανον*, a machine for defending fortifications; or, perhaps from O. Eng. *gyn*, *gynne*, *gin*, abbrev. of *engine*.] **1.** Any fire-arm or instrument, except the pistol and mortar, for throwing projectiles by the explosion of gunpowder. **2.** (*Mil.*) A heavy cannon distinguished from others by its great weight and strength, and the absence of a chamber.

**Gūn**, *v. i.* To practice fowling or hunting small game; — used chiefly in the participial form.

**Gūn'-bōat**, *n.* (*Mil.*) A boat or small vessel of light draught, fitted to carry one or more guns.

**Gūn'-eōt'ton**, *n.* A highly explosive substance obtained by soaking cotton, &c., in nitric and sulphuric acids.

**Gūn'-dēck**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A lower deck of a ship where the gun-room is.

**Gūn'-mēt'al**, *n.* An alloy of nine parts of copper and one part of tin, used for cannon, &c. [*Amer.*]

**Gūn'nel**, *n.* **1.** A gunwale. **2.** (*Ichth.*) A little spotted fish, found on the Northern Atlantic shores.

**Gūn'ner**, *n.* One who works a gun; also, a warrant-officer in the navy having charge of the ordnance.

**Gūn'ner-y**, *n.* The art and science of firing guns.

**Gūn'ning**, *n.* The act or practice of hunting or shooting game with a gun.

**Gūn'ny**, *n.* [*Hind. & Bengal. gon*, a coarse sack or bag for grain.] A strong, coarse kind of sacking.

**Gūn'pow-der**, *n.* A mixture of saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal pulverized, granulated and dried.

**Gūn'rēach**, *n.* The distance to which a gun will shoot; gunshot

**Gūn'-rōom** (23), *n.* (*Naut.*) An apartment on the after end of the lower gun-deck of a ship of war, occupied by the gunner or as a mess-room by the lieutenants.

**Gūn'shōt**, *n.* **1.** (*Mil.*) The distance of the point-blank range of a cannon-shot. **2.** The distance to which shot can be thrown from a gun, so as to be effective.

**Gūn'smīth**, *n.* A maker of small arms; an armorer.

**Gūn'stōck**, *n.* The stock or wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

**Gūn'ter's Chāin**. [From Edmund Gunter, the inventor.] The chain commonly used for measuring land. It is four rods, or 66 feet, long.

**Gūn'ter's Seāle**. A rule, two feet long marked with graduated lines for solving questions in arithmetic and geometry, &c.

**Gūn'wale** (commonly pron. *gūn'nel*), *n.* [From *gun* and *wale*, because the upper guns are pointed from it.] (*Naut.*) The upper edge of a ship's side; the uppermost wale of a ship.

**Gūr'gle**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. GURGLED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. GURGLING*.] [*Ger. gurgeln*, to gurgle. Cf. *GARGLE*.] To run or flow in a broken, irregular, noisy current.

**Gūr'gle**, *n.* A gush or flow of liquid.

**Gūr'nard**, } *n.* [*O. Fr. gour-*

**Gūr'net**, } *nul, gournauld,*

*Ir. guirnea l.*] (*Ichth.*) A sea-fish, having a large and spiny head with mailed cheeks.



Gurnard.

**Gūsh**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. GUSHED* (*gūsh*); *p. pr. & vb. n. GUSHING*.] [*D. gushen*, allied to O. H. Ger. *giōzan*, *giuzan*, Goth. *giutan*, A.-S. *geotan*, to pour out.] **1.**

To flow copiously; to rush forth as a fluid from confinement. **2.** To act with a sudden and rapid impulse.

**Syn.** — To flow. — To *gush* is to break forth with violence; to *flow* is to move on gently with little or no opposition. The fountain *gushes* from beneath the rocks, and *flows* quietly away in a winding stream.

**Gūsh**, *n.* A sudden and violent issue of a fluid from an inclosed place; the fluid thus emitted.

**Gūsh'ing**, *p. a.* **1.** Rushing forth with violence, as a fluid. **2.** Emitting copiously, as tears; hence, soft-hearted; sentimental. [*Colloq.*]

**Gūs'set**, *n.* [*Fr. gousset*, arm-pit, fob, gusset, dim. of *gousse*, pod, husk.] A piece of cloth inserted in a garment, for the purpose of strengthening or enlarging some part.

**Gūst**, *n.* [*Lat. gustus*, Pr. *gost*, O. Fr. *goust*, N. Fr. *gouit*.] **1.** The sense or pleasure of tasting; relish. **2.**

Gratification of any kind; enjoyment. **3.** A capacity for any form of such enjoyment; taste.

**Gūst**, *n.* [*Icel. gustr, gióstr*, a cool breeze, *gusta, giósta*, to blow cold.] **1.** A sudden squall. **2.** A sudden, violent burst of passion.

**Gūst'a-to-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to gust or taste.

**Gūst'o**, *n.* [*It. & Sp.* See *GUST*.] Nice appreciation or enjoyment; relish; taste; fancy. [*peustous.*]

**Gūst'y**, *a.* Subject to, or attended by, gusts; tem-

**Gūt**, *n.* [*Allied to Goth. qvithus*, belly, womb; A.-S. *cwidh*, womb.] **1.** The intestinal canal of an animal. **2. pl.** The whole mass of intestines.

**Gūt**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. GUTTED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. GUTTING*.] **1.** To take out the bowels from; to eviscerate. **2.** To destroy the interior of.

**Gūt'tā-pēr'chā**, *n.* [From the Malay. *gutta*, gum, and *percha*, the particular tree from which it is procured.] An inspissated sap obtained from various trees found in the Malayan archipelago. In many of its properties it resembles caoutchouc.

**Gūt'tā Se-rē'nā**. [*Lat.*, literally serene or clear drop.] (*Med.*) Blindness occasioned by a palsied retina.

**Gūt'ter**, *n.* [From Lat. *gutta*, drop.] **1.** A channel for conveying away the rain from a roof. **2.** A small channel at the road side or elsewhere.

**Gūt'ter**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. GUTTERED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. GUTTERING*.] To form into small, longitudinal hollows or channels.

**Gūt'ter**, *v. i.* To become hollowed or channeled.

**Gūt'tle**, *v. i.* [From *gut*, *q. v.*] To swallow greedily. [*Obs.*]

**Gūt'tler**, *n.* A greedy eater.

**Gūt'tur-al**, *a.* [*Lat. guttur*, throat.] Pertaining to the throat; formed in the throat. [*Greek χ.*]

**Gūt'tur-al**, *n.* A letter pronounced in the throat, as the

**Gūt'tur-al-ly**, *adv.* In a guttural manner.

**Gūt'tur-al-ness**, *n.* The quality of being guttural.

**Guṽ** (*gī*), *n.* [See *GUIDE*.] A rope or rod attached to any thing to steady it.

**Gūz'zle** (*gūz'z*), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. GUZZLED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. GUZZLING*.] [*A modification of guttle, q. v.*] To swallow liquor greedily; to drink frequently.

**Gūz'zle**, *v. t.* To swallow much or often.

**Gūz'zle**, *n.* An insatiable thing or person.

**Gūz'zler**, *n.* One who guzzles; an immoderate drinker.

**Gūybe**, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p. GYBED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. GYBING*.] (*Naut.*) To shift from one side of a vessel to the other.

**Gūm-nā'si-āreh**, *n.* [*Gr. γυμνασιάρχης*, and *γυμνασιάρχος*; *γυμνάσιον* and *ἀρχειν*, to govern.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) An Athenian officer who superintended the gymnasium.

**Gūm-nā'si-um**, *n.*; *pl. GYM-NĀ'SI-Ā*. [*Lat. gymnasium*, Gr. *γυμνάσιον*, from *γυμνάσειν*, to exercise, from *γυμνός*, naked.] **1.** A place where athletic exercises are performed. **2.** A school for the higher branches of literature and science.

**Gūm'nast** (*jīm'nast*), *n.* One who teaches or practices gymnastic exercises; the manager of a gymnasium.

**Gūm-nās'tic**, } *a.* Pertaining to athletic exercises

**Gūm-nās'tic-al**, } of the body, intended for health, defense, or diversion.

**Gūm-nās'tic**, *n.* **1.** Athletic exercise. **2.** One who practices or teaches athletic exercises.

**Gūm-nās'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* In a gymnastic manner.

**Gūm-nās'ties**, *n. sing.* The art of performing athletic or disciplinary exercises.

**Gūm-nōs'o-phīst**, *n.* [*Gr. γυμνοσοφιστής*; *γυμνός*, naked, and *σοφιστής*, philosopher.] One of a sect of East Indian philosophers and religious teachers, who went almost naked.

**Gūm'no-spērm**, *n.* [*Gr. γυμνός*, naked, and *σπέρμα*, seed, *σπείρειν*, to sow.] (*Bot.*) A plant that bears naked seeds, as the common pine and hemlock.

**Gūn'ar-ehy**, *n.* [*Gr. γυνή*, woman, and *ἀρχειν*, to rule, govern.] Government by a female.

**Gūn'e-ōe'ra-cy**, *n.* [*Gr. γυνή*, genitive *γυναϊκός*, woman, and *κρατείν*, to rule.] Government administered by a woman.

**Gūp'se-oūs**, *a.* [*Lat. gypseus*. See *GYPsum*.] Resembling or containing gypsum.

**Gūp-sōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [*Lat. gypsum* and Gr. *γραφή*, writing, from *γράφειν*, to write.] The act or art of engraving upon gypsum.

**Gūp'sum**, *n.* [*Lat. gypsum*, Gr. *γύψος*, Ar. *djibsin*, Per. *diabsin*, Chald. *gîphês*.] (*Min.*) A mineral consisting of sulphate of lime, and 21 per cent. of water. When burnt to drive off the water, and ground up, it forms plaster of Paris.

**Gūp'sy**, *n.*; *pl. GŪP'SIES*. [*O. Eng. Gyptian*, from Fr.



*Egyptien*, an Egyptian, a gypsy.] [Also spelled *gipsy* and *gypsey*.] **1.** One of a vagabond race, coming originally from India, and now scattered over Europe, living by theft, fortune-telling, tinkering, &c. **2.** A cunning or crafty person. [*Colloq.*]  
**Gy'ral** (jī'ral), *a.* [See GYRE.] Moving in a circular path or way; whirling; gyrotory.  
**Gy'rāte**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* GYRATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GYRATING.] [Lat. *gyrare*, *gyratum*. See GYRE.] To revolve round a central point; to move spirally.  
**Gy-rā'tion**, *n.* Act of turning or whirling around a fixed center; a circular or spiral motion; rotation.  
**Gy'ra-to-ry**, *a.* Moving in a circle, or spirally.  
**Gyre** (jīr), *n.* [Lat. *gyrus*, Gr. *γῦρος*, from *γυρός*, round.] A circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body.

**Gyr'fal-con** (jēr'faw-kn), *n.* [L. Lat. *gyrofalco*, *gyrofal-cus*, *ū gyro*, from its circling around before descending on the prey.] (*Ornith.*) The peregrine falcon. See FALCON.  
**Gy'r'o-māu'cy**, *n.* [Gr. *γῦρος*, ring, circle, and *μαντεία*, divination.] A kind of divination performed by drawing a ring or circle, and walking in or around it.  
**Gy'ro-seōpe**, *n.* [Gr. *γῦρος*, ring, circle, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view.] A rotating wheel mounted in a ring or rings, for illustrating the dynamics of rotating bodies, the composition of rotations, &c.  
**Gyve** (jīv), *n.* [W. *gefyn*, Ir. *geibhion*.] A shackle, especially one to confine the legs; a fetter.  
**Gyve**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* GYVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GYVING.] To fetter; to shackle; to chain.

## H.

**H** (aitch), the eighth letter of the English alphabet, is commonly classed among the consonants, but without sufficient reason, as no articulation or contact of the mouth-organs is necessary or possible in its formation. See *Prin. of Pron.*, § 76.—(*Mus.*) H is the seventh degree in the diatonic scale, being used by the Germans for B natural.

It is supposed that *h* was originally called *ech*, after the analogy of *ef*, *el*, *em*, &c., the *ch* having a guttural sound, like *ch* in Scotch and German, and representing the Anglo-Saxon *h*, which had a stronger sound than our English *h*, and was uttered not only at the beginning but also at the end of words, in which latter position it is with us always silent. This guttural sound was afterward corrupted, it is thought, into that of *ch* in *church* (a change of which etymology furnishes many examples), and the short vowel *ē* was replaced by its corresponding long sound *ā*.

**Hā**, *interj.* An exclamation denoting surprise, joy, or grief.

**Hā-be-as Cōr'pus**. [Lat., you may have the body.] (*Law.*) A writ having for its object to bring a party before a court or judge; especially, one to inquire into the cause of a person's imprisonment or detention by another, with the view to protect the right to personal liberty.

**Hāb'er-dāsh'er**, *n.* [Either from Ger. *habt ihr das, herr?* i. e., have you that, sir? (cf. O. Eng. *haberdash* ware) or, less probably, from *berdash*, a kind of neck-dress, formerly worn; or from O. Fr. *aver*, *avoir*, property, goods, and D. *tuischer*, Ger. *tauscher*, a barterer.] A seller of small wares, such as tapes, pins, needles, thread, &c.

**Hāb'er-dāsh'er-y**, *n.* Goods sold by a haberdasher.

**Hāb'er-dīne'**, or **Hāb'er-dīne**, *n.* [Probably corrupted from *Aberdeen-fish*.] A dried salt cod.

**Ha-bēr'ge-on**, *n.* [Fr. *haubergeon*, a small hauberk, dim. of O. Fr. *hauberc*, *halberc*. See HAUBERK.] Defensive armor descending from the neck to the middle, and formed of little iron rings or meshes.

**Ha-bīl'i-ment**, *n.* [Fr. *habillement*, from *habiller*, to dress, clothe, from a hypoth. Lat. word, *habitulare*, from *habitus*, dress, attire.] A garment; clothing.

**Hāb'it**, *n.* [Lat. *habitus*, from *habere*, to have, be in a condition.] **1.** The usual condition of a person or thing; ordinary state; especially, physical temperament. **2.** Fixed or established custom; hence, the involuntary tendency to perform certain actions which is acquired by their frequent repetition; also, moral character. **3.** Attire; dress; habiliment; hence, a garment; especially, a closely fitting coat worn by ladies.

**Syn.**—Practice; mode; manner; way; custom.—*Habit* is an internal principle which leads us to do easily, naturally, and with growing certainty, what we do often: *custom* is external, being habitual use or the frequent repetition of the same act. The two operate reciprocally on each other. The *custom* of giving produces a *habit* of liberality: *habits* of devotion promote the *custom* of going to church. *Custom* also supposes an act of the will, selecting given modes of procedure; *habit* is a law of our being, a kind of "second nature" which grows up within us.

**Hāb'it**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HABITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HABITING.] To dress; to clothe; to array.

**Hāb'it-a-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Habitableness.

**Hāb'it-a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *habitabilis*, from *habitare*, to dwell.] Capable of being inhabited or dwelt in.

**Hāb'it-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Capacity of being inhabited.

**Hāb'it-an-cy**, *n.* [See *supra*.] The same as INHABITANCY.

**Hāb'it-ant**, *n.* An inhabitant; a dweller; a resident;

*specifically*, *pl.* (ä'bē-tōng') a farmer of French descent or origin in Lower Canada. [of a plant or animal.]

**Hāb'i-tāt**, *n.* (*Nat. Hist.*) The natural abode or locality

**Hāb'i-tā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of inhabiting; state of dwelling. **2.** Place of abode; a settled dwelling; a mansion; a residence. **3.** (*Bot.*) A habitat.

**Ha-bīt'u-al**, *a.* **1.** Formed or acquired by habit. **2.** According to habit. **3.** Rendered permanent by continued causes.

**Syn.**—Customary; accustomed; usual; common.

**Ha-bīt'u-al-ly**, *adv.* In an habitual manner; customarily; usually; commonly.

**Ha-bīt'u-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HABITUATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HABITUATING.] To make accustomed; to accustom; to familiarize.

**Ha-bīt'u-ā'tion**, *n.* The act of habituating, or the state of being habituated.

**Hāb'i-tūde** (53), *n.* [Lat. *habitus*. See HABIT.] Frequent repetition of an act or feeling, and its resulting tendency or consequence; customary manner or mode of living, feeling, or acting.

**Hacienda** (ä'the-ŋ'dä), *n.* [Sp., employment, estate, from Lat. *facienda*, pl. of *faciendum*, what is to be done, from *facere*, to make, do.] An isolated farm or farmhouse.

**Häck**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HACKED (häkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HACKING.] [A.-S. *haccan*, D. *hacken*, Ger. *hacken*.] **1.** To cut irregularly and awkwardly; to notch. **2.** To speak with stops or hesitation.

**Häck**, *v. i.* **1.** To be exposed to common use for hire. **2.** To make an effort to raise phlegm; to hawk.

**Häck**, *n.* **1.** A notch; a cut. **2.** Hesitating or faltering speech.

**Häck**, *n.* [O. Fr. *haque*. Cf. Icel. *fakr*, horse. See HACKNEY.] **1.** A horse, or coach, or other carriage, let out for common hire; also, a family horse used in all kinds of work. **2.** A man who hires himself out for any literary work; a drudge. **3.** A large pick for working stone. **4.** A rack for feeding cattle. **5.** A frame for drying fish, or cheeses. **6.** A place where bricks are dried before burning. **7.** The wooden frame in the tail-race of a mill.

**Häck**, *a.* Hackneyed; hired; mercenary.

**Häck'bēr-ry**, *n.* (*Bot.*) An American tree, having the appearance of an elm, and bearing sweet, edible fruits about the size of a cherry.

**Häck'le** (häk'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HACKLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HACKLING.] [See *infra*. Written also *heckle*.] **1.** To separate, as the coarse part of flax or hemp from the fine, by drawing it through the teeth of a hackle or hatchel. **2.** To tear rudely asunder.

**Häck'le** (häk'l), *n.* [Allied to Ger. *haken*, Eng. *hook*, *q. v.*] **1.** An instrument with teeth for separating the coarse part of flax or hemp from the fine. **2.** Any flimsy substance unspun, as raw silk. **3.** A fly for angling.

**Häck'ly**, *a.* Rough or broken, as if hacked.

**Häck'ma-täck'**, *n.* [A name of Indian origin.] The tamarack tree. See TAMARACK.

**Häck'ney**, *n.*; *pl.* HACK'NEYS. [Fr. *haquenée*, a pacing horse, an ambling nag. Cf. HACK.] **1.** A horse for riding or driving; a pad; a nag; a pony. **2.** A horse or pony kept for hire; hence, a horse and carriage kept for hire; a hack. **3.** A person worn by hired drudgery; a hireling; a prostitute.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, all, what; ěre, veĭl, tĕrm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf



**Häck'ney**, *a.* 1. Let out for hire. 2. Prostitute; vicious for hire. 3. Much used; common; trite.

**Häck'ney**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HACKNEYED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HACKNEYING.] To devote to common or frequent use, as a horse or coach; to make trite or commonplace.

**Häck'ney-coach**, *n.* A coach kept for hire; hack.

**Häd**, *imp. & p. p.* of *have*. [Contracted from A.-S. *hafde*, *háfed*, *háfed*, that is, *haved*.] See HAVE.

**Häd'dock**, *n.* [W. *hadog*, *had-awg*, from *hadawg*, having seed, seedy.] (*Ichth.*) A sea-fish a little smaller than the cod, which it much resembles.



Haddock.

**Hä'dēs**, *n.* [Gr. *ἄδης*, *αἴδης*, usually derived from *ἀ* priv. and *ιδεῖν*, to see, but this is doubtful.] The habitation of the dead.

**Häft**, *n.* [A.-S. *häft*, *haft*, *häftan*, to take, seize, from Goth. *hafits*, sticking to, allied to Lat. *captus*, *p. p.* of *capere*, to take, seize.] A handle, as of a knife, sword, or dagger; hilt.

**Häg**, *n.* [A.-S. *häges*, *hägese*, prob. from Ger. *hag*, hedge, bush, wood; orig. wood-woman, wild woman.] 1. An ugly old woman; a fury; a she-monster. 2. A witch; a soothsayer; an enchantress.

**Häg'gard**, *a.* [Fr. *hagard*, Ger. *hagart*, from O. Eng. *hauke*, now *hawk*, and the suffix *ard*.] 1. Wild or intractable. 2. Having the expression of one wasted by want or suffering.

**Häg'gard**, *n.* 1. An untrained or refractory hawk. 2. Any thing wild and intractable. 3. A hag.

**Häg'gard-ly**, *adv.* In a haggard manner.

**Häg'gess**, } *n.* [Scot. *hag*, to hack, to chop; Gael. *tai-*  
**Häg'gis**, } *geis*.] A pudding containing the entrails of a sheep or lamb, chopped with fine herbs and suet, highly seasoned with leeks and spices, and boiled in the maw. [Scot.]

**Häg'gish**, *a.* Like a hag; deformed; ugly; horrid.

**Häg'gle**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HAGGLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HAGGLING.] [Dim. of Scot. *hag*, for *hack*.] 1. To cut into small pieces; to notch or make rough by cutting. 2. To tease; to worry.

**Häg'gle**, *v. i.* To be difficult in bargaining; to chaffer; to higgler. [stalls a market. [Eng.]]

**Häg'gler**, *n.* 1. One who haggles. 2. One who fore-  
**Häg'gi-ög'ra-phä**, *n. pl.* [Lat.; Gr. *ἀγιόγραφα* (se. *βιβλία*), from *ἀγιόγραφος*, written by inspiration, from *ἅγιος*, sacred, holy, and *γράφειν*, to write.] 1. That part of the Old Testament not embraced by the Law and the Prophets. 2. The lives of the saints.

**Häg'gi-ög'ra-phal**, *a.* Pertaining to the hagiographa, or to sacred writings. [rapha; a sacred writer.]

**Häg'gi-ög'ra-pher**, *n.* One of the writers of the hagiog-

**Häg'gi-ög'ra-phy**, *n.* The same as HAGIOGRAPHIA.

**Häg'gi-öl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *ἅγιος*, sacred, and *λόγος*, speech, discourse.] A narrative of the lives of the saints.

**Häg'ship**, *n.* The state or title of a hag.

**Häg'ue-but** (*häg'but*), or **Häg'ue-büt** (*häg'e-büt*), *n.* Same as ARQUEBUSE, *q. v.* [ha. See HA.]

**Häh**, *interj.* An exclamation expressing surprise or effort; **Hä-hä'**, *n.* [Probably from *haw-haw*, a reduplication of *haw*, hedge. See HAW.] A fence or bank sunk in a slope so as not to be seen until one is close upon it.

**Häik**, *n.* [Ar. *häik*, from *häka*, to weave.] A large piece of woolen or cotton cloth worn by Arabs over the tunic.

**Häil**, *n.* [A.-S. *hagal*, *hægel*, Icel. *hagall*, *hagl*.] Frozen rain, or grains and lumps of ice precipitated from the clouds.

**Häil**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HAILED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HAILING.] To pour down masses of ice or frozen vapor.

**Häil**, *v. t.* To pour down, as hail.

**Häil**, *a.* Healthy; sound. See HALE.

**Häil**, *interj.* [See *infra*.] An exclamation, usually of respectful, and sometimes of reverent, salutation.

**Häil**, *n.* [A.-S. *hāl*, *hālo*, *hālu*, safety. See HALE, *a.* and *n.*] A wish of health; a salutation.

**Häil**, *v. t.* [O. H. Ger. *halōn*, *holōn*, to call; allied to Lat. *calare*, Gr. *καλεῖν*, to call. See CALL.] 1. To call after loudly; to salute. 2. To name; to call.

**Häil**, *v. i.* To report one's self, as when hailed from another ship at sea; especially in the phrase *to hail from*, to report as one's home.

**Häil'fēl'low**, *n.* An intimate companion.

**Häil'stōne**, *n.* A frozen rain-drop.

**Häil'y**, *a.* Full of hail; consisting of hail.

**Häir**, *n.* [A.-S. *hār*, Icel. *hār*, allied to Skr. *kēṣa*, and Lat. *cæs* in *cæsaries*.] 1. A small animal filament growing from the skin, or a mass of such. 2. (*Bot.*) A filament on the surface of plants. 3. (*Mech.*) A spring in a rifle or pistol lock, to unlock the tumbler.

To split hairs, to make distinctions of useless nicety. — Not worth a hair, of no value. — To a hair, with the nicest distinction.

**Häir'-brēadth**, *n.* [See BREADTH.] The diameter or breadth of a hair; a very small distance. [narrow.]

**Häir'-brēadth**, *a.* Having the breadth of a hair; very

**Häir'-brūsh**, *n.* A brush for smoothing the hair.

**Häir'-elōth**, *n.* Stuff or cloth made of hair, or in part with hair.

**Häir'-drēss'er**, *n.* One who dresses or cuts hair.

**Häir'i-ness**, *n.* The state of abounding, or being covered, with hair.

**Häir'less**, *a.* Destitute of hair; wanting hair.

**Häir'-pin**, *n.* A pin used in dressing the hair.

**Häir'-spring**, *n.* A fine wire in a watch, which gives motion to the balance-wheel.

**Häir'-strōke**, *n.* A delicate stroke in writing.

**Häir'y**, *a.* Made of, covered with, or resembling hair.

**Häke**, *n.* [Cf. Prov. Eng. *hake*, hook; Ger. *hecht*, pike.] (*Ichth.*)



Hake.

A sea-fish of the cod family, having only two dorsal fins.

**Hal'berd** (*höl'berd*), *n.* [From M. II. Ger. *helmbart*, *helmbarte*, i. e., an ax to split a helmet,

fr. Ger. *barte*, a broad ax, and *helm*, helmet.]

(*Mil.*) A pole having a steel pointed head, and a steel cross-piece, with a cutting edge.

**Hal'berd-iēr'**, *n.* One who is armed with a halberd.

**Häl'cy-on** (*häll'si-on*), *n.* [Lat. *halcyon*, or *alcyon*, Gr. *ἄλκυών*, *ἄλκυών*.] The kingfisher.

**Häl'cy-on**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or resembling, the halcyon, which was said to lay her eggs in nests near the sea during the calm weather about the winter solstee.

2. Hence, calm; quiet; peaceful; undisturbed; happy.

**Häle**, *a.* [A.-S. *hāl*, sound, whole; Ger. *heil*, Icel. *heill*, Goth. *hails*. See WHOLE.] Sound; entire; healthy; robust.

**Häle**, or **Hale**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HALED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HALING.] [See HAUL.] To drag; to haul.

**Häl'f** (*häf*), *n.*; *pl.* HÄLVES (*hävz*). [A.-S. *healf*, *half*, Icel. *hálfr*, Goth. *halbs*.] One of two equal parts of a thing.

To go halves, to have an equal share.

**Häl'f** (*häf*), *a.* Consisting of a moiety, or half.

**Häl'f** (*häf*), *adv.* In part, or in an equal part or degree.

**Häl'f-and-Häl'f** (*häf'-and-häf'*, 128), *n.* A mixture of beer or porter and ale.

**Häl'f-bīnd'ing** (*häf'-*), *n.* A style of book-binding in which the backs and corners are in leather, and the sides in paper or cloth.

**Häl'f-blōod** (*häf'blūd*), *n.* Relation between persons born of the same father or of the same mother, but not of both.

**Häl'f-blōod'ed**, *a.* 1. Proceeding from a male and female of different breeds or races. 2. Hence, degenerate; mean.

**Häl'f-breed**, *n.* A person who is half-blooded; especially, the offspring of Indians and whites.

**Häl'f-brōth'er** (*häf'-brūth-er*), *n.* A brother by one parent only.

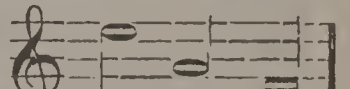
**Häl'f-cāste** (*häf'-*), *n.* One born of a Hindoo parent on the one side, and of a European on the other.

**Häl'f-cōck** (*häf'-*), *n.* The position of the cock of a gun when retained by the first notch.

**Häl'f-heārt'ed** (*häf'-*), *a.* Wanting in true affection; ungenerous; illiberal; unkind.

**Häl'f-mōon** (*häf'-*), *n.* 1. The moon when half its disk appears illuminated. 2. Any thing in the shape of a half-moon. 3. (*Fort.*) An outwork composed of two faces, forming a salient angle.

**Häl'f-nōte** (*häf'nōt*), *n.* (*Mus.*) A minim, in value one half of a semibreve, or whole note, and represented



Half-notes.

thus: —

**Häl'f-pāy** (*häf'pā*), *n.* Half the amount of wages or salary; more commonly, diminished or reduced pay.

**Häl'f-pēn-ny** (*häf'pēn-nȳ*, *häp'pēn-nȳ*, or *hā'pēn-nȳ*), *n.*; *pl.* HÄLF'-PENŒ (*häf'-*). An English coin of the value of half a penny; also, the value of half a penny.

**Häl'f-sēas-ō'ver** (*häf'-*), *a.* Half drunk. [*Colloq.*]

**Häl'f-sis'ter** (*häf'-*), *n.* A sister by one parent, but not by both.



**Hälf'-stēp** (häf'-), *n.* (*Mus.*) A semitone.

**Hälf'-wāy** (häf'wä), *adv.* In the middle; at half the distance; imperfectly; partially.

**Hälf'-wāy** (häf'wä), *a.* Equally distant from the extremes. [*ish.*]

**Hälf'-wīt'ed** (häf'-), *a.* Weak in intellect; silly; fool-

**Häl'i-but** (hól'i-but), *n.* [*D. heil-*

*bot, helbut, Ger. heilbutt.*] (*Ichth.*)

A large sea-fish, of the flat-fish

kind, having a dark back, and a

white belly.



Halibut.

**Häl'i-mäs**, *n.* [*A.-S. hālig, holy, and masse, mass, festival.*] The feast of All Souls; Hal-  
lowmass.

**Häll**, *n.* [*A.-S. heal, heall, O. H. Ger. halla, Icel. höll,*

*Goth. alhs, Lat. aula, Gr. αὐλή, palace.*] 1. A covered

edifice or a room, usually of stately dimensions, devoted

to public business or domestic convenience; especially,

(*a.*) A passage-way at the entrance of a house or suite

of chambers. (*b.*) A manor-house. (*c.*) A large edifice

belonging to a collegiate institution. (*d.*) A place of

public assembly. 2. A college in an English university.

**Häl'le-lū'iah** (hä'l'le-lū'yä), *n. & interj.* [*See ALLE-*

**Häl'le-lū'jah** LUIAH.] Praise ye Jehovah;—an

exclamation used chiefly in songs of praise and in thanks-

giving to God.

**Häl-lōō'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. HALLOOED; p. pr. & vb. n.*

**HALLOOING.**] [*From halloo, an exclamation, allied to*

*Fr. haler, to set or excite a dog.*] To cry out; to call to

by name, or by the word halloo.

**Häl-lōō'**, *v. t.* 1. To encourage with shouts. 2. To

chase with shouts. 3. To call or shout to.

**Häl-lōō'**, *n.* An exclamation, used as a call to invite at-

tention; a shout; a call.

**Häl-lōō'**, *interj.* Ho, there! ho!—an exclamation to

call attention or to encourage one.

**Häl'lōw**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. HALLOWED (60); p. pr.*

*& vb. n. HALLOWING.*] [*A.-S. hālgian, hālgian, from*

*hālig, holy.*] To make holy; to consecrate; to treat as

sacred.

**Häl'lōw-een'**, *n.* The evening preceding All Hallows

or All Saints' day. [*Scot.*]

**Häl'lōw-mäs**, *n.* [*See MASS.*] The feast of All Souls,

All Saints, or All Hallows.

**Häl-lū'ci-nā'tion**, *n.* [*Lat. hallucinatio, fr. hallucinari,*

*or alucinari, to wander in mind, to talk idly, to dream.*]

1. Error; delusion; mistake. 2. An error or illusion

of sensible perception, occasioned by some bodily or or-

ganic disorder or affection.

**Hāl'lō**, *n.*; *pl. Hāl'lōs.* [*Lat. halos, acc. halo; Gr. ἅλως,*

a threshing-floor, and from its round shape also the disk

of the sun or moon, and later a halo round it.] 1. A

circle of light; especially, (*Paint.*) a glory. 2. A lumin-

ous circle round the sun or moon.

**Hāl'lō**, *v. t. or i.* [*imp. & p. p. HALOED; p. pr. & vb. n.*

**HALOING**] To form, or surround with, a halo.

**Hāl'lōid**, *a.* [*Gr. ἅλς, ἅλος, salt, and εἶδος, form.*] (*Chem.*)

Resembling a salt;—applied to binary compounds, such

as chloride of sodium, or common salt.

**Hāl'lō-seōpe**, *n.* [*Gr. ἅλως, halo, and σκοπεῖν, to view.*]

An instrument for exhibition, illustration, or explana-

tion of the phenomena of halos, parhelia, and the like.

**Häl's'er** (haws'er), *n.* [*Ger. halse, a collar of hounds,*

*halser, from hals, neck; Ger. also haltseil, halser, from*

*halten, to hold, and seil, rope.*] A hawser. See HAWSER.

**Hält**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. HALTED; p. pr. & vb. n.*

**HALTING.**] [*A.-S. healtian, to limp, Icel. helta; Ger.*

*halten, to hold, to stop, Icel. halda, A.-S. healdan.*] 1.

To stop in walking or marching. 2. To step with lame-

ness; to limp. 3. To hesitate. 4. To have an irregu-

lar rhythm.

**Hält**, *v. t.* (*Mil.*) To cause to cease marching; to stop.

**Hält**, *a.* Halting or stopping in walking; lame.

**Hält**, *n.* 1. A stop in marching; a stopping. 2. Act of

limping; lameness.

**Hält'er**, *n.* One who halts or limps.

**Häl'ter**, *n.* [*A.-S. halfter, halter, noose.*] A strong strap

or cord; especially, (*a.*) A rope or strap and head-stall

for a horse. (*b.*) A rope for hanging malefactors.

**Häl'ter**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. HALTERED; p. pr. & vb. n.*

**HALTERING.**] To put a halter on.

**Häl've** (häv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. HALVED; p. pr. & vb.*

*n. HALVING.*] [*From half.*] To divide into two equal

parts.

**Häl'ves** (hävz), *n.*; *pl. of half.* See HALF.

**Häl'yard**, *n.* [*From hale, or haul, and yard, q. v.*]

(*Naut.*) A rope or tackle for hoisting or lowering yards

or sails. [*Written also halliard.*]

**Häm**, *n.* [*A.-S. ham, from O. H. Ger. ham, crooked,*

*bent, Celt. cam.*] 1. The inner or hind part of the knee.

2. The thigh of any animal; especially, the thigh of a

hog cured by salting and smoking.

**Häm'a-drÿ'ad**, *n.*; *Eng. pl. HÄM'A-DRÿ'ADS; Lat.*

*pl. HÄM'A-DRÿ'A-DEŸ.* [*Gr. Ἀμαδρῦάς, from ἄμα, to-*

*gether, and δρῦς, δρῦός, oak, tree.*] (*Antiq.*) A wood-

nymph, feigned to live and die with the tree to which it

was attached.

**Hāmes**, *n.* [*Allied to O. H. Ger. ham, Celt. cam, crooked,*

*curved.*] The curved pieces of wood or metal by which

the traces and body-harness of a horse are attached to

the collar.

**Ham-it'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to Ham or his descendants.

**Häm'let**, *n.* [*A.-S. hām, home, house, and let, a dimin-*

*utive termination.*] A small village; a little cluster of

houses in the country.

**Häm'mer**, *n.* [*A.-S. hamer.*] 1. An instrument for

driving nails, beating metals, and the like. 2. Something

which in form or action resembles the common hammer.

**Häm'mer**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. HAMMERED; p. pr. &*

*vb. n. HAMMERING.*] 1. To beat with a hammer. 2.

To form or forge with a hammer. 3. To contrive by in-

tellectual labor.

**Häm'mer**, *v. i.* 1. To be busy. 2. To be working or

in agitation.

**Häm'mer-elōth**, *n.* The cloth which covers a coach-

box;—so called either from the old practice of carrying

a hammer, nails, &c., in a pocket hid by this cloth, or as

being a corruption of armor, hammock, or hamper-cloth.

**Häm'mer-er**, *n.* One who works with a hammer.

**Häm'mer-härd'en**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. HAMMER-*

**HARDENED; p. pr. & vb. n. HAMMER-HARDENING.**]

To harden, as a metal, by hammering in the cold state.

**Häm'mer-hēad**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A shark, having the eyes

set on projections from the sides of the head, which gives

it a hammer shape.

**Häm'mock**, *n.* [*Sp. hamaca.*

A word of Indian origin.] A

kind of hanging bed.

**Hā-mōse'**, { *a.* [*Lat. hamus,*

**Hām'ous**, } hook.] (*Bot.*)

Having the end hooked or

curved.

**Häm'per**, *n.* [*Contracted from hanaper, q. v.*] A large

basket for conveying things to market, &c.

**Häm'per**, *n.* [*Cf. Icel. hanpr, hemp.*] An instrument

that shackles; a fetter.

**Häm'per**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. HAMPERED; p. pr. & vb.*

*n. HAMPERING.*] [*See the noun.*] 1. To put in a

hamper. 2. To put a hamper or fetter on; to shackle;

to embarrass; to encumber.

**Häm'-shäck'le** (-shäk'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. HAM-*

**SHACKLED; p. pr. & vb. n. HAM-SHACKLING.**]

[*Eng. ham and shackle, q. v.*] To fasten by a rope binding

the head to one of the fore legs; hence, to bind or restrain.

**Häm'ster**, *n.* [*O. H. Ger. hāmistro, hānaastro.*] (*Zoöl.*)

A species of rat; remarkable for having a bag on each

side of the jaw, under the skin, and for its migrations.

**Häm'string**, *n.* One of the tendons of the ham.

**Häm'string**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. HAMSTRUNG, or*

**HAMSTRINGED; p. pr. & vb. n. HAMSTRINGING.**]

To lame or disable by cutting the tendons of the ham.

**Hän'a-per**, *n.* [*L. Lat. hanaperium, a large vase, hana-*

*pus, vase, bowl, cup, from O. Fr. hanap, O. H. Ger. hnapp,*

*A.-S. hnep, eup, bowl.*] 1. A kind of basket, usually of

wicker-work. 2. A bag or basket, in the English chan-

cery, used to receive fees due the king; hence, the ex-

chequer of the chancery.

**Händ**, *n.* [*A.-S. hand, hond, Icel. hand, hönd, Goth.*

*handus.*] 1. The outer extremity of the human arm,

consisting of the palm and fingers. 2. That which re-

sembles, or to some extent performs the office of, a human

hand; as, (*a.*) A limb of certain animals. (*b.*) An index

or pointer of a dial. 3. A measure of the hand's

breadth; four inches; a palm;—applied to the measure-

ment of a horse's height. 4. Side; part; direction. 5.

Power of performance; skill; dexterity. 6. Actual

performance; deed; act; hence, manner of performance.

7. An agent, servant, or laborer. 8. Style of hand-

writing; penmanship; chirography. 9. Possession;

ownership; course of performance or execution;—usu-

ally in the pl. 10. Agency in the transmission from one

person to another. 11. That which is, or may be, held

in a hand at once.

*At all hands, or on all hands, from those in every direction;*

*by all parties.—At hand, near in time or place.—By hand,*

*with the hands, in distinction from instrumentality of tools,*



engines, or animals. — *From hand to hand*, from one person to another. — *Hand in hand*, in union; conjointly; unitedly. — *Hand over hand*, by passing the hands alternately one before or above another; as, to climb *hand over hand*. — *Hand to hand*, in close union; close in fight. — *Hand to mouth*, precariously; from day to day. — *Laying on of hands*, a form used in consecrating to office and in blessing persons. — *Off hand*, without delay, hesitation, or difficulty. — *Off one's hand*, out of one's possession or care. — *On hand*, in present possession. — *To bear a hand* (*Naut.*), to give help quickly; to hasten. — *To be hand and glove*, to be intimate and familiar, as friends or associates. — *To be on the mending hand*, to be convalescent or improving. — *To change hands*, to change sides, or change owners. — *To come to hand*, to be received. — *To have a hand in*, to be concerned in. — *To have in hand*, to undertake; to be engaged upon. — *To lend a hand*, to give assistance. — *To put the hand to*, or *lay hands on*, to seize. — *To strike hands*, to make a contract, or to become surety for another's debt or good behavior. — *To take in hand*, (a.) To attempt; to undertake. (b.) To seize and deal with. — *To wash the hands*, to profess innocence. — *Under the hand of*, authenticated by the handwriting or signature of.

**Händ**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HANDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HANDING.] **1.** To give or transmit with the hand. **2.** To lead, guide, and lift with the hand.

**Händ'-bär'rōw**, *n.* A barrow or vehicle borne by the hands of men, and without a wheel.

**Händ'-bēll**, *n.* A small bell rung by the hand.

**Händ'bill**, *n.* A loose printed sheet to be circulated or stuck up for some public announcement.

**Händ'-bōōk**, *n.* A small book of reference; a manual.

**Händ'-brēādth**, *n.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.

**Händ'cūff**, *n.* A fastening consisting of an iron ring around the wrist, usually connected by a chain with one on the other wrist; a manacle.

**Händ'cūff**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HANDCUFFED (*händ'-kūft*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HANDCUFFING.] To put handcuffs on; to manacle.

**Händ'er**, *n.* One who hands or transmits.

**Händ'ful**, *n.*; *p. n.* HÄND'FULS. **1.** As much as the hand will grasp or contain. **2.** A small quantity or number.

**Händ'-gāl'lop**, *n.* A slow and easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.

**Händ'i-cāp**, *n.* **1.** A race in which the horses carry different weights, according to their age and character for speed, &c., with a view to equalize the chances as much as possible. **2.** An allowance of a certain amount of time or distance in starting, granted in a race to the competitor possessing inferior advantages.

**Händ'i-crāft**, *n.* Manual occupation; work performed by the hand.

**Händ'i-crāfts'man**, *n.*; *pl.* HÄND'I-CRÄFTS'MEN. A man skilled in manual occupation; a manufacturer.

**Händ'i-ly**, *adv.* In a handy manner.

**Händ'i-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being handy.

**Händ'i-work** (-wŭrk), *n.* [A corruption of *handwork*.] Work done by the hands.

**Händ'ker-chief** (*hänk'er-chīf*), *n.* [From *hand* and *kerchief*, *q. v.*] **1.** A cloth, for the purpose of wiping the face, &c. **2.** A neckerchief; a neckcloth.

**Händ'le**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HANDLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HANDLING.] [From *hand*; A.-S. *handelian*, *handlian*, to touch.] **1.** To touch; to use or hold with the hand. **2.** To manage or wield; often, to manage skillfully. **3.** To make familiar by frequent touching. **4.** To deal with; to practice. **5.** To treat. **6.** To practice on; to trisact with. **7.** To discourse on; to discuss.

**Händ'le**, *n.* That part of a vessel or instrument which is held in the hand when used.

*To give a handle*, to furnish an occasion.

**Händ'ling**, *n.* **1.** A touching or use by the hand; action. **2.** (*Paint.*) The mode of using the pencil.

**Händ'māid**, *n.* A maid that waits at hand; a female servant or attendant.

**Händ'-ōr'gan**, *n.* A portable organ played by means of a cylinder set with pins and staples, and turned with a crank.

**Händ'-rāil**, *n.* A rail, usually supported by balusters, as in staircases, to hold by.

**Händ'sāw**, *n.* A saw to be used with the hand.

In the proverb, "not to know a hawk from a handsaw," denoting great ignorance, *handsaw* is a corruption of *heronshaw*, that is, the heron.

**Händ'sel**, *n.* [A.-S. *handselen*, *handsylen*, a giving into hands, *handsellan*, *handsyllan*, to deliver up.] A sale, gift, or delivery which is the first of a series; a first installment.

**Händ'sel**, *v. t.* To give a handsel. [*stallment*.]

**Hand'sōme** (*hän'sum*), *a.* [*compar.* HANDSOMER; *superl.* HANDSOMEST.] [*D. handzaam*, dexterous, ready, limber, manageable, from *hand* and the termination *zaam*, equiv. to Eng. *some*.] **1.** Having a pleasing ap-

pearance or expression; comely; good-looking. **2.** Marked with propriety and ease; becoming; appropriate. **3.** Liberal; generous; ample; moderately large.

*Syn.* — Pretty; elegant; graceful.

**Händ'sōme-ly** (*hän'sum-*), *adv.* In a handsome manner. [of being handsome.]

**Händ'sōme-ness** (*hän'sum-*), *n.* The quality or state

**Händ'spīke**, *n.* A bar, usually of wood, used with the hand as a lever, for various purposes.

**Händ'writ'ing** (-rit'ing), *n.* **1.** The form of writing peculiar to each hand or person; chirography. **2.** That which is written by hand; manuscript.

**Händ'y**, *a.* [*compar.* HANDIER; *superl.* HANDIEST.] **1.** Skillful in using the hand; dexterous; adroit. **2.** Ready to the hand; convenient.

**Häng**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HANGED, or HUNG; *p. p. & vb. n.* HANGING.] The use of *hanged* is preferable to that of *hung*, when reference is had to death or execution by suspension, and it is also more common. [A.-S. *hangan*, *hangian*, Icel. *hanga*, *hengia*, Goth. *hahan*.] **1.**

To suspend. **2.** To fasten, so as to allow of free motion upon the point or points of suspension. **3.** To put to death by suspending. **4.** To decorate or furnish by hanging pictures, trophies, drapery, and the like. **5.**

To droop.

*To hang fire* (*Mil.*), to be slow in discharging or communicating fire through the vent to the charge; to be slow in exploding. — *To hang a scythe*, to fasten it to the snath at the proper angle.

**Häng**, *v. i.* **1.** To be suspended; to dangle; to depend. **2.** To be fastened so as to allow of free motion on the point or points of suspension. **3.** To rest for support; to depend. **4.** To be a weight. **5.** To hover; to impend. **6.** To incline downward; to lean or incline.

*To hang by the eyelids*, to be in an unfinished condition; to be left incomplete. — *To hang on* (with the emphasis on the preposition), to keep hold; to hold fast; to stick. — *To hang together*, (a.) To remain united. (b.) To be self-consistent. [*Colloq.*]

**Häng**, *n.* The manner in which one part hangs upon another; connection; arrangement; plan. [*Colloq.*]

*To get the hang of*, to learn the arrangement of; hence, to become accustomed to.

**Häng'-bīrd**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird, the Baltimore oriole; — so called from its nest, which is suspended from the limb of a tree.

**Häng'dōg**, *n.* A base and degraded man, fit only to be the hangman of dogs.

**Häng'er**, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, hangs; specifically, a short, broad sword, incurvated toward the point. **2.** That by which a thing is suspended.

**Häng'er-ōn**, *n.* One who hangs on, or sticks to, a person, place, or plan; a dependent.

**Häng'ing**, *n.* **1.** Death by suspension. **2.** That which is hung as lining or drapery for a room; — used chiefly in the plural.

**Häng'ing-būt'tress**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A buttress supported upon a corbel, and not standing solid on the foundation.

**Häng'man**, *n.*; *pl.* HÄNG'MEN. One who hangs another; a public executioner.

**Häng'nāil**, *n.* [*Cf.* AGNAIL.] A small piece of skin hanging from the root of a finger-nail.

**Hänk**, *n.* [*Dan.* *hank*, handle, hook, clasp; Icel. *hänki*, cord.] **1.** A parcel consisting of two or more skeins of yarn or thread tied together. **2.** (*Naut.*) A ring fixed to a stay to confine the sails when hoisted.

**Hänk'er**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HANKERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HANKERING.] [*D. hunkeren*, allied to Eng. *hunger*, *q. v.*] To desire vehemently.

**Häp**, *n.* [*Icel.* *happ*, unexpected good fortune; W. *hap*, *hab*, luck, chance, fortune.] That which happens or comes suddenly or unexpectedly; chance; fortune; accident; casual event; fate; lot.

**Häp**, *v. i.* To happen; to befall; to come by chance.

**Häp'-hāz'ard**, *n.* [This is tautological. See HAZARD.] Extra hazard; chance; accident.

**Häp'less**, *a.* Without hap or luck; luckless; unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy.

**Häp'ly**, *adv.* By hap, chance, or accident; perhaps.

**Häp'pen** (*hämp'pn*), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HAPPENED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HAPPENING.] [*Eng.* *hap*.] **1.** To come by chance; to fall out. **2.** To take place; to occur.

*To happen on*, to meet with; to fall or light upon.

**Häp'pi-ly**, *adv.* **1.** By good fortune. **2.** In a happy manner, state, or circumstances. **3.** With address or dexterity.

*Syn.* — Fortunately; luckily; successfully; prosperously; dexterously; felicitously; gracefully.



**Häp'pi-ness**, *n.* 1. An agreeable feeling or condition of the soul arising from good of any kind; the state of being happy. 2. Good luck; good fortune. 3. Unstudied grace.

**Syn.**—Felicity; blessedness; bliss.—*Happiness* is generic, and is applied to almost every kind of enjoyment except that of the animal appetites; *felicity* is a more formal word, and is used more sparingly in the same general sense, but with elevated associations; *blessedness* is applied to the most refined enjoyment arising from the purest social, benevolent, and religious affections; *bliss* denotes still more exalted delight, and is applied more appropriately to the joy anticipated in heaven.

**Häp'py**, *a.* [*compar.* HAPPIER; *superl.* HAPPIEST.] [Eng. *hap.*] 1. Favored by hap, luck, or fortune; lucky; fortunate; successful. 2. Enjoying good of any kind; delighted; satisfied. 3. Secure of good; prosperous; blessed. 4. Furnishing enjoyment; supplying happiness. 5. Propitious; favorable.

**Ha-rängue'** (-räng'), *n.* [Literally, speech before a multitude or on the hustings, from O. H. Ger. *hring*, N. H. Ger. *ring*, arena, lists, ring.] A speech addressed to a large public assembly; a popular oration; declamation; ranting.

**Syn.**—Speech; oration.—*Speech* is generic; an *oration* is an elaborate and prepared speech; an *harangue* is a vehement appeal to the passions, or a noisy, disputatious address. A general makes an *harangue* to his troops on the eve of a battle; a demagogue *harangues* the populace on the subject of their wrongs.

**Ha-rängue'** (ha-räng'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HARANGUED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HARANGUING.] To make an address or speech to a large assembly.

**Ha-rängue'** (ha-räng'), *v. t.* To address by an *harangue*.

**Ha-räng'uer** (ha-räng'er), *n.* One who *harangues*, or is fond of *haranguing*.

**Här'ass**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HARASSED (här'ast); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HARASSING.] [Fr. *harasser*, prob. from O. Fr. *harasse*, a very heavy and large shield, which fatigued the bearer of it.] 1. To fatigue to excess. 2. To weary with importunity, care, or perplexity. 3. To annoy by repeated and unlooked-for attacks, as an enemy.

**Syn.**—To weary; jade; tire; perplex; distress; tease; vex; molest; trouble; disturb.

**Här'ass-er**, *n.* One who *harasses*.

**Här'bin-ger**, *n.* [Ger. *herberger*, D. *herbergier*, one who provides or gives lodging.] 1. An officer of the English royal household who precedes the court when traveling, to provide lodgings, &c. 2. A forerunner; a precursor.

**Här'bor**, *n.* [O. Eng. *herbour*, *herbergh*, from A.-S. *hereberga*, a military station, a station where an army rests, from A.-S. *here*, army, and *beorgan*, Goth. *baigan*, to shelter, defend, protect.] 1. A place of security and comfort; a lodging; an asylum. 2. A refuge for ships; a port or haven.

**Här'bor**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HARBORED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HARBORING.] 1. To entertain as a guest; to shelter. 2. To protect, as a ship from storms.

**Här'bor**, *v. i.* To lodge or abide for a time; to take shelter.

**Här'bor-er**, *n.* One who *harbors*.

**Här'bor-less**, *a.* Without a harbor.

**Här'bor-más'ter**, *n.* An officer who executes the regulations respecting harbors.

**Härd**, *a.* [*compar.* HARDER; *superl.* HARDEST.] [A.-S. *heard*, Icel. *hardr*, Goth. *hardus*, allied to Gr. *κράτος*, for *κράτος*, strength, vigor.] 1. Not easily penetrated, or separated into parts; not yielding to pressure. 2. Difficult to penetrate with the understanding. 3. Difficult to accomplish; full of obstacles. 4. Difficult to resist or control. 5. Difficult to bear or endure; hence, severe; rigorous; oppressive; unreasonable; unjust. 6. Difficult to please or touch; not easy to influence; hence, proceeding from, or expressive of, such a disposition. 7. Not agreeable to the taste. 8. Rough; acid; sour, as liquors. 9. (*Pron.*) Abrupt or explosive in utterance.

*Hard money*, coin or specie, as distinguished from paper money.—*Hard pan*, the hard stratum of earth lying beneath the soil.—*Hard water*, water which contains some mineral substance that decomposes soap, and thus renders it unfit for washing.

**Syn.**—Firm; compact; solid; arduous; powerful; trying; unyielding; stubborn; stern; laborious; fatiguing; distressing; unfeeling; cruel; rough; harsh; abusive; coarse.

**Härd**, *adv.* 1. With pressure; with urgency; hence, diligently; earnestly. 2. With difficulty. 3. Uneasily; vexatiously. 4. Vehemently; vigorously; energetically; hence, rapidly; nimbly. 5. Forcefully; violently.

*Hard by*, near by; close at hand; not far off.—*Hard up*, without money or resources. [*Colloq.*]

**Härd'en** (här'd'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HARDENED; *p.*

*pr. & vb. n.* HARDENING.] [Eng. *hard*; A.-S. *heardian*.] 1. To make hard or more hard; to indurate. 2. To strengthen; to inure; also, to confirm in wickedness, obstinacy, &c.

**Härd'en** (här'd'n), *v. i.* 1. To become hard, or more hard; to acquire solidity. 2. To become confirmed or strengthened.

**Härd'en-er** (här'd'n-er), *n.* One who *hardens*.

**Härd'-fä'vored**, *a.* Having coarse or harsh features.

**Härd'-fist'ed**, *a.* 1. Having hard or strong hands, as a laborer. 2. Covetous; niggardly.

**Härd'-fought** (-fawt), *a.* Vigorously contested.

**Härd'häck**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A very astringent plant, common in pastures.

**Härd'-händ'ed**, *a.* Having hard hands, as a laborer.

**Härd'-heart'ed**, *a.* Cruel; pitiless; unfeeling.

**Härd'i-höod**, *n.* [Eng. *hardy* and the termination *hood*.] Boldness, united with firmness and constancy of mind.

**Syn.**—Intrepidity; courage; stoutness; audacity; effrontery; impudence.

**Härd'i-ly**, *adv.* In a hardy manner; boldly; stoutly.

**Härd'i-ness**, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being hardy.

2. Hardihood; boldness; firmness; assurance.

**Härd'ish**, *a.* Somewhat hard.

**Härd'ly**, *adv.* 1. In a hard or difficult manner. 2.

Scarcely; barely. 3. Severely; harshly; roughly.

**Härd'ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being hard, in any sense of the word.

**Härd'ship**, *n.* That which is hard to bear, as toil, injury, and the like.

**Härd'-täck**, *n.* (*Naut.*) Sea-bread.

**Härd'wäre**, *n.* Ware made of metal, as cutlery, kitchen furniture, and the like.

**Härd'y**, *a.* [*compar.* HARDIER; *superl.* HARDIEST.]

[From A.-S. *heardian*, Eng. *harden*. See HARD.] 1.

Bold; brave; stout; intrepid. 2. Full of assurance; impudent. 3. Strong; firm; compact. 4. Inured to fatigue. 5. Able to bear exposure to cold weather.

**Häre**, *n.* [A.-S. *hara*, allied to Skr. *çaçä*, from *çaç*, to leap, spring.] (*Zoöl.*) A swift, timid rodent, having long hind legs, a short tail, and a divided upper lip.



Hare.

**Häre'bëll**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant having blue, bell-shaped flowers, and an edible root.

**Häre'-bräined**, *a.* Wild; giddy; heedless.

**Häre'tip**, *n.* A lip, more commonly the upper one, having a fissure or perpendicular division like that of a hare.

**Hä'rem**, *n.* [Ar. *haram*, anything forbidden or sacred, from *harama*, to forbid, prohibit.] 1. The apartments allotted to females in the East. 2. The wives and concubines belonging to one man.

**Här'i-cot** (här'e-ko), *n.* [Fr. *haricot*, kidney-bean, prob. of Iberian origin.] 1. A kind of ragout of meat and vegetables. 2. The kidney-bean.

**Här'i-er**, *n.* A harricr. See HARRIER.

**Härk**, *v. i.* [From *hearken*, *q. v.*] To listen; to hearken. [*Obs.*, except in the imperative.]

**Här'le-quin** (-kīn or -kwīn), *n.* [Prob. from O. Fr. *hierlekin*, *hellequin*, goblin, elf, from D. & O. Ger. *helle*, hell.] A buffoon, dressed in party-colored clothes; a merry-andrew; a zany.

**Här'le-quin-äde'** (-kīn- or -kwīn-), *n.* Exhibitions of harlequins.

**Här'lot**, *n.* [Old Fr. *harlot*, *herlot*, *arlot*, from O. H. Ger. *harl*, for *karl*, man, husband, A.-S. *carl*, male, *ceorl*, man, husband, *churl*.] A prostitute; a common woman; a strumpet.

**Här'lot-ry**, *n.* The trade or practice of prostitution; prostitution.

**Härm**, *n.* [A.-S. *harm*, *hærm*, Icel. *harmr*, allied to O. Slav. *sramili*, to shame, confound, Skr. *hrī*, to be ashamed, to blush.] Injury; hurt; damage; detriment; misfortune.

**Syn.**—Mischief; evil; loss; wickedness.

**Härm**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HARMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HARMING.] To hurt; to injure; to damage.

**Har-mät'tan**, *n.* [An Arabic word.] A dry, and generally very hot wind, from the interior of Africa.

**Härm'ful**, *n.* Full of harm; injurious.

**Härm'less**, *a.* 1. Free from harm; unhurt. 2. Free from power or disposition to harm.

**Syn.**—Innocent; innoxious; innocuous; inoffensive; unoffending; unhurt; uninjured; unharmed.

**Härm'less-ly**, *adv.* In a harmless manner.



**Härm'less-ness, n.** State of being harmless.  
**Har-mön'ie, } a.** 1. Concordant; musical; con-  
**Har-mön'ie-al, } sonant.** 2. (*Mus.*) Relating to har-  
 mony or music; harmonious. 3. (*Math.*) Having rela-  
 tions or properties bearing some resemblance to those of  
 musical consonances.

**Har-mön'ie, n.** (*Mus.*) A musical note produced by a  
 number of vibrations which is a multiple of the number  
 producing some other.

**Har-mön'i-eä, n.** 1. A musical instrument in which  
 the tones are produced by friction against the edges of a  
 series of glasses. 2. A small, flat, wind instrument of  
 music; — used as a toy for children.

**Har-mön'ie-al-ly, adv.** 1. In an harmonical manner.  
 2. In respect to harmony, as distinguished from *melody*.

**Har-mön'ies, n. sing. & pl.** 1. *sing.* The doctrine  
 or science of musical sounds. 2. *pl. (Mus.)* Secondary  
 tones which accompany any principal, and apparently  
 simple, tone, as the octave, the twelfth, the fifteenth, and  
 the seventeenth.

**Har-mō'ni-ōūs, a.** 1. Adapted to each other; having  
 the parts proportioned to each other; symmetrical. 2.  
 Agreeing in action or feeling. 3. Vocally or musically  
 concordant; symphonious. [relation.]

**Har-mō'ni-ōūs-ly, adv.** In an harmonious manner or

**Här'mō-nist, n.** 1. One who shows the agreement or  
 harmony of corresponding passages of different authors,  
 as of the four evangelists. 2. (*Mus.*) A musical com-  
 poser.

**Här'mō'ni-üm, n.** [See HARMONY.] A keyed instru-  
 ment of music, in which the tones are produced by the  
 vibration of metallic reeds.

**Här'mō-nize, v. i.** [*imp. & p. p.* HARMONIZED;  
*p. pr. & vb. n.* HARMONIZING.] 1. To agree in action,  
 adaptation, or effect on the mind. 2. To be in peace  
 and friendship, as individuals or families. 3. To agree  
 in vocal or musical effect.

**Här'mō-nize, v. t.** 1. To adjust in fit proportions; to  
 cause to agree. 2. (*Mus.*) To accompany with harmony.

**Här'mō-niz'er, n.** One who harmonizes; a harmonist.

**Här'mō-ny, n.** [Lat. *harmonia*, Gr. *ἀρμονία*, joint pro-  
 portion, concord, from *ἀρμόζειν*, to fit together, from  
*ἀρμός*, a fitting or joining, from *ἄ*, for *ἄμα*, copula, and  
*ἄρειν*, to join, fit.] 1. Just adaptation of parts to each  
 other. 2. Concord or agreement in facts, opinions, man-  
 ners, interests, &c. 3. A literary work which brings to-  
 gether parallel passages respecting the same events, and  
 shows their agreement or consistency. 4. (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A  
 succession of chords according to the rules of progression  
 and modulation. (*b.*) The science which treats of their  
 construction and progression.

**Syn.** — Melody. — *Harmony* results from the concord of two  
 or more musical strains which differ in pitch and quality; the  
 term may also be applied to sounds which are not musical.  
*Melody* denotes the pleasing alternation and variety of musical  
 and measured sounds, as they succeed each other in a single  
 verse or strain. “*Harmonious accents greet my ear;*” “*Sing*  
*me some melodious measure.*”

**Här'ness, n.** [W. *harnais*, *haiarnæz*, from W. *haiarn*,  
 iron, L. Lat. *harnascha*, *harnesium*.] 1. The iron cover-  
 ing or dress which a soldier formerly wore; also the  
 armor of a horse. 2. The equipments of a draught  
 horse; tackle; tackling. 3. The part of a loom com-  
 prising the heddles with their means of support and  
 motion.

**Här'ness, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* HARNESSED (*här'nest*);  
*p. pr. & vb. n.* HARNESSING.] 1. To dress in armor.  
 2. To equip or furnish for defense. 3. To make ready  
 for draught.

**Här'ness-er, n.** One who harnesses.

**Härp, n.** [A.-S. *hearpe*, O. H. Ger. *harpha*, Lat. *harpa*, allied  
 to Gr. *ἄρπη*, sickle.] A stringed  
 instrument of music, of a trian-  
 gular figure, usually played  
 with the fingers.

**Härp, v. i.** [*imp. & p. p.* HARPED (*härpt*);  
*p. pr. & vb. n.* HARPING.] 1. To play on  
 the harp. 2. To dwell tedious-  
 ly or monotonously in speaking  
 or writing.

**Härp'er, n.** A player on the  
 harp.

**Härp'ing-ī'ron (-ī'urn), n.**  
 [Fr. *harper*, to take and grasp  
 strongly.] A harpoon.

**Härp'ingg, n. pl.** (*Naut.*) The



Harp.

fore parts of the wales, which encompass the bow of the  
 ship.

**Härp'ist, n.** A player on the  
 harp; a harper.

**Här'po-neer', n.** An harpooner.

**Har-pōon', n.** [Fr. *harpon*, L.  
 Lat. *harpo*, from Pr. *arpa*, grif-  
 fin, allied to Gr. *ἄρπη*, sickle.]  
 A spear or javelin used to strike  
 and kill large fish, as whales.

**Har-pōon', v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.*  
 HARPOONED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HARPOONING.] To strike,  
 catch, or kill with a harpoon.

**Har-pōon'er, n.** One who throws the harpoon.

**Härp'si-ehōrd, n.** [See HARP and CHORD.] (*Mus.*)  
 A harp-shaped instrument of music, now superseded by  
 the piano-forte.

**Här'py, n.; pl.** HÄR'PIES. [Lat. *harpyia*, Gr. *ἄρπυια*, fr.  
*ἄρπειν*, for *ἀρπάζειν*, to snatch, to seize.] 1. (*Myth.*)  
 A fabulous winged monster, ravenous and filthy, having  
 the face of a woman and the body of a vulture. 2. One  
 who is rapacious; an extortioner; a plunderer. 3. (*Or-*  
*mith.*) (*a.*) A European buzzard. (*b.*) A crested, short-  
 winged eagle inhabiting Mexico and New Granada.

**Här'que-būse, n.** An arquebuse. See ARQUEBUSE.

**Här'ri-dan, n.** [Fr. *haridelle*, a worn-out horse, jade.]  
 A decayed strumpet.

**Här'ri-er, n.** [From *hare*.] 1. A kind of hound for  
 hunting hares. 2. [From *harry*.] (*Ornith.*) A Europe-  
 an buzzard.

**Här'rōw, n.** [A.-S. *herewe*, *hyrwe*.] An iron-toothed  
 instrument drawn over plowed land to level it and break  
 the clods, and to cover seed when sown.

**Här'rōw, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* HARROWED; *p. pr. &*  
*vb. n.* HARROWING.] [A.-S. *hyrwian*, *herewian*, to vex,  
 afflict, O. H. Ger. *harawan*, to exasperate. See *supra*.]  
 1. To draw a harrow over for the purpose of breaking  
 clods and leveling the surface or for covering seed sown.  
 2. To lacerate; to torment; to harass.

**Här'rōw-er, n.** 1. One who harrows. 2. A hawk; a  
 harrier.

**Här'ry, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* HARRIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.*  
 HARRYING.] [A.-S. *herian*, *hergian*, to act as an army,  
 to ravage, plunder, from *here*, army.] 1. To strip; to  
 pillage. 2. To worry; to harrow.

**Härsh, a.** [*compar.* HARSHER; *superl.* HARSHEST.]  
 [Ger. *harsch*, O. D. *haersch*, hoarse.] Rough to the  
 touch, taste, or feeling.

**Syn.** — Disagreeable; grating; austere; crabbed; abusive;  
 severe.

**Härsh'ly, adv.** In a harsh manner; gratingly.

**Härsh'ness, n.** Quality or state of being harsh.

**Syn.** — Acrimony; roughness; sternness; asperity; tart-  
 ness. — See ACRIMONY.

**Härt, n.** [A.-S. *heort*, Icel. *hiörtr*, allied to Lat. *cervus*.] 1.  
 A stag; the male of the red deer.

**Härts'hörn, n.** The horn of the hart, or male deer.

*Salt of hartshorn*, an impure solid carbonate of ammonia. —  
*Spirit of hartshorn*, a solution of carbonate of ammonia.

**Här'um-seär'um, a.** [Cf. *hare*, to fright, and *scare*,  
 to terrify suddenly.] Wild; precipitate; giddy; rash.  
 [*Colloq.*]

**Ha-rūs'pīce, n.** [Lat. *haruspex*, *haruspicus*, prob. from  
*haruga*, a ram for offering, and *spicere*, *specere*, to look,  
 view.] A person in ancient Rome who professed to inter-  
 pret the will of the gods by inspecting the entrails of  
 beasts sacrificed, or by observing extraordinary natural  
 phenomena; a diviner; a soothsayer.

**Här'vest, n.** [A.-S. *hærefest*, *harfest*, *harfest*, harvest,  
 autumn, O. H. Ger. *herbist*, allied to Gr. *καρπός*, fruit.]  
 1. The season of gathering a crop of any kind. 2.  
 That which is reaped. 3. The product of any labor;  
 gain.

**Här'vest, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* HARVESTED; *p. pr. &*  
*vb. n.* HARVESTING.] To reap or gather, as corn and  
 other fruits, for the use of man and beast.

**Här'vest-er, n.** One who harvests.

**Här'vest-fly, n.** (*Entom.*) An hemipterous insect, often  
 called *locust*, *seventeen-year-locust*, &c. The males of  
 several species are remarkable for their loud buzzing  
 noise.

**Här'vest-hōme, n.** 1. The song sung by reapers at  
 the feast made at the gathering of corn, or the feast itself.  
 2. The time of harvest.

**Här'vest-mōon, n.** The moon near the full at the time  
 of harvest in England, or about the autumnal equinox,  
 when it rises nearly at the same hour for several days.



**Häg.** *Third person singular of the verb have.* See HAVE.

**Häsh,** *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HASHED (häsh't); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HASHING.] [See HACK, *v.*] To chop into small pieces; to mince and mix.

**Häsh,** *n.* **1.** That which is hashed or chopped up; minced meat, or meat and vegetables minced. **2.** A second preparation or exhibition.

**Häsh'eesh,** *n.* A slightly acrid gum-resin produced by **Häsh'ish,** } the common hemp when cultivated in a warm climate. It is narcotic and intoxicating.

**Häs'let,** *n.* Inwards of a beast, especially of a hog, used for food.

**Häsp,** *n.* [A.-S. *häspe* or *häps*, Icel. *hespa*.] **1.** A clasp, especially, one that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock. **2.** A spindle to wind thread or silk on.

**Häsp,** *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HASPED (häsp't); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HASPING.] To shut or fasten with a hasp.

**Häs'sock,** *n.* [Scot. *hassock*, *hassick*, a besom, any thing bushy, a large round turf used as a seat, W. *hesgog*, sedgy, *hesg*, sedge, rushes, *hesor*, a hassock.] A thick mat for kneeling in church.

**Häst,** *v.* The second person singular of *have*; I have, thou *hast*; — contracted from *havest*.

**Häs'tate,** *a.* [Lat. *hastatus*, from *hasta*, spear.]

**Häs'tā-ted,** *(Bot.)* Shaped like the head of a halberd.

**Häste,** *n.* [Ger. *hast*, Icel. *hastr*, whence O. Fr. *haste*, N. Fr. *hâte*.] **1.** Celerity of motion; — applied only to men and other animals. **2.** State of being urged or pressed by business; sudden excitement of feeling or passion.

**Syn.** — Speed; quickness; nimbleness; swiftness; expedition; dispatch; hurry; precipitance; vehemence; precipitation. — *Haste* denotes quickness of action and a strong desire for getting on; *hurry* includes a confusion and want of collected thought not implied in *haste*; *speed* denotes the actual progress which is made; *dispatch*, the promptitude and rapidity with which things are done. A man may properly be in *haste*, but never in a *hurry*. *Speed* usually secures *dispatch*.

**Häste,** *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HASTED, HÄS'ten (häs'n), } TENED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HASTING, HASTENING.] To drive or urge forward; to push on; to precipitate; to expedite; to hurry.

**Häste,** *v. i.* To move with celerity; to be rapid

**Häs'ten (häs'n),** } in motion; to be speedy or quick.

**Häs'ten-er (häs'n-er),** *n.* One who, or that which, hastens or urges forward.

**Häst'i-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In haste; speedily; nimbly. **2.** Precipitately; rashly. **3.** Passionately; impatiently.

**Häst'i-ness,** *n.* The quality or state of being hasty; haste; precipitation; rashness; irritability.

**Häst'y,** *a.* [*compar.* HASTIER; *superl.* HASTIEST.] [See HASTE.] **1.** Quick; speedy; expeditious; forward. **2.** Eager; precipitate; rash. **3.** Caused by, or indicating, passion.

**Häst'y-pud'ding,** *n.* **1.** A pudding made of Indian meal stirred into boiling water; mush. [Amer.] **2.** A batter or pudding of flour stirred into boiling water or milk till it becomes stiff. [Eng.]

**Hät,** *n.* [A.-S. *hat*, *hatt*, Icel. *hattr*, *hötr*. Cf. HOOD.] A covering for the head, worn by men or women.

**Hät'a-ble,** *a.* Capable of being, or deserving to be, hated; odious.

**Hät'-bänd,** *n.* A band round the crown of a hat.

**Hätch,** *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HATCHED (hätcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HATCHING.] [Ger. *hecken*, *aushecken*, allied to M. H. Ger. *hage*, bull.] **1.** To produce from eggs by incubation, or by artificial heat. **2.** To contrive or plot.

**Hätch,** *v. i.* To produce young; to bring the young to maturity.

**Hätch,** *n.* **1.** As many chickens as are produced at once; a brood. **2.** Act of exclusion from the egg. **3.** Disclosure; discovery.

**Hätch,** *v. i.* [Fr. *hacher*, to chop, hack. See HASH.] To cross with lines in a peculiar manner in drawing and engraving.

**Hätch,** *n.* [Cf. HEDGE.] **1.** A door with an opening over it. **2.** A weir for catching fish. **3.** A floodgate. **4.** A bed-frame. **5.** The frame of cross-bars laid over the opening in a ship's deck; the lid or cover of the opening in a deck or floor, or into a cellar. **6.** The opening in a ship's deck; the hatchway.

To be under the hatches, to be confined below; to be in distress.

**Hätch'el,** *n.* [Ger. *hechel*, whence the common pron. in America, *hetchel*.] An instrument with long iron teeth set in a board, for cleansing flax or hemp.

**Hätch'el,** *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HATCHELED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HATCHELING.] **1.** To draw through the teeth

of a hatchel, as flax or hemp. **2.** To tease or vex by sarcasms or reproaches.

**Hätch'el-er,** *n.* One who uses a hatchel.

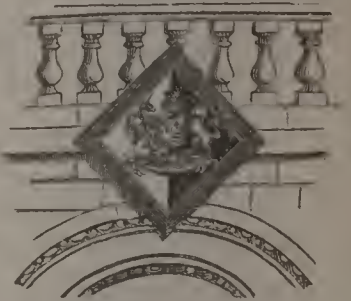
**Hätch'er,** *n.* One who hatches, or that which hatches.

**Hätch'et,** *n.* [Fr. *hachette*, dim. of *hache*. See HASH, *v. t.*] A small ax with a short handle, to be used with one hand.

To bury the hatchet, to make peace. — To take up the hatchet, to make war; — phrases derived from the practice of the American Indians.

**Hätch'ment,** *n.* [Corrupted from *achievement*.] **1.** (*Her.*) A frame bearing the escutcheon of a dead person, placed in front of the house, on a hearse at funerals, or in a church. **2.** An ornament on the hilt of a sword.

**Hätch'wäy,** *n.* An opening in a deck or floor, affording a passage from one deck or story to another.



Hatchment (1.)

**Häte,** *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HATING.] [A.-S. *hatian*, Goth. *hatan*, *hatjan*, Icel. *hata*, allied to Lat. *odisse*, for *codisse*.] To have a great aversion to; to dislike; to regard with ill-will.

**Syn.** — To abhor; detest; loathe. — *Hate* is generic; to *loathe* is to regard with deep disgust; to *abhor* is to contemplate with horror; to *detest* is to reject utterly, as if *testifying* against.

**Häte,** *n.* Strong or extreme dislike or aversion; hatred.

**Häte'ful,** *a.* **1.** Manifesting hate or hatred. **2.** Exciting or deserving great dislike, aversion, or disgust.

**Syn.** — Odious; detestable; abominable; execrable; loathsome; abhorrent; repugnant; malignant; malevolent.

**Häte'ful-ly,** *adv.* In a hateful manner.

**Häte'ful-ness,** *n.* State or quality of being hateful.

**Hät'er,** *n.* One who hates.

**Hät'tred,** *n.* [From *hate*.] Very great dislike or aversion.

**Syn.** — Odium; ill-will; enmity; hate; animosity; malevolence; rancor; malignity; detestation; loathing; abhorrence; repugnance; antipathy.

**Hät'ter,** *n.* One who makes or sells hats.

**Häu'berk,** *n.* [O. Fr. *hauberc*, *halberc*, from O. H. Ger. *halsberg*, A.-S. *healsbeorg*, orig. an armor protecting the neck, from Ger. *hals*, the neck, and *bergen*, to defend, protect.] A shirt of mail formed of small steel rings interwoven; an habergeon.

**Haugh'ti-ly (haw'ti-ly),** *adv.* In a haughty manner; proudly; arrogantly.

**Haugh'ti-ness (haw'ti-ness),** *n.* Quality of being haughty.

**Syn.** — Arrogance; disdain; contemptuousness; superciliousness; loftiness. — *Haughtiness* denotes the expression of conscious and proud superiority; *arrogance* is a disposition to claim for one's self more than is justly due, and enforce it to the utmost; *disdain* is the exact reverse of condescension toward inferiors, since it expresses and desires others to feel how far below ourselves we consider them. A person is *haughty* in disposition and demeanor; *arrogant* in his claims of homage and deference; *disdainful* even in accepting the deference which his *haughtiness* leads him *arrogantly* to exact.

**Haugh'ty (haw'ty),** *a.* [*compar.* HAUGHTIER; *superl.* HAUGHTIEST.] [From O. Eng. *haught*, *haulte*, O. Fr. *haut*, *halt*, Fr. *haut*, high, *hautain*, haughty, from Lat. *altus*, high.] **1.** High; lofty. **2.** Having a high opinion of one's self with contempt for others. **3.** Expressing or indicating haughtiness.

**Syn.** — Proud; disdainful; arrogant; scornful; imperious.

**Häu,** *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HAULED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HAULING.] [Icel. *hala*, O. H. Ger. *halôn*, *holôn*, Fr. *haler*.] To pull or draw with force; to drag.

**Häu,** *v. i.* (*Naut.*) **1.** To change the direction of a ship; to sail with changed course. **2.** To pull apart, as badly trained oxen, when yoked.

**Häu,** *n.* **1.** A pulling with force; a violent pull. **2.** A draught of a net. **3.** That which is taken at once, as by hauling a net, and the like.

**Häu'er,** *n.* One who hauls.

**Häu'lm (hawm),** *n.* [A.-S. & Ger. *halm*, Icel. *hálmr*, allied to Lat. *calamus*, Gr. *κάλamos*, reed.] The stem or stalk of grain, of all kinds.

**Häu'nch (hänch),** *n.* [Fr. *hanche*, from O. D. *hancke*, *hencke*, O. H. Ger. *ancha*.] The hip; that part of an animal body between the last ribs and the thigh.

*Haunches of an arch (Arch.)*, the parts between the crown and the springing.

**Häunt,** *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HAUNTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HAUNTING.] [Fr. *hanter*, from A.-S. *hentan*, to pursue, go after.] **1.** To frequent; to resort to frequently; also,



to visit pertinaciously or intrusively. **2.** To visit as a ghost or apparition.

**Haunt**, *v. i.* To persist in staying or visiting.

**Haunt**, *n.* A place to which one frequently resorts.

**Haunt'er**, *n.* One who haunts a place.

**Haut'boy** (hō'boy), *n.* [Fr. *hautbois*, *i. e.*, high wood, *haut*, high, and *bois*, wood, on account of the high tone of the instrument; *It. oboè.*] **1.** A wind instrument of music, similar in shape and tone to the clarinet, only thinner. **2.** (*Bot.*) A sort of strawberry.

**Hauteur** (ō-tūr'), *n.* [Fr., from *haut*, high.] Haughty manner or spirit; haughtiness; pride.

**Häve** (häv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HAD; *p. pr. & vb. n.*

HAVING. Indic. present, I *have*, thou *hast*, he *has*; we, ye, they *have*.] [A.-S. *habban*, *habban*, Goth. *haban*, Icel. *hafa*, allied to Lat. *habere*.] **1.** To own; to hold in possession. **2.** To possess, as something which appertains to, is connected with, or affects one. **3.** To hold, regard, or esteem. **4.** To accept possession of. **5.** To obtain; hence, to beget or bear, as young. **6.** To cause or procure to be; to effect; to require. **7.** To cause or force to go; to take. **8.** To take or hold one's self. **9.** To be under necessity or obligation.

*Have*, as an auxiliary verb, is used with the past participle to form preterit tenses; as, I *have* loved, I shall *have* eaten. *Had* rather, *had* as lief, *had* better, are probably formed by corruption for *would* rather, &c., when contracted; as, *I'd* rather.

**Häv'e-lock**, *n.* [From *Havelock*, an English general.] A light cloth covering for the head and neck, used by soldiers.

**Hä'ven**, *n.* [A.-S. *häfen*, Icel. *höfn*.] **1.** A harbor; a port. **2.** A place of safety; a shelter; an asylum.

**Häv'er-säck**, *n.* [From Ger. *habersack*, sack for oats, *haber*, *hafer*, Prov. Eng. *haver*, oats. See *supra*.] **1.** A bag or case, in which a soldier carries his rations when on a march. **2.** A gunner's case for ordnance.

**Häv'oe**, *n.* [W. *hafog*, devastation, havoc, *hafawg*, abundant, common; A.-S. *hafoc*, hawk, being a cruel and rapacious bird.] Wide and general destruction; devastation; waste.

**Häv'oe**, *v. t.* To waste; to destroy; to lay waste. **Haversack.**

**Häv'oe**, *interj.* [See *supra*.] A cry originally used in hunting, but afterward in war as the signal for indiscriminate slaughter.

**Haw**, *n.* [A.-S. *hag*, hedge, inclosure, *haga*, hedge, haw, garden, field, fruit of the haw.] **1.** A hedge; an inclosed garden or yard. **2.** The berry and seed of the hawthorn.

**Haw**, *n.* An hesitation or intermission of speech.

**Haw**, *v. i.* [Cf. *ha*, an interjection of wonder, surprise, or hesitation.] To stop, in speaking, with a haw, or to speak with hesitation.

**Haw**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HAWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HAWING.] [Written also *hoi*.] [Perhaps connected with *here*, *hither*. Cf. however, Fr. *huhau*, *hurhau*, haw.] To turn to the near side, or toward the driver; — said of cattle or a team.

**Haw**, *v. t.* [See *supra*.] To cause to turn, as a team, to the near side, or toward the driver.

**Haw'finch**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A small bird; the grossbeak.

**Haw'-haw**, *n.* [Duplication of *haw*, a hedge.] A fence or bank sunk between slopes, so that it is not perceived till approached. See *HA-HA*.

**Hawk**, *n.* [A.-S. *hafoc*, Icel. *haukr*.] (*Ornith.*) A bird resembling the falcons, except in the shortness of its wings.

**Hawk**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HAWKED (hawkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HAWKING.] **1.** To catch birds by means of hawks trained for the purpose; to practice falconry. **2.** To soar or strike like a hawk.

**Hawk**, *v. i.* [Scot. *hawgh*, W. *hochi*.] To make an effort to force up phlegm with noise.

**Hawk**, *v. t.* To raise by hawking, as phlegm.

**Hawk**, *n.* An effort to force up phlegm from the throat, accompanied with noise.

**Hawk**, *v. t.* [Ger. *höcken*, *höcken*, to higgie, to retail, from *höcken*, *hucken*, to take upon the back, *hocke*, *hucke*, the back.] To sell by outcry; to ery. [*faleoner*.]

**Hawk'er**, *n.* **1.** One who hawks; a peddler. **2.** A **Hawk'-eyed** (-id), *a.* Having a keen eye or acute sight.

**Hawse** (hawz), *n.* [See HALSER.] (*Naut.*) (*a.*) The situation of the cables before a vessel's stem, when moored with two anchors, one on the starboard, the other on the larboard bow. (*b.*) The distance ahead to which the cables usually extend.

**Hawse'-hole**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A hole in the bow of a ship, through which a cable passes.

**Haws'er**, *n.* [See HALSER.] (*Naut.*) A small cable; or a large rope, in size between a cable and a tow-line.

**Haw'thorn**, *n.* [A.-S. *hagathorn*, *hagthorn*, from *haga*, *hæg*, hedge, haw, fruit of the haw, and *thorn*.] (*Bot.*) A shrub or tree having a fruit called *haw*. It is much used in Europe for hedges.

**Häy**, *n.* [A.-S. *hæg*, *hæg*, Icel. *hey*, *ha*, Goth. *havi*, from A.-S. *heávan*, to cut, hew.] Grass cut and dried for fodder.

**Häy**, *v. i.* To dry grass for preservation.

**Häy-eöck**, *n.* A conical pile of hay, in the field.

**Häy'-knife** (-nif), *n.* A sharp instrument used in cutting hay out of a stack or mow.

**Häy'-löft**, *n.* A loft or scaffold for hay.

**Häy'-mäk'er**, *n.* One who cuts and dries hay.

**Häy'-mäk'ing**, *n.* The business of cutting grass and curing it for fodder.

**Häy'mow** (-mou), *n.* A mow or mass of hay laid up in a barn for preservation.

**Häy'-rick**, *n.* A rick of hay; usually, a long pile for preservation in the open air.

**Häy'-stück**, *n.* A stack or large conical pile of hay in the open air, laid up for preservation.

**Häz'ard**, *n.* [From Ar. *sehâr*, *sâr*, a die, with the article *al*, the; *assehâr*, *assâr*, from *sahara*, to be white, shine.] **1.** That which comes suddenly or unexpectedly; chance, accident; casualty. **2.** Danger; peril; risk.

**Syn.** — See DANGER.

**Häz'ard**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HAZARDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HAZARDING.] **1.** To expose to chance or evil. **2.** To venture to incur, or bring on.

**Syn.** — To venture; adventure; risk; jeopard; peril; endanger.

**Häz'ard**, *v. i.* To encounter risk or danger.

**Häz'ard-able**, *a.* Liable to hazard or chance.

**Häz'ard-er**, *n.* One who hazards.

**Häz'ard-ous**, *a.* Exposed to hazard; risky.

**Syn.** — Perilous; dangerous; bold; daring; adventurous; venturesome; precarious; uncertain.

**Häz'ard-ous-ly**, *adv.* In a hazardous manner.

**Häze**, *n.* [Armor. *aéz*, warm vapor, zephyr. Cf. also A.-S. *hasu*, livid, russet, dusky.] A slight lack of transparency in the air; hence, obscurity, dimness.

**Häze**, *v. i.* To be hazy, or thick with haze.

**Häze**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HAZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HAZING.] [Cf. Sw. *hasa*, to hamstring, from *has*, tendon, O. D. *hæssen*, ham.] To vex with chiding or reproof; to play abusive tricks upon.

**Hä'zel** (hä'zl), *n.* [A.-S. *hæsl*, *hæsel*, Icel. *hasl*, allied to Lat. *corylus*, for *cosylus*.] (*Bot.*) A shrub or plant bearing a nut containing a kernel of a mild, farinaceous taste; the filbert. [*nut*.]

**Hä'zel** (hä'zl), *a.* Of a light brown color, like the hazel. **Hä'zel-ly** (hä'zl-ly), *a.* Of the color of the hazel-nut; of a light brown.

**Hä'zel-nüt** (hä'zl-), *n.* The nut or fruit of the hazel.

**Hä'zi-ness**, *n.* The state of being hazy.

**Hä'zy**, *a.* [See HAZE.] Thick with haze.

**Hē**, *pron.* [*nom.* HE; *poss.* HIS; *obj.* HIM; *pl. nom.* THEY; *poss.* THEIRS; *obj.* THEM.] [A.-S. *he*, *f. heó* or *hió*, neut. *hit*, *pl. hī* or *hie*, *hig*, Goth. *his*, neut. *hita*.] **1.** The man or male person named before. **2.** Any man; the man or person. **3.** Man; any male person.

**Hēad** (hēd), *n.* [A.-S. *heáfud*, *heáfud*, Icel. *höfudh*, *hafudh*, Goth. *haubith*, allied to Lat. *caput*, Gr. κεφαλή.] **1.** That part of any animal body which contains the collected perceptive organs of sense, and which is therefore foremost or uppermost in the creature's locomotion. **2.** The uppermost, foremost, or most important part of an inanimate object; often, also, the larger, thicker, or heavier part or extremity. **3.** The place where the head should go. **4.** The chief; the leader. **5.** The place of honor, or of command. **6.** An individual. **7.** The seat of the intellect, the brain; the understanding. **8.** The source, fountain, spring, or beginning, as of a stream or river; hence, the altitude of the source, and also the quantity in reserve, and the pressure resulting from either; also, sometimes, that part of a gulf or bay most remote from the outlet or the sea. **9.** A separate part, or topic, of a discourse. **10.** Culminating point or crisis; hence, strength; force; height. **11.** A rounded mass of foam on beer, &c. **12.**



Haversack.



Hawk.



A head-dress; a covering of the head. **13.** Power; armed force.

*Head or tail*, this side or that side; this thing or that;—a phrase used in throwing a coin to decide a choice, question, or stake, *head* being the side of the coin bearing the effigy or principal figure, and *tail* the other side.—*To come to a head*, to mature; to suppurate.—*To his head*, before his face.—*To make head*, or *to make head against*, to resist with success; to advance.

**Hēad**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HEADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HEADING.] **1.** To be at the head of; to lead; to direct. **2.** To fit or furnish with a head. **3.** To get into the front of, so as to hinder or stop; hence, to check or restrain. **4.** To set on the head.

*To head down*, to trim or cut off the branches or tops of trees.—*To head off*, to intercept.

**Hēad**, *v. i.* **1.** To originate. **2.** To go or tend. **3.** To form a head.

**Hēad'āche** (hēd'āk) *n.* Pain in the head.

**Hēad'-bānd**, *n.* **1.** A fillet; a band for the head. **2.** The band at each end of a book.

**Hēad'-cheese**, *n.* A dish made of portions of the head and feet of swine cut up fine and pressed into the form of a cheese. [worn on the head.]

**Hēad'-drēss** (109), *n.* A dress or ornamental covering

**Hēad'er**, *n.* **1.** One who heads nails, pins, or the like.

**2.** One who heads a mob or party. **3.** (*Arch.*) A brick or stone laid with its shorter face or head in the surface of the wall.

**Hēad'-gēar**, *n.* Covering or ornament of the head.

**Hēad'i-ness**, *n.* [See HEADY.] **1.** Rashness; precipitation. **2.** Stubbornness; obstinacy.

**Hēad'ing**, *n.* **1.** Act of providing with a head. **2.** That which stands at the head; title. **3.** Material for the heads of casks.

**Hēad'land**, *n.* **1.** (*Geog.*) A cape; a promontory. **2.** A ridge or strip of unplowed land at the ends of furrows, or near a fence.

**Hēad'less**, *a.* **1.** Having no head; beheaded. **2.** Destitute of a chief or leader.

**Hēad'-light** (hēd'līt), *n.* (*Engin.*) A light, with a powerful reflector, at the head of a locomotive.

**Hēad'lōng**, *adv.* **1.** With the head foremost. **2.** Rashly; precipitately. **3.** Hastily; without delay or respite.

**Hēad'lōng**, *a.* **1.** Acting without deliberation; rash; precipitate. **2.** Steep; precipitous.

**Hēad'-man**, *n.*; *pl.* HĒAD'-MEN. A chief; a leader.

**Hēad'-piēce**, *n.* **1.** Head. **2.** Armor for the head; a helmet. **3.** Understanding.

**Hēad'-quar'ters**, *n. pl.* The quarters or place of residence of any chief officer; hence, the center of authority or order.

**Hēad'-sēa**, *n.* A sea that meets the head of a ship, or rolls against her course.

**Hēad'ship**, *n.* Authority or dignity; chief place.

**Hēads'man**, *n.*; *pl.* HĒADS'MEN. An executioner.

**Hēad'spring**, *n.* Fountain; source; origin.

**Hēad'stall**, *n.* That part of a bridle which encompasses the head.

**Hēad'-stōck**, *n.* (*Mach.*) (*a.*) The part of a lathe that holds the revolving spindle and its attachments. (*b.*) The part of a planer that supports the cutter.

**Hēad'-stōne**, *n.* **1.** The principal stone in a foundation; the corner-stone. **2.** The stone placed at the head of a grave.

**Hēad-strōng**, *a.* **1.** Not easily restrained. **2.** Directed by ungovernable will, or proceeding from obstinacy.

**Syn.**—Violent; obstinate; ungovernable; untractable; stubborn; unruly; venturesome; heady.

**Hēad'-tīre**, *n.* Dress or attire for the head.

**Hēad'wāy**, *n.* **1.** Progress made by a ship in motion; hence, progress or success of any kind. **2.** (*Arch.*) Clear space or height under an arch, over a stairway, and the like.

**Hēad'-wīnd**, *n.* A wind that blows in a direction opposite to the ship's course.

**Hēad'y**, *a.* [See HEAD.] **1.** Willful; rash; hasty; hurried on by will or passion. **2.** Apt to affect the head; intoxicating; inebriating, as spirituous liquors.

**Hēal**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HEALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HEALING.] [A.-S. *halan*, from *hāl*, hale, sound, whole. See HALE.] **1.** To make hale, sound, or whole; to cure of a disease or wound. **2.** To remove or subdue. **3.** To restore to original purity or integrity. **4.** To reconcile.

**Hēal**, *v. i.* To grow sound; to return to a sound state.

**Hēal'a ble**, *a.* Capable of being healed.

**Hēalds** (hēaldz), *n. pl.* [Cf. HEDDLE.] The harness for guiding the warp-threads in a loom.

**Hēal'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, cures, or restores to soundness.

**Hēal'ing**, *a.* Tending to cure; mild; mollifying.

**Hēalth**, *n.* [A.-S. *haldh*, from *hāl*, hale, sound, whole. See HALE.] **1.** State of being hale, sound, or whole, in body, mind, or soul; especially, the state of being free from physical pain or disease. **2.** A wish of health and happiness.

*To drink a health*, to drink with the expression of a wish for the health and happiness of some other person.

**Hēalth'ful**, *a.* **1.** Free from illness or disease; well; healthy. **2.** Serving to promote health; wholesome; salubrious; salutary. **3.** Indicating, characterized by, or resulting from, health.

**Hēalth'ful-ly**, *adv.* In health; wholesomely.

**Hēalth'ful-ness**, *n.* A state of being healthy or healthful; wholesomeness.

**Hēalth'i-ly**, *adv.* In a healthy manner.

**Hēalth'i-ness**, *n.* State of being healthy or healthful.

**Hēalth'y**, *a.* [*compar.* HEALTHIER; *superl.* HEALTHIEST.] **1.** Being in a state of health. **2.** Conducive to health.

**Syn.**—Vigorous; sound; hale; salubrious; healthful; wholesome; salutary.

**Hēap**, *n.* [A.-S. *heáp*, Icel. *hópr*, O. H. Ger. *houf*, *hūfo*, allied to Slav. *kupa*.] **1.** A pile or mass. **2.** A crowd; a throng. [*Colloq. and low.*]

**Hēap**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HEAPED (heept, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HEAPING.] **1.** To throw or lay in a heap; to make a heap of; to pile. **2.** To amass; to accumulate.

**Hēap'er**, *n.* One who heaps, piles, or amasses.

**Hēar**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HEARD (hērd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HEARING.] [A.-S. *hēran*, *hyran*, Icel. *heyra*, O. H. Ger. *hōran*, *hōren*, Goth. *hausjan*. Cf. EAR.] **1.** To perceive by the ear. **2.** To give attention to; to listen to; to heed; to examine; especially, to attend to for the purpose of judging a cause between parties. **3.** To listen to and answer favorably; to favor.

**Hēar**, *v. i.* **1.** To have the sense or faculty of perceiving sound. **2.** To perceive or apprehend by the ear; to listen. **3.** To be told; to receive by report.

**Hēar'er**, *n.* One who hears; an auditor.

**Hēar'ing**, *n.* **1.** Act of perceiving sound; the sense by which sound is perceived. **2.** Attention to what is delivered; audience. **3.** A listening to facts and evidence, for the sake of adjudication. **4.** Extent within which sound may be heard.

**Hēark'en** (hārk'n), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HEARKENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HEARKENING.] [A.-S. *hērcnian*, O. H. Ger. *hērechôn*, from *hōran*, *hōren*, A.-S. *hēran*, *hyran*. See HEAR.] To listen; to give heed; to hear with attention, obedience, or compliance.

**Hēark'en-er**, *n.* One who hearkens; a listener.

**Hēar'sāy**, *n.* Report; rumor; fame; common talk.

**Hēarse** (14), *n.* [O. H. Ger. *hiruz*, *hirz*.] A carriage for conveying the dead to the grave.

**Hēarse**, *v. t.* To lay or inclose in a hearse.

**Hēarse'-elōth**, *n.* A pall; a cloth to cover a hearse.

**Hēart**, *n.* [A.-S. *heorte*, Icel. *hiarta*, Goth. *hairið*, O. H. Ger. *herzā*, allied to Lat. *cor*, *cordis*, Gr. *καρδία*, *κῆρ*, *κέαρ*, Skr. *hrid*, Slav. *sr'd'ze*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A hollow, muscular organ, contracting rhythmically, and serving to keep up the circulation of the blood. **2.** The seat of the affections or sensibilities, collectively or separately; rarely, the seat of the understanding or will; the seat of moral life and character; the individual disposition and character. **3.** The inmost or most essential part of any body or system; the chief or vital portion. **4.** Courage; courageous purpose; spirit. **5.** Vigorous and efficient activity; power of fertile production. **6.** That which resembles a heart in shape; especially a roundish or oval figure like that in the margin; hence, one of a series of playing-cards, **Heart**. distinguished by that figure.

*At heart*, in the true character or disposition; really; substantially.—*By heart*, in the closest or most thorough manner.—*To break the heart of*, to bring to despair or hopeless grief.—*To have the heart in the mouth*, to be much frightened.—*To set the heart at rest*, to put one's self at ease.—*To set the heart upon*, to long for earnestly.

**Hēart'-āche** (hārt'āk), *n.* Sorrow; anguish of mind; mental pang.

**Hēart'-brōk'en**, *a.* Deeply affected or grieved.

**Hēart'-būrn**, *n.* (*Med.*) An uneasy, burning sensation in the stomach.

**Hēart'-būrn'ing**, *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) The same as HEART-BURN. **2.** Discontent; secret enmity.

**Hēart'en**, *v. t.* [A.-S. *hierton*. See HEART.] To en-



courage; to incite or stimulate the courage of; to embolden.

**Hearth** (härth, 5), *n.* [A.-S. *heordh*, O. H. Ger. *hert*, gen. *herdes*, ground, altar, allied to *hero*, ground.] **1.** The floor of a fire-place. **2.** The house itself, considered as the abode of comfort to its inmates and of hospitality to strangers. [side.]

**Hearth-stone**, *n.* Stone forming the hearth; fire-  
**Heart-ily**, *adv.* **1.** From the heart; with all the heart. **2.** With zeal or earnestness. **3.** With eagerness; freely; largely.

**Syn.**—Really; sincerely; fully; cordially; zealously; vigorously; actively; warmly; eagerly; ardently; earnestly.

**Heart-iness**, *n.* The state of being hearty; sincerity; zeal; ardor; earnestness.

**Heart-less**, *a.* **1.** Without a heart. **2.** Destitute of sensibility or courage; unsympathetic; cruel.

**Heart-less-ly**, *adv.* In a heartless manner; without courage, spirit, or affection.

**Heart-less-ness**, *n.* The state of being heartless.

**Heart-rënd-ing**, *a.* Breaking the heart.

**Heart's-eäse**, *n.* **1.** Peace or tranquillity of feeling. **2.** (*Bot.*) A species of violet;—called also *pansy*.

**Heart-sick**, *a.* Sick at heart; depressed; low-spirited.

**Heart-sick'en-ing**, *a.* Tending to make the heart sick or depressed.

**Heart-string**, *n.* A nerve or tendon, supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

**Heart-wood**, *n.* The hard, central part of the trunk of a tree, differing in color from the outer layers.

**Heart'y**, *a.* [*compar.* HEARTIER; *superl.* HEARTIEST.] **1.** Exhibiting the action of the heart; proceeding from the heart. **2.** Exhibiting strength; sound; firm. **3.** Promoting strength; nourishing; rich.

**Syn.**—Sincere; real; unfeigned; undissembled; cordial; earnest; warm; zealous; ardent; eager; active; vigorous; energetic.—*Hearty* implies honesty and simplicity of feelings and manners; *cordial* refers to the warmth and liveliness with which the feelings are expressed; *sincere* implies that this expression corresponds to the real sentiments of the heart. A man should be *hearty* in his attachment to his friends, *cordial* in his reception of them to his house, and *sincere* in his offers to assist them.

**Heat**, *n.* [A.-S. *häte*, *hätö*, *hätö*, Icel. *hita*, *hiti*, O. H. Ger. *hiza*, *hizea*. Cf. Goth. *heito*, fever-heat.] **1.** Caloric; the force, agent, or principle in nature upon which depends the state of bodies as solid, fluid, or æriform, and which becomes directly known to us through the sense of feeling. **2.** The sensation caused by caloric, when present in excess. **3.** High temperature, as distinguished from low temperature, or cold. **4.** Indication of high temperature; redness; high color; flush. **5.** The state of being once heated or hot. **6.** A single effort, as in a race; a course. **7.** Utmost violence; rage; vehemence. **8.** Agitation of mind; exasperation. **9.** Animation in thought or discourse; ardor. **10.** Fermentation.

**Heat**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HEATED, formerly, and still vulgarly, HĒAT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HEATING.] To make hot; to communicate heat to;—said (*a.*) Of inanimate objects. (*b.*) Of animals, to excite by action, or to make feverish. (*c.*) Of the passions, to inflame; to excite.

**Heat**, *v. i.* **1.** To grow warm or hot by the action of fire. **2.** To grow warm or hot by fermentation, or by chemical action.

**Heat'er**, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, heats. **2.** Any contrivance or implement, as a heated body, a vessel, &c., used to impart heat to something else, or to contain something else to be heated.

**Heath**, *n.* [A.-S. *hādth*, Icel. *heidhi*, Goth. *haithi*, O. H. Ger. *heida*, Scot. *haddy*, *hadder*, *heather*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant, bearing beautiful flowers. **2.** A place overgrown with heath. **3.** A desert; a cheerless tract of country.

**Heath-cock**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A large bird which frequents heaths; the black grouse.

**Heathen** (hē'thēn, 58), *n.* [A.-S. *hādhen*, Goth. *haithns*, f. *haithnō*, Icel. *heidhinn*, from *heath*, i. e., one who lives in the country or on the heaths and in the woods, as *pagan*, from *pagus*, village.] A pagan; an idolater; an irreligious, unthinking person.

**Heathen** (hē'thēn), *a.* Gentile; pagan.

**Heathen-dōm**, *n.* **1.** That part of the world where heathenism prevails. **2.** The heathen nations considered collectively.

**Heathen-ish** (hē'thēn-ish), *a.* **1.** Belonging, or pertaining, to the heathen. **2.** Rude; savage; cruel; inhuman.

**Heathen-ish-ness**, *n.* State of being heathen.

**Heathen-ism**, *n.* **1.** The religious system or rites of a heathen nation; idolatry; paganism. **2.** The manners or morals usually prevalent in a heathen country.

**Heathen-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HEATHENIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HEATHENIZING.] To render heathen or heathenish.

**Heath'er** (hōth'er. This is the only pronunciation in Scotland), *n.* [See HEATH.] Heath. [*Scot.*]

**Heath'er-y**, *a.* Heathy; abounding in heather.

**Heath-gäme**, *n.* See HEATH-COCK.

**Heath-gräss**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of perennial grass, having a leafy stem.

**Heath-hēn**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A kind of bird; the female of the black grouse.

**Heath'y**, *a.* Full of heath; abounding with heath.

**Heave**, *v. t.* [*imp.* HEAVED, or HOVE; *p. p.* HEAVED, HOVED, formerly HOVEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HEAVING.] [A.-S. *hebban*, *hefan*, Goth. *hafjan*, O. H. Ger. *heffan*, *hevan*, *hepfan*, Icel. *hefia*, allied to Lat. *capere*.] **1.** To move upward; to lift. **2.** To raise; to elevate. **3.** To throw; to cast; to send. **4.** To force from or into any position; also, to throw off. **5.** To raise or force from the breast.

To heave a ship to, to bring the ship's head to the wind, and stop her motion.—To heave up, (*a.*) To relinquish; to give up. (*b.*) To vomit out. [*Colloq.*]

**Heave**, *v. i.* **1.** To be thrown up; to be raised. **2.** To rise and fall with alternate motions, as the lungs in heavy breathing, as waves in a heavy sea, as ships on the billows, &c.; to swell; to dilate; to expand; to distend; hence, to labor; to pant. **3.** To make an effort to vomit; to retch.

To heave in sight, to come in sight; to appear.—To heave up, to vomit. [*Colloq.*]

**Heäve**, *n.* **1.** An upward motion; swell or distension, as of the breast, of the waves, and the like. **2.** An effort to raise up something, as the contents of the stomach, &c. **3.** (*Geol.*) An horizontal dislocation in a metallic lode, taking place at an intersection with another lode. **4. pl.** A disease of horses characterized by difficult breathing.

**Heäven** (hēv'n 58), *n.* [A.-S. *heofon*, *heben*, prob. from *hefan*, *hebban*, to heave, and signifying elevated or arched.] **1.** The arch which overhangs the earth; the sky; the atmosphere;—often used in the pl. **2.** The dwelling-place or immediate presence of God; the home of the blessed. **3.** The sovereign of heaven; the Omnipotent; Jehovah; God. **4.** Supreme happiness; great felicity; bliss.

**Heäven-li-ness**, *n.* Supreme excellence.

**Heäven-ly** (hēv'n-ly), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, resembling, or inhabiting heaven; celestial. **2.** Appropriate to heaven in character or happiness; perfect; pure; supremely blessed.

**Heäven-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a manner resembling that of heaven. **2.** By the influence or agency of heaven.

**Heäven-ly-mind'ed**, *a.* Having the thoughts and affections placed on heaven and heavenly objects.

**Heäven-ward**, *a. & adv.* Toward heaven.

**Heave-öf'fer-ing**, *n.* (*Jewish Antiq.*) An offering or oblation made to God;—so called because it was to be heaved or elevated. [bar used as a lever.]

**Heäver**, *n.* **1.** One who heaves or lifts. **2.** (*Naut.*) A

**Heäves**, *n. pl.* See HEAVE, *n.* 4.

**Heäv'i-ly**, *adv.* [From *heavy*.] **1.** With great weight.

**2.** With great weight of grief; grievously; sorrowfully.

**3.** Slowly and laboriously; with difficulty.

**Heäv'i-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being heavy in its various senses.

**Heäv'y**, *a.* [*compar.* HEAVIER; *superl.* HEAVIEST.]

[A.-S. *hefig*, *häftig*, lifted with labor, from *hefan*, *hebban*, to lift, heave.] **1.** Heaved or lifted with labor; weighty; ponderous; hence, sometimes large in size, extent or quantity; bulky; also, difficult to move. **2.** Not easy to bear; burdensome; oppressive; hard to endure. **3.** Laden with that which is weighty; incumbered; burdened; bowed down. **4.** Showing the effects of being laden with burdens; hence, slow, sluggish, dilatory; or lifeless, dull, inanimate, stupid. **5.** Strong; violent; forcible. **6.** Loud; low, or deep. **7.** Clammy; solid. **8.** Not easily digested. **9.** Impeding motion; cloggy; clayey. **10.** Having much body or strength. **11.** Dark with clouds, or ready to rain.

**Heäv'y**, *adv.* With great weight; ponderously.

**Heäv'y**, *a.* Having the heavens.

**Heäv'y-spär**, *n.* (*Min.*) Sulphate of barytes, often occurring in large crystals remarkable for their great weight.

**Heb-dōm'a-däl**, *a.* [Lat. *hebdomalis*, L. Lat. *hebdōm'ar-ry*,] *domadarius*, Gr. ἑβδομας, the number seven; seven days, ἑβδομος, the seventh, ἑπτά, seven.] Weekly; consisting of seven days, or occurring every seven days.



**Hēb-dōm'a-da-ry**, *n.* (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A member of a chapter or convent, whose week it is to officiate in the choir, and perform other services, which, on extraordinary occasions, are performed by the superiors.

**Hēb'e-tāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HEBETATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEBETATING.] To render obtuse; to dull; to blunt; to stupefy.

**Hēb'e-tate** (45), *a.* Obtuse; dull.

**Hēb'e-tā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of making blunt, dull, or stupid. 2. State of being blunted or dulled.

**He-brā'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrews; designating the language of the Hebrews.

**He-brā'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* After the manner of the Hebrew language; from right to left.

**Hē'bra-īsm**, *n.* A Hebrew idiom; a peculiar expression or manner of speaking in the Hebrew language.

**Hē'bra-īst** (41), *n.* One versed in the Hebrew language and learning.

**Hē'bra-īst'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, Hebrew.

**Hē'bra-īze**, *v. t.* To convert into the Hebrew idiom; to make Hebrew or Hebraistic.

**Hē'bra-īze**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HEBRAIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEBRAIZING.] To speak Hebrew, or to conform to the Hebrew idiom.

**Hē'brew** (hē'bry), *n.* [*Lat. Hebraus, Gr. Ἑβραῖος, Fr. Hébreu, Heb. ibrhī, i. e., coming from beyond the Euphrates, from ēbher, the country beyond the Euphrates, or, according to the conjecture of some, one of the descendants of Eber or Heber, a descendant of Shem.*] 1. One of the ancient inhabitants of Palestine; an Israelite; a Jew. 2. The Hebrew language.

**Hē'brew** (hē'bry), *a.* [*See supra.*] Pertaining to the Hebrews, or to their language.

**Hēe'a-tōmb** (hēk'a-tōm), *n.* [*Gr. ἑκατόμβη, from ἑκατόν, hundred, and βούς, ox.*] (*Antiq.*) A sacrifice of a hundred oxen or beasts of the same kind; hence, any large number of victims.

**Hēek'le** (hēk'l), *n. & v. t.* The same as HACKLE.

**Hectare** (ek-tār'), *n.* [*Fr., from Gr. ἑκατόν, hundred, and Lat. area, a piece of level ground.*] A French measure of area, or a superficies, containing a hundred acres, or ten thousand square metres, and equivalent to 2.4711 English acres.

**Hēe'tie**, } *a.* [*Gr. ἐκτικός, habitual, consumptive, Hēe'tie-al, } from ἔξις, habit, from ἔχειν, to have.*] 1. Pertaining to hectic; habitual; constant. 2. Affected with hectic fever.

**Hēe'tie**, *n.* (*Med.*) The fever of irritation and debility, occurring usually at an advanced stage of exhausting disease, as in pulmonary consumption.

**Hēe'to-grām**, *n.* [*Fr. hectogramme, from Gr. ἑκατόν, hundred, and γράμμα, the twenty-fourth part of an ounce.*] A French measure of weight, containing a hundred grammes or about 3.527 ounces avoirdupois.

**Hēe-tōl'i-ter**, or **Hēe'to-lī'ter**, *n.* [*Fr. hectolitre, from Gr. ἑκατόν, hundred, and λίτρα, pound.*] A French measure of capacity for liquids, containing a hundred litres; equal to a tenth of a cubic metre, nearly 26½ gallons of wine measure.

**Hēe-tōm'e-ter**, or **Hēe'to-mē'ter**, *n.* [*Fr. hectomètre, from Gr. ἑκατόν, hundred, and μέτρον, measure.* See METER.] A French measure of length, equal to a hundred meters. It is equivalent nearly to 328.09 English feet.

**Hēe'tor**, *n.* [*From Hector, a brave Trojan warrior.*] A bully; a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow; hence, one who teases or vexes.

**Hēe'tor**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HECTORING; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HECTORING.] To bully; to bluster; hence, to tease; to irritate; to vex.

**Hēe-tor**, *v. i.* To play the bully; to bluster.

**Hectostère** (ēk'to-stār'), *n.* [*Fr., from Gr. ἑκατόν, hundred, and στερεός, solid.*] A French measure of solidity, containing one hundred cubic meters, and equivalent to 3531.66 English or 3531.05 Amer. cubic feet.

**Hēd'dle**, *n.*; *pl.* HĒD'DLES (hēd'dlz). [*Cf. HEALDS.*] (*Weaving.*) One of the sets of parallel doubled threads which compose the harness employed to guide the warp threads to the lathe or batten; heald.

**Hēd'e-rā'ceous**, *a.* [*Lat. hederaceus, from hederā, ivy.*] Pertaining to, resembling, or producing ivy.

**Hēd'e-ral**, *a.* Composed of, or pertaining to ivy.

**Hēd'ge**, *n.* [*A.-S. hege, hegge, hāge, haga, hag, O. H. Ger. hegga, Icel. haði.*] A thicket of bushes, usually thorn-bushes; especially, such a thicket planted as a fence between any two portions of land.

*Hedge* is sometimes prefixed to another word, or used in composition to denote something rustic, outlandish, poor, or mean.

**Hēd'ge**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HEDGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEDGING.] 1. To inclose or separate with a hedge. 2. To hinder from progress or success. 3. To surround for defense; to protect; to hem in. 4. To surround so as to prevent escape.

To hedge a bet, to bet upon both sides, thus guarding against great loss, whatever may be the result.

**Hēd'ge**, *v. i.* 1. To hide as in a hedge; to skulk. 2. To bet on both sides.

**Hēd'ge'hōg**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small animal having the hair on the upper part of its body mixed with prickles or spines, and endowed with power of rolling itself into a ball.



Hedge-hog.

**Hēd'ge'-priēst**, *n.* A low ignorant priest.

**Hēd'g'er**, *n.* One who makes or mends hedges.

**Hēd'ge'-rōw**, *n.* A row or series of shrubs, or trees, planted for inclosure, or separation of fields.

**Hēd'ge'-spār'rōw**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A European bird which frequents hedges.

**Heed**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HEDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEEDING.] [*A.-S. hēdan, O. H. Ger. huotan, allied to Lat. cautum, cavatum, cavere, cautio.*] To mind; to regard with care; to take notice of; to attend to; to observe.

**Heed**, *n.* 1. Attention; notice; observation; regard. 2. Careful; reverential, or fearful attention.

**Heed'ful**, *a.* Full of heed; cautious; circumspect; vigilant; attentive.

**Heed'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a heedful manner; attentively.

**Heed'ful-ness**, *n.* State of being heedful; caution.

**Heed'less**, *a.* Without heed; careless; thoughtless.

**Heed'less-ly**, *adv.* In a heedless manner; carelessly.

**Heed'less-ness**, *n.* The state of being heedless; inattention; carelessness; thoughtlessness.

**Heel**, *n.* [*A.-S. hēl, pl. hēla, Icel. höll, hól, allied to Lat. calx.*] 1. The hinder part of the foot. 2. The hinder part of any covering for the foot. 3. The latter or remaining part of any thing. 4. Something shaped like a human heel; a protuberance. 5. A spur, as being set on the heel of a boot. 6. The part of a thing corresponding in position to the human heel; especially, (*Naut.*) (a) The after end of a ship's keel. (b) The lower end of a mast, boom, bowsprit, &c.

Neck and heels, the whole length of the body. — To be at the heels of, to pursue closely. — To be out at the heels, to have on stockings that are worn out; hence, to be in bad condition. — To cool the heels, to wait. — To go heels over head, to move in a hasty, inconsiderate, or rash manner. — To lay by the heels, to fetter; to shackle; to confine. — To show the heels, to flee; to run from. — To take to the heels, to flee.

**Heel**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HEELING; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEELING.] 1. To use the heels in, as in dancing, running, and the like. 2. To add a heel to.

**Heel**, *v. i.* (*Naut.*) To incline; to lean, as a ship.

**Heel'-piēce**, *n.* 1. Armor for the heels. 2. A piece of leather on the heel of a shoe.

**Heel'-tāp**, *n.* 1. A small piece of leather for the heel of a shoe. 2. A small portion of liquor at the bottom of a glass after drinking. [as of a shoe.]

**Heel'-tāp**, *v. t.* To add a piece of leather to the heel of,

**Hēft**, *n.* [*From Eng. heave.*] Weight; ponderousness. [*Prov. Eng. Colloq. Amer.*]

**Hēft**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HEFTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEFTING.] 1. To heave up; to lift. 2. To prove or try the weight of by raising. [*Prov. Eng. Colloq. Amer.*]

**He-gēm'o-ny**, *n.* [*Gr. ἡγεμονία, from ἡγεμών, guide, leader, from ἡγείσθαι, to go before.*] Leadership; preponderant influence or authority, as of a government or state.

**He-ġi'rá**, or **Hēġ'i-rá**, *n.* [*Ar. hidjrat, hidjrah, departure, from hadjara, to separate, to separate one's country or friends.*] The flight of Mohammed from Mecca, July 16, A. D. 622; — from which date time is reckoned by the Mohammedans; hence, any flight or exodus.

**Hēif'er** (hēf'er), *n.* [*A.-S. heāhfore, perh. from heāh, heā, high, chief, and fear, bull, ox, O. H. farri, farro, far, bull, allied to Gr. πόρις, πόρις, calf, heifer.*] A young cow.

**Heigh'-hō** (hī'hō), *interj.* An exclamation expressing surprise, uneasiness, or weariness.

**Height** (hīt), *n.* [*A.-S. heāhdho, heādho, hēhdho, hyhd-* **Hight** } *ho, from heāh, heāg, heā, high.*] 1. Condition of being high; elevated position. 2. The measure of the distance to which any thing rises; altitude. 3. That which is elevated; an eminence; a hill or mountain. 4. Elevation in excellence of any kind, as in power, learning, arts; also, an advanced degree of social



rank. **5.** Utmost degree in extent or violence. **6.** Progress toward eminence; grade; degree.

**Height'en** } (hit'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HEIGHTENED, *Height'en* } HIGHTENED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEIGHTENING, HIGHTENING.] **1.** To raise higher; to elevate.

**2.** To carry forward; to make better; to increase. **3.** To advance toward a worse state; to intensify. **4.** To set off to advantage by means of contrast.

**Hei'noūs** (hā'nūs), *a.* [Fr. *haineux*, from *haine*, hatred, from *hair*, to hate, O. Fr. *hadir*, from Goth. *hatan*, A.-S. *hatian*. See HATE.] Hatelul; odious; hence, great, enormous.

**Syn.** — Excessive; aggravated; monstrous; flagrant; flagitious; atrocious.

**Hei'noūs-ly**, *adv.* In a heinous manner; hatefully.

**Hei'noūs-ness**, *n.* State of being heinous; odiousness.

**Heir** (ār), *n.* [Lat. *hæres*.] **1.** One who receives, inherits, or is entitled to succeed to the possession of any property after the death of its owner. **2.** One who receives any endowment from an ancestor or relation.

*Heir apparent* (*Law.*), one whose right to an estate is indefeasible if he survives the person in possession. — *Heir at law*, one who, after the death of an ancestor or relation, has a right to inherit all his intestate estate. — *Heir presumptive*, one who, if the person in possession of an estate should die immediately, would be his heir, but whose right to the inheritance may be defeated by the birth of a nearer relative, or by some other contingency.

**Heir'dóm** (ār'dum), *n.* Succession by inheritance.

**Heir'ess** (ār'es), *n.* A female heir.

**Heir'lóom** (ār'lóom), *n.* [Eng. *heir*, and A.-S. *loma*, *geloma*, household stuff. See LOOM.] Any piece of personal property, which descends to the heir along with the inheritance.

**Heir'ship** (ār'ship), *n.* The state, character or privileges of an heir; right of inheriting.

**Héld**, *imp. & p. p.* of *hold*. See HOLD.

**Hē'li-æ**, } *a.* [Gr. ἡλιακός, belonging to the sun, from **He-lī'æ-al**, } ἥλιος, the sun.] (*Astron.*) Rising or setting at the same, or nearly the same, time as the sun.

**He-lī'æ-al-ly**, *adv.* In a heliacal manner.

**Hél'i-eal**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a helix; having a spiral form; spiral.

**Hél'i-eoid**, *n.* [Gr. ἐλικοειδής; ἑλίξ, spiral, and εἶδος, shape.] (*Geom.*) A warped surface which may be generated by a straight line moving in a certain manner.

**Hél'i-eoid**, } *a.* Spiral; spirally curved, like the **Hél'i-eoid'al**, } spire of a univalve shell.

**Hē'li-o-cēn'trie**, } *a.* [Gr. ἥλιος, sun, and κέντρον, **Hē'li-o-cēn'trie-al**, } center.] (*Astron.*) Pertaining to the sun's center, or appearing to be seen from it.

**Hē'li-óg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, and γράφειν, to write.] The art of taking pictures on any prepared material by means of the sun and a camera obscura; photography.

**Hē'li-ól'a-try**, *n.* [Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, and λατρεία, service, worship.] The worship of the sun, a branch of Sabianism.

**Hē'li-óm'e-ter**, *n.* [Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, and μέτρον, measure.] (*Astron.*) An instrument used for delicate measurements, as the distance between double stars.

**Hē'li-o-seōpe**, *n.* [Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, and σκοπεῖν, radix σκεπ, to look carefully, to spy.] (*Astron.*) A telescope fitted for viewing the sun without injury to the eyes.

**Hē'li-o-stāt**, *n.* [Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, and στατός, placed, standing; ιστάναί, to place, stand.] An instrument by which a sunbeam may be introduced into a dark room, and by means of clock-work, kept in a fixed position.

**Hē'li-o-trōpe**, *n.* [Gr. ἡλιοτρόπιον; ἥλιος, the sun, and τρέπειν, to turn, τρόπος, turn.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A very fragrant plant, called also *turnsole*. **2.** (*Geodesy.*) An instrument for making signals to an observer at a distance, by means of the sun's rays thrown off from a mirror. **3.** (*Min.*) A variety of chalcedony, of a deep-green color, variegated with blood-red or yellowish spots.

**Hél'i-sphér'ie**, } *a.* [For *helicospheric*, from Gr. ἑλίξ, **Hél'i-sphér'ie-al**, } helix, and σφαιρικός, spherical.] Spiral.

**Hē'lix**, *n.*; *pl.* HÉL'I-CĒS. [Lat. *helix*, Gr. ἑλίξ, twisted, spiral, from ἐλίσσειν, to turn round.] **1.** A spiral line, as of wire in a coil; something that is spiral. **2.** (*Arch.*) A little volute under the flowers of the Corinthian capital. **3.** (*Anat.*) The whole circuit or extent of the external border of the ear. **4.** (*Zoöl.*) The snail-shell.

**Héll**, *n.* [A.-S. *hell*, O. H. Ger. *hella*, *hellia*, Goth. *halja*, Icel. *hel*, death; originally Icel. *Hel*, A.-S. *Hell*, O. H. Ger. *Hella*, *Hellia*, Goth. *Halja* is the Goddess of Death, from A.-S. & O. H. Ger. *helan*, O. Eng. *hete*, to conceal.] **1.** The

place of the dead; the lower regions, or the grave. **2.** The place or state of punishment for the wicked after death. **3.** A place where outcast persons or things are gathered; as, (*a.*) A dungeon or prison; also, in certain games, a place to which those who are caught are carried for detention. (*b.*) A gambling-house. (*c.*) A place into which a tailor throws his shreds, or a printer his broken type.

**Hél'le-bōre**, *n.* [Gr. ἑλλέβορος, Lat. *helleborus*.] (*Bot.*) A plant used in medicine.

**Hél'lēn'ie**, or **Hél'lē'nie**, *a.* Pertaining to the Hellenes, or inhabitants of Greece; Greek, Grecian.

**Hél'len-īsm**, *n.* A Greek phrase, idiom, or construction; a Grecism.

**Hél'len-īst**, *n.* **1.** A person of Jewish extraction who used the Greek language as his mother tongue. **2.** One skilled in the Greek language; a Grecian.

**Héll'hound**, *n.* A dog of hell; an agent of hell.

**Héll'ish**, *a.* Pertaining to hell; fit for hell; infernal; malignant; wicked; detestable.

**Héll'ish-ly**, *adv.* In a hellish manner; infernally.

**Héll'ish-ness**, *n.* The qualities of hell, or of its inhabitants; extreme wickedness, malignity, or impiety.

**Héllm**, *n.* [A.-S. *helma*, *healma*, rudder. Cf. HELVE.] **1.** (*Naut.*) The instrument by which a ship is steered.

**2.** The place of direction or management.

**Héllm**, *v. t.* To cover with a helmet.

**Héllm**, } *n.* [A.-S. *helm*, Goth.

**Héllm'et**, } *hilm*s, Icel. *hiálmr*,

from A.-S. & O. H. Ger. *helan*, to

hide.] **1.** Defensive armor for the

head; a head-piece; a morion. **2.**

That which resembles a helmet in

form, position, &c.; as, (*a.*) The

upper part of a retort. (*b.*) The

hood-formed upper sepal of some

flowers.

**Hel-mín'thie**, *a.* [From Gr. ἑλ-

μινς, ἑλμινθος, worm, especially a

tape-worm.] Relating to worms; expelling worms.

**Hel-mín'thie**, *n.* [See *infra*.] A medicine for expel-

ling worms; a vermifuge.

**Hél'min-thól'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. ἑλμινς, ἑλμινθος, worm,

and λόγος, discourse.] The science or description and

natural history of worms.

**Héllm's'man**, *n.*; *pl.* HÉLLM'S'MEN. The man at the

helm.

**Hé'lot**, or **Hél'ot**, *n.* [Gr. Εἶλωσ and Εἰλωτής, a bond-

man of the Spartans, from ἔλος, a town of Laconia,

whose inhabitants were enslaved; or perhaps from ἔλειν,

ἐλεῖν, to take, conquer, second aor. of αἰρεῖν.] A slave

in ancient Sparta; hence, a slave.

**Hé'lot-īsm**, or **Hél'ot-īsm**, *n.* The condition of the

Helots, slaves in Sparta; slavery.

**Hélp**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HELPED (hēlpt) (*imp.* HOLP,

*p. p.* HOLPEN, *obs.*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HELPING.] [A.-S.

*helpan*, Goth. *hilpan*, Icel. *hialpa*, O. H. Ger. *helfan*,

allied to Lith. *gelbeti*, and A.-S. & O. H. Ger. *helan*,

to hide, cover.] **1.** To aid; to assist. **2.** To fur-

nish with the means of deliverance. **3.** To furnish

with relief in pain or disease. **4.** To change for the bet-

ter; to remedy. **5.** To prevent; to hinder. **6.** To for-

bear; to avoid.

**Hélp**, *v. i.* To lend aid or assistance.

*To help out*, to lend aid; to bring a supply.

**Hélp**, *n.* **1.** Aid; assistance. **2.** Remedy; relief. **3.**

One who helps; a domestic servant. [*Amer.*]

**Hélp'er**, *n.* One who helps, aids, or assists; an assist-

ant; an auxiliary.

**Hélp'ful**, *a.* Furnishing help; useful; wholesome.

**Hélp'ful-ness**, *n.* State of being helpful; assistance;

usefulness.

**Hélp'less**, *a.* **1.** Destitute of help or strength; feeble;

weak. **2.** Beyond help; irremediable. **3.** Bringing no

help.

**Hélp'less-ly**, *adv.* In a helpless manner; irremediably.

**Hélp'less-ness**, *n.* The state of being helpless.

**Hélp'māte**, } *n.* [From *help* and *mate*, or *meet*, cor-

**Hélp'meet**, } rupted for *mate*.] An assistant; a help-

er; a companion; a consort; a wife.

**Hél'ter-skél'ter**, *adv.* [An onomatopoeic word.] In

hurry and confusion. [*Colloq.*]

**Hélve**, *n.* [A.-S. *hielfa*, *helf*, *hylf*. Cf. HELM.] The

handle of an ax or hatchet; sometimes the head of the ax.

**Hélve**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HELVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.*

HELIVING.] To furnish with a helve, as an ax.

**Hel-vét'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to the Helvetii, the inhabitants



Barred Helmet.



of the Alps, now Switzerland, or to the modern states and inhabitants of the Alpine regions.

**Hēm**, *n.* [A.-S. *hem*, *hemm*, W. *hem*, margin.] **1.** The border of a garment, doubled and sewed, to strengthen it. **2.** A particular sound of the human voice, expressed by the word *hem*. See **HEM**, interj.

**Hēm**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* **HEMMED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **HEMMING**.] **1.** To fold and sew down the edge of. **2.** To border; to edge.

**Hēm**, *interj.* An exclamation whose utterance is a sort of voluntary half cough, often indicative of hesitation or doubt. It would be better expressed by *hm*.

**Hēm**, *v. i.* To make the sound expressed by the word *hem*; hence, to hesitate in speaking.

**Hēm'a-tīte**, *n.* [Lat. *hæmatites*; Gr. *αἱματίτης*, blood-like, from *αἷμα* blood.] (*Min.*) An important ore of iron, the sesqui-oxide, so called because of the red color of the powder.

**Hēm'i-plē'gi-ā**, } *n.* [Gr. *ἡμιπληγία*, *ἡμιπληξία*, from **Hēm'i-plē'gy**, } *ἡμι*, half, and *πλήσσειν*, to strike, *πλήξω*, *πληγή*, a stroke.] (*Med.*) A palsy that affects one side only of the body.

**He-mīp'ter**, } *n.* [Gr. *ἡμι*, half, and *πτερόν*, feather, **He-mīp'ter-an**, } wing, from *πέτομαι*, *πέσθαι*, to fly.] (*Entom.*) One of an order of insects having the anterior wings or wing-covers transparent toward the end, the true wings straight and unplaited, and feeding on vegetable or animal juices by means of a sucking-tube.

**He-mīp'ter-al**, } *a.* (*Entom.*) Of, or pertaining to, **He-mīp'ter-ous**, } the hemipterans.

**Hēm'i-sphēre**, *n.* [Lat. *hemispharium*, Gr. *ἡμισφαίριον*, from *ἡμι*, half, and *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] **1.** A half sphere; one half of a sphere or globe. **2.** Half of the terrestrial globe, or a projection of the same in a map or picture.

**Hēm'i-sphēr'ic**, } *a.* Containing, or pertaining to, **Hēm'i-sphēr'ic-al**, } a hemisphere.

**Hēm'i-stīch** (-stik), *n.* [Lat. *hemistichium*, Gr. *ἡμιστίχιον*, from *ἡμι*, half, and *στίχος*, row, line, verse, from *στείχειν*, to go up, to go in line or order.] Half a poetic verse, or a verse not completed.

**He-mīs'tich-al** (-mīs'tik-), *a.* Pertaining to, or written in, hemistichs; by, according to, or into, hemistichs.

**Hēm'i-tōne**, *n.* [Lat. *hemitonium*, Gr. *ἡμιτόνιον*, from *ἡμι*, half, and *τόνος*, tone.] Same as **SEMITONE**.

**Hēm'lock**, *n.* [A.-S. *hemleac*, *hemlyc*.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) An umbelliferous plant having active properties which frequently render it poisonous. (*b.*) An evergreen tree common in North America; hemlock spruce.

**Hēm'or-rhāge**, *n.* [Gr. *αἱμορραγία*, from *αἷμα*, blood, and *ρῥῆνναι*, to break, burst; Lat. *hæmorrhagia*.] (*Med.*) Any discharge of blood from the blood-vessels.

**Hēm'or-rhoid'al**, *a.* Pertaining to the hemorrhoids.

**Hēm'or-rhoids**, *n. pl.* [Gr. *αἱμορροΐδες* (sc. *φλέβες*), veins liable to discharge blood, the piles, from *αἱμόρροος*, flowing with blood, *αἷμα*, blood, and *ρέειν*, to flow; Lat. *hæmorrhoids*.] (*Med.*) Tubercles around the anus, from which blood or mucus is discharged; piles.

**Hēmp**, *n.* [A.-S. *henep*, *hānep*, Icel. *hanpr*, O. H. Ger. *hanaf*, allied to Lat. *cannabis*, *cannabum*, Gr. *κάνναβος*, *κάνναβος*, Pol. *konopj*, Per. *kunnap*, Skr. *ḥana*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant whose fibrous skin or bark is used for cloth and cordage. **2.** The skin or rind of the plant, prepared for spinning.

**Hēmp'en** (hēmp'n), *a.* Made of hemp.

**Hēm'stīch**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* **HEMSTITCHED** (hēm'stīcht, 103); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **HEMSTITCHING**.] To ornament at the head of a hem by drawing out a few parallel threads, and fastening the cross-threads in successive small clusters.

**Hēn**, *n.* [A.-S. *henn*, *hen*, O. H. Ger. *hennâ*, Icel. *hāna*, from A.-S. & Goth. *hana*, O. H. Ger. *hano*, Icel. *hani*, a cock, orig. the singer, allied to Lat. *canere*, to sing.] The female of any kind of fowl; especially, the female of the domestic fowl.

**Hēn'bāne**, *n.* [Eng. *hen* and *bane*.] A plant which is poisonous to domestic fowls. All parts of the plant are highly narcotic, and it is used in medicine as a substitute for opium.

**Hēnce**, *adv.* [O. Eng. *hennes*, *hens*, and *henen*, *henne*, A.-S. *hinan*, *hinane*, *heonane*, *heonan*, *heonun*, *heonou*, hence, thither; N. H. Ger. *hin*, orig. acc. of Goth. *his*, this, accusative *hina*; Eng. *hennes*, *hens*, *hence*, is the termination of a genitive.] **1.** From this place. **2.** From this time. **3.** From this cause or reason. **4.** From this source, origin, or cause.

From *hence*, though a pleonasm, is authorized by the usage of good writers.

**Hēnce-fōrth'**, or **Hēnce'fōrth**, *adv.* From this time forward; henceforward. [forth.]

**Hēnce-fōr'ward**, *adv.* From this time forward; hence-  
**Hēnch'man**, *n.*; *pl.* **HĒNCH'MEN**. [For *haunchman*, from following the *haunch* of his master.] A page; a servant.

**Hen-dēe'a-gōn**, *n.* [Gr. *ένδεκα*, eleven, and *γωνία*, angle.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure of eleven sides and as many angles.

**Hen-dī'a-dīys**, *n.* [N. Lat., from Gr. *έν δια δύοίν*, one by two.] (*Gram.*) A figure in which the same idea is presented by two words or phrases.

**Hēn'hār'ri-er**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of falcon or kite, found in many parts of Europe and North America.

**Hēn'heārt'ed**, *a.* Cowardly; timid; dastardly.

**Hēn'nā**, *n.* [Ar. *hinnā-a*, the dyeing or coloring shrub, cyprus.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A thorny tree or shrub of the genus *Lawsonia*. **2.** A paste made of the pounded leaves of the henna-tree, and much used by the Egyptians and Asiatics for dyeing their nails, &c., of an orange hue.

**Hēn'ner-y**, *n.* An inclosed place for hens. [*Amer.*]

**Hēn'pēcked** (-pĕkt), *a.* Governed by one's wife.

**Hēn'rōost**, *n.* A place where poultry rest at night.

**He-pāt'ic**, } *a.* [Gr. *ἡπατικός*, from *ἥπαρ*, the liver; **He-pāt'ic-al**, } Lat. *hepaticus*.] **1.** Pertaining to the liver. **2.** Having the color of the liver.

**Hēp'a-ti-zā'tion**, *n.* (*Med.*) Conversion of the lungs into a substance resembling the liver.

**Hēp'ta-ehōrd** (-kōrd), *n.* [Gr. *επτάχορδος*, seven-stringed; *επτά*, seven, and *χορδή*, chord.] **1.** (*Anc. Mus.*) (*a.*) A system of seven sounds. (*b.*) A lyre with seven chords. **2.** (*Anc. Poet.*) A composition sung to the sound of seven chords.

**Hēp'ta-glōt**, *n.* [Gr. *επτάγλωττος*, from *επτα*, seven, and *γλώττα*, *γλώσσα*, tongue, language.] A book in seven languages.

**Hēp'ta-gōn**, *n.* [Gr. *επτάγωνος*, seven-cornered, from *επτα*, seven, and *γωνία*, angle.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure consisting of seven sides and as many angles.

**Hep-tāg'o-nal**, *a.* Having seven angles or sides.

**Hep-tān'gu-lar**, *a.* [From Gr. *επτά*, seven, and Eng. *angular*.] Having seven angles.

**Hēp'tareh-y**, *n.* [Gr. *επτα*, seven, and *ἀρχή*, sovereignty, rule, *ἄρχειν*, to be first, to lead, rule.] A government by seven persons, or the country governed by seven persons.

**Hēr**, *pron. & a.* [O. Eng. *hire*, *here*, *hir*, *hure*, A.-S. *hire*, *heore*, gen., acc., and dat. sing. of *hēo*, she.] **1.** The objective case of the personal pronoun *she*. **2.** Belonging to a female, or a noun in the feminine gender; being the possessive case of the personal pronoun *she*.

Some grammarians call *her*, when thus used, an adjective pronoun agreeing with the following noun. It is written *hers* when the noun which it governs, or with which it agrees, is not given, but implied. By some it is said to be used absolutely, or as a substantive.

**Hēr'ald**, *n.* [L. Lat. *heraldus*, *haraldus*, Ger. *herold*, from a hypoth. O. H. Ger. *hāriwalto*, *heriwal*, *hariowalt*, a (civil) officer who serves the army, from *hari*, *heri*, army, and *waltan*, to manage, govern.] **1.** (*Antiq.*) An officer whose business was to proclaim war or peace, and to bear messages from the commander of an army. **2.** An officer whose business is to regulate royal cavalcades and other public ceremonies; also, to record and blazon the arms of the nobility and gentry. [*Eng.*] **3.** A proclaimer; a publisher. **4.** A forerunner; a precursor; a harbinger.

**Hēr'ald**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* **HERALDED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **HERALDING**.] To introduce, or give tidings of, as by a herald; to proclaim.

**He-rāl'dic**, *a.* Pertaining to heralds or heraldry.

**Hēr'ald-ry**, *n.* The art or office of a herald; the art, practice, or science of recording genealogies, and blazon-

**Hēr'ald-shīp**, *n.* The office of a herald. [ing arms.]

**Hēr'b** (ĕrb, 14), *n.* [Lat. *herba*.] A plant having a soft or succulent stalk or stem, that dies to the root every year.

**Her-bā'ceous** (her-bā'shus), *a.* Pertaining to herbs; having the nature of an herb.

**Hēr'b'age** (ĕrb'ej or hĕrb'ej, 45), *n.* **1.** Herbs collectively; grass; pasture. **2.** (*Law.*) Liberty or right of pasture in the forest or grounds of another man.

**Hĕrb'al** (hĕrb'al), *n.* **1.** A book containing the names and descriptions of plants. **2.** A collection of dried plants; a hortus siccus; an herbarium.

**Hĕrb'al** (hĕrb'al), *a.* Pertaining to herbs.

**Hĕrb'al-ist** (hĕrb'al-ist), *n.* A person skilled in plants; one who makes collections of plants.

**Her-bā'ri-ūm**, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* **HER-BĀ'RI-ŪMS**; Lat. *pl.*



**HER-BĀ'RI-Ā.** [L. Lat., from Lat. *herba*. See HERB.]  
**1.** A collection of dried plants. **2.** A book for preserving plants; a hortus siccus.  
**Hĕrb'a-ry, n.** A garden of herbs; a cottage garden.  
**Her-bĕs'cent, a.** [Lat. *herbescens*, p. pr. of *herbescere*, to grow into herbs.] Growing into herbs.  
**Her-bĭf'er-oŭs, a.** [Lat. *herbifer*, from *herba*, herb, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing herbs.  
**Her-bĭv'o-roŭs, a.** [Lat. *herba*, herb, and *vorare*, to devour.] Eating herbs; feeding on vegetables.  
**Hĕrb'o-ri-zā'tion (hĕrb'-), n.** **1.** Act of seeking plants in the field. **2.** The figure of plants in mineral substances. See ARBORIZATION.  
**Hĕrb'o-rĭze (hĕrb'-), v. i.** [imp. & p. p. HERBORIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. HERBORIZING.] To search for plants, or to seek new species of plants.  
**Her-bōse', } a.** [Lat. *herbosus*.] Abounding with  
**Hĕrb'oŭs, } herbs.** [ered with, herbs  
**Hĕrb'y, a.** Having the nature of, pertaining to, or cov-  
**Her-eñ'le-an (124), a.** [Lat. *Herculeus*, from *Hercules*, the most famous of the Greek heroes, celebrated for his strength, and especially for twelve difficult labors.] **1.** Very great, difficult, or dangerous. **2.** Having extraordinary strength and size.  
**Hĕrd (14), n.** [A.-S. *heord*, O. H. Ger. *herta*, Icel. *hiördh*, Goth. *hairda*, allied to Slav. *tshrieda*.] **1.** A number of beasts assembled together. **2.** A company of men or people; a crowd; a rabble.  
**Hĕrd, v. i.** [imp. & p. p. HERDED; p. pr. & vb. n. HERDING.] **1.** To unite or associate in a herd, as beasts. **2.** To unite in a company by custom or inclination.  
**Hĕrd, v. t.** To form or put into a herd. [nation.  
**Hĕrd'man, } n.; pl. HĒRD'MEN, HĒRDS'MEN.** The  
**Hĕrds'man, } owner or keeper of herds.  
**Hĕrds'-grass, n.** (Bot.) One of several species of grass which are highly esteemed for hay, especially in New England that species called timothy, and in Pennsylvania that called red-top.  
**Hĕre, adv.** [A.-S., Goth., & Icel. *hēr*, O. H. Ger. *hiar*, *hear*, from Goth. *his*, *hija*, *hita*, this.] **1.** In this place; — opposed to *there*. **2.** In the present life or state.  
**Hĕre'a-bout', } adv.** About this place; in this vicin-  
**Hĕre'a-bouts', } ity or neighborhood.  
**Hĕre-āft'er, adv.** In time to come; in some future state.  
**Hĕre-āft'er, n.** A future existence or state.  
**Hĕre-āt', adv.** At, or by reason of, this.  
**Hĕre-by', adv.** By means of this.  
**He-rĕd'i-ta-ble, a.** [L. Lat. *hereditabilis*, from *hereditare*, to inherit, Lat. *hereditas*, heirship, inheritance, *heres*, *heredis*, heir.] Capable of being inherited.  
**Hĕr'e-dĭt'a-ment, n.** (Law.) Any species of property that may be inherited.  
**He-rĕd'i-ta-ri-ly, adv.** By inheritance.  
**He-rĕd'i-ta-ry (44), a.** [Lat. *hereditarius*, from *hereditas*.] **1.** Descended by inheritance. **2.** Capable of descending from an ancestor to an heir. **3.** Transmitted, or capable of being transmitted, from a parent to a child.  
**Syn.** — Ancestral; patrimonial; inheritable.  
**Hĕre-in', adv.** In this.  
**Hĕre-in'to, adv.** Into this.  
**Hĕre-ōf' (heer-ōff' or heer-ōv', 71), adv.** Of this; concerning this; from this.  
**Hĕre-ōn', adv.** On this; hereupon.  
**Hĕr'e-si-ā-reh, or He-rĕ'si-ā-reh, n.** [Gr. *αἰρεσιάρχης*, *αἰρεσιάρχος*, from *αἵρεσις*, heresy, and *ἀρχός*, leader, *ἀρχεῖν*, to lead; Lat. *hæresiarcha*.] A leader in heresy; chief heretic.  
**Hĕr'e-sy, n.** [Gr. *αἵρεσις*, a taking, a choosing, a sect, a heresy, from *αἵρεῖν*, to take, choose; Lat. *hæresis*.] An opinion opposed to the established or usually received doctrine; especially (Theol.), a lack of orthodox or sound belief; heterodoxy.  
**Hĕr'e-tic (123), n.** **1.** One who holds to a heresy; one who believes some doctrine contrary to the Christian religion. **2.** (Rom. Cath. Church.) A Protestant.  
**Syn.** — Schismatic; sectarian. — A *heretic* is one whose errors are doctrinal, and usually of a malignant character, tending to subvert the true faith. A *schismatic* is one who creates a *schism*, or division in the church, on points of faith, discipline, practice, &c., usually for the sake of personal aggrandizement. A *sectarian* is one who originates or promotes a *sect*, or distinct organization, which separates from the main body of believers. Hence the expression "a *sectarian* spirit" has a slightly bad sense, which does not attach to "denominational."  
**He-rĕt'ic-al, a.** Containing, or pertaining to, heresy.  
**He-rĕt'ic-al-ly, adv.** In an heretical manner.  
**Hĕre-tō', adv.** To this. [merly.  
**Hĕre-tō-fō're', adv.** In times before the present; for-  
**Hĕre-un-tō', adv.** Unto this or this time; hereto.****

**Hĕre-up-ōn', adv.** On this; hereon.

**Hĕre-with', or Hĕre-with', adv.** With this.

**Hĕr'i-ot, n.** [L. Lat. *heriotum*, arms of war, A.-S. *heregeatu*, *heregeatve*, what was given the lord of the manor to prepare for war, from *here*, army, and *geatu*, *geatve*, provision, supply, from *getan*, *gitan*, to get.] (Eng. Law.) A payment of arms or military accouterments, or the best beast; or, in modern use, a customary tribute of goods or chattels to the lord of the fee, made on the decease of a tenant.

**Hĕr'it-a-ble, a.** [See HEREDITABLE.] **1.** Capable of being inherited; inheritable. **2.** Capable of inheriting.

**Hĕr'it-age, n.** That which is inherited; inheritance.

**Hĕr-māph'ro-dĭte, n.** [From *Hermaphroditus*, son of Hermes, or Mercury, and Aphrodite, or Venus, who, when bathing, grew together with Salmacis, a nymph, into one person.] **1.** An animal or human being having both the male and the female generative organs. **2.** (Bot.) A flower that contains both the stamen and the pistil within the same calyx, or on the same receptacle.

*Hermaphrodite brig* (Naut.), a brig that is square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft.

**Her-māph'ro-dĭt'ic, } a.** Partaking of both sexes.  
**Her-māph'ro-dĭt'ic-al, } a.**

**Her-māph'ro-dĭt-i-ism, n.** Union of two sexes in the same individual.

**Hĕr'me-neŭ'tic, } a.** [Gr. *ἐρμηνευτικός*, from *Ἔρ-*  
**Hĕr'me-neŭ'tic-al, } μῆς, Mercury, the tutelary god of all skill and accomplishment.] Pertaining to interpretation; exegetical.**

**Hĕr'me-neŭ'tics, n. sing.** Science of interpretation; exegesis; — especially applied to the interpretation of the Scriptures.

**Her-mĕt'ic, } a.** [From the Egyptian *Hermes Tris-*  
**Her-mĕt'ic-al, } megistus, the fabled inventor of alchemy.] **1.** Pertaining to chemistry; chemical. **2.****

Pertaining to that species of philosophy which pretends to solve and explain all the phenomena of nature from the three chemical principles, salt, sulphur, and mercury. **3.** Pertaining to the system which explains the causes of diseases, &c., on the principles of the hermetical philosophy, and particularly on the system of an alkali and acid. **4.** Perfectly close, so that no air, gas, or spirit can escape. [chemically.

**Her-mĕt'ic-al-ly, adv.** In an hermetical manner;  
**Hĕr'mit, n.** [Lat. *eremita*, Gr. *ἐρημίτης*, from *ἐρήμος*, lonely, solitary.] A recluse; an anchorite; especially, one who lives in solitude from religious motives.

**Hĕr'mit-age, n.** The habitation of a hermit.

**Hĕr'mit-ess, n.** A female hermit.

**Hĕrn, n.** The same as HERON. See HERON.

**Hĕr'ni-ā, n.** [Lat., probably from Gr. *ἔρνος*, a young sprout, shoot.] (Surg.) An external tumor formed by the protrusion of any internal part through a natural or accidental opening in the enclosing membrane.

**Hĕr'ni-al, a.** Pertaining to, or connected with, hernia.

**Hĕ'ro (89), n.; pl. HĒ'RŌĒS.** [Lat. *heros*, Gr. *ἦρως*.]

**1.** A man of distinguished valor, intrepidity, or enterprise in danger; hence, a great or extraordinary person. **2.** The principal personage in a poem, story, and the like. **3.** (Myth.) An illustrious man, supposed after his death to be placed among the gods.

**Her-rō'ic, a.** **1.** Pertaining to, or like, a hero or heroes. **2.** Becoming a hero.

*Heroic age*, the age when the heroes are supposed to have lived. — *Heroic poetry*, that in which the life of a hero is celebrated; epic poetry. — *Heroic treatment, remedies* (Med.), those of a violent character. — *Heroic verse* (Pros.), the verse of heroic poetry, being in English the iambic of ten syllables.

**Syn.** — Brave; intrepid; courageous; daring; valiant; bold; gallant; fearless; enterprising; noble; magnanimous; illustrious.

**Her-rō'ic-al, a.** The same as HEROIC. [Rare.]

**Her-rō'ic-al-ly, adv.** In the manner of a hero; with valor; bravely; courageously; intrepidly.

**Hĕ'ro-i-cōm'ic, } a.** [See HEROIC and COMIC.]  
**Hĕ'ro-i-cōm'ic-al, } Consisting of the heroic and the ludicrous.**

**Hĕr'o-ine, n.** [Lat. *heroīna*, Gr. *ἡρωίνη*, fem. of *ἦρως*. See HERO.] A female hero.

**Hĕr'o-i-ism, n.** The qualities or character of a hero.

**Syn.** — Courage; fortitude; bravery; valor; intrepidity; gallantry. — *Courage* is generic, denoting fearlessness of danger; *fortitude* is passive courage, the habit of bearing up nobly under trials, dangers, and sufferings; *bravery* and *valor* are courage in battle or other conflicts with living opponents; *intrepidity* is firm courage, which shrinks not amid the most appalling dangers; *gallantry* is adventurous courage, dashing into the thickest of the fight. *Heroism* may call into exercise all these modifications of courage. It is a contempt of danger, not



from ignorance or inconsiderate levity, but from a noble devotion to some great cause, and a just confidence of being able to meet danger in the spirit of such a cause.

**Hēr'on**, *n.* [From O. H. Ger. *heigr*, *heigero*, *heigro*, heron, Icel. *hegr*.] (*Ornith.*) A wading bird with long legs and neck. It is remarkable for its directly ascending flight, and was formerly hunted by hawks.

**Hēr'on-ry**, *n.* A place where herons breed.

**Hēr'pēs**, *n.* [Lat., Gr. *ἔρπης*, from *ἔρπειν*, to creep, from its tendency to creep or spread from one part of the skin to another.] (*Med.*) An eruption of the skin; especially, an eruption of vesicles in small distinct clusters, accompanied with itching or tingling, including shingles, ringworm, and the like.

**Her-pēt'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the herpes.

**Hēr'pe-tōl'o-gīst**, *n.* A person versed in herpetology, or the natural history of reptiles.

**Hēr'pe-tōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *ἑρπετόν*, reptile, from *ἔρπειν*, to creep, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The natural history or description of reptiles, including oviparous quadrupeds.

**Hēr'ring**, *n.* [A.-S. *haring*, *hering*, O. H. Ger. *herinch*, *harinc*, probably from O. H. Ger. *heri*, *hari*, A.-S. *here*, Goth. *harjis*, army, multitude, because they usually appear in large numbers.] (*Ichth.*) A small fish. Herrings move in vast shoals, coming from high northern latitudes in the spring, to the shores of Europe and America, where they are taken and salted in great quantities.

**Hēr's**, *pron.* Belonging to her; of her. See **HER**.

**Hēr'schel** (*hēr'shel*), *n.* (*Astron.*) A planet discovered by, and named for, Dr. *Herschel*, in 1781; — now called *Uranus*.

**Hērse** (14), *n.* [L. Lat. *hercia*, *hersia*, from Lat. *hirpex*, gen. *hirpicis*, harrow; also a kind of candlestick in the form of a harrow, placed at the head of graves; whence *herse* came to be used for the grave, coffin, or chest containing the dead.] 1. (*Fort.*) (*a.*) A lattice or portcullis in the form of a harrow. (*b.*) A harrow used instead of a cheval-de-frise. 2. The same as **HEARSE**. See **HEARSE**.

**Her-self**, *pron.* 1. An emphasized form of the third person feminine pronoun *she*. 2. In her ordinary, true, or real character; hence, in her right mind; sane.

*By herself*, alone; apart; unaccompanied.

**Hēs'i-tan-cy**, *n.* 1. The act of hesitating or doubting; doubt. 2. Action or manner of one who hesitates; indecision.

**Hēs'i-tāte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **HESITATED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **HESITATING**.] [Lat. *hæsitare*, *hæsitatum*, intens. form of *harere*, to hang or hold fast.] 1. To stop or pause respecting decision or action; to be in suspense or uncertainty. 2. To stop in speaking.

**Syn.** — To doubt; waver; scruple; deliberate; demur; falter; stammer.

**Hēs'i-tā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of hesitating; doubt; vacillation. 2. A stopping in speech; stammering.

**Hēs'per**, *n.* The evening star; *Hesperus*.

**Hes-pē'ri-an**, *a.* [Lat. *hesperius*, from *hesperus*, the evening star, Gr. *ἑσπερος*, Lat. *vesper*, evening, *ἑσπερος ἀστήρ*, the evening star.] Western; occidental.

**Hēs'pe-rūs**, *n.* [Lat.] The evening star, especially *Venus*; *Hesper*.

**Hes'sian Fly**, *n.* (*Entom.*) A small, two-winged fly, or midge, nearly black, very destructive to young wheat; — so called from the opinion that it was brought into America by the Hessian troops, during the Revolution.

**Hēst**, *n.* [A.-S. *has*, from *hātan*, to call, bid.] Command; precept; injunction; order.

**Hētch'el**, *v. t.* Same as **HATCHEL**, *q. v.*

**Hēt'er-o-elīte**, *n.* [See *infra*.] 1. (*Gram.*) A word which is irregular or anomalous; especially, a noun which is irregular in declension. 2. Any thing or person deviating from common forms.

**Hēt'er-o-elīte**, } *a.* [Gr. *ἑτερόκλιτος*, otherwise (*i.*  
**Hēt'er-o-elīt'ie**, } *e.*, irregularly) declined, from  
**Hēt'er-o-elīt'ie-al**, } *ἕτερος*, other, and *κλίτος*, inflecting. from *κλίνειν*, to lean, incline, inflect.] Deviating from ordinary forms or rules; irregular; anomalous; abnormal.



Heron.



Herring.

**Hēt'er-o-dōx**, *a.* [Gr. *ἑτερόδοξος*, from *ἕτερος*, other, and *δόξα*, opinion.] 1. Contrary to some acknowledged standard, as the Bible, the creed of a church, and the like; not orthodox. 2. Holding opinions or doctrines contrary to some acknowledged standard.

**Hēt'er-o-dōx'y**, *n.* Heresy; an opinion or doctrine contrary to some established standard of faith, as the Scriptures, &c.

**Hēt'er-o-gē'ne-al**, } *a.* [Gr. *ἑτερογενής*, from *ἕτερος*,  
**Hēt'er-o-gē'ne-ous**, } other, and *γένος*, race, kind,  
from *γένειν*, to beget.] Differing in kind; having unlike qualities; dissimilar.

**Hēt'er-o-gē-ne'ity**, } *n.* State of being hetero-  
**Hēt'er-o-gē-ne-ous-ness**, } geneous; dissimilarity.

**Hēt'man**, *n.*; *pl.* **HĒT'MANS**. [Pol. *hetman*, Russ. *ataman*, from Ger. *hauptmann*, head man, chieftain.] A Cossack commander-in-chief.

**Hew** (*hū*), *v. t.* [*imp.* **HEWED**; *p. p.* **HEWED**, or **HEWN**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **HEWING**.] [A.-S. *heawan*, O. H. Ger. *houwan*, Icel. *höggva*.] 1. To cut with an ax. 2. To form or shape with a sharp instrument. 3. To chop;

**Hew'er**, *n.* One who hews wood or stone. [to hack.

**Hēx'a-ehōrd**, *n.* [Gr. *ἑξάχορδος*, from *ἕξ*, in compos. *ἕξα*, six, and *χορδή*, string, chord.] (*Mus.*) A series of notes, consisting of four tones and one semitone.

**Hēx'a-gon**, *n.* [Gr. *ἑξάγωνος*, six-cornered, for *ἕξ*, six, and *γωνία*, angle.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure of six sides and six angles.

**Hex-āg'o-nal**, *a.* Having six sides and six angles.

**Hēx'a-hē'dral**, *a.* Of the figure of a hexahedron; having six equal sides or faces; cubic.

**Hēx'a-hē'dron**, *n.* [Gr. *ἕξ*, six, and *ἔδρα*, seat, base, from *ἕζεσθαι*, to sit.] A regular solid body of six equal sides or faces; a cube.

**Hex-ām'e-ter**, *n.* [Gr. *ἑξάμετρος*, of six meters, from *ἕξ*, six, and *μέτρον*, measure; Lat. *hexameter*.] (*Gr.* & *Lat. Pros.*) A verse of six feet, either dactyls or spondees.

**Hex-ām'e-ter**, *a.* Having six metrical feet, especially

**Hēx'a-mēt'rie**, } *a.* Consisting of six metrical feet.

**Hēx'a-mēt'rie-al**, }

**Hex-ān'gu-lar**, *a.* [Gr. *ἕξ*, six, and Lat. *angularis*, angular.] Having six angles or corners.

**Hēx'a-plā**, *n.* [Gr. *ἑξαπλά*, from *ἑξαπλόος*, contracted *ἑξαπλοῦς*, six fold.] A collection of the Holy Scriptures in six languages.

**Hēx'a-plar**, *a.* Sextuple; containing six columns.

**Hey** (*hā*), *interj.* An exclamation expressive of joy or mutual exhortation.

**Hey'dāy** (*hā'dā*), *interj.* [Ger. *heida*, or *hei da*.] An expression of frolic and exultation, and sometimes of wonder.

**Hī-ā'tus**, *n.*; *Lat. pl. id.*; *Eng. pl.* **HĪ-Ā'TUS-ES**. [Lat., from *hiare*, to gape.] 1. An opening; a gap; a chasm. 2. A chasm in a manuscript, where some part is lost or effaced. 3. (*Gram.*) Concurrence of two vowels in two successive syllables or words.

**Hī-bēr'nal**, *a.* [Lat. *hibernus*, from *hiems*, winter.] Belonging or relating to winter; wintry; winterish.

**Hī'ber-nāte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **HIBERNATED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **HIBERNATING**.] To winter; to pass the winter in seclusion, as birds or beasts.

**Hī'ber-nā'tion**, *n.* The act of hibernating.

**Hī-bēr'ni-an**, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to *Hibernia*, now Ireland; Milesian. [*a Milesian.*

**Hī-bēr'ni-an**, *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Ireland;

**Hī-bēr'ni-an-ism**, } *n.* An idiom or mode of speech

**Hī-bēr'ni-ism**, } peculiar to the Irish.

**Hī-bīs'cus**, *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, some species of which have large, showy flowers; rose-mallow

**Hīe'cough** (*hīk/kup*), *n.* [O. Eng. *hicket*, L. Ger. *hick*, *hickup*, W. *ig*, *igiad*, Fr. *hoquet*.] A spasmodic inspiration, accompanied with a closure of the glottis, producing a sudden sound; also, the sound itself.

**Hīe'cough** (-kup), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **HICCOUGHED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **HICCOUGHING**.] To have a convulsive catch of some of the respiratory muscles, causing a sudden and peculiar sound.

**Hīck'o-ry**, *n.* (*Bot.*) An American tree of several species.

**Hīck'up**, *n.* & *v. i.* See **HICCOUGH**.

**Hīd**, } *p. p.* of *hide*. 1. Concealed. 2. *p. a.* **Se-**  
**Hīd'den**, } *eret*; not seen or known; mysterious.

**Syn.** — Secret; covert. — Hidden may denote either "known to no one," as a *hidden* disease, or "intentionally concealed," as a *hidden* purpose of revenge. A *secret* must be known to



some one, but only to the party or parties concerned; as, a *secret* conspiracy. *Covert* (covered) means not *open* or *avowed*; as, a *covert* plan; the word, however, is often applied to what we mean to be understood without openly expressing it; as, a *covert* allusion. *Secret* is opposed to *known*, and *hidden* to *concealed*.

**Hid'age**, *n.* A tax formerly paid to the kings of England for every hide of land.

**Hí-dál'go**, *n.* [Sp., contr. from *hijo de algo*, i. e., son of something; *hijo*, O Sp. *figo*, from Lat. *filius*.] A nobleman of the lowest class. [*Spain*.]

**Hide**, *v. t.* [*imp.* HID; *p. p.* HID, HIDDEN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HIDING.] [A.-S. *hydan*; Icel. *hyda*, to spread skins over.] 1. To withhold, or withdraw from sight. 2. To conceal from knowledge; to keep secret. 3. To protect from danger; to defend.

**Syn.**—To conceal; disguise; dissemble; cover; screen; shelter; protect; secrete.

**Hide**, *v. i.* To lie concealed or secreted; to keep one's self out of view.

*Hide-and-seek*, a play of children, in which some hide themselves, and another seeks them.

**Hide**, *n.* [A.-S. *hyd*. Cf. Icel. *hauðhr*, uncultivated land.] (*O. Eng. Law.*) (*a.*) A house or dwelling. (*b.*) A certain portion of land, differently estimated at 60, 80, or 100 acres.

**Hide**, *n.* [A.-S. *hyd*, *hūd*, Icel. *hyði*, O. H. Ger. *hūt*, allied to Lat. *cutis*.] 1. The skin of a beast, either raw or dressed. 2. The human skin;—so called in contempt.

**Hide'-bound**, *a.* 1. Having the skin stuck so closely to the ribs and back, as not to be easily loosened or raised. 2. Having the bark so close or firm that it impedes the growth.

**Hid'e-oũs** (77), *a.* [O. Fr. *hidous*, *hidus*, *hideus*, N. Fr. *hideux*, from O. Fr. *hide*, *hisde*, fright, from Armor. *heñz*, *eñz*, horror, terror, Ir. *uadh*, *uath*, dread, fear.] 1. Frightful or shocking to the eye. 2. Distressing to the ear. 3. Detestable; hateful.

**Syn.**—Frightful; ghastly; grim; grisly; horrid; dreadful; terrible.

**Hid'e-oũs-ly**, *adv.* In a hideous manner; dreadfully.

**Hid'e-oũs-ness**, *n.* The state of being hideous.

**Hid'er**, *n.* One who hides or conceals.

**Hie**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HYING.] [O. Eng. *highe*, *hiege*, A.-S. *higan*, *hiegian*, to strive, make haste, *hige*, *hyge*, mind, thought, study, Goth. *hugjan*, to think, *hugs*, mind, thought.] To hasten. [*Rare, except in poetry*.]

**Hí'e-räre'h**, *n.* [Gr. *ἱεράρχης*, from *ἱερός*, sacred, and *ἄρχός*, leader, ruler.] One who rules or has authority in sacred things.

**Hí'e-räre'h'al**, *a.* Pertaining to a hierarch.

**Hí'e-räre'h'ie-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a hierarchy.

**Hí'e-räre'h'y**, *n.* 1. Dominion or authority in sacred things. 2. The body of persons having ecclesiastical authority. 3. A form of government administered solely by the priesthood.

**Hí'e-rät'ie**, *a.* [Gr. *ἱερατικός*, *ἱερατεύειν*, to be a priest; *ἱερός*, sacred; Lat. *hieraticus*.] Consecrated to sacred uses; sacerdotal; pertaining to priests;—applied to a mode of ancient Egyptian writing, being the sacerdotal character.

**Hí'e-ro-glýph**, } *n.* [See *infra*.]

**Hí'e-ro-glýph'ie**, } 1. A sacred character;—specifically, the picture-writing of the ancient Egyptian priests. 2. Any character or figure having a mysterious significance.

**Hí'e-ro-glýph'ie**, } *a.* [Gr. *ἱερο-*

**Hí'e-ro-glýph'ie-al**, } *α*. [Gr. *ἱερο-*

**Hí'e-ro-glýph'ie-al**, } *α*. [Gr. *ἱερο-*

**Hí'e-ro-glýph'ie-al**, } *α*. [Gr. *ἱερο-*

**Hí'e-ro-glýph'ie-al**, } *α*. [Gr. *ἱερο-*

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**Hí'e-ro-glýph'ie-al**, } *α*. [Gr. *ἱερο-*

**Hí'e-ro-glýph'ie-al**, } *α*. [Gr. *ἱερο-*

**Hí'e-ro-glýph'ie-al**, } *α*. [Gr. *ἱερο-*

**Hí'e-ro-glýph'ie-al**, } *α*. [Gr. *ἱερο-*



Hieroglyphics.

and *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by observing the various things offered in sacrifice.

**Hí-er'o-phánt**, or **Hí'e-ro-phánt**, *n.* [Gr. *ἱεροφάντης*, from *ἱερός*, sacred, and *φαίνειν*, to show, make known.] A priest; one who teaches the mysteries of religion.

**Hig'gle**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HIGGLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HIGGLING.] [See HAGGLE and HAWK, to sell by outcry.] 1. To carry provisions about for sale. 2. To chaffer. [*turvy*. [*Colloq.*]

**Hig'gle-dy-pig'gle-dy**, *adv.* In confusion; topsy-turvy.

**Hig'gler**, *n.* 1. One who carries about provisions for sale. 2. One who is tedious and nice in bargaining.

**High** (*hī*), *a.* [*compar.* HIGHER; *superl.* HIGHEST.] [A.-S. *heäh*, *heág*, *heá*, *hêh*, Goth. *hauhs*.] 1. Elevated; lifted or raised up; lofty; sublime. 2. Regarded as raised up or elevated; distinguished; remarkable; sometimes equivalent to *great*, used indefinitely; sometimes used in figurative senses, which are understood from the connection. 3. Possessing some characteristic quality in a marked degree. 4. Prominent; eminent;—used in various technical senses; as, (*a.*) (*Fine Arts.*) Wrought so as to be prominent from the surface; also, in an elevated style. (*b.*) (*Law & Politics.*) Relating to, or derived from, the sovereignty of a state; as, *high-treason*. (*c.*) (*Chron.*) Remote in time or antiquity. (*d.*) (*Cookery.*) Strong-scented, as tending toward putrefaction. (*e.*) (*Geog.*) Remote from the equator, north or south. (*f.*) (*Mus.*) Acute or sharp.

*High day* (*Script.*), a holy or festive day.—*High Dutch*, or *High German*, the German language, as spoken in the elevated southern part of Germany; the cultivated German, or language spoken by the educated classes.—*High life*, life among the aristocracy or the rich.—*High living*, a feeding upon rich and costly food.—*High mass* (*Rom. Cath. Church*), that mass which is performed by a choir in a specially formal and solemn manner.—*High noon*, the time when the sun is in the meridian.—*High seas*, the waters of the ocean without the boundary of any country.—*High steam*, steam having a high pressure, or a pressure greater than about fifty pounds on the square inch.—*High tide*, the greatest flow of the tide.—*High time*, quite time.—*High treason*, treason against the state, being the highest civil offense.—*High water*, the utmost flow or greatest elevation of the tide; also, the time of such elevation.—*High wine*, distilled wine; brandy; also, pure or undiluted alcohol.

**Syn.**—Tall; lofty; elevated; noble; exalted; supercilious; proud; ostentatious; violent; tumultuous; full; dear.

**High** (*hī*), *adv.* In a high manner; to a great altitude; eminently; profoundly; powerfully.

**High** (*hī*), *n.* An elevated place; superior region.

**High'-börn**, *a.* Being of noble birth or extraction.

**High'-brëd**, *a.* Bred in high life.

**High'-chûrch**, *a.* Inclined to magnify a particular form of church government or ecclesiastical rites and ceremonies;—more usually applied to such as attach the highest importance to the episcopal office and the apostolic succession. [*party*.]

**High'-chûrch'ism**, *n.* Principles of the high-church [*or manners*.]

**High'-chûrch'man**, *n.* One who holds high-church principles.

**High'-flî'er**, *n.* One who is extravagant in pretensions

**High'-flôwn** (*hī'flôn*), *a.* 1. Elevated; swelled; proud. 2. Turgid; swelled; extravagant. [*arbitrary*.]

**High'-hând'ed**, *a.* Overbearing; oppressive; violent;

**High'land**, *n.* Elevated land; a mountainous region.

**High'land'er**, *n.* An inhabitant of highlands; especially of the Highlands of Scotland. [*degree*.]

**High'ly** (*hī'ly*), *adv.* In a high manner, or to a high

**High'-mînd'ed**, *a.* 1. Proud; arrogant. 2. Of, or pertaining to, elevated principles and feelings; magnanimous.

**High'ness** (*hī'nes*), *n.* 1. The state of being high, in all its various senses. 2. A title of honor given to princes or other men of rank.

**High'-prëss'ûre** (*hī'prësh'ÿr*), *a.* (*Steam-eng.*) Exceeding about fifty pounds on the square inch.

**High'-rôad**, *n.* A highway; a much frequented or traveled road. [*or other seasoning*.]

**High'-sëa'son'ed** (*hī'së'znd*), *a.* Enriched with spices

**High'-sound'ing**, *a.* Pompous; noisy; ostentatious.

**High'-spîr'it'ed**, *a.* 1. Full of spirit or natural fire; easily irritated; irascible. 2. Bold; daring.

**High** (*hīt*), *n.* The same as HEIGHT. [*elevated*.]

**High'-tôn'ed**, *a.* High in tone or sound; hence, nobly

**High'wäy**, *n.* A public road; a way that is open to all passengers.

**Syn.**—Way; road; path; course.

**High'wäy-man**, *n.*; *pl.* HĪGH'WÄY-MEN. One who robs on the public road; a highway robber.

**High'-wrought** (*-rawt*), *a.* 1. Wrought with exquisite art or skill. 2. Inflamed to a high degree.



**Hī-lā'ri-oūs**, or **Hī-lā'ri-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *hilaris*, *hilarus*, Gr. *ίλαρός*.] Mirthful; merry; jovial; jolly.

**Hī-lār'i-ty**, or **Hī-lār'i-ty**, *n.* A pleasurable excitement of the animal spirits.

**Syn.** — Glee; cheerfulness; mirth; merriment; gayety; joyousness; exhilaration; jovialty; jollity.

**Hill**, *n.* [A.-S. *hill*, *hyll*, *hyl*, allied to Lat. *collis*.] **1.** An eminence less than a mountain. **2.** The earth raised about the root of a plant or cluster of plants. [Amer.]

**3.** A single cluster or group of plants growing close together, and having the earth heaped up about them.

**Hill**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **HILLED**; p. pr. & vb. n. **HILLING**.] To surround with earth.

**Hill'i-ness**, *n.* The state of being hilly.

**Hill'ock**, *n.* A small hill.

**Hill'y**, *a.* Abounding with hills.

**Hilt**, *n.* [A.-S. *hilt*, *hilde*, *helt*, *hielt*, Icel. *hielt*, *hilt*, *hielti*, sword.] The handle of any thing, especially of a cutting instrument.

**Hiltum**, *n.* [Lat., a little thing, trifle.] (*Bot.*) The mark or scar of the point of attachment of an ovule or seed to its base.

**Him**, *pron.* [A.-S.] The objective case of *he*. See **HE**.

**Him-sēlf'**, *pron.* **1.** An emphasized form of the third person masculine pronoun *he*. **2.** Having the command of himself; in his true character.

*By himself*, alone; unaccompanied; sequestered.

**Hind**, *n.* [A.-S. *hind*, *hinde*, Icel. *hind*, O. H. Ger. *hindā*, *hintā*.] The female of the red deer or stag.

**Hind**, *n.* [O. Eng. *hyne*, *hine*, A.-S. *hīne*, *hīna*, with *d* suffixed.] A peasant; a rustic; a countryman; a swain; a boor; or a husbandman's servant.

**Hind**, *a.* [*compar.* **HINDER**; *superl.* **HINDMOST**, or **HINDERMOST**.] [A.-S. *hind*, *hindan*, after, back, from *hina*, *heona*, *hin*, thither, hence.] Placed in the rear, and not in front.

**Hind'er**, *a.* [*compar.* of *hind*. See **HIND**.] Of, or belonging to, that part which is in the rear, or which follows.

**Hin'der**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **HINDERED**; p. pr. & vb. n. **HINDERING**.] [A.-S. *hindrian*, from *hinder*, back, after, Goth. *hindar*.] **1.** To prevent from moving forward. **2.** To check or retard in progress or motion. **3.** To embarrass; to shut out.

**Syn.** — To stop; interrupt; counteract; thwart; oppose; obstruct; debar; arrest; impede; delay.

**Hin'der**, *v. i.* To interpose or cause obstacles or impediments.

**Hin'der-ance**, *n.* [Written also *hindrance*.] **1.** Act of impeding or restraining motion. **2.** That which stops progression or advance; obstruction.

**Syn.** — Impediment; obstacle; difficulty; restraint.

**Hin'der-er**, *n.* One who, or that which, hinders.

**Hind'er-mōst**, } *a.* The superlative of *hind*. See **HIND**.

**Hind'mōst**, }

**Hin'dōo**, } *n.*; *pl.* **HĪN'DŌŌS** or **HĪN'DUŠ**. [Hind. *Hin-*  
**Hin'du**, } *dī*, *Hinduācī*, *Hindūstānī*, an Indian, from  
*Hind*, *Hindūstān*, India.] A native inhabitant of Hindostan.

**Hin'dōo-išm**, } *n.* The doctrines, rites, or religious  
**Hin'du-išm**, } principles of the Hindoos.

**Hin'dōo-stān'ee** (112), } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the  
**Hin'du-stān'i** } Hindoos or their language.

**Hin'dōo-stān'ee**, } *n.* The language of the Hindoos.  
**Hin'du-stān'i**, }

**Hin'drance**, *n.* See **HINDERANCE**.

**Hinge**, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *ango*, connected with *hang*, *v.*, because the door hangs upon it.] **1.** The hook or joint on which a door, gate, or lid, &c., turns. **2.** That on which any thing depends or turns; a governing principle, rule, or point.

**Hinge**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **HINGED**; p. pr. & vb. n. **HINGING**.] To furnish with hinges.

**Hinge**, *v. i.* To stand, depend, or turn, as on a hinge.

**Hin'ny**, *n.* [Lat. *hinus*, Gr. *ίννος*, *ίννος*, *ίννος*, *γίννος*, mule.] The produce of a stallion and a she-ass; a mule.

**Hint**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **HINTED**; p. pr. & vb. n. **HINTING**.] [A.-S. *hentan*, to pursue, seize.] To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; to allude to.

**Syn.** — To suggest; intimate; insinuate; imply.

**Hint**, *v. i.* To make an indirect reference, suggestion, or allusion.

*To hint at*, to allude to.

**Hint**, *n.* A distant allusion; slight mention; intimation; insinuation; a suggestion.

**Hip**, *n.* [A.-S. *hype*, *hipe*, Goth. *hups*.] **1.** The lateral parts of the pelvis and the hip-joint, with the flesh covering them; the haunch. **2.** (*Arch.*) The external angle formed by the meeting of two sloping sides of a roof.

*To have on the hip*, to have the advantage of. [*Colloq. and obs.*] — *To smite hip and thigh*, to defeat utterly.

**Hip**, *n.* [A.-S. *heap*, *hiop*.] The fruit of the dog-rose.

**Hip'po-cāmp**, *n.* [Lat. *hippocampus*, Gr. *ίπποκάμπος*, *ίπποκάμπη*, from *ίππος*, horse, and *κάμπτειν*, to bend.] The sea-horse.

**Hip'po-cēn'taur**, *n.* [Lat. *hippocentaurus*, Gr. *ίπποκένταυρος*, from *ίππος*, horse, and *κένταυρος*, centaur, q. v.] (*Myth.*) A fabulous monster, half man and half horse.

**Hip'po-crās**, *n.* [i. e., wine of Hippocrates; — so called by the apothecaries because it is supposed to be made according to the prescription of Hippocrates.] (*Med.*) Wine with an infusion of spices and other ingredients, used as a cordial.

**Hip'po-drōme**, *n.* [Gr. *ίπποδρόμος*, from *ίππος*, horse, and *δρόμος*, course.] A circus, or place in which horse-races and chariot-races are performed.

**Hip'po-griff**, *n.* [From Gr. *ίππος*, horse, and *γρίψ*, griffin.] (*Myth.*) A fabulous animal or monster, half horse and half griffin; a winged horse.

**Hip-pōph'a-goūs**, *a.* [Gr. *ίππος*, horse, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat.] Feeding on horses. [horses.]

**Hip-pōph'a-gy**, *n.* The act or practice of feeding on

**Hip'po-pōt'a-mūs**, *n.*;

Eng. *pl.* **HĪP'PO-PŌT'A-MŪS-ES**; Lat. *pl.* **HĪP'PO-PŌT'A-MĪ**. [Lat. *hippopotamus*, Gr. *ίπποπόταμος*, from *ίππος*, horse, and *ποταμός*, river.] (*Zoöl.*) A pachydermatous mammal of Africa, allied to the hog, having a very large muzzle, small eyes and ears, thick and heavy body, short legs, a short tail, and skin without hair, except at the extremity of the tail.



Hippopotamus.

[sides.] **Hip-roōf**, *n.* A roof having sloping ends and sloping

**Hip'shōt**, *a.* Having one hip lower than the other.

**Hire**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **HURED**; p. pr. & vb. n. **HIRING**.] [A.-S. *hyrian*, *hyr*, hire, wage.] **1.** To procure from another person, and for temporary use, for a compensation. **2.** To contract with for wages. **3.** To bribe. **4.** To grant the temporary use of, for compensation; to let; to lease; — usually with *out*.

**Hire**, *n.* **1.** Price, reward, or compensation for the temporary use of any thing. **2.** Recompense for personal service. **3.** A bribe.

**Syn.** — Wages; salary; stipend; allowance; pay.

**Hire'ling**, *n.* One who is hired; a mercenary; a prostitute.

**Hire'ling**, *a.* Serving for wages; venal; mercenary.

**Hir'er**, *n.* One who hires.

**Hir-sūte'**, *a.* [Lat. *hirsutus*, from *hirsus*, a variation of *hirtus*, hairy, shaggy.] Rough with hair; set with bristles; hairy; shaggy.

**Hir-sūte'ness**, *n.* Hairiness.

**Hīs**, *pron.* [A.-S. *his*, or *hys*.] **1.** Of him; the possessive of *he*; — formerly used as the possessive of *it*, for *its*. **2.** Belonging or pertaining to a male person.

*Of his*, still used as an equivalent for *of him*.

**His-pān'i-çīsm**, *n.* A Spanish phrase or idiom.

**Hīs'pid**, *a.* [Lat. *hispidus*.] Rough with bristles or minute spines; bristly.

**Hiss**, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. **HISSED** (*hīst*); p. pr. & vb. n. **HISSING**.] [A.-S. *hysian*.] **1.** To make a sound like that of the letter *s*, especially in contempt or disapprobation. **2.** To make a like sound, as a goose or serpent does, or as water thrown on hot metal, or steam escaping through a narrow orifice. **3.** To glide with a whizzing noise.

**Hiss**, *v. t.* **1.** To condemn by hissing. **2.** To procure hisses or disgrace for.

**Hiss**, *n.* **1.** The sound made in pronouncing the letter *s*, especially as a mark of disapprobation or contempt. **2.** Any sound resembling this; as, (*a.*) The noise made by a serpent. (*b.*) The note of a goose when irritated. (*c.*) The noise made by escaping steam, by water falling on hot metal, &c.

**Hiss'ing**, *n.* **1.** A hiss. **2.** Occasion of contempt; object of scorn and derision. [commanding silence.]

**Hist**, *interj.* [Cf. **WHIST**.] Hush; be silent; — a word

**His-tōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *ιστός*, tissue, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The science which treats of the minute structure of the tissues of plants, animals, &c.



**HIS-tō'ri-an**, *n.* A writer or compiler of history; a chronicler; an annalist.

**HIS-tōr'ie**, } *a.* **1.** Containing history. **2.** Pertaining to history. **3.** Contained or exhibited in history. **4.** Deduced from history. **5.** Representing history.

*Historical painting*, that branch of painting which represents the events of history with a scrupulous regard to time, place, and accessories, and at the same time with a proper exercise of imaginative art. — *The historic sense*, the capacity vividly to conceive and represent the unity of a past era or age.

**HIS-tōr'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of history; according to history; by way of narration.

**HIS-tō'ri-ōg'ra-pher**, *n.* [Lat. *historiographus*, Gr. *ιστοριογράφος*, from *ιστορία*, history, and *γράφειν*, to write.] An historian; a writer of history; especially, an officer employed to write the history of a prince or state.

**HIS-tō'ri-ōg'ra-phy**, *n.* The art or employment of an historian or historiographer.

**HIS'to-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *historia*, Gr. *ιστορία*, from *ιστορεῖν*, to learn or know by inquiry, from *εἰδέναι*, to know.] **1.** A written statement of what is known; a record; a description. **2.** A narrative of events; a true story; a statement of the progress of a nation or an institution, with philosophical inquiries respecting effects and causes.

*Natural history*, a description and classification of objects in nature, as minerals, plants, animals, &c., and the phenomena which they exhibit to the senses.

**Syn.** — Chronicle; annals; relation; narration. — *History* is a methodical record of the important events which concern a community of men, usually so arranged as to show the connection of causes and effects. A *chronicle* is a record of such events, when it conforms to the order of time as its distinctive feature. *Annals* are a chronicle divided out into distinct years.

**HIS'tri-ōn'ie**, } *a.* [Lat. *histrionicus*, from *histrion*, a player.] Pertaining to a stage-player, or to stage-playing; theatrical; pantomimic.

**HIS'tri-ōn'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* Theatrically.

**HIT**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HIT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HITTING.] [Icel. *hitta*, to hit, find; A.-S. *hettan*, *hetian*, to pursue, drive, O. H. Ger. *hezan*, orig. to make to hate, from *hazēn*, Goth. *hatan*, A.-S. *hatian*.] **1.** To reach with a stroke or blow; especially, to reach or touch an object aimed at, as a mark, usually with force. **2.** To reach or attain exactly; to accord with; to suit.

To *hit off*, to describe with hits or characteristic strokes.

**HIT**, *v. i.* **1.** To meet or come in contact; to strike. **2.** To succeed in an attempt.

To *hit on*, or *upon*, to light upon; to come to by chance.

**HIT**, *n.* **1.** A collision; the stroke or blow that touches any thing; — often with implied luck or chance. **2.** A peculiarly apt expression or turn of thought.

**HITCH**, *v. i.* [Cf. Scot. *hitch*, a motion by a jerk, and Prov. Ger. *hiksen*, for *hinken*, to limp, hobble, H. Ger. *haken*, hook.] **1.** To become entangled or caught by a hook, or as by a hook. **2.** To move spasmodically or by jerks, as if caught on a hook. **3.** To fidget; to move.

**HITCH**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HITCHED (hitcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HITCHING.] To hook; to catch or fasten as by a hook.

**HITCH**, *n.* **1.** A catch; any thing that holds, as a hook. **2.** Act of catching, as on a hook, &c. **3.** A sudden halt in walking or moving. **4.** (*Naut.*) A knot or noose in a rope for fastening it to a ring or other object.

**HITH'er**, *adv.* [A.-S. *hidher*, Goth. *hidre*, Icel. *hedhar*, *hedhra*.] To this place.

**HITH'er**, *a.* Being on the side or direction toward the person speaking; nearer.

**HITH'er-to'**, *adv.* **1.** To this place. **2.** Up to this time; as yet; until now. [hither.]

**HITH'er-ward**, *adv.* This way; toward this place;

**HIVE**, *n.* [A.-S. *hyfe*, *hive*, *hīw*, family, Goth. *heiva*, family, house, O. H. Ger. *hīwa*, family, marriage.] **1.** A box or chest, for the reception of a swarm of honey-bees. **2.** A swarm of bees. **3.** A company; a crowd.

**HIVE**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HIVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HIVING.] **1.** To collect into a hive; to cause to enter a hive. **2.** To collect and lay up in store.

**HIVE**, *v. i.* To take shelter or lodgings together.

**HIV'er**, *n.* One who collects bees into a hive.

**HIVES**, *n.* [Scot., allied to *heave*, q. v.] (*Med.*) (*a.*) A disease; the croup. (*b.*) An eruptive disease, allied to the chicken-pox.

**Hō**, } *interj.* [Ger. & Fr. *ho*. Cf. Lat. *eho*, *ohe*, *oho*.]

**Hōa**, } **1.** Hallo! oho! oh! attend! — a call to excite attention, or to give notice of approach. **2.** [Perhaps corrupted from *hold*. Cf., however, Fr. *hau*, *houoi*, stop!] Stop! stand still! hold! — a word used by teamsters in stopping their teams.

**Hōar**, *a.* [A.-S. *hār*, *hoar*, *hoary*, *gray*.] **1.** White, or grayish-white. **2.** Gray or white with age; hoary.

**Hōard**, *n.* [A.-S. *hord*, *heord*, Icel. *hodd*, *hödd*, Goth. *huzd*.] A store, or large quantity of any thing laid up; a hidden stock; a treasure.

**Hōard**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HOARDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HOARDING.] To collect and lay up; to store secretly.

**Hōard**, *v. i.* To collect and form a hoard; to lay up a store.

**Hōard'er**, *n.* One who hoards. [gelation of dew.]

**Hōar'-frōst**, *n.* The white particles formed by the con-

**Hōar'hound**, *n.* [Also written *horehound*; A.-S. *hune*, *hārahune*, from *hār*, *hoar*, *gray*.] A plant which has a bitter taste, and is a weak tonic.

**Hōar'i-ness**, *n.* State of being hoary, whitish, or gray.

**Hōarse**, *a.* [*compar.* HOARSER, *superl.* HOARSEST.] [O. H. *haersch*, N. D. *heesch*.] **1.** Having a harsh, rough, grating voice, as when affected with a cold. **2.** Rough; discordant.

**Hōarse'ly**, *adv.* With a rough, harsh sound.

**Hōarse'ness**, *n.* Harshness or roughness of voice or sound; unnatural asperity of voice; raucity.

**Hōar'y**, *a.* [See HOAR.] **1.** White or whitish. **2.** White or gray with age; hoar. **3.** (*Bot.*) Covered with short, dense, grayish-white hairs.

**Hōax**, *n.* [A.-S. *hucs*, *hux*, *husc*, *hōh*, *hōc*, mockery, contempt, or contr. from *hocus*, in *hocus-pocus*.] A trick played off in sport; a practical joke.

**Hōax**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HOAXED (hōkst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HOAXING.] To play a trick upon for sport, or without malice.

**Hōb**, *n.* [Cf. Ger. *hub*, a heaving, lifting, W. *hob*, any thing which can rise or swell out.] **1.** The nave of a wheel. [See HUB.] **2.** The flat part of a grate at the side, where things are placed to be kept warm.

**Hōb'ble** (hōb/bl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HOBbled; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HOBBLING.] [*Dim.* of *hop*, q. v.] **1.** To walk lamely, bearing chiefly on one leg; to limp. **2.** To move roughly or irregularly.

**Hōb'ble**, *v. t.* To hopple; to clog. [perplexity.]

**Hōb'ble**, *n.* **1.** An unequal, halting gait. **2.** Difficulty;

**Hōb'ble-de-hoy'**, } *n.* [See HOBble.] A stripling.

**Hōb'ble-te-hoy'**, } (*Colloq.*)

**Hōb'bler**, *n.* One who hobbles.

**Hōb'bly**, *a.* Full of holes; rough; uneven; hubby; — said of a road.

**Hōb'by**, } *n.* [Dan. *hoppe*, a mare, perhaps al-

**Hōb'by-hōrse**, } lied to Gr. *ἵππος*.] **1.** A strong, active horse, of a middle size; a nag. **2.** A stick on which boys ride. **3.** A subject or plan upon which one is constantly setting off; a favorite theme of discourse, thought, or effort.

**Hōb'gōb-lin**, *n.* [See HOB and GOBLIN.] A fairy; a frightful apparition; an imp.

**Hōb'nāil**, *n.* [Ger. *hufnagel*, hoof-nail.] **1.** A thick-headed nail for shoes. **2.** A clownish person.

**Hōb'nōb**, *adv.* [A.-S. *habban*, to have, and *nabban*, to have not, from *ne*, not, and *habban*, to have.] Take or not take; — a familiar invitation to reciprocal drinking.

**Hōb'nōb**, *v. i.* To drink familiarly.

**Hōb'son's Choice**. A choice without an alternative; the thing offered or nothing.

☞ This expression is said to have had its origin in the name of one *Hobson*, at Cambridge, England, who let horses, and obliged every customer to take in his turn the horse which stood next the stable-door.

**Hōck**, *n.* See HOUGH.

**Hōek**, *v. t.* To hamstring; to hough.

**Hōek**, *n.* [From *Hochheim*, in Germany.] A light-yellowish Rhenish wine, which is either sparkling or still.

**Hōek'ey**, *n.* A game at ball played with a club curved at the bottom.

**Hō'eus**, *v. t.* To deceive or cheat; to adulterate.

**Hō'eus**, *n.* One who cheats or deceives.

**Hō'eus-pō'eus**, *n.* [D. *hokus bokus*, O. Ger. *okes boks*, *ockes bockes*. According to Turner, from *Ochus Bochus*, a magician and demon of the northern mythology; according to Tillotson, a corruption of *hoc est corpus*, uttered by Romish priests on the elevation of the host.] A juggler; a juggler's trick.

**Hō'eus-pō'eus**, *v. t.* To cheat.

**Hōd**, *n.* [Fr. *hotte*, a basket for the back, Prov. Ger. *hotte*, *hutte*, id.] **1.** A kind of tray for carrying mortar and brick. **2.** A coal-scuttle.

**Hōd'ge'-pōd'ge**, *n.* [Fr. *hochepot*, from *hocher*, to shake, and *pot*, pot.] A mixed mass; a medley of ingredients. [*Colloq.*]

**Hō'di-ēr'nal**, *a.* [Lat. *hodiernus*, from *hodie*, to-day,



contracted from *hoc die*, on this day.] Of this day; belonging to the present day. [*Rare.*]

**Höd'man**, *n.*; *pl.* HÖD'MEN. A man who carries a hod; a mason's tender.

**Hōe** (hō), *n.* [O. Fr. *hoe*, O. H. Ger. *houwa*, *houwa*.] An instrument for cutting up weeds and loosening the earth.

**Hōe**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HOED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HOEING.] To cut, dig, scrape, or clean with a hoe; also, to clear from weeds, or to loosen the earth about, with a

**Hōe**, *v. i.* To use a hoe; to labor with a hoe. [*hoe.*]

**Hōe'-cāke**, *n.* A coarse cake, of Indian meal, baked before the fire, and sometimes on a hoe; a johnny-cake.

**Hög**, *n.* [W. *hwch*, swine, sow.] 1. (*Zoöl.*) A well-known domesticated animal, of gluttonous and filthy habits, kept for the fat and meat, called, respectively, lard and pork, which it furnishes; swine; porker;—*specifically*, a castrated boar. 2. A mean, filthy, or gluttonous fellow. [*Low.*]

**Hög**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HOGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HOGGING.] To cut short the hair of.

**Hög**, *v. i.* To become bent upward in the middle.

**Hög'gish**, *a.* Having the qualities of a hog; brutish; gluttonous; filthy; mean; selfish; swinish.

**Hög'-hērd**, *n.* A keeper of swine.

**Hög'-pēn**, *n.* A pen or sty for hogs.

**Hög's'hēad** (hög'hed), *n.* [Either so called from its form or make, or corrupted from D. *okshoofd*, Ger. *oxhoft*, *i. e.* ox-head.] 1. An English measure of capacity, containing 63 wine gallons, or about 52½ imperial gallons. 2. A large cask, of indefinite contents. [*Amer.*]

**Hög'stī**, *n.* A pen or inclosure for hogs.

**Hoi'den** (hoi'dn), *n.* [O. Eng. also *hoydon*, *hoyd*, applied to youth of either sex; also a leveret; W. *hoeden*, *flirt*, *wanton*.] A rude, bold girl; a romp.

**Hoi'den** (hoi'dn), *a.* Rude; bold; inelegant; rustic.

**Hoi'den-ish**, *a.* Like, or appropriate to, a hoiden.

**Hoist**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HOISTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HOISTING.] [O. Eng. *hoise*, D. *hijzen*, *hijtschen*, Icel. *hisa*.] To raise; to lift; *especially*, to raise or lift upwards by means of tackle.

**Hoist**, *n.* 1. That by which any thing is hoisted. 2. The act of hoisting. [*Colloq.*] 3. (*Naut.*) The perpendicular height of a flag or sail.

**Hoi'ty-toi'ty**, *a.* [From *hoit* (*obs.*), to caper.] Thoughtless, giddy, flighty;—used also as an exclamation, denoting surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt.

**Hōld** (20), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HELD; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HOLDING. HOLDEN, *p. p.*, is used in legal language.] [A.-S. *healdan*, Icel. *hallda*, O. H. Ger. *halten*, to hold, to keep.]

1. To sustain; to restrain; to keep in the grasp; to retain. 2. To maintain possession of, or authority over; to keep; to defend. 3. To be in possession of; to derive title to. 4. To impose restraint upon. 5. To keep up in being or action; to carry on; to continue. 6. To prosecute, have, take, or join in, as something which is the result of united action. 7. To contain, as a vessel, any thing put into it; hence, to have capacity for. 8. To accept, as an opinion; to maintain. 9. To consider; to regard; to account.

To hold forth, to offer; to put forward.—To hold in, to restrain; to curb.—To hold off, to keep at a distance.—To hold one's own, (a.) To keep good one's present condition. (b.) (*Naut.*) To keep up; not to be left behind.—To hold out, (a.) To extend; to stretch forth. (b.) To continue to suffer; to endure.—To hold up, to raise; to lift.

**Hōld**, *v. i.* 1. To keep one's self in a given position or condition; to remain fixed; as, (a.) To halt; to stop;—mostly in the imperative. (b.) To remain unbroken or unsubdued. (c.) To last; to endure. (d.) To be valid; to continue on being tested. (e.) To remain attached; to cleave. 2. To derive right or title.

To hold forth, to speak in public; to harangue.—To hold in, to restrain one's self.—To hold off, to keep at a distance.—To hold on, to continue; to go on.—To hold out, to last, to endure.—To hold over, to remain in office, possession, &c., beyond the regular term.—To hold to, or with, to take sides with a person or an opinion.—To hold together, to remain in union. To hold up, (a.) To support one's self. (b.) To cease raining. (c.) To keep up; not to fall behind.

**Hōld**, *n.* 1. Act of holding; manner of holding, whether firm or loose; seizure; grasp; clasp; gripe. 2. Authority or ground to take or keep; claim. 3. Binding power and influence. 4. Something which may be seized for support. 5. A place of confinement; a prison; confinement; custody. 6. A fortified place: a fort; a castle. 7. The interior cavity of a vessel in which the cargo, &c., is stowed. 8. (*Mus.*) A character [thus,  $\frown$ ] placed over or under a note or rest, and indicating that it is to be prolonged.

**Hōld'bäck**, *n.* 1. Check; hindrance; restraint. 2. The iron or strap on the thill of a vehicle, to which a part of the harness is attached, in order to hold back the carriage when going down hill, &c.

**Hōld'er**, *n.* 1. One who holds, grasps, embraces, confines, restrains, believes, possesses, and the like. 2. Something by which a thing is held.

**Hōld'-fäst**, *n.* Something used to secure and hold in place something else, as a catch, a hook, &c.

**Hōld'ing**, *n.* 1. A tenure; any thing that is held. 2. Hold; influence; power.

**Hōle**, *n.* [A.-S. *hol*, from *helan*, to conceal, allied to Gr. *κόλος*, hollow.] 1. A hollow place or cavity. 2. An excavation in the ground, or a natural cavity inhabited by an animal; hence, a low, narrow, or dark lodging.

**Syn.**—Hollow: concavity; aperture; interstice; perforation; excavation; pit; cave; den; cell.

**Hōl'i-dāy**, *n.* [*holy* and *day*.] 1. A consecrated day; a religious anniversary. 2. A day of exemption from labor.

**Hōl'i-dāy**, *a.* Pertaining to a festival; gay. [*tity.*]

**Hō'li-ly**, *adv.* In a holy manner; piously; with sanc-

**Hō'li-ness**, *n.* 1. State or quality of being holy; freedom from sin. 2. State of any thing consecrated to God.

*His Holiness*, a title of the pope of Rome and also of Greek bishops.

**Syn.**—Piety; devotion; godliness; religiousness; sanctity; sacredness; righteousness.

**Hōl'lā**, *interj.* Hollo. See HOLLO.

**Hōl'lā**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HOLLÆD; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HOLLÆING.] To hollo. See HOLLO. [*land.*]

**Hōl'land**, *n.* A kind of linen first manufactured in Hol-

**Hōl'lands**, *n.* Gin made in Holland.

**Hōl'lo**, (*interj.* & *n.*) [Fr. *hold*, from *ho* and *là*, there,

**Hōl'lōa**, } from Lat. *illac*, that way, there.] Ho; at-

tempt; here. [*to halloo.*]

**Hōl'lo** (hōl'lo or hol-lō'), *v. i.* To call out or exclaim:

**Hōl'lōw**, *a.* [A.-S. *hol*. See HOLE.] 1. Containing an empty space, within a solid substance. 2. Reverberated from a cavity, or resembling such a reverberated sound. 3. Not sincere or faithful.

**Syn.**—Concave; sunken; low; vacant; empty; void; false; faithless; deceitful; hollow-hearted.

**Hōl'lōw**, *n.* 1. A cavity, natural or artificial; a hole; a cavern; an excavation. 2. A low spot surrounded by elevations; a concavity.

**Hōl'lōw**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HOLLOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HOLLOWING.] To make hollow; to excavate.

**Hōl'lōw**, *adv.* So as to make hollow, or empty of resources, strength, and the like; completely.

**Hōl'lōw**, *interj.* Hollo. See HOLLO.

**Hōl'lōw**, *v. i.* To shout; to hollo. [*sound and true.*]

**Hōl'lōw-heart'ed**, *a.* Insincere; deceitful; false; not

**Hōl'lōw-ness**, *n.* The state of being hollow; cavity; excavation. 2. Insincerity; deceitfulness.

**Hōl'ly**, *n.* [A.-S. *hōlen*, *hōlegn*, from W. *celyn*, *celynen*.]

1. (*Bot.*) An evergreen tree or shrub having glossy green leaves, and bearing berries that turn red or yellow about Michaelmas. 2. (*Bot.*) The holm oak, an evergreen oak.

**Hōl'ly-hōck**, *n.* [A.-S. *holihōc*; *hōc*, hook, *hōcleaf*, mallows, hollyhock.] (*Bot.*) A plant bearing flowers of various colors;—called also *rose-mallow*.

**Hōlm** (hōm), *n.* [From A.-S. *hōlen*, holly, as the holly is also called *holm*, and the leaves of one sort of the evergreen oak is called *holly-leaved*. (*Bot.*) The evergreen oak; the ilex.

**Hōlm** (hōm), *n.* [A.-S. *holm*, Icel. *hōlmi*, allied to Russ. *cholm*, Slav. *chlom*, *chlum*, hill.] 1. An islet, or river isle. 2. A low, flat tract of rich land on the banks of a river.

**Hōl'o-caust**, *n.* [Lat. *holocaustum*, Gr. *λόκαυστον*, from *λόος*, whole, and *καυστός*, burnt, *καίειν*, to burn.] A burnt sacrifice or offering, the whole of which was consumed by fire.

**Hōl'o-grāph**, *n.* [Gr. *λόγραφος*, wholly written, from *λόος*, whole, and *γράφειν*, to write.] Any writing, as a letter, deed, will, &c., wholly in the handwriting of the one from whom it proceeds.

**Hōl'o-grāph'ic**, *a.* Of the nature of a holograph; pertaining to holographs.

**Hōl'ster** (20), *n.* [From O. H. Ger. *hulst*, *hulft*, covering, saddle, Icel. *hulstr*, case, Goth. *hulistr*, covering, veil.] A leathern case for a pistol, carried by a horseman.

**Hōlt**, *n.* [A.-S. *holt*, grove, wood, allied to Gael. & Ir. *coil*, *coille*, pl. *coillte*, wood, W. *cel*, *celt*, shelter, covert.] A wood, or piece of woodland; *especially*, a woody hill. [*Obs.*, except in poetry.]

**Hō'ly**, *a.* [*compar.* HOLIER; *superl.* HOLIEST.] [A.-S.



*hālig, hālic, hāli*, from *hāl, hālo, hālu*, safety, salvation, from *hāl*, sound, safe, whole.] **1.** Set apart to the service or worship of God; hallowed; sacred. **2.** Acceptable to God; hence, free from sinful affections; pure; irreproachable; guiltless.

*Holy office*, the Inquisition. — *Holy of holies* (*Script.*), the innermost apartment of the Jewish tabernacle or temple, where the ark was kept, and where no person entered, except the high priest once a year. — *Holy One*, the Supreme Being; — so called by way of emphasis. — *Holy Water* (*Gr. & Rom. Cath. Churches*), water which has been consecrated by the priest. — *Holy week* (*Eccl.*), the week before Easter, in which the passion of our Savior is commemorated. — *Holy Writ*, the Sacred Scriptures.

**Hō'ly-dāy**, *n.* **1.** A religious festival. **2.** A festival of any kind; a holiday. [*Rare.*]

☞ In the latter sense, *holiday* is the preferable spelling.

**Hō'ly-stōne**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A stone used by seamen for cleaning the decks of ships.

**Hōm'age**, *n.* [*L. Lat. homagium*, from *Lat. homo*, a man, *L. Lat. client*, servant, vassal.] **1.** (*Feud. Law.*) An acknowledgment made by a tenant to his lord, on receiving investiture of fee, that he was his *man*, or vassal. **2.** Respect or reverential regard; especially, respect paid by external action; obeisance. **3.** Reverential worship; devout affection.

**Syn.** — Fealty. — *Homage* was originally the act of a feudal tenant by which he declared himself, on his knees, to be the man (*homo*) or bondsman of the lord; hence the term is used to denote reverential submission or respect. *Fealty* was originally the fidelity of such a tenant to his lord, and hence the term denotes a faithful and solemn adherence to the obligations we owe to superior power or authority. We pay our *homage* to men of pre-eminent usefulness and virtue, and profess our *fealty* to the principles by which they have been guided.

**Hōme** (20), *n.* [*A.-S. hām*, *Icel. heimr*, *Goth. haims*, allied to *Gr. κόμη*, *Lith. kaimas*, village.] **1.** The house in which one resides; residence. **2.** The place or country in which one dwells; and, also, all that pertains to a dwelling-place.

To be at home on any subject, to be conversant or familiar with it.

**Syn.** — Tenement; house; dwelling; abode.

**Hōme**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to one's dwelling, country, or family; domestic. **2.** Close; severe.

**Hōme**, *adv.* **1.** To one's home or country. **2.** Close; closely; to the point.

To come home (*Naut.*), to become loosened from the ground by the violence of the wind or current; — said of an anchor.

**Hōme'-brēd**, *a.* **1.** Bred at home; native; domestic. **2.** Rude; uncultivated.

**Hōme'less**, *a.* Destitute of a home.

**Hōme'li-ness**, *n.* **1.** Plainness of features; want of beauty. **2.** Rudeness; coarseness.

**Hōme'ly** (20), *a.* [*compar. HOMELIER*; *superl. HOMELIEST*.] [*From home.*] **1.** Belonging to home; domestic; familiar. **2.** Plain; rude in appearance; unpolished. **3.** Of plain features; not handsome.

**Hōme'-māde** (109), *a.* Made at home; of domestic manufacture. [*opathy.*]

**Hō'me-o-pāth'ie** (110), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, homeo-

**Hō'me-ōp'a-thīst**, *n.* A believer in, or practitioner of, homeopathy.

**Hō'me-ōp'a-ty**, *n.* [*Gr. ὁμοιοπαθεία*, likeness of condition or feeling] (*Med.*) The theory and its practice that disease is cured by remedies which produce on a healthy person effects similar to the symptoms of the complaint under which the patient suffers, the remedies being usually administered in minute doses.

**Hō'mer**, *n.* [*Heb. khōmer*, from *khāmar*, to move to and fro, to swell.] A Hebrew measure containing, as a liquid measure, seventy-five wine gallons, and, as a dry measure, eleven and one ninth bushels.

**Hō-mēr'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to Homer, the great poet of Greece, or to his poetry. [*variation from home.*]

**Hōme'sick**, *a.* Depressed in spirits, or grieved at a sep-

**Hōme'sick-ness**, *n.* A morbid and uncontrollable sorrowing for home when absent.

**Hōme'spun**, *a.* **1.** Spun or wrought at home; coarse; plain. **2.** Plain in manner or style; rude.

**Hōme'spun**, *n.* Cloth made at home.

**Hōme'stēad**, *n.* **1.** The inclosure or ground immediately connected with a mansion. **2.** The home or seat of a family. **3.** (*Law.*) A person's dwelling-place, with that part of his landed property which is about and contiguous to it.

**Hōme'ward**, *adv.* Toward home.

**Hōm'i-çī'dal**, *a.* Pertaining to homicide; murderous.

**Hōm'i-çī'de**, *n.* [*Lat. homicidium*, from *homo*, man, and *cædere*, to cut, kill.] **1.** The killing of any human being

by the act of man; manslaughter. **2.** A person who kills another; a manslayer.

**Hōm'i-lēt'ie**, } *a.* [*Gr. ὁμιλητικός*, from *ὁμιλεῖν*, to }  
**Hōm'i-lēt'ie-al**, } be together, to converse, ὄμιλος, an }  
 assembled crowd, ὁμός, one and the same, common, and }  
 ἰλη, crowd.] Pertaining to homiletics.

**Hōm'i-lēt'ies**, *n. sing.* The science of preaching or of preparing and delivering homilies or sermons.

**Hōm'i-list**, *n.* One who preaches to a congregation.

**Hōm'i-ly**, *n.* [*Gr. ὁμιλία*, communion, assembly, converse, sermon. See HOMILETIC.] A plain and familiar sermon; a serious discourse.

**Hōm'i-ny**, *n.* [*Written also homony.*] [*From Indian auhūmīnea*, parched corn.] Maize hulled and broken, but coarse, prepared for food by being mixed with water and boiled. [*Amer.*]

**Hōm'mock**, *n.* [*Probably an Indian word.*] A hillock, or small eminence of a conical form.

**Hō'mo-çēn'trie**, *a.* [*Gr. ὁμόκεντρος*; ὄμος, one and the same, and κέντρον, center.] Having the same center.

**Hō'mo-ōp'a-ty**, *n.* The same as HOMEOPATHY.

**Hō'mo-çē'ne-al**, } *a.* [*Gr. ὁμογενής*, from ὄμος, the }  
**Hō'mo-çē'ne-ōūs**, } same, and γένος, race, kind, from }  
 γένειν, to beget.] Of the same kind or nature; consist- }  
 ing of elements of the like nature.

**Hō'mo-çē-ne'ī-ty**, } *n.* Sameness of kind or na- }  
**Hō'mo-çē'ne-ōūs-ness**, } ture; uniformity of struct- }  
 ure or material.

**Hō'moi-ōu'çī-an**, *n.* [*Gr. ὁμοιοούσιος*, ὁμοιοούσιος, of like substance, from ὁμοιος, like, and οὐσία, substance, being, essence, from εἶναι, to be, *p. pr.* ὄν, οὐσα, ὄν.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One who held that the Son was of like, but not the same, essence with the Father.

**Hō-mōl'o-goūs**, *a.* [*Gr. ὁμόλογος*, agreeing, from ὄμος, the same, and λόγος, speech, discourse, proportion.] Having the same relative position, proportion, value, or

**Hōm'o-ny**, *n.* See HOMINY. [*structure.*]

**Hōm'o-ny-m**, *n.* [*See infra.*] A word having the same sound as another, but differing from it in meaning; as the noun *bear* and the verb *bear*.

**Hō-mōn'y-mōūs**, *a.* [*Gr. ὁμώνυμος*, from ὄμος, the same, and ὄνομα, Eolie ὄνυμα, name.] Having different significations, or applied to different things; equivocal; ambiguous.

**Hō-mōn'y-my**, *n.* Sameness between words which differ in signification; ambiguity.

**Hō'mo-ōu'çī-an**, *n.* [*Gr. ὁμοούσιος*, from ὄμος, the same, and οὐσία, being, essence.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect in the fourth century, who maintained that the Son had the same essence with the Father.

**Hō-mōph'o-noūs**, *a.* [*Gr. ὁμόφωνος*, from ὄμος, the same, and φωνή, sound, tone.] **1.** Of the same pitch; unisonous. **2.** Expressing the same sound or letter with another. [*in unison.*]

**Hō-mōph'o-ny**, *n.* **1.** Sameness of sound. **2.** Singing

**Hōne**, *n.* [*A.-S. hanan*, to stone; probably allied to *Gr. ἀκόνη*, whetstone, *Syr. akana*.] A stone of a fine grit, used for sharpening instruments.

**Hōne**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. HONED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. HONING.*] To rub and sharpen on a hone.

**Hōn'est** (ōn'est), *a.* [*Lat. honestus*, from *honos*, honor, honor; as if furnished or clothed with honor.] **1.** Decent; honorable. **2.** Fair; good; unimpeached. **3.** Fair in dealing with others; upright; just. **4.** Free from fraud; equitable. **5.** According to truth. **6.** Proceeding from pure or just principles, or directed to a good object. **7.** Chaste; virtuous.

**Syn.** — Trusty; faithful; rightful; sincere; frank; candid; unreserved.

**Hōn'est-ly** (ōn'est-lŷ), *adv.* In an honest manner.

**Syn.** — Justly; fairly; equitably; faithfully; truly; uprightly; sincerely; frankly.

**Hōn'es-ty** (ōn'es-tŷ), *n.* Quality or state of being honest; upright disposition or conduct.

**Syn.** — Integrity; probity; uprightness; trustiness; faithfulness; honor; justice; equity; fairness; candor; plain dealing; veracity.

**Hōn'ey** (hūn'ŷ), *n.* [*A.-S. hunig*, *O. H. Ger. honic*, *honag*.] **1.** A sweet, thick fluid, collected by bees from flowers. **2.** That which is sweet or pleasant. **3.** Sweet one; darling.

**Hōn'ey**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. HONEYED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. HONEYING.*] To use endearments; also, to practice servile flattery; to fawn.

**Hōn'ey**, *v. t.* To make luscious; to sweeten. [*in a bee.*]

**Hōn'ey-bāg** (hūn'ŷ-bāg), *n.* The receptacle for honey

**Hōn'ey-cōmb** (hūn'ŷ-kōm), *n.* **1.** A mass of cells, formed by bees, and used as repositories for their honey.



2. Any substance, perforated with cells like those of a honey-comb.

**Hón'ey-dew** (hūn'ý-dū), *n.* 1. A sweet, saccharine substance, found on the leaves of trees and other plants in small drops, like dew. 2. A kind of tobacco moistened with molasses.

**Hón'ey-guide** (72), *n.* (*Ornith.*) An African bird allied to the cuckoo, which, by its motions and cries, conducts persons to hives of wild honey.

**Hón'ey-lō'eust**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A North American tree, having long pods with a sweet pulp between the seeds.

**Hón'ey-mōon**, *n.* The first month after marriage.

**Hón'ey-sūck'le**, *n.* (*Bot.*) One of several species of flowering plants, much admired for their beauty, and some for their fragrance.

**Hōng**, *n.* [*Chinese hang, or hong, a mercantile house, factory.*] A large factory or mercantile house in Canton, where each nation has a separate department, which is likewise called *hong*.

**Hōn'or** (ōn'ur), *n.* [*Lat. honor, honos.*] 1. Esteem due or paid to worth; — when said of the Supreme Being, reverence; veneration. 2. That which rightfully attracts esteem, respect, or consideration; — especially, excellence of character; — and more particularly, in men, integrity; in women, chastity. 3. A nice sense of what is right, just, and true, with a course of life correspondent thereto. 4. Dignity; high rank; sometimes, reputation. 5. A mark of respect. 6. *pl.* Academic or university prizes or distinctions. 7. *pl.* (*Card-playing.*) The four highest cards — the ace, king, queen, and jack.

*Honors of war* (*Mil.*), distinctions granted to a vanquished enemy. — *Law or code of honor*, certain rules by which social intercourse is regulated among persons of fashion. — *On one's honor*, on the stake of one's reputation for integrity. — *To do the honors*, to show civility or attention to a guest.

**Hōn'or** (ōn'ur), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. HONORED; p. pr. & vb. n. HONORING.*] 1. To regard or treat with honor, esteem, or respect, when said respecting the Supreme Being; to adore; to worship. 2. To dignify; to elevate in rank or station. 3. (*Com.*) To accept and pay when due.

**Hōn'or-a-ble** (ōn'ur-), *a.* 1. Worthy of honor; estimable. 2. Actuated by principles of honor, or noble motives. 3. Proceeding from an upright and laudable cause. 4. Conferring honor. 5. Performed or accompanied with marks of honor. 6. An epithet of respect or distinction. 7. Becoming men of rank and character. [*orable.*]

**Hōn'or-a-ble-ness** (ōn'ur-), *n.* The state of being honored.

**Hōn'or-a-bly** (ōn'ur-), *adv.* In a manner conferring, or consistent with honor.

**Syn.** — Magnanimously; generously; nobly; worthily; justly; equitably; fairly; reputably.

**Hōn'o-rā'ri-ūm**, } *n.* [*Lat. honorarium (sc. donum),*  
**Hōn'or-a-ry** (ōn'-), } from *honorarius*, honorary, from  
*honor.*] A fee offered to professors in universities, and to medical or other professional gentlemen. [*Europe.*]

**Hōn'or-a-ry** (ōn'ur-a-rý), *a.* 1. Conferring honor, or intended merely to confer honor. 2. Possessing a title or place without performing services or receiving a reward.

**Hōn'or-er** (ōn'ur-er), *n.* One who honors. [*ward.*]

**Hōod**, *n.* [*A.-S. hōd, lat. Dan. hatte, hood, cowl, from A.-S. hēdan, O. H. Ger. huotan, to heed, take care of. Cf. HAT.*] 1. A covering for the head, or for the head and shoulders. 2. Any thing resembling a hood in form or uses; as, (*a.*) The top or head of a carriage. (*b.*) A chimney-top, often movable on a pivot.

**Hōod**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. HOODED; p. pr. & vb. n. HOODING.*] 1. To cover or furnish with a hood. 2. To cover; to hide.

**Hōod'wīnk**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. HOODWINKED (-wīnkt); p. pr. & vb. n. HOODWINKING.*] [*From hood and wink.*] 1. To blind by covering the eyes. 2. To cover; to hide. 3. To impose on.

**Hōof**, *n.*; *pl.* HŌOFS, very rarely HŌOVS. [*A.-S. hōf, Icel. hōfr, O. H. Ger. huof.*] 1. The horny substance that covers or terminates the feet of certain animals, as horses, oxen, sheep, goats, deer, &c. 2. An animal; a beast.

**Hōof-bound**, *a.* (*Far.*) Having a dryness and contraction of the hoof, occasioning pain and lameness.

**Hōok** (27), *n.* [*A.-S. hōc, allied to hācce, hook, crook.*] 1. Some hard material, bent into a curve for catching, holding, and sustaining any thing. 2. [*W. hoc, a scythe.*] A scythe or sickle.

*By hook or by crook*, one way or other; by any means, direct or indirect. — *On one's own hook*, on one's own account or responsibility. [*Amer.*]

**Hōok**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. HOOKED (hōokt, 108); p. pr. & vb. n. HOOKING.*] 1. To catch or fasten with a hook;

to seize or draw as with a hook. 2. To draw or obtain by artifice; to insnare. 3. To steal or rob. [*Colloq.*]

**Hōok**, *v. i.* To bend; to be curved.

**Hōok'ah**, *n.* A pipe.

**Hōok'ed** (hōok'ed or hōokt, 60), *a.* 1. Having the form of a hook; curved. 2. Provided with a hook or hooks.

**Hōok'ed-ness**, *n.* State of being bent like a hook; incurvation.

**Hōop**, or **Hōop**, *n.* [*A.-S. hōp.*] 1. A ring of wood or metal, for holding together the staves of casks, &c. 2. Something resembling a hoop; any thing circular. 3. A circle, or combination of rings of whalebone, metal, or other elastic material, used for expanding the skirts of ladies' dresses; — chiefly in the plural. 4. A quart pot; — so called because originally bound with hoops, like a barrel.

**Hōop**, or **Hōop**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. HOOPED (hōopt); p. pr. & vb. n. HOOPING.*] 1. To bind or fasten with hoops. 2. To clasp; to encircle.

**Hōop**, *v. i.* See **WHOOP**.

**Hōop'er**, or **Hōop'er**, *n.* 1. One who hoops casks or tubs; a cooper. 2. (*Ornith.*) A wild swan, which utters a note like *hoop*.

**Hōop'ing-cough** (-kawf), *n.* A cough in which the patient whoops, or whoops, with a deep inspiration of breath. [*Written also whooping-cough.*]

**Hōop'ōc**, } *n.* [*Also whoop;*  
**Hōop'ōo**, } so called from its cry.] (*Ornith.*) A bird, whose head is adorned with a beautiful crest, which it can erect or depress at pleasure. It is found in Europe and Northern Africa.

**Hōop'-skīrt** (hōop'- or hōop'-), *n.* A frame-work of hoops for expanding the skirts of a lady's dress.

**Hōop'sier** (hōop'zher), *n.* [*Either from husher, because they were considered as bullies, or from their rough exclamation when one knocks at a door, "Who's yere?"*] A citizen of the State of Indiana. [*Amer.*]

**Hōot**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. HOOTED; p. pr. & vb. n. HOOTING.*] [*Prov. Fr. houter, hutier, to call, cry. Cf. W. hwt, off! off with it! away!*] 1. To cry out or shout in contempt. 2. To cry as an owl.

**Hōot**, *v. t.* To utter contemptuous cries or shouts at.

**Hōot**, *n.* A cry or shout in contempt.

**Hōove**, } *n.* [*Allied to heave, hove.*] A disease in cattle

**Hōv'en**, } consisting in the excessive inflation of the stomach by gas.

**Hōp**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. HOPPED (hōpt); p. pr. & vb. n. HOPPING.*] [*A.-S. hoppān, Icel. hoppa.*] To leap or jump on one leg; also, to skip, as birds do.

**Hōp**, *n.* 1. A leap on one leg; a leap; a jump; a spring. 2. An informal dance; also, any dance. [*Colloq.*]

**Hōp**, *n.* [*D. hop, hoppe, O. H. Ger. hopfo, L. Lat. hupa, W. hopez.*] (*Bot.*) A plant having a long, twining stalk. The aromatic flower-seals and fruit are largely used in brewing and in medicine.

**Hōp'-bīnd**, *n.* The stalk or vine on which hops grow.

**Hōpe** (20), *n.* [*A.-S. hōpa.*] 1. A desire of some good, accompanied with at least a slight expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable. 2. That which gives hope or furnishes ground of expectation. 3. That which is hoped for.

**Syn.** — Confidence; expectation; anticipation; trust; belief.

**Hōpe**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. HOPED (hōpt); p. pr. & vb. n. HOPING.*] 1. To entertain or indulge hope. 2. To place confidence.

**Hōpe**, *v. t.* To desire with expectation, or with belief in the possibility or the prospect of obtaining.

**Hōpe'fūl**, *a.* 1. Full of hope. 2. Having qualities which excite hope; promising. [*hope; with hope.*]

**Hōpe'fūl-ly**, *adv.* In a manner to excite or encourage

**Hōpe'fūl-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being hopeful.

**Hōpe'less**, *a.* 1. Destitute of hope; despairing. 2. Giving no ground of hope; desperate. 3. Unhoped for;

**Hōpe'less-ly**, *adv.* Without hope. [*unexpected.*]

**Hōpe'less-ness**, *n.* A state of being hopeless; despair.



Hookah.



Hoopoe.



**Höp'per**, *n.* [See HOP.] 1. One who hops. 2. A wooden trough through which grain passes into a mill by jolting or shaking. 3. A vessel in which seed-corn is carried for sowing.

**Höp'ple**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HOPPLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HOPPLING.] [From *hop*. Cf. HOBBLE.] To tie the feet of loosely together, to prevent running or leaping.

**Höp'ple**, *n.* A fetter for horses, or other animals, when turned out to graze.

**Höp'-seöteh**, *n.* A child's game, in which a stone is driven by the foot of the player from one compartment to another of a figure traced or scotched upon the ground. [to an hour, or to hours.]

**Hö'ral**, *a.* [Lat. *horalis*, *hora*, hour. See HOUR.] Relating

**Hö'ra-ry**, *a.* [L. Lat. *horarius*, from Lat. *hora*, hour.]

1. Pertaining to an hour; noting the hours. 2. Occurring once an hour; continuing an hour; hourly.

**Hörde**, *n.* [From Turk. *ordû*, *ordî*, camp; Per. *ordû*, court, palace, camp, a horde of Tartars; Hind. *urdû*, army, camp, market.] A wandering troop or gang; especially, a clan or tribe of a nomadic people possessing no fixed habitations.

**Höre'hound**, *n.* See HOARHOUND.

**Ho-rî'zon** (118), *n.* [Gr. *ὀρίζων* (sc. *κύκλος*), the bounding line, horizon; from *ὀρίζειν*, to bound, from *ὄρος*, boundary, limit.] 1. The apparent junction of the earth and sky. 2. (*Astron.*) (*a.*) A plane passing through the eye of the spectator and at right angles to the vertical at a given place;—called the *sensible horizon*. (*b.*) A plane parallel to the sensible horizon of a place, and passing through the earth's center;—called also the *rational* or *celestial horizon*.

*Artificial horizon*, a level mirror, as the surface of mercury in a shallow vessel, or a plane reflector adjusted to the true level artificially.—*Dip of the horizon*, the vertical angle contained between the visible horizon and the sensible horizon.

**Hör'i-zön'tal**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or near, the horizon. 2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level. 3. Measured or contained in a plane of the horizon.

**Hör'i-zön'tal-ly**, *adv.* In an horizontal direction or position; on a level.

**Hörn**, *n.* [A.-S. & Icel. *horn*, Goth. *haurn*, allied to W. *corn*, Lat. *cornu*, Gr. *κέρας*.] 1. A hard, projecting, and usually pointed organ, growing from the heads of certain animals. 2. Hence, something made of a horn, or resembling a horn in form, use, and the like; as, (*a.*) A wind instrument of music. (*b.*) A drinking-cup, or beaker. (*c.*) A utensil for holding powder. 3. Something resembling a horn in position or projection. 4. The material of which horns are composed. 5. (*Script.*) A symbol of strength, power, exaltation. 6. An emblem of a cuckold;—used chiefly in the plural.

To draw, pull, or haul in the horns, to repress one's ardor; to restrain one's pride; to withdraw from pretension; to take back arrogant or boastful words;—so used in allusion to the behavior of a snail or some insects, in retracting the feelers when alarmed.—To take a horn, to take a drink. [*Colloq and low.*]

**Hörn**, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with horns; to give the shape of a horn to. 2. To cuckold.

**Hörn'bēam**, *n.* [See BEAM.] (*Bot.*) A tree having a smooth gray bark and a ridged trunk, the wood being white and very hard.

**Hörn'bill**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A large bird, found in Africa and Asia, having a large bill curving downward, on which is a process resembling another growing upward.

**Hörn'blēnde**, *n.* [Ger., from *horn*, horn, and *blende*, blende, q. v.] (*Min.*) A common mineral, occurring massive, or in prismatic crystals, and of various colors. It consists essentially of silica combined with magnesia, lime, or iron.

**Hörn'boök**, *n.* 1. A primer;—so called because formerly covered with horn to protect it. 2. Any elementary text-book; a hand-book.

**Hörnēd** (*hörnēd*, 60), *a.* 1. Furnished with horns. 2. Shaped like a horn.

**Hörn'net**, *n.* [A.-S. *hyrnet*, *hirnet*, from *hyrne*, horn, horn; so called from its antennæ or horns.] (*Entom.*) A large, strong wasp of a dark brown and yellow color.

**Hörn'mād**, *a.* Mad as one who has been horned or cuckolded; hence, stark mad; raving crazy.

**Hörn'owl**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of owl, so called from two tufts of feathers on its head.

**Hörn'pīpe**, *n.* [W. *pib-gorn*.] (*Mus.*) (*a.*) An instrument of music consisting of a wooden pipe, with holes, and a horn at each end. (*b.*) A lively air or tune, of

compound triple time. (*c.*) A characteristic British dance.

**Hörn'stōne**, *n.* (*Min.*) A silicious stone closely resembling flint, but more brittle.

**Hörn'work** (-wûrk), *n.* (*Fort.*) An outwork composed of two demi-bastions joined by a curtain. It is connected with the works in rear by long wings.

**Hörn'y**, *a.* [*compar.* HORNIER; *superl.* HORNIEST.] 1. Consisting of horn or horns. 2. Composed of horn, or of a substance like horn. 3. Hard; callous.

**Ho-rög'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. *ώρα*, hour, and *γράφειν*, to describe.] 1. An account of the hours. 2. Art of constructing dials; dialing.

**Hör'o-lög'e**, *n.* [Lat. *horologium*, Gr. *ὐρολόγιον*, from *ώρα*, hour, and *λέγειν*, to say, tell.] A time-piece of any kind. [horology.]

**Hör'o-lög'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a horologe, or to

**Ho-röl'o-gist**, *n.* One versed in horology.

**Ho-röl'o-gy**, *n.* [See HOROLOGE.] The science of measuring time.

**Ho-röm'e-try**, *n.* [Gr. *ώρα*, hour, and *μέτρον*, measure.] The art, practice, or method of measuring time by hours and subordinate divisions.

**Hör'o-seöpe**, *n.* [Gr. *ὐροσκόπος*, observing hours or times, esp. observing the hour of birth, from *ώρα*, hour, and *σκόπος*, observing.] (*Astrol.*) (*a.*) An observation of the heavens at the moment of a person's birth, by which the astrologer claimed to foretell the events of his life. (*b.*) The scheme of twelve houses or signs of the zodiac, into which the whole circuit of the heavens was divided for the purposes of such prediction of fortune.

**Ho-rös'eo-py**, *n.* 1. Art or practice of predicting future events by the disposition of the stars and planets. 2. Aspect of the stars at the time of birth.

**Hör'rent**, *a.* [Lat. *horrens*, *p. pr.* of *horrere*, to bristle.] Standing erect, as bristles; bristled.

**Hör'ri-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *horribilis*. See *supra.*] Exciting, or tending to excite, horror.

*Syn.*—Dreadful; frightful; fearful; terrible; awful; terrific; shocking; hideous; horrid.

**Hör'ri-ble-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being horrible.

**Hör'ri-bly**, *adv.* In a manner to excite horror; dreadfully; terribly.

**Hör'rid**, *a.* 1. Rough; ragged; bristling; prickly. 2. Fitted to excite horror; hence, very offensive or disagreeable.

*Syn.*—Frightful; hideous; alarming; shocking; dreadful; awful; terrific; terrible; horrible.

**Hör'rid-ly**, *adv.* In a manner to excite horror; dreadfully; shockingly.

**Hör'rid-ness**, *n.* Quality of being horrid; hideousness.

**Hor-rif'ic**, *a.* [Lat. *horrificus*, from *horror* and *facere*, to make.] Causing horror; frightful.

**Hör'ri-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HORRIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HORRIFYING.] To make horrible; to strike with horror.

**Hör'ror**, *n.* [Lat. *horror*, from *horrere*, to bristle, to shiver, to be dreadful.] 1. A shaking, shivering, or shuddering, as in the cold fit which precedes a fever. 2. A painful emotion of fear, dread, and abhorrence. 3. That which excites horror or dread.

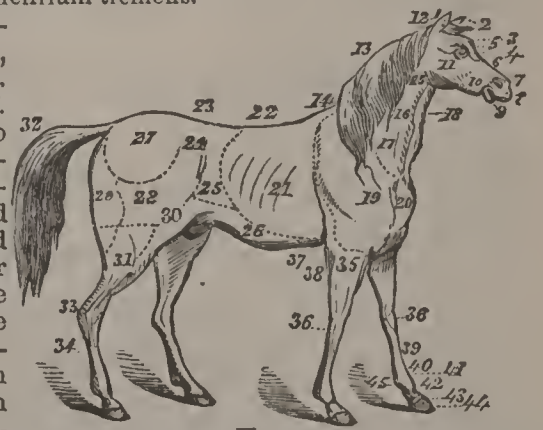
*The horrors*, delirium tremens.

**Hörse**, *n.* [A.-S. *hors*, for *hros*, Icel. & O. H. Ger. *hros*. Cf. Skr. *hrêsh*, to neigh.] 1. (*Zool.*) A well-known hoofed quadruped used for draught or the saddle. 2. The male of the genus horse, in distinction from the female. 3. Mounted soldiery; cavalry; 9, lips; 10, nether jaw; 11, cheek; 12, poll; 13, mane; 14, withers; 15, parotid glands; 16, throat; 17, neck; 18, jugular vein; 19, shoulder; 20, chest; 21, ribs; 22, back; 23, loins; 24, hip; 25, flank; 26, belly; 27, haunch; 28, thigh; 29, buttock; 30, stifle; 31, leg; 32, tail; 33, hock or ham; 34, cannon or shank-bone; 35, arms; 36, knees; 37, passage for the girths; 38, elbow; 39, shank; 40, bullet; 41, pasterns; 42, something coronet; 43, foot; 44, hoof; 45, fetlock.

5. (*Mining.*)



Hornbill.



Horse.



- A mass of earthy matter inclosed between branches of a vein. **6.** (*Naut.*) (a.) A foot-rope from the middle of a yard to its extremity. (b.) A thick rope near the mast for hoisting a yard or extending a sail on it.
- Hôrse**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HORSED (hôrst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HORSING.] **1.** To provide with a horse, or with horses. **2.** To ride or sit on any thing astride. **3.** To cover, as a mare; — said of the male.
- Hôrse'bäck**, *n.* **1.** The back of a horse. **2.** State or condition of being mounted on the back of a horse.
- Hôrse'bëan**, *n.* A kind of small bean usually given to horses.
- Hôrse'blöck**, *n.* A block on which one steps in mounting and dismounting from a horse.
- Hôrse'bôat**, *n.* **1.** A boat for conveying horses over water. **2.** A boat moved by horses.
- Hôrse'breäk'er**, *n.* One whose employment is to break horses, or to teach them to draw or carry.
- Hôrse'ear**, *n.* A railroad car drawn by horses.
- Hôrse'chest'nut** (-chës'nut), *n.* [So called because the nut was formerly ground and given to horses.] (*Bot.*) A large nut, the fruit of a tree which was brought from Constantinople in the beginning of the 16th century, and is now common in the temperate zones of both hemispheres.
- Hôrse'elöth**, *n.* A cloth to cover a horse.
- Hôrse'döe'tor**, *n.* One whose business is to cure sick horses; a farrier. [their blood.]
- Hôrse'flÿ**, *n.* A large fly that stings horses and sucks [veterinary surgeon.]
- Hôrse'guards** (-gürdz, 72), *n. pl.* (*Mil.*) A body of cavalry for guards.
- Hôrse'hâir**, *n.* The hair of horses, especially that of the mane and tail. [of horses.]
- Hôrse'jöck'ey**, *n.* A dealer in the purchase and sale
- Hôrse'lâugh** (-läf), *n.* A loud, coarse, boisterous laugh. [veterinary surgeon.]
- Hôrse'leech**, *n.* **1.** A large leech. **2.** A farrier; a
- Hôrse'lit'ter**, *n.* A carriage hung on poles which are borne by and between two horses.
- Hôrse'mäck'er-el**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A spiny, finned fish, about the size of the mackerel, distinguished by having a lateral line of larger keeled scales.
- Hôrse'man**, *n.*; *pl.* HÔRSE'MEN. **1.** A rider on horseback. **2.** (*Mil.*) A mounted soldier.
- Hôrse'man-ship**, *n.* The act or art of riding, and of training and managing horses; manege.
- Hôrse'mär'ten**, *n.* (*Entom.*) A kind of large bee.
- Hôrse'müll**, *n.* A mill turned by a horse.
- Hôrse'plây**, *n.* Rough, rude play.
- Hôrse'power**, *n.* **1.** The power which a horse is capable of exerting. **2.** (*Mach.*) A standard by which the capabilities of steam-engines and other prime-movers are measured; estimated as 33,000 pounds raised one foot in a minute. **3.** A machine operated by one or more horses. [in running.]
- Hôrse'râce**, *n.* A race by horses; a match of horses
- Hôrse'râd'ish**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of scurvy grass, having a root of a pungent taste, much used, when grated, as a condiment.
- Hôrse'râke**, *n.* A rake worked by horse-power.
- Hôrse'râil'road**, *n.* A railroad running through the streets of a town or city, on which the cars are drawn by horses.
- Hôrse'shoe** (-shö), *n.* **1.** An iron shoe for horses, in shape somewhat like the letter U. **2.** Any thing shaped like a horseshoe.
- Hôrse'wây**, } *n.* A way or road in which horses may
- Hôrse'rôad**, } travel.
- Hôrse'whip**, *n.* A whip for driving or striking horses.
- Hôrse'whip**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HORSEWHIPPED (-hwipt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HORSEWHIPPING.] To strike with a horsewhip.
- Hôrse'wom-an**, *n.*; *pl.* HÔRSE'WOM-EN (-wim-en). A woman who rides on horseback.
- Hôr'tâ'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *hortatio*, from *hortari*, to incite, exhort.] The act of exhorting, or giving advice.
- Hôr'ta-tive**, *a.* Giving exhortation; advisory.
- Hôr'ta-tive**, *n.* A precept; exhortation.
- Hôr'ta-to-ry** (50), *a.* Giving exhortation or advice.
- Hôr'ti-cült'ür-al**, *a.* Pertaining to horticulture, or the culture of gardens.
- Hôr'ti-cült'üre** (-kült'yür, 53), *n.* [*N. Lat. horticultura*, from *hortus*, garden, and *cultura*, culture, *colere*, to cultivate.] The art of cultivating gardens.
- Hôr'ti-cült'ur-ist**, *n.* One who practices the art of cultivating gardens.
- Hört'u-lan**, *a.* [Lat. *hortulanus*, from *hortulus*, dim. of *hortus*, garden.] Belonging to a garden.
- Hôr'tus Sic'eus**. [Lat., a dry garden.] A collection of specimens of plants, carefully dried and preserved; an herbarium.
- Ho-sân'nâ**, *n.*; *pl.* HO-SÂN'NÂS. [Gr. *ὠσαννά*, from Heb. *hōshāhnnā*, save now, save, we pray.] An exclamation of praise to God.
- Höse**, *n.*; *pl.* HÖSE, formerly HÖ'SEN (hō'zn). [A.-S. *hose*, hose, O. H. Ger. *hosā*, Icel. *hosa*, stocking, boot.] **1.** Close-fitting breeches, as formerly worn, reaching to the knee. **2.** Stockings. **3.** A flexible pipe for conveying water to extinguish fires.
- Hö'sier** (hō'zher), *n.* One who deals in hose, or in goods knit or woven like hose.
- Hö'sier-y** (hō'zher-ÿ), *n.* **1.** The business of a hosier. **2.** Stockings in general.
- Hös'piçe** (hös'pees), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *hospitium*, hospitality, from *hospes*, stranger, guest.] A place of refuge or entertainment for travelers among the Alps, kept by monks, who also occupy it as a convent.
- Hös'pi-ta-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *hospitalis*, from *hospes*, guest.] **1.** Receiving and entertaining strangers without reward; kind to strangers and guests. **2.** Proceeding from or indicating kindness to guests.
- Hös'pi-ta-bly**, *adv.* In a hospitable manner.
- Hös'pi-tal** (76), *n.* [From Lat. *hospitalis*, relating to a guest, *hospitalia*, apartments for guests, from *hospes*, guest.] A building in which the sick or infirm are received and treated.
- Hös'pi-tal-er**, *n.* **1.** One residing in a hospital for the purpose of receiving the poor and strangers. **2.** One of an order of knights who built a hospital at Jerusalem, in A. D. 1042, for pilgrims.
- Hös'pi-täl'i-ty**, *n.* The act or practice of one who is hospitable.
- Hös'po-där'**, *n.* [O. Slav. & Russ. *gospodarj*, *gospodj*, *gospodin*, lord, master, allied to Gr. *δεσπότης*.] A title of a prince or Turkish governor in Moldavia and Wallachia.
- Höst**, *n.* [Fr. *hoste*, from Lat. *hospes*, a stranger treated as a guest, a host.] One from whom another receives food, lodging, or entertainment; a landlord.
- Höst**, *n.* [Lat. *hostis*, enemy, L. Lat. army.] **1.** An army. **2.** Any great number or multitude.
- Höst**, *n.* [Lat. *hostia*, sacrifice, victim, from *hostire*, to strike.] (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) The consecrated wafer, believed to be the body of Christ, which in mass is offered as a sacrifice.
- Hös'täge**, *n.* [O. Fr. *hostage*, L. Lat. *hostagium*, *hostaticum*, as if contracted from a Lat. word *obsidaticum*, from *obsidatus*; *obses*, *obsidis*, hostage.] A person given as a pledge or security for the performance of conditions.
- Hös'tel**, } *n.* [O. Fr. *hostel*, *hostellerie*, from Lat. *hos-*
- Hös'tel-ry**, } *pitalis*, *hospitalia*. See HOSPITAL, and cf. HOTEL.] An inn. [*Rare.*]
- Höst'ess**, *n.* **1.** A female host. **2.** A female innkeeper.
- Hös'tile**, *a.* [Lat. *hostilis*, from *hostis*, enemy.] Belonging, or appropriate to, an enemy.
- Syn.** — Warlike; inimical; unfriendly; adverse; opposite; contrary; repugnant.
- Hös'tile-ly** (109), *adv.* In a hostile manner.
- Hos-til'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** State of being hostile. **2.** An act of an open enemy; especially, in the plural, acts of warfare.
- Syn.** — Animosity; enmity; opposition; violence; aggression.
- Hös'tler** (hös'ler or ös'ler), *n.* [See HOSTEL.] **1.** One who has the care of horses at an inn. **2.** A stable-boy; a groom.
- Höt**, *a.* [*compar.* HOTTER; *superl.* HOTTEST.] [A.-S. *hät*, Icel. *heitr*, O. H. Ger. *heiz*, allied to Gr. *καίειν*, to burn.] **1.** Having much sensible heat. **2.** Characterized by heat, ardor, or animation. **3.** Lustful; lewd. **4.** Acrid; biting; pungent.
- Syn.** — Burning; fiery; fervid; glowing; eager; animated; brisk; vehement; precipitate; violent; furious.
- Höt'bëd**, *n.* **1.** (*Gardening.*) A bed of earth well manured, and covered with glass, for raising early plants. **2.** A place which favors rapid development.
- Höt'bräined**, *a.* Ardent in temper; violent; rash.
- Hötch'pöteh**, *n.* [Fr. *hochepot*, from *hocher*, to shake. See HODGEPODGE.] **1.** A confused mixture of ingredients. **2.** (*Law.*) A blending of property for equality of division.
- Höt'eöck'leß** (kök'lz), *n.* [Eng. *hot* and *cockle*; *cockle* perhaps corrupted from *knuckle*.] A childish play, in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him.
- Ho-tél'**, *n.* [Fr. *hôtel*, for O. Fr. *hostel*. See HOSTEL.]



An inn or public house; especially, one of some style or pretensions. [town house.]

**Hôtel-de-ville** (ō-tēl'dū-veel), *n.* [Fr.] City hall or **Hôtel-Dieu** (ō-tēl'deū'), *n.* [Fr.] A hospital.

**Höt'-head'ed**, *a.* Of ardent passions; vehement.

**Höt'-house**, *n.*; *pl.* HÖT'-HOUS-ES. A house kept warm to shelter tender plants and shrubs from the cold air.

**Höt'ly**, *adv.* 1. In a hot manner; ardently; vehemently; violently. 2. Lustfully.

**Höt'ness**, *n.* 1. Condition or quality of being hot. 2. Violence; vehemence; fury.

**Höt'-press**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HOT-PRESSED (-prēst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HOT-PRESSING.] To press between hot plates for giving a smooth and glossy surface.

**Höt'spur**, *n.* [*hot and spur.*] A man violent, passionate, rash, or precipitate.

**Hou'dah**, *n.* See HOWDAH.

**Hōgh** (hōk), *n.* [A.-S. *hōh*, *hō*, the heel or the hough.] 1. The joint on the hind leg of a quadruped, between the knee and fetlock. 2. The posterior part of the knee-joint in man.

**Hōgh** (hōk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HOUGHED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HOUGHING.] To disable by cutting the sinews of the ham; to hamstring.

**Hound**, *n.* [A.-S. *hund*, Icel. *hundr*, Goth. *hunds*, allied to Lat. *canis*, Gr. *κύων*, *κυνός*, Skr. *grā*, gen. *ḡnās*.] A dog used for hunting; properly, one which hunts game by the scent.

**Hound**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HOUNDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HOUNDING.] 1. To incite, as a hound, to pursuit. 2. To hunt; to chase. 3. To urge on, as by hounds; to incite or spur on.

**Hour** (our), *n.* [Lat. *hora*, Gr. *ὥρα*, a season, time of day, an hour.] 1. Sixty minutes. 2. The time of the day, as indicated by a timepiece. 3. Fixed or appointed time; conjuncture.

**Hour'-glass** (our'glās), *n.* An instrument for measuring time, especially the interval of an hour, by the running of sand out of a glass vessel.



Hour-glass.

**Hour'-hand** (our'-), *n.* The hand or index which shows the hour on a chronometer.

**Hour'ī** (hour'ī), *n.* [Per. *hūrī*, *hūrā*, *hūr*, from Ar. *hūr*, *pl.* of *ahwar*, beautiful-eyed, black-eyed.] A nymph of paradise; — so called by the Mohammedans.

**Hour'ly** (our'lī), *a.* Happening or done every hour; occurring hour by hour; frequent; often repeated.

**Hour'ly** (our'lī), *adv.* Every hour; frequently.

**Hour'-plāte** (our'plāt), *n.* The dial of a timepiece.

**House**, *n.*; *pl.* HOUS-ES. [A.-S., Goth., Icel., & O. H. Ger. *hūs*.] 1. A building used as a habitation or shelter for animals of any kind; especially, one for the habitation of man; a dwelling; mansion; tenement. 2. Household affairs; domestic concerns. 3. A household; a family. 4. A race of persons from the same stock; a tribe; especially, a noble or illustrious race. 5. A body of men united in their legislative capacity. 6. (*Com.*) A firm or commercial establishment. 7. (*Astrol.*) A twelfth part of the heavens. 8. An inn; a hotel.

*House of correction*, a prison for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons, vagrants, trespassers, &c. — *House of God*, a temple or church. — *Religious house*, a monastery or convent. — *To bring down the whole house*, to draw forth a burst of applause from a whole audience.

**House** (houz), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HOUSED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HOUSING.] To shelter; to protect by covering.

**House** (houz), *v. i.* To take shelter or lodgings; to abide; to dwell. [a house.]

**House'-breāk'er**, *n.* One who feloniously breaks into **House'-breāk'ing**, *n.* The act of feloniously breaking into a house.

**House'hōld**, *n.* Those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family. [domestic.]

**House'hōld**, *a.* Belonging to the house and family;

**House'hōld-er**, *n.* The master of a family.

**House'keep-er**, *n.* 1. One who occupies a house with his family; a householder. 2. A female servant who has the chief care of the family.

**House'keep-ing**, *n.* 1. Care of domestic concerns. 2. Hospitality; a plentiful and hospitable table.

**House'leek**, *n.* [See LEEK.] (*Bot.*) A succulent plant found very generally on old walls and roofs.

**House'less**, *a.* Destitute of a house or habitation; without shelter.

**House'māid**, *n.* A female servant.

**House'rōom** (28), *n.* Room or place in a house.

**House'-warm'ing**, *n.* A feast or merry-making at the time a family enters a new house.

**House'wife** (or *hūz'wif*), *n.* 1. The mistress of a family. 2. A little ease or bag for materials used in sewing, &c.

**House'wife-ly** (or *hūz'wif-lī*), *a.* Pertaining to a housewife, or to female management of home affairs; like a housewife.

**House'wife-ry** (*hūz'wif-rī*), *n.* The business of the mistress of a family; female management of domestic concerns.

**Hous'ing**, *n.* [From *house*, *v. t.*] 1. A saddle-cloth; a horse-cloth. 2. The act of putting under shelter. 3. (*Arch.*) (*a.*) The space taken out of one solid, to admit the insertion of another. (*b.*) A niche for a statue. 4. (*Mach.*) (*a.*) The part of the framing which holds a journal-box in place. (*b.*) The uprights supporting the cross-slide of a planer.

**Hōve**, *imp. of heave.* See HEAVE.

**Hōv'el**, *n.* [Cf. W. *hogyl*, *hogl*, hovel, shed, A.-S. *hōf*, palace, house, cave, den.] 1. An open shed for sheltering cattle, protecting produce, &c., from the weather. 2. A small, mean house.

**Hōv'el**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HOVELED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HOVELING.] To put in a hovel; to shelter.

**Hōv'en** (hōv'n), *a.* Swelled or puffed out; — applied mostly to cattle when distended with gas from eating too much green food.

**Hōv'er** (hūv'er), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HOVERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HOVERING.] [W. *hofian*, *hofiaw*, to hang over, hover.] 1. To hang fluttering in the air, or upon the wing. 2. To move to and fro in the neighborhood of.

**How**, *adv.* [A.-S. *hū*, *hwū*, prop. instrum. of *wha*, *what*, who, what, pron. interrog., Goth. *hvaiva*.] 1. In what manner or way; by what means. 2. To what degree or extent; in what proportion. 3. For what reason. 4. In what state, condition, or plight.

*How* is used in each sense, interrogatively, interjectionally, and relatively; it is often employed by itself, as an interrogation, interjection, or exclamation. With a following *that*, it is superfluous, and no longer in good use.

**How-ādj'i** (hou-āj'ī), *n.* [Ar.] 1. A traveler. 2. A merchant; — so called in the East because merchants were formerly the chief travelers.

**How-bē'it**, *conj.* [Compounded of *how*, *be*, and *it*.] Be it as it may; nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; but; however.

**How'dah**, *n.* [Hind. & Ar. *haudah* or *haudadj*.] A seat on the back of an elephant or camel, to ride in.

**How'el**, *n.* A tool used by coopers for smoothing their work, especially the inside of a cask.

**How-ēv'er**, *adv.* 1. In whatever manner or degree. 2. At all events; at least. [still; though.]

**How-ēv'er**, *conj.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet;

*Syn.* — At least; nevertheless; yet. — *However*, signifies that in whatever way a truth or fact may be viewed, certain other facts are true, as "However, we shall perform our duty." *At least*, indicates the lowest estimate or concession, as, "This, at least, must be done." *Nevertheless*, denotes that though the concession be fully made, it has no effect on the question, as, "Nevertheless, we must go forward." *Yet* signifies that, admitting every thing supposed down to the present moment, the expected consequence can not be drawn, as, "Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him."

**How'itz-er** (hou'its-er, 109), *n.* [Ger. *haubitze*.] (*Mil.*) A short, light cannon, having a chamber, intended to throw large projectiles with comparatively small charges.

**Howl**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* HOWLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HOWLING.] [O. H. Ger. *hiuwilōn*, Icel. *yla*, Lat. *ululare*, Gr. *ύλαν*.] 1. To cry as a dog or wolf: to utter a loud, protracted, and mournful sound. 2. To utter a sound expressive of distress; to wail. 3. To roar, as a tempest.

**Howl**, *v. t.* To utter or speak with outerv.

**Howl**, *n.* The cry of a dog or wolf, or other like sound; a loud, piercing cry of distress; a yell.

**Howl'et**, *n.* [Equivalent to *owllet*, diminutive of *owl*.] An owl; an owl.

**How'so-ēv'er**, *adv.* [Compounded of *how*, *so*, and *ever*.] In what manner soever; to whatever degree; however.

**Hoy**, *n.* [D. *heu*, *heude*, *hode*, Ger. & Fr. *heu*.] (*Naut.*) A small coasting vessel for passengers and goods, usually rigged as a sloop.

**Hūb**, *n.* [See HOB.] 1. The central part or nave of a wheel. 2. The hilt of a weapon. 3. A projecting obstruction. [*Amer.*] 4. A goal or mark at which quoits, &c., are cast. 5. A projection on a wheel for a pin.

**Hūb'ble-būb'ble**, *n.* A tobacco-pipe so arranged that the smoke passes through water, making a bubbling noise; hence its name.



**Hüb'büb**, *n.* [Cf. WHOOP, and HOOP.] A great noise of many confused voices; a tumult; uproar; riot.

**Hück'a-bäck**, *n.* A kind of linen with raised figures on it, used for table-cloths and towels.

**Hück'le-bäcked** (hük'l-bäkt), *a.* [*Huckle*, a dim. of Ger. *hucke*, the back.] Having round shoulders.

**Hück'le-bër'ry** (hük'l-), *n.* [Cf. Ger. *puckelbeere*, *puckelbeere*, *pikelbeere*, *bickelbeere*.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A low branching shrub, with very stiff and crooked branches, and producing a small, black, edible berry, of pleasant flavor. (*b.*) The fruit of this shrub. [Written also *whortleberry*.]

**Hück'ster**, *n.* [From Eng. *huck*, to haggle. Cf. HAWK, *v.*] **1.** A retailer of small articles; a peddler; a hawker. **2.** A mean, trickish fellow. [bargains.]

**Hück'ster**, *v. i.* To deal in small articles, or in petty

**Hüd'dle**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HUDDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HUDDLING.] [Ger. *hudehn*, to hungle, O. Ger. *hudel*, *huddel*, rag, trash.] To press or hurry in disorder; to crowd.

**Hüd'dle**, *v. t.* **1.** To hurry and slight. **2.** To put on; to do in haste or roughly.

**Hüd'dle**, *n.* A crowd; tumult; confusion. [a bungler.]

**Hüd'dler**, *n.* One who throws things into confusion;

**Hü'di-bräs'tie**, *a.* Similar in manner to *Hudibras*, the hero of a burlesque poem; hence, in the style of doggerel poetry.

**Hüe**, *n.* [A.-S. *hiw*, *hiow*, *heow*, appearance, form, color, Goth. *hivi*, shape, form, color.] Color; tint; dye.

**Hüe**, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *hue*, cry, clamor. Cf. AHOY.] A shouting or vociferation.

*Hue and cry* (*Law*), a loud outcry with which a felon was anciently pursued; in later usage, a written proclamation requiring all persons to aid in retaking him.

**Hüff**, *n.* [See *infra*.] **1.** A fit of disappointment and anger. **2.** A boaster.

**Hüff**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HUFFED (hüft, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HUFFING.] [A modification of O. Eng. *hoove*, *hove*, equiv. to *heave*, q. v.] **1.** To swell; to puff up. **2.** To treat with insolence and arrogance; to bully.

**Hüff**, *v. i.* **1.** To dilate; to swell up. **2.** To bluster; to storm.

**Hüff'ish**, *a.* Disposed to put on swelling, petulant, or bullyish airs; arrogant.

**Hüff'ish-ness**, *n.* Arrogance; noisy bluster.

**Hüff'y**, *a.* **1.** Puffed up; swelled. **2.** Characterized by arrogance, bluster, or petulance.

**Hüg**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HUGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HUGGING.] [A.-S. *hogian*, to meditate, think, Goth. *hugjan*, to think, Icel. *huga*, to think, care, *hugga*, to console, A.-S. *hëgan*, *hëgian*, to wall in, guard, *hege*, *haga*, hedge. See HEDGE.] **1.** To embrace closely; to clasp to the bosom. **2.** To hold fast; to treat with fondness. **3.** (*Naut.*) To keep close to.

**Hüg**, *n.* A close embrace; a clasp or gripe.

**Hüge**, *a.* [*compar.* HUGER; *superl.* HUGEST.] [See HIGH.] **1.** Very large or great; monstrous, immense. **2.** Extended; carried to a high degree.

**Syn.**—Enormous; gigantic; colossal; prodigious; vast.

**Hüge'ly**, *adv.* Very greatly; enormously; immensely.

**Hüge'ness**, *n.* Enormous bulk or largeness.

**Hüg'ger-müg'ger**, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *hugger*, to lie in ambush, to lurk, *mug*, fog, *muggard*, sullen.] Privacy; secrecy. [*Colloq. and low*.]

**Hüg'ger-müg'ger**, *a.* **1.** Secret; clandestine; close; sly. **2.** Confused; disorderly; mean; contemptible.

**Hüg'ue-not** (hü'ge-not), *n.* [Fr., prop. dim. of *Hugon*, *Hugo*, and orig. a heretic and conspirator of this name.] (*Ecc. Hist.*) A French Protestant of the period of the religious wars in France in the sixteenth century.

**Hüg'ue-not-ism**, *n.* The religion of the Huguenots in France.

**Hülk**, *n.* [A.-S. *hulce*, a light, swift ship, *hulc*, a cabin, cottage, den. O. H. Ger. *holcho*, a swift ship, from Gr. ὄλκας.] **1.** The body of a ship or vessel; especially the body of an old ship or vessel laid by as unfit for service. **2.** Any thing bulky or unwieldy.

**Hüll**, *n.* [A.-S. *hule*, *hulvi*, the hard shell, hull, or crust of a thing, from Goth. *huljan*, to cover, O. H. Ger. & A.-S. *hëlan*, to conceal.] **1.** The outer covering of any thing, particularly of a nut or of grain; the husk. **2.** (*Naut.*) The frame or body of a vessel.

**Hüll**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HULLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HULLING.] **1.** To strip off or separate the hull or hulls of. **2.** To pierce the hull of, as of a ship.

**Hüll-güll'**, *n.* A play or game of children.

**Hüm**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HUMMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.*

HUMMING.] [Ger. *hummen*, *humsen*, D. *hommeien*.] **1.** To make a dull, prolonged, nasal sound, like that of a bee in flight; to drone; to murmur; to buzz. **2.** To make as if speaking, but without opening the mouth, or articulating; to mumble.

**Hüm**, *v. t.* To sing with shut mouth; to murmur without articulation.

**Hüm**, *n.* **1.** The noise of bees in flight, of a swiftly revolving top, of a whirling wheel, or the like. **2.** Any inarticulate and buzzing sound. **3.** An imposition or hoax.

**Hüm**, *interj.* [Cf. HEM.] Ahem; hem; a sound with a pause implying doubt and deliberation. See HEM.

**Hü'man**, *a.* [Lat. *humanus*, from *homo*, man.] Belonging to man or mankind; having the qualities or attributes of man.

**Hu-māne'**, *a.* [Lat. *humanus*. See HUMAN.] **1.** Pertaining to man; human. [*Obs.*] **2.** Having the feelings and dispositions proper to man, and a disposition to treat other human beings or animals with kindness.

**Syn.**—Kind; sympathizing; benevolent; mild; compassionate; tender; merciful.

**Hu-māne'ly**, *adv.* In a humane manner; kindly.

**Hu-māne'ness** (109), *n.* The quality of being humane; tenderness.

**Hü'man-ist**, *n.* **1.** One who pursues the study of the *humanities* or polite literature. **2.** One versed in the knowledge of human nature.

**Hu-mān'i-tā'ri-an**, *n.* One who holds that Jesus Christ was merely a man.

**Hu-mān'i-tā'ri-an**, *a.* Pertaining to humanitarians.

**Hu-mān'i-tā'ri-an-ism**, *n.* The doctrine of the humanitarians.

**Hu-mān'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being human. **2.** Mankind collectively. **3.** The quality of being humane; kindness; benevolence. **4.** Mental cultivation; liberal education. **5.** *pl.* The branches of polite or elegant learning; belles-lettres.

**Hü'man-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HUMANIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HUMANIZING] To render human or humane.

**Hü'man-ize**, *v. i.* To become or be made more humane; to become civilized; to be ameliorated.

**Hü'man-ly**, *adv.* In a human manner; after the manner of men.

**Hüm'ble** (76), *a.* [*compar.* HUMBLER; *superl.* HUMBLEST.] [From Lat. *humilis*, on the ground, low, from *humus*, the earth, ground.] **1.** Low; unpretending; mean. **2.** Thinking lowly of one's self; not proud, arrogant, or assuming; modest; lowly; meek.

To eat *humble pie*, to take up with mean fare, and hence, to submit tamely to insult or injury;—said to be derived from *pie* made of the entrails or *humbles* of a deer. See HUMBLES.

**Hüm'ble**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HUMBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HUMBLING.] **1.** To bring low; to reduce the power, independence, or exaltation of; to bring down. **2.** To make humble or lowly in mind; to abase the pride of.

**Syn.**—To abase; lower; depress; humiliate; disgrace; degrade; sink.

**Hüm'ble-bee**, *n.* [Prob. from *hum*, q. v. Cf. BUMBLE-BEE.] (*Entom.*) A large, hairy bee, of a black color, with bands of yellow or orange; a bumblebee.

**Hüm'ble-ness**, *n.* State of being or feeling humble.

**Hüm'bler**, *n.* One who, or that which, humbles.

**Hüm'bles** (-blz), *n. pl.* [See UMBLES and NOMBLES.] Entrails of a deer.

**Hüm'bly**, *adv.* In a humble manner; with humility.

**Hüm'büg**, *n.* [Probably from *hum*, to impose on, deceive, and *bug*, a frightful object, bugbear.] [*Colloq.*] **1.** A piece of trickery; a hoax. **2.** Trickishness. **3.** One who deceives or hoaxes.

**Hüm'büg**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HUMBUGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HUMBUGGING.] To deceive; to impose on; to cajole; to hoax. [*Colloq.*]

**Hüm'büg-gev-y**, *n.* The practice of imposition.

**Hüm'drüm**, *a.* [Probably from *hum* and *drum*, for *drone*, q. v.] Dull; stupid.

**Hü'mer-al**, *a.* [Lat. *humerus*, the shoulder.] Belonging to the shoulder.

**Hü'mid**, *a.* [Lat. *humidus*, from *humere*, to be moist.] Containing sensible moisture; damp; moist.

**Hu-mid'i-ty**, *n.* Moisture; dampness.

**Hu-mil'i-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HUMILIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HUMILIATING.] [Lat. *humiliare*, *humiliatum*. See HUMBLE.] To reduce to a lower position; to humble; to depress; to abase.

**Hu-mil'i-ā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of humiliating or humbling; abasement of pride; mortification. **2.** State of being humiliated.



**Hu-mil'i-ty, n.** State or quality of being humble; lowliness of mind.

**Syn.**—Modesty; diffidence.—*Diffidence* is a distrust of one's powers, and, as it may be carried too far, is not always (like modesty and humility) a virtue; *modesty*, without supposing self-distrust, implies an unwillingness to put ourselves forward, and an absence of all over-confidence in our own powers; *humility* consists in rating our *claims* low, in being willing to waive our rights, and take a lower place than might be our due. It does not require us to underrate *ourselves*. The *humility* of our Savior was perfect, and yet he had a true sense of his own greatness.

**Hūm'ner, n.** One who hums; an applauder.

**Hūm'ming-bīrd, n.** (*Ornith.*)

A very small bird remarkable for the metallic brilliancy of its plumage, and for the swift motion and noise of its wings in flight.

**Hūm'mock, n.** [Prob. an Ind. word.] 1. A rounded knoll or hillock. 2. A ridge or pile of ice on an ice-field. 3. Timbered land. [*Florida.*]



Humming-bird.

**Hū'mor (or yū'mur, 76), n.** [Lat., from *humere*, to be moist, allied to Gr. *χυμός*, liquid, juice.] 1. Moisture; especially, the moisture or fluids of animal bodies. 2. (*Med.*) (*a.*) A vitiated or morbid animal fluid, such as often causes an eruption on the skin. (*b.*) An eruptive affection of the skin; a rash. 3. State of mind (formerly fancied to depend on the condition of the fluids of the body); disposition; temper. 4. *pl.* Changing and uncertain states of mind. 5. That quality of the imagination which tends to excite laughter or mirth by ludicrous images or representations.

**Syn.**—Wit; satire; pleasantry; temper; disposition; mood; frame; whim; fancy; caprice. See **WIT**.

**Hū'mor (or yū'mur), v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* HUMORED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HUMORING.] 1. To comply with the humor of; to indulge by gentle and skillful adaptation. 2. To help on by indulgence.

**Syn.**—To gratify; indulge; favor. See **GRATIFY**.

**Hū'mor-al (or yū'mur-al), a.** Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the humors.

**Hū'mor-al-izm (or yū'mur-al-izm), n.** 1. State of being humoral. 2. The doctrine that diseases have their seat in the humors or fluids of the body.

**Hū'mor-izm (or yū'mur-izm), n.** 1. (*Med.*) Humorism. 2. Humorousness.

**Hū'mor-ist (or yū'mur-ist), n.** 1. One who attributes diseases to the diseased state of the humors. 2. One who has some strong peculiarity of character, which he indulges in ways that are odd or whimsical. 3. One who has a playful fancy or genius; also, a wag; a droll.

**Hū'mor-ous (or yū'mur-us), a.** 1. Subject to be governed by humor or caprice. 2. Full of humor; exciting laughter.

**Syn.**—Jocose; joocular; playful; witty; pleasant; merry; capricious; whimsical.

**Hū'mor-ous-ly (or yū'mur-us-ly), adv.** In a humorous manner; capriciously; joocously.

**Hū'mor-ous-ness (or yū'mur-), n.** State or quality of being humorous.

**Hū'mor-sōme (or yū'mur-), a.** Influenced by humor.

**Hūmp, n.** [Prob. allied to Lat. *umbo*, any convex elevation, boss of a shield.] A protuberance; a bunch; especially, the protuberance formed by a crooked back; a hunch.

**Hūmp'bäck, n.** 1. A crooked back; a hunchback. 2. A humpbacked person.

**Hūmus, n.** [Lat., earth, ground, soil.] A pulverulent brown substance formed by the action of air on solid animal or vegetable matter.

**Hūnch (66), n.** [Ger. *hucke, hocke*, back, bunch, heap, with an *n* inserted. Cf. **BUNCH** and **HUMP**.] 1. A hump; a protuberance. 2. A thick piece; a hunk. 3. A push or jerk with the fist or elbow.

**Hūnch, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* HUNCHED (*hūncht*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HUNCHING.] 1. To push with the elbow or with a sud len jerk. 2. To crook, as the back.

**Hūnch'bäck, n.** A humpback.

**Hūn'dred, n.** [A.-S. *hund*, hundred, *hundred*, century, O. H. Ger. *hunt, huntari, hundert*, Goth. *hund*, allied to Lat. *centum*, Gr. *ἑκατόν*. Skr. *śatām*, Per. *szad*, Ir. *cead*.] 1. The number of ten times ten. 2. A division or part of a county in England, supposed to have originally contained a hundred families, or freemen.

*Hundred-weight*, a denomination of weight, usually denoted

by *cwt.*, containing 112 pounds avoirdupois, according to the usual legal standard. But often in practice, and sometimes by legislative enactment, it is 100 pounds avoirdupois.

**Hūn'dred, a.** Ten times ten; ninety and ten.

**Hūn'dredth (108), a.** 1. Next following in order the ninety-ninth. 2. Forming one of a hundred parts into which anything is divided.

**Hūn'dredth, n.** One of a hundred equal parts into which one whole is, or may be, divided.

**Hūng, imp. & p. p. of hang.** See **HANG**.

**Hūng'-beef, n.** The fleshy part of beef slightly salted and hung up to dry; dried beef.

**Hūn'ger, n.** [A.-S. *hungur, hunger*, Goth. *huhrus*, hunger, *huggrjan*, to hunger.] 1. A craving or desire for food. 2. Any strong or eager desire.

**Hūn'ger, v. i.** [*imp. & p. p.* HUNGERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HUNGERING.] 1. To crave food. 2. To long for.

**Hūn'ger, v. t.** To make hungry; to fanish.

**Hūn'gri-ly, adv.** In a hungry manner; voraciously.

**Hūn'gry, a.** [*compar.* HUNGRIER; *superl.* HUNGRIEST.] 1. Feeling hunger; having a keen appetite; hence, having an eager desire. 2. Showing hunger or a craving desire. 3. Not rich or fertile; poor; barren.

**Hūnk, n.** A large lump or piece; a hunch. [*Prov. Eng. and colloq. Amer.*]

**Hūnk'er, n.** One opposed to progress in politics; hence, one opposed to progress in general; a conservative; a fogy. [*Amer.*]

**Hūnks, n.** [*Prov. Eng. hunk, hunch, hump.*] A covetous, sordid man; a miser; a niggard.

**Hūnt, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* HUNTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HUNTING.] [A.-S. *huntian*, to hunt, allied to *hentian*, to follow, pursue.] 1. To follow after, as game or wild animals; to chase. 2. To search diligently after; to pursue.

**Hūnt, v. i.** 1. To follow the chase; to go out in pursuit of game. 2. To seek by close pursuit; to search.

**Hūnt, n.** 1. A chase of wild animals for catching them; chase; hence, pursuit; search. 2. An association of huntsmen.


**Hūnt'er, n.** 1. One who pursues wild animals; a huntsman. 2. A dog that is employed in the chase. 3. A horse used in the chase. 4. A watch which has the crystal protected by a metallic cover.

**Hūnt'ing-hōrn, n.** A bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds in pursuit of game.

**Hūnt'ress, n.** A female hunter.

**Hūnts'man, n.; pl. HUNTS'MEN.** 1. One who hunts, or who practices hunting. 2. A servant whose office it is to manage the chase.

**Hūr'dle, n.** [A.-S. *hyrdel, hyrdhil*, allied to Lat. *crates*.] A texture of twigs, osiers, or sticks; a crate of various forms and used for various purposes.

**Hūr'dy-gūr'dy, n.** A stringed instrument of music, whose sounds are produced by the friction of a wheel, and regulated by the fingers.  Hurdy-gurdy.

**Hūrl, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* HURLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HURLING.] [Probably from Lat. *ululare*, to howl, transferred from the voice to a noisy and tumultuous throwing; but perhaps *hurl* is only a modification of *whirl*.] To send whirling or whizzing through the air; to throw with violence.

**Hūrl, n.** Act of hurling; a cast; a fling.

**Hūrl'-bōne, n.** (*Far.*) A bone near the middle of the buttock of a horse.

**Hūrl'er, n.** One who hurls, or plays at hurling.

**Hūrl'ing, n.** 1. The act of throwing with force. 2. A certain game of ball.

**Hūr'ly, } (n. [Eng. *hurl*, and Prov. Eng. *burly*,  
Hūr'ly-būr'ly, } big, strong.] Tumult; bustle; confusion.**

**Hūr-rā' } (hū-rā'), interj. [Cf. HUZZA.] Huzza! a shout  
Hūr-rāh' } of joy or exultation.**

**Hūr'ri-eāne, n.** [Originally a Carib word, signifying a high wind.] A violent storm, characterized by the extreme fury of the wind and its sudden changes.

*Hurricane deck* (*Naut.*), the upper deck of steamboats.

**Hūr'ri-er, n.** One who hurries, urges, or impels.

**Hūr'ry, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* HURRIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HURRYING.] [M. H. Ger. *hurren*, to move hastily, Icel. *hurra*, to rattle over hardened snow, or frozen ground, *hurr*, noise of sledges.] 1. To hasten; to urge onward. 2. To impel to violent or thoughtless action.

**Syn.**—To precipitate; expedite; quicken; accelerate.

**Hūr'ry, v. i.** To move or act with haste or precipitation.

food, foot; ūrn, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; as; exist; linger, link; this.



**Hūr'ry**, *n.* The act of hurrying; the act of driving or pressing forward.

**Syn.**—Haste; speed; dispatch; expedition; pressure; urgency; precipitation; bustle.

**Hûrt**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HURT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HURTING.] [A.-S. *hyrt*, hurt, wounded, W. *hurdd*, thrust, *hyrddu*, *hyrddiaw*, to push, drive, assault.] **1.** To wound or bruise painfully. **2.** To damage; to injure; to harm. **3.** To wound the feelings of; to annoy; to grieve.

**Hûrt**, *n.* **1.** A physical injury causing pain. **2.** Damage; detriment.

**Syn.**—Wound; bruise; injury; harm; loss; mischief; bane; disadvantage.

**Hûrt'er**, *n.* One who hurts or does harm.

**Hûrt'ful**, *a.* Tending to impair or destroy.

**Syn.**—Pernicious; destructive; harmful; baneful; prejudicial; detrimental; disadvantageous; mischievous; injurious; noxious; unwholesome.

**Hûrt'ful-ly**, *adv.* Injuriously; mischievously.

**Hûrt'ful-ness**, *n.* Injuriousness; mischievousness.

**Hûrt'le** (*hûrt'l*), *v. i.* [Dim. of *hurt*.] **1.** To clash; to jostle. **2.** To move rapidly; to skirmish. **3.** To make a clashing, terrifying, or threatening sound.

**Hûrt'le**, *v. t.* **1.** To brandish. [*Obs.*] **2.** To push forcibly.

**Hûrt'le-bēr'ry**, *n.* [A.-S. *heort-berie*, *heorot-berie*, i. e., *hart-berry*] The same as HUCKLEBERRY and WHORTLEBERRY.

**Hûrt'less**, *a.* Doing no injury; innoxious; harmless; innocuous; innocent.

**Hûs'band** (*hûs'band*), *n.* [A.-S. *hûsbonda*, the master of the house or family, from *hûs*, house, and *bonda*, boor, peasant, *bûan* to dwell.] A married man.

A ship's husband (*Naut.*), the owner of a ship who manages its concerns in person.

**Hûs'band**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HUSBANDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HUSBANDING.] **1.** To direct and manage with frugality. **2.** To cultivate, as land; to till.

**Hûs'band-man**, *n.*; *pl.* HÛS'BAND-MEN. A farmer; a cultivator or tiller of the ground.

**Hûs'band-ry'**, *n.* **1.** Care of domestic affairs; domestic economy. **2.** The business of a husbandman or farmer; agriculture; tillage.

**Hûsh**, *a.* [An onomatopoeic word.] Silent; still; quiet.

**Hûsh**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HUSHED (*hûsh't*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HUSHING.] **1.** To still; to silence; to calm. **2.** To calm, as commotion or agitation.

**Hûsh**, *v. i.* To be still; to be silent; — especially, used in the imperative, as an exclamation.

**Hûsh'-môn'ey**, *n.* A bribe to secure silence.

**Hûsk**, *n.* [O. II. Ger. *hulsa*, from O. II. Ger. & A.-S. *hëlan*, to conceal, cover.] The external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants.

**Hûsk**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HUSKED (*hûsk't*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HUSKING.] To strip off the external covering of.

**Hûsk'i-ness**, *n.* **1.** State of being husky. **2.** Roughness of sound; harshness; hoarseness.

**Hûsk'ing**, *n.* **1.** Act of stripping off husks, as from Indian corn. **2.** A meeting of neighbors or friends, to assist in husking Indian corn. [*Amer.*]

**Hûsk'y**, *a.* **1.** Abounding with, consisting of, or resembling husks. **2.** Rough in tone; hoarse; raucous.

**Hûs-sâr'** (*hûoz-zâr'*), *n.* [Hung. *huszâr*, from *husz*, twenty, because under King Matthias I., in the fifteenth century, every twenty houses were to furnish one horse-soldier.] (*Mil.*) Originally one of the national cavalry of Hungary and Croatia; now one of the light cavalry of European armies.

**Hûs'sy**, *n.* [*Contr.* from *huswife*, housewife.] **1.** An ill-behaved woman or girl; a jade. **2.** A pert girl. **3.** A case or bag containing thread, needles, &c. See HOUSEWIFE.

**Hûs'tings**, *n. pl.* [A.-S. *husting*, a place of council, fr. *hûs*, house, and *thing*, thing, cause, council.] **1.** The principal court of the city of London, held before the lord mayor, recorder, and aldermen. **2.** The place where the election of a member of Parliament is held; hence, the platform on which candidates stand.

**Hûs'tle** (*hûs'tl*), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HUSTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HUSTLING.] [D. *hutselen*, *hutsen*, to shake.] To shake together in confusion; to handle roughly.

**Hûs'wife** (*hûz/zif* or *hûz/wif*), *n.* [From *house-wife*.] **1.** A female economist or housekeeper. **2.** A worthless woman. [See HUSSY.] **3.** A case for sewing materials. See HOUSEWIFE.

**Hûs'wife-ry** (*hûz/zif-rÿ* or *hûz/wif-rÿ*), *n.* The business of managing the concerns of a family by a female.

**Hût**, *n.* [O. II. Ger. *hutta*; Goth. *hethjo*, store-room; al-

lied to Gr. *κεύδειν*, to hide, conceal.] A small house, hovel, or cabin.

**Hût**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HUTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HUTTING.] To place in huts, as troops encamped in winter quarters.

**Hûteh**, *n.* [O. Eng. *hucche*. Cf. A.-S. *hwecca*, chest, hutch.] A chest, box, or other place in which things may be stored, or animals confined.

**Hûz-zâ'**, *n.* [Perhaps from Fr. *kou ça*, an exclamation in hurling.] A shout of joy. [ultation.]

**Hûz-zâ'**, *interj.* Hurrah; — an expression of joy or ex-

**Hûz-zâ'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HUZZAED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HUZZAING.] To utter a loud shout of joy, or an exclamation in joy or praise.

**Hÿ'a-çînth**, *n.* [Lat. *hyacinthus*, Gr. *ύάκινθος*, orig. a beautiful Laconian youth, beloved by Apollo, who killed him by an unlucky cast of his quoit, from whose blood the flower of the same name is said to have sprung up.]

**1.** (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A bulbous plant bearing beautiful spikes of fragrant flowers. (*b.*) A plant called also *Eastern quanamash*; wild hyacinth. (*c.*) The name is also given to an evergreen, one variety of which produces white, and another blue, flowers. **2.** (*Min.*) A red variety of zircon, sometimes used as a gem.

**Hÿ'a-çînth'ine**, *a.* Made of, or resembling hyacinth; of a violet, purple, dark auburn, or brown color.

**Hÿ'a-dēs**, } *n. pl.* [Lat. *Hyades*, Gr. *Υάδες*, i. e., the

**Hÿ'ads**, } Rainers, from *ύειν*, to rain.] (*Astron.*) A cluster of five stars in the constellation Taurus, supposed by the ancients to indicate the approach of rainy weather, when they rose with the sun.

**Hÿ'a-lîne**, *a.* [Lat. *hyalinus*, Gr. *ύάλινος*, from *ύαλος*, glass.] Glassy; crystalline; transparent.

**Hÿ'brid**, or **Hÿb'rid**, *n.* [Lat. *hybrida*, *hibrida*, prob. allied to Gr. *ύβρις*, wantonness (as if unbridled, lawless, unnatural).] An animal or plant produced from the mixture of two species; a mongrel; a mule.

**Hÿ'brid**, or **Hÿb'rid**, *a.* Produced from the mixture of two species; mongrel.

**Hÿd'a-tîd**, *n.* [Gr. *ύδατίς*, -ίδος, a watery vesicle under the upper eyelid, from *ύδωρ*, *ύδατος*, water.] (*Zool.*) A parasitic membranous sac filled with a pellucid fluid, found in various parts of the body of organized beings.

**Hÿ'drá**, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* Hÿ'DRÁS, Lat. *pl.* Hÿ'DRÆ. [Lat. *hydra*, Gr. *ύδρα*, *ύδωρ*, water.] **1.** (*Myth.*) A water-serpent having many heads, one of which, being cut off, was immediately succeeded by another, unless the wound was cauterized. **2.** Hence, a multifarious evil, or one not to be repressed by a single effort.

**Hÿ-drân'ge-á**, *n.* [From Gr. *ύδωρ*, water, and *άγγειον*, vessel, capsule.] (*Bot.*) A shrubby genus of plants bearing opposite leaves and large heads of showy flowers of a rose color naturally, but varying in color with the soil.

**Hÿ'drant**, *n.* [Gr. *ύδραίνειν*, to irrigate; *ύδωρ*, water.] A pipe or spout at which water may be drawn from the mains of an aqueduct; a water-plug.

**Hÿ-drâr'gy-rûm**, *n.* [Lat. *hydrargyrus*, Gr. *ύδράργυρος*, fluid silver, quicksilver, from *ύδωρ*, water, and *άργυρος*, silver.] Quicksilver; mercury.

**Hÿ'drate**, *n.* [From Gr. *ύδωρ*, water.] (*Chem.*) A compound formed by the union of water with some other substance, generally forming a neutral salt.

**Hÿ-drau'lie**, } *a.* [Lat. *hydraulicus*, Gr. *ύδραυλικός*,

**Hÿ-drau'lie-al**, } from *ύδραυλις*, or *ύδραυλις*, a water-organ, from *ύδωρ*, water, and *άλός*, flute, pipe.] Pertaining to hydraulics, or to fluids in motion.

*Hydraulic cement*, a cement or mortar made of hydraulic lime, to be used under water. — *Hydraulic press*, a press in which great power is obtained from a small forcing-pump which forces water into a large cylinder. — *Hydraulic ram*, a machine for raising water by means of the momentum of the water of which a portion is to be raised.

**Hÿ-drau'lies**, *n. sing.* That branch of science or of engineering which treats of fluids, especially water in motion.

**Hÿ'dro-çêle**, *n.* [Gr. *ύδροκήλη*, from *ύδωρ*, water, and *κήλη*, tumor.] (*Med.*) A collection of serous fluid in the areolar texture of the scrotum or the coverings of the testicles or spermatic cord.

**Hÿ'dro-çêph'a-lûs**, *n.* [Gr. *ύδροκέφαλος*, and *ύδροκέφαλον*, water in the head, from *ύδωρ*, water, and *κεφαλή*, head.] (*Med.*) Dropsy of the brain.

**Hÿ'dro-dÿ-nâm'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, the force or pressure of water.

**Hÿ'dro-dÿ-nâm'ies**, *n. sing.* [Gr. *ύδωρ*, water, and *dynamics*, q. v.] The principles of dynamics, as applied to water and other fluids.

**Hÿ'dro-çeu**, [From Gr. *ύδωρ*, water, and *γένειν*, to

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cäre, fär, äsk, all, what; êre, vell, tÿrm; pique, fÿrm; sön, ôr, dō, wōlf,



beget, generate; so called as being considered the generator of water.] (*Chem.*) An inflammable colorless gas of extreme lightness, which constitutes one of the elements of water.

**Hÿ'dro-gên-âte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HYDROGENATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HYDROGENATING.] (*Chem.*) To combine with hydrogen.

**Hÿ'dro-gên-îze**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HYDROGENIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HYDROGENIZING.] To combine with hydrogen; to hydrogenate. [ing hydrogen.]

**Hÿ'drôg'e-nôus**, *a.* Pertaining to hydrogen; containing hydrogen.

**Hÿ'drôg'ra-pher**, *n.* One who draws maps of the sea, lakes, or other waters, with the adjacent shores.

**Hÿ'dro-grâph'ie**, } *a.* Relating to hydrography.  
**Hÿ'dro-grâph'ie-al**, }

**Hÿ'drôg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and γράφειν, to write, describe.] Art of measuring and describing the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters, or of forming charts of the same.

**Hÿ'drôl'o-gÿ**, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and λόγος, discourse.] The science of water, its properties, phenomena, and laws, its distribution in lakes, rivers, &c., over the earth's surface.

**Hÿ'dro-mân'cy**, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and μαντεία, divination.] A method of divination or prediction of events by water.

**Hÿ'dro-mel**, *n.* [Lat. *hydromel*, Gr. ὑδρόμελι, from ὕδωρ, water, and μέλι, honey.] A liquor consisting of honey diluted in water.

**Hÿ'drôm'e-ter**, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and μέτρον, measure.] 1. An instrument for determining the specific gravities and thence the strength of liquids. 2. An instrument for measuring the velocity or discharge of water, as in rivers, from reservoirs, &c.

**Hÿ'dro-mêt'rie**, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to an hydrometer.  
**Hÿ'dro-mêt'rie-al**, } 2. Made by means of an hydrometer.

**Hÿ'drôm'e-try**, *n.* 1. The determining the specific gravity, and thence the strength, of liquids. 2. The art or operation of measuring the velocity or discharge of running water.

**Hÿ'dro-pâth'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to hydropathy, or  
**Hÿ'dro-pâth'ie-al**, } the water-cure.

**Hÿ'drôp'a-thist**, *n.* One who practices hydropathy; a water-cure doctor.

**Hÿ'drôp'a-thy**, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and πάθος, suffering.] The water-cure, a mode of treating diseases by the use of pure water.

**Hÿ'dro-phô'bi-â**, *n.* [Lat. *hydrophobia*, Gr. ὑδροφοβία, from ὕδωρ, water, and φόβος, fear.] (*Med.*) A preternatural dread of water; a symptom of canine madness; hence, the disease caused by inoculation with the saliva of a rabid dog.

**Hÿ'dro-phôb'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to a dread of water, or canine madness.

**Hÿ'drôp'ie**, } *a.* [Lat. *hydropicus*, Gr. ὑδρωπικός.  
**Hÿ'drôp'ie-al**, } See DROPSY.] 1. Dropsical. 2. Resembling dropsy.

**Hÿ'dro-scôpe**, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and σκοπός, spying; viewing.] 1. An instrument to mark the presence of water in air. 2. A kind of water clock used by the ancients.

**Hÿ'dro-stât'ie**, } *a.* [From Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and  
**Hÿ'dro-stât'ie-al**, } στατικός, causing to stand, skilled in weighing, from ἰσθάναι, to stand.] Relating to hydrostatics; pertaining to, or in accordance with, the principles of the equilibrium of fluids.

**Hÿ'dro-stât'ies**, *n. sing.* That branch of science which relates to the pressure and equilibrium of non-elastic fluids, as water, mercury, &c.

**Hÿ'dro-thô'rax**, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and θώραξ, chest.] (*Med.*) Dropsy in the chest.

**Hÿ'droÿs**, *a.* Containing water; watery.

**Hÿ-e'mal**, *a.* [Lat. *hiemalis*, *hiemalis*, from *hyems*, or *hiems*, winter.] Belonging to winter; done in winter.

**Hÿ-e'nâ**, *n.*; *pl.* Hÿ-E'NÂS.  
 [Lat. *hyæna*, Gr. ὕαινα, orig. a sow, but usually a Libyan wild beast, prob. the modern hyena, which has a bristly mane like the hog, from ὕς, hog.] (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous mammal of Asia and Africa, allied to the dog. Its habits are nocturnal, and it generally feeds upon carrion.



Hyæna.

*giea*, *Hygea*, *Hygeia*.] Relating to Hygeia, the goddess of health; pertaining to health or its preservation.

**Hÿ'gi-êne'**, *n.* That department of medical science which treats of the preservation of health. [tory.]

**Hÿ'gi-ên'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to health or hygiene; sanitary.

**Hÿ-grôl'o-gÿ**, *n.* [From Gr. ὑγρός, wet, moist, and λόγος, discourse.] The doctrine of the fluids of the body.

**Hÿ-grôm'e-ter**, *n.* [From Gr. ὑγρός, wet, moist, and μέτρον, measure.] (*Physics.*) An instrument for measuring the degree of moisture of the atmosphere.

**Hÿ'gro-mêt'rie**, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to, made by,  
**Hÿ'gro-mêt'rie-al**, } or according to, the hygrometer.  
 2. Readily absorbing and retaining moisture.

**Hÿ-grôm'e-try**, *n.* That branch of physics which relates to the determination of the humidity of bodies, particularly of the atmosphere.

**Hÿ'gro-scôpe**, *n.* [Gr. ὑγρός, wet, moist, and σκοπός, spying, viewing.] (*Physics.*) An instrument which shows whether there is more or less moisture in the atmosphere, without indicating its amount.

**Hÿ'lo-thê'ism**, *n.* [Gr. ὕλη, wood, matter, and Θεός, God.] The doctrine or belief that matter is God. See MATERIALISM.

**Hÿ'lo-zô'ism**, *n.* [Gr. ὕλη, wood, matter, and ζωή, life, from ζᾶν, to live.] The doctrine that matter possesses a species of life.

**Hÿ'men**, *n.* [Lat., Gr. ὕμην, the god of marriage, ὕμην, skin, membrane.] 1. (*Myth.*) The god of marriage and nuptial solemnities. 2. (*Anat.*) The virginal membrane.

**Hÿ'men-ê'al** (124), } *a.* Pertaining to marriage or a  
**Hÿ'men-ê'an** } wedding; nuptial.

**Hÿ'men-ê'an**, } *n.* A marriage song; an epithalamium  
**Hÿ'men-ê'an**, }

**Hÿ'men-ôp'ter-al**, } *a.* [Gr. ὑμένωπτερος, membrane-  
**Hÿ'men-ôp'ter-ôus**, } winged, from ὕμην, skin, membrane, and πτερόν, feather, wing, from πέτομαι, πτέσθαι, to fly.] Belonging, or pertaining, to an order of insects having four membranous wings, as the bee, the wasp, &c.

**Hÿmni** (hÿm), *n.* [Lat. *hymnus*, Gr. ὕμνος, a festive song, a song of praise.] An ode or song of praise; especially, a religious ode; a sacred lyric.

**Hÿmni** (hÿm), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* HYMNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HYMNING.] To worship or extol by singing hymns; to sing.

**Hÿm'nal**, *a.* A sacred lyric; a hymn. [*Rare.*] [to sing.]

**Hÿm'nie**, *a.* Relating to hymns.

**Hÿm-nôg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. ὕμνος, hymn, and γράφειν, to write.] The science which treats of the writing of hymns; hymnology.

**Hÿm-nôl'o-gÿ**, *n.* [From Gr. ὕμνος, hymn, and λόγος, discourse.] 1. A body or collection of hymns. 2. The science pertaining to hymns; also, a treatise on hymns.

**Hÿ'oid**, } *a.* [Gr. ὑοειδής, from letter υ, and εἶδος,  
**Hÿ'oid'e-ad**, } form.] Having the form of an arch, or of the Greek letter upsilon [υ].

**Hÿp**, *n.* [Contraction of *hypocondria*, q. v.] A morbid depression of spirits; melancholy.

**Hÿp**, *v. t.* To make melancholy; to depress the spirits of.

**Hÿ-pâl'la-gÿ**, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. ὑπαλλαγή, prop. interchange, exchange, from ὑπαλλάσσειν, to interchange.] (*Gram.*) A figure consisting of a transference of attributes from their proper subjects to others.

**Hÿ-pêr'ba-ton**, *n.* [Gr. ὑπέρβατον, prop. neut., from ὑπερβατός, transposed, inverted, from ὑπερβαίνειν, to step over or beyond.] (*Gram.*) A figurative construction, changing the natural and proper order of words and sentences.

**Hÿ-pêr'bo-lâ**, *n.* [Gr. ὑπερβολή, overshooting, excess, from ὑπερβάλλειν, to throw over or beyond, from ὑπέρ, over, beyond, and βάλλειν, to throw.] (*Geom.*) A curve formed by a section of a cone, when the cutting-plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes.

**Hÿ-pêr'bo-le**, *n.* [See *supra.*] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech which expresses more or less than the truth; exaggeration.

**Hÿ'per-bôl'ie**, } *a.* 1. (*Math.*) Belong-  
**Hÿ'per-bôl'ie-al**, } ing to or having the nature of the hyperbola. 2. Relating to, or containing, hyperbole.

**Hÿ'per-bôl'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* 1. In the form of an hyperbola. 2. With exaggeration.

**Hÿ'per-bôl'i-fôrm**, *a.* Having the form, or nearly the form, of an hyperbola.

**Hÿ-pêr'bo-list**, *n.* One who uses hyperboles.

**Hÿ'per-bô're-an** (89, 124), *a.* [Lat. *hyperboreus*, Gr. ὑπερβόρεος, ὑπερβόρειος, beyond Boreas, i. e., in the extreme north.] Northern; very far north; arctic; hence very cold; frigid.



Hyperbola.



**Hÿ/per-bō're-an**, *n.* An inhabitant of the most northern region of the earth.

**Hÿ/per-eāt/a-lēe'tie**, *a.* [Gr. ὑπερκαταληκτικός, from ὑπέρ, over, beyond, and καταληκτικός; Lat. *hypercatalecticus*. See CATALECTIC.] (*Gr. & Lat. Pros.*) Having a syllable or two beyond the regular measure.

**Hÿ/per-erit'ie**, *n.* [Gr. ὑπέρ, over, beyond, and κριτικός, critical, critic.] One who is critical beyond measure or reason; a captious censor.

**Hÿ/per-erit'ie**, } *a.* **1.** Over-critical; critical be-  
**Hÿ/per-erit'ic-al**, } yond use or reason. **2.** Exces-  
sively nice or exact. [zoilism.]

**Hÿ/per-erit'i-çism**, *n.* Excessive rigor of criticism;  
**Hÿ/pēr/me-ter**, *n.* [Gr. ὑπέροτρομος, beyond all measure, from ὑπέρ, over, beyond, and μέτρον, measure.] An hypercatalectic verse; hence, any thing exceeding the ordinary standard of measure.

**Hÿ/pēr'tro-phy**, *n.* [Gr. ὑπέρ, over, beyond, and τροφή, nourishment.] (*Med.*) State of an organ or part of the body in which, from increased nutrition, its bulk is augmented.

**Hÿ'phen**, *n.* [Gr. ὑφέν, for, ὑφ' ἐν, under one, into one, together, a sign for joining two syllables.] (*Print.*) A mark, thus [-], used to connect syllables or compound words.

**Hyp-nōt'ie**, *a.* [Gr. ὑπνωτικός, inclined to sleep, putting to sleep, from ὑπνοῦν, to lull to sleep, from ὕπνος, sleep.] **1.** Tending to produce sleep; soporific. **2.** Characterized by unnatural or morbid sleep.

**Hÿp'no-tism**, *n.* A kind of mesmeric sleep or somnambulism; also a similar condition produced by gazing at a very bright object.

**Hÿ'po**, *n.* [A contraction of *hypochondria*.] A morbid depression of spirits; hyp. [*Collog.*]

**Hÿp'o-chōn'dri-ā**, *n.* (*Med.*) A mental disorder, in which one is tormented by melancholy and gloomy views, particularly about his own health.

**Hÿp'o-chōn'dri-āc**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the hypochondrium, or the parts of the body so called. **2.** Affected, characterized, or produced by, hypochondria. **3.** Producing melancholy, or low spirits.

**Hÿp'o-chōn'dri-āc**, *n.* A person affected with hypochondria.

**Hÿp'o-chōn'dri-ūm**, *n.*; *pl.* **HYP'O-CHŌN'DRI-Ā.** [Gr. ὑποχόνδριον, from ὑποχονδριός, under the cartilage of the breast-bone, from ὑπό, under, and χονδρός, gristle, cartilage.] (*Anat.*) That part of the cavity of the abdomen which, on either side, is beneath the cartilages of the false ribs.

**Hÿ-pōc'ri-sy**, *n.* [Lat. *hypocrisis*, Gr. ὑπόκρισις, simulation, outward show, from ὑποκρίνεσθαι, to play a part, from ὑπό, under, and κρίνειν, to decide, question.] The act or practice of a hypocrite; simulation, or dissimulation; especially, the assuming of a false appearance of virtue or religion. [deceiver; a cheat.]

**Hÿp'o-erite**, *n.* A false pretender to virtue or piety; a  
**Hÿp'o-erit'ie**, } *a.* Belonging to a hypocrite; ex-  
**Hÿp'o-erit'ic-al**, } hibiting hypocrisy.

**Hÿp'o-erit'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In an hypoeritical manner.

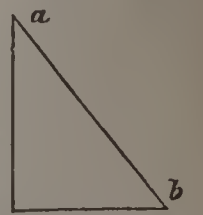
**Hÿp'o-gās'trie**, *a.* [Gr. ὑπογάστριος, from ὑπό, under, and γαστήρ, belly.] (*Anat.*) Relating to, or situated in, the lower part of the abdomen.

**Hÿ-pōs'ta-sis**, or **Hÿ-pōs'ta-sis**, *n.*; *pl.* **HY-POS'TA-SĒS** (hÿ- or hÿ-). [Gr. ὑποστασις, subsistence, substance, from ὑπό, under, and ἵστασθαι, to stand; Lat. *hypostasis*.] Substance, or subsistence; hence, each of the three subdivisions of the Godhead, the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

**Hÿpo-stāt'ie**, or **Hÿp'o-stāt'ie** } (110), *a.* **1.**  
**Hÿpo-stāt'ic-al**, or **Hÿp'o-stāt'ic-al** } Relating to

hypostasis, or substance; hence, constitutive, or elementary. **2.** Personal, or distinctly personal.  
**Hÿpo-stāt'ic-al-ly**, or **Hÿp'o-stāt'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In an hypostatical manner.

**Hÿ-pōt'e-nūse**, or **Hÿ-pōt'e-nūse**, *n.* [Gr. ὑποτείνουσα, subtending (sc. γραμμή), from ὑποτείνειν, to subtend; from ὑπό, under, and τείνειν, to stretch.] (*Geom.*) The longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the line that subtends the right angle.



**Hÿ-pōth'e-eāte**, or **Hÿ-pōth'e-eāte**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* **HYPOTHECATED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **HYPOTHECATING**.] [L. Lat. *ab, hypotheca, hypothecare, hypothecatum*, from Lat. *hypotheca*, Gr. ὑποθήκη, support, base, pledge, security.] (*Law.*) To confer on — said of one's creditor — a right in or to a thing, by which the creditor obtains the power to cause that thing to be sold for the discharge of a debt or engagement out of the proceeds; to subject, as property, to liability for a debt or engagement without delivery of possession or transfer of title.

**Hÿ-pōth'e-eā'tion**, or **Hÿ-pōth'e-eā'tion**, *n.* **1.** (*Civ. Law.*) The act or contract by which property is hypothecated. **2.** (*Law of Shipping.*) A contract whereby, in consideration of money advanced for the necessities of the ship, the vessel, freight, or cargo is made liable for its repayment.

☞ This term is often applied to mortgages of ships.

**Hÿ-pōth'e-nūse**, or **Hÿ-pōth'e-nūse**, *n.* (*Geom.*) The side of a right-angled triangle, opposite the right angle. See **HYPOTENUSE**.

**Hÿ-pōth'e-sis**, or **Hÿ-pōth'e-sis**, *n.*; *pl.* **HY-PŌTH'E-SĒS** (hÿ- or hÿ-). [Gr. ὑπόθεσις, foundation, supposition, from ὑποτιθέναι, to place under.] **1.** A supposition; something not proved, but assumed for the purpose of argument. **2.** A theory assumed to account for known facts or phenomena.

**Hÿpo-thēt'ie**, or **Hÿp'o-thēt'ie**, } *a.* Char-  
**Hÿpo-thēt'ic-al**, or **Hÿp'o-thēt'ic-al**, } acterised  
by an hypothesis; conditional; assumed without proof for the purpose of reasoning.

**Hÿpo-thēt'ic-al-ly**, or **Hÿp'o-thēt'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In an hypothetical manner; conditionally.

**Hÿ'son**, *n.* [Chin. *hi-tshun*, i. e., lit., first crop, or blooming spring.] A fragrant species of green tea.

*Hyson skin*, the refuse portion of the fine tea called *Hyson*. *Skin* is a Chinese word meaning *refuse*.

**Hÿs'sop** (hÿs'sop or hÿ'zup), *n.* [Gr. ὕσσωπος, from Heb. *ēšūbh*, Ar. *sūfā*.] (*Bot.*) A plant, the leaves of which have an aromatic smell, and a warm, pungent taste.

**Hys-tē'ri-ā**, *n.* [N. Lat. from Gr. τὰ ὑστερικά (sc. πάθη), from ὑστέρα, womb.] (*Med.*) A species of nervous affection, the principal characteristics of which consist in alternate fits of laughing and crying, with a sensation of strangulation.

**Hys-tēr'ie**, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, hysterics; af-  
**Hys-tēr'ic-al**, } fected, or troubled, with hysterics;  
convulsive; fitful.

**Hys-tēr'ies**, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) See **HYSTERIA**.

**Hÿs'te-ron-prōt'e-ron**, *n.* [Gr. ὕστερος, the latter, following, and πρότερος, before others, sooner.] (*Rhet.*) (*a.*) A figure in which the word that should follow comes first. (*b.*) An inversion of logical order, in which the conclusion is put before the premises, or the thing proved before the evidence.

**Hÿs'ter-ōt'o-my**, *n.* [From Gr. ὑστέρα, womb, and τομή, a cutting, from τέμνειν, to cut.] (*Surg.*) The operation of cutting into the uterus, for taking out a fetus; the cesarean section.

I.

**I** (ī), the ninth letter, and the third vowel, of the English alphabet, has two principal sounds: the long sound, as in *pine, fine, ice*; and the short sound, as in *pin, fin, gift*. See *Prin. of Pron.*, §§ 15-18, 48, 49. *I* and *J* were formerly regarded as the same character, and in many English dictionaries words containing these letters were, till quite recently, classed together.

**Ī**, *pron.* [*poss.* MY or MINE; *objective* ME; *pl., nom.* WE; *poss.* OUR, or OURS; *objective* US.] [A.-S. *ic*, Goth. *ik*, Icel. *ek*, *eg*, O. H. Ger. *ih*, N. H. Ger. *ich*, allied to Lat.

*ego*, Gr. *ἐγώ*, Skr. *ahám*, for *agam*, Slav. *az'*, Russ. *ia*.] The nominative case of the pronoun of the first person; — the word by which a speaker or writer denotes himself.

**Ī-āmb**, *n.* [See **IAMBUS**.] An iambus or iambic.  
**Ī-ām'bie**, } *a.* **1.** Consisting of a short or an unac-  
**Ī-ām'bie-al**, } cented syllable followed by a long or an accented one. **2.** Pertaining to, or composed of, iambics.

**Ī-ām'bie**, *n.* [See **IAMBUS**.] **1.** (*Pros.*) A foot consisting of two syllables, the first short and the second long,

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ěre, veĭl, tĕrm; pĭque, fĭrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf,



or the first unaccented and the second accented. **2.** A verse composed of such feet. **3.** *pl.* A satirical poem, as such poems were often written in iambic verse; a satire.

**Ī-ām'bus**, *n.*; *Lat. pl. Ī-ĀM'BI*; *Eng. pl. Ī-ĀM'BUS-ES.* [*Lat.*; *Gr. ἰαμβος.*] (*Pros.*) A foot consisting of a short syllable followed by a long one, or of an unaccented syllable followed by an accented one; an iambic.

**Ī'beX**, *n.* [*Lat.*, a kind of goat, the chamois.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of goat, found in the Alps and other mountainous parts of Europe, remarkable for having long, recurved horns.



Ibex.

**Ī-bī'dem**, *adv.* [*Lat.*] In the same place; — abbreviated *ibid.*

**Ī'bis**, *n.* [*Lat. ibis*, *Gr. ἰβίς*, *Coptic hibōi.*] (*Ornith.*) A genus of gallinaceous birds, one species of which was regarded in ancient Egypt with a degree of respect bordering on adoration.



Ibis.

**Ī-eā'ri-an**, *a.* [From *Icarus*, the son of *Dædalus*, who fled on wings to escape the resentment of *Minos*; but his flight, being too high, was fatal to him, as the sun melted the wax that cemented his wings, and he fell into the sea.] Adventurous in flight; soaring too high for safety.

**Ī'ce**, *n.* [*A.-S.*, *O. H. Ger.*, & *Icel. ís*, from an hypoth. *A.-S. root ísan*, *Goth. eisan*, to shine, and allied to *Ger. eisen*, iron, and *Lat. æs*, brass, copper.] **1.** Water in a solid state. **2.** Concreted sugar. **3.** Frozen cream or milk sweetened.

To break the ice, to make the first opening to any attempt; to remove the first obstructions or difficulties; to open the way.

**Ī'ce**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. ICED* (īst); *p. pr. & vb. n. ICING.*] **1.** To cover with ice; to convert into ice. **2.** To cover with concreted sugar; to frost. **3.** To freeze.

**Ī'ce'bērg**, *n.* [*Ger. eisberg*, from *eis*, ice, and *berg*, mountain.] A hill or mountain of ice floating on the ocean.

**Ī'ce'blīnk**, *n.* A bright appearance near the horizon, occasioned by the reflection of light from ice, and visible before the ice itself is seen.

**Ī'ce'-erēam**, *n.* Cream or milk, sweetened, flavored, and congealed by a freezing mixture.

**Ī'ce'-flōe**, *n.* A large mass of floating ice.

**Ī'ce'-house**, *n.*; *pl. ICE'-HOUSE-ES.* A repository for the preservation of ice during warm weather.

**Ī'ce-lānd'ie**, *n.* The language of the inhabitants of Iceland. It is of Scandinavian origin, and is more nearly allied to the old Norse than any other language now spoken.

**Ī'ce'land-mōss**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of liehen, found in the mountainous districts of Europe.

**Ī'ce'-plānt**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant sprinkled with glittering, watery vesicles, which make it appear as if covered with ice. It is a native of South Africa.

**Ī'eh-neū'mon**, *n.* [*Gr. ἰχνεύμων*, strictly the tracker, because it tracks or hunts out the eggs of the crocodile; from *ἰχνεύειν*, to track or hunt after, from *ἵχνος*, track, footstep.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous animal which inhabits Egypt, and is very destructive to the eggs of the crocodile, and of poultry. **2.** A genus of hymenopterous insects whose larvae are parasitic in other insects.



Ichneumon.

**Ī'eh-nōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [*Gr. ἰχνογραφία*, from *ἵχνος*, track, footstep, and *γράφειν*, to describe.] (*Drawing.*) An horizontal section of a building or other object; a ground-plan.

**Ī'ehor** (ī'kor), *n.* [*N. Lat. ichor*, *Gr. ἰχώρ.*] **1.** (*Myth.*) An ethereal fluid that supplied the place of blood in the veins of the gods. **2.** Colorless matter flowing from an ulcer. [watery.]

**Ī'ehor-ōūs**, *a.* Composed of, or resembling, ichor; thin;

**Ī'eh'thy-ō'p'o-gy**, *n.* [*Gr. ἰχθύς*, fish, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The science of the systematic arrangement or classification of fishes.

**Ī'eh'thy-ō'ph'a-goūs**, *a.* [*Gr. ἰχθυοφάγος*, from *ἰχθύς*, fish, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat.] Eating, or subsisting on fish.

**Ī'eh'thy-o-saur'**, } *n.* [*From Gr. ἰχθύς*, fish, and **Ī'eh'thy-o-sau'rus**, } *σαῦρος*, lizard.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct carnivorous reptile of enormous size, lizard-like both in shape and habits. The vertebræ resemble much those of fishes; hence the name.

**Ī'ci-ele** (ī'sī-kl), *n.* [*A.-S. ísgicel*, or *íses-gicel*, fr. *ís*, ice, and *gicel*, icicle; *D. ijskegel*, from *ijs*, ice, and *kegel*, a cone or ninepin.] A pendent conical mass of ice.

**Ī'ci-ness**, *n.* State of being icy, or very cold.

**Ī'cing**, *n.* A covering of concreted sugar; frosting.

**Ī'eōn'o-elāst**, *n.* [*Gr. εἰκονοκλάστης*, from *εἰκών*, image, and *κλάστης*, a breaker, from *κλᾶν*, to break.] **1.** A breaker or destroyer of images or idols. **2.** One who exposes or destroys impositions or shams of any kind.

**Ī'eōn'o-elāst'ie**, *a.* Breaking images.

**Ī'eon-ōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [*Gr. εἰκονογραφία*, from *εἰκών*, an image, and *γράφειν*, to describe.] The description of ancient images or representations, as statues, paintings in fresco, mosaic, engravings on gems or metals, and the like.

**Ī'eon-ōl'o-gy**, *n.* [*Gr. εἰκονολογία*, from *εἰκών*, image, and *λόγος*, discourse.] **1.** Pictorial or emblematical representation. **2.** A description of pictures or statues.

**Ī'eo-sa-hē'dron**, *n.* [*Gr. εἴκοσι*, twenty, and *ἔδρα*, seat, base, from *ἕζεσθαι*, to sit.] (*Geom.*) A regular solid, consisting of twenty equal and similar triangular pyramids whose vertices meet in the center of a sphere supposed to circumscribe it.

**Ī'e-tēr'ie**, *n.* A remedy for the jaundice.

**Ī'e-tēr'ie**, } *a.* [*Gr. ἰκτερικός*, from *ἰκτερος*, jaundice.]

**Ī'e-tēr'ie-al**, } **1.** Pertaining to, or affected with, jaundice. **2.** Good against the jaundice.

**Ī'ctus**, *n.* [*Lat.*, from *icere*, *ictum*, to strike.] (*Pros.*) The stress of voice laid upon the accented syllable of a word.

**Ī'cy**, *a.* [*compar. ICIER*; *superl. ICIEST.*] [From *ice.*]

**1.** Pertaining to, composed of, resembling, or abounding in ice; cold; frosty. **2.** Characterized by coldness, as of manner, influence, &c.; chilling.

**Ī'd.** A contraction from *I would* or *I had*.

**Ī'dē'ā**, *n.*; *pl. Ī-DE'ĀS.* [*Gr. ἰδέα*, from *ιδεῖν*, to see.] **1.** The image or picture of a visible object, that is formed by the mind; also, a similar image of any object whatever, whether sensible or spiritual. **2.** A general notion or conception formed by generalization. **3.** Hence, any object apprehended, conceived, or thought of by the mind; a notion, conception, or thought. **4.** A belief, doctrine, or opinion. **5.** A rational conception; the complete conception of an object when thought of in its necessary elements or constituents. **6.** One of the archetypes or patterns of created things, conceived by the Platonists to have existed from eternity in the mind of the Deity.

**Ī-dē'al**, *n.* A conception proposed by the mind for imitation, realization, or attainment.

**Ī-dē'al** (124), *a.* **1.** Existing in idea or thought; intellectual; mental. **2.** Proposed for imitation, realization, or obedience. **3.** Existing in fancy or imagination only. **4.** Teaching the doctrine of idealism.

**Syn.** — Intellectual; mental; visionary; fanciful; imaginary; unreal.

**Ī-dē'al-ism**, *n.* **1.** The system or theory that makes every thing to consist in ideas. **2.** The doctrine or theory that teaches that we have no rational grounds to believe in the reality of any thing but ideas and their relations.

**Ī-dē'al-ist**, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of idealism.

**Ī'de-ā'l'i-ty**, *n.* A lively imagination, united to a love of the beautiful.

**Ī-dē'al-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. IDEALIZED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. IDEALIZING.*] To make ideal; to give an ideal form or value to.

**Ī-dē'al-ize**, *v. i.* To form ideas.

**Ī'dem.** [*Lat.*] The same as above; — abbreviated *id.*

**Ī-dēn'tie-al**, *n.* [From a hypoth. *Lat. identicus*, from *idem*, the same.] **1.** The same; not different. **2.** Uttering sameness or the same truth.

**Ī-dēn'tie-al-ly**, *adv.* In an identical manner.

**Ī-dēn'ti-fi-eā'tion**, *n.* The act of identifying, or proving the same.

**Ī-dēn'ti-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. IDENTIFIED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. IDENTIFYING.*] [From a hypoth. *Lat. word, identicus*, from *idem*, the same, and *facere*, to make.]

**1.** To make to be the same; to treat as being one. **2.** To determine or establish the identity of.

**Ī-dēn'ti-fy**, *v. i.* To become the same; to coalesce in interest, purpose, use, effect, &c.

**Ī-dēn'ti-ty**, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being identical, or

food, foot; ūn, rude, pull; cell, chaise, eall, echo; gem, get; as; exist; linger, link; this-



the same; sameness. **2.** Condition of being the same with something described or asserted, or of possessing a character claimed.

**Ī-dē'o-grāph'ic** } (110), *a.* [From Gr. *idéa*, idea, and *γράφειν*, to write.] Standing for and representing a notion or idea, without reference to the name given to it, as by means of figures, symbols, or hieroglyphics.

**Ī-de-ōg'ra-phy**, *n.* The science of representing ideas independently, or in an ideographic manner, as in shorthand writing, and the like.

**Ī-de-ōl'o-gy**, *n.* [From Gr. *idéa*, idea, and *λόγος*, discourse.] **1.** The science of ideas. **2.** (*Metaph.*) A view of the formation of ideas which derives them exclusively from sensation.

**Īdes**, *n. pl.* [Lat. *idus*.] (*Anc. Rom. Calendar.*) The fifteenth day of March, May, July, and October, and the thirteenth day of the other months.

**Īd'i-ōe'ra-sy**, *n.* [Gr. *ἴδιος*, proper, peculiar, and *κράσις*, a mixture.] Peculiarity of constitution; idiosyncrasy.

**Īd'i-o-cy**, *n.* [See IDIOT, and cf. IDIOTCY.] The condition of being idiotic; natural absence or marked deficiency of sense and intelligence.

**Īd'i-om**, *n.* [Gr. *ἰδίωμα*, from *ἰδιοῦν*, to make one's own, to make proper or peculiar, from *ἴδιος*, proper, peculiar.] **1.** A peculiar mode of expression; a language. **2.** The genius or peculiar cast of a language. **3.** Dialect; peculiar form or variety of language.

**Syn.**—Dialect.—The *idioms* of a language belong to its very structure; its *dialects* are varieties of expression ingrafted upon it in different localities or by different professions. Each county of England has some peculiarities of *dialect*, and so have most of the professions, while the great *idioms* of the language are everywhere the same.

**Īd'i-o-māt'ic**, } *a.* Peculiar to a language; con-  
**Īd'i-o-māt'ic-al**, } formed to the particular genius of a language.

**Īd'i-o-pāth'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to, or indicating, a disease not preceded and occasioned by any other disease.

**Īd'i-ōp'a-thy**, *n.* [Gr. *ἰδιοπάθεια*, from *ἴδιος*, proper, peculiar, and *πάθος*, suffering, disease.] (*Med.*) A morbid state or condition not preceded and occasioned by any other disease.

**Īd'i-o-syn'era-sy**, *n.* [Gr. *ἰδιοσυνκρασία*, from *ἴδιος*, proper, peculiar, and *σύνκρασις*, a mixing together.] A peculiarity of constitution and susceptibility.

**Īd'i-ot**, *n.* [Lat. *idiota*, from Gr. *ιδιώτης*, a private, uneducated, ignorant, ill-informed person, from *ἴδιος*, proper, peculiar.] **1.** A person in private life. [*Obs.*] **2.** An unlearned, ignorant, or foolish person. [*Obs.*] **3.** A natural fool, or fool from birth; a simpleton.

**Īd'i-ot-cy**, *n.* State of being an idiot or idiotic.

**Īd'i-ōt'ic**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or like an idiot; fool-  
**Īd'i-ōt'ic-al**, } ish; sottish.

**Īd'i-ot-ism**, *n.* [Gr. *ἰδιωτισμός*, way or fashion of a private person, common or vulgar manner of speaking. See IDIOT.] An idiom.

**Īdle** (i'dl), *a.* [*compar.* IDLER; *superl.* IDLEST.] [*A.-S.* *īdel*, *ȝdel*.] **1.** Of no account; useless; vain; unprofitable. **2.** Not called into active service. **3.** Inactive; doing nothing. **4.** Averse to labor or employment.

**Syn.**—Indolent; lazy.—*Indolent* denotes an habitual love of ease, a settled dislike of movement or effort; *idle* is opposed to *busy*, and denotes a dislike of *continuous* exertion. An *idle* person may be active in his way, but is reluctant to force himself to what he does not like. *Lazy* is only a stronger and more contemptuous term for *indolent*.

**Īdle**, *v. t.* To spend in idleness; to waste; to consume.

**Īdle-ness**, *n.* Condition or quality of being idle.

**Syn.**—Inaction; indolence; sluggishness; sloth; laziness.

**Īdler**, *n.* One who idles; a lazy person; a sluggard.

**Īdly**, *adv.* In an idle manner; vainly; lazily; carelessly.

**Īdol**, *n.* [Lat. *idolum*, Gr. *εἰδωλον*, from *εἶδος*, that which is seen, form, figure, from *εἶδεν*, *ἰδέν*, to see.] **1.** An image or representation of any thing. **2.** An image of a divinity, made as an object of worship. **3.** Hence, that on which the affections are strongly, excessively, and improperly set. **4.** A deceitful image; a phantom.

**Ī-dōl'a-ter**, *n.* [Gr. *εἰδωλολάτρης*, from *εἰδωλον*, idol, and *λάτρης*, servant, worshiper.] **1.** A worshiper of idols; a pagan. **2.** An adorer; a great admirer.

**Ī-dōl'a-tress**, *n.* A female worshiper of idols.

**Ī-dōl'a-troūs**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, idolatry. **2.** Consisting in, or partaking of, an excessive attachment or reverence.

**Ī-dōl'a-try**, *n.* **1.** The worship of idols. **2.** Excessive attachment or veneration for any thing.

**Īdol-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IDOLIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb.*

*n.* IDOLIZING.] **1.** To make an idol of; to pay idolatrous worship to. **2.** To love or reverence to adoration.

**Īdol-iz'er**, *n.* One who idolizes; an idolater.

**Ī-dō'ne-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *idoneus*.] Suitable; convenient; fit; proper.

**Ī'dyl**, or **Īd'y1**, *n.* [Lat. *idyllium*, Gr. *εἰδύλλιον*, dim. of *εἶδος*, form; lit., a little form or image.] A short pastoral poem; also a narrative or descriptive poem, written in an elevated and highly finished style.

**Īf**, *v. t.*, but commonly called a *conj.* [O. Eng. and A.-S. *gif*, commonly explained as the imper. of *gifan*, to give, but this derivation is doubtful; Icel. *of*, Goth. *iba*, *ibai*.]

**1.** In case that; granting, allowing, or supposing that. **2.** Whether.

**Īg'ne-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *igneus*, from *ignis*, fire.] **1.** Pertaining to, or consisting of, fire; containing fire; resembling fire. **2.** (*Geol.*) Resulting from the action of fire.

**Ig-nēs'cent**, *a.* [Lat. *ignescens*, *p. pr.* of *ignescere*, to become fire, or inflamed, from *ignis*, fire.] Emitting sparks of fire when struck with steel; scintillating.

**Ig-nif'er-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *ignifer*, from *ignis*, fire, and *ferre*, to bear, produce.] Producing fire.

**Ig-nīp'o-tent**, *a.* [Lat. *ignipotens*, from *ignis*, fire, and *potens*, powerful.] Presiding over fire.

**Īg'nis-fāt'u-ūs**, *n.*; *pl.* **ĪG'NĒS-FĀT'V-Ī.** [Lat. *ignis*, fire, and *fatuus*, foolish;—so called in allusion to its tendency to mislead travelers.] A light that appears in the night, over marshy grounds, supposed to be occasioned by the decomposition of animal or vegetable substances, or by some inflammable gas.

**Ig-nīte'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IGNITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IGNITING.] [Lat. *ignire*, *ignitum*, from *ignis*, fire.] To kindle, or set on fire.

**Ig-nīte'**, *v. i.* To take fire; to begin to burn.

**Ig-nīt'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being ignited.

**Ig-nīt'ion** (ig-nīsh'un), *n.* **1.** The act of igniting. **2.** The state of being ignited.

**Ig-nīv'o-mōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *ignivomus*, from *ignis*, fire, and *vomere*, to vomit.] Vomiting fire.

**Ig-nō'ble**, *a.* [Lat. *ignobilis*, from *in*, not, and *nobilis*, noble.] **1.** Of low birth or family; not noble or illustrious. **2.** Mean; worthless. **3.** Not honorable, elevated, or generous; base.

**Syn.**—Degenerate; degraded; base; dishonorable; reproachful; disgraceful; shameful; scandalous; infamous.

**Ig-nō'ble-ness**, *n.* The condition or quality of being ignoble; want of dignity; meanness.

**Ig-nō'bly**, *adv.* In an ignoble manner.

**Īg'no-mīn'i-oūs**, *a.* **1.** Marked with ignominy; incurring public disgrace; dishonorable; infamous; shameful. **2.** Deserving ignominy; despicable.

**Īg'no-mīn'i-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In an ignominious manner.

**Īg'no-mīn'y**, *n.* [Lat. *ignominia*, from *in*, un-, not, and *nomen*, name, (as if) a deprivation of one's good name.] **1.** Public disgrace or dishonor. **2.** An act deserving disgrace.

**Syn.**—Opprobrium; reproach; dishonor; shame; contempt; infamy.

**Īg'no-rā'mus**, *n.*; *pl.* **ĪG'NO-RĀ'MUS-ES.** [Lat., we are ignorant, from *ignorare*, to be ignorant of.] An ignorant person; a vain pretender to knowledge.

**Īg'no-rānce**, *n.* [Lat. *ignorantia*.] The condition of being ignorant; want of knowledge.

**Īg'no-rant**, *a.* **1.** Destitute of knowledge; uninstructed or uninformed. **2.** Unacquainted; unconscious; unaware. **3.** Displaying ignorance; resulting from ignorance.

**Syn.**—Illiterate.—*Ignorant* denotes want of knowledge, either as to a single subject or to information in general; *illiterate* refers to an ignorance of letters, or of knowledge acquired by reading and study. In the Middle Ages, a great proportion of the higher classes were *illiterate*, and yet were far from being ignorant, especially in regard to war and other active pursuits.

**Īg'no-rant-ly**, *adv.* In an ignorant manner.

**Ig-nōre'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IGNORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IGNORING.] [Lat. *ignorare*, from *ignarus*, ignorant, from *in*, un-, not, and *gnarus*, knowing.] **1.** To be ignorant of. **2.** (*Law.*) To throw out as false or ungrounded;—said of a bill. **3.** Hence, to refuse to take notice of; to leave out of account or consideration.

**Īlex**, *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) A genus of evergreen trees and shrubs, including the common holly.

**Īl'i-āe**, } *a.* [N. Lat. *iliacus*, from *ilia*, groin, flank,  
**Ī-lī'ae-al**, } small intestines.] **1.** Pertaining to the ilium or flank bone. **2.** Pertaining to the third division of the lower intestine.

**Īl'i-ad**, *n.* An epic poem, composed by Homer, on the destruction of Ilium, the ancient Troy.



**Ili-um**, *n.* [See ILIAC.] (*Anat.*) The upper part of the hip-bone; the flank-bone, which in the fetus is a distinct bone from others of the hip.

**Ilk**, *a.* [Scot. *ilk*, *eik*, A.-S. *alc*, *elc*, each, *ylc*, *ylca*, the same. See EACH.] The same; also; each; every.

**In** In Scottish usage, the phrase of *that ilk* denotes that a person's surname and title are the same; as, *Grant of that ilk*, i. e., *Grant of Grant*. In England and the United States, it is sometimes ignorantly used to signify of *that same kind*; as, *others of that ilk*.

**Ill**, *a.* [The regular comparative and superlative are wanting, their places being supplied by *worse* and *worst*, from another root.] [Contracted from *evil*, O. Eng. *ivele*, *eile*.]

1. Contrary to good in a physical sense; contrary or opposed to advantage, to happiness, &c. 2. Contrary to good, in a moral sense. 3. Sick; indisposed; unwell. 4. Not accordant with rule, fitness, or propriety. 5. Cross; crabbed; surly; peevish.

**Syn.**—Evil; bad; unfortunate; disagreeable; unfavorable; wicked; wrong; iniquitous; naughty; incorrect; rude; unpolished; inelegant.

**Ill**, *n.* 1. Evil of any kind; misfortune; calamity; disease; pain. 2. Whatever is contrary to good, in a moral sense; wickedness; depravity; iniquity.

**Ill**, *adv.* 1. With pain or difficulty; not easily. 2. Not rightly or perfectly; not well.

**Il-lapse'**, *n.* [Lat. *illapsus*, from *illabi*, *illapsus*; prefix *il*, for *in*, and *labi*, to fall, slide.] A sliding in; sudden entrance. [trapped. [Rare.]

**Il-lā'que-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being ensnared or entraped.

**Il-lā'que-āte**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. ILLAQUEATED; p. pr. & vb. n. ILLAQUEATING.] [Lat. *illaqueare*, *illaqueatum*; prefix *il*, for *in*, and *laqueare*, to ensnare.] To ensnare; to entrap; to entangle; to catch. [Rare.]

**Il-lā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *illatio*, from *inferre*, *illatum*, to carry or bring in.] Act of inferring from premises or reasons; that which is inferred; inference; deduction; conclusion.

**Il-la-tive**, *a.* 1. Relating to, formed by, or dependent on, illation; inferential. 2. Denoting an inference or rational connection or justification.

**Il-la-tive**, *n.* An illative particle.

**Il-laud'a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *illaudabilis*, from prefix *il*, for *in*, and *laudabilis*, laudable.] Not laudable; worthy of censure or dispraise.

**Il-l'bréd**, *a.* Not well-bred; badly educated or brought up; impolite; uncivil.

**Il-lē'gal**, *a.* [Lat. prefix *il*, for *in*, and *legalis*, legal.] Not according to law; contrary to law; unlawful; illicit.

**Il-le-gāl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality or condition of being illegal; unlawfulness.

**Il-lē'gal-ize**, *v. t.* To render unlawful.

**Il-lē'gā-l-ly**, *adv.* In an illegal manner; unlawfully.

**Il-lē'gā-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being illegible.

**Il-lē'gā-ble**, *a.* [Lat. prefix *il*, for *in*, and *legibilis*, legible.] Incapable of being read; not legible or readable.

**Il-lē'gā-bly**, *adv.* In a manner not to be read.

**Il-le-gīt'i-mā-ry**, *n.* 1. State of being illegitimate; state of bastardy. 2. State of being not genuine.

**Il-le-gīt'i-māte** (45), *a.* 1. Not regular or authorized; unlawful. 2. Unlawfully begotten; born out of wedlock. 3. Illogical. 4. Not authorized by good usage.

**Il-le-gīt'i-māte**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. ILLEGITIMATED; p. pr. & vb. n. ILLEGITIMATING.] To render illegitimate.

**Il-le-gīt'i-mā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of illegitimating. 2. State of being illegitimate; illegitimacy.

**Il-l'fā'vored**, *a.* Ill-looking; wanting beauty; deformed; ugly.

**Il-līb'er-al**, *a.* [Lat. *illiberalis*, from prefix *il*, for *in*, and *liberalis*, liberal.] 1. Not liberal; not free, generous, or noble, or the like; close; niggardly; mean; base. 2. Indicating a lack of breeding, culture, and the like.

**Il-līb'er-al'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being illiberal.

**Il-līb'er-al-ly**, *adv.* In an illiberal manner; ungenerously; uncharitably; parsimoniously.

**Il-līc'it**, *a.* [Lat. *illicitus*, from prefix *il*, for *in*, and *licitus*, p. p. of *licere*, to be allowed or permitted.] Not permitted or allowed; prohibited; unlawful.

**Il-līc'it-ly**, *adv.* In an illicit manner; unlawfully.

**Il-līc'it-ness**, *n.* The quality of being illicit; unlawfulness; illegality.

**Il-līm'it-a-ble**, *a.* [Prefix *il*, for *in*, and *limitable*, q. v.] Incapable of being limited or bounded.

**Syn.**—Boundless; limitless; unlimited; unbounded; immeasurable; infinite; immense; vast.

**Il-lit'er-a-ry**, *n.* [From *illiteratus*.] 1. State of being illiterate; ignorance. 2. A literary blunder

**Il-lit'er-ate** (45), *a.* [Lat. *illiteratus*, prefix *il*, for *in*, and *literatus*, learned.] Ignorant of letters or books.

**Syn.**—Ignorant; untaught; unlearned; unlettered. See IGNORANT.

**Il-lit'er-ate-ness**, *n.* Want of learning.

**Il-l'nāt'ūred** (-nāt'yūrd), *a.* 1. Of habitual bad temper; peevish; fractious; cross; crabbed; surly. 2. Dictated by, or indicating, ill-nature. [ly; unkindly.]

**Il-l'nāt'ūred-ly**, *adv.* In an ill-natured manner; cross-

**Il'ness**, *n.* [From *ill*.] 1. Disease; indisposition; malady. 2. Wrong moral conduct; wickedness; iniquity; unrighteousness.

**Syn.**—Sickness.—Originally, *sickness* was the English term for a continuous disease, as in our version of the Scriptures, &c. Within the present century, there has been a tendency in England to use *illness* exclusively in this sense, and to confine *sickness* more especially to a sense of nausea, or "sickness of the stomach;" hence it is there common to say of a friend, "He has been *ill* for some weeks," "He has had a long *illness*." This practice is gaining ground in America to some extent; but as the Scriptures, the Book of Common Prayer, and most of the great English writers use "sick" and "sickness" in these cases, it is probable the change will be slow, if ever made.

**Il-lōg'ie-al**, *a.* [Prefix *il*, for *in*, and *logical*, q. v.] 1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of logic. 2. Contrary to the rules of logic.

**Il-lōg'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In an illogical manner.

**Il-lōg'ie-al-ness**, *n.* The quality of being illogical.

**Il-l'stāred** (-stārd), *a.* [From *ill* and *star*.] Fated to be unfortunate.

**Il-lūde'**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. ILLUDED; p. pr. & vb. n. ILLUDING.] [Lat. *illudere*, *illusum*, from prefix *il* for *in* and *ludere*, to play.] To play upon by artifice; to deceive; to mock.

**Il-lūme'**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. ILLUMED; p. pr. & vb. n. ILLUMING.] [See ILLUMINATE.] To make light or bright; to illuminate; to enlighten.

**Il-lū'mi-na-ble**, *a.* Capable of being illuminated.

**Il-lū'mi-nāte**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. ILLUMINATED; p. pr. & vb. n. ILLUMINATING.] [Lat. *illuminare*, from *il*, for *in*, and *luminare*, to enlighten, from *lumen*, light.]

1. To enlighten; to supply with light;—literally and figuratively. 2. To light up, as a building or buildings, in token of rejoicing. 3. To adorn, as a book or page, with colored decorations or illustrations.

**Il-lū'mi-nā'ti**, *n. pl.* [Lat. *illuminatus*. See *supra*.] Literally, those who are enlightened:—a name assumed by persons claiming a superior light on some subject, particularly by certain philosophers at the commencement of the nineteenth century, who conspired against Christianity.

**Il-lū'mi-nā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of illuminating, or state of being illuminated. 2. Festive decoration of houses or buildings with lights. 3. Adornment of books and manuscripts with colored illustrations. 4. That which is illuminated, as a house; also, an ornamented book or manuscript. 5. That which illuminates or gives light; brightness; splendor. [illustrative.]

**Il-lū'mi-nā'tive**, *a.* Tending to illuminate or illustrate;

**Il-lū'mi-nā'tor**, *n.* [Lat.] One who, or that which, illuminates; especially, one whose occupation is to illuminate manuscripts and books.

**Il-lū'mīne**, *v. t.* To illumine; to illuminate; to adorn.

**Il-lū'mi-nee'**, *n.* One of the Illuminati. See ILLUMINATI.

**Il-lū'sion**, *n.* [Lat. *illusio*, from *illudere*, *illusum*, to illude.] An unreal image presented to the bodily or mental vision.

**Syn.**—Delusion; mockery; deception; chimera; fallacy; error; hallucination. See DELUSION.

**Il-lū'sion-ist**, *n.* One given to illusion.

**Il-lū'sive**, *a.* Deceiving by false show; deceitful.

**Il-lū'sive-ly**, *adv.* In an illusive manner.

**Il-lū'sive-ness**, *n.* The quality of being illusive.

**Il-lū'so-ry**, *a.* Deceiving, or tending to deceive, by false appearances; fallacious.

**Il-lūs'trāte**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. ILLUSTRATED; p. pr. & vb. n. ILLUSTRATING.] [Lat. *illustrare*, *illustratum*, from *illustris*, bright.] 1. To make clear or bright. 2. To set in a clear light; to exhibit distinctly. 3. To explain; to exemplify, especially by means of figures, comparisons, examples, and the like. 4. To ornament and elucidate with pictures or figures.

**Il-lūs'trā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of illustrating; explanation; elucidation. 2. State of being illustrated. 3. That which illustrates; especially, an illustrative engraving, picture, &c. [exemplifying; explaining.]

**Il-lūs'tra-tive**, *a.* Tending, or intended, to illustrate;

**Il-lūs'tra-tor**, *n.* [Lat.] One who illustrates.

**fōod**, **fōot**; **ūrn**, **rude**, **pull**; **çell**, **çhaise**, **call**, **eeho**; **gēm**, **gēt**; **aş**; **exist**; **linger**, **link**; **this**.



**Il-lus'tri-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *illustris*, from prefix *il*, for *in*, and *lustrare*, to purify by means of a propitiatory offering, from *lustrum*, a purificatory sacrifice.] 1. Possessing luster, brightness, or brilliancy. 2. Characterized by greatness, nobleness, &c. 3. Conferring luster or honor; brilliant.

**Syn.**—Distinguished; famous; remarkable; conspicuous; noted; celebrated; signal; renowned; eminent; exalted; noble; glorious. See **DISTINGUISHED**.

**Il-lūs'tri-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* In an illustrious manner.

**Ill'-will'**, *n.* Enmity; malevolence.

**Il'ly**, *adv.* In an ill or evil manner; not well.

☞ A word sometimes used, though improperly, for *ill*.

**Īm'āge**, *n.* [Lat. *imago*, from the root *im*, whence *imitari*, to imitate.] 1. A similitude of any person or thing, sculptured, drawn, painted, or otherwise made perceptible to the sight; a likeness; an effigy. 2. Hence, an idol. 3. Semblance; appearance. 4. A representation of any thing to the mind. 5. (*Rhet.*) A picture, example, illustration, or lively description. 6. (*Opt.*) The figure of any object formed at the focus of a lens or mirror, by rays of light; the view of an object by reflection.

**Īm'āge**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **IMAGED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **IMAGING**.] 1. To represent or form an image of. 2. To represent to the mental vision.

**Īm'āge-ry**, *n.* 1. Images in general, or in mass. 2. Hence, unreal show. 3. Work of the imagination or fancy; false ideas. 4. Rhetorical decoration; figures in discourse.

**Im-āg'i-na-ble**, *a.* Capable of being imagined.

**Im-āg'i-na-ry**, *a.* Existing only in imagination or fancy.

**Syn.**—Ideal; fanciful; chimerical; visionary; fancied; unreal.

**Im-āg'i-nā'tion**, *n.* 1. The power to create or reproduce an object of sense previously perceived, or to recall a mental or spiritual state that has before been experienced. 2. The power to recombine the materials furnished by experience or direct apprehension; fancy. 3. The power to recreate or recombine with readiness, under the stimulus of excited feeling, for the accomplishment of an elevated end or purpose.

**Syn.**—Fancy.—These terms are often confounded, but more properly apply to distinct exercises of the same general power, the plastic or creative faculty. *Imagination* is the higher exercise; it creates by laws more closely connected with the reason; it has *strong emotion* as its actuating and formative cause; it aims at results of a definite and weighty character. Milton's fiery lake, the debates of his Pandemonium, the exquisite scenes of his Paradise, are all products of the imagination. *Fancy* moves on a lighter wing; it is governed by laws of association which are more remote, and sometimes arbitrary or capricious; it has for its actuating spirit feelings of a lively, gay, and versatile character; it seeks to please by unexpected combinations of thought, startling contrasts, flashes of brilliant imagery, &c. Pope's "Rape of the Lock" is an exhibition of fancy, which has scarcely its equal in the literature of any country.

**Im-āg'i-nā'tive**, *a.* 1. Proceeding from, and characterized by, the imagination. 2. Given to imagining; full of images, fancies, &c.

**Im-āg'ine**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **IMAGINED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **IMAGINING**.] 1. To form in the mind a notion or idea of. 2. To contrive in purpose. 3. To represent to one's self.

**Syn.**—To fancy; conceive; apprehend; think; believe; suppose; deem; plan; scheme; devise; frame.

**Im-āg'ine**, *v. i.* 1. To form images or conceptions. 2. To think; to suppose.

**Im-āg'in-er**, *n.* One who forms ideas or conceptions; one who contrives.

**Ī-mām'**, } *n.* [Ar. *imām*, from *amma*, to walk before, }  
**Ī-mān'**, } to preside.] 1. A minister or priest among }  
**Ī-mām'**, } the Mohammedans. 2. A Mohammedan }  
prince who has supreme spiritual and temporal power.

**Im-bānk'ment**, *n.* 1. Act of surrounding or defending with a bank. 2. Banks or mounds of earth raised to defend a place, especially against floods. [Written also *embankment*.]

**Im-bāthe'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **IMBATHED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **IMBATHING**.] To bathe all over.

**Īm'be-çile** (Īm'be-sil or Īm'be-seel'), *a.* [Lat. *imbecillus* and *imbecillus*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *bacillum*, a small staff, because he who is weak or infirm leans upon a staff.] Destitute of strength, either of body or of mind; decrepit.

**Syn.**—Weak; debilitated; feeble; infirm; impotent.

**Īm'be-çile** (Īm'be-sil or Īm'be-seel'), *n.* One destitute of strength, either of body or mind. [of body or of mind.]

**Īm'be-çil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being imbecile; feebleness

**Syn.**—Debility; infirmity; weakness; feebleness; impotence. See **DEBILITY**.

**Im-bēd'**, *v. t.* To sink or lay, as in a bed.

**Im-bēz'zle**, *v. t.* See **EMBEZZLE**.

**Im-bībe'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **IMBIBED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **IMBIBING**.] [Lat. *imbibere*; prefix *im*, for *in*, and *bibere*, to drink.] 1. To drink in; to absorb. 2. To receive or admit into the mind and retain.

**Īm'bī-bī'tion** (-bish'un), *n.* The act of imbibing.

**Im-bit'ter**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **IMBITTERED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **IMBITTERING**.] 1. To make bitter; hence, to make unhappy or grievous. 2. To render more violent;

**Im-bōd'y**, *v. i.* See **EMBODY**. [to exasperate.]

**Im-bōld'en**, *v. t.* See **EMBOLDEN**.

**Im-bōr'der**, *v. t.* [Cf. **EMBORDER**.] 1. To furnish, inclose, or adorn, with a border. 2. To set as in a border; to form a border of.

**Im-bōs'om**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **IMBOSOMED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **IMBOSOMING**.] 1. To hold in the bosom; to caress; hence, to admit to the heart or affection. 2. To surround. [vault.]

**Im-bōw'**, *v. t.* To make of a circular form; to arch; to

**Im-bow'er**, *v. t.* & *i.* See **EMBOWER**.

**Īm'bri-cate**, } *a.* [Lat. *imbricatus*, *p. p.* of *imbricare*,

**Īm'bri-cā'ted**, } to cover with tiles, to form like a gutter-tile; *imbrex*, a hollow tile, gutter-tile.] 1. Bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter-tile. 2. Lying over each other in regular order, like tiles or shingles on a roof.

**Īm'bri-cā'tion**, *n.* An overlapping of the edges, like that of tiles or shingles.

**Im-brōl'io** (im-brōl'yo), *n.* [It. See **BROIL**.] 1. (*Drama*.) An intricate, complicated plot. 2. A complicated and embarrassing state of things.

**Im-brown'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **IMBROWNE**D; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **IMBROWNING**.] To make brown; hence, to darken the color of; to tan.

**Im-brue'** (im-brū'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **IMBRUED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **IMBRUING**.] [Prefix *im*, for *in*, and O. Eng. *brue*, to imbrue, allied to *brew*.] To soak; to drench in a fluid, as in blood.

**Im-brute'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **IMBRUTED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **IMBRUTING**.] To degrade to the state of a brute.

**Im-brute'**, *v. i.* To sink to the state of a brute.

**Im-būē'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **IMBUED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **IMBUING**.] [Lat. *imbuere*; prefix *im*, for *in*, and the root *bi*, Skr. *pī*, *pā*, whence Lat. *bibere*, to drink.] 1. To tinge deeply; to dye. 2. To cause to become impressed or penetrated.

**Īm'i-ta-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being imitable.

**Īm'i-ta-ble**, *a.* 1. Capable of being imitated. 2. Worthy of imitation.

**Īm'i-tāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **IMITATED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **IMITATING**.] [Lat. *imitari*, *imitatus*. Cf. **IMAGE**.]

1. To follow as a pattern, model, or example;—to copy. 2. To produce a likeness of, in form, color, qualities, conduct, manners, and the like; to counterfeit. 3. To produce by imitation.

**Īm'i-tā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of imitating. 2. That which is made or produced as a copy; likeness; resemblance.

**Īm'i-tā'tive**, *a.* 1. Inclined to imitate; imitating; exhibiting, or designed to exhibit, an imitation of a pattern or model. 2. Formed after a model, pattern, or original.

**Īm'i-tā'tor**, *n.* One who imitates, copies, or follows.

**Im-māe'u-late**, *a.* [Lat. *immaculatus*; prefix *im*, for *in*, and *macula*, spot.] 1. Spotless; without blemish; unstained; undefiled; pure. 2. Limpid; pure.

**Im-māl'le-a-ble**, *a.* Not malleable; not capable of being extended by hammering.

**Īm'ma-nençe**, } *n.* Condition of being immanent; in-

**Īm'ma-nen-çy**, } herence; an indwelling.

**Īm'ma-nent**, *a.* [Lat. *immanens*, *p. pr.* of *immanere*, to remain in or near.] Remaining within; hence, inherent; internal or subjective;—opposed to *emanent*, or transitive.

**Im-mān'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *immanitas*, from *immanis*, huge, monstrous.] Monstrosity; atrocity.

**Im-mān'u-el**, *n.* [Heb., from *im*, with, *anu*, us, and *ēl*, God.] God with us;—an appellation of the Savior.

**Īm'ma-tē'ri-al**, *a.* 1. Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; spiritual. 2. Of no essential consequence; unimportant.

**Īm'ma-tē'ri-al-īsm**, *n.* The doctrine that immaterial substances or spiritual beings exist or are possible.

**Īm'ma-tē'ri-al-ist**, *n.* One who believes in, or professes, immaterialism.

**Īm'ma-tē'ri-āl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being immaterial, or not consisting of matter.

**ā, ē, &c.**, long; **ă, ě, &c.**, short; **cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt**; **ēre, veīl, tērm**; **pīque, fīrm**; **sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf**,



**Īm/ma-tūre'**, } *a.* 1. Not mature or ripe; unripe; not  
**Īm/ma-tūred'**, } arrived at perfection or completion;  
 crude. 2. Too early; premature.

**Īm/ma-tūre'ly**, *adv.* In an immature manner; un-  
 ripely; erudely; unseasonably; prematurely.

**Īm/ma-tūre'ness**, } *n.* Condition or quality of being  
**Īm/ma-tū'ri-ty**, } immature.

**Īm-mēas'ur-a-ble** (-mēzh'ur-), *a.* Incapable of being  
 measured; illimitable.

**Īm-mēas'ur-a-bly**, *adv.* To an extent not to be meas-  
 ured.

**Īm-mē'di-ate**, *a.* [L. Lat. *immediatus*; prefix *im*, for  
*in*, and *medius*, middle, midst.] 1. Not separated in re-  
 spect to place by any thing intervening; proximate;  
 close. 2. Not deferred by an interval of time; present.  
 3. Producing its effect by direct agency; acting directly.

**Īm-mē'di-ate-ly**, *adv.* 1. In an immediate manner;  
 without intervention of any thing. 2. Without interval  
 of time; without delay.

**Syn.**— Directly; instantly; quickly; presently. See DI-  
 RECTLY.

**Īm-mē'di-ate-ness**, *n.* Quality or relation of being  
 immediate; exemption from second or intervening causes.

**Īm/me-lō'di-ōūs**, *a.* Not melodious; harsh.

**Īm/me-mō'ri-al**, *a.* 1. Beyond memory; out of mind.  
 2. (*Eng. Law.*) Previous to the reign of Richard I.

**Īm/me-mō'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* Beyond memory.

**Īm-mēnsē'**, *a.* [Lat. *immensus*, from prefix *im*, for *in*,  
 and *mensus*, *p. p.* of *metiri*, to measure.] Unlimited;  
 unbounded; very great; huge.

**Syn.**— Infinite; immeasurable; illimitable; unbounded;  
 interminable; vast; prodigious; enormous; monstrous.

**Īm-mēnsē'ly**, *adv.* Without limits or measure.

**Īm-mēn'si-ty**, *n.* 1. Unlimited extension; infinity.  
 2. Vastness in extent or bulk; greatness. [surable.]

**Īm-mēn'su-ra-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being immen-  
**Īm-mēn'su-ra-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *im*, for *in*, and *mensura-*  
*bilis*, measurable.] Not to be measured; immeasurable.

**Īm-mēn'su-rate** (45), *a.* [Lat. *im*, for *in*, and *mensu-*  
*ratus*, *p. p.* of *mensurare*, to measure.] Unmeasured.

**Īm-mērse'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMMERSSED (-mērst');  
*p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMMERSING.] [Lat. *immergere*, *immer-*  
*sum*. See IMMERGE.] 1. To plunge into any thing  
 that surrounds or covers, especially into a fluid. 2. To  
 engage deeply; to involve.

**Īm-mēr'sion**, *n.* 1. Act of immersing, or state of be-  
 ing immersed. 2. State of being overwhelmed or deeply  
 engaged. 3. (*Astron.*) Disappearance of a celestial body,  
 by passing either behind another, or into its shadow.

**Īm-mēsh'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMMESHED (-mēsh't');  
*p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMMESHING.] To entangle in the meshes  
 of a net, or in a web.

**Īm/me-thōd'ie-al**, *a.* Not methodical; wanting meth-  
 od; without systematic arrangement.

**Syn.**— Irregular; confused; disorderly.

**Īm/me-thōd'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* Without order or regu-  
 larity; irregularity.

**Īm/me-thōd'ie-al-ness**, *n.* Want of method.

**Īm/mi-grant**, *n.* One who removes into a country for  
 the purpose of permanent residence.

**Īm/mi-grāte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMMIGRATED; *p. pr.*  
 & *vb. n.* IMMIGRATING.] [Lat. *immigrare*, *immigra-*  
*tum*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *migrare*, to migrate.] To  
 remove into a country for the purpose of permanent re-  
 sidence.

**Īm/mi-grā'tion**, *n.* Act of immigrating.

**Īm/mi-nēnce**, *n.* 1. Quality or condition of being im-  
 minent, or threatening. 2. That which is imminent;  
 impending evil or danger.

**Īm/mi-nent**, *a.* [Lat. *imminens*, *p. pr.* of *imminere*,  
 to project, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *minere*, to jut,  
 project.] Threatening immediately to fall or occur.

**Syn.**— Impending; threatening; near; at hand. — *Imminent*  
 is the strongest: it denotes that something is ready to fall on the  
 instant; as, in *imminent* danger of one's life. *Impending* denotes  
 that something hangs suspended over us, and may so remain  
 indefinitely; as, the *impending* evils of war. *Threatening* sup-  
 poses some danger in prospect, but more remote; as, *threaten-*  
*ing* indications for the future.

**Īm-mīs'ci-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Incapacity of being mixed.

**Īm-mīs'ci-ble**, *a.* Not capable of being mixed.

**Īm-mīs'sion** (-mīsh'un), *n.* Act of sending or thrusting  
 in; injection.

**Īm-mīt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMMITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.*  
 IMMITTING.] [Lat. *immittere*, from prefix *im*, for *in*,  
 and *mittere*, to send.] To send in; to inject; to infuse.

**Īm-mīt'i-ga-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *immitigabilis*, from prefix  
*im*, for *in*, and *mitigare*, to mitigate.] Not capable of be-  
 ing mitigated or appeased.

**Īm-mīx'**, *v. t.* To mix; to mingle.

**Īm/mo-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *immobilitas*, from *immobilis*,  
 immovable, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *mobilis*, movable,  
 from *movere*, to move.] Condition or quality of being  
 immobile; fixedness. [suitable limits.]

**Īm-mōd'er-ate**, *a.* Not moderate; not confined to  
**Syn.**— Excessive; exorbitant; unreasonable; extravagant;  
 intemperate.

**Īm-mōd'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* In an immoderate degree; ex-  
 cessively; unreasonably.

**Īm-mōd'er-ate-ness**, *n.* The quality of being im-  
 moderate; excess; extravagance.

**Īm-mōd'est**, *a.* 1. Not limited to due bounds; im-  
 moderate; exorbitant. 2. Wanting in the reserve or re-  
 straint which decorum and decency require.

**Syn.**— Indecorous; indelicate; shameless; impudent; in-  
 decent; impure; unchaste; lewd; obscene.

**Īm-mōd'est-ly**, *adv.* Without due reserve or restraint;  
 indecently; unchastely; obscenely.

**Īm-mōd'est-y**, *n.* 1. Want of modesty; indecency;  
 unchastity. 2. Want of delicacy or decent reserve.

**Īm/mo-lāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMMOLATED; *p. pr.*  
 & *vb. n.* IMMOLATING.] [Lat. *immolare*, *immolatum*,  
 to sacrifice, orig. to sprinkle a victim with sacrificial meal,  
 from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *mola*, grits mixed with salt.]  
 To sacrifice; to kill, as a victim.

**Īm/mo-lā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of immolating, or state of  
 being immolated. 2. That which is immolated; a  
 sacrifice.

**Īm/mo-lā'tor**, *n.* One who offers in sacrifice.

**Īm-mōr'al**, *a.* Not moral; inconsistent with rectitude;  
 contrary to conscience or the divine law.

**Syn.**— Wicked; vicious; unjust; dishonest; depraved; im-  
 pure; unchaste; profligate; dissolute; abandoned; licentious;  
 lewd; obscene; debauched.

**Īm/mo-rāl'i-ty**, *n.* 1. Quality of being immoral. 2.  
 An immoral act or practice.

**Syn.**— Injustice; dishonesty; pride; slander; profaneness;  
 gaming; intemperance; wickedness; viciousness; impurity;  
 licentiousness. — All crimes are immoralities, but *crime* ex-  
 presses more than *immorality*.

**Īm-mōr'al-ly**, *adv.* In violation of morality.

**Īm/mōr'tal**, *a.* [Lat. *immortalis*, from prefix *im*, for *in*,  
 not, and *mortalis*, mortal.] 1. Not mortal; exempt from  
 liability to die. 2. Connected with, or terminating in,  
 immortality. 3. Destined to live in all ages of this  
 world.

**Syn.**— Eternal; everlasting; never-ending; ceaseless; per-  
 petual; continual; enduring; endless; imperishable; incorrup-  
 tible; deathless.

**Īm/mor-tāl'i-ty**, *n.* 1. Quality of being immortal;  
 unending existence. 2. Exemption from oblivion.

**Īm/mōr'tal-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMMORTALIZED;  
*p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMMORTALIZING.] 1. To render im-  
 mortal. 2. To exempt from oblivion; to perpetuate.

**Īm/mōr'tal-ly**, *adv.* In an immortal manner; with  
 exemption from death. [immovable.]

**Īm/mōv'a-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Condition or quality of being

**Īm/mōv'a-ble**, *a.* 1. Incapable of being moved; firmly  
 fixed; fast. 2. Steadfast; not to be induced to change  
 or alter. 3. Incapable of being altered or shaken; un-  
 alterable. 4. Not capable of being easily affected or  
 moved; unimpressible; hard-hearted. 5. (*Law.*) Per-  
 manent in place or tenure; fixed.

**Īm/mōv'a-ble**, *n.* 1. That which can not be moved.  
 2. *pl.* (*Civil Law.*) Lands, and things adherent thereto;  
 by nature, as trees; by the hand of man, as buildings  
 and their accessories; by their destination, as seeds,  
 plants, manure, &c.; and by the objects to which they  
 are applied, as servitudes.

**Īm/mōv'a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being immovable.

**Īm/mōv'a-bly**, *adv.* In an immovable manner; unal-  
 terably; unchangeably.

**Īm/mū'ni-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *immunitas*, from *immunis*, free  
 from a public service; prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *munus*,  
 service, duty.] 1. Exemption from any charge, duty,  
 office, tax, or imposition; a particular privilege. 2.  
 Freedom.

**Īm-mūre'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMMURED; *p. pr.* & *vb.*  
*n.* IMMURING.] To inclose within walls; to confine; to  
 imprison; to inebrecrate.

**Īm-mū'sie-al**, *a.* Not harmonious; unmusical.

**Īm-mū'ta-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being unchangeable;  
 unchangeableness; invariableness.

**Īm-mū'ta-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *immutabilis*; prefix *im*, for *in*,  
 not, and *mutabilis*, mutable.] Not mutable; not sus-  
 ceptible of change; unchangeable; invariable; unal-  
 terable.



**Im-mū'ta-ble-ness**, *n.* Unchangeableness; immutability.

**Im-mū'ta-bly**, *adv.* Unchangeably; invariably.

**Imp**, *n.* [See *infra*.] A young or inferior devil; a little demon.

**Imp**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPED (ĭmpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPING.] [A.-S. *impan*, *impian*, to imp, ingraft, plant, from Gr. ἐμφυτεύειν, to plant in, from ἐν, in, and φυτεύειν, to plant.] To insert as a feather into a broken wing; hence, to increase, to strengthen, to plume.

**Im-pāet'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPACTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPACTING.] [Lat. *impingere*, *impactum*, to push, strike against; prefix *im*, for *in*, and *pangere*, to strike or drive.] To drive close; to press or drive firmly together.

**Īm'paet**, *n.* 1. Collision; force communicated. 2. (*Mech.*) The single instantaneous blow or stroke of a body in motion against another either in motion or at rest.

**Im-pāir'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPAIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPAIRING.] [From a hypoth. Lat. *impejorare*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *pejorare*, to make worse; *pejor*, worse.] To make worse; to diminish in quantity, value, excellence, or strength.

**Syn.**—To diminish; decrease; injure; weaken; enfeeble.

**Im-pāir'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, impairs.

**Im-pāle'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPALING.] 1. To fix on a stake; to put to death by fixing on an upright, sharp stake. 2. To inclose, as with stakes, posts, or palisades. 3. (*Her.*) To join, as two coats of arms, pale-wise.

**Im-pāle'ment**, *n.* 1. Act of impaling. 2. A space inclosed by stakes or pales, and the like. 3. (*Her.*) The division of a shield pale-wise, or by a vertical line.

**Im-pāl'pa-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of not being palpable, or perceptible by the touch.

**Im-pāl'pa-ble**, *a.* 1. Not palpable; not to be felt or perceived by touch. 2. Not obviously or readily apprehended by the mind. [apprehended.]

**Im-pāl'pa-bly**, *adv.* In a manner not readily felt or

**Īm'pa-nā'tion**, *n.* [From L. Lat. *impanare*, from Lat. prefix *im*, for *in*, and *panis*, bread.] The supposed real presence and union of Christ's material body and blood with the substance of bread, in the eucharist; consubstantiation.

**Im-pān'el**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPANELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPANELING.] To write or enter, as the names of a jury, in a list; to form, as a list of jurors.

**Im-pār'a-dīse**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPARADISED (im-pār'a-dist); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPARADISING.] To put in a place of supreme felicity.

**Im-pār'i-ty**, *n.* 1. Inequality; disproportion. 2. Difference of degree, rank, excellence, number, and the like. 3. Indivisibility into equal parts.

**Im-pār'k'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPARKED (-pārkt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPARKING.] To inclose for a park; hence, to inclose or shut up.

**Im-pārt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPARTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPARTING.] [Lat. *impartire*, *impertire*; prefix *im*, for *in*, and *partire*, to part, divide, from *pars*, *partis*, part.] 1. To bestow a share or portion of; to allow another to partake in. 2. To make known; to show by words or tokens.

**Syn.**—To communicate; share; yield; confer; grant; give; reveal; disclose; discover; divulge. See COMMUNICATE.

**Im-pārt'**, *v. i.* To give a part or share.

**Im-pārt'er**, *n.* One who imparts.

**Im-pār'tial**, *a.* Not partial; unprejudiced; disinterested; equitable; just.

**Im-pār'ti-āl'i-ty** (-pār'shī-āl'i-tĭ or -par-shāl'i-tĭ), *n.* Freedom from bias; disinterestedness; equitableness.

**Im-pār'tial-ly**, *adv.* In an impartial manner.

**Im-pār'ti-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* 1. Quality of being impartible; indivisibility. 2. Quality of being imparted or communicable.

**Im-pār'ti-ble**, *a.* [Prefix *im*, not, and *partible*.] 1. Not partible; indivisible. 2. [From *impart*.] Capable of being imparted or communicated.

**Im-pās's'a-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being passed.

**Syn.**—Impervious; impenetrable; pathless.

**Im-pās'si-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality or condition of being impassible.

**Im-pās'si-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *impassibilis*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *passibilis*, passible.] Incapable of suffering; without sensation. [passible.]

**Im-pās'si-ble-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being impassible.

**Im-pās'sion** (im-pāsh'un), *v. t.* To move or affect strongly with passion.

**Im-pās'sion-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat., from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *passio*, a suffering, passion.] To affect powerfully.

**Im-pās'sioned** (-pāsh'un), *p. a.* Actuated or agitated by passion; animated; excited.

**Im-pās'sive**, *a.* Not susceptible of pain or suffering; insensible; impassible. [pain.]

**Im-pās'sive-ness**, *n.* State of being insusceptible of

**Īm'pas-tā'tion**, *n.* [See *infra*.] 1. Act of making into paste. 2. That which is formed into paste; especially, a combination of different substances by means of cements capable of resisting fire or air.

**Im-pāste'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPASTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPASTING.] [Prefix *im* and *paste*, q. v.] 1. To knead; to make into paste. 2. (*Paint.*) To lay on colors thick and bold.

**Im-pāt'i-ble**, *a.* [Prefix *im*, not, and *patible*, q. v.] Incapable of suffering; impassible.

**Im-pā'tience**, *n.* 1. Quality of being impatient; want of patience. 2. Violence of temper; vehement passion.

**Im-pā'tient**, *a.* 1. Not patient; not bearing with composure; intolerant; restless; hasty. 2. Prompted by, or exhibiting, impatience.

**Im-pā'tient-ly**, *adv.* In an impatient manner.

**Im-pāt'ron-ize**, *v. t.* To gain to one's self the whole power of;—said of a seignior.

**Im-pāwn'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPAWNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPAWNING.] To pawn; to pledge.

**Im-pēach'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPEACHED (im-pēcht'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPEACHING.] [Fr. *empêcher*, to prevent, hinder, bar, It. *impacciare*, freq. form of Lat. *impingere*, *impactum*, to thrust or drive against, hence, to hinder, to stop.] 1. To charge with a crime or misdemeanor; especially, to charge, as an officer, with misbehavior in office. 2. Hence, to charge with impropriety; to call in question.

**Syn.**—To accuse; arraign; censure; eriminate; indict. See ACCUSE.

**Im-pēach'a-ble**, *a.* Liable to impeachment.

**Im-pēach'er**, *n.* One who impeaches; an accuser.

**Im-pēach'ment**, *n.* Act of impeaching, or state of being impeached; as, (a.) A calling to account; arraignment; especially, arraignment of a public officer for maladministration. (b.) A calling in question as to purity of motives or the rectitude of conduct, &c.

**Im-pēarl'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPEARLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPEARLING.] 1. To form into pearls or their likeness. 2. To decorate with pearls, or with things resembling pearls.

**Im-pēe'ea-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being impeccable; exemption from sin, error, or offense.

**Im-pēe'ea-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *impeccabilis*; prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *peccare*, to err, to sin.] Not liable to sin; exempt from the possibility of doing wrong.

**Im-pēe'ean-çy**, *n.* Quality of being impeccable; impeccability.

**Īm'pe-eū'ni-ōs'i-ty**, *n.* The want of money.

**Īm'pe-eū'n'i-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *im*, for *in*, not, and *pecunia*, money.] Not having money; poor.

**Im-pēde'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPEDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPEDING.] [Lat. *impedire*, lit. to entangle the feet, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] To hinder; to obstruct. [progress or motion.]

**Im-pēd'i-ment**, *n.* That which impedes or hinders *Impediment in speech*, a defect which prevents distinct utterance.

**Syn.**—Hindrance; obstruction; obstacle; difficulty.—An *impediment* literally strikes against our feet, checking our progress, and we remove it. An *obstacle* rises up before us in our path, and we surmount it. A *difficulty* sets before us something hard to be done, and we encounter it and overcome it. A *hindrance* holds us back for a time, but we break away from it.

**Im-pēd'i-tive**, *a.* Causing hindrance; impeding.

**Im-pēll'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPELLING.] [Lat. *impellere*; prefix *im*, for *in*, and *pellere*, to drive.] To drive or urge forward; to incite to action in any way.

**Syn.**—To instigate; incite; induce; influence; actuate; move.

**Im-pēll'ent**, *a.* Having the quality of impelling.

**Im-pēll'ent**, *n.* A power or force that drives forward.

**Im-pēll'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, impels.

**Im-pēn'**, *v. t.* To pen; to inclose in a narrow place.

**Im-pēnd'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPENDING.] [Lat. *impendēre*; prefix *im*, for *in*, and *pendēre*, to hang.] To hang over; to be suspended above; to be imminent.

**Im-pēnd'en-çy**, } *n.* The state of impending; near approach; a menacing attitude.



**Im-pēnd'ent**, *a.* Impending; imminent; threatening; pressing closely.  
**Im-pēnd'ing**, *p. a.* Hanging over; impendent.  
*Syn.* — Imminent; menacing; threatening. See **IMMINENT**.  
**Im-pēn'e-tra-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being impenetrable. **2.** (*Physics.*) That property of matter by which it excludes all other matter from the space it occupies. **3.** Obtuseness; stupidity. **4.** Want of sympathy or susceptibility; coldness.  
**Im-pēn'e-tra-ble**, *a.* **1.** Incapable of being penetrated or pierced. **2.** Hence, inaccessible, as to knowledge, reason, sympathy, &c.  
**Im-pēn'e-tra-ble-ness**, *n.* Impenetrability.  
**Im-pēn'e-tra-bly**, *adv.* In an impenetrable manner.  
**Im-pēn'i-ten-çe**, } *n.* Condition of being impenitent;  
**Im-pēn'i-ten-çy**, } obduracy of heart.  
**Im-pēn'i-tent**, *a.* [*Lat. impenitens*; prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *penitens*, penitent.] Not penitent; not repenting of sin; not contrite; obdurate.  
**Im-pēn'i-tent**, *n.* One who does not repent; a hardened sinner.  
**Im-pēn'i-tent-ly**, *adv.* Without repentance; obdurately.  
**Im-pēr'a-tive**, *a.* [*Lat. imperativus*, from *imperare*, to command.] **1.** Expressive of command; commanding; authoritative. **2.** Not to be avoided or evaded; obligatory; binding.  
**Im-pēr'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* In an imperative manner;  
**Im-per-çēiv'a-ble**, *a.* Imperceptible. [*Rare.*]  
**Im-per-çēp'ti-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The state or quality of being imperceptible; imperceptibility.  
**Im-per-çēp'ti-ble**, *a.* **1.** Not perceptible; insensible; impalpable; not easily apprehended. **2.** Very small; fine or very slow in progress.  
**Im-per-çēp'ti-ble**, *n.* That which can not be perceived on account of its smallness.  
**Im-per-çēp'ti-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being imperceptible.  
**Im-per-çēp'ti-bly**, *adv.* In a manner not to be perceived.  
**Im-pēr'fect** (14), *a.* **1.** Not perfect or complete in all its parts. **2.** Wanting in some essential elementary organ. **3.** Not fulfilling its design; esthetically or morally defective. **4.** Marked by, or subject to, defects or evil.  
*Imperfect tense (Gram.),* a tense expressing an action in time past, then present, but not finished.  
**Im-per-fēc'tion**, *n.* Quality or condition of being imperfect; want of perfection.  
*Syn.* — Defect; deficiency; incompleteness; fault; failing; weakness; frailty; foible; blemish; vice.  
**Im-pēr'fect-ly**, *adv.* In an imperfect manner or degree.  
**Im-pēr'fo-ra-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being perforated.  
**Im-pēr'fo-rate**, *a.* [*Lat. prefix im*, for *in*, and *perforatus*, *p. p.* of *perforare*.] Not perforated or pierced.  
**Im-pēr'fo-rā'tion**, *n.* State of being imperforated, or without aperture.  
**Im-pē'ri-al** (89), *a.* [*Lat. imperialis*, from *imperium*, command, sovereignty, empire, from *imperare*, to command.] **1.** Pertaining to an empire, or to an emperor. **2.** Belonging to supreme authority, or one who wields it; royal; sovereign; supreme. **3.** Of superior size or excellence.  
**Im-pē'ri-al**, *n.* **1.** (*Arch.*) A kind of dome, such as is found in Moorish buildings. **2.** A tuft of hair on a man's lower lip. **3.** An outside seat on a diligence. **4.** A case for luggage on top of a coach.  
**Im-pē'ri-al-ist**, *n.* A subject or soldier of an emperor.  
**Im-pē'ri-āl'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Imperial power. **2.** An imperial right or privilege.  
**Im-pē'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* In an imperial manner.  
**Im-pēr'il**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **IMPERILED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **IMPERILING**.] To bring into peril; to endanger.  
**Im-pē'ri-oūs** (89), *a.* **1.** Commanding; authoritative; especially, in a bad sense, dictatorial; haughty; arrogant; overbearing. **2.** Commanding; indicating an imperious temper. **3.** Authoritative; commanding with rightful authority.  
*Syn.* — Domineering; lordly; tyrannical; despotic; imperative; pressing. — One who is *imperious* exercises his authority in a manner highly offensive for its spirit and tone; one who is *lordly* assumes a lofty air in order to display his importance; one who is *domineering* gives orders in a way to make others feel their inferiority.  
**Im-pē'ri-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In an imperious manner.  
**Im-pē'ri-oūs-ness**, *n.* The quality of being imperious; authority; arrogance; haughtiness.  
**Im-pēr'ish-a-ble**, *a.* Not perishable; indestructible.  
**Im-pēr'me-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being impermeable; impermeableness.

**Im-pēr'me-a-ble**, *a.* Not permeable; not permitting passage, as of a fluid, through its substance; impervious.  
**Im-pēr'son-al**, *a.* Not personal; not representing a person; not having personality.  
*Impersonal verb (Gram.),* a verb without the inflections appropriate to the first and second persons; one without a definite subject; as, *it rains*.  
**Im-pēr'son-āl'i-ty**, *n.* The condition or quality of being impersonal.  
**Im-pēr'son-al-ly**, *adv.* In an impersonal manner.  
**Im-pēr'son-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **IMPERSONATED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **IMPERSONATING**.] **1.** To invest with personality. **2.** To ascribe the qualities of a person to; to personify. **3.** To represent the person of; to personate.  
**Im-pēr'son-ā'tion**, } *n.* Act of impersonating;  
**Im-per-sōn'i-fi-cā'tion**, } personification.  
**Im-pēr'spi-cū'i-ty**, *n.* Want of perspicuity; vagueness.  
**Im-per-spīc'u-oūs**, *a.* Not perspicuous; obscure;  
**Im-per-suā'si-ble** (-swā'zī-bl), *a.* Not to be moved by persuasion; not yielding to arguments.  
**Im-pēr'ti-nen-çe**, } *n.* **1.** Condition or quality of be-  
**Im-pēr'ti-nen-çy**, } ing impertinent; irrelevance. **2.** Unbecoming conduct; rudeness; incivility. **3.** That which is impertinent; a thing out of place, or of no value, &c.  
**Im-pēr'ti-nent** (14), *a.* [*Lat. impertinens*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *pertinens*.] **1.** Not pertinent; having no bearing on the subject; irrelevant; inapplicable. **2.** Contrary to, or offending against, the rules of propriety or good-breeding. **3.** Of no account; trifling; frivolous.  
*Syn.* — Rude; officious; intrusive; saucy; impudent; insolent. — A person is *officious* who obtrudes his offices or assistance where they are not needed; he is *impertinent* when he intermeddles in things with which he has no concern. The former shows a want of tact, the latter a want of breeding, or, more commonly, a spirit of sheer impudence.  
**Im-pēr'ti-nent-ly**, *adv.* In an impertinent manner; officiously; rudely; foolishly.  
**Im-per-tūr'ba-bil'i-ty**, *n.* State of being imperturbable; self-possession; coolness.  
**Im-per-tūr'ba-ble**, *a.* [*Lat. imperturbabilis*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *perturbare*, to disturb.] Incapable of being disturbed or agitated.  
**Im-pēr'tur-bā'tion**, *n.* Freedom from agitation of mind; calmness; quietude.  
**Im-pēr'vi-a-ble**, *a.* Not pervious; impervious.  
**Im-pēr'vi-oūs**, *a.* Not pervious; not admitting of entrance or passage through.  
*Syn.* — Impassible; pathless; impenetrable; imperviable.  
**Im-pēr'vi-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In an impervious manner; impenetrably.  
**Im-pēr'vi-oūs-ness**, *n.* State of being impervious.  
**Im-pēt'u-ōs'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Condition or quality of being impetuous; fury; violence. **2.** Vehemence of temper.  
**Im-pēt'u-oūs**, *a.* [*Lat. impetuosus*. See **IMPETUS**.] **1.** Rushing with force and violence. **2.** Vehement in feeling.  
*Syn.* — Forceful; rapid; hasty; precipitate; furious; boisterous; violent; raging; fierce; passionate.  
**Im-pēt'u-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In an impetuous manner.  
**Im-pēt'u-oūs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being impetuous.  
**Im-pe-tūs**, *n.* [*Lat.*, from *impetere*, to rush upon, attack, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *petere*, to fall upon.] The force with which any body is driven or impelled; momentum.  
**Im'phee**, *n.* (*Bot.*) The African sugar-cane, resembling the *Sorghum*, or Chinese sugar-cane.  
**Im-pi-ēr-çe**, *v. t.* To pierce through; to penetrate.  
**Im-pi'e-ty**, *n.* [*Lat. impietas*, from *impius*, impious.] **1.** Quality of being impious; irreverence toward the Supreme Being. **2.** An impious act. **3.** Want of reverence, filial affection, or obedience, to parents.  
*Syn.* — Ungodliness; irreligion; unrighteousness; sinfulness; profaneness.  
**Im-piŋge'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* **IMPINGED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **IMPINGING**.] [*Lat. impingere*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *pangere*, to fix, strike.] To fall or dash against; to strike; to hit.  
**Im'pi-oūs**, *a.* [*Lat. impius*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *pius*, pious.] **1.** Not pious; irreligious; profane. **2.** Proceeding from, or manifesting, a want of reverence for the Supreme Being.  
**Im'pi-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In an impious manner; profanely.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, eall, eecho; ġem, ġet; aŝ; eexist; linger, link; this



**Īm'pi-ōūs-ness**, *n.* Impiety; contempt of God and his laws.

**Īm-plā'ea-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being implacable.

**Īm-plā'ea-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *implacabilis*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *placabilis*, placable.] Not placable; incapable of being pacified.

**Syn.**—Unappeasable; inexorable; irreconcilable; unrelenting; relentless.

**Īm-plā'ea-bly**, *adv.* In an implacable manner; with unappeasable enmity; inexorably.

**Īm-plānt'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPLANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPLANTING.] To set, plant, or infix, for the purpose of growth.

**Īm-plan-tā'tion**, *n.* Act of implanting, setting, or infixing in the mind or heart. [pearance of truth.]

**Īm-plau'si-ble**, *a.* Not plausible; not wearing the appearance of truth.

**Īm-plēad'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPLEADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPLEADING.] (*Law.*) To institute and prosecute a suit against in court; to sue at law.

**Īm-plēad'er**, *n.* (*Law.*) One who prosecutes another.

**Īm'ple-ment**, *n.* [Lat. *implementum*, from *implere*, to fill up; prefix *im*, for *in*, and *plere*, to fill.] Whatever may supply a want; especially, an instrument or utensil as supplying a requisite to an end.

**Īm-plē'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of filling; state of being full. **2.** That which fills up; filling.

**Īm'plex**, *a.* [Lat. *implexus*, *p. pr.* of *implectere*, to infold, entangle.] Infolded; intricate; entangled; complicated.

**Īm'pli-cāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPLICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPLICATING.] [Lat. *implicare*, *implicatum* and *implicitum*; prefix *im*, for *in*, and *plicare*, to fold.] **1.** To infold; to connect in many relations. **2.** To bring into connection with; to show to be connected or concerned.

**Īm'pli-cā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of implicating, or state of being implicated; involution; entanglement. **2.** That which is implied, but not expressed.

**Īm'pli-cā'tive**, *a.* Tending to implicate.

**Īm'pli-cā'tive-ly**, *adv.* By implication.

**Īm'pli-cit'**, *a.* [Lat. *implicitus*. See IMPLICATE.] **1.** Fairly to be understood, though not expressed in words; implied. **2.** Trusting to the word or authority of another, without doubting or reserve.

**Īm'pli-cit-ly**, *adv.* **1.** By implication; impliedly. **2.** With unreserved confidence.

**Īm'pli-cit-ness**, *n.* State of trusting without reserve.

**Īm'pli-ed-ly**, *adv.* By implication.

**Īm-plōre'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMploRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMploRING.] [Lat. *implorare*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *plorare*, to cry aloud, to cry out.] To call upon, or for, in supplication; to pray earnestly.

**Syn.**—To beseech; supplicate; crave; entreat; beg; solicit.

**Īm-plōr'er**, *n.* One who implores, or prays earnestly.

**Īm-plūmed'**, } *a.* [Prefix *im* and *plume*, *plumous*, *q.*

**Īm-plū'mōūs**, } *v.*] Having no plumes or feathers.

**Īm-plū'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPLIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPLYING.] [See IMPLICATE.] To contain by implication; to include virtually.

**Syn.**—To involve; include; comprise; import; mean; denote; signify. See INVOLVE.

**Īm-poi'son**, *v. t.* **1.** To impregnate or affect with poison. **2.** To embitter; to impair.

**Īm-pōl'i-çy**, *n.* Quality of being impolitic; inexpedience; bad policy. [*Rare.*]

**Īm'po-lite'**, *a.* Not polite; not of polished manners; unpolite; uncivil.

**Īm'po-lite-ly**, *adv.* In an impolite manner; uncivilly.

**Īm'po-lite'ness**, *n.* The quality of being impolite; incivility; want of good manners.

**Īm-pōl'i-tic**, *a.* Not politic; wanting in policy or prudent management; unwise.

**Syn.**—Indiscreet; incautious; imprudent; inexpedient.

**Īm-pōl'i-tic-ly**, *adv.* In an impolitic manner.

**Īm-pōn'der-a-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being imponderable. [ble weight.]

**Īm-pōn'der-a-ble**, *a.* Not ponderable; without sensibility.

**Īm'po-rōs'i-ty**, *n.* Want of porosity; compactness that excludes pores. [solid.]

**Īm-pō'rouūs**, *a.* Destitute of pores; compact in texture;

**Īm-pōrt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPORTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPORTING.] [Lat. *importare*; prefix *im*, for *in*, and *portare*, to bear.] **1.** To bring in from abroad; especially, to bring, as wares or merchandise from another State or country, in the transactions of commerce. **2.**

To include, as signification or intention; to imply; to signify. **3.** To be of importance or consequence to.

**Syn.**—To denote; mean; signify; imply; interest; concern.

**Īm'pōrt**, *n.* **1.** That which is imported, or brought in from abroad. **2.** Purport; meaning; intended significance. **3.** Importance; consequence.

**Īm-pōrt'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being imported.

**Īm-pōrt'ance**, *n.* Quality of being important; consequence; moment; significance.

**Īm-pōrt'ant**, *a.* Carrying or possessing weight or consequence; significant; weighty.

**Īm'pōr-tā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act or practice of importing, or of bringing from another country or state. **2.** Goods introduced into a country from abroad.

**Īm-pōrt'er**, *n.* One who imports or brings goods from another country or state.

**Īm-pōrt'u-na-çy**, *n.* Quality of being importunate.

**Īm-pōrt'u-nate** (45), *a.* Troublesomely urgent; pertinacious in solicitation.

**Īm-pōrt'u-nate-ly**, *adv.* In an importunate manner.

**Īm'por-tūne'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPORTUNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPORTUNING.] [L. Lat. *importunare*, from Lat. *importunus*; prefix *im*, for *in*, and *portare*, to bear, (as if) not conducive, not proper.] To request with urgency; to press with solicitation; to tease.

**Īm'por-tū-ni-ty**, *n.* Quality of being importunate; pressing solicitation; urgent request.

**Īm-pōs'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being imposed.

**Īm-pōse'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPOSING.] [Lat. *imponere*, *impositum*; prefix *im*, for *in*, and *ponere*, to place.] **1.** To lay on; to set or place; to put; to deposit. **2.** To lay as a charge, burden, tax, duty, obligation, command, or the like; to levy. **3.** To pass off; to palm. **4.** (*Ecc.*) To lay, as the hands in confirmation or ordination. **5.** (*Print.*) To prepare for printing, as a form, by arranging the pages upon the stone, and confining them in the chase.

**Īm-pōs'er**, *n.* One who imposes or enjoins.

**Īm-pōs'ing**, *p. a.* Adapted to impress forcibly; impressive; commanding.

**Īm-pōs'ing-stōne**, *n.* (*Print.*) A stone on which the pages or columns of type are imposed or made into forms.

**Īm'po-sit'ion** (-zish'un), *n.* **1.** Act of imposing, laying on, affixing, enjoining, inflicting, obtruding, &c. **2.** That which is imposed; charge; burden; injunction; levy; tax. **3.** A trick or deception put or laid on others. **4.** (*Ecc.*) Act of laying on the hands as a religious ceremony, in ordination and the like.

**Syn.**—Delusion; deceit; fraud; imposture. See DECEPTION.

**Īm-pōs'si-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being impossible; impracticability. **2.** An impossible thing.

**Īm-pōs'si-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *impossibilis*; prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *possibilis*, possible.] Not possible; incapable of being done; impracticable.

**Syn.**—See IMPRACTICABLE.

**Īm'pōst**, *n.* [From Lat. *imponere*, *impositum*. See IMPOSE.] **1.** A tax, tribute, or duty; often a duty or tax laid by government on goods imported into a country. **2.** (*Arch.*) That part of a pillar in vaults and arches on which the weight of the building rests: or the capital of a pillar or cornice which receives an arch.

**Syn.**—Tribute; toll; excise; custom; duty.

**Īm-pōst'hu-māte**, *v. i.* [See IMPOSTHUME.] To form an abscess; to gather.

**Īm-pōst'hu-māte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPOSTHUMATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPOSTHUMATING.] To affect with an imposthume or abscess.

**Īm-pōst'hu-mā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of forming an abscess. **2.** An abscess.

**Īm-pōst'hūme**, *n.* [A corruption of *aposteme*. See APOSTEME.] A collection of pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body; an abscess.

**Īm-pōst'hūme**, *v. i.* & *t.* Same as IMPOSTHUMATE.

**Īm-pōs'tor**, *n.* [Lat., from *imponere*, to impose upon, deceive.] One who imposes upon others.

**Syn.**—Deceiver; cheat; rogue; pretender.

**Īm-pōs'tor-shīp**, *n.* The condition, character, or practice of an impostor.

**Īm-pōst'ūre** (53), *n.* Act or conduct of an impostor; deception practiced under a false or assumed character.

**Syn.**—Cheat; fraud; trick; imposition; delusion.

**Īm'po-tence**, } *n.* **1.** Quality or condition of being  
**Īm'po-ten-çy**, } impotent; want of strength or power,



animal, intellectual, or moral. **2.** (*Law & Physiol.*) Want of procreative power.

**Im'po-tent**, *a.* [Lat. *impotens*; prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *potens*, potent, powerful.] **1.** Not potent; wanting power, strength, or vigor, whether physical, intellectual, or moral. **2.** (*Law.*) Wanting the power of procreation.

**Im'po-tent**, *n.* One who is feeble, infirm, or languishing under disease.

**Im'po-tent-ly**, *adv.* Weakly; without power over the passions.

**Im-pound'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IM'POUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPOUNDING.] To confine in a pound or close pen; to restrain within limits.

**Im-pöv'er-ish**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPOVERISHED (im-pöv'er-ışht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPOVERISHING.] [Prefix *im*, not, and O. Fr. *povere*, *povre*, poor. See POOR.] **1.** To make poor; to reduce to poverty. **2.** To exhaust the strength, richness, or fertility of.

**Im-pöv'er-ish-ment**, *n.* Act of impoverishing; state of being impoverished; reduction to poverty.

**Im-præ'ti-ca-bil'i-ty**, *n.* State or quality of being impracticable; impracticableness.

**Im-præ'ti-ca-ble**, *a.* **1.** Not practicable; incapable of being accomplished by the means employed or at command. **2.** Not easily managed; untractable; stubborn. **3.** Not to be overcome or persuaded by any reasonable method; not capable of being easily dealt with. **4.** Incapable of being passed or traveled.

**Syn.**—Impossible; infeasible. — A thing is *impracticable* when it can not be accomplished by any human means at present possessed; a thing is *impossible* when the laws of nature forbid it. The navigation of a river may now be *impracticable*, but not *impossible*, because the existing obstructions may yet be removed.

**Im-præ'ti-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being impracticable; impracticability.

**Im-præ'ti-ca-bly**, *adv.* In an impracticable manner.

**Im-pre-cāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPRECATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPRECATING.] [Lat. *imprecari*, *imprecatum*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *precari*, to pray.] To call down by prayer, as something hurtful or calamitous; to invoke, as evil.

**Im-pre-cā'tion**, *n.* The act of imprecating, or invoking evil on any one.

**Syn.**—Malediction; curse; execration; anathema.

**Im-pre-ca-to-ry**, *a.* Of the nature of imprecation; maledictory. [actness.]

**Im-pre-çis'ion** (-sîzh/un), *n.* Want of precision or exactness.

**Im-pre-gn'** (-preen'), *v. t.* To impregnate; to fecundate.

**Im-pre-g'na-ble**, *a.* **1.** Not to be stormed, or taken by assault. **2.** Not to be moved, impressed, or shaken; invincible.

**Im-pre-g'na-bly**, *adv.* In an impregnable manner.

**Im-pre-g'nāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPREGNATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPREGNATING.] [L. Lat. *imprægnare*, *imprægnatum*, from Lat. prefix *im*, for *in*, and *prægnas*, *prægnas*, pregnant.] **1.** To make pregnant; to get with child. **2.** To render fruitful or fertile in any way; to fertilize. **3.** To infuse particles of another substance into. [nated.]

**Im-pre-g'nate**, *a.* Rendered prolific or fruitful; impregnated.

**Im-pre-g'nā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of impregnating; fecundation. **2.** State of being impregnated. **3.** Intimate mixture of parts or particles; infusion; saturation.

**Im-pre-serip'ti-ble**, *a.* **1.** Not capable of being lost or impaired by neglect to use, or by the claims of another founded on prescription. **2.** Not derived from, or dependent on, external authority.

**Im-press'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPRESSED (-prĕst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPRESSING.] [Lat. *imprimere*, *impressum*; prefix *im*, for *in*, and *primere*, to press.] **1.** To press, or stamp, in or upon; to make a mark or figure upon. **2.** To produce by pressure, as a mark, stamp, image, &c. **3.** To inculcate; to imprint. **4.** To take by force for public service.

**Im'press**, *n.* **1.** A mark made by pressure; indentation; imprint; stamp; mold. **2.** Mark of distinction. **3.** Impression or influence wrought on the mind. **4.** The act of impressing for the public service.

**Im-press'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being impressible.

**Im-press'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being impressed; yielding to an impression; susceptible.

**Im-prĕs'sion** (-prĕsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of impressing or stamping. **2.** That which is produced by pressure; — as, (*a.*) A stamp made by pressure; mark. (*b.*) Sensible result of an influence exerted from without. (*c.*) Influence on the purposes, feelings, or actions. (*d.*) Effect or influence on the organs of sense, which is the condition

of sensation or sensible perception; hence, an indistinct notion, remembrance, or belief. (*e.*) A copy taken by pressure from type, from an engraved plate, or the like; hence, also, all the copies taken at once; an edition. **3.** That which impresses, or exercises an effect, action, or agency. **4.** (*Paint.*) (*a.*) The ground-color. (*b.*) A stratum of a single color laid upon a wall or surface.

**Im-prĕs'sion-a-ble**, *a.* Susceptible of impression; capable of being molded; susceptible.

**Im-press'ive**, *a.* **1.** Making, or tending to make, an impression. **2.** Capable of being impressed; susceptible; impressible. [cibly.]

**Im-press'ive-ly**, *adv.* In an impressive manner; forcibly.

**Im-press'ive-ness**, *n.* Quality of being impressive.

**Im-press'ment**, *n.* Act of seizing for public use, or of impressing into public service. [to print a book, &c.]

**Im'pri-mā'tur**, *n.* [Lat., let it be printed.] A license

**Im-prī'mis**, *adv.* [Lat., for *in primis*, among the first, chiefly; *in*, in, and *primus*, first.] In the first place; first in order.

**Im'print**, *n.* [See *infra*.] Whatever is printed on the title-page of a book; especially, the name of the printer or publisher, with the time and place of publication.

**Im-print'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPRINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPRINTING.] **1.** To impress; to mark by pressure; to stamp. **2.** To stamp or mark, as letters on paper, by means of types. **3.** To fix indelibly, as on the mind or memory; to impress.

**Im-pris'on** (im-priz'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPRISONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPRISONING.] **1.** To put into a prison; to confine in a prison or jail. **2.** To limit, hinder, or restrain in any way.

**Syn.**—To incarcerate; confine; immure.

**Im-pris'on-ment**, *n.* Act of imprisoning, or state of being imprisoned; restraint of liberty.

**Syn.**—Incarceration; custody; confinement; duration.

**Im-pröb'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being improbable; unlikelihood.

**Im-pröb'a-ble**, *a.* Not probable; unlikely to be true.

**Im-pröb'a-bly**, *adv.* In an improbable manner.

**Im-pröb'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *improbitas*; prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *probitas*, probity.] Absence of probity; want of integrity or rectitude of principle; dishonesty.

**Im'pro-fi'ciēce** (-fish'ens), } *n.* Want of profi-

**Im'pro-fi'ciēcy** (-fish'en-sy), } ciency.

**Im-prömp'tu**, *adv.* or *a.* [Lat. *in promptu*, in readiness, at hand, from *promptus*, visibility, readiness, from *promptus*, visible, ready.] Off-hand; without previous study. [position.]

**Im-prömp'tu**, *n.* An off-hand or extemporaneous com-

**Im-pröp'er**, *a.* Not proper: not fitted to the circumstances, design, or end; unfit; indecent.

*Improper fraction* (*Arith.*), a fraction whose denominator is less than its numerator; as,  $\frac{4}{3}$ .

**Im-pröp'er-ly**, *adv.* In an improper manner; not fitly; unsuitably; incongruously; inaccurately.

**Im-prö'pri-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPROPRIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPROPRIATING.] [Lat. *im*, for *in*, and *propriare*, *propriatum*, to appropriate.] **1.** To appropriate to private use. [Obs.] **2.** (*Eng. Eccl. Law.*) To place the profits of, for care and disbursement, in the hands of a layman.

**Im-prö'pri-ā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of impropriating; especially, (*Eng. Eccl. Law.*) (*a.*) The act of putting an ecclesiastical benefice in the hands of a layman, or lay corporation. (*b.*) A benefice in the hands of a layman, or of a lay corporation. **2.** That which is appropriated, as tithes, or ecclesiastical property.

**Im-prö'pri-ā'tor** (110), *n.* One who impropriates; especially, a layman who has possession of the lands or a living of the church.

**Im'pro-prī'e-ty**, *n.* **1.** Unfitness or unsuitableness to character, time, place, or circumstances. **2.** That which is improper; an unsuitable act, expression, or the like.

**Im-prov'a-ble**, *a.* **1.** Capable of being improved; susceptible of improvement. **2.** Capable of being used to advantage.

**Im-prov'a-ble-ness**, *n.* Susceptibility of improvement; capability of being made better.

**Im-prove'** (-prööv'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IMPROVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IMPROVING.] [Prefix *im* and O. Fr. *prover*, Lat. *probare*, to esteem as good.] **1.** To make better; to advance in value or good qualities. **2.** To use or employ to good purpose.

**Syn.**—To better; meliorate; advance; heighten; mend; correct; rectify.



**Im-prove'**, *v. i.* 1. To grow better; to make or show improvement. 2. To grow worse. 3. To increase; to be enhanced; to rise.

**Im-prove'ment**, *n.* 1. Act of improving, or state of being improved; progress toward what is better; melioration. 2. Act of making profitable use or application of any thing, or the state of being profitably employed; hence, also, practical application, as of the doctrines and principles of a discourse. 3. That which improves any thing, or is added to it by way of improving it.

**Im-prov'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, improves.

**Im-pröv'i-dence**, *n.* Quality of being improvident; neglect of foresight.

**Im-pröv'i-dent**, *a.* Not provident; wanting forecast.

**Syn.**—Inconsiderate; negligent; careless; heedless.

**Im-pröv'i-dent-ly**, *adv.* Without foresight or forecast.

**Im-pröv'i-säte**, *v. t. or i.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMPROVISATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMPROVISATING.] To compose and utter extemporaneously; to improvise.

**Im-pröv'i-sät'ion**, *n.* 1. Act or art of making poetry, or performing music extemporaneously. 2. That which is improvised.

**Im-pröv'i-ša-tö're**, *n.* See IMPROVISATORE.

**Im-pröv'i-ša-tri'ce** (-trë'chā), *n.* See IMPROVVISATRICE.

**Im-pro-vise'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMPROVISED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMPROVISING.] [*Lat. improvisus*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *provisus*, foreseen, provided.] 1. To speak extemporaneously, especially in verse. 2. To bring about on a sudden, off-hand, or without previous preparation.

**Im-pro-vise'**, *v. i.* To utter compositions, especially in verse, without previous preparation; hence, to do any thing off-hand. [tor.]

**Im-pro-vi's'er**, *n.* One who improvises; an improviser.

**Im-pröv'vi-ša-tö're**, *n.* [*It.* See IMPROVISE.] A man who composes and sings or recites rhymes and short poems extemporaneously and immediately.

**Im-pröv'vi-ša-tri'ce** (im-pröv've-za-trë'chā), *n.* [*It.* See *supra.*] A woman who composes and sings or recites rhymes or short poems extemporaneously.

**Im-pru'dence**, *n.* Quality of being imprudent; want of prudence; indiscretion; inconsideration; rashness.

**Im-pru'dent**, *a.* [*Lat. imprudens*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *prudens*, prudent.] Not prudent; wanting prudence or discretion.

**Syn.**—Indiscreet; injudicious; incautious; unadvised; heedless; rash.

**Im-pru'dent-ly**, *adv.* In an imprudent manner; indiscreetly. [lessness; want of modesty.]

**Im'pu-dence**, *n.* Quality of being impudent; shamefulness.

**Syn.**—Effrontery; sauciness.—*Impudence* refers more especially to the feelings; *effrontery* (*lit.*, meeting face to face) to some gross and public exhibition of shamelessness; *sauciness*, (from *Lat. salsus*, salt, sharp), to a sudden outbreak of impudence, especially from an inferior.

**Im'pu-dent**, *a.* [*Lat. impudens*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *prudens*, ashamed, modest.] Bold, with contempt or disregard of others; unblushingly forward; wanting modesty.

**Syn.**—Shameless; audacious; brazen; bold-faced; pert; immodest; rude; saucy; impertinent; insolent.

**Im'pu-dent-ly**, *adv.* In an impudent manner; with indecent assurance; shamelessly.

**Im'pu-diç'i-ty**, *n.* [*Lat. impudicitia*, from *impudicus*, immodest, fr. prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *pu-dicus*, shame-faced, modest.] Immodesty.

**Im-pūgn'** (im-pūn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMPUGNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMPUGNING.] [*Lat. impugnare*, from *Lat. prefix im*, for *in*, and *pugnare*, to fight.] To attack by words or arguments; to contradict; to call in question.

**Im-pūgn'a-ble** (im-pūn'a-bl or im-pūg'na-bl), *a.* Capable of being impugned.

**Im-pūgn'er**, *n.* One who impugns.

**Im'pulse**, *n.* [*Lat. impulsus*. See IMPEL.] 1. Act of impelling; impulsion; the action of a force so as to produce motion suddenly. 2. Effect of an impelling force. 3. Sudden motion exciting to action; hasty inclination; impression; instigation.

**Im-pūl'sion**, *n.* 1. Act of impelling or driving onward. 2. Influence acting unexpectedly or temporarily on the mind, from without or within; impulse.

**Im-pūl'sive**, *a.* 1. Having the power of driving or impelling. 2. Actuated by impulse. 3. (*Mech.*) Acting momentarily, or by impulse.

**Im-pūl'sive-ly**, *adv.* With force; by impulse.

**Im-pū'ni-ty**, *n.* [*Lat. impunitas*, from *impunis*, without punishment, from prefix *im*, for *in*, not, and *pæna*, punishment.] 1. Exemption from punishment or penalty. 2. Exemption from injury or loss; security.

**Im-pūre'**, *a.* 1. Mixed or impregnated with extraneous substances; not pure; foul. 2. Defiled by sin or guilt; unholy. 3. Unhallowed; unholy. 4. Unchaste; lewd; unclean. 5. Obscene. 6. (*Old Test.*) Not purified according to the law of Moses; ceremonially unclean.

**Im-pūre'ly**, *adv.* In an impure manner; with impurity.

**Im-pūre'ness**, *n.* 1. Condition or quality of being

**Im-pū'ri-ty**, *n.* impure; want of purity; foulness; pollution; defilement. 2. That which is impure; foul matter, action, language, &c. 3. (*Old Test.*) Want of ceremonial purity.

**Im-pū'r'ple**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMPURPLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMPURPLING.] To color or tinge with purple; to make red or reddish.

**Im-pū't'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being imputed or charged; chargeable; ascribable; attributable.

**Im-pū't'a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being imputable.

**Im'pu-tā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of imputing or charging; any thing imputed or charged. 2. Charge of evil; censure; reproach. 3. (*Theol.*) Attribution of personal guilt, or of penal consequences appropriate to the same, to one person or to many on account of an offense committed by another. 4. Hint; intimation. [*Obs.*]

**Im-pū't'a-tive**, *a.* Coming by imputation; imputed.

**Im-pū't'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* By imputation.

**Im-pū'te'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IMPUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* IMPUTING.] [*Lat. imputare*, from prefix *im*, for *in*, and *putare*, to reckon, think.] 1. To charge; to ascribe; to attribute. 2. To charge to one as the author, responsible originator, or possessor of. 3. (*Theol.*) To set to the account of another as the ground of judicial procedure.

**Syn.**—To ascribe; attribute; charge; reckon. See ASCRIBE.

**Im-pū't'er**, *n.* One who imputes or attributes.

**Im'pu-trës'çi-ble**, *a.* Not subject to putrefaction or corruption.

**Īn**, *prep.* [*A.-S., Goth., D. & Ger. in*, *Icel. i*, allied to *Lat. in*, *Gr. ἐν*.] Within; inside of; surrounded by; not outside of;—used to indicate a variety of relations. (*a.*) Existence or activity, as a part or constituent of; in respect to, or consideration of; on account of; according to. (*b.*) Entrance with respect to a new state, condition, or sphere of activity.

*In the name of*, in behalf of; on the part of; by authority;—often used in invocation, swearing, praying, and the like;—*To be or keep in with*, (*a.*) To be close or near. (*b.*) To be on terms of friendship, familiarity, or intimacy with. [*Colloq.*]

**Īn**, *adv.* 1. Not out; within; inside. 2. (*Law.*) With privilege or possession.

**Īn**, *n.* 1. A person who is in office;—the opposite of *out*. 2. A re-entrant angle; a nook or corner. [*ity.*]

**Īn'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being unable; lack of ability.

**Syn.**—Disability; impotence; incapacity; incompetence; weakness. See DISABILITY.

**Īn'ae-çëss'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality or state of being

**Īn'ae-çëss'i-ble-ness**, *n.* inaccessible, or not to be reached.

**Īn'ae-çëss'i-ble**, *a.* Not accessible; not to be reached, obtained, or approached. [*approachably.*]

**Īn'ae-çëss'i-bly**, *adv.* In an inaccessible manner; un-

**Īn'æ'eu-ra-çy**, *n.* Quality of being inaccurate; want of accuracy or exactness.

**Syn.**—Mistake; fault; defect; error; blunder.

**Īn'æ'eu-rate** (45), *a.* Not accurate; displaying a want of careful attention; erroneous.

**Īn'æ'eu-rate-ly**, *adv.* In an inaccurate manner; in-

correctly; erroneously.

**Īn'æ'tion**, *n.* Want of action; idleness; rest.

**Īn'æ'tive**, *a.* 1. Not active; having no power to move.

2. Not disposed to action or effort; not busy; idle. 3. (*Chem.*) Not exhibiting any action or activity.

**Syn.**—Inert; dull; sluggish; idle; indolent; slothful; lazy. See INERT.

**Īn'æ'tive-ly**, *adv.* In an inactive manner; idly; slug-

gishly.

**Īn'ae-tiv'i-ty**, *n.* 1. Quality of being inactive; inert-

ness. 2. Idleness; sluggishness.

**Īn'äd'e-qua-çy**, *n.* 1. Quality of being inadequate;

defectiveness; inequality. 2. Unjust or improper defect.

**Īn'äd'e-quate** (45), *a.* Not adequate; unequal to the

purpose; insufficient to effect the object.

**Syn.**—Unequal; incommensurate; disproportionate; in-

sufficient; incompetent; incapable.



**In-ād'e-quate-ly**, *adv.* Not fully or sufficiently.

**In-ād'e-quate-ness**, *n.* Quality of being inadequate; inadequacy; inequality; incompleteness.

**In'ad-mīs'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being inadmissible, or not proper to be received.

**In'ad-mīs'si-ble**, *a.* Not admissible; not proper to be admitted, allowed, or received.

**In'ad-vērt'en-çe**, } *n.* **1.** Quality of being inadvertent; lack of heedfulness or attentiveness. **2.** An oversight, mistake, or fault, proceeding from negligence of thought.

**Syn.** — Inattention; carelessness; heedlessness; thoughtlessness. See INATTENTION.

**In'ad-vērt'ent**, *a.* Not turning the mind to a matter.

**In'ad-vērt'ent-ly**, *adv.* From want of attention.

**In-āf'fa-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Want of affability; reticence.

**In-āf'fa-ble**, *a.* Not affable; reserved.

**In-āl'ien-a-ble** (-āl'yen-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being alienated, or transferred to another.

**In-āl'ien-a-ble-ness**, *n.* State of being inalienable.

**In-āl'ien-a-bly**, *adv.* In a manner forbidding alienation.

**In-ām'o-rā'tā**, *n. f.* } [It. *innamorata*, *innamorato*, *p.*

**In-ām'o-rā'to**, *n. m.* } *p.* of *innamorare*, to inspire with love. See ENAMOR.] One who is enamored or in love; a lover.

**In-and-in**, *a.* (*Breeding.*) From animals of the same

**In-āne'**, *a.* [Lat. *inanis*.] Destitute of contents; empty; void of sense or intelligence.

**In-ān'i-mate**, *a.* Not animate; destitute of life or spirit.

**Syn.** — Lifeless; dead; inert; inactive; dull; soulless; spiritless.

**In'a-nī'tion** (-nīsh'un), *n.* [See INANE.] Condition of being inane; emptiness; hence, exhaustion from want of food.

**In-ān'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Inanition; void space; emptiness. **2.** Deficiency of contents; senselessness; frivolity.

**In-āp'pe-ten-çe**, } *n.* **1.** Want of appetite, or of a

**In-āp'pe-ten-çy**, } disposition to seek or imbibe nutriment. **2.** Want of desire or inclination.

**In-āp'pli-ea-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being inapplicable; unfit.

**In-āp'pli-ea-ble**, *a.* Not applicable; not suited or suitable to the purpose.

**Syn.** — Unsuitable; unsuited; unadapted; inappropriate; inapposite.

**In-āp'pli-eā'tion**, *n.* Want of application or attention; negligence; indolence.

**In-āp'po-sīte**, *a.* Not apposite; not fit or suitable; not pertinent.

**In'ap-prē'ci-a-ble** (-prē'shī-, 92), *a.* Not appreciable; incapable of being duly valued or estimated.

**In-āp'pre-hēn'si-ble**, *a.* Not apprehensible; unintelligible.

**In'ap-prōach'a-ble**, *a.* Not approachable; inaccessible.

**In'ap-prō'pri-ate**, *a.* Unbecoming; unsuitable, as in manners, moral conduct and the like.

**In-āpt'i-tūde** (53), *n.* Want of aptitude; unfit; unsuitableness.

**In-ār'a-ble**, *a.* Not arable; not capable of being plowed.

**In-ārch'**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* INARCHED (in-āreht'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INARCHING.] To graft by uniting, as a scion, to a stock, without separating it from its parent tree.

**In'ar-tic'u-late**, *a.* **1.** Not articulate; not distinct, or with distinction of syllables. **2.** (*Zool.*) Not jointed or articulated.

**In'ar-tic'u-late-ly**, *adv.* Not with distinct syllables; [indistinctly].

**In'ar-tic'u-late-ness**, *n.* Indistinctness of utterance.

**In'ar-tic'u-lā'tion**, *n.* Indistinctness of sounds in speaking.

**In-ār'ti-fi'cial** (-fīsh'al), *a.* **1.** Not artificial; not made or performed by the rules of art. **2.** Characterized by artlessness or simplicity.

**In'as-mūch'**, *adv.* Seeing that; considering that; since; — followed by *as*.

**In'at-tēn'tion**, *n.* Want of attention or consideration.

**Syn.** — Inadvertence; heedlessness; thoughtlessness; neglect. — We miss seeing a thing through *inadvertence* when we do not look at it; through *inattention* when we give no heed to it, though directly before us. The latter is therefore the worse. *Inadvertence* may be an involuntary accident; *inattention* is culpable neglect. A versatile mind is often *inadvertent*; a careless or stupid one is *inattentive*.

**In'at-tēn'tive**, *a.* Not attentive; not fixing the mind on an object.

**Syn.** — Careless; heedless; regardless; thoughtless; negligent; remiss.

**In'at-tēn'tive-ly**, *adv.* Without attention; carelessly.

**In-āud'i-ble**, *a.* **1.** Not audible; incapable of being heard. **2.** Making no sound; noiseless; silent.

**In-āud'i-bly**, *adv.* In a manner not to be heard.

**In-āu'gu-ral**, *a.* Pertaining to, or performed or pronounced at, an inauguration.

**In-āu'gu-ral**, *a.* An inaugural address. [*Amer.*]

**In-āu'gu-rāte**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* INAUGURATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INAUGURATING.] [Lat. *inaugurare*, *inauguratum*, from pref. *in* and *augurare*, *augurari*, to augur.] **1.** To induct into an office in a formal manner.

**2.** To cause to begin; to set in motion, or action; also, to make a public exhibition of for the first time.

**In-āu'gu-rā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of inaugurating, or inducting into office with appropriate ceremonies. **2.** Solemn or formal beginning of any movement, course of action, public exhibition, and the like.

**In-āu'gu-ra-to-ry**, *a.* Suited or pertaining to inauguration.

**In-āus-pī'ciōus** (-pīsh'us), *a.* Not auspicious; ill-omened; unfortunate; unlucky; evil; unfavorable.

**In-āus-pī'ciōus-ly**, *adv.* In an inauspicious manner; unfortunately; unfavorably.

**In-āus-pī'ciōus-ness**, *n.* Unluckiness; unfavorable.

**In-bē'ing**, *n.* Inherence; inherent existence.

**In'bōrn**, *a.* Born in or with; implanted by nature.

**In-brēathe'**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* INBREATHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INBREATHING.] To infuse by breathing.

**In'bred**, *a.* Bred within; innate; natural.

**In-breed'**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* INBRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INBREEDING.] To produce or generate within.

**In'ēā**, *n.*; *pl.* IN'ĒĀS. A king or prince of Peru, before the conquest of that country by the Spaniards.

**In-eāge'**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* INCAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INCAGING.] To confine in a cage; to inclose.

**In-eāl'eu-la-ble**, *a.* Not capable of being calculated; beyond calculation.

**In'ea-lēs'çence**, } *n.* A growing waru; incipient or

**In'ea-lēs'çen-çy**, } increasing heat; calefaction.

**In'ea-lēs'çent**, *a.* [Lat. *incalescens*, *p. pr.* of *incalescere*, to grow hot; prefix *in* and *calescere*, to grow warm or hot.] Growing warm; increasing in heat.

**In'ean-dēs'çençe**, *n.* A white heat, or the glowing whiteness of a body caused by intense heat.

**In'ean-dēs'çent**, *a.* [Lat. *incandescens*, *p. pr.* of *incandescere*, to become warm or hot.] White or glowing with heat.

**In'ean-tā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *incantatio*, from *incantare*, to chant a magic formula over one. See ENCHANT.] Act of enchanting; enchantment.

**In-eānt'a-to-ry**, *a.* Dealing by enchantment; magical.

**In-eā'pa-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being incapable; incapacity; want of power. **2.** (*Law.*) Want of legal qualifications.

**In-eā'pa-ble**, *a.* **1.** Not large or wide enough to contain or hold. **2.** Wanting physical strength for an effort or effect. **3.** Mentally insufficient. **4.** Morally weak with respect to a purpose. **5.** Not capable of being brought to do or perform, from being morally strong or secure. **6.** Not in a state to suffer or receive; not admitting. **7.** (*Law.*) Unqualified or disqualified, in a legal sense.

**Syn.** — Incompetent; unfit; unable; disqualified. See INCOMPETENT.

**In-eā'pa-bly**, *adv.* In an incapable manner.

**In'ea-pāç'i-tāte**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* INCAPACITATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INCAPACITATING.] **1.** To deprive of capacity or natural power. **2.** To disable; to deprive of competent power or ability. **3.** (*Law.*) To deprive of legal or constitutional requisites; to disqualify.

**In'ea-pāç'i-tā'tion**, *n.* Want of capacity; disqualification.

**In'ea-pāç'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Want of capacity; defect of intellectual power. **2.** (*Law.*) Want of legal ability or competency.

**Syn.** — Inability; incapability; incompetency; unfit; disqualification.

**In-eār'çer-āte**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* INCARCERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INCARCERATING.] [Lat. prefix *in* and *carcerare*, *carceratum*, to imprison.] **1.** To imprison; to confine in a jail or prison. **2.** To confine; to shut up or inclose.

**In-eār'çer-ate** (45), *a.* Imprisoned; confined.

**In-eār'çer-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of imprisoning or confining; imprisonment.

**In-eār'nāte**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* INCARNATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INCARNATING.] [L. Lat. *incarnare*, *incarnatum*, from Lat. *in* and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] To clothe with flesh; to embody in flesh.



**In-cār'nate** (45), *a.* Invested with flesh; embodied in a fleshy nature and form.

**Īn'cār-nā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of assuming flesh, or of taking a human body and the nature of man. **2.** An incarnate form. **3.** A striking exemplification in person or act; a manifestation.

**In-cār'na-tīve**, *a.* Causing new flesh to grow.

**In-cāse'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INCASED (in-kāst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INCASING.] To inclose in a case; to surround with something solid.

**In-cāse'ment**, *n.* **1.** Act or process of inclosing with a casement. **2.** Any inclosing or encasing substance.

**In-cāt'e-nā'tion**, *n.* [From Lat. *in* and *catena*, chain.] Act of linking together.

**In-caū'tiōūs**, *a.* Not cautious; not circumspect.

**Syn.**—Unwary; indiscreet; inconsiderate; imprudent; impolitic; careless; heedless; thoughtless; improvident.

**In-caū'tiōūs-ly**, *adv.* In an incautious manner.

**In-caū'tiōūs-ness**, *n.* The quality of being incautious; want of caution; unwariness.

**Īn'ea-vā'tion**, *n.* [From Lat. *incavare*, to make hollow, from prefix *in* and *cavare*, from *cavus*, hollow.] **1.** The act of making hollow. **2.** A hollow; an excavation; a depression.

**In-cēn'di-a-rīsm**, *n.* The act or practice of maliciously setting fire to buildings.

**In-cēn'di-a-ry**, *n.* **1.** One who maliciously sets fire to another's dwelling-house or other building. **2.** A person who excites or inflames factions; an agitator.

**In-cēn'di-a-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *incendiarius*, from *incendium*, a fire, conflagration.] **1.** Pertaining to the malicious burning of a dwelling. **2.** Inflammatory; seditious.

**Īn'cense**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INCENSED (Īn'senst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INCENSING.] [L. Lat. *incensare*. See *supra*.] To perfume with incense.

**In-cēse'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *incendere*, *incensum*, from *in* and *candere*, to glow.] To enkindle or inflame to violent anger.

**Syn.**—To enrage; exasperate; provoke; anger; irritate; heat; fire.

**Īn'cense**, *n.* **1.** Odors of spices and gums burned in religious rites. **2.** A mixture of fragrant gums, spices, and the like, for producing a perfume.

**In-cēn'sion**, *n.* Act of kindling, or state of being kindled or on fire.

**In-cēn'sīve**, *a.* Tending to excite or provoke; inflam-

**In-cēn'tīve**, *a.* [Lat. *incentivus*, from *incinere*, to strike, up or set the tune, from prefix *in* and *canere*, to sing.] Inciting; encouraging or moving.

**In-cēn'tīve**, *n.* That which incites, or has a tendency to incite, to determination or action.

**Syn.**—Motive; spur; stimulus; incitement; encouragement.

**In-cēp'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *inceptio*, from *incipere*, to begin, from prefix *in* and *capere*, to take.] Beginning; commencement.

**In-cēp'tīve**, *a.* Beginning; expressing or indicating be-

**In-cēr'ti-tūde** (53), *n.* Uncertainty; doubtfulness; doubt.

**In-cēs'san-çy**, *n.* Quality of being incessant; uninter-

**In-cēs'sant**, *a.* [L. Lat. *incessans*, from Lat. prefix *in* and *cessare*, to cease.] Continuing or following without interruption.

**Syn.**—Unceasing; uninterrupted; unintermitted; ceaseless; continual; constant; perpetual.

**In-cēs'sant-ly**, *adv.* Without ceasing; continually.

**Īn'cest**, *n.* [Lat. *incestum*, from *incestus*, unchaste, from prefix *in*, not, and *castus*, chaste.] The crime of cohabitation or sexual commerce between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited.

**In-cēst'u-ōūs**, *a.* Guilty of incest; involving the crime of incest.

**In-cēst'u-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a manner to involve the crime of incest.

**In-cēst'u-ōūs-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being

**Īnch** (66), *n.* [A.-S. *ince*, inch, from Latin *uncia*, the twelfth part.] **1.** The twelfth part of a foot. **2.** A small distance or degree.

**Īnch'-mēal**, *n.* A piece an inch long.

*By inch-meal*, by small degrees.

**Īnch'-mēal**, *adv.* By small degrees; little by little.

**Īn'eho-ate**, *a.* [Lat. *inchoatus*, *p. p.* of *inchoare*, to begin.] Recently, or just, begun; incipient; also, incomplete.

**Īn'eho-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of beginning; commencement;

**In-ehō'a-tīve**, *a.* Expressing or indicating beginning; inceptive.

**Īn'ci-dence**, *n.* **1.** An accident or casualty. **2.** (*Phys-*

*ics.*) Direction in which a body, or a ray of light or heat, falls on any surface.

*Angle of incidence*, the angle which a ray of light, or body, falling on any surface, makes with a perpendicular to that surface.

**Īn'ci-dent**, *a.* [Lat. *incidens*, *p. pr.* of *incidere*, to fall into or upon, from prefix *in* and *cadere*, to fall.] **1.** Falling upon, as a ray of light upon a reflecting surface.

**2.** Coming or happening accidentally; casual; fortuitous. **3.** Liable to happen; hence, naturally happening or appertaining. **4.** (*Law.*) Dependent upon, or appertaining to, another thing, called the *principal*.

**Īn'ci-dent**, *n.* **1.** That which usually falls out or takes place. **2.** That which happens aside of the main design; an episode or subordinate action. **3.** (*Law.*) Something appertaining to, and depending on, another, called the *principal*.

**Syn.**—Circumstance; event; fact; adventure; contingency; chance; accident; casualty. See CIRCUMSTANCE.

**Īn'ci-dēnt'al**, *a.* **1.** Happening, as an occasional event, without regularity. **2.** Not necessary to the chief purpose; occasional.

**Syn.**—Accidental; casual; fortuitous; contingent.—*Incidental* should never be confounded with *accidental*. A meeting with a friend is *accidental* when it is simply casual or undesigned; it is *incidental* to a journey which brings us together, whether by design or not. A remark *incidentally* made during a conversation may be taken up by one *accidentally* present, and reported to our disadvantage.

**Īn'ci-dēnt'al**, *n.* An incident.

**Īn'ci-dēnt'al-ly**, *adv.* **1.** Without intention; accidentally; casually. **2.** Beside the main design.

**In-cīn'er-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INCINERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INCINERATING.] [Lat. *incinerare*, *incineratum*, from Lat. prefix *in* and *cinis*, *cineris*, ashes.] To burn to ashes.

**In-cīn'er-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of reducing to ashes by com-

**In-cīp'i-ençe**, } *n.* Beginning; commencement.

**In-cīp'i-en-çy**, } *n.* Beginning; commencement.

**In-cīp'i-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *incipiens*, from *incipere*, to begin.] Beginning; commencing.

**In-cīp'i-ent-ly**, *adv.* In an incipient manner.

**In-cīr'eum-spē'tion**, *n.* Want of circumspection; heedlessness.

**In-cīse'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INCISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INCISING.] [Lat. *incidere*, *incisum*, from *in* and *cadere*, to cut, to cut off.] To cut in; to carve; to engrave.

**In-cī'sion** (-sīzh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of cutting into a substance. **2.** Separation of the surface of any substance made by a cutting or pointed instrument; a cut; a gash.

**In-cī'sive**, *a.* Having the quality of cutting, or penetrating, as with a sharp instrument; hence, sharp; acute; sarcastic; biting.

**In-cī'sor**, *n.* A cutter; hence, in general, a fore tooth, which euts, bites, or separates.

**In-cī'so-ry**, *a.* Having the quality of cutting.

**In-cī'sūre** (in-sīzh'ūr), *n.* A cut; an incision. [lant.

**In-cī'tant**, *n.* That which incites or causes; a stimu-

**Īn'ci-tā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of inciting; incitement. **2.** That which incites; incitement; motive; incentive.

**In-cīte'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INCITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INCITING.] [Lat. *incitare*, from prefix *in* and *citare*, to rouse, stir up, intens. form of *ciere*, *cire*, to put into motion.] To move to action; to stir up; to spur on.

**Syn.**—Excite; stimulate; instigate; goad; urge; rouse; provoke; encourage; prompt; animate. See EXCITE.

**In-cīte'ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of inciting. **2.** That which incites, or moves to action.

**Syn.**—Motive; incentive; spur; stimulus; impulse; encouragement.

**In-cīt'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, incites.

**Īn'ci-vīl'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being uncivil; want of civility. **2.** Any act of rudeness or ill breeding.

**Syn.**—Uncourteousness; unmannerliness; disrespect; rudeness; impoliteness.

**In-cīv'īsm**, *n.* Want of civism; want of patriotism or love to one's country. [*Rare.*]

**In-elāsp'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INCLASPED (in-klāsp't'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INCLASPING.] To clasp within or into; to hold fast to; to embrace or enircle.

**In-elēm'en-çy**, *n.* **1.** Condition or quality of being inclement; want of elemency; harshness; severity. **2.** Physical severity or harshness; boisterousness; storminess; severe cold.

**In-elēm'ent**, *a.* **1.** Not clement; void of tenderness; unmerciful; severe; harsh. **2.** Physically severe; stormy; boisterous; rigorously cold, &c.



**In-clīn'a-ble**, *a.* Having a propension of will; somewhat disposed.

**In'eli-nā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of inclining; leaning. **2.** (*Geom.*) The angle made by two lines or planes, which meet, or which would meet, if produced. **3.** Propension; a disposition more favorable to one thing than to another. **4.** Love; affection; regard; desire.

**Syn.**—Bent; disposition; tendency; proneness; bias; propensity; prepossession; predilection; attachment. See DISPOSITION.

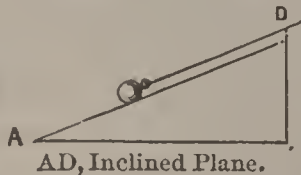
**In-clīn'a-to-ry** (50), *a.* Having the quality of leaning or inclining.

**In-clīne'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCLINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCLINING.] [*Lat. inclinare*, from prefix *in* and *clinare*, Gr. κλίειν, to bend, incline, allied to Eng. *lean*, *q. v.*] **1.** To deviate from a line, direction, or course toward an object; to learn. **2.** To favor an opinion, a course of conduct, or a person; to be disposed.

**In-clīne'**, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to deviate from a line, position, or direction. **2.** To give a tendency or propension; to, as to the will or affections; to dispose. **3.** To bend; to cause to stoop or bow.

*Inclined plane (Mech.)*, a plane that makes an oblique angle with the plane of the horizon; a sloping plane. It is one of the mechanical powers.

**In-clīne'**, *n.* An ascent or descent, as in a road or railway; a grade.



**In-clīn'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, inclines.

**In-elōis'ter**, *v. t.* To shut up or confine in an elioister.

**In-elōs'e'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCLOSED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCLOSING.] **1.** To surround; to shut in; to confine on all sides; to encompass. **2.** To put within a case, envelope, or the like.

**In-elōs'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, incloses.

**In-elōs'ūre** (in-klē'zhūr), *n.* [See INCLOSE.] **1.** Act of inclosing; state of being inclosed, shut up, or encompassed. **2.** That which is inclosed; a space contained or fenced up. **3.** That which incloses; a barrier or fence.

**In-elōud'**, *v. t.* To envelop in clouds; to darken; to obscure.

**In-elūde'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCLUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCLUDING.] [*Lat. includere*, from prefix *in* and *cludere*, *cludere*, to shut.] **1.** To confine within; to contain; to shut up. **2.** To comprehend, as a genus the species, the whole a part, an argument or reason the inference; to embrace. [cluded.]

**In-elū'sion**, *n.* Act of including, or state of being included.

**In-elū'sive**, *a.* **1.** Inclosing; encircling. **2.** Comprehending the stated limit or extremes. [include.]

**In-elū'sive-ly**, *adv.* In an inclusive manner; so as to include.

**In-eōg'**, *adv.* [Contracted from *incognito*.] In concealment; in disguise; in a manner not to be known.

**In-eōg'i-tant**, *a.* Not thinking; thoughtless. [*Rare.*]

**In-eōg'i-ta-tive**, *a.* Not cogitative; wanting the power of thought.

**In-eōg'ni-to**, *a. or adv.* [*It., Sp., & Fr. incognito*, from *Lat. incognitus*, unknown.] Unknown; in a disguise; in an assumed character, and under an assumed title.

**In-eōg'ni-to**, *n.* **1.** One unknown or in disguise, or under an assumed character. **2.** The assumption of a feigned character; the state of being in disguise or assumed character.

**In'eo-hēr'ençe**, } *n.* **1.** Want of coherence; want of cohesion or adherence. **2.** Want of connection; incongruity; inconsistency.

**In'eo-hēr'eu-çy**, }

**In'eo-hēr'ent**, *a.* **1.** Not coherent; wanting cohesion; loose; unconnected. **2.** Wanting agreement; incongruous; inconsistent.

**In'eo-hēr'ent-ly**, *adv.* In an incoherent manner; inconsistently; without coherence of parts. [tible.]

**In'eom-būs'ti-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being incombustible.

**In'eom-būs'ti-ble**, *a.* Not combustible; not capable of being burned, decomposed, or consumed by fire.

**In'eom-būs'ti-ble-ness**, *n.* Incombustibility.

**In'eōme** (in'kum), *n.* That gain which proceeds from labor, business, or property of any kind; revenue; receipts; especially, the annual receipts of a private person, or a corporation, from property.

**In'eōm-ing** (in'kum-ing), *a.* **1.** Coming in; accruing. **2.** Coming in as occupant or possessor.

**In Com-mēn'dam**. [Law Lat. See COMMENDAM.] By favor; as, to hold a vacant living *in commendam*, is to hold it by favor of the crown, till a proper pastor is provided. [*Eng.*]

*In Louisiana*, this term is applied to a kind of limited partnership.

**In'eom-mēn'su-ra-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality or state of being incommensurable.

**In'eom-mēn'su-ra-ble** (-mēn'shū-), *a.* Not commensurable; having no common measure or standard of comparison.

**In'eom-mēn'su-rate** (45), *a.* **1.** Not commensurate; not admitting of a common measure. **2.** Not of equal measure or extent.

**Syn.**—Unequal; inadequate; insufficient.

**In'eom-mōde'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCOMMODOED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCOMMODOING.] [*Lat. incommodare*, from *incommodus*, inconvenient, from prefix *in*, not, and *commodus*, convenient.] To give inconvenience to; to give trouble to.

**Syn.**—To annoy; disturb; trouble; molest; inconvenience; disquiet; vex.

**In'eom-mō'di-ōūs** (77), *a.* Tending to incommode; not affording ease or advantage; giving trouble.

**In'eom-mō'di-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* In an incommodious manner; inconveniently; unsuitably.

**In'eom-mō'di-ōūs-ness**, *n.* The quality of being incommodious; inconvenience; unsuitableness.

**In'eom-mū'ni-ca-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being incommunicable; incommunicableness.

**In'eom-mū'ni-ca-ble**, *a.* Not communicable; incapable of being imparted to others.

**In'eom-mū'ni-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* Incommunicability.

**In'eom-mū'ni-ca-bly**, *adv.* In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

**In'eom-mū'ni-ca-tive**, *a.* Not communicative; not disposed to hold conversation or intercourse with; unsocial. [mutable.]

**In'eom-mū'ta-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being incommutabile.

**In'eom-mū'ta-ble**, *a.* Not commutable; not capable of being exchanged with another.

**In'eōm'pa-ra-ble**, *a.* Not comparable; admitting of no comparison with others; peerless; matchless; transcendent.

**In'eōm'pa-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being incomparable. [competition.]

**In'eōm'pa-ra-bly**, *adv.* Beyond comparison; without comparison.

**In'eom-pās'sion-ate** (-pāsh'un-), *a.* Not compassionate; void of compassion or pity.

**In'eom-pās'sion-ate-ly**, *adv.* Without pity or tenderness. [morselessness.]

**In'eom-pās'sion-ate-ness**, *n.* Want of pity; remorselessness.

**In'eom-pāt'i-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being incompatible; inconsistency.

**In'eom-pāt'i-ble**, *a.* Not compatible; incapable of co-existence; irreconcilably opposed.

**Syn.**—Inconsistent; incongruous; dissimilar; irreconcilable; discordant; repugnant; contradictory. See INCONSISTENT.

**In'eom-pāt'i-bly**, *adv.* Inconsistently; incongruously.

**In'eōm'pe-tençe**, } *n.* **1.** Quality of being incompetent; want of sufficient power, either physical, intellectual, or moral. **2.** (*Law.*) Want of competency or legal fitness to be heard or admitted as a witness, or to sit or act as a juror.

**In'eōm'pe-ten-çy**, }

**In'eōm'pe-tent**, *a.* **1.** Not competent; wanting in adequate strength, power, capacity, means, qualifications, or the like. **2.** Wanting the legal or constitutional qualifications. **3.** Not lying within one's competency, capacity, or authorized power; unfit.

**Syn.**—Incapable; unable; inadequate; insufficient; unfit; improper.—*Incompetent* is a relative term, denoting a want of the requisite qualifications for performing a given act, service, &c.; *incapable* is absolute in its meaning, denoting want of power, either natural or moral. We speak of a man as *incompetent* to a certain task, of an *incompetent* judge, &c. We say of an idiot, that he is *incapable* of learning to read; and of a man distinguished for his honor, that he is *incapable* of a mean action.

**In'eōm'pe-tent-ly**, *adv.* In an incompetent manner; inadequately; not suitably.

**In'eom-plēte'**, *a.* **1.** Not complete; unfinished; imperfect; defective. **2.** (*Bot.*) Lacking calyx or corolla, or both.

**In'eom-plēte-ness**, *n.* An unfinished state; imperfectness; defectiveness.

**In'eom-plē'tion**, *n.* Incompleteness; defectiveness.

**In'eom-plēx'**, *a.* Not complex; simple.

**In'eom-plī'ançe**, *n.* **1.** Want of compliance; unyielding temper or constitution. **2.** Refusal or failure to comply. [simple.]

**In'eom-pōs'ite**, *n.* Not composite; uncomounded;

**In'eōm-pre-hēn'si-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being incomprehensible; inconceivableness.

foōd, foōt; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, eecho; ġem, ġet; aș; eexist; linger, link; this



**In-eõm'pre-hën'si-ble**, *a.* Not comprehensible; incapable of being comprehended or understood; inconceivable.

**In-eõm'pre-hën'si-ble-ness**, *n.* Incomprehensibility.  
**In-eõm'pre-hën'si-bly**, *adv.* In an incomprehensible manner; so as not to be intelligible [ited.]

**In-eõm'pre-hën'sive**, *a.* Not comprehensive; limited.  
**In'eom-prëss'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being incompressible, or of resisting compression into a smaller space.

**In'eom-prëss'i-ble**, *a.* Not compressible; resisting compression.

**In'com-püt'a-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being computed.

**In'eon-çëal'a-ble**, *a.* Not concealable; not to be hid or kept secret.

**In'eon-çëiv'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Inconceivableness.

**In'eon-çëiv'a-ble**, *a.* Not conceivable; incapable of being conceived by the mind; incomprehensible.

**In'eon-çëiv'a-ble-ness**, *n.* The quality of being inconceivable; incomprehensibility. [hension.]

**In'eon-çëiv'a-bly**, *adv.* In a manner beyond comprehension.

**In'eon-elū'sive**, *a.* Not conclusive; not settling a point in debate; or a doubtful question.

**In'eon-elū'sive-ly**, *adv.* In an inconclusive manner.

**In'eon-elū'sive-ness**, *n.* Quality of being inconclusive.

**In'con-eñs'i-ble**, *a.* Unable to be shaken. [sive.]

**In'eon-dën'sa-ble**, *a.* Incapable of condensation.

**In-eõn'dite**, *a.* [Lat. *inconditus*, from prefix *in*, not, and *conditus*, p. p. of *condere*, to put or join together.] Inartificial; rude; unpolished. [Obs.]

**In'eon-gë'ni-al**, *a.* Not congenial; uncongenial.

**In-eõn'gru-ençe**, *n.* Want of congruence, adaptation, or agreement. [Rare.] [consistent.]

**In-eõn'gru-ent**, *a.* Not congruent; unsuitable; inconsistent.

**In'eon-grü'i-ty**, *n.* Want of congruity; unsuitableness of one thing to another; inconsistency; impropriety.

**In-eõn'gru-ous**, *a.* Not congruous to a standard or end; not reciprocally agreeing.

**Syn.**— Inconsistent; unsuitable; unsuited; inappropriate; unfit; improper. See **INCONSISTENT**.

**In-eõn'gru-ous-ly**, *adv.* Unsuitably; unfitly.

**In-eõn'se-queñce**, *n.* Quality of being inconsequent; inconclusiveness.

**In-eõn'se-quent**, *a.* 1. Not following from the premises; invalid; illogical. 2. Inconsistent.

**In-eõn'se-queñ'tial** (-kwën'shal), *a.* 1. Not regularly following from the premises. 2. Not of consequence; of little moment.

**In'eon-sid'er-a-ble**, *a.* Unworthy of consideration; unimportant; trivial.

**In'eon-sid'er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being inconsiderable; small importance.

**In'eon-sid'er-ate**, *a.* 1. Not considerate; not attending to the circumstances which regard safety or propriety. 2. Proceeding from heedlessness; rash.

**Syn.**— Thoughtless; inattentive; inadvertent; heedless; negligent; improvident; careless; imprudent; indiscreet; incautious; injudicious; rash; hasty.

**In'eon-sid'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* In an inconsiderate manner; without due regard to consequences.

**In'eon-sid'er-ate-ness**, *n.* Want of due regard to consequences.

**Syn.**— Carelessness; thoughtlessness; inadvertence; inattention; imprudence.

**In'eon-sid'er-ã'tion**, *n.* Want of due consideration; inattention to consequences.

**In'eon-sist'ençe**, *n.* 1. Quality of being inconsistent.

**In'eon-sist'en-çy**, *n.* ent; such contrariety between two things that both can not exist or be true together. 2. Absurdity in argument or narration. 3. Unsteadiness; changeableness.

**In'eon-sist'ent**, *a.* 1. Not consistent; at variance, especially as regards character, sentiment, or action. 2. Not exhibiting conformity of sentiment, steadiness to principle, &c.

**Syn.**— Incompatible; incongruous; irreconcilable; discordant; repugnant; contradictory. — Things are *incongruous* when they are not suited to each other, so that their union is unbecoming; *inconsistent* when they are opposed to each other, so as to render it improper or wrong; *incompatible* when they can not co-exist, and it is therefore impossible to unite them. Habitual levity of mind is *incongruous* with the profession of a clergyman; it is *inconsistent* with his ordination vows; it is *incompatible* with his permanent usefulness.

**In'eon-sist'ent-ly**, *adv.* In an inconsistent manner; without steadiness or uniformity.

**In'eon-sõl'a-ble**, *a.* Not consolable; not to be consoled.

**In'eon-sõl'a-bly**, *adv.* In a manner or degree that does not admit of consolation.

**In-eõn'so-nançe**, *n.* 1. Want of consonance or harmony of action or thought.

2. (*Mus.*) Disagreement of sounds; discord. [cernible.]

**In'eon-spie'u-ous**, *a.* Not conspicuous; hardly discernible.

**In-eõn'stan-çy**, *n.* 1. Quality of being inconstant; want of constancy; mutability; fickleness. 2. Want of uniformity; dissimilitude.

**In-eõn'stant**, *a.* 1. Not constant; subject to change of opinion, inclination, or purpose. 2. Changeable; variable.

**Syn.**— Mutable; fickle; volatile; unsteady; unstable.

**In-eõn'stant-ly**, *adv.* In an inconstant manner.

**In'eon-sũm'a-ble**, *a.* Not consumable.

**In'eon-sũm'mate**, *a.* Not consummate; not finished; not complete.

**In'eon-tëst'a-ble**, *a.* Not contestable; not to be disputed; too clear to be controverted.

**Syn.**— Incontrovertible; indisputable; irrefragable; undeniable; unquestionable; indubitable.

**In'eon-tëst'a-bly**, *adv.* Indisputably; incontrovertibly.

**In'eon-tig'u-ous**, *a.* Not contiguous; separate.

**In-eõn'ti-nençe**, *n.* Quality of being incontinent; want of restraint of the passions or appetites; lewdness.

**In-eõn'ti-nent**, *a.* 1. Not continent; not restraining the passions or appetites, particularly the sexual appetite; unchaste; lewd. 2. (*Med.*) Unable to restrain natural evacuations.

**In-eõn'ti-nent**, *n.* One who is unchaste.

**In-eõn'ti-nent-ly**, *adv.* 1. Without due restraint of the passions or appetites; unchastely. 2. Immediately; at once; suddenly. [*Antiquated.*] [ble.]

**In'eon-trõl'a-ble**, *a.* Not controllable; uncontrollable.

**In-eõn'tro-vërt'i-ble**, *a.* Not controvertible; too clear or certain to admit of dispute; indisputable.

**In-eõn'tro-vërt'i-bly**, *adv.* Beyond dispute.

**In'eon-vën'i'ençe**, *n.* 1. Want of convenience. 2. That which gives trouble or uneasiness.

**Syn.**— Incommodiousness; disadvantage; disquiet; uneasiness; disturbance; annoyance; molestation; trouble.

**In'eon-vën'i'ençe**, *v. t.* To bring to inconvenience; to occasion inconvenience to; to incommode.

**In'eon-vën'ient** (-vën'yent), *a.* 1. Not becoming or suitable; unfit; inexpedient. 2. Giving trouble or uneasiness; incommodious; disadvantageous; inopportune.

**In'eon-vën'ient-ly**, *adv.* In an inconvenient manner; unsuitably; incommodiously; unseasonably.

**In'eon-vërs'a-ble**, *a.* Not conversable; incommunicative; unsocial.

**In'eon-vërt'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Not capable of being exchanged for, or converted into, something else.

**In'eon-vërt'i-ble**, *a.* Not convertible; not capable of being changed into something else.

**In'eon-vërt'i-ble-ness**, *n.* Inconvertibility.

**In'eon-vĩn'çi-ble**, *a.* Not convincible; incapable of being convinced. [conviction.]

**In'eon-vĩn'çi-bly**, *adv.* In a manner not admitting of conviction.

**In-eõr'po-rate**, *a.* 1. Not consisting of matter; not having a material body. 2. United in one body. 3. Not incorporated; not existing as a corporation.

**In-eõr'po-rãte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **INCORPORATED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **INCORPORATING**.] [Lat. *incorporare*, *incorporatum*, from prefix *in*, not, and *corpus*, *corporis*, body.] 1. To combine, as different ingredients, into one body or mass. 2. To give a material form to; to embody. 3. To unite with a substance or mass already formed or in being. 4. To combine into a structure or organization, whether material or mental. 5. To form into a legal body, or body politic; to constitute into a corporation.

**In-eõr'po-rãte**, *v. i.* To unite so as to make a part of another body; to be mixed or blended.

**In-eõr'po-rã'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of incorporating, or state of being incorporated. 2. Union of different ingredients in one mass. 3. Combination into a structure or organization. 4. (*Law.*) The formation of a legal or political body by the union of individuals.

**In'eor-põ're-al** (89), *a.* 1. Not corporeal; not consisting of matter. 2. (*Law.*) Existing only in contemplation of law; intangible.

**Syn.**— Immaterial; unsubstantial; bodiless; spiritual.

**In'eor-põ're-al-ly**, *adv.* Without body; immaterially.

**In-eõr'po-rë'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being incorporeal; immateriality.

**In'eor-rëet'**, *a.* 1. Not correct; not according to a copy or model, or to established rules. 2. Not in ac-



ordaneec with the truth. **3.** Not accordant with the rule of duty or of morality.

**Syn.**—Inaccurate; erroneous; wrong; faulty.

**Īn'eor-rēct'ly**, *adv.* In an incorrect manner; inaccurately; not exactly.

**Īn'eor-rēct'ness**, *n.* Want of conformity to truth or to a standard; inaccuracy.

**Īn'eōr'ri-ġi-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being incorrigible; hopeless depravity.

**Īn'eōr'ri-ġi-ble**, *a.* Not corrigible; incapable of being corrected or amended; irreclaimable.

**Īn'eōr'ri-ġi-ble-ness**, *n.* Incurability.

**Īn'eōr'ri-ġi-bly**, *adv.* In an incorrigible manner.

**Īn'eor-rūpt'**, *a.* **1.** Not affected with corruption or decay. **2.** Not defiled or depraved; pure; untainted.

**Īn'eor-rūpt'i-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Incapability of corruption.

**Īn'eor-rūpt'i-ble**, *a.* **1.** Incapable of corruption, decay, or dissolution. **2.** Inflexibly just and upright.

**Īn'eor-rūpt'i-ble-ness**, *n.* The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay. [corruption.]

**Īn'eor-rūpt'ion**, *n.* Absence of, or exemption from,

**Īn'eor-rūpt'ive**, *a.* Not liable to corruption.

**Īn'eor-rūpt'ness**, *n.* **1.** Exemption from decay or corruption. **2.** Purity of mind or manners; probity; integrity.

**Īn'erās'sāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCRASSATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCRASSATING.] [Lat. *incrassare, incrassatum*, from prefix *in* and *crassus*, thick.] **1.** To make thick or thicker; to thicken. **2.** (*Pharmacy.*) To make thicker by the mixture of other substances less fluid, or by evaporating the thinner parts.

**Īn'erās'sāte**, *v. i.* To become thick or thicker.

**Īn'erās'sate**, } *a.* **1.** Made thick or fat; thickened;

**Īn'erās'sāted**, } inspissated. **2.** (*Bot.*) Thickened;

becoming thicker.

**Īn'erās-sā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of thickening, or becoming thick. **2.** State of being incrassated, or made thick; inspissation.

**Īn'erās'sa-tive**, *a.* Having the quality of thickening.

**Īn'erās'sa-tive**, *n.* That which has the power to thicken.

**Īn'erēas'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being increased.

**Īn'erēase'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCREASED (-kreest'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCREASING.] [Lat. *increscere*, from prefix *in* and *crescere*, to grow.] **1.** To become greater in bulk, quantity, number, degree, value, intensity, authority, reputation, &c.; to grow; to augment; to advance. **2.** To multiply by the production of young.

**Syn.**—Enlarge. — *Enlarge* implies a widening of extent; *increase* an accession in point of size, number, strength, &c. A kingdom is *enlarged* by conquest, and the mind by knowledge; a man has *enlarged* views, plans, prospects, &c. Riches, wisdom, appetite, &c., are *increased*.

**Īn'erēase'**, *v. t.* To augment or make greater in bulk, quantity, or amount; to improve in quality.

**Īn'erēase'**, or **Īn'erēase** (115), *n.* **1.** A growing larger in size, extent, quantity, number, intensity, value, &c. **2.** That which results from growth; produce; profit; interest. **3.** Progeny; issue; offspring.

**Syn.**—Augmentation; enlargement; extension; growth; increment; addition; accession.

**Īn'ere-ate**, } *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *create*, created.]

**Īn'ere-ā'ted**, } Uncreated. [*Rare.*]

**Īn'erēd'i-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being incredible, or surpassing belief. [lied; not to be credited.]

**Īn'erēd'i-ble**, *a.* Not credible; impossible to be be-

**Īn'erēd'i-ble-ness**, *n.* Incredibility.

**Īn'erēd'i-bly**, *adv.* In a manner to preclude belief.

**Īn'ere-dū'li-ty**, *n.* Quality of being incredulous; indisposition to believe; skepticism; unbelief; disbelief.

**Īn'erēd'u-loūs** (77), *a.* Not credulous; indisposed to believe; skeptical.

**Īn'erēd'u-loūs-ness**, *n.* Incredulity.

**Īn'ere-ment**, *n.* [Lat. *incrementum*. See INCREASE.]

**1.** Increase; augmentation. **2.** Matter added; increase; produce. **3.** (*Math.*) The increase of a variable quantity or fraction from its present value to its next ascending value. **4.** (*Rhet.*) An amplification without strict climax.

**Īn'erēs'cent**, *a.* Increasing; growing; augmenting.

**Īn'erūst'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCRUSTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCRUSTING.] To cover with a crust, or with a hard coat.

**Īn'erūs-tā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of incrusting, or state of being incrustated. **2.** A crust or coat of any thing on the surface of a body.

**Īn'eu-bāte**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCUBATED; *p. pr. &*

*vb. n.* INCUBATING.] [Lat. *incubare, incubatum*, to lie on, from prefix *in* and *cubare*, to lie down.] To sit, as on eggs for hatching. [pose of hatching young.]

**Īn'eu-bā'tion**, *n.* Act of sitting on eggs for the pur-

**Īn'eu-būs**, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* ĪN'EU-BŪS-EŪ; Lat. *pl.* ĪN'CU-BŪ.

[Lat., from *incubare*. See INCUBATE.] (*Med.*) The nightmare; hence, generally, any oppressive or stupefying influence.

**Īn'eūl'eāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCULCATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCULCATING.] [Lat. *inculcare, inculpatum*, to tread on, from prefix *in* and *calcare*, to tread, from *calx*, the heel.] To impress by frequent admonitions; to urge on the mind. [peated admonitions.]

**Īn'eūl'eā'tion**, *n.* The action of impressing by re-

**Īn'eūl'pa-ble**, *a.* Without fault; blameless.

**Īn'eūl'pāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCULPATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCULPATING.] [L. Lat. *inculpare, inculpatum*, from prefix *in* and *culpa*, fault.] **1.** To blame; to censure. **2.** (*Law.*) To accuse of crime; to impute guilt to.

**Īn'eūl'pā'tion**, *n.* Blame; censure; erimination.

**Īn'eūl'pā-to-ry**, *a.* **1.** Imputing blame. **2.** (*Law.*) Tending to establish guilt; erimatory.

**Īn'eūm'ben-çy**, *n.* **1.** State of being incumbent. **2.** That which is incumbent; a weight. **3.** That which is imposed, as a rule, a duty, or an obligation. **4.** (*Eccl.*) State of holding a benefice, or office.

**Īn'eūm'bent**, *a.* [Lat. *incumbens*, *p. pr.* of *incumbere*, to lie down upon, from prefix *in* and *cumbere, cubare*, to lie down.] **1.** Lying or resting upon. **2.** Supported; buoyed up. **3.** Lying or resting, as duty or obligation; indispensable.

**Īn'eūm'bent**, *n.* The person who is in present possession of a benefice, or any office.

**Īn'eūr'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCURRED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCURRING (in-kūr'ring).] [Lat. *incurrere*, to run into or toward; from prefix *in* and *currere*, to run.] To meet or fall in with, as something from which inconvenience or harm is to be apprehended; to expose one's self to.

**Īn'eūr'a-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* State of being incurable.

**Īn'eūr'a-ble**, *a.* **1.** Not curable; incapable of being cured. **2.** Not admitting remedy or correction.

**Syn.**—Irremediable; remediless; irrecoverable; irretrievable.

**Īn'eūr'a-ble**, *n.* A person diseased beyond the reach of cure; a sick person who can not be cured.

**Īn'eūr'a-ble-ness**, *n.* State of not admitting cure.

**Īn'eūr'a-bly**, *adv.* So as to be incurable.

**Īn'eūr'i-ōūs**, *a.* Not curious or inquisitive; destitute of curiosity; uninquisitive.

**Īn'eūr'sion**, *n.* [Lat. *incursio*. See INCUR.] Entering into a territory with hostile intention, a predatory or harassing inroad.

**Syn.**—Invasion; inroad; raid; foray.

**Īn'eūr'sive**, *a.* Making an attack or incursion.

**Īn'eūr'vāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCURVATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCURVATING.] [Lat. *incurvare, incurvatum*, from prefix *in* and *curvus*, bent.] To bend; to crook.

**Īn'eūr'vāte**, *a.* Curved inward or upward.

**Īn'eūr-vā'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of bending, or of being curved. **2.** The state of being bent; curvature. **3.** The act of bowing.

**Īn'eūr've'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INCURVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INCURVING.] To bend; to make crooked.

**Īn'eūr'vī-ty**, *n.* A state of being bent or crooked; crookedness; curvature.

**Īn-dārt'**, *v. t.* To dart or strike in.

**Īn-dēbt'** (-dēt'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INDEBTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INDEBTING.] To bring into debt; to place under obligation.

**Īn-dēbt'ed** (in-dēt'ed), *a.* **1.** Placed in debt; being under obligation. **2.** Obligated by something received, for which restitution or gratitude is due.

**Īn-dēbt'ed-ness** (-dēt'-), *n.* State of being indebted.

**Īn-dē'çençe**, } *n.* **1.** Want of decency; lack of modesty.

**Īn-dē'çen-çy**, } **2.** That which is indecent; an indecent word, act, or the like.

**Syn.**—Indelicacy; indecorum; immodesty; impurity; obscenity.

**Īn-dē'çent**, *a.* Not decent; unfit to be seen or heard.

**Syn.**—Unbecoming; indecorous; indelicate; unseemly; immodest; gross; shameful; impure; unhaste; obscene; filthy.

**Īn-dē'çent-ly**, *adv.* In a manner to offend delicacy.

**Īn'de-çid'u-ōūs**, *a.* Not deciduous; evergreen.

**Īn'de-çī'pher-a-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being deciphered.

**Īn'de-çī'sion** (-sīzh'un), *n.* Want of decision; wavering of mind; irresolution.

**Īn'de-çī'sive**, *a.* **1.** Not decisive; not bringing to a



- final close. **2.** Prone to indecision; wavering; vacillating; hesitating.
- Īn'de-çī'sive-ness**, *n.* State of being indecisive.
- Īn'de-elīn'a-ble**, *a.* (*Gram.*) Not declinable; not varied by terminations. [*tion.*]
- Īn'de-elīn'a-bly**, *adv.* Without variation of terminations.
- Īn'de-eō'rouš**, or **Īn-dēe'o-roūš**, *a.* Not decorous; violating good manners.
- Syn.**—Unbecoming; unseemly; rude; coarse; impolite; uncivil.
- Īn'de-eō'rouš-ly**, or **Īn-dēe'o-roūš-ly**, *adv.* In an indecorous or unbecoming manner.
- Īn'de-eō'rouš-ness**, or **Īn-dēe'o-roūš-ness**, *n.* Violation of propriety.
- Īn'de-eō'rum**, *n.* **1.** Want of decorum; impropriety of behavior. **2.** A breach of decorum.
- Īn-deed'**, *adv.* In reality; in truth; in fact;—sometimes used interjectionally, as an expression of surprise.
- Īn'de-fāt'i-ga-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being fatigued.
- Syn.**—Unwearied; untiring; persevering; assiduous.
- Īn'de-fāt'i-ga-ble-ness**, *n.* Unweariedness; persistency. [*yielding to fatigue.*]
- Īn'de-fāt'i-ga-bly**, *adv.* Without weariness; without
- Īn'de-fēa'si-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being indefeasible.
- Īn'de-fēa'si-ble**, *a.* Not to be defeated; incapable of being made void.
- Īn'de-fēet'i-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being indefectible.
- Īn'de-fēet'i-ble**, *a.* Not liable to defect, failure, or decay.
- Īn'de-fēet'ive**, *a.* Not defective; perfect; complete.
- Īn'de-fēn'si-ble**, *a.* Not defensible; not capable of being maintained, vindicated, or justified.
- Īn'de-fēn'sive**, *a.* Having no defense.
- Īn'de-fin'a-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being defined.
- Īn-dēf'i-nīte**, *a.* **1.** Not defined; not limited or defined; hence, not precise or certain. **2.** Having no determined or certain limits. **3.** (*Bot.*) More than twelve, especially when the number is not constant;—said of the parts of a flower, and the like. [*precisely.*]
- Īn-dēf'i-nīte-ly**, *adv.* In an indefinite manner; not
- Īn-dēf'i-nīte-ness**, *n.* The quality of being undefined, unlimited, or not precise and certain.
- Īn'de-hīs'çençe**, *n.* (*Bot.*) The property of not opening at maturity. [*at maturity.*]
- Īn'de-hīs'çent**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Not opening spontaneously
- Īn'de-līb'er-ate**, *a.* Done or performed without deliberation; sudden; unpremeditated.
- Īn-dēl'i-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being indelible.
- Īn-dēl'i-ble**, *a.* [*Lat. indelebilis; prefix in, not, and delebilis, capable of being destroyed, from delere, to destroy, blot out.*] Not to be blotted out; incapable of being effaced, lost, or forgotten.
- Īn-dēl'i-bly**, *adv.* In a manner not to be effaced.
- Īn-dēl'i-ea-çy**, *n.* Want of delicacy; coarseness of manners or language.
- Īn-dēl'i-eate** (45), *a.* Not delicate; offensive to good manners, or to purity of mind.
- Syn.**—Indecorous; unbecoming; unseemly; rude; coarse; broad; impolite; gross; indecent.
- Īn-dēl'i-eate-ly**, *adv.* In an indelicate manner; indecently; coarsely; grossly.
- Īn-dēm'ni-fi-eā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of indemnifying; reimbursement of loss, damage, or penalty. **2.** That which indemnifies.
- Īn-dēm'ni-fī**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. INDEMNIFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. INDEMNIFYING.*] [*L. Lat., from prefix in, not, and damnificare, from damnium, damage, loss, and facere, to make.*] **1.** To save harmless; to secure against future loss or damage. **2.** To make up for that which is past; to reimburse.
- Īn-dēm'ni-ty**, *n.* [*Lat. indemnitas, from indemnus, uninjured, from prefix in, not, and damnium, damage, loss.*] **1.** Security to save harmless; exemption from loss or damage, past or to come. **2.** Compensation or remuneration for loss, damage, or injury sustained.
- Īn'de-mōn'stra-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being demonstrated; not susceptible of proof.
- Īn-dēn'i-zen**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. INDENIZENED; p. pr. & vb. n. INDENIZENING.*] To naturalize.
- Īn-dēnt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. INDENTED; p. pr. & vb. n. INDENTING.*] [*L. Lat. indentare, from Lat. in and dens, tooth.*] **1.** To cut into points or inequalities, like a row of teeth. **2.** To bind out by indenture or contract. **3.** (*Print.*) To begin further in from the margin than the rest of a paragraph.
- Īn-dēnt'**, *v. i.* **1.** To be cut or notched. **2.** To crook or turn; to wind in and out.
- Īn-dēnt'**, *n.* A cut or notch in the margin of any thing
- Īn'den-tā'tion**, *n.* **1.** A notch; a cut in the margin of paper or other things. **2.** A recess or depression in any border. **3.** (*Print.*) Act of beginning the first line of a paragraph farther, or less far, from the margin than the other lines.
- Īn-dēnt'ed**, *p. a.* **1.** Jagged; notched. **2.** Bound out by indented writings.
- Īn-dēnt'ūre** (53), *n.* **1.** Act of indenting, or state of being indented. **2.** (*Law.*) A mutual agreement in writing between two or more parties, whereof each party has usually a part.
- Īn-dēnt'ūre**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. INDENTURED; p. pr. & vb. n. INDENTURING.*] To bind by indentures.
- Īn'de-pēnd'ençe**, *n.* State or quality of being independent; exemption from reliance on others, or control from them.
- Īn'de-pēnd'en-çy**, *n.* Independence. [*Obsolescent.*]
- Īn'de-pēnd'ent**, *a.* **1.** Not dependent; not subject to the control of others. **2.** Affording a comfortable livelihood. **3.** Not subject to bias or influence; self-directing. **4.** Expressing or indicating the feeling of independence; free; easy; bold. **5.** Separate from; exclusive. **6.** (*Eccl.*) Belonging or pertaining to the Independents.
- Īn'de-pēnd'ent**, *n.* (*Eccl.*) One who believes that an organized Christian church is complete in itself, and independent of all ecclesiastical authority.
- Īn'de-pēnd'ent-ly**, *adv.* Without control.
- Īn'de-serīb'a-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being described.
- Īn'de-șērt'**, *n.* Want of merit or worth.
- Īn'de-strūe'ti-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being incapable of destruction. [*decomposition.*]
- Īn'de-strūe'ti-ble**, *a.* Not destructible; incapable of
- Īn'de-tēr'mi-na-ble**, *a.* Impossible to be determined, ascertained, or fixed.
- Īn'de-tēr'mi-nate** (45), *a.* Not determinate; not settled or fixed; uncertain; not precise.
- Īn'de-tēr'mi-nate-ly**, *adv.* Not in any settled manner; indefinitely; not with precise limits.
- Īn'de-tēr'mi-nate-ness**, *n.* Want of precision; indefiniteness.
- Īn'de-tēr'mi-nā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Want of determination; an unsettled or wavering state, as of the mind. **2.** Want of fixed or stated direction.
- Īn'de-vō'tion**, *n.* Want of devotion; impiety.
- Īn'de-vout'**, *a.* Not having devout affections; undevout.
- Īn'dex**, *n.*; *Eng. pl. ĪN'DEX-ES; Lat. pl. ĪN'DI-ÇĒS.* [*Lat., from indicere, to proclaim, announce, indicate, to point out, indicate, q. v.*] **1.** That which points out, shows, indicates, or manifests; especially, a pointer or a hand that directs to any thing, as the hour of the day, the road to a place, and the like. **2.** Any table for facilitating reference to topics, names, and the like, in a book. **3.** (*Anat.*) The fore finger, or pointing finger. **4.** (*Aritk. & Alg.*) The figure or letter which shows the power or root of a quantity; the exponent. [*In this sense, the plural is always indices.*]
- Īn'dex**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. INDEXED (in'dekst); p. pr. & vb. n. INDEXING.*] To provide with an index or table of references.
- Īn-dēx'ie-al**, *a.* Having the form of an index; pertaining to an index.
- Īn'dex-tēr'i-ty**, *n.* Want of dexterity; awkwardness.
- Īn'diā-man** (īnd'yā- or īn'dī-ā-), *n.*; *pl. INDIAMEN.* (*Naut.*) A large ship employed in the India trade.
- Īn'dian** (īnd'yān or īn'dī-an), *a.* [*From India, and this from Indus, the name of a river in Asia; Skr. sindhu, river.*] **1.** (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, either of the Indies, East or West, or to the aborigines of America. **2.** Made of maize or Indian corn. [*Colloq. Amer.*]
- Īn'dian** (īnd'yān or īn'dī-an), *n.* **1.** (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of the Indies. **2.** One of the aboriginal inhabitants of America;—so called by the discoverers or early settlers of the country from their fancied resemblance to the people of India.
- Indian file*, single file; arrangement of persons in a row following one after another, the usual way among Indians of traversing woods, &c.—*Indian ink*, a substance brought chiefly from China, used for water colors. It consists of lamp-black and animal glue.—*Indian summer*, a period of warm and pleasant weather occurring late in autumn. See SUMMER.
- Īn'diā Rūb'ber** (īnd'yā or īn'dī-ā). See CAOUTCHOUC.
- Īn'di-eant**, *a.* Serving to point out, as a remedy; indicating. [*out.*]
- Īn'di-eant**, *n.* (*Med.*) That which indicates or points
- Īn'di-eāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. INDICATED; p. pr. & vb. n. INDICATING.*] [*Lat. indicare, indicatum, from*



prefix *in* and *dicare*, to proclaim.] **1.** To point out; to discover; to show. **2.** (*Med.*) To manifest by symptoms; to point to as the proper remedies.

**Īn/di-eā'tion, n.** **1.** Act of pointing out or indicating. **2.** That which serves to indicate or point out; mark; token; sign; symptom.

**In-dī'e-a-tīve, a.** Pointing out; bringing to notice; giving intimation or knowledge of something not visible or obvious.

*Indicative mode (Gram.)*, that mode of the verb which indicates, that is, which affirms or denies. It is also used in asking questions. *Indicative* is also sometimes used substantively to denote this mode.

**In-dī'e-a-tīve-ly, adv.** In a manner to indicate.

**Īn/di-eā'tor, n.** One who, or that which, shows or points out; *specifically*, an instrument by which the working steam records its working pressure, from which the power of the engine may be calculated.

**Īn/di-ea-to-ry, a.** Serving to show or make known.

**Īn/di-ċēs, n. pl.** See INDEX.

**In-dīct' (iu-dīt'), v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* INDICTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INDICTING.] [Lat. *indicare, indictum*, to proclaim, from prefix *in* and *dicere*, to say, speak.] (*Law.*) To charge with a crime, in due form of law, by the finding or presentment of a grand jury.

**In-dīct'a-ble (in-dīt'a-bl), a.** Capable of being, or liable to be, indicted; subject to indictment.

**In-dīct'er (in-dīt'er), n.** One who indicts.

**In-dīc'tion, n.** [See *supra*.] (*Chron.*) A cycle of fifteen years, instituted by Constantine the Great, and afterward made a substitute for Olympiads in reckoning

**In-dīc'tīve, a.** Proclaimed; declared. [time.]

**In-dīct'ment (in-dīt'ment), n.** **1.** Act of indicting, or state of being indicted. **2.** A written accusation, or formal charge of a crime, preferred to a court by a grand jury under oath; hence, an accusation in general.

**In-dīct'or (-dīt'-), n.** (*Law.*) One who indicts.

**In-dīf'fer-en-ċe, n.** **1.** Quality of being indifferent, or not making or measuring a difference. **2.** Passableness; mediocrity. **3.** Impartiality; freedom from prejudice or bias. **4.** A state of the mind when it feels no anxiety or interest in what is presented to it.

**Syn.**—Carelessness; negligence; unconcern; apathy; insensibility.

**In-dīf'fer-en-ċy, n.** Absence of interest in, or influence from, any thing; equilibrium; indifferentism.

**In-dīf'fer-ent, a.** **1.** Not making a difference; having no influence or preponderating weight; of no account. **2.** Neither particularly good, nor very bad; passable. **3.** Neutral; impartial; unbiased; disinterested. **4.** Feeling no interest, anxiety, or care, respecting any thing.

**In-dīf'fer-ent-īsm, n.** State of indifference.

**In-dīf'fer-ent-ly, adv.** In an indifferent manner; impartially; tolerably; passably.

**Īn/di-ċen-ċe, } n.** Want of estate, or means of com-

**Īn/di-ċen-ċy, } comfortable subsistence.**

**Syn.**—Poverty; penury; destitution; want; need; pauperism. — *Poverty* is generic, denoting a deficiency in the means of living; *indigence* is stronger, implying an absence of the *necessaries* of life. Both express permanent states. *Want* and *need* are applied usually to states which are temporary or occasional, as *want* of clothing, *need* of fuel; but are sometimes used in a more abstract sense, as a state of *want* or of *need*, being then identical with *poverty*.

**In-dīċ'e-noūs, a.** [Lat. *indigenus*, from O. Lat. *indu*, for *in*, and Lat. *genere, gignere*, to beget, to be born.]

**1.** Native; born or originating in, as in a place or country. **2.** Produced naturally in a country or climate; not exotic.

**Īn/di-ċent, a.** [Lat. *indigens*, *p. pr.* of *indigere*, to stand in need of; prefix *indu*, for *in*, and *egere*, to be needy.] Destitute of property or means of comfortable subsistence; needy; poor.

**Īn/dī-ċēst'ed, a.** **1.** Not digested; undigested; crude. **2.** Not regularly disposed and arranged. **3.** (*Med.*) Not brought to suppuration.

**Īn/dī-ċēst'i-ble, a.** **1.** Not digestible; not easily converted into chyme. **2.** Not to be received or patiently endured.

**Īn/dī-ċēs'tion (-ċēs'tyun, 66), n.** Want of due digestion; a failure of the natural changes which food undergoes in the alimentary canal; dyspepsia; difficult or painful digestion.

**In-dīċ'nant, a.** [Lat. *indignans*, *p. pr.* of *indignari*, to be indignant, disdain; prefix *in* and *dignari*, to deem worthy; *dignus*, worthy.] Affected with indignation; feeling wrath and scorn or contempt.

**In-dīċ'nant-ly, adv.** In an indignant manner.

**Īn/dīċ-nā'tion, n.** A strong and elevated disapprobation of what is flagitious in character or conduct; anger mingled with contempt, disgust, or abhorrence.

**Syn.**—Anger; ire; wrath; resentment; fury; rage. See ANGER.

**In-dīċ'ni-ty, n.** Unmerited contemptuous treatment; contumely; injury accompanied with insult.

**Īn/di-go, n.** [Lat. *indicum*, indigo, from *Indicus*, Indian, from *India*, Iudia.] A blue coloring matter obtained from woad and other plants.

**Īn/dī-rēct', a.** **1.** Not direct; not straight or rectilinear.

**2.** Not tending to an aim, purpose, or result by the most plain and direct method or course; by remote means. **3.** Not straightforward or upright; unfair; dishonest.

**Īn/dī-rēc'tion, n.** Oblique course or means; dishonest practices; indirectness.

**Īn/dī-rēct'ly, adv.** In an indirect manner.

**Īn/dīċ-ċērn'i-ble (-diz-zēru'-), a.** Incapable of being discerned; not discoverable.

**Īn/dīs-ċērp'ti-bīl'i-ty, n.** Incapacity of dissolution.

**Īn/dīs-ċērp'ti-ble, a.** Not discernible; incapable of being destroyed by dissolution.

**In-dīs'ċi-plin-a-ble, a.** Not disciplinable; incapable of being subjected to discipline.

**Īn/dīs-ċōv'er-a-ble, a.** Incapable of being discovered.

**Īn/dīs-ċreēt', a.** Not discreet; wanting in discretion.

**Syn.**—Imprudent; injudicious; inconsiderate; rash; hasty; ineautious; heedless.

**Īn/dīs-ċreēt'ly, adv.** Not discreetly; inconsiderately.

**Īn/dīs-ċrēte', a.** Not discrete or separated.

**Īn/dīs-ċrē'tion (-krēsh'un), n.** **1.** Want of discretion; imprudence. **2.** An indiscreet act; indiscreet behavior.

**Īn/dīs-ċrīm'i-nate, a.** Wanting discrimination; not making any distinction.

**Īn/dīs-ċrīm'i-nate-ly, adv.** In an indiscriminate manner; without distinction; in confusion.

**Īn/dīs-ċrīm'i-nā'tion, n.** Want of discrimination or distinction.

**Īn/dīs-pēn'sa-ble, a.** **1.** Not dispensable; impossible to be omitted or spared; absolutely necessary. **2.** Not admitting dispensation; not providing for release or exemption.

**Īn/dīs-pēn'sa-ble-ness, n.** The state or quality of being indispensable, or absolutely necessary.

**Īn/dīs-pēn'sa-bly, adv.** In an indispensable manner; necessarily.

**Īn/dīs-pōŋe', v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* INDISPOSED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INDISPOSING.] **1.** To render unfit or unsuited; to disqualify. **2.** To disqualify for the exercise of proper functions; hence, to make somewhat ill. **3.** To disincline; to render averse or unfavorable. **4.** To make unfavorable or disinclined; — with *toward*.

**Īn/dīs-pōŋe'd-ness, n.** Condition or quality of being indisposed; disinclination; slight aversion; indisposition.

**In-dīs'po-ŋi'tion (-zīsh'un), n.** **1.** Condition of wanting adaptation or affinity. **2.** Slight disorder of the healthy functions of the body. **3.** Want of fitness in feeling; disinclination; aversion.

**In-dīs'pu-ta-ble, a.** Not disputable; too evident to admit of dispute.

**Syn.**—Incontestable; unquestionable; incontrovertible; undeniable; irrefragable; indubitable; certain; positive.

**In-dīs'pu-ta-ble-ness, n.** State or quality of being indisputable. [ably.]

**In-dīs'pu-ta-bly, adv.** Without dispute; unquestion-

**Īn/dīs'so-lu-bīl'i-ty, n.** **1.** Quality of being indissoluble, or incapable of being dissolved. **2.** Perpetuity of union, obligation, or binding force.

**In-dīs'so-lu-ble, a.** **1.** Not capable of being dissolved, melted, or liquefied. **2.** Perpetually binding or obliga-

**In-dīs'so-lu-ble-ness, n.** Indissolubility. [tory.]

**In-dīs'so-lu-bly, adv.** In a manner resisting separation; inseparably; firmly.

**Īn/dīċ-ŋōlv'a-ble (-diz-zōlv'a-bl), a.** Incapable of being dissolved; indissoluble.

**Īn/dīs-tīnēt', a.** **1.** Not distinct or distinguishable. **2.** Obscure to the mind; confused. **3.** Not presenting clear and well-defined images or perceptions; imperfect; faint.

**Syn.**—Undefined; undistinguishable; obscure; indefinite; vague; ambiguous; uncertain.

**Īn/dīs-tīnē'tion, n.** **1.** Want of distinction or distinguishableness; confusion; indiscrimination. **2.** Equality of rank or condition.

**Īn/dīs-tīnēt'ly, adv.** In an indistinct manner; not clearly; confusedly; obscurely.

**Īn/dīs-tīnēt'ness, n.** **1.** Want of distinctness; confusion; uncertainty. **2.** Obscurity; faintness.

food, fōot; ūrn, rūde, pŭll; ċell, ċhaise, eall, eecho; ċem, ċet; aŋ; exiŋt; līnċer, līnċ; thiŋ.



**Īn-dis-tĭn'guish-a-ble** (-tĭng/'gwish-a-bl), *a.* Not distinguishable; unable to be distinguished.

**Īn-dĭt'e'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INDITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INDITING.] [Lat. *indicare, indictum*. Cf. INDICT.]

1. To direct or dictate what is to be uttered or written.

2. To compose; to write; to be author of.

**Īn-dĭt'e'ment**, *n.* The act of inditing.

**Īn-dĭt'er**, *n.* One who indites.

**Īn'dĭ-vĭd'n-al**, *a.* [Lat. *individuus*, indivisible, from prefix *in*, not, and *dividuus*, divisible, from *dividere*, to divide.] 1. Not divided, or not to be divided; single; one. 2. Of, or pertaining to, one only; hence, peculiar to, or characteristic of, a single person or thing; distinctive.

**Īn'dĭ-vĭd'u-al**, *n.* A single person, animal, or thing of any kind; especially, a human being; a person.

**Īn'dĭ-vĭd'u-al-ĭsm**, *n.* 1. Quality of being individual; individuality. 2. An excessive or exclusive regard to one's personal interest; selfishness.

**Īn'dĭ-vĭd'u-ĭl'i-ty**, *n.* 1. Condition or quality of being individual; separate or distinct nature or existence. 2. Character or property appropriate or peculiar to an individual; distinctive character.

**Īn'dĭ-vĭd'u-ĭl'i-zĕ'tion**, *n.* Act of individualizing; state of being individualized.

**Īn'dĭ-vĭd'u-al-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INDIVIDUALIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INDIVIDUALIZING.] To select or mark as an individual.

**Īn'dĭ-vĭd'u-al-ly**, *adv.* 1. In an individual manner or relation; separately. 2. Inseparably; incommunicably.

**Īn'dĭ-vĭd'u-ĕ'te**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INDIVIDUATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INDIVIDUATING.] 1. To distinguish from others of the species. 2. To cause to exist as an individual whole.

**Īn'dĭ-vĭd'u-ĕ'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of making single, or the same, to the exclusion of others. 2. Act of endowing with individuality. 3. Act of separating into individuals by analysis.

**Īn'dĭ-vĭs'i-bĭl'i-ty**, *n.* State or property of being indivisible; inseparable.

**Īn'dĭ-vĭs'i-ble** (ĭn'dĭ-vĭz'ĭ-bl), *a.* 1. Not divisible; not separable into parts. 2. (*Math.*) Not capable of exact division; incommensurable.

**Īn'dĭ-vĭs'i-ble**, *n.* 1. That which is indivisible. 2. (*Geom.*) One of the elements or principles, supposed to be infinitely small, into which a body or figure may be resolved; an infinitesimal.

**Īn'dĭ-vĭs'i-ble-ness**, *n.* Indivisibility.

**Īn'dĭ-vĭs'i-bly**, *adv.* So as not to be capable of division.

**Īn-dĭ-ĉ'i-bĭl'i-ty**, *n.* Indocibility; indocility.

**Īn-dĭ-ĉ'i-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being taught, or not easily instructed; intractable.

**Īn-dĭ-ĉ'i-ble-ness**, *n.* Indocility.

**Īn-dĭ-ĉ'i-ble**, *a.* Not teachable; not easily instructed; dull; intractable.

**Īn-do-ĉil'i-ty**, *n.* Dullness of intellect; intractableness.

**Īn-dĕ-ĉ'i-nĕ'te**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INDOCTRINATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INDOCTRINATING.] [Lat. prefix *in*, in, and *doctrina*, doctrine.] To instruct in the rudiments or principles of learning, or of a branch of learning.

**Īn-dĕ-ĉ'i-nĕ'tion**, *n.* Act of indoctrinating, or the condition of being indoctrinated; information.

**Īn-do-len-ĉe**, } *n.* [Lat. *indolentia*, from prefix *in*, and

**Īn-do-len-ĉy**, } *dolere*, to feel pain.] Habitual idleness; indisposition to labor; laziness.

**Īn-do-lent**, *a.* Indulging in ease; avoiding labor and exertion; habitually idle.

*Indolent tumor (Med.)*, a tumor causing little or no pain.

**Syn.**—Idle; lazy; sluggish; listless; inactive. See IDLE.

**Īn-do-lent-ly**, *adv.* In an indolent manner; lazily.

**Īn-dĕ-m'i-ta-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *in* and *domitare*, intensive form of *domare*, to tame.] Not to be subdued; untamable; invincible.

**Īn-door**, *a.* Being within doors.

**Īn-dĕr'sa-ble**, *a.* Capable of being indorsed, assigned, and made payable to order.

**Īn-dĕr'se'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INDORSED (ĭn-dĕrst)'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INDORSING.] [L. Lat. *indorsare*, from Lat. *in* and *dorsum*, the back.] 1. To write upon the back or outside of. 2. (*Law.*) To write one's name upon the back of, as a paper, for the purpose of transferring it, or to secure the payment of, as a note, draft, &c. 3. Hence, to give one's name or support to; to sanction.

**Īn-dĕr'se'**, *n.* (*Law.*) The person to whom a note or bill is indorsed, or assigned by indorsement.

**Īn-dĕr'se'ment**, *n.* 1. Act of writing on the back of a note, bill, or other written instrument. 2. A writing,

usually upon the back, but sometimes on the face, of a negotiable instrument, by which the property therein is assigned and transferred. 3. Sanction or support given.

**Īn-dĕr's'er** (127), *n.* One who indorses; the party by whom a bill, note, or check is indorsed.

**Īn-drawn**, *a.* Drawn in.

**Īn-dŭ'bi-ĕ-ŭs**, *a.* Not dubious or doubtful; certain.

**Īn-dŭ'bi-ta-ble**, *a.* Not dubitable; too plain to admit of doubt.

**Syn.**—Unquestionable; evident; incontrovertible; incontestable; undeniable; irrefragable.

**Īn-dŭ'bi-ta-bly**, *adv.* Undoubtedly; unquestionably.

**Īn-dŭ-ĉe'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INDUCED (ĭn-dŭst)'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INDUCING.] [Lat. *inducere*, from prefix *in* and *ducere*, to lead.] 1. To lead in; to introduce. 2. To prevail on; to move by persuasion or influence. 3. To effect by persuasion or influence. 4. (*Physics.*) To cause by proximity without contact or transmission.

**Syn.**—To move; instigate; urge; impel; incite; press; effect; cause.

**Īn-dŭ-ĉe'ment**, *n.* 1. That which induces; a motive or consideration that leads on or persuades to action. 2. (*Law.*) Matter stated by way of explanatory preamble or introduction.

**Syn.**—Motive; reason; incitement; influence.

**Īn-dŭ-ĉer**, *n.* One who, or that which, induces.

**Īn-dŭ-ĉi-ble**, *a.* Capable of being induced.

**Īn-dŭ-ĉet'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INDUCED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INDUCING.] [Lat. *inducere, inductum*. See INDUCE.] 1. To bring in; to introduce. 2. (*Eccl.*) To introduce, as to a benefice or office.

**Īn-dŭ-ĉe'tile**, *a.* Not ductile; incapable of being drawn into threads, as a metal.

**Īn-dŭ-ĉe'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of inducting or bringing in; introduction. 2. (*Philos.*) Act or process of reasoning from a part to a whole, or from particulars to generals.

3. Introduction of a clergyman into a benefice, or of a person into an office by the usual forms and ceremonies.

4. (*Physics.*) The property by which one body, having electrical, galvanic, or magnetic polarity, causes or induces it in another body without direct contact. 5. (*Math.*) A process of demonstration in which a general truth is gathered from an examination of particular cases.

**Syn.**—Deduction.—In *induction* we observe a sufficient number of individual facts, and, on the ground of analogy, extend what is true of them to others of the same class, thus arriving at *general* principles or laws. This is the kind of reasoning in physical science. In *deduction* we begin with a *general* truth, and seek to connect it with some individual case by means of a middle term, or class of objects, known to be equally connected with both. Thus we bring down the general into the individual, affirming of the latter the distinctive qualities of the former. This is the syllogistic method. By *induction* Franklin established the identity of lightning and electricity; by *deduction* he inferred that dwellings might be protected by lightning-rods.

**Īn-dŭ-ĉe'tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding by, induction; inductive. [*Rare.*]

**Īn-dŭ-ĉe'tive**, *a.* 1. Leading or drawing; tempting. 2. Proceeding or derived by induction. 3. (*Elec.*) (*a.*) Operating by induction. (*b.*) Facilitating induction.

**Īn-dŭ-ĉe'tive-ly**, *adv.* By induction or inference.

**Īn-dŭ-ĉet'or**, *n.* The person who inducts another into an office or benefice.

**Īn-dŭ-ĉe'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INDUED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INDUING.] [Lat. *induere*, allied to Gr. *éndueiv*, to put on.] 1. To put on, as clothes; to draw on. 2. To clothe; to invest; hence, to endow; to furnish; to supply.

**Īn-dŭl-ĉe'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INDULGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INDULGING.] [Lat. *indulgere*, from prefix *in*, and *dulcis*, sweet, kind.] 1. To be complacent towards; to give way to; to yield to the desire of. 2. To grant as by favor.

**Syn.**—To gratify; humor; cherish; foster; harbor; allow; favor. See GRATIFY.

**Īn-dŭl-ĉe'**, *v. i.* To give one's self up; to practice a forbidden, or questionable, act without restraint.

**Īn-dŭl-ĉen-ĉy**, } *n.* 1. The quality of being indulgent; forbearance of restraint or control.

2. Favor granted; liberality; gratification. 3. (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) Remission of the temporal punishment due to sins, granted by the pope or church, and supposed to save the sinner from purgatory.

**Īn-dŭl-ĉent**, *a.* Prone to indulge or humor; not opposing or restraining.

**Īn-dŭl-ĉent-ly**, *adv.* In an indulgent manner; mildly; favorably; not severely.

**Īn-dŭl-ĉer**, *n.* One who indulges.



**Īn'du-rāte**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INDURATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INDURATING.] [Lat. *indurare*, *induratum*, from prefix *in* and *durare*, to harden, from *durus*, hard.] To grow hard; to harden, or become hard.

**Īn'du-rāte**, *v. t.* **1.** To make hard. **2.** To deprive of sensibility; to render obdurate.

**Īn'du-rate**, *a.* **1.** Hardened; not soft; indurated. **2.** Without sensibility; unfeeling; obdurate.

**Īn'du-rā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of hardening or process of growing hard. **2.** State of being indurated. **3.** Obduracy; stiffness; want of pliancy.

**In-dūs'tri-al**, *a.* [See INDUSTRY.] Consisting in industry; pertaining to industry, or the arts of industry.

**In-dūs'tri-oūs**, *a.* **1.** Given to industry; characterized by diligence. **2.** Diligent in a particular pursuit, or to a particular end.

**In-dūs'tri-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In an industrious manner; diligently; assiduously.

**Īn'dus-try**, *n.* [Lat. *industria*.] Habitual diligence in any employment, either bodily or mental.

**Syn.**—Diligence; assiduousness; laboriousness. See DILIGENCE.

**In-dwēll'**, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INDWELT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INDWELLING.] To dwell in; to abide within.

**In-dwēll'er**, *n.* An inhabitant.

**In-dwēll'ing**, *n.* Residence within, or in the heart or soul; interior abode.

**In-ē'bri-ant**, *a.* [Lat. *inebrians*, *p. pr.* of *inebriare*. See INEBRIATE.] Intoxicating.

**In-ē'bri-ant**, *n.* Any thing that intoxicates.

**In-ē'bri-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INEBRIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INEBRIATING.] [Lat. *inebriare*, *inebriatum*, from prefix *in*, used intensively, and *ebriare*, to make drunk, from *ebrius*, drunk.] **1.** To make drunk; to intoxicate. **2.** To stupefy, or to make furious or frantic; to exhilarate.

**In-ē'bri-āte**, *v. i.* To be or become intoxicated.

**In-ē'bri-ate** (45), *n.* One who is drunk; especially, an habitual drunkard; a sot; a toper.

**In-ē'bri-ā'tion**, *n.* Condition of being inebriated.

**Syn.**—Drunkenness; intoxication; inebriety.

**Īn'e-brī'e-ty**, *n.* Drunkenness; inebriation.

**In-ēd'it-ed**, *a.* Not edited; unpublished.

**In-ēf'fa-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Unspeakableness. [Rare.]

**In-ēf'fa-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being expressed in words; unspeakable; unutterable.

**In-ēf'fa-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being unutterable; unspeakableness.

**In-ēf'fa-bly**, *adv.* In a manner not to be expressed in words; unspeakably; unutterably.

**Īn'ef-fāce'a-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being effaced.

**Īn'ef-fēct'ive**, *a.* Incapable of producing any effect, or the effect intended.

**Syn.**—Useless; inefficient; inefficacious; vain; fruitless; weak.

**Īn'ef-fēct'u-al**, *a.* Not producing the proper effect; inefficient; weak.

**Īn'ef-fēct'u-al-ly**, *adv.* Without effect; in vain.

**Īn'ef-fēct'u-al-ness**, *n.* Want of effect, or of power to produce it; inefficacy.

**In-ēf'fer-vēs'cent**, *a.* Not effervescing, or not susceptible of effervescence.

**In-ēf'fer-vēs'ci-ble**, *a.* Not capable of effervescence.

**In-ēf'fi-cā'ciōūs**, *a.* Not efficacious; not having power to produce the effect desired, or the proper effect.

**In-ēf'fi-cā'ciōūs-ness**, *n.* Want of effect, or power to produce the effect.

**In-ēf'fi-ca-ry**, *n.* Want of power to produce the desired or proper effect; inefficiency; ineffectualness.

**Īn'ef-fī'ciēn-ry** (-ef-fīsh/en-sy), *n.* Want of power or exertion of power to produce the effect; inefficacy.

**Īn'ef-fī'ciēt** (-fīsh/ent), *a.* **1.** Not efficient; not producing the effect; inefficacious. **2.** Habitually slack or remiss; effecting nothing.

**Īn'e-lās'tic**, *a.* Not elastic; wanting elasticity.

**In-ēl'e-gance**, } *n.* Quality of being inelegant; want of

**In-ēl'e-gan-ry**, } elegance.

**In-ēl'e-gant**, *a.* Not elegant; wanting in any thing which correct taste requires.

**In-ēl'e-gant-ly**, *adv.* In an inelegant or unbecoming manner; coarsely; roughly.

**In-ēl'i-gi-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Incapacity of being elected to an office. **2.** State or quality of not being worthy of choice.

**In-ēl'i-gi-ble**, *a.* Not eligible; incapable of being elected to an office; not worthy to be chosen or preferred.

**In-ēpt'**, *a.* [Lat. *ineptus*, from prefix *in*, not, and *aptus*,

apt, fit.] **1.** Not apt or fit; unfit; unsuitable; improper. **2.** Foolish; silly; nonsensical.

**In-ēpt'i-tūde** (53), *n.* **1.** The quality of being inept; unfitness; unsuitableness. **2.** Foolishness; nonsense.

**Īn'e-quā'l'i-ty** (-kwōl'i-ty), *n.* **1.** Quality of being unequal; lack of uniformity; diversity. **2.** Unevenness; want of levelness. **3.** Disproportion to any office or purpose; inadequacy. **4.** (*Alg.*) The expression of two unequal quantities, with the sign of inequality between them. **5.** (*Astron.*) An irregularity or deviation in the motion of a planet or satellite from its uniform mean motion.

**In-ēq'ui-ta-ble**, *a.* Not equitable; not just.

**In-ērt'** (14), *a.* [Lat. *iners*, *inertis*, unskilled, idle, from prefix *in*, not, and *ars*, art.] **1.** Destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed. **2.** Indisposed to move or act; dull. **3.** Powerless for an effect or influence.

**Syn.**—Inactive; sluggish.—A man may be *inactive* from mere want of stimulus to effort, but one who is *inert* has something in his constitution or his habits which operates like a weight holding him back from exertion. *Sluggish* (from slug) is still stronger, implying some defect of temperament which directly impedes action.

**In-ēr'ti-ā** (in-ēr/shī-ā), *n.* **1.** (*Physics.*) That property of matter by which it tends when at rest to remain so, and when in motion to continue in motion. **2.** Indisposition to move.

**In-ērt'ly**, *adv.* Without activity; sluggishly.

**In-ērt'ness**, *n.* **1.** Want of activity or exertion; sluggishness. **2.** Absence or destitution of the power of self-motion.

**In-ēs'ti-ma-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being estimated or computed; above all price.

**Syn.**—Incalculable; invaluable.

**In-ēs'ti-ma-bly**, *adv.* In a manner not to be estimated.

**In-ēv'i-ta-ble**, *a.* **1.** Not evitable; incapable of being avoided; unavoidable. **2.** Not to be withstood or resisted.

**In-ēv'i-ta-ble-ness**, *a.* State of being unavoidable.

**In-ēv'i-ta-bly**, *adv.* Unavoidably; certainly.

**Īn'ex-āct'**, *a.* Not exact; not precisely correct or true.

**Īn'ex-ēt'a-ble**, *a.* Not susceptible of excitement.

**Īn'ex-eūs'a-ble**, *a.* Not admitting excuse or justification.

**Īn'ex-eūs'a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of not being excusable; enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation.

**Īn'ex-eūs'a-bly**, *adv.* So as not to be excusable.

**Īn'ex-ēr'tion**, *n.* Want of exertion; want of effort.

**Īn'ex-hāust'ed**, *a.* Not exhausted; not emptied; not spent. [emptied.]

**Īn'ex-hāust'i-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being exhausted or

**Īn'ex-hāust'i-ble-ness**, *n.* The state of being inexhaustible.

**Īn'ex-ist'ence**, *n.* **1.** Want of existence. **2.** Inherence.

**Īn'ex-ist'ent**, *n.* **1.** Not having being; not existing.

**2.** Existing in something else; inherent.

**In-ēx'o-ra-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being inexorable, or unyielding to entreaty.

**In-ēx'o-ra-ble**, *a.* Not to be persuaded or moved by entreaty or prayer; unyielding; unchangeable.

**In-ēx'o-ra-bly**, *adv.* So as to be immovable by entreaty.

**Īn'ex-pē'di-ence**, } *n.* Quality of being inexpedient;

**Īn'ex-pē'di-en-ry**, } want of fitness; hence, impropriety; unsuitableness to the purpose.

**Īn'ex-pē'di-ent**, *a.* Not expedient; not tending to a good end; hence, unfit, improper.

**Īn'ex-pēn'sive**, *a.* Not expensive.

**Īn'ex-pēri-ence**, *n.* Absence or want of experience.

**Īn'ex-pēri-ençed** (-pē'rī-enst), *a.* Not having experience; unskilled.

**Īn'ex-pērt'** (14), *a.* Not expert; without knowledge or dexterity derived from practice.

**In-ēx'pi-a-ble**, *a.* **1.** Admitting of no atonement or satisfaction. **2.** Incapable of being appeased by atonement; implacable. [atonement.]

**In-ēx'pi-a-bly**, *adv.* To a degree that admits of no

**In-ēx'pli-ca-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being inexplicable.

**In-ēx'pli-ca-ble**, *a.* Not explainable; incapable of being explained, interpreted, or accounted for.

**In-ēx'pli-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* State of being inexplicable; inexplicability.

**In-ēx'pli-ca-bly**, *adv.* In an inexplicable manner.

**Īn'ex-plīç'it**, *a.* Not explicit; not clearly stated.

**Īn'ex-plōr'a-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being explored, searched, or discovered.

**Īn'ex-prēss'i-ble**, *a.* Not capable of expression; not to be uttered.



**Syn.** — Unspeakable ; unutterable ; ineffable ; indescribable ; untold.

**Īn'ex-prĕss'ibly**, *adv.* In an inexpressible manner or degree ; unspeakably ; unutterably.

**Īn'ex-prĕss'ive**, *a.* Not expressing or intending to express ; inexpressible.

**Īn'ex-pūg'na-ble**, or **Īn'ex-pūgn'a-ble** (-pūn'-), *a.* Incapable of being subdued by force ; impregnable.

**Īn'ex-tīnct'**, *a.* Not quenched ; not extinct.

**Īn'ex-tīn'guish-a-ble**, *a.* Not capable of being extinguished ; unquenchable.

**Īn'ex-tīr'pa-ble**, *a.* Not capable of being extirpated.

**Īn'ĕx'tri-ca-ble**, *a.* Not capable of being extricated.

**Īn'ĕx'tri-ca-bly**, *adv.* In an inextricable manner.

**Īn'ĕye'** (in-ī'), *v. t.* To inoculate, as a tree or plant, by the insertion of a bud. [eupt from error.]

**Īn-fāl'li-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being infallible, or exemption from error.

**Īn-fāl'li-ble**, *a.* **1.** Not fallible ; entirely exempt from liability to mistake. **2.** Not liable to fail, or to deceive confidence ; certain. [ble.]

**Īn-fāl'li-ble-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being infallible.

**Īn-fāl'li-bly**, *adv.* Certainly ; unfaillingly.

**Īn'fa-mōūs**, *a.* **1.** Of ill report ; having a reputation of the worst kind ; held in abhorrence. **2.** (*Law.*) Branded with infamy by conviction of a crime.

**Syn.** — Detestable ; odious ; scandalous ; disgraceful ; base ; shameful ; ignominious.

**Īn'fa-mōūs-ly**, *adv.* In an infamous manner or degree ; scandalously ; disgracefully ; shamefully ; with open reproach.

**Īn'fa-my**, *n.* **1.** Total loss of reputation ; public disgrace. **2.** Extreme baseness or vileness. **3.** (*Law.*) That loss of character, or public disgrace, which a convict incurs, and by which a person is at common law rendered incompetent as a witness.

**Īn'fan-cy**, *n.* **1.** State of being an infant. **2.** The first age of any thing. **3.** (*Law.*) State or condition of one under age ; nonage ; minority.

**Īn'fant**, *n.* [*Lat. infans*, from prefix *in*, not, and *fari*, to speak.] **1.** A young babe ; sometimes, a child several years of age. **2.** (*Law.*) A person not of full age ; a minor.

**Īn'fant**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to infancy. **2.** Intended for young children.

**Īn-fān'tā**, *n.* [*Sp. & Pg.* See *infra.*] Any princess of the royal blood, except the eldest daughter when heiress apparent. [*Spain and Portugal.*]

**Īn-fān'te**, *n.* [*Sp. & Pg.* See *INFANT.*] Any son of the king, except the eldest, or heir apparent. [*Spain and Portugal.*]

**Īn-fānt'i-cīde**, *n.* [*Lat. infanticidium*, child murder, and *infanticida*, a child-murderer, from *infans*, child, and *cædere*, to kill, murder.] **1.** (*Law.*) The murder of a newly-born child. **2.** *Specifically*, the slaughter of infants by Herod. **3.** A slayer of infants.

**Īn'fan-tīle**, or **Īn'fan-tīle**, *a.* Pertaining to infancy, or to an infant.

**Īn'fan-tīne**, or **Īn'fan-tīne**, *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, infants or young children ; infantile.

**Īn'fant-ry**, *n.* [*Sp. infanteria*, *It. infanteria*, *fanteria*, from *Sp. infante*, *It. infante*, *fante*, infant, child, boy, servant, foot-soldier.] (*Mil.*) Foot-soldiers, in distinction from *cavalry*.

**Īn-fāt'u-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. INFATUATED ; p. pr. & vb. n. INFATUATING.*] [*Lat. infatuare*, *infatuatum*, from prefix *in* and *fatuus*, foolish.] **1.** To make foolish ; to weaken the intellectual powers of. **2.** To inspire with an extravagant or foolish passion.

**Syn.** — To besot ; stupefy ; mislead.

**Īn-fāt'u-ā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of infatuating. **2.** State of being infatuated ; folly.

**Īn-fĕa'si-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being infeasible ; impracticability.

**Īn-fĕa'si-ble**, *a.* Not capable of being done or accomplished ; impracticable.

**Īn-fĕct'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. INFECTED ; p. pr. & vb. n. INFECTING.*] [*Lat. inficere*, *infectum*, to put or dip into, to stain, infect, from prefix *in* and *facere*, to make.]

**1.** To taint with disease. **2.** To taint or affect with morbid or noxious matter. **3.** To communicate bad qualities to ; to corrupt. **4.** (*Law.*) To contaminate with illegality, or expose to penalty.

**Syn.** — To poison ; vitiate ; pollute ; defile.

**Īn-fĕct'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, infects.

**Īn-fĕct'ion**, *n.* **1.** Act or process of infecting. **2.** That which infects. **3.** Result of infecting influence ; a prevailing disease. **4.** That which taints, poisons, or cor-

rupts, by communication from one to another. **5.** Contamination by illegality, as in cases of contraband goods.

**Syn.** — Contagion.—Medical writers in Europe do not, most of them, recognize any difference between *contagion* and *infection*. In America, the distinction referred to under *CONTAGION* is, to a considerable extent, admitted. In general literature, this distinction is well established. We use *contagion* and *contagious* in respect to things which spread by intercourse or imitation ; as, the *contagious* influence of example ; while we apply *infection* and *infectious* to a more hidden and diffusive power ; as, the *infection* of vice ; the *infectious* influence of evil principles.

**Īn-fĕct'ioūs**, *a.* **1.** Having qualities that may infect ; pestilential. **2.** Corrupting, or tending to corrupt or contaminate ; vitiating. **3.** (*Law.*) Contaminating with illegality. **4.** Capable of being easily diffused or spread.

**Syn.** — See *CONTAGIOUS*.

**Īn-fĕct'ioūs-ly**, *adv.* By infection ; contagiously.

**Īn-fĕct'ioūs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being infectious.

**Īn-fĕct'ive**, *a.* Communicating disease ; infectious.

**Īn-fĕct'und**, *a.* Unfruitful ; not producing young ; barren.

**Īn-fĕct'und-i-ty**, *n.* Want of fecundity ; unfruitfulness ; barrenness. [nate.]

**Īn-fe-līc'i-toūs**, *a.* Not felicitous ; unhappy ; unfortunate.

**Īn-fe-līc'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Unhappiness ; misery ; misfortune.

**2.** Unfortunate state ; unfavorableness.

**Īn-fĕr'** (14), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. INFERRED ; p. pr. & vb. n. INFERRING* (in-fĕr'ring).] [*Lat. inferre*, from prefix *in* and *ferre*, to carry, bring.] To derive either by deduction or induction ; to draw or derive, as a fact or consequence.

**Īn-fĕr'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being inferred or deduced from premises. [Written also *inferrible*.]

**Īn'fer-enĕe**, *n.* **1.** Act of inferring. **2.** That which is inferred ; a truth or proposition drawn from another which is admitted or supposed to be true.

**Syn.** — Conclusion ; deduction ; consequence.—An *inference* is literally that which is brought in ; and hence, a deduction or induction from premises,—something which follows as certainly or probably true. A *conclusion* is stronger than *inference* ; it shuts us up to the result, and terminates inquiry. In a chain of reasoning we have many *inferences*, which lead to the ultimate *conclusion*.

**Īn'fer-ĕn'tial**, *a.* Deduced or deducible by inference.

**Īn-fĕr'i-or** (89), *a.* [*Lat.*, compar. of *inferus*, that is, below, underneath, the lower.] **1.** Lower in place, social rank, or excellence ; subordinate. **2.** (*Astron.*) (*a.*) Between the earth and the sun. (*b.*) Below the horizon.

**3.** (*Bot.*) Growing below some other organ.

**Īn-fĕr'i-or**, *n.* A person who is younger, or of a lower station or rank in society, than another.

**Īn-fĕr'i-ōr'i-ty**, *n.* State of being inferior ; a lower state or condition.

**Īn-fĕr'nal** (14), *a.* [*Lat. infernalis*, from *infernus*, that which lies beneath, the lower.] **1.** Pertaining to the lower regions, or regions of the dead. **2.** Pertaining to hell ; resembling hell ; inhabiting hell ; hellish ; diabolical.

*Infernal machine*, a machine or apparatus contrived so as to explode unexpectedly or under certain conditions, for the purpose of assassination or other mischief.

**Syn.** — Tartarean ; Stygian ; hellish ; devilish ; diabolical ; satanic ; fiendish ; malicious.

**Īn-fĕr'nal**, *n.* An inhabitant of hell, or of the lower regions.

**Īn-fĕr'nal-ly**, *adv.* In an infernal manner. [regions.]

**Īn-fĕr'rī-ble**, *a.* The same as *INFERRABLE*, *q. v.*

**Īn-fĕr'tīle**, *a.* Not fertile or productive ; barren.

**Īn'fer-tīl'i-ty**, *n.* State of being infertile ; unproductiveness ; barrenness.

**Īn-fĕst'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. INFESTED ; p. pr. & vb. n. INFESTING.*] [*Lat. infestare*, from *infestus*, disturbed, hostile, troublesome.] To trouble greatly ; to disturb ; to annoy ; to harass.

**Īn'fes-tā'tion**, *n.* Act of infesting ; molestation.

**Īn-fĕst'er**, *n.* One who infests.

**Īn-fĕs'tīve**, *a.* Having no mirth ; dull ; cheerless. [*Rare.*]

**Īn'fes-tīv'i-ty**, *n.* Want of festivity ; dullness ; cheerlessness. [*Rare.*]

**Īn'feū-dā'tion**, *n.* **1.** (*Law.*) Act of putting one in possession of an estate in fee. **2.** The granting of tithes to laymen.

**Īn-fīb'u-lā'tion**, *n.* [*Lat. infibulare*, *infibulatum*, to clasp, buckle, or button together, from prefix *in* and *fibula*, clasp, buckle.] Act of clasping, or confining, as with a buckle or padlock.

**Īn'fi-del**, *a.* [*Lat. infidelis*, from prefix *in*, not, and *fidelis*, faithful, from *fides*, faith.] Unbelieving ; disbelieving the inspiration of the Scriptures, or the divine institution of Christianity.

**Īn'fi-del**, *n.* One who is without faith, or unfaithful ;



hence, a disbeliever; a freethinker; especially, (a.) A heathen. (b.) A Mohammedan. (c.) One who disbelieves in Christ, or the divine origin and authority of Christianity.

**Syn.**—Unbeliever; freethinker; deist; atheist; skeptic.—Some have endeavored to widen the sense of *infidel* so as to embrace atheism and every form of unbelief, but this has failed. A *freethinker* is now only another name for an *infidel*. An *unbeliever* is not necessarily a *disbeliever* or *infidel*, because he may still be inquiring after evidence to satisfy his mind.

**Īn'fi-dēl'i-ty**, *n.* 1. Want of faith or belief. 2. Disbelief of the divine origin of Christianity; unbelief. 3. Unfaithfulness to the marriage contract. 4. Breach of trust; treachery; deceit.

**Īn-fīl'ter**, *v. t. or i.* To filter or sift in.

**Īn-fīl'trāte**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFILTRATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFILTRATING.] To enter by penetrating the pores or interstices of a substance.

**Īn-fīl-trā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act or process of infiltrating. 2. The substance which has entered the pores or cavities of a body.

**Īn'fi-nīte**, *a.* 1. Unlimited or boundless, in time or space. 2. Without limit in power, capacity, intensity, or moral excellence; perfect. 3. Indefinitely large or extensive. 4. (*Math.*) Greater than any assignable quantity of the same kind. 5. (*Mus.*) Capable of endless repetition.

**Syn.**—Immeasurable; illimitable; interminable; limitless; unbounded.

**Īn'fi-nīte**, *n.* 1. Infinite space or extent. 2. (*Math.*) An infinite quantity or magnitude. 3. An infinity; an incalculable or very great number.

**Īn'fi-nīte-ly**, *adv.* Without bounds or limits.

**Īn'fi-nīte-ness**, *n.* State of being infinite; infinity.

**Īn'fin-i-tēs'i-mal**, *a.* Infinitely small; less than any assignable quantity.

**Īn'fin-i-tēs'i-mal**, *n.* (*Math.*) An infinitely small quantity, or one less than any assignable quantity.

**Īn-fīn'i-tīve**, *a.* Unlimited; not bounded or restricted.

*Infinitive mode* (*Gram.*), that mode of the verb which expresses the action of the verb without limitation of person or number; as, *to love*. The word *infinitive* is often used as a noun to denote this mode.

**Īn-fīn'i-tūde** (53), *n.* 1. Quality of being infinite; infiniteness. 2. Infinite extent, immensity. 3. Boundless number; countless multitude.

**Īn-fīn'i-ty**, *n.* [*Lat. infinitus*, from prefix *in*, not, and *finis*, boundary, limit, end] 1. Unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity; boundlessness. 2. Unlimited capacity, energy, or excellence. 3. Endless or indefinite number; immense multitude. 4. (*Math.*) The state of a quantity when greater than any assignable quantity of the same kind.

**Īn-fīrm'** (18), *a.* 1. Not firm or sound; weak. 2. Weak of mind; irresolute. 3. Not solid or stable.

**Syn.**—Debilitated; sickly; feeble; enfeebled; imbecile.

**Īn-fīrm'a-ry**, *n.* A hospital, or place where the infirm or sick are lodged and nursed.

**Īn-fīrm'i-ty**, *n.* 1. State of being infirm; an imperfection or weakness; especially, a disease; a malady. 2. Weakness; feebleness; failing; foible; defect.

**Syn.**—Debility; imbecility; imperfection.

**Īn-fīrm'ness**, *n.* Infirmary; feebleness; debility.

**Īn-fīx'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFIXED (*in-fīkst'*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFIXING.] [*Lat. infigere, infixum*, from prefix *in* and *figere*, to fix.] 1. To fix by piercing or thrusting in. 2. To implant or fix, as principles, thoughts, instructions.

**Īn-flāme'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFLAMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFLAMING.] [*Lat. inflammare*, from prefix *in*, and *flammare*, to flame, *flamma*, flame.] 1. To set on fire; to kindle. 2. To excite to an excessive and unnatural action. 3. To excite, as passion or appetite. 4. To provoke to anger or rage.

**Syn.**—To provoke; fire; irritate; exasperate; incense; enrage; anger.

**Īn-flāme'**, *v. i.* To grow hot, angry, and painful.

**Īn-flām'er**, *n.* The person or thing that inflames.

**Īn-flām'ma-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Susceptibility of readily taking fire.

**Īn-flām'ma-ble**, *a.* Capable of being set on fire; easily enkindled.

**Īn-flām'ma-ble-ness**, *n.* The quality of being inflammable; inflammability.

**Īn-flam-mā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of inflaming or setting on fire. 2. State of being in flame or on fire. 3. (*Med. & Surg.*) A redness and swelling of any part of an animal

body, attended with heat, pain, and febrile symptoms.

4. Violent excitement; heat; passion.

**Īn-flām'ma-to-ry** (50) *a.* 1. Tending to inflame; tending to excite heat or inflammation. 2. Accompanied with preternatural heat and excitement of arterial action. 3. Tending to excite anger, animosity, tumult, or sedition; seditious.

**Īn-flāte'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFLATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFLATING.] [*Lat. inflare, inflatum*, from prefix *in* and *flare*, to blow.] 1. To swell or distend with air; to blow into. 2. To puff up; to elate. 3. To cause to become unduly expanded or increased.

**Īn-flāte'**, } *a.* 1. Filled with air; blown up; distended.  
**Īn-flāt'ed**, } 2. Puffed up; turgid; swelling; bombastic. [inflated.]

**Īn-flā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of inflating. 2. State of being

**Īn-flēct'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFLECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFLECTING.] [*Lat. inflectere, inflexum*, from prefix *in* and *flectere*, to bend.] 1. To bend; to turn from a direct line or course. 2. (*Gram.*) To vary, as a noun or a verb, in its terminations; to decline; to conjugate. 3. To modulate, as the voice.

**Īn-flēc'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of inflecting, or state of being inflected. 2. A bend; a fold. 3. A slide or modulation of the voice in speaking. 4. (*Gram.*) The variation of nouns, &c., by declension, and verbs by conjugation. 5. (*Mus.*) Any change or modification in the pitch or tone of the voice. 6. (*Opt.*) The peculiar modification or deviation which light undergoes in passing the edges of an opaque body.

**Īn-flēc'tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to inflection.

**Īn-flēct'ive**, *a.* Capable of inflection.

**Īn-flēx'i-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* 1. Quality of being inflexible; unyielding stiffness. 2. Obstinacy of will or temper; unbending pertinacity.

**Īn-flēx'i-ble**, *a.* 1. Not capable of being bent; firm. 2. Firm in purpose; not to be changed or altered. 3. Incapable of change.

**Syn.**—Unbending; unyielding; rigid; inexorable; pertinacious; obstinate; stubborn; unrelenting.

**Īn-flēx'i-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being inflexible; inflexibility.

**Īn-flēx'i-bly**, *adv.* In an inflexible manner; firmly.

**Īn-flēx'ion**, *n.* The same as INFLECTION.

**Īn-flīct'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFLECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFLECTING.] [*Lat. infligere, inflictum*, from prefix *in* and *figere*, to strike, allied to Eng. *flog*.] To lay, or send, as a punishment, &c.; to apply; to impose.

**Īn-flīct'er**, *n.* One who inflicts.

**Īn-flīc'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of inflicting or imposing. 2. That which is inflicted or imposed.

**Īn-flīct'ive**, *a.* Tending or able to inflict.

**Īn'flo-rēs'cence**, *n.* [*Lat. inflorescens*, *p. pr.* of *inflorescere*, to begin to blossom, from prefix *in* and *florescere*, to begin to blossom.] 1. A flowering; the unfolding of blossoms. 2. (*Bot.*) (a.) Mode of flowering, or general arrangement and disposition of the flowers. (b.) An axis on which all the buds are flower-buds.

**Īn'flu-ence**, *n.* [From hypoth. *Lat. influentia*, from *in-fluens*, *p. pr.* of *influere*, to flow in, from prefix *in* and *fluere*, to flow.] 1. A flowing in or upon; influx. 2. Hence, in general, the bringing about of an effect, physical or moral, by a gradual, unobserved, and easy process; controlling power quietly or efficaciously exerted. 3. Power or authority arising from elevated station, excellence of character, intellect, wealth, and the like.

**Īn'flu-ence**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFLUENCED (*in'flu-ent*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFLUENCING.] To control or move by hidden, but efficacious, power, physical or moral; to persuade; to lead; to direct.

**Īn'flu-ēn'tial**, *a.* Exerting influence or power by invisible operation, as physical causes on bodies or as moral causes on the mind. [rect.]

**Īn'flu-ēn'tial-ly**, *adv.* So as to incline, move, or direct.

**Īn'flu-ēn'zā**, *n.* [It. See INFLUENCE.] (*Med.*) A violent form of catarrh. Often occurring much in the manner of an epidemic.

**Īn'flux**, *n.* [*Lat. influxus*, from *influere, influxum*, to flow in.] 1. Act of flowing in. 2. Infusion; intromission. 3. Introduction; importation in abundance.

**Īn-fōld'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFOLDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INFOLDING.] 1. To wrap up or inwrap; to inclose. 2. To embrace.

**Īn-fō'li-āte**, *v. t.* [From *Lat. prefix in* and *folium*, leaf.] To cover or overspread with leaves, or with objects or forms resembling leaves.

**Īn-fōrm'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INFORMED; *p. pr. & vb.*



*n.* INFORMING.] [Lat. *informare*, from Lat. *in* and *formare*, to form, shape, from *forma*, form, shape.] **1.** To give organizing power to; to animate. **2.** To make known to; to advise; to instruct; to tell. **3.** To communicate a knowledge of facts to, by way of accusation.

**Syn.** — To acquaint; apprise; tell; teach; instruct.

**In-fôrm'**, *v. i.* To give intelligence or information.

**In-fôr'mal**, *a.* Not in the regular, usual, or established form; hence, without ceremony.

**In'for-mäl'i-ty**, *n.* Want of regular or customary form.

**In-fôrm'al-ly**, *adv.* Without the usual forms.

**In-fôrm'ant**, *n.* One who informs or gives intelligence.

**Syn.** — Informer. — These two words should never be confounded. An *informer* is one who, for selfish ends, volunteers accusations with a view to have others punished; an *informant* is one who simply acquaints us with something we had not known before.

**In'for-mā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of informing, or communicating knowledge. **2.** News or advice communicated by word or writing; intelligence; knowledge derived from reading or instruction. **3.** (*Law.*) A proceeding in the nature of a prosecution for some offense against the government.

**In-fôrm'er**, *n.* **1.** One who informs, animates, or gives intelligence. **2.** (*Law.*) One who informs against another for the violation of some law. **3.** One who makes a business of informing against others.

**Syn.** — See INFORMANT.

**In-frāc'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *infractio*, from *infringere*, *infractum*, from prefix *in* and *frangere*, to break.] Breach; violation; non-observance.

**In-frāc'tor**, *n.* One who infringes; a violator; a breaker.

**In'fra-lap-sā'ri-an**, *n.* [Lat. *infra*, below, under, after, and *lapsus*, fall.] (*Eccles. Hist.*) A Calvinist who considers the decree of election as contemplating the apostasy as past, and the elect as being already in a fallen and guilty state.

**In-frān'gi-ble**, *a.* **1.** Not capable of being broken or separated into parts. **2.** Not to be violated.

**In-frē'quence**, *n.* State of rarely occurring; uncommonness; rareness.

**In-frē'quent**, *a.* Seldom happening or occurring to notice; unfrequent; rare; uncommon.

**In-frē'quent-ly**, *adv.* Not frequently.

**In-fringe'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INFRINGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INFRINGING.] [Lat. *infringere*, from prefix *in* and *frangere*, to break.] **1.** To break, as contracts. **2.** To break; to violate; to transgress; to neglect to fulfill or obey. [*croach*; to trespass.]

**In-fringe'**, *v. i.* **1.** To violate some rule. **2.** To enter **In-fringe'ment**, *n.* Act of violating; breach; violation; non-fulfillment.

**In-frin'ger**, *n.* One who violates; a violator.

**In'fun-dib'u-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *infundibulum*, a funnel, **In'fun-dib'u-late**, *a.* from *infundere*, to pour in or into.] Having the form of a funnel.

**In'fun-dib'u-li-fôrm**, or **In-fün'di-bū'li-fôrm**, *a.* [Lat. *infundibulum*, funnel, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a funnel; funnel-shaped. [*gry.*]

**In-fū'ri-ate**, *a.* Enraged; mad; raging; furiously angry.

**In-fū'ri-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INFURIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INFURIATING.] [L. Lat. *infuriare*, *infuriatum*, from Lat. *in* and *furiare*, to enrage, from *furia*, fury, rage.] To render furious or mad; to enrage.

**In-fūs'eāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *infuscare*, *infuscatum*, from prefix *in* and *fuscare*, to make dark, *fuscus*, dark.] To darken; to make black; to obscure.

**In'fus-eā'tion**, *n.* Act of darkening or blackening.

**In-fūse'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INFUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INFUSING.] [Lat. *infundere*, *infusum*, from prefix *in* and *fundere*, to pour.] **1.** To pour in, as a liquid. **2.** To instill, as principles or qualities. **3.** To inspirit or animate. **4.** To steep in liquor without boiling, for the purpose of extracting medicinal qualities.

**In-fū'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** [From *infuse*.] Capability of being infused, or poured in. **2.** [Prefix *in*, not, and *fusibility*.] Incapability of being fused or dissolved.

**In-fū'si-ble**, *a.* **1.** [From *infuse*, *v.*] Capable of being infused. **2.** [Prefix *in*, not, and *fusible*.] Not fusible; incapable of fusion.

**In-fū'sion**, *n.* **1.** Act of infusing, pouring in, or instilling; instillation; zeal. **2.** That which is infused; suggestion. **3.** (*Pharmacy.*) (*a.*) Act or process of steeping any insoluble substance in water in order to extract its virtues. (*b.*) The liquid which is obtained by this process.

**In-fū'sivo**, *a.* Having the power of infusion. [*Rare.*]

**In'fu-sō'ri-ā**, *n. pl.* [N. Lat., from *infundere*, *infusum*. See INFUSE.] (*Zoöl.*) Microscopic animals found in water and other fluids, and multiplying by gemmation.

**In'gath-er-ing**, *n.* Act or business of collecting and securing the fruits of the earth; harvest.

**In-gel'a-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being congealed.

**In-gēm'i-nā'tion**, *n.* Repetition; reduplication.

**In-gēn'er-a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *in* and *generabilis*, that has the power of generating, from *generare*, to engender.] Incapable of being engendered or produced.

**In-gēn'er-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INGENERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INGENERATING.] [Lat. *ingenerare*, *ingeneratum*, from prefix *in* and *generare*, to engender.] To generate or produce within.

**In-gēn'er-ate**, *a.* Generated within; inborn; innate.

**In-gēn'ioūs** (in-jēn'yus), *a.* [Lat. *ingeniosus*, from *ingenium*, natural capacity, genius, from prefix *in* and *genere*, *gignere*, to beget, in passive to be born.] **1.** Possessed of genius or the faculty of invention; hence, skillful or prompt to invent. **2.** Proceeding from, or pertaining to, or characterized by, genius or ingenuity. **3.** Witty; well formed; well adapted. [*ner.*]

**In-gēn'ioūs-ly** (-jēn'yus-), *adv.* In an ingenious manner.

**In-gēn'ioūs-ness** (in-jēn'yus-), *n.* The quality of being ingenious; ingenuity.

**In'ge-nū'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Quality or power of ready invention; quickness or acuteness in combining ideas, or in forming new combinations. **2.** Curiousness in design.

**Syn.** — Inventiveness; ingeniousness; skill. — Cleverness. — *Ingenuity* is a form of genius, and *cleverness* of talent. The former implies invention, the latter a peculiar dexterity and readiness of execution. Sir James Maekintosh remarks, that the English overdo in the use of the words *clever* and *cleverness*, applying them loosely to almost every form of intellectual ability. Thus they speak of a *clever* article in a magazine; a *clever* review; a *clever* speech in Parliament; of a book very *cleverly* written; of great *cleverness* in debate; and, in accordance with this use of language, Mr. Macaulay would be called a very *clever* writer of history, and Mr. Fox a very *clever* debater.

**In-gēn'u-ous** (in-jēn'yū-us), *a.* [Lat. *ingenius*, in-born, free-born, noble, frank, from *ingenere*, *ingignere*. See *supra*.] **1.** Of honorable extraction. **2.** Noble; generous. **3.** Free from reserve, disguise, equivocation, or dissimulation.

**Syn.** — Open; frank; unreserved; artless; plain; sincere; candid; fair; noble; generous. — One who is *open* speaks out at once what is uppermost in his mind; one who is *frank* does it from a natural boldness, or dislike of self-restraint; one who is *ingenious* is actuated by a noble candor and love of truth, which makes him willing to confess his faults, and make known all his sentiments without reserve.

**In-gēn'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* Openly; fairly; candidly.

**In-gēn'u-ous-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being ingenuous; openness of heart; frankness; fairness.

**In-gēs'tion** (in-jēs'tyun), *n.* [Lat. *ingestio*, from *ingere*, *ingestum*, to place in, from prefix *in*, and *gerere*, to bear.] Act of throwing into the stomach.

**In'gle** (ing'gl), *n.* [Lat. *igniculus*, dim. of *ignis*, fire; Gael. & Ir. *aingeal*, *eingéal*.] A fire, or fireplace.

**In-glō'ri-ous** (89), *a.* **1.** Not glorious; not bringing honor or glory. **2.** Shameful; disgraceful.

**In-glō'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* In an inglorious manner.

**In'got**, *n.* [Fr. *lingot*, L. Lat. *lingotus*, a mass of gold or silver, extended in the manner of a tongue; Lat. *lingua*, a tongue.] A mass or wedge of gold, silver, or other metal, cast in a mold; a mass of unwrought metal.

**In-grāft'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INGRAFTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INGRAFTING.] **1.** To insert, as a scion of one tree or plant into another for propagation; hence, to insert; to introduce. **2.** To subject to the process of grafting. **3.** To set or fix deeply and firmly.

**In-grāft'ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of ingrafting. **2.** The thing ingrafted; a scion. [*as color.*]

**In'grāin**, *a.* Dyed in the grain; thoroughly inwrought, [*Ingrain carpet*, a double or two-ply carpet.]

**In'grāin**, or **In-grāin'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INGRAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INGRAINING.] **1.** To dye in the grain, or before manufacture. **2.** To work into the natural texture, as color.

**In'grāte**, *a.* [Lat. *ingratus*, from prefix *in*, not, and *gratus*, beloved, dear, grateful.] **1.** Ungrateful. **2.** Unpleasing to the sense.

**In'grāte**, *n.* An ungrateful person.

**In-grā'ti-āte** (in-grā'shī-āt, 95), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INGRATIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INGRATIATING.] [Lat. *in* and *gratia*, favor.] To introduce or commend to the favor of another.

**In-grāt'i-tūde** (53), *n.* Want of gratitude; insensibility to favors; unthankfulness.



**In-grē'di-ent** (77), *n.* [From Lat. *ingrediens*, entering into, *p. pr.* of *ingredi*, *ingressus*, to enter, from prefix *in* and *gradi*, to walk, go.] That which is a component part of any compound or mixture; an element.

**In'gress**, *n.* [See *supra.*] 1. Entrance. 2. Power, liberty, or means, of entrance or access.

**In-grēs'sion** (-grēsh'nn), *n.* Act of entering; entrance.

**In'gui-nal** (ing'gwī-nal), *a.* [Lat. *inguinalis*, from *inguen*, *inguinis*, the groin.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the groin.

**In-gūlf'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **INGULFED** (in-gūlft'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **INGULFING.**] 1. To swallow up in a vast deep, gulf, or whirlpool. 2. To cast into a gulf; to overwhelm.

**In-gūr'gi-tāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *ingurgitare*, *ingurgitatum*, from prefix *in* and *gurgēs*, whirlpool, gulf.] 1. To swallow greedily, or in great quantity. 2. To swallow up, as in a gulf; to engulf.

**In-hāb'it**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **INHABITED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **INHABITING.**] [Lat. *inhabitare*, from prefix *in* and *habitare*, to dwell.] To live or dwell in.

**In-hāb'it**, *v. i.* To have residence; to dwell; to live; to abide. [able.]

**In-hāb'it-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being inhabited; habitable.

**In-hāb'it-an-çe**, } *n.* Condition of an inhabitant; le-

**In-hāb'it-an-çy**, } gal residence; especially, the right to support in case of poverty, acquired by residence in a town.

**In-hāb'it-ant**, *n.* 1. One who dwells or resides permanently in a place. 2. (*Law.*) One who has a legal settlement in a town, city, or parish; a resident.

**In-hāb'i-tā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of inhabiting, or state of being inhabited. 2. Abode; place of dwelling.

**In-hāb'it-a-tive-ness**, *n.* (*Phrenol.*) An organ supposed to indicate the desire of permanence in place or abode.

**In-hāb'it-er**, *n.* One who inhabits; an inhabitant.

**In'ha-lā'tion**, *n.* Act of inhaling.

**In-hāle'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **INHALED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **INHALING.**] [Lat. *inhalare*, from prefix *in* and *halare*, to breathe.] To draw into the lungs; to inspire.

**In-hāl'er**, *n.* 1. One who inhales. 2. An apparatus for inhaling any vapor or volatile substance, for medicinal purposes. 3. A contrivance to protect the lungs from injury by inhaling damp or cold air.

**In'har-mōn'ie**, } *a.* Not harmonic; unharmoni-

**In'har-mōn'ie-al**, } ous.

**In'har-mō'ni-ōūs**, *a.* Not harmonious; discordant.

**In'hēarse'** (14), *v. t.* To put or place in a hearse; to bury; to inhumate.

**In'hēre'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* **INHERED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **INHERING.**] [Lat. *inherere*, from prefix *in* and *herere*, to stick, hang.] To be fixed or permanently incorporated.

**In'hēr'en-çe**, } *n.* State of inhering; existence in some-

**In'hēr'en-çy**, } thing.

**In'hēr'ent**, *a.* 1. Existing in something, so as to be inseparable from it. 2. Naturally pertaining to.

**Syn.**—Innate; inborn; native; natural; inbred; inwrought.

**In'hēr'ent-ly**, *adv.* By inherence; inseparably.

**In'hēr'it**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **INHERITED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **INHERITING.**] [Lat. *inhereditare*, *inheredare*, to appoint as an heir, from *hæres*, heir.] 1. (*Law.*) To take by descent from an ancestor. 2. To receive or take by birth; to have by nature. 3. To become possessed of; to own.

**In'hēr'it**, *v. i.* To take or have as an inheritance, possession, or property.

**In'hēr'it-a-ble**, *a.* 1. Capable of being inherited. 2. Capable of being transmitted from the parent to the child. 3. Capable of taking by inheritance, or of receiving by descent.

**In'hēr'it-a-bly**, *adv.* By inheritance.

**In'hēr'it-an-çe**, *n.* 1. (*Law.*) An estate which a man has by descent as heir to another, or which he may transmit to another as his heir. 2. That which is or may be inherited. 3. A permanent or valuable possession or blessing. 4. A possession received by gift, or without purchase; also, possession; ownership.

**In'hēr'it-or**, *n.* One who inherits, or may inherit; an heir.

**In'hēr'it-ress**, } *n.* An heiress; a female who inherits,

**In'hēr'it-rīx**, } or is entitled to inherit.

**In'hēs'gion**, *n.* [Lat. *inhæsiō*. See **INHERE.**] State of existing, or belonging to something; inherence.

**In'hīb'it**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **INHIBITED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **INHIBITING.**] [Lat. *inhibere*, *inhibitum*, from prefix

*in*, not, and *habere*, to have.] 1. To check; to repress; to restrain; to hinder. 2. To forbid; to prohibit.

**In'hi-bī'tion** (-bīsh'un), *n.* 1. Act of inhibiting, or state of being inhibited; restraint. 2. Prohibition; embargo. [hibitory.]

**In'hīb'i-to-ry**, *a.* Tending or serving to inhibit; prohibitory.

**In-hōs'pi-ta-ble**, *a.* Not hospitable; not disposed to entertain strangers.

**In-hōs'pi-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* Want of hospitality or kindness to strangers.

**In-hōs'pi-ta-bly**, *adv.* In an inhospitable manner.

**In-hōs'pi-tāl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being inhospitable; inhospitableness.

**In-hū'man**, *a.* 1. Destitute of the kindness and tenderness that belong to a human being. 2. Characterized by, or attended with, cruelty.

**Syn.**—Cruel; unfeeling; pitiless; merciless; savage; barbarous.

**In'hu-mān'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being inhuman; cruelty; barbarousness.

**In-hū'man-ly**, *adv.* Cruelly; barbarously.

**In-hū'māte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *inhumare*, *inhumatum*, from *in* and *humare*, to cover with earth.] To inhumate.

**In'hu-mā'tion**, *n.* Act of inhumating or burying; interment.

**In-hūme'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **INHUMED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **INHUMING.**] [See **INHUMATE.**] To bury; to inter.

**In-īm'i-eal**, *a.* [Lat. *inimicalis*, from *inimicus*, unfriendly, from prefix *in* and *amicus*, friendly, from *amare*, to love.] 1. Having the disposition or temper of an enemy; unfriendly. 2. Opposed in tendency, influence, or effects; repugnant.

**In-īm'i-eal-ly**, *adv.* In an inimical manner.

**In-īm'i-ta-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being inimitable; inimitableness. [copied.]

**In-īm'i-ta-ble**, *a.* Not capable of being imitated; inimitable.

**In-īm'i-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* Inimitability.

**In-īm'i-ta-bly**, *adv.* In an inimitable manner.

**In-īq'ui-toūs**, *a.* Characterized by iniquity.

**Syn.**—Wicked; unjust; unrighteous; nefarious; criminal.—*Wicked* is the generic term. *Iniquitous* is stronger, denoting a violation of the rights of others, usually by fraud or circumvention. *Nefarious* is still stronger, implying a breach of the most sacred obligations.

**In-īq'ui-toūs-ly**, *adv.* Unjustly; wickedly.

**In-īq'ui-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *iniquitas*, from *iniquus*, unjust, from prefix *in*, not, and *æquus*, even, equal.] 1. Absence of, or deviation from, equal or just dealing; want of rectitude. 2. An act of injustice or unrighteousness. 3. A character in the old English moralities, or moral dramas, having the name sometimes of one vice and sometimes of another.

**Syn.**—Injustice; unrighteousness; wickedness; sin; crime.

**In-ī'tial** (-īsh'al), *a.* [Lat. *initialis*, from *initium*, entrance, beginning, from *inire*, to go into, enter, begin, from prefix *in* and *ire*, to go.] 1. Of, or pertaining to, the beginning; incipient. 2. Placed at the beginning or head, as of a list or series.

**In-ī'tial**, *n.* The first letter of a word.

**In-ī'ti-āte** (in-īsh'ī-āt, 95), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **INITIATED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **INITIATING.**] 1. To introduce by a first act; to begin. 2. To instruct in the rudiments or principles. 3. To introduce into a society or organization, or secret ceremonies.

**In-ī'ti-ate** (45), *a.* Begun; commenced; incomplete, as a right, and the like; introduced to a knowledge of.

**In-ī'ti-ā'tion** (in-īsh'ī-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act or process of initiating. 2. The form or ceremony by which a person is introduced into any society; introduction into the principles of any thing unknown or mysterious.

**In-ī'ti-a-tive** (-īsh'ī-), *a.* Serving to initiate; initiatory.

**In-ī'ti-a-tive**, *n.* 1. An introductory step or movement. 2. Right or power to introduce a new measure or law, as in legislation.

**In-ī'ti-a-to-ry** (in-īsh'ī-a-to-rī, 50), *a.* 1. Suitable for an introduction or beginning; introductory. 2. Tending or serving to initiate.

**In-jēct'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **INJECTED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **INJECTING.**] [Lat. *injicere*, *injectum*, from prefix *in* and *jacere*, to throw.] To throw in; to dart in.

**In-jēc'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of injecting or throwing in;—applied particularly to the forcible throwing in of a liquid, or æriform body, by means of a syringe, pump, &c. 2. That which is injected; especially, a liquid medicine injected into a cavity of the body. 3. (*Anat.*) The act of filling the vessels of an animal body with some colored substance, in order to render visible their figures and ramifications. 4. A preserved specimen of some part of



an animal body, thus injected. **5.** (*Steam-eng.*) (a.) Act of throwing cold water into a condenser. (b.) The cold water thrown into a condenser to produce a vacuum.

**In-ject'or**, *n.* A person or thing that injects.

**In-join'**, *v. t.* See ENJOIN.

**In/ju-dī'ciōūs** (-dīsh'us), *a.* **1.** Not judicious; void of judgment. **2.** Not according to sound judgment or discretion.

**Syn.**—Indiscreet; inconsiderate; incautious; unwise; rash; hasty; imprudent.

**In/ju-dī'ciōūs-ly**, *adv.* In an injudicious manner.

**In/ju-dī'ciōūs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being injudicious.

**In-jūn'e'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *injunctio*, from *injungere*, to join into, to enjoin, from prefix *in* and *jungere*, to join.]

**1.** Act of enjoining or commanding. **2.** That which is enjoined; an order; a command; a precept. **3.** (*Law.*) A writ or process, granted by a court of equity, whereby a party is required to do or to refrain from doing certain acts.

**In/jūre** (53), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INJURED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INJURING.] [Lat. *injuriari*, from *injuria*. See INJURY.] To do harm to; to hurt; to damage;—used in a variety of senses; as, (a.) To hurt or wound, as the person; to impair soundness, as of health. (b.) To damage or lessen the value of, as goods or estate. (c.) To slander, or impair, as reputation or character. (d.) To impair or diminish, as happiness. (e.) To give pain to, as the sensibilities or the feelings. (f.) To impair, as the intellect or mind.

**In/jū-rer**, *n.* One who injures or wrongs.

**In-jū'ri-ōūs** (89), *a.* [Lat. *injurius*, from prefix *in*, not, and *jus*, right, law, justice.] **1.** Not just; wrongful; hurtful or prejudicial to the rights of another. **2.** Tending to injure; pernicious; baneful. **3.** Contumelious; hurting reputation.

**In-jū'ri-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* Wrongfully; hurtfully.

**In-jū'ri-ōūs-ness**, *n.* The quality of being injurious or hurtful; injury.

**In/jū-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *injuria*, from *injurius*, injurious, wrongful, unjust.] That which injures or brings harm; that which occasions loss or diminution of good; mischief; detriment; damage.

**In-jūs'tice**, *n.* Want of justice and equity; violation of the rights of an individual; wrong.

**Ink**, *n.* [O. Eng. *enke*, *inke*, from Lat. *encaustum*, Gr. *ἐγκαυστον*, from *ἐκαυστος*, burnt in, encaustic, from *ἐκαλεῖν*, to burn in, to paint in encaustic, *i. e.*, with colors mixed with wax.] A colored fluid, used in writing, printing, and the like.

**Ink**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INKED (ink't); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INKING.] To black or daub with ink.

**Ink'hōrn**, *n.* An inkstand;—so called as formerly made of horn.

**Ink'i-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being inky.

**Ink'ling**, *n.* [Contracted from *inclining*, with the accent on the first syllable.] **1.** Inclination; desire. **2.** Hence, a hint or whisper; an intimation.

**Ink'stānd**, *n.* A vessel for holding ink and writing materials.

**Ink'y**, *a.* Consisting of ink; resembling ink; black; tarnished or blackened with ink.

**In-lāce'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INLACED (in-lāst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INLACING.] To work in, as lace; to embellish with work resembling lace.

**In/la-gā'tion**, *n.* [L. & Law Lat. *inlagatio*, from *inlagare*, to restore to law, from *in* and A.-S. *lagu*, *lag*, *lah*, law.] (*Law.*) The restitution of an outlawed person to the protection of the law.

**In-lāid'**, *p. p.* of *inlay*. See INLAY.

**In/land**, *a.* **1.** Within the land; remote from the sea; interior. **2.** Carried on within a country; domestic; not foreign. **3.** Drawn and payable in the same country.

**In/lan'd**, *n.* The interior part of a country. [try.]

**In/land-er**, *n.* One who lives in the interior of a country.

**In-lāy'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INLAID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INLAYING.] To insert, as pieces of pearl, ivory, choice woods, or the like, in a groundwork of some other material.

**In/lāy**, *n.* Pieces of wood, ivory, &c., inlaid, or prepared for inlaying. [to inlay.]

**In-lāy'er**, *n.* One who inlays, or whose occupation it is

**In/let**, *n.* **1.** A passage or opening by which an inclosed place may be entered. **2.** A bay or recess in the shore of the sea, or of a lake or large river, or between isles.

**In/ly**, *a.* Internal; interior; secret.

**In/ly**, *adv.* Internally; in the heart; secretly.

**In/māte**, *n.* [Eng. *inn*, *q. v.*, and *mate*.] One who lives in the same apartment or house with another.

**In/mōst** (20), *a.* Deepest or furthest within.

**Inn**, *n.* [A.-S. *inne*, *inn*, house, chamber, inn.] **1.** A house for the lodging and entertainment of travelers; a tavern; a public house; a hotel. **2.** One of the four colleges of students of law, and also one of the buildings in which students at law have their lodgings. [*Eng.*]

**Inn**, *v. t.* **1.** To put under cover; to shelter. **2.** To afford lodging and entertainment to; to lodge.

**In'nāte**, or **In-nāte'**, *a.* [Lat. *innatus*, from prefix *in* and *natus*, born, *p. p.* of *nasci*, to be born.] **1.** Inborn; native; natural. **2.** Originating in, or derived from, the constitution of the intellect, as opposed to being acquired from experience.

**In'nāte-ly**, or **In-nāte'ly**, *adv.* Naturally.

**In'nāte-ness**, or **In-nāte'ness**, *n.* Quality of being innate or inborn.

**In-nāv'i-ga-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being navigated.

**In'ner**, *a.* **1.** Further in; interior; internal. **2.** Not obvious or easily discovered; obscure. **3.** Pertaining to the spirit or its phenomena.

**In'ner-mōst** (20), *a.* Furthest inward; most remote from the outward part.

**In'ner-vā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *in*, and *nervus*, sinew, nerve.] **1.** Act of innervating. **2.** (*Physiol.*) Nervous activity.

**In-nērv'e'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INNERVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INNERVING.] To give nervous energy or power to; to invigorate; to strengthen.

**Inn'hōld-er**, *n.* A person who keeps an inn or house for the entertainment of travelers.

**Inn'ing**, *n.* [Eng. *in*, prep. & adv., *q. v.*] **1.** In-gathering of grain. **2.** (*Cricket Playing.*) Time or turn for using the bat. **3.** *pl.* Lands recovered from the sea.

**Inn'keep-er**, *n.* An innholder.

**In'no-çençe**, *n.* **1.** State of being innocent; innocuousness. **2.** The state of being not chargeable with guilt or sin; purity of heart. **3.** Ignorance; imbecility.

**In'no-çen-çy**, *n.* The same as INNOCENCE, but obsolete or antiquated.

**In'no-çent**, *a.* [Lat. *innocens*, from prefix *in*, not, and *nocens*, *p. pr.* of *nocere*, to harm, hurt.] **1.** Not harmful; free from that which can injure. **2.** Free from guilt; not tainted with sin. **3.** Free from the guilt of a particular crime or evil action. **4.** Lawful; permitted. **5.** Not contraband.

**Syn.**—Harmless; innoxious; inoffensive; guiltless; spotless; immaculate; pure; unblamable; blameless; faultless; guileless; upright.

**In'no-çent**, *n.* **1.** One free from guilt or harm. **2.** An ignorant person; hence, an idiot; a dolt; a simpleton.

**In'no-çent-ly**, *adv.* In an innocent manner; without guilt; harmlessly.

**In'nōe'u-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *innocuus*, from *in* and *nocuus*, hurtful, *nocere*, to hurt.] Harmless; safe; producing no ill effect; innocent.

**In'nōe'u-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* Without injurious effects.

**In'nōe'u-ōūs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being innocuous.

**In'no-vāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INNOVATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INNOVATING.] [Lat. *innovare*, *innovatum*, from prefix *in* and *novare*, to make new.] **1.** To change by introducing something new. **2.** To introduce as a novelty.

**In'no-vāte**, *v. i.* To introduce novelties. [elty.]

**In'no-vā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of innovating. **2.** A change effected by innovating.

**In'no-vā'tor**, *n.* One who innovates.

**In-nōx'ioūs** (-nōk'shus), *a.* **1.** Free from mischievous qualities; harmless in effects; innocuous. **2.** Free from crime; guiltless.

**In-nōx'ioūs-ly** (-nōk'shus-), *adv.* Harmlessly.

**In-nōx'ioūs-ness** (-nōk'shus-), *n.* State of being innoxious.

**In'nu-ēn'do** (52), *n.*; *pl.* IN'NU-ĒN'DŌES. [Lat. from *innuere*, to give a nod, from prefix *in* and an hypothetical *nuere*, to nod.] **1.** An oblique hint; a remote intimation or allusion. **2.** (*Law.*) An averment employed in proceedings for libel or slander, to point the application to persons or subjects, of the alleged libelous or defamatory matter.

**Syn.**—Insinuation.—An *innuendo* supposes a representation so framed as to point distinctly (*lit.*, by nodding) at something beyond which is injurious to the character, &c., of the person aimed at. An *insinuation* turns on no such double use of language; but consists in artfully winding into the mind imputations of an injurious nature without making any direct charge, and is therefore justly regarded as one of the basest resorts of malice and falsehood.

**In-nū'mer-a-bī'l-i-ty**, *n.* State of being innumerable.

**In-nū'mer-a-ble**, *a.* **1.** Not capable of being numbered, for multitude. **2.** Very numerous.

**Syn.**—Countless; numberless; unnumbered.



**In-nū'mer-a-ble-ness**, *n.* State of being innumerable.

**In-nū'mer-a-bly**, *adv.* Without number.

**In-nū'tri-tion** (-nu-trish'un), *n.* Want of nutrition.

**In-nū'tri-tion's** (-nu-trish'us), *a.* Not nutritious, or nourishing; innutritive.

**In-nū'tri-tive**, *a.* Not nourishing; innutritious.

**In-ob-sērv'ance**, *n.* Want of observance; neglect of observing; negligence.

**In-ob-sērv'ant**, *a.* Not taking notice; heedless.

**In-ōe'n-lāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INOCULATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INOCULATING.] [Lat. *inoculare*, *inoculatum*, prefix *in* and *oculare*, to furnish with eyes, from *oculus*, an eye.] **1.** To bud; to insert, as the bud of a tree or plant in another tree or plant, for the purpose of propagation. **2.** To insert a foreign bud into. **3.** (*Med.*) To communicate, as a disease to a person by inserting infectious matter in his skin or flesh.

**In-ōe'u-lāte**, *v. i.* **1.** To graft by inserting buds. **2.** To communicate disease by inserting infectious matter.

**In-ōe'u-lā'tion**, *n.* Act or art of inoculating.

**In-ōe'u-lā'tor**, *n.* One who inoculates.

**In-ō'dor-oūs**, *a.* Wanting scent; having no smell.

**In-of-fēn'sive**, *a.* **1.** Giving no offense, provocation, or disturbance. **2.** Harmless; doing no injury or mischief.

**In-of-fēn'sive-ly**, *adv.* Without giving offense.

**In-of-fēn'sive-ness**, *n.* Quality of being inoffensive.

**In-of-fī'cial** (-of-fīsh'al), *a.* Not official; not done in the usual forms or by the proper officer.

**In-of-fī'cial-ly** (-of-fīsh'al-), *adv.* Without the usual forms, or not in the official character.

**In-of-fī'ciou's** (-of-fīsh'us), *a.* **1.** Not civil or attentive. **2.** (*Law.*) Regardless of natural obligation; contrary to natural duty.

**In-ōp'er-a-tive**, *a.* Not operative; producing no effect.

**In-ōp'por-tūne'**, *a.* Not opportune; unseasonable in time. [*venient time.*]

**In-ōp'por-tūne'ly**, *adv.* Unseasonably; at an incon-

**In-ōp'u-lent**, *a.* Not opulent; not wealthy.

**In-ōr'di-na-cy**, *n.* **1.** Deviation from order or rule prescribed. **2.** Excess, or want of moderation.

**In-ōr'di-nate** (45), *a.* [Lat. *inordinatus*.] Not limited to rules prescribed, or to usual bounds.

**Syn.** — Irregular; disorderly; excessive; immoderate.

**In-ōr'di-nate-ly**, *adv.* Irregularly; immoderately.

**In-ōr'di-nate-ness**, *n.* Quality of being inordinate; want of moderation; inordinacy.

**In-or-gān'ic**, } *a.* **1.** Not organic; devoid of an

**In-or-gān'ic-al**, } organized structure; unorganized.

**2.** Pertaining to the department of unorganized substances or species.

**In-ōr'gan-ized**, *a.* Not having organic structure.

**In-ōs'eu-lāte**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INOSCUATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INOSCUATING.] [Lat. *in* and *osculari*, *osculatum*, to kiss.] **1.** To unite, as two vessels at their extremities; to anastomose. **2.** To blend, or become united.

**In-ōs'eu-lāte**, *v. t.* **1.** To unite by apposition or contact, as two vessels in an animal body. **2.** To unite intimately.

**In-ōs'eu-lā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Junction of different branches of tubular vessels, so that their contents pass from one to the other; anastomosis. **2.** An inherent union or blending.

**In'quest**, *n.* [Lat. *inquisita*, from *inquisitus*, *p. p.* of *inquirere*. See INQUIRE.] **1.** Act of inquiring; inquiry; quest. **2.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) Judicial inquiry; official examination. (*b.*) A jury, particularly a coroner's jury.

**In-qui'e-tūde** (53), *n.* Disturbed state; uneasiness either of body or mind.

**In-quir'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being inquired into.

**In-quire'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INQUIRED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INQUIRING.] [Lat. *inquirere*, from prefix *in* and *querere*, to seek.] **1.** To ask a question or questions. **2.** To make examination or investigation.

**In-quire'**, *v. t.* To ask about; to make examination or inquiry respecting.

**In-quir'er**, *n.* One who inquires or examines.

**In-quir'y** (89) *n.* **1.** Act of inquiring. **2.** Search for truth, information, or knowledge; examination into facts or principles. **3.** A question; a query.

*Writ of inquiry*, a writ issued in certain actions at law, where the defendant has suffered judgment to pass against him by default, in order to ascertain and assess the plaintiff's damages, where they can not readily be ascertained by mere calculation.

**Syn.** — Interrogation; interrogatory; scrutiny; investigation; research.

**In-qui-sī'tion** (-zīsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of inquiring; in-

quiry; examination; investigation. **2.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) Judicial inquiry; inquest. (*b.*) The finding of a jury. **3.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A court or tribunal for the examination and punishment of heretics.

**In-qui-sī'tion-al**, *a.* **1.** Relating to inquiry or inquisition; making inquiry. **2.** Of, or pertaining to, the Inquisition. [*search.*]

**In-qui's'i-tive**, *a.* Apt to ask questions; given to re-

**Syn.** — Inquiring; prying; curious. — *Curious* denotes a feeling, and *inquisitive* a habit. We are *curious* when we desire to learn something new; we are *inquisitive* when we set ourselves to gain it by inquiry or research. *Prying* implies *inquisitiveness* when carried to an extreme, and is more commonly used in a bad sense, as indicating a desire to penetrate into the secrets of others.

**In-qui's'i-tive-ly**, *adv.* With curiosity to inquire.

**In-qui's'i-tive-ness**, *n.* Quality of being inquisitive.

**In-qui's'i-tor**, *n.* **1.** One who inquires; especially, one whose official duty it is to inquire and examine. **2.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A member of the Court of Inquisition.

**In-qui's'i-tō'ri-al** (89), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to inquisition. **2.** Pertaining to the Court of Inquisition, or resembling its practices.

**In-rāil'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INRAILED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INRAILING.] To inclose or surround with rails.

**In-rōad**, *n.* A sudden or desultory incursion or invasion; interruption. [*unwholesome.*]

**In-sa-lū'bri-oūs**, *a.* Not salubrious; not healthful;

**In-sa-lū'bri-ty**, *n.* Unhealthfulness; unwholesomeness.

**In-sān'a-ble**, *a.* Not admitting of cure; incurable; irremediable.

**In-sāne'**, *a.* **1.** Unsound in mind. **2.** Used by, or appropriated to, insane persons.

**Syn.** — Crazy; distracted; delirious; demented; frantic; raving; mad.

**In-sāne'ly**, *adv.* Without reason; madly.

**In-sān'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being insane; unsoundness of mind; derangement of intellect.

**Syn.** — Lunacy; madness; derangement; alienation; aberration; mania; delirium; frenzy; monomania; dementia. — *Insanity* is the generic term for all such diseases; *lunacy* has now an equal extent of meaning, though once used to denote periodical insanity; *madness* has the same extent, though originally referring to the rage created by the disease; *derangement*, *aberration*, *alienation*, are popular terms for insanity; *delirium*, *mania*, and *frenzy* denote excited states of the disease; *dementia* denotes the loss of mental power by this means; *monomania* is insanity upon a single subject.

**In-sā'ti-a-ble** (in-sā/shī-a-bl, 95), *a.* [Lat. *insatiabilis*, from prefix *in*, not, and *satiare*, to satiate.] Incapable of being satisfied or appeased.

**In-sā'ti-a-ble-ness** (-sā/shī-), *n.* Greediness of appetite that can not be satisfied or appeased. [*satisfied.*]

**In-sā'ti-a-bly** (-sā/shī-), *adv.* With greediness not to be

**In-sā'ti-ate** (in-sā/shī-āt, 45, 95), *a.* Not to be satisfied;

**In-sā'ti'e-ty**, *n.* Insatiableness. [*insatiable.*]

**In-sāt'u-ra-ble**, *a.* Not capable of being saturated.

**In'sci-ent** (in/shī-ent), or **In-sci'ent**, *a.* [Lat. *insciens*, *inscientis*, ignorant, from *in*, not, and *sciens*, from *scire*, to know; also, knowing, from *in*, used intensively, and *sciens*.] **1.** Having little or no knowledge; ignorant. **2.** Having knowledge or insight; intelligent. [*Rare.*]

**In-seribe'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSCRIBED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSCRIBING.] [Lat. *inscribere*, from prefix *in*, and *scribere*, to write.] **1.** To write or engrave; to imprint.

**2.** To mark with letters, characters, or words. **3.** To commend by a short address, less formal than a dedica-

**4.** To imprint deeply; to impress. **5.** (*Geom.*)

To draw within as one figure within another.

**In-serīb'er**, *n.* One who inscribes.

**In-serip'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of inscribing. **2.** That which is inscribed; especially, any thing written or engraved on a solid substance for duration. **3.** An address or consignment of a book to a person, as a mark of re-

**In-serip'tive**, *a.* Bearing inscription. [*spect.*]

**In-sērōll'**, *v. t.* To write on a scroll.

**In-serū'ta-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being inscrutable;

inscrutableness.

**In-serū'ta-ble**, *a.* **1.** Incapable of being searched into and understood by inquiry or study. **2.** Incapable of being discovered, or understood by human reason.

**In-serū'ta-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being inscrutable; inscrutability.

**In-serū'ta-bly**, *adv.* So as not to be found out.

**In-sēam'**, *v. t.* To impress or mark with a seam.

**In-sēc'a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *insecabilis*, from prefix *in*, not, and *secabilis*, that may be cut, from *secare*, to cut.] Incapable of being divided by a cutting instrument.

**In'seet**, *n.* [Lat. *insectum*, from *insectus*, *p. p.* of *insecare*, to cut in, applied to certain small animals, whose



bodies appear *cut in*, or almost divided.] **1.** (Zool.) An articulate animal that, in its mature state, has the body divided into three distinct parts, the head, the thorax, and the abdomen, has six legs, never more than four wings, and that breathes air through the body in tubes opening externally by spiracles. **2.** Any thing small or contemptible.

**In-sēct'ile**, *a.* Having the nature of insects.

**In-sēc'tion**, *n.* A cutting in; incisure; incision.

**In-sēc'ti-vōre**, *n.*; *pl.* IN-SĒC'TI-VŌRES. [See *infra*.] (Zool.) One of an order of plantigrade mammals, of small size, that feed chiefly upon insects.

**In'sec-tiv'o-roūs**, *a.* [Lat. *insectum*, an insect, and *vorare*, to devour.] **1.** Feeding or subsisting on insects. **2.** Belonging, or pertaining to the Insectivores.

**In'se-cūre'**, *a.* **1.** Not secure; not safe. **2.** Exposed to danger or loss.

**In'se-cūre'ly**, *adv.* Without security or safety.

**In'se-cū'ri-ty**, *n.* **1.** Condition of being insecure; danger; hazard. **2.** Want of confidence in safety. **3.** Want of confidence in one's opinion.

**In-sēn'sate**, *a.* Destitute of sense; stupid; foolish.

**In-sēn'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Want of sensibility, or the power of feeling or perceiving. **2.** Want of tenderness or susceptibility of emotion and passion.

**Syn.**—Dullness; numbness; unfeelingness; stupidity; torpor; apathy; indifference.

**In-sēn'si-ble**, *a.* **1.** Destitute of the power of feeling or perceiving. **2.** Void of feeling; wanting tenderness. **3.** Incapable of being perceived by the senses; hence, progressing by imperceptible degrees.

**Syn.**—Imperceptible; impereivable; dull; stupid; torpid; senseless; unfeeling; indifferent; unsusceptible; hard; callous.

**In-sēn'si-bly**, *adv.* Imperceptibly; by slow degrees.

**In-sēn'tient**, *a.* Not having perception, or the power of perception. [inseparableness.]

**In-sēp'a-ra-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being inseparable; **In-sēp'a-ra-ble**, *a.* Not separable; incapable of being separated or disjointed.

**In-sēp'a-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being inseparable.

**In-sēp'a-ra-bly**, *adv.* So as to prevent separation.

**In-sērt'**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* INSERTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INSERTING.] [Lat. *inserere*, *insertum*, from prefix *in* and *serere*, to join, connect.] To bring into; to introduce.

**In-sērt'ing**, *n.* **1.** A setting in. **2.** Something inserted or set in, as lace, &c., into garments.

**In-sēr'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of inserting, or setting or placing in or among other things. **2.** Condition of being inserted; the mode, place or the like, of inserting. **3.** That which is set in, as lace, narrow muslin, or cambric, in narrow strips, and the like.

**In'set**, *n.* That which is set in; an insertion.

**In-shrine'**, *v. t.* See ENSHRINE.

**In'side**, *prep. or adv.* Within the sides of; in the interior; contained within.

**In'side**, *a.* Being within; contained; interior; internal.

**In'side**, *n.* **1.** The part within; interior portion. **2.** *pl.* The inward parts; the entrails; the bowels. **3.** One who, or that which, is within, or inclosed; hence, an *inside* passenger of a coach or carriage.

**In-sīd'i-oūs** (77), *a.* [Lat. *insidiosus*, from *insidia*, an ambush.] **1.** Lying in wait; watching an opportunity to insnare or entrap. **2.** Intending or intended to entrap.

**Syn.**—Crafty; wily; artful; sly; designing; guileful; circumventive; treacherous; deceitful; deceptive.

**In-sīd'i-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In an insidious manner.

**In-sīd'i-oūs-ness**, *n.* A watching for an opportunity to insnare; deceitfulness; treachery.

**In'sight** (in'sīt), *n.* **1.** Sight or view of the interior of any thing; introspection; thorough knowledge. **2.** Power of acute observation and deduction;

**In-sig'ni-ā**, *n. pl.* [Lat. *insigne*, *pl. insignia*, from *insignis*, distinguished by a mark, from prefix *in*, and *signum*, a mark, sign.] **1.** Badges of office or honor. **2.** Marks or signs by which any thing is known or distinguished.

**In'sig-nīf'i-cançe**, } *n.* **1.** Want of significance or  
**In'sig-nīf'i-can-çy**, } meaning. **2.** Want of force or  
effect; unimportance. **3.** Want of claim to consideration or notice.

**In'sig-nīf'i-cant**, *a.* **1.** Not significant; destitute of meaning. **2.** Having no weight or effect. **3.** Without weight of character.

**Syn.**—Unimportant; immaterial; inconsiderable; trivial; trifling; mean; contemptible.

**In'sig-nīf'i-cant-ly**, *adv.* **1.** Without meaning. **2.** Without importance or effect.

**In'sin-çēre'**, *a.* **1.** Not being in truth what one appears to be; not sincere. **2.** Deceitful; hypocritical; false;—said of things. **3.** Not to be trusted or relied upon.

**Syn.**—Dissembling; hollow; deceptive; disingenuous.

**In'sin-çēre'ly**, *adv.* Without sincerity.

**In'sin-çēr'i-ty**, *n.* Want of sincerity, or of being in reality what one appears to be; dissimulation; hypocrisy; deceitfulness.

**In-sīn'u-āte**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* INSINUATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INSINUATING.] [Lat. *insinuare*, *insinuatum*, from prefix *in*, and *sinus*, the bosom.] **1.** To introduce gently, or as by a winding or narrow passage; to wind in. **2.** To introduce artfully; to instill. **3.** To hint; to suggest by remote allusion. **4.** To push or work one's self into favor.

**In-sīn'u-āte**, *v. i.* **1.** To creep, wind, or flow, in. **2.** To ingratiate one's self.

**In-sīn'u-ā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of insinuating; a creeping or winding in. **2.** Act of gaining favor or affection by gentle or artful means. **3.** Art or power of pleasing and stealing on the affections. **4.** A hint; a suggestion by distant allusion.

**Syn.**—See INNUENDO.

**In-sīn'u-ā'tive**, *a.* **1.** Stealing on the confidence or affections. **2.** Using insinuations; giving hints.

**In-sīn'u-ā'tor**, *n.* One who, or that which insinuates.

**In-sīp'id**, *a.* [Lat. *insipidus*, from prefix *in*, not, and *sapidus*, savory, from *sapere*, to taste.] **1.** Destitute of taste. **2.** Wanting spirit, life, or animation.

**Syn.**—Tasteless; vapid; dull; spiritless; unanimated; lifeless; flat.

**In'si-pīd'i-ty**, } *n.* **1.** Quality of being insipid; want  
**In-sīp'id-ness**, } of taste; tastelessness. **2.** Want of  
interest, life, or spirit.

**In-sīp'id-ly**, *adv.* In an insipid manner; without taste.

**In-sīst'**, *v. i.* [imp. & *p. p.* INSISTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INSISTING.] [Lat. *insistere*, from prefix *in* and *sistere*, to stand.] To rest or dwell upon as a matter of special moment; to be persistent, urgent, or pressing.

**In-sīst'ent**, *a.* Standing or resting on.

**In-sī'tion** (in-sīsh'un or in-sīzh'un), *n.* [Lat. *insitio*, from *inserere*, *insitum*, to ingraft, from prefix *in* and *serere*, *satum*, to sow.] Insertion of a scion in a stock.

**In-suāre'**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* INSNARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INSNARING.] **1.** To catch in a snare; to entrap. **2.** To inveigle; to seduce by artifice.

**In-suār'er**, *n.* One who insnares.

**In'so-brī'e-ty**, *n.* Want of sobriety; intemperance.

**In-sō'cia-ble** (-sō'sha-bl), *a.* Not sociable; not given to conversation; taciturn.

**In'so-lāte**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* INSOLATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INSOLATING.] [Lat. *insolare*, *insolatum*, from prefix *in* and *sol*, the sun.] To dry in the sun's rays; to ripen or prepare by exposure to the sun.

**In'so-lā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act or process of exposing to the rays of the sun. **2.** A stroke of the sun.

**In'so-lençe**, *n.* Pride or haughtiness manifested in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others.

**Syn.**—Insult.—*Insolence* is a spirit engendered by bloated pride or unbridled passion; an *insult* is a personal attack (*lit.*, leaping or dancing upon), indicating scorn and triumph. The one leads usually to the other.

**In'so-lent**, *a.* [Lat. *insolens*, from prefix *in* and *solens*, accustomed, *p. pr.* of *solere*, to be accustomed.] **1.** Proud and haughty, with contempt of others. **2.** Proceeding from insolence.

**Syn.**—Overbearing; insulting; abusive; offensive; saucy; impudent; audacious; pert; impertinent; rude; reproachful; opprobrious.

**In'so-lent-ly**, *adv.* In an insolent manner; unusually; haughtily; rudely; saucily.

**In'so-līd'i-ty**, *n.* Want of solidity; weakness.

**In-sōlv'u-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Quality of not being soluble or dissolvable, particularly in a fluid. **2.** Quality of being inexplicable.

**In-sōlv'u-ble**, *a.* **1.** Not soluble; incapable of being dissolved, particularly by a liquid. **2.** Not to be solved or explained.

**In-sōlv'a-ble**, *a.* **1.** Not solvable; not capable of solution or explication. **2.** Incapable of being paid or discharged.

**In-sōlv'en-çy**, *n.* (Law.) (*a.*) The condition of one who is unable to pay his debts as they fall due, or in the usual course of trade and business. (*b.*) Insufficiency to discharge all debts of the owner.



**In'solv'ent**, *a.* (*Law.*) (*a.*) Not solvent; not having sufficient estate to pay one's debts. (*b.*) Not sufficient to pay all the debts of the owner. (*c.*) Respecting persons unable to pay their debts.

**In-solv'ent**, *n.* (*Law.*) One who is unable to pay his debts; one who is not solvent.

**In-sōm'ni-ōūs**, *a.* Restless in sleep, or being without sleep. [wise.]

**In'so-mūch'**, *adv.* So; to such a degree; in such

**In-spēct'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSPECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSPECTING.] [Lat. *inspicere, inspectum*, from prefix *in* and *specere*, to look at, to view.] **1.** To view narrowly and critically. **2.** To view and examine officially, as troops, arms, goods offered for sale, &c.

**In-spēc'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of inspecting; close or careful survey; official view or examination. **2.** Act of overseeing; superintendence.

**In-spēct'or**, *n.* One who inspects, views, or oversees; a superintendent.

**In-spēct'or-ate**, } *n.* **1.** The office of an inspector.

**In-spēct'or-ship**, } **2.** The residence of an inspector; the district embraced by an inspector's jurisdiction.

**In-sphēre'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSPHERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSPHERING.] To place in a sphere.

**In-spīr'a-ble** (89), *a.* Capable of being inspired.

**In-spī-rā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of inspiring, breathing in, infusing, and the like; inhalation. **2.** An extraordinary elevation of the imagination or other powers of the soul. **3.** The result of such extraordinary elevation in the thoughts, emotions, or purposes inspired. **4.** Specifically, a supernatural divine influence on the sacred writers, by which they were qualified to communicate moral or religious truth with authority.

**In-spīr'a-to-ry**, or **In'spī-ra-to-ry** (50), *a.* Pertaining to or aiding inspiration.

**In-spīre'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSPIRED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSPIRING.] [Lat. *inspirare*, from *in* and *spirare*, to breathe.] **1.** To draw in breath; to inhale air into the lungs. **2.** To breathe; to blow gently.

**In-spīre'**, *v. t.* **1.** To breathe into; to fill with the breath. **2.** To infuse by breathing, or as if by breathing. **3.** To infuse into the mind; to convey, as by a superior or supernatural influence. **4.** To affect, as with a superior or supernatural influence. **5.** To inhale.

**In-spīr'er**, *n.* One who inspires.

**In-spīr'it**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSPIRITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSPIRITING.] To infuse or excite spirit in; to give new life to.

**Syn.** — To enliven; invigorate; exhilarate; animate; cheer; encourage.

**In-spīs'sāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSPISSATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSPISSATING.] [Lat. *inspissare, inspissatum*, from prefix *in* and *spissare*, to thicken, from *spissus*, thick.] To thicken, as fluids, by evaporation.

**In-spīs'sate**, *a.* Thick; inspissated.

**In'spīs-sā'tion**, *n.* Act of inspissating, or rendering a fluid substance thicker by evaporation.

**In'sta-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Want of stability; want of firmness in purpose.

**Syn.** — Inconstancy; fickleness; changableness; wavering; unsteadiness; unsteadiness.

**In-stā'ble**, *a.* Not stable; prone to change or recede from a purpose; mutable; inconstant.

**In-stall'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSTALLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSTALLING.] [L. Lat. *installare*, from *in* and O. H. Ger. *stal*, a place, Eng. *stall*, *q. v.*] **1.** To set in a seat; to give a place to. **2.** To instate in an office, rank, or order, with the usual ceremonies.

**In'stal-lā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of installing or giving possession of an office, rank, or order, with the customary ceremonies. **2.** Act or ceremony of instating an ordained minister in a parish; institution. [*Amer.*]

**In-stall'ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of installing. **2.** A part of a sum of money paid or to be paid at a particular period.

**In'stance**, *n.* [See INSTANT.] **1.** Quality or act of being instant or pressing. **2.** Occurrence; occasion; order of occurrence. **3.** Something cited in proof or exemplification; a case occurring.

**Syn.** — Urgency; solicitation; application; example; case.

**In'stance**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSTANCED (in'stanst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSTANCING.] To mention as an example or case.

**In'stant**, *a.* [Lat. *instans*, *p. pr.* of *instare*, to stand upon, to press upon, from prefix *in* and *stare*, to stand.] **1.** Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest. **2.** Closely pressing or impending in respect to time; immediate. **3.** Making no delay; quick. **4.** Present; current.

**In'stant**, *n.* **1.** A point in duration; a moment. **2.** A particular time. **3.** A day of the present or current month.

**In-stān'ta-nē'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being instantaneous; instantaneity.

**In'stan-tā'ne-ōūs**, *a.* Done in an instant.

**In'stan-tā'ne-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* In an instant; in a moment.

**In'stan-tā'ne-ōūs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being instantaneous.

**In-stān'ter**, *adv.* [Lat.] Immediately; at the present time; without delay; instantly.

**In'stant-ly**, *adv.* **1.** Without the least delay or interval. **2.** With urgency or importunity.

**Syn.** — Directly; immediately; at once. See DIRECTLY.

**In-stār'**, *v. t.* To set with stars, or with brilliants.

**In-stāte'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSTATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSTATING.] To set or place; to establish, as in a rank or condition; to install.

**In-stau'rāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSTAURATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSTAURATING.] [Lat. *instaurare, instauratum*.] To renew or renovate. [*Rare.*]

**In'stau-rā'tion**, *n.* Restoration of a thing to its former state, after decay, lapse, or dilapidation; renewal; repair; renovation.

**In-stēad'**, *adv.* **1.** In the stead, place, or room. **2.** Equivalent to; equal to.

**In-steep'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSTEEPED (in-steept'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSTEEPING.] To steep or soak; to drench.

**In'step**, *n.* [Prefix *in* and *step*.] **1.** The projection on the upper side of the human foot, near its junction with the leg. **2.** That part of the hind leg of a horse which reaches from the ham to the pastern-joint.

**In'sti-gāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSTIGATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSTIGATING.] [Lat. *instigare, instigatum*, from *instinguere*, to incite.] To goad or urge forward; to set on.

**Syn.** — To stimulate; urge; spur; provoke; tempt; incite; impel; encourage; animate.

**In'sti-gā'tion**, *n.* Act of instigating, or state of being instigated; incitement as to evil or wickedness.

**In'sti-gā'tor**, *n.* One who instigates; a tempter.

**In-still'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSTILLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSTILLING.] [Lat. *instillare*, from *in* and *stillare*, to drop, *stilla*, a drop.] [Written also *instil*.] **1.** To pour in by drops. **2.** To infuse slowly, or by degrees.

**In'stil-lā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of instilling, or infusing by drops or by small quantities. **2.** Act of infusing slowly into the mind. **3.** That which is instilled or infused.

**In'stil-lā'tor**, *n.* One who instills; an instiller.

**In-still'er**, *n.* One who instills; an instillator.

**In-still'ment**, *n.* **1.** The act of instilling; instillation. **2.** That which is instilled.

**In-stīnet'**, *a.* [Lat. *instinctus*, *p. p.* of *instinguere*, to instigate, incite.] Urged from within; moved; animated; excited.

**In'stīnet**, *n.* Unconscious, involuntary, or unreasoning prompting to action; specifically, the natural, unreasoning impulse in an animal, by which it is guided to the performance of any action, without thought of improvement in the method.

**In-stīnet'ive**, *a.* Prompted by instinct; acting without reasoning, deliberation, instruction, or experience.

**In-stīnet'ive-ly**, *adv.* By force of instinct.

**In'sti-tūte** (30), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSTITUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSTITUTING.] [Lat. *instituere, institutum*, from *in* and *statuere*, to cause to stand, to set, from *stare, statum*, to stand.] **1.** To set up; to establish; to appoint; to ordain. **2.** To originate; to found. **3.** To begin; to commence; to set in operation. **4.** (*Eccl. Law.*) To invest with the spiritual part of a benefice, or the care of souls.

**In'sti-tūte**, *n.* **1.** Any thing instituted; established law; settled order. **2.** That which is established as authoritative; precept; maxim; principle. **3.** An institution; a literary and philosophical society. **4.** *pl.* (*a.*) A book of elements or principles; especially, a work containing the principles of jurisprudence. (*b.*) Physiology applied to the practice of medicine.

**In'sti-tū'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of instituting; as, (*a.*) Establishment; foundation; enactment. (*b.*) Instruction; education. (*c.*) (*Eccl. Law.*) Act or ceremony of investing a clergyman with the spiritual part of a benefice. **2.** That which is instituted or established. (*a.*) Established order, or method, or custom; enactment; ordinance. (*b.*) An established or organized society; a



foundation. **3.** A treatise or text-book; a system of elements or rules.

**Īn'sti-tū'tion-al**, *a.* **1.** Instituted by authority. **2.** Elementary; rudimentary.

**Īn'sti-tū'tion-a-ry**, *a.* **1.** Relating to an institution, or to institutions. **2.** Elemental; rudimentary.

**Īn'sti-tū'tive**, *a.* **1.** Tending or intended to institute; having the power to establish. **2.** Established; depending on institution.

**Īn'sti-tū'tor**, *n.* One who institutes or establishes.

**Īn-strāt'i-fied**, *a.* Stratified within something else.

**Īn-strūct'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSTRUCTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSTRUCTING.] [*Lat. instruere, instructum, from prefix in and struere, to pile up, to set in order.*] To furnish with requisite outfit or preparation; to make ready; as, *specifically*, (*a.*) To impart information to; to enlighten; to teach. (*b.*) To furnish with directions.

**Syn.** — To teach; to educate; to inform; indoctrinate; direct; enjoin; order; command. — The word *instruct* is used as a milder term for *direct* or *command* in issuing orders to officers under the government, as the President has *instructed* ministers at foreign courts so and so.

**Īn-strūct'er**, *n.* See INSTRUCTOR.

**Īn-strūct'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being instructed.

**Īn-strūc'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of instructing, or teaching. **2.** That which instructs, or with which one is instructed; as, (*a.*) Precept; information; teachings. (*b.*) Direction; order; command.

**Syn.** — Education; teaching; breeding; indoctrination; information; advice; council; mandate.

**Īn-strūct'ive**, *a.* Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct.

**Īn-strūct'ive-ly**, *adv.* In an instructive manner.

**Īn-strūct'ive-ness**, *n.* Quality of being instructive.

**Īn-strūct'or**, *n.* One who instructs; a teacher.

**Īn-strūct'ress**, *n.* A female instructor; a preceptress.

**Īn'strū-ment**, *n.* [*Lat. instrumentum.* See INSTRUCT.] **1.** That by which work is performed; a tool; a utensil; an implement. **2.** A contrivance, by which musical sounds are produced. **3.** (*Law.*) A writing, expressive of some act, contract, process, or proceeding. **4.** One who, or that which, is made a means, or caused to serve a purpose.

**Īn'strū-ment'al**, *a.* **1.** Acting as an instrument; serving as a means; conducive; helpful. **2.** Pertaining to, made by, or prepared for, musical instruments.

**Īn'strū-men-tāl'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Quality or condition of being instrumental. **2.** That which is instrumental; agency.

**Īn'strū-mēnt'al-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In the nature of an instrument, as means to an end. **2.** With instruments of music.

**Īn'strū-men-tā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of using, or the subordination of, as an instrument; means; agency. **2.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) Instrumental composition. (*b.*) Act or manner of playing upon musical instruments.

**Īn'sub-jēc'tion**, *n.* Want of subjection; disobedience to government.

**Īn'sub-ōr'di-nate** (45), *a.* Not submissive; mutinous.

**Īn'sub-ōr'di-nā'tion**, *n.* Want of subordination; disobedience to lawful authority.

**Īn-sūf'fer-a-ble**, *a.* **1.** Incapable of being suffered, insupportable; unendurable; intolerable. **2.** Disgusting beyond endurance.

**Īn-sūf'fer-a-bly**, *adv.* To a degree beyond endurance.

**Īn'suf-fī'ciēnce** (-fīsh/ens), } *n.* **1.** Want of suf-  
**Īn'suf-fī'ciēncy** (-fīsh/en-sy), } ficiency; deficiency;  
 inadequateness. **2.** Want of power or skill; inability; incapacity.

**Īn'suf-fī'cient** (-fīsh/ent), *a.* **1.** Not sufficient; inadequate to any need, use, or purpose. **2.** Wanting in strength, power, ability, or skill.

**Syn.** — Inadequate; incommensurate; unequal; incompetent; unfit; incapable.

**Īn'suf-fī'cient-ly**, *adv.* With want of sufficiency.

**Īn'su-lar**, } *a.* [*Lat. insularis, from insula, island.*]  
**Īn'su-la-ry**, } Belonging to an isle; surrounded by  
**Īn'su-lār'i-ty**, *n.* State of being insular. [water.]

**Īn'su-lāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSULATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSULATING.] [*Lat. insulare, from insula, island.*] **1.** To place in a detached situation; to isolate. **2.** To prevent the transfer to, or from, of electricity or heat, by the interposition of non-conductors.

**Īn'su-lā'ted**, *p. a.* **1.** Standing by itself. **2.** (*Elec.*) Separated, as body, from others, by means of non-conductors of elect. city. **3.** (*Thermotics.*) Separated, as a heated body, from other bodies, by non-conductors of heat.

**Īn'su-lā'tion**, *n.* Act of insulating, or state of being insulated; detachment from other objects.

**Īn'su-lā'tor**, *n.* **1.** One who insulates. **2.** The substance or body that insulates; a non-conductor.

**Īn'sult**, *n.* [*Lat. insultus, from insilire, insultum, to leap upon, from in and salire, to leap.*] Gross abuse offered to another, either by words or actions.

**Syn.** — Affront; indignity; outrage; contumely. See INSOLENCE.

**Īn-sūlt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSULTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSULTING.] To treat with abuse, insolence, or contempt, by words or actions.

**Īn-sūlt'**, *v. i.* To behave with insolent triumph.

**Īn-sūlt'er**, *n.* One who insults.

**Īn-sū'per-a-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being insuperable.

**Īn-sū'per-a-ble**, *a.* Not superable; incapable of being passed over, overcome, or surmounted.

**Syn.** — Insurmountable; unconquerable; invincible.

**Īn-sū'per-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being insuperable or insurmountable.

**Īn-sū'per-a-bly**, *adv.* So as not to be overcome.

**Īn'sup-pōrt'a-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being supported or borne; insufferable; intolerable. [portable.]

**Īn'sup-pōrt'a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being insupportable.

**Īn'sup-pōrt'a-bly**, *adv.* In a manner or degree that can not be supported or endured.

**Īn'sup-pōs'a-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being supposed; inconceivable.

**Īn'sup-prēss'i-ble**, *a.* Not to be suppressed.

**Īn-sūr'a-ble** (-shūr'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being insured against loss or damage.

**Īn-sūr'ançe** (-shūr/-), *n.* **1.** Act of insuring, or assuring, against loss or damage; a contract whereby, for a stipulated consideration, called a *premium*, one party undertakes to indemnify the other against loss by certain risks. **2.** Premium paid for insuring property or life.

**Īn-sūr'e'** (-shūr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INSURED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INSURING.] **1.** To make sure or secure. **2.** *Specifically*, to secure against a possible loss on certain stipulated conditions, or at a given rate or premium.

**Īn-sūr'e'**, *v. i.* To underwrite; to practice making insurance.

**Īn-sūr'er** (-shūr/-), *n.* One who insures; an underwriter.

**Īn-sūr'gent**, *a.* [*Lat. insurgens, p. pr. of insurgere, to rise up, from prefix in and surgere, to rise.*] Rising in opposition to lawful civil or political authority; insubordinate; rebellious.

**Īn-sūr'gent**, *n.* A person who rises in revolt or opposition to civil or political authority; a rebel.

**Īn'sur-mount'a-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being surmounted, or overcome; insuperable.

**Īn'sur-mount'a-ble-ness**, *n.* The state of being insurmountable; insurmountability.

**Īn'sur-mount'a-bly**, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be overcome.

**Īn'sur-rēc'tion**, *n.* [*Lat. insurrectio.* See INSURGENT.] A rising against civil or political authority.

**Syn.** — Sedition; revolt; rebellion. — *Sedition* is the raising of commotion in a state without aiming at open violence against the laws; *insurrection* is a rising up of individuals to prevent the execution of law by force of arms; *revolt* is a casting off the authority of a government with a view to put it down by force; *rebellion* is an extended insurrection and revolt.

**Īn'sur-rēc'tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to insurrection; consisting in insurrection.

**Īn'sur-rēc'tion-a-ry**, *a.* Pertaining or suitable to insurrection; rebellious; seditious.

**Īn'sur-rēc'tion-ist**, *n.* One who favors insurrection.

**Īn'sus-çēp'ti-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Want of susceptibility.

**Īn'sus-çēp'ti-ble**, *a.* Not susceptible; not capable of being moved, affected, or impressed.

**Īn-tāct'**, *a.* [*Lat. intactus, from prefix in, not, and tactus, p. p. of tangere, to touch.*] Untouched, especially by anything that harms, defiles, or the like.

**Īn-tāgl'io** (in-tāl'yo), *n.* [*It., from intagliare, to engrave, carve.*] A figure cut into a material, as a seal, matrix, or the like; a stone or gem in which a figure is cut so as to form a depression or hollow.

**Īn-tān'gi-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being intangible; intangibility. [touch.]

**Īn-tān'gi-ble**, *a.* Not tangible; not perceptible to the touch.

**Īn-tān'gi-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being intangible.

**Īn-tāst'a-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being tasted; tasteless; unsavory.

**Īn'te-ger** (in'te-ger), *n.* [*Lat., untouched, whole, entire.*] A whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction or a mixed number.

**Īn'te-gral**, *a.* **1.** Complete; whole; entire; not frac-

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, all, what; ěre, veĭl, tĕrm; pique, firm; sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf,



ional. **2.** (*Math.*) (*a.*) Pertaining to, or being a whole number. (*b.*) Pertaining to, or proceeding by, integration.

**In'te-gral, n.** **1.** A whole; an entire thing; a whole number. **2.** (*Math.*) An expression which, being differentiated, will produce a given differential.

**In'te-gral-ly, adv.** Wholly; completely.

**In'te-grant, a.** Making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an entire thing.

**In'te-grate, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* INTEGRATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTEGRATING.] **1.** To make entire; to restore. **2.** To give the sum or total. **3.** (*Math.*) To find the integral of.

**In'te-grā-tion, n.** **1.** Act of making entire. **2.** (*Math.*) Operation of finding the primitive function which has a given function for its differential co-efficient.

**In-tēg'ri-ty, n.** [*Lat. integritas.* See INTEGER.] **1.** State of being entire or complete; wholeness. **2.** Moral soundness; honesty; uprightness. **3.** Unimpaired, or genuine state; purity.

**Syn.**— Probity; honesty; uprightness; virtue; rectitude.

**In-tēg'u-ment, n.** [*Lat. integumentum, from integere, to cover, from in and tegere, to cover.*] That which naturally invests or covers another thing; *specifically* (*Anat.*), a covering which invests the body, as the skin, or a membrane that invests a particular part.

**In'tel-lēet, n.** [*Lat. intellectus, from intelligere, intellectum, to understand, from inter, between, and legere, to gather, collect.*] The part or faculty of the human soul by which it knows, as distinguished from the power to feel and to will; the power to judge and comprehend.

**In'tel-lēet-ion, n.** Act of understanding; simple apprehension of ideas; intuition.

**In'tel-lēet-ive, a.** **1.** Having power to understand. **2.** Produced by the understanding. **3.** Capable of being perceived by the understanding only, not by the senses.

**In'tel-lēet-ive-ly, adv.** With intellection.

**In'tel-lēet-u-al, a.** **1.** Belonging to, or performed by, the mind; mental. **2.** Formed by, and existing for, the intellect alone. **3.** Having the power of understanding. **4.** Relating to the understanding.

**In'tel-lēet-u-al-ism, n.** **1.** Intellectual power. **2.** The doctrine that knowledge is derived from pure reason.

**In'tel-lēet-u-al-ist, n.** **1.** One who overrates the understanding. **2.** One who believes or maintains that human knowledge is derived from pure reason.

**In-tel-li-gence, n.** [*Lat. intelligentia.*] **1.** Act of knowing. **2.** The intellect as a gift or endowment. **3.** Capacity for the higher functions of the intellect. **4.** Information communicated. **5.** General information. **6.** An intelligent being or spirit.

*Intelligence office, a place where information may be obtained, particularly respecting servants to be hired.*

**Syn.**— Understanding; intellect; instruction; advice; notice; notification; news.

**In-tel-li-gen-çer, n.** One who, or that which, sends or conveys intelligence.

**In-tel-li-gent, a.** **1.** Endowed with the faculty of understanding or reason. **2.** Endowed with a good intellect; well informed.

**Syn.**— Sensible; understanding; skillful.

**In-tel-li-gen'tial, a.** **1.** Pertaining to the intelligence; intellectual. **2.** Consisting of unbodied mind.

**In-tel-li-gent-ly, adv.** In an intelligent manner.

**In-tel-li-gi-bil'i-ty, n.** Quality or state of being intelligible.

**In-tel-li-gi-ble, a.** Capable of being understood or comprehended.

**Syn.**— Comprehensible; perspicuous; plain; clear.

**In-tel-li-gi-ble-ness, n.** The quality of being intelligible; intelligibility.

**In-tel-li-gi-bly, adv.** In an intelligible manner.

**In-tēm'per-ançe, n.** **1.** Want of moderation or due restraint; excess in any kind of action or indulgence. **2.** Habitual indulgence in drinking spirituous liquors. **3.** Act of becoming, or state of being, intemperate.

**In-tēm'per-ate, a.** **1.** Indulging to excess any appetite or passion, either habitually or in a particular instance. **2.** Excessive; ungovernable; inordinate. **3.** Addicted to an excessive or habitual use of spirituous liquors.

**In-tēm'per-ate-ly, adv.** In an intemperate manner; immoderately; excessively.

**In-tēm'per-ate-ness, n.** State of being intemperate.

**In-tēm'a-ble, a.** Incapable of being held; untenable.

**In-tēnd', v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* INTENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTENDING.] [*Lat. intendere, intantum and inten-*

*sum, fr. prefix in and tendere, to stretch, stretch out.*] To fix the mind upon, as the object to be effected.

**Syn.**— To contemplate; meditate; attend to; purpose; design; mean.

**In-tēnd'an-çy, n.** **1.** Office or employment of an intendant. **2.** The district committed to the charge of an intendant.

**In-tēnd'ant, n.** One who has the charge of some public business; a superintendent.

**In-tēnd'ed, n.** One who is betrothed; an affianced lover.

**In-tēnd'er, n.** One who intends.

**In-tēnd'ment, n.** **1.** Intention; design. **2.** (*Law.*) The true meaning or intention of a law, or of any legal instrument.

**In-tēn'er-ā'tion, n.** Act of making soft or tender; state of being made tender.

**In-tēn'sa-tive, a.** Adding intensity; intensifying.

**In-tēn'se', a.** [*Lat. intensus, stretched, tight, p. p. of intendere, intensum, to stretch.*] **1.** Strained; stretched; tightly drawn; kept on the stretch. **2.** Extreme in degree; as, (*a.*) Ardent; fervent. (*b.*) Keen; biting. (*c.*) Vehement; earnest. (*d.*) Severe; violent.

**In-tēn'se'ly, adv.** **1.** To an extreme degree. **2.** Attentively.

**In-tēn'se'ness, n.** State of being intense; intensity.

**In-tēn'si-fy, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* INTENSIFIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTENSIFYING.] [*Lat. intensus and facere, to make.*] To render more intense.

**In-tēn'si-fy, v. i.** To become intense, or more intense.

**In-tēn'sion, n.** **1.** A straining, or the state of being strained. **2.** Increase of power or energy of any quality. **3.** (*Logic & Metaph.*) The collective attributes, qualities, or marks that make up a complex general notion.

**In-tēn'si-ty, n.** **1.** State of being intense; intensity; extreme degree. **2.** (*Physics & Mech.*) Effectiveness, as estimated by results produced.

**In-tēn'sive, a.** **1.** Stretched, or admitting of extension, or increase of degree. **2.** Assiduous; intense. **3.** (*Gram.*) Serving to give force or emphasis.

**In-tēn'sive-ly, adv.** In a manner to give force.

**In-tent', a.** [*See INTEND.*] Having the mind strained or bent on an object; hence, fixed closely; anxiously diligent.

**In-tēnt', n.** Act of turning the mind toward an object; hence, a design; a purpose.

**Syn.**— Intention; meaning; view; drift; object; end; aim.

**In-tēn'tion, n.** **1.** A bending of the mind toward an object; closeness of application. **2.** Fixed direction of the mind to a particular object, or in a particular way of acting. **3.** Object intended. **4.** State of being strained. **5.** (*Logic.*) Any mental apprehension of an object.

*To heal by the first intention (Surg.), to cicatrize, as a wound without suppuration.*

**Syn.**— Design; purpose; aim; intent; drift. See DESIGN.

**In-tēn'tion-al, a.** Done by intention or design; intended; designed.

**In-tēn'tion-al-ly, adv.** With intention; by design.

**In-tēnt'ly, adv.** In an intent manner; with eagerness.

**Syn.**— Fixedly; steadfastly; earnestly; attentively; sedulously; diligently; eagerly.

**In-tent'ness, n.** State of being intent; close application.

**In-tēr' (14), v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* INTERRED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERRING.] [*L. Lat. & It. interrare, from Lat. in and terra, the earth.*] To deposit and cover in the earth; to bury; to inhumate. [*in a play.*]

**In'ter-act', n.** A short act or piece between others, as **In'tēr'ea-lar,** } *a.* Inserted or introduced in the midst **In'tēr'ea-lar-y,** } of others; applied particularly to the odd day (Feb. 29th) inserted in leap-year.

**In-tēr'ea-lāte, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* INTERCALATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERCALATING.] [*Lat. intercalare, intercalatum, from inter, between, and calare, to call, proclaim.*] To insert between others; as, (*a.*) (*Chron.*) To insert, as a day or other portion of time, in a calendar. (*b.*) (*Geol.*) To insert, as a bed or stratum, between the layers of a regular series of rocks.

**In-tēr'ea-lā'tion, n.** Insertion of any thing between others; introduction; as, (*a.*) (*Chron.*) Insertion of a day in a calendar. (*b.*) (*Geol.*) Intrusion of a bed or layer between other layers.

**In'ter-cēde', v. i.** [*imp. & p. p.* INTERCEDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERCEDING.] [*Lat. intercedere, from inter, between, and cedere, to pass.*] To act between parties with a view to reconcile those who differ or contend; to interpose; to mediate.

foöd, foöt; ûrn, ryde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, cecho; ġem, ġet; aġ; exiſt; linger, link; thiſ



**Īn'ter-ĉēd'ent**, *a.* Passing between; mediating.  
**Īn'ter-ĉēd'er**, *n.* One who intercedes; a mediator.  
**Īn'ter-ĉēpt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERCEPTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERCEPTING.] [Lat. *intercipere*, *interceptum*, from *inter*, between, and *capere*, to take, seize.] **1.** To stop on its passage; to take or seize by the way. **2.** To obstruct the progress of. **3.** To interrupt communication with, or progress toward. **4.** (*Math.*) To take, include, or comprehend between.  
**Īn'ter-ĉēpt'er**, *n.* One who intercepts. [*hindrance.*]  
**Īn'ter-ĉēp'tion**, *n.* Act of intercepting or stopping;  
**Īn'ter-ĉēs'sion** (-sēsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of interceding; mediation; interposition between parties at variance. **2.** Prayer or solicitation to one party in favor of, or, less often, against another.  
**Īn'ter-ĉēs'sor**, *n.* **1.** One who intercedes; a mediator. **2.** (*Eccl.*) A bishop, who, during a vacancy of the see, administers the bishopric till a successor is elected.  
**Īn'ter-ĉēs'so-ry**, *a.* Containing intercession; interceding.  
**Īn'ter-ĉhānge'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERCHANGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERCHANGING.] **1.** To put each in the place of the other; to exchange; to reciprocate. **2.** To cause to follow, or to alternate.  
**Īn'ter-ĉhānge'**, *v. i.* To succeed alternately.  
**Īn'ter-ĉhānge'**, *n.* **1.** Act of mutually changing; exchange. **2.** State of being mutually changed; alternate succession. **3.** Barter; commerce.  
**Īn'ter-ĉhānge'a-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being interchangeable; interchangeableness.  
**Īn'ter-ĉhānge'a-ble**, *a.* **1.** Admitting of exchange. **2.** Following each other in alternate succession.  
**Īn'ter-ĉhānge'a-ble-ness**, *n.* The state of being interchangeable.  
**Īn'ter-ĉhānge'a-bly**, *adv.* In an interchangeable manner; alternately.  
**Īn'ter-ĉip'i-ent**, *a.* Intercepting; seizing by the way.  
**Īn'ter-ĉlūde'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERCLUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERCLUDING.] [Lat. *intercludere*, from *inter*, between, and *cludere*, *cludere*, to shut.] To shut off or out from a place or course, by something intervening; to intercept; to interrupt.  
**Īn'ter-ĉlū'sion**, *n.* Interception; a stopping.  
**Īn'ter-ĉo-lō'ni-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the mutual relations of, or existing between, different colonies.  
**Īn'ter-ĉo-lūm'ni-ā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *inter*, between, and *columna*, column.] (*Arch.*) The clear space between two columns, measured at the lower parts of their shafts..  
**Īn'ter-ĉom'mon**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERCOMMONED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERCOMMONING.] **1.** To share with others; to participate; especially, to feed at the same table. **2.** (*O. Law.*) To graze cattle in a common pasture.  
**Īn'ter-ĉom'mon-aĉe**, *n.* (*O. Law.*) Mutual commonage. See INTERCOMMON.  
**Īn'ter-ĉom-mū'ni-ĉāte**, *v. i.* To communicate mutually; to hold mutual communication.  
**Īn'ter-ĉom-mū'ni-ĉā'tion**, *n.* Reciprocal communication or intercourse.  
**Īn'ter-ĉom-mūn'ion**, *n.* Mutual communion.  
**Īn'ter-ĉom-mū'ni-ty**, *n.* **1.** A mutual communication or community. **2.** Mutual freedom or exercise of religion.  
**Īn'ter-ĉōs'tal**, *a.* [Lat. *inter*, between, and *costa*, rib.] (*Anat.*) Placed or lying between the ribs.  
**Īn'ter-ĉōurse**, *n.* Connection by concurrent or reciprocal action or dealings between persons or nations, either in common affairs and civilities, in trade, language, or correspondence; especially, interchange of thought and feeling.  
**Syn.** — Communication; commerce; communion; fellowship; familiarity; acquaintance.  
**Īn'ter-ĉūr'renĉe**, *a.* A passing or running between; occurrence.  
**Īn'ter-ĉūr'rent**, *a.* [Lat. *intercurrere*, *p. pr.* of *intercurrere*, to run between, from *inter*, between, and *currere*, to run.] **1.** Running between or among. **2.** Occurring; intervening.  
**Īn'ter-ĉēp'nd'enĉe**, *n.* Mutual dependence.  
**Īn'ter-dīet'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERDICTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERDICTING.] [Lat. *interdicere*, *interdictum*, from *inter*, between, and *dicere*, to say, speak.] **1.** To forbid by order or charge; to prohibit or inhibit. **2.** (*Eccl.*) To cut off from the enjoyment of communion with a church.  
**Īn'ter-dīet'**, *n.* **1.** A prohibition. **2.** (*Eccl.*) A prohibition of the pope, by which the clergy are restrained from performing, or laymen from attending, divine ser-

vice, or from administering or enjoying some privileges of the church. [*inhibition.*]

**Īn'ter-dīe'tion**, *n.* Act of interdicting; prohibition;  
**Īn'ter-dīe'tive**, } *a.* Having the design, power, or ef-  
**Īn'ter-dīe't'o-ry**, } fect, to prohibit.

**Īn'ter-est**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERESTING.] [From the noun.] **1.** To excite emotion or passion in, in behalf of a person or thing. **2.** To excite in behalf of another, or of some other object; — used reflexively.

**Īn'ter-est**, *n.* [From Lat. *interest*, it interests, is of interest; from *interesse*, to be between, to be of importance, from *inter*, between, and *esse*, to be.] **1.** Special attention to some object; concern; sympathy. **2.** Excitement of feeling, especially of pleased or gratified feeling, regard, or affection. **3.** Share; portion; part. **4.** Advantage, personal or general; lot. **5.** Premium paid for the use of money; the profit per cent. derived from money lent, or property used by another person, or from debts remaining unpaid. **6.** Any surplus advantage, or unexpected advance in returning what has been received.

*Compound interest*, that which arises from the principal with the interest added; interest on interest. — *Simple interest*, that which arises from the principal sum only.

**Īn'ter-ĉst-ed**, *p. a.* Having an interest; concerned in a cause or in consequences; liable to be affected.

**Īn'ter-ĉst-ing** (110), *p. a.* Engaging the attention or curiosity; exciting emotions or passions.

**Īn'ter-fĉre'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERFERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERFERING.] [Lat. *inter*, between, and *fĉrire*, to strike.] **1.** To come in collision; to clash. **2.** To enter into or take a part in the concerns of others.

**3.** (*Far.*) To strike one foot against its opposite, so as to break the skin or injure the flesh. **4.** (*Physics.*) To act reciprocally, so as to augment, diminish, or otherwise affect one another.

**Syn.** — To interpose; intermeddle. See INTERPOSE.

**Īn'ter-fĉr'enĉe**, *n.* [See *supra.*] **1.** Act or state of interfering; interposition. **2.** Collision; clashing. **3.** (*Physics.*) The mutual influence, under certain conditions, of two streams of light, or series of pulsations of sound, or, generally, two waves or vibrations of any

**Īn'ter-fĉr'er**, *n.* One who interferes. [*kind.*]  
**Īn'tĉr'flu-ent**, } *a.* [Lat. *interfluens*, *interfluus*, from  
**Īn'tĉr'flu-oūs**, } *interfluere*, to flow between, from *in-*  
*ter*, between, and *fluere*, to flow.] Flowing between.

**Īn'tĉr-fū'gent**, *a.* [Lat. *interfulgens*, *p. pr.* of *interfulgere*, to shine between.] Shining between.

**Īn'ter-fūsed'**, *a.* [Lat. *interfusus*, *p. p.* of *interfundere*, to pour between.] Poured or spread between.

**Īn'ter-fū'sion** (-fū'zhun), *n.* A pouring or spreading out between.

**Īn'ter-īm**, *n.* [Lat. *inter*, between, and *im*, contracted from *ipsum* (*sc. tempus*).] The mean time; time intervening.

**Īn-tĉr'i-or** (89), *a.* [Lat., compar. of *interus*, for *internus*, inward, internal.] **1.** Being within any limits, inclosure, or substance; internal; inner; — opposed to *exterior*, *superficial*. **2.** Remote from the limits, frontier, or shore; inland.

**Īn-tĉr'i-or**, *n.* **1.** Internal part of a thing; the inside. **2.** The inland part of a country, state, or kingdom.

**Īn-tĉr'i-or-ly**, *adv.* Internally; inwardly.

**Īn'ter-jā'ĉenĉe**, } *n.* That which is interjacent; hence,  
**Īn'ter-jā'ĉen-ĉy**, } a space or region between some  
other known or specified places.

**Īn'ter-jā'ĉent**, *a.* [Lat. *interjacens*, *p. pr.* of *interjacere*, to lie between, from *inter*, between, and *jacere*, to lie.] Lying or being between; intervening.

**Īn'ter-jĉet'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERJECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERJECTING.] [Lat. *interjicere*, *interjectum*, from *inter*, between, and *jacere*, to throw.] To throw in between; to insert.

**Īn'ter-jĉe'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of throwing between. **2.** A word, thrown in between words connected in construction, to express some emotion or passion. See EXCLAMATION.

**Īn'ter-jĉe'tion-al**, *a.* **1.** Thrown in between other words or phrases. **2.** Having the nature of an interjection.

**Īn'ter-lāĉe'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERLACED (*Īn'ter-lāst'*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERLACING.] To unite, as by lacing together; to insert or interpose one thing with another; to intermix.

**Īn'ter-lārd'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERLARDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERLARDING.] To mix in, as fat with lean; to diversify by mixture; hence, to interpose; to insert between.



**Īn'ter-lāy'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERLAID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERLAYING.] To lay or place among or be-

**Īn'ter-lēaf'**, *n.* A blank leaf inserted. [tween.

**Īn'ter-lēave'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERLEAVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERLEAVING.] To insert a leaf into; to insert, as a blank leaf, or blank leaves, in a book, between other leaves.

**Īn'ter-līne'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERLINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERLINING.] **1.** To write in alternate lines. **2.** To write between lines already written or printed, for the purpose of adding to or correcting what is written.

**Īn'ter-līn'e-al**, } *a.* Written or inserted between other

**Īn'ter-līn'e-ar**, } lines.

**Īn'ter-līn'e-ā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of interlining. **2.** A passage, word, or line inserted between lines before written or printed.

**Īn'ter-līnk'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERLINKED (Īn'ter-līnkt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERLINKING.] To connect by uniting links.

**Īn'ter-lo-eū'tion**, *n.* A placing between; interposition.

**Īn'ter-lōck'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERLOCKED (Īn'ter-lōkt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERLOCKING.] To unite, embrace, communicate with, or flow into one another.

**Īn'ter-lōck'**, *v. t.* To unite by locking together.

**Īn'ter-lo-eū'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *interlocutio*, from *interloqui*, *interlocutus*, to speak between, from *inter*, between, and *loqui*, to speak.] **1.** Dialogue; conference. **2.** (Law.) An intermediate act or decree before final decision. **3.** Hence, intermediate argument or discussion.

**Īn'ter-lōc'u-tor**, *n.* One who speaks in dialogue; a dialogist.

**Īn'ter-lōc'u-to-ry** (50), *a.* **1.** Consisting of dialogue. **2.** (Law.) Intermediate; not final or definitive.

**Īn'ter-lōpe'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERLOPED (Īn'ter-lōpt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERLOPING.] To traffic without a proper license; to forestall; to prevent right.

**Īn'ter-lōp'er**, *n.* One who interlopes or runs into business to which he has no right; one who interferes wrongfully or officiously.

**Īn'ter-lū'cent**, *a.* [Lat. *interlucens*, *p. pr.* of *interlucere*, to shine between.] Shining between. [Rare.]

**Īn'ter-lū'de** (53), *n.* [From Lat. *inter*, between, and *ludus*, play, from *ludere*, to play.] **1.** A theatrical entertainment between the acts of a play or between the play and the afterpiece. **2.** (Mus.) A short piece of instrumental music played between the parts of a song or hymn.

**Īn'ter-lū'nar**, } *a.* Belonging to the time when the

**Īn'ter-lū'na-ry**, } moon, at or near its conjunction with the sun, is invisible.

**Īn'ter-mār'riage**, *n.* Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

**Īn'ter-mār'ry**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERMARRIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERMARRYING.] To become connected by a marriage between two of their members.

**Īn'ter-mē'dle**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERMEDDLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERMEDDLING.] To meddle in the affairs of others, in which one has no concern; to meddle officiously.

**Syn.** — To interpose; interfere. See INTERPOSE.

**Īn'ter-mē'ddler**, *n.* One who intermeddles with, or intrudes into, business which does not concern him.

**Īn'ter-mē'di-a-çy**, *n.* Interposition; intervention; [intermediate. [Rare.]

**Īn'ter-mē'di-al** (77), *a.* Lying between; intervening;

**Īn'ter-mē'di-a-ry** (44), *a.* [Lat. *intermedius*, from *inter*, between, and *medius*, the middle or midst.] Lying between; intermediate.

**Īn'ter-mē'di-ate**, *a.* Lying or being in the middle place or degree between two extremes; intervening; interjacent.

**Īn'ter-mē'di-āte**, *v. i.* To intervene; to interpose.

**Īn'ter-mē'di-ate-ly**, *adv.* By way of intervention.

**Īn'ter-mē'di-ā'tion**, *n.* Intervention; common means.

**Īn'ter-mē'di-ūm**, *n.* **1.** Intermediate space. [Rare.] **2.** An intervening agent or instrument.

**Īn-tēr'ment**, *n.* Act of depositing a dead body in the earth; burial; sepulture.

**Īn'ter-mī-grā'tion**, *n.* Reciprocal migration.

**Īn-tēr'mi-na-ble**, *a.* Without termination; admitting no limit.

**Syn.** — Boundless; endless; limitless; illimitable; immeasurable; infinite; unbounded; unlimited.

**Īn-tēr'mi-na-bly**, *adv.* Without end or limit.

**Īn-tēr'mi-nate**, *a.* [Lat. *interminatus*, from *in*, not, and *terminatus*, *p. p.* of *terminare*, to terminate.] Unbounded; unlimited; endless.

**Īn'ter-mīn'gle** (-mīng'gl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERMINGLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERMINGLING.] To mingle or mix together; to put with other things.

**Īn'ter-mīn'gle**, *v. i.* To be mixed or incorporated.

**Īn'ter-mīs'sion** (-mīsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *intermissio*. See INTERMIT.] **1.** Cessation for a time; an intervening period of time; a temporary pause. **2.** (Med.) The temporary cessation or subsidence of a fever.

**Syn.** — Cessation; interruption; interval; pause; stop; rest.

**Īn'ter-mīs'sive**, *a.* Coming by fits, or after temporary cessations.

**Īn'ter-mīt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERMITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERMITTING.] [Lat. *intermittere*, from *inter*, between, and *mittere*, to send.] To cause to cease for a time; to interrupt; to suspend.

**Īn'ter-mīt'**, *v. i.* To cease for a time; to go off at intervals, as a fever.

**Īn'ter-mīt'tent**, *a.* Ceasing at intervals.

**Īn'ter-mīt'tent**, *n.* (Med.) A disease which entirely subsides or ceases at certain intervals.

**Īn'ter-mīt'ting-ly**, *adv.* With intermission.

**Īn'ter-mīx'**, *v. t.* To mix together; to intermingle.

**Īn'ter-mīx'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERMIXED (Īn'ter-mīkst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERMIXING.] To be mixed together; to be intermingled.

**Īn'ter-mīxt'ūre** (53), *n.* **1.** A mass formed by mixture. **2.** Admixture; something additional mingled in a mass.

**Īn'ter-mōn'tāne**, *a.* [Lat. *inter*, between, and *montanus*, belonging to a mountain; from *mons*, *montis*, mountain.] Between mountains.

**Īn'ter-mūn'dāne**, *a.* [Lat. *inter*, between, and *mundanus*, mundane, from *mundus*, the world.] Being between worlds or between orb and orb.

**Īn'ter-mū'ral**, *a.* [Lat. *intermuralis*, from *inter*, between, and *muralis*.] Lying between walls.

**Īn-tēr'nal**, *a.* [Lat. *internus*.] **1.** Inward; interior; not external; derived from, or dependent on, the object itself. **2.** Pertaining to its own affairs or interests; said of a country, domestic, as opposed to *foreign*. **3.** Intrinsic; real. **4.** Pertaining to the heart.

**Īn-tēr'nal-ly**, *adv.* **1.** Inwardly; beneath the surface. **2.** Hence, mentally; spiritually.

**Īn'ter-nā'tion-al** (-nāsh'un-al), *a.* Pertaining to the relations of two or more nations.

**Īn'ter-nē'çine**, *a.* [From Lat *internecare*, to kill, to slaughter, from *inter*, between, and *necare*, to kill.] Mutually destructive; deadly; destructive.

**Īn'ter-nē'çive**, *a.* Killing; tending to kill.

**Īn'ter-nūn'ci-o** (-nūn'shi-o), *n.* [Lat. *internuncius*, from *inter*, between, and *nuncius*, messenger; Sp. *internuncio*.] **1.** A messenger between two parties. **2.** The pope's representative at republics and small courts.

**Īn'ter-ō'ce-ān'ie** (-ō'she-), *a.* Between oceans.

**Īn'ter-pel-lā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *interpellatio*, from *interpellere*.] **1.** The act of interrupting; interruption. **2.** The act of interfering, interposing, or interceding; interposition; intercession.

**Īn'ter-plēad'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERPLEADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERPLEADING.] (Law.) To discuss or try a point incidentally happening, before the principal cause can be tried.

**Īn'ter-plēad'er**, *n.* **1.** One who interpleads. **2.** (Law.) A proceeding to enable a person, of whom the same debt, duty, or thing is claimed adversely by two or more parties, to compel them to litigate the right or title between themselves, and thereby to relieve himself from the suits which they might otherwise bring against him.

**Īn'ter-plēd'ge'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERPLEDGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERPLEDGING.] To give and take as a mutual pledge.

**Īn-tēr'po-lāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERPOLATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERPOLATING.] [Lat. *interpolare*, *interpolatum*, from *inter*, between, and *polire*, to polish.]

**1.** To insert, as a spurious word or passage in a manuscript or book; to foist in. **2.** To alter or corrupt by the insertion of foreign matter; especially, to change, as a book or text, by the insertion of matter that is new or foreign to the purpose of the author. **3.** (Math.) To fill up intermediate terms of, as of a series, according to the law of the series.

**Īn-tēr'po-lā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of foisting a word or passage into a manuscript or book. **2.** A spurious word or passage in the genuine writings of an author. **3.** (Math.) The operation of finding from a few given terms of a series, as of numbers or observations, other intermediate terms in conformity with the law of the series.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, eall, eeho; çem, çet; aç; exiſt; līnger, līnk; thiſ.



**In-tēr'po-lā'tor**, *n.* One who interpolates.

**In'ter-pōs'al**, *n.* 1. Act of interposing; interposition; interference. 2. Intervention.

**In'ter-pōse'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERPOSED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERPOSING.] [Lat. *interponere*, *interpositum*, from *inter*, between, and *ponere*, to place.] 1. To place between. 2. To intrude, as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience. 3. To offer, as aid or services.

**Syn.**— To intervene; intercede; mediate; interfere; intermeddle.— A man may often *interpose* with propriety in the concerns of others; he can never *intermeddle* without being impertinent or officious; nor can he *interfere* without being liable to the same charge, unless he has rights which are interfered with.

**In'ter-pōse'**, *v. i.* 1. To step in between parties at variance; to mediate. 2. To put in by way of interruption.

**In'ter-pōs'er**, *n.* One who interposes.

**In'ter-po-si'tion** (-po-zīsh'nn), *n.* 1. A being, placing, or coming between; intervention. 2. Intervening agency. 3. Mediation; agency between parties. 4. Any thing interposed.

**In-tēr'pret**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERPRETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERPRETING.] [Lat. *interpretari*, from *interpretēs*, interpreter.] 1. To explain the meaning of; to expound. 2. To free from mystery or obscurity; to make clear; to unfold.

**In-tēr'pre-tā'tion**, *n.* 1. The act of interpreting; explanation of what is unintelligible, not understood, or not obvious; translation; version; construction. 2. The sense given by an interpreter; exposition or explanation rendered; meaning; sense. 3. The power of explaining.

**In-tēr'pre-tā'tive**, *a.* 1. Designed or fitted to explain. 2. Collected or known by interpretation.

**In-tēr'pret-er**, *n.* One who interprets or explains.

**In'ter-pūnc'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *interpunctio*, from *interpungere*, *interpunctum*, to interpoint.] Punctuation.

**In'ter-rēg'num**, *n.* [Lat. *inter*, between, and *regnum*, dominion, reign.] 1. The time a throne is vacant between the death or abdication of a king and the accession of his successor. 2. Any period during which the executive branch of a government is for any cause suspended or interrupted.

**In-tēr'rer**, *n.* [From Eng. *inter*.] One who inters.

**In'ter-rēx**, *n.* [Lat. *inter*, between, and *rex*, king.] A regent; one who governs during an interregnum.

**In-tēr'ro-gāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERROGATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERROGATING.] [Lat. *interrogare*, *interrogatum*, from *inter*, between, and *rogare*, to ask.] To question formally; to examine by asking questions.

**Syn.**— To question; inquire; ask. See QUESTION.

**In-tēr'ro-gāte**, *v. i.* To ask a question or questions; to inquire; to ask.

**In-tēr'ro-gā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of questioning; examination by questions. 2. A question put; an inquiry. 3. A point, mark, or sign, thus (?), indicating that the sentence immediately preceding it is a question.

**In'ter-rōg'a-tive**, *a.* Denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question. [questions.]

**In'ter-rōg'a-tive**, *n.* (*Gram.*) A word used in asking

**In'ter-rōg'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* In the form of a question.

**In-tēr'ro-gā'tor**, *n.* One who asks questions; a questioner.

**In'ter-rōg'a-to-ry** (50), *n.* A question or inquiry.

**In'ter-rōg'a-to-ry**, *a.* Containing or expressing a question.

**In'ter-rūpt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERRUPTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERRUPTING.] [Lat. *interrumpere*, *interruptum*, from *inter*, between, and *rumpere*, to break.]

1. To break into or between; to interfere with the current or motion of. 2. To break the even surface or uniform succession or order of.

**In'ter-rūpt'er**, *n.* One who interrupts.

**In'ter-rūpt'ion**, *n.* 1. Act of interrupting, or breaking in upon. 2. Obstruction caused by breaking in upon any course, current, progress, or motion; hindrance. 3. Stop; cessation; intermission.

**In'ter-scāp'u-lar**, *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated between the shoulder-blades.

**In'ter-seribe'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERSCRIBED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERSCRIBING.] [Lat. *interscribere*, fr. *inter*, between, and *scribere*, to write.] To write between.

**In'ter-sē'cant**, *a.* [Lat. *intersecans*, *p. pr.* of *intersecare*. See *infra*.] Dividing into parts; crossing.

**In'ter-sēct'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *intersecare*, *intersectum*, fr. *inter*, between, and *secare*, to cut.] To cut into or between; to divide into parts.

**In'ter-sēct'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERSECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERSECTING.] To cut into one another; to meet and cross each other.

**In'ter-sēc'tion**, *n.* 1. Act or state of intersecting. 2. (*Geom.*) The point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other.

**In'ter-spāce**, *n.* An intervening space.

**In'ter-spēse'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERSPERSED (*in'ter-spērst'*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERSPERSING.] [Lat. *interspergere*, *interspersum*, from *inter*, between, among, and *spargere*, to scatter.] To scatter or set here and there.

**In'ter-spēr'sion**, *n.* Act of interspersing.

**In'ter-stē'l'lar**, } *a.* Situated among the stars.

**In'ter-stīce**, or **In-tēr'stīce**, *n.* [Lat. *interstitium*, fr. *inter*, between, and *sistere*, *stīti*, to stand.] An empty space between things closely set, or the parts which compose a body. [ing, interstices.]

**In'ter-stī'tial** (-stīsh'al), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing

**In'ter-tēxt'ūre**, *n.* The act of interweaving, or the state of things interwoven.

**In'ter-trōp'ic-al**, *a.* Situated between the tropics.

**In'ter-twīne'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERTWINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERTWINING.] To unite by twining one with another.

**In'ter-twīne'**, *v. i.* To be twined or twisted together.

**In'ter-twīst'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERTWISTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERTWISTING.] To twist one with another.

**In'ter-val**, *n.* [Lat. *intervallum*, fr. *inter*, between, and *vallum*, an earthen wall set with palisades, from *vallus*, stake, palisade.] 1. A space between things. 2. Space of time between any two points or events. 3. Space of time between two paroxysms of disease, pain, or delirium. 4. (*Mus.*) Difference in pitch between any two tones. 5. A fertile tract of low or plain ground between hills, or along the banks of rivers. [In this sense written also *intervale*.]

**In'ter-vēne'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERVENED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERVENING.] [Lat. *intervenire*, from *inter*, between, and *venire*, to come.] 1. To come or be between persons or things. 2. To occur, fall, or come between points of time or events. 3. To happen in a way to disturb, cross, or interrupt. 4. To interpose or undertake an action voluntarily for another.

**In'ter-vēn'er**, *n.* One who intervenes.

**In'ter-vēn'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of intervening; interposition. 2. Any interference that may affect the interests of others, especially of one or more states with the affairs of another. 3. (*Civil Law*.) The act by which a third person, to protect his own interest, interposes and becomes a party to a suit pending between other parties.

**In'ter-view**, *n.* A mutual sight or view; a meeting for some conference on an important subject; a conference.

**In'ter-vōlve'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTERVOLVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERVOLVING.] [Lat. *inter*, between, among, and *volvere*, to roll.] To involve one within another.

**In'ter-wēave'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* INTERWOVE; *p. p.* INTERWOVEN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTERWEAVING.] 1. To weave together; to unite in texture or construction. 2. To intermix; to set among or together. 3. To intermingle; to unite intimately; to connect closely.

**In-tēs'ta-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *intestabilis*, from *in*, not, and *testabilis*, having a right to give testimony, from *testari*, to be a witness, to make a will.] Not legally qualified or competent to make a testament. [made a valid will.]

**In-tēs'ta-cy**, *n.* The state of one dying without having

**In-tēs'tate**, *a.* [Lat. *intestatus*, from *in*, not, and *testatus*, *p. p.* of *testari*, to make a will.] 1. Dying without having made a valid will. 2. Not devised or bequeathed; not disposed of by will. [valid will.]

**In-tēs'tate**, *n.* A person who dies without making a

**In-tēs'ti-nal**, *a.* Pertaining to the intestines of an animal body.

**In-tēs'tīne**, *a.* [Lat. *intestinus*, from *intus*, on the inside, within.] 1. Internal; inward. 2. Depending upon the internal constitution; subjective. 3. Internal with regard to a state or country; domestic, not foreign; — applied usually to that which is evil.

**In-tēs'tīne**, *n.*; *pl.* IN-TĒS'TĪNES. (*Anat.*) The canal or tube that extends from the right orifice of the stomach to the anus.

**In-thrall'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTHRALLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTHRALLING.] To reduce to bondage or servitude; to enslave.

**In-thrall'ment**, *n.* Act of inthralling, or state of being inthralled; servitude; slavery; bondage.



**In-thrōne'**, *v. t.* Same as *enthroned*. See **ENTHRONE**.  
**In'ti-ma-çy**, *n.* State of being intimate; close familiarity or fellowship.  
**In'ti-mate** (45), *a.* [Lat. *intimus*, from *intus*, within.] 1. Innermost; inward; internal. 2. Near; close. 3. Close in friendship or acquaintance; familiar.  
**In'ti-mate**, *n.* A familiar friend or associate.  
**In'ti-māte** (45), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **INTIMATED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **INTIMATING**.] [Lat. *intimare*, *intimatum*, to put, bring, drive, or press into, to make known, from *intimus*, inmost.] To suggest obscurely, indirectly, or not very plainly; to give slight notice of; to hint.  
**In'ti-mate-ly**, *adv.* In an intimate or close manner.  
**In'ti-mā'tion**, *n.* Act of intimating; that which is intimated; a hint.  
**In-tīm'i-dāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **INTIMIDATED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **INTIMIDATING**.] [L. Lat. *intimidare*, *intimidatum*, to frighten, from Lat. *in* and *timidus*, fearful, timid.] To make timid or fearful; to inspire with fear.  
**Syn.** — To dishearten; dispirit; abash; deter; frighten; terrify.  
**In-tīm'i-dā'tion**, *n.* Act of making timid or fearful; state of being abashed.  
**In-tīt'ule**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **INTITULED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **INTITULING**.] To entitle; to give a title to.  
**In'tō**, *prep.* To the inside of; within; — used in a variety of applications.  
**In-tōl'er-a-ble**, *a.* Not tolerable; not capable of being borne or endured; insufferable. [ble.  
**In-tōl'ēr-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being not tolerable.  
**In-tōl'er-a-bly**, *adv.* In an intolerable manner.  
**In-tōl'er-ançe**, *n.* State of being intolerant; refusal to allow to others the enjoyment of their opinions, chosen modes of worship, and the like; illiberality; bigotry.  
**In-tōl'er-ant**, *a.* 1. Not enduring difference of opinion or sentiment, especially in relation to religion. 2. Not able or willing to endure.  
**In-tōl'er-ā'tion**, *n.* Want of toleration; intolerance.  
**In-tōmb'** (in-tōm'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **INTOMBED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **INTOMBING**.] To deposit in a tomb; to bury.  
**In'tō-nāte**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* **INTONATED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **INTONATING**.] [Lat. *intonare*, *intonatum*, from *in* and *tonare*, to thunder, to make a loud, thundering noise, from *tonus*, sound, tone.] 1. To sound the tones of the musical scale; to practice solmization. 2. To read, as in liturgical services, in a musical manner.  
**In'tō-nā'tion**, *n.* 1. (*Mus.*) (*a.*) Act of sounding the tones of the musical scale. (*b.*) The peculiar quality of a voice or musical instrument as regards tone. 2. Act or manner of modulating the voice musically; especially, the act of reading, as a liturgical service, with a musical accentuation and tone.  
**In-tōne'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* **INTONED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **INTONING**.] To utter a sound; to give forth a deep, protracted sound.  
**In-tōne'**, *v. t.* To utter with a musical or prolonged note or tone; to chant.  
**In-tōx'i-eāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **INTOXICATED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **INTOXICATING**.] [L. Lat. *intoxicare*, *intoxicatum*, to drug or poison, from Lat. *toxicum*, Gr. *τοξικόν* (*sc. φαρμακόν*), a poison in which arrows were dipped, from *τόξον*, bow, arrow.] 1. To make drunk; to inebriate. 2. To excite to a kind of delirium. [the like.  
**In-tōx'i-eāte**, *a.* Over-excited, as with joy, grief, and  
**In-tōx'i-eā'tion**, *n.* 1. State of being intoxicated; the act of making drunk. 2. Elation which rises to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness.  
**Syn.** — Drunkenness; inebriation; inebriety; ebriety; intoxication; delirium.  
**In-trāct'a-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being intractable.  
**In-trāct'a-ble**, *a.* 1. Not tractable, easily governed, managed, or directed. 2. Indisposed to be taught, disciplined, or tamed.  
**Syn.** — Stubborn; perverse; obstinate; refractory; cross; unmanageable; unruly; headstrong; violent; ungovernable; indocile; unteachable.  
**In-trāct'a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being not tractable.  
**In-trāct'a-bly**, *adv.* In an intractable manner.  
**In-trā'dōs**, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *intra*, within, and Fr. *dos*, equiv. to Lat. *dorsum*, the back.] (*Arch.*) The interior and lower line or curve of an arch.  
**In-trān'si-tive**, *a.* (*Gram.*) Expressing an action or state that is limited to the agent, or in other words, an action that does not pass over to, or operate upon, an object.

**In-trān'si-tive-ly**, *adv.* Without an object following.  
**In'trans-mīs'si-ble**, *a.* Not capable of being transmitted. [mutable.  
**In'trans-mūt'a-bīl'i-ty**, *a.* Quality of not being transmitted.  
**In'trans-mūt'a-ble**, *a.* Not capable of being transmuted, or changed into another substance.  
**In-trēat'**, *v. t.* See **ENTREAT**.  
**In-trēnch'** (66), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **INTRENCHED** (*in-trēncht'*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **INTRENCHING**.] 1. To surround with a trench, as in fortification; to fortify with a ditch and parapet. 2. To make hollows or treuches in or upon.  
**In-trēnch'**, *v. i.* To invade; to encroach.  
**In-trēnch'ment**, *n.* 1. Act of intrenching. 2. (*Mil.*) A trench or ditch dug out for a defense against an enemy; also, the earth thrown up in making such a ditch; and, hence, a slight fortification or field-work. 3. Any defense or protection. 4. Any encroachment on the rights of another.  
**In-trēp'id**, *a.* [Lat. *intrepidus*.] Fearless; bold; brave; undaunted.  
**In'tre-pīd'i-ty**, *n.* The state or quality of being intrepid; fearless bravery.  
**Syn.** — Courage; heroism; bravery; fortitude; gallantry; valor.  
**In-trēp'id-ly**, *adv.* In an intrepid manner; fearlessly.  
**In'tri-ca-çy**, *n.* State of being intricate or entangled.  
**Syn.** — Perplexity; complication; complexity.  
**In'tri-cate**, *a.* [Lat. *intricatus*, *p. p.* of *intricare*, *intricatum*, from prefix *in*, and *tricari*, to make hindrances or perplexities, from *trica*, hindrances.] Entangled; involved; perplexed; complicated; obscure.  
**Syn.** — Complex; complicated. — A thing is *complex* when it is made up of parts; it is *complicated* when those parts are so many or so arranged as to make it difficult to grasp them; it is *intricate* (*lit.*, having many folds) when it has numerous windings and confused involutions which it is hard to follow out. *Complexity* puzzles; *complication* confounds; *intricacy* bewilders. What is *complex* must be resolved into its parts; what is *complicated* must be drawn out and developed; what is *intricate* must be unraveled.  
**In'tri-cate-ly**, *adv.* In an intricate manner.  
**In'tri-cate-ness**, *n.* The state of being intricate.  
**In-trīgue'**, *n.* [See *infra*.] 1. A complicated plot or scheme intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices. 2. The plot of a play or romance. 3. Secret commerce of forbidden love between two persons of different sexes; amour.  
**In-trīgue'** (in-trēg'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* **INTRIGUED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **INTRIGUING**.] [Fr. *intriguer*. See **INTRICATE**, *v.*] 1. To form a plot or scheme, usually complicated, and intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices. 2. To carry on a commerce of forbidden love.  
**In-trīgu'er** (in-trēg'er), *n.* One who intrigues.  
**In-trīgu'er-y**, *n.* Arts or practice of intrigue.  
**In-trīn'sie**, } *a.* [L. Lat. *intrinsecus*, Lat. *intrinsecus*,  
**In-trīn'sie'al**, } from *intra*, within, and *secus*, side.]  
Inward; internal; hence, true; genuine; real; essential; inherent. [truly.  
**In-trīn'sie-al-ly**, *adv.* Internally; in its nature; really;  
**In'tro-çēs'sion** (-sēs'h'un), *n.* [Lat. *introcedere*, to go in, from *intro*, inwardly, within, and *cedere*, to go, to pass.] (*Med.*) A depression, or sinking of parts inward.  
**In'tro-dūce'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **INTRODUCED** (*in'tro-dūst'*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **INTRODUCING**.] [Lat. *introducere*, from *intro*, inwardly, within, and *ducere*, to lead.] 1. To lead or bring in; to conduct or usher in. 2. To bring to be acquainted. 3. To bring into notice or practice. 4. To produce; to cause to exist. 5. To open to notice; to begin.  
**In'tro-dū'cer**, *n.* One who introduces.  
**In'tro-dūc'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of introducing, or bringing to notice. 2. The act of making persons known to each other. 3. Preliminary matter. 4. Hence, a formal and elaborate preliminary treatise; specifically, a treatise introductory to other treatises, or to a course of study.  
**In'tro-dūc'tive**, *a.* Serving to introduce; introductory.  
**In'tro-dūc'to-ry**, *a.* Serving to introduce something else; previous; preliminary; prefatory.  
**In-trō'it**, *n.* [Lat. *introitus*, from *introire*, *introitum*, to go into, to enter, from *intro*, within, and *ire*, *itum*, to go.] Any musical vocal composition appropriate to the opening of church services, or church service in general.  
**In'tro-mīs'sion** (-mīsh'un), *n.* The action of sending or conveying in.  
**In'tro-mīt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **INTROMITTED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **INTROMITTING**.] [Lat. *intromittere*, *intromis-*

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhaise, call, echo; ġem, ġet; a₂; exist; linger, link; this.



*sum*, from *intro*, within, and *mittere*, to send.] 1. To send in; to let in; to admit. 2. To allow to enter.

**In'tro-spēct'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *introspicere*, *introspectum*, fr. *intro*, inward, and *spicere*, *specere*, to look.] To look into or within; to view the inside of.

**In'tro-spēct'ion**, *n.* A view of the inside or interior.

**In'tro-spēct'ive**, *a.* Inspecting within; seeing inwardly.

**In'tro-vēr'sion**, *n.* Act of introverting, or state of being introverted.

**In'tro-vērt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTROVERTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTROVERTING.] [Lat. *intro*, within, and *vertere*, *versum*, to turn.] To turn inward.

**In-trūde'**, *v. i.* [Lat. *intrudere*, from *in* and *trudere*, to thrust.] 1. To thrust one's self in; to enter, unwelcome or uninvited, into company. 2. To enter or force one's self in without permission.

**In-trūde'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTRUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTRUDING.] 1. To thrust in, or cause to enter without right or welcome. 2. To force or east in. 3. (*Geol.*) To force into, as the clefts or fissures of rocks.

**Syn.**—To obtrude; encroach; infringe; intrench; trespass. See OBTRUDE.

**In-trūd'er**, *n.* One who intrudes.

**In-trū'sion** (-trū'zhun), *n.* 1. Act of intruding; entrance without invitation, right, or welcome; encroachment. 2. (*Geol.*) The penetrating of one rock, while in a melted state, into the cavities of other rocks. 3. (*Law.*) The entry of a stranger, after a particular estate of freehold is determined, before him in remainder or reversion.

**In-trū'sion-ist**, *n.* One who intrudes into the place of another, or who favors such intrusion.

**In-trū'sive**, *a.* Tending or apt to intrude; entering without right or welcome.

**In-trūst'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTRUSTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTRUSTING.] To deliver in trust; to confide to the care of.

**Syn.**—To commit; consign; confide.

**In'tu-ī'tion** (-īsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *intueri*, *intuitus*, to look on, from prefix *in* and *tueri*, to look.] 1. An act of immediate knowledge, as in perception or consciousness. 2. A truth that can not be acquired by, but is assumed in, experience.

**In'tu-ī'tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, intuition; derived or obtained by intuition; intuitive.

**In-tū'i-tive** (30), *a.* 1. Seeing clearly. 2. Knowing by intuition. 3. Received or obtained by intuition.

**In-tū'i-tive-ly**, *adv.* In an intuitive manner; without reasoning.

**In'tu-mēsce'** (in'tu-mēs'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTUMESCED (in'tu-mēs't'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTUMESCING.] [Lat. *intumescere*, from prefix *in* and *tumescere*, to swell up.] To enlarge or expand with heat; to swell.

**In'tu-mēs'cence**, *n.* 1. Action of swelling. 2. A swelling with bubbles; a tumid state.

**In'tus-sus-çēp'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *intus*, within, and *susceptio*, a taking up or in.] 1. Reception of one part within another. 2. (*Anat.*) The abnormal reception of a part of a tube, by inversion and descent, within a contiguous part of it.

**In-twīne'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTWINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTWINING.] To twine or twist into, or together; to wreath.

**In-twīst'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INTWISTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INTWISTING.] To twist into or together.

**In-ūm'brāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *inumbrare*, *inumbratum*, from prefix *in* and *umbrare*, to shade, from *umbra*, shade; *It. inombare*.] To shade.

**In-ūn'dant**, *a.* Overflowing. [*Rare.*]

**In-ūn'dāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INUNDATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INUNDATING.] [Lat. *inundare*, *inundatum*, from prefix *in* and *undare*, to rise in waves, to overflow, from *unda*, a wave.] 1. To overflow; to deluge; to flood. 2. To fill with an overflowing abundance or superfluity.

**In-un-dā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of inundating, or state of being inundated; a flood. 2. An overflowing or superfluous abundance.

**In-ur-bān'i-ty**, *n.* Want of urbanity or courtesy; incivility.

**In-ūre'** (in-yūr'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INURED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INURING.] [Prefix *in* and *ure* (obs.), to use, practice, from Lat. *augurium*, augury. Cf. INAUGURATE.] To apply or expose in use or practice till use gives little or no pain or inconvenience; to harden; to habituate; to accustom.

**In-ūre'**, *v. i.* To take or have effect; to be applied; to serve to the use or benefit of.

**In-ūre'ment** (-yūr'ment), *n.* Use; practice; habit; custom; frequency.

**In-ūrn'**, *v. t.* 1. To bury; to inter; to intomb. 2. To put in an urn.

**Īn-ū-til'i-ty**, *n.* Uselessness; unprofitableness.

**In-vāde'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INVADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INVADING.] [Lat. *invadere*, *invasum*, from prefix *in* and *vadere*, to go.] 1. To enter with hostile intentions; to attack. 2. To infringe; to encroach on; to violate.

**In-vād'er**, *n.* One who invades; an assailant; an encroacher.

**In-vāl'id**, *a.* [Lat. *invalidus*, from prefix *in* and *validus*, from *valere*, to be strong, to be in force.] 1. Of no force, weight, or cogency; weak. 2. (*Law.*) Having no force, effect, or efficacy; void; null.

**Īn-va-līd**, *a.* In ill health; feeble; infirm.

**Īn-va-līd** (110), *n.* A person who is weak and infirm; a person sickly or indisposed.

**Īn-va-līd**, *v. t.* To enroll or register on the list of invalids in the military or naval service.

**In-vāl'i-dāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INVALIDATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INVALIDATING.] [See *supra.*] To render invalid; to destroy the strength or validity of.

**In-vāl'i-dā'tion**, *n.* Act or process of rendering invalid.

**Īn-va-līd'i-ty**, *n.* Want of cogency; want of legal force or efficacy.

**In-vāl'u-a-ble**, *a.* [Prefix *in*, used intensively, and *valuable*.] Dear beyond any assignable value; inestimable.

**In-vāl'u-a-bly**, *adv.* Inestimably.

**In-vā'ri-a-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being invariable.

**In-vā'ri-a-ble**, *a.* Not given to variation or change; immutable; unalterable; unchangeable; always uniform.

**In-vā'ri-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Constancy of state, condition, or quality; immutability; unchangeableness.

**In-vā'ri-a-bly**, *adv.* Without alteration or change.

**In-vā'sion**, *n.* [See INVADE.] 1. Act of encroaching upon the rights or possessions of another; encroachment. 2. A warlike or hostile entrance into the possessions or domains of another; a raid. 3. Approach of any foe, or any thing hurtful or pernicious.

**Syn.**—Ineursion; irruption; inroad. — *Invasion* is generic, denoting a forcible entrance into a foreign country. *Incursion* signifies a hasty and sudden invasion; *irruption* denotes a particularly violent invasion; *inroad* includes the idea of invasion with a design to occupy.

**In-vā'sive**, *a.* Tending to invade; aggressive.

**In-vēc'tive**, *n.* [See *infra.*] A severe or violent utterance of censure or reproach; a harsh or reproachful accusation.

**Syn.**—Abuse; censure; reproach.

**In-vēc'tive**, *a.* [Lat. *invectivus*, from *invehere*. See INVEIGH.] Satirical; abusive; railing.

**In-veigh'** (in-vā'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* INVEIGHED (in-vād'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INVEIGHING.] [Lat. *invehere*, to carry or bring into or against, to inveigh, from prefix *in* and *vehere*, to carry.] To exclaim or rail against; to express reproach.

**In-veigh'er** (in-vā'er), *n.* One who rails; a railer.

**In-veī'gle**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INVEIGLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INVEIGLING.] [Norm. Fr. *enveigler*, to inveigle, to blind; Fr. *aveugler*, from *aveugle*, blind, from Lat. *ab* and *oculus*, eye.] To persuade to something evil by deceptive arts or flattery; to entice; to seduce; to wheedle.

**In-veī'gle-ment**, *n.* Act of inveigling; that which inveigles; enticement.

**In-veī'gler**, *n.* One who inveigles.

**In-vent'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INVENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INVENTING.] [Lat. *invenire*, *inventum*, to come upon, to find, from prefix *in* and *venire*, to come.] 1. To discover, commonly by study or inquiry; to find out. 2. To make; to manufacture; hence, to fabricate; to frame.

**Syn.**—To discover; contrive; devise; frame. See DISCOVER.

**In-vent'ful**, *a.* Full of invention.

**In-vent'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being invented.

**In-ven'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of finding out; contrivance of that which did not before exist. 2. That which is invented; an original contrivance. 3. Power of inventing.

**In-ven'tive**, *a.* Able to invent; quick at contrivance.

**In-vent'or**, *n.* One who finds out something new; a contriver.

**Īn-ven-tō'ri-al**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, an inventory.

**Īn-ven-to-ry** (50), *n.* [Lat. *inventarium*. See INVENT.] 1. A list of the property of which a person or estate is



found to be possessed. **2.** Any catalogue of movables, as the goods or wares of a merchant, and the like.

**Syn.**—List; register; roll; schedule; catalogue.

**In-ven-to-ry**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INVENTORIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INVENTORING.] **1.** To make an inventory of. **2.** To insert or register in an account of goods.

**In-vent'ress**, *n.* A female who invents.

**In-vēse'** (14), *a.* [Lat. *inversus*, *p. p.* of *invertere*. See INVERT.] **1.** Opposite in order or relation; reciprocal. **2.** (*Bot.*) Inverted; having a position or mode of attachment the reverse of that which is usual. **3.** (*Math.*) Opposite in nature and effect.

**In-vēse'ly**, *adv.* In an inverted order or manner.

**In-vēr'sion**, *n.* **1.** Act of inverting. **2.** A complete change of order; a reversed position. **3.** (*Gram.*) A change of the usual order of words.

**In-vērt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INVERTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INVERTING.] [Lat. *invertere*, *inversum*, from prefix *in* and *vertere*, to turn.] **1.** To turn over; to put upside down; to place in a contrary order; to give a contrary direction to. **2.** (*Mus.*) To change the position of;—said of the tones which form a chord, or the parts which compose harmony.

**In-vēr'te-bral**, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Destitute of a vertebral column, as some animals; invertebrate.

**In-vēr'te-brate**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal having no vertebral column.

**In-vēr'te-brate**, } *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Destitute of a back-  
**In-vēr'te-brā'ted**, } bone; having no vertebrae; invertebral.

**In-vert'ed**, *p. a.* **1.** Changed in order; reversed. **2.** (*Geol.*) Situated apparently in reverse order, as strata when folded back upon themselves by upheaval and the like.

**In-vērt'i-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being inverted or turned.

**In-vest'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INVESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INVESTING.] [Lat. *investire*, from prefix *in* and *vestire*, to clothe.] **1.** To put garments on; to clothe; to dress; to array. **2.** To endow; hence, to confer; to give. **3.** To clothe, as with office or authority; to grace; to bedeck. **4.** (*Mil.*) To inclose; to surround, so as to intercept succors of men and provisions and prevent escape; to lay siege to. **5.** To place, as property, so that it will be safe and yield a profit.

**In-vest'**, *v. i.* To make an investment.

**In-vēs'ti-ga-ble**, *a.* Admitting of being investigated or searched out; discoverable by search.

**In-vēs'ti-gāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INVESTIGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INVESTIGATING.] [Lat. *investigare*, *investigatum*, from prefix *in* and *vestigare*, to track, trace, from *vestigium*, footstep, track.] To follow up; to pursue; to search into.

**In-vēs'ti-gā'tion**, *n.* Act of investigating; research; study; inquiry.

**In-vēs'ti-gā'tive**, *a.* Given to investigation; inquisitive.

**In-vēs'ti-gā'tor**, *n.* One who searches diligently into a subject.

**In-vēst'i-tūre** (53), *n.* **1.** (*Feudal Law.*) The action of investing, giving possession, or livery of seizin. **2.** The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice. **3.** That with which any one is invested or clothed.

**In-vēst'ment**, *n.* **1.** Action of investing. **2.** That with which any one is invested; a vestment. **3.** (*Mil.*) Act of besieging by an armed force. **4.** The laying out of money in the purchase of some species of property, usually of a permanent nature.

**In-vēst'or**, *n.* One who invests.

**In-vēt'er-a-çy**, *n.* Long continuance, or the firmness or deep-rooted obstinacy of any quality or state acquired by time.

**In-vēt'er-ate** (45), *a.* [Lat. *inveteratus*, *p. p.* of *inveterare*, to render old, from prefix *in*, not, and *vetus*, *veteris*, old.] **1.** Firmly established by long continuance; obstinate; deep-rooted. **2.** Having habits fixed by long continuance; confirmed; habitual.

**In-vēt'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* With obstinacy; violently.

**In-vēt'er-ate-ness**, *n.* Obstinacy confirmed by time; inveteracy.

**In-vid'i-ōūs** (77), *a.* [Lat. *invidiosus*, from *invidia*, envy.] **1.** Envidious; desirable. **2.** Likely to incur ill-will or hatred, or to provoke envy; hateful.

**In-vid'i-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* In an invidious manner.

**In-vid'i-ōūs-ness**, *n.* The quality of provoking envy or hatred.

**In-vig'i-lançe**, } *n.* Want of vigilance; neglect of  
**In-vig'i-lan-çy**, } watching.

**In-vig'or-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *vb. n.* INVIGORATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INVIGORATING.] [Lat. prefix *in* and

*vigor*, force, strength, vigor.] To give vigor to; to strengthen; to animate.

**In-vig'or-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of invigorating, or state of being invigorated.

**In-vin'çi-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being invincible; invincibility.

**In-vin'çi-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being conquered or overcome; unconquerable; insuperable.

**In-vin'çi-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being unconquerable; insuperableness.

**In-vin'çi-bly**, *adv.* Unconquerably; insuperably.

**In-vi'o-la-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being inviolable; inviolableness.

**In-vi'o-la-ble**, *a.* **1.** Not violable; not capable of being broken or violated; not to be profaned; sacred. **2.** Not susceptible of hurt or wound.

**In-vi'o-la-bly**, *adv.* Without violation.

**In-vi'o-late**, } *a.* [Lat. *inviolatus*, from prefix *in*, not,  
**In-vi'o-lā'ted**, } and *violatus*, *p. p.* of *violare*, to violate.] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken.

**In-vi's'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** State of being invisible. **2.** That which is invisible.

**In-vi's'i-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being seen; imperceptible by the sight.

**In-vi's'i-bly**, *adv.* In a manner to escape the sight.

**In-vi-tā'tion**, *n.* Act of inviting; the requesting of a person's company to visit, to dine, or to accompany one to any place.

**In-vi'ta-to-ry** (50), *a.* Using or containing invitations.

**In-vi'te'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INVITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INVITING.] [Lat. *invitare*.] **1.** To ask; to request; especially, to ask to an entertainment or visit. **2.** To allure; to tempt to come.

**Syn.**—To solicit; bid; call; summon; attract; entice.

**In-vi'te'**, *v. i.* To ask or call to any thing pleasing.

**In-vi'ter**, *n.* One who invites.

**In-vo-cāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INVOCATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INVOCATING.] [Lat. *invocare*, *invocatum*, from prefix *in* and *vocare*, to call.] To invoke; to call on in supplication; to address in prayer.

**In-vo-cā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of addressing in prayer. **2.** The form or act of calling for the assistance or presence of any being, particularly of some divinity. **3.** (*Law.*) A call or summons; especially, a judicial call, demand, or order.

**In-voice**, *n.* [Fr. *envois*, things sent, goods forwarded, pl. of *envoi*, a sending or things sent, from *envoyer*, to send. See ENVOY.] (*Com.*) A written account of the particulars of merchandise shipped or sent to a purchaser, consignee, factor, &c., with the value or prices and charges annexed.

**In-voice**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INVOICED (in-voist); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INVOICING.] To make a written account of, as goods; to insert in a priced list.

**In-vōke'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* INVOKED (in-vōkt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* INVOKING. See INVOCATE.] **1.** To call for or ask; to invite earnestly or solemnly. **2.** To address in prayer.

**In-vōl'u-çel**, or **In-vo-lū'çel**, *n.* [Diminutive of *involucre*, *q. v.*] (*Bot.*) A partial or small involucre.

**In-vo-lū'ere**, *n.* [Lat., from

*involvere*, to wrap up, envelop.]

(*Bot.*) A whorl or set of bracts

around a flower, umbel, or head.

**In-vōl'un-ta-ri-ly**, *adv.* Not

by choice; not spontaneously.

**In-vōl'un-ta-ri-ness**, *n.* Qual-

ity of being involuntary; un-

willingness.

**In-vōl'un-ta-ry**, *a.* **1.** Not

having will or the power of

choice. **2.** Independent of will

or choice. **3.** Not proceeding from choice; not done

willingly.

**In-vo-lū'te**, *n.* [See *infra*.] (*Geom.*) A curve traced by

the end of a string wound upon another curve, or un-

wound from it.

**In-vo-lū'te**, } *a.* [Lat. *involutus*, *p. p.* of *involvere*.  
**In-vo-lū'ted**, } See INVOLVE.] (*Bot.*) Rolled inward

from the edges.

**In-vo-lū'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *involutio*. See INVOLVE.] **1.**

Action of involving. **2.** State of being involved; com-

plication. **3.** That in which any thing is involved;

envelope. **4.** (*Gram.*) The insertion of one or more

clauses between the agent or subject and the verb, in a

way which involves or complicates the construction. **5.**



Involucre.



{*Math.*) The act or process of raising a quantity to any power assigned.

**In-volve'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INVOLVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INVOLVING.] [*Lat. involvere, involutum, to roll about, wrap up, from prefix in and volvere, to roll.*] **1.** To roll up; to wind round. **2.** To envelop in any thing which exists on all sides. **3.** To complicate or make intricate. **4.** To connect by way of natural consequence or effect. **5.** To include by rational or logical construction; to comprise; to contain. **6.** To overwhelm; to embarrass. **7.** To take in; to catch. **8.** (*Math.*) To raise to any assigned power.

**Syn.**—To imply; to implicate; to complicate; to entangle; to embarrass; to overwhelm. — *Imply* is opposed to *express*, or set forth; thus, an *implied* engagement is one fairly to be understood from the words used or the circumstances of the case, though not set forth in form. *Involve* goes beyond the mere interpretation of things into their necessary relations; and hence, if one thing *involves* another, it so contains it that the two must go together by an indissoluble connection. War, for example, *involves* wide-spread misery and death: the premises of a syllogism *involve* the conclusion, so that this kind of reasoning is a simple process of *evolution*.

**In-volv'ed-ness**, *n.* State of being involved.

**In-volve'ment**, *n.* Act of involving; state of being involved. [invulnerable.]

**In-vul'ner-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality or state of being

**In-vul'ner-a-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being wounded, or of receiving injury.

**In-vul'ner-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Invulnerability.

**In-wall'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INWALLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INWALLING.] To inclose or fortify with a wall.

**In'ward**, *a.* **1.** Placed or being within; interior. **2.** Seated in the mind or soul.

**In'ward**, *n.* That which is inward or within; especially, in the plural, the inner parts of the body; the viscera.

**In'ward**, } *adv.* **1.** Toward the inside. **2.** Toward the center or interior. **3.** Into the mind or thoughts.

**In'ward-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In the inner parts; internally. **2.** In the heart; privately; secretly. **3.** Toward the center or interior part.

**In'wards**, *adv.* See INWARD.

**In-weave'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* INWOVE; *p. p.* INWOVEN, INWOVE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* INWEAVING.] To weave together; to intermix or intertwine by weaving.

**In-work'** (-wûrk'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INWORKED (in-wûrkt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INWORKING.] To work in or within.

**In-wrâp'** (-râp'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* INWRAPPED (in-râpt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* INWRAPPING.] **1.** To cover by wrapping; to infold. **2.** To involve in difficulty or perplexity. [wreath.]

**In-wreathe'** (-rêth'), *v. t.* To surround as with a

**In-wrought'** (-rawt'), *p. p. or a.* Wrought or worked in or among other things.

**Î'o**, *n.*; *pl.* Î'ô's. [*Lat.*, oh! ah! huzza!] An exclamation of joy or triumph; — often used interjectionally.

**Î'o-dâte**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of iodic acid with a base.

**Î'o-dîde** (49), *n.* (*Chem.*) A non-acid compound of iodine with a metal or other substance.

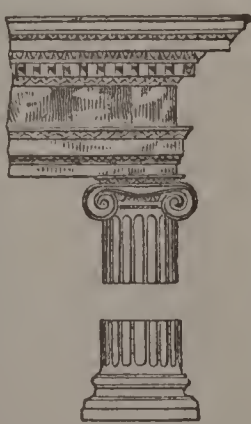
**Î'o-dîne**, *n.* [From *Gr. iôdîns*, violet-like, from *îov*, a violet, and *êidos*, form.] (*Chem.*) A grayish or bluish-black solid, of a metallic luster, obtained from the ashes of sea-weed. At 347° of Fahrenheit, it becomes a beautiful violet vapor, whence its name.

**Î-ô'ni-an**, } *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Ionia, in Greece, or to the Ionians.

*Ionic dialect* (*Gr. Gram.*), a dialect of the Greek language, used in Ionia. — *Ionic mode* (*Mus.*), an airy kind of ancient music. — *Ionic order* (*Arch.*), an order characterized by a species of column whose distinguishing feature is the volute of its capital, and so called from Ionia, in Greece. — *Ionic sect*, a sect of philosophers founded by Thales of Miletus, in Ionia. Their distinguishing tenet was, that water is the principle of all natural things.

**Î-ô'tâ**, *n.* [*Gr.* Î'ô'ta, the smallest letter of the Greek alphabet, and corresponding to the English *i*.] A tittle; a very small quantity or degree; a jot.

**I O U**, *n.* [*i. e.*, I owe you.] A paper having on it these letters with a sum named, and duly signed; — in use in England as an acknowledgment of a debt, and taken as evidence thereof; a due bill.



Ionic Order.

**Îp'e-câe**, } *n.* [*Braz.*] (*Bot. & Med.*) A low creeping, perennial plant of Brazil, the root of which is largely used as an emetic.

**Î-râs'çi-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being irascible; irritability of temper.

**Î-râs'çi-ble**, *a.* [*Lat. irascibilis*, from *irasci*, to be angry, from *ira*, anger.] Susceptible of anger; easily provoked; irritable. [cibility.]

**Î-râs'çi-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being irascible; irascibility.

**Î-râs'çi-bly**, *adv.* In an irascible manner.

**Î-râte'**, *a.* [*Lat. iratus*, angry, from *irasci*, to be angry.] Angry; incensed; enraged.

*Îr* A recent word, as yet little used by good writers.

**Îre**, *n.* [*Lat. ira*] Anger; wrath; keen resentment.

**Îre'ful**, *a.* Full of ire; angry; wrath.

**Îr'i-dês'çence**, *n.* Exhibition of colors like those of the rainbow.

**Îr'i-dês'çent**, *a.* [*Lat. iris, iridis*, the rainbow.] Having colors like the rainbow.

**Î-rid'i-ûm**, *n.* [*N. Lat.*, from *Lat. iris, iridis*, the rainbow, in allusion to the iridescence of some of its solutions.] (*Chem.*) One of the metallic elements, the heaviest of known substances.

**Îris** (89), *n.*; *Eng. pl.* ÎRIS-ES; *Lat. pl.* ÎR'I-DÊS. [*Lat. iris, iridis*, *Gr. îris, îridos*, the rainbow.] **1.** The rainbow. **2.** An appearance resembling the rainbow. **3.** (*Anat.*) A colored membrane at the anterior part of the eye in the midst of the aqueous humor, and perforated by a circular opening called the pupil. **4.** (*Bot.*) A genus of bulbous or tuberous rooted plants, of which the flower-de-luce, oris, and other species of flag, are examples.

**Îri-scôpe**, *n.* [*Gr. îris*, rainbow, and *σκοπέιν*, to see.] An instrument for exhibiting the colors of thin plates.

**Îrish** (89), *a.* Pertaining to, or produced in, Ireland.

**Îrish**, *n.* **1. pl.** The natives or inhabitants of Ireland. **2.** The language of the Irish.

**Îrish-îsm**, *n.* A mode of speaking peculiar to the Irish.

**Îrish Mõss**. See CARRAGEEN.

**Îrk** (18), *v. t.* [*A.-S. carg*, lazy, timid, evil; *Ger. arg*, bad, orig. avaricious, cowardly, whence *argern*, to vex, fret.] To weary; to give pain to; — used impersonally.

**Îrk'sõme**, *a.* Wearisome; tiresome; giving uneasiness.

**Syn.**—Tedious. — A task is *irksome* from the kind or severity of the labor it involves; it is rendered *tedious* by the length of time occupied in its performance.

**Îrk'sõme-ly**, *adv.* In a wearisome manner.

**Îrk'sõme-ness**, *n.* Tediousness; wearisomeness.

**Îron** (î'urn), *n.* [*A.-S. îren, îsen, îsarn*, *Goth. eisarn*, *Icel. jarn*, *W. haiarn*.] **1.** One of the metallic elements. It is hard, and very malleable when hot, and oxidizes under moisture. It is very widely diffused, and the most useful of all the metals. **2.** An instrument or utensil made of iron. **3. pl.** Fetters; chains; manacles; handcuffs.

**Îron** (î'urn), *a.* **1.** Made of iron. **2.** Resembling iron in color. **3.** Like iron in hardness, strength, &c.

**Îron** (î'urn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IRONED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* IRONING.] **1.** To smooth with an instrument of iron; especially, to smooth with a heated flat-iron. **2.** To shackle with irons; to fetter or handcuff. **3.** To furnish or arm with iron.

**Îron-bound** (î'urn-), *a.* **1.** Bound with iron. **2.** Faced or surrounded with rocks.

**Îron-clâd** (î'urn-), *a.* Protected or covered with iron, as a vessel for naval warfare.

**Îron-clâd** (î'urn-), *n.* A vessel prepared for naval warfare by having the parts above water plated with iron.

**Î-rôn'ie**, } *a.* [See IRONY.] **1.** Pertaining to, or containing or expressing, irony. **2.** Expressing one thing and meaning the opposite.

**Î-rôn'ie-al**, } *adv.* By way of irony.

**Î-rôn'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* By way of irony.

**Îron-môn'ger** (î'urn-mûng'ger), *n.* A dealer in iron wares, or hardware.

**Îron-sîdes** (î'urn-), *n.* **1.** A strong man. **2.** A cuirassier; — applied especially to Cromwell's cavalry.

**Îron-wood** (î'urn-), *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree of species belonging to several different genera.

**Îron-work** (î'urn-wûrk), *n.* **1.** Any thing made of iron. **2. pl.** A furnace where iron is smelted, or a forge, rolling-mill, or foundery, where it is made into heavy work.

**Îron-y** (î'urn-ÿ), *a.* **1.** Made or consisting of iron; partaking of iron. **2.** Resembling iron; hard.

**Îron-y**, *n.* [*Lat. ironia*, from *Gr. êipovêia*, dissimulation, from *êipeiv*, to speak.] A kind of ridicule which exposes the errors or faults of others by seeming to adopt, approve, or defend them.

â, ê, &c., long; ä, ë, &c., short; câre, fâr, âsk, all, what; êre, veil, têrm; pique, firm; sôn, ôr, do, wôlf,



**Ir-rā'di-ançe**, } *n.* 1. Emission of rays of light. 2. That which irradiates or is irradiated; luster; splendor.

**Ir-rā'di-āte** (77), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IRRADIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* IRRADIATING.] [Lat. *irradiare*, *irradiatum*, from prefix *ir*, for *in*, and *radiare*, to shine, radiate, from *radius*, beam, ray.] 1. To cast a bright light upon; to illuminate. 2. To enlighten intellectually. 3. To animate by heat or light.

**Ir-rā'di-ate**, *a.* Adorned with brightness, or any thing  
**Ir-rā'di-ā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of emitting beams of light. 2. That which is irradiated; illumination. 3. (*Opt.*) An apparent enlargement of brilliant objects beyond their proper bounds.

**Ir-rā'tion-al** (-rāsh'un-al), *a.* 1. Not rational; void of reason or understanding. 2. Contrary to reason. 3. (*Math.*) Not capable of being exactly expressed by an integral number, or by a vulgar fraction.

**Syn.** — Absurd; foolish; preposterous; unreasonable.

**Ir-rā'tion-āl'i-ty** (-rāsh'un-), *n.* Want of reason or the powers of understanding.

**Ir-rā'tion-al-ly** (-rāsh'un-al-ly), *adv.* Without reason; in a manner contrary to reason; absurdly.

**Ir-re-elāim'a-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being reclaimed.

**Ir-re-elāim'a-bly**, *adv.* In an irreclaimable manner.

**Ir-rēe'on-çil'a-ble**, *a.* 1. Incapable of being reconciled, or appeased; implacable. 2. Incapable of being made to agree or harmonize.

**Syn.** — Incongruous; incompatible; inconsistent.

**Ir-rēe'on-çil'a-ble-ness**, *n.* The quality of being irreconcilable; incongruity; incompatibility.

**Ir-rēe'on-çil'a-bly**, *adv.* In a manner that precludes reconciliation.

**Ir-rēe'on-çil'i-ā'tion**, *n.* Want of reconciliation.

**Ir-re-eov'er-a-ble** (-kuv'er-), *a.* Not capable of being recovered, restored, remedied, or regained.

**Syn.** — Irreparable; irretrievable; irremediable; incurable.

**Ir-re-eov'er-a-bly**, *adv.* In an irrecoverable manner; beyond recovery.

**Ir-re-deem'a-ble**, *a.* 1. Not redeemable. 2. Not subject to be paid at the nominal value, as a note or bill of indebtedness.

**Ir-re-dū'ci-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being reduced, or brought into a different state or form of expression.

**Ir-rēf'ra-ga-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being irrefragable.

**Ir-rēf'ra-ga-ble**, *a.* Not refragable; not to be refuted.

**Syn.** — Incontrovertible; unanswerable; indisputable; unquestionable; incontestable; indubitable; undeniable; irrefutable.

**Ir-rēf'ra-ga-bly**, *adv.* With certainty beyond refutation; incontrovertibly.

**Ir-rēf'u-ta-ble**, or **Ir-re-fūt'a-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being refuted or disproved.

**Ir-rēf'u-ta-bly**, or **Ir-re-fūt'a-bly**, *adv.* Beyond the possibility of refutation.

**Ir-rēg'u-lar**, *a.* 1. Not regular; not according to common form or rules. 2. Not according to established principles or customs. 3. Not conformable to nature or the usual operation of natural laws. 4. Not according to the rules of art. 5. Deviating from the rules of moral rectitude. 6. Not straight. 7. Not uniform. 8. (*Gram.*) Deviating from the ordinary form in respect to the inflectional terminations.

**Syn.** — Immethoical; unsystematic; abnormal; anomalous; erratic; devious; eccentric; crooked; unsettled; variable; changeable; mutable; desultory; disorderly; wild; immoderate; intemperate; inordinate; vicious.

**Ir-rēg'u-lār'i-ty**, *n.* 1. State of being irregular; deviation from symmetry, or established form, custom, or rule. 2. Deviation from moral rectitude; an act of vice.

**Ir-rēg'u-lār-ly**, *adv.* Without rule, method, or order.

**Ir-rēl'a-tive**, *a.* Not relative; without mutual relations; unconnected.

**Ir-rēl'e-van-çy**, *n.* Quality of not being applicable, or of not serving to aid and support.

**Ir-rēl'e-vant**, *a.* Not relevant; not applicable or pertinent.

**Ir-rēl'e-vant-ly**, *adv.* In an irrelevant manner.

**Ir-re-liēv'a-ble**, *a.* Not admitting relief.

**Ir-re-liġ'ion**, *n.* Want of religion, or contempt of it.

**Syn.** — Ungodliness; worldliness; wickedness; impiety.

**Ir-re-liġ'ioūs** (-liġ'us), *a.* 1. Destitute of religion; impious; ungodly. 2. Indicating a want of religion; profane; wicked.

**Ir-re-liġ'ioūs-ly**, *adv.* With impiety; wickedly.

**Ir-re-mē'di-a-ble**, *a.* Not to be remedied, cured, corrected, or redressed.

**Ir-re-mē'di-a-ble-ness**, *n.* State of being irremedia-

**Ir-re-mē'di-a-bly**, *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes remedy, cure, or correction.

**Ir-re-mis'si-ble**, *a.* Not remissible; unpardonable.

**Ir-re-mis'si-bly**, *adv.* So as not to be remitted.

**Ir-re-mov'a-ble**, *a.* Not removable; immovable.

**Ir-re-mov'a-bly**, *adv.* So as not to admit of removal.

**Ir-re-mū'ner-a-ble**, *a.* Not remunerable; not to be rewarded.

**Ir-rēp'a-ra-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality or state of being irrep-

**Ir-rēp'a-ra-ble**, *a.* Not reparable; not capable of being recovered or regained.

**Ir-rēp'a-ra-bly**, *adv.* In an irreparable manner.

**Ir-re-pēal'a-ble**, *a.* Not capable of being repealed.

**Ir-re-pēnt'ançe**, *n.* Want of repentance; impenitence.

**Ir-re-plēv'i-a-ble**, } *a.* (*Law.*) Not capable of being

**Ir-re-plēv'i-sa-ble**, } replevied.

**Ir-rēp're-hēn'si-ble**, *a.* Not reprehensible; not to be blamed or censured.

**Ir-re-prēss'i-ble**, *a.* Not capable of being repressed.

**Ir-re-prōach'a-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being justly reproached; free from blame; upright.

**Ir-re-prōach'a-bly**, *adv.* In a manner not to deserve reproach; blamelessly.

**Ir-re-prōv'a-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being justly re-

**Ir-re-prōv'a-bly**, *adv.* So as not to be liable to reproof

**Ir-re-šist'ançe**, *n.* Forbearance to resist; passive sub-

**Ir-re-šist'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being irresistible.

**Ir-re-šist'i-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being successfully resisted.

**Ir-re-šist'i-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being irresistible.

**Ir-re-šist'i-bly**, *adv.* In a manner not to be success-

**Ir-rēš'o-lu-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being dissolved, set

**Ir-rēš'o-lūte**, *a.* Not resolute; not decided; given to

**Syn.** — Wavering; vacillating; undetermined; undecided; unsettled; unstable; unsteady.

**Ir-rēš'o-lūte-ly**, *adv.* Without resolution.

**Ir-rēš'o-lūte-ness**, *n.* Want of resolution; irresolu-

**Ir-rēš'o-lū'tion**, *n.* Want of resolution; fluctuation

**Ir-re-šolv'a-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being resolved.

**Ir-re-spēet'ive**, *a.* Not having respect or regard.

**Ir-re-spēet'ive-ly**, *adv.* Without regard; not taking

**Ir-rēs'pi-ra-ble**, *a.* Unfit for respiration.

**Ir-re-spōn'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Want of responsibility.

**Ir-re-spōn'si-ble**, *a.* Not responsible; not liable or

**Ir-re-tēn'tive**, *a.* Not retentive or apt to retain.

**Ir-re-triēv'a-ble**, *a.* Incapable of recovery or repair.

**Syn.** — Irremediable; incurable; irreparable; irrecoverable.

**Ir-re-triēv'a-bly**, *adv.* In a manner not to be re-

**Ir-rēv'er-ançe**, *n.* Absence or defect of reverence.

**Ir-rēv'er-ent**, *a.* 1. Not reverent; not entertaining or

**Ir-rēv'er-ent-ly**, *adv.* In an irreverent manner.

**Ir-re-vērs'i-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being reversed.

**Syn.** — Irrevocable; irrepealable; unchangeable.

**Ir-re-vērs'i-ble-ness**, *n.* State of being irreversible.

**Ir-re-vērs'i-bly**, *adv.* In a manner which precludes a

**Ir-rēv'o-ea-bil'i-ty**, *n.* State of being irrevocable.

**Ir-rēv'o-ea-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being recalled or re-

**Ir-rēv'o-ea-ble-ness**, *n.* State of being irrevocable;

**Ir-rēv'o-ea-bly**, *adv.* Beyond recall; in a manner pre-

**Ir-ri-gāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* IRRIGATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* IRRIGATING.] [Lat. *irrigare*, *irrigatum*, from prefix

**Ir-ri-gā'tion**, *n.* Act of watering or moistening; espe-

**Ir-rig'u-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *irriguus*. See IRRIGATE.] Wa-

**Ir-ri-ta-bil'i-ty**, *n.* 1. Quality of being easily irri-

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**foōd, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; ġem, ġet; aŷ; exist; linger, link; this.**



ural, medicinal, and mechanical agents. (b.) A morbid and plainly excessive vital susceptibility to the influence of natural, medicinal, and mechanical agents. (c.) The general vital activity of any and every part of the living animal body, whether in health or disease.

**Īr'ri-ta-ble**, *a.* **1.** Capable of being irritated. **2.** Easily inflamed or exasperated.

**Īr'ri-ta-bly**, *adv.* In an irritable manner.

**Īr'ri-tant**, *a.* **1.** [Lat. *irritans*, *irritantis*, p. pr. of *irritare*. See IRRITATE.] Irritating. **2.** [From Lat. *irritus*, from *in*, not, and *ratus*, established.] Rendering null and void.

**Īr'ri-tant**, *n.* That which irritates; that which in any way causes pain, heat, or tension.

**Īr'ri-tāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* IRRITATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* IRRITATING.] [Lat. *irritare*, *irritatum*, allied to *Icel. reita*, to pluck, pull, irritate.] **1.** To excite heat and redness in, as the skin or flesh of living animal bodies, as by friction; to fret. **2.** To increase the action or violence of. **3.** To excite anger in; to tease. **4.** (*Physiol.*) To produce irritation in. See IRRITATION.

**Syn.**—To provoke; exasperate.—Whatever comes across our feelings *irritates*; whatever excites anger *provokes*; whatever raises anger to a high point *exasperates*.

**Īr'ri-tā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of irritating; undue excitement; especially, excitement of anger or passion; provocation; exasperation; anger. **2.** (*Physiol.*) (a.) A normal and appropriate action of an organized being under appropriate stimulus or conditions of action. (b.) A vitiated and abnormal sensation or action, or both in conjunction, produced by natural, medicinal, or mechanical agents. **3.** (*Med.*) Act or process of stimulating muscular fiber.

**Īr'ri-tā'tive**, *a.* **1.** Serving to excite or irritate; irritatory. **2.** Accompanied with, or produced by, increased action or irritation.

**Īr'ri-ta-to-ry**, *a.* Exciting; producing irritation.

**Īr-rūp'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *irruptio*, from *irruptus*, p. p. of *irrumper*, to break in, from prefix *in* and *rumpere*, to break or burst.] **1.** A breaking, or sudden, violent rushing into a place. **2.** A sudden invasion or incursion.

**Īr-rūp'tive**, *a.* Rushing in or upon.

**Īs**, *v. i.* [A.-S. *is*, Goth. *ist*, allied to Lat. *est*; Gr. *ἔστί*, Skr. *asti*, Pol. *jest*, from Skr. *as*; Lat. *esse*, to be.] The third person singular of the substantive verb, in the indicative mood, present tense. See BE.

**Īsa-gōn**, *n.* [From Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, and *γωνία*, angle.] (*Math.*) A figure whose angles are equal.

**Īs'ehi-āt'ie**, *a.* [From Gr. *ἰσχίον*, hip.] Pertaining to the hip.

**Īs'in-glāss** (ī'zing-glās), *n.* [That is, *iceglass*, from *icing*, ice, and *glass*, q. v.] **1.** A semi-transparent, whitish form of gelatine, chiefly prepared from the sounds or air-bladders of various species of sturgeons. **2.** Sheets of mica;—popularly so called.

**Īs'lām**, *n.* [Ar. *islām*, obedience to the will of God, from *salama*, to submit to God.] The religion of Mohammed, and also the whole body of those who profess it throughout the world.

**Īs'lām-īsm**, *n.* The faith or creed of the Mohammedans; Mohammedism; Mahometanism.

**Īs'lām-it'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to Islam; Mohammedan.

**Īsl'and** (īl'and), *n.* [O. Eng. *iland*, *yland*, A.-S. *ealand*, *igland*, *iegland*, *ig*, compounded of A.-S. *eá*, *eáh*, water, river, Goth. *ahva*, and *land*, q. v. The *s* is inserted by corruption, after the analogy of *isle*.] **1.** A tract of land surrounded by water. **2.** A large, floating mass, resembling an island.

**Īsl'and** (īl'and), *v. t.* To cause to become an island, as by surrounding with water; hence, to surround; to insulate.

**Īsl'and-er** (īl'and-er), *n.* An inhabitant of an island.

**Īsle** (īl), *n.* [O. Fr. *isle*, It. *isola*, Lat. *insula*.] An island.

**Īsle** (īl), *v. t.* To cause to become an island, or like an island. [isle.]

**Īsl'et** (īl'et), *n.* [Diminutive of *isle*. See *supra*.] A little island.

**Īsm**, *n.* [From the English termination *-ism*, denoting the theory, doctrine, spirit, or abstract idea of that signified by the word to which it is appended.] A doctrine or theory; especially, used contemptuously or in a bad sense, a specious, but wild or visionary theory.

**Īso-ehro-māt'ie**, *a.* [From Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, and *χρῶμα*, color.] (*Opt.*) Having the same color;—a term applied to two rings, curves, or lines, having the same color or tint.

**Ī-sōeh'ro-nal**, *a.* [Gr. *ἰσόχρονος*, from *ἴσος*, equal, and *χρόνος*, time.] Uniform in time; of equal time; performed in equal times.

**Ī-sōeh'ro-nīsm**, *n.* The state or quality of being isochronous.

**Ī-sōeh'ro-noūs**, *a.* The same as ISOCHRONAL.

**Ī'so-gē'o-thērm**, *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, *γῆ*, earth, and *θέρμη*, heat.] (*Phys. Geog.*) An imaginary line or curved surface passing beneath the earth's surface through points having the same mean temperature.

**Ī'so-gē'o-thērm'al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or having the nature of, an isotherm.

**Īs'o-lāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ISOLATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ISOLATING.] [It. *isolare*, from *isola*, Lat. *insula*, island.] **1.** To place in a detached situation; to place by itself; to insulate. **2.** (*Chem.*) To separate from other substances; to obtain in a pure state.

**Īs'o-lā'tion**, *n.* State of being isolated.

**Ī'so-mēr'ie**, *a.* [From Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, and *μέρος*, part.] (*Chem.*) Having the quality of isomerism.

**Ī-sōm'er-īsm**, *n.* (*Chem.*) An identity of elements and of atomic proportions, with a difference in the amount combined in the compound molecule, and of its essential qualities.

**Ī'so-mēt'rie**, } *a.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, and *μέτρον*, meas-  
**Ī'so-mēt'rie-al**, } ure.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, equality of measure.

*Isometrical projection*, a species of orthographic projection, in which but a single plane of projection is used. It is so named from the fact that the projections of three equal lines, parallel respectively to three rectangular axes, are equal to one another.

**Ī'so-pēr'i-mēt'rie-al**, *a.* [Gr. *ἰσοπερίμετρος*, from *ἴσος*, equal, and *περίμετρον*, circumference.] Having equal perimeters or circumferences.

**Ī'so-pe-rīm'e-try**, *n.* (*Geom.*) The science of figures having equal perimeters or boundaries.

**Ī'sōs'ce-lēs** (ī-sōs'se-lēz), *a.* [Gr. *ἰσοσκελής*, from *ἴσος*, equal, and *σκέλος*, leg; Lat. *isosceles*.] (*Geom.*) Having only two legs or sides that are equal;—said of a triangle.

**Ī'so-thērm**, *n.* [Gr. *ἴσος*, equal, and *θέρμη*, heat.] (*Phys. Geog.*) An imaginary line over the earth's surface passing through points having the same mean annual temperature.

**Ī'so-thērm'al**, *a.* Having reference to the geographical distribution of temperature, as exhibited by means of isotherms; having the nature of an isotherm; illustrating the distribution of temperature by means of a series of isotherms. [a Jew.]

**Īs'ra-el-ite** (44), *n.* A descendant of Israel, or Jacob;

**Īs'ra-el-it'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to Israel; Jewish; He-

**Īs'ra-el-it'ish**, } brew.

**Īs'su-a-ble** (īsh'shū-a-bl), *a.* [From *issue*.] Leading to, producing, or relating to an issue.

**Īs'sue** (īsh'shū), *n.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *issir*, *eissir*, to go out, from Lat. *exire*, to go out, from prefix *ex*, out of, from, and *ire*, to go.] **1.** Act of passing or flowing out; a moving out of any inclosed place; egress. **2.** Act of sending out, or causing to go forth; delivery. **3.** That which passes, flows, or is issued or sent out; as, (a.) The whole quantity sent forth or emitted at one time; (b.) Ultimate result or end; (c.) Progeny; a child or children; offspring; (d.) Produce of the earth, or profits of land, tenements, or other property. **4.** Evacuation; discharge; a flux or running. **5.** (*Med.*) An artificial ulcer designed to promote a secretion of pus. **6.** (*Law.*) In pleading, the close or result of pleadings, by which a single material point of law or fact depending in the suit, is presented for determination. **7.** Any point made in debate or controversy; the presentation of alternatives between which to choose or decide.

At *issue*, in controversy; disputed; opposing or contesting; hence, at variance; disagreeing.—*Issue pea* (*Med.*), a pea, or a similar round body, used to maintain irritation in a wound, and promote the secretion and discharge of pus.

**Īs'sue** (īsh'shū), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ISSUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ISSUING.] **1.** To pass or flow out. **2.** To go out; to rush out. **3.** To proceed, as from a source. **4.** To proceed, as progeny; to spring. **5.** To be produced as an effect or result; to arise; to proceed. **6.** (*Legal Pleadings.*) To come to a point in fact or law, on which the parties join and rest the decision of the cause. **7.** To close; to end; to terminate.

**Īs'sue** (īsh'shū) *v. t.* **1.** To send out; to put into circulation. **2.** To deliver for use. **3.** To send out; to deliver by authority.

**Īsth'mus** (īs'mus or īst'mus. 100), *n.*; *pl.* ĪSTH'MUS-ES (īs'mus-ez or īst'mus-ez). [Lat. *isthmus*, Gr. *ἰσθμός*.] (*Geog.*) A neck or narrow strip of land by which two continents are connected, or by which a peninsula is united to the main land.

**Īt**, *pron.* [O. Eng. *it*, *hit*, A.-S. *hit*, Goth. *ita*, allied to Lat.



*id*, Skr. *it*.] An impersonal or neuter pronoun, usually regarded as a demonstrative, corresponding to the masculine pronoun *he* and the feminine *she*, and having the same plural. The possessive form *its*, is modern. *It* is used,—  
**1.** As a demonstrative, pointing to that which is about to be stated, named or mentioned, or referring to that which is apparent or well known. **2.** As a substitute for any noun of neuter gender. **3.** As a substitute for such general terms as, the state of affairs, the condition of things, and the like. **4.** As an indefinite nominative for an impersonal verb. **5.** As an indefinite object after some intransitive verbs, or after a substantive used humorously as a verb.

**Ī-tāl'ian** (ī-tāl'yan), *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Italy, its inhabitants, or their language

**Ī-tāl'ian** (ī-tāl'yan), *n.* (*Geog.*) **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Italy. **2.** The language used in Italy, or by the Italians.

**Ī-tāl'ian-ize**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ITALIANIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ITALIANIZING.] To play the Italian; to speak Italian.

**Ī-tāl'ie** (110), *a.* Relating to Italy;—applied especially to a kind of type in which the letters do not stand upright but *slope toward the right*;—so called because dedicated to the States of Italy by the inventor, Aldus Manutius, about the year 1500.

**Ī-tāl'ie**, *n.*; *pl.* Ī-TĀL'IES. (*Print.*) An Italic letter or character, as *the letters in which this clause is printed*.

**Ī-tāl'i-çize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ITALICIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ITALICIZING.] To write or print in Italic characters.

**Ītch**, *n.* [*A.-S. gictha, gicenes, itehing, scab.*] **1.** An eruption of small, isolated, acuminated vesicles, produced by the entrance of a parasitic animal, and attended with severe itching. **2.** The sensation in the skin which is occasioned by the disease. **3.** A constant irritating desire.

**Ītch**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ITCHED (ītcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ITCHING.] **1.** To feel a particular uneasiness in the skin, which inclines the person to scratch the part. **2.** To have a constant desire or teasing inclination.

**Ītch'y**, *a.* Infected with the itch.

**Ī'tem**, *adv.* [*Lat.*] Also; at the same time.

**Ī'tem**, *n.* An article; a separate particular in an account.

**Ī'tem**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ITEMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ITEMING.] To make a note or memorandum of.

**Ī't'er-ant**, *a.* Repeating.

**Ī't'er-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ITERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ITERATING.] [*Lat. iterare, iteratum, from iterum, itero, again.*] To utter or do a second time; to repeat.

**Ī't'er-ā'tion**, *n.* Recital or performance a second time;

**Ī't'er-a-tive**, *a.* Repeating. [*repetition.*]

**Ī-tīn'er-a-çy**, *n.* The practice of itinerating.

**Ī-tīn'er-an-çy**, *n.* **1.** A passing from place to place. **2.** A discharge of official duty by constantly or frequently changing residence; also, a body of persons who thus discharge official duty.

**Ī-tīn'er-ant**, *a.* [*L. Lat. itinerans, p. pr. of itinerare, to make a journey, from Lat. iter, itineris, a walk, way, journey.*] Passing or traveling about a country; wandering.

**Ī-tīn'er-ant**, *n.* One who travels from place to place, particularly a preacher; one who is unsettled.

**Ī-tīn'er-a-ry**, *n.* An account of travels, or a register of places and distances as a guide to travelers.

**Ī-tīn'er-a-ry**, *a.* Traveling; passing from place to place, or done on a journey.

**Ī-tīn'er-āte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ITINERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ITINERATING.] [*L. Lat. itinerare, itinerari, itineratum. See ITINERANT.*] To travel from place to place, particularly for the purpose of preaching, lecturing, &c. [*tute applied to things.*]

**Īt-sēlf'**, *pron.* The neuter reciprocal pronoun, or substitute.

**Ī'vo-ry**, *n.* [*From Lat. eboreus, made of ivory, from ebur, eboris, ivory, from O. Egypt. ebur, elephant, Skr. ibha.*]

**1.** The hard, white, opaque, fine-grained substance constituting the tusks of the elephant. **2.** The tusks themselves of the elephant. **3.** Any white organic structure resembling ivory.

*Vegetable ivory. See IVORY-NUT.*

**Ī'vo-ry-bläck**, *n.* A kind of ehareol in powder, made by charring ivory or bones.

**Ī'vo-ry-nut**, *n.* The nut of a species of palm. When young, the seed contains a fluid which gradually hardens into a whitish, close-grained, albuminous substance, resembling the finest ivory in texture and color.

**Ī'vy**, *n.* [*A.-S. ifig, from Lat. apium, parsley, from apis, a bee, because it was especially loved by bees.*] (*Bot.*) A climbing plant common in Europe. Its leaves are dark, smooth, shining, and five-pointed; the flowers yellowish and small; the berries black or yellow.

**Īz'zard**, *n.* [*Probably a corruption of s hard.*] The letter z, — formerly so called.

J.

**J** (jā) is the tenth letter, and seventh articulation or consonant, of the English alphabet, to which it has been added in modern days, the letter *i* being written formerly in words where *j* is now used. The English sound of this letter, which is precisely the same as that of *g soft*, as in *genius*, may be very nearly expressed by *dzh*. See *Principles of Pronunciation*, § 77.

**Jāb'ber**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JABBERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JABBERING.] [*Allied to gibber and gabble, q. v.*] To talk rapidly or indistinctly.

**Jāb'ber**, *v. t.* To speak rapidly or indistinctly. [*words.*]

**Jāb'ber**, *n.* Rapid talk, with indistinct utterance of

**Jāb'ber-er**, *n.* One who jabbers. [*at length.*]

**Jā'çent**, *a.* [*Lat. jacens, p. pr. of jacere, to lie.*] Lying

**Jā'çinth**, *n.* The same as HYACINTH. See HYACINTH.

**Jäck**, *n.* [*Cf. Fr. Jacques, James.*] **1.** A nickname or diminutive of *John*; as, (*a.*) A saucy or paltry fellow;—said in contempt or ridicule. (*b.*) A playing-card marked with the figure of a servant. [*See KNAVE.*] (*c.*) A sea-faring man. **2.** An instrument that supplies the place of a boy; as, (*a.*) An instrument to pull off boots; a boot-jack. (*b.*) A portable machine, variously constructed, for raising great weights through a small space. (*c.*) An engine to turn a spit. (*d.*) In general, any appendage to a machine, rendering convenient service. **3.** A young pike. **4.** [*Fr. jaque, jacque.*] A buff jerkin; rarely, a coat of mail. **5.** The male of certain animals, as of the ass. **6.** A wooden frame on which wood or timber is sawed. **7.** (*Mus.*) The quill of the hammer which strikes the strings in a harpsichord, piano, &c. **8.**

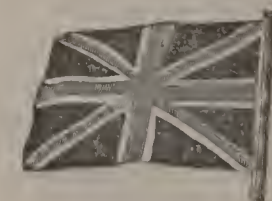


Lifting Jack  
2. (b.)

(*Naut.*) A small flag containing only the union without the fly.



American Jack.



English Jack.

*Jack-at-all-trades*, a person who can turn his hand to any kind of business. — *Jack-at-a-pinch*, a person who receives unexpected calls to do any thing. — *Jack-with-a-lantern*, an ignifatuus, a meteor that appears in low, moist lands.

**Jäck'-a-dän'dy**, *n.* [*See DANDY.*] A little, foppish, impertinent fellow.

**Jäck'al**, *n.* [*Per. shagâl, shigâl, Skr. srigâla. Cf. Heb. shûâl, a fox.*]

(*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous animal of India and Persia, allied to the wolf. It is gregarious and nocturnal in its habits, and remarkable for its piercing wail.



Jackal.

**Jäck'a-lënt**, *n.* [*For Jack of Lent.*] A sort of puppet formerly thrown in at Lent. Hence, a boy, in ridicule.

**Jäck'a-nāpes**, *n.* [*Eng. jack and ape.*] **1.** A monkey; an ape. **2.** A coxcomb; an impertinent fellow.

**Jäck'äss**, *n.* **1.** The male of the ass. **2.** A dolt; a blockhead.

**Jäck'-böots**, *n. pl.* Large boots reaching above the knee, and serving to protect the leg.

fööl, fööt; ūrn, ryde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; çem, çet; aq; exist; linger, link; this.



**Jäck'daw**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird allied to the crows, of which it is the smallest example.



Jackdaw.

**Jäck'et**, *n.* [*Fr. jaquette*, dim. of *jaque*.] A short, close garment, extending downward to the hips.

**Jäck'knife** (-nif), *n.* A large strong clasp-knife for the pocket.

**Jäck-pläne**, *n.* A plane about eighteen inches long, used by joiners for coarse work. [*zany*.]

**Jäck-pud'ding**, *n.* A merry-andrew; a buffoon; a

**Jäck-screw** (-skru), *n.* A portable machine for raising heavy weights through a small distance.

**Jäck-stäys**, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Ropes or strips of wood or iron stretching along the yards of a ship and used to bind the sails to.

**Jäck-straw**, *n.* 1. A low, servile fellow. 2. One of a set of straws or strips of ivory, bone, &c., for playing a child's game. [*roller*.]

**Jäck-towel**, *n.* A long, endless towel placed upon a

**Jäe'o-bin**, *n.* [*So named from the place of meeting, which was the monastery of the monks called Jacobines.*] (*Hist.*) One of a society of violent revolutionists in France, during the revolution of 1789. Hence, a turbulent or factious demagogue.

**Jäe'o-bine**, *n.* 1. A Dominican friar. 2. A pigeon with a high tuft.

**Jäe'o-bin'ie**, } *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, the  
**Jäe'o-bin'ie-al**, } Jacobins of France; holding revolutionary principles.

**Jäe'o-bin-ism**, *n.* The principles of the Jacobins; violent and factious opposition to legitimate government.

**Jäe'o-bite**, *n.* [*N. Lat. Jacobus*, James.] (*Eng. Hist.*) A partisan or adherent of James the Second, after he abdicated the throne, and of his descendants.

**Jäe'o-bite**, *a.* Pertaining to the partisans of James the Second of England.

**Jäe'o-bit'ie**, } *a.* Belonging to the Jacobites, or par-  
**Jäe'o-bit'ie-al**, } tisans of James II. of England.

**Jäe'o-bit-ism**, *n.* The principles of the adherents of James the Second.

**Jä'eob's-läd'der**, *n.* 1. (*Bot.*) A plant having numerous flowers of a blue or white color, somewhat drooping. 2. (*Naut.*) A rope ladder, with wooden steps, for going aloft.

**Ja-eö'bus**, *n.*; *pl.* JA-EÖ'BUS-ES. [*N. Lat. See JACOBITE.*] An English gold coin of the value of twenty-five shillings sterling, struck in the reign of James the First.

**Jäe'o-nēt**, *n.* [*Fr. jaconas*.] A thin cotton fabric, for dresses, neck-cloths, and the like.

**Jäe'ti-tä'tion**, *n.* [*From Lat. jacitare*, to bring forward in public, to utter, frequentative form of *jaculare*, to throw, cast, boast.] 1. Restlessness. 2. Vain boasting; vaunting.

**Jäe'u-läte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. JACULATED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. JACULATING.*] [*Lat. jaculari*, *jaculatus*, from *jaculum*, dart, javelin, from *jacere*, to throw.] To throw like a dart; to throw out; to omit.

**Jäe'u-lä'tion**, *n.* Action of darting or throwing, as mis- sive weapons.

**Jäe'u-la-to-ry**, *a.* Darting or throwing out suddenly, or suddenly thrown out.

**Jäde**, *n.* [*Of Oriental origin.*] (*Min.*) A hard stone of a dark-green color, used for ornamental purposes.

**Jäde**, *n.* [*Prov. Eng. yaud*, *Scot. yade*, *yad*, *yaud*.] 1. A mean or poor horse. 2. A mean woman; a wench. 3. A young woman; — in irony or slight contempt.

**Jäde**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. JADED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. JADING.*] 1. To reduce to the condition of a jade; to tire out. 2. To exhaust by excessive labor of any kind.

**Syn.**— To fatigue; tire; weary; harass.— *Fatigue* is the generic term; *tire*, denotes fatigue which wastes the strength; *weary*, implies that a person is worn out by exertion; *jade* refers to the weariness created by a long and steady repetition of the same act or effort. A little exertion will *tire* a child or a weak person; a severe or protracted task *wearies* equally the body and the mind; the most powerful horse becomes *jaded* on a long journey by a continual straining of the same muscles.

**Jäd'ish**, *a.* 1. Vicious; bad; like a jade. 2. Unchaste; — applied to a woman.

**Jäg**, *n.* [*Scot. jag*, *jaug*, a leather bag or wallet, a pocket. See *JAG*, *n.*, *infra*.] A small load, as of hay or grain in the straw.

**Jäg**, *n.* [*W., Ir., & Gael. gag*, aperture, cleft, chink.] A notch; a ragged protuberance.

**Jäg**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. JAGGED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. JAG-*

*GING.*] To cut into notches or teeth like those of a saw; to notch. [*vided*.]

**Jäg'ged** (60), *p. a.* Having notches or teeth; cleft; di-

**Jäg'ged-ness**, *n.* State of being jagged; unevenness.

**Jäg'u-är'**, *n.* [*Braz. jagoára*.] (*Zööl.*) A carnivorous animal often called the *American tiger*. It is found from Brazil to Texas.



Jaguar.

**Jäil**, *n.* [*Fr. geöle*, *O. Fr. gaole*, *gaiole*, *jaiöle*.] A prison; a place for the confinement of persons arrested for debt or for crime. [*in prison*,]

**Jäil-bird**, *n.* A prisoner; one who has been confined

**Jäil'er**, *n.* The keeper of a jail or prison.

**Jäil-fē'ver**, *n.* (*Med.*) A dangerous fever of the typhoid character, generated in jails and other places crowded with people.

**Jäl'ap**, *n.* [*So called from Jalapa*, a town in Mexico, whence it was first imported in 1610.] (*Med.*) The root of a plant found in Mexico. It is much used in powder as a cathartic.

**Jäm**, *n.* [*Of Oriental origin. Cf. Ar. jamad*, ice, jelly.]

1. A mass of people crowded together; also, the pressure from a crowd. 2. A conserve of fruit boiled in mass with sugar and water.

**Jäm**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. JAMMED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. JAMMING.*] [*Fr. jambe*, *O. Fr. jame*, a leg. See *JAMB.*] To press; to crowd; to squeeze tight.

**Jämb** (jäm), *n.* [*O. Fr. gambe*, from *Celt. cam*, *camp*, bent, crooked, allied to *Gr. καμπέ*, a bending, winding, bend of a limb.] (*Arch.*) The side-piece of a door, a fire-place, or any other aperture in a building.

**Jän'gle** (jäng'gl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. JANGLED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. JANGLING.*] [*From L. Ger. & D. jangelen*, *janken*, to whimper, chide, brawl, quarrel.] 1. To sound harshly or discordantly, as bells out of tune. 2. To bicker; to wrangle.

**Jän'gle**, *v. t.* To cause to sound harshly, inharmoniously, or discordantly. [*ble.*]

**Jän'gle**, *n.* Discordant sound; contention; prate; bab-

**Jän'glor**, *n.* A wrangling, noisy fellow. [*porter.*]

**Jän'i-tor**, *n.* [*Lat., fr. janua*, a door.] A door-keeper; a

**Jän'i-zä-ry**, *n.* [*Turk. yenî-îshêri*, new soldiers or troops.] A soldier of a privileged military class, which formed the nucleus of the Turkish infantry, but was suppressed in 1826.

**Jän'sen-ism**, *n.* (*Ecl. Hist.*) The doctrine of Jansen in regard to free will and grace.

**Jän'sen-ist**, *n.* (*Ecl. Hist.*) A follower of Cornelius Jansen, a Roman Catholic bishop of Ypres, in Flanders, who received certain views of grace similar to those taught by Calvin.

**Jänt**, *v. i.* See *JAUNT*.

**Jän'u-a-ry**, *n.* [*Lat. Januarius*, from *Janus*, an old Italian deity, to whom this month was sacred.] The first month of the year.

**Ja-pän'**, *n.* [*From the country in Asia so called.*] 1. Work varnished and figured in the manner practiced by the natives of Japan. 2. The peculiar varnish or lacquer used in jappanning metallic or other articles.

**Ja-pän'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. JAPPANNED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. JAPPANNING.*] 1. To cover with a thick coat of hard, brilliant varnish, in the manner of the Japanese. 2. To black and gloss, as in blacking shoes or boots.

**Jäp'a-nēse'** (91), *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Japan, or its inhabitants.

**Jäp'a-nēse'**, *n.*; *pl.* JÄP'A-NĒSE'. 1. (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Japan; in the plural, the people of Japan. 2. The language of the people of Japan.

**Ja-pän'ner**, *n.* One who varnishes in the manner of the Japanese, or one skilled in the art.

**Ja-phēt'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to Japheth, the eldest son of Noah; as, the *Japhetic* nations, which people the north of Asia and all Europe.

**Jär**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. JARRED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. JARRING.*] [*Allied to O. H. Ger. kerran*, to chatter, croak, *N. H. Ger. quarren*, to grumble, and *Lat. garrere*, to chatter, prate.] 1. To give forth a short rattle or tremulous sound; to vibrate harshly or discordantly. 2. To clash; to interfere. 3. To vibrate regularly.

**Jär**, *v. t.* To cause to tremble; to shake.

**Jär**, *n.* 1. A rattling vibration of sound. 2. Clash of interest or opinions; discord. 3. A vibration of the pendulum of a clock.

*On the jar*, or *ajar*, not quite closed; — said of a door.

**Jär**, *n.* [*Per. & Ar. janah*, *jar*, ewer.] 1. A vessel, as



of earth or glass, with a large belly and broad mouth.  
**2.** The measure of what is contained in a jar.

**Jär'gon, n.** [Fr. *jargon*, It. *gergone*, Sp. *jerga*, *jerigonz*.] **1.** Confused, unintelligible talk or language; gabble; gibberish. **2.** Cant language; slang.

**Jär'go-nëlle', n.** A variety of pear which ripens early.

**Jäs'mīne, or Jäs'mīne, n.** [From Ar. & Per. *jāsaman*, *jāsmīn*, *jāsainīn*, *jāsamīnū*.] (*Bot.*) A climbing plant, bearing flowers of a peculiarly fragrant odor.

**Jäs'per, n.** [Lat. *iaspis*, Gr. *ἰασπίς*, Per. *yashp*, *yashf*, *yashm*, *yashim*, Ar. *yasheb*, *yashef*, Heb. *yāshpneh*. Cf. DIAPER.] (*Min.*) An opaque, impure variety of quartz, of red, yellow, and other dull colors, breaking with a smooth surface.

**Jäun'dīce (jän'dis), n.** [Fr. *jaunisse*, fr. *jaune*, yellow, orig. *jalne*, from Lat. *galbinus*, *galbanus*, yellowish, from *galbus*, yellow.] (*Med.*) A disease, in its most common form characterized by yellowness of the eyes, skin, and urine, and supposed to be caused by a suffusion of the biliary secretions.

**Jäun'dīced (jän'dist), a.** **1.** Affected with the jaundice. **2.** Prejudiced; seeing with discolored organs.

**Jäunt, v. i.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* JAUNTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JAUNTING.] [Written also *jant*.] [Scot. *jaunder*.] To ramble here and there; to make an excursion; to stroll.

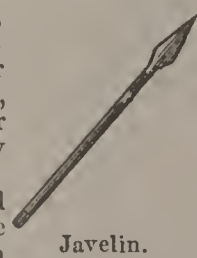
**Jäunt, n.** An excursion; a ramble; a short journey.

**Jäun'ti-ly, adv.** In a jaunty manner. [*airiness*.]

**Jäun'ti-ness, n.** Quality of being jaunty; showiness;

**Jäun'ty, a.** [*compar.* JAUNTIER; *superl.* JAUNTIEST.] Airy; showy; finical; hence, characterized by an affected or fantastical manner.

**Jäve'lin (jäv'lin), n.** [M. H. Ger. *gâbilôt*, Ir. *gabla*, spear, lance, *gabhal*, fork; W. *gaflach*, fork or angle, a barbed or bearded spear, a kind of hunting-pole, *gafl*, fork or angle.] A sort of spear about five feet and a half long, anciently used by horse or foot.



Javelin.

**Jaw, n.** [A modification of *chaw*, formed under the influence of Fr. *joue*, the cheek.] **1.** The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed; hence, also, the bone with its teeth and covering; in the plural, the mouth. **2.** Scolding; abusive clamor. [*Low.*] **3.** Any thing resembling the jaw of an animal in form or action.

**Jaw, v. i.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* JAWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JAWING.] To scold; to clamor. [*Low.*]

**Jaw, v. t.** To abuse by scolding. [*Low.*]

**Jäy, n.** [Fr. *geai*, O. Fr. *gai*, *jaie*, Sp. *gayo*, *gaya*.] (*Ornith.*) (a.) A rather showy bird, common in Europe, of red-brown color above, and a faint yellow below, and having a low, erectile crest of feathers. (b.) A common American bird, having the larger part of the feathers of a brilliant sky-blue; — called also *blue-jay*.



Jay.

**Jéal'oūs, a.** [O. Fr. *jalous*, L. Lat. *zelosus*, from Lat. *zelus*, Gr. *ζῆλος*, emulation, zeal, jealousy.] **1.** Filled with anxious apprehension. **2.** Suspiciously vigilant; solicitous in a matter affecting character or honor. **3.** Pained by suspicions of preference given to another.

**Syn.** — Suspicious; anxious; envious. — Suspicious. — *Suspicious* is the wider term. We *suspect* a person when we distrust his honesty and imagine he has some bad design. We are *jealous* when we suspect him of aiming to deprive us of what is our own, and what we dearly prize. Iago began by awakening the *suspicious* of Othello, and converted them at last into the deadliest *jealousy*.

**Jéal'oūs-ly, adv.** With jealousy or suspicion; emulously.

**Jéal'oūs-ness, n.** State of being jealous; suspicion.

**Jéal'oūs-y, n.** Quality of being jealous; suspicious fear or apprehension; painful apprehension of rivalry in cases nearly affecting one's happiness.

**Jeän (jän), n.** A twilled cotton cloth.

**Jeer, v. i.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* JEERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JEERING.] [Perhaps a modification of *cheer*, taken in an ironical sense. Cf. *jaw* for *chaw*.] To make a mock of some thing or person.

**Syn.** — To sneer; scoff; deride; flout; gibe; mock.

**Jeer, v. t.** To treat with scoffs or derision.

**Jeer, n.** A railing remark or reflection; a scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout; jibe; mockery.

**Jeer'er, n.** A scoffer; a railer; a seorner; a mocker.

**Je-hō'vah, n.** [Heb. *kāwāh*, to be.] A Scripture appellation of the Supreme Being.

**Je-hō'vist, n.** **1.** (*Heb. Gram.*) One who maintains that the vowel-points annexed to the word *Jehovah*, in Hebrew, are the proper vowels of the word, and express the true pronunciation. **2.** The supposed writer of the Jehovistic passages of the Old Testament, especially those of the Pentateuch. See ELOHISTIC. [God.]

**Jē'ho-vīst'ie, a.** Relating to Jehovah, as a name of

**Je-jūne', a.** [Lat. *jejunus*, fasting, hungry, dry, barren.] **1.** Craving food; hungry; starving. **2.** Wanting contents; empty; void of interest; barren.

**Je-jūne'ly, adv.** In a jejune, barren manner.

**Je-jūne'ness (109), n.** Quality or condition of being jejune; especially, want of interest.

**Jē'lied (jē'lid), a.** Brought to the consistence of jelly.

**Jē'ly, n.** [Fr. *gelée*, from *geler*, to freeze.] **1.** Something gelatinous; a stiffened solution of gelatine, gum, or the like. **2.** The inspissated juice of fruits or meat boiled with sugar.

**Jē'ly-fish, n.** (*Zoöl.*) One marine species of radiate animals which have a jelly-like appearance.

**Jēn'net, n.** A small Spanish horse. See GENET.

**Jēn'net-ing, n.** [Said to be corrupted from *junetting*, *juneating*, an apple ripe in June, or at St. Jean.] A species of early apple.

**Jēn'ny, n.** [Corruption of *gin*, a contraction of *engine*.] A machine for spinning, moved by water or steam, and used in manufactories.

**Jēop'ard, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* JEOPARDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JEOPARDING.] [See *infra*.] To put in danger; to expose to loss or injury.

**Syn.** — To hazard; risk; peril; endanger; expose.

**Jēop'ard-ize, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* JEOPARDIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JEOPARDIZING.] To expose to loss or injury; to jeopard. [ous.]

**Jēop'ard-oūs, a.** Exposed to danger; perilous; hazard-

**Jēop'ard-y, n.** [O. Eng. *jupartie*, *jupertie*, *jeupertys*, *jeupertye*, from Fr. *jeu parti*, an even game, a game in which the chances are even. It was afterward confounded with the Fr. *jeu perdu*, a lost game.] Exposure to death, loss, or injury.

**Syn.** — Danger; peril; hazard; risk. See DANGER.

**Jēr'bo-ā, or Jer-bō'ā, n.** [Ar. *yerbāa*, *yarbāa*.] (*Zoöl.*) A small, jumping, rodent animal, having very long hind legs and a long tail. It burrows in the ground.



Jerboa.

**Jēr'e-mī'ad, } n.** [From  
**Jēr'e-mī'ade, } Jeremiah,**  
 the prophet, and author of the book of "Lamentations."] A tale of grief, sorrow, or complaint; a doleful story.

**Jēr'k (14), v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* JERKED (jērkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JERKING.] [Written also *yerk*. Cf. O. Eng. *girk*, a rod, to chastise, to beat; Icel. *jarki*, outside edge of the sole of the foot, a kick.] **1.** To throw with a quick and suddenly arrested motion; to give a sudden pull, twitch, thrust, or push. **2.** To cut into thin slices or strips, and dry in the sun.

**Jēr'k, v. i.** To make a sudden motion; to start quickly; to move with a start, or by starts.

**Jēr'k, n.** **1.** A short, sudden thrust, push, or twitch; a motion suddenly arrested. **2.** Unsustained or unsteady

**Jēr'k'er, n.** One who moves with a jerk. [motion.]

**Jēr'kin, n.** [Dim. of D. *jurk*, a frock.] A jacket; a kind of short coat or close waistcoat.

**Jēr'zey (jēr'zē), n.** [From the island so called.] **1.** The finest of wool separated from the rest; also, fine yarn of wool. **2.** A kind of jacket of coarse woollen cloth.

**Je-ru'sa-lem Ār'ti chōke.** [In this name, *Jerusalem* is a corruption of the It. *girasole*, i. e., sunflower.] (*Bot.*) A plant, cultivated in Europe and the United States. It is a species of sunflower, the roots of which are used as food, and the leaves given to cattle.

**Jēss, n.** [L. Lat. *jactus*, a jess, from Lat. *jacere*, *jactum*, to throw.] A short strap of leather or silk tied round the legs of a hawk, to fasten it to the wrist.

**Jēs'sa-mīne, n.** (*Bot.*) A plant of certain species of the genus *Jasminum*; jasmine.

**Jēst, n.** [O. Eng. *jest* and *gest*, deed, action, story, tale.] **1.** Something done or said in order to amuse; something ludicrous meant only to excite laughter. **2.** The object of laughter or sport; a laughing-stock.

**Syn.** — Joke; fun; burlesque; raillery; sport.

**Jēst, v. i.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* JESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JEST-



ING.] To make merriment by words or actions; to talk jokingly; to joke.

**Syn.**— To joke; sport; rally. — One *jest*s in order to make others laugh; one *jokes* to please himself. A *jest* is always at the expense of another, and is often ill-natured; a *joke* is a sportive sally designed to promote good humor without wounding the feelings of its object.

**Jest'er, n.** 1. One given to jesting, sportive talk, and merry pranks. 2. A buffoon; a person formerly retained by princes to make sport for them.

**Jes'u-it, n.** 1. (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) One of a religious order founded by Ignatius Loyola, under the title of The Society of Jesus. 2. A crafty person; an intriguer; — an opprobrious use of the word.

*Jesuits'-bark*, Peruvian bark, or the bark of certain species of *Cinchona*; — so called because its medicinal properties were first made known in Europe by Jesuit missionaries to South America.

**Jes'u-it'ie, } a.** 1. Pertaining to the Jesuits, or to  
**Jes'u-it'ie-al, } their principles and arts. 2. Design-**  
**Jes'u-it'ie-al-ly, adv.** In a jesuitical manner. [word.]

**Jes'u-it-ism, n.** 1. The arts, principles, and practices of the Jesuits. 2. Cunning; deceit; deceptive practices to effect a purpose; — an offensive sense.

**Jët, n.** [Fr. *jayet, jaïct, jais*, from Lat. *gagates*, Gr. γαγάτης, πέτρα γαγγήτις, so called fr. Γάγαι or Γάγγαι, a town and river in Lyeia.] (*Min.*) A variety of lignite, of a very compact texture, and velvet-black color, and often wrought into toys, buttons, jewelry, &c.

**Jët, n.** [Lat. *jactus*, a throwing, a throw, from *jacere, jactum*, to throw.] A sudden rush, as of water from a pipe, or of flame from an orifice; also, that which issues in a jet.

**Jët, v. i.** [*imp. & p. p.* JETTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* JETTING.] To shoot forward; to shoot or stand out; to project; to jut.

**Jët, v. t.** To spout forth; to emit in a stream or spout.

**Jët-d'eau' (zhä-dö'), n.** [Fr., a throw of water. See JET, n.] A stream of water spouting from a fountain or pipe.

**Jët'sam, } n.** [Fr. *jeter, jeter*, to throw.] (*Mar. Law.*)

**Jët'son, } (a.)** The voluntary throwing of goods overboard, in order to lighten a ship and preserve her. (b.) The goods thus thrown away, and which remain under water.

**Jët'ty, n.** [Fr. *jetée*, O. Fr. *jettée*, from *jeter, jeter*, to throw.] 1. A part of a building that jets or projects beyond the rest. 2. A kind of pier, mostly constructed of timber, with open spaces for the sea to play in.

**Jët'ty, a.** Made of jet, or black as jet.

**Jew (jū or ju), n.** [From Lat. *Judæa*, Gr. Ἰουδαία, the country of the Jews, Judea.] A Hebrew, or Israelite.

**Jew (jū or ju), v. t.** To cheat or defraud. [*Colloq.*]

**Jew'el (jū'el or ju'el), n.** [O. Eng. *juelle, jowele*, L. Lat. *jocale*, for *gaudiale*, as if from Lat. *jocare, jocarî*, to jest, joke, play.] 1. An ornament of dress in which the precious stones form a principal part. 2. A precious stone; a gem. 3. Any object very highly valued; a precious thing.

**Jew'el, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* JEWELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* JEWELING.] 1. To dress or adorn with jewels. 2. To fit or provide with a jewel. [other ornaments.]

**Jew'el-er, n.** One who makes or deals in jewels and

**Jew'el-ler-y, n.** See JEWELRY. [jeweler.]

**Jew'el-ry, n.** Jewels in general; the art or trade of a

**Jew'ess, n.** A Hebrew woman.

**Jew'ish (jū'ish or ju'ish), a.** Pertaining to the Jews or Hebrews; Israelitish.

**Jew'ry (jū'rý or ju'rý), n.** Judea; also, a district inhabited by Jews, and hence the name of a street in London.

**Jew's'-härr (jūz'- or juz'-), n.** A small musical instrument, held between the teeth, and having a metal tongue, which when struck by the finger produces musical sounds that are modulated by the breath.

**Jéz'e-bel, n.** [From *Jezebel*, the wife of Ahab, king of Israel.] An impudent, daring, vicious woman.

**Jib, n.** [Cf. Prov. Eng. *jibs*, tatters.] 1. (*Naut.*) The foremost sail of a ship, being a large, triangular stay-sail extended from the outer end of the jib-boom toward the fore topmast-head. In sloops, it is on the bowsprit, and extends toward the lower mast-head. 2. (*Mach.*) The projecting beam of a crane.

**Jib'-hōōm, n.** (*Naut.*) A spar which is run out from the extremity of the bow-sprit, and which serves as a continuation of it.

**Jibe, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* JIBED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* JIBING.] [Written also *gybe.*] (*Naut.*) To shift from one side of a vessel to the other, as a sail.

**Jibe, v. i.** 1. (*Naut.*) To shift, as a boom-sail, from one side of a vessel to the other. 2. To agree; to harmonize. [*Low.*]

**Jif'fy, n.** [Perhaps derived and corrupted from *gliff*, a transient glance.] A moment; an instant. [*Colloq.*]

**Jig, n.** [O. Fr. *gigue, gige*, a string-instrument, N. Fr. *gigue*, dance, tune, gig. See GIG.] 1. (*Mus.*) A light brisk musical movement. 2. A frolicsome, quick dance, to such a movement. 3. A piece of sport; a trick; cajolery.

**Jig, v. t.** 1. To sort or separate by shaking, as ore. 2. To trick, or cheat; to delude.

**Jig'ger, n.** [Eng. *jig*, v. t. See *supra.*] 1. One who, or that which, jigs, as a miner who sorts or cleans ore by passing it through a wire sieve. 2. A troublesome insect of tropical regions. 3. A machine on which earthen vessels are shaped by rapid motion. 4. (*Naut.*) A small tackle, consisting of a double and single block and the fall.

**Jig'gle, v. i.** [From *jig*, n.] To move in an affected or awkward manner; to shake up and down.

**Jill, n.** [Equiv. to *Gill*, q. v.] A young woman; — so called in contempt.

**Jill'-flirt, n.** [Also *gill-flirt.*] A light, wanton woman.

**Jilt, n.** [Contracted from Scot. *jillet*, a giddy girl, a jill-flirt, dim. of *jill*, q. v.] A woman who capriciously deceives and disappoints her lover; a coquette; a flirt.

**Jilt, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* JILTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* JILTING.] To encourage, and then frustrate the hopes of, as a lover.

**Jilt, v. i.** To play the jilt; to practice deception in love, and discard lovers. [open doors.]

**Jim'my, n.** A short bar used by burglars in breaking

**Jimp, a.** Neat; handsome; elegant of shape. See GIMP.

**Jin'gle (jǐng'gl), v. i.** [See GINGLE and CHINK.] To sound with a fine, sharp rattle; to clink.

**Jin'gle, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* JINGLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* JINGLING.] To cause to give a sharp sound, as a little bell, or as pieces of metal.

**Jin'gle, n.** 1. A rattling or clinking sound, as of little bells or pieces of metal. 2. That which makes such a sound. 3. Correspondence of sound in rhymes.

**Jin'go (jǐng'go), n.** [Said to be a corruption of *St. Ginguolph.*] A word often used in a vulgar oath.

**Jin'nee, n.; pl. JINN.** [Ar.] (*Mohammedan Myth.*) A genius or demon; — a name applied to genii, angels, or demons, supposed to have transparent bodies, with the power of assuming various forms.

**Jōb, n.** [A modification of *chop*, to cut off, to cut into small pieces.] 1. A piece of work; any thing undertaken, or assumed to be done. 2. An undertaking with a view to profit; a public transaction done for private profit.

**Jōb, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* JOBBED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOBBING.] 1. To hire by the job, or period of use and service. 2. To do by separate portions or lots. 3. (*Com.*) To buy and sell as a broker; to purchase of importers for the purpose of selling to retailers.

**Jōb, v. i.** [Cf. CHOP, to barter, exchange.] 1. To perform pieces of work; to work by the job. 2. To seek private gain under the pretense of public service.

**Jōb'ber, n.** 1. A worker by the job. 2. A dealer in the public stocks or funds. 3. One who purchases goods from importers, and sells to retailers. 4. One who turns official actions to private advantage.

**Jōb'ber-nōwl, n.** [From O. Eng. *jobarde*, a stupid fellow, and *noul, nole*, a head, from *knoll*, q. v.] A loggerhead; a blockhead. [*Low.*]

**Jōb'bing-house, n.** A mercantile establishment which purchases from importers and sells to retailers. [*Amer.*]

**Jōck'ey, n.; pl. JOCK'EYS.** [Dim. of *Jack*, Scot. *Jock*, diminutive of *John.*] 1. A man who rides horses in a race. 2. A dealer in horses. 3. One who cheats in trade.

**Jōck'ey, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* JOCKEYED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOCKEYING.] To play the jockey toward; to cheat;

**Jōck'ey, v. i.** To play or act the jockey. [to trick.]

**Jōck'ey-ism, n.** Practice of jockeys.

**Jo-eōse', a.** [Lat. *jocosus*, from *jocus*, joke.] 1. Given to jokes and jestings. 2. Containing a joke.

**Syn.**— Jocular; facetious; witty; merry; pleasant; waggish; sportive.

**Jo-eōse'ly, adv.** In jest; for sport or game.

**Jo-eōse'ness, n.** Quality of being jocose; merriment.

**Jo-eōs'i-ty, n.** A jocose act or saying; jocoseness.

**Jōe'u-lar, a.** [Lat. *jocularis*, from *joculus*, dim. of *jocus*, joke.] 1. Given to jesting; jocose. 2. Containing jokes, [sportive.]

**Jōe'u-lar'i-ty, n.** Merriment; jesting. [sportive.]

**Jōe'u-lar-ly, adv.** In jest; for sport or mirth.



**Jōe'und**, *a.* [Lat. *jocundus, jucundus*, from *jocus*, a jest, joke.] Merry; gay; airy; lively; sportive.

**Jo-eūn'di-ty**, *n.* State of being merry; gayety.

**Jōe'und-ly**, *adv.* Merrily; gayly.

**Jōe'und-ness**, *n.* State of being jocund; joeundity.

**Jōg**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOGGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOGGING.] [Allied to Ger. *shocken*, to jolt or shake, Eng. *shock*.] To push or shake with the elbow or hand; to urge gently or repeatedly.

**Jōg**, *v. i.* **1.** To move by jogs, like those of a slow trot. **2.** To walk or travel idly, heavily, or slowly.

**Jōg**, *n.* A slight shake; a shake or push intended to give notice or awaken attention.

*Jog-trot*, a slow, regular pace.

**Jōg'ger**, *n.* **1.** One who walks or moves heavily and slowly. **2.** One who gives a sudden push.

**Jōg'gle**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOGGLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOGGING.] [Dim. of *jog*, *q. v.*] **1.** To shake slightly; to jostle, or cause to move irregularly. **2.** (*Arch.*) To join or match by jogs or notches, so as to prevent sliding

**Jōg'gle**, *v. i.* To shake or totter. [apart.]

**Jōg'gle**, *n.* **1.** (*Arch.*) A joint between two bodies so constructed by means of jogs or notches, as to prevent their sliding past each other. **2.** (*Masonry*) A similar joint held in place by means of pieces of stone or metal introduced into it. **3. pl.** The pieces of stone or metal used in a joggle-joint.

**Jo-hān'nēs**, *n.* (*Numis.*) A Portuguese gold coin of the value of eight dollars; so named from the figure of King John (Lat. *Johannes*) which it bears.

**Jōhn Dō'ry**. [Formed from Fr. *jaune dorée*, golden yellow; *dorée*, i. e., gilt (se. *la poisson*, fish).] (*Ichth.*) A small golden-colored sea-fish. See DORY.

**Jōhn'ny-eāke**, *n.* A cake made of the meal of maize or Indian corn, mixed with water, and originally baked on the hearth. [*Amer.*]

**Join** (38), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOINING.] [From Lat. *jungere*, to yoke, bind together.] **1.** To bring together, literally or figuratively; to place in contiguity; to league. **2.** To associate one's self to; to be or become connected with. **3.** To effect a union.

**Syn.** — To add; annex; unite; connect; combine; consociate; couple; link. See ADD.

**Join**, *v. i.* To be contiguous, close, or in contact; to form a league or contract together; to unite.

**Join'der**, *n.* **1.** Act of joining; conjunction. **2.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) A joining of parties as plaintiffs or defendants in a suit, or of causes of action. (*b.*) Acceptance of an issue tendered in law or fact.

**Join'er**, *n.* **1.** One who joins; a joiner. **2.** A mechanic who does the wood-work in the covering and finishing of buildings.

**Join'er-y**, *n.* Art of a joiner; the work of a joiner.

**Joint**, *n.* [See JOIN.] **1.** The place or part in which two things are joined or united; junction. **2.** The part or space included between two joints, knots, or articulations. **3.** (*Geol.*) One of a system of regular and extensive cracks or seams transverse to the stratification.

**Joint**, *a.* **1.** Joined; united; combined; concerted. **2.** Uniting or sharing with another or with others. **3.** Shared among more than one; held in common.

**Joint**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOINTING.] **1.** To unite by a joint or joints; to fit together. **2.** To provide with a joint or joints; to articulate. **3.** To separate the joints of; to cut up, as meat; to disjoint.

**Joint**, *v. i.* To fit perfectly; to coalesce as joints do.

**Joint'er**, *n.* **1.** The longest plane used by a joiner. **2.** (*Masonry.*) A bent piece of iron used to secure the joints of a wall in order to strengthen it.

**Joint'ly**, *adv.* In a joint manner; together; unitedly; in concert.

**Joint'ress**, *n.* (*Law.*) A woman who has a jointure.

**Joint'-stōck**, *n.* Stock held in company.

**Joint'-stōol**, *n.* A stool consisting of parts inserted in each other.

**Joint'-tēn'an-cy**, *n.* (*Law.*) A tenure of estate by unity of interest, title, time, and possession, under which the survivor takes the whole. [joint-tenancy.]

**Joint'-tēn'ant**, *n.* (*Law.*) One who holds an estate by

**Joint'ūre** (53), *n.* [Lat. *junctura*, from *jungere, junctum*, See JOIN and JUNCTURE.] (*Law.*) An estate settled on a wife, and which she is to enjoy after her husband's decease for her own life at least, and in satisfaction of dower.

**Joint'ūre**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOINTURED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOINTURING.] To settle a jointure upon.

**Joist**, *n.* [L. Lat. *gistum*, equiv. to Lat. *jacitum*, *p. p.* of *jacere*, to lie.] A small piece of timber to which the boards of a floor or the laths of ceiling are nailed.

**Joist**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOISTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOISTING.] To fit or furnish with joists.

**Jōke**, *n.* [Lat. *jocus*.] **1.** Something said for the sake of exciting a laugh; a jest; a witticism. **2.** What is not in earnest, or actually meant.

**Jōke**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOKED (jōkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOKING.] To make merry with; to rally; to banter.

**Jōke**, *v. i.* To do something for sport, or to make sport.

**Syn.** — To jest; sport; rally.

**Jōk'er**, *n.* A jester; a merry fellow.

**Jōl'i-fi-eā'tion**, *n.* [Eng. *jolly* and Lat. *facere*, to make.] Noisy festivity and merriment. [*Colloq.*]

**Jōl'i-ly**, *adv.* [See JOLLY.] With noisy mirth.

**Jōl'i-ness**, } *n.* Noisy mirth; gayety; merriment; fea-

**Jōl'i-ty**, } tivity; hilarity; jovialty.

**Jōl'ly**, *a.* [*compar.* JOLLIER; *superl.* JOLLIEST.] [O. Fr. *joli, jolif*, joyful, merry, N. Fr. *joli*, pretty, from Icel. *jol*, Goth. *jiuleis*, Eng. *yule*, Christmas-feast. See YULE.] **1.** Full of life and mirth; jovial; joyous; merry. **2.** Expressing mirth, or inspiring it. **3.** Of fine appearance; handsome; plump.

**Jōl'ly-bōat**, *n.* [A sailor's corruption of *yawl-boat*. See YAWL.] (*Naut.*) A small boat belonging to a ship.

**Jōlt** (20), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOLTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOLTING.] [Cf. O. Eng. *jolle*, to beat, to come in collision, Ger. *schollern, scholdern, scholtern*, to roll down, to bowl.] To shake with short, abrupt risings and fallings, as a carriage moving on rough ground.

**Jōlt**, *v. t.* To shake with sudden jerks.

**Jōlt**, *n.* A shock or shake by a sudden jerk.

**Jōlt'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, jolts.

**Jōlt'hēad**, *n.* A great head; a dunce; a blockhead.

**Jōn'quīl**, } *n.* [Fr. *jonquille*, from Lat. *juncus*, a rush,

**Jōn'quīlle**, } because it has rush-like leaves.] (*Bot.*)

A bulbous plant, allied to the daffodil. It has long, lily-like leaves, and spikes of yellow or white fragrant flowers.

**Jō'ram**, } *n.* [Probably corrupted from O. Eng. *jorden*,

**Jō'rum**, } an earthen pot.] A large drinking vessel,

and also its contents, namely, nut-brown ale and toast, with sugar and spice. [*Colloq. Eng.*]

**Jōss'-stīck** (109), *n.* [Chinese *joss*, deity.] A small cylinder, made of gum mixed with the dust of odoriferous woods, which the Chinese burn before their idols.

**Jōs'tle** (jōs'tl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOSTLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOSTLING.] [See JUSTLE.] To run against and shake; to crowd against.

**Jōt**, *n.* [Gr. *ἰωτα*, the name of the letter *i*, Heb. *yod*. See IOTA.] An iota; a point; a tittle; the least quantity assignable.

**Jōt**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOTTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOTTING.] To set down; to make a memorandum of.

**Jounce**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOUNCED (jounst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOUNCING.] To jolt; to shake, especially by rough riding.

**Jounce**, *n.* A jolt; a shake; a hard trot.

**Jōūr'nal** (jūr'nal), *n.* [L. Lat. *journalis*, from Lat. *diurnalis*, diurnal, from *diurnus*, belonging to the day, from *dies*, a day.] **1.** An account of daily transactions and events; hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) (*Com.*) A book in which every particular article or charge is fairly entered under the date of each day. (*b.*) (*Naut.*) A daily register of the ship's course and distance, &c. (*c.*) A paper published daily; hence, also, a periodical publication giving an account of passing events, the proceedings and memoirs of societies, &c. **2.** (*Mach.*) The short, cylindrical portion of a shaft or other revolving piece which turns in some other piece, or in a journal-box; a bearing.

**Jōūr'nal-bōx**, *n.* The part of a machine in which the journal of a shaft, axle, or pin bears and moves; strictly, a box in two or more parts, so that it can be opened and adjusted.

**Jōūr'nal-īsm**, *n.* **1.** The keeping of a journal. **2.** The profession of editing, or writing for, journals.

**Jōūr'nal-īst**, *n.* **1.** The writer of a journal or diary. **2.** The conductor of, or contributor to, a public journal.

**Jōūr'nal-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* JOURNALIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* JOURNALIZING.] To enter in a journal an account of. [public journal.]

**Jōūr'nal-ize**, *v. i.* To aid by writing in carrying on a **Jōūr'ney**, *n.*; *pl.* JOURNEYS. [Fr. *journée*, a day, a day's work, a day's journey, from Lat. *diurnus*. See JOURNAL.] Travel from one place to another; passage; voyage.

**Syn.** — Tour; excursion; trip; expedition; pilgrimage. —

**foōd**, **foōt**; **ūrn**, **rūde**, **pūll**; **çell**, **çhaise**, **call**, **eeho**; **gēm**, **gēt**; **aš**; **exīst**; **līnger**, **līnk**; **thīe**.



The word *journey* suggests the idea of a somewhat prolonged traveling for a specific object, leading a person to pass directly from one point to another. In a *tour*, we take a round-about course from place to place, more commonly for pleasure, though sometimes on business. An *excursion* is never on business, but always for pleasure, health, &c. In a *pilgrimage*, we travel to a place hallowed by our religious affections, or by some train of sacred or tender associations.

**Joûr'ney**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JOURNEYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JOURNEYING.] To travel from place to place.

**Joûr'ney-man**, *n.*; *pl.* JOÛR'NEY-MEN. A man hired to work by the day; hence, any mechanic hired to work for another, whether by the month, year, or other term.

**Joûr'ney-work** (-wurk), *n.* Work done for hire by a

**Joûst**, *n.* The same as JUST, *q. v.* [mechanic.

**Jôve**, *n.* **1.** The chief divinity of the ancient Romans; Jupiter. **2.** The planet Jupiter. [*Rare.*]

**Jô'vi-al**, *a.* [From Lat. *Jovialis*, because the planet Jupiter was considered to make those who were born under it joyful or jovial.] **1.** Under the influence of Jupiter, the planet. **2.** Gay; merry; airy; joyous; jolly.

**Jô'vi-âl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being jovial; jovialness.

**Jô'vi-al-ly**, *adv.* Merrily; gayly; with noisy mirth.

**Jô'vi-al-ness**, *n.* Noisy mirth; gayety.

**Jô'vi-al-ty**, *n.* Merriment; joviality.

**Jôwl**, *n.* [Fr. *gueule*, mouth, jaws, from Lat. *gula*, throat. Cf. A.-S. *ceole*, *geagl*, the jaw, throat, Ir. & Gael. *gial*, *giall*, the jaw, cheek.] The cheek.

*Cheek by jowl*, with the cheeks close together.

**Jôwl'er**, or **Jowl'er**, *n.* [Eng. *jowl*, or *jole*, the cheek, because it is a thick-jawed dog.] A hunting-dog, beagle, or other dog.

**Joy**, *n.* [O. Fr. *joye*, *joie*, *goie*, from Lat. *gaudium*, joy, from *gaudere*, to rejoice.] **1.** The emotion excited by the acquisition or expectation of good; exhilaration of spirits. **2.** The cause of joy or happiness.

**Syn.** — Gladness; pleasure; delight; happiness; exultation; transport; felicity; ecstasy; rapture; bliss; gayety; mirth; merriment; festivity; hilarity.

**Joy**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JOYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JOYING.] To rejoice; to be glad; to exult.

**Joy'ance**, *n.* Gayety; festivity.

**Joy'ful**, *a.* Full of joy; very glad; gay; exulting; joyous.

**Joy'ful-ly**, *adv.* With joy; gladly.

**Joy'ful-ness**, *n.* Great gladness; joy.

**Joy'less**, *a.* **1.** Destitute of joy; wanting joy. **2.** Giving no joy or pleasure; unenjoyable.

**Joy'less-ly**, *adv.* Without joy.

**Joy'less-ness**, *n.* State of being joyless.

**Joy'oûs**, *a.* Full of joy; joyful; glad.

**Syn.** — Merry; lively; blithe; gleeful; gay; glad; mirthful; sportive; festive; happy; blissful; charming; delightful.

**Joy'oûs-ly**, *adv.* With joy or gladness.

**Joy'oûs-ness**, *n.* The state of being joyous.

**Jû'bi-lant**, *a.* [Lat. *jubilans*, *p. pr.* of *jubilare*, to shout.] Uttering songs of triumph; rejoicing; shouting with joy.

**Jû'bi-lâ'te**, or **Jû'bi-lâ'te**, *n.* [Lat. *jubilare*, imperative of *jubilare*, to shout for joy.] The third Sunday after Easter; — so called because the church service, in early times, began, on that day, with the words of the 66th Psalm, "Jubilate Deo," &c.

**Jû'bi-lâ'tion**, *n.* Act of declaring triumph.

**Jû'bi-lee**, *n.* [Lat. *jubilæus*, Gr. *ἰωβηλαῖος*, from Heb. *yôbêl*, blast of a trumpet, and the grand sabbatical year, which was announced by sound of trumpet.] **1.** (*Jewish Hist.*) Every fiftieth year, at which time all the slaves were liberated, and all lands which had been alienated during the whole period reverted to their former owners. **2.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A church solemnity or ceremony celebrated at Rome, at stated intervals, latterly of twenty-five years. **3.** A season of great public festivity and joy. **4.** Joyfulness; exultation.

**Ju-dâ'ie**, } *a.* [See JEW.] Pertaining to the Jews.

**Ju-dâ'ie-al**, }

**Ju-dâ'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* After the Jewish manner.

**Jû'da-îsm** (44), *n.* **1.** The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews, as enjoined in the laws of Moses. **2.** Conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies.

**Jû'da-îst** (44), *n.* One who conforms to, or believes in, the doctrines of Judaism.

**Jû'da-îze**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JUDAIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JUDAIZING.] **1.** To conform to the religious doctrines and rights of the Jews. **2.** To reason and interpret like a Jew.

**Jû'da-îz'er**, *n.* **1.** One who conforms to the religion of the Jews. **2.** One who reasons like a Jew.

**Jûd'ge**, *n.* [Lat. *judex*, from *judicare*. See *infra.*] **1.** (*Law.*) A civil officer invested with authority to hear

and determine causes, civil or criminal. **2.** The Supreme Being. **3.** One who has skill to decide on the merits of a question, or on the value of any thing; a connoisseur; an expert. **4.** (*Jewish Hist.*) A chief magistrate with civil and military powers, such as those who governed the nation more than three hundred years. **5. pl.** The title of the seventh book of the Old Testament.

*Judge-Advocate* (*Mil.*), a person appointed to act as public prosecutor at a court-martial.

**Syn.** — Umpire; arbitrator; referee. — A *judge*, in the legal sense, is a magistrate appointed to determine questions of law. An *umpire* is a person selected to decide between two or more who contend for a prize. An *arbitrator* is one chosen to allot to two contestants their portion of a claim, usually on grounds of equity and common sense. A *referee* is one to whom a case is referred for final adjustment. *Arbitrations* and *references* are sometimes voluntary, and sometimes appointed by a court.

**Jûd'ge**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JUDGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JUDGING.] [Lat. *judicare*, from *jus*, law or right, and *dicare*, to proclaim, pronounce.] **1.** To hear and determine, as in causes on trial; to pass sentence. **2.** To assume authority to try any thing and pass judgment on it. **3.** To form an opinion; to determine; to distinguish.

**Jûd'ge**, *v. t.* **1.** To hear and determine by authority, as a case before a court, or a controversy between two parties. **2.** To examine and pass sentence on. **3.** To sit in judgment upon; to be censorious toward. **4.** To determine upon inquiry or deliberation; to esteem; to think; to reckon.

**Jûd'g'er**, *n.* One who judges or passes sentence.

**Jûd'g'er-ship**, *n.* The office of a judge.

**Jûd'g'ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of judging; the act or process of the mind in comparing ideas, to find their mutual relations, and to ascertain truth. **2.** That which is discerned by the mind in judging; opinion; notion. **3.** Facility in judging; correctness; taste. **4.** (*Philos.*) The act or faculty of comparing objects of any kind, and discerning their relations, attributes, or properties; the result of the act thus performed. **5.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) The sentence of the law, pronounced by a court, or by a judge thereof. (*b.*) Decision of a court. **6.** A calamity regarded as sent by God, by way of recompense for wrong committed. **7.** (*Theol.*) The final punishment of the wicked.

**Jûd'g'ment-dâ-y**, *n.* (*Theol.*) The last day, when final judgment will be pronounced on the subjects of God's moral government.

**Jûd'g'ment-sêat**, *n.* The seat or bench on which judges sit in court; hence, a court; a tribunal.

**Jû'di-eâ'tive**, *a.* Having power to judge.

**Jû'di-ea-to-ry** (50), *a.* Dispensing justice.

**Jû'di-ea-to-ry**, *n.* **1.** A court of justice; a tribunal. **2.** Distribution of justice.

**Jû'di-ea-tûre** (53), *n.* **1.** Power of distributing justice by legal trial and determination. **2.** Right of judicial action; jurisdiction. **3.** A court of justice. **4.** Extent of jurisdiction of a judge or court.

**Ju-dî'cial** (-dîsh'al), *a.* [Lat. *judicialis*, from *judicium*, judgment.] **1.** Pertaining or appropriate to courts of justice, or to a judge thereof. **2.** Practiced or employed in the administration of justice. **3.** Proceeding from a court of justice. **4.** Positive or established by statute. **5.** Inflicted, as a penalty or in judgment.

**Ju-dî'cial-ly** (-dîsh'al-), *adv.* **1.** In the forms of legal justice. **2.** By way of penalty.

**Ju-dî'ci-a-ry** (-dîsh'î-, 44, 95), *a.* **1.** Passing judgment or sentence. **2.** Pertaining to the courts of judicature.

**Ju-dî'ci-a-ry**, *n.* That branch of government in which judicial power is vested; the judges taken collectively.

**Ju-dî'ciou's** (-dîsh'us), *a.* According to sound judgment.

**Syn.** — Prudent; rational; wise; skillful; discerning; sagacious.

**Ju-dî'ciou's-ly** (-dîsh'us-), *adv.* In a judicious manner; with good judgment; skillfully. [dicious.]

**Ju-dî'ciou's-ness** (-dîsh'us-), *n.* Quality of being judicious.

**Jûg**, *n.* [Cf. Gael. & Ir. *cuach*, bowl, cup, pail, A.-S. *ceac*, basin, cup, pitcher.] **1.** A vessel, with a swelling belly and narrow mouth; a large earthen or stone bottle. **2.** A pitcher; a ewer. [*Eng.*] **3.** A prison; a jail. [*Colloq and low.*]

**Jûg**, *v. t.* **1.** To boil or stew, as in a jug. **2.** To commit to jail; to imprison. [*Colloq. and low.*]

**Jûg'gle**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JUGGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JUGGLING.] [From Lat. *joculari*, to jest, joke.] **1.** To play tricks by sleight of hand; to conjure. **2.** To practice artifice or imposture.

**Jûg'gle**, *v. t.* To deceive by trick or artifice.



**Jūg'gle**, *n.* **1.** A trick by legerdemain. **2.** An imposture; a deception.

**Jūg'gler**, *n.* [From Lat. *joculator*, a jester, joker, from *joculari*, to jest, joke.] One who practices or exhibits tricks by slight of hand; a cheat; a deceiver.

**Jūg'gler-y**, *n.* Art or act of a juggler; legerdemain; trickery; imposture.

**Jū'gu-lar**, *a.* [N. Lat. *jugularis*, from Lat. *jugulum*, the collar-bone, the throat, from *jungere*, to yoke, to join.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the neck or throat.

**Jū'gu-lar**, *n.* (*Anat.*) One of the large veins by which the blood is returned from the head to the heart.

**Jūiçe** (jūs), *n.* [Fr. & Lat. *jus*, broth, gravy, juice; O. D. *juys*.] The sap; the watery part of vegetables, especially of fruits; hence, also, the fluid part of animal substances.

**Jūiçe'less**, *a.* Destitute of juice; dry.

**Jūiçi-ness**, *n.* State of being juicy; succulence.

**Jūi'cy**, *a.* [compar. JUCIER; superl. JUCIEST.] Abounding with juice; moist; succulent.

**Jū'jube**, *n.* [From Lat. *zizyphum*, Gr. *ζίζυφον*, Per. *zîz-fûn*, *zîzafûn*, *zayzafûn*, *zîrfûn*, the barren jujube tree; Ar. *zivzûf*, *zufayzaf*.] The fruit of a species of plant, a native of Syria, but now cultivated in the south of Europe; it is of a blood-red or saffron color, and has a sweet, granular pulp.

*Jujube paste*, the dried or inspissated jelly of the jujube; also, an expectorant made of gum arabic sweetened.

**Jū'lep**, *n.* [From Ar. & Per. *julâb*, *jullâb*, from Per. *gulâb*, rose-water and julep, from *gul*, rose, *guli-mukarrar*, sirup of roses, and *âb*, water.] **1.** A sweet drink; especially (*Med.*), a demulcent, acidulous, or mucilaginous mixture. **2.** A beverage composed of brandy; whisky, or some other spirituous liquor, with sugar, pounded ice, and sprigs of mint. [ius Cæsar.]

**Jūlian** (jāl'yan), *a.* Belonging to, or derived from, *Julian calendar*, the calendar as adjusted by Julius Cæsar, in which the year was made to consist of 365 days, 6 hours, instead of 365 days. — *Julian epoch*, the epoch of the commencement of the Julian calendar, or 46 B. C. — *Julian period*, a chronological period of 7980 years, combining the solar, lunar, and indiction cycles. — *Julian year*, the year of 365 days, 6 hours, adopted in the Julian calendar.

**Ju-lī'**, *n.* The seventh month of the year; — so called from *Julius*, the surname of Caius Cæsar, who was born in this month.

**Jū'märt**, *n.* [Either from Lat. *jumentum*, a beast of burden, or from Lat. *Chimæra*.] The supposed offspring of a bull and a mare.

**Jūm'ble**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JUMBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JUMBLING.] [Prob. from Fr. *combler*, to heap up, load, overwhelm, from Lat. *cumulare*, to heap.] To mix in a confused mass; to put or throw together without order.

**Jūm'ble**, *v. i.* To meet, mix, or unite in a confused manner.

**Jūm'ble**, *n.* **1.** Confused mixture; orderless mass or collection. **2.** A small, sweet cake, often in shape like a ring.

**Jūm'bler**, *n.* One who mixes things in confusion.

**Jūmp**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JUMPED (jūmt) 84; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JUMPING.] [O. D. *gumpen*, Prov. Ger. *gumpen*, *jumpen*.] To lift the feet wholly from the ground and alight again upon them; to skip; to spring; to bound.

**Jūmp**, *v. t.* To pass by a leap; to pass over eagerly or hastily; to skip over.

**Jūmp**, *n.* **1.** Act of jumping; a leap; a spring; a bound. **2.** (*Geol.*) A dislocation in a mineral stratum; a fault. **3.** (*Arch.*) An abrupt interruption of level in a piece of brick-work or masonry.

**Jūmp**, *n.* [From Ar. *al-jubbah*, a cotton waistcoat.] A kind of loose or limber stays or waistcoat worn by females.

**Jūmp'er**, *n.* **1.** One who jumps. **2.** A long iron chisel or borer. **3.** A rude kind of sleigh. **4.** One of a certain religious sect, characterized by many remarkable eccentricities.

**Jūmp'-sēat**, *n.* A carriage with a movable seat, readily changed from the one-seated to the two-seated form.

**Jūn'cate** (jūnk'et), *n.* [L. Lat. *juncata*, cream-cheese, made in a wicker basket or basket of rushes, from Lat. *juncus*, rush.] **1.** A cheese-cake; hence, any kind of delicate food. **2.** A furtive or private entertainment.

**Jūn'ct-ion**, *n.* [Lat. *junctio*, from *jungere*, to join.] **1.** Act of joining, or state of being joined; union; combination; coalition. **2.** Place or point of union; specifically, the place where two lines of railway meet.

**Jūn'ct'ure** (53), *n.* [Lat. *junctiona*, from *jungere*, to join.] **1.** The line or point at which two bodies are joined; a joint or articulation. **2.** A point of time; especially, a

point rendered critical by a concurrence of circumstances, an exigency; an emergency.

**Jūne**, *n.* [Lat. *Junius*, from *Juno*, because it was sacred to this goddess.] The sixth month of the year.

**Jūne'a-ting**, *n.* [See JENNETING.] A kind of early apple, which ripens in June.

**Jūn'gle** (jūng'gl), *n.* [Hind. *jangal*, desert; forest; jungle; Skr. *janggala*, desert.] Land mostly covered with forest-trees, brush-wood, &c., or coarse, reedy vegetation, but not wholly uninhabited.

**Jūn'gly**, *a.* Consisting of, or abounding with jungles.

**Jūn'ior** (jūn'yur), *a.* [Lat., contracted from *juvenior*, compar. of *juvenis*, young.] **1.** Less old; younger. **2.** Belonging to a younger person, or to a junior.

**Jūn'ior**, *n.* **1.** A younger person. **2.** Hence, of a lower or younger standing; as, specifically, (*a.*) One in the third year of his collegiate course in an American college. (*b.*) One in the first year of his course at a theological semi-

**Jūn-iōr'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being junior. [nary.]

**Jū'ni-per**, *n.* [Lat. *juniperus*. See GENEVA.] (*Bot.*) An evergreen coniferous shrub or tree.

**Jūnk**, *n.* [Lat. *juncus*, a bulrush, of which ropes were made in early ages.] **1.** Pieces of old cable or old cordage. **2.** (*Naut.*) A ship used in China. **3.** A thick piece. [See CHUNK.] **4.** (*Naut.*) Hard salted beef supplied to ships.

*Junk-bottle*, a bottle, usually of green glass, made thick and strong, for holding liquors, as ale, and the like.

**Jūnk'et**, *n.* [See JUNCATE.] **1.** A sweetmeat. **2.** A stolen entertainment.

**Jūnk'et**, *v. i.* **1.** To make a private entertainment. **2.** To feast; to banquet.

**Jūnk'et**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JUNKETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JUNKETING.] To give entertainment to; to feast.

**Jūnk'et-ing**, *n.* A private feast or entertainment.

**Jūn'tá**, *n.*; *pl.* JŪN'TÁŪ. [Sp., from Lat. *junctus*, joined, *p. p.* of *jungere*, to join.] A grand council of state in Spain or her possessions.

**Jūn'to**, *n.*; *pl.* JŪN'TŌŪ. [Sp. *junta*. See supra.] A select council or assembly, which deliberates in secret on any affair of government; a faction; a cabal.

**Jū'pi-ter**, *n.* [Lat., from *Jovis pater*.] **1.** (*Rom. Myth.*) The supreme deity; the son of Saturn; Jove. **2.** (*Astron.*) One of the planets, the largest, and, next to Venus, the brightest.

**Ju-pōn'**, } *n.* [Fr. See JUMP.] **1.** A sleeveless jacket  
**Jup-pōn'**, } or overcoat, composed of several thicknesses  
of material sewed through, and faced with silk or velvet.  
**2.** A petticoat.

**Ju-rás'sie**, *a.* (*Geol.*) Of the age of the middle secondary, or the oölite and lias; — named from certain rocks of the Jura mountains.

**Ju-ríd'ie**, } *a.* [Lat. *juridicus*, relating to the admin-  
**Ju-ríd'ie-al**, } istration of justice, from *jus*, *juris*, right,  
law, and *dicare*, to pronounce.] **1.** Pertaining to a  
judge; acting in the distribution of justice. **2.** Used in  
courts of law.

**Ju-ríd'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* According to forms of law.

**Jū'ris-eōn'sult** (110), *n.* [Lat. *jurisconsultus*, from *jus*, *juris*, right, and *consulere*, *consultum*, to consult.] A man learned in the law, and who is consulted thereon; a jurist; a counselor.

**Jū'ris-die'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *jurisdictio*, from *jus*, *juris*, right, law, and *dicare*, to pronounce.] **1.** The legal power or authority of hearing and determining causes. **2.** Power of governing or legislating; the power or right of exercising authority. **3.** The limit within which power may be exercised.

**Jū'ris-die'tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to jurisdiction.

**Jū'ris-die'tive**, *a.* Having jurisdiction.

**Jū'ris-pru'dençe**, *n.* [Lat. *jurisprudentia*, from *jus*, *juris*, right, law, and *prudencia*, a foreseeing, knowledge of a matter.] The science of law; the knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men in a state or community.

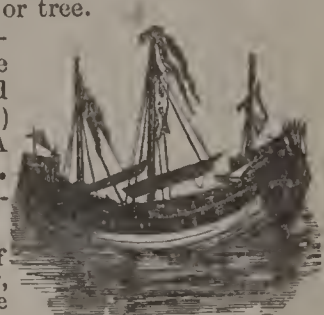
*Medical jurisprudence*, the science of the application of anatomy, physiology, and therapeutics, to the determination of cases in law.

**Jū'ris-pru'dent**, *a.* Understanding law; jurispruden-  
tial. [in, law.]

**Jū'ris-pru'dent**, *n.* One who understands, or is skilled

**Jū'ris-pru'den'tial**, *a.* Pertaining to jurisprudence.

**Jū'rist** (89), *n.* **1.** One versed in the law; especially, one



Junk.

foöd, foöt; ūrn, ryde, pull; çell, çhaise, call, echo; ġem, ġet; aș; exist; linger, link; this.



versed in the civil law; a civil lawyer. **2.** One versed in the law of nations, or any other legal subject.

**Jūr'or**, *n.* [Lat. *jurator*, a swearer, a sworn witness or magistrate, from *jurare*, *jurari*, to swear.] **1.** (*Law.*) One who serves on a jury; a jurymen. **2.** One of a committee chosen to adjudge prizes at a public exhibition.

**Jūr'y** (89), *n.* **1.** (*Law.*) A body of men, selected and sworn to inquire into and try any matter of fact, and to declare the truth of it on the evidence given them in the case. **2.** A committee for adjudging prizes at a public exhibition. [*Eng.*]

**Jūr'y-man**, *n.*; *pl.* JŪ'RY-MEN. One who is impaneled on a jury, or who serves as a juror.

**Jūr'y-māst**, *n.* [Probably for *injury-mast*, i. e., a mast in the room of one carried away by the *injury* of weather.] (*Naut.*) A temporary mast erected in a ship, to supply the place of one carried away in a tempest or an engagement, &c.

**Jūst**, *a.* [Lat. *justus*, from *jus*, right, law, justice.] **1.** Rendering, or disposed to render, to each one his due. **2.** Conformed to fact, to the truth of things, to a proper standard, to reasonable expectations, and the like.

**Syn.**—Equitable; upright; honest; true; fair; impartial; proper; exact; normal; orderly; regular; tasteful.

**Jūst**, *adv.* Precisely; exactly; closely; nearly.

But *just*, that and no more; barely; scarcely. — *Just now*, the least possible time since; a moment ago.

**Jūst**, *n.* [Written also *joust*. See *infra*.] A mock encounter on horseback; a tilt; one of the exercises at tournaments.

**Jūst**, *v. i.* [O. Fr. *juster*, *jouster*, from Lat. *juxta*, near to, nigh, L. Lat. *juxtare*, to approach, join.] **1.** To engage in a mock fight on horseback. **2.** To push; to drive; to jostle.

**Jūs'tiçe**, *n.* [Lat. *justitia*, from *justus*, just.] **1.** Quality of being just; the rendering to every one his due, right, or desert. **2.** Conformity to truth and reality; fair representation of facts respecting merit or demerit. **3.** Just treatment; merited reward or punishment. **4.** Agreeableness to right; equity; justness. **5.** [L. Lat. *justiciarius*.] A person duly commissioned to hold courts, or to try and decide controversies and administer justice.

**Syn.**—Equity; law; rectitude; honesty.—*Justice and equity* are the same; but human laws, though designed to secure justice, are of necessity imperfect, and hence what is strictly legal is at times far from being equitable or just. Here a court of equity comes in to redress the grievances. It does so as distinguished from courts of law; and as the latter are often styled courts of justice, some have fancied that there is in this case a conflict between justice and equity. The real conflict is against the working of the law; this a court of equity brings into accordance with the claims of justice. It would be an unfortunate use of language which should lead any one to imagine he might have justice on his side while practicing iniquity (*inequity*).

**Jūs'tiçe-shīp**, *n.* The office or dignity of a justice.

**Jus-ti'ci-a-ble** (-tish'i-a-bl), *a.* Proper to be examined in courts of justice.

**Jus-ti'ci-ar** (-tish'i-ar), } *n.* **1.** A judge or justice.

**Jus-ti'ci-a-ry** (-tish'i-, 95), } **2.** A lord chief justice.

**Jūs'ti-fi'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being proved to be just.

**Syn.**—Defensible; vindicable; warrantable; excusable.

**Jūs'ti-fi'a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being justifiable; rectitude; possibility of being defended or vindicated.

**Jūs'ti-fi'a-bly**, *adv.* In a manner that admits of vindication or justification; rightly.

**Jūs'ti-fi-eā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of justifying; vindication; defense. **2.** State of being justified. **3.** (*Law.*) The showing of a sufficient reason in court why a party charged or accused did what he is called to answer. **4.** (*Theol.*) The treating of sinful man as though he were just.

**Jūs'ti-fi-eā'tive**, *a.* Justifying; having power to justify; justificatory.

**Jūs'ti-fi-eā'tor**, *n.* One who justifies; a justifier.

**Jūs'ti-fi-eā'to-ry**, *a.* Vindicatory; defensory; justificative.

**Jūs'ti-fi'er**, *n.* **1.** One who justifies. **2.** One who pardons and absolves from guilt and punishment.

**Jūs'ti-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JUSTIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JUSTIFYING.] [Lat. *justificare*, from *justus*, just, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To prove or show to be just, or conformable to law, right, justice, propriety, or duty; to vindicate as right. **2.** To pronounce free from guilt or blame. **3.** (*Theol.*) To treat as just, though guilty and deserving punishment. **4.** (*Print.*) To form even or true lines of, as type, by proper spacing; to adjust.

**Syn.**—To defend; maintain; vindicate; excuse; exculpate; absolve; pardon.

**Jūs'tle** (jūs'l), *v. i.* [Written also *jostle*.] [Diminutive of *just*, *v. i.*, *q. v.*] To run or strike against; to encounter; to clash.

**Jūs'tle** (jus'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JUSTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JUSTLING.] To push; to drive; to force by rushing against; — commonly followed by *off* or *out*.

**Jūs'tle** (jūs'l), *n.* An encounter or shock.

**Jūst'ly**, *adv.* In a just manner; fairly; exactly.

**Jūst'ness**, *n.* Quality of being just; justice; reasonableness; equity.

**Jūt**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* JUTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JUTTING.] [A different spelling of *jet*.] To shoot forward; to project beyond the main body.

**Jūt**, *n.* A shooting forward; a projection.

**Jūte**, *n.* A substance resembling hemp, used in the manufacture of mats, coarse carpets, and the like; also, the plant which produces it.

**Jūt'ty**, *n.* [See JETTEE.] A projection in a building; also, a pier or mole; a jettee.

**Jū've-nēs'çeuçe**, *n.* A growing young.

**Jū've-nēs'çent**, *a.* [Lat. *juvenescens*, *p. pr.* of *juvenescere*, to grow young again, from *juvenis*, young.] Becoming young.

**Jū've-nīle**, *a.* [Lat. *juvenilis*, from *juvenis*, young.] **1.** Young; youthful. **2.** Pertaining or suited to youth.

**Jū've-nīle**, *n.* A young person or youth.

**Jū've-nīle-ness**, } *n.* **1.** Youthfulness; youthful age. **2.**

**Jū've-nīl'i-ty**, } The manners or customs of youth.

**Jūx'ta-pōs'it**, *v. t.* [Lat. *juxta*, near, and *Eng. posit.*] [*imp.* & *p. p.* JUXTAPOSITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* JUXTAPOSITING.] To place in close connection or contiguity.

**Jūx'ta-po-sī'tion** (-zīsh'un), *n.* A placing or being placed in nearness or contiguity.

## K.

**K** (kā), the eleventh letter, and eighth consonant, of the English alphabet, is called a pure mute, because it has no proper sound of its own, but merely gives a certain peculiar abruptness to the sound which precedes or follows it, according as it is final or initial. It is usually denominated a guttural, but is more properly a palatal. See *Principles of Pronunciation*, § 78.

**Kāil**, *n.* See KALE.

**Kāi'ser**, *n.* [Ger., from Lat. *Cæsar*.] An emperor.

**Kāle**, *n.* [Scot. *kale*, *kail*, colewort; A.-S. *cal*, *cawl*, *cawel*. See COLE.] A kind of cabbage, having the leaves generally curled or wrinkled, but not formed into a close, round head.

**Ka-lei'do-seōpe**, *n.* [Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, *εἶδος*, form, and *σκοπεῖν*, *σκέπτεσθαι*, to look carefully.] An instrument which, by an arrangement of reflecting surfaces, exhibits its contents in an endless variety of beautiful colors and symmetrical forms.

**Kāl'en-dar**, *n.* See CALENDAR.

**Kāl'en-der**, *n.* A sort of dervish. See CALENDER.

**Kāl'ends**, *n.* See CALENDERS.

**Kā'li**, *n.* [Ar. *qali*. See ALKALI.] (*Bot.*) A species of glasswort, the ashes of which are used in making glass.

**Kā'lif**, *n.* The same as CALIF or CALIPH, *q. v.*

**Kā'li-ūm**, *n.* (*Chem.*) Potassium; — so called by the German chemists.

**Kāl'mi-ā**, *n.* [So called by Linnæus, in honor of Peter Kalm, 1715–1779.] (*Bot.*) An evergreen shrub, native to North America, having corymbs of showy flowers; — sometimes called *laurel*.

**Ka-loy'er**, *n.* See CALOYER.

**Kām'sin**, *n.* [Ar. *khamsin*, from *khamsūn*, fifty, because it blows for about fifty days.] A hot southerly wind in Egypt; the simoom.

**Kān'ga-rōō'**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A ruminating, marsupial animal, found in Australia and the neighboring islands.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ë, &c., short; câre, fâr, âsk, all, what; êre, veîl, tērm; pîque, fîrm; sôn, ôr, do, wôlf,



The fore legs are very short, useless in walking, but used for digging or bringing food to the mouth. The hind legs, which are long, are used in moving, enabling it to make enormous bounds, sometimes a rod at a time.



Kangaroo.

**Kā'o-lin**, } *n.* [Chin. *kao-*  
**Kā'o-lin**, } *ling.*] (*Min.*) A variety of clay used for making porcelain.

**Kā'rob**, *n.* With goldsmiths, the twenty-fourth part of a grain.

**Kā'ty-did**, *n.* (*Entom.*) An insect of a pale-green color, closely allied to the grasshoppers.

The katyids are abundant in the United States during the autumn, and at night the males, by means of membranes in their wing-covers, make a peculiar harsh sound, resembling the combination *ka-ty-did*; whence the name.

**Kāy'ak**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A light boat used by fishermen in Greenland, made of seal-skins stretched upon a frame, and coming close round the body of the oarsman.

**Kāyle**, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *kegil.*] A nine-pin; a kettle-pin.

**Kēb'lah**, *n.* [Ar. *kiblah*, any thing opposite, the south, from *kabalah*, to be or lie opposite.] The point toward which Mohammedans turn their faces in prayer, being the direction of the temple at Mecca.

**Kēck**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **KECKED** (*kēkt*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **KECKING.**] [*Prov. Ger.* *köcken*, *köken.*] To heave the stomach; to retch, as in an effort to vomit.

**Kēck**, *n.* A heaving or heaving of the stomach.

**Kēck'le** (*kēk'l*), *n.* The same as **KECK**, *q. v.*

**Kēck'le** (*kēk'l*), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **KECKLED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **KECKLING.**] [*Perh.* allied to Gr. *κύκλος*, ring, eirele, round.] To wind old rope round, as a cable, to preserve its surface from being fretted, or to wind iron chains round to defend from the friction of a rocky bottom, or from the ice.

**Kēck'sy**, *n.* [Allied to Lat. *cicuta.*] The dry stalk of the hemlock, and other umbelliferous plants.

**Kēdže**, *n.* [See *infra.*] (*Naut.*) A small anchor used to keep a ship steady when riding in a harbor or river, and particularly at the turn of the tide, to keep her clear of her bower anchor.

**Kēdže**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **KEDGED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **KEDGING.**] [*Scot.* *kedje*, *cadje*, *cache*, to toss about, to move a thing quickly from one place to another.] (*Naut.*) To warp, as a ship; to move by means of a kedge, as in a

**Kēdže'er**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A kedge. [river.

**Keel**, *n.* [A.-S. *ceol*, O. H. Ger. *kiol.*] **1.** The principal timber in a ship, extending from stem to stern at the bottom, and supporting the whole frame; hence, a ship. **2.** A low, flat-bottomed vessel, used in the river Tyne to convey coals from Newcastle for loading the colliers. **3.** A broad, flat vessel, used for cooling liquids; a keeler. **4.** (*Bot.*) The two lowest petals of the corolla of a papilionaceous flower inclosing the stamens and pistil. **5.** (*Nat. Hist.*) A projecting ridge along the middle of a flat or curving surface.



**Keel**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **KEELED**; *Keel* (*Bot.*) *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **KEELING.**] [A.-S. *cēlan*, O. H. Ger. *chuolan*. See **COOL.**] **1.** To plow with a keel; to navigate. **2.** To turn up the keel; to show the bottom.

**Keel'age**, *n.* The right of demanding a duty or toll for the bottom of ships resting in a port or harbor; the duty so paid.

**Keel'boat**, *n.* **1.** A large, covered boat, with a keel, but no sails, used on American rivers for the transportation of freight. **2.** A low, flat-bottomed freight-boat.

**Keel'er**, *n.* A shallow tub for holding materials for calking ships, or for other uses.

**Keel'haul**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **KEELHAULED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **KEELHAULING.**] (*Naut.*) To haul under the keel of a ship, as a punishment, by ropes attached to the yard-arms on each side.

**Keel'ing**, *n.* [*Icel.* *keila.*] (*Ichth.*) A kind of small eod.

**Kēl'son** (*kēl'sun*), *n.* [From *keel*. Cf. **FLOTSON**, **JETSON.**] (*Ship-building.*) A piece of timber in a ship laid on the middle of the floor timbers over the keel, and binding the floor timbers to the keel.

**Keen**, *a.* [*compar.* **KEENER**; *superl.* **KEENEST.**] [A.-S. *cēne*, *cēn*, O. H. Ger. *kuoni*, bold, stout, eager.] **1.** Eager; vehement; sharp. **2.** Sharp; having a fine, cutting edge. **3.** Piercing; penetrating; severe. **4.** Bit-

ter; acrimonious. **5.** Acute of mind; sharp; penetrating; also expressing mental acuteness.

**Keen'ly**, *adv.* In a keen manner; sharply; eagerly; vehemently; severely; bitterly.

**Keen'ness** (109), *n.* Quality of being keen; eagerness; vehemence; sharpness; asperity; acuteness.

**Keep**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **KEPT**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **KEEPING.**] [O. Eng. *kepen*, A.-S. *cepan*, to intercept; *Icel.* *kippa*, to seize, pull. Cf. **CHEAPEN**, **CHEAP.**] **1.** To cause to remain in a given position, as within one's grasp or control. **2.** To cause to remain in a given situation or condition; to maintain unchanged. **3.** To have in custody; to take care of. **4.** To preserve from discovery or publicity. **5.** To attend upon. **6.** To maintain, as an establishment, institution, or the like; to conduct; to manage. **7.** To supply with necessities of life; to entertain. **8.** To have and maintain, as an assistant, a servant, a horse, and the like. **9.** To continue in, as a course or mode of action. **10.** To adhere to; to practice or perform, as duty. **11.** To confine one's self to; to remain in; hence, to haunt; to frequent. **12.** To celebrate; to solemnize.

To keep company with, (*a.*) To frequent the society of. (*b.*) To accompany; to go with; also (*Amer.*), to give or receive attentions, with a view to marriage. [*Colloq.*]—To keep good or bad hours, to be customarily early or late in returning home or in retiring to rest.—To keep school, to govern and instruct or teach a school, as a preceptor.

**Syn.**—To retain; detain; reserve; preserve; hold; maintain; sustain; support; observe; withhold.—To retain, preserve.—Keep is the generic term, and is often used where retain or preserve would too much restrict the meaning; as, to keep silence, &c. Retain denotes that we keep or hold things, as against influences which might deprive us of them, or reasons which might lead us to give them up; as, to retain vivacity in old age; to retain counsel in a lawsuit; to retain one's servant after a reverse of fortune. Preserve denotes that we keep a thing against agencies which might lead to its being destroyed or broken in upon; as, to preserve one's health amid many exposures, to preserve appearances, &c.

**Keep**, *v. i.* **1.** To remain in any position or state; to continue; to stay. **2.** To last; to endure. **3.** To reside for a time; to dwell.

**Keep**, *n.* **1.** State of being kept; hence, resulting condition; ease. **2.** Maintenance; support. **3.** That which keeps or protects; a stronghold; a castle; specifically, the strongest and securest part of a castle; the donjon. **4.** That which is kept or had in charge.

**Keep'er**, *n.* **1.** One who keeps, or has possession of any thing. **2.** One who has the care of a prison and the custody of prisoners. **3.** One who has the care, custody, or superintendence of any thing. **4.** One who keeps himself or remains. **5.** A ring which serves to keep another on the finger.

**Keep'er-ship**, *n.* The office of a keeper.

**Keep'ing**, *n.* **1.** A holding; restraint; custody; guard. **2.** Maintenance; support. **3.** Just proportion; conformity; congruity.

**Keep'ing-room**, *n.* A common parlor or sitting-room. [*New Eng. and Prov. Eng.*]

**Keep'sake**, *a.* Any thing kept, or given to be kept, for the sake of the giver; a token of friendship.

**Keeve**, *n.* [A.-S. *cyf*, O. H. Ger. *chuofa*, from Lat. *cupa*, a tub, cask.] **1.** A large vessel for fermenting liquors. **2.** (*Mining.*) A large vat used in dressing ores.

**Keeve**, *v. t.* To set in a keeve, or tub, for fermentation.

**Kēg**, *n.* [See **CAG.**] A small eask or barrel; a eag.

**Kēlp**, *n.* [O. Eng. *kilpe.*] **1.** The calcined ashes of seaweed, used in the manufacture of glass. **2.** (*Bot.*) The seaweed from which kelp is produced.

**Kēlp'ie**, } *n.* [Perhaps allied to Gael. & Ir. *cealg*, to de-  
**Kēlp'py**, } ceive, tempt, or to *ceal*, death, every thing terrible, prophecy.] An imaginary spirit of the waters, in the form of a horse, who is vulgarly believed to warn, by preternatural noises and lights, those who are to be drowned in that neighborhood. [*Scot.*]

**Kēlt**, *n.* The same as **CELT**, *q. v.*

**Kēl'ter**, *n.* [Written also *kilter.*] [Gael. & Ir. *cealtair*, dress, clothes, spear, castle, cause or matter. Cf. **KILT.**] Regular order or condition.

**Kēn**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **KENNED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **KENNING.**] [O. Eng. *kennen*, *kennic*, to know, know by sight, teach, A.-S. *cunnan*, present tense *cann*, Goth. *kunnan*, *kannjan.*] **1.** To know; to understand. **2.** To recognize; to desery.

**Kēn**, *n.* Cognizance; view; especially, reach of sight or knowledge.

**Kēn'nel**, *n.* [Fr. *chenil*, It. *canile*, from Lat. *canis*, a dog.] **1.** A house or cot for dogs. **2.** A pack of hounds. **3.** The hole of a fox or other beast.

**Kēn'nel**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **KENNELED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.*

**fōod**, **fōot**; **ûrn**, **rûde**, **pull**; **çell çaise**, **eall**, **echo**; **ġem**, **ġet**; **aç**; **exist**; **linger**, **link**; **this**.



KENNELING.] To lodge; to lie; to dwell; — as a dog or a fox.

**Kēn'nel**, *v. t.* To keep or confine in a kennel.

**Kēn'tle** (kēn'tl), *n.* [Eng. *quintal*, *q. v.*] (*Com.*) A hundred pounds in weight; a quintal.

**Kēnt'ledge**, *n.* [D. *kant*, edge, corner, and the termination *ledge*. See *CANT*.] (*Naut.*) Pigs of iron for ballast laid on the floor of a ship.

**Kēpt**, *imp. & p. p.* of *keep*. See *KEEP*.

**Kēr'chief**, *n.* [Contr. from O. Eng. *covercheif*, O. Fr. *couvrechief*, *couvrechef*, from *couvrir*, to cover, and *chief*, *chef*, the head.] A square of fine linen used by women to cover the head; hence, any cloth used in dress, especially on the head.

**Kērf** (14), *n.* [A.-S. *cyrf*, a cutting off, from *ceorfan*, to cut, carve.] The cut of an ax, a saw, or other instrument; the notch or slit made in wood by cutting or sawing.

**Kēr'mēs**, *n.* [Ar. & Per. *karmas*, *kermes*, *kirmis*, from Skr. *krimidja*, engendered by a worm, from *krimi*, Per. *kirm*, worm, and *dja*, engendered, born.] The dried bodies of the females of an insect found on various species of oaks around the Mediterranean. They contain coloring matter analogous to carmine, and are used in dyeing.

*Kermes mineral*, an artificial sulphuret of mercury, in the state of fine powder. It is of a brilliant red color, whence the name.

**Kērn**, *n.* [O. Gael. & Ir. *cearn*, a man.] **1.** An Irish foot-soldier of the lowest rank. **2.** Any kind of boor. **3.** (*Eng. Law*.) An idle person or vagabond.

**Kērn**, *n.* [A.-S. *cweorn*, *cwyrn*.] **1.** A hand-mill; a quern. **2.** (*Type-founding*.) That part of a type which hangs over the body, or shank.

**Kērn** (14), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* *KERNED*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *KERNING*.] (*Type-founding*.) To form with a kern.

**Kēr'nel**, *n.* [A.-S. *cyrnel*, a little corn, grain, kernel, N. H. Ger. & D. *kern*, O. H. Ger. *cherno*, Icel. *kiarni*, allied to Eng. *corn*, and Lat. *granum*, grain, seed. Cf. *KERN*, *v. i.*] **1.** A little grain or corn; hence, any thing included in a shell, husk, or integument. **2.** A small mass around which other matter is concreted; a nucleus; the central part of any thing.

**Kēr'o-sēne**, *n.* [From Gr. *κρόος*, wax, with termination *cne*, as in *camphene*, *q. v.*] A liquid hydrocarbon, or oil extracted from bituminous coal, used for illumination and other purposes.

**Kēr'sey**, *n.* [D. *karsai*, Ger. *kersey*, *kirsei*. Cf. Gael. & Ir. *ceart*, *ceirt*, rag, old garment.] A species of coarse woolen cloth, usually ribbed, woven from long wool.

**Kēr'sey-mēre**, *n.* A thin woolen cloth, generally woven from the finest wool; cassimere.

**Kēs'trel**, *n.* [Fr. *cresserelle*, *cristel*.] (*Ornith.*) A small, slender hawk, of a reddish fawn color, streaked and spotted with white and black.

**Kēтч**, *n.* [Fr. *caiche*, *quaiche*, L. Ger. and D. *kits*; allied to Fr. *caïc*, *caïque*, *cague*, N. Gr. *kaïki*, Turk. *kâik*, D. *caag*, Icel. *kuggr*, *kuggi*, Eng. *cog*.] (*Naut.*) A vessel with two masts, a main and mizzen-mast, usually from one hundred to two hundred and fifty tons burden.

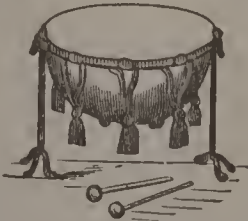
**Kēтч'up**, *n.* A sauce. See *CATCHUP*.

**Kēt'tle**, *n.* [A.-S. *cetel*, *cytel*, Goth. *katils*, from Lat. *catillus*, dim. of *catinus*, a deep vessel, bowl.] A metallic vessel, with a wide mouth, used for heating and boiling water or other liquor.

**Kēt'tle-drūm**, *n.* A drum made of a copper vessel, usually hemispherical, or shaped like a kettle, covered with parchment.

**Kēx**, *a.* [See *KECKSY*.] The dry stock of the hemlock, or of other plants; a dry husk or covering.

**Kēy**, *n.* [A.-S. *cag*, *cage*.] **1.** That which fastens; as a piece of wood in the frame of a building, or in a chain. **2.** An instrument which serves to shut or open a lock, by turning its bolt one way or the other. **3.** Hence, an instrument which is used by being inserted and turned; as, a watch-key, bed-key, &c. **4.** That which serves as a means to unlock a secret or mystery, or to disclose any thing difficult; a solution; an explanation. **5.** That which serves to lock up and make fast; as, (*a.*) (*Arch.*) A piece of wood let into another across the grain to prevent warping. (*b.*) (*Masonry*.) The highest central stone of an arch; the key-stone. (*c.*) (*Mech.*) A piece of wood or metal, placed in coincident slots or mortises, to hold parts together; a cotter. **6.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A lever of wood, or ivory, or metal, in an



Kettle-drum,

organ, piano-forte, &c., struck or pressed by the fingers in playing the instrument. (*b.*) The fundamental tone of a movement; key-note.

*Key of a position, or country* (*Mil.*), a point the possession of which gives the control of that position or country.

**Kēy**, *n.* [Fr. *quay*, *quai*, D. *kaai*, a bank or wharf on the side of a river, O. Fr. *caye*, Sp. *cayo*, sand-bank, rock, or islet in the sea, of Celtic origin; W. *cae*, an inclosure.] **1.** An island rising little above the surface, as in the West Indies. **2.** A quay.

**Kēy**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* *KEYED*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *KEYING*.] To fasten with keys or wedge-shaped pieces of wood or iron. [*quay*.]

**Kēy'age** (45), *n.* Money paid for the use of a key or **Kēy-board**, *n.* (*Mus.*) The whole range of the keys of an organ or piano-forte.

**Kēyed** (*keed*), *a.* **1.** Furnished with keys. **2.** Set to a key, as a tune.

**Kēy'hōle**, *n.* **1.** A hole in a door or lock, for receiving a key. **2.** (*Carp.*) An excavation in beams intended to be joined together, to receive the key which fastens them.

**Kēy'nōte**, *n.* (*Mus.*) The tonic or first tone of the scale in which a piece or passage is written.

**Kēy-sēat**, *n.* (*Mach.*) A rectangular groove, especially in a wheel and shaft, to receive a key, so as to prevent one part from turning on the other.

**Kēy-stōne**, *n.* (*Arch.*) The wedge-shaped stone on the top or middle of an arch or vault, which binds the work.

**Khā'lif** (kā'lif), *n.* See *CALIPH*.

**Khān** (kawn or kǎn), *n.* [Part. and Turk. *khān*.] A prince; a king; a chief; — so called among the Tartars, and in countries now or formerly governed by them.

**Khān**, *n.* [Per. *khān*, *khānah*, house, tent, inn.] An Eastern inn or earavansary.

**Khan'ate** (kawn'- or kǎn'-, 45), *n.* The dominion or jurisdiction of a khan.

**Kibe**, *n.* [W. *cib*, a vessel, shell, husk, *cibwst*, chilblains, from *cib* and *gwst*, humid, moist, fluid.] An ulcerated chilblain, as in the heels.

**Kī-bīt'kā**, *n.*; *pl.* *KĪ-BĪT'KĀS*. [Rus., from Ar. *kubbah*, vault, tent, parasol.] A rude kind of covered wagon, without springs, often used by the Tartars as a movable habitation.

**Kick**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* *KICKED* (kīkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *KICKING*.] [W. *ciciaw*, from *cic*, foot.] To strike, thrust, or hit violently with the foot.

To kick the beam, to fly up and strike the beam; — said of the lighter arm of a loaded balance; hence, to be found wanting in weight. — To kick the bucket, to lose one's life; to debase; to die; — alluding to a bent piece of wood, locally called a bucket, by which a slaughtered pig is hung up, it being passed behind the tendons of the hind legs. [*Colloq. and low*.]

**Kick**, *v. i.* **1.** To practice striking with the foot or feet. **2.** To thrust out the foot or feet with violence; to manifest opposition. **3.** To recoil; — said of a musket, &c.

**Kick**, *n.* **1.** A blow with the foot or feet. **2.** The recoil of a musket or other fire-arm, when discharged.

**Kick'er**, *n.* One who kicks.

**Kick'shaw**, *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *quelque chose*, something.] **1.** Something fantastical or uncommon, or that has no particular name. **2.** A fantastical dish.

**Kid**, *n.* [Icel. *kidh*, O. H. Ger. *kiz*, *kizzi*, probably not allied to Lat. *hædus*, or Eng. *goat*, *q. v.*] **1.** A young goat. **2.** A bundle of heath and furze. **3.** A small wooden tub or vessel; — applied, among seamen, to one in which they receive their food. **4.** A glove of kid leather. [*Colloq.*]

**Kid'dle**, *n.* [L. Lat. *kidellus*.] A kind of wear in a river for catching fish; — corruptly pronounced *kittle*.

**Kid'dy**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* *KIDDIED*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *KIDDYING*.] To deceive; to hoax; to take advantage of. [*Slang*.]

**Kid'ling**, *n.* [Dim. of *kid*.] A young kid.

**Kid'nāp**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* *KIDNAPED*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *KIDNAPING*.] [Ger. *kind*, Prov. Eng. *kid*, child, and Prov. Eng. *nap*, to seize, to grasp. Cf. *KNAB*, *KNAP*, and *NAB*.] To steal and carry away or secrete, as a human being, man, woman, or child.

**Kid'nāp-er**, *n.* One who steals or forcibly carries away a human being; a man-stealer.

**Kid'ney**, *n.*; *pl.* *KĪD'NEYS*. [Prob. from A.-S. *quidh*, *cwidh*, Icel. *quidr*, O. H. Ger. *quiti*, Goth. *qvithus*, belly, womb, and Eng. *nigh*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) One of two oblong, flattened glands, situated at each side of the lumbar vertebræ, and surrounded with an abundant fatty tissue. They constitute the secretory organs of the urine. **2.** Habit; disposition; sort; kind. [*Colloq.*] **3.** A waiting-servant. [*Cant.*]

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ë, &c., short; câre, fâr, âsk, all, what; êre, veîl, tērm; pique, fîrm; sôn, ôr, dō, wôlf,



**Kid'ney-bēan**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A sort of bean; — so named from its resemblance in shape to the kidney.

**Kil'der-kīn**, *n.* [O. D. *kindekin*, *kinnekin*, Scot. *kin-ken*, a small barrel.] A small barrel; a liquid measure containing sixteen or eighteen gallons.

**Kill**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* KILLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* KILLING.] [O. Eng. *quellen*, A.-S. *cwellen*, *cwelian*, to kill, torment, O. H. Ger. *queljan*, to torture, kill. See QUELL.] **1.** To deprive of life, animal or vegetable, in any manner or by any means; to put to death; to slay. **2.** To quell; to calm; to still.

**Syn.** — To murder; assassinate; slay; butcher; destroy. — To *kill* does not necessarily mean any more than to deprive of life. A man may *kill* another by accident or in self-defense, without the imputation of guilt. To *murder* is to kill with malicious forethought and intention. To *assassinate* is to *murder* suddenly and by stealth. The sheriff may *kill* without *murdering*; the duelist *murders*, but does not *assassinate* his antagonist; the assassin *kills* and *murders* in the meanest and most ignoble manner.

**Kill'er**, *n.* One who kills or deprives of life.

**Kil'li-ki-nick'**, *n.* See KINNIKINIC.

**Kiln** (kīl), *n.* [A.-S. *cyln*, W. *cyl*, *cylyn*.] **1.** A large stove or oven, which may be heated for the purpose of hardening, burning, or drying any thing. **2.** A pile of brick constructed for burning or hardening.

**Kiln'-drȳ** (kīl'drī), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* KILN-DRYED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* KILN-DRYING.] To dry in a kiln.

**Kil'o-grām**, *n.* [Fr. *kilogramme*, from Gr. *χίλιον*, thousand, and *γράμμα*, the twenty-fourth part of an ounce. See GRAM.] A French measure of weight, being a thousand grammes, equal to 2.67951 pounds troy, or 2.20485 pounds avoirdupois (1542.42 grains).

**Kil'ō'i-ter** or **Kil'ō-lī-ter**, *n.* [Fr. *kilolitre*, from Gr. *χίλιον*, thousand, and *λίτρα*, a certain coin and weight. See LITER.] A French measure of capacity equal to a cubic meter, or a thousand liters. It is equivalent to 35.3166 English, or 35.3105 American, cubic feet, and to 220.0967 imperial gallons, or 264.14 American gallons of 231 cubic inches.

**Kil'ōm'e-ter**, or **Kil'ō-mē-ter**, *n.* [Fr. *kilomètre*, from Gr. *χίλιον*, thousand, and *μέτρον*, measure.] A French measure of length, being a thousand meters. It is equal to 3280.899 English, or 3280.709 American, feet, or .62135 of a mile.

**Kilostère** (kē'lo-stār'), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *χίλιον*, thousand, and *στερεός*, solid.] A French measure of solidity or volume, containing one thousand cubic meters, and equivalent to 35316.6 English, or 35310.5 American cubic feet.

**Kilt**, *n.* [O. Gael. & Ir. *cealt*, clothes, kilt.] A kind of short petticoat, worn by men in the Highlands of Scotland, and by children in the Lowlands.

**Kil'ter**, *n.* See KELTER.

**Kim'bo**, *a.* [Celt. *can*, crooked, bent, bowed, and Eng. *bow*, to bend, any thing bent.] Crooked; arched; bent.

To set the arms *a-kinbo*, to set the hands on the hips, with the elbows projecting outward.

**Kin**, *n.* [A.-S. *cyn*, *cynd*, kin, race, offspring, kind, sort; Goth. *kuni*, Icel. *kyn*, allied to Lat. *genus*, Gr. *γένος*, birth, offspring, race, from *γενερε*, *gignere*, *γένειν*, to beget.] **1.** Relationship, consanguinity, or affinity; kindred. **2.** Relatives; kindred.

Of *kin*, allied; related by birth or marriage.

**Kin**, *a.* Of the same nature or kind; kindred; akin.

**Kind** (72), *n.* [A.-S. *cynd*. See KIND, *a.*] **1.** Race; genus; generic class; especially, one fixed by the laws of nature. **2.** Sort; nature; style; manner; character. **3.** Native character.

In *kind*, in things or property of the same sort.

**Kind** (72), *a.* [*compar.* KINDER; *superl.* kinDEST.] [A.-S. *cynde*, *gecynde*, natural, harmonious. See KIND and KIN, *n.*] Having feelings befitting a common nature; especially, showing tenderness or goodness; disposed to do good and confer happiness.

**Syn.** — Obliging; congenial; sympathetic; benevolent; benign; beneficent; bounteous; gracious; propitious; generous; indulgent; tender; humane; compassionate; good; lenient; clement; mild; gentle; bland; friendly; amicable; affectionate; loving. See GOOD-NATURED.

**Kind'-heart'ed**, *a.* Having much kindness of nature.

**Kindle** (kīn'dl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* KINDLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* KINDLING.] [Icel. *kinda*, to kindle; W. *cynneu*, allied to Lat. *cendere*, *candere*, in *accendere*, *incendere*.] **1.** To set on fire; to light. **2.** To inflame, as the passions; to exasperate; to rouse; to provoke.

**Kindle**, *v. i.* **1.** To take fire. **2.** To begin to be excited; to grow warm or animated.

**Kindler**, *n.* One who, or that which, kindles.

**Kind'li-ness**, *n.* Quality of being kindly; benignity; benevolence; gentleness; softness.

**Kin'dling**, *n.* **1.** Act of causing to burn, or of exciting. **2.** *pl.* Materials for causing flame.

**Kind'ly**, *a.* [*compar.* KINDLIER; *superl.* KINDLIEST.] [See KIND, *n.*] **1.** Belonging to the kind or species; natural; homogeneal; kindred. **2.** Sympathetic; congenial; hence, disposed to do good; benevolent; gracious. **3.** Favorable; mild; gentle. [olently.]

**Kind'ly**, *adv.* In a kind manner; with good will; benev-

**Kind'ness**, *n.* [From *kind*, *adj.*] **1.** Quality of being kind; good will; benevolence; benignity of nature. **2.** A kind act; an act of good will.

**Syn.** — Good will; benignity; grace; tenderness; compassion; humanity; indulgence; clemency; mildness; gentleness; goodness; generosity; beneficence; favor; affection.

**Kin'dred**, *n.* [O. Eng. *kinrede*, *kynrede*, *kunrede*, with *d* euphonicly inserted, from A.-S. *cynn*, offspring, and the termination *ræden*, which orig. signifies a state or condition.] **1.** Relation by birth or marriage; consanguinity; kin. **2.** Relatives by blood or marriage, more properly the former; relations.

**Kin'dred**, *a.* Related; congenial.

**Kine**, *n.*; *pl.* of *cow*. Cows. See COW.

**King**, *n.* [A.-S. *cyng*, *cyning*, *cyning*, Icel. *konungr*, from A.-S. *cyn*, Icel. *kyn*, *kour*, Goth. *kuni*, race, the primary sense being head or chief of the race.] **1.** A sovereign; a monarch. **2.** A playing-card having the picture of a king. **3.** The chief piece in the game of chess. **4.** *pl.* The title of two books in the Old Testament.

*King at arms*, an officer in England whose business is to direct the heralds, preside at their chapters, and have the jurisdiction of armory. — *King's English*, correct or current language of good speakers; pure English. (*Colloq.*)

**King**, *v. t.* To supply with a king; to make royal.

**King'-bird**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A small bird, native to North America, noted for its courage and persistency in attacking larger birds.

**King'-crāb**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A very large crustacean, having the form of a horse's foot; hence often called *horse-foot*, and *horse-shoe*.

**King'erāft**, *n.* The craft of kings; art of governing.

**King'eūp**, *n.* The buttercup. See BUTTERCUP.

**King'dōm**, *n.* [Eng. *king* and termination *dom*.] **1.** Quality and attributes of a king; royal authority; monarchy. **2.** The territory or country subject to a king. **3.** An extensive scientific division distinguished by leading or ruling characteristics; a department.

**King'fish**, *n.* The opah, a fish having splendid colors.

**King'fish-er**, *n.* (*Ornith.*)

A bird of the genus *Alcedo*.

It has a gay plumage, in-

habits the borders of

streams, and lives on fish,

which it takes by darting

down on its prey in the

water.

**King'-kill'er**, *n.* One who

kills a king; a regicide.

**King'li-ness**, *n.* State of

being kingly.

**King'ly**, *a.* [*compar.* KINGLIER; *superl.* KINGLIEST.]

**1.** Directed or administered by a king; monarchical;

royal. **2.** Belonging to, suitable to, or becoming, a king.

**Syn.** — Regal. — *Kingly* is Saxon, and refers especially to the character of a king; *regal* is Latin, and now relates more to his office. The former is chiefly used of dispositions, feelings, and purposes, which are *king-like*; the latter of external state, pomp, &c.

**King'ly**, *adv.* With an air of royalty; in a king-like manner.

**King'-pōst**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A beam in the frame of a roof, or any compound girder rising from the tie-beam to the ridge.

**King's Bench**. (*Law.*) The highest court of common law in England; — so called because the king used to sit there in person.

**King's'-ē'vil** (-ē'vī), *n.* A disease of the scrofulous kind, formerly supposed to be healed by the touch of a king.

**King'ship**, *n.* State, office, or dignity of a king; royalty.

**Kink**, *n.* [D. *kink*, a bend or turn.] **1.** A twist of a rope or thread, spontaneously formed. **2.** A crotchet; a whim.

**Kink**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* KINKED (kīŋkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KINKING.] To twist spontaneously.

**Kin'ni-ki-nīe'**, *n.* [Indian.] A preparation for smoking used by the Indians of North America, consisting of the



Kingfisher.



A, King-post.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rȳde, pūll; çell, çhaise, call, eecho; ðem, ðet; aq; exist, linger; link; this.



bark and leaves of red sumac or the red willow. [Sometimes spelled *killhikinick*.]

**Ki'no**, *n.* [Supposed to be an East Indian word.] An astringent extract of a deep brownish-red color, obtained from certain tropical trees. [same family.]

**Kins'fōlk** (-fōk), *n.* Relations; kindred; persons of the **Kim'ship**, *n.* Relationship.

**Kins'man**, *n.*; *pl.* KINS'MEN. A man of the same race or family; one related by blood. [female relation.]

**Kins'wom-an**, *n.*; *pl.* KINS'WOM-EN (-wim-en). A **Ki-ōsk'**, *n.* [Turk. *kiushk*, *kiöshk*, from Per. *kūshk*.] A Turkish open summer-house, supported by pillars.

**Kip**, *n.* The skin of a young beast.

**Kip'per**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KIPPERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KIPPERING.] To cure, as fish, by means of salt and pepper, and by hanging up.

**Kip'per**, *n.* 1. A salmon in the state of spawning. 2. A salmon split open, salted, and dried or smoked.

**Kip'-skīn**, *n.* [Compounded of *kip*, *q. v.*, and *skin*.] Leather prepared from the skin of young cattle, intermediate between calf-skin and cow-hide.

**Kirk** (18), *n.* [A.-S. *circe*. See CHURCH.] 1. A place of worship; a church. [Scot.] 2. The regular or established church in Scotland. [Scotland.]

**Kirk'man**, *n.*; *pl.* KIRK'MEN. One of the church of **Kirschwasser** (keersh'vās'ser or keersh'wōs-ser), *n.* [Ger., from *kirsche*, cherry, and *wasser*, water.] A distilled liquor, obtained by fermenting the small black cherry.

**Kirtle**, *n.* [A.-S. *cyrtel*, Icel. *kirtell*.] An upper garment; a gown; a short jacket.

**Kiss**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KISSED (kīst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KISSING.] [A.-S. *cyssan*, Icel. *kyssa*, O. II. Ger. *kussan*, Goth. *kukjan*.] To salute with the lips; to buss.

**Kiss**, *v. i.* To salute with the lips.

**Kiss**, *n.* 1. A salute made by touching with the lips pressed closely together and suddenly parting them; a buss. 2. A small piece of confectionery.

**Kiss'er**, *n.* One who kisses.

**Kiss'ing-eōm'fit** (-kūm'fit), *n.* A perfumed sugar-plum to sweeten the breath.

**Kiss'ing-erūst**, *n.* (*Cookery*.) A protruding or overhanging portion of the upper crust of a loaf.

**Kit**, *n.* [D. *kit*, a large bottle, O. D. *kitte*, beaker, decanter.] 1. A vessel of various kinds and uses; especially, a wooden tub or pail. 2. That which contains or comprises a necessary outfit, as of tools, necessaries, &c., as of a workman, a soldier, and the like; hence, a whole outfit. 3. A small violin or fiddle.

**Kit'-cāt**, *a.* Designating a canvas used for portraits of a peculiar size, viz., 28 or 29 inches by 36;—so called because that size was adopted by Sir Godfrey Kneller for the portraits he painted of the members of the **Kit-cat Club**, a club to which Addison and Steele belonged, and which was so called from *Christopher Cat*, a pastry cook, who served the club with mutton pies.

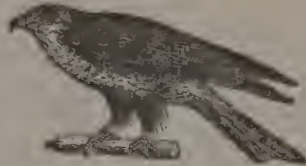
**Kitch'en** (58), *n.* [A.-S. *cyzene*, O. II. Ger. *chuhhina*, *kuchina*, from Lat. *coquina*, equiv. to *culina*, kitchen, from *coquere*, to cook.] 1. The room of a house appropriated to cookery. 2. A utensil for roasting meat.

**Kitch'en-gār'den** (-gār'dn), *n.* A garden appropriated to the raising of vegetables for the table.

**Kitch'en-māid**, *n.* A woman employed in the kitchen.

**Kitch'en-stūff**, *n.* Fat collected from pots and dripping-pans.

**Kite**, *n.* [A.-S. *cita*, *cyta*, W. *cut*, *cut*.] 1. (*Ornith.*) A rapacious bird of the hawk kind, distinguished from hawks and falcons by having a forked tail and by the length of its wings. 2. One who is rapacious. 3. A light frame of wood covered with paper, for flying in the air. 4. Fictitious commercial paper designed to deceive and delude.



Kite.

**Kite**, *v. i.* [Literally, to fly a kite.] To raise money, or sustain one's credit, by the use of mercantile paper which is fictitious.

**Kith**, *n.* [A.-S. *cydh*, *cydhdh*, O. II. Ger. *kundī*.] A person or persons well known; acquaintance. [Obs.]

*Kith and kin*, intimate acquaintance and relationship.

**Kit'ish**, *a.* Resembling the bird called a kite; of, or pertaining to, the kite.

**Kit'ten** (kīt'tn), *n.* [Dim. of *cat*.] A young cat, or the young of the cat.

**Kit'ten** (kīt'tn), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KITTENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KITTENING.] To bring forth young, as a cat.

**Klēp'to-mā'ni-ā**, *n.* [Gr. *κλέπτης*, thief, and *μαρία*,

madness.] A morbid impulse or desire to steal; propensity to thievishness.

**Klick**, *v. i.* To click. See CLICK.

**Knāb** (nāb), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KNABBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KNABBING.] [Written also *nub*.] [A modification of *knap*, *q. v.*] To seize with the teeth; to lay hold of or apprehend. [Vulgar.]

**Knäck** (nāk), *n.* [Ger. *knacken*, to break; Icel. *gnaka*, to crack, *gnak*, cracking.] 1. A petty contrivance; a toy. 2. Something requiring skillful or neat performance. 3. Habitual facility of performance; dexterity; adroitness. [work.]

**Knäck'er** (nāk'er), *n.* A maker of knacks, toys, or small **Knäg** (näg), *n.* [Sw. *knagg*, a knot in wood, Dan. *knag*, a hook to hang clothes on, Gael. & Ir. *cnag*, peg, knob.] 1. A knot in wood, or a protuberant knot. 2. A peg for hanging things on. 3. A shoot of deer's horn.

**Knäg'gy** (näg'gy), *a.* Knotty; full of knots; rough with knots; hence, rough in temper.

**Knäp** (näp), *n.* [A.-S. *cnap*, *cnapp*, top, nob, button, Icel. *knapp*, knob, W., Gael. & Ir. *cnap*, knob, button.] 1. A protuberance; a knob or button. 2. Rising ground; a summit.

**Knäp** (näp), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KNAPPED (näpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KNAPPING.] [D. *knappen*, to chew, bite, crack, take hold of; Ger. *knappen*, to knap, crack. Cf. KNAB.] 1. To bite; to bite off. 2. To strike with a loud noise; to snap. [snap.]

**Knäp** (näp), *v. i.* To make a short, sharp sound; to

**Knäp'säck** (näp'säk), *n.* [D. *knapsack*, fr. *knappen*, to eat; H. Ger. *schnappsack*.] A frame of leather, for containing necessaries of food and clothing, borne on the back by soldiers, travelers, &c.



Knapsack.

**Knär** (när), *n.* [O. D. *knorre*, Ger. *knorre*, **Knärl** (närl), } *knorren*.] A knot in wood.

**Knärled** (närl), *a.* Knotted. [See GNARLED.]

**Knäve** (nāv), *n.* [A.-S. *cnapa*, or *cnafa*, offspring, boy, youth, orig. a boy or young man, then a servant, and lastly a rogue.] 1. A dishonest person; a rascal; a villain. 2. One of a set of playing-cards marked with the figure of a servant or soldier; a jack.

**Knāv'er-y** (nāv'er-ry), *n.* 1. Dishonesty; petty villainy; fraud; trickery. 2. Mischievous tricks or practices.

**Knāv'ish** (nāv'ish), *a.* Like a knave; fraudulent; villainous.

**Knāv'ish-ly** (nāv'ish-lī), *adv.* In a knavish manner; dishonestly; fraudulently. [knavery; dishonesty.]

**Knāv'ish-ness** (nāv'ish-nes), *n.* Quality or habit of **Knēad** (need), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KNEADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KNEADING.] [A.-S. *cnedan*, Icel. *knodha*, *knodha*, O. II. Ger. *cnetan*, allied to Slav. *gnesti*.] To work and press into a mass; especially, to work into a well-mixed mass, as the materials of bread, cake, or paste.

**Knēad'er** (need'-), *n.* One who kneads; hence, a baker.

**Knee** (nee), *n.* [A.-S. *knē*, *knōw*, Goth. *knīu*, Icel. *kné*, *hnie*, allied to Lat. *genu*, Gr. *γόνυ*, Skr. *jānu*.] 1. (*Anat.*) The joint connecting the two principal parts of the leg. 2. (*Mech.*) A piece of timber or metal with an angle somewhat in the shape of the human knee when bent.

**Knee'-deep** (nee'deep), *a.* 1. Rising to the knees. 2. Sunk to the knees. [the knees.]

**Knee'-high** (nee'hī), *a.* Rising or reaching upward to **Knee'-joint** (nee'-), *n.* (*Mech.*) A joint consisting of two pieces butting on each other like the knee bent, so as to thrust with increasing power when pressed into a straight line; a toggle-joint.

**Kneel** (neel), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KNELT or KNEELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KNEELING.] [A.-S. *eneouian*.] To bend the knee; to fall on the knees.

**Kneel'er** (neel'er), *n.* One who kneels.

**Knee'-pān** (nee'-), *n.* (*Anat.*) The patella, a flattened round bone on the front part of the knee-joint.

**Knēll** (nēll), *n.* [A.-S. *cnyll*, from *cnyllan*, *cnellan*, to sound a bell.] The stroke of a bell, rung at a funeral, or at the death of a person; hence, a death-signal.

**Knēll** (nēll), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KNELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* KNELLING.] To sound as a knell; hence, to sound as a warning or evil omen.

**Knēlt** (nēlt), *imp.* & *p. p.* from *kneel*. See KNEEL.

**Knew** (nū), *imp.* of *know*. See KNOW.

**Knēck'knäck** (nēk'nāk), *n.* A trifle or toy; a bawble; a gewgaw. [*Colloq.*]

**Knife** (nīf), *n.*; *pl.* KNIVES (nīvz). [A.-S. *cnīf*, Icel. *knīfr*, *hnīfr*.] An instrument usually consisting of a thin blade of steel, having a sharp edge for cutting, fastened to a handle, but of many different forms and names for



different uses in household economy and the various trades, &c.

**Kníght** (nít), *n.* [A.-S. *cniht*, *cnecht*, a boy, youth, attendant, military follower.] **1.** A military attendant; a follower. **2.** A young man when admitted to the privilege of bearing arms; hence, one of a certain chivalric or feudal rank. **3.** (*a.*) One admitted, in feudal times, to a certain military rank, with special and appropriate ceremonies. (*b.*) One on whom knighthood is conferred by the sovereign, entitling him to be addressed as *Sir*. [*Eng.*] **4.** A piece used in the game of chess, usually bearing a horse's head.

**Kníght** (nít), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* KNIGHTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNIGHTING.] To dub or create a knight.

**Kníght-ér'rant** (nít-), *n.* A knight who traveled in search of adventures, for the purpose of exhibiting military skill, prowess, and generosity.

**Kníght-ér'rantry** (nít-), *n.* The practice of wandering in quest of adventures.

**Kníght'hóod** (nít'-), *n.* **1.** Character, dignity, or condition of a knight. **2.** The whole body of knights at a particular time.

**Kníght'li-ness** (nít/lí-nes), *n.* Duties of a knight.

**Kníght'ly** (nít/lý), *a.* Pertaining to a knight; becoming a knight.

**Kníght'ly** (nít/lý), *adv.* In a manner becoming a knight.

**Knít** (nít), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* KNIT or KNITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNITTING.] [A.-S. *cnytan*, *cnyttan*, Icel. *knyta*, *hnyta*.] **1.** To form into a knot or into knots; to lie. **2.** To form, by the interlooping of yarn or thread in a series of connected knots, by means of needles. **3.** To join; to cause to grow together. **4.** To unite closely; to connect. **5.** To draw together; to contract.

**Knít** (nít), *v. i.* **1.** To unite or weave any thing by making knots. **2.** To be united closely.

**Knít'ter** (nít'ter), *n.* One who knits.

**Knít'ting** (nít'ting), *n.* **1.** The work of a knitter. **2.** The net-work formed by knitting.

**Knít'ting-nee'dle** (nít'ting-nē'dl), *n.* A long needle used for knitting threads into stockings, and the like.

**Kníves** (nívz), *n. pl.* of *knife*. See **KNIFE**.

**Knób** (nób), *n.* [A modification of *knop*, q. v.] A hard protuberance; a bunch; hence, a round ball at the end of any thing.

**Knób'bi-ness** (nób'bí-nes), *n.* Quality of having knobs, or protuberances.

**Knób'by** (nób'bý), *a.* Full of knobs or hard protuberances.

**Knóck** (nók), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* KNOCKED (108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNOCKING.] [A.-S. *cnocian*, *cnuccian*, W. *cno-ciaw*.] **1.** To strike or beat with something hard or heavy. **2.** To strike against; to clash.

To knock up, to become fatigued; to fail of strength; to become wearied or worn out, as with labor; to give out.—To knock off, to cease; to desist.—To knock under, to yield; to submit.

**Knóck** (nók), *v. t.* **1.** To strike; to drive against. **2.** To strike for admittance; to rap upon as a door.

To knock down, (*a.*) To strike down; to fell. (*b.*) (*Auctions.*) To assign to a bidder by a blow or knock; to knock off.—To knock in the head, or on the head, to stun or kill by a blow upon the head; hence to put an end to; to frustrate. [*Colloq.*]—To knock off (*Auctions*), to assign to a bidder by a blow on the counter.—To knock up, (*a.*) To arouse by knocking. (*b.*) To beat out; to fatigue till unable to do more. [*Colloq.*]

**Knóck** (nók), *n.* **1.** A stroke with something thick or heavy. **2.** A stroke on a door; a rap.

**Knóck'down** (nók'doun), *n.* A blow which strikes a person to the ground.

**Knóck'er** (nók'er), *n.* One who or that which, knocks; specifically, a kind of hammer fastened to a door, to be used in seeking for admittance.

**Knóck'-kneed** (nók'need), *a.* Having the legs bent inward, so that the knees touch in walking.

**Knóll** (nól), *v. t.* [A.-S. *cnyllan*, *cnellan*. See **KNELL**.] To ring, as a bell; to knell.

**Knóll** (nól), *v. i.* To sound, as a bell.

**Knóll** (nól), *n.* The ringing of a bell; knell.

**Knóll** (nól), *n.* [A.-S. *cnoll*, Ger. *knolle*, *knollen*, clod, lump, knob, bunch, W. *cnol*.] The top or crown of a hill; especially, a little round hill or mount; a small elevation of earth.

**Knóp** (nóp), *n.* [A.-S. *cnæp*, *cnæpp*, D. *knop*, *knoop*, button, bud, Icel. *gnöpp*, prominence, Ger. *knopf*, button, knob, knot, top. See **KNAP** and **KNOB**.] **1.** A knob; a tufted top; a button. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Arch.*) A round bunch of flowers or leaves; also, the foliage on the capital of a pillar.

**Knót** (nót), *n.* [A.-S. *cnot*, *cnotta*, O. H. Ger. *chnodo*, Icel. *knutr*, *hnutr*, allied to Lat. *nodus*, for *gnodus*.] **1.** A complication of threads, cords, or ropes, formed by

tying, knitting, or entangling, which resists separation or loosing. **2.** A bond of union; a connection. **3.** Something not easily solved; a difficulty; a perplexity. **4.** A figure, the lines of which are interlaced or intricately interwoven. **5.** A collection; a band; a elique. **6.** A joint in the stem of a plant. **7.** (*Mech.*) The point where cords, ropes, &c., meet from different directions in funicular machines. **8.** (*Naut.*) A division of the log-line, serving to measure the rate of the vessel's motion. **9.** A nautical mile of 6086.7 ft. **10.** (*Ornith.*) A bird allied to the snipe.

**Knót** (nót), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* KNOTTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNOTTING.] **1.** To form a knot. **2.** To unite closely. **3.** To entangle; to perplex.

**Knót** (nót), *v. i.* **1.** To form knots or joints. **2.** To knit knots for fringe.

**Knót'-gráss** (nót/grás), *n.* (*Bot.*) A weed-like plant of several species;—so called from the joints of its stem.

**Knót'ted** (nót'ted), *a.* **1.** Full of knots. **2.** Having intersecting lines or figures.

**Knót'ti-ness** (nót'ti-nes), *n.* **1.** Quality of being knotty. **2.** Difficulty of solution; intricacy.

**Knót'ty** (nót'tý), *a.* [*compar.* KNOTTIER; *superl.* KNOTTIEST.] **1.** Having many knots. **2.** Hard; rugged. **3.** Difficult; intricate; perplexed.

**Knout** (nowt or nōot), *n.* [*Russ.* *knut*, Goth. *hnutō*.] An instrument of punishment in Russia, with which stripes are inflicted on the bare back.

**Knout** (nowt or nōot), *v. t.* To punish with the knout.

**Knōw** (nō), *v. t.* [*imp.* KNEW; *p. p.* KNOWN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNOWING.] [A.-S. *cnāwan*, O. H. Ger. *chnāhan*, to know; allied to Lat. *gnoscere*, *noscere*, Gr. *γνώμι*, Slav. *znati*, Skr. *jnā*.] **1.** To be aware of as true or actual; to have mental cognition of; to perceive or apprehend clearly. **2.** To be acquainted with; to possess experience of. **3.** To recognize. **4.** To acknowledge; to countenance; to approve. **5.** To have sexual commerce with.

To know how, to understand the manner of; to be wise or enlightened enough.

**Knōw** (nō), *v. i.* **1.** To have knowledge; to possess information. **2.** To take cognizance.

**Knōw'a-ble** (nō'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being known.

**Knōw'ing** (nō'ing), *p. a.* Skillful; well informed; intelligent.

**Knōw'ing-ly** (nō'ing-lý), *adv.* With knowledge; intelligently; deliberately.

**Knōw'edgē** (nō'ej, 39), *n.* [*Eng.* *know* and the termination *ledge*.] **1.** Act of knowing; certain apprehension. **2.** That which is known; a cognition;—chiefly used in the pl. **3.** Actual acquaintance gained by learning; learning; scholarship. **4.** That familiarity which is gained by actual experience; practical skill. **5.** Information; cognizance; notice. **6.** Sexual intercourse.

**Knōwn** (nōn), *p. p.* from *know*. See **KNOW**.

**Knūck'le** (nūk'l), *n.* [A.-S. *cnucl*, allied to Ger. *knochen*, bone.] **1.** The joint of a finger, particularly when made protuberant by the closing of the fingers. **2.** The knee-joint, especially of a calf.

**Knūck'le** (nūk'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* KNUCKLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* KNUCKLING.] To submit in contest to an antagonist; to yield.

This use of the word is said to be derived from the old custom of striking the under side of a table when defeated in argument.

**Knūck'le** (nūk'l), *v. t.* To beat or strike with the knuckle.

**Knûr** (nûr), *n.* A knurl. [*Obs.*] [knuckles.]

**Knûrl** (nûrl), *n.* [See **KNAR**.] A knot; a hard substance.

**Knûrl'y** (nûrl'ý), *a.* [*compar.* KNURLIER; *superl.* KNURLIEST.] [See **KNAR**. Cf. **GNARLY**.] Full of knots; hence, capable of enduring or resisting much.

**Kō'balt**, *n.* See **COBALT**.

**Kō'böld**, or **Kōb'öld**, *n.* [See **GOBLIN**.] A kind of domestic spirit or elf among the Germans.

**Kō'peck**, *n.* [*Russ.* *kopéika*, from *kopyë*, a lance, because there was on it originally a horseman armed with a lance.] A Russian coin of about the value of two-thirds of a cent.

**Kō'ran** (89), *n.* [See **ALCORAN**.] The sacred writings of the Mohammedans;—the same as **ALCORAN**.

**Kou'miss**, *n.* [*Russ.* *kunys*, of Mongolian origin.] A liquor made among the Calmucks by fermenting mare's or camel's milk, from which they obtain, by distillation, an intoxicating spirit.

**Kow-tow'**, *n.* A prostration by way of salutation. [*China.*] [prostration.]

**Kow-tow'**, *v. i.* To perform the Chinese ceremony of prostration.

**Kräal**, or **Kraal** (kräl or krawl), *n.* [*D.* *kraal*, prob.

**fóod**, **foót**; **ûrn**, **rudē**, **pull**; **çell**, **çhaise**, **eall**, **echo**; **ġcm**, **ġet**; **aş**; **exist**; **linger**, **link**; **this**



from the language of the Hottentots.] A village; a collection of huts; sometimes a single hut. [*South Africa.*]  
**Krā'ken**, *n.* [Prob. from O. Sw. *krake*, O. Dan. *krage*, trunk or stem of a tree, to which it was compared, from its clumsy form.] A fabled sea animal of enormous size.  
**Krē'o-sōte**, *n.* See CREOSOTE.  
**Kū'fie**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or used in, ancient Arabic; — said of the characters employed in writing it, which were so called from *Kufa*, on the Euphrates.  
**Kū'miss**, *n.* See KOUMISS.

**Ky'an-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* KYANIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* KYANIZING.] [From *Kyan*, the inventor of the process.] To render proof against decay, as wood, by subjecting it for a time to a solution of corrosive sublimate, or other appropriate agents.  
**Kyr'i-o-lōg'ie**, } *a.* [Gr. *κυριολογικός*, speaking or  
**Kyr'i-o-lōg'ie-al**, } describing literally or properly,  
from *κύριος*, proper, strict, literal, and *λόγος*, speech, discourse.] Serving perfectly to denote objects by conventional signs or alphabetical characters.

## L.

**L** (*el*), the twelfth letter of the English alphabet, has only one sound in English, as in *like*, *canal*. In English words, the terminating syllable *le* is unaccented, the *e* is silent, and *l* forms a syllable by itself, as in *able*, *eagle*, pronounced *abl*, *eegl*. See *Prin. of Pron.*, § 79.

*L of a house*, a wing, or part attached to the main building; properly, a wing joined at right angles to the main building, giving it the shape of the letter L.

**Lä**. (*Mus.*) A syllable applied to the sixth tone of the scale in music for the purpose of solmization.

**Lä**, *interj.* [A.-S. *lä*. See LO.] Look; see; behold.

**Lāb'a-rūm**, *n.* [Late Lat.; Late Gr. *λάβραρον*, from the Celt. *lavar*, word, sentence, command (of God), so called in commemoration of Constantine's vision of a flaming cross in the heavens, with the inscription, *In hoc signo vinces.*] The standard borne before the Emperor Constantine after his conversion to Christianity.

**Lāb'e-fāc'tion**, *n.* [From Lat. *labefacere*, from *labare*, to totter, and *facere*, to make.] Act of making weak; state of being weakened.

**Lā'bel**, *n.* [Lat. *labellum*, diminutive of *labrum*, lip, edge, margin; hence, tassel, shred, rag.] **1.** A narrow slip of paper, parchment, &c., affixed to any thing, denoting its contents, ownership, &c. **2.** Any paper annexed to a will by way of addition, as a codicil. **3.** (*Her.*) A fillet with pendants or points, usually three. **4.** (*Goth. Arch.*) A projecting tablet or molding over doorways, windows, &c.; dripstone.

**Lā'bel**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LABELED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LABELING.] To affix a label to.

**Lā'bent**, *a.* [Lat. *labens*, *p. pr.* of *labi*, to slide, glide.] Sliding; gliding. [*Rare.*]

**Lā'bi-al**, *a.* [L. Lat. *labialis*, from Lat. *labium*, lip.] **1.** Pertaining to or belonging to the lips. **2.** (*Pron.*) Uttered principally with the lips; as, *b*, *m*, and *p*.

**Lā'bi-al**, *n.* (*Pron.*) A letter representing a sound formed chiefly with the lips.

**Lā'bi-ate**, } *a.* [N. Lat. *labiatus*, from Lat. *labium*, lip.]

**Lā'bi-ā'ted**, } (*Bot.*) Having the limb of a tubular corolla or calyx divided into two unequal parts, one projecting over the other like the lips of a mouth.

**Lā'bi-o-dēnt'al**, *a.* [Lat. *labium*, lip, and *dens*, tooth.] (*Pron.*) Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth, as *f* and *v*.

**Lā'bor**, *n.* [Lat.] **1.** Physical toil or bodily exertion, especially when fatiguing, irksome, or unavoidable. **2.** Intellectual exertion; mental effort. **3.** That which requires hard work for its accomplishment. **4.** Travail; the pangs and efforts of childbirth.

**Syn.** — Work; toil; drudgery; task; exertion; painstaking.

**Lā'bor**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LABORED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LABORING.] **1.** To exert muscular strength; to work; to toil. **2.** To exert one's powers of mind in the prosecution of any design. **3.** To be oppressed with difficulties. **4.** To be in travail. **5.** (*Naut.*) To pitch and roll heavily, as a ship in a turbulent sea.

**Lā'bor**, *v. t.* **1.** To work at; hence, to attain by labor. **2.** To form or fabricate with toil, exertion, or care. **3.** To finish or prosecute with effort; to urge.

*Laboring oar*, the oar which requires the most strength or exertion, or on which most depends.

**Lāb'o-ra-to-ry** (50), *n.* [Low Lat. *laboratorium*, from Lat. *laborare*, to labor.] **1.** A place for operations and experiments in chemistry, pharmacy, pyrotechny, &c. **2.** A place where any thing is prepared for use.

**Lā'bor-ed**, *a.* Bearing marks of constraint in execution.

**Lā'bor-er**, *n.* One who labors in a toilsome occupation.

**La-bō'ri-ōūs** (89), *a.* **1.** Requiring or employing labor,

perseverance, or sacrifices; toilsome; tiresome. **2.** Diligent; industrious.

**La-bō'ri-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* With labor or difficulty.

**La-bō'ri-ōūs-ness**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being laborious; toilsomeness. **2.** Diligence; assiduity.

**Lā'bor-sōme**, *a.* (*Naut.*) Likely or inclined to roll or pitch, as a ship in a heavy sea.

**Lāb'y-rīnth**, *n.* [Gr. *λαβύρινθος*, Lat. *labyrinthus*.] **1.** An edifice or place full of intricacies, or formed with winding passages. **2.** Any intricate or involved inclosure. **3.** Any object or arrangement of an intricate or involved form. **4.** An inextricable or bewildering difficulty.

**Syn.** — Maze. — A *labyrinth* among the ancients was a building constructed with a multitude of winding passages, so that a person could hardly avoid being lost. Hence, figuratively, the word denotes any thing extremely intricate, as the *labyrinth* of the human heart. *Maze* (*lit.*, whirlpool) denotes the perplexity and confusion in which the mind is thrown by unexpected or inexplicable events; as, a *maze* of thought.

**Lāb'y-rīnth'i-an**, *a.* Winding; intricate.

**Lāb'y-rīnth'ie**, } *a.* Like a labyrinth; pertaining

**Lāb'y-rīnth'ie-al**, } to a labyrinth.

**Lāb'y-rīnth'ine**, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a labyrinth.

**Lāe**, *n.* [From Per. *lak*, Skr. *lakschâ* and *râkschâ*, from *randj*, to dye.] A resinous substance produced by an insect, mainly upon the banyan tree.

**Lāe**, *n.* [Hind. *lak*, *lâkh*, *laksh*, Skr. *laksha*, mark, sign, a hundred thousand.] One hundred thousand; as, a *lac* of rupees. [*East Indies.*]

**Lāçe**, *n.* [From Lat. *laqueus*, noose, snare.] **1.** A string or cord. **2.** A fabric of fine threads of linen, silk, or cotton, interwoven in a net.

**Lāçe**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LACED (*lâst*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LACING.] **1.** To fasten with a lace or string. **2.** To adorn or deck with lace. [*lace or string.*]

**Lāçe**, *v. i.* To have a lace; to be fastened or tied with a lace.

**Lāç'er-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being lacerated.

**Lāç'er-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LACERATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LACERATING.] [Lat. *lacerare*, *laceratum*, from *lacer*, mangled, lacerated.] To tear; to rend; hence, to wound; to injure or afflict.

**Lāç'er-ā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of tearing or rending. **2.** The breach made by rending.

**Lāç'er-ā'tive**, *a.* Tending to lacerate.

**Lāçhe**, } *n.* [O. & Norm. Fr. *lachesse*, from Fr. *lache*,  
**Lāç'es**, } lax, indolent, from Lat. *laxus*, loose, lax.]  
(*Law.*) Negligence; remissness; neglect to do a thing at the proper time.

**Lāç'h'ry-mal**, *a.* **1.** Generating or secreting tears. **2.** Pertaining to, or conveying, tears.

**Lāç'h'ry-ma-to-ry**, *n.* [L. Lat. *lacrymatorium*, from *lacryma*, a tear.] A vessel found in sepulchers of the ancients, in which it has been supposed the tears of a deceased person's friends were collected and preserved.

**Lāç'h'ry-mōse'**, *a.* Generating or shedding tears.

**Lāç'ing**, *n.* **1.** A fastening with a string or cord through eyelet-holes. **2.** A cord used in drawing tight or fastening.

**Läck**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LACKED (*läkt*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LACKING.] [O. Sw. *lacka*, to fail, lack, O. D. *laecken*, to decrease, fail, O. H. Ger. *lahan*, to reproach.] To be destitute of; to be in need of; to want.

**Läck**, *v. i.* **1.** To be in want. **2.** To be wanting.

**Läck**, *n.* Want; destitution; need; failure.

**Läck**, *n.* See LAC.

**Läck'a-dāy'**, *interj.* [Abbreviated from *alack-a-day*, *q. v.*] Alas; — an expression of sorrow or regret.

**Läck'a-dāi'si-eal**, } *a.* Affectedly pensive; sentimental  
**Läck'a-dāi'sy**, } *tal.*

**Läck'brāin**, *n.* One who is deficient in understanding.

**Läck'er**, *n.* See LACQUER.

**ā, ē, &c.**, long; **ă, ě, &c.**, short; **câre, fâr, âsk, all, what; êre, veil, têrm; pique, firm; sôn, ôr, dō, wôlf,**



**Läck'ey**, *n.*; *pl.* LÄCK'EYſ. [From O. Ger. *lacken*, Goth. *laikan*, to run, jump.] An attending servant; a footman.

**Läck'ey**, *v. t.* To attend as a lackey; to wait upon.

**Läck'lüs'ter**, *a.* Wanting luster or brightness.

**La-eön'ie**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to Laedemonia, or to the Lacones, its inhabitants. 2. Expressing much in few words; brief; concise.

**Syn.**—Concise.—The term *laconic* is derived from the *Lacones* or Spartans, who affected to give short, pithy answers. *Laconic*, then, implies few words; *concise*, only the necessary words. A work may be a long one, and yet the language be *concise*; a reply can not be long and yet *laconic*. *Laconic* carries with it the idea of incivility or affectation; *concise* is a term of unmixed praise.

**La-eön'ie**, *n.* 1. A concise, sententious method of speaking; laconism. 2. A concise phrase or expression.

**La-eön'ie-al**, *a.* The same as LACONIC. [econcisely.]

**La-eön'i-eal-ly**, *adv.* In a laconic manner; briefly;

**La-eön'i-çiſm**, *n.* See LACONISM.

**Läc'o-niſm**, *n.* 1. A concise manner of expression; laconic style. 2. A brief, sententious phrase; a laconicism.

**Läc'o-nize**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LACONIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LACONIZING.] To speak in a concise, sententious manner.

**Läc'quer** (läk'er), *n.* [Written also *lacker*. See LAC.] A yellowish varnish, consisting of a solution of shell-lac in alcohol, colored by gamboge, saffron, and the like.

**Läc'quer** (läk'er), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LACQUERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LACQUERING.] To varnish with lacquer.

**Läc'quer-ing**, *n.* 1. Act of putting on lacquer. 2. The covering of lacquer or varnish thus put on.

**Läc'täte**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of lactic acid, or acid of milk, with a base.

**Läc'tät-ion**, *n.* Act of giving suck, or time of suckling.

**Läc'te-al**, *a.* [See LACTEOUS.] 1. Pertaining to, or resembling, milk; milky. 2. (*Anat.*) Conveying chyle.

**Läc'te-al**, *n.* (*Anat.*) An absorbent vessel of the mesentery, for conveying chyle from the intestines to the thoracic duct.

**Läc'te-an**, *a.* [Lat. *lacteus*, from *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] 1. Milky; resembling, or consisting of, milk. 2. Conveying chyle. [teal; conveying chyle.]

**Läc'te-öus**, *a.* 1. Milky; resembling milk. 2. Lac-

**Läc'tës'cence**, *n.* 1. Tendency to milk; milkiness or milky color. 2. (*Bot.*) The juice, commonly white, which flows from a plant when wounded.

**Läc'tës'cent**, *a.* [Lat. *lactescens*, *p. pr.* of *lactescere*, to turn to milk, inchoative form of *lactere*, to be milky, from *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] 1. Producing milk or white juice. 2. Abounding with a thick, colored juice.

**Läc'tie**, *a.* [Lat. *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to milk, or procured from sour milk or whey.

**Läc'tif'er-öus**, *a.* [Lat. *lac*, *lactis*, milk, and *ferre*, to bear.] 1. Bearing or conveying milk or white juice. 2. Producing a thick, colored juice, as a plant.

**Läc'töm'e-ter**, *n.* [Lat. *lac*, *lactis*, milk, and Gr. μέτρον, measure.] 1. An instrument for ascertaining the proportion of cream in milk; a galactometer. 2. A kind of hydrometer for ascertaining the value of milk by noting its specific gravity.

**La-eüs'tral**, } *a.* [Lat. *lacus*, lake.] Pertaining to lakes  
or swamps. [a stripling.]

**Läd**, *n.* [A.-S. *leöd*; W. *llawd*.] A young man, or boy;

**Läd'a-nüm**, *n.* [Lat. *ladanum*, *ledanum*, Gr. *λάδανον*, *λήδανον*, Per. *lädan*, *läden*, Heb. *loth*, the resinous juice obtained from a shrub called *lada*, *leda*, Gr. *λήδον*, *λήδος*.] A gum-resin of a dark color and pungent odor, chiefly used as an external stimulant.

**Läd'der**, *n.* [A.-S. *hlædder*, O. H. Ger. *hleitar*, *leitra*, *leitera*.] 1. A frame of wood, rope, &c., consisting of two side-pieces, connected by rounds, thus forming steps by which persons may ascend a building, &c. 2. That which resembles a ladder in form or use; hence, that by means of which one attains to eminence.

**Läde**, *v. t.* [*imp.* LADED; *p. p.* LADED, LADEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LADING.] [A.-S. *hladan*, Goth. *hlathan*, Icel. *hladha*. Cf. LOAD.] 1. To load; to put on or in, as a burden or freight. 2. To throw in or out, as a fluid, with a ladle; to dip.

**Läd'ing**, *n.* That which lades or constitutes a load or cargo; freight; burden.

**Läd'le** (lä'dl), *n.* [A.-S. *hladle*, from *hladan*, to load, drain. See LADE, *v.*] 1. A cup with a long handle, used in lading or dipping. 2. The float of a mill-wheel.

3. (*Gun.*) An instrument for drawing the charge of a cannon.

**Läd'le**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LADLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LADLING.] To use a ladle for dipping or drawing out.

**La-dröne'**, *n.* [Sp.; Lat. *latro*, servant, robber.] A robber; a pirate; hence, loosely, a rogue or rascal.

**Lä'dy**, *n.* [A.-S. *hlæfdige*, *hlæfdie*, *hlæfdie*; i. e., *hlæf-weardige*, bread-keeper, from *hlaf*, bread, loaf, and *weardian*, to take care of.] 1. A mistress; the female head of a household. 2. A woman of social distinction or position; the feminine corresponding to *lord*. 3. A woman of gentle or refined manners. 4. A wife, or spouse.

*Our Lady*, the Virgin Mary.

**Lä'dy-bīrd**, *n.* (*Entom.*) A small beetle of various brilliant colors, feeding on plant-lice.

**Lä'dy-būg**, *n.* Same as LADY-BIRD, *q. v.*

**Lä'dy-dāy**, *n.* The day of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, March 25.

**Lä'dy-kīn**, *n.* [Dim. for *lady*.] A little lady;—applied by the writers of Queen Elizabeth's time, in the abbreviated form *Lakin*, to the Virgin Mary.

**Lä'dy-löve**, *n.* A sweetheart or mistress. [as a title.]

**Lä'dy-ſhip**, *n.* The rank or position of a lady;—given

**Lä'dy's-ſlip'per**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant cultivated for its flowers, the front segment of which resembles a slipper.

**Lä'dy's-tröſſ'es**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A little herbaceous plant of several species. It has an erect spike about which the white flowers are arranged in a spiral, somewhat resembling a tress of hair, as they bloom.

**Läg**, *a.* [Gael. & Ir. *lag*, weak, feeble, faint, W. *llag*, *llac*, slack, loose, sluggish. Cf. LOW.] 1. Slow; tardy. 2. Last; long-delayed.

**Läg**, *n.* 1. One who lags; that which comes in last. 2. The fag-end; the rump; hence, the lowest class. 3. Amount of retardation of any thing, as a valve in a steam-engine.

**Läg**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LAGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LAGGING.] To walk or move slowly; to stay behind.

**Syn.**—To loiter; linger; saunter; delay. See LOITER.

**Lä'ger-beer**, *n.* [Ger. *lager*, bed, storehouse, and *bier*, beer. See LAIR.] A German beer;—so called from its being laid up or stored for some months before use.

**Läg'gard**, *a.* [Eng. *lag*.] Slow; sluggish; backward.

**Läg'gard**, *n.* One who lags; a loiterer.

**Läg'ger**, *n.* A laggard; a loiterer; an idler.

**La-goön'**, *n.* [It. & Sp. *laguna*, from Lat. *laguna*, from Gr. *λάκος*, hole, pit, tank.] 1. A marsh, shallow pond, or lake, especially one into which the sea flows. 2. A lake in a coral island.

**Lä'ie**, *a.* [Lat. *laicus*, Gr. *λαϊκός*, from *λαός*, the people.] Belonging to a layman or the laity.

**Lä'ie**, *n.* A layman.

**Lä'ie-al**, *n.* The same as *laic*. See LAIC.

**Läid**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *lay*. See LAY.

*Laid paper*, writing paper having a ribbed surface, as if *laid* with lines.

**Läin**, *p. p.* of *lie*. See LIE.

**Läir**, *n.* [Ger. *lager*, couch, lair; O. H. Ger. *legar*, Goth. *ligrs*, allied to Gr. *λέχος*, couch, bed, bird's nest.] 1. A place in which to lie or rest; especially, the bed or couch of a wild beast. 2. Any couch or resting-place.

**Läird**, *a.* [Contr. from A.-S. *hlæfweard*, *hlæford*. See LORD.] 1. A lord. [Scot.] 2. A landholder under the degree of a knight or squire. [Scot.]

**Lä'i-ty**, *n.* [See LAY, *a.*, and LAIC.] The people, as distinguished from the clergy.

**Läke**, *n.* [Lat. *lacus*, A.-S. *lâc*, *lâca*, allied to O. H. Ger. *lach*, *lah*, *lacha*, *lahha*, puddle, pool, lake.] A large collection of water contained in a cavity or hollow of the earth.

**Läke**, *n.* [See LAC.] 1. A deep-red coloring matter, consisting of aluminous earth and coelineal or other red substance. 2. A compound of animal or vegetable coloring matter and a metallic oxide.

**Läke'let**, *n.* A little lake.

**Lä'kin**, *n.* [Abbreviation of *ladykin*.] A little lady. See LADYKIN.

**Läl-lä'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *lallare*, to sing lalla, or lullaby, allied to Gr. *λαλέειν*, to chatter, babble, and Ger. *lallen*, to speak imperfectly.] An imperfect pronunciation of the letter *r*, in which it sounds like *l*.

**Lä'mä**, *n.* [Thibetan *llama*, pronounced *lama*, a chief, a high priest.] A superior; the name of a Boodhist priest in Thibet, Mongolia, &c.

The *Grand Lama*, or *Delai-Lama*, is the Boodhist pontiff of Thibet, and is supreme ruler in ecclesiastical and secular affairs.

**Lämb** (läm), *n.* [A.-S., Goth., & Icel. *lamb*.] 1. The young of the sheep kind. 2. Any person who is as innocent and gentle as a lamb.

*Lamb of God* (*Script.*), the Savior Jesus Christ, who was typified by the paschal lamb.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, ryde, pull; çoll, çhaise, call, echo; ġem, ġet; aſ; exiſt; linger, link; thiſ.



**Lamb** (lām), *v. i.* To bring forth a lamb or lambs, as sheep.

**Lām'ba-tīve**, *a.* [Lat. *lambere*, to lick. See *infra.*] Taken by licking. [tongue.]

**Lām'ba-tīve**, *n.* A medicine taken by licking with the **Lamb-doid'al** } (lām-), *a.* [Gr. λαμβδοειδής, from λάμβ-  
**Lam-doid'al** } δα, the name of the letter Δ, and  
είδος, shape.] In the form of the Greek letter lambda (Λ).

**Lām'bent**, *a.* [Lat. *lambens*, *p. pr.* of *lambere*, to lick.]  
1. Playing on the surface; gliding over. 2. Twinkling or gleaming.

**Lāmb'kin** (lām'kin), *n.* A small lamb.

**Lāmb'g'-wool** (lāmz'-), *n.* 1. The wool of lambs. 2. [Said to be corrupted fr. the Ir. *la meas ubhall*, day of the apple fruit, but probably called so from the resemblance of the soft pulp of roasted apples to the wool of a lamb.] Ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples till the mixture formed a smooth beverage.

**Lam-doid'al**, *a.* See LAMBDOIDAL.

**Lāme**, *a.* [compar. LAMER; superl. LAMEST.] [A.-S., & O. H. Ger. *lam*, Icel. *lama*.] 1. Crippled or disabled in a limb, or otherwise injured so as to be unsound and impaired in strength. 2. Imperfect; not satisfactory. 3. Hobbling; not smooth.

*Lame duck*, a defaulter at the stock exchange. [Colloq.]

**Lāme**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* LAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LAMING.] To make lame; to cripple; to render imperfect and unsound.

**Lām'el-lar**, *a.* [From Lat. *lamella*, dim. of *lamina*, plate, leaf, layer.] Composed of, or disposed in, thin plates, layers, or scales.

**Lām'el-late**, } *a.* Composed of, or covered with, thin  
**Lām'el-lā'ted**, } plates or scales.

**Lāme'ly**, *adv.* 1. In a lame, crippled, disabled, or imperfect manner. 2. Weakly; unsteadily; feebly.

**Lāme'ness**, *n.* The condition of being lame.

**La-mēnt'**, *v. i.* [Lat. *lamentari*.] 1. To weep or wail; to mourn. 2. To feel deep regret or sorrow.

**La-mēnt'**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* LAMENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LAMENTING.] To mourn for; to bemoan; to deplore; to bewail.

**La-mēnt'**, *n.* [Lat. *lamentum*, *lamenta*.] 1. Grief or sorrow expressed in complaints or cries; lamentation. 2. An elegy or mournful ballad.

**Lām'ent-a-ble**, *a.* 1. Mourning; sorrowful; expressing grief. 2. Fitted to awaken lament; pitiable. 3. Miserable; pitiful; low; poor.

**Lām'ent-a-bly**, *adv.* 1. In a manner to cause or express sorrow. 2. Pitifully; despicably. [sorrow.]

**Lām'en-tā'tion**, *n.* Act of bewailing; expression of

**La-mēnt'er**, *n.* One who mourns or laments.

**Lām'i-nā**, *n.*; *pl.* LĀM'I-NÆ. [Lat.] 1. A thin plate or scale, lying over another. 2. (*Anat.*) A bone, or part of a bone, resembling a thin plate. 3. (*Bot.*) The blade of a leaf.

**Lām'i-na-ble**, *a.* Capable of being formed into laminæ or thin plates.

**Lām'i-nar**, *a.* Consisting of thin plates or layers.

**Lām'i-na-ry**, *a.* Composed of plates or layers.

**Lām'i-nate**, } *a.* [See LAMINA.] Consisting of plates,  
**Lām'i-nā'ted**, } scales, or layers, one over another.

**Lāmm**, *v. t.* [Icel. *hlemma*, to beat, *hlömm*, club, a beating.] To beat. [Low.]

**Lām'mas**, *n.* [A.-S. *hlāmmesse*, *hlāfmæsse*, loaf-mass, bread-feast, or feast of first fruits, from *hlāf*, loaf, and *mæsse*, feast.] The first day of August.

**Lām'mer-geir**, } *n.* [Ger. *lammergeier*, from *lamm*,  
**Lām'mer-gey'er**, } *pl.* *lammer*, lamb, and *geier*, vulture.] (*Ornith.*) A vulture of the Eastern hemisphere, remarkable for having the neck covered with feathers like the true eagles, and like them, seeking for food in a predatory manner, instead of living on carrion.



Lammergeir.

**Lāmp**, *n.* [Lat. *lampas*, *lampadis*, Gr. *λαμπάς*, torch, fr. *λάμπειν*, to give light, to shine.] 1. A vessel used for the combustion of liquid inflammable bodies, for the purpose of producing artificial light. 2. Whatever resembles a light-giving vessel, as a source of light or cheerfulness.

**Lāmp'-bläck**, *n.* [*lamp* and *black*, being originally made by means of a lamp or torch.] A fine soot formed by the condensation of the smoke of burning resinous substances.

**Lām'per-eel**, *n.* The same as the LAMPREY.

**Lam-pōon'**, *n.* [O. Fr. *lampon*, a drinking song, from

*lampons*, let us drink, the burden of such a song, from *lamper*, to guzzle; probably so called because drinking songs often contain personal slander or satire.] A personal satire in writing.

**Syn.** — Satire. — The appropriate object of *satire* is found in the vices and follies of the times. It is usually general, and designed to expose and reform. A *lampoon* is a bitter personal satire, dictated by malignant feelings, and intended only to distress and degrade. Most of the pieces published by Pope under the name of *satires* were a string of *lampoons*.

**Lam-pōon'**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* LAMPOONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LAMPOONING.] To abuse in written satire.

**Syn.** — To libel; defame; slander; calumniate; satirize; lash.

**Lam-pōon'er**, *n.* The writer of a lampoon.

**Lām'prey**, *n.* [A.-S. *lamprede*, L. Lat. *lampreta*, Late Lat. *lampetra*, from *lambere*, to lick, and *petra*, rock, stone; — so called because these fishes attach themselves with their circular mouths to rocks and stones.] (*Ichth.*) An eel-like fish, having a round, sucking mouth, set with numerous minute teeth.

**Lā'na-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *lanaria*, from *lanarius*, belonging to wool; *lana*, wool.] A store-place for wool.

**Lā'nate**, } *a.* [Lat. *lanatus*, from *lana*, wool, down.]  
**Lā'nā-ted**, } 1. Woolly. 2. (*Bot.*) Covered with a substance like curled hairs.

**Lānce**, *n.* [Lat. *lancea*, of Celtic origin, allied to Gr. *λόγχη*.] 1. A weapon of war, consisting of a long shaft or handle, and metal point; a spear. 2. A soldier armed with a spear; a lancer.

**Lānce**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* LANCED (lānst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LANCING.] [See *supra.*] 1. To pierce with a lance, or with any similar weapon. 2. To open with a lancet; to pierce. 3. To throw in the manner of a lance. See LANCH.

**Lān'ce-o-late**, } *a.* [Lat. *lanceolatus*, from  
**Lān'ce-o-lā'ted**, } Lat. *lanceola*, a little lance,  
dim. of *lancea*, lance.] (*Bot.*) Oblong and gradually tapering toward the outer extremity.

**Lān'cer**, *n.* One who lances; one who carries a lance.

**Lān'cet**, *n.* [Fr. *lancette*, dim. of *lance*.] 1. A surgical instrument, sharp-pointed and two-edged, used in venesection, and in opening tumors, abscesses, &c. 2. (*Arch.*) A high and narrow window pointed like a lancet.

**Lānch**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* LANCHIED (lāncht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LANCHING.] [Lat. *lanceare*, to wield or handle the lance.] 1. To throw, as a lance; to dart. 2. To pierce with a lance, or as with a lance.

**Lān'ci-nāte**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* LANCINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LANCINATING.] [Lat. *lancinare*, *lancinatum*.] To tear; to lacerate.

**Lān'ci-nā'tion**, *n.* A tearing; laceration.

**Lānd**, *n.* [A.-S., Goth., & Icel. *land*, orig. a Celtic word.] 1. Earth, or the solid matter which constitutes the fixed part of the surface of the globe. 2. Any portion, large or small, of the solid surface of the globe, considered as set apart or belonging to an individual, or a people. 3. Ground; soil, or the superficial part of the earth in respect to its nature or quality. 4. The inhabitants of a country or region. 5. The main land, in distinction from an adjacent island. 6. The ground or floor. 7. (*Law.*) Any earth whatsoever; real estate.

**Lānd**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* LANDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LANDING.] To set on shore; to disembark; to debark.

**Lānd**, *v. i.* To go on shore from a ship or boat; to disembark.

**Lān'dam-mān**, *n.* [Ger. *landammann*, from *land*, land, country, and *ammann*, bailiff.] 1. A chief magistrate in some of the Swiss cantons. 2. The president of the diet of the Helvetic republic.

**Lān'dau**, *n.* A kind of coach or carriage whose top may be opened and thrown back; — so called from *Lau-dau*, a town in Germany.

**Lānd'ed**, *a.* 1. Having an estate in land. 2. Consisting in real estate or land.

**Lānd'fall**, *n.* 1. A sudden transference of property in land by the death of its owner. 2. (*Naut.*) The first land discovered after a voyage.

**Lānd'-flōod** (-flūd), *n.* An overflowing of land by water, especially by inland waters; a freshet.

**Lānd'-fōrce**, *n.* A military force, army, or body of troops serving on land.

**Lānd'grāve**, *n.* [Ger. *landgraf*, from *land*, land, and *graf*, earl, count.] A German nobleman of a rank corresponding to that of an earl in England and of a count in France.

**Lānd-grāv'i-ate**, *n.* 1. The territory held by a land-



grave. **2.** The office, jurisdiction, or authority of a landgrave.

**Länd'gra-vine, n.** The wife of a landgrave.

**Länd'-höld'er, a.** A holder, owner, or proprietor of land.

**Länd'ing, n.** **1.** Act of going or setting on shore from a vessel. **2.** A place for going or setting on shore. **3.** (*Arch.*) The level part of a staircase, connecting one flight with another.

**Länd'ing-pläçe, n.** A place for the landing of persons or goods from a vessel.

**Länd'lā-dy, n.** **1.** A woman who has tenants holding from her. **2.** The mistress of an inn or lodging-house.

**Länd'less, a.** Having no property in land.

**Länd'löck, v. t.** To inclose or enclose by land.

**Länd'lörd, n.** [*A.-S. land-hlāford.*] **1.** The lord of a manor or of land; the owner of land or houses who has tenants under him. **2.** The master of an inn or lodging-house.

**Länd'loup-er, n.** [*D. landlooper, literally landrunner, from länd and loopen, to run or ramble.*] A vagabond or vagrant.

**Länd'lüb-ber, n.** [Properly from *land* and *lubber*, but prob. corrupted from *landlouper*, *q. v.*] One who passes his life on land;—so called among seamen in contempt or ridicule.

**Länd'man, n.; pl. LÄND'MEN.** A man who lives or serves on land;—opposed to *seaman*.

**Länd'märk, n.** **1.** A mark to designate the boundary of land. **2.** (*Naut.*) Any elevated object on land that serves as a guide to seamen.

**Länd'öf'fice, n.** A government office in which the sales of public land are registered, and other business respecting unsettled land is transacted. [*Amer.*]

**Länd'scāpe, n.** [*A.-S. landscipe, from land, land, and the termination scipe, equivalent to Eng. ship.*] **1.** A portion of land or territory which the eye can comprehend in a single view. **2.** A picture exhibiting some real or fancied scene in nature.

**Länd'-slide, } n. 1. The sliding down of a considerable tract of land from a mountain. 2. The land which slips or slides down.**

**Länds'man, n.; pl. LÄNDS'MÉN.** **1.** One who lives on the land;—opposed to *seaman*. **2.** (*Naut.*) A sailor on board a ship who has not before been at sea.

**Länd'-täx, n.** A tax assessed on land and buildings.

**Länd'ward, adv.** Toward the land.

**Lāne, n.** [*D. laan, O. D. laen.*] **1.** A narrow way or passage, or a private passage. **2.** A passage between lines of men, or people standing on each side.

**Län'grāçe (läng'grēj), } n. A kind of shot used at sea**  
**Län'grel (läng'grēl), } for tearing sails and rigging.**  
It consists of bolts, nails, and other pieces of iron fastened together.

**Län'guāçe (45), n.** [*L. Lat. linguaugium, langagium, fr. Lat. lingua, the tongue, speech, language.*] **1.** Human speech; the expression of ideas by the voice. **2.** The expression of ideas by writing, or any other instrumentality. **3.** The forms of speech peculiar to a particular nation. **4.** The characteristic mode of arranging words peculiar to an individual speaker or writer; style. **5.** The ideas suggested by, or associated with, inanimate objects. **6.** A nation, as distinguished by their speech.

**Syn.**—Speech; tongue; idiom; dialect.—*Language* is generic, denoting any mode of conveying ideas, as the *language* of the deaf and dumb, &c.; *speech* is the language of articulate sounds; *tongue* is the Saxon term for the language of a particular people; as, the English *tongue*. *Idiom* denotes the forms of construction peculiar to a language; *dialects* are varieties of expression which spring up in different parts of a country, or in different professions, &c.

**Län'guid (läng'gwid), a.** [*Lat. languidus, from languere, to be faint or languid.*] **1.** Drooping or flagging from exhaustion; indisposed to exertion. **2.** Slow in progress; tardy. **3.** Promoting or indicating weakness.

**Syn.**—Feeble; weak; faint; sickly; pining; exhausted; heavy; dull; weary; heartless.

**Län'guid-ly, adv.** Weakly; feebly; slowly.

**Län'guid-ness, n.** **1.** Weakness from exhaustion of strength. **2.** Sluggishness.

**Syn.**—Feebleness; dullness; languor; heaviness; slowness.

**Län'guish, v. i.** [*imp. & p. p. LANGUISHED (läng'gwisht); p. pr. & vb. n. LANGUISHING.*] **1.** To become languid or weak. **2.** To suffer, as from heat or drought. **3.** To grow dull. **4.** To look with softness or tenderness.

**Syn.**—To pine; wither; fade; droop; faint.

**Län'guish (läng'gwish), n.** **1.** Act or condition of lan-

guishing; languishment. **2.** A soft and tender look or appearance.

**Län'guish-er, n.** One who languishes or pines.

**Län'guish-ment, n.** **1.** State of languishing. **2.** Softness of look or mien.

**Län'guor (läng'gwur), n.** [*Lat.*] **1.** State of being languid; lassitude of body. **2.** Dullness of the intellectual faculty.

**Syn.**—Feebleness; weakness; faintness; weariness; dullness; heaviness; lassitude; listlessness.

**Län'iard (län'yard), n.** See LANYARD.

**Län'ni-a-ry, a.** [*Lat. laniarius, from lanius, butcher, laniare, to tear in pieces.*] Lacerating or tearing.

**La-nif'er-ouš, a.** [*Lat. lanifer, from lana, wool, and ferre, to bear.*] Bearing or producing wool.

**La-nig'er-ouš, a.** [*Lat. laniger, from lana, wool, and gerere, to bear.*] Bearing or producing wool.

**Länk, a.** [*compar. LANKER; superl. LANKEST.*] [*A.-S. hlanc. Cf. H. Ger. schlank, slender, lank, thin.*] **1.** Loose or lax, and easily yielding to pressure. **2.** Weak and slender; so slender as to appear weak.

**Länk'ly, adv.** In a lank manner; weakly; thinly.

**Länk'ness, n.** Condition of being lank; flabbiness.

**Länk'y, a.** Somewhat lank; slender; slim.

**Län'ner, n. f. } [From Lat. laniarius. See LANIARY,**  
**Län'ner-et, n. m. } a.] (Ornith.) A long-tailed species**  
of hawk found in Europe.

**Läns'que-nēt (läns'ke-nēt), n.** [*Fr.; Ger. landsknecht, a foot-soldier, and a game of cards introduced by these foot-soldiers, from land, country, and knecht, boy, servant.*] **1.** A German foot-soldier. **2.** A game at cards.

**Län'tern, n.** [*Lat. lanterna, laterna.*] **1.** Something inclosing a light, and protecting it from wind, rain, &c.;—sometimes portable, and sometimes fixed. **2.** (*Arch.*) A little dome over the roof of a building to give light. **3.** (*Mach.*) A kind of pinion.

*Dark lantern, a lantern with a single opening, which may be closed so as to conceal the light.*

**Lan-thā'ni-üm, } n. [Gr. λανθάνειν, to lie hid, to be**  
**Län'tha-nüm, } concealed.] (Min.) A metal occur-**  
ring with cerium, and so called because its properties were concealed by those of the latter metal.

**La-nū'gi-nōse, } a. [Lat. lanuginosus, from lanugo,**  
**La-nū'gi-noūs, } woolly substance, down, from lana,**  
wool.] Covered with down, or fine, soft hair; downy.

**Län'yard, n.** [*From Fr. lanière, thong, strap.*] **1.** (*Naut.*) A short piece of rope or line for fastening something in ships. **2.** (*Mil.*) A piece of strong twine, with an iron hook at one end, used in firing cannon with a friction-tube.

**Läp, n.** [*A.-S. læppa, lappa, Icel. lappi, O. H. Ger. lappâ.*] **1.** The loose part of a coat. **2.** The part of the clothing that lies on the knees when one sits down; that part of the body thus covered. **3.** That part of any substance or fixture which extends over or lies upon another; hence an edge; a border or hem. **4.** (*Mach.*) A piece of brass, lead, or other soft metal, used to hold a cutting or polishing powder in cutting glass, gems, &c., or in polishing eutlery, &c.

**Läp, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. LAPPED (läpt); p. pr. & vb. n. LAPPING.*] **1.** To fold; to bend and lay over or on. **2.** To wrap or twist round. **3.** To infold; to involve. **4.** (*Mach.*) To cut or polish with a lap, as glass, gems, eutlery, &c. **5.** To lay partly over something else.

**Läp, v. i.** To be spread or laid on or over; to be turned over or upon.

**Läp, v. i.** [*A.-S. lapian, lappian, Icel. lepia, allied to Gr. λάπτειν, Lat. lambere, W. llepiaw.*] **1.** To feed or drink by licking. **2.** To make a sound like that produced by taking up drink with the tongue.

**Läp, v. t.** To lick up.

**Läp'-dög, n.** A small dog fondled in the lap.

**La-pěl', n.** [*Eng. lap.*] That part of a coat which laps over the facing.

**Läp'ful, n.; pl. LÄP'FULS.** As much as the lap can contain.

**Läp'i-dā'ri-an, a.** Inscribed on stone.

**Läp'i-da-ry (44), n.** [*Lat. lapidarius, from lapis, stone.*] **1.** An artificer who cuts, polishes, and engraves precious stones. **2.** A dealer in precious stones. **3.** A virtuoso skilled in gems or precious stones.

**Läp'i-da-ry, a.** Pertaining to the art of cutting stones.

**Läp'i-dēs'çence, n.** **1.** A hardening into a stony substance. **2.** A stony concretion.

**Läp'i-dēs'çent, a.** [*Lat. lapidescens, p. pr. of lapidescere, to become stone, fr. lapis, lapidis, stone.*] Growing or turning to stone.

foöd, foöt; ūrn, ryde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; çem, çet; aq; exist; linger, link; this.



**Lāp'i-dēs'cent**, *n.* Any substance which has the quality of petrifying a body, or of being converted to stone.

**Lāp'i-dīf'ie**, } *a.* [Lat. *lapis*, *lapidis*, stone, and  
**Lāp'i-dīf'ie-al**, } *facere*, to make.] Forming or converting into stone.

**La-pīd'i-fi-eā'tion**, *n.* The operation of forming or converting into a stony substance.

**La-pīd'i-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LAPIDIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LAPIDIFYING.] To form into stone.

**La-pīd'i-fy**, *v. i.* To become stone or stony.

**Lāp'i-dīst**, *n.* A lapidary.

**Lāp'per**, *n.* 1. One who wraps or folds. 2. One who takes up with his tongue.

**Lāp'pet**, *n.* [Dim. of *lap.*] A part of a garment or dress that hangs loose.

**Lāps'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of lapsing or falling.

**Lāpse**, *n.* [Lat. *lapsus*, from *labi*, *lapsus*, to slide, to fall.] 1. A gliding, slipping, or gradual falling; an unobserved progress or passing away. 2. A slip; an error; a failing in duty. 3. (*Ecll. Law.*) Omission of a patron to present a clerk to a benefice within six months after it becomes void.

**Lāpse**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LAPSED (*lāpst*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LAPSING.] 1. To pass slowly, silently, or by degrees. 2. To deviate from rectitude; to commit a fault by inadvertence or mistake. 3. To fall or pass from one proprietor to another, by the omission, negligence, or failure of some one. 4. (*Law.*) To become ineffectual or void.

**Lap'sid-ed** (*lōp'sid-ed*), *a.* Having one side heavier than the other, as a ship.

**Lāp'stōne**, *n.* A stone for the lap, on which shoemakers beat leather. [over another.]

**Lāp's-trēak**, *a.* Made with boards whose edges lap one

**Lāp'-wīng**, *n.* [A.-S. *lepewinc*, *hleapwince*, *hleafwinge*, from A.-S. *hleapan*, to leap, jump, and *hlifian*, to arise, soar, because it quickly moves, expands, and flaps its long wings.] (*Ornith.*) A wading bird of the plover family found on the borders of rivers and lakes, on plains and marshes, in England.



Lapwing.

**Lār**, *n.*; *pl.* LĀRĒS. [Lat.]

(*Rom. Antiq.*) A household deity among the ancient Romans, regarded as the soul of a deceased ancestor.

**Lār'board** (-burd), *n.* [*Lar* seems to be contracted from *lower*, i. e., humbler in rank, because the starboard side is considered by mariners as higher in rank.] (*Naut.*) The left-hand side of a ship, when one stands with his face to the head; port.

**Lār'ce-ny**, *n.* [Contracted from obs. *latrociny*, from Lat. *latrocinium*, from *latro*, a freebooter, robber. (*Law.*) Unlawful taking and carrying away of things personal with intent to deprive the right owner of the same; theft.]

**Lārch**, *n.* [From Lat. *larix*, *laricis*, Gr. *λάριξ*.] (*Bot.*) A coniferous tree, having deciduous leaves, in whorls or clusters.

**Lārd**, *n.* [Lat. *lardum*, *laridum*, allied to Gr. *λαρινός*, fattened, fat.] The fat of swine, after being melted and separated from the flesh.

**Lārd**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LARDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LARDING.] 1. To smear or mix with lard; to grease. 2. To fatten; to enrich. 3. To mix with something by way of improvement; to interlard.



Larch.

**Lār-dā'ceōūs**, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, lard.

**Lār'd'er**, *n.* A room where meat and other articles of food are kept before they are cooked; a pantry.

**Lār'd'er-er**, *n.* One who has charge of the larder.

**Lār'rēs**, *n. pl.* See LAR.

**Lārgē**, *a.* [*compar.* LARGER; *superl.* LARGEST.] [Lat. *largus*.] Having great size; *specifically*, (*a.*) Wide, extensive, broad; — said of surface or area. (*b.*) Abundant; plentiful; — of quantity; also, with reference to number, numerous; populous. (*c.*) Bulky; huge: — in reference to size. (*d.*) Diffuse; full; — with reference to language, style, &c. (*e.*) Liberal; comprehensive; — of the mind. (*f.*) Generous; noble; — of the heart or affections.

*At large*, (*a.*) Without restraint or confinement. (*b.*) Diffusely; fully, — *To go or sail large* (*Naut.*), to have the wind

crossing the direction of a vessel's course in such a way that the sails feel its full force, and the vessel gains its highest speed; *especially*, to have the wind on the beam or the quarter.

*Syn.* — Big; capacious; ample; copious; diffusive.

**Lārgē'ly**, *adv.* In a large, abundant, or copious manner; amply; liberally; bountifully; abundantly.

**Lārgē'ness**, *n.* The condition of being large.

*Syn.* — Bigness; magnitude; bulk; greatness; extent; comprehension; amplitude; generosity; liberality.

**Lār'gess**, *n.* [Fr. *largesse*, equiv. to Lat. *largitio*, from *large*.] A present; a gift or donation.

**Lārghetto** (*lar-ġet'to*), *a.* [It., dim. of *largo*, *q. v.*] (*Mus.*) Somewhat slowly, but not so slowly as *largo*.

**Lār'go**, *a.* [It., broad, large.] (*Mus.*) Slowly.

**Lār'i-at**, *n.* [Sp. *lariata*.] The lasso, a long cord or thong of leather with a noose, for catching wild horses, &c.

**Lār'k**, *n.* [O. Eng. *leverock*, A.-S. *lāwerce*, *lāwerc*, *lāferc*.] 1. (*Ornith.*) A singing bird, characterized by having a long, straight hind claw, and a rather long bill. It is generally crested. 2. A frolic; a jolly time. [*Colloq.*]

**Lār'k**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LARKED

(*lārkt*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LARKING.] 1. To catch larks. 2. To make sport; to frolic. [*Colloq.*]

**Lār'k'spūr**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant with showy flowers, usually of a vivid blue color.



Lark.

**Lār'mi-er**, *n.* [Fr., from *larme*, tear or drop, equiv. to Lat. *lacrima*.] 1. (*Arch.*) The eave or drip of a house.

2. (*Zoöl.*) A membranous pouch, at, or below, the inner corner of the eye in the deer and antelope.

**Lār'rup**, *v. t.* To beat or flog.

**Lār'um**, *n.* [Abbrev. of *alarum*, for *alarm*, *q. v.*] Any thing used for giving an alarm or notice, as at particular times; an alarm.

**Lār'vā**, *n.*; *pl.* LĀRVÆ. [Lat. ghost, specter, mask.] (*Entom.*) An insect in the first stage after leaving the egg; a caterpillar, grub, or maggot.

**Lār'vā-ted**, *a.* Masked; clothed as with a mask.

**Lār've**, *n.*; *pl.* LĀRVES. (*Entom.*) The same as LARVA.

**Lār'yn-gē'al**, or **La-rŷn'ġe-al**, } *a.* Pertaining to

**Lār'yn-gē'an**, or **La-rŷn'ġe-an**, } the larynx.

**Lār'yn-gōt'o-my**, *n.* [Gr. *λαρυγγοτομία*, from *λόρυγξ* and *τέμνειν*, to cut, *τομή*, a cutting.] (*Surg.*) The operation of cutting into the larynx, from the outside of the neck, for assisting respiration when obstructed, or for removing foreign bodies.

**Lār'ynx**, *n.* [Gr. *λάρυγξ*, gen. *λάρυγγος*.] (*Anat.*) The upper part of the trachea or windpipe, constituting the organ of voice.

**Lās'eār**, or **Las-eār'**, *n.* [Per. & Hind. *lashkar*, an army, an inferior artillery-man, a cooly, a camp follower, a native sailor.] A native sailor, employed in European vessels. [*East Indies.*]

**Las-ġiv'i-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *lascivia*, wantonness, from *lascivus*, wanton, from *laxus*, loose, lax.] 1. Loose; wanton; lewd; lustful. 2. Tending to produce voluptuous or lewd emotions.

**Las-ġiv'i-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a lascivious manner.

**Las-ġiv'i-ōūs-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being lascivious; wantonness; lustfulness.

**Lāsh**, *n.* [Ger. *lasche*, latchet, *laschen*, to furnish with flaps, to lash or slap; Ice. *laski*, gusset, flap; *laska*, to tear.] 1. The thong of a whip; a cord; a string. 2. A stroke with a whip, or any thing similar. 3. A stroke of satire or sarcasm; a cut.

**Lāsh**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LASHED (*lāsh*t); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LASHING.] 1. To strike with a lash; to whip or scourge. 2. To satirize. 3. To throw up with a sudden jerk. 4. To dash against. 5. To tie or bind with a rope or cord.

**Lāsh**, *v. i.* To ply the whip; to make a severe attack.

**Lāsh'er**, *n.* 1. One who whips or lashes. 2. A piece of rope for binding or making fast one thing to another.

**Lāss**, *n.* [Contracted for *laddess*, *f.* of *lad*.] A young woman; a girl.

**Lās'si-tūde** (*53*), *n.* [Lat. *lassitudo*, from *lassus*, faint, weary, allied to *laxus*, wide, loose, lax.] State of being relaxed or weak; languor of body or mind; weakness; dullness; heaviness; weariness.

**Lās'so**, *n.*; *pl.* LĀS'SŌS. [Sp. *lazo*, from Lat. *laqueus*. See LACE.] A rope or cord with a noose, used for catching wild horses, &c.

**Lāst** (*6*), *a.* [Contracted from *latest*, *superl.* of *late*.] 1.



Following all the rest; final; closing; hindmost. **2.** Next before the present. **3.** Incapable of being increased or surpassed; utmost. **4.** Most unlikely; having least fitness.

**Lást, adv.** **1.** The last time; the time before the present. **2.** In conclusion; finally. **3.** After all others in order or time.

**Lást, v. i.** [*imp. & p. p.* LASTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LASTING.] [A.-S. *læstan*, to perform, follow, last, Goth. *laistyan*, from A.-S. *lást*, *læst*, trace, course, last, Goth. *laists*, track, trace.] **1.** To continue in time; to endure. **2.** To continue unimpaired or unconsumed; to hold out.

**Lást, n.** [A.-S. *hlæst*, from *hladan*, to lade.] **1.** A certain weight or measure, generally estimated at 4000 lbs., but varying exceedingly as to different articles. **2.** The burden of a ship.

**Lást, n.** [A.-S. *last*, *læst*. See LAST, *v. i.*] A mold or form of the human foot, made of wood, on which shoes are formed. [or endure.]

**Lást'ing, p. a.** Of long continuance; that may continue

**Syn.** — Durable; permanent. — *Lasting* is more commonly applied to things abstract, which from their very nature endure; as, a *lasting* remembrance, effect, &c. *Permanent* applies chiefly to things established, and designed to remain unchanged; as, a *permanent* situation, a *permanent* change, &c. *Durable* is applied to material substances or fabrics, so far as they resist agencies which tend to destroy them; as, a *durable* foundation, &c.

**Lást'ing, n.** A species of very durable woolen stuff.

**Lást'ing-ly, adv.** Durably; with continuance.

**Lást'ly, adv.** **1.** In the last place; in conclusion. **2.** At length; at last; finally.

**Lát'a-kí'a** (-kē'á), *n.* [Turk.] A superior quality of Turkish smoking tobacco, so called from the place where produced, the ancient Laodicea.

**Láth, n.** [See LACE, and cf. LATCHET.] **1.** A small piece of iron or wood used to fasten a door. **2.** (*Naut.*) A latching. See LATCHING.

**Láth, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* LATCHED (*lāteht*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LATCHING.] To catch or fasten by means of a latch.

**Láth'et, n.** [Dim. of *latch*. Cf. Fr. *lacet*, plaited string, lace, dim. of *lacs*, a string.] The string that fastens a shoe.

**Láth'ing, n.** (*Naut.*) A loop on the head rope of a bonnet, by which it is connected with the foot of the sail.

**Lāte, a.** [*compar.* LATER, or LATTER; *superl.* LATER, or LAST.] [A.-S. *lāt*, Goth. *lats*, Icel. *latr*, late, slow, lazy.] **1.** Coming after others, or after the usual or expected time; slow; tardy. **2.** Far advanced towards the end or close. **3.** Existing not long ago, but not now; deceased; out of office. **4.** Happening not long ago; recent.

**Lāte, adv.** **1.** After the usual time, or the time appointed. **2.** Not long ago; lately. **3.** Far in the night, day, week, or other particular period.

*Of late*, in time not long past; lately. — *Too late*, after the proper time; not in due time.

**La-teen'-sāil, n.** [See LATIN.] (*Naut.*) A triangular sail, extended by a long yard, — used in small boats, feluccas, xebecs, &c., especially in the Mediterranean and adjacent waters.

**Lāte'ly, adv.** Not long ago; recently.

**Lāte'ness, n.** **1.** State of being late or tardy, or of coming after the usual or appointed time. **2.** Time far advanced in any particular period.

**Lā'tent, a.** [Lat. *latens*, *p. pr.* of *latere*, to lie hid or concealed, allied to Gr. *λάθειν*, *λανθάνειν*.] Not visible or apparent; hid; concealed; secret.

*Latent heat* (*Physics.*), that quantity of heat which disappears or becomes concealed in a body, while producing some change in it other than rise of temperature, as fusion, evaporation, or expansion.

**Lāt'er, a.** [*Compar.* of *late*.] Posterior; subsequent.

**Lāt'er-al, a.** [Lat. *lateralis*, from *latus*, *lateris*, side.] **1.** Proceeding from, or attached to, the side. **2.** Directed to the side.

**Lāt'er-al-ly, adv.** **1.** By the side; sidewise. **2.** In the direction of the side.

**Lāt'er-i-fō'li-oūs, a.** [Lat. *latus*, *lateris*, side, and *folium*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) Growing on the side of a leaf at the base.

**Lāt'est, a.** [*Superl.* of *late*.] Longest after the usual time; tardiest.

**Lāth, n.** : *pl.* LĀTHS (*lāthz*). [A.-S. *lattu*, for *laddu*, O. H. Ger. *latta*, *lata*, whence Fr. *latte*, It. *lattia*. Cf. W. *lāth*, a rod, staff, yard.] A thin, narrow board, or slip of wood used to support the tiles, or covering, or the plastering.

**Lāth, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* LATHED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LATHING.] To cover or line with laths.

**Lāthe, n.** [Allied to *lath*, a narrow board.] **1.** (*Mach.*) A machine-tool for turning or shaping articles of wood, metal, or other material. **2.** The movable swing-frame of a loom.

**Lāth'er** (99), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LATHERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LATHERING.] [See *infra*.] To form a foam with water and soap.

**Lāth'er, v. t.** To spread over with lather.

**Lāth'er, n.** [A.-S. *leadhor*, *leadhur*, niter, *leadhorwyr*, latherwort, soapwort.] **1.** Foam or froth made by soap moistened with water. **2.** Froth from profuse sweat, as of a horse.

**Lāth'ing, n.** A covering of laths on a wall; also the act or process of covering with laths.

**Lāth'y, a.** Thin as a lath; long and slender.

**Lāt'i-elāve, n.** [Lat. *laticlavus*, *laticlavium*, from *latus*, broad and *clavus*, nail, a purple stripe on the tunic.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A distinctive badge worn by Roman senators, supposed to have been a broad stripe of purple on the fore part of the tunic.

**Lāt'in, a.** **1.** Pertaining to the Latins, a people of Latium, in Italy; Roman. **2.** Pertaining to, or composed in, the language used by the Romans or Latins.

**Lāt'in, n.** **1.** (*Anc. Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Latium. **2.** The language of the ancient Romans.

**Lāt'in-ism, n.** A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latins.

**Lāt'in-ist, n.** One skilled in Latin; a Latin scholar.

**La-tin'i-ty, n.** The Latin tongue, style, or idiom, or the use thereof; *specifically*, purity of the Latin style or idiom.

**Lāt'in-ize, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* LATINIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LATINIZING.] **1.** To give Latin terminations or forms to, as foreign words, in writing Latin. **2.** To turn or translate into Latin.

**Lāt'ish, a.** [*Eng. late*.] Somewhat late.

**Lāt'i-tāt, n.** [Lat., he lies hid, from *latitare*, intens. form of *latere*, to be or lie hid.] (*Law.*) A writ by which a person was summoned into the King's Bench, to answer, as supposing he lay concealed.

**Lāt'i-tūde** (53), *n.* [Lat. *latitudo*, from *latus*, broad, wide.] **1.** Extent from side to side, or distance sidewise from a given point or line; breadth; width. **2.** Room; space; hence, looseness; laxity; independence. **3.** Extent or breadth of signification, application, &c.; extent of deviation from a standard, as truth, style, and the like. **4.** Extent; size; amplitude; scope. **5.** (*Astron.*) The angular distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic. **6.** (*Geog.*) The distance of any place on the globe north or south of the equator.

**Lāt'i-tūd'i-nal, a.** Pertaining to latitude; in the direction of latitude.

**Lāt'i-tūd'i-nā'ri-an, a.** **1.** Not restrained; not confined by precise limits. **2.** Lax in religious principles or views.

**Lāt'i-tūd'i-nā'ri-an, n.** **1.** One who indulges freedom in thinking. **2.** (*Theol.*) One who departs in opinion from the strict principles of orthodoxy.

**Lāt'i-tūd'i-nā'ri-an-ism, n.** A latitudinarian system or state; freedom of opinion in matters pertaining to religious belief.

**Lā'tri-ā, or La-trī'ā, n.** [Lat., Gr. *λατρεία*, from *λατρεύειν*, to serve, from *λάτρης*, *λάτρις*, servant, worshiper.] The highest kind of worship, or that paid to God.

**Lāt'ten, n.** [From It. *latta*, a sheet of iron tinned, tinsplate. Cf. LATH, a thin lip of wood.] **1.** A fine kind of brass or bronze, used in the middle ages. **2.** Sheet tin; iron plate, covered with tin. **3.** Milled brass, reduced to different thicknesses.

**Lāt'ter, a.** [*An irregular compar.* of *late*.] **1.** More late or recent. **2.** Mentioned the last of two. **3.** Lately done or past; modern. **4.** Last; latest; final.

**Lāt'ter-ly, adv.** In time not long past; lately; of late.

**Lāt'tice** (*lāt'tis*), *n.* [Fr. *lattis*, lath-work, from *latte*, lath, *q. v.*] **1.** Any work made by crossing laths, rods or bars, and forming a net-work. **2.** Any thing made of, or covered with, strips interwoven so as to form a sort of net-work; *especially*, a window or window-blind.

**Lāt'tice, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* LATTICED (*lāt'tist*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LATTICING.] **1.** To form into open work. **2.** To furnish with a lattice.

**Laud, n.** [Lat. *laus*, *laudis*.] **1.** A eulogy; praise; commendation. **2.** That part of divine worship which consists in praise. **3.** Music or singing in honor of any one.

**Laud, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* LAUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.*

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, call, echo; ġem, ġet; aș; exist; liuger, link; this-



LAUDING.] To praise in words alone, or with words and singing; to extol.

**Laud'a-ble**, *a.* Worthy of being lauded; praiseworthy; commendable. [worthiness.]

**Laud'a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being laudable; praise-  
**Laud'a-bly**, *adv.* In a manner deserving praise.

**Lau'da-nūm**, *n.* [Orig. the same word as *ladanum*, *labdanum*. See LADANUM.] A preparation of opium, especially in spirit or wine; tincture of opium.

**Lau-dā'tion**, *n.* Praise; commendation.

**Laud'a-to-ry**, *a.* Containing praise; expressing praise.

**Laud'a-to-ry**, *n.* That which contains praise.

**Laugh** (läf), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LAUGHED (läft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LAUGHING.] [A.-S. *hleahhan*, *hlihhan*, Goth. *hlahyan*, Icel. *hlää*.] **1.** To have the countenance change, so as to express merriment, in connection with a chuckling sound of the voice. **2.** To appear gay, cheerful, pleasant, lively, or brilliant.

To laugh at, to ridicule; to deride. — To laugh in the sleeve, to laugh secretly, or so as not to be observed, especially while apparently preserving a grave or serious demeanor toward the person or persons laughed at. — To laugh out of the other corner or side, of the mouth, to weep or cry; to be made to feel regret, vexation, or disappointment, especially after exhibiting a boastful or exultant spirit.

**Laugh**, *v. t.* **1.** To express by laughing. **2.** To ridicule or deride.

To laugh to scorn, to deride; to treat with mockery and scorn.

**Laugh** (läf), *n.* An expression of mirth peculiar to the human species; laughter.

**Laugh'a-ble** (läf'a-bl), *a.* Fitted to excite laughter.

**Syn.** — Droll; ludicrous; mirthful; comical. See LUDICROUS.

**Laugh'a-ble-ness** (läf'-), *n.* Quality of being laughable.

**Laugh'a-bly** (läf'-), *adv.* In a manner to excite laughter.

**Laugh'er** (läf'er), *n.* One who laughs, or who is fond of merriment.

**Laugh'ing-gäs** (-läf'ing), *n.* (*Chem.*) Nitrous oxide, or protoxide of nitrogen; — so called from the exhilaration and laughter which it ordinarily produces when inhaled.

**Laugh'ing-stöck** (läf'ing-), *n.* An object of ridicule.

**Laugh'ter** (läf'ter), *n.* An involuntary movement of the muscles of the face, or a peculiar expression of the eyes, indicating merriment or satisfaction, and usually attended by a sonorous and interrupted expulsion of air from the lungs.

**Launch** (66), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LAUNCHED (läucht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LAUNCHING.] [O. Fr. *lancer*, *lanchier*. Cf. LANCH.] **1.** To cause to slide from the land into the water. **2.** To send forth or dispatch. **3.** To throw, as a spear or dart.

**Launch**, *v. i.* **1.** To go forth, as a ship into the water. **2.** To expatiate in language.

**Launch**, *n.* **1.** The sliding of a ship from the land into the water. **2.** (*Naut.*) The largest size of boat belonging to a ship.

**Läun'der-er** (län'der-er), *n.* A man who follows the business of washing clothes.

**Läun'dress** (län'dres), *n.* A female whose employment is to wash clothes; a washerwoman.

**Läun'dry** (län'dry), *n.* [O. Eng. *lavendry*, O. Fr. *lavanderie*, from Lat. *lavare*, Fr. *laver*, to wash.] **1.** A washing. **2.** The place or room where clothes are washed.

**Lau're-ate**, *a.* [Lat. *laureatus*, from *laurea*, laurel-tree, from *laurus*, laurel.] Decked or invested with laurel.

Poet laureate, an officer of the king's household, whose business is to compose an ode for the king's birthday, and other suitable occasions. [*Eng.*]

**Lau're-ate-ship**, *n.* Office of a laureate.

**Lau're-ä'tion**, *n.* Act of crowning with laurel, as in bestowing a degree.

**Lau'rel**, *n.* [Lat. *laurus*.] (*Bot.*) An evergreen shrub, having aromatic leaves of a lanceolate shape, with clusters of small, yellowish-white flowers in their axils. Academic honors were formerly indicated by a crown of laurel.

**Läu'res-tine**, *n.* [N. Lat. *laurus tinus*, from Lat. *laurus* and *tinus*, a plant. See LAUREL.] (*Bot.*) An evergreen shrub or tree of the south of Europe, which flowers during the winter months.

**Lä'vä**, or **Lä'vä**, *n.* [It., from It. & Lat. *lavare*, to wash.] The melted rock ejected by a volcano.

**Läv'a-to-ry**, *a.* Washing, or cleansing by washing.

**Läv'a-to-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *lavatorium*, from *lavare*, to wash.] **1.** A place for washing. **2.** A wash or lotion for a diseased part. **3.** A place where gold is obtained by washing.

**Läve**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LAVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LAV-

ING.] [Lat. *lavare*, allied to Gr. *λούειν*.] To wash; to bathe.

**Läve**, *v. i.* To bathe; to wash one's self.

**Läv'en-der**, *n.* [L. Lat. *lavendula*, *lavandula*, from Lat. *lavare*, to wash, — so called because it was used in bathing and washing.] (*Bot.*) An aromatic plant common in the south of Europe. It yields an oil used in medicine and perfumery.

*Lavender-color*, the color of lavender flowers, being nearly a grayish-blue.

**Lä'ver**, *n.* [From Lat. *lavare*, to wash.] **1.** A vessel for washing. **2.** (*Script. Hist.*) A basin placed in the court of the Jewish tabernacle, where the officiating priests washed their hands and feet, and the entrails of victims.

**Läv'ish**, *n.* [Eng. *lave* (*obs.*), to throw out, from Lat. *lavare*, to raise.] **1.** Expending or bestowing profusely. **2.** Expending excessively and foolishly. **3.** Wild; unrestrained.

**Syn.** — Profuse; prodigal; wasteful; extravagant; exuberant; immoderate.

**Läv'ish**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LAVISHED (läv'isht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LAVISHING.] **1.** To expend or bestow with profusion. **2.** To expend prodigally; to squander.

**Läv'ish-ly**, *adv.* With profuse expense; wastefully.

**Läv'ish-ment**, *n.* The state of being lavish; profuse expenditure; prodigality.

**Läv'ish-ness**, *n.* Profusion; prodigality.

**Law**, *n.* [O. Eng. *lay*, *lagh*, A.-S. *legu*, *lag*, *lah*, from the root of *lie*, *lay*. A law is that which is laid, set or fixed, like *statute*, *constitution*, from Lat. *statuere*.] **1.** A rule of order or conduct established by authority. **2.** The appointed rules of a community or state, for the control of its inhabitants, whether unwritten, or enacted by formal statute. **3.** (*Nature.*) The regular method or sequence by which certain phenomena or effects follow certain conditions or causes, &c.; a rule for the working of a force; hence, any force, tendency, propension, or instinct, whether natural or acquired. **4.** (*Morality.*) The will of God, as the supreme moral ruler, concerning the character and conduct of all responsible beings. **5.** Established usage; a rule, principle, or maxim of science or art. **6.** The Jewish or Mosaic code, in distinction from the *gospel*; hence, the entire Old Testament. **7.** Litigation. **8.** Legal science; jurisprudence.

**Syn.** — Statute; common law; regulation; edict; decree. — *Law* is generic, and denotes, in this connection, whatever is commanded by one who has a right to require obedience. A *statute* is a particular law drawn out in form, and distinctly enacted and proclaimed. *Common law* is a rule of action which derives its authority from long usage or established custom, which has been immemorially received and recognized by judicial tribunals. Its rules or principles are to be found only in the records of courts, and in the reports of judicial decisions. A *regulation* is a limited and often temporary law, intended to secure some particular end or object. An *edict* is a command or law issued by a sovereign, and is peculiar to a despotic government. A *decree* is a permanent order either of a court or of the executive government.

**Law'-böök**, *n.* A book containing, or treating of, laws.

**Läw'ful**, *a.* **1.** Agreeable to law; conformable to law; competent. **2.** Constituted by law.

**Syn.** — Legal; constitutional; allowable; regular; legitimate; rightful.

**Läw'ful-ly**, *adv.* In accordance with law; without violating law; legally.

**Läw'ful-ness**, *n.* Quality of being conformable to law; legality. [lator.]

**Läw'giv-er**, *n.* One who makes or enacts a law; a legis-

**Läw'less**, *a.* **1.** Not subject to, or unrestrained by, the law of morality or of society. **2.** Contrary to, or unauthorized by, the civil law. **3.** Not subject to the laws of nature.

**Läw'less-ly**, *adv.* In a lawless manner.

**Läw'less-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being lawless.

**Läw'-mäk'er**, *n.* A legislator; a lawgiver.

**Läwn**, *n.* [W. *llan*, an open, clear place, *llawnt*, a smooth rising hill, *lawn*.] An open space between woods; a space of ground covered with grass, generally in front of or around a house or mansion.

**Lawn**, *n.* [Contracted from Fr. *linon*, *lawn*, from Lat. *linum*, flax.] A sort of fine linen or cambric, used especially for certain parts of the official robes of a bishop, and hence, generally, the official dress itself.

**Läwn'y**, *a.* **1.** Level, as a plain; like a lawn. **2.** Made of lawn.

**Läw'süit**, *n.* A process in law instituted for the recovery of a supposed right; an action.

**Läw'yer**, *n.* [From *law*, like *bowyer*, from *bow*.] One versed in the laws, or a practitioner of law; — a general

ä, ē, &c., long; ä, ë, &c., short; cäre, fär, äsk, all, what; ère, veil, tērm; pique, fīrm; sön, ôr, dö, wölf.



term, comprehending attorneys, counselors, solicitors, barristers, sergeants, and advocates.

**Lāx**, *a.* [*compar.* LAXER; *superl.* LAXEST.] [Lat. *laxus*.] **1.** Not tense, firm, or rigid; flabby; soft. **2.** Not tight or tense. **3.** Sparse; not crowded. **4.** Not firmly united; of loose texture. **5.** Easy or indulgent in principles or discipline. **6.** Having too frequent alvine discharges.

**Syn.** — Loose; slack; vague; unconfined; unrestrained; dissolute; licentious.

**Lāx**, *n.* A looseness; diarrhea.

**Lax-a'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *laxatio*, from *laxare*, to loosen, to slacken, from *laxus*, loose, slack.] Act of loosening or slackening, or the state of being loose or slackened.

**Lāx'a-tīve**, *a.* (*Med.*) Having the power or quality of loosening or opening the intestines.

**Lāx'a-tīve**, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that relaxes the bowels; a gentle purgative.

**Lāx'ity**, *n.* [Lat. *laxitas*, from *laxus*, loose, slack.] Quality of being lax or loose; as, (*a.*) Slackness, as of a cord. (*b.*) Looseness, as of a texture. (*c.*) Want of exactness or precision. (*d.*) Defect of exactness. (*e.*) Looseness, as of the intestines. (*f.*) Openness.

**Lāx'ly**, *adv.* In a lax or loose manner; loosely.

**Lāx'ness**, *n.* The same as *laxity*. See LAXITY.

**Lāy**, *imp.* of *lie*. See LIE.

**Lāy**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LAID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LAYING.] [A.-S. *leagan*, causative form of *licgan*, to lie; Goth. *lagyan*.] **1.** To cause to lie flat; to put down; to establish in a firm or fixed manner; sometimes, to beat down; to prostrate. **2.** To place in order; to arrange with regularity. **3.** To prepare; to make ready; to provide. **4.** To spread on a surface. **5.** To calm; to appease; to allay. **6.** To prevent from manifesting itself, as a spirit. **7.** To deposit, as a wager; to stake; to hazard. **8.** To bring forth and deposit, as eggs. **9.** To apply; to put. **10.** To assess, as a tax; to impose, as a burden, suffering, or punishment. **11.** To charge or ascribe the origin of, or responsibility for. **12.** To enjoin, as a duty. **13.** To present or offer. **14.** (*Naut.*) To depress and lose sight of, by sailing or departing from. **15.** (*Law.*) To state; to allege.

To lay a cable, or rope (*Naut.*), to twist or unite the strands. — To lay heads together, to consult together; to compare opinions; to deliberate. — To lay hold of, or to lay hold on, to seize; to catch. — To lay one's self out, to exert strength; to strive earnestly. — To lay to (*Naut.*), to check the motion of a ship, and cause her to be stationary. — To lay to heart, to permit to affect greatly; to feel deeply. — To lay wait for, to lie in ambush for. — To lay waste, to destroy; to desolate.

**Syn.** — See LIE.

**Lāy**, *v. i.* **1.** To bring or produce eggs. **2.** (*Naut.*) To take a position; to come or go.

To lay about, to strike, or throw the arms on all sides; to act with vigor. — To lay in for, to make overtures for; to engage or secure the possession of. — To lay on, to strike; to beat; to deal blows incessantly and with vehemence.

**Lāy**, *n.* [Ger. *lage*, from *liegen*, to lie.] **1.** That which lies, or is laid; a row; a stratum; a layer. **2.** A portion of the proceeds of labor, &c., undertaken on shares. [*Amer.*]

**Lāy**, *n.* [A.-S. *ley*, *legh*, from W. *llais*, sound, melody, voice; A.-S. *leodh*, *leod*, allied to Goth. *liuthon*, to sing, play.] **1.** A song. **2.** A species of narrative poetry among the ancient minstrels.

**Lāy**, *n.* (*Weaving.*) A swinging frame in a loom, by the movements of which the weft-threads are laid parallel to each other against the cloth previously woven.

**Lāy**, *a.* [See LAIC.] Pertaining to the laity or people, as distinct from the clergy; not clerical.

*Lay figure*, a figure made of wood or cork, in imitation of the human body, used by artists.

**Lāy'er** (4), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, lays. **2.** That which is laid; as, (*a.*) A stratum; a bed; a body spread over another. (*b.*) A course, as of bricks, stones, and the like. (*c.*) A shoot or twig of a plant, not detached from the stock, laid under ground for growth or propagation.

**Lāy'man**, *n.*; *pl.* LĀY'MEN. [Eng. *lay* and *man*; O. Eng. *lewdeman* (Selden).] One of the people, in distinction from the clergy; sometimes, a man who does not belong to one of the other learned professions, in distinction from one who does.

**Lā'zar**, *n.* [From *Lazarus*, the leprous beggar. See *Luke* xvi. 20.] A person infected with a foul and pestilential disease.

**Lāz'a-rēt'**, } *n.* A public building, hospital, or pest-  
**Lāz'a-rēt'to**, } house for the reception of diseased persons.

**Lā'zar-house**, *n.* A lazaretto; also, a hospital for quarantine.

**Lāze**, *v. i.* [See LAZY.] To live in idleness; to be idle. [*Colloq.*]

**Lāze**, *v. t.* To waste in sloth; to spend, as time, in idleness. [*Colloq.*]

**Lā'zi-ly**, *adv.* In a lazy manner; sluggishly.

**Lā'zi-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being lazy; indolence; sluggishness; habitual sloth.

**Lāz'u-lī**, *n.* [L. Lat. *lazulum*, *lazurius*, *lazur*, Sp. *azul*, blue. See AZURE.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a fine azure-blue color, much valued for ornamental work. — Called also *lapis lazuli*.

**Lā'zy**, *a.* [*compar.* LAZIER; *superl.* LAZIEST.] [O. Eng. *lasie*, *laesie*, from O. H. Ger. *laz*, weary, lazy, from *lāzan*, to leave, permit, cease.] **1.** Disinclined to action or exertion; naturally or habitually slothful. **2.** Moving slowly or apparently with labor; sluggish.

**Syn.** — Idle; indolent; sluggish; slothful.

**Lāz'za-rō'nī**, *n. pl.* [It.] (*Naples.*) The poor who live by begging, or have no permanent habitation; — so called from the hospital of St. Lazarus, which serves as their refuge.

**Lēa**, *n.* [A.-S. *leag*, *leah*, *ley*.] A meadow or sward land; a field.

**Lēach**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEACHED (leecht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEACHING.] [See *infra.*] To wash, as ashes, by causing water to pass through them, and thus to separate from them the alkali.

**Lēach**, *v. i.* To pass through by percolation.

**Lēach**, *n.* [A.-S. *leah*, Ger. *lauge*. See LYE.] **1.** A quantity of wood-ashes, through which water passes, and thus imbibes the alkali. **2.** A tub in which ashes are leached.

**Lēad** (lēd), *n.* [A.-S. *lead*, *læd*, Icel. *lōdh*.] **1.** A well-known metal of a dull white color, with a cast of blue. **2.** An article made of lead; as, (*a.*) A plummet, used in sounding at sea. (*b.*) (*Print.*) A thin plate of type-metal, used to separate lines in printing. (*c.*) A small cylinder of black lead or plumbago, used in pencils. (*d.*) Sheets of lead used as a covering for roofs; hence, a roof covered with lead-sheets.

**Lēad** (lēd), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEADING.] **1.** To cover with lead; to fit with lead. **2.** (*Print.*) To widen, as the space between lines, by inserting a lead or leads.

**Lēad** (leed), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEADING.] [A.-S. *lædan*, Icel. *leidha*, O. H. Ger. *leitan*, prop. causative form of A.-S. *lidhan*, Icel. *lidha*, O. H. Ger. *lidan*, Goth. *leithan*, to go, to travel.] **1.** To show the way to; to conduct or guide in a way. **2.** To guide by the hand, as a child, or animal. **3.** To direct, as a chief or commander; to govern. **4.** To introduce by going first; to precede. **5.** To draw; to entice; to allure; to influence. **6.** To pass; to spend. **7.** To cause to pass or spend.

To lead the way, to show the way; to act as guide.

**Lēad**, *v. i.* **1.** To go before and show the way. **2.** To conduct, as a chief or commander. **3.** To put forth, or exercise, a tendency or influence.

**Lēad**, *n.* **1.** Precedence; guidance. **2.** A navigable opening or lane in an ice-field.

**Lēad'ed** (lēd'ed), *p. a.* **1.** Fitted with lead; set in lead. **2.** (*Print.*) Separated by leads, as the lines of a page.

**Lēad'en** (lēd'n), *a.* **1.** Made of lead. **2.** Heavy; indisposed to action; dull.

**Lēad'er**, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, leads or conducts; a guide; a conductor; *especially*, (*a.*) One who goes first. (*b.*) A chief; a commander. (*c.*) The chief of a party or faction. (*d.*) (*Mus.*) A performer who leads a band or choir in music; also, in an orchestra, the performer on the principal violin. (*e.*) The leading editorial article in a newspaper. (*f.*) A horse placed in advance of others to incite them forward; or one of a forward pair. **2. pl.** (*Print.*) A row of dots or periods, used in tables of contents, &c., to lead the eye to the end of a line.

**Lēad'er-shīp**, *n.* The state, condition or office, of a leader; command; guidance; lead.

**Lēad'ing** (lēd'ing), *p. a.* **1.** Chief; principal; most important or influential. **2.** Showing the way by going first. [*collectively.*]

**Lēad'ing** (lēd'ing), *n.* Lead, or sheets or articles of lead

**Lēad'ing-strīngs**, *n. pl.* Strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk.

**Lēad'-pēn'cil**, *n.* An instrument for drawing, made of plumbago or black lead.

**food**, **foot**; **ûrn**, **rudē**, **pull**; **çell**, **çhaise**, **eall**, **echo**; **ġem**, **ġet**; **aş**; **exist**; **linger**, **link**; **this**.



**Lēaf**, *n.*; *pl.* LĒAVES. [A.-S. *leaf*, Icel. *lauf*, Goth. *laufs*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) One of the three principal parts or organs of vegetation.

Leaves perform various functions, as cotyledons, scales, spines, tendrils. Every part of a plant that is not stem is leaf.

(*b.*) That form of such an organ having a flattened shape and greenish color, and in which the descending sap is elaborated for the nutrition of the plant. **2.** Something which folds, bends over, or otherwise resembles a leaf; as, (*a.*) A part of a book containing two pages. (*b.*) A side, division, or part, as of window-shutters, folding-doors, &c. (*c.*) The movable side of a table. (*d.*) A very thin plate, as of gold. (*e.*) A portion of fat lying in a separate fold or layer. (*f.*) A tooth of a pinion-wheel, especially when small.



Leaf (1).

*b*, blade; *p*, petiole, foot-stalk, or leaf-stalk; *st*, stipules.

**Lēaf**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEAFED (*leeft*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEAFING.] To shoot out leaves; to produce leaves.

**Lēaf'āge**, *n.* Leaves collectively; foliage.

**Lēaf'-bridge**, *n.* A drawbridge having a leaf or platform on each side, which rises and falls.

**Lēaf'-būd**, *n.* (*Bot.*) The rudiment of a young branch, or a growing point covered with rudimentary leaves

**Lēafed** (*leeft*), *a.* Having leaves. [called *scales*.

**Lēaf'i-ness**, *n.* A state of being full of leaves.

**Lēaf'less**, *a.* Destitute of leaves.

**Lēaf'let**, *n.* **1.** A little leaf. **2.** (*Bot.*) One of the divisions of a compound leaf.

**Lēaf'y**, *a.* [*compar.* LEAFIER; *superl.* LEAFIEST.] Full of leaves.

**Lēague**, *n.* [From Lat. *ligare*, to bind.] **1.** A combination of two or more parties for promoting their mutual interest, or for executing any design in concert. **2.** A national contract or compact.

**Syn.** — Alliance; confederacy; coalition; combination.

**Lēague**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEAGUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEAGUING.] To unite in a league or confederacy; to confederate.

**Lēague**, *n.* [Low Lat. *lega*, *leuga*, Gr. *λεύγη*, of Celtic origin, from W. *lech*, a flag, a broad, flat stone.] A measure of length or distance, equal, in England and the United States, to three geographical miles; — used chiefly at sea. [federate.

**Lēag'uer** (*leeg'er*), *n.* One who unites in a league; a con-

**Lēak**, *n.* [A.-S. *hlecc*, leaky, Icel. *lekr*. See *infra*.] **1.** A crack, crevice, fissure, or hole in a vessel, that admits water, or permits a fluid to escape. **2.** The oozing or passing of water, or other fluid or liquor, through a crack, fissure, or aperture in a vessel, either into it, or out of it.

To spring a leak, to open or crack so as to let in water.

**Lēak**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEAKED (*leekt*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEAKING.] [Icel. *leka*, to drop; A.-S. *leccan*, to wet, moisten, *leccing*, *leccinc*, a leaking.] To let water or other liquor into or out of a vessel, through a hole, crevice, or other defect.

To leak out, to find publicity in a clandestine or irregular way.

**Lēak'āge**, *n.* **1.** A leaking; or the quantity of a liquor that enters or issues by leaking. **2.** (*Com.*) An allowance of a certain rate per cent. for the leaking of casks.

**Lēak'i-ness**, *n.* The state of being leaky.

**Lēak'y**, *a.* [*compar.* LEAKIER; *superl.* LEAKIEST.]

**1.** Admitting water or other liquor to leak in or out.

**2.** Apt to disclose secrets; tattling; not close.

**Lēal**, *a.* [O. Fr. *leal*. See LOYAL.] Faithful; loyal; true.

**Lēan**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEANED, sometimes LEANT (*lēnt*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEANING.] [A.-S. *hlinian*, *hleonian*, *linian*, allied to Lat. *clinare*, *inclinare*, Gr. *κλίειν*, Gael. *claon*.] **1.** To deviate or move from a perpendicular position or line; to be in a position thus deviating. **2.** To incline in opinion or inclination; to conform in conduct. **3.** To bend. **4.** To depend for support, comfort, and the like. [*rest*.

**Lēan**, *v. t.* To cause to lean; to incline; to support or

**Lēan**, *a.* [*compar.* LEANER; *superl.* LEANEST.] [A.-S. *lāne*, allied to Lat. *lenis*, soft, mild, moderate.] **1.** Wanting in flesh. **2.** Deficient in good qualities; bare; barren. **3.** Barren of thoughts; jejune. **4.** Low; poor. [*Rare.*]

**Syn.** — Slender; spare; thin; meager; lank; skinny; gaunt.

**Lēan**, *n.* That part of flesh which consists of muscle without the fat.

**Lēan'ness** (109), *n.* Condition of being lean; meagerness; hence, poverty; emptiness; want.

**Lēan'-tō**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A building whose rafters pitch or lean against another building, or against a wall.

**Lēap**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEAPED (*leapt*), rarely LEAPT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEAPING.] [A.-S. *hleapan*, to leap, jump, run, Goth. *hlāupan*, Icel. *hlaupa*, to run.] **1.** To spring from the ground; to jump; to vault. **2.** To make a sudden jump; to bound; to skip. **3.** To manifest joy or vivacity.

**Lēap**, *v. t.* **1.** To pass over by leaping. **2.** To copulate with; to cover.

**Lēap**, *n.* **1.** Act of leaping; a jump; a spring; a bound. **2.** Space passed by leaping. **3.** A hazardous or venturesome act. **4.** Copulation with, or coverture of, a female beast.

**Lēap'er**, *n.* One that leaps.

**Lēap'-frōg**, *n.* A play among boys, in which one stoops down and another leaps over him by placing his hands on the shoulders of the former.

**Lēap'-yēar**, *n.* Bissextile; a year containing 366 days; every fourth year, which leaps over a day more than a common year, giving to February twenty-nine days.

**Lēarn** (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEARNED, or LEARN'T; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEARNING.] [A.-S. *leornian*, *liornian*, allied to *laran*, to teach, Goth. *laisyan*, causative form of *leisan*, to know, to learn.] **1.** To acquire new knowledge or ideas from or concerning. **2.** To acquire skill in any thing. **3.** To teach.

**Syn.** — To teach; instruct; inform. — *Learn* originally had the sense of *teach*, in accordance with the analogy of the French and other languages, and hence we find it with this sense in Shakespeare, Spenser, and other old writers. This usage has now passed away. To *learn* is to receive, and to *teach* is to give, instruction. He who is taught learns, not he who teaches.

**Lēarn**, *v. i.* **1.** To receive information or intelligence. **2.** To gain or receive knowledge.

**Lēarn'ed** (60), *a.* **1.** Versed in literature and science; literate. **2.** Well acquainted with arts; knowing; skillful. **3.** Containing or exhibiting learning. **4.** Versed in scholastic, as distinct from other, knowledge.

**Lēarn'ed-ly**, *adv.* With learning or erudition. [*learn*.

**Lēarn'er**, *n.* One who learns, or is disposed or apt to **Lēarn'ing** (*lēr'n'ing*), *n.* **1.** The knowledge of principles or facts received by instruction or study. **2.** Knowledge acquired by experience, experiment, or observation. **3.** Skill in any thing, good or bad.

**Syn.** — Literature; erudition; lore; scholarship; science; letters. See LITERATURE.

**Lēase**, *n.* [See *infra*.] **1.** A letting of lands or tenements to another for life, for a term of years, or at will, for a rent or compensation reserved. **2.** The contract for such letting. **3.** Any tenure by grant or permission; the time for which such a tenure holds good.

**Lēase**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEASED (*leest*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEASING.] [Fr. *laisser*, to leave, transmit, from Lat. *laxare*, to loose, to slacken, from *laxus*, loose, wide.] To grant the temporary possession of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to another, for a rent reserved; to let.

**Lēase'hōld**, *a.* Held by lease.

**Lēase'hōld**, *n.* A tenure held by lease.

**Lēash**, *n.* [L. Lat. *laxa*, *lexa*, from Lat. *laxa* (*sc. restis*), a rope, from *laxus*, loose.] **1.** A thong of leather, or long line, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courser his dog. **2.** (*Sporting.*) A brace and a half; three creatures of any kind, especially greyhounds, foxes, bucks, and hares; hence, the number three in general. **3.** A band wherewith to tie any thing.

**Lēash**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEASHED (*leesht*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEASHING.] To bind; to hold by a string.

**Lēast**, *a.* [A.-S. *lāst*, *lāsest*, *superl.* of *lassa*, *m.*, *lasse*, *f.* and *neut.*, *compar.* of *lytel*, little.] **1.** Smallest; little beyond others, either in size or degree. **2.** Of the smallest worth or importance.

At least, or at the least, at the lowest estimate, or at the smallest concession or claim.

**Syn.** — However; nevertheless; yet.

**Lēast**, *adv.* In the smallest or lowest degree.

**Lēast'wāys**, } *adv.* At least; however; at all events.

**Lēast'wīse**, } [*Colloq. or vulgar.*]

**Lēath'er** (*lēth'er*, 99), *n.* [A.-S. *ledher*, *lydher*, Icel. *ledhr*, O. H. Ger. *ledar*.] **1.** The skin of an animal dressed and prepared for use. **2.** Dressed hides collectively.

**Lēath'er-drēss'er** (*lēth'er-*), *n.* One who dresses leather; one who prepares hides for use.



**Lēath'ern** (lēth'ern), *a.* Made of leather; consisting of leather.

**Lēath'er-y** (lēth'er-ŷ), *a.* Resembling leather; tough.

**Lēave**, *n.* [A.-S. *leaf*, Icel. *leyfi*.] 1. Liberty granted; permission; allowance; license. 2. A formal parting of friends; farewell; adieu.

**Syn.** — Liberty; permission; license. — *Leave* denotes that he who obtains it may decide whether to use it or not; *liberty*, that all obstructions in the way of his using it are removed and set aside. *Permission* implies a formal consent given by one who had the right to refuse it. *License* denotes that this consent extends to a mode of acting for which special permission is required. An orator asks *leave* to speak; *liberty* is granted him; he construes this *permission* into a *license* to abuse his opponents, and acts accordingly.

**Lēave**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEFT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEAVING.] [A.-S. *læfan*, to leave, Icel. *leifa*, to leave, have left, from hypoth. Goth. *leiban*, allied to Lat. *linguere*, *liqui*, and Gr. *λείπειν*.] 1. To withdraw or depart from. 2. To forsake; to desert; to abandon; to relinquish. 3. To suffer to remain. 4. To have remaining at death; hence, to give by will; to bequeath. 5. To commit or trust to, as a deposit; to intrust. 6. To permit or allow; to refer. 7. To cease or desist from.

**Syn.** — To quit; commit; give; desist; forbear.

**Lēave**, *v. i.* To cease; to desist.

To leave off, to cease; to desist; to stop.

**Lēave**, *v. i.* [Eng. *leaf*.] To send out leaves; to leaf.

**Lēav'en**, *n.* [Fr. *levain*, from *lever*, *levar*, to raise. See LAVE.] 1. A mass of sour dough, which, mixed with a larger quantity, produces fermentation in it, and renders it light; yeast; barm. 2. Any thing which makes a general, especially a corrupting, change in the mass.

**Lēav'en**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEAVENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEAVENING.] 1. To excite fermentation in. 2. To taint; to imbue.

**Lēav'en-ing**, *n.* 1. Act of making light by means of leaven. 2. That which leavens or makes light.

**Lēav'er**, *n.* One who leaves or relinquishes.

**Lēav'ingz**, *n. pl.* 1. Things left; remnant; relics. 2. Refuse; ofal.

**Lēch'er**, *n.* [O. Fr. *lecherre*, *lecheur*, gormand, glutton, libertine, parasite, from L. Lat. *leccator*, gluttonous. Cf. A.-S. *liccera*, glutton, flatterer, from *liccian*, to lick.] A man given to lewdness.

**Lēch'er**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LECHERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LECHERING.] To practice lewdness; to indulge lust.

**Lēch'er-oūs**, *a.* 1. Addicted to lewdness; lustful; lewd. 2. Provoking lust.

**Lēch'er-oūs-ly**, *adv.* Lustfully; lewdly.

**Lēch'er-oūs-ness**, *n.* Strong propensity to indulge the sexual appetite; lust.

**Lēch'er-y**, *n.* Free indulgence of lust; practice of indulging the animal appetite.

**Lēc'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *lectio*, from *legere*, *lectum*, to read.] 1. A difference in copies of a manuscript or book; a reading. 2. A portion of Scripture read in divine service.

**Lēc'tion-a-ry**, *n.* The Roman Catholic service-book.

**Lēct'ūre** (lēkt'yūr, 53), *n.* [L. Lat. *lectura*, from *legere*, *lectum*, to read.] 1. Act or practice of reading. 2. A discourse on any subject; especially, a formal or methodical discourse, intended for instruction. 3. A magisterial reprimand; a formal reproof.

**Lēct'ūre** (lēkt'yūr), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LECTURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LECTURING.] 1. To instruct by discourses. 2. To instruct authoritatively; to reprove.

**Lēct'ūre** (lēkt'yūr), *v. i.* 1. To read or deliver a formal discourse. 2. To practice reading lectures for instruction.

**Lēct'ūr-er**, *n.* 1. One who reads or pronounces lectures. 2. A preacher in a church, hired by the parish to assist the rector, vicar, or curate.

**Lēct'ūre-ship**, *n.* The office of a lecturer.

**Lēct'urn**, *n.* [Lat. *lectrinum*, *lectrum*, from *legere*, *lectum*, to read.] A reading-desk, in churches, from which the lections, or Scripture lessons, are chanted or read; hence, a reading-desk.

**Lēd**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of lead. See LEAD.

**Lēd'-cāp'tain**, *n.* [From *led* and *captain*.] An obsequious follower or attendant.

**Lēd'ge**, *n.* [A.-S. *licgan*, *liggan*, to lie, *p. læg*, *leac*, *lage*.] 1. A shelf on which articles may be laid; also, that which resembles such a shelf in form or use. 2. A shelf of rocks; a ridge of rocks near the surface of the sea. 3. A layer or stratum. 4. A small molding. 5. (*Naut.*) A small piece of timber athwart ships, under the deck, between the beams.

**Lēd'g'er**, *n.* [A.-S. *leger*, lying, a lying down, bed, couch, from *licgan*, to lie.] 1. A book in which a summary of accounts is laid up or preserved. 2. (*Arch.*) (*a.*) A large, flat stone, such as is frequently laid over a tomb. (*b.*) One of the pieces of timber used in forming a scaffolding.

**Lēd'g'er-line**, *n.* See LEGER-LINE.

**Lēd'-hōrse**, *n.* [From *led* and *horse*.] A sumpter-horse.

**Lee**, *n.*; *pl.* LEES. [From Lat. *levare*, to lift up, raise, as Ger. *heben*, lees, from *heben*, to lift.] The coarser parts of a liquor, which settle at its bottom; sediment; dregs.

**Lee**, *n.* [Icel. *hlie*, A.-S. *hleó*, *hleow*, shelter, refuge, shade; Icel. *hlif*, scutum, Goth. *hlija*, a tent.] (*Naut.*) A place defended from the wind; hence, that part of the hemisphere toward which the wind blows, as opposed to that from which it proceeds.

**Lee**, *a.* (*Naut.*) Of, or pertaining to, the part or side opposite to that against which the wind blows.

**Leech**, *n.* [A.-S. *læce*, *lêce*, physician, leech; Goth. *leikeis*, *lêkeis*, Icel. *lakna*, A.-S. *læcnian*, *læcnian*, Goth. *leikinon*, *lêkinon*, to heal.] 1. A physician. 2. (*Zoöl.*) An aquatic sucking worm, largely used for the local abstraction of blood; — called also *blood-sucker*.

**Leech**, *n.* [Allied to Lat. *licium*, a thread of the web, leach.] (*Naut.*) The border or edge of a sail at the sides.

**Leech**, *v. t.* 1. To treat with medicine; to heal. 2. To bleed by the use of leeches.

**Leek**, *n.* [A.-S. *læc*, Icel. *laukr*.] (*Bot.*) A plant having a cylindrical body of succulent leaves, which are eatable.

**Leer**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEERING.] To look obliquely, either in contempt, defiance, or with sly allurements.

**Leer**, *n.* [A.-S. *hlear*, *hlear*, the cheek, face, countenance, Icel. *hlyr*.] 1. An oblique view. 2. An affected cast of countenance.

**Leet**, *n.* [L. Lat. *leta*. Cf. Fr. *lit de justice*, a solemn sitting of the king in parliament, Lat. *lis*, *litis*, a lawsuit.] (*Eng. Law.*) A court of criminal jurisdiction within a township or manor; an assemblage of persons to nominate for some office.

**Lee'ward** (or *ly'ard*), *a.* (*Naut.*) Pertaining to, or in the direction of, the part toward which the wind blows.

**Lee'ward** (or *ly'ard*), *adv.* (*Naut.*) Toward the lee, or that part toward which the wind blows.

**Lee'wāy**, *n.* (*Naut.*) The lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course, or the angle which the line of her way makes with her keel.

**Lēft**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of leave. See LEAVE.

**Lēft**, *a.* [Prob. allied to O. Sax. & Fries. *lēf*, weak, infirm, and Slav. *ljev*, Lat. *lævus*, Gr. *λαίός*, left.] In the direction, or on the side of, the part opposed to the right of the body.

**Lēft**, *n.* 1. The side opposite to the right. 2. (*Legislative Bodies.*) The left side of the speaker's chair, where the opposition usually sits.

**Lēft'-hānd**, *n.* The hand on the left side.

**Lēft'-hānd'ed**, *a.* 1. Having the left hand or arm more strong and dexterous than the right. 2. Hence, clumsy; awkward. 3. Unlucky; inauspicious; also, insincere; sinister; malicious.

**Lēg**, *n.* [Icel. *leggr*, leg, shin.] 1. The limb of an animal, used in supporting the body; especially, that part of the limb from the knee to the foot. 2. That which resembles a leg in form or use; especially, any long and slender support on which any object rests.

**Lēg'a-çy**, *n.* [From a hypoth. Lat. word, *legatia*, for *legatum*, from *legare*, to bequeath as a legacy.] A gift, by will, of personal property; a bequest.

**Lē'gal**, *a.* [Lat. *legalis*, from *lex*, *legis*, law.] 1. According to, in conformity with, or relating to, law. 2. Lawful; permitted by law. 3. (*Theol.*) (*a.*) According to the law of works, as distinguished from free grace; or resting on works for salvation. (*b.*) According to the old or Mosaic dispensation. 4. (*Law.*) Governed by the rules of law as distinguished from the rules of equity.

**Syn.** — Lawful; constitutional; legitimate; licit; authorized.

**Lē'gal-ışm**, *n.* Strictness in adhering to law, or trusting to conformity to law.

**Lē'gal-ışt**, *n.* 1. One who desires a strict adherence to law. 2. (*Theol.*) One who regards conformity to law as a ground of salvation.

**Le-gāl'i-ty**, *n.* 1. State of being legal; conformity to law. 2. (*Theol.*) An outward conformity to law without the inward principle.

**Lē'gal-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEGALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEGALIZING.] 1. To make lawful; to author-

food, foöt; ūrn, rŷde, pull; çell, çhaise, call, echo; ġem, ġet; aŷ; exiŷt; linger, link; thiŷ



ize. **2.** To sanction after being done. **3.** (*Theol.*) To interpret or apply in a legal spirit.

**Lē'gal-ly**, *adv.* According to law; in a manner permitted by law; lawfully.

**Lēg'ate**, *n.* [Lat. *legatus*, from *legare*, *legatum*, to send with a commission or charge.] **1.** An ambassador or envoy. **2.** The pope's ambassador to a foreign prince or state.

**Lēg'a-tee'**, *n.* [See LEGACY.] (*Law.*) One to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

**Lēg'ate-ship**, *n.* The office of a legate.

**Lēg'a-tine**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a legate. **2.** Made by, or proceeding from, a legate.

**Le-gā'tion**, *n.* **1.** The sending forth or commissioning one person to act for another. **2.** A legate, or envoy, and the persons associated with him in his mission. **3.** The official residence of a diplomatic minister at a foreign court. [a legacy.]

**Lēg'a-tōr'**, *n.* (*Law.*) A testator; one who bequeaths

**Lēg'-bāil**, *n.* Running away; flight. [*Colloq.*]  
To give leg-bail, to escape from custody and run away.

**Lē'gend**, or **Lēg'end**, *n.* [L. Lat. *legenda*, a book containing the acts of the saints, so called because they were to be read on certain days, from Lat. *legendus*, to be read, from *legere*, to read.] **1.** A chronicle or register of the lives of saints, formerly read at matins. **2.** A story respecting saints; especially, one of a marvelous nature. **3.** Hence, any remarkable story handed down from early times; or, less exactly, any story or narrative. **4.** An inscription or motto, as that placed on a shield or coat of arms.

**Lēg'end-ary** (110), *a.* **1.** Consisting of legends; strange; fabulous. **2.** Like a legend; exaggerated; extravagant.

**Lēg'er**, *n.* See LEDGER.

**Lēg'er**, *a.* [Fr. *léger*, light, nimble, slight, from a hypoth. Lat. *levarius*, from *levis*, light in weight.] Light; slender; slight; hence, unimportant; trifling. [*Obs.*]  
*Leger line* (*Mus.*), a line added above or below the staff to extend its compass.

**Lēg'er-de-māin'**, *n.* [Fr. *léger*, light, nimble, *de*, of, and *main*, Lat. *manus*, hand. See *supra.*] A trick performed with such art and adroitness, that the manner or art eludes observation; sleight of hand.

**Lēgged** (lēgd, 60), *a.* [From *leg.*] Having legs;—used in composition; as, a two-legged animal.

**Lēg'gin**, } *n.* [From *leg.*] A cover for the leg, like a  
**Lēg'ging**, } long gaiter.

**Lēg'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality or state of being legible.

**Lēg'i-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *legibilis*, from *legere*, to read.] **1.** Capable of being read. **2.** Capable of being discovered or understood by apparent marks or indications.

**Lēg'i-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being legible; legibility.

**Lēg'i-bly**, *adv.* In such a manner as may be read.

**Lē'gion** (lē'jun), *n.* [Lat. *legio*, from *legere*, to gather, collect.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A body of infantry, consisting of from three to five thousand men. **2.** A military force. **3.** A great number; a multitude.

**Lē'gion-ary**, *a.* **1.** Relating to, or consisting of, a legion, or of legions. **2.** Containing a great number.

**Lēg'is-lāte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEGISLATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEGISLATING.] [Lat. *lex legis*, law, and *ferre*, *latum*, to bear, bring forward, propose.] To make or enact a law or laws. [laws.]

**Lēg'is-lā'tion**, *n.* The act of legislating, or enacting

**Lēg'is-lā'tive**, *a.* **1.** Giving or enacting laws. **2.** Pertaining to the enacting of laws. **3.** Done by enacting.

**Lēg'is-lā'tive-ly**, *adv.* In a legislative manner.

**Lēg'is-lā'tor**, *n.* A lawgiver; one who makes laws for a state or community.

**Lēg'is-lā'tūre** (-lāt'yūr, 53), *n.* The body of men in a state or kingdom invested with power to make and repeal laws.

**Lē'gist**, *n.* One skilled in the laws.

**Le-gīt'i-ma-çy**, *n.* [See *infra.*] **1.** Accordance with law. **2.** Lawfulness of birth. **3.** Genuineness, or reality. **4.** Logical sequence or validity. **5.** The accordance of an action or institution with established law.

**Le-gīt'i-mate** (45), *a.* [See *infra.*] **1.** Accordant with law. **2.** Lawfully begotten or born. **3.** Genuine; real. **4.** Following by logical or natural sequence. **5.** In accordance with established law. **6.** Acknowledged as requisite, or in accordance with rule.

**Le-gīt'i-māte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEGITIMATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEGITIMATING.] [L. Lat. *legitimare*, *legitimatum*, from Lat. *legitimus*, lawful, legitimate, from *lex*, *legis*, law.] **1.** To make lawful; to legalize. **2.**

To render legitimate; to communicate the rights of a legitimate child to one that is illegitimate.

**Le-gīt'i-mate-ly**, *adv.* In a legitimate manner; lawfully; genuinely. [gality.]

**Le-gīt'i-mate-ness**, *n.* State of being legitimate; legitimacy.

**Le-gīt'i-mā'tion**, *n.* The act of rendering legitimate.

**Le-gīt'i-ma-tist**, *n.* The same as LEGITIMIST.

**Le-gīt'i-mist**, *n.* **1.** An adherent of divine or hereditary rights. **2.** Specifically, in France, an adherent of the elder branch of the Bourbon family, which was driven from the throne in 1830.

**Le-gīt'i-mīze**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEGITIMIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LEGITIMIZING.] To legitimate or make lawful.

**Lēg'ume**, or **Le-gūme'**, *n.* [Lat. *legumen*, from *legere*, to gather; so called because they may be gathered without cutting.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A pod dehiscant into two pieces or valves, and having the seed attached at one suture, as that of the pea. **2.** *pl.* The fruit of leguminous plants of the pea kind; pulse.

**Le-gū'mi-noūs**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to pulse; consisting of pulse. **2.** (*Bot.*) Bearing legumes, as seed-vessels.

**Lēi'sure** (lē'zhur), *n.* [O. Eng. *leisere*, *leiser*, from Lat. *licere*, to be permitted.] **1.** Freedom from occupation or business; vacant time. **2.** Convenient opportunity; hence, also, convenience; ease.

**Lēi'sure-ly**, *a.* Exhibiting, or employing, leisure; deliberate; slow.

**Lēi'sure-ly**, *adv.* In a deliberate manner; slowly.

**Lēm'mā**, *n.*; Lat. *pl.* LĒM'MA-TĀ; Eng. *pl.* LĒM'MĀS. [Lat. *lemma*, Gr. *λήμμα*, any thing received, an assumption or premise, from *λαμβάνειν*, to take, assume.] (*Math.*) An auxiliary proposition demonstrated for immediate use in the demonstration of some other proposition.

**Lēm'ming**, *n.* [Dan. *lemming*, *leming*, Norw. *lemming*, *leman*, Lapp. *lummik.*] (*Zoöl.*) A burrowing animal of the rat family found in the north of Europe, and remarkable for its periodic migrations in great swarms southward.

**Lēm'on**, *n.* [From Per. & Turk. *limūn*, Ar. *laimūn.*] **1.** An oval or roundish fruit resembling the orange, and containing an intensely acid pulp. **2.** The tree that produces lemons.

**Lēm'on-āde'**, *n.* A beverage consisting of lemon-juice mixed with water and sweetened.

**Lēm'mur**, *n.* [Lat. *lemur*, *pl.* *lemures*, ghost, specter, on account of their habit of going abroad by night.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a family of nocturnal mammals allied to the monkeys, but of small size, and having a sharp, fox-like muzzle. They are natives of Madagascar and the neighboring islands.

**Lēm'n-rēs**, *n. pl.* [Lat. See *supra.*] Spirits or ghosts of the departed; specters.

**Lēnd**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LENT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LENDING.] [A.-S. *lennan*, *lihan*, Goth. *leihvan.*] **1.** To grant to another for temporary use or on condition of receiving an equivalent in kind; to loan. **2.** To afford; to grant or furnish in general. **3.** To let for hire or compensation.

**Lēnd'er**, *n.* One who lends; especially, one who makes a business of lending money.

**Lēngth**, *n.* [A.-S. *lengdh*, from *lang*, *long*, long.] **1.** The longest measure of any object, in distinction from *depth*, *thickness*, *breadth*, or *width*. **2.** A superficial measure; portion of space considered as measured by its length;—used in the plural. **3.** A determined portion of time; long continuance. **4.** Detail or amplification.  
At length, (*a.*) At or in the full extent. (*b.*) At last; at the end or conclusion.

**Lēngth'en** (lēngth'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LENGTHENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LENGTHENING.] **1.** To extend in length; to make longer; to elongate. **2.** To extend in time; to protract. **3.** To occupy time with; to expand. **4.** To draw out in pronunciation.

**Lēngth'en**, *v. i.* To grow longer; to extend in length.

**Lēngth'wīse**, *adv.* In the direction of the length; in a longitudinal direction.

**Lēngth'y**, *a.* [*compar.* LENGTHIER; *superl.* LENGTHIEST.] Having length; immoderately long; prolix.

**Lē'ni-en-çe**, } *n.* Lenity; clemency;  
**Lē'ni-en-çy**, }

**Lē'ni-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *leniens*, *p. pr.* of *lenire*, to soften, from *lenis*, soft, mild.] **1.** Emollient. **2.** Softening; mitigating. **3.** Acting without rigor or severity; mild; clement; merciful.

**Lē'ni-ent**, *n.* (*Med.*) That which softens or assuages; an emollient.

**Lē'ni-ent-ly**, *adv.* In a lenient manner.



ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ěre, veīl, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf



**Lēn'i-tīve**, *a.* Having the quality of softening or mitigating, as pain or acrimony; emollient.

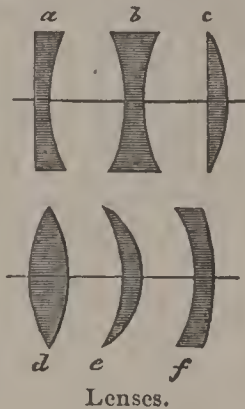
**Lēn'i-tīve**, *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) (*a.*) A medicine or application that has the quality of easing pain. (*b.*) A mild purgative; a laxative. **2.** That which tends to allay passion or excitement; a palliative.

**Lēn'i-ty**, *n.* [*Lat. lenitas*, from *lenis*, soft, mild.] Mildness of temper; gentleness of treatment.

**Syn.**—Gentleness; kindness; tenderness; softness; humanity; clemency; mercy.

**Lēns**, *n.*; *pl.* LĒNS'ES. [*Lat. lens*, lentil, on account of the resemblance of shape to the seed of a lentil.] (*Opt.*) A piece of glass, or other transparent substance, ground with two opposite regular surfaces, either both curved, or one curved and the other plane, used, either singly or combined, in optical instruments for changing the direction of rays of light, and thus magnifying objects, or otherwise modifying vision.

Of spherical lenses, there are six varieties, as shown in section in the figures, viz., *a.* plano-concave; *b.* double-concave; *c.* plano-convex; *d.* double-convex; *e.* meniscus; *f.* concavo-convex.



**Lēnt**, *n.* [*O. Eng. lenten*, *leynte*, *A.-S. lengten*, *lencten*, spring, lent, perh. from *A.-S. lenggan*, to lengthen, because at this season of the year the days lengthen.] (*Ecl.*) A fast of forty-days, beginning with Ash Wednesday and continuing till Easter, commemorative of the fast of our Savior.

**Lēnt'en**, *a.* Pertaining to Lent; used in Lent; hence, spare, plain; not abundant or showy.

**Lēn-tīe'u-lar**, *a.* [*Lat. lenticularis*, from *lenticula*, dim. of *lens*, lentil.] **1.** Resembling a lentil in size or form. **2.** Having the form of a double convex lens.

**Lēn-tīg'i-noūs**, *a.* [*Lat. lentiginosus*, from *lens*, lentil.] Freckly; scurfy; furfureous.

**Lēn'til**, *n.* [From *Lat. lenticula*, dim. of *lens*, lentil.] (*Bot.*) A leguminous weed of small size, common in the fields in Europe, and its seed, which is used for food on the continent.

**Lēn-tīs'eus**, } *n.* [*Lat. lentiscus*, *lentiscum*.] (*Bot.*) A tree; the mastich. See MASTICH.

**L'envoy** (*long'vwə'*), *n.* [*Fr. le*, the, and *envoy*, *envoi*, a sending, from *envoyer*, to send.] **1.** One or more detached verses at the end of a piece, serving to convey the moral, or to address the poem to a particular person. **2.** A conclusion; result.

**Lē'o-nīne**, *a.* [*Lat. leoninus*, from *leo*, *leonis*, lion.] Belonging to, or resembling, a lion.

*Leonine verse*, a kind of verse, the end of which rhymes with the middle;—so named from *Leo*, or *Leoninus*, a Benedictine and canon of Paris in the 12th century, who wrote largely in this measure, though he did not invent it.

**Lēop'ard** (*lēp'ard*), *n.* [*Lat. leopardus*, *Gr. λεόπαρδος*, from *λέων*, lion, and *πάρδος*, pard.] (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous digitigrade mammal of the genus *Felis*. It is of a yellow or fawn color, with black spots along the back and sides. It is found in India and Africa.



Leopard.

**Lēp'er**, *n.* [*Lat. lepræ*, *lepra*, *Gr. λέπρα*, the leprosy, from *λεπρός*, scaly, from *λέπος*, *λεπίς*, scale.] A person affected with leprosy.

**Lēp'o-rīne**, or **Lēp'o-rīne**, *a.* [*Lat. leporinus*, from *lepus*, *leporis*, hare.] Pertaining to a hare; having the nature or qualities of the hare.

**Lēp'ro-sy**, *n.* [See **LEPER** and *infra*.] (*Med.*) (*a.*) A cutaneous disease characterized by scaly spots, usually of a white color, but sometimes gray or black. (*b.*) A form of elephantiasis. See **ELEPHANTIASIS**.

The leprosy of the ancients was a cutaneous disease, some species of which, among the Hebrews, rendered a person ceremonially unclean. It was an incurable disease.

**Lēp'roūs**, *a.* [*Lat. leprosus*, from *lepra*, *lepræ*, leper, *q. v.*] Infected with leprosy.

**Lēp'roūs-ness**, *n.* The state of being leprosy.

**Lē'sion**, *n.* [*Lat. læsio*, from *lædere*, *læsum*, to hurt, injure.] A hurt; an injury; specifically, (*a.*) (*Law.*) Loss from failure to fulfill a bargain or contract. (*b.*) (*Med.*) Any morbid change in the exercise of functions or the texture of organs.

**Lēss**, *a.* [*A.-S. lassa*, *m.*, *lasse*, *f.* and *neut.*, for *lasra*, *lasre*.] Smaller; not so large or great.

**Lēss**, *adv.* Not so much; in a smaller or lower degree.

**Lēss**, *n.* **1.** A smaller portion. **2.** The inferior; the younger.

**Les-see'**, *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom a lease is given, or who takes an estate by lease.

**Lēss'en** (*lēs'n*), *v. t.* **1.** To make less or smaller; to reduce in bulk, size, quantity, number, or amount. **2.** To diminish in quality, state, or degree. **3.** To reduce in dignity.

**Syn.**—To diminish; reduce; abate; decrease; lower; impair; weaken; degrade.

**Lēss'en** (*lēs'n*), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* **LESSENE**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **LESSENING**.] **1.** To become less; to contract in bulk, quantity, number, or amount; to be diminished. **2.** To become less in degree, quality, or intensity; to decrease.

**Lēss'er**, *a.* [*A.-S. lassa*, *lasse*, for *lasra*, *lasre*. It is not properly a corruption of *less*, but is rather a return to the primitive *A.-S.* form *lasra*, *lasre*. See **LESS**, *a.*] Less; smaller; inferior.

*Lesser* is rarely used for *less*, the comparative of *little*, except in poetry and in certain special instances in which its employment has become established by custom.

**Lēs'son** (*lēs'n*), *n.* [*Fr. leçon*, *Lat. lectio*. See **LECTION**.] **1.** Any thing read or recited to a teacher by a pupil or learner. **2.** That which is learned or taught by a specific effort. **3.** A portion of Scripture read in divine service. **4.** Severe lecture; reproof; rebuke.

**Lēs'son** (*lēs'n*), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **LESSONED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **LESSONING**.] To teach; to instruct.

**Lēs'sōr**, *n.* [See **LEASE**, *v. t.*] (*Law.*) One who leases, or gives a lease.

**Lēst**, *conj.* [*O. Eng. leste*, *leat*, from *A.-S. læst*, leastly, *minime*. See **LEAST**.] That not; for fear that.

**Lēt**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **LET** (**LETTED** is obsolete); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **LETTING**.] [*A.-S. lētan*, *Goth. lētan*, *lēitan*, *Icel. lāta*.] **1.** To give leave or power by a positive act; or, negatively, to withhold restraint; not to prevent; to permit; to allow; to suffer. **2.** To grant possession and use for a compensation; to lease;—often followed by *out*.

In the imperative mode, *let* is used as an auxiliary to express, (*a.*) Desire or wish, (*b.*) Command, or permission, (*c.*) Exhortation, (*d.*) Allowance or concession.—*To let alone*, to leave; to suffer to remain without interference.—*To let blood*, to cause blood to flow, as from a vein; to bleed.—*To let down*, to permit to sink or fall; to lower.—*To let drive or fly*, to send forth or discharge with violence, as an arrow or stone.—*To let in or into*, (*a.*) To admit. (*b.*) To insert, as a piece of wood, into a space formed for the purpose.—*To let loose*, to suffer to go free.—*To let out*, (*a.*) To suffer to escape. (*b.*) To extend or loosen, as a rope, or the folds of a garment.—*To let off*, (*a.*) To discharge; to cause to explode, as a gun. (*b.*) To release, as from an engagement or penalty. [*Colloq.*]

**Lēt**, *v. t.* [*A.-S. letian*, *lettan*, to delay, to hinder, from *lat*, late.] To retard; to hinder; to impede.

**Lēt**, *n.* A hindrance; obstacle; impediment; delay. [*Obs.*]

**Lēch**, *v. t.* To leach. See **LEACH**.

**Lē'thal**, *a.* [*Lat. lethalis*, from *lethum*, death.] Deadly; mortal; fatal.

**Le-thār'gic**, } *a.* **1.** Given to lethargy; preternat-  
**Le-thār'gic-al**, } urally inclined to sleep; drowsy.  
**2.** Pertaining to, resembling, or caused by, lethargy.

**Lēth'ar-gy**, *n.* [*Lat. lethargia*, *Gr. ληθαργία*, from *λήθη*, forgetful, from *λήθη*, forgetfulness, and *ἀργός*, idle, lazy.] **1.** Preternatural sleepiness; morbid drowsiness. **2.** Dullness; inaction; inattention.

**Lē'the**, *n.* [*Gr. λήθη*, forgetfulness, the river of oblivion.] **1.** (*Gr. Myth.*) One of the rivers of hell, feigned to cause forgetfulness of all that was past to those who drank of its waters. **2.** Oblivion; a draught of oblivion; forgetfulness.

**Le-thē'an**, *a.* Inducing forgetfulness or oblivion.

**Le-thīf'er-oūs**, *a.* [*Lat. lethifer*, from *lethum*, death, and *ferre*, to bear, to bring.] Deadly; mortal; bringing death or destruction.

**Lēt'ter**, *n.* [*Eng. let*.] **1.** One who lets or permits. **2.** One who retards or hinders.

**Lēt'ter**, *n.* [*Lat. littera*, *litera*, fr. *linere*, *litum*, to spread or rub over (with wax), for writing with a stylus.] **1.** A mark or character, used as the representative of an articulate elementary sound. **2.** A written or printed message; an epistle. **3.** Mere verbal expression; the literal statement. **4.** (*Print.*) (*a.*) A character formed of metal or wood, and used in printing. (*b.*) Type used for printing;—spoken of in general or collectively. **5.** *pl.* Learning; erudition.

food, foot; ūn, rude, pull; cell, chaise, eall, echo; gem, get; a; exist; linger, link; this.



**Lē't'er**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LETTERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LETTERING.] To impress or form letters on.

**Lē't'ered**, *a.* 1. Literate; educated. 2. Belonging to learning. 3. Furnished, marked, or designated with letters. [founder.]

**Lē't'er-found'er**, *n.* One who casts letters; a type-

**Lē't'er-ing**, *n.* 1. The act of impressing letters. 2. The letters impressed.

**Lē't'er-prēss**, *n.* 1. Print; reading matter; — in distinction from plates or engravings. 2. (*Print.*) Any work printed directly from the type; — in distinction from that printed from stereotype or other plates.

**Lē't'uce** (lē't'is), *n.* [Lat. *lactuca*, from *lac*, milk, on account of the milky white juice which flows from it when cut.] (*Bot.*) A composite plant, the leaves of which are used as salad.

**Lēū'eor-rhœ'ā**, *n.* [Gr. λευκός, white, and ρεῖν, to flow.] (*Med.*) A white, yellowish, or greenish mucus, resulting from inflammation or irritation of the membrane lining the genital organ of the female.

**Lē'vant**, *a.* [See *infra.*] Eastern.

**Le-vānt'**, *n.* [Fr. *levant*, from *lever*, to raise.] The countries of Turkey, Syria, Asia Minor, Greece, Egypt, &c., which are washed by the eastern part of the Mediterranean and its contiguous waters.

**Le-vānt'er**, *n.* [See *supra.*] 1. A strong easterly wind in the Mediterranean. 2. One who bets at a horse-race, and runs away without paying the wagers he has lost; hence, one who runs away disgracefully. [*Cant. Eng.*]

**Le-vānt'ine**, or **Lēv'ant-ine**, *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the Levant.

**Le-vānt'ine**, or **Lēv'ant-ine**, *n.* 1. (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of the Levant. 2. A particular kind of silk cloth.

**Lēv'ee**, *n.* [Fr. *levée*, from *lever*, to raise, *se lever*, to rise.] 1. A morning assembly of visitors; also, any general or somewhat miscellaneous gathering of guests, usually in the evening; as, the president's *levee*.

☞ In this sense, usually but improperly pronounced *le-vee'*, in the United States.

2. A bank or causeway, especially along a river, to prevent inundation.

**Lēv'el**, *a.* [See LEVEL, *n.*] 1. Not having one part higher than another; even; flat; smooth. 2. Horizontal. 3. Even with any thing else; of the same height. 4. Equal in rank or degree.

**Lēv'el**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEVELED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEVELING.] 1. To make smooth or even. 2. To make horizontal. 3. To reduce or bring to the same height with something else; to lay flat; to reduce to an even surface or plane. 4. To reduce to equality of condition, state, or degree. 5. To point, in taking aim; to aim. 6. To point; to direct; to utter. 7. To adapt to the capacity of.

**Lēv'el**, *v. i.* 1. To aim; to point a gun or an arrow to the mark. 2. To direct the view or purpose; to aim; — usually with *at*.

**Lēv'el**, *n.* [A.-S. *lafel*, a level, from Lat. *libella*, level, water-level, plummet-level, dim. of *libra*, balance, water-poise, level.] 1. A line or plane, which is every-where parallel to the surface of still water; — a curve, the center of which coincides with the earth's center. 2. A horizontal line or surface. 3. A smooth or even line, plane, or surface. 4. Equal elevation with something else; a state of equality. 5. Degree of energy, intensity, or attainment; rate; standard. 6. Fixed or quiet condition; a position of rest. 7. Rule; plan; scheme. 8. Line of direction in which a missile weapon is aimed. 9. (*Mech.*) An instrument by which to find an horizontal line, or adjust something with reference to such a line. 10. (*Mining.*) An horizontal gallery excavated in a mine at different depths.

**Lēv'el-er**, *n.* 1. One who levels or makes even. 2. One who destroys, or attempts to destroy, distinctions, and reduce to equality.

**Lēv'el-ing**, *n.* 1. The reduction of uneven surfaces to a level or plane. 2. (*Surveying.*) The art or operation of ascertaining the differences of level between different points of the earth's surface included in a survey, as in finding the descent of a river.

**Lēv'el-ness**, *n.* Condition of being level; equality.

**Lē'v'er**, or **Lēv'er**, *n.* [Fr. *levier*, from *lever*, to raise.] (*Mech.*) A bar of metal, wood, or other substance, used to exert a pressure, or sustain a weight, at one point of its length, by receiving a force or



Lever.

power at a second, and turning at a third on a fixed point called a *fulcrum*.

**Lēv'er-age** (110), *n.* 1. The action of a lever. 2. Mechanical advantage gained by the use or operation of the lever.

**Lēv'er-et**, *n.* [O. Fr., dim. of *lievre*, *liepre*, hare.] A hare in the first year of its age. [sessed and collected.]

**Lēv'i-a-ble**, *a.* Fit to be levied; capable of being as-

**Le-vī'a-than**, *n.* [Heb. *livyathān*, properly an animal bent, twisted in curves, from Ar. *lawā'*, to bend, wind, twist.] 1. An aquatic animal, described in the book of Job, xli. and mentioned in other passages of Scripture. 2. The whale, or a great whale.

**Lēv'i-gāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEVIGATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEVIGATING.] [Lat. *levigare*, *levigatum*, from *levis*, smooth, Gr. *λεῖος*.] 1. To rub or grind to a fine, impalpable powder; to make fine; to comminute. 2. To polish.

**Lēv'i-gā'tion**, *n.* Act or operation of levigating.

**Lēv'vite**, *n.* (*Jewish Hist.*) One of the tribe or family of Levi; a descendant of Levi; especially, one of those in the tribe employed in various duties connected with the tabernacle first, and afterward the temple.

**Le-vit'ic-al**, *a.* Belonging, or relating, to the Levites.

*Levitical degrees*, degrees of relationship named in Leviticus, within which marriage is forbidden.

**Le-vit'i-cūs**, *n.* The third book of the Old Testament, containing the laws and regulations which relate to the priests and Levites among the Jews.

**Lēv'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *levitas*, from *levis*, light in weight.] 1. Want of weight in a body, compared with another that is heavier; lightness. 2. Ease; buoyancy; hence, frivolity; vanity. 3. Lightness of temper or conduct; want of seriousness; disposition to trifle.

**Syn.** — Inconstancy; thoughtlessness; unsteadiness; inconsideration; volatility; flightiness. — *Levity*, *volatility*, and *flightiness* relate to outward conduct. *Levity* springs from a lightness of mind which produces a disregard of the proprieties of time and place. *Volatility* is a degree of levity which causes the thoughts to fly from one object to another, without resting on any for a moment. *Flightiness* is volatility carried to an extreme which often betrays its subject into gross impropriety or weakness.

**Lēv'y**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LEVIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEVYING.] [Fr. *lever*.] 1. To raise; to collect; — said of troops, to form into an army by enrollment, conscription, &c. 2. To raise or collect by assessment. 3. (*Law.*) (*a.*) To gather or exact; to erect, build, or set up. (*b.*) To take or seize on execution; to collect by execution.

To *levy war*, to raise or begin war; to take arms for attack; to attack.

**Lēv'y**, *n.* 1. The act of levying or taking by authority or force for public service, as troops, taxes, &c. 2. That which is levied or taken by authority, as an army, tribute, &c. 3. A small coin, or its value, being twelve and a half cents. [*Local Amer.*] 4. (*Law.*) The taking or seizure of property on executions to satisfy judgments, or on warrants for the collection of taxes; a collecting by execution.

*Levy in mass* [Fr. *levée en masse*], a requisition of all liable to bear arms for service.

**Lewd** (lūd), *a.* [*compar.* LEWDER; *superl.* LEWDEST.] [A.-S. *lawed*, *lawd*, *lēwd*, *leáwed*, laical, belonging to the laity. Cf. LAYMAN.] 1. Given to the unlawful indulgence of lust; eager for sexual indulgence. 2. Proceeding from unlawful lust.

**Syn.** — Lustful; libidinous; licentious; profligate; dissolute; sensual; unchaste; impure; lascivious; lecherous.

**Lewd'ly** (lūd'ly), *adv.* With the unlawful indulgence of lust; lustfully.

**Lewd'ness** (lūd'nes), *n.* The unlawful indulgence of lust; fornication or adultery.

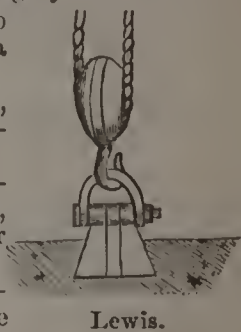
**Syn.** — Lasciviousness; impurity; unchastity; debauchery; lechery; licentiousness; sensuality; profligacy.

**Lew'is** (lū'is), } *n.* An iron clamp  
**Lew'is-son**, } dove-tailed into a  
large stone to lift it by.

**Lēx'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a lexicon, or to lexicography; settled by lexicography.

**Lēx'i-cōg'ra-pher**, *n.* [Gr. λεξι-κογράφος, from λεξικόν, dictionary, and γράφειν, to write.] The author or compiler of a lexicon or dictionary.

**Lēx'i-cō-grāph'ic**, } *a.* Pertain-  
**Lēx'i-cō-grāph'ic-al**, } ing to the  
writing or compilation of a lexicon or dictionary.



Lewis.



**Lēx'i-ēdg'ra-phy**, *n.* **1.** Act of writing a lexicon or dictionary, or the art of composing dictionaries. **2.** The principles in accordance with which dictionaries should be constructed.

**Lēx'i-ēōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. λεξικός, λεξικόν, and λόγος, discourse. See LEXICON.] The science of the derivation and signification of words.

**Lēx'i-eon**, *n.* [Gr. λεξικόν, (se. βιβλίον), from λεξικός, of, or belonging to, words, fr. λέξις, speech, a way of speaking, a word or phrase, from λέγειν, to say, to speak.] **1.** A vocabulary, or book containing an alphabetical arrangement of the words in a language, with the definition of each; a dictionary. **2.** A dictionary of words in a foreign language.

**Lēy** (lī), *n.* See LYE.

**Ley'den-jār** } (lī/dn- or lā/dn-), *n.* (*Elec.*) A glass jar  
**Ley'den-phī'al** } or bottle used to accumulate electric-  
ity; — so named from having been invented in Leyden,  
Holland.

**Lēze-māj'es-ty**, *n.* [From *læsus*, f. *læsa*, injured, p. p. of *lædere*, to injure, hurt, and *majestas*, majesty; that is, *crimen læsæ majestatis*.] (*Law.*) Any crime committed against sovereign power.

**Lī'a-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** State of being bound or obliged in law or justice; responsibility. **2.** Tendency; a state of being subject. **3. pl.** That which one is under obligation to pay; debts.

**Lī'a-ble**, *a.* [From Lat. *ligare*, to bind.] **1.** Obligated in law or equity; answerable. **2.** Subject; exposed; — used with reference to evils.

**Syn.** — Accountable; responsible; answerable; bound; obnoxious; exposed. — *Liabie* denotes something external which may befall us; *subject* refers to evils which arise chiefly from internal necessity, and are *likely* to do so. Hence the former applies more to what is accidental, the latter to things from which we often or inevitably suffer. Every one, from his temperament, is *subject* to certain diseases, while he is *liable* to be attacked by many others.

**Lī'a-ble-ness**, *n.* The state of being liable; liability.

**Liaison** (lī'ā-zōng'), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *ligare*, to bind.] An intimacy; especially, a secret, illicit intimacy between a man and a woman.

**Lī'ar**, *n.* [Eng. *lie*.] A person who knowingly utters falsehood; one who lies.

**Lī-bā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *libatio*, from *libare*, to taste, to pour out as an offering, Gr. *λείβειν*.] **1.** Act of pouring a liquor, usually wine, either on the ground or on a victim, in sacrifice, in honor of some deity. **2.** The wine, or other liquor, poured out in honor of a deity.

**Lī'bel**, *n.* [From Lat. *libellus*, a little book, pamphlet, dim. of *liber*, a book. The word derived its bad sense from the Latin phrase *libellus famosus*, a defamatory book or pamphlet.] **1.** (*Law.*) A defamatory writing; a published defamation; a lampoon; a satire. **2.** (*Civil Law and Courts of Admiralty.*) A written declaration or statement by the plaintiff of his cause of action, and of the relief he seeks. **3.** The crime of publishing a defamatory writing.

**Lī'bel**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIBELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIBELING.] **1.** To defame, or expose to public hatred and contempt by a writing, picture, sign, and the like. **2.** (*Law.*) To proceed against by filing a libel, particularly against a ship or goods.

**Lī'bel-ant**, *n.* (*Law.*) One who libels; one who brings a libel or institutes a suit in an ecclesiastical or admiralty court.

**Lī'bel-er**, *n.* One who libels or defames.

**Lī'bel-ous**, *a.* Defamatory; containing that which exposes a person to public hatred, contempt, and ridicule.

**Lib'er-al**, *a.* [Lat. *liberalis*, from *liber*, free.] **1.** Free by birth; refined. **2.** Befitting a freeman or gentleman. **3.** Bestowing with a free hand; open-hearted. **4.** Not narrow or contracted in mind; catholic. **5.** Bestowed with a free hand; bountiful; — said of a gift; hence, also, profuse; not confined or restricted. **6.** Not bound by orthodox or established tenets in political or religious philosophy; friendly to great freedom in the forms of administration of government; evincing, or caused by, such a spirit.

*Liberal arts*, such as depend more on the exertion of the mind than on the labor of the hands, as grammar, rhetoric, painting, sculpture, architecture, music, and the like.

**Syn.** — Generous; munificent; beneficent; ample; large; profuse; free. — *Liberal* is *free-born*, and *generous* is *high-born*. The former is opposed to the ordinary feelings of a servile state, and implies largeness of spirit in giving, judging, acting, &c. The latter expresses that nobleness of soul which is peculiarly appropriate to those of high rank — a spirit that goes out of self, and finds its enjoyment in consulting the feelings and happiness of others. *Generosity* is measured by the extent of

the sacrifices it makes; *liberality*, by the warmth of feeling which it manifests.

**Lib'er-al**, *n.* One who advocates greater freedom from restraint, especially in political or religious matters.

**Lib'er-al-ism**, *n.* Liberal principles or feelings; freedom from narrowness or bigotry; especially in matters of religion or politics.

**Lib'er-al-ist**, *n.* A liberal.

**Lib'er-āl'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Munificence; bounty. **2.** A particular act of generosity; a donation; a gratuity; — sometimes in the *plural*. **3.** Largeness of mind; catholicism; candor; impartiality.

**Lib'er-al-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIBERALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIBERALIZING.] To render liberal or catholic; to free from narrow views or prejudices; to enlarge.

**Lib'er-al-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a liberal manner; generously; freely; bountifully. **2.** With generous and impartial regard to other interests than our own; with enlarged views. **3.** Freely; not literally.

**Lib'er-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIBERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIBERATING.] [Lat. *liberare*, *liberatum*, from *liber*, free.] To release from restraint or bondage; to set at liberty.

**Syn.** — To deliver; to discharge; to free; to release; to manumit.

**Lib'er-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of delivering, or state of being delivered, from restraint, confinement, or slavery.

**Lib'er-ā'tor**, *n.* One who liberates or sets free; a deliverer.

**Lib'er-tine**, *n.* [Lat. *libertinus*, from *libertus*, one made free, from *liber*, free.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A person manumitted, or set free from servitude; a freedman. **2.** One free from restraint. **3.** One who leads a dissolute, licentious life; a rake; a debauchee. **4.** A skeptic; a freethinker.

**Lib'er-tine**, *a.* **1.** Free from restraint; uncontrolled. **2.** Hence, dissolute; licentious.

**Lib'er-tin-ism**, *n.* **1.** The conduct of a libertine; debauchery; lewdness. **2.** Licentiousness of principle or opinion.

**Lib'er-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *libertas*, from *liber*, free.] **1.** State of a freeman; ability to do as one pleases; freedom from restraint. **2.** Permission granted; leave. **3.** Privilege; immunity enjoyed by prescription or by grant. **4.** The place within which certain privileges or immunities are enjoyed, or jurisdiction is exercised. [*Eng.*] **5.** Permission to go about freely within certain limits, as in a place of confinement; also, the place or limits within which such freedom or privilege is had. **6.** Freedom from, or neglect of observance of, the laws of etiquette, propriety, or courtesy. **7.** The power of choice; freedom from physical or fatal necessity; freedom from compulsion or constraint in willing.

**Syn.** — Leave; permission; license, freedom. — *Liberty* and *freedom*, though often interchanged, are distinct in some of their applications. *Liberty* has reference to previous restraint, *freedom* to the simple, spontaneous exercise of our powers. A slave is set at *liberty*: his master had always been in a state of *freedom*. A prisoner under trial may ask *liberty* (exemption from restraint) to speak his sentiments with *freedom* (the spontaneous and bold utterance of his feelings). The *liberty* of the press is our great security for *freedom* of thought.

**Lī-bīd'i-noūs**, *a.* [Lat. *libidinosus*, from *libido*, *libidinis*, pleasure, desire, lust, from *libet*, it pleases.] Eager for sexual indulgence; fitted to excite lustful desire.

**Syn.** — Lewd; lustful; lascivious; unchaste; impure; sensual; licentious; lecherous; salacious.

**Lī-bīd'i-noūs-ly**, *adv.* With lewd desire; lustfully.

**Lī-bīd'i-noūs-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being lustful; lasciviousness.

**Lī'brā**, *n.* [Lat. (*Astron.*) The Balance; the seventh sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox in September.

**Lī-brā'ri-an**, *n.* [Lat. *librarius*, transcriber of books, bookseller, from *liber*, book.] One who has the care of a library or collection of books.

**Lī-brā'ri-an-shīp**, *n.* The office of a librarian.

**Lī'bra-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *librarium*, book-case, *libraria*, book-seller's shop.] **1.** A collection of books belonging to a private person or to a public institution or a company. **2.** An edifice or an apartment for holding a collection of books.

**Lī-brāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIBRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIBRATING.] [Lat. *librare*, *libratum*, from *libra*, a balance.] To poise; to balance; to hold in or bring to an equipoise.

**Lī-brāte**, *v. i.* To move, as a balance; to oscillate; to be poised.



**Li-brā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of librating or balancing, or state of being balanced. **2.** (*Astron.*) A real or apparent libratory motion, like that of a balance before coming to rest.

*Libration of the moon*, any one of certain small periodical changes in the position of the moon's surface relatively to the earth, in consequence of which narrow portions at opposite limbs become visible or invisible alternately.

**Lī'bra-to-ry** (50), *a.* Balancing; moving like a balance, as it tends to an equipoise or level.

**Lī-brēt'to**, *n.*; *pl.* LĪ-BRĒT'TŌŒ. [*It.*, diminutive of *libro*. See LIBEL.] (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A book containing the words of an opera or extended piece of music. (*b.*) The words themselves.

**Līce**, *n.*; *pl.* of *louse*. See LOUSE.

**Lī'cense**, *n.* [*Lat.* *licentia*, from *licere*, to be permitted.] **1.** Authority or liberty given to do or forbear any act; especially, a formal permission from the proper authorities to perform certain acts. **2.** The written document by which a permission is conferred. **3.** Excess of liberty; exorbitant freedom.

**Syn.** — Leave; liberty; permission.

**Lī'cense**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LICENSED (lī'senst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LICENSING] **1.** To permit by grant of authority; to authorize to act in a particular character. **2.** Hence, to tolerate; to permit.

**Lī'cen-see'**, *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom a license is given.

**Lī'cens-er**, *n.* One who grants permission.

**Lī-cēn'ti-ate** (-sēn/shī-, 95), *n.* [*L. Lat.* *licentiatu*s, from *licentiare*, to allow to do any thing, from *Lat.* *licentia*. See *supra.*] One who has a license to exercise a profession.

**Lī-cēn'tiōūs**, *a.* **1.** Using license; indulging freedom; free. **2.** Unrestrained by law or morality.

**Syn.** — Unrestrained; unurbid; uncontrolled; unruly; riotous; ungovernable; wanton; profligate; dissolute; lax; loose; sensual; impure; unehaste; lascivious; immoral.

**Lī-cēn'tiōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a licentious manner; freely; loosely; dissolutely.

**Lī-cēn'tiōūs-ness**, *n.* State of being licentious; excess of liberty or freedom; dissoluteness.

**Lī'chen** (lī'ken or lich'en), *n.* [*Lat.*; *Gr.* *λεχθήν*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) One of an order of cellular, flowerless plants, having no distinction of leaf and stem, and usually of sealy, expanded, frond-like forms. **2.** (*Med.*) A cutaneous eruption, attended with tingling and pricking.

**Līck**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LICKED (likt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LICKING.] [*A.-S.* *liccian*, *Goth.* *laigon*, allied to *Gr.* *λείχειν*, *Lat.* *lingere*, *Slav.* *lizati*, *Skr.* *liz*.] **1.** To pass or draw the tongue over. **2.** To lap; to take in by the tongue.

**Līck**, *n.* [Properly a stroke with the tongue; hence, a stroke, as with the hand or a whip.] **1.** A blow; a stroke. (*Colloq.*) **2.** A place where salt is deposited from springs, resorted to by animals, which lick the surface to obtain the salt. [*Western States.*]

**Līck**, *v. t.* To strike repeatedly for punishment; to flog; to beat; to whip; to castigate. [*Colloq.*]

**Līck'er-ish**, *a.* [*Eng.* *licker*, *n.* Cf. LECHER.] **1.** Nice in the choice of food; dainty. **2.** Eager or greedy to swallow or taste. **3.** Tempting the appetite.

**Līck'ing**, *n.* **1.** A lapping with the tongue. **2.** A flogging or castigation. [*Colloq. and low.*]

**Līck'-spit'tle**, *n.* A flatterer or parasite of the most abject character. [*Colloq. and low.*]

**Līe'o-ri-ce**, *n.* [*Lat.* *liquiritia*, corrupted from *glycyrrhiza*, *Gr.* *γλυκύριζα*, from *γλυκός*, sweet, and *ρίζα*, root.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant the root of which abounds with a sweet juice, and is much used in demulcent compositions. **2.** A dark-colored, sweet substance, consisting of the inspissated juice obtained from the root of this plant, much used as a remedy for coughs or colds.

**Līe'tor**, *n.* [*Lat.*, from *ligare*, to bind.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) An officer who bore an ax and fasces or rods, as ensigns of his office.

**Līd**, *n.* [*A.-S.* *hlid*, from *hlidan*, to cover.] **1.** A cover of a vessel or box. **2.** The cover of the eye; the eyelid.

**Līe**, *n.* Water impregnated with alkaline salt. See LYE.

**Līe**, *n.* [*See infra.*] **1.** A criminal falsehood; an intentional violation of truth. **2.** Any thing which misleads or disappoints, as false doctrine and the like.

To give the lie to, to charge with falsehood.

**Syn.** — Untruth; falsehood; fiction; deception. — A man may state what is *untrue* from ignorance or misconception; but to say he *lies*, is to charge him with the highest dishonor. Hence the word *untruth* is sometimes used as a softened expression when we do not wish to make the charge of *lying* in the grossest form.

**Līe**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LYING.] [*O. Eng.* *lee*, *A.-S.* *leógan*, *Goth.* *lingan*, *Icel.* *liuga*.] To utter falsehood with an intention to deceive; to exhibit a false representation.

**Līe**, *v. i.* [*imp.* LAY; *p. p.* LAIN (LIEN, obs.); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LYING.] [*A.-S.* *licgan*, *ligean*, *liggan*, *Goth.* *ligan*, *Icel.* *liggia*.] **1.** To be low; to rest extended on the ground, or on a bed or couch; to be in an horizontal position, or nearly so. **2.** To be situated. **3.** To abide; to remain. **4.** To belong, or pertain; to consist. **5.** To lodge; to sleep. **6.** (*Law.*) To be capable of being maintained.

To lie at the heart, to be fixed, as an object of affection or anxious desire. — To lie down, to lay the body on the ground, or other level place; also, to go to rest. — To lie in, to be in child-bed; to bring forth young. — To lie on the hands, to remain unoccupied or unemployed; to be tedious. — To lie to (*Naut.*), to be checked or stopped, either by counterbraicing the yards or taking in sail; — said of a vessel.

**Syn.** — To lay. — Lay is a transitive verb, and has for its preterit *laid*; as, he told me to lay it down, and I laid it down. Lie is intransitive, and has for its preterit *lay*; as, he told me to lie down, and I lay down. Some persons blunder by using *laid* for the preterit of *lie*; as, he told me to lie down, and I laid down. So persons often say, the ship laid at anchor; they laid by during the storm; the book laid on the shelf, &c. It is only necessary to remember, in all such cases, that *laid* is the preterit of *lay*, and not of *lie*. This would save many respectable writers from a gross error, which seems to be increasing among us.

**Līēf** (leef), *adv.* [*See supra.*] Gladly; willingly; freely; — used in the phrase, I had as lief go as not.

Had, in this phrase, is probably a corruption of *would*.

**Līēge**, *a.* [*L. Lat.* *ligius*, *legius*, perhaps from *Lat.* *ligare*, to bind; but more probably from *Ger.* *ledig*, free from bonds and obstacles.] **1.** Bound by a feudal tenure; subject. **2.** Enforcing allegiance; sovereign.

**Līēge**, *n.* [*See supra.*] **1.** One who owes allegiance; a vassal; a liegeman. **2.** A lord or superior; a sovereign.

**Līēge'man**, *n.*; *pl.* LIÉGE'MEN. A vassal; a subject.

**Lī'en** (lē'en or lī'en), *n.* [*From Lat.* *ligamen*, from *ligare*, to bind.] (*Law.*) A legal claim; a charge upon real or personal property for the satisfaction of some debt or duty.

**Lī'en-ter-y**, *n.* [*Gr.* *λειεντερία*, from *λείος*, smooth, soft, and *έντερον*, an intestine.] (*Med.*) A diarrhea, in which the food is discharged only half digested.

**Lī'er**, *n.* One who lies down; one who rests or remains.

**Līeū** (lū), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *Lat.* *locus*, place.] Place; room; stead.

**Līeū-tēn'an-cy** (lū- or lef-), *n.* **1.** The office or commission of a lieutenant. **2.** The body of lieutenants.

**Līeū-tēn'ant** (lū- or lef-), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *lieu*, place, and *tenant*, holding, *p. pr.* of *tenir*, *Lat.* *tenere*, to hold.] **1.** An officer, either civil or military, who supplies the place of a superior in his absence. **2.** (*a.*) A commissioned officer in the army, next below a captain. (*b.*) A commissioned officer in the navy, next in rank below commander.

Lieutenant-colonel, an officer next in rank above major, and below colonel. — Lieutenant-general, an officer next in rank above major-general. — Lieutenant-governor, (*a.*) An officer of a State, being next in rank to the governor, and, in case of the death or resignation of the latter, himself acting as governor. [*Amer.*] (*b.*) A deputy-governor. [*Eng.*]

**Līeū-tēn'ant-shīp**, *n.* The same as LIEUTENANCY.

**Līēve**, *a.* The same as *lief*. See LIEF.

**Līfe**, *n.*; *pl.* LĪVEŒ. [*A.-S.* *lif*, *Icel.* *lif*, *Goth.* *libáins*. See LIVE.] **1.** Animate existence; vitality; also, the time during which this state continues. **2.** The present state of existence; sometimes, the perpetual existence of the soul in the present and future state. **3.** External manifestation of life; manner of living, as morally good or bad; conduct. **4.** A person or thing which imparts or excites spirit, vigor, or enjoyment. **5.** Animation, spirit; vivacity; energy. **6.** The living form; real person or state. **7.** A living being, usually or always a human being. **8.** Animals in general, or considered collectively. **9.** Narrative of a past life; biographical narration. **10.** Happiness in the favor of God; heavenly felicity, in distinction from eternal death. **11.** Position in society; social state. **12.** Course of things; human affairs. **13.** That which is dear as one's existence; a darling.

**Līfe'-blōod** (-blūd), *n.* **1.** The blood necessary to life; vital blood. **2.** That which constitutes or gives strength and energy.

**Līfe'-bōat**, *n.* A boat so constructed as to have great strength and buoyancy, for preserving lives in cases of shipwreck or other destruction of a vessel at sea.



**Life'-es-tāte'**, *n.* An estate that continues during the life of the possessor.

**Life'-gīv'ing**, *a.* Giving life or spirit; inspiriting; invigorating.

**Life'-guārd**, *n.* A guard that attends the person of a prince or other high officer; a body-guard.

**Life'-in-sur'ance** (-shūr'-), *n.* A contract for the payment of a certain sum of money on a person's death.

**Life'less**, *a.* 1. Dead; deprived of life. 2. Destitute of life. 3. Destitute of power, force, vigor, or spirit. 4. Void of spirit; insipid; tasteless, as liquor. 5. Wanting physical energy; sluggish.

**Syn.**—Dead; soulless; inanimate; torpid; inert; inactive; dull; heavy; unanimated; spiritless; frigid; pointless; rapid; flat; tasteless.—In a moral sense, *lifeless* denotes a want of vital energy; *inanimate*, a want of expression as to any feeling that may be possessed; *dull* implies a torpor of soul which checks all mental activity; *dead* supposes a destitution of feeling. A person is said to be *lifeless* who has lost the spirits which he once had; he is said to be *inanimate* when he is naturally wanting in spirits; one is *dull* from an original deficiency of mental power; he who is *dead* to moral sentiment is wholly bereft of the highest attribute of his nature.

**Life'less-ly**, *adv.* In a lifeless manner.

**Life'less-ness**, *n.* Destitution of life, vigor, and spirit; inactivity.

**Life'-like**, *a.* Like a living person; resembling life.

**Life'-pre-sērv'er**, *n.* An apparatus for preserving lives of persons in cases of shipwreck. [of life.]

**Life'-time**, *n.* The time that life continues; duration.

**Lift**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LIFTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LIFTING.] [Icel. *lypta*, O. H. Ger. *luftan*, to lift up, prop. to raise into the air, from A.-S. *lyft*, Icel. *lopt*, Goth. *luf-tus*, air.] 1. To raise; to elevate; to bring up from a lower place to a higher. 2. To exalt; to improve in estimation or rank. 3. To cause to swell, as with pride; to elate. 4. To take and carry away; to remove by stealing.

To lift up the eyes, to look; to raise the eyes.—To lift up the face, to look with confidence, cheerfulness, and comfort.—To lift up the voice, to cry aloud; to call out, either in grief or joy.

**Lift**, *v. i.* 1. To try to raise something heavy. 2. To rise; to be raised; to seem to rise.

**Lift**, *n.* 1. Act of raising or lifting. 2. That which is to be raised. 3. Assistance in lifting, and hence assistance in general. [Colloq.] 4. An elevator; a lifter. 5. A rise; a degree of elevation.

*Dead lift*, a lift at the utmost disadvantage, as of a dead body; hence, an extreme emergency.

**Lift'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, lifts or raises.

**Lig'a-ment**, *n.* [Lat. *ligamentum*, from *ligare*, to bind.] 1. Any thing that ties or unites one thing or part to another; a bond. 2. (*Anat.*) A strong, compact substance, serving to bind one bone to another.

**Lig'a-mēnt'al**, } *a.* Composing a ligament; of the nature of a ligament.

**Lig'a-mēnt'ou's**, }

**Lī'gan**, *n.* [Lat. *ligare*, to bind, to tie, *ligamen*, band, bandage.] (*Lav.*) Goods sunk in the sea, but tied to a cork or buoy in order to be found again.

**Lī-gā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *ligatio*, from *ligare*, to bind.] 1. Act of binding, or state of being bound. 2. That which binds; bond; ligature.

**Lig'a-tūre** (53), *n.* [Lat. *ligatura*, from *ligare*, to bind.] 1. Any thing that binds; a band or bandage. 2. Act of binding. 3. State of being bound; stiffness. 4. (*Mus.*) A band or line connecting notes. 5. (*Print.*) A double character, or a type consisting of two or more letters or characters united. 6. (*Surg.*) (*a.*) A string for tying the blood-vessels, to prevent hemorrhage. (*b.*) A thread or wire used to remove tumors, &c.

**Light** (līt), *n.* [A.-S. *lēht*, *lyht*, Goth. *liuhath*, from *liuhan*, equivalent to Lat. *lucere*.] 1. That agent or force in nature by the action of which upon the organs of sight, objects from which it proceeds are rendered visible. 2. That which gives light, or renders objects distinct, as the sun, a star, a candle, a light-house, and the like. 3. The medium through which light is admitted, as a window, or window-pane. 4. Life; existence. 5. That which illumines or makes clear to the intellect; hence, also, mental or spiritual illumination; enlightenment; instruction; information; especially, the source of moral or religious enlightenment. 6. The dawn of day. 7. Open view; a visible state or condition; publicity. 8. A time of prosperity and happiness. 9. (*Paint.*) The manner in which the light strikes upon a picture; also, the illuminated part of a picture. 10. The point of view or position in which any thing is seen, or from which instruction or illustration is supposed to be derived. 11. One who is conspicuous or noteworthy.

**Light** (līt), *a.* [*compar.* LIGHTER; *superl.* LIGHTEST.]

1. Not dark or obscure; bright; clear. 2. White or whitish; not intense or very marked.

**Light** (līt), *a.* [*compar.* LIGHTER; *superl.* LIGHTEST.]

[A.-S. *liht*, *lēht*, *lēht*, Icel. *letr*, Goth. *leihts*, lightness; allied to Skr. *laghu*, Gr. *ελαχύς*, Lat. *levis*.] 1. Having little weight; not heavy. 2. Easy to be lifted, borne, or carried. 3. Easy to be suffered or performed. 4. Easy to be digested; also, containing little nutriment. 5. Armed with weapons of little weight. 6. Clear of impediments; hence, active; nimble. 7. Not deeply laden; not sufficiently ballasted. 8. Slight; trifling; not important. 9. Not dense; not gross; inconsiderable; not copious or vehement. 10. Not strong; not violent; moderate. 11. Easy to admit influence; inconsiderate; unsteady; unsettled; volatile. 12. Wanting dignity or solidity; trifling; gay; airy. 13. Wanton; unchaste. 14. Not of legal weight; clipped; diminished. 15. Loose; sandy; easily pulverized.

*Light* is used in the formation of many compounds of very obvious signification; as, *light-armed*, *light-bodied*, *light-colored*, *light-complexioned*, *light-haired*, *light-spirited*, *light-winged*, and the like.

To make light of, to treat as of little consequence; to slight; to disregard.

**Light** (līt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LIGHTED (sometimes, but less properly, LIT); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LIGHTING. See LIGHT, *n.*] 1. To set fire to; to kindle; to inflame; —sometimes with *up*. 2. To give light to; to illuminate. 3. To attend or conduct with a light.

**Light** (līt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LIGHTED (sometimes, but less properly, LIT); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LIGHTING.] [A.-S. *lihtan*, to raise, lighten, *ālihtan*, to leap out. Cf. ALIGHT.] 1. To come to by chance; to happen to find; to fall. 2. To stoop from flight; to settle; to rest. 3. To alight. [person.]

**Light'-brāin** (līt-), *n.* An empty-headed or weak-minded person.

**Light'en** (līt'n), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LIGHTENED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LIGHTENING.] [A.-S. *lēhtan*, *lyhtan*, to shine.] 1. To burst forth or dart, as lightning; to shine like lightning; to flash. 2. To grow lighter; to become less dark or lowering.

**Light'en** (līt'n), *v. t.* [See LIGHT, *v. t.*] 1. To make light or clear; to illuminate; to enlighten. 2. To illuminate with knowledge. 3. To free from trouble and fill with joy.

**Light'en** (līt'n), *v. t.* [A.-S. *lihtan*, to lift, *gelihhtan*, to alleviate. See LIGHT, not heavy.] 1. To make lighter, or less heavy; to reduce in weight. 2. To make less burdensome or afflictive; to alleviate. 3. To cheer; to exhilarate.

**Light'er** (līt'er), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, lights. 2. (*Naut.*) A large, open boat or barge, used in lightening or unloading ships; sometimes, also, in loading them.

**Light'er-man** (līt'er-man), *n.*; *pl.* LIGHT'ER-MEN. A man who manages a lighter; a boatman.

**Light'-fin'gere-d** (līt'-), *a.* Dexterous in taking and conveying away; addicted to petty thefts.

**Light'-foōt'ed** (līt'-), *a.* Nimble in running or dancing.

**Light'-hānd'ed** (līt'-), *a.* (*Naut.*) Not having a full complement of men.

**Light'-hēad'ed** (līt'-), *a.* [See HEAD.] 1. Disordered in the head; dizzy; delirious. 2. Thoughtless; heedless; volatile.

**Light'-hēart'ed** (līt'-), *a.* Free from grief or anxiety; gay; cheerful; merry.

**Light'-house** (līt'-), *n.*; *pl.* LIGHT'-HOUSE'S. A tower with a powerful light at top, erected at the entrance of a port, or at some important point on a coast, to serve as a guide to mariners at night.

**Light'-in'fant-ry** (līt'-), *n.* (*Mil.*) A body of armed men, trained for rapid evolutions.

**Light'ly** (līt'ly), *adv.* 1. With little weight. 2. Without deep impression. 3. Without dejection; cheerfully. 4. With little effort or difficulty; easily; readily. 5. Without reason, or for reasons of little weight. 6. Wantonly. 7. Nimble; with agility. 8. With levity; without heed or care. [tile.]

**Light'-mīnd'ed** (līt'-), *a.* Unsettled; unsteady; volatile.

**Light'ness** (līt'nes), *n.* 1. Want of weight. 2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness. 3. Levity; wantonness; lewdness. 4. Agility; nimbleness.

**Syn.**—Levity; volatility; instability; giddiness; flightiness; airiness; gayety; liveliness; sprightliness; briskness; swiftness; ease; facility.

**Light'ning** (līt'ning), *n.* [For *lightening*, from *lighten*, *v. i.*] A discharge of atmospheric electricity, accompanied by a vivid flash of light.

foōd, foōt; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, call, echo; ġem, ġet; aș; exișt; līnger, līnk; thiș-



**Light'ning-rôd** (līt'-), *n.* A metallic rod erected to protect buildings or vessels from lightning.

**Lights** (līts), *n. pl.* [So called from their *lightness*.] The lungs; the organs of breathing in brute animals.

**Light'sôme** (līt'sum), *a.* Luminous; not dark.

**Lign-ăl'ôes** (līn-ăl'ôz or lig-năl'ôz), *n.* [Lat. *lignum*, wood, and Eng. *aloes*, *q. v.*] Aloes-wood, or agallochum, a sweet-scented tree allied to sandal-wood.

**Lig'ne-oûs**, *a.* [Lat. *ligneus*, from *lignum*, wood.] Made of wood; consisting of wood; resembling wood; woody.

**Lig'ni-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* The process of becoming or of converting into wood, or the hard substance of a vegetable.

**Lig'ni-fôrm**, *a.* [Lat. *lignum*, wood, and *forma*, form.] Like wood; resembling wood.

**Lig'ni-fÿ**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LIGNIFIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LIGNIFYING.] [Lat. *lignum*, wood, and *facere*, to make.] To convert or change into wood.

**Lig'ni-fÿ**, *v. i.* To become wood.

**Lig'nine**, *n.* (*Chem.*) An essential constituent of the ligneous fiber in plants.

**Lig'nîte**, *n.* [From Lat. *lignum*, wood.] (*Min.*) Mineral coal retaining the texture of the wood from which it was formed.

**Lig'nun-rÿ'tæ**, *n.* [Lat., wood of life.] (*Bot.*) A tree found in the warm latitudes of America, from which the *guaiacum* of medicine is procured. Its wood, from its hardness, is used for various mechanical purposes.

**Lig'ure**, or **Lig'ûre**, *n.* [Gr. *λιγύριον*, *λιγκούριον*, *λυγκούριον*, a hard, transparent gem, from *λυγρός* ούρον, as, according to the opinion of the ancients, it was formed of lynxes' urine.] A kind of precious stone.

**Like**, *a.* [*compar.* LIKER; *superl.* LIKEST.] [A.-S. *lic*, *gelic*, Icel. *likr*, Goth. *leiks*, *galeiks*, from A.-S. *lic*, Icel. *lik*, Goth. *le k*, body, flesh, kind, form.] 1. Equal in quantity, quality or degree. 2. Nearly equal; having resemblance; similar. 3. Likely.

*Had like*, had nearly; came little short of.

**Like**, *n.* A counterpart; an exact resemblance; a copy.

**Like**, *n.* A liking; fancy, or inclination.

**Like**, *adv.* 1. In a like manner. 2. In a manner becoming. 3. Likely; probably.

**Like**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LIKED (līkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LIKING.] [A.-S. *lician*, *gelician*, Goth. *leikan*, *galeikan*, Icel. *lika*.] To be pleased with in a moderate degree; to enjoy.

**Like**, *v. i.* 1. To be pleased; to choose. 2. To come near; to escape narrowly. [*Colloq.*]

**Like'li-hôod**, *n.* Appearance of truth or reality; probability; verisimilitude.

**Like'li-ness**, *n.* 1. Probability. 2. The qualities that please. See LIKELY.

**Like'ly**, *a.* [*compar.* LIKELIER; *superl.* LIKELIEST.] [That is *like-like*.] 1. Worthy of belief; probable; credible. 2. Having or giving reason to expect; — followed by an infinitive. 3. Such as may be liked; of honorable or excellent qualities.

The English and their descendants in America differ in the application of this word, when used in the third sense. The English apply the word to external appearances, and with them *likely* is equivalent to *handsome*, *well-formed*; as, a *likely* man; a *likely* horse. In America, the word is often applied to the endowments of the mind, or to pleasing accomplishments. A *likely* man is a man of good character, and talents, or of good dispositions or accomplishments, that render him pleasing or respectable.

**Lik'en** (līk'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LIKENED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LIKENING.] To represent as like or similar; to compare.

**Like'ness**, *n.* 1. State of being like; resemblance. 2. That which resembles or copies; especially, a portrait of a person, or a picture of an animal or thing.

**Syn.** — Similarity; parallel; similitude; representation; effigy.

**Like'wîse**, *conj.* In like manner; also; moreover; too.

**Syn.** — Also; too. — *Likewise* (*like* and *wise*) always signifies (with greater or less obviousness) *in like manner*. Also (*all* and *so*) implies that what is thus subjoined may be said with [all] the same truth and propriety as that which preceded. *Too* (*to*) signifies that what follows may be added to what was said before. Hence *too* gives a slighter and more familiar connection than *also*, and *likewise* a more marked one, as in the following sentence: "I may add, *too*, that there were *also* others present who *likewise* shared in the commission of the act."

**Lik'ing**, *n.* 1. Inclination; pleasure. 2. Pleasure; a feeling of satisfaction in, or of attraction toward, some object.

**Lil'ac**, *n.* [Turk. *leilâk*. Cf. Per. *lilaj*, *lilanj*, or *lilang*, the indigo-plant.] (*Bot.*) A shrub of the genus *Syringa*, a native of Persia.

**Lil'i-ā'ceouſ**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to lilies; lily-like.

**Lil'ied** (lī'id), *a.* Embellished with lilies.

**Lil'i-pū'tian**, *n.* 1. One belonging to a diminutive race described in Swift's "Voyage to Liliput." 2. Hence, a person of very small size.

**Lil'i-pū'tian**, *a.* 1. Of, or pertaining to, the imaginary island of Liliput described by Swift, or to its pigmy inhabitants. 2. Hence, of very small size; diminutive; dwarfed.

**Lil'y**, *n.* [Lat. *lilium*, Gr. *λείριον*.] (*Bot.*) An endogenous, bulbous plant, having a regular perianth of six colored pieces, six stamens, and a superior three-celled ovary. The flowers are generally very showy, and some are very fragrant.

**Lī-mā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *limare*, *limatum*, to file, from *lima*, file.] Act of filing or polishing.

**Līma-tūre** (53), *n.* [Lat. *limatura*, from *limare*, to file.] 1. Act of filing. 2. That which is filed off; filings.

**Līmb** (līm), *n.* [A.-S. *lim*, *leom*, Icel. *limr*, *lin*.] 1. Edge or border; extremity. 2. An extremity of the human body, as the arm or leg; a member. 3. The branch of a tree larger than a twig. 4. Any thing or person regarded as a part or member of something else. 5. (*Bot.*) The border or upper spreading part of a monopetalous corol, or of a petal, or sepal; blade. 6. (*Astron.*) (*a.*) The border or edge of the disk of a heavenly body, especially of the sun and moon. (*b.*) The edge of a graduated circle in an instrument.

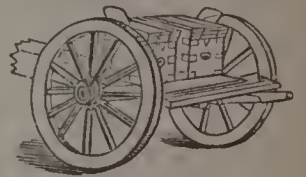
**Syn.** — Member. — A member of the body is any part capable of performing a distinct office, as the eye, ear, &c.: a *limb* (as shown above) is one of the *extremities*, and hence the term is restricted to the legs and arms. So, in reference to public bodies, we speak of their *members*, though an attorney is sometimes sportively called a *limb* of the law.

**Līmb** (līm), *v. t.* 1. To supply with limbs. 2. To dismember; to tear off the limbs of. [ble; pliant.]

**Līm'ber**, *a.* [Eng. *limp*, *a.*, *q. v.*] Easily bent; flexible.

**Līm'ber**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LIMBERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LIMBERING.] 1. To attach to a limber. 2. [From the *a.*] To cause to become limber.

**Līm'ber**, *n.* 1. (*Mil.*) The forward part of a gun-carriage, to which the horses are attached, and from which the gun is detached (unlimbered) when in action. 2. A shaft of a carriage. 3. *pl.* (*Naut.*) Holes cut through the floor timbers, to afford a passage for water to the pump-well.



Limber (1.)

**Līm'ber-ness**, *n.* Quality of being limber; flexibility; pliancy.

**Līm'bo**, *n.* [Lat. *limbus*, border, edge.] 1. (*Scholastic Theol.*) A region bordering on hell.

The *limbus patrum* was considered as a place for the souls of good men until the coming of our Savior. The *limbus infantum* was a similar place for the souls of unbaptized infants. To these was added, in the popular belief, the *limbus fatuorum*, or fools' paradise, regarded as a receptacle of all vanity and nonsense.

2. Hence, any real or imaginary place of restraint or confinement.

**Līme**, *n.* [A.-S. *lim*, Icel. *lim*.] 1. A viscous substance laid on twigs for catching birds. 2. (*Chem.*) Oxide of calcium; the white, caustic substance obtained from limestone, shells, &c., by heat. 3. (*Bot.*) The linden-tree. See LINDEN.

**Līme**, *n.* [Per. *limā*, *limān*. Cf. LEMON.] A fruit allied to the lemon, but smaller, and more intensely sour.

**Līme**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LIMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LIMING.] [See *supra*.] 1. To smear with a viscous substance. 2. To entangle; to insnare. 3. To manure with lime. 4. To cement.



Lime.

**Līme'kiln** (līm'kīl), *n.* A kiln or furnace in which limestone or shells are burnt to make lime.

**Līme'stône**, *n.* A kind of stone consisting largely or chiefly of carbonate of lime, from which lime is obtained.

**Līme'-wa'ter**, *n.* Water impregnated with lime.

**Līm'it**, *n.* [Lat. *limes*, *limitis*.] 1. That which terminates, circumscribes, or confines; bound, border, or edge. 2. (*Logic & Metaph.*) A distinguishing characteristic; a differential. 3. (*Math.*) A determinate quantity, to which a variable one continually approaches, but can never go beyond it.

**Syn.** — Boundary. — A *limit* (from *limes*, a landmark) is a prescribed termination; a *boundary* is something which binds



or hemis us in. The former arises from the nature of the case or from some established restriction; thus we speak of the *limits* of the human understanding; a *limited* monarchy, &c. The latter is a line (either real or imaginary), which circumscribes and restrains, as the *boundaries* of an empire, of knowledge, &c. "Providence," says Johnson, "has fixed the *limits* of human enjoyment by immovable *boundaries*."

**Līm'it**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIMITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIMITING.] 1. To bound; to set bounds to. 2. To confine within certain bounds. 3. To restrain or confine the signification of; to define exactly.

**Līm'it-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being limited.

**Līm'it-a-ry**, *a.* 1. Placed at the limit, as a guard. 2. Confined within limits; limited in extent, authority, power, &c.

**Līm'it-ā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of bounding or circumscribing. 2. Condition of being limited, restricted, or circumscribed. 3. Means of limiting or circumscribing, qualifying or restricting; hence, restraining conditions; defining circumstances. 4. (*Law.*) A certain period limited by statute after which the claimant shall not enforce his claims by suit.

**Līm'it-ed**, *a.* Narrow; circumscribed.

**Līm'it-er**, *n.* One who, or that which limits or confines.

**Līm'it-less**, *a.* Having no limits; unbounded; boundless.

**Līnn** (līm), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIMNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIMNING.] [Abbrev. from Fr. *enluminer*, to illuminate, to limn.] To draw or paint; especially, to paint in water colors; to illumine, as books or parchments.

**Līm'ner**, *n.* 1. One who limns, or decorates books with initial pictures. 2. A portrait or miniature painter.

**Līmp**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIMPED (līm, 84); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIMPING.] [Cf. A.-S. *limp-healt*, lame, O. H. Ger. *limfan*, *limphen*, to limp, be weak, allied to A.-S. & O. H. Ger. *lam*, lame.] To halt; to walk lamely.

**Līmp**, *n.* A halt; act of limping.

**Līmp**, *a.* [See *supra*.] Lacking stiffness; flexible; limpsy.

**Līmp'er**, *n.* One who limps.

**Līm'pet**, *n.* [Lat. *lepas*, *lepadis*, Gr. *λεπάς*, *λεπάδος*.] (*Conch.*) (*a.*) A certain univalve shell found adhering to rocks. (*b.*) A certain fresh-water mollusk.

**Līm'pid**, *a.* [Lat. *limpidus*, allied to Gr. *λάμπειν*, to shine.] Characterized by clearness or transparency.

**Syn.**—Clear; transparent; pellucid; lucid; pure; crystal; translucent.

**Līm-pīd'i-ty**, *n.* State or quality of being limpid or clear; clearness; purity.

**Līm'pid-ness**, *n.* Limpidity; clearness.

**Līm'py**, (*a.*) [See LIMP, *a.* W. *llymsi*, having a feeble motion, weak, vain. Cf. FLIMSY.] Weak; flexible; flimsy. [*Local. Amer.*]

**Līm'y**, *a.* 1. Covered or bedaubed with lime; viscous. 2. Containing lime. 3. Resembling lime.

**Līnch'pīn**, *n.* [A.-S. *lynis*, the axle-tree.] A pin used to prevent the wheel of a carriage from sliding off the axle-tree.

**Līn'den**, *n.* [A.-S. and Icel. *lind*, O. H. Ger. *lindā*.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A handsome tree, having panicles of light yellow flowers, and large cordate leaves, common in Europe. (*b.*) In America, the bass-wood.

**Līne**, *n.* [Lat. *linea*, a linen thread, string, line, from *linum*, flax, lint.] 1. A linen thread or string; a slender cord. 2. A thread-like mark of the pen; an extended stroke, whether straight or crooked. 3. (*Math.*) That which has length, but not breadth or thickness. 4. The exterior limit of a figure; boundary; contour; outline. 5. A long thread-like mark upon the face or hand; lineament; hence, characteristic mark. 6. A straight row; a continued series or rank. 7. A short letter; a note. 8. (*Poet.*) A verse. 9. Course of conduct, thought, occupation, or policy, conceived as direction toward an end or object; department. 10. A series or succession of progeny or relations descending from a common progenitor. 11. A connected series of public conveyances; and hence, an established arrangement for forwarding merchandize. 12. (*Geog.*) The equator;—usually called the *line*, or *equinoctial line*. 13. (*Script.*) (*a.*) That which is measured by a line or cord; boundary; hence, place of abode. (*b.*) Instruction; doctrine. 14. (*Mach.*) The proper position or adjustment of parts, with reference to smooth working. 15. (*Mil.*) The regular infantry of an army. 16. (*Fort.*) (*a.*) A trench or rampart. (*b.*) *pl.* Dispositions made to cover extended positions, and presenting a front in but one direction to an enemy. 17. The twelfth of an inch.

**Līne**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LINING.] [See *supra* and LINEN.] 1. To mark out or cover

with lines. 2. To cover or put in the inside of. 3. To place along the side of for security or defense. 4. To read or repeat line by line.

**Līn'e-āge**, *n.* [From Lat. *linea*, line.] Race; progeny; descendants in a line from a common progenitor.

**Līn'e-al** (124), *a.* [Lat. *linealis*, from *linea*, line, *q. v.*] 1. Composed of lines. 2. Descending in a direct line from an ancestor; hereditary; derived from ancestors. 3. In the direction of a line; pertaining to, or ascertained by, a line or lines.

**Līn'e-al-ly**, *adv.* In a direct line.

**Līn'e-a-ment**, *n.* [Lat. *lineamentum*, from *linea*, line, *q. v.*] The outline or exterior of a body or figure, particularly of the face; feature; form; mark.

**Līn'e-ar**, *a.* [Lat. *linearis*, *linearius*, from *linea*, line, *q. v.*] Pertaining to a line; consisting of lines; in a straight direction.

**Līn'e-ate**, (*a.*) [Lat. *lineatus*, *p. p.* of *lineare*, to reduce to a straight line, from *linea*, line, *q. v.*] (*Bot.*) Marked longitudinally with depressed parallel lines.

**Līn'en**, *n.* [A.-S. *lin*, flax, *līnen*, made of flax, Goth. *lein*, linen, from Lat. *linum*, flax, Gr. *λίνον*. See LINE.]

1. Thread or cloth made of flax or hemp. 2. The under part of dress, as being chiefly made of linen.

**Līn'en**, *a.* 1. Made of linen. 2. Resembling linen cloth. [ets.]

**Līn'er**, *n.* A vessel belonging to a regular line of pack-

**Līng**, *n.* [From A.-S. *lang*, long.] (*Ichth.*) A marine fish, something like the cod, but more slender, and having only two dorsal fins.

**Līng'er**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LINGERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LINGERING.] [A.-S. *lengra*, compar. of *lang*, long.]

1. To delay; to loiter. 2. To be in suspense; to hesitate. 3. To remain long in any state.

**Syn.**—To lag; saunter; tarry; stop.

**Līng'er-er**, *n.* One who lingers.

**Līng'er-ing**, *n.* A delaying; tardiness; protraction.

**Līng'o**, *n.* [Lat. *lingua*, tongue, speech, language.] Language; speech. [*Vulgar.*]

**Līng'ua-dēnt'al**, *a.* [Lat. *lingua*, tongue, and *dens*, tooth.] (*Pron.*) Formed or uttered by the joint use of the tongue and teeth, or of the tongue and that part of the gum just above the front teeth.

**Līng'ua-dēnt'al**, *n.* (*Pron.*) An articulation pronounced by aid or use of the tongue and teeth.

**Līng'ual** (līng'gwāl), *a.* [Lat. *lingua*, tongue.] Pertaining to the tongue.

**Līng'ual** (līng'gwāl), *a.* A letter pronounced with the tongue.

**Līng'ui-fōrm** (līng'gwī-), *a.* [Lat. *lingua*, tongue, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of the tongue.

**Līng'ui-st** (līng'gwist), *n.* [From Lat. *lingua*, tongue, speech, language.] One skilled in languages.

**Līn-guist'ie**, (*a.*) Relating to linguistics, or to the affinities of languages.

**Līn-guist'ies**, *n. sing.* The science of languages, or of the origin, signification, and application of words.

**Līn'i-ment**, *n.* [Lat. *linimentum*, from *linire*, *linere*, to besmear, anoint.] A species of soft ointment.

**Līn'ing**, *n.* The covering of the inner surface of any thing.

**Līnk**, *n.* [Sw. *länk*, ring of a chain, Icel. *hlecker*, chain, Ger. *gelenk*, joint, link, ring of a chain, from Ger. *lenken*, to bend.]

1. A single ring or division of a chain. 2. Any thing doubled and closed like a link. 3. (*Mech.*)

Any intermediate rod or piece transmitting motive power from one part of a machine to another. 4. Any thing connecting or binding together; hence, any constituent part of a connected series. 5. (*Surveying.*) The length of one joint of Gunter's chain, being 7.92 inches.

**Līnk**, *n.* [Allied to Lat. *lychnus*, Gr. *λύχνος*, light, lamp.] A torch made of tow and pitch.

**Līnk**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LINKED (līnkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LINKING.] 1. To complicate. 2. To unite or connect by means of something intervening.

**Līnk**, *v. i.* To be connected.

**Līnk'boy**, (*n.*) A boy or man who carried a link or torch to light passengers.

**Līnk'man**, (*n.*) torch to light passengers.

**Līnk'mō'tion**, *n.* (*Steam-eng.*) A valve gear consisting of two eccentrics and their rods, connected by an adjustable piece, called the *link*, to the valve, in such a way as to reverse the steam when the engine is in motion.

**Līn-næ'an**, (*a.*) Pertaining to Linnæus, the celebrated

**Līn-nē'an**, (*a.*) botanist.

**Linnæan system** (*Bot.*), the system in which the classes are founded upon the number of stamens, and the orders upon the pistils; the artificial or sexual system.

foöd, foöt; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; ġem, ġet; aŷ; exist; līnger, līnk; thīc.



**Līn'net**, *n.* [Lat. *linum*, flax, so called because it feeds on the seeds of flax and hemp.] (*Ornith.*) A small European singing bird.

**Līn'seed**, *n.* [Eng. *line*, *lint*, flax, and *seed*; A.-S. *linsæd*.] Flaxseed.

**Līn'sey-wōol'sey**, *n.* Made of linen and wool; hence, of different and unsuitable parts; vile; mean. [mixed.]

**Līn'sey-wōol'sey**, *n.* Stuff made of linen and wool.

**Līn'stoek**, *n.* [Corrupted fr. *luntstock*, Ger. *luntstock*, from *lunte*, *lunt*, and *stock*, *stock*, *stick*.] A pointed or forked staff, to hold a lighted match;—used in firing cannon.

**Līnt**, *n.* [A.-S. *līnet*, flax, hemp, Lat. *līntum*, a linen cloth, linen, from *līntus*, linen, *a.*, from *linum*, flax, lint.] 1. Flax. 2. Linen raveled, or scraped into a soft substance, and used for dressing wounds and sores.

**Līn'tel**, *n.* [Low Lat. *līntellus*, as if from a Lat. word *līmentellum*, from *līmentum*, for *līmen*, a threshold.] (*Arch.*) An horizontal piece of timber or stone placed over a door, window, or other opening.

**Lī'on**, *n.* [Lat. *leo*, *leonis*, Gr. *λέων*.] 1. (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous mammal, characterized by great size and strength. It is found in Asia, and all over Africa. 2. (*Astron.*) A sign in the zodiac; *Leo*. 3. An object of interest and curiosity.

**Lī'on-ess**, *n.* The female of the lion kind.

**Lī'on-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIONIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIONIZING.] To treat as a lion, or object of interest.

**Līp**, *n.* [A.-S. *lippa*, allied to Lat. *labium*, *labrum*, Per. *lab*, *leb*, Lith. *lūpa*.] 1. One of the two fleshy parts composing the exterior of the mouth in man and many other animals. Hence, the lips, by a figure, denote the mouth, or all the organs of speech, and sometimes speech itself. 2. The edge of any thing.

**Līp**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIPPED (*līpt*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIPPING.] To touch with the lips; hence, to kiss.

**Līp'o-grām**, *n.* [Gr. *λείπειν*, *λείπειν*, to leave, omit, and *γράμμα*, letter.] A writing in which a particular letter is wholly omitted.

**Lī-pōth'y-my**, *n.* [Gr. *λιποθυμία*, swoon, from *λείπειν*, to leave, to lack, and *θυμός*, soul, life.] A fainting; a swoon.

**Līp'pī-tūde** (53), *n.* [Lat. *lippitudo*, from *lippus*, bleary-eyed.] Soreness of eyes; blearedness.

**Līq'ua-ble** (līk/wa-bl), *a.* [Lat. *liquabilis*, fr. *liquare*, *liquatum*, fr. *liquere*, to be fluid.] Capable of being melted.

**Lī-quā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act or operation of melting. 2. Capacity of being melted. 3. (*Metal.*) The process of separating, by a regulated heat, an easily fusible metal from one less fusible.

**Lī'que-fā'cient**, *n.* That which serves to liquefy.

**Lī'que-fā'e'tion**, *n.* 1. Act or operation of melting or dissolving, &c. 2. The state of being melted.

**Lī'que-fī'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being melted, or changed from a solid to a liquid state.

**Lī'que-fīy** (līk/we-fīy), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIQUEFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIQUEFYING.] [Lat. *liquefacere*, from *liquere*, to be liquid, and *facere*, to make.] To melt; to dissolve; *technically*, to melt by the sole agency of heat or caloric.

**Lī'que-fīy**, *v. i.* To become liquid. [to melt.]

**Lī-quēs'cen-çy**, *n.* State of being liquescent; aptness

**Lī-quēs'çent**, *a.* [Lat. *liquesçens*, *p. pr.* of *liquesçere*, to become liquid, inchoative form of *liquere*, to be liquid.] Tending to become liquid; inclined to melt.

**Līqueur'** (le-kūr'), *n.* [Fr. See LIQUOR.] A delicate preparation of distilled spirits, usually flavored with fruits, spices, and various aromatic substances.

**Lī'quid** (līk/wid), *a.* [Lat. *liquidus*, from *liquere*, to be fluid or liquid.] 1. Having liquidity. 2. Flowing smoothly or easily; sounding agreeably to the ear. 3. Pronounced without any jar or harshness.

**Lī'quid** (līk/wid), *n.* 1. A substance whose parts change their relative position on the slightest pressure, and, therefore, retain no definite form; a fluid that is not aëriiform. 2. (*Gram.*) A letter which has a smooth, flowing sound, or which flows smoothly after a mute; one of the letters *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*.

**Lī'quid-ām'bar**, } *n.* [From *liquid* and *amber*, *q. v.*]  
**Lī'quid-ām'ber**, } (*Bot.*) A genus of trees growing in tropical regions, several species of which produce a trans-



Linnet.



Lion.

parent, balsamic juice, whence the name; also, the juice itself.

**Lī'quid-dāte** (līk/wī-dāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIQUIDATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIQUIDATING.] [Low Lat. *liquidare*, *liquidatum*, fr. Lat. *liquidus*, liquid, clear.] 1. To make liquid. 2. To make clear or transparent, as by melting. 3. To reduce in amount, as if by melting down; to settle; to adjust; to pay.

**Lī'quid-dā'tion**, *n.* Act of liquidating; act of settling and adjusting debts.

**Lī-quīd'i-ty**, *n.* 1. State or condition of being liquid; fluidity. 2. Quality of being smooth and flowing; agreeableness of sound.

**Lī'quor** (līk/ur), *n.* [Lat., from *liquere*, to be liquid.] 1. Any liquid or fluid substance. 2. *Especially*, alcoholic or spirituous fluid, either distilled or fermented; a decoction, solution, or tincture.

**Lī'quor-īçe** (līk/ur-), *n.* See LICORICE.

**Līsp**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LISPED (*līspt*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LISPING.] [A.-S. *wlisp*, *wlīps*, stammering, lisp; O. H. Ger. *lispian*, *lispēn*, to lisp.] 1. To give *s* the sound of *th* in *thin*, and *z* that of *th* in *this*. 2. To speak imperfectly; hence, to make feeble beginnings or imperfect efforts.

**Līsp**, *v. t.* To pronounce with a lisp.

**Līsp**, *n.* Habit or act of lisp, as in uttering an aspirated *th* for *s*, and a vocalized *th* for *z*.

**Līsp'er**, *n.* One who lisps.

**Līst**, *n.* [A.-S. *list*, a list of cloth; Icel. *listi*, fillet; O. H. Ger. *listā*, border, fringe.] 1. The outer edge or selvage of cloth; a strip of cloth forming the border. 2. A limit or boundary; a border. 3. A roll or catalogue, that is, a row or line. 4. (*Arch.*) A little square molding; a fillet.

**Syn.**— Roll; catalogue; register; inventory.—A *list* is properly a simple series of names, &c., in a brief form, such as might naturally be entered in a narrow strip of paper. A *roll* was originally a list containing the names of persons belonging to a public body (as Parliament, &c.), which was rolled up and laid aside among its archives. A *catalogue* is a list of persons or things arranged in order, and usually containing some description of the same, more or less extended. A *register* (*lit.*, a setting down) is designed for record or preservation. An *inventory* (*lit.*, what is found) is a list of articles, &c., found on hand in a store of goods, or in the estate of a deceased person, or under similar circumstances.

**Līst**, *n.* [L. Lat. *licia*, from Lat. *licium*, thread, girdle.] A line inclosing or forming the extremity of a field of combat; hence, in the plural, the ground or field inclosed for a race or combat.

To enter the lists, to accept a challenge, or engage in contest.

**Līst**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LISTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LISTING.] [From *list*, a roll.] 1. To sew together, as strips of cloth, so as to make a party-colored show, or to form a border. 2. To cover with a list, or with strips of cloth; hence, to mark as if with list. 3. To inclose for combat. 4. To enroll; to enlist. 5. To engage in the public service, as soldiers. 6. To listen to.

**Līst**, *v. i.* To engage in public service by enrolling one's name; to enlist.

**Līst**, *v. i.* [A.-S. *lystan*, *hustan*. See LUST. The primary sense seems to be, to lean, incline.] 1. To lean or incline; hence, to desire, or choose; to please. 2. [See LISTEN.] To hearken; to attend; to listen.

**Līst**, *n.* (*Naut.*) An inclination to one side.

**Līst'el**, *n.* [See LIST.] (*Arch.*) A list or fillet. See LIST.

**Līst'en** (līs/n), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LISTENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LISTENING.] [A.-S. *hlystan*, Icel. *hlusta*, to hear, listen; Lat. *cluere*, Gr. *κλύειν*, Goth. *hliuth*, *hliuma*, attention.] 1. To attend closely with a view to hear; to hearken. 2. To yield to advice; to obey.

**Līst'en-er**, *n.* One who listens; a harkener.

**Līst'less**, *a.* Not listening; not attending; indifferent to what is passing.

**Syn.**— Heedless; careless; thoughtless; inattentive; indifferent; vacant; uninterested; languid; weary; supine; indolent.

**Līst'less-ly**, *adv.* Without attention; heedlessly.

**Līst'less-ness**, *n.* The state of being listless; indifference to what is passing; indifference.

**Lī'ta-ny**, *n.* [Lat. *litanía*, Gr. *λιτανεία*, from *λιτανεύειν*, to pray, allied to *λίττειν*, *λίττειν*, to pray.] A solemn form of supplications for mercy and deliverance, used in public worship.

**Lī'ter**, *n.* [Fr. *litre*, from Gr. *λίτρα*, a silver coin, also equiv. to Lat. *libra*, a pound of 12 ounces.] A French measure of capacity, being a cubic decimeter, equal to 61.016 cubic inches, or 2.113 American pints, or 61.027 cubic inches, or 1.76 English pints.



**Lit'er-al**, *a.* [Lat. *literals*, from *littera*, a letter.] **1.** According to the letter; primitive; real; not figurative or metaphorical. **2.** Following the letter or exact words; not free. **3.** Consisting of, or expressed by, letters.

**Lit'er-al-ism**, *n.* A mode of interpreting literally.

**Lit'er-al-ist**, *n.* One who adheres to the letter or exact word; an interpreter according to the letter.

**Lit'er-äl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being literal.

**Lit'er-al-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LITERALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LITERALIZING.] To interpret or put in practice according to the strict meaning of the words.

**Lit'er-al-ly**, *adv.* **1.** According to the primary and natural import of words. **2.** Word by word.

**Lit'er-a-ry** (44), *a.* [Lat. *literarius*, from *littera*, a letter.] **1.** Pertaining to letters or literature. **2.** Versed in, or acquainted with, literature. **3.** Consisting in letters, or written or printed compositions.

**Lit'er-ate**, *a.* [Lat. *litteratus*, from *littera*, a letter.] Instructed in learning and science; learned; lettered.

**Lit'er-ate**, *n.* **1.** One educated, but not having taken a university degree. [*Eng.*] **2.** A literary man.

**Lit'er-ä'tim**, *adv.* [Low Lat., from Lat. *littera*, letter.] Letter for letter.

**Lit'er-a-tūre** (53), *n.* [Lat. *litteratura*, from *littera*, a letter.] **1.** Learning; acquaintance with letters or books. **2.** The collective body of literary productions. **3.** The class of writings distinguished for beauty of style or expression, as poetry, essays, or history.

**Syn.**— Science; learning; erudition; belles-lettres. See SCIENCE.— *Literature*, in its widest sense, embraces all compositions except those on the positive sciences, mathematics, &c. It is usually confined, however, to the *belles-lettres*, or works of taste and sentiment, as poetry, eloquence, history, &c., excluding abstract discussions and mere erudition. A man of *literature* is one who is versed in the *belles-lettres*; a man of *learning* excels in what is taught in the schools, and has a wide extent of knowledge, especially in respect to the past; a man of *erudition* is one who is skilled in the more recondite branches of learned inquiry.

**Lit'er-ä'tus**, *n.*; *pl.* LIT'ER-Ä'TĪ. [Lat.] A learned man; a man of erudition;— chiefly used in the plural.

**Lith'ar-ge**, *n.* [Lat. *lithargyrus*, Gr. *λιθάργυρος*, scum or foam of silver, from *λίθος*, stone, and *ἀργυρος*, silver.] (*Chem.*) Protoxide of lead, produced by exposing melted lead to a current of air.

**Lithe**, *a.* [A.-S. *lidhe*, for *lindhe*, tender, mild, gentle.] Capable of being easily bent; pliant; flexible; limber.

**Lithe'ness**, *n.* State of being lithe; flexibility; limber.

**Lithe'sōme**, *a.* Pliant; limber; nimble. [*ness.*]

**Lith'ie**, *a.* [Gr. *λιθικός*, of, or belonging to, stones, from *λίθος*, stone.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to the stone in the bladder; uric.

**Lith'i-um**, *n.* [N. Lat., from Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] (*Chem.*) One of the alkaline metals, so called because obtained from a mineral. It is the lightest metal known.

**Lith'o-grāph**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LITHOGRAPHED (*lith'o-grāft*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LITHOGRAPHING.] [Gr. *λίθος*, stone, and *γράφειν*, to write, engrave.] To trace on stone, and transfer to paper by printing.

**Lith'o-grāph**, *n.* A print from a drawing on stone.

**Lithōg'ra-pher**, *n.* One who practices lithography.

**Lith'o-grāph'ic**, } *a.* Pertaining to lithography; en-

**Lith'o-grāph'ic-al**, } graved upon, or printed from,

stone.

**Lithōg'ra-phy**, *n.* The art by which impressions or prints are obtained by a chemical process, from designs made with a greasy material upon stone.

**Lith'o-lōg'ic**, } *a.* (*Geol.*) Pertaining to the charac-

**Lith'o-lōg'ic-al**, } ter of a rock, as derived from the

nature and mode of aggregation of its mineral contents.

**Lithōl'o-gist**, *n.* One skilled in the science of stones.

**Lithōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *λίθος*, stone, and *λόγος*, discourse.]

**1.** The science which treats of the characteristics and classification of rocks. **2.** (*Med.*) A treatise on stones found in the body.

**Lith'o-mān'cy**, *n.* [Gr. *λίθος*, stone, and *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination or prediction of events by means of stones.

**Lith'on-trip'tic**, *a.* [Gr. *λίθος*, stone, and *τριβειν*, to rub, grind.] (*Med.*) Having the quality of destroying the stone in the bladder or kidneys.

**Lith'on-trip'tic**, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which has the power of destroying the stone in the bladder or kidneys.

**Lith'on-trip'tor**, *n.* (*Surg.*) An instrument for triturating the stone in the bladder.

**Lith'o-phyte**, *n.* [Gr. *λίθος*, stone, and *φυτόν*, plant.]

(*Zool.*) A production apparently both stone and plant, as the corals and sea-fans. They are now known to be either animals or plants.

**Lithōt'o-mist**, *n.* One who performs the operation of cutting for the stone in the bladder.

**Lithōt'o-my**, *n.* [Gr. *λιθοτομία*, from *λίθος*, stone, and *τέμνειν*, to cut.] (*Surg.*) The operation, art, or practice of cutting for the stone in the bladder.

**Lith'o-trip'sy**, *n.* [Gr. *λίθος*, stone, and *τριψις*, a rubbing, grinding.] (*Surg.*) The operation of triturating the stone in the bladder.

**Lithōt'ri-ty**, *n.* [From Gr. *λίθος*, stone, and Lat. *terere*, *tritum*, to rub, grind.] (*Surg.*) The operation of breaking a stone in the bladder into small pieces capable of being voided.

**Lit'i-gant**, *a.* [Lat. *litigans*, *p. pr.* of *litigare*. See LITIGATE.] Disposed to litigate; engaged in a lawsuit.

**Lit'i-gant**, *n.* A person engaged in a lawsuit.

**Lit'i-gāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LITIGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LITIGATING.] [Lat. *litigare*, *litigatum*, from *lis*, *litis*, dispute, contest, lawsuit, and *agere*, to carry on.] To contest in law.

**Lit'i-gāte**, *v. i.* To carry on a suit by judicial process.

**Lit'i-gā'tion**, *n.* Act or process of litigating; a suit at law; a judicial contest.

**Lit'ig'ioūs** (lī-tij'us), *a.* [Lat. *litigiosus*, from *litigium*, dispute, quarrel.] **1.** Inclined to judicial contest; quarrelsome; contentious; fond of litigation. **2.** Subject to contention; disputable; controvertible. **3.** Pertaining to legal disputes.

**Lit'ig'ioūs-ly**, *adv.* In a litigious manner.

**Lit'ig'ioūs-ness**, *n.* Disposition to engage in lawsuits.

**Lit'mus**, *n.* [H. Ger. *lackmus*, from *lack*, lacker, and *mus*, a thick preparation of fruit, pap.] A purple dye obtained from a lichen, the archil, and from a kind of spurge common in the south of Europe. It turns blue with alkalies and red with acids.

**Litre** (lī'ter or lē'tr), *n.* The same as LITER.

**Lit'ter**, *n.* [Low Lat. *lectaria*, from Lat. *lectus*, couch, bed.] **1.** A bed so furnished with supports that it may be easily carried about with a person in it. **2.** A coarse bed of straw or hay for animals to rest upon; also, a covering of straw for plants. **3.** A confused mass of objects little valued; rubbish. **4.** A condition of disorder or confusion. **5.** The number of pigs or other small brutes born at once.

**Lit'ter**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LITTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LITTERING.] **1.** To supply with litter. **2.** To put into a confused or disordered condition. **3.** To give birth to;

**Lit'ter**, *v. i.* To produce a litter. [to bear.]

**Littérateur** (lē-tā'rā-tūr'), *n.* [Fr.] One versed in literature; a literary man.

**Lit'tle**, *a.* [*compar.* LESS; *superl.* LEAST.] [A.-S. *lytel*, *litel*, *lyt*, Icel. *litill*, Goth. *leitils*.] **1.** Small in size or extent; diminutive. **2.** Short in duration; brief. **3.** Small in quantity or amount. **4.** Small in dignity, power, or importance; insignificant; contemptible. **5.** Small in force or efficiency; weak; slight; inconsiderable. **6.** Small in generosity; mean.

**Lit'tle**, *n.* **1.** A small quantity, amount, space, and the like. **2.** Small degree or scale; miniature.

A little, by a small degree; to a limited extent; somewhat; for a short time.

**Lit'tle**, *adv.* In a small quantity or degree; not much; slightly.

**Lit'tle-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being little; smallness of size or bulk; want of grandeur.

**Syn.**— Smallness; slightness; inconsiderableness; insignificance; meanness; penuriousness.

**Lit'to-ral**, *a.* [Lat. *littoralis*, *litoralis*, from *littus*, *litus*, the sea-shore.] **1.** Belonging to a shore, as of the sea. **2.** Pertaining to the interval or zone on a sea-coast, between high and low water mark.

**Lit-tūr'gic**, } *a.* Pertaining to a liturgy, or to public

**Lit-tūr'gic-al**, } prayer and worship.

**Lit'ur-gist**, *n.* One who favors or adheres strictly to a liturgy.

**Lit'ur-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *λειτουργία*, a public service, public worship, from *λείτος*, *λείτος*, belonging to the people, public, and the root *ἔργειν*, to work.] **1.** The established formulas or entire ritual for public worship in those churches which use prescribed forms. **2.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) The mass, or entire ritual.

**Live** (līv), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIVING.] [A.-S. *libban*, *lifian*, *leofian*, Goth. *liban*, Icel. *lifa*, allied to *leave*, *q. v.*] **1.** To have life; to be animated. **2.** To pass one's life or time as to habits or constitution. **3.** To abide; to dwell; to reside. **4.** To continue in existence; to remain; to last. **5.** To live, emphatically; to enjoy life. **6.** To feed; to subsist; to

fōod, fōot; ūrn, ryde, pull; çell, çhaise, call, echo; çem, çet; aș; exist; linger, link; this



be nourished. **7.** To be maintained in life; to acquire a livelihood. **8.** (*Script.*) (*a.*) To be exempt from spiritual death. (*b.*) To be inwardly quickened, and actuated by divine influence or faith.

**Līve** (līv), *v. t.* **1.** To spend, as one's life. **2.** To act habitually in conformity to.

**Līve**, *a.* **1.** Having life. **2.** Full of earnestness; active; wide awake. **3.** Containing fire; ignited. **4.** Vivid; bright; glowing, as color.

**Līve'll-hōōd**, *n.* [A.-S. *līflādu*, course of life, maintenance, from *līf*, life, and *lādu*, way, journey.] Means of maintaining existence; support of life; maintenance.

**Līve'll-ness**, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being lively or animated; spirit. **2.** An appearance of life, animation, or spirit. **3.** Effervescence, as of liquors.

**Syn.**— Sprightliness; gaiety; animation; vivacity; smartness; briskness; activity. — *Liveliness* is an habitual feeling of life and interest; *gaiety* refers more to a temporary excitement of the animal spirits; *animation* implies a warmth of emotion and a corresponding vividness of expressing it, awakened by the presence of something which strongly affects the mind; *vivacity* is a feeling between liveliness and animation, having the permanency of the one, and, to some extent, the warmth of the other. *Liveliness* of imagination; *gaiety* of heart; *animation* of countenance; *vivacity* of gesture or conversation.

**Līve'lōng** (līv'lōng), *a.* Long in passing.

**Līve'ly**, *a.* [*compar.* LIVELIER; *superl.* LIVELIEST.]

**1.** Endowed with or manifesting life; living. **2.** Brisk; vivacious; active. **3.** Gay; animated; spirited. **4.** Representing life; life-like. **5.** Strong; bright; vivid; glowing.

**Syn.**— Vigorous; quick; nimble; smart; active; alert; sprightly; prompt; energetic; vivacious; blithe; cheerful; airy; jocund.

**Līve'ly**, *adv.* With strong resemblance of life.

**Līve'-ōak**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of oak growing in the Southern States, of great durability.

**Līv'er**, *n.* **1.** One who lives. **2.** A resident; a dweller. **3.** An eater or provider of food, &c.

**Līv'er**, *n.* [A.-S. *lifer*, Icel. *lifir*.] (*Anat.*) The largest gland of the body, situated immediately beneath the diaphragm. It secretes the bile.

**Līv'er-wort** (-wūrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant between the lichens and mosses, of a loose cellular texture, found in moist places, on rocks, &c.

**Līv'er-y**, *n.* [O. Fr. *livrée*, a gift of clothes made by the master to his servants, prop. a thing delivered, from Fr. *livrer*, to deliver. See DELIVER.] **1.** (*Eng. Law.*) (*a.*) Act of delivering possession of lands or tenements. (*b.*) The writ by which possession is obtained. **2.** Deliverance. **3.** That which is delivered out stately or formally, as clothing, food, &c.; *especially*, (*a.*) The peculiar dress by which the servants of a nobleman or gentleman are distinguished. (*b.*) The peculiar dress or garb appropriated by any association or body of persons to their own use; also, the whole body or company of those wearing such a garb. (*c.*) Any characteristic dress or outward appearance. (*d.*) An allowance of food stately given out; a ration, as to a family, to servants, to horses, &c.

**Līv'er-y**, *v. t.* To clothe in livery.

**Līv'er-y-man**, *n.*; *pl.* LĪV'ER-Y-MEN. **1.** One who wears a livery, as a servant. **2.** A freeman of the city, in London, entitled to wear the distinguishing dress or livery of the company to which he belongs.

**Līv'er-y-stā'ble**, *n.* A stable where horses are kept for hire, and where stabling is provided. See LIVERY, *n.*, No. 3 (*d.*).

**Līv'id**, *a.* [Lat. *lividus*, from *livere*, to be of a bluish color, to be black and blue.] Black and blue; of a lead color; discolored, as flesh by contusion.

**Lī-vīd'l-ty**, *n.* A dark or black and blue color, like that

**Līv'id-ness**, *n.* Lividity. [of bruised flesh.]

**Līv'ing**, *a.* **1.** Having life; active; lively. **2.** Issuing continually from the earth; flowing. **3.** Producing action, animation, and vigor.

**Līv'ing**, *n.* **1.** Means of subsistence; livelihood. **2.** Act of living, or living comfortably. **3.** The benefice of a clergyman. [*Eng.*] **4.** One who is alive, or those who are alive.

**Līv'ro** (lī'ver or lī'ver), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *libra*, a pound of 12 oz.] A French money of account, afterward a silver coin equal to 20 sous, or 18 cents. It is not now in use.

**Lix-iv'l-al**, *a.* [Lat. *lixivius*, from *lix*, ashes, lye.] **1.** Obtained by lixiviation. **2.** Containing salt extracted from the ashes of wood. **3.** Of the color of lye; resembling lye. **4.** Having the qualities of alkaline salts from wood-ashes.

**Lix-iv'l-ate**, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to lye or lixivium;  
**Lix-iv'l-ā'ted**, } **2.** Impregnated with salts from wood-ashes.

**Lix-iv'l-ā'te**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LIXIVIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LIXIVIATING.] To subject to the process of lixiviation; to leach.

**Lix-iv'l-ā'tion**, *n.* Operation or process of extracting alkaline salts from ashes.

**Lix-iv'i-ūm**, *n.* [Lat. *lixivium* and *lixivia*.] Water impregnated with alkaline salts imbibed from wood ashes.

**Līz'ard**, *n.* [Lat. *lacerta* and *lacertus*.] (*Zoöl.*) A four-footed reptile, having an elongate, round body, a very long, round tail, a head covered with polygonal plates, and a free tongue, more or less divided at the end. The lizards are found in most of the warm parts of the world.



Lizard.

**Llāmā** (lā'mā or lā'nā), *n.* [*Peruv.*] (*Zoöl.*) An ungulate ruminating mammal allied to the camel. It is found in South America.

**Lō**, *interj.* [A.-S. *lā*. See LA.] Look; see; behold; observe.

**Lōach**, *n.* [Fr. *loche*, Sp. *loja*.] (*Ichth.*) A small fish, allied to the minnow, inhabiting small, clear streams, and esteemed dainty food.



Llama.

**Lōad** (20), *n.* [See *infra*.] **1.** A burden; that which is laid on or put in any thing for conveyance; a weight. **2.** Amount or quantity which one can carry; contents of a cart, barrow, or vessel; hence, a heavy burden. **3.** That which oppresses or grieves the mind or spirits. **4.** A particular measure for certain articles, being as much as can be carried at one time by the conveyance commonly used for the article measured. **5.** The charge of a fire-arm.

**Syn.**— Burden; lading; weight; cargo.

**Lōad**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOADING.] [A.-S. *hladan*. See LADE.] **1.** To lay a burden on; to cause to bear; to furnish with a lading or cargo. **2.** Hence, to weigh down; to encumber; to bestow or confer in great abundance. **3.** To add to the weight of, by some heavy, extraneous addition. **4.** To charge, as a gun, with powder, or with powder and shot or ball.

**Lōad'stār**, *n.* [A.-S. *lādu*, *lād*, course, a leading, from *lāhan*, to go, *lādan*, to lead.] The star that leads; the polestar. [Written also *lodestar*.]

**Lōad'stōne**, *n.* [A.-S. *lādu*, *lād*, course, conduct.] (*Min.*) A piece of magnetic iron ore possessing polarity like a magnetic needle. [Written also *lodestone*.]

**Lōaf**, *n.*; *pl.* LŌAVES. [A.-S. *hlāf*, *lāf*, Goth. *hlaifs*, *hlaihs*.] Any thick lump or mass; *especially*, a large regularly shaped mass, as of bread, sugar, or cake.

**Lōaf**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOAFED (lōft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOAFING.] To spend time in idleness; to lounge; to loiter.

**Lōaf**, *v. t.* To pass or spend in idleness; to waste lazily.

**Lōaf'er**, *n.* [N. H. Ger. *laufer*, Prov. Ger. *laufer*, *lofer*, from *laufen*, *lofen*, *lofen*, to run.] An idle man; a vagrant who seeks his living by sponging or expédients.

**Lōam**, *n.* [A.-S. *lām*, allied to Lat. *limus*, slime, mud.] A rich friable soil chiefly composed of silicious sand, clay, and carbonate of lime.

**Lōam**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOAMING.] To cover with loam.

**Lōam'y**, *a.* Consisting of loam; partaking of the nature of loam, or resembling it.

**Lōan**, *n.* [A.-S. *lān*, for *lāhen*, from *līhen*, to lend. See LEND.] **1.** Act of lending. **2.** That which is lent; any thing lent on condition that the specific thing shall be returned, or its equivalent in kind. **3.** A permission to use; grant of the use.

**Lōan**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOANED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOANING.] To lend.

**Lōan**, *v. i.* To lend money or other valuable property; to negotiate a loan;—said of the lender.

**Lōath**, *a.* [A.-S. *lādth*, hostile, odious. Cf. LOTH.] Filled with aversion; unwilling; backward; reluctant. See LOTH.

**Lōathe**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOATHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOATHING.] **1.** To have an extreme aversion of the appetite to food or drink. **2.** To dislike greatly.

**Syn.**— To hate; abhor; detest; abominate. See DETEST.

**Lōath'er**, *n.* One who loathes or abhors.

**Lōath'ful**, *a.* **1.** Full of loathing. **2.** Awakening or exciting loathing or disgust; disgusting.

**Lōath'ing**, *n.* Extreme disgust; abhorrence; detestation.

**Lōath'ly**, *a.* [*compar.* LOATHLIER; *superl.* LOATHLIEST.] Loathsome.



**Lōath'sōme** (lōth'sum), *a.* **1.** Causing to loathe; exciting disgust. **2.** Exciting hatred or abhorrence; detestable; odious. [disgust or abhorrence.]

**Lōath'sōme'ness**, *n.* The quality of exciting extreme loathing.

**Lōaves** (lōvz), *n.*; *pl.* of loaf. See LOAF.

**Lōb**, *n.* [W. *llob*, an unwieldy lump, a dull fellow, a blockhead. Cf. LUBBER.] **1.** A dull, heavy, sluggish person. **2.** Something thick and heavy.

**Lōb**, *v. t.* To let fall heavily or lazily.

**Lō'bate**, } *a.* (Nat. Hist.) Consisting of, or having  
**Lō'bā-ted**, } lobes; lobed.

**Lōb'by**, *n.* [Low Lat. *lobium*, *lobia*, *lobbia*, a covered portico fit for walking, from Ger. *laub*, foliage, because places of this kind are often covered with leaves and boughs; N. H. Ger. *laube*, arbor, bower.] **1.** (Arch.) An inclosed place surrounding or communicating with one or more apartments; also, a small hall or waiting-room. **2.** That part of a hall of legislation not appropriated to the official use of the assembly; hence, the men who frequent such a place for the sake of business with the legislators. [Amer.]

**3.** (Naut.) An apartment close before the captain's cabin.

**Lōb'by**, *v. i.* [imp. & *p. p.* LOBBIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOBBYING.] To solicit members of a legislative body in the lobby or elsewhere away from the House, with a view to influence their votes. [Amer.]

**Lōbe**, *n.* [Lat. *lobus*, from Gr. *λοβός*, from *λέπειν*, to peel.] Any projection or division, especially of a somewhat rounded form.

**Lōbed**, *a.* Having lobes; lobate.

**Lō-bē'li-ā**, *n.* [From *Lobel*, botanist to King James I.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, including a great number of species, one of which is used in medicine as an emetic, expectorant, &c.

**Lōb'lol-ly**, *n.* [From *lob* and *loll*, *q. v.*] Water-gruel, or spoon-meat; — so called among seamen.

**Lōb'lol-ly-boy**, *n.* A surgeon's attendant on shipboard.

**Lōb'lol-ly-tree**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A West Indian tree growing to the height of about thirty feet, and producing a fruit which is sometimes eaten.

**Lōb'scouse**, *n.* [From *lob* and *course*, *q. v.*] (*Naut.*) A hash of meat with vegetables of various kinds; an olio.

**Lōb'ster**, *n.* [A.-S. *loppestre*, *lo-pystre*, *lopustre*, most probably corrupted from Lat. *locusta*, *locusta marina*, a marine shell-fish.] (*Zoöl.*) A large, long-tailed crustacean, used for food.



Lobster.

**Lōb'ule**, *n.* [Lat. *lobulus*, dim. of *lobus*. See LOBE.] A small lobe.

**Lō'eal**, *a.* [Lat. *localis*, from *locus*, place.] **1.** Pertaining to a particular place, or to a fixed or limited portion of space. **2.** Limited or confined to a spot, place, or definite district.

**Lō'eal-ism**, *n.* **1.** State of being local. **2.** A local idiom, phrase, or custom.

**Lō-eāl'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Existence in a place, or in a certain portion of space. **2.** Position; situation; place. **3.** Limitation to a county, district, or place.

**Lō'eal-ize**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* LOCALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOCALIZING.] To fix in, or assign to a definite place.

**Lō'eal-ly**, *adv.* With respect to place; in place.

**Lō'eāte**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* LOCATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOCATING.] [Lat. *locare*, *locatum*, from *locus*, place.] **1.** To place; to set in a particular spot or position. **2.** To designate the site or place of. **3.** To select or determine the bounds or place of. [Amer.]

**Lō-cā'tion** (lō), *n.* **1.** Act of placing, or of designating a place. **2.** The place where something spoken of is located or permanently fixed. **3.** A tract of land designated in place. **4.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) (*Civil Law.*) A leasing on rent. (*b.*) (*Amer. Law.*) The marking out of the boundaries, or identifying the place or site, of a piece of land, according to the description given in an entry, plan, map, and the like. [where, or wherein.]

**Lō'eā-tive**, (*a.*) (*Gram.*) Indicating place, or the place

**Lōch** (lōk), *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *loch*, W. *llwch*, A.-S. *luh*, allied to N. H. Ger. *lache*, Lat. *lacus*. See LAKE.] A lake; a bay or arm of the sea. [Scot.]

**Lōck**, *n.* [A.-S. *loc*, inclosure, an inclosed place, the fastening of a door, *locan*, *lōcan*, to lock, fasten, *loc*, lock of hair, *loca*, a flock of wool. *lyccan*, *luccan*, *lucian*, *locian*, to pluck up.] **1.** Any thing that fastens; specifically, a fastening, as for a door, a lid, a trunk, and the like, in which a movable bolt is projected or withdrawn by the action of a separate piece, called a *key*. **2.** A fastening together; a state of being fixed or immovable. **3.** A place which is locked up. **4.** The barrier or works which confine the water of a stream or canal. **5.** An inclosure in a canal

with gates at each end, used in raising or lowering boats as they pass from one level to another. **6.** That part of a fire-arm by which fire is produced for the discharge of the piece. **7.** A tuft of hair; a flock; a ringlet of hair.

**Lōck**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* LOCKED (lōkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOCKING.] [See LOCK, *n.*] **1.** To fasten with a lock and key. **2.** To fasten so as to impede motion. **3.** To shut up or confine, as with a lock. **4.** To close fast. **5.** To encircle or inclose. **6.** To furnish with locks, as a canal.

**Lōck**, *v. i.* **1.** To become fast. **2.** To unite closely by mutual insertion.

**Lōck'āge**, *n.* **1.** Materials for locks in a canal. **2.** Toll paid for passing the locks. **3.** Amount of elevation and descent made by the locks.

**Lōcked'-jāw** (lōkt'jāw), *n.* (*Med.*) A violent contraction of the muscles of the jaw, by which its motion is suspended; a variety of tetanus.

**Lōck'er**, *n.* A close place, as a drawer or an apartment in a ship, that may be closed with a lock.

**Lōck'et**, *n.* [Fr. *loquet*, dim. of O. Fr. *loc*, latch, lock, from A.-S. *loc*. See LOCK, *n.*] **1.** A catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament. **2.** A little gold case worn as an ornament, often containing a lock of hair or a miniature.

**Lōck'-jāw**, *n.* See LOCKED-JAW.

**Lōck'-smīth**, *n.* An artificer whose occupation is to make or mend locks.

**Lōck'-ūp**, *n.* A place where bailiffs temporarily confine persons under arrest; a watch-house.

**Lō'co-fō'eo**, *n.* [From a self-lighting cigar, with a match composition at the end, called *loco-foco cigar*, a word coined in imitation of the word *locomotive*, which by the vulgar was supposed to mean self-moving.] **1.** A friction match. [Amer.] **2.** A member of the Democratic party. [Amer.]

**Lō'eo-mō'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *locus*, place, and *motio*, motion, from *movere*, *motum*, to move.] Act or power of moving from place to place.

**Lō'eo-mō'tive** (lō), *a.* **1.** Changing place, or able to change place. **2.** Occupied in producing motion, or in moving from place to place.

**Lō'eo-mō'tive**, } *n.* A wheel-carriage sup-  
**Lō'eo-mō'tive-ēn'gīne**, } porting and driven by a steam-engine, and used to convey goods or passengers, or to draw railway carriages or cars.

**Lō'eo-mo-tiv'i-ty**, *n.* The power of changing place.

**Lō'eust**, *n.* [Lat. *locusta*, locust, grasshopper.] **1.** (*Eutom.*) A jumping, orthopterous insect, closely resembling the grasshopper. **2.** (*Bot.*) The locust-tree.



Locust.

**Lō'eust-tree**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A large North American tree, producing large, slender racemes of white, fragrant flowers, and often cultivated as an ornamental tree.

**Lō-eū'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *locutio*, from *loqui*, to speak.] Speech, or discourse.

**Lōde**, *n.* [A.-S. *lād*, *lādu*, course, conduct, *līdhan*, to be borne, to go, *lādan*, to lead.] **1.** (*Mining.*) A metallic vein, or any regular vein or course, whether metallic or not. **2.** A cut or reach of water.

**Lōde'stār**, *n.* See LOADSTAR.

**Lōde'stōne**, *n.* See LOADSTONE.

**Lōdģe**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* LODGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LODGING.] [See *infra*.] **1.** To lay or deposit for keeping or preservation. **2.** To infix, to throw in; to place; to plant. **3.** To fix in the heart, mind, or memory. **4.** To furnish with a temporary habitation; hence, to harbor; to cover.

**Lōdģe**, *v. i.* **1.** To reside; to dwell; to rest. **2.** To rest or dwell for a time.

**Lōdģe**, *n.* [From O. H. Ger. *lauba*, L. Lat. *laubia*, N. H. Ger. *laube*, arbor, bower, from *laub*, foliage.] A place in which one may lodge or find shelter; as, (*a.*) A small house in a park or forest. (*b.*) The house of the gate-keeper on a gentleman's estate. (*c.*) A secret association, as of the Freemasons, &c.; also, the place in which they assemble.

**Lōdģ'er**, *n.* **1.** One who lives at board, or in a hired room, or who has a bed in another's house for a night. **2.** One who resides in any place for a time.

**Lōdģ'ing**, *n.* **1.** A place of rest for a night, or of residence for a time. **2.** Place of residence or rest; harbor; cover.

**Lōdģ'ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of lodging, or state of being lodged. **2.** A lodging-place; room. **3.** Accumulation of something deposited or remaining at rest. **4.** (*Mil.*) Occupation of a position, by a besieging party, and the



formation of an intrenchment thereon to maintain it against recapture.

**Löft** (21), *n.* [Icel. *loft*, air, heaven, height; A.-S. *lyft*, air, cloud, allied to *lift*, *q. v.*] That which is lifted up; an elevation; hence, *especially*, (a.) The room or space under a roof. (b.) A gallery or raised apartment in a church, hall, &c. (c.) A floor or room placed above another.

**Löft'i-ly**, *adv.* In a lofty manner or position.

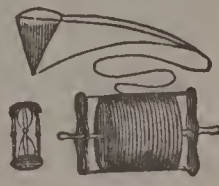
**Löft'i-ness**, *n.* 1. Condition of being lofty; elevation; height. 2. Grandeur; sublimity. 3. Haughtiness; arrogance.

**Löft'y**, *a.* [*compar.* LOFTIER; *superl.* LOFTIEST.] [Ger. *luftig*, airy, aerial, lofty; A.-S. *loften*, airy, high.] 1. Lifted high up; much elevated in position; towering. 2. Elevated in character or rank. 3. Characterized by pride. 4. Elevated in language or style.

**Syn.**— Tall; high; exalted; dignified; stately; majestic; sublime; proud; haughty. See TALL.

**Lög**, *n.* [Cf. *clog* and D. *log*, heavy, dull.] 1. A bulky piece or stick of wood or timber. 2. (Naut.) An apparatus for measuring the rate of a ship's motion through the water. 3. Hence, the record of the rate of a ship's velocity; a log-book.

**Lög**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LOGGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LOGGING.] To cut and get out logs. [*Amer.*]



Log, Line, and Glass.

**Lög'a-ríthm**, *n.* [Gr. *λόγος*, word, account, proportion, and *ἀριθμός*, number.] (*Math.*) One of a class of auxiliary numbers, designed to abridge arithmetical calculations, by the use of addition and subtraction in place of multiplication and division; the exponent of a power to which another given invariable number, called the *base*, must be raised in order to produce that given number.

**Lög'a-ríth'mie**, } *a.* Pertaining to logarithms; con-

**Lög'a-ríth'mie-al**, } sisting of logarithms.

**Lög'-bōōk**, *n.* (Naut.) A book in which is entered the daily progress of a ship at sea, as indicated by the log, with notes on the weather, &c.

**Lög'-cāb'in**, *n.* A log-house.

**Lög'ger**, *n.* One engaged in getting timber.

**Lög'ger-hēad**, *n.* [From *log* and *head*.] 1. A block-head; a dunce. 2. A spherical mass of iron, with a long handle, used to heat tar. 3. (Naut.) A piece of round timber, in a whale-boat, over which the line is passed, to make it run more slowly.

To be at loggerheads, to fall to loggerheads, or to go to loggerheads, to come to blows; to be at strife.

**Loggia** (lōd'jā), *n.* [It., from Lat. *locus*, place.] A gallery or portico ornamented with paintings, &c.

**Lög'-house**, } *n.* A house or hut whose walls are com-

**Lög'-hūt**, } posed of logs laid on one another.

**Lög'ie**, *n.* [Lat. *logica*, *logice*, Gr. *λογική*, (*sc.* *τέχνη*, fr. *λογικός*, belonging to speaking or reason; *λόγος*, speech, reason.) The science of pure and formal thought, or of the laws according to which the process of pure thinking should be conducted.

**Lög'ie-al**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to logic; used in logic. 2. According to the rules of logic. 3. Skilled in logic.

**Lög'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a logical manner.

**Lo-gī'cian** (lo-jīsh'an), *n.* One skilled in logic.

**Lög'-line**, *n.* (Naut.) A line or cord about a hundred and fifty fathoms in length, used for ascertaining the speed of a vessel.

**Lög'man**, *n.*; *pl.* LÖG'MEN. One whose occupation is to cut and convey logs to a mill. [*Local. Amer.*]

**Lög'o-grām**, *n.* [Gr. *λόγος*, word, and *γράμμα*, letter.] A word-letter; a character, that, for the sake of brevity, represents a word; as, |, i. e., *t*, for *it*.

**Lög'o-grāph'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to logography.

**Lo-gōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. *λογογραφία*, from *λόγος*, word, speech, and *γράφειν*, to write.] 1. A method of printing in which whole words, cast in a single type, are used instead of single letters. 2. A mode of reporting speeches by a number of reporters, each of whom in succession takes down three or four words.

**Lo-gōm'a-chīst**, *n.* One who contends about words.

**Lo-gōm'a-ehy**, *n.* [Gr. *λογομαχία*, from *λόγος*, word, and *μάχη*, fight, battle, contest.] Contention in words merely; a war of words.

**Lög'o-týpe**, *n.* [Gr. *λόγος*, word, and *τύπος*, type.] (*Print.*) A single piece, or type, containing two or more letters; as, *a*, *æ*, *fi*, *fl*, *fl*, and the like.

**Lög'-rōll**, *v. i.* 1. To assist in rolling and collecting

logs for burning. 2. Hence, to help another in expectation or consideration of help from him to carry a point or scheme, especially in matters of legislative action. [*Cant. Amer.*]

**Lög'wōōd**, *n.* [So called from being imported in logs.] The heart-wood of a tree found in South America. It is a red, heavy wood, containing a crystalline yellow substance, used largely in red dyes.

**Loin**, *n.* [From Lat. *lumbus*, loin.] 1. That part of an animal just above the hip-bone, on either side of the spinal column, extending upward to the false ribs. 2. *pl.* A corresponding part of the human body; — called also the *reins*.

**Loi'ter**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LOITERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LOITERING.] [D. *leutcren*, *loteren*, to delay, loiter, O. H. Ger. *lotar*.] To be slow in moving; to be dilatory; to spend time idly.

**Syn.**— To linger; delay; lag; saunter; tarry. — *Loiter* and *lag* have a bad sense, denoting that a person is *dilatory* through laziness, or *remains behind* while others are advancing. One may *linger* or *lengthen out* his time or stay from a regret to leave scenes which had been dear to him. To *saunter* is the act of a mere idler, who moves about carelessly with no definite end or object.

**Loi'ter-er**, *n.* One who loiters; an idler.

**Löll**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LOLLIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LOLLING.] [Icel. *lolla*, to act lazily.] 1. To act lazily or indolently; hence, to throw one's self down; to lie at ease. 2. To hang extended from the mouth, as the tongue of an ox or a dog. 3. To put out the tongue, as an ox, dog, &c.

**Löll**, *v. t.* To thrust out, as the tongue.

**Löll'hard**, *n.* [From Walter *Lolhardus*, a German. Cf. I. Ger. and D. *lollen*, to mumble, to hum, to sing in a murmuring strain.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) (a.) One of a sect of early reformers in Germany. (b.) One of the followers of Wycliffe in England.

**Löll'i-pōp**, *n.* [Perhaps from Prov. Eng. *loll*, to fondle, soothe, and *pope*, a mixed liquor.] A kind of sugar confectionery which dissolves easily in the mouth. [*Vulgar.*]

**Lō'ment**, *n.* [Lat. *lomentum*, a mixture of bean meal and rice, used by the Roman ladies as a cosmetic, from *lavare*, *lotum*, to wash.] (*Bot.*) An elongated pod, consisting of two valves, but divided transversely into small cells, each containing a single seed.

**Lōne**, *a.* [Abbreviated from *alone*, *q. v.*] 1. Having no company; solitary; retired; unfrequented. 2. Standing by itself; single. 3. Single; unmarried, or in widowhood.

**Lōne'li-ness**, *n.* 1. Condition of being lonely. 2. Love of retirement; disposition to solitude.

**Syn.**— Solitude; retirement; seclusion. See SOLITUDE.

**Lōne'ly**, *a.* [*compar.* LONELIER; *superl.* LONELIEST.] 1. Sequestered from company or neighbors. 2. Alone, or in want of company.

**Syn.**— Solitary; lone; lonesome; retired; unfrequented; sequestered; secluded.

**Lōne'sōme**, *a.* [*compar.* LONESOMER; *superl.* LONESOMEST.] Secluded from society; solitary.

**Lōne'sōme-ly**, *adv.* In a lonesome manner.

**Lōne'sōme-ness**, *n.* State of being solitary; solitude.

**Lōng** (21), *a.* [*compar.* LONGER (lōng'er, 82); *superl.* LONGEST (lōng'est, 82).] [A.-S. *long*, *lang*, Icel. *langr*, Goth. *laggs*, allied to Lat. *longus*.] 1. Drawn out in a line; protracted; extended. 2. Drawn out or extended in time. 3. Far away; distant. 4. Extended to any specified measure. 5. Slow in coming; dilatory. 6. Continued through a considerable time, or to a great length, as a look, a sound, a story, a line of ancestors, and the like. 7. Far-reaching; extensive.

In the *long run*, the whole course of things taken together; and hence, in the ultimate result. — *Long dozen*, one more than a dozen; thirteen. — *Long home*, the grave, or death.

**Lōng**, *adv.* 1. To a great extent in space. 2. To a great extent in time. 3. At a point of duration far distant, either prior or posterior. 4. Through the whole extent or duration.

**Lōng**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LONGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LONGING.] [A.-S. *langian*, to lengthen, to stretch out the mind after, to crave, from *lang*, long.] 1. To desire earnestly or eagerly. 2. To have an eager, preternatural, or craving appetite.

**Lōng'-bōat**, *n.* (Naut.) The largest and strongest boat belonging to a ship.

**Lōng'e**, *n.* [Abbreviated from *allonge*, *q. v.*] A thrust. See LUNGE.

**Lōng'ē'val**, *a.* [See LONGEVOUS.] Long-lived; longevous. [*Rare.*]

ā, ē, &c., *long*; ä, ě, &c., *short*; cāre, fār, āsk, all, what; ěre, vĕil, tĕrm; pique, fīrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf,



**Lon-gév'i-ty**, *n.* Length or duration of life; especially, uncommonly long duration of life.

**Lon-gē'vous**, *a.* [Lat. *longævus*, from *longus*, long, and *ævum*, lifetime, age.] Living a long time; of great age.

**Lōng'-hēad'ed**, *a.* Having a great extent of thought; of penetrating mind; discerning.

**Lōng'ing**, *n.* An eager desire; a craving or preternatural appetite; an earnest wish; an aspiration.

**Lōn'gi-rōs'ter**, *n.* [Lat. *longus*, long, and *rostrum*, beak.] (*Ornith.*) One of a tribe of gallatory birds, having long, slender beaks, which they thrust into the mud in search of food, as the snipes, &c.

**Lōn'gi-rōs'tral**, *a.* Having a long bill.

**Lōng'ish**, *a.* Somewhat long; moderately long.

**Lōn'gi-tūde** (53), *n.* [Lat. *longitudo*, from *longus*, long.]

1. Length; measure or distance along the longest line.

2. (*Geog.*) The arc or portion of the equator intercepted between the meridian of a given place, and the meridian of some other place from which longitude is reckoned.

3. (*Astron.*) The distance in degrees, reckoned from the vernal equinox, on the ecliptic, to a circle at right angles to it passing through the heavenly body whose longitude is designated.

**Lōn'gi-tūd'i-nal**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to longitude or length. 2. Running lengthwise.

**Lōn'gi-tūd'i-nal-ly**, *adv.* In the direction of length.

**Lōng'-mēas'ure** (-mēzh'ur), *n.* Lineal measure; the measure of length.

**Lōng'-prīm'er**, *n.* (*Print.*) A kind of type, in size between small pica and bourgeois.

☞ This line is printed in *long-primer*.

**Lōng'shōre-man**, *n.* [Abbreviated from *along shore man*.] One of a class of laborers employed about the wharves of a seaport, especially in loading and unloading vessels.

**Lōng'-sight'ed** (-sīt'ed), *a.* 1. Able to see at a great distance; hence, of acute intellect; sagacious; far-seeing. 2. Able to see objects distinctly at a distance, but not close at hand.

**Lōng'-sight'ed-ness** (sīt'-), *n.* 1. Faculty of seeing objects at a great distance. 2. (*Med.*) A defect of sight, in consequence of which objects near at hand are seen confusedly, but at remoter distances distinctly.

**Lōng'-sūf'fer-ance**, *n.* Forbearance to punish.

**Lōng'-sūf'fer-ing**, *a.* Patient; not easily provoked.

**Lōng'-sūf'fer-ing**, *n.* Long endurance; patience of offense.

**Lōng'-wind'ed**, *a.* Long-breathed; hence, tedious in speaking, argument, or narration.

**Lōo**, *n.* [Probably from Fr. *lot* (pronounced *lō*), a lot, a prize.] A game at cards.

**Lōo**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOOED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOOING.] To beat in the game of loo, by winning every trick at the game.

**Lōo'by**, *n.* [L. Ger. *lubbe*, Icel. *lubbi*. Cf. LOB.] An awkward, clumsy fellow; a lubber.

**Lōof**, or **Lōof**, *n.* [Also written *luff*.] [D. *loef*, Ger. *luf*, *luf*, allied to A.-S. *lyft*, Ger. *luft*, Goth. *luftus*, the air.] (*Naut.*) The after part of a ship's bow.

**Lōof**, or **Lōof**, *v. i.* (*Naut.*) The same as LUFF.

**Lōok** (27), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOOKED (lōōkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOOKING.] [A.-S. *lōcian*, O. H. Ger. *luogēn*, *luokēn*, allied to Skr. *lōk* and *lōtsh*, to see.] 1. To direct the eye toward an object so as to see it. 2. To direct the attention to; to consider. 3. To make an effort to see; hence, to wait for expectantly. 4. To penetrate; to solve, as a mystery. 5. To direct the gaze in all directions; to be circumspect; to watch. 6. To observe narrowly; to examine. 7. To examine one by one; to scrutinize. 8. To seem; to appear. 9. To face; to front. 10. In the imperative, see; behold; take notice; observe.

**Lōok**, *v. t.* 1. To influence, overawe, or subdue by looks or presence. 2. To express or manifest by a look.

To look out, to search for and discover; to choose; to select.  
— To look up a thing, to search for it and find it.

**Lōok**, *n.* 1. Cast of countenance; air of the face; aspect. 2. Act of looking or seeing. 3. View; watch.

**Lōok'er**, *n.* One who looks.

**Lōok'ing-glass**, *n.* A glass which reflects the form of the person who looks on it; a mirror.

**Lōok'out**, *n.* 1. A careful looking for any object or event. 2. The place from which such observation is made. 3. A person engaged in watching.

**Lōom**, *n.* [A.-S. *lōma*, *gelōma*, pl. *lōman*, household stuff, furniture, utensils.] 1. A frame or machine of

wood or other material, in which a weaver forms cloth out of thread. 2. The indistinct appearance of any thing, as land, whose outline only is visible.

**Lōom**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOOMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOOMING.] [A.-S. *lōmian*, *lyman*, to shine.] 1. To appear above the surface either of sea or land, or to appear larger than the real dimensions, and indistinctly, as a distant object, a ship at sea, or a mountain. 2. To rise and to be eminent.

**Lōon**, *n.* [A.-S. *lun*, poor, needy.] A sorry fellow; a rogue; a rascal.

**Lōon**, *n.* [A modification of O. Eng. *loom*, Icel. *lōmr*, Ger. *lohme*, *lomme*.] (*Ornith.*) A swimming and diving bird, allied to the grebe, but having toes fully webbed. It is found in the arctic regions.



Loon.

**Lōop**, *n.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *lub*, *luba*, loop, noose, fold, thong, bend, *lub*, *lubaim*, to bend, incline.] 1. A doubling of a string through which a lace or cord may be run for fastening. 2. A small, narrow opening; a loop-hole.

**Lōop**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOOPEd (lōopt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOOPING.] To fasten, secure, or ornament, by means of a loop, or of loops.

**Lōop'-hōle**, *n.* 1. (*Mil.*) A small opening in the walls of a fortification, or in the bulk-head of a ship, through which small arms are discharged at an enemy. 2. A hole or aperture that gives the means of escape.

**Lōose**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOOSED (lōost); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOOSING.] [A.-S. *lōsan*, *lysan*, Icel. *leysa*, Goth. *lōusjan*.] 1. To untie or unbind; to free from any fastening; to relieve. 2. To release from any thing obligatory or burdensome; hence, to absolve; to remit. 3. To relax; to loosen. 4. To unfasten; to undo; to unlock.

**Lōose**, *v. i.* To set sail; to leave a port or harbor.

**Lōose**, *a.* [*compar.* LOOSER; *superl.* LOOSEST.] [A.-S. *lōas*, Icel. & Goth. *laus*, allied to *lose*, q. v.] 1. Unbound; untied; unsewed. 2. Free from obligation; disengaged. 3. Not tight or close. 4. Not crowded, close, or compact. 5. Not concise; not precise or exact; vague; indeterminate. 6. Not strict or rigid. 7. Unconnected; rambling. 8. Having lax bowels. 9. Dissolute; wanton; unchaste. 10. Containing unchaste language.

**Lōose'ly**, *adv.* 1. Not fast; not firmly. 2. Without confinement. 3. Without order, union, or connection. 4. Wantonly; unchastely. 5. Negligently; heedlessly.

**Lōos'en** (lōos'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOOSENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOOSENING.] [A.-S. *lōsan*, *lysan*. See LOOSE, *v. t.*] 1. To make loose; to free from tightness, firmness, or fixedness. 2. To render less dense or compact. 3. To free from restraint. 4. To remove costiveness from.

**Lōos'en** (lōos'n), *v. i.* To become loose; to become less tight, firm, or compact.

**Lōose'ness**, *n.* The state of being loose or relaxed.

**Lōose'strife** (109), *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A plant of several species, having small, star-shaped flowers, usually of a yellow color. (*b.*) A plant having purple, or, in some species, crimson flowers.

**Lōot**, *n.* [*Hind.*] Act of plundering in a conquered or sacked city; also, plunder. [*Recent.*]

**Lōot**, *v. t. or i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOOTING.] To plunder; to carry off as plunder or prize lawfully obtained by war. [*Recent.*]

**Lōp**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOPPED (lōpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOPPING.] [D. *lubben*, to cut, *geld*, allied to Gr. *λωβάν*, to mutilate.] 1. To cut off, as the top or extreme part of any thing. 2. To cut partly off and bend down. 3. To let fall.

**Lōp**, *v. i.* To fall or hang downward; to be pendent.

**Lōp**, *n.* 1. That which is cut off, as from trees. 2. That which lops or falls over.

**Lōp'per**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOPPERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LOPPERING.] [O. H. Ger. *libercn*, *liberōn*, *giliberōn*, to curdle, coagulate.] To turn sour and coagulate from too long standing, as milk.

**Lōp'ping**, *n.* A cutting off, as of branches; that which is cut off; leavings.

**Lōp'sid-ed**, *a.* Heavier on one side than the other, as a ship.

**Lo-quā'cioūs**, *a.* [Lat. *loquax*, *loquacis*, talkative, from *loqui*, to speak.] 1. Given to continual talking. 2. Speaking; noisy.



**Syn.** — Garrulous; talkative; babbling. See GARRULOUS.

**Lo-quā'ciōus-ness, n.** Loquacity.

**Lo-quāç'i-ty, n.** The habit or practice of talking continually or excessively.

**Syn.** — Talkativeness; garrulity; babbling.

**Lōrd, n.** [O. Eng. *laverd*, *loverd*, A.-S. *hlāford*, *lāford*, for *hlāfweard*, i. e., bread-keeper, from *hlāf*, bread, loaf, and *weardian*, to look after, take care of. Cf. LADY.]

**1.** A superior; a master; a ruler; a governor. **2.** A nobleman of any rank above that of a baronet; hence, by courtesy, the son of a duke or marquis, or the eldest son of an earl; and also a bishop, if a member of Parliament. [Eng.] **3.** A title bestowed on the persons above named; and also, for honor, on certain official characters, attendants, or representatives of majesty. **4.** A husband. **5.** The Supreme Being; Jehovah.

**Lōrd, v. i.** [imp. & p. p. **LORDED**; p. pr. & vb. n. **LORDING**.] To play the lord; to domineer.

**Lōrd'li-ness, n.** **1.** Dignity; high station. **2.** Pride; haughtiness.

**Lōrd'ling, n.** A little or diminutive lord.

**Lōrd'ly, a.** [compar. **LORDLIER**; superl. **LORDLIEST**.] [From *lord* and termination *ly*.] **1.** Beoming a lord; pertaining to a lord. **2.** Proud; haughty; imperious.

**Syn.** — Overbearing; tyrannical; despotic; domineering; arrogant; insolent.

**Lōrd'ship, n.** **1.** State or quality of being a lord; hence (with *his*, *your*, or *their*), a title applied to a lord, except to an archbishop or duke. **2.** Territory of a lord over which he holds jurisdiction; a manor. **3.** Dominion; power; authority.

**Lōre, n.** [A.-S. *lār*, from *laran*, to teach.] **1.** Erudition; knowledge gained from reading or study. **2.** Instruction; wisdom; advice; counsel.

**Lo-rētte', n.** [Fr.] One of a certain class of females in Paris devoted to intrigue and gaining their support by prostitution; — so called from the church of Notre Dame de Lorette, near which many of them reside.

**Lorquette** (lorn-yēt'), **n.** [Fr.] An opera-glass.

**Lōr'i-eāte, v. t.** [imp. & p. p. **LORICATED**; p. pr. & vb. n. **LORICATING**.] [Lat. *loricare*, *loricatum*, to clothe in mail, *lorica*, a leather cuirass, from *lorum*, thong.] **1.** To plate over. **2.** To cover with a coating or crust, as a chemical vessel, for resisting fire.

**Lōr'i-eate, a.** Covered with a shell or hard exterior made of plates somewhat like a coat of mail.

**Lōr'i-eā'tion, n.** **1.** Act of loricating. **2.** A surface covered with plates like mail; also, the covering thus put on. [forsaken; lonely.]

**Lōrn, a.** [A.-S. *loren*, p. p. of *leōsan*, to lose.] Lost;

**Lōs'a-ble, a.** Capable of being lost; liable to be lost.

**Lōse** (lōz), **v. t.** [imp. & p. p. **LOST**; p. pr. & vb. n. **LOSING**.] [A.-S. *leōsan*, *forleōsan*, Goth. *liusan*.] **1.** To be rid of unintentionally. **2.** To forfeit by unsuccessful contest. **3.** To part with; to be deprived of. **4.** To throw away; to employ ineffectually; to waste; to squander. **5.** To wander from; to miss, so as not to be able to find. **6.** To perplex or bewilder. **7.** To ruin; to destroy. **8.** To cease to view. **9.** To fail to obtain.

**Lōse, v. i.** **1.** To forfeit any thing in contest. **2.** To suffer loss by comparison.

**Lōs'er, n.** One who loses, or is deprived of any thing by defeat, forfeiture, or the like.

**Lōss** (21), **n.** [A.-S. *los*, loss, losing. See **LOSE**.] **1.** Act of losing; failure; destruction; privation. **2.** State of having lost or having been deprived of. **3.** That which is lost; waste. **4.** (Mil.) Killed, wounded, and captured persons, or captured property.

**Syn.** — Privation; detriment; injury; damage; disadvantage.

**Lōst** (21), **a.** [From *lose*.] **1.** Parted from unwillingly; unintentionally rid of; missing. **2.** Forfeited in an unsuccessful contest. **3.** Deprived of; no longer held or possessed. **4.** Thrown away; employed ineffectually; wasted; squandered. **5.** Bewildered; perplexed. **6.** Ruined or destroyed, either physically or morally. **7.** Hardened beyond sensibility or recovery. **8.** Not perceptible to the senses; not visible.

**Lōt, n.** [A.-S. *hlot*, lot, Goth. *hlauts*, Icel. *hlutr*, from A.-S. *hleōtan*, O. H. Ger. *hlozan*, to draw lots.] **1.** That which happens without human design or forethought; chance; accident; hazard; fortune. **2.** A contrivance to determine a question by chance, or without the action of man's choice or will. **3.** The part, or fate, which falls to one by chance, or without his planning. **4.** The separate portion belonging to one person; hence, a dis-

tinct parcel; a separate part. **5.** A quantity or large number. [Colloq. Amer.] **6.** Any distinct portion of land. [Amer.]

**Lōt, v. t.** [imp. & p. p. **LOTTED**; p. pr. & vb. n. **LOTTING**.] **1.** To allot; to assign. **2.** To separate into lots or parcels; to assort.

**Lōte, n.** [Lat. *lotus*, Gr. *λωτός*.] (Bot.) A large, hardwooded tree, found in the south of Europe, which bears a cherry-like fruit.

**Lōth, a.** [See **LOATH**, the more correct and usual orthography.] **1.** Hating; detesting. **2.** Unwilling; disliking; reluctant.

**Lō'tion, n.** [Lat. *lotio*, from *lavare*, *lotum*, to wash.] **1.** A washing, especially of the skin for the purpose of rendering it fair. **2.** A liquid preparation for washing some part of the body. **3.** (Med.) A healing application in a fluid form, to be applied externally to the body.

**Lō'tos, n.** (Bot.) See **LOTUS**.

**Lōt'ter-y, n.** [Fr. *loterie*, from *lot*, a lot, prize. See **LOT**.] A distribution of prizes by lot or chance.

**Lō'tus, n.** [Lat. *lotus*, Gr. *λωτός*.] **1.** (Bot.) A plant of several genera; as, (a.) The Egyptian lotus, an aquatic plant, something like the water-lily. (b.) The *lotus-eaters*, probably a tree found in Northern Africa, the fruit of which was fabled to make strangers who ate of it forget their native country, or lose all desire to return to it. (c.) The lote, or nettle-tree. [See **LOTE**.] **2.** (Arch.) An ornament in the form of the Egyptian water-lily.

**Loud, a.** [compar. **LOUDER**; superl. **LOUDEST**.] [A.-S. *hlūd*, allied to Lat. *clutus*, *clytus*, in *inclutus*, *inclutus*, celebrated, renowned, and Gr. *κλυτός*, heard, loud, famous.] **1.** Making a great sound. **2.** Clamorous; boisterous. **3.** Emphatical; impressive.

**Syn.** — Noisy; vociferous; obstreperous; tumultuous; turbulent; blustering; vehement.

**Loud, adv.** With loudness; loudly.

**Loud'ly, adv.** In a loud manner; clamorously; noisily.

**Loud'ness, n.** **1.** Great sound or noise. **2.** Clamor; turbulence; uproar.

**Lōgh** (lōk), **n.** [Celt. *loch*, *llwch*, A.-S. *luh*. See **LOCH**.] A loch. See **LOCH**.

**Louis-d'or** (lō'c-dōr'), **n.** [Fr., a Louis of gold.] A gold coin of France, first struck in the reign of Louis XIII., equivalent in value to twenty shillings sterling, equal to about \$4.84.

**Lounge, v. i.** [imp. & p. p. **LOUNGED**; p. pr. & vb. n. **LOUNGING**.] [Lat. *longe*, long, for a long time; hence, O. Eng. *lungis*, a slow, heavy, awkward fellow.] **1.** To spend time lazily; to move idly about. **2.** To recline at ease; to loll.

**Lounge, n.** **1.** An idle gait or stroll. **2.** Act of reclining at ease. **3.** A place for lounging. **4.** A piece of furniture on which one may recline.

**Loun'ger, n.** An idler; one who loiters away his time.

**Louse, n.; pl. LIÇE.** [A.-S. *lūs*, pl. *lys*, O. H. Ger. *lūs*, pl. *liusi*, from Goth. *liusan*, to destroy, devour.] (Entom.) A wingless, hemipterous insect having a sucking mouth. It is found parasitic upon mammals.

**Louš'i-ness, n.** The state of abounding with lice.

**Louš'y, a.** Swarming with lice; infested with lice.

**Lout, n.** [From A.-S. *lutan*, to bow, lie hid.] A mean, awkward fellow; a bumpkin.

**Lout'ish, a.** Clownish; rude; awkward.

**Lōu'ver** } (lō'vēr), **n.** [Fr. *l'ouvert*,

**Lōu'vre** } the opening, prop. p. p.

of *ouvrir*, to open, from Lat. *deoperire*, with a prefixed, from *operire*, to cover, to shut.] An opening in the roof of ancient buildings for the escape of smoke or for ventilation, often in the form of a turret or small lantern.

*Lower window* (Arch.), an opening in a bell-tower or church steeple, crossed by a series of slats or sloping boards.



Louver Window.

**Lōv'a-ble, a.** Worthy of love; amiable.

**Lōv'āge** (lōv'ej), **n.** [Corrupted from Fr. *livèche*, from Lat. *levisticum*, *ligusticum*, a plant indigenous to Liguria, a country of Cisalpine Gaul.] (Bot.) An umbelliferous plant, sometimes used in medicine as an aromatic stimulant.

**Lōve** (lōv), **n.** [A.-S. *lufe*, *lufu*.] **1.** Act of loving. **2.** Pre-eminent kindness or devotion to another; affection. **3.** Courtship. **4.** Devoted attachment to one of the opposite sex. **5.** Fondness; satisfaction; devotion. **6.**



The object of affection. **7.** Moral good-will; benevolence; kindness; charity. **8.** Cupid, the god of love.

**Lôve** (lûv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LOVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LOVING.] [A.-S. *lufian*, O. H. Ger. *liuban*, *liupan*, allied to Lat. *libere*, *lubere*, Skr. *lubh*, to desire.] **1.** To be pleased or delighted with; to be fond of; to like. **2.** To have benevolence or good-will toward. **3.** To delight in, with pre-eminent or exclusive affection.

**Lôve**, *v. i.* To delight; to take pleasure; to be in love.

**Lôve'-âp'ple**, *n.* The tomato. See TOMATO.

**Lôve'-fêast**, *n.* A religious festival, held quarterly by some religious denominations.

**Lôve'-knôt** (lûv'nôt), *n.* An intricate kind of knot; — so called from being used as a token of love, or as representing mutual affection.

**Lôve'less**, *a.* **1.** Void of love. **2.** Not attracting love.

**Lôve'-lêt'ter**, *n.* A letter professing love; a letter of courtship.

**Lôve'li-ness**, *n.* State of being lovely; qualities of body or mind that may excite love: amiableness.

**Lôve'-lôck**, *n.* A curl or lock of hair plaited and tied with ribbon, and hanging at the ear.

**Lôve'-lôrn**, *a.* Forsaken by one's love.

**Lôve'ly**, *a.* [*compar.* LOVELIER; *superl.* LOVELIEST.] Fitted to excite, or worthy of, love.

**Syn.** — Amiable; pleasing; charming; delectable; delightful; enchanting.

**Lôv'er**, *n.* **1.** One who loves; a friend. **2.** Especially, one who is in love with a person of the opposite sex. **3.** One who likes or is pleased.

**Lôve'-sîck**, *a.* **1.** Sick or languishing with love. **2.** Expressive of languishing love.

**Lôve'-sîck'ness**, *n.* State of being love-sick; languishing and amorous desire. [riage.]

**Lôve'-sûit**, *n.* Courtship; solicitation of union in marriage.

**Lôv'ing-kînd'ness**, *n.* (*Script.*) Tender regard; mercy; favor.

**Lôw** (lô), *a.* [*compar.* LOWER; *superl.* LOWEST.] [*Icel.* *lâgr*, D. *laag*, allied to Eng. *lie*, A.-S. *lucgan*.] **1.** Occupying an inferior position or place. **2.** Not rising to the usual height. **3.** Near the horizon. **4.** Descending far below the adjacent ground; deep. **5.** Sunk down to, or below, the natural level of the ocean by the retiring of the tide. **6.** Below the usual rate, amount, or value. **7.** Not high or loud. **8.** (*Mus.*) Depressed in the scale of sounds; grave. **9.** (*Geog.*) Near, or not very distant from the equator. **10.** Late in time; modern. **11.** Depressed; dejected. **12.** Humble in rank; mean in condition. **13.** Abject; groveling; vulgar; base; dishonorable. **14.** Not elevated or sublime. **15.** Submissive; humble; reverent. **16.** Feeble; weak. **17.** Moderate; not intense. **18.** In reduced circumstances; impoverished. **19.** Moderate; reasonable. **20.** Not high seasoned or nourishing; plain; simple.

*Low Dutch*, or *Low German*, the German language as spoken in the northern parts of Germany. — *Low life*, life among the poorer or uneducated classes of a country. — *Low steam*, steam pressing less than fifty pounds on the square inch. — *Low Sunday*, the Sunday next after Easter, — popularly so called. — *Low tide*, the tide at its lowest point. — *Low water*, the lowest point of the ebb or receding tide. — *Low wine*, a liquor produced by the first distillation of alcohol.

**Lôw** (lô), *adv.* **1.** In a low position or manner. **2.** Under the usual price; cheaply. **3.** Near the ground. **4.** In a mean condition; humbly; meanly. **5.** In time approaching our own. **6.** With a depressed voice. **7.** In a state of subjection, poverty, or disgrace. **8.** (*Astron.*) In a path near the equator, or so that the declination is small.

**Lôw**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LOWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LOWING.] [A.-S. *hlôwan*, O. H. Ger. *hlôjan*, *hluojan*, *hlôdn*.] To bellow as an ox or cow

**Lôw**, *n.* The noise made by a bull, ox, cow, &c.

**Lôw'er**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LOWERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LOWERING.] [Eng. *lower*, *compar.* of *low*.] **1.** To cause to descend; to let down; to take down. **2.** To bring down; to humble. **3.** To reduce in value, amount, &c. [*crease.*]

**Lôw'er**, *v. i.* To fall; to grow less; to diminish; to de-

**Lôw'er**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LOWERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LOWERING.] [N. H. Ger. *lauern*, to lurk; be on the watch, M. H. Ger. *lûren*, D. *loeren*, *Icel.* *hlœra*, lurking, lurking-place, ambush.] **1.** To be clouded; to threaten a storm. **2.** To frown; to look sullen.

**Lôw'er-eâse**, *a.* (*Print.*) Pertaining to, or kept in, the lower case; — used to denote the small letters in distinction from capitals.

**Lôw'er-môst**, *a.* [*Irreg. superl.* of *low*.] Lowest.

**Lôw'er-y** (lou'er-ÿ), *a.* Cloudy; gloomy.

**Lôw'ing**, *n.* The bellowing or cry of cattle.

**Lôw'land**, *n.* A low or level country.

**Lôw'li-ness**, *n.* State of being lowly; humility; humbleness of mind.

**Lôw'ly**, *a.* [*compar.* LOWLIER; *superl.* LOWLIEST.] [Eng. *low*, and termination *ly*.] **1.** Not high; not elevated in place. **2.** Mean; low; wanting dignity or rank. **3.** Humble. **4.** Meek; free from pride.

**Lôw'ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a low manner; humbly; meekly; modestly. **2.** In a low condition; meanly.

**Lôw'ness**, *n.* **1.** State of being low or depressed. **2.** Meanness of condition. **3.** Meanness of mind or character. **4.** Want of sublimity in style or sentiment. **5.** Submissiveness; modesty; humility. **6.** Want of courage or fortitude; dejection. **7.** A state of poverty. **8.** Depression in strength or intensity. **9.** Depression in cost or worth. **10.** Graveness of sound. **11.** Mildness or gentleness of utterance.

**Lôw'-prêss'ûre**, *a.* Having, employing, or exerting a low degree of pressure; especially, in a restricted sense, employing or exerting a pressure of less than fifty pounds to the square inch.

**Lôw'-spîr'it-ed**, *a.* Not having animation and courage; dejected; depressed.

**Lôw'-stûd'ded**, *a.* Furnished or built with short studs.

**Lôx'o-drôm'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to oblique sailing, or sailing by the rhumb.

**Lôx'o-drôm'ies**, *n. sing.* [Gr. *λοξός*, slanting, oblique, and *δρόμος*, a running, course.] The art or method of oblique sailing by the loxodromic or rhumb line.

**Loy'al**, *a.* [Lat. *legalis*, from *lex*, *legis*, law. Cf. LEAL.] **1.** Devoted to the maintenance of law: faithful to the lawful government, whether parental, civil, or divine. **2.** Faithful to the sovereign. **3.** Faithful to a lover or friend, especially under trying circumstances.

**Loy'al-ist**, *n.* One who adheres to his sovereign, or to the constitutional authority, especially in times of revolt or revolution.

**Loy'al-ly**, *adv.* In a loyal manner; faithfully.

**Loy'al-ty**, *n.* State or quality of being loyal; fidelity to a superior, or to duty, love, &c.

**Lôz'enge**, *n.* [Prob. from Gr. *λοξός*, oblique, and Lat. *angulus*.] **1.** A figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb. **2.** (*Confectionery.*) A small cake of sugar, &c., often medicated, originally in the form of a lozenge, but now usually round.  Lozenge.

**Lûb'ber**, *n.* [See LOOBY and LOB.] A heavy, clumsy fellow; a sturdy drone; a clown.

**Lûb'ber-ly**, *a.* Like a lubber; clumsy.

**Lû'brie**, *a.* [Lat. *lubricus*.] **1.** Having a smooth surface; slippery. **2.** Wavering; unsteady. **3.** Lascivious; lewd.

**Lû'bri-eant**, *n.* That which lubricates.

**Lû'bri-eâte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *lubricare*, *lubricatum*. See LUBRIC.] To make smooth or slippery.

**Lû'bri-eât'ion**, *n.* Act of lubricating or making slippery.

**Lû'bri-eâ'tor**, *n.* One who, or that which, lubricates.

**Lu-brîç'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** State of being slippery; slipperiness. **2.** Aptness to glide over any thing, or to facilitate the motion of bodies in contact by diminishing friction. **3.** Instability. **4.** Lasciviousness; propensity to lewdness; incontinency. [*unstable.*]

**Lû'bri-eoûs**, *a.* **1.** Smooth; slippery. **2.** Wavering;

**Lû'bri-fi-eât'ion**, *n.* [Lat. *lubricus*, *lubric*, and *facere*, to make.] Act of lubricating, or making smooth.

**Lûçe**, *n.* [Lat. *lucius*, a fish, perhaps the pike.] (*Ichth.*) A pike when full grown.

**Lûçent**, *a.* [Lat. *lucens*, *p. pr.* of *lucere*, to shine, from *lux*, *lucis*, light.] Shining; bright; resplendent.

**Lûçern**, *n.* [Fr. *luzerne*, of Celtic origin. Cf. W. *lly-sian*, herbs, plants.] (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant cultivated for fodder.

**Lu-çêr'nal**, *a.* [From Lat. *lucerna*, lamp, from *lucere*, to shine.] Of, or pertaining to, a lamp.

**Lûçid**, *a.* [Lat. *lucidus*, from *lux*, *lucis*, light.] **1.** Shining; bright. **2.** Clear; transparent. **3.** Easily understood; clear; distinct. **4.** Bright with the radiance of intellect.

**Syn.** — Luminous; sane; reasonable. See LUMINOUS.

**Lûçid-ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being lucid.

**Lûçifer**, *n.* [Lat., light-bringing, the morning star, from *lux*, *lucis*, light, and *ferre*, to bring.] **1.** The planet Venus, when appearing as the morning star; — applied, in Isaiah, by a bold metaphor, to a king of Baby-

food, foot; ûrn, rûde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, eecho; çem, çet; aș; exist; linger, link; thlo



**lon.** 2. Hence, Satan. 3. A match made of a sliver of wood tipped with a combustible substance, and ignited by friction.

**Lu-çif'er-ouš**, *a.* Giving light; affording light or means of discovery.

**Lu-çif'ie**, *a.* [Lat. *lucificus*, from *lux*, *lucis*, light, and *facere*, to make.] Producing light.

**Lū'çi-fōrm**, *a.* [Lat. *lux*, *lucis*, light, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of light; resembling light.

**Lūck**, *n.* [Icel. *lukka*, D. *luk*, *geluk*, M. H. Ger. *gelücke*, N. H. Ger. *glück*, allied to O. H. Ger. *lokôn*, N. H. Ger. *locken*, to favor, entice.] 1. That which happens to a person; chance; hap; fate; fortune. 2. Good fortune.

**Lūck'i-ly**, *adv.* In a lucky manner; by good fortune.

**Lūck'i-ness**, *n.* 1. State or quality of being fortunate. 2. Good fortune; a favorable issue or event.

**Lūck'less**, *a.* Without luck; unpropitious; unfortunate; meeting with ill-success.

**Lūck'y**, *a.* [compar. LUCKIER; superl. LUCKIEST.] 1. Favored by luck; fortunate. 2. Producing good by chance, or unexpectedly.

**Syn.** — Successful; fortunate; prosperous; auspicious.

**Lū'era-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *lucratus*, from *lucrari*, *lucratus*, to gain, from *lucrum*, gain.] Yielding lucre, gainful; profitable. [goods; profit.]

**Lū'ere** (lū'ker), *n.* [Lat. *lucrum*.] Gain in money or

**Lū'eu-brāte**, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. LUCUBRATED; p. pr. & vb. n. LUCUBRATING.] [Lat. *lucubrare*, *lucubratum*, to work by lamp-light, from *lux*, light.] To study by candle-light or a lamp.

**Lū'eu-brā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of studying by candle-light; nocturnal study. 2. That which is composed by night.

**Lū'eu-brā'to-ry**, *a.* Composed by candle-light, or by night.

**Lū'eu-lent**, *a.* [Lat. *luculentus*, from *lux*, *lucis*, light.] 1. Lucid; clear; transparent. 2. Clear; evident.

**Lū'di-erouš**, *a.* [Lat. *ludicrus*, from *ludus*, play, sport, from *ludere*, to play.] Adapted to raise laughter, without scorn or contempt.

**Syn.** — Laughable; sportive; burlesque; comic; droll; ridiculous. — We speak of a thing as *ludicrous* when it tends to produce laughter; as *laughable* when the impression is stronger, resulting in a hearty laugh; as *ridiculous* when contempt is more or less mingled with the merriment created; as, his stories were highly *ludicrous*, representing his friends, some in a *laughable*, and some in a *ridiculous* point of view.

**Lū'di-erouš-ly**, *adv.* In a ludicrous manner.

**Lū'di-erouš-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being ludicrous.

**Lū'ēs** (lū'eez), *n.* [Lat.] (*Med.*) Poison; pestilence.

**Lūff**, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. LUFFED (lūft); p. pr. & vb. n. LUFFING.] [D. *loeven*.] (*Naut.*) To turn the head of a ship toward the wind; to sail nearer the wind.

**Lūff**, *n.* [See LOOF.] (*Naut.*) (*a.*) The side of a ship toward the wind. (*b.*) Act of sailing a ship close to the wind. (*c.*) The roundest part of a ship's bow. (*d.*) The forward or weather leech of a sail.

**Lūg**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. LUGGED; p. pr. & vb. n. LUGGING.] [A.-S. *lyccan*, *lucan*, to pluck out. Cf. PLUCK.] 1. To pull with force; to haul; to drag. 2. To carry or convey with labor.

**Lūg**, *n.* [See *supra*, and cf. Sw. *lugg*, *logg*, a flock of wool.] 1. Any thing drawn or carried with difficulty; a weight; also, the effort of drawing or carrying any thing heavy. 2. The ear, especially its lobe. [*Scot and Prov. Eng.*] 3. That which projects like an ear, as the handle of a pitcher; a projecting piece in machinery, to communicate motion, &c.; especially, a short flange by or to which something is fastened.

**Lūg'gāge**, *n.* [From *lug*.] 1. That which is lugged or carried with difficulty; any thing cumbersome and heavy to be carried; especially, a traveler's trunks, baggage, &c. 2. Something of more weight than value.

**Lūg'ger**, *n.* [From Eng. *lug*, *v. t.*] (*Naut.*) A small vessel carrying three masts, with a running bowsprit and long or lug sails.

**Lūg'-sāil**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast.

**Lu-gū'bri-ouš**, *a.* [Lat. *lugubris*, from *lugere*, to mourn; Mournful; indicating sorrow.

**Lūke'warm**, *a.* [A.-S. *wlæc*, warm, warmish, remiss.] 1. Moderately warm; neither cold nor hot; tepid. 2. Not ardent; not zealous; indifferent.

**Lūke'warm-ly**, *adv.* In a lukewarm manner; indifferently. [difference.]

**Lūke'warm-ness**, *n.* State of being lukewarm; in-

**Lūll**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. LULLED; p. pr. & vb. n. LULLING.] [Ger. *lullen*, D. *lollen*, *lullen*, to cry like a cat. to

sing badly. Cf. Lat. *lallare*, to sing lalla or lullaby.] To cause to rest by soothing influences; to quiet.

**Lūll**, *v. i.* To become gradually calm; to subside.

**Lūll**, *n.* 1. Power or quality of soothing. 2. A season of temporary quiet after storm or confusion.

**Lūll'a-bŷ**, *n.* [From *lull*, *q. v.*] A song to quiet babes; that which quiets.

**Lūn-bāg'i-noūš**, *a.* Pertaining to lumbago.

**Lūn-bā'go**, *n.* [O. Lat., from *lumbus*, loin.] (*Med.*) A rheumatism or rheumatic pain in the loins and small of the back.

**Lūm'bar**, *a.* [Lat. *lumbus*, loin.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or near the loins.

**Lūm'ber**, *n.* [Probably from *Lombard*, *q. v.*, the Lombards being the money-lenders and pawnbrokers of the middle ages. But cf. also D. *lompe*, Ger. *lumpe*, *lumpen*; *lumperei*, trifles, trumpery.] 1. A pawnbroker's shop; hence, a pledge or pawn. [Obs.] 2. Any thing useless and cumbrous, or things bulky and thrown aside as of no use. 3. Timber sawed or split for use. [*Amer.*]

**Lūm'ber**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. LUMBERED; p. pr. & vb. n. LUMBERING.] 1. To heap together in disorder. 2. To fill with lumber.

**Lūm'ber**, *v. i.* 1. To move heavily, as if burdened with bulk. 2. To rumble. 3. To cut lumber in the forest, and prepare it for market. [*Amer.*]

**Lūm'ber-er**, *n.* One employed in getting lumber from the forest. [*Amer.*]

**Lūm'ber-room**, *n.* A room for lumber or useless things.

**Lūm-brie-al**, *a.* [Lat. *lumbricus*, a worm.] (*Anat.*) Resembling a worm.

**Lū'mi-na-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *luminar*, *luminaris*, a light or lamp, lighted in the churches in honor of the martyrs, from *lumen*, *luminis*, light.] 1. Any body that gives light; especially, one of the heavenly bodies. 2. One that illustrates any subject, or enlightens mankind.

**Lū'mi-nif'er-ouš**, *a.* [Lat. *lumen*, light, and *ferre*, to bear, produce.] Producing light; yielding light.

**Lū'mi-nōš'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being luminous; luminousness.

**Lū'mi-noūš**, *a.* [Lat. *luminosus*, from *lumen*, light.] 1. Shining; emitting light. 2. Bright. 3. Clear, as if illuminated.

**Syn.** — Lucid. — A thing is lucid when pervaded by light, as a *lucid* stream; it is *luminous* when it sends forth light to surrounding objects, as, a *luminous* body. Hence, we speak of an argument as *lucid*, when it is remarkably clear, and as *luminous*, when it pours upon a subject the mingled light of reasoning and illustration.

**Lū'mi-noūš-ly**, *adv.* In a luminous manner.

**Lū'mi-noūš-ness**, *n.* The quality of being luminous; brightness; clearness.

**Lūmp**, *n.* [O. D. *lompe*, piece, mass, allied to Eng. *clump*, *q. v.*] 1. A small mass of matter, of no definite shape. 2. A mass of things blended or thrown together without order or distinction.

**Lūmp**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. LUMPED (lūmpt, 84); p. pr. & vb. n. LUMPING.] 1. To throw into a mass. 2. To take in the gross; to speak of collectively.

**Lūmp'-fish**, *n.* [Eng. *lump*, — so called on account of its bulkiness.] (*Ichth.*) A certain sea-fish. Its head and body are deep, thick, and short; the pectoral fins unite under the throat, and with the ventral fins form a single disk.

**Lūmp'ish**, *a.* 1. Like a lump; bulky; gross. 2. Dull; inactive; stupid.

**Lūmp'ish-ness**, *n.* The state of being lumpish.

**Lūmp'y**, *a.* [compar. LUMPIER; superl. LUMPIEST.] Full of lumps, or small, compact masses.

**Lū'na-çy**, *n.* [See LUNATIC.] A species of insanity or madness; properly, the kind of insanity which is broken by intervals of reason, formerly supposed to be influenced by the changes of the moon.

**Syn.** — Insanity; derangement; craziness; mania.

**Lū'nar**, *a.* [Lat. *lunaris*, from *luna*, the moon.] 1. Pertaining to the moon. 2. Resembling the moon; orbed. 3. Measured by the revolutions of the moon.

*Lunar caustic* (*Chem.*), fused nitrate of silver; — so named because silver was called *luna* by the old chemists. — *Lunar cycle*, the same as the *cycle* of the *Golden Number*, *q. v.* — *Lunar month*. See MONTH. — *Lunar year*, the period of twelve lunar months, or 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, and 34.23 seconds.

**Lū'nate**, } *a.* [Lat. *lunatus*, from *luna*, the moon.]

**Lū'nā-ted**, } (*Bot.*) Having a form resembling that of the half-moon; crescent-shaped.

**Lū'na-tic**, *a.* [Lat. *lunaticus*, from *luna*, the moon.] 1. Affected by lunacy; insane; mad. 2. Exhibiting lunacy.



**Lū'na-tīe**, *n.* A person affected by lunacy; a madman; a person of unsound mind.

**Lu-nā'tion**, *n.* The period of a synodic revolution of the moon, or the time from one new moon to the next.

**Lūnch** (66), *n.* [Prov. Eng., a large lump of bread or other edible, *nunc*, a thick lump. Cf *W. llunc, llung, llungc*, a gulp, a swallowing, the gullet, *llynou, llyngou*, to swallow.] **1.** A slight repast between breakfast and dinner; luncheon. **2.** A place for taking a luncheon.

**Lūnch**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LUNCHED (lūncht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LUNCHING.] To take a lunch.

**Lūnch'eon** (lūnch'un), *n.* [Prov. Eng. *luncheon, luncheon, lunshin*, a large lump of food, from *lunch*.] A portion of food taken at any time except at a regular meal.

**Lūne**, *n.* [Lat. *luna*, moon.] **1.** Any thing in the shape of a half moon. **2.** (*Geom.*) A figure in the form of a crescent.

**Lu-nētte'**, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. & It. *luna*, Fr. *lune*, the moon.] **1.** (*Fort.*) A detached bastion. **2.** (*Far.*) A half horse-shoe. **3.** A kind of watch-crystal more than ordinarily flattened in the center; also, a species of convexo-concave lens for spectacles. **4.** A piece of felt to cover the eye of a vicious horse. **5.** (*Arch.*) An aperture for the admission of light into a concave ceiling.

**Lūng**, *n.* [A.-S. *lunge*, pl. *lungen*.] (*Anat.*) One of the two organs of respiration in an air-breathing animal.

**Lūnge**, *n.* [Also *longe*, q. v.] A sudden push or thrust.

**Lū'ni-fōrm**, *a.* [Lat. *luna*, moon, and *forma*, shape.] Resembling the moon.

**Lū'ni-sō'lar**, *a.* [Lat. *luna*, the moon, and *solaris*, belonging to the sun, from *sol*, the sun.] Resulting from the united action, or pertaining to the mutual relations, of the sun and moon.

**Lū'hu-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *lunula*, dim. of *luna*, the moon.] (*Bot.*) Having a form like that of the new moon; shaped like a crescent.

**Lū'nu-late**, } *a.* (*Bot.*) Resembling a small crescent.

**Lū'nu-lā'ted**, }  
**Lu-pēr'eal**, *n. sing.* } [Lat. *lupercalis*, from *Lupercal*,  
**Lū'per-eā'li-ā**, *n. pl.* } a grotto, sacred to *Lupercus*,  
the Lycian Pan.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A feast of the Romans in honor of Pan.

**Lū'pīne**, *n.* [Lat. *lupinus, lupinum*, from *lupinus*, belonging to a wolf, from *lupus*, wolf; so called because it eagerly penetrates into the soil.] (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant, having showy racemes of flowers.

**Lū'pu-līne**, *n.* [From *lupulus*, dim. of Lat. *lupus*, hop, hops.] **1.** (*Chem.*) The bitter principle of hops. **2.** The fine yellow powder of hops, which contains that principle.

**Lūrch**, *n.* [*W. llerch*, or *llerc*, a frisking, a loitering, a lurking.] (*Naut.*) A sudden roll of a ship to one side.

To leave in the lurch, to leave in a difficult situation, or in embarrassment; to leave in a forlorn state, or without help.

**Lūrch**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LURCHED (lūrecht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LURCHING.] [See *supra*.] **1.** To withdraw to one side, or to a private place; to lie in ambush; to lurk. **2.** To dodge; to play tricks. **3.** To roll or pass suddenly to one side, as a ship in a heavy sea.

**Lūrch'er**, *n.* [See *supra* and LURK.] **1.** One that lurches or lies in wait. **2.** Especially, a dog that lies in wait for game, and seizes them, as hares, rabbits, and the like. **3.** [Lat. *lurco*, a glutton.] A glutton; a gourmandizer.

**Lūre**, *n.* [From M. H. Ger. *luoder*, N. H. Ger. *luder*, lure, decoy.] **1.** An object, not unlike a fowl, held out by the falconer to call a hawk. **2.** Any enticement; a decoy.

**Lūre**, *v. i.* To call a hawk or other animal.

**Lūre**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LURED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LURING.] **1.** To draw to the lure. **2.** Hence, to entice; to attract. [dismal.]

**Lū'rid** (89), *a.* [Lat. *luridus*.] Ghastly pale; gloomy;

**Lūrk**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LURKED (lūrkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LURKING. See LURCH, *n.*] **1.** To lie hid; to lie in wait. **2.** To keep out of sight.

**Lūrk'er**, *n.* One who lurks or keeps out of sight.

**Lūrk'ing-plāce**, *n.* A place in which one lurks.

**Lūs'ciōūs** (lūsh'us), *a.* [Prob. a corruption of *luxurious*.] **1.** Sweet; delicious. **2.** Sweet or rich so as to cloy; hence, fulsome.

**Lūs'ciōūs-ly** (lūsh'us-), *adv.* In a luscious manner.

**Lūs'ciōūs-ness**, *n.* The state of being luscious.

**Lūsh**, *a.* [Probably an abbreviation of *luscious*, q. v.] Full of juice or succulence.

**Lūst**, *n.* [A.-S. *lust, lyst*, Icel. *lyst*, Goth. *lustus*, from Icel. *lóstta*, to strike, beat; Goth. *liustan*.] **1.** Longing

desire; eagerness to possess or enjoy. **2.** Carnal appetite; concupiscence.

**Lūst**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* LUSTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LUSTING.] **1.** To desire eagerly; to long. **2.** To desire eagerly the gratification of carnal appetite. **3.** To have irregular or inordinate desires.

**Lūs'ter**, } *n.* [Lat. *lustrum*, a purificatory sacrifice, from  
**Lūs'tre**, } *lucere*, to be light or clear, to shine.] **1.** A sacrifice. [*Rare.*] **2.** That which is purified or polished; that which shines or is brilliant; brilliancy; splendor; brightness. **3.** Renown; splendor; distinction. **4.** A eandlestick ornamented with drops or pendants of cut glass. **5.** [Lat. *lustrum*.] The space of five years. See LUSTRUM.

**Lūs'tful**, *a.* **1.** Having lust, or eager desire of carnal gratification. **2.** Provoking to sensuality; inciting to lust.

**Syn.**—Sensual; fleshly; carnal; inordinate; licentious; lewd; unchaste; impure; libidinous; lecherous.

**Lūs'tful-ly**, *adv.* In a lustful manner.

**Lūs'tful-ness**, *n.* The state of being lustful.

**Lūs'ti-ly**, *adv.* In a lusty or vigorous manner.

**Lūs'ti-ness**, *n.* State of being lusty; vigor; strength.

**Lūs'tral**, *a.* [Lat. *lustralis*, from *lustrum*. See LUSTER.]

**1.** Used in purification. **2.** Pertaining to purification.

**Lus-trā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of purifying. **2.** (*Antiq.*) A sacrifice, or ceremony, by which cities, fields, armies, or people, defiled by crimes, were purified.

**Lūs'tring**, *n.* [Eng. *luster, lustre*, q. v.] A species of glossy silk cloth.

**Lūs'trouūs**, *a.* Bright; shining; luminous.

**Lūs'trum**, *n.* [Lat., a lustration or purification, especially the purification of the whole Roman people, which was made once in five years.] (*Anc. Rome.*) The space of five years.

**Lūs'ty**, *a.* [*compar.* LUSTIER; *superl.* LUSTIEST.] [From Eng. *lust*; N. H. Ger. & D. *lustig*.] **1.** Exhibiting vigor; able of body. **2.** Bulky; large; of great size.

**Syn.**—Robust; stout; strong; vigorous; healthful; large; bulky; corpulent.

**Lūt'an-ist**, *n.* [Lat. *lutanista*, from *lutana, lutina*, a lute. See LUTE.] A person that plays on the lute.

**Lu-tā'ri-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *lutarius*, from *lutum*, mud.] **1.** Pertaining to mud; living in mud. **2.** Of the color of mud.

**Lu-tā'tion**, *n.* Act or method of luting vessels.

**Lūte**, *n.* [From Ar. *al'ūd*, i. e., 'ūd, with the article *al* prefixed, wood, timber, trunk or branch of a tree, staff, stick, lute or harp.] (*Mus.*) A stringed instrument formerly much in use. The strings are struck with the right hand, and with the left the stops are pressed.



Lute.

**Lūte**, *n.* [Lat. *lutum*, mud, clay.]

(*Chem.*) A composition of clay or other tenacious substance, used for making the joints airtight when exposed to heat.

**Lūte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LUTING.] To close or coat with lute.

**Lū'te-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *luteus*, from *lutum*, yellow-weed, dyer's-weed, weld.] Of a deep-yellow, golden-yellow, or orange-yellow color.

**Lū'ther-an**, *a.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) Pertaining to Luther, the reformer.

**Lū'ther-an**, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A disciple or follower of Luther; an adherent to the doctrines of Luther.

**Lū'ther-an-ism**, } *n.* The doctrines of religion as  
**Lū'ther-ism**, } taught by Luther.

**Lū'theru**, *n.* [From Lat. *lucerna*, lamp, from *lucere*, to be light or clear, *lux, lucis*, light.] (*Arch.*) A kind of window over the cornice, in the roof of a building, to admit light into the upper story; a dormer.

**Lū'ting**, *n.* (*Chem.*) See LUTE.

**Lūx'āte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* LUXATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LUXATING.] [Lat. *luxare, luxatum*, from *luxus*, dislocated, allied to Gr. *λοξός*, slanting, oblique.] To put out of joint; to dislocate.

**Lux-ā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of luxating, or putting out of joint. **2.** That which is luxated.

**Lux-ū'ri-an-çe** } (*lugz-yū' or luks-yū'(-)*), *n.* State of  
**Lux-ū'ri-an-çy**, } being luxuriant; rank growth;  
strong, vigorous growth; exuberance.

**Lux-ū'ri-ant** (*lugz-yū'(-) or luks-yū'(-)*), *a.* **1.** Exuberant in growth. **2.** In great abundance.

food, foot; ūru, rude, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, eeho; ġem, ġet; aș; exist; linger, link; this.



**Lux-ū'ri-ant-ly**, *adv.* In a luxuriant manner; very abundantly; exuberantly.

**Lux-ū'ri-āte** (lugz- or luks-), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LUXURIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LUXURIATING.] [Lat. *luxuriare*, *luxuriatum*. See LUXURY.] **1.** To grow exuberantly, or to superfluous abundance. **2.** To feed or live luxuriously. **3.** To indulge to excess; to delight greatly.

**Lux-ū'ri-ā'tion** (lugs- or luks-), *n.* Act of luxuriating; process of growing exuberantly.

**Lux-ū'ri-ōūs** (lugz-yū' or luks-yū'-), *a.* **1.** Given to luxury; voluptuous. **2.** Administering to luxury. **3.** Furnished with luxuries. **4.** Softening by pleasure, or free indulgence in luxury.

**Lux-ū'ri-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a luxurious manner.

**Lux-ū'ri-ōūs-ness**, *n.* The state or condition of being luxurious.

**Lūx'u-ry** (lūk'shū-rĭ), *n.* [Lat. *luxuria*, from *luxus*, excess.] **1.** A free or extravagant indulgence in the pleasures of the table, and in costly dress and equipage. **2.** Any thing delightful to the senses; a dainty; any delicious food or drink.

**Syn.**—Voluptuousness; epicurism; effeminacy; sensuality; lasciviousness; dainty; delicacy; gratification.

**Lŷ-eän'thro-py**, *n.* [Gr. *λυκανθρωπία*, fr. *λύκος*, a wolf, and *ἄνθρωπος*, man.] A kind of insanity, in which the patient imagined himself a wolf, and imitated his actions.

**Lŷ-çē'um** (118), *n.* [Lat. *lyceum*, Gr. *λύκειον*, so named after the neighboring temple of Apollo *Λύκειος*, or the wolf-slayer, from *λύκος*, wolf] **1.** A place in Greece near the River Ilissus, where Aristotle taught philosophy. **2.** A house or apartment appropriated to instruction by lectures or disquisitions. **3.** A higher school, in Europe, which prepares youths for the university. **4.** An association for literary improvement.

**Lŷd'i-an**, *a.* Pertaining to Lydia, a country of Asia Minor, or to its inhabitants; hence, soft; effeminate;—said especially of one of the ancient Greek modes or keys, the music in which was of a soft, pathetic character.

**Lŷe**, *n.* [A.-S. *leah*, *lwg*, O. H. Ger. *louga*, allied to Icel. *laug*, a bath, *lauga*, to wash, bathe.] Water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from the ashes of wood.

**Lŷmph**, *n.* [Lat. *lympa*, prob. allied to Gr. *λύμφη*, a nymph of those springs, the waters of which were impregnated with exciting or entrancing fumes.] **1.** Water, or a pure, transparent fluid like water. **2.** A colorless fluid in animal bodies, contained in certain vessels called *lymphatics*.

**Lŷm-phāt'ie**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, containing, or conveying lymph. **2.** Madly enthusiastic; frantic.

**Lŷm-phāt'ie**, *n.* (*Physiol.*) A vein-like, valved vessel in vertebrate animals, that contains a transparent fluid; an absorbent.

**Lŷn'çe-an**, *a.* [Lat. *lynceus*.] Pertaining to the lynx.

**Lŷnch**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LYNCHED (*lĭncht*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* LYNCHING.] To inflict pain or punishment upon without the forms of law, as by a mob or by unauthorized persons. [*Amer.*]

**Lŷnch'-law**, *n.* The practice of punishing men for crimes or offenses, by private, unauthorized persons, without a legal trial. The term is said to be derived from a Virginia farmer, named *Lynch*, who thus took the law into his own hands. [*Amer.*]

**Lŷnŷx**, *n.* [Lat. *lynx*, Gr. *λύγξ*.] (*Zool.*) An animal of several species, much resembling the common cat, but having longer ears and a shorter tail. The lynx has a brilliant eye, and prowls about at night, and this may have given rise to the notion of its sharp sight.

**Lŷnŷx'-eyed**, *a.* Having acute sight.

**Lŷr'ā**, *n.* [Lat. *lyra*, Gr. *λύρα*, lyre or lute.] (*Astron.*) A northern constellation, situated directly in front of Ursa Major.

**Lŷre**, *n.* [Lat. *lyra*. See LYRA.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A stringed instrument of music; a kind of harp much used by the ancients. **2.** (*Astron.*) One of the constellations; Lyra. See LYRA.

**Lŷre'-bird**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird, remarkable for having the sixteen tail-feathers of the male arranged in the form of a lyre. It is a native of Australia, and is the only known species of the genus to which it belongs.

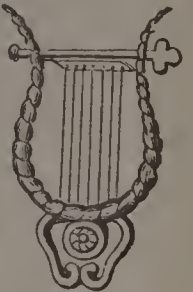
**Lŷr'ie**, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to  
**Lŷr'ie-al**, } a lyre or harp. **2.**  
Fitted to be sung to the lyre;  
hence, also, appropriate for song.

**Lŷr'ie**, *n.* **1.** A lyric poem; a song. **2.** A verse of the kind usually employed in lyric poetry;—chiefly in the plural.

**Lŷr'ist**, *n.* A musician who plays on the harp or lyre.



Lynx.



Lyre.



Lyre-bird.

## M.

**M** (em), is the thirteenth letter of the English alphabet, and represents a labial articulation. As the closure of the lips by which it is formed is accompanied with a humming sound through the nose, it is called the *labial nasal*. See *Prin. of Pron.*, § 80.—(*Print.*) A quadrat, the face or top of which is a perfect square, as formerly the letter *m* also was. It is the unit of measurement in ascertaining the amount of type in any work. This page in length is equal to 94 lines of nonpareil, in breadth 56; it would therefore measure  $56 \times 94 = 5264$  m's. [Written also *em*.]

**Mā**, *n.* Mother; an abbreviation of *mamma*, a child's title for mother.

**Mā'am**, *n.* Madam;—a colloquial and usual contraction of *madam*.

**Mac-ād'am-īze**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MACADAMIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MACADAMIZING.] [From *Mac Adam*, the inventor.] To cover, as a road, with small, broken stones, so as to form a smooth, hard surface.

**Māc'a-rō'nī**, *n.* [Prov. It.; It. *maccheroni*, from Gr. *μακαρία*, prop. happiness, bliss, *i. e.*, a very dainty food, from *μάκαρ*, *μακάριος*, blessed, happy.] **1.** An article of food composed of a paste chiefly of wheat flour made into long, slender tubes. **2.** A medley; something extravagant, to please an idle fancy. **3.** A sort of droll or fool; a fop; a beau; an exquisite.

**Māc'a-rōn'ie**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or like, a macaroni; empty; trifling; vain; affected. **2.** Consisting in the addition of Latin terminations to the vernacular roots of some one modern language, combined with the additional use of genuine Latin and vernacular words.

**Ma-eāw'**, *n.* [The native name in the Antilles.] (*Ornith.*) A large and very showy bird, allied to the parrots. It is a native of the warmer parts of America.

**Māc'ea-bees**, *n. pl.* Two apocryphal books of the Old Testament, which give an account of Jewish affairs in the time of the Maccabean princes.

**Māc'ea-boy**, } *n.* [So called after  
**Māc'eo-boy**, } a district in the  
Island of Martinique, where it is cultivated and made.] Rose-flavored snuff.

**Māçe**, *n.* [O. Fr. *mace*, a club, from a hypoth. Lat. word *matea*, of which the dim. *mateola*, a kind of mallet or beetle, is still existing.] **1.** A heavy staff or club of metal, anciently used as a weapon. **2.** Hence, a staff borne by, or carried before, a magistrate as an ensign of his authority. **3.** The heavier rod used in billiards.

**Māçe**, *n.* [Lat. *macis*, *macis*, Gr. *μάκερ*, Cf. Skr. *makar-anda*, the nectar or honey of a flower, a fragrant mango.] The second coat or aril which covers the nutmeg. It is extremely fragrant and aromatic.

**Mā'çer**, *n.* A mace-bearer; an officer of a court.

**Māç'er-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MACERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MACERATING.] [Lat. *macerare*, Mace.



Macaw.



ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; câre, fâr, âsk, all, what; êre, veîl, têrm; pîque, fîrm; sôn, ôr, dô, wôlf,



*maceratum*, from *macer*, lean, meager, thin.] To soften and separate the parts of by steeping, as in a fluid, or by the digestive process.

**Măc'er-ă'tion**, *n.* The act, process, or operation of softening and almost dissolving by steeping in a fluid.

**Măch'i-a-vē'l'ian** (-vē'l'yan), *a.* Pertaining to Machiavel, an Italian writer, or to his supposed principles; politically cunning; crafty.

**Măch'i-a-vē'l'i-au-ișm**, } *n.* Political cunning and artifice, intended to favor arbitrary power.

**Măch'i-co-lă'tion**, *n.* [Fr. *machicoulis*, *machecoulis*, from *mèche*, match, combustible matter, and O. Fr. *coulis*, flowing, from *couler*, to flow, from Lat. *colare*, to filter. See MATCH.] 1. (Mil. Arch.) (a.) A parapet projecting from the upper part of the wall of a house or fortification, supported by corbels, and furnished with apertures in the lower part, through which the assailed may fire or hurl missiles down upon their assailants. (b.) The apertures themselves. 2. The act of pouring or hurling missiles, &c., upon assailants through such apertures.



Machicolation.

**Măch'i-nal** (măk'i-nal), *a.* [Lat. *machinalis*. See MACHINE.] Pertaining to machines.

**Măch'i-năte**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. MACHINATED; p. pr. & vb. n. MACHINATING.] [Lat. *machinari*, *machinatus*. See MACHINE.] To plan; to form, as a plot or a scheme.

**Măch'i-nă'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of machinating, or of contriving a scheme for executing some purpose, particularly an evil one. 2. A hostile or treacherous scheme formed with deliberation and cunning.

**Măch'i-nă'tor**, *n.* One who plots with evil designs.

**Ma-chīne'** (ma-sheen'), *n.* [Lat. *machina*, machine, device, Gr. *μηχανή*, from *μηχος*, means, expedient.] 1. In general, any body or assemblage of bodies used to transmit and modify force and motion, as a lever, pulley, wedge, screw, &c.; especially, a construction, more or less complex, in which the several parts unite to produce given results. 2. Any instrument or organization by which power is applied and made effective, or a desired effect produced. 3. Supernatural agency in a poem.

**Ma-chīn'er-y** (ma-sheen'er-y'), *n.* 1. Machines in general, or collectively. 2. The working parts of a machine, arranged and constructed so as to apply and regulate force. 3. Hence, the means and appliances by which any thing is kept in action; and, specifically, the extraordinary or supernatural means by which the action of a poetic or fictitious work is carried on and brought to a catastrophe. [chines and engines.]

**Ma-chīn'ist** (ma-sheen'ist), *n.* A constructor of machines.

**Măck'er-el**, *n.* [O. Fr. *maquerel*, from O. Eng. *mackerel*, a pander or pimp, (from O. II. Ger. *mahhari*, broker, agent, *haor-mahhari*, pimp, fr. *mahhōn*, to do, machinate), there being a popular tradition in France that this fish in spring follows the female shads, which are called *vierges*, or maids, and leads them to their mates.] (Ichth.) A marine fish, spotted with blue, and largely used for food. It is found in the North Atlantic.



Mackerel.

**Măck'er-el-sky**, a sky in which the clouds are broken into fleecy masses usually believed to portend wind and rain.

**Măck'in-tōsh'**, *n.* A water-proof outer garment;—so called from the name of the inventor.

**Măck-le** (măk'l), *n.* [Lat. *macula*, a spot, stain, blot.] (Print.) A blur causing a part of the impression to appear double.

**Măc'ro-cōsm**, or **Mă'cro-cōșm**, *n.* [Gr. *μακρός*, long, great, and *κόσμος*, the world.] The great world; the universe;—opposed to *microcosm*, or the little world constituted by man.

**Ma-erōm'e-ter**, *n.* [Gr. *μακρός*, long, and *μέτρον*, measure, an instrument for measuring inaccessible objects by means of two reflectors on a common sextant.

**Măc'u-lă**, *n.*; *pl.* Măc'U-LĂE. [Lat., spot, stain, blot.] A spot, as on the skin, or on the surface of the sun, or other luminous orb.

**Măc'u-lăte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *maculare*, *maculatum*. See SUPRA.] To spot; to stain; to blur. [ish; a stain.]

**Măc'u-lă'tion**, *n.* The act of spotting; a spot; a blemish.

**Măc'ule**, *v. t.* To maculate; to blur; especially (Print.) to blur or double an impression from type.

**Măc'ule**, *n.* [See MACULA.] Same as MACKLE, q. v.

**Măd**, *a.* [compar. MADDER; superl. MADDEST.] [A.-S. *gemad*, *gemad*, man, Goth. *gamaids*, weak, broken.]

1. Disordered in intellect; distracted; crazy; insane. 2. Made beside one's self, by a violent mental excitement, as fear, pain, appetite, rage, or the like; especially, (a.) Excited with violent or unreasonable desire or appetite. (b.) Excited with wrath; enraged; angry. 3. Proceeding from, or indicating, madness or fury.

**Măd**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. MADDED; p. pr. & vb. n. MADDING.] To make mad, furious, or angry.

**Măd'am**, *n.* The same as MADAME.

**Madame** (mă-dăm'), *n.*; *pl.* MESDAMES (mă-dăm'). [Fr. *ma*, my, and *dame*, dame, q. v.] My lady;—a complimentary form of address to a lady, especially an elderly or a married lady. [hot-headed person.]

**Măd'căp**, *n.* A person of wild behavior; a violent, rash, **Măd'den** (măd'dn), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. MADDENED; p. pr. & vb. n. MADDENING.] To make mad; to drive to madness; to craze; to enrage.

**Măd'den**, *v. i.* To become mad; to act as if mad.

**Măd'der**, *n.* [A.-S. *maddre*, *maddere*.] (Bot.) A certain plant, cultivated in France and Holland. The root is much used in dyeing red.

**Măd'e-fy**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. MADEFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. MADEFYING.] [Lat. *madefacere*, from *madere*, to be wet, and *facere*, to make.] To make wet or moist; to moisten. [on the Isle of Madeira.]

**Ma-dēi'ră** (ma-dē'ră or ma-dā'ră), *n.* A rich wine made **Mademoiselle** (măd'mwă-zēl'), *n.*; *pl.* MESDEMOISELLES (măd'mwă-zēl'). [Fr., from *ma*, my, f. of *mon*, and *demoiselle*, a young lady.] Young woman; miss; girl;—used especially in address.

**Măd'-house**, *n.* A house where insane persons are confined for cure or for restraint; a bedlam.

**Măd'ly**, *adv.* 1. In a mad manner; rashly; wildly. 2. With extreme folly. [lunatic; a crazy person.]

**Măd'man**, *n.*; *pl.* MĂD'MEN. A man who is mad; a **Măd'mess**, *n.* 1. Condition of being mad; disorder of intellect. 2. Wildness of passion.

**Syn.**—Insanity; distraction; derangement; delirium; craziness; lunacy; mania; frenzy; frantiness; rage; fury; aberration; alienation; monomania. See INSANITY.

**Ma-dōn'nă**, *n.*; *pl.* MA-DŌN'NĂȘ. [It., my lady. See DONNA.] 1. Madam; my lady; a term of address. 2. A picture of the Virgin Mary, to whom the title *Our Lady* especially belongs.

**Măd're-pōre**, *n.* [Fr. *madrepore*, from *madré*, spotted, and *pore*, a pore; *madré*, from O. II. Ger. *masar*, a knot, grain or vein in wood, speck.] (Min.) A genus of corals, the species of which usually branch like trees and shrubs, and have the surface covered with small prominences, each containing a cell.

**Ma-driēr'**, or **Măd'ri-er**, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *materia*, stuff, materials, timber.] A thick plank, used for several mechanical purposes, especially for supporting the earth in mines.

**Măd'ri-gal**, *n.* [From Lat. *mandra*, Gr. *μάνδρα*, stall, herd of cattle, hence, *madrigal*, originally a pastoral song.] A little amorous poem, sometimes called a *pastoral poem*, containing some tender and delicate, though simple thought.

**Măc's-tō'so**, *a.* [It.] (Mus.) Majestic;—a direction to perform a passage or piece of music in a dignified and majestic manner.

**Măg'a-zīne'** (măg'a-zeen'), *n.* [Fr. *magazin*, *magasin*, from Ar. *makhzan*, *almakhzan*, a storehouse, granary, or cellar, from prefix *ma*, the place of a thing, and *khazana*, to lay up in a storehouse, cellar, or treasury.] 1. A warehouse, or storehouse; especially, a storehouse for military stores. 2. The building or room in which the supply of powder is kept in a fortification or ship. 3. A pamphlet periodically published, containing miscellaneous papers or compositions.

**Măg'da-len**, *n.* [From Mary Magdalene, the repentant sinner forgiven by Christ. See Luke vii. 36.] A reformed prostitute.

**Măg'got**, *n.* [Allied to A.-S. *madha*, *madhu*, earth-worm, Goth. *matha*, O. II. Ger. *mado*. Cf. Scot. *mauk*, *mach*, maggot, Icel. *madkr*, worm, W. *macai*, a worm or grub; *magu*, to breed.] The larval form of a fly; a grub; a worm.

**Măg'got-y**, *a.* 1. Full of maggots; infested with maggots. 2. Full of whims; capricious; whimsical.

**Mă'gī**, *n. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *Magus*, Gr. *μάγος*, Ar. *madjūs*, orig. from the Persian, *mag* or *mog* signifying priest.] Holy men or sages of the East.

**Mă'gī-an**, *a.* Pertaining to the Magi, a sect of philosophers in Persia.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, eall, eeho; gem, gēt; aș; exist; linger, link; this.



**Mā'gī-an**, *n.* One of the Magi, or priests of the Zoroastrian religion in Persia. [Magi.]

**Mā'gī-an-īsm**, *n.* The philosophy or doctrines of the

**Mā'gīe**, *n.* [Lat. *magice*, Gr. μαγική (sc. τέχνη). See MAGI.] The science or practice of evoking spirits or educing the occult powers of nature, and performing things wonderful by their aid.

**Syn.**— Sorcery; witchcraft; necromancy; conjuration; enchantment.

**Mā'gīe**, } *a.* Relating to, performed by, or proceeding  
**Mā'gīe-al**, } from, occult and superhuman agencies;  
done by enchantment or sorcery; hence, imposing or  
startling in performance. [ment.]

**Mā'gīe-al-ly**, *adv.* By the arts of magic; by enchantment.

**Ma-gī'cian** (ma-jīsh'an), *n.* One skilled in magic; an enchanter; a necromancer; a sorcerer or sorceress.

**Mā-gīlp'**, } *n.* (*Paint.*) A gelatinous compound of lin-  
**Mā-gīlp'**, } seed oil and mastic varnish, used by art-  
ists as a vehicle for colors.

**Mā'gī-tē'ri-al**, *a.* [Lat. *magisterius*, magisterial, from *magister*, master, chief, head.] Pertaining or appropriate to a master.

**Syn.**— Authoritative; stately; august; pompous; dignified; lofty; commanding; imperious; lordly; proud; haughty; domineering; despotic; dogmatical; arrogant.— One who is *magisterial*, assumes the air of a master toward his pupils; one who is *dogmatical* lays down his positions in a tone of authority or dictation; one who is *arrogant* insults others by an undue assumption of superiority. Those who have long been teachers sometimes acquire, unconsciously, a manner which borders too much on the *magisterial*, and which may be unjustly construed as *dogmatical*, or even *arrogant*.

**Mā'gī-tē'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* With the air of a master.

**Mā'gī-tē'ri-al-ness**, *n.* Air and manner of a master; haughtiness; imperiousness; peremptoriness.

**Mā'gī-tra-çy**, *n.* 1. The office or dignity of a magistrate. 2. The body of magistrates.

**Mā'gī-trāte**, *n.* [Lat. *magistratus*, from *magister*, master, chief.] A person clothed with power as a public civil officer.

**Mā'gī-nā Chār'tā** (kār'tā). [Lat., great charter.] 1. The great charter, so called, obtained by the English barons from King John, A. D. 1215. 2. Hence, a fundamental constitution which guaranties rights and privileges.

**Mā'gī-na-nīm'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being magnanimous; greatness of mind; elevation or dignity of soul.

**Syn.**— Magnanimity; generosity. In *generosity* there is more of heart, in *magnanimity* more of soul. The former is the virtue of an individual, the latter of one who is elevated by station or influence. *Magnanimity* is shown not only by giving, but by enduring,— by sacrificing one's feelings and interests, or yielding up one's claims for the accomplishment of some noble object. "Strike, but hear me!" has, in like circumstances, been the response of *magnanimity* in every age.

**Mag-nāu'i-moūs**, *a.* [Lat. *magnanimus*, from *magnus*, great, and *animus*, mind.] 1. Great of mind; raised above what is low, mean, or ungenerous; of lofty spirit. 2. Exhibiting nobleness of soul; liberal and honorable.

**Mag-nāu'i-moūs-ly**, *adv.* In a magnanimous manner.

**Mā'gī-nāte**, *n.* [L. Lat. (pl.) *magnates*, *magnati*, from Lat. *magnus*, great.] A noble or grandee; a person of note or distinction in any sphere.

**Mag-nē'si-ā** (-nē'zhī-ā or nē'zhā), *n.* [N. Lat., from Gr. λίθος Μαγνήδιος, the magnet, also a mineral that looked like silver, a kind of tale. Cf. MAGNET.] (*Chem.*) An earth; the oxide of magnesium.

*Carbonate of magnesia* (*Med.*), a white pulverulent earth used as a mild cathartic.— *Sulphate of magnesia*, Epsom salts.

**Mag-nē'sian**, *a.* Pertaining to magnesia, or partaking of its qualities; containing magnesia; resembling magnesia.

**Mag-nē'si-ūm** (-zhī-ūm), *n.* [See *supra*.] (*Chem.*) The undecomposable metallic base of magnesia.

**Mā'gī-net**, *n.* [Lat. *magnes*, *magnetis*, Gr. λίθος Μαγνήτης, or Μαγνήδιος, i. e., Magnesian stone, from *Magnesia*, Gr. Μαγνησία, a country in Thessaly.] 1. The loadstone; a species of iron ore, which has the property of attracting iron and some of its ores, and, when freely suspended, of pointing to the poles. 2. A bar or mass of steel or iron to which the peculiar properties of the loadstone have been imparted, either by contact or by other means;— called an *artificial magnet*.

**Mag-nēt'ie**, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to the magnet; pos-  
**Mag-nēt'ie-al**, } sessed the properties of the magnet,  
or corresponding properties. 2. Pertaining to the earth's  
magnetism. 3. Attractive.

*Magnetic battery*, a combination of bar or horse-shoe magnets with the like poles adjacent, so as to act together with great

power.— *Magnetic equator*, the line around the equatorial parts of the earth at which there is no dip, the dipping-needle being horizontal.— *Magnetic meridian*. See MERIDIAN.— *Magnetic needle*, a slender bar of steel, magnetized and suspended at its center on a sharp-pointed pivot, so that it may take freely the direction of the magnetic meridian.— *Magnetic poles*, the two points in the opposite polar regions of the earth, at which the direction of the dipping needle is vertical.

**Mag-nēt'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* By means of magnetism.

**Mag-nēt'ie-al-ness**, *n.* Quality of being magnetic.

**Mag-nēt'ies**, *n. sing.* The science or principles of magnetism.

**Mā'gī-net-īsm**, *n.* 1. The agent or force in nature which gives rise to the phenomena of attraction, polarity, &c., exhibited by the loadstone and other magnetic bodies. 2. The science which treats of magnetic phenomena. 3. Power of attraction.

*Animal magnetism*. See MESMERISM.

**Mā'gī-net-īst**, *n.* One versed in magnetism.

**Mā'gī-net-īze**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MAGNETIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MAGNETIZING.] 1. To communicate magnetic properties to. 2. To attract as if by a magnet; to move; to influence.

**Mā'gī-net-īze**, *v. i.* To acquire magnetic properties; to become magnetic. [magnetism.]

**Mā'gī-net-īz'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, imparts

**Mā'gī-net-o-e-lee-trīç'i-ty**, *n.* 1. Electricity evolved by the action of magnets. 2. That branch of science which treats of phenomena in which the principles of both magnetism and electricity are involved.

**Mā'gī-net-ōm'e-ter**, *n.* [From Gr. μαγνήτης, magnet, and μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring any of the terrestrial magnetic elements.

**Mā'gī-nī-fī'a-ble**, *a.* [See MAGNIFY.] Capable or worthy of being magnified.

**Mag-nīf'ie**, } *a.* [Lat. *magnificus*, from *magnus*,  
**Mag-nīf'ie-al**, } great, and *facere*, to make.] Grand;  
splendid; illustrious; magnificent.

**Mag-nīf'i-eāt**, *n.* [Lat., it magnifies, from *magnificare*. See *supra*.] The song of the Virgin Mary, *Luke* i. 46;— so called because it commences with this word in the Latin Vulgate.

**Mag-nīf'i-çence**, *n.* Condition or quality of being magnificent; grandeur of appearance; pomp.

**Mag-nīf'i-çent**, *a.* 1. On a grand scale; imposing with splendor; grand in appearance. 2. Exhibiting grandeur.

**Syn.**— Splendid; pompous; gorgeous; grand; brilliant; imposing. See GRAND.

**Mag-nīf'i-çent-ly**, *adv.* In a magnificent manner.

**Mā'gī-nī-fī'er**, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, magnifies. 2. An optical instrument, which increases the apparent magnitude of bodies.

**Mā'gī-nī-fī-y**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MAGNIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MAGNIFYING.] [Lat. *magnificare*, from *magnus*, great, and *facere*, to make.] 1. To make great or greater. 2. To increase the power or glory of; to sound the praises of.

**Syn.**— To enlarge; amplify; augment; exaggerate; exalt; extol; praise.

**Mā'gī-nī-fī-y**, *v. i.* To increase the apparent dimensions of objects. [loftiness of speech.]

**Mag-nīl'o-quence**, *n.* Quality of being magniloquent;

**Mag-nīl'o-quent**, *a.* [Lat. *magnus*, great, and *loqui*, to speak, *p. pr. loquens*.] Speaking loftily or pompously; bombastic.

**Mā'gī-nī-tūde**, *n.* [Lat. *magnitudo*, from *magnus*, great.] 1. Extent of dimensions or parts; bulk; size.

2. (*Geom.*) That which has one or more of the three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness; any thing of which greater or less can be predicated, as time, angles, as well as weight, and that which possesses extension. 3. Greatness; grandeur. 4. Importance.

**Mag-nō'li-ā**, *n.* [Named after Pierre Magnol, 1638-1715, professor of botany at Montpellier.] (*Bot.*) A tree having large fragrant flowers, found in the southern parts of the United States.

**Mā'gī-pīe**, *n.* [From *Mag*, *Maggot*, equiv. to *Meg*, *Maggie*, equiv. to *Margaret*, and *pie*.] (*Ornith.*) A bird, allied to the crow, but smaller, and snowy white below. It is noisy and mischievous, and may be taught to speak.

**Ma-guey'** (ma-gwā'), *n.* [Sp.; Mexican *maguei*.] (*Bot.*) A species of aloe, in Mexico, valuable for paper, clothing, cordage, &c.



Magpie.



**Ma-hög'a-ny**, *n.* [The native South American name.] (*Bot.*) A large tree, found in tropical America; also, the wood of the tree, which is of a reddish-brown color, very hard, and susceptible of a fine polish.

**Ma-höm'ed-an**, } *n.* See MOHAMMEDAN.  
**Ma-höm'et-an**, }

**Mäid**, *n.* [A.-S. *magedh*, *mügdh*, *mügdēn*, *mæden*, Goth. *magaths*, from A.-S. *mag*, Goth. *magus*, Icel. *mögr*, boy, son.] 1. An unmarried woman; a virgin; a maiden. 2. Hence, a female servant.

**Mäid'en** (*mäd'n*), *n.* [See *supra*.] 1. A maid. 2. An instrument resembling the guillotine, formerly used in Scotland for beheading criminals. 3. A machine for washing linen.

**Mäid'en** (*mäd'n*), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a young unmarried woman or virgin. 2. Consisting of virgins. 3. Fresh; new; pure; virgin.

*Maiden assize* (*Eng. Law.*), an assize at which there is no criminal prosecution. — *Maiden speech*, the first speech of a new member in a public body.

**Mäid'en-hâir**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, having very slender, graceful stalks. It is found in the United States, and is sometimes used in medicine.

**Mäid'en-hëad**, } *n.* 1. State of being a maid or vir-  
**Mäid'en-hööd**, } gin; virginity. 2. Newness; fresh-  
ness; uncontaminated state.

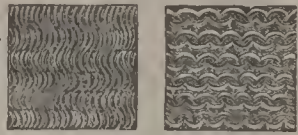
**Mäid'en-ly** (*mäd'n-ly*), *a.* Becoming a maid; gentle; modest; reserved.

**Mäid'hööd**, *n.* Virginity; maidenhood.

**Mäid'sërv'ant**, *n.* A female servant; a serving-girl.

**Mäi'hem**, *n.* See MAIM.

**Mäil**, *n.* [From Lat. *macula*, a spot, a mesh of a net.] 1. Defensive armor composed of steel rings or plates. 2. Hence, generally, armor; defensive covering. 3. (*Naut.*) A square machine composed of rings interwoven, used for rubbing off the loose hemp on lines and white cordage.



Ring-mail. Chain-mail.

**Mäil**, *v. t.* To put a coat of mail or armor upon.

**Mäil**, *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *mala*, bag, budget, or sack, O. II. Ger. *malaha*, *malha*, wallet, allied to Gr. *μολγός*, hide, skin.] 1. A bag for the conveyance of letters and papers. 2. Hence, the contents of such a bag, &c. 3. The person who carries the mail, or the coach or carriage in which the mail is conveyed.

**Mäil**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MAILED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MAILING.] To prepare for transmission by the mail; to post.

**Mäil'a-ble**, *a.* Usually admitted, or proper to be admitted, into the mail.

**Mäil'eöach**, *n.* A coach that conveys the public mails.

**Mäim**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MAIMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MAIMING.] [L. Lat. *mahamare*, *mahennare*, probably of Celtic origin. Cf. Armor. *machaña*, to mutilate.] 1. To deprive of the use of a limb. 2. To deprive of a necessary part.

*Syn.* — To mutilate; mangle; cripple; disable.

**Mäim**, *n.* [Written in law language *maihem*, and *mayhem*.] 1. Privation of the use of a limb or member of the body. 2. Privation of any necessary part; mutilation; injury.

**Mäin**, *n.* [A.-S. *mägen*, *mägyn*, *mägn*, strength, force, from *magan*, to be able or strong, may, can. See MAY.] 1. Strength; force; might. 2. The chief or principal part; *specifically*, (a.) The great sea, as distinguished from an arm, bay, &c.; the ocean. (b.) The continent, as distinguished from an island; the main land. (c.) A principal duct or pipe, as distinguished from lesser ones; *especially*, a principal pipe leading from a reservoir.

**Mäin**, *a.* 1. Mighty; powerful; vast. 2. First in size, rank, importance, &c.

*Syn.* — Principal; chief; leading; cardinal; capital.

**Mäin'dëck**, *n.* (*Naut.*) The deck next below the spar-deck in frigates and seventy-fours.

**Mäin'länd**, *n.* The continent; the principal land; — opposed to *island*.

**Mäin'ly**, *adv.* 1. Chiefly; principally. 2. Greatly; mightily. [other vessel.]

**Mäin'mäst**, *n.* (*Naut.*) The principal mast in a ship or

**Mäin'per-nor**, *n.* [O. Fr. *main*, hand, and *pernor*, for *preneur*, a taker, from *prendre*, to take.] (*Law.*) A surety for a prisoner's appearance in court at a day.

**Mäin'prïse**, *n.* [Fr. *main*, hand, and *prise*, a taking, from *prendre*, *p. p.* *pris*, to take, from Lat. *prehendere*, *prehensum*.] (*Law.*) (a.) A writ directed to the sheriff,

commanding him to take sureties, called *mainpernors*, for the prisoner's appearance, and to let him go at large. (b.) Deliverance of a prisoner on security for his appearance at a day.

**Mäin'prïse**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MAINPRIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MAINPRIZING.] (*Law.*) To suffer to go at large, on his finding sureties for his appearance at a day; — said of a prisoner.

**Mäin'säil**, *n.* (*Naut.*) The principal sail in a ship.

**Mäin'sheet**, *n.* (*Naut.*) The sheet that extends and fastens the mainsail.

**Mäin'sprïng**, *n.* The principal spring in a piece of mechanism; *especially*, the moving spring of a watch or clock; hence, the chief or most powerful motive.

**Mäin'stäy**, *n.* 1. (*Naut.*) The stay extending from the foot of the foremast to the maintop. 2. Main support; principal dependence.

**Main-täin'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MAINTAINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MAINTAINING.] [Fr. *maintenir*, from *main*, Lat. *manus*, hand, and *tenir*, Lat. *tenere*, to hold.] 1. To hold or keep in any particular state or condition; to keep up. 2. To keep possession of; to hold and defend. 3. To continue. 4. To bear the expense of; to supply with what is needed. 5. To support by assertion or argument.

*Syn.* — To support; sustain; uphold; assert; vindicate; allege.

**Main-täin'**, *v. i.* To affirm a position; to assert.

**Main-täin'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being maintained.

**Main-täin'er**, *n.* One who maintains.

**Mäin'te-nance**, *n.* 1. Act of maintaining; sustenance; support; defense; vindication. 2. That which maintains or supports; means of sustenance. 3. (*Crim. Law.*) An officious intermeddling in a cause depending between others.

**Mäin'töp**, *n.* (*Naut.*) The top of the mainmast of a ship or brig.

**Mäin'yärd**, *n.* (*Naut.*) The yard on which the mainsail is extended, supported by the mainmast.

**Mäize**, *n.* [From *mahiz* or *mahis*, in the language of the Island of Hayti.] (*Bot.*) A plant and its fruit, indigenous to America; Indian corn.

**Ma-jës'tic**, *a.* Possessing or exhibiting majesty; of august dignity, or imposing grandeur.

*Syn.* — August; splendid; grand; sublime; magnificent; imperial; regal; royal; pompous; stately; lofty; dignified; elevated.

**Ma-jës'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* With majesty; with dignity or grandeur.

**Ma-jës'tic-al-ness**, *n.* State or manner of being majestic.

**Mäjes'ty**, *n.* [Lat. *majestas*, from *majus*, an old word for *magnus*, great.]

1. Grandeur; exalted dignity; imposing loftiness. 2. Hence, used with the possessive pronoun, the title of a king or queen, in this sense taking a plural.

**Ma-jöl'i-cä**, *n.* A kind of fine pottery or earthen ware with painted figures, first made in Italy in the sixteenth century.

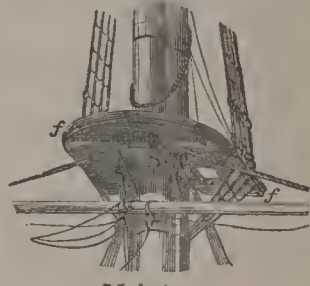
The term is said to be derived from Majorca, which was an early seat of this manufacture.

**Mä'jor**, *a.* [Lat. *major*, comparative of *magnus*, great.] 1. Greater in number, quantity, or extent. 2. Of greater dignity; more important.

*Major interval* (*Mus.*), an interval greater by a half-step (semitone) than the *minor* interval of the same denomination — *Major mode*, that mode in which the third and sixth tones of the scale form *major* intervals with the tonic or key-note. — *Major premise* (*Logic*), that premise of a syllogism which contains the major term. — *Major term*, that term of a syllogism which forms the predicate of the conclusion.

**Mä'jor**, *n.* 1. (*Mil.*) An officer next in rank above a captain and below a lieutenant colonel. 2. (*Civil Law.*) A person of full age. 3. (*Logic.*) That premise which contains the major term.

*Aid-major* (*Mil.*), an officer appointed to act as major on certain occasions. — *Drum-major*, the first drummer in a regiment, who has authority over the other drummers. — *Fife-major*, the first or chief fifer in a military band. — *Sergeant-major*, a non-commissioned officer, subordinate to the adjutant.



Maintop.



Maize.

föod, föot; ûrn, rüde, pull; çell, çhaise, call, eeho; gem, get; aq; exist; linger, link; this-



**Mājor-dō'mo**, *n.* [Low Lat. *majordomus*, from Lat. *mājor*, greater, and *domus*, house.] A steward; also, a chief minister.

**Mājor-gēn'er-al**, *n.* See GENERAL.

**Ma-jōr'i-ty**, *n.* [L. Lat. *majoritas*, from Lat. *mājor*, greater.] 1. Quality or condition of being greater; specifically, (*a.*) The military rank of a major. (*b.*) The condition of being of age, to manage one's own concerns. 2. The greater number; more than half.

**Syn.**—Plurality. — In elections, he has a *plurality* who has more votes than any other candidate; he has a *majority* who has more than half the votes given for all the candidates.

**Ma-jūs'eūle**, *n.* [Lat. *majusculus*, somewhat greater or great, diminutive of *mājor*, *mājus*, greater.] A capital letter used in ancient Latin manuscripts.

**Māke**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MADE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MAKING.] [A.-S. *macian*, O. H. Ger. *machōn*, to join, fit, prepare, make.] 1. To cause to exist; to produce; to frame; to fashion; to create; hence, in various specific uses or applications, (*a.*) To form of materials; to construct; to fabricate. (*b.*) To produce, as something artificial, unnatural, or false. (*c.*) To bring about; to effect, do, perform, or execute, &c. (*d.*) To gain, as the result of one's efforts; rarely, to have result to one as a loss or misfortune; to suffer. (*e.*) To find, as the result of calculation or computation. (*f.*) To pass over the distance of; to travel over. (*g.*) To put in a desired or desirable condition. 2. To cause to be or become; to constitute. 3. Hence, to cause to appear to be; to esteem, or represent. 4. To require; to compel; to force. 5. To compose, as parts, ingredients, or materials; to form. 6. Hence, to serve or answer as; to become. 7. To reach, or arrive at; also, to come near, so as to have within sight.

*To make away*, to put out of the way; to kill; to destroy. — *To make believe*, to pretend; to act as if. — *To make free with*, to treat with freedom. — *To make good*, (*a.*) To maintain; to defend. (*b.*) To fulfill; to accomplish. (*c.*) To make compensation for. — *To make light of*, to treat with indifference or contempt. — *To make much of*, to treat with fondness or esteem. — *To make no difference*, to be a matter of indifference. — *To make no doubt*, to have no doubt. — *To make of*, (*a.*) To understand. (*b.*) To produce from; to effect. (*c.*) To consider; to esteem. — *To make out*, (*a.*) To learn; to discover. (*b.*) To prove; to establish by evidence or argument. — *To make over*, to transfer the title of; to convey. — *To make sail* (*Naut.*), to increase the quantity of sail already extended. — *To make strange*, to make objection to. — *To make up*, (*a.*) — To collect into a sum or mass. (*b.*) To reconcile; to compose. (*c.*) To supply what is wanting in. (*d.*) To compensate. (*e.*) To settle; to adjust, or to arrange for settlement. (*f.*) To determine; to bring to a definite conclusion. — *To make water*, (*a.*) (*Naut.*) To leak. (*b.*) To void the urine; to urinate. — *To make way*, (*a.*) To make progress; to advance. (*b.*) To open a passage; to clear the way.

**Māke**, *v. i.* 1. To tend; to proceed; to move. 2. Hence, to contribute; to have effect. 3. To increase; to augment; to accrue.

*To make as if*, to pretend that; to make show that. — *To make away with*, to kill; to destroy. — *To make bold*, to venture; to take liberty. — *To make out*, to succeed; to be able at last. — *To make up*, to become reconciled or friendly. — *To make up for*, to compensate; to supply by an equivalent.

**Māke**, *n.* Structure; texture; constitution of parts; construction; shape; form.

**Māke'-be-liēve'**, *n.* A mere pretense.

**Māk'er**, *n.* 1. One who makes, forms, shapes, or molds; a manufacturer; often, specifically, the Creator. 2. (*Law.*) One who signs or makes a promissory note.

**Māke'-shift**, *n.* That with which one makes shift; a temporary expedient. [scale to make weight.]

**Māke'-weight** (-wāt), *n.* That which is thrown into a **Māl'a-elhīte** (49), *n.* [From Gr. *μαλάχη*, a mallow, so named from its resembling the green color of the leaf of mallows.] (*Min.*) Native carbonate of copper.

**Māl'a-eōl'o-gy**, *n.* [From Gr. *μαλακός*, soft, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The science which relates to the structure and habits of mollusks.

**Māl'ad-mīn'is-trā'tion**, *n.* Faulty administration; bad management of business.

**Māl-a-droit'**, *a.* [Fr.] Of a quality opposed to adroitness; clumsy; awkward; unskillful.

**Māl'a-dy**, *n.* [Fr. *maladie*, from Lat. *male aptus*, ill fitted, *i. e.*, indisposed.] 1. Any sickness or disease of the human body; especially, a lingering or deep-seated disorder or indisposition. 2. A moral defect or disorder.

**Syn.**—Disorder; distemper; sickness; ailment; disease; illness. See DISEASE.

**Māl'a-gā**, *n.* A species of wine imported from Malaga, in Spain.

**Māl'a-pērt'**, *a.* [O. Fr. *apert*, open, adroit, intelligent, from Lat. *aperire*, *apertum*, to open; hence, *mal-apert*,

unskillful, ill-taught, ill-bred.] Inappropriate through pertness; without respect or decency; saucy; bold; forward.

**Māl'a-pērt'**, *n.* A pert, saucy person.

**Māl-āp'ro-pōs'** (māl-āp'ro-pōs'), *adv.* [Fr. *mal à propos*, from *mal*, evil, and *à propos*, to the purpose.] Unseasonably, unsuitably.

**Ma-lā'ri-ā**, *n.* [It., contr. from *mala aria*, bad air, from Lat. *malus*, bad, and *aer*, air.] Air tainted by deleterious emanation from animal or vegetable matter.

**Ma-lā'ri-ōūs**, *a.* Pertaining to, or infected by, malaria.

**Māl'eōn'for-mā'tion**, *n.* Imperfect or disproportionate formation; ill form.

**Māl'eōn-tēnt'**, *n.* One who is discontented; especially, a discontented subject of government.

**Māl'eōn-tēnt'**, } *a.* Discontented; dissatisfied with  
**Māl'eōn-tēnt'ed**, } the government.

**Māle**, *a.* [Fr. *māle*, O. Fr. *masle*, *mascle*, from Lat. *masculus*, male, masculine; dim. of *mas*, *maris*, a male.] 1. Pertaining to the sex that begets or procreates young, as distinguished from the female; masculine. 2. (*Bot.*) Having fecundating organs, but not fruit-bearing; staminate.

*Male screw* (*Mech.*), the screw whose threads enter the grooves of the corresponding or female screw.

**Māle**, *n.* 1. An animal of the male sex; a he. 2. (*Bot.*) A plant which bears only staminate flowers.

**Māl'e-dīe'tion**, *n.* Denunciation of evil; declaration of a wish of evil.

**Syn.**—Curse; imprecation; execration. — *Malediction* is the most general term, denoting bitter reproach or wishes and predictions of evil. *Curse* implies the desire or threat of evil, declared upon oath or in the most solemn manner. *Imprecation* is literally the *praying down* of evil upon a person. *Execration* is literally a putting under the ban of excommunication, a curse which excludes from the kingdom of God. In ordinary usage, the last three words describe profane swearing, *execration* being the strongest.

**Māl'e-fāe'tor**, *n.* [Lat., from *malefacere*, to do evil, from *male*, ill, evil, and *facere*, to make, do.] One who commits a crime.

**Syn.**—Evil-doer; criminal; culprit; felon; convict.

**Ma-lēv'o-lence**, *n.* Quality of being malevolent; evil disposition toward another. See MALICE.

**Ma-lēv'o-lent**, *a.* [Lat. *malevolens*, from *male*, ill, and *volens*, *p. pr.* of *velle*, to be willing or disposed, to wish.] Wishing evil; ill-disposed, or disposed to injure others.

**Syn.**—Ill-disposed; envious; mischievous; evil-minded; spiteful; resentful; malicious; malignant; rancorous; wishing ill.

**Ma-lēv'o-lēnt-ly**, *adv.* In a malevolent manner.

**Mal-fēa'sance**, *n.* [Fr. *malfaisance*. See MALEFAC-TION.] (*Law.*) Evil conduct; illegal deed.

**Māl'for-mā'tion**, *n.* Irregular or anomalous formation or structure of parts.

**Māl'īce**, *n.* [Lat. *malitia*, from *malus*, bad, ill, evil.] A disposition to injure others without cause; unprovoked malignity or spite.

**Syn.**—Spite; ill-will; malevolence; grudge; pique; bitterness; malignity; maliciousness; rancor. See SPITE. — There is the same difference between *malevolence* and *malice* as between *wishes* and *intentions*. A *malevolent* man desires to see others unhappy, and rejoices when they are so; a *malicious* man is habitually bent upon injuring others without cause. *Malignity* goes further; it is not only bent on evil, but loves it for its own sake. One who is *malignant* must be both *malevolent* and *malicious*; but a man may be *malicious* without being *malignant*.

**Ma-lī'ciōūs** (ma-līsh'us), *a.* 1. Indulging or exercising malice; malignant in heart. 2. Proceeding from hatred or malice.

**Syn.**—Ill-disposed; evil-minded; mischievous; envious; malevolent; invidious; spiteful; resentful; bitter; malignant; rancorous.

**Ma-lī'ciōūs-ly**, *adv.* With malice, enmity, or ill-will.

**Ma-lī'ciōūs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being malicious; malignity.

**Ma-līgn'** (ma-līn'), *a.* [Lat. *malignus*, for *maligenus*, *i. e.*, of a bad kind or nature, from *malus*, bad, and *genus*, birth, race, kind.] 1. Having a very evil disposition toward others; malignant; malicious. 2. Unfavorable; pernicious; tending to injure.

**Ma-līgn'** (ma-līn'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MALIGNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MALIGNING.] To speak great evil of; to traduce; to vilify.

**Ma-līg'nān-cy**, *n.* 1. Quality of being malignant; extreme malevolence; malice. 2. (*Med.*) Virulence; tendency to mortification or to a fatal issue.

**Ma-līg'nānt**, *a.* [Lat. *malignans*, *p. pr.* of *malignare* or *malignari*, to do or make maliciously. See MALIGN.]

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; câre, fâr, âsk, ałl, whaț; êre, veil, tērm; pîque, fîrm; sôn, ôr, dō, wōłf,



**1.** Disposed to do harm, inflict suffering, or cause distress; virulently inimical. **2.** Exerting a pernicious influence; heinous. **3.** (*Med.*) Tending to produce death.

**Syn.**—Malicious; malevolent; bitter; rancorous; spiteful; resentful; envious; malign.

**Ma-lig'nant**, *n.* [*Obs.*] **1.** A man of extreme enmity or evil intentions. **2.** (*Eng. Hist.*) One of the adherents of the house of Stuart; a cavalier.

**Ma-lig'nant-ly**, *adv.* **1.** With extreme malevolence. **2.** With pernicious influence. [a defamer.]

**Ma-lig'n'er** (ma-lin'er), *n.* One who maligns; a traducer;

**Ma-lig'ni-ty**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being malign; extreme malevolence; virulent enmity. **2.** Deadly quality.

**Syn.**—Malice; maliciousness; rancor; spite; malevolence; ill-will; virulence; malignancy; animosity.

**Ma-lig'n'ly** (ma-lin'ly), *adv.* In a malign manner.

**Ma-lin'ger**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MALINGERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MALINGERING.] [*Fr. malingre*, sickly, weakly, from *mal*, ill, and *O. Fr. heingre*, *haingre*, thin, lean, infirm, from *Lat. æger*, with *n* inserted.] (*Mil.*) To feign illness or to protract disease, in order to avoid duty.

**Mäl'i-son** (mä'l'i-zn), *n.* [*O. Fr.*, contracted from *malédiction*. See MALEDICTION.] Malediction; curse; execration. [dirty drab.]

**Mal'kin** (maw'kin), *n.* [*Dim. of Mary.*] A mop; hence, a

**Mäl'l** (mawl), *n.* [*Lat. malleus.*] A large, heavy, wooden beetle; a maul.

**Mäl'l** (mawl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MALLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MALLING.] To beat with a mall; to maul.

**Mäl'l** (mä'l), *n.* [*Orig.* a walk where they played with *malls* and balls.] A level, shaded public walk.

**Mäl'lard**, *n.* [*Fr. malart*, from *mäle*, male, and termination *art, ard*.] **1.** A drake, **2.** (*Ornith.*) The common duck in its wild state.

**Mäl'l'e-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being malleable, or susceptible of extension by beating.

**Mäl'l'e-a-ble**, *a.* [*From Low Lat. malleare*. See *infra*.] Capable of being drawn out and extended by beating.

*Malleable iron*, cast iron, which by a peculiar process has been deprived of its carbon and thus freed from its brittleness.

**Mäl'l'e-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Malleability.

**Mäl'l'e-äte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MALLEATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MALLEATING.] [*L. Lat. malleare*, *malleatum*, to beat with a hammer: from *Lat. malleus*, a hammer.] To hammer; to draw into a plate or leaf by beating.

**Mäl'l'e-ä'tion**, *n.* Act of beating into a plate or leaf, as a metal.

**Mäl'l'et**, *n.* [*Fr. maillet*, *dim. of mail*, a mall. See MALL.] A wooden hammer; particularly used, in carpentry, for driving the chisel.

**Mäl'l'öw**, } *n.* [*A.-S. mealwe*, *malu*, from *Lat. malva*, }  
**Mäl'l'öwz**, } *Gr. μαλάχη*, from *μαλάσσειν*, to soften, }  
μαλακός, soft, either because of its softening or relaxing }  
properties, or its soft, downy leaves.] (*Bot.*) A plant of }  
the genus *Malva*;—so called from its emollient qual- }  
ities.

**Mäl'm'sey** (mä'm'zÿ), *n.* [*O. Eng. malvesie*, from *Malvasia*, in the Morea.] A sort of grape; also, a kind of strong and sweet wiue. [offensive odor.]

**Mäl'ö'dor**, *n.* [*Lat. malus*, bad, and *odor*, odor.] An

**Mal-prac'tice**, *n.* Evil practice; illegal or immoral conduct; especially, professional misconduct of a physician.

**Mäl't**, *n.* [*A.-S. mealt*, *malt*, from *meltan*, to melt, dissolve, cook.] Barley, or other grain, steeped in water till it germinates, and then dried in a kiln, thus evolving the saccharine principle. It is used in brewing.

**Mäl't**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MALTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MALTING.] To make into malt.

**Mäl't**, *v. i.* To become malt.

**Mäl't'man**, *n.*; *pl.* MÄLT'MEN. A man whose occupation is to make malt.

**Mäl-trēat'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MALTREATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MALTREATING.] To treat ill; to abuse; to treat roughly, rudely, or with unkindness.

**Mäl-trēat'ment**, *n.* Ill treatment; ill usage; abuse.

**Mäl't'ster**, *n.* A maltman.

**Mäl'ver-sä'tion**, *n.* [*From Lat. male*, ill, and *versatio*, from *versari*, to move about in a place, to occupy one's self.] Evil conduct; corruption or extortion in office.

**Mäm'a-lūke**, } *n.* [*Ar. mamlūk*, a purchased slave or }  
**Mäm'e-lūke**, } captive properly possessed or in one's }  
power, *p. p.* of *malaka*, to possess.] One of the former }  
mounted soldiery of Egypt, formed of Circassian slaves; }  
later, the actual or virtual masters of the country until }  
their destruction by Mohammed Ali in 1811.

**Mam-mä'**, *n.* [*Lat. mamma*, *Gr. μάμμα*, *μάμη*. *Sp. mama*, breast, *pap*, mother.] Mother;—a word of tenderness and familiarity, used chiefly by young children.

**Mäm'mäl**, *n.*; *pl.* MÄM'MALS. [*Lat. mammalis*, belonging to the breast, from *mamma*, breast, *pap.*] (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the highest class of vertebrates, characterized by the female suckling its young.

**Mäm-mä'li-ä**, *n. pl.* [*Lat. mammalis*. See *supra*.] A class of animals, comprehending the mammals.

**Mäm-mä'li-an**, *a.* Pertaining to the mammalia.

**Mäm-mäl'o-gy**, *n.* [*Lat. mamma*, the breast, and *Gr. λόγος*, discourse.] The science which relates to mammiferous animals, or mammals.

**Mäm'mä-ry**, *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the breasts or paps.

**Mäm'mi-fēr**, *n.* [*Lat. mamma*, the breast, and *ferre*, to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal which has breasts for nourishing its young; a mammal.

**Mäm'mif'er-öus**, *a.* Having breasts, and nourishing the young by the milk secreted by them.

**Mäm'mi-förm**, *a.* [*Lat. mamma*, the breast, and *forma*, shape.] Having the form of paps.

**Mäm'mil-la-ry**, *a.* [*Lat. mammilla*, *dim. of mamma*, the breast or pap.] Pertaining to the paps; resembling a pap.

**Mäm'mon**, *n.* [*Chald. mammôn*, *mâmôn*, *Heb. mat-môn*, a place where something is hid, treasury, from *tâ-man*, to hide, especially in the earth.] Riches; wealth, also, the god of riches.

**Mäm'mon-ist**, *n.* A person devoted to the acquisition of wealth; a worldling.

**Mäm'moth**, *n.* [*Russ. mämont*, *mämant*, from *Tartar mamma*, the earth, because the Tungooses and Yakoots believed that this animal worked its way in the earth like a mole.] (*Zoöl.*) An extinct elephant, of which there are several species.

**Mäm'moth**, *a.* Resembling the mammoth in size; very large; gigantic.

**Män**, *n.*; *pl.* MËN. [*A.-S. mann*, *man*, *monn*, *mon*, *Goth. manna*, *man*, from an hypoth. *Goth. minan*, *imp. man*, *Skr. man*, to think.] **1.** An individual of the human race; a human being. **2.** Especially, an adult male person. **3.** The human race; mankind; sometimes, the male part of the race, as distinguished from the female. **4.** One of manly strength or virtue. **5.** A servant of the male sex; a male attendant. **6.** A married man; a husband. **7.** Sir;—used as a familiar term of address. **8.** A piece with which a game, as chess or draughts, is played.

*Man of straw*, one who has no character or influence; also, a candidate; a nominee.—*Man-of-war*, a first class ship of war.

**Män**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MANNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MANNING.] **1.** To supply with men. **2.** To furnish with strength for action; to fortify.

**Män'a-ele**, *n.* [*Lat. manica*, *dim. of manica*, the long sleeve of a tunic, handcuff, from *manus*, hand.] An instrument of iron for fastening the hands; handcuff; shackle.

**Män'a-ele**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MANACLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MANACLING.] To put handcuffs or other fastening upon, for confining the hands; to shackle.

**Män'äge**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MANAGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MANAGING.] [*O. Eng. menage*, *Fr. ménager*, to keep house, from *Lat. mansio*, habitation, mansion.] **1.** To have under control and direction. **2.** Hence, especially, to guide by careful or delicate treatment; to bring around cunningly to one's plans. **3.** To train, as a horse; to exercise in graceful or artful action.

**Syn.**—To direct; govern; control; wield; order; contrive; concert; conduct; transact.

**Män'äge**, *v. i.* To direct or conduct affairs.

**Män'äge-a-ble**, *a.* **1.** Capable of being managed; admitting or suffering management. **2.** Easily made subservient to one's views or designs.

**Syn.**—Governable; tractable; tamable; controllable; docile.

**Män'äge-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being manageable.

**Män'äge-ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of managing; the manner of treating, directing, carrying on, or using for a purpose. **2.** Cunning practice; conduct directed by art or address. **3.** Board of managers.

**Syn.**—Conduct; administration; government; direction; guidance; disposal; care; charge; contrivance; intrigue.

**Män'a-ger**, *n.* **1.** One who manages; a conductor or director. **2.** One who conducts business with economy and frugality; a good economist.

**Mänch'i-neel'** (mäntch'-), *n.* [*N. Lat. mancanilla*, *man-cinella*, from *Lat. malum Matianum*, a kind of apple, be-



cause its fruit resembles an apple.] (*Bot.*) A lofty tree of the West Indies possessing poisonous properties.

**Mān'ci-ple**, *n.* [O. Fr. *mancipe*, with *l* inserted, as in *participle*, from *participe*; Lat. *mancipium*, from *mancipis*, purchaser at a public auction, fr. *manus*, hand, and *capere*, to take, seize.] A steward; a purveyor, particularly of a college.

**Man-dā'mus**, *n.* [Lat., we command, from *mandare*, to order, command.] (*Law.*) A writ issued by a superior court and directed to some inferior tribunal, or to some corporation or person exercising public authority, commanding the performance of some specified duty.

**Mān'da-rin'**, *n.* [Skr. *mantrin*, a counselor, from *mantra*, a counsel, from *man*, to think, know.] A Chinese public officer; a civil or military official in China.

**Mān'da-ta-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *mandatarius*, from *mandatum*, a charge, commission, order, from *mandare*, to commit to one's charge, to commission, to order.] 1. One to whom a command or charge is given; *specifically*, one to whom the pope has given a mandate or order for his benefice. 2. (*Law.*) One who undertakes, without a recompense, to do some act for another in respect to a thing bailed to him.

**Mān'date**, *n.* [See *supra*.] 1. An official or authoritative command. 2. (*Canon Law.*) A rescript of the pope, requiring a person therein named to be put in possession of a vacant benefice.

**Mān'da-to-ry** (50), *a.* Containing a command.

**Mān'di-ble**, *n.* [Lat. *mandibula*, *mandibulum*, from *mandere*, to chew.] (*Zoöl.*) The lower jaw of vertebrates; —also applied to designate both jaws of birds, and the anterior or upper pair of jaws in invertebrates.

**Man-dib'u-lar**, *a.* Belonging to or resembling the jaw, or mandible.

**Mān'drāke**, *n.* [A.-S. & Lat. *mandragora*, Gr. *μανδραγόρας*.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A low plant, having a fleshy root, often forked, and supposed to resemble a man. It was therefore supposed to have animal life, and to cry out when pulled up. (*b.*) The May-apple.

☞ The mandrake of Scripture was quite a different thing, but what it was is uncertain.

**Mān'drel**, *n.* [From Gr. *μάνδρα*, an inclosed space, the bed in which the stone of a ring is set.] (*Mach.*) (*a.*) A bar of metal inserted in the work to form it, or to hold it as in a lathe. (*b.*) The spindle which carries the center-chuck of a lathe, and communicates motion to the work, and which is usually driven by a pulley. (*c.*) An arbor.

**Māne**, *n.* [O. D. *mane*, Icel. *mön*, O. H. Ger. *mana*.] The long hair on the neck of some quadrupeds, as the horse, the lion, &c.

**Ma-nege'** (mä-nāzh'), *n.* [Fr. *manège*, from Low. Lat. *managium*, management, conduct, from Lat. *manus*, the hand.] 1. The art of horsemanship, or of training horses. 2. A school for teaching horsemanship, and for training horses.

**Mā'nēs**, *n. pl.* [Lat., from O. Lat. *manus*, good.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) The benevolent infernal deities; souls of the departed.

**Ma-neū'ver**, } *n.* [Fr. *manœuvre*, L. Lat. *manopera*,  
**Ma-noē'vre**, } lit. hand-work, from Lat. *manus*, hand,  
and *opera*, from *opus*, work, labor.] 1. Management; dexterous movement; *specifically*, an evolution, or change of position among military or naval bodies. 2. Adroit proceeding; intrigue; stratagem.

**Ma-neū'ver**, } *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. MANEUVERED,  
**Ma-noē'vre**, } or MANŒUVRED; p. pr. & vb. n.  
MANEUVERING, or MANŒUVRING.] 1. To make an evolution. 2. To manage with address or art.

**Ma-neū'ver**, } *v. t.* To change the positions of, as  
**Ma-noē'vre**, } troops or ships.

**Ma-neū'ver-er**, } *n.* One who maneuvers.  
**Ma-noē'vrer**, }

**Mān'ful**, *a.* Showing manliness, or manly spirit.

**Syn.** — Bold; brave; courageous; noble. See **MANLY**.

**Mān'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a manful manner.

**Mān'ful-ness**, *n.* Quality of being manful; boldness.

**Mān'gā-nēse'**, *n.* [Corrupted from Lat. *magnes*, because of its resemblance to the magnet. See **MAGNET**.] (*Chem.*) A metal of a dusky white or whitish-gray color, very hard and difficult to fuse.

☞ The name is very often applied to the black oxide of the metal.

**Mānge**, *n.* [Fr. *manger*, to eat, from Lat. *manducare*. See **MANGER**.] The scab or itch in cattle, dogs, and other beasts.

**Mān'gel-wūr'zel** (mäng'gl-wūr'zl), *n.* [Ger., a corruption from Ger. *mangoid*, beet, *mangoldwurzel*, beet-

root.] (*Bot.*) A plant, by some considered a mere variety of the ordinary beet.

**Mān'ger**, *n.* [Fr. *mangeoire*, from Fr. *manger*, to eat, Lat. *manducare*.] 1. A trough or box in which fodder is laid for cattle, in a barn or stable. 2. (*Naut.*) A space across the deck, within the hawse-holes, having a coaming high enough to prevent the water which enters the hawse-holes from running over the deck.

**Mān'gi-ness**, *n.* Quality or condition of being mangy; scabbiness.

**Mān'gle** (mäng'gl), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. MANGLED; p. pr. & vb. n. MANGLING.] [A.-S. *be-mancian*, to main, behead, Icel. *minka*, to lessen, decrease; allied to Lat. *mancus*, maimed, infirm. O. H. Ger. *mangalōn*, to be wanting.] 1. To cut in a bungling manner, as flesh; to hack; to lacerate; to mutilate. 2. To curtail; to take by piecemeal.

**Mān'gle** (mäng'gl), *n.* [From O. Fr. *mangonel*, Gr. *μάγανον*, a machine for throwing stones; the axis of a pulley.] A rolling press or calender for smoothing linen.

**Mān'gle**, *v. t.* To smooth with a mangle, as linen.

**Mān'gler** (mäng'gler), *n.* 1. One who mangles or tears in cutting. 2. One who smooths linen with a mangle.

**Mān'go** (mäng'go), *n.* [Malay. *mangga*.] 1. The fruit of the mango-tree, of the East Indies, often pickled. 2. A green musk-melon pickled.

**Mān'go-stān**, } *n.* [Malay. *mangusta*, *mangis*.] (*Bot.*)

**Mān'go-steen**, } A tree of the East Indies which bears fruit, also called *mangosteen*, of the size of a small apple, the pulp of which is very delicious food.

**Mān'grōve**, *n.* [Malay. *manggimanggi*.] (*Bot.*) A tree found all along the shores of the tropics, rooting in the mud, and forming dense forests even at the verge of the ocean, and below high-water mark.

**Mān'gy**, *a.* [compar. MANGIER; superl. MANGIEST.] [From *mange*.] Infected with the mange; scabby.

**Man-hād'en**, *n.* See **MENHADEN**.

**Mān'hood**, *n.* [Eng. *man* and the termination *hood*, q. v.] 1. State of being man, or man as distinguished from other beings. 2. Manly quality; courage; bravery; resolution.

**Mā'ni-ā**, *n.* [Lat. *mania*, Gr. *μανία*, from *μαίνεσθαι*, to rage.] 1. Violent derangement of mind. 2. Excessive or unreasonable desire; insane passion.

**Syn.** — Insanity; derangement; madness; lunacy; alienation; aberration; delirium; frenzy; monomania; dementia. See **INSANITY**.

**Mā'ni-āe**, *a.* Raving with madness; raging with disordered intellect; mad.

**Mā'ni-āe**, *n.* One raving with madness; a madman.

**Ma-nī'ae-al**, *a.* Affected with madness.

**Mān'i-chē'an**, *a.* Pertaining to the Manichees.

**Mān'i-chē'an**, } *n.* A follower of Manes, a Persian, who  
**Mān'i-chee**, } maintained that there are two supreme principles, the first of which, *light*, was held to be the author of all good, the second, *darkness*, the author of all evil.

**Mān'i-che-ism**, *n.* The doctrines taught, or system of principles maintained, by the Manichees.

**Mān'i-fest**, *a.* [Lat. *manifestus*.] Clearly visible to the eye; obvious to the understanding.

**Syn.** — Open; clear; apparent; evident; visible; conspicuous; plain; obvious. — What is *clear* can be seen in all its bearings; what is *plain* can be seen by any man without study or reflection; what is *obvious* lies directly in our way, and must be seen by every one; what is *evident* is seen forcibly, and leaves no hesitation on the mind; what is *manifest* is evident in a very high degree, striking upon the mind at once with overpowering conviction.

**Mān'i-fest**, *n.* [From Lat. *manifestare*.] A list or invoice of a ship's cargo, to be exhibited at the custom-house by the proper person.

**Mān'i-fest**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. MANIFESTED; p. pr. & vb. n. MANIFESTING.] 1. To disclose to the eye or to the understanding; to show plainly. 2. To exhibit the manifests or prepared invoices of, at the custom-house.

**Syn.** — To reveal; declare; evince; make known; disclose; discover; display.

**Mān'i-fēst'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being manifested.

**Mān'i-fes-tā'tion**, *n.* Act of manifesting or disclosing; exhibition; display; revelation.

**Mān'i-fēst-ly**, *adv.* In a manifest manner; clearly; evidently; plainly.

**Mān'i-fēs'to**, *n.*; *pl.* MĀN'I-FĒS'TŌĒS. [See **MANIFEST**.] A public declaration, usually of a prince or sovereign, showing his intentions, or proclaiming his opinions and motives in reference to some act done or contemplated by him.



**Män'i-föld**, *a.* [Eng. *many* and *fold*.] **1.** Various in kind or quality; many in number; numerous. **2.** Exhibited at divers times or in various ways.

**Män'i-föld**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* MANIFOLDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MANIFOLDING.] **1.** To double or fold in many complications or thicknesses. **2.** To take many copies of by a mechanical process. [ways.]

**Män'i-föld-ly**, *adv.* In a manifold manner; in many ways.

**Män'i-kim**, *n.* [Eng. *man* and dim. termination *kin*.] An artificial preparation exhibiting the different parts and organs of the human body.

**Mä'ni-öe**, *n.* [Pg. & Braz. *mandioca*.] **1.** The tropical plant from which cassava and tapioca are prepared. **2.** The cassava itself.

**Män'i-ple**, *n.* [Lat. *manipulus*, *maniplus*, a handful, a certain number of soldiers, from *manus*, the hand, and *p'ere*, to fill, *plenus*, full.] **1.** A handful. **2.** A small band of soldiers; a company. **3.** A kind of scarf worn about the left arm of a Roman Catholic priest; a stole.

**Ma-nip'u-lar**, *a.* Pertaining to the maniple, or company.

**Ma-nip'u-läte**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* MANIPULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MANIPULATING.] [L. Lat. *manipulare*, *manipulatum*, to lead by the hand, from Lat. *manipulus*. See MANIPLE.] To treat, work, or operate with the hands.

**Ma-nip'u-läte**, *v. i.* To use the hands; *specifically*, to manage apparatus in the experiments of physics and chemistry.

**Ma-nip'u-lä'tion**, *n.* Act of manipulating; use of the hands, in an artistic or skillful manner, in science or art.

**Ma-nip'u-lä'tor**, *n.* One who practices manipulation.

**Man-kind'** (72), *n.* **1.** The human race; man taken collectively; man. **2.** Men as distinguished from women.

**Män'li-ness**, *n.* The quality of being manly, or of possessing the attributes of a man, especially boldness and courage.

**Män'ly**, *a.* [compar. MANLIER; *superl.* MANLIEST.] [From Eng. *man*, and the termination *ly*.] Having qualities becoming a man; firm; brave; undaunted; dignified; noble; stately.

**Syn.** — Manful. — *Manful* refers to vigor and resolution as attributes of our race, and is opposed to weak or cowardly; *manly* has reference to maturity of years or elevation of spirit, and is opposed to puerile or mean. Hence we speak of a *manful* endurance of evil, and of *manly* conduct or deportment.

**Män'ly**, *adv.* With courage like a man.

**Män'-mid'wife**, *n.* A man who practices obstetrics.

**Män'nä**, *n.* [Heb. *män*, Ar. *mann*, prop. gift (of heaven), from *manna*, Heb. *mānan*, *mānāh*, to share, bestow.]

**1.** (*Script.*) A substance miraculously furnished as food for the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness; hence, divinely supplied food. **2.** (*Med.*) A sweetish secretion from many trees, as the manna ash, the European larch, &c.

**Män'ner**, *n.* [Lat. *manarius*, for *manuarius*, belonging to the hand, from *manus*, the hand.] **1.** Mode of action; way of performing or effecting any thing. **2.** Characteristic mode of acting, conducting, carrying on one's self, or the like; habitual style; *specifically*, (*a.*) The style of writing or thought in an author. (*b.*) *pl.* Carriage; behavior; deportment; also, decent and respectful deportment. (*c.*) Customary method of acting; habit. **3.** Certain degree or measure. **4.** Sort; kind; style.

To make one's manners, to make a bow or salutation; to offer salutation.

**Syn.** — Method; mode; custom; habit; fashion; air; look; mien; aspect; appearance. See METHOD.

**Män'ner-ism**, *n.* Adherence to a peculiar style or manner; a characteristic mode of action, bearing, or treatment, carried to excess.

**Män'ner-ist**, *n.* One addicted to mannerism.

**Män'ner-li-ness**, *n.* The quality of being mannerly, or civil and respectful in behavior; civility.

**Män'ner-ly**, *a.* Showing good manners; civil; respectful; complaisant; not rude or vulgar.

**Män'ni-h**, *a.* **1.** Having the nature of man; human. **2.** Having the appearance or qualities of a man; masculine; bold.

**Ma-nœū'vre**, *n.* See MANEUVER.

**Män'-of-war'**, *n.* A government vessel employed for the purposes of war; a ship of war; a war vessel.

*Man-of-war bird* (*Ornith.*), a large, black, tropical sea-fowl, belonging to the pelican family; the frigate-bird.

**Män'or**, *n.* [O. Fr. *manoir*, *maneir*, *maner*, habitation, village, L. Lat. *manerium*, from O. Fr. *manoir*, *maneir*, *maner*, Lat. *manere*, to stay, remain, dwell, because it

was the permanent residence of the lord and of his tenants.] (*Eng. Law.*) The land belonging to a lord or nobleman.

**Män'or-house**, *n.* The house belonging to a manor.

**Ma-nō'ri-al** (89), *a.* Pertaining to a manor.

**Män'sard-roof**, *n.* [So called from its inventor, *Mansard*, a French architect, who died in 1666.] (*Arch.*) A kind of roof formed with an upper and under set of rafters, the upper set more inclined to the horizon than the under set; — called also *curb-roof*.

**Mänse**, *n.* [Low Lat. *mansa*, *massa*, from Lat. *manere*, *mansum*, to stay, dwell. Cf. MANSION.] **1.** A house or habitation; *especially*, a parsonage-house. **2.** A farm.

**Män'sion**, *n.* [Lat. *mansio*, a staying, remaining, a dwelling, habitation, from *manere*, *mansum*, to stay, abide, dwell.] **1.** A house; an abode; *especially*, one of some size or pretension. **2.** The house of the lord of a manor.

**Män'sion-house**, *n.* The house in which one resides; *specifically*, the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London.

**Män'slaugh-ter** (-slaw-ter), *n.* **1.** The slaying of a man or of men; murder. **2.** (*Law.*) The unlawful killing of a man without malice, express or implied.

**Män'tel** (män'tl), *n.* (*Arch.*) The work over a fire-place in front of the chimney, especially a narrow shelf above the fire-place.

**Män'tel-et**, *n.* [Fr. *mantelet*, dim. of O. Fr. *mantel*. See MANTLE.] **1.** A small cloak worn by women. **2.** (*Fort.*) A musket-proof shield of wood, metal, or rope, sometimes used for the protection of sappers, riflemen, [or gunners.]

**Män'tel-pièce**, } *n.* See MANTEL.

**Män'tel-shelf**, }

**Män'tel-tree**, }

**Man-til'lä**, *n.* [See MANTLE.] **1.** A lady's cloak of silk or velvet. **2.** A kind of veil covering the head and falling down upon the shoulders.

**Män'tle** (män'tl), *n.* [A.-S. *mentel*, *mæntel*, O. Fr. *mantel*, N. Fr. *manteau*, O. H. Ger. *mantal*, Icel. *möttull*, L. Lat. *mantellus*, from Lat. *mantellum*, *mantelum*.] **1.** A loose garment to be worn over other garments; a cloak; hence, figuratively, a covering or concealing envelope. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a.*) The outer soft membrane of the body of a mollusk. (*b.*) Any free outer membrane. **3.** (*Arch.*) A mantel. See MANTEL.

**Män'tle**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* MANTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MANTLING.] To cover or envelop, as with a mantle; to cloak; to hide; to disguise.

**Män'tle**, *v. i.* **1.** To rise and spread; to expand; to be spread out, especially in a graceful or elegant manner. **2.** Hence, to revel in pleasure. **3.** To become covered, as a liquid, on the surface.

**Män'tle-pièce**, }

**Män'tle-shelf**, }

**Män'tle-tree**, }

**Män'-tráp**, *n.* A machine for catching trespassers.

**Män'tu-ä** (män'tu-ä or män'tū), *n.* [Either corrupted from It. *manto*, Fr. *manteau*, or from *Mantua*, in Italy. See MANTLE.] A woman's gown or dress.

**Män'tua-mäk'er** (män'tu-mäk'er), *n.* A ladies' dress-maker; one who makes women's clothes.

**Män'u-al**, *a.* [Lat. *manualis*, from *manus*, the hand.] **1.** Pertaining to, or performed by, the hand. **2.** Used or made by hand.

*Manual exercise* (*Mil.*), the exercise by which soldiers are taught the use of their muskets and other arms.

**Män'u-al**, *n.* **1.** A small book, such as may be carried in the hand, or conveniently handled; a hand-book. **2.** *Specifically*, the service-book of the Roman Catholic church. **3.** (*Mus.*) The key-board of an organ or har-

**Män'u-al-ly**, *adv.* By hand. [monium.]

**Män'u-fäc'to-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *manus*, the hand, and *factorium*, a place where something is made, from *factor*, a maker, from *facere*, *factum*, to make.] A house or place where any thing is manufactured; a factory.

**Män'u-fäc'türe** (53), *n.* [Lat. *manus*, the hand, and *factura*, a making, from *facere*, *factum*, to make.] **1.** The operation of making wares of any kind, by the hands, by art, or machinery. **2.** Any thing made from raw materials by the hand, by machinery, or by art.

**Män'u-fäc'türe**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* MANUFACTURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MANUFACTURING.] **1.** To make or fabricate from raw materials, by the hand, by art, or machinery. **2.** To work, as raw materials, into suitable forms for use.

**Män'u-fäc'tür-er**, *n.* One who manufactures.



**Mān'u-mīs'sion** (-mīsh'un), *n.* Act of manumitting, or of liberating a slave from bondage.

**Mān'u-mīt'** (110), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MANUMITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MANUMITTING.] [Lat. *manumittere*, from *manus*, the hand, and *mittere*, *missum*, to send, send off.] To release from slavery; to free, as a slave.

**Ma-nūr'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being manured, or of being cultivated.

**Ma-nūre'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MANURED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MANURING.] [Contracted from Fr. *manœuvrer*, to work with the hand. See MANEUVER.] To enrich, as land, by the application of a fertilizing substance.

**Ma-nūre'**, *n.* Any matter which makes land productive; a fertilizing substance.

**Ma-nūr'er**, *n.* One who manures land.

**Mān'u-script**, *a.* Written with the hand; not printed.

**Mān'u-script**, *n.* [Low Lat. *manuscriptum*, literally something written with the hand, from Lat. *manus*, the hand, and *scribere*, *scriptum*, to write.] A book or paper written with the hand.

**Man'y** (mēn'ŷ), *a.* [*compar.* MORE; *superl.* MOST; both from a different root.] [A.-S. *maneg*, *manig*, *menig*, Goth. *manags*.] Comprising, or consisting of, a great number of individuals.

*Many a*, a large number taken distributively; each one of many.

**Syn.**—Numerous; multiplied; frequent; manifold; various; divers; sundry.

**Man'y** (mēn'ŷ), *n.* A numerous company; a multitude; a great number; a crowd;—chiefly in the phrases *a great many*, *a good many*.

**Māp**, *n.* [Lat. *mappa*, napkin, signal-cloth, a Punic word.] A representation of the surface of the earth, or of any part of it, drawn on paper or other material; a chart;—applied also to representations of the celestial sphere.

**Māp**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MAPPED (māpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MAPPING.] To draw or delineate, as the figure of any portion of land; hence, figuratively, to delineate or describe well.

**Mā'ple**, } *n.* [A.-S. *mapeltréo*, O. H. Ger. *māzal-*  
**Mā'ple-tree**, } *trā.*] (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Acer*, of several species.

**Mār**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MARRED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MARRING.] [A.-S. *merran*, *mirran*, *mearrian*, to obstruct, impede, dissipate; Icel. *meria*, Goth. *marzjan*.] 1. To injure by cutting off a part, or by wounding and making defective; to damage; to hurt; to harm; to impair; to spoil. 2. To impair the good looks of; to disfigure.

**Mār**, *n.* A mark or blemish made by bruising, scratching, or the like; an injury.

**Mār'a-nāth'ā**, or **Mār'a-nā'thā**, *n.* [Syriac.] The Lord comes, or has come; a word used by the apostle Paul in expressing a curse. This word was used in anathematizing persons for great crimes.

**Mār'as-eh'no** (-kē'no), *n.* [It., from *marasca*, *amarasca*, a sour cherry, from Lat. *amarus*, bitter.] A delicate spirit distilled from cherries.

**Ma-rās'mus**, *n.* [Gr. *μαρασμός*, from *μαραινεν*, to quench, as fire (in the passive), to die away, decay.] (*Med.*) A wasting of flesh without fever or apparent disease; atrophy; phthisis.

**Ma-raud'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MARAUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MARAUDING.] [Fr. *marauder*, from *maraud*, rogue, rascal, Lat. *male ruptus*, badly broken, ruined, debauched.] To rove in quest of plunder; to plunder.

**Ma-raud'er**, *n.* A rover in quest of booty or plunder; a plunderer.

**Mār'a-vē'dī**, *n.* [Sp.;—so called from the *Marābitin*, an Arabian dynasty which reigned in Africa and Spain.] (*Numis.*) A small copper coin of Spain, equal to three mills American money, less than a farthing sterling.

**Mār'ble**, *n.* [Lat. *marmor*, Gr. *μάρμαρος*, from *μαρμαίρειν*, to sparkle, flash.] 1. Any species of calcareous stone or mineral, of a compact texture, and of a beautiful appearance, susceptible of a good polish. 2. A thing made of, or resembling, marble; as, (*a.*) A work of art, or record, in marble. (*b.*) A little ball of marble, or other hard substance, used as a plaything by children. (*c.*) *pl.* A collection of antique works of art in marble.

**Mār'ble**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MARBLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MARBLING.] To stain or vein like marble; to variegate in color. [marble.]

**Mār'bler**, *n.* One who paints or stains in imitation of

**Māre**, *n.* [Fr., probably fro. Lat. *emarcus*, a kind of wine of middling quality; orig. a Gallic word.] The refuse matter which remains after the pressure of fruit, particularly of grapes.

**Mar-çēs'çent**, *a.* [Lat. *marcescens*, *p. pr.* of *marcescere*, to wither, pine away, decay, from *marcere*, to wither, droop.] (*Bot.*) Withering without falling off; fading; decaying.

**Mārch**, *n.* [Lat. *Martius mensis*, from *Martius*, belonging to *Mars*, the god of war.] The third month of the year.

**Mārch**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MARCHED (mārch't); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MARCHING.] [From O. Fr. *marche*, border, boundary, hence, orig., to go to the boundary in order to defend it. See MARCH, *n.*] 1. To move by steps and in order, as soldiers. 2. To walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner. [troops.]

**Mārch**, *v. t.* To cause to move in military array, as

**Mārch**, *n.* 1. Military progress; advance of troops. 2. Measured and regular advance like that of soldiers moving in order. 3. A piece of music, designed to accompany and guide the movement of troops. 4. The distance passed over.

**Mārch**, *n.* [A.-S. *mearc*, mark, sign, boundary; Goth. *marka*, allied to Lat. *margo*, border, margin. See MARK.] A frontier of a territory; a border; a confine;—used chiefly in the plural.

**Mār'chion-ess** (mār'shun-es), *n.* [L. Lat. *marchionissa*, from *marchio*, a marquis, *q. v.*] The wife or widow of a marquis.

**Mārch'pāne**, *n.* [Prob. from Lat. *maza*, Gr. *μάζα*, *frumenty*, a barley-cake, from *μάσσειν*, to knead, and Lat. *panis*, bread.] A kind of sweet bread or biscuit; spice cakes of sugar, nuts, poppy seeds, and Indian corn.

**Mār'çid**, *a.* [Lat. *marcidus*, from *marcere*, to wither, droop, pine.] Pining; wasted away; lean.

**Mār'çid'i-ty**, *n.* State of great leanness.

**Māre**, *n.* [A.-S. *mere*, *myre*, *merihe*, Icel. *meri*, O. H. Ger. *merhā*, *merihā*, from A.-S. *meor*, *mearh*, horse; Icel. *marr*, O. H. Ger. *marah*.] The female of the horse, or equine genus of quadrupeds.

*Mare's-nest*, any thing very absurd or ludicrous; as, a person is said to find a *mare's-nest*, when he chuckles over the discovery of something which is absurdly ridiculous or a hoax.

**Māre'schal** (mār'shal), *n.* [O. Fr.] This word is now written *marshal*, *q. v.* A military officer of very high rank; a marshal.

**Mārgē**, } *n.* [See MARGIN.] A margin.

**Mār'gin**, *n.* [Lat. *margo*, *marginis*.] 1. A border; edge; brink; verge. 2. *Specifically*, the part of a page at the edge left uncovered in writing or printing. 3. (*Com.*) Difference between the price of purchase and sale of an article, which leaves room for profit. 4. Hence, the difference between the outlay, expense, number, or amount of any thing as estimated, and that which is actually required or incurred.

**Mār'gin**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MARGINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MARGINING.] 1. To furnish with a margin; to border; to leave room to be filled up by anticipated profits, or by the discretion of an agent. 2. To enter in the margin of a page.

**Mār'gin-al**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a margin. 2. Written or printed in the margin.

**Mār'gin-ate**, } *a.* [Lat. *marginatus*, *p. p.* of *mar-*  
**Mār'gin-ā'ted**, } *ginare*.] Having a margin.

**Mār'gra-vate**, } *n.* The territory or jurisdiction of a  
**Mār-grā'viate**, } margrave.

**Mār'grāve**, *n.* [Ger. *markgraf*, *i. e.*, lord chief justice of the march, from *mark*, bound, border, march, and *graf*, earl, count, lord chief justice; O. H. Ger. *markgrāvo*. See MARK and MARCH.] 1. Originally, a lord of the borders or marches, in Germany. 2. A nobleman of a rank equivalent to that of an English marquis.

**Mār'gra-vine**, *n.* The wife of a margrave.

**Mār'i-gōld**, *n.* [From *Mary* and *gold*.] (*Bot.*) A plant, bearing a yellow flower. There are several plants of different genera bearing this name.

**Ma-rine'**, *a.* [Lat. *marinus*, from *mare*, the sea.] 1. Pertaining to the sea; relating to the ocean, or to navigation, naval affairs, &c.; naval; nautical. 2. (*Geol.*) Formed by the action of the currents or waves of the sea.

**Syn.**—See MARITIME.

**Ma-rine'**, *n.* 1. A soldier serving on shipboard. 2. The sum of naval affairs or interests; naval economy; the collective shipping of a country.

**Mār'i-ner**, *n.* One who pursues a sea-faring life; a seaman or sailor.

**Mā'ri-ōl'a-try**, *n.* [Gr. *Μαρία*, Lat. *Maria*, the Virgin Mary, and *λατρεία*, worship.] The worship of the Virgin Mary.



**Mär'i-tal**, *a.* [Lat. *maritalis*, from *maritus*, belonging to marriage, a married man.] Pertaining to a husband.

**Mär'i-time**, *a.* [Lat. *maritimus*, from *mare*, the sea.]  
**1.** Bordering on the ocean; connected with the sea by site, interest, or power. **2.** Relating to navigation and naval affairs.

**Syn.** — Marine. — *Maritime* denotes primarily, "bordering on the sea," as a *maritime* town, coast, nation, &c., and secondarily, "belonging to those who border on the sea," as *maritime* laws, rights, pursuits, &c. *Marine* denotes, primarily, "of or pertaining to the sea," as a *marine* shell, *marine* productions, &c.; and secondarily, "transacted at sea," as *marine* service; or "doing duty on the sea," as *marine* forces, &c. Hence, also, *marines* are soldiers who do service in ships; the *marine* of a nation is its shipping taken collectively, and also the entire economy of its naval affairs.

**Mär'jo-ram**, *n.* [L. Lat. *majoraca*, from Lat. *amaracus*, *amaracum*, Gr. ἀμάρακος, ἀμάρακον.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Origanum*, of several species. The sweet marjoram is peculiarly aromatic and fragrant, and much used in cookery.

**Märk**, *n.* [A.-S. *mearc*, mark, sign, limit, boundary, Icel. *mark*, O. Fr. *merc*.] **1.** A visible sign, as a line, point, stamp, figure, or the like, made or left upon any thing; a token; a trace. **2.** A significative token; *specifically*, a permanent impression of one's activity or character. **3.** Distinguished pre-eminence. **4.** *Specifically*, a character made, instead of signature, by one who can not write. **5.** A thing aimed at; what one seeks to hit or reach. **6.** (*Logic.*) A characteristic or essential attribute; a differential.

**Syn.** — Impress; impression; stamp; print; trace; vestige; track; characteristic; evidence; proof; token; badge; indication; symptom.

**Märk**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MARKED (märkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MARKING.] **1.** To make a visible sign upon; to affix a significant mark to. **2.** To notice the marks of; to give attention to; to remark; to regard.

**Syn.** — To note; notice; observe; heed; show; evince; indicate; point out; betoken; denote; characterize; stamp; imprint; impress; brand.

**Märk**, *v. i.* To take particular notice; to note.

**Märk'er**, *n.* **1.** One who marks, affixes a sign, or takes notice. **2.** One who, or that which, serves to indicate or keep account; *especially*, (*a.*) A counter used in card-playing. (*b.*) One who keeps account of a game played. (*c.*) (*Mil.*) The soldier who forms the pivot of a wheeling column, or marks the direction of an alignment.

**Mär'ket**, *n.* [Lat. *mercatus*, trade, market-place, from *mercari*, *mercatus*, to trade, traffic, from *merx*, *mercis*, merchandise.] **1.** A public place in a city or town where provisions or cattle are exposed to sale. **2.** A building where wares are bought and sold; a market-house. **3.** A town, region, country, &c., where there is a demand for an article, and where it may be disposed of by sale or barter; hence, demand and sale, or exchange.

**Mär'ket**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MARKETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MARKETING.] To buy or sell; to make bargains.

**Mär'ket-a-ble**, *a.* **1.** Fit to be offered for sale; salable. **2.** Current in market.

**Mär'ket-er**, *n.* One who brings any thing to market for sale; one who attends a market.

**Mär'ket-town** (109), *n.* A town that has the privilege of a stated public market.

**Märks'mau**, *n.*; *pl.* MÄRKS'MEN. One who is skillful to hit a mark; one who shoots well.

**Mär'l**, *n.* [From L. Lat. *margila*, dim. of Lat. *marga*, marl. Originally a Celtic word according to Pliny, W. *marl*; Ir. & Gael. *marla*.] A mixed earthy substance, consisting of carbonate of lime, clay, and silicious sand.

**Mär'l**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MARLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MARLING.] **1.** To overspread or manure with marl. **2.** [See *infra*.] (*Naut.*) To wind or twist a small line or rope round another.

**Mär'l-ä'ceous**, *a.* Resembling marl, or partaking of its qualities.

**Mär'line**, *n.* [Perhaps from O. H. Ger. *marrjan*, *marrên*, D. *marren*, to hinder, stop, check, and L. Ger. *lien*, N. H. Ger. *leine*, line, rope.] (*Naut.*) A small line composed of two strands a little twisted, used for winding round ropes and cables, to prevent their being fretted by the blocks, &c.

**Mär'line**, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To wind marline around.

**Mär'line-spike**, *n.* (*Naut.*) An iron tool, tapering to a point, used to separate the strands of a rope, in splicing.

**Mär'l'y**, *a.* [*compar.* MARLIER; *superl.* MARLIEST.] Consisting or partaking of marl; resembling marl; abounding with marl.



**Mär'ma-lāde**, *n.* [From Gr. μελίμηλον, a sweet apple, an apple grafted on a quince, from μέλι, honey, and μήλον, apple.] A pasty preserve made of the pulp of any of the firmer fruits, as the quince, pear, orange, &c., boiled with sugar, and usually evaporated so as to take form in a mold.

**Mar-mō're-al** } (124), *a.* [Lat. *marmoreus*, from *mar-*  
**Mar-mō're-an** } *mor*, marble.] Pertaining to, or resembling, marble; made of marble; having the qualities of marble.

**Mär'mo-sēt'**, *n.* [Fr. *marmouset*, a grotesque figure, an ugly little boy, dim. of *marmot*, a marmoset.] (*Zööl.*) A small monkey, having soft fur, hooked claws, a long, thick tail, and much resembling a squirrel. It is a native of South America.

**Mär'mot**, *n.* [From Lat. *mus montanus*, i. e., mountain-mouse, or mountain-rat.]

(*Zööl.*) A rodent, of about the size of the rabbit, which inhabits the higher regions of the Alps and Pyrenees. The American marmot is the woodchuck.



Marmot.

**Ma-rōon'**, *n.* [Abbreviated and corrupted from Sp. *cimarron*, wild, unruly, from *cima*, the summit of a mountain; hence, *negro cimarron*, a runaway negro that lives in the mountains.] A fugitive slave living on the mountains in the West Indies and in Guiana.

**Ma-rōon'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MAROONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MAROONING.] To put ashore on a desolate isle, as a sailor, under pretense of his having committed some great crime.

**Ma-rōon'**, *a.* [Fr. *marron*, chestnut-colored, from *marron*, a large French chestnut; L. Gr. μάραον, μάραος.] Brownish-crimson; of a claret color.

**Ma-rōon'**, *n.* A brownish-crimson or claret color.

**Mär'plöt**, *n.* One who, by his officious interference, mars or defeats a design or plot.

**Märque** (märk), *n.* [Fr. *marque*, mark, sign, landmark. See MARK.] **1.** (*Law.*) A license to pass the limits of a jurisdiction, for the purpose of making reprisals. **2.** A ship commissioned for making reprisals.

*Letters of marque*, a license granted by the supreme power of one state to its subjects, to make reprisals at sea on the subjects of another.

**Mar-quee'** (mar-kē'), *n.* [Fr. *marquise*.] A large field-tent. [Written also *markee*.]

**Mär'quess** (-kwess), *n.* A marquis. See MARQUIS.

**Mär'quet-ry** (-ket-), *n.* [Fr. *marqueterie*, fr. *marqueter*, to checker, inlay, from *marque*, mark, sign.] Inlaid work; work inlaid with different pieces of divers colored fine wood, shells, &c.

**Mär'quis** (mär'kwis), *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *marchis*, from Ger. *mark*, bound, border, march. See MARGRAVE, MARK, and MARCHES.] A nobleman in England, France, and Germany, of a rank next below that of duke.

**Mär'quis-ate**, *n.* The seignior, dignity, or lordship of a marquis.

**Mär'rer**, *n.* One who mars, hurts, or impairs.

**Mär'riage** (mär'rij), *n.* [Fr. *mariage*, from *marier*, to marry, from *mari*, husband.] Act of marrying, or state of being married.

**Syn.** — Matrimony; wedlock; wedding; nuptials. — *Marriage* is properly the act which unites the two parties, and *matrimony* the state into which they enter. *Marriage* is, however, often used for the state as well as the act. *Wedlock* is the old Anglo-Saxon term for *matrimony*.

**Mär'riage-a-ble** (-rij-), *a.* Of an age suitable for marriage.

**Mär'ried** (mär'rid), *a.* Formed by marriage; conjugal; connubial.

**Mar-rōon'**, *n.* & *a.* The same as MAROON.

**Mär'rōw**, *n.* [A.-S. *mearg*, *mearg*, Icel. *mergr*, W. *mer*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A soft, oleaginous substance contained in the cavities of animal bones. **2.** The essence; the best part.

**Mär'rōw-bōne**, *n.* **1.** A bone containing marrow. **2.** *pl.* [Supposed to be a burlesque corruption of *Marybone*, in allusion to the genuflections made to the Virgin Mary.] The bone of the knee; the knees.

**Mär'rōw-fāt**, *n.* A rich but late variety of pea.

**Mär'rōw-less**, *a.* Destitute of marrow or pith.

**Mär'rōw-y**, *a.* Abounding in marrow or pith; pithy.

**Mär'ry**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MARRIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MARRYING.] [Lat. *maritare*, from Lat. *maritus*, husband, from *mas*, *maris*, a male.] **1.** To unite in wed-

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, eecho; ġem, ġet; aŷ; exiŷt; linger, link; thiŷ.



lock or matrimony. **2.** To dispose of in wedlock; to give away as wife. **3.** To take for husband or wife. **4.** Hence, figuratively, to unite in the closest connection.

**Mär'ry**, *v. i.* To enter into the conjugal state; to unite as husband and wife.

**Märş**, *n.* **1.** (*Myth.*) The son of Jupiter and Juno, and the god of war. **2.** (*Astron.*) One of the planets of the solar system, the next beyond the earth. It is conspicuous for the redness of its light.

**Märsh**, *n.* [A.-S. *mersc*, marsh, bog, L. Lat. *mariscus*, from A.-S. *mere*, *mære*, sea, lake, Goth. *marei*, Icel. *mar*, allied to Lat. *mare*, Russ. *more*.] A tract of low land, usually or occasionally covered with water; a fen; a swamp; a morass.

**Mär'shal**, *n.* [O. Fr. *mareschal*, from O. H. Ger. *marah-scalc*, *marah*-*scalh*, from *marah*, horse, and *scalc*, *scalh*, servant.] An officer of high rank, charged with the arrangement of ceremonies, the conduct of operations, or the like; as, *specifically*, (*a.*) A harbinger; a pursuivant. (*b.*) One who regulates rank and order at a feast or any other assembly, directs the order of procession, and the like. (*c.*) The chief officer of arms, whose duty it is to regulate combats in the lists. (*d.*) (*France.*) The highest military officer. (*e.*) (*Am. Law.*) A ministerial officer, whose duty it is to execute the process of the courts of the United States. His duties are similar to those of a sheriff. The name is also sometimes applied to certain police officers of a city.

**Mär'shal**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MARSHALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MARSHALING.] **1.** To dispose in order; to arrange in a suitable manner, as troops or an army. **2.** To lead as a harbinger.

**Mär'shal-er**, *n.* One who marshals.  
**Mär'shal-ship**, *n.* The office of a marshal.  
**Märsh'-här'ri-er**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of prey, of the Falcon family, found in most of the countries of Europe, and not uncommon in the British Isles.

**Märsh'-mä'l'low**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant common in marshes near the sea-shore.

**Märsh'y**, *a.* **1.** Resembling a marsh; wet; boggy; fenny. **2.** Pertaining to, or produced in, marshes.

**Mar-sū'pi-al**, *a.* [From Lat. *marsupium*, Gr. *μαρούπιον*, a pouch, bag, purse.] (*Zoöl.*) (*a.*) Having a pouch for carrying the immature young; pertaining to the group of quadrupeds characterized by a pouch or marsupium. (*b.*) Pertaining to the pouch of the marsupials.

**Mar-sū'pi-al**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the marsupial animals.

**Mar-sū'pi-ate**, *a.* Related to the marsupial animals; furnished with a pouch for the young.

**Märt**, *n.* [Contracted from *market*, *q. v.*] A place of sale or traffic; a market.

**Mar-töl'lo Tow'er**. [It. *martello*, hammer, from Lat. *martulus*, dim. of *marcus*, hammer.] (*Fort.*) A round tower of masonry, erected on the sea-coast, with a gun on the summit capable of being fired in any direction.

**Mär'ten** (58), *n.* See MARTIN.

**Mär'ten**, *n.* [A.-S. *meardh*, allied to Lat. *martes*.] (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous animal allied to the weasel. Its fur is used in making hats and muffs.



Marten.

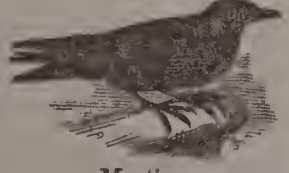
**Mär'-tëxt**, *n.* A blundering or ignorant preacher.

**Mär'tial** (*mär'shal*), *a.* [Lat. *martialis*, from *Mars*, the god of war.] **1.** Pertaining or suited to war; military. **2.** Given to war; brave. **3.** Belonging to war or to an army and navy; — opposed to *civil*.

*Martial law*, an arbitrary kind of law, extending to matters of civil as well as of criminal jurisdiction, and proclaimed only in times of war, insurrection, rebellion or other great emergency. It is quite distinct from *military law*.

**Syn.** — Warlike. — *Martial* (from Mars, the god of war) refers more to war in action, its array, its attendants, &c., as, *martial music*, a *martial appearance*, *martial array*, *courts-martial*, &c. *Warlike* describes the feeling or temper which leads to war, and the adjuncts connected with it, as, a *warlike nation*, *warlike preparations*, a *warlike attitude* of things, &c. The two words thus approach each other very nearly, and are often interchanged.

**Mär'tin**, *n.* [Fr. *martinet*, Sp. *martinete*, a little white heron.] (*Ornith.*) A bird of the swallow kind, which forms its nest about buildings.



Martin.

**Mär'tin-ët'**, *n.* [So called from an officer of that name in the French army under Louis XIV.] (*Mil.*) A strict disciplinarian.

**Mär'ti-nët'**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small

line fastened to the leech of a sail, to bring it close to the yard when the sail is furled.

**Mär'tin-gal**, } *n.* [Fr. *martingale*, It. *martingala*, a  
**Mär'tin-gale**, } sort of hose, Sp. *martingala*, a greave, euish.] **1.** A strap fastened to a horse's girth, passing between his fore legs, and ending in two rings, through which the reins pass. It is intended to hold down the head of the horse, and prevent him from rearing. **2.** (*Naut.*) A short, perpendicular spar, under the bowsprit end, used for reeving the stays.

**Mär'tin-mas**, *n.* (*Eccl.*) The feast of St. Martin, the eleventh of November.

**Märt'let**, *n.* [Fr. *martinet*. See MARTIN.] A kind of swallow; a martin.

**Mär'tyr**, *n.* [Lat. *martyr*, Gr. *μάρτυρ*, a witness who testifies with his blood, from *μάρτυς*, a witness.] **1.** One who, by his death, bears witness to the truth of the gospel. **2.** One who sacrifices his life, or whatever is of great value to him, for the sake of any principle or cause.

**Mär'tyr**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MARTYRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MARTYRING.] **1.** To put to death for adhering to what one believes to be the truth; to sacrifice on account of faith or profession. **2.** To persecute as a martyr; to torment; to torture.

**Mär'tyr-döm**, *n.* The condition of a martyr; the death of a martyr.

**Mär'tyr-o-lög'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to martyrology;  
**Mär'tyr-o-lög'ie-al**, } registering, or registered in, a catalogue of martyrs.

**Mär'tyr-öl'o-g'ist**, *n.* An historian of martyrs.

**Mär'tyr-öl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *μάρτυρ*, martyr, and *λόγος*, discourse.] A history or account of martyrs, with their sufferings; a register of martyrs.

**Mär'vel**, *n.* [From Lat. *mirabilia*, wonderful things, pl. of *mirabilis*, wonderful, from *mirari*, to wonder or marvel at.] That which arrests the attention, and causes admiration or surprise; a wonder; a prodigy; a miracle.

**Syn.** — Wonder; admiration; astonishment; miracle; prodigy.

**Mär'vel**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MARVELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MARVELING.] To be struck with surprise, astonishment, or admiration; to wonder.

**Mär'vel-ous**, *a.* **1.** Exciting wonder or surprise; prodigious. **2.** Surpassing belief; partaking of the character of miracle.

**Syn.** — Wonderful; astonishing; surprising; strange; improbable; incredible. — We speak of a thing as *wonderful* when it awakens our surprise and admiration; as *marvelous* when it is so much out of the ordinary course of things as to seem nearly or quite incredible. The victories of Napoleon were *wonderful*; the sleight-of-hand tricks which are sometimes exhibited are so *marvelous* that they would appear incredible if not publicly performed.

**Mär'vel-ous-ly**, *adv.* In a marvelous manner.

**Mär'vel-ous-ness**, *n.* Quality of being marvelous.

**Mäs'eu-line**, *a.* [Lat. *masculus*, from *masculus*, male, manly, dim. of *mas*, *maris*, a male.] **1.** Of the male sex; not female. **2.** Having the qualities of a man; virile; not feminine or effeminate. **3.** (*Gram.*) Having inflections, or construed with words, pertaining especially to male beings, as distinguished from feminine and neuter.

**Mäs'eu-line-ly**, *adv.* In a masculine manner; like a man.

**Mäs'eu-line-ness** (109), *n.* The quality or state of being masculine; resemblance to man in qualities.

**Mäsh**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MASHED (*mäsht*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MASHING.] [Ger. *meischen*, *maischen*, to mash, mix.] **1.** To crush by beating or pressure; to bruise. **2.** Hence, *specifically*, to mix malt and water together in brewing.

**Mäsh**, *n.* **1.** A mixture or mass of ingredients, beaten or blended together in a promiscuous manner. **2.** (*Brewing.*) A mixture of ground malt and warm water.

**Mäsh'y**, *a.* Produced by crushing or bruising; resembling, or consisting of, a mash.

**Mäsk**, *n.* [From Ar. *maskharat*, buffoon, fool, pleasantry, any thing ridiculous or mirthful, from *sakhira*, to ridicule, to laugh at.] **1.** A cover for the face, with apertures for the eyes and mouth; a visor. **2.** Hence, that which disguises; a pretext or subterfuge. **3.** A festive entertainment in which the company all wear masks; a masquerade; hence, a revel; a piece of mummery. **4.** A kind of dramatic performance written in a tragic style, introducing such characters that the actors must be masked.

**Mäsk**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MASKED (*mäskt*); *p. pr.* &



*vb n. MASKING.*] **1.** To conceal with a mask or visor. **2.** To disguise; to cover; to hide.

**Māsk**, *v. i.* **1.** To revel. **2.** To be disguised in any way.

**Māsk'er**, *n.* One who wears a mask.

**Māš'lin**, *n.* [O. Eng. *missellane*, *meslin*, from *miscellane*. See MISCELLANEOUS.] A mixture of different materials, especially of different sorts of grain.

**Māš'lin**, *a.* Composed of different sorts; as, *maslin* bread, which is composed of wheat and rye.

**Mā'son** (mā'sn), *n.* [L. Lat. *macio*, *macerio*, from Lat. *maceria*, inclosure, wall.] **1.** A man whose occupation is to lay bricks and stones in walls or structures of any kind. **2.** A member of the fraternity of Freemasons.

**Ma-sōn'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to the craft or mysteries of Freemasons.

**Mā'son-ry**, *n.* **1.** Art or occupation of a mason. **2.** Work or performance of a mason. **3.** The craft or mysteries of Freemasons.

**Ma-sō'rā**, *n.* [N. Heb. *massōrah*, *massōreth*, i. e. tradition, from *māsar*, to hand down.] A critical Rabbinical work on the text of the Hebrew Scriptures.

**Mās'o-rēt'ie**, } *a.* Relating to the Masora, or to its  
**Mās'o-rēt'ie-al**, } authors, who were the inventors of the Hebrew vowel-points and accents.

**Māsq̄ue** (māsk), *n.* A mask; a masquerade.

**Mās'quer-āde'** (mās'ker-ād'), *n.* [See MASK.] **1.** An assembly of persons wearing masks, and amusing themselves with dancing, conversation, &c. **2.** Intentional or elaborate hiding of what is real or true under a false show; disguise.

**Mās'quer-āde'**, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. MASQUERADED; p. pr. & vb. n. MASQUERADING.] **1.** To assemble in masks. **2.** To go in disguise.

**Mās'quer-ād'er** (mās'ker-ād'er), *n.* One who masquerades; a person wearing a mask; one disguised.

**Māss**, *n.* [Lat. *massa*; Ger. *masse*, allied to Gr. *μάζα*, a barley-cake, from *μάσσειν*, to knead.] **1.** A body of matter assembled or formed into a lump; a great quantity collected; a heap; an assemblage. **2.** Bulk; magnitude; size. **3.** Chief component portion; principal part; main body. **4.** (*Physics*.) The quantity of matter which a body contains, irrespective of its bulk or volume.

*The masses*, the people in general; the populace.

**Māss**, *n.* [A.-S. *māsse*, *messe*, L. Lat. *missa*, from Lat. *mittere*, *missum*, to send, dismiss. In the ancient churches, the public services at which the catechumens were permitted to be present were called *missa catechumenorum*, because at the close of them proclamation was made thus: *Ite, missa est, sc. ecclesia*. Then followed the communion service, which was called *missa fidelium*.] The communion service, or the consecration and oblation of the host, in the Roman Catholic churches.

**Māss**, *v. t.* To form into a mass; to form into a collective body; to assemble.

**Mās'sa-ere** (mās'sa-ker), *n.* [From Prov. Ger. *metzger*, *metzgen*, to kill cattle.] The killing of human beings by indiscriminate slaughter; cold-blooded destruction of life.

**Syn.**—Butchery; carnage.—*Massacre* denoted originally the killing of victims for sacrifice, and now denotes the promiscuous slaughter of many without restraint or remorse, *Butchery* refers to cold-blooded cruelty in slaughtering, as if brute beasts. *Carnage* refers to the heaped up bodies of the slain.

**Mās'sa-ere**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. MASSACRED; p. pr. & vb. n. MASSACRING.] To murder with circumstances of cruelty; to butcher; to slaughter.

**Mas-sē'ter**, *n.* [Gr. *μασσητήρ*, *μασητήρ*, a chewer, from *μασᾶσθαι*, *μασᾶσθαι*, to chew.] (*Anat.*) A muscle which raises the under jaw, and assists in chewing.

**Mās'si-cōt**, *n.* [Fr. *massicot*; Eng. *masticot* is a corruption.] (*Chem.*) Protoxide of lead, or yellow oxide of lead, which has not been fused.

**Māss'i-ness**, *n.* State of being massy; ponderousness.

**Māss'ive**, *a.* **1.** Forming, or consisting of, a mass; compacted; weighty; heavy; massy. **2.** (*Min.*) Having a crystalline structure, but not a regular form.

**Māss'ive-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being massive.

**Māss'-meet'ing**, *n.* A large assembly of the people to be addressed on some public occasion. [*Amer.*]

**Māss'y**, *a.* [*compar.* MASSIER; *superl.* MASSIEST.] Compacted into, or consisting of, a mass; weighty; ponderous; bulky and heavy.

**Māst**, *n.* [A.-S. *māst*, Icel. *mastr*.] (*Naut.*) A pole set upright in a boat or vessel, to sustain the sails, yards, rigging, &c.

**Māst**, *n.* [A.-S. *māst*, from Goth. *matan*, O. H. Ger. *ma-*

*zan*, to nourish. Cf. MEAT.] The fruit of the oak and beech, or other forest trees; nuts; acorns.

**Māst**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. MASTED; p. pr. & vb. n. MASTING.] To furnish with a mast or masts.

**Māst'ed**, *a.* Furnished with a mast or masts;—chiefly used in composition.

**Mās'ter**, *n.* [From Lat. *magister*] **1.** A superior; a leader; a chief;—employed as a title of respectful address, but more usually in a familiar way to an inferior or a boy. **2.** A ruler, governor, director, or manager; hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) An owner or possessor; a proprietor. (*b.*) A person having others under his control and authority. (*c.*) The director of a school; a teacher; an instructor. (*d.*) (*Naut.*) The commander of a merchant ship. Also an officer on a ship of war, who takes rank immediately after the lieutenants. **3.** One highly skilled in any occupation, art or science.

**Mās'ter**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. MASTERED; p. pr. & vb. n. MASTERING.] **1.** To become the master of; to conquer; to overpower; to subdue. **2.** To become an adept in.

**Mās'ter-kēy**, *n.* The key that opens many locks; hence a general clew to lead out of many difficulties.

**Mās'ter-ly**, *a.* **1.** Indicating thorough knowledge or superior skill; most excellent. **2.** Imperious; dominating; arbitrary. [*vre.*]

**Mās'ter-piēce**, *n.* A capital performance; a chef-d'œuvre.

**Mās'ter-ship**, *n.* **1.** The state or office of a master. **2.** Mastery; superiority.

**Mās'ter-strōke**, *n.* Capital performance; a masterly achievement; a consummate action.

**Mās'ter-y**, *n.* **1.** Act of mastering. **2.** Position or authority of a master; supremacy. **3.** Superiority in competition; pre-eminence. **4.** Victory in war. **5.** Eminent skill.

**Māst'-hēad**, *n.* (*Naut.*) The top or head of a mast.

**Mās'tie**, *n.* [Lat. *mastiche*, *masticum*, Gr. *μαστίχη*, from *μασᾶσθαι*, to chew, because of its being used for chewing in the East.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A low, shrubby tree growing upon the islands and coasts of the Mediterranean, and producing a valuable resin. **2.** A resin exuding from the mastic-tree. It is used as an ingredient in drying varnishes. **3.** A kind of cement used for plastering walls, &c.

**Mās'ti-ea-ble**, *a.* Capable of being masticated.

**Mās'ti-eāte**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. MASTICATED; p. pr. & vb. n. MASTICATING.] [Lat. *masticare*, *masticatum*, allied to Gr. *μαστάζειν*.] To grind with the teeth, and prepare for swallowing and digestion; to chew.

**Mās'ti-eā'tion**, *n.* Act or operation of masticating or of chewing solid food.

**Mās'ti-ea-to-ry** (50), *a.* Chewing; adapted to perform the office of chewing food.

**Mās'ti-ea-to-ry**, *n.* (*Med.*) A substance to be chewed to increase the saliva.

**Mās'tieh**, *n.* See MASTIC.

**Mās'ti-eōt**, *n.* Yellow oxide of lead. See MASSICOT.

**Mās'tiff**, *n.*; *pl.* MĀS'TIFFS. [L. Lat. *mastivus*, *mastivus*, It. *mastino*, for *masnadi-no*, from It. *masnada*, as if from a Lat. word *mansionata*, domestics, family, hence N. Lat. *canis familiaris*, s. *domesticus*, house-dog.] A large variety of dog, remarkable for strength and courage.



Mastiff.

**Māst'lin** (māz'lin or māst'lin), *n.* See MASLIN.

**Mās'to-don**, *n.* [From Gr. *μαστός*, the breast of a woman, and *ὀδούς*, *ὀδόντος*, a tooth; so called from the conical projections upon its molar teeth.] (*Zoöl.*) An extinct mammal resembling the elephant, but larger, and having tubercular teeth, whence the name.

**Mās'toid**, *a.* [Gr. *μαστοειδής*, from *μαστός*, the breast of a woman, and *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling the nipple or breast.

**Mas-tōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *μαστός*, the breast of a woman, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The natural history of animals which suckle their young.

**Mās'tur-bā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *masturbare*, to practice onanism, prob. from *manus*, the hand, and *stuprare*, to defile.] Onanism; self-pollution.

**Māt**, *n.* [A.-S. *meatte*, *meatta*, from Lat. *matta*, a mat made of rushes.] **1.** A texture of sedge, rushes, husks, straw, or other material, to be laid on a floor for various purposes of cleanliness. **2.** Any similar fabric for various uses; also any thing growing thickly, or closely interwoven.



Mastodon.

food, foot; urn, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; as; exist; linger, link; this.



**Mät**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MATTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MATTING.] 1. To cover or lay with mats. 2. To twist together; to interweave like a mat.

**Mät**, *v. i.* To become interwoven like a mat.

**Mät'a-chin'** (-sheen'), *n.* [Sp.; It. *mattacino*, mimic, puppet, from *matto*, mad, extravagant.] An old dance with swords and bucklers.

**Mät'a-döre'**, *n.* [Sp. *matador*, a murderer, and one of the three cards in the game of ombre, from *matar*, to kill, from Lat. *maclare*, to sacrifice, kill.] 1. One of the three principal cards in the game of ombre and quadrille. 2. The man appointed to kill the bull in bull-fights.

**Match**, *n.* [L. Lat. *myxus*, *mixus*, *mixa*, from Lat. *myxus*, Gr. *μύξα*, a lamp-nozzle.] A combustible substance used for lighting a fire, firing artillery, &c.

**Match**, *n.* [O. Eng. *macche*, A.-S. *maca*, *gemaca*, *gemäcca*, Icel. *maki*. See MAKE.] 1. A person or thing equal or similar to another in quality; an equal; a mate; a companion. 2. A bringing together of two parties suited to one another, as for a union, a trial of skill or force, a contest, or the like; as, *specifically*, (a.) A contest to try strength or skill, or to determine superiority. (b.) A marriage. 3. Hence, a candidate for matrimony.

**Match**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MATCHED (mächt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MATCHING.] 1. To be a mate or match for; to rival successfully. 2. To furnish with its match; to bring a mate, match, or equal, against. 3. To set in competition. 4. To make equal, proportionate, or suitable. 5. To marry; to give in marriage.

**Match**, *v. i.* 1. To be united in marriage. 2. To be of equal size, figure, or quality; to tally; to correspond.

**Match'a-ble**, *a.* Fit to be joined; suitable; equal.

**Match'er**, *n.* One who matches.

**Match'less**, *a.* 1. Having no equal; unequaled; unrivaled. 2. Ill-adapted; unsuited.

**Match'lock**, *n.* The lock of a musket containing a match for firing it; hence, a musket fired by means of a match.

**Match'-mäk'er**, *n.* 1. One who makes matches for burning. 2. One who contrives a union by marriage.

**Match'-mäk'ing**, *n.* The act of making matches.

**Mäte**, *n.* [Icel. *máti*, equal, companion.] 1. One who customarily associates with another; a companion. 2. Hence, *specifically*, a husband or wife. 3. (*Naut.*) An officer in a merchant vessel ranking next below the captain. 4. In general, a subordinate officer; an assistant. 5. A suitable companion; a match.

**Mäte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MATTING.] [See MATE, a companion.] 1. To match; to marry. 2. To match one's self against; to compete with.

**Mäte'less**, *a.* Having no mate or companion.

**Ma-tē'ri-ä**, *n.* [Lat.] Matter; substance.

*Materia medica*, (*Med.*) (a.) All substances used as curative agents in medicine. (b.) That branch of medical science which treats of the nature and properties of the substances used for the cure of diseases.

**Ma-tē'ri-al** (89), *a.* [Lat. *materialis*, from *materia*, stuff, matter.] 1. Consisting of matter; physical. 2. Hence, pertaining to, or affecting, the physical nature of man, as distinguished from the moral or religious nature. 3. Of solid or weighty character; of consequence, not to be dispensed with. 4. (*Logic.*) Pertaining to the matter, as opposed to the form, of a thing.

**Syn.**—Corporeal; bodily; important; weighty; momentous; essential.

**Ma-tē'ri-al**, *n.* The substance or matter of which any thing is made or to be made.

**Ma-tē'ri-al-ism**, *n.* 1. The doctrine of materialists. 2. The tendency to give undue importance to material interests; devotion to the material nature and its wants.

**Ma-tē'ri-al-ist**, *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances, and maintains that the soul of man is the result of a particular organization of matter in the body.

**Ma-tē'ri-al-ist'ic**, } *a.* Pertaining or relating to  
**Ma-tē'ri-al-ist'ic-al**, } materialism or materialists.

**Ma-tē'ri-äl'i-ty**, *n.* 1. Quality of being material; material existence; corporeity. 2. Importance.

**Ma-tē'ri-al-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MATERIALIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MATERIALIZING.] 1. To reduce to a state of matter; to regard as matter. 2. To consider or explain by the laws or principles appropriate to matter. 3. To occupy with material instead of moral or religious interests.

**Ma-tē'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* 1. In the state of matter. 2. In its essence; substantially. 3. In an important manner or degree; essentially.

**Ma-tē'ri-al-ness**, *n.* State of being material; importance.

**Matériel** (ma-tā're-ël'), *n.* [Fr. See MATERIAL.] That in a complex system which constitutes the materials, or instruments employed, in distinction from the personnel, or men.

**Ma-tēr'nal**, *a.* [Lat. *maternus*, motherly, from *mater*, mother.] Pertaining to a mother; becoming a mother; motherly.

**Syn.**—See MOTHERLY.

**Ma-tēr'nal-ly**, *adv.* In a motherly manner.

**Ma-tēr'ni-ty**, *n.* State, character, or relation of a mother.

**Mäth'e-mät'ic**, } *a.* [Lat. *mathematicus*, Gr. μα-  
**Mäth'e-mät'ic-al**, } θηματικός, disposed to learn, be-  
longing to learning or the sciences, esp. to mathematics, from μάθημα, pl. μαθήματα, learning, science, esp. mathematical science, from μαθάνειν, to learn.] 1. Pertaining to mathematics. 2. According to the principles of mathematics; theoretically precise.

**Mäth'e-mät'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* According to the laws or principles of mathematical science; demonstrably.

**Mäth'e-ma-ti'cian** (-tish'an), *n.* One versed in mathematics.

**Mäth'e-mät'ics**, *n. sing.* [Gr. μαθηματική (sc. ἐπιστήμη), science.] That science, or class of sciences, which treats of the exact relations existing between quantities or magnitudes, and of the methods by which, in accordance with these relations, quantities sought are deducible from other quantities known or supposed.

☞ The names of sciences ending in *ics*, as *mathematics*, *mechanics*, *metaphysics*, *optics*, &c., are, with respect to their form, nouns in the plural number. The plural form was probably introduced to mark the complex nature of such sciences. Previously to the present century, nouns of this class were construed with a verb or a pronoun in the plural; but it is now generally considered preferable to treat them as singular.

**Mät'in**, *a.* Pertaining to the morning; used in the morning.

**Mät'in**, *n.* [From Lat. *matutinum*, the morning, from *matutinus*, belonging to the morning.] 1. Morning worship or service; morning prayers or songs. 2. Time of morning service; the first canonical hour in the Roman Catholic church.

**Matinée** (mat'e-nā'), *n.* [Fr., from *matin*. See MATIN.] A reception or musical entertainment held in the early part of the day.

**Mät'räss**, *n.* [From O. Fr. *matras*, large arrow, dart; Lat. *materis*, *mataris*, *matara*, a Celtic javelin, pike; a Celtic word. So called from its narrow, long neck.] A chemical vessel, formerly in use, having the shape of an egg, or with a tapering neck open at the top, and serving the purposes of digestion, evaporation, &c.

**Mät'ress**, *n.* See MATTRESS.

**Mä'tri-ce**, or **Mät'ri-ce**, *n.* The same as MATRIX, q. v.

**Mät'ri-ci'dal**, *a.* Pertaining to matricide.

**Mät'ri-ci'de**, *n.* [Lat. *matricidium* and *matricida*, from *mater*, mother, and *cædere*, to kill, slay.] 1. The killing or murder of a mother. 2. The killer or murderer of his mother.

**Ma-tri'e'u-läte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MATRICULATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MATRICULATING.] [Lat. *matricula*, a public roll or register, dim. of *matrix*, a mother in respect to propagation, a public register.] To enter or admit to membership in a body or society, esp. in a college or university, by enrolling the name in a register.

**Ma-tri'e'u-late**, *n.* One who is matriculated.

**Ma-tri'e'u-lät'ion**, *n.* Act of matriculating or of registering a name, and admitting to membership.

**Mät'ri-mō'ni-al**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to marriage. 2. Derived from marriage.

**Syn.**—Connubial; conjugal; sponsal; spousal; nuptial; hymeneal.

**Mät'ri-mō'ni-al-ly**, *adv.* According to the manner or laws of marriage.

**Mät'ri-mo-ny** (50), *n.* [Lat. *matrimonium*, from *mater*, mother.] Union of man and woman as husband and wife; the nuptial state.

**Syn.**—Marriage; wedlock. See MARRIAGE.

**Mä'tri-x**, *n.*; *pl.* MÄT'RI-ÇEŞ. [Lat., from *mater*, mother.] 1. (*Anat.*) The womb. 2. Hence, that which gives form or modifies any thing; as, (a.) (*Mech.*) A mold. (b.) (*Min.*) The earthy or stony substance in which metallic ores or crystalline minerals are found. (c.) *pl.* (*Dyeing.*) The five simple colors, black, white, blue, red, and yellow, of which all the rest are composed.

**Mä'tron**, *n.* [Lat. *matrona*, from Lat. *mater*, mother.] 1. An elderly woman; the female head of a household. 2. *Specifically*, a nurse in a hospital.

**Mät'ron-age**, *n.* 1. The state of a matron. 2. The collective body of matrons.



**Mät'ron-al**, or **Mā'tron-al**, *a.* Pertaining or suitable to a matron; grave; motherly.

**Mā'tron-ly**, *a.* 1. Advanced in years; elderly. 2. Like, or befitting, a matron; grave; sedate.

**Mät'ter**, *n.* [Lat. *materia*, from Lat. *mater*, mother.] 1. That of which the sensible universe and all existent bodies are composed; body; substance. 2. That of which any thing is composed; material; hence, material or substantial part of any thing. 3. That with regard to, or about which, any thing takes place. 4. That which one has to treat, or has to do; concern; affair; business. 5. Thing of consequence; importance; significance; moment. 6. Inducing cause or occasion. 7. Indefinite amount, quantity, or portion. 8. Pus; purulent substance. 9. (*Metaph.*) That which is permanent, or is supposed to be given, and in or upon which changes are effected by psychological or logical processes and relations; — opposed to *form*.

*Matter of fact*, a real occurrence or existence, as distinguished from any thing fancied or supposed; a verity; a fact.

**Mät'ter**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MATTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MATTERING.] 1. To be of importance; to import; to signify. 2. To form pus or matter: to mature.

**Mät'ter-of-fäet'**, *a.* Adhering to facts; not fanciful or imaginative; dry.

**Mät'ting**, *n.* 1. Mats in general, or collectively; mat work. 2. Materials for mats.

**Mät'tock**, *n.* [A.-S. *mattoc*, W. *matog*.] A kind of pick-ax, having the iron ends broad, instead of pointed.

**Mät'tress**, *n.* [From Ar. *mathrah*, a place where any thing is thrown, what is thrown under something, from *tharaha*, to throw.] A bed stuffed with hair, moss, or other soft material, and quilted.



Mattock.

[promotes suppuration.]

**Mät'u-rant**, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine, or application, which

**Mät'u-räte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MATURATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MATURATING.] [Lat. *maturare*, *maturatum*, to make ripe, from *maturus*, ripe, mature.] 1. To bring to ripeness or maturity. 2. To promote the perfect suppuration of.

**Mät'u-räte**, *v. i.* To suppurate perfectly.

**Mät'u-rät'ion**, *n.* 1. Process of ripening or coming to maturity; ripeness. 2. Suppuration; the forming of pus.

**Mät'u-rät'ive**, *a.* 1. Conducing to ripeness; ripening. 2. Conducing to perfect suppuration.

**Ma-türe'**, *a.* [*compar.* MATURER; *superl.* MATUREST.] [Lat. *maturus*.] 1. Brought by natural process to completeness or perfection of growth or development. 2. Completely worked out; fully digested. 3. Come to suppuration.

**Syn.**—Ripe; perfect; completed; prepared; digested; ready. —Both *mature* and *ripe* describe fullness of growth. *Mature* brings to view the process; *ripe* indicates the result. We speak of a thing as *mature* when thinking of the successive stages through which it has passed; as *ripe*, when our attention is directed to its ends or uses. A *mature* judgment, *mature* consideration; *ripe* fruit; a *ripe* scholar. A character is *matured* by experience or by time; it is *ripened* for great usefulness or for the enjoyments of heaven.

**Ma-türe'**, *v. t.* 1. To bring or hasten to perfection or maturity; to perfect; to ripen. 2. To make fit or ready for a special use.

**Ma-türe'**, *v. i.* 1. To become ripe or perfect. 2. Hence, *specifically*, to become due, as a note.

**Ma-türe'ly**, *adv.* In a mature manner; with ripeness; completely. [maturity.]

**Ma-türe'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being mature;

**Mät'u-rēs'cent**, *a.* [Lat. *maturescens*, *p. pr.* of *maturescere*, to become ripe, inchoative form of *maturus*. See MATURE.] Approaching to maturity.

**Ma-tū'ri-ty**, *n.* 1. State of being mature; ripeness.

2. Termination of the period a note has to run.

**Mät'u-tī'nal**, } *a.* [Lat. *matutinalis*, *matutinus*, from

**Mät'u-tine**, } *mane*, morning.] Pertaining to the morning; early.

**Maud'lin**, *a.* [From *Maudlin*, contr. from *Magdalen*, who is drawn by painters with eyes swelled and red with weeping.] 1. Drunk; fuddled; stupid. 2. Weak or silly, as if half drunk; sickly sentimental.

**Mau'ger**, } *prep.* [O. Fr. *maugré*, N. Fr. *malgré*, Lat. *mau'gre*, } *male gratum*, something not agreeable, used as an adv. and prep., the prep. *a*, equiv. to Lat. *ad*, being suppressed.] In spite of; in opposition to; notwithstanding.

**Maul**, *n.* [See MALL.] A heavy wooden hammer.

**Mäul**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MAULED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MAULING.] To beat and bruise with a heavy stick or cudgel.

**Mäul'-stick**, *n.* [From Ger. *maler-stock*, from *maler*, a painter, and *stock*, stick.] The stick used by painters to keep the hand steady in working.

**Mäund**, or **Maund**. } *v. i.* [Fr. *mendier*, to beg. **Mäund'er**, or **Maund'er**, } See MENDICATE.] 1. To mutter; to murmur; to beg. 2. To talk incoherently or idly.

**Mäund'er-er**, or **Maund'er-er**, *n.* A grumbler.

**Mäund'y-Thürs'däy**, *n.* [O. Eng. *maund*, a basket, because on that day the King of England distributes alms to a certain number of poor persons at Whitehall, from baskets, in which the gifts are contained.] (*Ecl.*) The Thursday in Passion-week, or next before Good Friday. [mental.]

**Mäu'so-lē'an**, *a.* Pertaining to a mausoleum; monu-  
**Mäu'so-lē'um** (124), *n.* [Lat. *Mausoleum* (*sc. sepulchrum*), from *Mausoleus*; Gr. *Μαυσώλειον*, from *Mausolus*, king of Caria, to whom Artemisia, his widow, erected a stately monument.] A magnificent tomb, or stately sepulchral monument.

**Mä'vis**, *n.* [Fr. *mauvais*, Corn. *melhuez*.] (*Ornith.*) The thrush or song-thrush.

**Mäw**, *n.* [A.-S. *maga*, Icel. *magi*, O. H. Ger. *mago*, N. H. Ger. *magen*.] A stomach of one of the lower animals, or, in contempt, of a man; in birds, the craw.

**Mäw'k'ish**, *a.* [See MAGGOT.] Apt to cause satiety or loathing; nauseous; disgusting.

**Mäw'-worm** (-würm), *n.* (*Med.*) An intestinal worm.

**Mäx'il-lar**, } *a.* [Lat. *maxillaris*, from *maxilla*, jaw-  
**Mäx'il-la-ry**, } bone, jaw, dim. of *mala*, cheek-bone, jaw, from *mandere*, to chew.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the jaw; properly, restricted to the upper jaw.

**Mäx'im**, *n.* [From Lat. *maxima* (*sc. sententia*), the greatest sentiment, proposition, or axiom, *i. e.*, of the greatest weight.] An established principle or proposition; a condensed proposition of important practical truth.

**Syn.**—Axiom; aphorism; apothegm; adage; proverb; saying. See AXIOM.

**Mäx'i-mäm**, *n.*; *pl.* MÄX'I-MÄ. [Lat., from *maximus*, the greatest, superlative of *magnus*, great.] (*Math.* & *Physics.*) The greatest quantity or value attainable in a given case; or, the greatest value attained by a quantity which first increases and then begins to decrease.

**Mäy**, *v.* [*imp.* MIGHT.] [A.-S. *magan*, to be able, pres. *mag*, pret. *meahte*, *mihte*; Goth. & O. H. Ger. *magan*.] An auxiliary verb qualifying the meaning of another verb, by expressing either, (*a.*) Ability or competency. (*b.*) Moral power, liberty, permission, allowance. (*c.*) Contingency or liability. (*d.*) Modesty, courtesy, or concession, or a desire to soften a question or remark. (*e.*) Desire or wish.

**Mäy**, *n.* [A.-S. *mäg*, Icel. *mey*, Goth. *mavi*.] 1. The early part of life. 2. The flowers of the hawthorn; — so called because they bloom in the last of May, old style. [*Colloq. Eng.*]

**Mäy**, *n.* [So named in honor of the goddess *Maia*, daughter of Atlas and mother of Mercury by Jupiter, Gr. *Maia*, *i. e.*, properly, mother.] The fifth month of the year.

**Mäy**, *v. i.* To gather flowers on May morning.

**Mäy'-äp'ple**, *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of an American plant, the mandrake. The leaves and root are dangerously drastic.

**Mäy'-büg**, *n.* (*Entom.*) A kind of beetle; a dor-fly, or cockchafer.

**Mäy'-däy**, *n.* The first day of May.

**Mäy'-flow'er**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A flower that appears in May; in England, the hawthorn; in New England, the trailing arbutus.

**Mäy'hem**, *n.* (*Law.*) The maiming of a person by depriving him of the use of any of his members which are necessary for defense or protection.

**Mäy'or** (*colloq.* *mâr*), *n.* [Lat. *major*, greater, higher, nobler, compar. of *magnus*, great.] The chief magistrate of a city or borough; the chief officer of a municipal corporation. [mayor.]

**Mäy'or-al-ty** (*colloq.* *mâr'al-tý*), *n.* The office of a mayor.

**Mäy'or-ess** (*colloq.* *mâr'es*), *n.* The wife of a mayor.

**Mäy'-pöle**, *n.* A pole to dance round in May.

**Mäy'-queen**, *n.* A young woman crowned with flowers as queen at the celebration of May-day.

**Mäz'ard**, *n.* 1. [Prob. made from *mazer*, *q. v.*, the head being compared to a large goblet.] The head or skull. [*Obs.*] 2. [Cf. Fr. *merise*, a wild cherry.] A kind of small, black cherry. [Written also *mazzard*.]

föod, föot; ün, ryde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, eecho; ġem, ġet; aș; exișt; linger, link; thiș.



**Māze**, *n.* [A.-S. *māse*, whirlpool, gulf; Icel. *meis*, winding, curve; O. H. Ger. *meisā*, pack, coffer.] 1. A confusing and baffling net-work of paths or passages. 2. Confusion of thought.

**Syn.**—Labyrinth; perplexity; intricacy. See LABYRINTH.

**Māze**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MAZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MAZING.] To confound with intricacy; to amaze; to bewilder.

**Mā'zer**, *n.* [O. Fr. *mazarin*, *mazerin*, cup, goblet; L. Lat. *scyphus maserinus*, from O. Fr. *mazre*, *madre*, a kind of knotty wood. Cf. MADREPORE.] A large bowl or goblet of value or fine material.

**Ma-zōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *μαζός*, the breast, and *λόγος*, discourse.] That branch of zoology which treats of mammiferous animals.

**Mā'zy**, *a.* Perplexed with turns and windings; winding; intricate; confusing; perplexing.

**Māz'zard**, *n.* The same as MAZARD, *q. v.*

**Me**, *pron. pers.* [A.-S. *me*, *mec*, Goth. *mik*, Icel. *mik*, allied to Lat. *me*, Gr. *μέ*, *ἐμέ*, Skr. *mā*, *mām*.] Myself; the person speaking;—objective case of I.

**Mēad**, *n.* [A.-S. *medu*, *medo*, Icel. *mjóðhr*, Ir. *meadh*, *míodh*, W. *medd*, allied to Slav. *med*, Skr. *madhu*, honey, Gr. *μέθυ*, wine.] A drink made of honey and water; also, of a sirup of sarsaparilla, or other flavoring extract, and water, sometimes impregnated with carbonic acid gas. [Amer.]

**Mēad**, } *n.* [A.-S. *mæd*, *mædu*, *madu*, *meadu*, O. H. Ger. *mato*.] A tract of low or level grass

land, especially land somewhat wet, but covered with grass.

**Mēad'ōw-lārk**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) An American singing bird, of a dark-brown color above, and yellow below.

**Mēad'ōw-y**, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of, meadow.

**Mēa'ger** } (*mē'gūr*), *a.* [A.-S. *māger*, Icel. *magr*, O. H. Ger. *magar*, Lat. *macer*.] 1. Having little

flesh; thin; lean. 2. Destitute of richness, fertility, strength, or the like; defective in quantity, or poor in quality; wanting strength of diction or affluence of imagery.

**Syn.**—Thin; lean; lank; gaunt; starved; hungry; poor; emaciated; scanty; barren.

**Mēa'ger-ly**, } *adv.* In a meager manner; poorly; thinly.

**Mēa'gre-ly**, } *n.* 1. Quality of being meager; lean-

**Mēa'gre-ness**, } ness; want of flesh. 2. Poorness;

**Mēa'gre-ness**, } barrenness. 3. Scantiness.

**Mēal**, *n.* [A.-S. *mæl*, part, portion, repast; Goth. *mēl*.] A portion of food taken at one time; a repast.

**Mēal**, *n.* [A.-S. *melu*, *melo*, *meolo*; O. H. Ger. *melo*, from Goth. *malan*, to grind in a mill, allied to Lat. *molere*.] Flour, especially of a coarser kind, as of oats or maize.

**Mēal'-time**, *n.* The usual time of eating meals.

**Mēal'i-ness**, *n.* The quality of being mealy.

**Mēal'y**, *a.* [*compar.* MEALIER; *superl.* MEALIEST.] 1. Having the qualities of meal, as soft, smooth. 2. Like meal; farinaceous; dry and friable. 3. Overspread with something that resembles meal.

**Mēal'y-mouthed**, *a.* Having a soft mouth; unwilling to tell the truth in plain language.

**Mēan**, *a.* [*compar.* MEANER; *superl.* MEANEST.] [A.-S. *mān*, *māne*, *gemāne*, Goth. *gamāins*, allied to Lat. *communis*.] 1. Destitute of distinction or eminence. 2. Wanting dignity of mind; destitute of honor. 3. Of little value or account.

**Syn.**—Base; ignoble; humble; poor; abject; beggarly; wretched; degraded; degenerate; vulgar; vile; servile; menial; spiritless; groveling; slavish; dishonorable; disgraceful; shameful; despicable; contemptible; paltry; sordid; penurious; niggardly. See BASE.

**Mēan**, *a.* [Lat. *medianus*, that is in the middle, from *medius*, *id.*] 1. Occupying a middle position; middle; intervening; intermediate. 2. Intermediate in excellence of any kind. 3. (*Math.*) Average; having an intermediate value between two extremes.

**Mēan**, *n.* [See *supra*.] 1. That which is intermediate between two extremes; middle point, place, rate, or degree; medium. 2. (*Math.*) A quantity having an intermediate value between several others, from which it is derived, and of which it expresses the resultant value; average. 3. Intermediate agency or measure; instrument.

**Syn.**—In this sense the word is most usually employed in the plural form *means*, and often with a singular attribute or predicate, as if a singular noun.

4. *pl.* Hence, resources; property, revenue, or the like, considered as the condition of easy livelihood, or an instrumentality at command for effecting any purpose.

*By all means*, certainly; without fail; at any rate. — *By any means*, in any way; possibly. — *By no means*, or *by no manner of means*, not at all; certainly not; not in any degree.

**Mēan**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MEANT (*mēnt*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MEANING.] [A.-S. *mānan*, to recite, tell, complain, lament, intend, wish, Goth. *munan*, *minan*.] 1. To have in view or contemplation; to intend. 2. To purpose; to design. 3. To signify; to indicate; to denote.

**Me-ān'der**, *n.* [Lat. *Mæander*, Gr. *Μαίανδρος*, a river in Phrygia, proverbial for its many windings.] 1. A winding course; a winding or turning in a passage. 2. An intricate or tortuous movement.

**Me-ān'der**, *v. t.* To wind, turn, or flow round.

**Me-ān'der**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MEANDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MEANDERING.] To wind or turn in a course or passage.

**Mēan'ing**, *n.* 1. That which is meant or intended; intent; purpose; aim; object. 2. That which is signified, whether by act or language; signification; sense; import.

**Mēan'ly**, *adv.* [See MEAN.] 1. In a mean manner; in a manner indicating poverty, low position, ehrlishness, low tastes, or narrow views. 2. Dishonorably and unworthily; depreciatingly; disrespectfully.

**Mēan'ness** (109), *n.* Quality of being mean; poorness; lowness; humility; baseness; sordidness.

**Syn.**—See LITTLENESS.

**Mēans**, *n. pl.* See MEAN.

**Mēant** (*mēnt*), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *mean*. See MEAN.

**Mēan'time**, } *adv.* In the intervening time; during

**Mēan'while**, } the interval.

**Mēase**, or **Mēase**, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *mez*, measure, from O. H. Ger. *mezzan*, *mezan*, to measure, Goth. *mitan*.] The number of five hundred; as, a *mease* of herrings.

**Mēa'sles** (*mē'zlez*), *n. pl.* [D. *mazelen*, Ger. *masern*, *pl.*, from *mase*, *masel*, *maser*, a speck, spot, knot in trees, O. H. Ger. *māsā*, *masar*.] 1. (*Med.*) A contagious febrile disorder, marked by the appearance of an eruption of distinct red circular spots. 2. A disease of swine.

**Mēa'sly** (*mē'zly*), *a.* Infected with measles or eruptions.

**Mēa'sūr-a-ble** (*mēzh'yūr-a-bl*), *a.* 1. Capable of being measured. 2. Moderate; in small quantity or extent.

**Mēa'sūr-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being measurable.

**Mēa'sūr-a-bly** (*mēzh'yūr-*), *adv.* In a measurable manner; to a limited extent; moderately.

**Mēa'sūre** (*mēzh'yūr*), *n.* [Lat. *mensura*, from *metiri*, *mensus*, to measure.] 1. Dimensions of any thing, reckoned according to some standard. 2. Limit; allotted share, as of action, influence, ability, or the like. 3. Hence, moderation; due restraint. 4. A standard of dimension; hence, a rule by which any thing is adjusted or judged. 5. An instrument by means of which size or quantity is measured. 6. The contents of a vessel by which quantity is measured; a stated or limited quantity or amount. 7. Undefined quantity; extent; degree. 8. Regulated division of movement; as, (*a.*) (*Dancing.*) A grave, solemn style of dance, with slow and measured steps. (*b.*) (*Mus.*) That division of the time by which the air and motion of music are regulated. (*c.*) (*Poetry.*) Meter; rhythm; hence, a foot. 9. An act, step, or proceeding designed for the accomplishment of an object. 10. *pl.* (*Geol.*) Beds or strata.

**Syn.**—Boundless; limitless; endless; unbounded; unlimited; vast; immense; infinite; immeasurable.

**Mēa'sūre-ment** (*mēzh'yūr-ment*), *n.* 1. Act of measuring; mensuration. 2. Amount or quantity ascertained by measuring; the area.

**Mēa'sūr-er** (*mēzh'yūr-er*), *n.* One who measures.

**Mēat**, *n.* [A.-S. *mate*, *mete*, Icel. *matr*, *mata*, Goth. *mats*.] 1. Food in general. 2. The flesh of animals used as food.

**Mēat'-ōf-fer-ing**, *n.* (*Script.*) An offering consisting of meat or food.

**Mēat'y**, *a.* Abounding in meat; fleshy.

**Me-chān'ic**, *n.* One who works with machines or instruments; a workman or laborer other than agricultural.

**Syn.**—Artificer; artisan; operative.

**Lineal** or **long measure**, the measure of lines or distances. — **Square measure**, the measure of the superficial area of surfaces in square units, as inches, feet, miles, &c.

**Mēa'sūre** (*mēzh'yūr*), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MEASURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MEASURING.] 1. To take the dimensions of; hence, to estimate; to value; to appraise. 2. To pass through or over in journeying. 3. To adjust; to proportion. 4. To allot or distribute by measure.

**Mēa'sūre** (*mēzh'yūr*), *v. i.* To have a certain length, breadth, or thickness.

**Mēa'sūre-less** (*mēzh'yūr-less*), *a.* Without measure.

**Syn.**—Boundless; limitless; endless; unbounded; unlimited; vast; immense; infinite; immeasurable.

**Mēa'sūre-ment** (*mēzh'yūr-ment*), *n.* 1. Act of measuring; mensuration. 2. Amount or quantity ascertained by measuring; the area.

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**Me-chăn'ie**, } *a.* [Lat. *mechanicus*, Gr. μηχανικός,  
**Me-chăn'ie-al**, } from μηχανή, a machine. See MA-  
 CHINE.] **1.** Pertaining to, governed by, or in accord-  
 ance with, mechanics, or the laws of motion; depending  
 upon mechanism or machinery. **2.** Hence, done as if by  
 a machine, or without conscious exertion of will. **3.**  
 Belonging or relating to those who live by hand labor.  
**4.** Made by mechanical means, and not by chemical  
 action.

**Me-chăn'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a mechanical manner.

**Me-chăn'ie-al-ness**, *n.* The state of being mechani-  
 cal, or governed by mechanism.

**Mēch'a-nī'cian** (-nīsh'an), *n.* One skilled in mechan-  
 ics; a machinist.

**Me-chăn'ies**, *n. sing.* [Gr. μηχανικά, pl. neut., from  
 μηχανικός. See MECHANIC.] That science, or branch  
 of applied mathematics, which treats of the action of  
 forces on bodies.

**Mēch'a-nīsm**, *n.* The construction of a machine; the  
 parts of a machine taken collectively.

**Mēch'a-nīst** (mēk'a-nist), *n.* A maker of machines;  
 one skilled in mechanics.

**Me-chō'a-ean**, or **Me-ehō'a-ean**, *n.* A species of  
 jalap, of very feeble properties; — so called from *Mecho-*  
*acan*, in Mexico.

**Me-eō'ni-ūm**, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. μηκώνιον, fr. μήκων, poppy.]  
**1.** (*Med.*) The inspissated juice of the poppy. **2.** The  
 first feces of infants.

**Mēd'al**, *n.* [From Lat. *metallum*, metal; L. Lat. *medalea*,  
*medalia*, *medalla*, *medala*.] A coin struck with a device  
 intended as a memento of any event or person.

**Mēd'al-ist**, *n.* **1.** One skilled or curious in medals. **2.**  
 One who has gained a medal as the reward of merit.

**Me-dāl'lie**, *a.* Pertaining to a medal, or to medals.

**Me-dāl'ion**, *n.* [See MEDAL.] **1.** A large antique  
 medal or memorial coin. **2.** Any thing resembling in  
 form such a coin.

**Mēd'dle** (mēd'dl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MEDDLED; *p. pr.*  
 & *vb. n.* MEDDLING.] [D. *middelen*, to mediate, from  
*middel*, means, medium.] To mix one's self in an un-  
 necessary, impertinent, or improper manner; to interpose  
 officiously.

**Syn.** — To interpose; interfere; intermeddle.

**Mēd'dler**, *n.* One who meddles; a busybody.

**Mēd'dle-sōme**, *a.* Given to meddling; officiously in-  
 trusive.

**Mēd'dle-sōme-ness**, *n.* Quality of being meddlesome.

**Mē'di-æ'val** (110), *a.* [Lat. *medius*, middle, and *ævum*,  
 age.] Of, or relating to, the middle ages.

**Mē'di-al** (110), *a.* [Lat. *medialis*, from *medius*, middle.]  
 Pertaining to a mean or average; mean.

**Mē'di-an**, *a.* [Lat. *medianus*, from *medius*, middle.]  
 Running through the middle.

**Mē'di-ant**, *n.* [From Lat. *mediare*, to halve, from  
*medius*, middle.] (*Mus.*) The third above the key-note;  
 — so called because it divides the interval between the  
 tonic and dominant into two thirds.

**Mē'di-ate**, *a.* [Lat. *mediatus*, *p. p.* of *mediare*, to halve.]  
**1.** Being between the two extremes; middle; interven-  
 ing. **2.** Acting by means, or by an intervening cause  
 or instrument.

**Mē'di-āte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MEDIATED; *p. pr.* &  
*vb. n.* MEDIATING.] [See *infra*.] To interpose between  
 parties, as the equal friend of each; to arbitrate; to in-  
 tercede.

**Mē'di-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *mediare*, *mediatum*, to halve,  
 divide in the middle, Low Lat. to mediate, from Lat.  
*medius*, middle.] To effect by mediation or interposition.

**Mē'di-ate-ly**, *adv.* In a mediate manner; by a sec-  
 ondary cause.

**Mē'di-ā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of mediating; action as a  
 necessary condition, means, or instrument; interposi-  
 tion; intervention. **2.** Hence, *specifically*, agency be-  
 tween parties at variance, with a view to reconcile them.

**Mē'di-a-tize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MEDIATIZED; *p. pr.*  
 & *vb. n.* MEDIATIZING.] To render mediate; *specifi-*  
*cally*, to make mediately, not immediately, dependent.

**Mē'di-ā'tor**, *n.* One who mediates; *especially*, one who  
 interposes between parties at variance for the purpose of  
 reconciling them; hence, by way of eminence, Christ is  
 called the *Mediator*.

**Syn.** — Intercessor; advocate; propitiator; interceder; ar-  
 bitrator; umpire.

**Mē'di-a-tō'ri-al**, *a.* Belonging to a mediator, or to his  
 agency or office.

**Mē'di-ā'tor-ship**, *n.* The office of a mediator.

**Mēd'i-ea-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *medicabilis*, from *medicare*, *med-*

*icari*, to heal.] Capable of being medicated, cured or  
 healed.

**Mēd'ie-al**, *a.* [Lat. *medicus*, belonging to healing, from  
*mederi*, to heal.] **1.** Pertaining to, or having to do with,  
 medicine, or the art of healing disease. **2.** Tending to  
 cure; medicinal. **3.** Adapted, intended, or instituted  
 to teach medical science.

**Mēd'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a medical manner; in relation  
 to the healing art.

**Mēd'i-ea-ment**, *n.* [Lat. *medicamentum*, from *med-*  
*icare*, *medicari*, to heal.] Any thing used for healing  
 diseases or wounds; a medicine; a healing application.

**Mēd'i-eāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MEDICATED; *p. pr.*  
 & *vb. n.* MEDICATING.] [Lat. *medicare*, *medicari*, *p. p.*  
*medicatus*, to heal.] **1.** To tincture or impregnate with  
 any thing medicinal. **2.** To heal; to cure.

**Mēd'i-eā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act or process of medicating. **2.**  
 Use or application of medicine.

**Mēd'i-eā'tive**, *a.* Tending to cure; curing.

**Me-dīc'i-nal**, *a.* **1.** Having the property of healing or  
 of mitigating disease. **2.** Pertaining to medicine.

**Me-dīc'i-nal-ly**, *adv.* In a medicinal manner; with  
 medicinal qualities.

**Mēd'i-çīne** (*colloq.* mēd'sin or mēd'sn), *n.* [Lat. *medi-*  
*cina* (sc. *ars*), from *medicinus*, medical, from *medicus*, a  
 physician.] **1.** Any substance administered in the treat-  
 ment of disease; remedy; physic. **2.** That branch of  
 science which relates to the prevention, cure, or allevia-  
 tion of disease.

**Mē'di-ē'val**, *a.* Of, or relating to, the middle ages. See  
 MEDIÆVAL.

**Mē'di-ō'ere** (mē'dī-ō'kr), *a.* [Lat. *mediocris*, from  
*medius*, middle.] Of a middle quality; indifferent; or-  
 dinary; common-place. [abilities.]

**Mē'di-ō'ere**, *n.* One of indifferent talents or ordinary

**Mē'di-ō'e'ri-ty**, *n.* The quality of being mediocre; a  
 moderate degree or rate.

**Mēd'i-tāte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MEDITATED; *p. pr.* &  
*vb. n.* MEDITATING.] [Lat. *meditari*, *meditatus*, allied  
 to Gr. μεθεταίνω.] To dwell on any thing in thought;  
 to turn or revolve any subject in the mind.

**Syn.** — To contemplate; to intend; to muse; to think; to  
 recollect; to ruminate; to cogitate; to study. See CONTEM-  
 PLATE.

**Mēd'i-tāte**, *v. t.* To plan; to contrive; to intend.

**Mēd'i-tā'tion**, *n.* Act of meditating; close or con-  
 tinued thought; contemplation; reflection; musing.

**Mēd'i-tā'tive**, *a.* **1.** Addicted to meditation. **2.** Ex-  
 pressing, devoted to, or appropriate to, meditation or  
 design.

**Mēd'i-ter-rā'ne-an** (124), *a.* [Lat. *mediterraneus*, from  
*medius*, middle, and *terra*, land.] Inclosed, or nearly  
 inclosed, with land.

**Mē'di-ūm**, *n.*; Lat. *pl.* MĒ'DI-Ā, Eng. *pl.* MĒ'DI-ŪMS.  
 [Lat. *medium*, the middle, from *medius*, middle.] **1.**  
 That which lies in the middle; intervening body or  
 quantity; hence, *specifically*, (a.) Middle place or de-  
 gree; mean. (b.) (*Math.*) See MEAN. (c.) (*Logic.*) The  
 mean or middle term of a syllogism. **2.** An intervening  
 or pervading substance; hence, instrumentality of com-  
 munication; agency of transmission; *specifically*, in  
 animal magnetism, spiritualism, &c., a person through  
 whom the action of another being is said to be manifested  
 and transmitted. **3.** A kind of printing paper of middle  
 size.

**Mēd'lar**, *n.* [A.-S. *mād*, O. Fr. *mesple*, *mesle*, Lat. *mes-*  
*pilum*, *mespilus*, Gr. μέσπιλον, μεσπίλη.] A kind of  
 tree and its fruit, which is eaten only when in a state of  
 decay.

**Mēd'ley**, *n.* [O. Fr. *meslee*, *medlee*, *mellee*, N. Fr. *mêlée*,  
 from Low Lat. *misculare*, from Lat. *miscere*, to mix.] **1.**  
 A mixture; a jumble; a hodge-podge. **2.** (*Mus.*) A  
 composition which consists of detached passages from  
 several different compositions.

**Me-dūl'lar**, } *a.* [Lat. *medullaris*, from *medulla*, mar-  
**Mēd'ul-la-ry**, } row, from *medius*, middle.] **1.** Per-  
 taining to marrow; consisting of, or resembling, marrow.  
**2.** (*Bot.*) Filled with spongy pith; pithy.

**Meed**, *n.* [A.-S. *mēd*, Goth. *mizdō*, allied to Gr. μισθός.]  
 That which is bestowed in consideration of merit; re-  
 ward; recompense.

**Meek**, *a.* [*compar.* MEEKER; *superl.* MEEKEST.] [Icel.  
*miúkr*, mild, soft, Goth. *muks*.] **1.** Not easily provoked  
 or irritated. **2.** *Specifically*, submissive to the divine  
 will.

**Syn.** — Gentle; mild; soft; yielding; pacific; unassuming;  
 humble. See GENTLE.

**Meek'ly**, *adv.* In a meek manner; mildly; gently.

īōd, fōt; ūrn, rŭde, pull; ceŭ phaise, call, echo; ġem, ġet; aſ; exiſt; linger, link; thiſ.



**Meek'ness**, *n.* Quality of being meek; forbearance; gentleness.

**Meer'schaum** (meer/shawm), *n.* [Ger., lit. sea-foam, but it seems orig. rather to be a corruption of the Tartaric name *myrsen*.] **1.** (*Min.*) A fine white clay, consisting of one part each of magnesia, silica, and water. When first taken out it is soft, and makes lather, like soap. It is manufactured into tobacco-pipes. **2.** A tobacco-pipe made of this mineral.

**Meet**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MET; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MEETING.] [A.-S. *mêtan*, Icel. *mata*, Goth. *motjan*.] **1.** To come together with from an opposite direction; to fall in with. **2.** To come upon with a hostile object; to encounter. **3.** To have befall one; to light on; to find; to receive.

**Meet**, *v. i.* **1.** To come together by mutual approach; hence, to converge; to join. **2.** To come together with hostile purpose. **3.** To assemble together; to congregate; to collect. **4.** To agree; to harmonize.

**Meet**, *a.* [A.-S. *gemêl*, with the prefix *ge*, from *mêtan*, *gemêtan*, to meet, find, that is, to come to.] Adapted, as to a use or purpose; fit; suitable; proper; convenient.

**Meeting**, *n.* **1.** A coming together; an interview. **2.** A congregation; a collection of people; a convention. **3.** A religious assembly; in England, applied distinctively and disparagingly to a congregation of dissenters.

**Syn.**—Conference; company; auditory; junction; confluence; union.

**Meeting-house**, *n.* A place of worship; a church; in England, a place of worship for dissenters.

**Meet'ly**, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; properly.

**Meet'ness**, *n.* Fitness; suitability; propriety.

**Mëg'a-lo-saur'**, } *n.* [Gr. μέγας, μεγάλη, great, and  
**Mëg'a-lo-saur'us**, } σαύρος, σαύρα, lizard.] (*Paleon.*)  
A gigantic saurian or lizard, now extinct, whose fossil remains have been found in various places.

**Mëg'a-thë'ri-üm**, *n.* [N. Lat., from Gr. μέγας, great, and θηρίον, beast.] An extinct and gigantic mammiferous quadruped allied to the ant-eaters and sloths.

**Më'grim**, *n.* [Fr. *migraine*, for *hemicraïne*, Lat. *hemis-cranium*, Gr. ἡμικρανία, ἡμι, half, and κρανίον, skull.] **1.** A vehement pain confined to one side of the head, sometimes to the forehead. **2.** A whim; a freak; a humor.

**Mei-ō'sis**, *n.* [Gr. μείωσις, from μειοῦν, to make smaller, to lessen.] A rhetorical figure, representing a thing less than it is. [melancholy.]

**Mël'an-ehöl'ie**, *a.* Given to melancholy; depressed;

**Mël'an-ehöl'i-ness**, *n.* State of being melancholy.

**Mël'an-ehol'y**, *n.* [Gr. μελαγχολία, fr. μέλας, μέλαν, black, and χολή, χόλος, gall, bile.] A gloomy state of mind, often a gloomy state that is of some continuance, or habitual; depression or dejection of spirits.

**Mël'an-ehol'y**, *a.* **1.** Depressed in spirits. **2.** Causing dejection.

**Syn.**—Gloomy; sad; dispirited; low-spirited; unhappy; hypochondriac; disconsolate; heavy; doleful; dismal; calamitous; afflictive.

**Mëlange** (mā-lōngzh'), *n.* [Fr., from *mêler*, L. Lat. *misculare*, to mix.] A mixture; a medley.

**Mëlée** (mā-lā'), *n.* [Fr., from *mêler*, to mix. See MELL.] A fight in which the combatants are mingled in one confused mass; a hand-to-hand conflict.

**Mëli'or-āte** (mël'yor-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MELIORATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MELIORATING.] [Lat. *meliorare*, *melioratum*, from *melior*, better, compar. of *bonus*, good.] To make better; to improve; to ameliorate.

**Mëli'or-āte**, *v. i.* To grow better.

**Mëli'or-ā'tion**, *n.* Act or operation of meliorating, or state of being meliorated; improvement.

**Mel-lif'er-ōūs**, } *a.* [Lat. *mellifer*, from *mel*, *mellis*,  
**Mel-lif'ie**, } honey, and *ferre*, to bear. See *infra*.]  
Producing honey.

**Mëli-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *mellificare*, to make honey, from *mel*, *mellis*, honey, and *facere*, to make.] Production of honey.

**Mel-lif'lu-ençe**, *n.* A flow of sweetness, or a sweet, smooth flow. [mellifluous.]

**Mel-lif'lu-ent**, *a.* Flowing as with honey; smooth;

**Mel-lif'lu-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *mellifluus*, from *mel*, *mellis*, honey, and *fluere*, to flow.] Flowing as with honey; smooth; sweetly flowing.

**Mëli'ōw**, *a.* [*compar.* MELLOWER; *superl.* MELLOWEST.] [Cf. A.-S. *mīlisc*, *mīlsc*, sweet, pleasant, ripe. Cf. also Lat. *mulsus*.] **1.** Soft; not hard, harsh, tough, or unyielding; as, (*a.*) Soft with ripeness; ripe. (*b.*) Well broken and lying lightly, as soil. (*c.*) Not hard coarse, or rough to the senses; soft; rich; delicate;—

said of sound, color, flavor, and the like. **2.** Well matured; genial; jovial. **3.** Jovial with liquor; slightly intoxicated; fuddled.

**Mëli'ōw**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MELLOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MELLOWING.] **1.** To make mellow; to ripen; to soften by ripeness or age. **2.** To pulverize.

**Mëli'ōw**, *v. i.* To become soft; to be ripened, matured, or brought to perfection.

**Mëli'ōw-ness**, *n.* **1.** The quality of yielding easily to pressure; ripeness, as of fruit; softness. **2.** Maturity; smoothness from age, as of wine.

**Mëli'o-eo-tōn'** } (-tōn'), *n.* [Sp. *melocoton*, a peach-  
**Mëli'o-eo-tōon'** } tree grafted into a quince-tree, or  
the fruit of that tree; Lat. *malum cotionium*, or *cotioneum*, or *Cydonium*, a quince or quince-apple, from *Cydonia*, a town in Crete, whence it came.] A quince; also, a large kind of peach.

**Mëli'ō-de-on**, *n.* [Gr. μέλος, a song, and ᾠδεῖον, odeon.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A kind of reed instrument, furnished with a key-board, and bellows moved by pedals worked by the feet. **2.** A music-hall.

**Me-iō'di-ōūs** (77), *a.* Containing melody; agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds. [ally.]

**Me-iō'di-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a melodious manner; music-

**Me-iō'di-ōūs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being melodious.

**Mëli'o-dīst**, *n.* A composer or singer of melodies.

**Mëli'o-dīze**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MELODIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MELODIZING.] To make melodious.

**Mëli'o-dīze**, *v. i.* To make or compose melodies.

**Mëli'o-drā'mā**, *n.* [From Gr. μέλος, song, and δράμα, drama.] A dramatic performance in which songs are intermixed, and effect is sought by startling, exaggerated, or unnatural sentiment or situation.

**Mëli'o-dra-māt'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, melodrama; done for effect merely; overstrained.

**Mëli'o-drāme**, *n.* The same as MELODRAMA.

**Mëli'o-dy**, *n.* [Lat. *melodia*, Gr. μελωδία, a singing, a tune to which lyric poetry is set, a choral song, from μέλος, song, tune, and ᾠδή, contracted from ἀοιδή, song.]

**1.** (*Mus.*) A rhythmical succession of single tones, so related together as to form a musical whole. **2.** The air or tune of a musical piece.

**Syn.**—See HARMONY.

**Mëli'on**, *n.* [Lat. *melo*, for *melopepo*, an apple-shaped melon, Gr. μηλοπέπων, from μήλον, apple, and πέπων, Lat. *pepo*, a species of large melon.] (*Bot.*) The fruit of a cucurbitaceous plant, which is eaten raw. The plant is also so called.

**Mëlt**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MELTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MELTING.] [A.-S. *meltan*, *miltan*, Icel. *melta*, allied to Gr. μέλδευ. The old participle, *molten*, is used only as an adjective.] **1.** To reduce from a solid to a liquid state by heat. **2.** Hence, to soften, as by a warming or kindly influence.

**Syn.**—To liquefy; dissolve; fuse; thaw; relax; mollify; soften; subdue.

**Mëlt**, *v. i.* **1.** To become liquid; to dissolve. **2.** Hence, to be softened to love, pity, tenderness, sympathy, or the like. **3.** To become dissipated or weak.

**Mëlt'er**, *n.* One who melts.

**Mëm'ber**, *n.* [Lat. *membrum*.] **1.** A part of an animal body capable of performing a distinct office; a vital organ; a limb. **2.** Hence, a part of a whole: an independent constituent of a body; as, (*a.*) A part of a discourse, or of a period or sentence; a clause. (*b.*) (*Arch.*) A subordinate part of a building, as a frieze, cornice, or molding. (*c.*) One of the persons composing a society, community, or the like. (*d.*) (*Math.*) Either of the two parts of an algebraic equation, connected by the sign of equality.

**Syn.**—See LIMB.

**Mëm'ber-shīp**, *n.* **1.** State of being a member. **2.** The collective body of members.

**Mëm'brane**, *n.* [Lat. *membrana*, the skin that covers the members of the body, from Lat. *membrum*, member.] (*Anat.*) A thin, extended, soft, transparent tissue, serving to cover some part of the body.

**Mëm'bra-nā'ccoūs**, } *a.* Belonging to, or resembling,  
**Mem-brā'ne-ōūs**, } a membrane; consisting of membranes.

**Mëm'bra-nīf'er-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *membrana*, membrane, and *ferre*, to bear.] Having or producing membranes.

**Mëm'bra-nōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Lat. *membrana*, membrane, and Gr. λόγος, discourse, treatise.] The science which relates to membranes.

**Mëm'bra-noūs**, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling membrane; membranous.



**Me-měn'to**, *n.*; *pl.* ME-MĒN'TŌS. [Lat., remember, be mindful, imper. of *meminisse*, to remember.] A hint, suggestion, notice, or memorial, to awaken memory; a souvenir.

**Mēm'oir** (mēm'wor or mē'mwor), *n.* [From Lat. *memoria*, memory.] 1. A memorial account; a species of familiar history composed from personal experience and memory. 2. A memorial of any individual; a biography. 3. A record of investigations of any subject; the journals and proceedings of a society.

**Mēm'o-ra-bī'lī-ā**, *n. pl.* [Lat., from *memorabilis*, memorable.] Things remarkable and worthy of remembrance or record.

**Mēm'o-ra-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *memorabilis*, from *memorare*, to bring to remembrance, from *meminisse*, to remember.] Worthy to be remembered.

**Syn.**—Illustrious; celebrated; signal; distinguished; extraordinary; remarkable; famous.

**Mēm'o-ra-bly**, *adv.* In a memorable manner.

**Mēm'o-rān'dum**, *n.*; *Eng. pl.* MĒM'O-RĀN'DUMS, *Lat. pl.* MĒM'O-RĀN'DĀ. [Lat., something to be remembered, from *memorandus*, *p. p.* of *memorare*. See *supra*.] 1. A record of something which it is desired to remember. 2. (*Law.*) A brief note in writing of some transaction, or an outline of an intended instrument.

**Me-mō'ri-al**, *n.* 1. Preservative of memory. 2. Contained in memory.

**Me-mō'ri-al**, *a.* 1. Any thing intended to preserve the memory of a person, an occurrence, or the like. 2. A written representation of facts made to a legislative or other body. 3. (*Diplomacy.*) A species of informal state paper, much used in negotiation.

**Syn.**—Monument; memento; remembrancer.

**Me-mō'ri-al-ist**, *n.* One who writes or presents a memorial.

**Me-mō'ri-al-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MEMORIALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MEMORIALIZING.] To present a memorial to; to petition by memorial.

**Mēm'o-rīze**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MEMORIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MEMORIZING.] 1. To cause to be remembered; especially, to record. 2. To commit to memory; to learn by heart.

**Mēm'o-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *memoria*, from *memor*, mindful, from *meminisse*, to remember.] 1. The faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of previous thoughts or events. 2. The time within which past events can be remembered. 3. Remembrance of a person, or event, preserved to after-times; state of being remembered.

**Syn.**—Remembrance; recollection; reminiscence. — *Memory* is generic, denoting the power by which we reproduce past impressions. *Remembrance* is an exercise of that power when things occur *spontaneously* to our thoughts. In *recollection* we make a distinct effort to *collect again*, or call back, what we know has been formerly in the mind. *Reminiscence* is intermediate between *remembrance* and *recollection*, being a conscious process of recalling past occurrences, but without that distinct reference to particular things which characterizes *recollection*.

**Měn**, *n.*; *pl.* of *man*. See *MAN*.

**Měn'açe**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MENACED (měn'est); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MENACING.] [See *infra*.] 1. To threaten. 2. To inspire with apprehension.

**Měn'açe**, *n.* [From Lat. *minacia*, for *minæ*, fr. *minax*, projecting, threatening, from *minere*, to jut, project.] The show of a disposition or intention to inflict an evil; a threat or threatening.

**Měn'a-çer**, *n.* One who menaces or threatens.

**Ménage** (mēn-āzh'), *n.* [Fr. a household, for *mesnage*, L. Lat. *mansionaticum*.] 1. Training of animals, as of horses. 2. A collection of animals for exhibition; a menagerie.

**Men-āg'e-rie** (mēn-āzh'e-rĭ), *n.* [Fr. *ménagerie*. See *supra*.] 1. A place where animals are kept and trained. 2. Especially, a collection of wild or exotic animals, kept for exhibition.

**Mēnd**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MENDING.] [Abbrev. from *amend*, *q. v.*] 1. To repair, as any thing that is torn, broken, defaced, decayed, or the like. 2. To alter for the better; to set right; specifically, to quicken; to hasten. 3. To help; to advance; to further.

**Syn.**—To improve; better; emend; amend; correct; rectify; reform.

**Mēnd**, *v. i.* To grow better; to become improved.

**Mēnd'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being mended.

**Men-dā'ciōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *mendax*, lying, from *mentiri*, to lie.] Given to deception; lying; false.

**Men-dāç'i-ty**, *n.* 1. Quality of being mendacious; disposition to deceive; a habit of lying. 2. A falsehood; a lie.

**Syn.**—Lying; deceit; untruth.

**Mēnd'er**, *n.* One who mends or repairs. [beggary.]

**Mēn'di-can-çy**, *n.* Condition of being mendicant;

**Mēn'di-cant**, *a.* [Lat. *mendicans*, *p. pr.* of *mendicare*, to beg, from *mendicus*, beggarly, beggar.] 1. Begging; poor. 2. Practicing beggary.

**Mēn'di-cant**, *n.* One who makes it his business to beg alms; a beggar; especially, one of the begging fraternity of the Roman Catholic church.

**Men-diç'i-ty**, *n.* State of begging; life of a beggar.

**Men-hā'den**, *n.* [Written also *manhaden*.] (*Ichth.*) A salt-water fish.

**Mē'ni-al**, *a.* [O. Fr. *meignial*, from *meignee*, *maisgnée*, *maisnie*, family, household, or company.] 1. Belonging to a retinue of servants; performing servile office. 2. Pertaining to servants; servile; low; mean.

**Mē'ni-al**, *n.* 1. A domestic servant. 2. A person of a servile character or disposition.

**Me-nūn'gēs**, *n. pl.* [Gr. *μῆνιγγέ*, *μῆνιγγος*, a membrane.] (*Anat.*) The three membranes that envelop the brain and spinal cord.

**Me-nīs'eus**, *n.*; *pl.* ME-NĪS'EUS-ES. [Gr. *μηνίσκος*, dim. of *μήνη*, moon, hence, any moon-shaped body.] (*Opt.*) A lens convex on one side and concave on the other, having the concavity less than the convexity.

**Mēn'i-ver**, *n.* [O. Fr. *menuver*, *menuveir*, *menuvair*, a grayish fur, from *menu*, small, and *vair*, *vair*, a kind of fur. See *VAIR*.] A small, white animal in Russia, or its fur, which is very fine.

**Me-nō'l'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *μήν*, month, and *λόγος*, discourse, account.] 1. A register of months. 2. (*Gr. Church.*) Martyrology, or a brief calendar of the lives of the saints for each day in the year.

**Mēn'sal**, *a.* [Lat. *mensis*, month.] Occurring once in a month; monthly.

**Mēn'sēs**, *n. pl.* [Lat. *mensis*, month, *pl. menses*, months, and the monthly courses of women.] (*Med.*) The catamenial or menstrual discharges, a periodic flow of blood from the mucous coat of the uterus.

**Mēn'strū-al**, *a.* 1. Recurring once a month; monthly. 2. Pertaining to a menstruum. 3. (*Astron.*) Making a complete cycle of changes in a month.

**Mēn'strū-ant**, *a.* Subject to monthly flowing.

**Mēn'strū-āte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MENSTRUATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MENSTRUATING.] To discharge the menses.

**Mēn'strū-ā'tion**, *n.* 1. Discharge of the menses. 2. The state or the period of menstruating.

**Mēn'strū-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *menstruus*, fr. *mensis*, month.] 1. Having the monthly flow or discharge. 2. Pertaining to the monthly flow; catamenial.

**Mēn'strū-ūm**, *n.*; *Eng. pl.* MĒN'STRU-ŪMS; *Lat. pl.* MĒN'STRU-Ū. [Lat. *menstruus*. See *supra*.] Any fluid or subtilized substance which dissolves a solid body; a solvent.

☞ The use of this word is supposed to have originated in some notion of the old chemists about the influence of the moon in the preparation of solvents.

**Mēn'su-ra-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being measurable.

**Mēn'su-ra-ble** (mēn'shū-ra-bl), *a.* [Lat. *mensurabilis*, from *mensurare*, to measure, from *mensura*, measure.] Capable of being measured; measurable.

**Mēn'su-ral**, *a.* Pertaining to measure.

**Mēn'su-rā'tion** (-shū-), *n.* 1. Act, process, or art, of measuring. 2. That branch of applied geometry which gives rules for finding the dimension of objects from certain simple data of lines and angles.

**Mēn'tal**, *a.* [Lat. *mentalis*, from *mens*, *mentis*, the mind.] Pertaining to the mind; intellectual.

**Mēn'tal-ly**, *adv.* In the mind; intellectually; in idea.

**Mēn'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *mentio*, from *meminisse*, to remember.] A memorial notice; a cursory speaking of any thing.

**Mēn'tion**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MENTIONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MENTIONING.] To direct attention to by a simple reference, speaking of a name, or the like: to name.

**Mēn'tion-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being mentioned.

**Mēn'tor**, *n.* [From *Mentor*, the counselor of Telemachus.] A wise and faithful counselor or monitor.

**Me-phī'tie**, } *a.* [Lat. *mephiticus*, from *mephitis*.]  
**Me-phī'tie-al**, } Offensive to the smell: foul; poisonous; noxious; pestilential; destructive to life.

**Me-phī'tis**, } *n.* [Lat. *mephitis*.] Foul, offensive, or  
**Mēph'i-tīsm**, } noxious exhalations from decomposing substances, &c.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, call, echo; ġem, ġet; aș; exiſt; linger, link; thiſ.



**Mêr'ean-tile**, *a.* [Lat. *mercans*, p. pr. of *mercari*, to traffic.] Pertaining to merchants, or the business of merchants.

**Syn.** — Commercial. — *Commercial* is the wider term, being sometimes used to embrace *mercantile*. In their stricter use, *commercial* relates to the shipping, freighting, forwarding, and other business connected with the *commerce* of a country (whether external or internal), that is, the exchange of commodities; while *mercantile* applies to the sale of merchandise and goods when brought to market. As the two employments are to some extent intermingled, the two words are often interchanged.

**Mêr'ce-na-ri-ly**, *adv.* In a mercenary manner.

**Mêr'ce-na-ri-ness**, *n.* Quality of being mercenary; venality.

**Mêr'ce-na-ry** (44), *a.* [Lat. *mercenarius*, from *merces*, wages, reward.] 1. Acting for reward; serving for pay. 2. Hence, in a bad sense, moved by considerations of pay or profit.

**Syn.** — Paid; hired; hireling; venal; sordid; selfish.

**Mêr'ce-na-ry**, *n.* One who is hired; a hireling; especially, a soldier hired into foreign service.

**Mêr'cer**, *n.* [From Lat. *merx*, *mercis*, wares, merchandise.] One who deals in silks and woolen cloths.

**Mêr'cer-y**, *n.* The trade of mercers; the goods in which a mercer deals.

**Mêr'chan-di-se**, *n.* [See MERCHANT.] 1. Act or business of trading; trade; traffic; commerce. 2. Whatever is usually bought or sold in trade; wares; goods; commodities.

**Mêr'chan-di-se**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MERCHANTIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MERCHANTIZING.] To trade; to carry on commerce.

**Mêr'chant**, *n.* [From Lat. *mercans*, p. pr. of *mercari*, to trade, traffic.] One who traffics or carries on trade, especially on a large scale: a trafficker; a trader.

**Mêr'chant**, *a.* Pertaining to, or employed in, trade or merchandise.

*Merchant service*, the mercantile marine of a country. — *Merchant tailor*, a tailor who keeps and sells materials for the garments made by him.

**Mêr'chant-a-ble**, *a.* Fit for market; such as is usually sold in market, or such as will bring the ordinary price. [*ing vessel.*]

**Mêr'chant-man**, *n.*; *pl.* MÊR'CHANT-MEN. A trad-

**Mêr'ci-ful**, *a.* 1. Full of mercy; having or exercising mercy. 2. Unwilling to give pain; not cruel.

**Syn.** — Compassionate; tender; humane; gracious; kind; mild; element; benignant.

**Mêr'ci-ful-ly**, *adv.* In a merciful manner; tenderly.

**Mêr'ci-ful-ness**, *n.* The quality of being merciful; tenderness toward offenders; readiness to forgive.

**Mêr'ci-less**, *a.* 1. Destitute of mercy. 2. Acting without mercy; unsparing; relentless.

**Syn.** — Cruel; unfeeling; unmerciful; remorseless; ruthless; pitiless; hard-hearted; severe; barbarous; savage.

**Mêr'ci-less-ly**, *adv.* In a merciless manner; cruelly.

**Mêr'ci-less-ness**, *n.* Want of mercy or pity.

**Mer-eū'ri-al**, *a.* 1. Having the qualities fabled to belong to Mercury; active; sprightly; full of fire or vigor.

2. Pertaining to Mercury, as god of trade; hence, money-making. 3. Pertaining to, containing, or consisting of, mercury.

**Mer-eū'ri-al-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MERCURIALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MERCURIALIZING.] 1. (*Med.*) To affect with mercury. 2. (*Photography.*) To expose to the vapor of mercury.

**Mêr'eu-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *Mercurius*, said to be formed from *merces*, wares, or *mercari*, to traffic.] 1. (*Rom. Myth.*) The son of Jupiter and Maia, the messenger and interpreter of the gods, and the god of eloquence and of commerce. 2. (*Chem.*) A certain metal, white like silver, liquid at common temperatures; quicksilver. It acts as a poison, and its compounds are largely used in medicine. 3. (*Med.*) A salt or preparation of mercury, used as a remedial agent, as calomel, blue-pill, &c. 4. (*Astron.*) One of the planets of the solar system, being the one nearest the sun. 5. A news-boy; a messenger; hence, also, a newspaper. 6. (*Bot.*) A plant, the leaves of which are sometimes used for spinaeh, in Europe.

The name is also applied, in America, to certain climbing plants, some of which are poisonous to the skin, especially to the poison ivy.

**Mêr'cy**, *n.* [From Lat. *merces*, *mercedis*, hire, pay, reward, L. Lat. equivalent to *miser cordia*, pity.] 1. Disposition to overlook injuries, or to treat an offender better than he deserves. 2. An act or exercise of mercy or favor.

**Syn.** — Clemency; tenderness; pity; compassion; leniency mildness. See GRACE.

**Mêr'cy-sēat**, *n.* The place of mercy or forgiveness; the covering of the ark of the covenant, among the Jews.

**Mēre**, *a.* [*superl.* MEREST. The compar. is rarely or never used.] [A.-S. *mære*, Lat. *merus*.] 1. Unmixed; pure; entire; absolute. 2. Only this, and nothing else; simple; bare.

**Mēre**, *n.* [A.-S. *mere*, *mære*, Goth. *marei*, Icel. *mar*, allied to Lat. *mare*.] A pool or lake.

**Mēre**, *n.* [A.-S. *mære*, *gemære*, Icel. *mæri*.] A boundary.

**Mēre'ly**, *adv.* 1. Purely; absolutely; utterly; entirely.

2. Not otherwise than; simply; barely; solely.

**Mêr'e-trī'ciouſ** (-trīsh'us), *a.* [Lat. *meretricius*, from *meretrix*, a prostitute, from *merere*, to earn, gain.] 1. Pertaining to prostitutes; lustful. 2. Resembling the arts of a harlot; gaudily and deceitfully ornamental; tawdry; showy.

**Mêr'e-trī'ciouſ-ness**, *n.* The quality of being meretricious; the art of a prostitute.

**Mer-gän'ser** *n.* [Sp. *mergansar*, from *mergo*, Lat. *mergus*, a diver, from *mergere*, to dive, and Sp. *ansar*, Lat. *anser*, goose.] (*Ornith.*) A duck having a straight, narrow, and slender bill, wide at the base and hooked at the tip.



Merganser.

**Mêrge** (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MERGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MERGING.] [Lat. *mergere*.] To cause to be swallowed up; to immerse; to immerge; to sink.

**Mêrge**, *v. i.* To be sunk, swallowed up, or lost.

**Mêr'ger**, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, merges or swallows up. 2. (*Law.*) Absorption of one estate, or one contract, in another.

**Me-ri'd'i-an** (77), *n.* [See *infra*.] 1. Midday; noon. 2. Hence, the highest point, as of success, prosperity, or the like; culmination. 3. (*Astron.*) A great circle of the sphere passing through the poles of the heavens and the zenith of the spectator. 4. (*Geog.*) An imaginary great circle on the surface of the earth, passing through the poles and any given place.

*Magnetic meridian*, a great circle, passing through the zenith and coinciding in direction with the magnetic needle, or a line on the earth's surface having the same direction. — *Meridian of a globe*, or *brass meridian*, a graduated circular ring of brass, in which the artificial globe is suspended and revolves.

**Me-ri'd'i-an**, *a.* [Lat. *meridianus*, pertaining to noon, from *meridies*, noon, from *medius*, mid, middle, and *dies*, day.] 1. Pertaining to the meridian, or to mid-day. 2. Pertaining to the highest point or culmination.

**Me-ri'd'i-on-al**, *a.* [Lat. *meridionalis*, from *meridies*, midday.] 1. Pertaining to the meridian. 2. Having a southern aspect; southern; southerly.

**Me-ri'd'i-on-āl'i-ty**, *n.* 1. State of being in the meridian. 2. Position in the south; aspect toward the south.

**Me-rī'no** (-rē'-), *a.* [Sp. *merino*, moving from pasture to pasture, from *merino*, a royal judge and superintendent or inspector of sheep-walks, L. Lat. *merinus*, from Lat. & L. Lat. *majorinus*, i. e., major villæ.] 1. Of, or pertaining to, a variety of sheep of very fine wool. 2. Made of the wool of the merino sheep.

**Me-rī'no**, *n.* A thin fabric, of merino wool, for ladies' wear.

**Mêr'it**, *n.* [Lat. *meritum*, from *merere*, *mereri*, to deserve, merit.] 1. Quality or relation of deserving well or ill; desert. 2. Quality or relation of deserving well. 3. Excellence or goodness entitling to honor or reward; worth; worthiness. 4. Reward deserved; that which is earned or merited.

**Mêr'it**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MERITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MERITING.] To earn by active service, or by any valuable performance; to be entitled to; to deserve; sometimes, to deserve, in a bad sense; to ineure.

**Mêr'i-tō'ri-ouſ**, *a.* Possessing merit or desert; deserving of reward or honor; valuable.

**Mêr'i-tō'ri-ouſ-ly**, *adv.* In a meritorious manner.

**Mêrle**, *n.* [Lat. *merula*, *merulus*.] A blackbird.

**Mêr'lin**, *n.* [Eng. *merle*, from Lat. *merula*, black, q. v.] 1. (*Ornith.*) A species of small hawk. 2. A wizard.

**Mêr'lon**, *n.* [From Lat. *mærus*, for *murus*, wall, dim. *mærusulus*.] (*Fort.*) That part of a parapet which lies between two embrasures.

**Mêr'māid**, *n.* [Fr. *mêr*, Lat. *mare*, the sea, and Eng. *maid*.] A fabled marine animal, having the upper part like that of a woman, and the lower like a fish.



**Mēr'man**, *n.*; *pl.* MÉR/MEN. The male corresponding to mermaid; a sea man, with the tail of a fish instead of legs. [vially.]

**Mēr'ri-ly**, *adv.* In a merry manner; with mirth; joy.

**Mēr'ri-ment**, *n.* Gayety, with laughter or noise; noisy sport.

**Syn.** — Mirth; hilarity; frolic; glee; jollity. See GLADNESS.

**Mēr'ri-ness**, *n.* Quality of being merry; merriment; mirth.

**Mēr'ry**, *a.* [*compar.* MERRIER; *superl.* MERRIEST.] [A.-S. *merh*, *mirig*, *myrig*, Ir. & Gael. *meary*.] 1. Brisk; lively; stirring. 2. Noisily gay; overflowing with good humor and good spirits. 3. Cheerful; not sad. 4. Causing laughter or mirth.

**Syn.** — Blithe; blithesome; airy; lively; sprightly; vivacious; gleeful; joyous; mirthful; jocund; sportive.

**Mēr'ry-ān'drew**, *n.* A buffoon; a zany; especially, one who attends a mountebank or quack doctor.

**Syn.** This term is said to have originated from one Andrew Borde, a physician in the time of Henry VIII., who attracted attention and gained patients by facetious speeches to the multitude.

**Mēr'ry-mā'king**, *n.* A festival; a meeting for mirth.

**Mēr'ry-thought** (-thawt), *n.* The forked bone of a fowl's breast, which is broken in sport by two persons, one pulling at each end, the longest part broken being taken as an omen that the one who gets it will be married first, or will get his wish first; a wish-bone.

**Mēs-dāmes'** (mā-dam'), *n.*; *pl.* of madame. [me.]

**Mēs-seems'**, *v. impers.* [*imp.* MESEEMED.] It seems to

**Mēs'en-tēr'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to the mesentery.

**Mēs'en-tēr'y**, or **Mēs'en-tēr'y**, *n.* [Gr. *μεσεντέριον*, *μεσέντερον*, from *μέσος*, middle, and *έντερον*, intestine.] (*Anat.*) A membrane in the cavity of the abdomen, which retains the intestines and their appendages in a proper position.

**Mēsh**, *n.* [A.-S. *masc*, *max*, *māscra*, O. H. Ger. *mascā*, Icel. *mōskvi*, W. *masg*.] The opening or space inclosed by the threads of a net between knot and knot; network.

**Mēsh**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MESHED (mēsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MESHING.] To catch in a mesh; to insnare.

**Mēs'lin**, *n.* The same as *maslin*. See MASLIN.

**Meş mēr'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to mesmerism, or being

**Meş-mēr'ie-al**, } under its influence.

**Mēs'mer-işm**, *n.* [From *Mesmer*, who first brought it into notice at Vienna, about 1776.] The art of inducing an extraordinary or abnormal state of the nervous system, in which the actor claims to control the actions, and communicate directly with the mind, of the recipient.

**Mēs'mer-ist**, *n.* One who practices, or believes in, mesmerism.

**Mēs'mer-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MESMERIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MESMERIZING.] To bring into a state of mesmeric sleep.

**Mēs'mer-iz'er**, *n.* One who practices mesmerism.

**Mēsne** (meen), *a.* [Norm. Fr. *mesne*, middle. Cf. MEAN, *a.*] (*Law.*) Middle; intervening.

**Mēss**, *n.* [A.-S. *mese*, *myse*, Goth. *mes*, a table; Lat. *mensa*, Goth. *mats*, O. H. Ger. *maz*, food.] 1. A dish, or a quantity of food prepared or set on a table at one time. 2. A number of persons who eat together, and for whom food is prepared in common. 3. A medley; a mixed mass.

**Mēss**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MESSED (mēst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MESSING.] 1. To eat; to feed. 2. To eat in company.

**Mēss**, *v. t.* To supply with a mess.

**Mēs'sāge**, *n.* [Low Lat. *messagium*, *missaticum*, from Lat. *mittere*, *missum*, to send.] 1. Any notice, word, or communication, written or verbal, sent from one person to another. 2. Hence, specifically, an official address or communication, not made in person, but delivered by a messenger.

**Mēs'sen-ger**, *n.* [O. Eng. *messenger*. See *supra.*] 1. One who bears a message or an errand. 2. (*Naut.*) A hawser wound round the capstan, and used for heaving in the cable. 3. (*Law.*) A person appointed to perform certain ministerial duties under bankrupt and insolvent laws.

**Syn.** — Carrier; intelligencer; courier; harbinger; fore-runner; precursor; herald.

**Mēs-sī'ah**, *n.* [Heb. *māshīah*, anointed, from *māshah*, to anoint.] Christ, the anointed; the Savior.

**Mēs-sī'ah-shīp**, *n.* Character, state, or office of the Savior.

**Mēs'si-ān'ie**, *a.* Relating to the Messiah.

**Mēs-sī'as**, *n.* The Messiah; the Savior.

**Mēs'sieurs** (mēsh'yerz), *n. pl.* [Fr.; *pl.* of *monsieur*, *q. v.*] Sirs; gentlemen; — abbreviated to *Messrs.*, and used as the plural of *Mr.* [table.]

**Mēs'smāte**, *n.* One who eats ordinarily at the same

**Mēs'suāge** (mēs'sweĵ), *n.* [L. Lat. *messuagium*, *mansionaticum*, from Lat. *mansio*, a staying, dwelling, from *manere*, *mansum*, to stay, remain.] (*Law.*) A dwelling-house, with the adjacent buildings, and the adjoining lands appropriated to the use of the household.

**Mēs-tee'**, *n.* The offspring of a white person and a quadroon; — so called in the West Indies.

**Mēs-ti'zo** (mēs-tē'zo), *n.* [Sp., from Lat. *mixtus*, mixed, *p. p.* of *miscere*, to mix.] The child of a Spaniard or ercole and a native Indian; — so called in Spanish America.

**Mēt**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of meet. See MEET.

**Mēt'a-cār'pal**, *a.* Belonging to the metacarpus.

**Mēt'a-cār'pus**, *n.* [Gr. *μετακάρπιον*, from *μετά*, beyond, between, and *καρπός*, the wrist.] (*Anat.*) The part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers.

**Me-tāch'ro-nişm**, *n.* [From Gr. *μετάχρονος*, *μεταχρόνιος*, after the time, happening afterward, from *μετά*, beyond, after, and *χρόνος*, time.] An error committed in chronology by placing an event after its real time.

**Mēt'āge**, *n.* [From *mete*.] 1. Measurement of coal. 2. Charge for, or price of, measuring.

**Mēt'a-grām'ma-tişm**, *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, beyond, after, and *γράμμα*, letter.] Transposition of the letters of a name into such a connection as to express some perfect sense applicable to the person named; anagrammatism.

**Mēt'al** (mēt'al or mēt'l), *n.* [Lat. *metallum*, Gr. *μέταλλον*.] 1. A substance having a peculiar luster, insoluble in water, a good conductor of heat and electricity, and usually solid at ordinary temperatures. 2. The effective power or caliber of guns carried by a vessel of war.

**Mēt'a-lēp'sis**, *n.*; *pl.* MĒT'A-LĒP'SĒŞ. [Lat. *metalepsis*, Gr. *μετάληψις*, participation, alteration; from *μεταλαμβάνειν*, to partake, to take in exchange, from *μετά*, beyond, after, and *λαμβάνειν*, to take.] (*Rhet.*) The continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations, or the union of two or more tropes of a different kind in one word.

**Mēt'a-lēp'tie**, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to a metalepsis or

**Mēt'a-lēp'tie-al**, } participation. 2. Transverse.

**Me-tāl'lie**, *a.* Pertaining to a metal or metals; consisting of, or resembling, metal; partaking of the nature of metals.

**Mēt'al-lif'er-ouş**, *a.* [Lat. *metallifer*, from *metallum*, metal, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing metals.

**Me-tāl'li-fōrm**, *a.* [Lat. *metallum*, metal, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of metals; like metal.

**Mēt'al-līne**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a metal; consisting of metal. 2. Impregnated with metal. [metals.]

**Mēt'al-līst**, *n.* A worker in metals, or one skilled in

**Mēt'al-līze**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* METALLIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* METALLIZING.] To form into metal; to give its proper metallic properties to.

**Mēt'al-lōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. *μέταλλον*, metal, and *γράφειν*, to describe.] An account of metals; a treatise on metallic substances.

**Mēt'al-loid**, *n.* [From Gr. *μέταλλον*, metal, and *είδος*, form, shape.] (*Chem.*) (*a.*) An inflammable, non-metallic body, such as sulphur, phosphorus, &c. (*b.*) The metallic base of a fixed alkali, or alkaline earth.

**Mēt'al-loid**, *a.* Like metal; pertaining to the metalloids.

**Mēt'al-lūr'gie**, } *a.* Pertaining to metallurgy, or

**Mēt'al-lūr'gie-al**, } the art of working metals.

**Mēt'al-lūr'gist**, *n.* One skilled in metallurgy.

**Mēt'al-lūr'gy**, *n.* [From Gr. *μεταλλουργός*, working metals, from *μέταλλον*, metal, and the root *ἔργειν*, to work.] The art of working metals; in a more limited and usual sense, the operation of obtaining metals from their ores.

**Mēt'a-mōr'phie**, *a.* [See METAMORPHOSIS.] 1. Subject to change; changeable; variable. 2. (*Geol.*) Pertaining to, produced by, or exhibiting, certain changes which minerals or rocks may have undergone since their original deposition.

**Mēt'a-mōr'phīsm**, *n.* (*Geol.*) The state or quality of being metamorphic.

**Mēt'a-mōr'phose**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* METAMORPHOSED (-mōr'phōst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* METAMORPHOSING.] To change into a different form; to transform; to transmute.

**Mēt'a-mōr'phose**, *n.* Same as METAMORPHOSIS.

**Mēt'a-mōr'pho-sis**, *n.*; *pl.* MĒT'A-MŌR'PHŌ-SĒŞ.

food, foot; ūrn, rude, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, eeho; ġem, ġet; aş; exist; linger, link; this.



[Lat. *metamorphosis*, Gr. μεταμόρφωσις, from μετά, beyond, over, and μορφή, form, shape.] **1.** Change of form or shape; transformation. **2.** A change in the form or function of a living body, by a normal process of growth.

**Mēt'a-phor**, *n.* [Gr. μεταφορά, from μεταφέρειν, to carry over, to transfer, from μετά, beyond, over, and φέρειν, to bring, carry.] (*Rhet.*) A short similitude; a word expressing similitude without the signs of comparison.

**Mēt'a-phōr'ic**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or comprising, a  
**Mēt'a-phōr'ic-al**, } metaphor; figurative; tropical.

**Mēt'a-phōr'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In a metaphorical manner; not literally; tropically.

**Mēt'a-phrāse**, *n.* [Gr. μετάφρασις, from μετά, beyond, over, and φράσις, a speaking, phrase.] **1.** A literal or verbal translation. **2.** A phrase answering to, or in reply to, another phrase; a repartee.

**Me-tāph'ra-sīs**, *n.* Metaphrase.

**Mēt'a-phrāst**, *n.* A person who translates from one language into another, word for word.

**Mēt'a-phrāst'ic**, } *a.* Close, or literal, in transla-  
**Mēt'a-phrāst'ic-al**, } tion.

**Mēt'a-phŷs'ic**, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining, or relating, to  
**Mēt'a-phŷs'ic-al**, } metaphysics. **2.** According to rules or principles of metaphysics.

**Mēt'a-phŷs'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of metaphysical science.

**Mēt'a-phy-sī'cian** (-zīsh'an), *n.* One who is versed in the science of metaphysics.

**Mēt'a-phŷs'ies**, *n. sing.* [Gr. μετὰ τὰ φυσικά, after those things which relate to external nature, after physics. It is said that this name was given to the science by Aristotle, who considered the science of natural bodies, or physics, to be the first in the order of studies, and the science of mind to be the second.] **1.** The science of real as distinguished from phenomenal being; ontology; also, the science of being, as such; philosophy in general. **2.** Hence, in popular language, the scientific knowledge of mental phenomena; mental philosophy; psychology.

**Mēt'a-plāsm**, *n.* [Gr. μεταπλασμός, from μεταπλάσσειν, to transform, change, from μετά, beyond, over, and πλάσσειν, to form, mold.] (*Gram.*) A change made in a word by the augmentation, diminution, or immutation, of a syllable or letter.

**Me-tās'ta-sīs**, *n.*; *pl.* ME-TĀS'TA-SĒS. [Gr. μετάστασις, from μετά, beyond, over, and ιστάναι, to place.] (*Med.*) A sudden and complete removal of a disease from one part to another.

**Mēt'a-tār'sal**, *a.* Belonging to the metatarsus.

**Mēt'a-tār'sus**, *n.* [From Gr. μετά, beyond, after, and τάρσος, a broad, flat surface, the flat of the foot.] (*Anat.*) The middle of the foot, or part between the ankle and the toes.

**Me-tāth'e-sīs**, *n.*; *pl.* ME-TĀTH'E-SĒS. [Gr. μετάθεσις, from μετατιθέναι, to transpose, from μετά, beyond, over, and τίθεναι, to place, set.] (*Gram.*) Transposition; a figure by which the letters or syllables of a word are transposed.

**Mēte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* METED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* METING.] [A.-S. *metan*, Goth. *mitan*, Icel. *meta*, allied to Lat. *metiri*, Skr. *mā*.] To ascertain the quantity, dimensions, or capacity of, by any rule or standard; to measure. [the plural.]

**Mēte**, *n.* Measure; limit; boundary; — used chiefly in

**Me-tēmp'sy-ehō'sis**, *n.* [Gr. μετεμψύχωσις, from μετεμψυχών, to make the soul pass from one body into another, from μετά, beyond, over, ἐν, in, and ψυχή, breath, life, soul.] The passing of the soul of a man after death into some other animal body; transmigration.

**Mē'te-or**, *n.* [Gr. μετέωρον, *pl.* μετέωρα, things in the air, from μετά, beyond, and εὔρα, αἰώρα, a being suspended in the air, from ἀείρειν, to lift, from ἀήρ, the air.] **1.** Any phenomenon or appearance in the atmosphere, as clouds, rain, hail, snow, &c. **2.** Specifically, a transient fiery or luminous body seen in the atmosphere.

**Mē'te-or'ic**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or consisting of, meteors. **2.** Proceeding from a meteor. **3.** Influenced by the weather.

**Mē'te-or-ite** (49), *n.* A meteorolite.

**Mē'te-ōr'o-lite** (49), *n.* [From Gr. μετέωρος, high in air, and λίθος, stone.] A meteoric stone; an aërolite; a meteorite.

**Mē'te-ōr'o-lōg'ic**, } *a.* Pertaining to the atmos-  
**Mē'te-ōr'o-lōg'ic-al**, } phere and its phenomena, or to meteorology.

**Mē'te-or-ōl'o-gīst**, *n.* A person skilled in meteorology.

**Mē'te-or-ōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. μετεωρολογία, from μετέωρος, μετέωρα, meteor, and λόγος, discourse.] The science

which treats of the atmosphere and its phenomena, particularly in its relation to heat and moisture.

**Mē'ter**, *n.* [Eng. *mete*.] One who, or that which, *metes* or measures; specifically, (*a.*) An instrument for measuring the consumption of gas. (*b.*) An instrument for measuring the consumption of water. (*c.*) A licensed measurer of coals before they are delivered out for sale.

**Mē'ter**, } *n.* [A.-S. *meter*, Fr. *mètre*, Lat. *metrum*, Gr.  
**Mē'tre**, } μέτρον, from the Lat. root *met* in *metiri*, to measure, Skr. *mā*.] **1.** Rhythmical arrangement of syllables into verses, stanzas, strophes, &c.; rhythm; measure; verse. **2.** (*Fr. pron.* mā'tr.) A French measure of length, equal to 39.370 English inches, or 39.368 American inches, the standard of linear measure.

**Me-thēg'lin**, *n.* [W. *meddyglyn*, from *medd*, mead, and *lyn*, liquor, juice.] A liquor made of honey and water-boiled and fermented; mead.

**Me-thinks'**, *v. impers.* [*imp.* METHOUGHT.] It seems to me; it appears to me; I think. [*Rare, except in poetry.*]

**Mēth'od**, *n.* [Lat. *methodus*, Gr. μέθοδος, from μετά, after, and ὁδος, way.] **1.** An orderly procedure or process; regular mode or manner of doing anything. **2.** Orderly arrangement, elucidation, development, or classification. **3.** (*Nat. Hist.*) Arrangement of natural objects according to their common characteristics.

**Syn.** Mode; manner. — *Method* implies arrangement; *mode*, mere action or existence. *Method* is a way of reaching a given end by a series of acts which tend to secure it; *mode* relates to a single action, to the form or mode of existence it assumes in its performance. *Manner* is literally the handling of a thing, and has a wider sense, embracing both *method* and *mode*. An instructor may adopt a good *method* of teaching to write; the scholar may acquire a bad *mode* of holding his pen; the *manner* in which he is corrected will greatly affect his success or failure.

**Me-thōd'ic**, } *a.* Arranged in convenient order; dis-  
**Me-thōd'ic-al**, } posed in a just and natural manner.

**Me-thōd'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In a methodical manner.

**Mēth'od-ism**, *n.* The doctrines and worship of the Methodists.

**Mēth'od-ist**, *n.* **1.** One of an ancient school of physicians. **2.** (*Theol.*) One of a sect of Christians, founded by John Wesley; so called from the exact regularity of their lives. **3.** A person of strict piety; one who lives in the exact observance of religious duties.

**Mēth'od-ist'ic**, *a.* Resembling the Methodists; partaking of the strictness of Methodists.

**Mēth'od-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* METHODIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* METHODIZING.] To reduce to method; to arrange in a convenient manner.

**Mēth'od-iz'er**, *n.* One who methodizes.

**Me-thought'** (me-thawt'), *imp.* of *methinks*. See METHINKS.

**Me-tōn'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to, or discovered by, *Meton*, an Athenian.

*Metonic cycle*, or *Metonic year* (*Astron.*), the cycle of the moon, or period of nineteen years, in which the lunations of the moon return to the same days of the month.

**Mēt'o-nŷm'ic**, } *a.* Used by way of metonymy, by  
**Mēt'o-nŷm'ic-al**, } putting one word for another.

**Mēt'o-nŷm'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In a metonymical manner.

**Me-tōn'y-my**, or **Mēt'o-nŷm'y**, *n.* [Gr. μετωνυμία, from μετά, indicating change, and ὄνομα, name.] (*Rhet.*) A trope in which one word is put for another; a change of names which have some relation to each other.

**Mēt'o-pe**, *n.* [Gr. μετόπη, from μετά, with, between, and, ὀπή, opening, hole, the hole in the frieze between the beam-ends.] (*Arch.*) The space between the triglyphs of the Doric frieze, which, among the ancients, was often adorned with carved work.

**Mēt'o-pōs'eo-py**, *n.* [From Gr. μετωποσκόπος, observing the forehead, from μέτωπον, the forehead, and σκοπεῖν, to view.] The study of physiognomy.

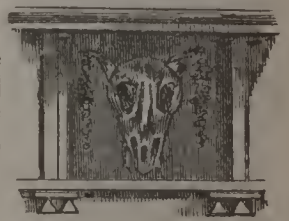
**Mē'tre**, *n.* See METER.

**Mē'tric**, *a.* Noting a measurement of volumes.

**Mē'tric-al**, *a.* [Lat. *metricus*, Gr. μετρικός, from μέτρον, measure.] **1.** Pertaining to measure, or due arrangement or combination of long and short syllables. **2.** Consisting of verses; poetically measured. **3.** Employed in, or obtained by, measurement; especially, having the diameter of a French meter.

**Mē'tric-al-ly**, *adv.* In a metrical manner; according to poetic measure.

**Me-trōp'o-lis**, *n.* [Gr. μητρόπολις, from μήτηρ, mother,



Metope.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, all what; ěre, veīl, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf,



and πόλις, city.] The mother city; the chief city or capital of a kingdom, state, or country.

**Mēt'ro-pōl'i-tan**, *a.* Belonging to a metropolis; residing in the chief city.

**Mēt'ro-pōl'i-tan**, *n.* **1.** The bishop who presides over the other bishops of a province. **2.** (*Lat. Church.*) An archbishop.

**Mēt'ro-po-lit'le-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a metropolis, or to a metropolitan, or his see.

**Mēt'tle** (mēt'tl), *n.* [*Eng. metal, Lat. metallum, used in a tropical sense. See METAL.*] **1.** Element; material. **2.** That temperament which is susceptible of high excitement; constitutional ardor.

**Mēt'tled**, *a.* Having mettle; high-spirited; full of fire.

**Mēt'tle-sōme** (mēt'tl-sum), *a.* Full of spirit; possessing constitutional ardor; easily excited; fiery.

**Mēt'tle-sōme-ly**, *adv.* In a mettlesome manner.

**Mēt'tle-sōme-ness**, *n.* State of being mettlesome.

**Mew**, *n.* [*A.-S. mæw, O. H. Ger. meu, megi, meh, Icel. mafr, mār.*] (*Ornith.*) A certain sea-fowl; a gull.

**Mew**, *v. t.* [*From Lat. mutare, to change.*] To shed or cast; to molt, as a bird, its feathers.

**Mew**, *v. i.* To cast the feathers; to molt; hence, to change; to put on a new appearance.

**Mew**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. MEWED; p. pr. & vb. n. MEWING.*] [*See supra and infra.*] To shut up; to confine, as in a cage or other inclosure.

**Mew**, *n.* [*Fr. mue, change of feathers, scales, skin, the time or place when the change occurs, from muer, from Lat. mutare, to change.*] **1.** A cage for hawks while mewing; hence, a place of confinement. **2.** A place for horses; a stable.

**Mew**, *v. i.* [*An onomatopœia.*] To cry as a cat.

**Mew**, *n.* The cry of a cat.

**Mewl**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. MEWLED; p. pr. & vb. n. MEWLING.*] [*Fr. miauler, It. miagolare, miagulare.*] To cry from uneasiness, as a child; to squall.

**Mewl'er**, *n.* One that mewls.

**Mewz**, *n.*; *pl.* MEWZ'ES. **1.** *sing.* An inclosed or confined space; an inclosure. **2.** *pl.* See MEW.

**Mēz'zo** (mēd'zo or mēt'zo), *a.* [*It., from Lat. medius, middle, half.*] (*Mus.*) Middle; mean.

**Mēz'zo-rī-ti-ē'vo** (mēd'zo-re-le-ā'vo), *n.* [*It. mezzorilievo. See MEZZO and RILIEVO.*] A middle degree of relief in figures, between high and low relief.

**Mēz'zo-so-prā'no** (mēd'zo-), *n.* [*It., medium or half soprano.*] (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A female voice intermediate in compass between the soprano and contralto. (*b.*) A person having such a voice.

**Mēz'zo-tint** } (mēd'zo- or mēz'zo-), *n.* [*It. from*  
**Mēz'zo-tin'to** } *mezzo, middle, half, and tinto, tint,*  
from *Lat. tinctus, tinctum, p. p. of tingere, to dye, color,*  
*tinge.*] A particular manner of engraving on copper, in imitation of painting in India ink.

**Mī'ašm**, *n.* The same as MIASMA.

**Mī-āš'mā**, *n.*; *pl.* Mī-āš'MA-TĀ. [*Gr. μίασμα, defilement, from μαινειν, to stain, pollute.*] Infection floating in the air; deadly exhalation; noxious effluvia.

**Mī-āš'mal**, *a.* Containing miasma; miasmatic.

**Mī'aš-māt'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of  
**Mī'aš-māt'ie-al**, } the qualities of, miasma.

**Mī'eā**, *n.* [*Lat. mica, crumb, grain, particle.*] (*Min.*) A mineral capable of being cleaved into elastic plates of extreme thinness. It is generally more or less transparent, and is used, like glass, in lanterns, and in the doors of stoves.

**Mī-ea'ceōūs**, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, mica; splitting into lamina or leaves like mica.

**Mīce**, *n.*; *pl.* of mouse. See MOUSE.

**Mīch'ael-mas**, *n.* [*Michael and mass.*] **1.** The feast of St. Michael, a festival of the Roman Catholic church, celebrated September 29th. **2.** Hence, autumn. [*Collog.*]

**Mīck-le** (mīk'l), *a.* [*A.-S. micel, mycel, mucel, Icel. mikill, Goth. mikils, allied to Lat. magnus, Gr. μέγας, Skr. mahat. Cf. MUCH.*] Much; great.

**Mī'ero-eōsm**, *n.* [*Lat. microcosmus, Gr. μικροκόσμος, from μικρός, little, small, and κόσμος, the world.*] **1.** A little world; a miniature society, or institution. **2.** Hence, man, supposed to be an epitome of the universe or great world.

**Mī'ero-eōs'mic**, } *a.* Pertaining to the microcosm,  
**Mī'ero-eōs'mic-al**, } or little world.

**Mī-erōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, little, and γράφειν, to write, describe.*] The description of microscopic objects.

**Mī-erōm'e-ter**, *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, little, and μέτρον, measure.*] An instrument, used with a telescope or microscope, for measuring very small distances, or the ap-

parent diameters of objects which subtend very small angles.

**Mī'ero-seōpe**, *n.* [*From Gr. μικρός, small, little, and σκοπεῖν, σκέπτεσθαι, to view.*] An optical instrument, consisting of a lens, or combination of lenses, for examining objects which are too minute to be viewed by the naked eye.

**Mī'ero-seōp'ie**, } *a.* **1.** Made by the aid of a micro-  
**Mī'ero-seōp'ie-al**, } scope. **2.** Resembling a micro-  
scope; capable of seeing very minute objects. **3.** Visible only by the aid of a microscope,

**Mī-erōs'eo-py**, *n.* The use of the microscope; investigations with the microscope.

**Mīd**, *a.* [*compar. wanting; superl. MIDST or MIDMOST. See MIDST.*] [*A.-S. midd, Goth. midja, Icel. midhr, allied to Lat. medius, Gr. μέσος, Skr. madhjas.*] Situated between extremes; middle; intervening.

**Mīd'dāy**, *a.* Pertaining to noon; meridional.

**Mīd'dāy**, *n.* The middle of the day; noon.

**Mīd'dle** (mīd'dl), *a.* [*A.-S.; O. H. Ger. mittil. See MID.*] **1.** Equally distant from the extremes; mean; medial; mid. **2.** Intermediate; intervening.

**Mīd'dle**, *n.* The point or part equally distant from the extremities; midst; central portion.

**Syn.**— See MIDST.

**Mīd'dle-āged** (-āj'd, 60), *a.* Being about the middle of the ordinary age of man. [picture.]

**Mīd'dle-ground**, *n.* (*Paint.*) The central part of a

**Mīd'dle-mān**, *n.*; *pl.* MĪD'DLE-MĒN. **1.** An agent between two parties; a broker; especially, in Ireland, one who takes land of the proprietors, in large tracts, and then rents it out in small portions to the peasantry. **2.** A person of intermediate rank. **3.** (*Mil.*) The man who occupies a central position in a file of soldiers.

**Mīd'dle-mōst**, *a.* In the middle, or nearest the middle; midmost.

**Mīd'dling**, *a.* Of middle rank, state, size, or quality; moderate; mediocre; medium; ordinary.

**Mīd'ge**, *n.* [*A.-S. mygge, mycg, micg, O. H. Ger. mugga, mucca, allied to Russ. & Pol. mucha, a fly, Gr. μύια, Lat. musca, Skr. makshikā.*] (*Entom.*) A very delicate fly having a short proboscis and long legs. It undergoes a metamorphosis in the water.

**Mīd'hēav'en**, *n.* The midst or middle part of heaven, or the sky. **2.** (*Astron.*) The meridian, or middle line of the heavens.

**Mīd'land**, *a.* **1.** Being in the interior country. **2.** Surrounded by the land; mediterranean.

**Mīd'night** (-nīt), *n.* The middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night.

**Mīd'nīght** (-nīt), *a.* Being in the middle of the night; hence, very dark.

**Mīd'rib**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A continuation of the petiole, extending from the base to the apex of the lamina of a leaf.

**Mīd'rīff**, *n.* [*A.-S. midhrif, from midd, mid, middle, and hrif, bowels, womb.*] (*Anat.*) The diaphragm, or respiratory muscle which separates the thorax and abdomen.

**Mīd'ship-man**, *n.*; *pl.* MĪD'SHIP-MEN. A kind of naval cadet, in a ship of war.



Midrib.

*Passed midshipman, one who has passed examination, and is a candidate for promotion to the rank of lieutenant.*

**Mīd'ships**, *adv.* (*Naut.*) In the middle of a ship; properly, amidships.

**Mīdst**, *n.* [*Contr. from middest, the superl. of mid.*] The interior or central part; the middle.

*In the midst of, among; amid; also, surrounded by; involved in; in the thickest of; overwhelmed by.*

The phrases *in our midst, in your midst, in their midst, instead of in the midst of us, you, or them*, have unhappily gained great currency in this country, and are sometimes, though rarely, to be found in the writings of reputable English authors. The expressions seem contrary to the genius of the language, as well as opposed to the practice of our best and most accurate writers, and should therefore be abandoned.

**Syn.**— Middle. — *Midst* is the superlative of *mid* (middle), denoting the *very* center, and hence implies *surrounded by, involved in, in the thickest of*; as, *in the midst of a forest, of the waves, of darkness, &c.* *Middle* has no such intensive sense, and is often applied to extent in only one direction; as, *the middle of a line, of the street, &c.* *Midst* is very frequently used abstractly or figuratively; as, *in the midst of afflictions, cares, &c.*; *middle* is never thus used with propriety. We can not say *in the middle of my contemplations on that subject*, but *in the midst*.

**Mīdst**, *adv.* In the middle. [mer solstice.]

**Mīd'sūm'mer**, *n.* The middle of summer; the summer.

**Mīd'wāy**, *n.* The middle of the way or distance.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; ġem, ġet; aš; exlst; lnger, lŭnk; thls.



**Mid'wāy**, *a.* Being in the middle of the way or distance.

**Mid'wāy**, *adv.* In the middle of the distance; half way.

**Mid'wife**, *n.*; *pl.* MĪD'WIVES. [From A.-S. *mid*, with, and *wif*, woman, wife.] A woman that assists other women in childbirth.

**Mid'wife-ry**, or **MĪd'wife-ry**, *n.* **1.** The art or practice of assisting women in childbirth; obstetrics. **2.** Assistance at childbirth.

**Mid'win-ter**, *n.* The middle of winter, or the winter solstice, also the middle of severe winter weather, which is, usually, much later.

**Miēn**, *n.* [Fr. *mine*.] External appearance; carriage; bearing.

**Syn.**—Look; air; countenance; aspect; demeanor; deportment; manner.

**Miff**, *n.* [Prov. Ger. *muff*, sullenness, sulkiness, *muffen*, to be sulky, *muffig*, sullen, pouting.] A slight degree of resentment. [Colloq.]

**Might** (mīt), *imp.* of *may*. See **MAY**.

**Might** (mīt), *n.* [A.-S. *meaht*, *mihht*, from the root of *may*. See **MAY**.] Force or power of any kind, whether of body or mind.

**Syn.**—Strength; force; power; ability; capacity.

**Might'i-ly** (mīt'i-lŷ), *adv.* **1.** In a mighty manner; with might; powerfully. **2.** Greatly; very much. [Colloq.]

**Might'i-ness** (mīt'i-nes), *n.* **1.** Quality of being mighty; power; greatness. **2.** Highness; excellence;—used as a title of dignity.

**Might'y** (mīt'ŷ), *a.* **1.** Possessing might; having great power; forcible; strong; valiant. **2.** Very great; remarkable for size, effect, or qualities. **3.** Exhibiting or implying might or power; wonderful. **4.** Very excellent; great; fine. [Colloq. and low.]

**Might'y** (mīt'ŷ), *adv.* In a great degree; very. [Colloq.]

**Mign'on-nētte'** (mīn'yon-ēt'), *n.* [Fr.; dim. of *mignon*, darling. See **MINION**.] (*Bot.*) An annual flowering plant, having a delicate and agreeable fragrance.

**Mi'grāte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MIGRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb.* *n.* MIGRATING.] [Lat. *migrare*, *migratum*.] To change one's place of residence; to pass from a colder to a warmer climate in the autumn, returning again in the spring;—said of birds.

**Mi-grā'tion**, *n.* Act of migrating

**Mi'gra-to-ry** (50), *a.* **1.** Removing or accustomed to remove from one state or country to another. **2.** Regularly or occasionally removing from one place to another.

**Mil'age**, *n.* The same as **MILEAGE**.

**Milch** (63), *a.* [A.-S. *melc*. See **MILK**.] Giving or furnishing milk;—applied only to beasts.

**Mild**, *a.* [*compar.* MILDER; *superl.* MILDEST.] [A.-S. *mild*, Goth. *milds*, Icel. *mildr*.] **1.** Tender and gentle in temper or disposition. **2.** Not showing severity or harshness. **3.** Not acrid, pungent, corrosive, or drastic. **4.** Gently and pleasantly affecting the senses; not violent or intense.

**Syn.**—Soft; gentle; bland; calm; tranquil; soothing; pleasant; placid; meek; kind; merciful; tender; indulgent; clement; compassionate; mollifying; demulcent; lenitive; assuasive.

**Mil'dew**, (mīl'du), *n.* [A.-S. *mildeāw*, O. H. Ger. *militou*.] A thin, whitish, powdery, or cobweb-like coating, consisting of minute fungi, and found on various diseased or decaying substances.

**Mil'dew** (mīl'dū), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MILDEWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MILDEWING.] To taint with mildew.

**Mil'dew** (mīl'dū), *v. i.* To become tainted with mildew.

**Mild'ly**, *adv.* In a mild manner; softly; gently.

**Mild'ness**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being mild; tenderness; clemency. **2.** Temperateness; pleasant condition.

**Mile**, *n.* [A.-S. *mīl*, from Lat. *millia*, pl. of *mille*, a thousand, i. e., *millia passuum*, a thousand paces.] A certain measure of distance, being equivalent to 320 rods, or 5280 feet.

☞ The English geographical or nautical mile is one sixtieth part of a degree of latitude, or about 2025 yards. The German short mile is nearly equal to 3.9 English miles; the German long mile to 5.75 English miles; the Prussian and Danish miles are each about 4.7 English miles; the Swedish mile is about 6.625 English miles.

**Mile'age**, *n.* An allowance for traveling, as so much by the mile.

**Mile'-pōst**, } *n.* A post or stone set to mark the dis-

**Mile'-stōne**, } tance or space of a mile.

**Mil'foil**, *n.* [Lat. *millefolium*, from *mille*, thousand, and *folium*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) An herb;—called also yarrow.

**Mil'ia-ry** (mīl'ya-rŷ), *a.* [Lat. *miliarius*, from *milium*, millet.] **1.** Resembling millet seeds. **2.** Accompanied with an eruption like millet seeds.

**Mil'i-tant**, *a.* [Lat. *militans*, p. pr. of *militare*, to be a soldier.] Engaged in warfare; fighting; combating; serving as a soldier.

**Mil'i-ta-ri-ly**, *adv.* In a military manner.

**Mil'i-ta-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *militaris*, and *militarius*, from *miles*, *militis*, soldier.] **1.** Pertaining to soldiers, to arms, or to war. **2.** Engaged in the service of soldiers or arms. **3.** Warlike; becoming a soldier.

**Mil'i-ta-ry**, *n.* The whole body of soldiers; soldiery; militia; the army.

**Mil'i-tāte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MILITATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MILITATING.] [Lat. *militare*, *militatum*, from *miles*, *militis*, soldier.] To stand opposed; to be hostile or inconsistent; to contend; to fight.

**Mī-lŷ'tiā** (mī-lŷh'ā), *n.* [Lat., from *miles*, *militis*, soldier.] The body of soldiers in a state enrolled for discipline, but engaged in actual service only in emergencies.

**Mī-lŷ'tiā-man** (mī-lŷh'ā-), *n.*; *pl.* MĪ-Lŷ'TIĀ-MEN. One who belongs to the militia.

**Milk**, *a.* [A.-S. *miluc*, *milc*, Goth. *miluks*, Icel. *miólk*.] **1.** A white fluid secreted by female mammals for the nourishment of their young. **2.** Hence, the white juice of certain plants. **3.** Emulsion made by bruising seeds.

**Milk**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MILKED (mīlkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MILKING.] [A.-S. *melcan*, *meolcan*, *milcian*, allied to Lat. *mulgere*, Gr. ἀμείγειν, Slav. *mliesti*.] **1.** To draw or press milk from, by the hand or mouth. **2.** To draw from the breasts or udder. **3.** To supply with milk; to add milk to.

**Milk'er**, *n.* One who milks; also, one who gives milk.

**Milk'i-ness**, *n.* Qualities like those of milk; softness.

**Milk'māid**, *n.* A woman that milks or is employed in the dairy.

**Milk'sōp**, *n.* A piece of bread sopped in milk; hence, more usually, a soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man.

**Milk'tooth**, *n.*; *pl.* MILK'TEETH. **1.** (*Far.*) The fore tooth of a foal, which is cast within two or three years.

**2.** One of the deciduous or first set of teeth of a child.

**Milk'-tree**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree yielding a milky juice; especially, one in which this juice is fit for food, as the cow-tree of South America.

**Milk'weed**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of several species, abounding in a milky juice, and having its seeds attached to a long, silky down; silkweed.

**Milk'y**, *a.* **1.** Relating to, or made of milk; **2.** Resembling milk. **3.** Yielding milk. **4.** Soft; mild; gentle; timorous.

*Milky way* (*Astron.*), a broad, irregular, luminous zone in the heavens, supposed to be the blended light of innumerable fixed stars, not distinguishable with ordinary telescopes; the galaxy.

**Mill**, *n.* [Lat. *mille*, a thousand.] An imaginary money of account of the United States, having the value of the tenth of a cent, or the thousandth of a dollar.

**Mill**, *n.* [A.-S. *mylen*, Icel. *mylna*, allied to Lat. *mola*, *molina*, Gr. μύλη, μύλος.] **1.** An engine or machine for grinding any substance, as grain, &c.

☞ In modern usage, the term *mill* includes various other machines or combinations of machinery, for transforming some raw material by mechanical processes into a state or condition for use.

**2.** The building with its machinery, where grinding or some process of manufacturing is carried on. **3.** (*Calico Printing*.) A printing cylinder, of copper.

**Mill**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MILLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MILLING.] **1.** To reduce to fine particles; to grind; to comminute. **2.** To pass through a machine or engine; to shape or finish by passing through a machine. **3.** To make a raised border or impression around the edges of, or to cut fine grooves or indentations across the edges of; also, to stamp in a coining press; to coin. **4.** To full as cloth. **5.** To beat severely with the fists, as if in a fulling-mill. [*Cant.*]

**Mill**, *n.* A set-to; a pugilistic encounter. [*Cant.*]

**Mil'l-dām**, *n.* A dam to obstruct a water-course and raise the water to a height sufficient to turn a mill-wheel.

**Mil'le-nā'ri-an**, *a.* Consisting of a thousand years; pertaining to the millennium.

**Mil'le-nā'ri-an**, *n.* One who believes that Christ will personally reign on earth a thousand years.

**Mil'le-na-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *millenarius*, containing a thousand, from *milleni*, a thousand each, from *mille*, a thousand.] Consisting of a thousand.

**Mil'le-na-ry**, *n.* The space of a thousand years.

**Mil'lēn'ni-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the millennium, or to a thousand years.

**Mil'lēn'ni-al-ist**, *n.* One who believes that Christ will reign personally on earth a thousand years.



**Mil-lén'ni-üm**, *n.* [L. Lat., from Lat. *mille*, a thousand, and *annus*, a year.] A thousand years;—a word used to denote the thousand years mentioned in Revelation, xx., during which period Satan will be bound, and holiness become triumphant throughout the world.

**Mil'le-pēd**, *n.* [Lat. *millepeda*, from *mille*, a thousand, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] An insect having many feet; one of the myriapods.

**Mil'le-pōre**, *n.* [From Lat. *mille*, a thousand, and *porus*, pore.] (Zool.) A species of coral, having the surface smooth, and perforated with very minute punctures or

**Mil'le-po-rite** (49), *n.* A fossil millepore. [cells.]

**Mil'er**, *n.* **1.** One whose occupation is to attend a grist-mill. **2.** (Entom.) A moth or winged insect;—so called because the wings appear as if covered with white dust or powder, like a miller's clothes.

**Mil'er's-thūmb** (-thūm), *n.* (Ichth.) A small fish found in small streams in Europe; the river bull-head.

**Mil-lēs'i-mal**, *a.* [Lat. *millesimus*, from *mille*, a thousand.] Thousandth; consisting of a thousand parts.

**Mil'let**, *n.* [Lat. *milium*, A.-S. *mil*.] (Bot.) (a.) An endogenous plant, and its grain. It is a native of the East Indies, where it is largely used for food. (b.) A hardy grass of several species.

**Mil'li-grām**, } *n.* [Fr. *milligramme*,  
**Mil'li-grāmmē**, } fr. *milli*, abbrev. of  
*millième*, thousandth, and *gramme*, the unit  
of the measure of weight. See GRAMME.]  
A French measure of weight, being the thou-  
sandth part of a gramme, equal to .0154 Eng-  
lish grains, Troy weight.

**Mil-lil'i-ter**, or **Mil'li-lī'ter**, *n.* [Fr. *mil-  
litre*, from *milli*, abbrev. of *millième*, thousandth, and  
*litre*, a measure of capacity. See LITER.] A French  
measure of capacity, containing the thousandth part of  
a liter, equal to .06103 of an English cubic inch.

**Mil'lilitre** (mil'li-lē'tr), *n.* Same as MILLILITER.

**Mil-lim'e-ter**, or **Mil'li-mē'ter**, *n.* [Fr. *millimètre*,  
from *milli*, abbrev. of *millième*, thousandth, and *mètre*, a  
measure of length. See METER.] A French lineal meas-  
ure, containing the thousandth part of a meter; equal to  
.03937 of an inch.

**Millimètre** (mil'li-mā'tr), *n.* Same as MILLIMETER.

**Mil'li-ner**, *n.* [From *Milaner*, an inhabitant of *Milan*,  
in Italy; hence, a man from *Milan* who imported female  
finery.] A person, usually a woman, who makes and  
sells head-dresses, hats or bonnets, &c., for women.

**Mil'li-nēr'y**, *n.* The articles made or sold by milliners,  
as head-dresses, hats or bonnets, laces, &c.

**Mil'lio** (mil'yun), *n.* [L. Lat. *millio*, from Lat. *mille*,  
a thousand.] **1.** The number of ten hundred thousand,  
or a thousand thousand, written 1,000,000. [See Note  
under NUMERATION.] **2.** An indefinitely large number.

**Mil'li-on-āire**, *n.* One whose wealth is counted by  
millions; a very rich person. [ions.]

**Mil'li-on-a-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, mill-  
ions.

**Mil'li-onth**, *a.* Being the last one of a million units; con-  
stituting one of a million.

**Mil'li-onth**, *n.* One of a million equal parts.

**Mil'li-rāce**, *n.* The current of water that drives a mill-  
wheel, or the canal in which it is conveyed.

**Mil'li-rēa**, } *n.* [Pg. *mil reis*, i. e., one thousand rees, fr.  
**Mil'li-rec**, } *mil*, thousand, and *reis*, pl. of *real*, a coin.]  
**Mil'li-rēis**, } A coin of Portugal, commonly estimated at  
5s. sterling, or about 108 cents.

**Mil'li-stōne**, *n.* A stone used for grinding grain.

**Mil'li-tāil**, *n.* The current of water flowing from a water-  
wheel, and which has been used in turning it.

**Milt**, *n.* [A.-S. *milte*, Icel. *milti*, O. H. Ger. *milzi*.] **1.**  
(Anat.) The spleen; an organ situated in the left hypo-  
chondrium, under the diaphragm. **2.** (Ichth.) [Ger. *milch*.  
See MILK.] (a.) The testes or spermatie glands of the  
male fish;—often called *soft roe*. (b.) The sperm of the  
male fish. [female fish.]

**Milt**, *v. t.* To impregnate, as the roe or spawn of the

**Mime**, *n.* [Lat. *mimus*, Gr. *μῖμος*, allied to *μιμῆσθαι*, to  
imitate, to mimic.] **1.** A kind of farce in which real  
characters were depicted. **2.** An actor in such repre-  
sentations.

**Mi-mēt'ie**, } *a.* Apt to imitate; given to aping or  
**Mi-mēt'ie-al**, } mimicry; imitative.

**Mim'ie**, } *a.* [Gr. *μῖμικός*, from *μιμῆσθαι*, to imitate.]  
**Mim'ie-al**, } **1.** Inclined to imitate or to ape; imita-  
tive. **2.** Consisting of, or formed in, imitation.

**Mim'ie**, *n.* **1.** One who imitates or mimics. **2.** A  
mean or servile imitator.

**Mim'ie**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. MIMICKED (mīm'ikt); p.

pr. & vb. n. MIMICKING.] To imitate for sport; to rid-  
icule by imitation.

**Syn.**—To ape; imitate; counterfeit; mock.

**Mim'ick-er**, *n.* One who mimics; a mimic.

**Mim'ie-ry**, *n.* Act or practice of one who mimics.

**Mi-mō'sā**, or **Mi-mō'sā**, *n.* [Gr. *μῖμος*, imitator.]  
(Bot.) A genus of leguminous plants, containing many  
species, and including the sensitive plant;—so called  
from its imitating the sensibility of animal life.

**Mim'a-ret**, *n.* [Ar. *manārat*, lamp, lantern, light-house,  
tower, from *nāra*, to shine, *nār*, fire.] (Arch.) A slender,  
lofty turret on Mohammedan mosques, surrounded by  
one or more projecting balconies, from which the people  
are summoned to prayer.

**Mim'a-to-ry** (50), *a.* [Lat. *minatorius*, from *minari*, to  
threaten.] Threatening; menacing.

**Mince**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. MINCED (mīnst); p. pr. &  
vb. n. MINCING.] [A.-S. *minsian*, from *minn*, minor,  
weak, *min*, minus; Icel. *minni*, Goth. *mins*, slender,  
slight.] **1.** To cut into very small pieces; to hash. **2.**  
To diminish in speaking; to extenuate; to clip, as words,  
or expressions.

**Mince**, *v. i.* **1.** To walk with short steps; to walk with  
affected nicety. **2.** To speak softly, or with affected  
nicety.

**Mince'-pie**, *n.* A pie made with minced meat and other  
ingredients baked in paste.

**Min'cing-ly**, *adv.* In a mincing manner; not fully;  
with affected delicacy.

**Mind**, *n.* [A.-S. *mynd*, *gemynd*, *gemund*, Goth. *munds*,  
*gamunds*, memory, allied to Lat. *mens*, *mentis*, Gr.  
*μένος*.] **1.** The intellectual or rational faculty in man;  
the understanding; also, the entire spiritual nature; the  
soul. **2.** State, at any given time, of the faculties of  
thinking, willing, choosing, and the like; as, (a.) Opinion;  
sentiment; judgment; belief. (b.) Choice; inclination;  
desire; intent; purpose. (c.) Courage; spirit. **3.** Mem-  
ory; remembrance; recollection.

**Mind**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. MINDED; p. pr. & vb. n.  
MINDING.] To attend to; to fix the thoughts on.

**Syn.**—To notice; mark; note; regard; observe; obey.

**Mind**, *v. i.* To be inclined, or disposed to incline.

**Mind'ed**, *a.* Disposed; inclined.

**Mind'ful**, *a.* Attentive; heedful; observant.

**Mind'ful-ly**, *adv.* Attentively; heedfully.

**Mind'ful-ness**, *n.* Attention; regard; heedfulness.

**Mine**, *a.*; called sometimes a *pronominal a.* [A.-S. *min*,  
Icel. *minn*, Goth. *meins*.] Belonging to me; my;—  
used, (a.) As a pronominal adjective, placed always in  
the predicate; and also, attributively, in the old style,  
before a noun beginning with a vowel, for *my*. (b.) As  
a possessive pronoun, equivalent to *of me*, or, belonging  
to me.

**Mine** is often used in the predicate without the noun to  
which it belongs, or rather standing for this noun.

**Mine**, *n.* [L. Lat. *mina*. See *infra*.] **1.** A subterranean  
cavity or passage; especially, (a.) A pit or excavation in  
the earth, from which mineral substances are dug. (b.)  
(Mil.) A cavity filled with powder, formed under a forti-  
fication or other work, so as to destroy it when fired. **2.**  
A rich source of wealth or other good.

**Mine**, *v. i.* **1.** To dig a mine or pit in the earth. **2.** To  
form a burrow or lodge in the earth.

**Mine**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. MINED; p. pr. & vb. n.  
MINING.] [Lat. *minare*, to drive.] To dig away the  
foundation of; to lay a mine under; to sap; to under-  
mine; hence, to ruin or destroy by slow degrees or secret  
means.

**Min'er**, *n.* One who mines; a digger of mines.

**Min'er-al**, *n.* [L. Lat. *mineralis*, pl. *mineralia*, from  
*minera*. See MINE, *n.*] Any inorganic species having a  
definite chemical composition.

**Min'er-al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or consisting of, min-  
erals. **2.** Impregnated with minerals.

**Min'er-al-ist**, *n.* One versed or employed in minerals.

**Min'er-al-i-zā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Process of mineralizing, or  
forming an ore by combination with another substance.  
**2.** Act of impregnating with a mineral, as water.

**Min'er-al-ize**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. MINERALIZED; p.  
pr. & vb. n. MINERALIZING.] To make mineral; to  
reduce to a mineral form; to communicate the properties  
of a mineral to.

**Min'er-al-ize**, *v. i.* To go on an excursion for observ-  
ing and collecting minerals. [Recent.]

**Min'er-al-iz'er**, *n.* A substance which mineralizes an-  
other, or combines with it in an ore.

**Min'er-al-ōg'ie-al**, *a.* Pertaining to mineralogy.



Millet.



**Mīn'er-āl'o-gīst**, *n.* One who is versed in the science of minerals.

**Mīn'er-āl'o-gy**, *n.* [From *mineral*, and Gr. λόγος, discourse.] The science which treats of the properties of mineral substances, and teaches us to characterize, distinguish, and classify them according to their properties.

**Mīn'e-ver**, *n.* [See **MENIVER**.] An animal having a fine white fur; the ermine; also, the fur itself.

**Mīn'gle** (mīng'gl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **MINGLED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **MINGLING**.] [A.-S. *mengan*, *mencgan*, Icel. *menga*.] **1.** To unite in one body, mass, or compound; to blend; to mix. **2.** To mix confusedly, irregularly, or promiscuously. **3.** To unite in society or by ties of relationship. **4.** To deprive of purity by mixture; to render impure.

**Mīn'gle**, *v. i.* To be mixed; to be united.

**Mīn'gler**, *n.* One who mingles.

**Mīn'i-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **MINIATED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **MINIATING**.] [Lat. *miniare*, *miniaturum*, from *minium*, q. v.] To paint or tinge with red lead or vermilion.

**Mīn'i-a-tūre** (mīn'i-at-yūr or mīn'it-yūr, 53), *n.* [From Lat. *miniare*. See *supra*.] A painting in colors; especially, and now exclusively, a painting or other representation on a reduced scale; hence, reduced scale; greatly diminished style or form.

**Mīn'i-a-tūre**, or **Mīn'ia-tūre**, *a.* On a small scale.

**Mīn'i-kīn**, *a.* [See *infra*.] Small; diminutive.

**Mīn'i-kīn**, *n.* [Dim. of *minion*, q. v.] **1.** A small sort of pin. **2.** A darling; a favorite. See **MINION**.

**Mīn'im**, *n.* [Lat. *minimus*, the least, smallest.] **1.** Any thing very minute. **2.** A single drop. **3.** (*Mus.*) A half note, equal in time to two quarter notes, or crochets.

**Mīn'i-mīze**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **MINIMIZED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **MINIMIZING**.] To reduce to the smallest part or proportion possible.

**Mīn'i-mūm**, *n.*; *pl.* **MĪN'I-MĀ**. [Lat., from *minimus*. See *supra*.] The least quantity assignable in a given case; hence, a thing of small consequence; a trifle.

**Mīn'ion** (mīn'yun), *n.* [From O. H. Ger. *minni*, *minnia*, love, affection.] **1.** A favorite; a darling; particularly one who gains favors by flattery or mean adulation. **2.** A small kind of printing type, in size between brevier and nonpareil.

☞ This line is printed in *minion* type.

**Mīn'is-ter**, *n.* [Lat., from *minus*, less, like *magister*, fr. *magis*, more.] **1.** A servant; a subordinate; an assistant of inferior rank. **2.** One to whom a king or prince intrusts the direction of affairs of state. **3.** The representative of a sovereign or government at a foreign court. **4.** One who serves at the altar; the pastor of a church.

**Syn.**— Delegate; official; ambassador; clergyman; parson; priest.

**Mīn-is-ter**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **MINISTERED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **MINISTERING**.] To furnish; to afford; to supply; to administer.

**Mīn'is-ter**, *v. i.* **1.** To act as a servant, attendant, or agent. **2.** To afford supplies; to give things needful.

**Syn.**— To attend; serve; officiate; administer; contribute.

**Mīn'is-tē'ri-al** (89), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to ministry, or to the performance of service, or of executive office; attendant. **2.** Pertaining to the office of a minister; executive, ambassadorial, or sacerdotal.

**Syn.**— Official; clerical; priestly; sacerdotal; ecclesiastical.

**Mīn'is-tē'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* In a ministerial manner or character.

**Mīn'is-trant**, *a.* [Lat. *ministrans*, *ministrantis*, *p. pr.* of *ministrare*, to minister.] Performing service as a minister; acting under command.

**Mīn'is-trā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of performing service as a subordinate agent; ministry; agency. **2.** Office of a minister; ecclesiastical function.

**Mīn'is-try**, *n.* [Lat. *ministerium*. See **MINISTER**, *n.*] **1.** Act of ministering; ministrations; agency; instrumentality. **2.** The office, duties, or functions of a minister. **3.** The body of ministers; the clergy; the ministers of state. **4.** Business; employment.

**Mīn'i-ūm**, *n.* [Lat. *minium*, a Spanish word.] A pigment of a beautiful red color; red lead.

**Mīn'i-ver**, *n.* The same as **MINEVER**.

**Mīnk**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous quadruped of the weasel tribe, that burrows in the earth on the side of a river or pond.

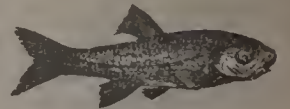
**Mīn'ne-sīng'er**, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *minni*, love; *nd singen*, to sing.] A love-singer; *pecificaly*, one of a class



Mink.

of German poets and musicians who flourished between the 12th and 14th centuries.

**Mīn'nōw** (mīn'no), *n.* [Probably from Fr. *menu*, little, small, from Lat. *minutus*, little, small, minute.] (*Ichth.*) A very small fresh-water fish, of several species.



Minnow.

**Mī'nor**, *a.* [Lat., the compar. degree of a word not found in that language, but existing in other Indo-European dialects, A.-S. *minn*, Goth. *mins*, W. *main*, Gr. *μνός*.] **1.** Inferior in bulk, degree, importance, &c.; less; smaller. **2.** (*Mus.*) Less or lower by a semitone.

**Mī'nor**, *n.* **1.** A person of either sex under age; in England and the United States, one not yet twenty-one years of age. **2.** (*Logic.*) The minor term, that is, the subject of the conclusion; also, the minor premise, that is, that premise which contains the minor term: in hypothetical syllogisms, the categorical premise. **3.** A Minorite; a Franciscan friar.

**Mī'nor-ite**, *n.* A Franciscan friar.

**Mī-nōr'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** State of being a minor, or under age. **2.** The smaller number.

**Mīn'o-taur**, *n.* [Gr. *Μινώταυρος*, from *Μίνως*, the husband of Pasiphaë, and *ταύρος*, a bull, the monster being the offspring of Pasiphaë and a bull.] (*Antiq.*) A fabled monster, half man and half bull.

**Mīn'ster**, *n.* [A.-S. *mynster*, *minster*, from Lat. *monasterium*. See **MONASTERY**.] The church of a monastery, or one to which a monastery has been attached; sometimes, a cathedral church.

**Mīn'strel**, *n.* [O. Eng. *mynstral*, from L. Lat. *ministerialis*, servant, workman, *ministrillus*, harpist, from Lat. *ministerium*, service. See **MINISTRY**.] One of an order of men, in the middle ages, who sang to the harp verses composed by themselves or others; a bard; a singer and harper.

**Mīn'strel-sy**, *n.* **1.** The arts and occupation of minstrels. **2.** A collective body of minstrels; a number of musicians. **3.** A collective body of songs.

**Mīnt**, *n.* [A.-S. *mynet*, money, coin, from Lat. *moneta*, the mint, coined money, from *Moneta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined.] **1.** The place where money is coined. **2.** A place of invention, fabrication, or production; hence, unlimited supply.

**Mīnt**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **MINTED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **MINTING**.] **1.** To make by stamping, as money; to coin. **2.** To invent; to forge; to fabricate; to fashion.

**Mīnt**, *n.* [A.-S. *mint*, from Lat. *mentha*, L. Lat. *menta*, Gr. *μίνθα*, *μίνθη*.] (*Bot.*) An aromatic plant of various species, producing a highly odoriferous and pungent essential oil.

**Mīnt'age**, *n.* **1.** That which is minted or coined. **2.** The duty paid to the mint for coining. [ventor.]

**Mīnt'er**, *n.* **1.** One who mints; a coiner. **2.** An inventor; a coiner.

**Mīnt'-man**, *n.*; *pl.* **MĪNT'MEN**. One skilled in coining, or in coins; a coiner. [who invents.]

**Mīnt'-mā'ster**, *n.* **1.** Superintendent of a mint. **2.** One who invents.

**Mīn'u-ēnd**, *n.* [Lat. *minuendus*, to be diminished; from *minuere*, to lessen, diminish.] (*Arith.*) The number from which another number is to be subtracted.

**Mīn'u-ēt**, *n.* [Fr. *menuet*, from *menu*, small, Lat. *minutus*, on account of the small steps of this dance.] **1.** A slow, graceful dance. **2.** A tune or air to regulate the movements in the dance so called.

**Mī'nus**, *a.* [Lat.] (*Math.*) Less; also, requiring to be subtracted; negative.

**Mī-nūte'**, *a.* [Lat. *minutus*, *p. p.* of *minuere*, to lessen.] **1.** Very small, little, or slender; slight. **2.** Attentive to small things.

**Syn.**— Little; diminutive; fine; critical; exact; circumstantial; particular; detailed.— A *circumstantial* account embraces all the leading events; a *particular* account goes further, and includes each event and movement, though of but little importance; a *minute* account goes further still, and omits nothing as to person, time, place, adjuncts, &c.

**Mīn'ute** (mīn'it), *n.* [From Lat. *minutum*, i. e., a small portion, from *minutus*. See *supra*.] **1.** The sixtieth part of an hour; sixty seconds. **2.** (*Geom.*) The sixtieth part of a degree. **3.** A note in writing to preserve the memory of any thing.

**Mīn'ute** (mīn'it), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **MINUTED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **MINUTING**.] To make a note of; to jot down.

**Mīn'ute-boōk** (mīn'it-, 27), *n.* A book of short hints.

**Mīn'ute-glāss** (mīn'it-), *n.* A glass, the sand of which measures a minute in running.

**Mīn'ute-gūn** (mīn'it-), *n.* A gun discharged every minute, as a signal of distress or mourning.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ö, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, all what; ēre, veil, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf,



**Mín'ute-hánd** (mín'it-), *n.* The hand that points to the minutes on a clock or watch.

**Mi-núte'ly**, *adv.* In a minute manner; exactly.

**Mín'ute-ly** (mín'it-ly), *adv.* Every minute; with very little time intervening.

**Mín'ute-mán** (mín'it-), *n.*; *pl.* MÍN'UTE-MĒN. A man enlisted for service wherever required, and ready to march at a moment's notice.

**Mi-núte'ness**, *n.* **1.** The quality of being minute; exiguity. **2.** Attention to small things; critical exactness.

**Mi-nū'ti-á** (mī-nū'shī-á, 95), *n.*; *pl.* MĪ-NŪ'TI-Æ (mī-nū'shī-ē). [Lat., from *minutus*, small, minute, *q. v.*] A minute particular; smallest detail.

**Mínx**, *n.* [Contracted from *minikin*, *q. v.*] **1.** A pert, wanton girl. **2.** A she puppy.

**Mín'y**, *a.* Abounding with mines; subterraneous.

**Mī'o-çene**, *a.* [Gr. *μείων*, *μείον*, less, and *καινός*, new, fresh, recent.] (*Geol.*) Less recent; — a term applied to the middle division of the tertiary strata.

**Mír'a-ele** (mír'a-kl), *n.* [Lat. *miraculum*, from *mirari*, to wonder.] **1.** A wonder or wonderful thing. **2.** Specifically, an event or effect contrary to the established constitution and course of things; a supernatural event. **3.** A spectacle or dramatic representation exhibiting the lives of the saints. [*Obs.*]

**Mi-ráe'u-loūs**, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a miracle; performed supernaturally. **2.** Extraordinarily wonderful.

**Mi-ráe'u-loūs-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a miraculous manner; supernaturally. **2.** By extraordinary means; wonderfully.

**Mi-ráge'** (mī-rázh'), *n.* [Fr., from *mirer*, to look at carefully, *se mirer*, to look at one's self in a glass, to reflect, to be reflected. See MIRROR.] An optical illusion arising from an unequal refraction in the lower strata of the atmosphere, and causing remote objects to be seen double, as if reflected in a mirror, or to appear as if suspended in the air.

**Mire**, *n.* [A.-S. *myre*, Icel. *myri*.] Earth so wet and soft as to yield to pressure; deep mud.

**Mire**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MIREN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MIRING.] **1.** To plunge and fix in mire. **2.** To soil or daub with mud.

**Mír'i-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being miry.

**Mirk**, *a.* [A.-S. *myrc*, *mirc*, Icel. *myrkr*.] Dark; murky. See MURKY.

**Mirk'y**, *a.* Dark; obscure. See MURKY.

**Mír'ror**, *n.* [Fr. *miroir*, as if from a Lat. word *miratorium*, from *mirari*, to wonder.] **1.** A looking-glass. **2.** That in which a true image may be seen; a pattern; an exemplar.

**Mír'ror**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MIRRORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MIRROING.] To reflect, as in a mirror.

**Mírth**, *n.* [A.-S. *mirdh*. See MERRY.] High excitement of pleasurable feelings in company; noisy gayety.

**Syn.** — Merriment; joyousness; gladness; fun; frolic; glee; hilarity; festivity; jollity. See GLADNESS.

**Mírth'ful**, *a.* Full of mirth; merry; jovial; festive.

**Mírth'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a mirthful manner.

**Mírth'ful-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being mirthful.

**Mírth'less**, *a.* Without mirth or hilarity.

**Mír'y**, *a.* **1.** Abounding with deep mud; full of mire. **2.** Consisting of mire.

**Mír'zá**, *n.* [Per. *mīrzā*, abbrev. fr. *mīrzādah*, son of the prince, from Per. *mīr*, Ar. *amīr*, *emīr*, prince, and Per. *zādeh*, son.] The common style of honor in Persia. When appended to a name, it signifies *prince*.

**Mis-æ'cep-tā'tion**, *n.* Wrong acceptance; understanding in a wrong sense.

**Mis'ad-vent'ūre**, *n.* Unlucky accident; ill adventure.

**Syn.** — Mischance; mishap; misfortune; infelicity; disaster; calamity.

**Mis'al-lēge'** (mīs'al-lēj'), *v. t.* To state erroneously.

**Mis'al-li'ançe**, *n.* Improper association; especially, a degrading connection by marriage with a person of inferior social station.

**Mis'an-thrōpe**, } *n.* [Gr. *μισάνθρωπος*, from *μισεῖν*, }  
**Mis-án'thro-pist**, } to hate, and *ἄνθρωπος*, a man.]  
A hater of mankind.

**Mis'an-thrōp'ic**, } *a.* Hating, or having a dislike  
**Mis'an-thrōp'ic-al**, } to, mankind.

**Mis-án'thro-py**, *n.* Hatred or dislike to mankind.

**Mis-áp'pli-eā'tion**, *n.* A wrong application.

**Mis'ap-plý'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISAPPLIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISAPPLYING.] To apply wrongly or to a wrong purpose.

**Mis-áp'pre-hénd'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISAPPREHENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISAPPREHENDING.] To take in a wrong sense; to misunderstand.

**Mis-áp'pre-hén'sion**, *n.* A mistaking; wrong apprehension of one's meaning or of a fact.

**Syn.** — Misconception; misunderstanding; mistake.

**Mis'ap-prō'pri-ā'tion**, *n.* Wrong appropriation.

**Mis'as-cribe'**, *v. t.* To ascribe erroneously.

**Mis'as-sign'** (-as-sin'), *v. t.* To assign erroneously.

**Mis'be-cōme'** (-kūm'), *v. t.* To suit ill; not to befit or become.

**Mis'be-gōt'**, } *p. a.* Unlawfully or irregularly be-  
**Mis'be-gōt'ten**, } gotten.

**Mis'be-hāve'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISBEHAVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISBEHAVING.] To behave ill; to conduct one's self improperly.

**Mis'be-hāv'ior** (-hāv'yur), *n.* Improper, rude, or uncivil behavior; ill-conduct.

**Mis'be-liēf'**, *n.* Erroneous belief; false religion.

**Mis'be-liēv'er**, *n.* One who believes wrongly; one who holds a false religion.

**Mis'be-stōw'**, *v. t.* To bestow improperly.

**Mis-eál'eu-lāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISCALCULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISCALCULATING.] To calculate erroneously.

**Mis-eál'eu-lā'tion**, *n.* Erroneous calculation.

**Mis-eáll'** (mīs-kaw'l'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISCALLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISCALLING.] To call by a wrong name; to name improperly, to abuse.

**Mis-eār'riage** (mīs-kār'rij, 45), *n.* **1.** Unfortunate event of an undertaking; failure. **2.** Evil or improper behavior. **3.** Premature birth.

**Mis-eār'ry**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISCARRIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISCARRYING.] **1.** To fail of the intended effect. **2.** To fail to reach its destination. **3.** To bring forth young before the proper time.

**Mis-eást'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISCAST; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISCASTING.] To cast or reckon erroneously.

**Mis-eást'**, *n.* An erroneous cast or reckoning.

**Mis'çe-ge-nā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *miscere*, to mix, and *genere*, to beget.] Amalgamation of races.

**Mis'çel-lā'ne-á**, *n. pl.* [Lat. See MISCELLANY.] A collection of miscellaneous matters.

**Mis'çel-lā'ne-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *miscellaneus*, fr. *miscellus*, mixed, from *miscere*, to mix.] Mixed; mingled; consisting of several kinds. [ous.]

**Mis'çel-lā'ne-ōūs-ness**, *n.* State of being miscellaneous.

**Mis'çel-la-ny** (44), *n.* [Lat. *miscellanea*, *pl. neut.* of *miscellaneus*.] **1.** A mass or mixture of various kinds; a medley. **2.** Especially, a collection of compositions on various subjects.

**Mis-chānce'**, *n.* Ill luck; ill fortune.

**Syn.** — Calamity; misfortune; misadventure; mishap; infelicity; disaster.

**Mis-chārgé'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISCHARGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISCHARGING.] To mistake in charging, as an account. [count.]

**Mis-chārgé'**, *n.* A mistake in charging, as an account.

**Mis'chīef**, *n.* [O. Fr. *meschef*, from Fr. *mes*, equiv. to Lat. *minus*, less, and *chef*, head, end, from Lat. *caput*; properly, ill end.] **1.** Evil produced or effected, whether with or without intention; often, trivial evil or vexation, caused by thoughtlessness, or in sport. **2.** Cause of trouble or vexation.

**Syn.** — Damage; harm. — *Damage* is an injury which diminishes the value of a thing; *harm* is an injury which causes trouble or inconvenience; *mischief* is an injury which disturbs the order and consistency of things. We often suffer *damage* or *harm* from accident, or from the course of Providence, but *mischief* always springs from the perversity or folly of man. No one can tell the *mischiefs* which result to a community from a tattling disposition.

**Mis'chīef-māk'er**, *n.* One who makes mischief.

**Mis'chīef-māk'ing**, *a.* Causing harm or mischief.

**Mis'chīev-ōūs** (mīs'chiv-us), *a.* **1.** Making mischief. **2.** Inclined to do harm.

**Syn.** — Harmful; hurtful; injurious; detrimental; noxious; pernicious; destructive.

**Mis'chīev-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a mischievous manner.

**Mis'chīev-ōūs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being mischievous.

**Mis'çh'ná** (mīsh'ná), *n.* The text of the Jewish Talmud.

**Mis-chōōse'** (mīs-chōōz'), *v. t.* [*imp.* MISCHOOSE; *p. p.* MISCHOSEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISCHOOING.] To choose wrongly. [tion.]

**Mis'çī-tā'tion**, *n.* Erroneous or inappropriate quotation.

**Mis'çīte'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MIS-CITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MIS-CITING.] To cite erroneously or inappropriately.

**Mis-elāim'**, *n.* A mistaken claim or demand.

**Mis-eóm'pu-tā'tion**, *n.* Erroneous computation.

**Mis'eon-çēit'**, *n.* Misconception.

**Mis'eon-çēive'**, *v. t. or i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISCON-

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhaise, call, echo; ġem, ġet; aș; exiŝt; linger, link; this



CEIVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISCONCEIVING.] To conceive wrongly; to interpret incorrectly.

**Syn.**— To misapprehend; misunderstand; misjudge; mistake.

**Mis'con-çep'tion**, *n.* Erroneous conception; false opinion; wrong notion or understanding of a thing.

**Syn.**— Misapprehension; misunderstanding; mistake.

**Mis-con'duct**, *n.* Wrong conduct; ill behavior.

**Syn.**— Misbehavior; misdemeanor; mismanagement; misdeed; delinquency; offense.

**Mis'con-dūct'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISCONDUCTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISCONDUCTING.] To conduct amiss; to mismanage.

**Mis'con-jēt'ūre** (53), *n.* A wrong conjecture.

**Mis'con-jēt'ūre**, *v. t. or i.* To guess wrongly.

**Mis'con-strūc'tion**, *n.* Erroneous construction; wrong interpretation of words or things.

**Mis-con'strūe**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISCONSTRUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISCONSTRUING.] To construe wrongly; to interpret erroneously.

**Mis-coun'sel**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MIS-COUNSELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MIS-COUNSELING.] To counsel wrongly.

**Mis-count'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MIS-COUNTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MIS-COUNTING.] To mistake in counting.

**Mis-count'**, *v. i.* To make wrong reckoning.

**Mis-count'**, *n.* An erroneous counting or numbering.

**Mis'ere-ant**, *n.* [O. Fr. *mescréant*, from *mes*, wrong, from Lat. *minus*, less, and *credens*, *p. pr.* of *credere*, to believe.] 1. An infidel; a misbeliever. 2. A vile wretch; an unprincipled fellow.

**Mis-dāte'**, *n.* A wrong date.

**Mis-dāte'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISDATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISDATING.] To date erroneously.

**Mis-deed'**, *n.* An evil deed; a wicked action.

**Syn.**— Misconduct; misdemeanor; fault; offense; trespass; transgression; crime.

**Mis-deem'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISDEEMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISDEEMING.] To judge erroneously; to misjudge.

**Mis'de-mēan'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISDEMEANED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISDEMEANING.] To behave ill.

**Mis'de-mēan'or**, *n.* 1. Ill behavior; evil conduct. 2. (*Law.*) Any crime less than a felony.

**Syn.**— Misdeed; misconduct; misbehavior; fault; trespass; transgression.

**Mis'di-rēct'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISDIRECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISDIRECTING.] 1. To give a wrong direction to. 2. To direct to a wrong person or place.

**Mis'di-rēc'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of directing wrongly. 2. (*Law.*) An error of a judge in charging the jury.

**Mis-dō'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* MISDID; *p. p.* MISDONE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISDOING.] To do wrongly.

**Mis-dō'**, *v. i.* To do wrong; to commit a fault or crime.

**Mis-dō'er** (-dō'er), *n.* One who misdoes; a wrong-doer.

**Mis-dō'ing** (-dō'ing), *n.* A wrong done; a fault or crime; an offense.

**Mis'em-ploy'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISEMLOYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISEMLOYING.] To employ to no purpose, or to a bad purpose; to use amiss.

**Mis'em-ploy'ment**, *n.* Ill employment.

**Mis-ēn'try**, *n.* An erroneous entry or charge, as of an account.

**Mis'ger**, *n.* [Lat. *miser*, wretched, miserable.] An extremely covetous person; a niggard.

**Mis'er-a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *miserabilis*, from *miserari*, to lament, pity, from *miser*, wretched.] 1. Very unhappy; in a state of misery or distress. 2. Causing misery. 3. Very poor; worthless; despicable.

**Syn.**— Abjeet; forlorn; pitiable; wretched.

**Mis'er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* State of being miserable.

**Mis'er-a-bly**, *adv.* In a miserable manner; unhappily.

**Mis'e-rē're**, *n.* [Lat., have mercy. See *supra.*] (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) The 51st psalm, which commences with this word.

**Mis'ger-ly**, *a.* Very covetous; sordid.

**Syn.**— Avaricious; niggardly; parsimonious; penurious; covetous; stingy; mean.

**Mis'er-y**, *n.* [Lat. *miseria*, from *miser*, wretched.] 1. Great unhappiness; extreme pain of body or mind. 2. Natural evils which are the cause of misery; calamity; misfortune.

**Syn.**— Wretchedness; torture; agony; torment; anguish; distress; calamity; misfortune.

**Mis-ēs'ti-māte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISESTIMATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISESTIMATING.] To estimate erroneously.

**Mis-fā'sance**, *n.* [O. Fr. *mes*, wrong, fr. Lat. *minus*, less, and *faisance*, from *faire*, Lat. *facere*, to do.] (*Law.*) A trespass; a wrong done.

**Mis-fit'**, *n.* A bad fit.

**Mis-fōrm'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISFORMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISFORMING.] To put into an ill shape.

**Mis-fōrt'ūne**, *n.* Ill fortune; ill luck; an evil or cross accident.

**Syn.**— Calamity; mishap; mischance; misadventure; ill; harm; disaster. See AFFLICTION.

**Mis-gīve'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* MISGAVE; *p. p.* MISGIVEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISGIVING.] To fill with doubt and apprehension; to deprive of confidence; to fail.

**Mis-gīv'ing**, *n.* A failing of confidence; distrust.

**Mis-gōt'ten**, *a.* Unjustly obtained.

**Mis-gōv'ern**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISGOVERNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISGOVERNING.] To govern ill.

**Mis-gōv'ern-ment**, *n.* 1. Ill administration of public or private affairs. 2. Irregularity; disorder.

**Mis-gūid'ance**, *n.* Wrong direction or guidance.

**Mis-gūide'** (72), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISGUIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISGUIDING.] To direct ill; to lead into error.

**Mis-hāp'**, *n.* Ill chance; evil accident; ill luck.

**Syn.**— Calamity; misfortune; mischance; accident; disaster.

**Mis-hēar'**, *v. i.* To mistake in hearing.

**Mis'h'-māsh**, *n.* [Ger. *misch-masch*, from *mischen*, to mix.] A mingle, or hotch-potch.

**Mis'h'nā**, *n.* [N. Heb. *mishnāh*, i. e. repetition, explanation (sc. of the divine law), from Heb. *shānāh*, to change, to repeat.] A collection of Jewish traditions and explanations of Scripture.

**Mis'im-prōve'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISIMPROVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISIMPROVING.] To use for a bad purpose; to abuse; to misuse.

**Mis'im-prōve'ment**, *n.* Ill use or employment.

**Mis'im-fōrm'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISINFORMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISINFORMING.] To give erroneous information to.

**Mis-in'for-mā'tion**, *n.* Wrong information.

**Mis-in-fōrm'er**, *n.* One who gives wrong information.

**Mis'in-strūct'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISINSTRUCTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISINSTRUCTING.] To instruct amiss.

**Mis'in-tēr'pret**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISINTERPRETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISINTERPRETING.] To interpret erroneously; to understand or to explain amiss.

**Mis'in-tēr'pre-tā'tion**, *n.* A mistaken interpretation.

**Mis-join'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISJOINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISJOINING.] To join unfitly or improperly.

**Mis-jūdge'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISJUDGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISJUDGING.] To mistake in judging of.

**Mis-jūdge'**, *v. i.* To err in judgment; to form false opinions or notions.

**Mis-jūdg'ment**, *n.* A wrong or unjust determination.

**Mis-lāy'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISLAID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISLAYING.] 1. To lay in a wrong place. 2. To lay in a place not recollected; to lose.

**Mis'le** (mīz'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISLING.] [From *mist*; properly *mistle.*] To rain in very fine drops, like a thick mist.

**Mis'le** (mīz'l), *n.* A fine rain; a thick mist.

**Mis-lēad'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISLEADING.] To lead into a wrong way or path; to lead astray; to deceive.

**Syn.**— To delude.— To *mislead* is to lead astray in any manner; to *delude* is to do it by exciting the imagination. The former does not of necessity imply any bad design; a man may *mislead* us through false information or erroneous judgment. The latter always supposes more or less of conscious intention; an impostor *deludes* his dupes by false pretenses and hypocrisy.

**Mis-lēad'er**, *n.* One who leads into error.

**Mis'le-tōe**, *n.* See MISTLETOE.

**Mis-like'**, *v. t. or i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISLIKED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISLIKING.] To dislike; to have aversion to.

**Mis-like'**, *n.* Dislike; disapprobation; aversion.

**Mis'ly** (mīz'lī), *a.* [See MISLE and MIST.] Raining in very small drops.

**Mis-mān'age**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISMANAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISMANAGING.] To behave or manage ill.

**Mis-mān'age**, *v. t.* To manage ill; to administer improperly.

**Mis-mān'age-ment**, *n.* Ill or improper management.

**Mis-mān'a-ger**, *n.* One who manages ill.

**Mis-mārk'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISMARKED (mis-mārkt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISMARKING.] To mark with the wrong token; to mark erroneously.



**Mis-mätch'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISMATCHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISMATCHING.] To match unsuitably.

**Mis-näme'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISNAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISNAMING.] To call by the wrong name.

**Mis-nō'mer**, *n.* [From O. Fr. *mes*, amiss, wrong, from Lat. *minus*, less, and Fr. *nommer*, to name, Lat. *nominare*, from *nomen*, name.] 1. (Law.) The mistaking of the true name of a person; a misnaming. 2. A wrong or inapplicable name or title.

**Mis-ob-sërve'**, *v. t.* To observe inaccurately.

**Mi-sōg'a-mist**, *n.* [Gr. *μισόγαμος*, from *μισεῖν*, to hate, and *γάμος*, marriage.] A hater of marriage.

**Mi-sōg'a-my**, *n.* Hatred of marriage.

**Mi-sōg'y-nist**, *n.* [Gr. *μισογύνης*, *μισογύναιος*, from *μισεῖν*, to hate, and *γυνή*, woman.] A woman-hater.

**Mi-sōg'y-ny**, *n.* Hatred of the female sex. [&c.]

**Mis-pell'**, **Mis-pënd'**, &c. See MISSPELL, MISSPEND.

**Mis'per-suāde'** (-swād'), *v. t.* To persuade amiss.

**Mis'per-suā'sion** (-swā'zhun), *n.* A false persuasion.

**Mis-pick'el** (-pik'el), *n.* [Ger.; O. Ger. *mispüchel*, *miszpieckel*.] (Min.) Arsenical iron pyrites.

**Mis-pläce'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISPLACED (-pläst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISPLACING.] To put in a wrong place.

**Mis-pläce'ment**, *n.* The act of putting in the wrong place; the state of being misplaced.

**Mis-plēad'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISPLEADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISPLEADING.] To err in pleading.

**Mis-point'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISPOINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISPOINTING.] To point improperly.

**Mis-prīnt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISPRINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISPRINTING.] To mistake in printing; to print wrong.

**Mis-prīnt'**, *n.* A mistake or error in printing.

**Mis-pris'ion** (mis-prīzh'un), *n.* [L. Lat. *misprisio*. See *infra*, and cf. Fr. *mépris*, contempt.] (Law.) (a.) A neglect, negligence, or contempt; as, *misprision of treason*, or *felony*, is a neglect or light account made of treason or felony, by not revealing it, when one has a bare knowledge of it. (b.) Neglect, oversight, or mistake, as of a clerk in writing or keeping a record.

**Mis-prīze'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISPRIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISPRIZING.] To slight or undervalue.

**Mis'pro-nounce'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISPRONOUNCED (-pro-nounst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISPRONOUNCING.] To pronounce erroneously.

**Mis'pro-nounce'**, *v. i.* To pronounce incorrectly.

**Mis'pro-nūn'ci-ā'tion** (-shi-ā'shun), *n.* Wrong or improper pronunciation.

**Mis'pro-pōrt'ion**, *v. t.* To err in proportioning one thing to another; to join without due proportion.

**Mis'quo-tā'tion**, *n.* An erroneous quotation.

**Mis-quōte'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISQUOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISQUOTING.] To quote erroneously.

**Mis're-cīt'al**, *n.* An inaccurate recital.

**Mis're-cīte'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISRECITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISRECITING.] To recite erroneously.

**Mis-rēck'on**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISRECKONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISRECKONING.] To reckon or compute wrongly.

**Mis-rēck'on-ing**, *n.* An erroneous computation.

**Mis're-lāte'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISRELATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISRELATING.] To relate falsely or inaccurately.

**Mis're-lā'tion**, *n.* Erroneous relation or narration.

**Mis're-mēm'ber**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISREMEMBERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISREMEMBERING.] To mistake in remembering.

**Mis're-mēm'ber**, *v. i.* To make a mistake in remembering.

**Mis're-pōrt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISREPORTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISREPORTING.] To report erroneously.

**Mis're-pōrt'**, *v. i.* To make an incorrect report.

**Mis're-pōrt'**, *n.* An erroneous report; a false or incorrect account given.

**Mis-rēp're-sēnt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISREPRESENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISREPRESENTING.] To represent falsely or incorrectly. [sentation.]

**Mis-rēp're-sēnt'**, *v. i.* To make an incorrect representation.

**Mis-rēp're-sēnt-ā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of giving a false or erroneous representation. 2. A false or incorrect account given, either from mistake, carelessness, or malice.

**Mis-rēp're-sēnt'er**, *n.* One who gives a false or erroneous account.

**Mis-rūle'**, *n.* 1. Disorder; confusion; tumult from insubordination. 2. Unjust domination.

**Miss**, *n.* [Contr. from *mistress*, *q. v.*] Young woman or girl;—chiefly used as a title of address, prefixed to the name of an unmarried woman.

**Miss**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISSED (mīst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISSING.] [A.-S. *missian*, O. H. Ger. *missan*.] 1. To fail of hitting, reaching, attaining, or finding. 2. To do without; to forego. 3. To omit; to pass by. 4. To discover the absence or omission of; to feel the want of.

**Miss**, *v. i.* 1. To fail to hit. 2. Not to succeed; to fail. 3. To fail to obtain, learn, or find. 4. To mistake; to err. [error.]

**Miss**, *n.* 1. Loss; want; felt absence. 2. Mistake.

**Mis'sal**, *n.* [L. Lat. *missale*, *liber missalis*, from *missa*, mass. See MASS.] The Roman Catholic mass-book.

**Mis'sel-tōe**, *n.* See MISTLETOE.

**Mis-sēnd'**, *v. t.* To send amiss or incorrectly.

**Mis-sērve'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISSERVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISSERVING.] To serve unfaithfully.

**Mis-shāpe'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISSHAPED (mis-shāpt', 108, 109) (*p. p.* also MISSHAPEN); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISSHAPING.] To shape ill; to deform.

**Mis'sile**, *a.* [Lat. *missilis*, from *mittere*, *missum*, to cause to go, to send, to throw.] Capable of being thrown.

**Mis'sile**, *n.* A weapon thrown, or intended to be thrown, as a lance, arrow, or bullet.

**Mis'sion** (mīsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *missio*, from *mittere*, *missum*, to send.] 1. Act of sending, or state of being sent; commission. 2. Errand; duty on which one is sent. 3. Persons sent; a delegation; an embassy. 4. A station, residence, or organization, of missionaries.

**Mis'sion-a-ry** (mīsh'un-), *n.* One who is sent upon a mission; especially, one sent to propagate religion.

**Mis'sion-a-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to missions.

**Mis'sive**, *a.* [Lat. *mittere*, *missum*, to send.] 1. Intended to be sent; prepared for sending out. 2. Intended to be thrown or hurled; missile.

**Mis'sive**, *n.* That which is sent; a message.

**Mis-spēak'**, *v. i.* To err or mistake in speaking.

**Mis-spēak'**, *v. t.* To utter wrongly.

**Mis-spēll'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISSPELLED, or MISSPELT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISSPELLING.] To spell wrong; to write or utter with wrong letters.

**Mis-spēll'ing**, *n.* A wrong spelling; false orthography.

**Mis-spēnd'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISSPENT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISSPENDING.] To spend amiss; to squander.

**Mis-stāte'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISSTATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISSTATING.] To state wrongly; to falsify.

**Mis-stāte'ment**, *n.* An incorrect statement.

**Mis-stēp'** (109), *n.* A wrong or false step.

**Mis-stēp'**, *v. i.* To take a wrong step.

**Mist**, *n.* [A.-S. *mist*, Icel. *mistr*.] 1. Visible watery vapor at or near the surface of the earth; fog. 2. Coarse, watery vapor, approaching the form of rain. 3. Hence, any thing which dims or darkens.

**Mist**, *v. t.* To cloud; to cover with mist.

**Mist**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISTING.] To rain in very fine drops.

**Mis-tāk'a-ble**, *a.* Liable to be mistaken.

**Mis-tāke'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISTOOK; *p. p.* MISTAKEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISTAKING.] 1. To take wrongly; to misunderstand, misapprehend, or misconceive. 2. To substitute erroneously, as a thought or thing.

To be mistaken, (a.) To be misapprehended or misunderstood. (b.) To be taken or led astray; hence, to err, to misapprehend.

**Mis-tāke'**, *v. i.* To err in opinion or judgment.

**Mis-tāke'**, *n.* 1. A taking or apprehending wrongly. 2. A fault in opinion, judgment, or conduct; a misconception.

**Syn.**—Blunder; error; bull. See BLUNDER.

**Mis-tāk'en** (-tāk'n), *p. a.* 1. Guilty of a mistake; in error. 2. Erroneous; incorrect; wrong.

**Mis-tāk'en-ly** (-tāk'n-), *adv.* By mistake.

**Mis-tāk'er**, *n.* One who mistakes or misunderstands.

**Mis-tēach'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISTAUGHT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISTEACHING.] To teach wrongly.

**Mis-tēll'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISTOLD; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISTELLING.] [See TELL.] To tell erroneously.

**Mis'ter**, *n.* [Contr. from Lat. *magister*, like *master*.] Sir; master;—a title of any adult male, nearly always written in the abbreviated form, *Mr.*

**Mis-tērm'** (14), *v. t.* To term or denominate erroneously.

**Mis-time'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISTIMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISTIMING.] To time wrongly; not to adapt to

**Mis-time'**, *v. i.* To neglect the proper time. [the time.]

**Mist'i-ness**, *n.* A state of being misty.

**Mis-tī'tle**, *v. t.* To call by a wrong title or name.

**Mis'tle** (mīz'l), *v. i.* [Eng. *mist*. See MISLE and MIZZLE.] To fall in very fine drops, as rain.

foōd, foōt; ūrn, rūde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; ġem, ġet; aș; exișt; linger, link; thiș.



**Mis'tle-tōe** (miz'l-to), *n.* [A.-S. *misteltā*, D. *mistelboom*.] (*Bot.*) A parasitic evergreen plant, bearing a glutinous fruit. When found upon the oak, where it is rare, it was an object of superstitious regard among the Druids.

**Mis'trans-lāte'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISTRANSLATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISTRANSLATING.] To translate erroneously.

**Mis'trans-lā'tion**, *n.* An erroneous translation.

**Mis'tress**, *n.* [O Eng. *maistress*, L. Lat. *magistrissa*, *magistrissa*, for Lat. *magistra*, f. of *magister*. See MASTER.] **1.** A woman who exercises authority, is chief, &c.; the female head of a family, a school, &c. **2.** A woman well skilled in any thing, or having the mastery over it. **3.** A beloved object; a sweetheart. **4.** A paramour; a concubine. **5.** Madam;—a title or term of address, now superseded by the abbreviated form *Missis*, which is written *Mrs.*

**Mis-trī'al**, *n.* (*Law.*) A false or erroneous trial.

**Mis-trūst'**, *n.* Want of confidence or trust; suspicion.

**Mis-trūst'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISTRUSTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISTRUSTING.] **1.** To regard with jealousy or suspicion; to suspect; to doubt. **2.** Hence, to anticipate as near or likely to occur; to surmise.

**Mis-trūst'ful**, *a.* Suspicious; wanting confidence.

**Mis-trūst'ful-ly**, *adv.* With suspicion or doubt.

**Mis-trūst'ful-ness**, *n.* Suspicion; doubt.

**Mis-tūne'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISTUNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISTUNING.] To tune wrong or erroneously.

**Mis-tū'tor**, *v. t.* To instruct amiss.

**Mist'y**, *a.* [*compar.* MISTIERY; *superl.* MISTIEST.] **1.** Overspread with mist; attended by mist. **2.** Obscured as if by mist.

**Mis-ūn'der-stānd'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISUNDERSTOOD; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISUNDERSTANDING.] To misconceive; to mistake; to take in a wrong sense.

**Mis-ūn'der-stānd'ing**, *n.* **1.** Mistake of meaning; error; misconception. **2.** Disagreement; difference; slight quarrel.

**Mis-ūs'āge** (mis-yūz'cj), *n.* Ill usage; abuse.

**Mis-ūs'e'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISUSING.] **1.** To treat or use improperly. **2.** To treat ill.

**Syn.**—To maltreat; abuse; misemploy; misapply.

**Mis-ūs'e'**, *n.* **1.** Wrong or incorrect application or use; misapplication. **2.** Morally wrong use; abuse.

**Mis-wēd'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISWEDDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISWEDDING.] To wed improperly.

**Mis-wor'ship-er** (-wūr'ship-), *n.* One who worships wrongly.

**Mis-yōke'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISYOKED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MISYOKING.] To yoke or join improperly.

**Mite**, *n.* [A.-S. *mīte*, L. Lat. *mita*.] **1.** Any thing very small; a minute object. **2.** Hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) (*Zoöl.*) A minute spider, having jaws, which distinguish it from the ticks, and of which there are several varieties. (*b.*) A very small piece of money; *especially*, the smallest coin known to the Hebrews, a little more than one fourth of an English farthing, or less than two mills of our currency.

**Mī'ter**, } *n.* [Lat. *mitra*, Gr.

**Mī'tre**, } *μίτρα*, head-band, tur-

**ban.**] **1.** A covering for the head, worn by bishops, cardinals, &c. **2.** (*Arch.*) The joint formed by the ends of two pieces, as of molding, each cut off at an angle of 45°, and matching together so as to form a right angle. The term is also applied to pieces meeting at any other angle.

**Mī'ter**, } *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MI-

**Mī'tre**, } **TERED**, or **MITRED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **MITERING**, or **MITRING**.] (*Arch.*) To meet and match together, as two pieces of molding, on a line bisecting the angle of junction, particularly when at a right angle.

**Mī'ter**, } *v. t.* **1.** To adorn with a miter. **2.** To unite

**Mī'tre**, } at an angle of 45°.

**Mit'i-ga-ble**, *a.* Capable of being alleviated.

**Mit'i-gant**, *a.* [Lat. *mitigans*, *p. pr.* of *mitigare*. See *infra*.] Tending to mitigate; lenitive.

**Mit'i-gāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MITIGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MITIGATING.] [Lat. *mitigare*, *mitigatum*, from *mitis*, mild, soft.] **1.** To alleviate, as suffering. **2.** To make less rigorous; to soften in severity or harshness; to temper. **3.** To render more tolerable. **4.** To reduce in amount or severity, as a penalty.

**Syn.**—To assuage.—He who *mitigates* relaxes in respect

to harshness; he who *assuages* actively lessens the pain of others. We *mitigate* by being less severe; we *assuage* by being positively kind. A judge *mitigates* a sentence; friends *assuage* our afflictions.

**Mit'i-gā'tion**, *n.* Act of mitigating, or state of being mitigated.

**Syn.**—Alleviation; abatement; relief.

**Mit'i-gā'tive**, *a.* Tending to mitigate; alleviating; relieving; lenitive.

**Mit'i-gā'tor**, *n.* One who, or that which, mitigates.

**Mī'tre**, *n.* & *v.* See MITER.

**Mitt**, *n.* [Abbrev. from *mitten*.] A mitten; also, a thin, fingerless cover for the wrist and hand.

**Mit'ten** (58), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *mutan*, *mitinigh*, from *math*, the hand; Armor. *mittain*.] A cover for the hand, without fingers.

To give the mitten to, to dismiss as a lover; to reject the suit of. [*Colloq.*]—To handle without mittens, to treat roughly; to handle unceremoniously. [*Colloq.*]

**Mit'ti-mūs**, *n.* [Lat., we send, from *mittere*, to send.] (*Law.*) A warrant of commitment to prison.

**Mit'y**, *a.* Having, or abounding with, mites.

**Mix**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MIXED (less properly MIXT); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MIXING.] [A.-S. *miscan*, allied to Lat. *miscere*, *mixtum*, Gr. *μίσγειν*.] **1.** To cause a promiscuous interpenetration of the parts of; to unite; to blend.

**2.** To unite with in company; to join; to associate. **3.** To produce by the stirring together of ingredients; to mingle.

**Mix**, *v. i.* **1.** To become united or blended promiscuously. **2.** To be joined; to associate.

**Mix'er**, *n.* One who mixes or mingles.

**Mix'ti-lin'e-al**, } *a.* [Lat. *mixtus*, mixed, *p. p.* of *mis-*

**Mix'ti-lin'e-ar**, } *cere*, to mix, and Eng. *lineal*, *linear*.] Containing, or consisting of, lines of different kinds, as straight, curved, and the like.

**Mix'tūre**, *n.* [Lat. *mixtura*, from *miscere*, *mixtum*, to mix.] **1.** Art of mixing, or state of being mixed. **2.** That which is mixed or mingled. **3.** An ingredient entering into a mixed mass.

**Syn.**—Union; association; admixture; intermixture; medley.

**Miz'zen** (miz'zn), *a.* [It. *mezzana*, from *mezzano*, middle, from *mezzo*, middle, half. See MEZZO.] (*Naut.*) Hindmost; nearest the stern.

**Miz'zen**, *n.* (*Naut.*) The hindmost of the fore and aft sails of a vessel; the spanker sail.

**Miz'zle**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MIZZLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MIZZLING.] [See MISLE and MISTLE.] To rain in very

**Miz'zle**, *n.* Mist; fine rain. [fine drops.]

**Mne-mōn'ie** } (ne-mōn'ik-), *a.* [Gr. *μνημονικός*, fr.

**Mne-mōn'ie-al** } *μνήμη*, memory.] Assisting the memory.

**Mne-mōn'ies** (ne-mōn'iks), *n. sing.* A system of precepts and rules intended to assist the memory.

**Mōan**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOANED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOANING.] [A.-S. *manan*, to moan and to mean.] To bewail with an audible voice; to lament; to deplore.

**Mōan**, *v. i.* To make a low, dull sound of grief or pain.

**Mōan**, *n.* **1.** Audible expression of sorrow or suffering; lamentation. **2.** A low, dull sound, like that of a person lamenting.

**Mōat**, *n.* [O. Fr. *mote*, hill, dike, bank; L. Lat. *mota*, *motta*, a hill on which a fort is built, an eminence, a dike; Prov. Ger. *mott*, bog-earth heaped up.] (*Fort.*) A deep trench round the rampart of a castle or other fortified place; a ditch.

**Mōat**, *v. t.* To surround with a ditch for defense.

**Mōb**, *n.* [Lat. *mobile vulgus*, the movable common people. See MOBILE.] A disorderly crowd; a collection of people for some riotous and unlawful purpose.

**Syn.**—Populace.—*Populace* signifies the lower orders of the people taken collectively; a *mob* is a riotous assembly of persons. A *mob* may be gathered and dispersed in an hour; the *populace* is a permanent portion of society.

**Mōb**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MOBBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MOBBING.] To attack in a disorderly crowd.

**Mōb'bish**, *a.* Like a mob; tumultuous; mean; vulgar.

**Mōb'-eāp**, *n.* [D. *mop-muts*, from *mop*, a pug dog, and *muts*, a cap.] A plain cap or head-dress; *especially*, one tying under the chin by a very broad band, generally of the same material as the cap itself.

**Mō'bile**, *a.* [Lat. *mobilis*, for *movibilis*, from *movere*, to move.] Capable of being moved, aroused, or excited.

**Mo-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being mobile; susceptibility of being moved, aroused, excited, &c. **2.** Activity; readiness to move. **3.** Quality of being inconstant; fickleness.



Mitre.



**Möb'i-lizā'tion**, *n.* The calling into active service of troops not previously on the war establishment.

**Möb'i-lize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MOBILIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOBILIZING.] To call into active service; — applied to troops which, though enrolled, were not previously on the war establishment.

**Mob-öe'ra-cy**, *n.* [From Eng. *mob*, and Gr. *κρατείν*, to rule.] Rule or ascendancy of the mob.

**Möe'ea-sin**, *n.* [An Indian word. Algonquin *makisin*.] **1.** A shoe or cover for the foot, made of deer-skin or other soft leather, without a sole. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A poisonous water serpent of the Southern United States.

**Möck**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MOCKED (*mökt*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOCKING.] [From Gr. *μωκᾶν*, *μωκᾶσθαι*, from *μῶκος*, mockery.] **1.** To imitate in contempt or derision. **2.** To treat with scorn or contempt. **3.** To disappoint the hopes of.

**Syn.** — To deride; ridicule; taunt; jeer; tantalize; disappoint. See DERIDE.

**Möck**, *v. i.* To make sport in contempt or in jest, or to speak jestingly.

**Möck**, *n.* Ridicule; derision; sneer; mockery.

**Möck**, *a.* Imitating reality, but not real; false.

**Möck'er**, *n.* One who mocks; a seorner; a seoffer.

**Möck'er-y**, *n.* **1.** Act of mocking or deriding. **2.** Sportive insult or contempt; derision; ridicule. **3.** Subject of laughter; sport. **4.** Vain imitation or effort.

**Möck'ing-bird**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A singing-bird of North America remarkable for its exact imitations of the notes of other birds.



**Mö'dal**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a mode or mood; consisting in mode or form only. **2.** (*Logic & Metaphysics.*) Indicating some mode of conceiving existence, or of expressing thoughts.

**Mö-däl'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being modal, or being in form only. **2.** (*Logic.*) A modal relation or quality. [mode.]

**Mö'dal-ly**, *adv.* In a modal manner; with reference to

**Möde**, *n.* [Lat. *modus*, measure, due or proper measure, bound, manner, form.] **1.** Manner of existing or being. **2.** Prevailing popular custom. **3.** Variety; gradation; degree. **4.** (*Metaph.*) Condition, or state of being; form, as opposed to *matter*. **5.** (*Logic.*) The form in which the proposition connects the predicate and subject, whether by simple, contingent, or necessary assertion. **6.** (*Gram.*) Manner of action or being, as expressed by a difference of form in the inflection of a verb; mood. **7.** (*Mus.*) The arrangement of the intervals in a scale.

**Syn.** — Method; manner; form; fashion; way; style. See METHOD.

**Möd'e'l** (61), *n.* [From Lat. *modulus*, diminutive of *modus*. See *supra*.] **1.** Standard. **2.** Pattern; example. **3.** Something to be copied; a mold. **4.** A representation; a fac-simile. **5.** Hence, *specifically*, a copy, as of a statue or bust; a representation of a machine or structure of any kind on a reduced scale.

**Möd'e'l**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MODELED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MODELING.] To plan or form after a pattern; to form in model, or propose a model for.

**Möd'e'l**, *v. i.* (*Fine Arts.*) To make a pattern from which some work is to be executed.

**Möd'e'l-er**, *n.* One who models; a professed or skillful worker in plastic art.

**Möd'e'l-ing**, *n.* (*Fine Arts.*) The act or art of making a model from which a work of art is to be executed.

**Möd'er-ate** (45), *a.* [Lat. *moderatus*, *p. p.* of *moderare*. See *infra*.] Kept within due bounds; observing reasonable limits; not excessive, extreme, violent, or rigorous; limited; restrained.

**Möd'er-äte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MODERATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MODERATING.] [Lat. *moderare*, *moderatum*, from *modus*. See MODE.] To restrain from excess of any kind; to keep within bounds; to lessen; to allay; to repress; to temper; to qualify.

**Möd'er-äte**, *v. i.* To become less violent, severe, rigorous, or intense.

**Syn.** — To regulate; mitigate; temper; qualify; repress; abate; lessen; allay; still; appease; pacify; quiet.

**Möd'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a moderate manner; temperately; mildly. **2.** In a middle degree; not excessively. [erate.]

**Möd'er-ate-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being moderate.

**Möd'er-ät'ion**, *n.* **1.** Act of moderating, or of imposing due restraint. **2.** State or quality of being moder-

ated or moderate; freedom from excess of any kind. **3.** Calmness of mind; equanimity.

**Möd'er-ä'tor**, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, moderates or restrains. **2.** One who presides over a meeting or assembly of people to preserve order, propose questions, &c.

**Möd'er-ä'tor-shīp**, *n.* The office of a moderator.

**Möd'ern**, *a.* [Lat. *modernus*, from *modo*, just now.] Pertaining to the present time, or time not long past; late.

**Syn.** — Recent; new; novel; late. — *Modern* is opposed to ancient; *recent*, to what has been past for no considerable length of time; as, *modern* civilization, improvements, &c.; *recent* advices, intelligence, &c.

**Möd'ern**, *n.* A person of modern times.

**Möd'ern-īsm**, *n.* Modern practice; a thing of recent date; origin not remote.

**Möd'ern-ist**, *n.* One who admires the moderns. [style.]

**Möd'ern-i-zä'tion**, *n.* Act of rendering modern in

**Möd'ern-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MODERNIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MODERNIZING.] To cause to conform to recent or present usage or taste. [centness.]

**Möd'ern-ness** (109), *n.* Quality of being modern; re-

**Möd'est**, *a.* [Lat. *modestus*, from *modus*, measure. See MODE.] **1.** Restrained within due limits of propriety or decency. **2.** Observing the proprieties of the sex; free from familiarity, indecency, or lewdness; — said of a woman. **3.** Evincing modesty in the actor or author.

**Syn.** — Reserved; unobtrusive; diffident; bashful; coy; shy; decent; becoming; chaste; virtuous.

**Möd'est-ly**, *adv.* In a modest manner.

**Möd'est-y**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being modest; absence of self-confidence, arrogance, and presumption. **2.** Absence of unwomanly or indecent bearing or conduct; purity of manners.

**Syn.** — Bashfulness; humility; diffidence; shyness.

**Möd'i-e-üm**, *n.* [Lat., from *modicus*, moderate, from *modus*. See MODE.] A little; a small quantity.

**Möd'i-fī'able**, *a.* Admitting of being modified.

**Möd'i-fi-cä'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of modifying. **2.** Particular form or manner; modified shape or condition.

**Möd'i-fī'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, modifies.

**Möd'i-fī-y**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MODIFIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MODIFYING.] [Lat. *modificare*, *modificari*, from *modus* and *facere*, to make. See MODE.] To change the form or external qualities of; to give a new form to; to vary.

**Mo-dül'ion** (mo-dül'yun), *n.* [From Lat. *modulus*. See MODULE.] (*Arch.*) The enriched bracket generally found under the cornice of the Corinthian entablature; — so called because of its arrangement at regulated distances.

**Möd'ish**, *a.* According to the mode; conformed to the extreme fashion; fashionable.

**Möd'ish-ly**, *adv.* In the customary mode; fashionably.

**Möd'ish-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being modish.

**Möd'ist**, *n.* One who follows the mode, or fashion.

**Möd'u-läte** (77), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MODULATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MODULATING.] [Lat. *modulari*, *modulatus*, from *modulus*, a small measure, meter, melody, dim. of *modus*. See MODE.] **1.** To form, as sound, to a certain key, or to a certain proportion. **2.** To vary or inflect in a natural, customary, or musical manner. [another.]

**Möd'u-läte**, *v. i.* (*Mus.*) To pass from one key into

**Möd'u-lä'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of modulating, or state of being modulated. **2.** Sound modulated; melody. **3.** (*Mus.*) The manner of ascertaining and managing the modes; a change or passing from one key to another.

**Möd'u-lä'tor**, *n.* One who, or that which, modulates.

**Möd'ule**, *n.* [Lat. *modulus*, a small measure, dim. of *modus*. See MODE.] **1.** A model or representation. **2.** (*Arch.*) The size of some one part, as the diameter or semi-diameter of the base of a shaft, taken as a unit of measure by which the proportions of other parts of the composition are regulated.

**Mo-gül'**, *n.* A person of Mongolian race.

*Great Mogul*, the emperor of Delhi; the sovereign of the empire founded in Hindostan by the Mongols in the 16th cent.

**Mö'hâir**, *n.* [Prob. of Oriental origin. Cf. Hindoo *mâghar*, a kind of cloth.] The long, silky hair or wool of the Angora goat, of Asia Minor; also, a fabric made from this material.

**Mo-häm'med-an**, *a.* Pertaining to Mohammed or Mahomet; of the religion founded by Mohammed.

**Mo-häm'med-an**, *n.* A follower of Mohammed.

**Mo-häm'med-an-īsm**, } *n.* The religion, or doctrines  
**Mo-häm'med-īsm**, } and precepts, of Moham-

med, contained in the Koran; Islamism.

föod, föot; ûrn, rüde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; gem, get; aq; exist; linger, link; this



**Mo-hām' med-an-ize**, } *v. t.* To make conformable to  
**Mo-hām' med-ize**, } Mohammedanism.

**Moi'dōre**, *n.* [From Pg. *moeda d'ouro*, lit. coin of gold.] A gold coin of Portugal, valued at £1 7s. sterling, or about \$6.00.

**Moi'e-ty** (or *maw'e-tŷ*), *n.* [Fr. *moitié*, Lat. *medietas*, from *medius*, middle, half.] One of two equal parts; the half.

**Moil**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MOILED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOILING.] [From Lat. *mollis*, easily movable, pliant, mild, for *movilis*, from *movere*, to move.] To daub; to make dirty; to soil; to defile.

**Moil**, *v. i.* [Lat. *moliri*, to struggle, toil, from *moles*, a heavy mass.] To work with painful effort; to labor; to toil; to drudge.

**Moist**, *a.* [O. Fr. *moiste*, prob. from Lat. *humectus*, the first syllable having been dropped and *s* before *t* inserted, or perh. from Lat. *musteus*, belonging to new wine or must, new, fresh, from *mustum*, new wine, must.] Moderately wet; damp; humid.

**Moist'en** (mois'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MOISTENED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOISTENING.] 1. To make damp; to wet slightly. 2. To soften.

**Moist'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being moist; moisture.

**Moist'ure**, *n.* 1. A moderate degree of wetness. 2. That which moistens or makes damp or wet.

**Mō'lar**, *n.* A grinding tooth; a double tooth.

**Mō'lar**, } *a.* [Lat. *molaris*, from *mola*, mill, from *mo-*  
**Mō'la-ry**, } *lere*, to grind in a mill.] Having power to grind; grinding.

**Mo-lās'ses**, *n. sing.* [Fr. *mélasse*, from Lat. *mellaceus*, honey-like, from *mel*, *mellis*, honey.] The viscid, uncrystallizable sirup which drains from sugar, in the process of manufacture.

**Mōld**, } *n.* [A.-S. *molde*, Icel. *mold*, A.-S. *myl*, O. H.  
**Mōuld**, } Ger. *molt*, *molta*, Goth. *mulda*, allied to *malan*, Lat. *molere*, to bruise, grind.] 1. Fine, soft earth, or earth easily pulverized. 2. Hence, the earthy material, or the matter of which any thing is formed. 3. A substance like down, which forms on bodies that lie long in warm and damp air.

**Mōld**, } *n.* [From Lat. *modulus*. See MODULE and  
**Mōuld**, } MODEL.] 1. The matrix, in which any thing is cast. 2. Hence, any thing which serves to regulate the size, form, &c. 3. Cast; form; shape; character.

**Mōld**, } *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MOLDED, or MOULDED;  
**Mōuld**, } *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOLDING, or MOULDING.] 1. To cause to contract mold. 2. To cover with mold or soil.

**Mōld**, } *v. i.* To contract or gather mold; to become  
**Mōuld**, } moldy.

**Mōld**, } *v. t.* To form into a particular shape; to shape;  
**Mōuld**, } to model; to fashion.

**Mōld'a-ble**, } *a.* Capable of being molded or formed.  
**Mōuld'a-ble**, }

**Mōld'er**, } *n.* One who, or that which, molds or forms  
**Mōuld'er**, } into shape.

**Mōld'er**, } *v. i.* [Eng. *mold*, fine, soft earth.] 1. To  
**Mōuld'er**, } turn to dust by natural decay; to crumble;  
to perish. 2. To waste away gradually.

**Mōld'er**, } *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MOLDERED, or MOULD-  
**Mōuld'er**, } ERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOLDERING, or  
MOULDERING.] To turn to dust; to crumble; to waste.

**Mōld'i-ness**, } *n.* The state of being moldy, or covered  
**Mōuld'i-ness**, } with mold.

**Mōld'ing**, } *n.* 1. Any thing cast in a mold, or which  
**Mōuld'ing**, } appears to be so. 2. (Arch.) A projec-  
tion beyond the wall, column, wainscot, &c.

**Mōld'y**, } *a.* [compar. MOLDIER, or MOULDIER;  
**Mōuld'y**, } *superl.* MOLDIEST, or MOULDIEST.] Over-  
grown or filled with mold.

**Mōle**, *n.* [A.-S. *māl*, *mal*.] A spot, mark, or small permanent protuberance on the human body.

**Mōle**, *n.* [Lat. *mola*.] A mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus.

**Mōle**, *n.* [Lat. *moles*.] A mound or massive work formed of large stones laid in the sea, extended before a port, to defend it from the violence of the waves; also, sometimes, the harbor itself.

**Mōle**, *n.* [D. *mol*, *molworp*.] (Zool.) A small, insect-eating mammal, with minute eyes and very soft fur. From its burrowing habits it is called a *moldwarp*, or *mold-turner*.

**Mōle**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MOLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOLING.] To form holes in, as a mole; to burrow; to excavate.



Mole.

**Mōle'-eāst**, *n.* A little elevation of earth made by a mole. [in, molecules.]

**Mo-lēe'u-lar**, *a.* Belonging to, consisting of, or residing

**Mōl'e-cūle**, *n.* [Dim of Lat. *moles*, a mass.] One of the invisible particles supposed to constitute matter of any kind.

**Mōle'-hīll**, *n.* A little elevation of earth thrown up by moles working under ground; hence, a very small hill, or an insignificant obstacle or difficulty.

**Mōle'-skīn**, *n.* A kind of silk fabric, having a thick, soft shag, like the fur of a mole; also, a kind of shaggy cotton fabric.

**Mo-lēst'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MOLESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOLESTING.] [Lat. *molestare*, from *molestus*, troublesome, from *moles*, a heavy mass, load, burden.] To trouble; to render uneasy.

**Syn.**—To disturb; incommode; inconvenience; annoy; vex; tease.

**Mōl'es-tā'tion**, *n.* Act of molesting, or state of being molested; disturbance; annoyance; uneasiness given.

**Mo-lēst'er**, *n.* One who molests.

**Mōl'lah**, *n.* [Ar. *maula*, Turk. *mewla*, from *walai*, to rule.] One of the higher order of Turkish ecclesiastical judges.

**Mōl'li-ent** (or *mōl'yent*), *a.* [Lat. *mollis*, *p. pr.* of *mollire*, to soften, from *mollis*, soft.] Serving to soften; assuaging; emollient.

**Mōl'li-fī'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being mollified.

**Mōl'li-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* Act of mollifying, or state of being mollified; mitigation.

**Mōl'li-fī'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, mollifies.

**Mōl'li-fī'y**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MOLLIFIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOLLIFYING.] [Lat. *mollificare*, from *mollis*, soft, and *facere*, to make.] 1. To make soft or tender.

2. To assuage, as pain or irritation. 3. To appease, as excited feeling or passion; to pacify. 4. To reduce in harshness or asperity.

**Mol-lūs'ean**, *n.* A mollusk.

**Mol-lūs'ean**, } *a.* Pertaining to the mollusks, or par-  
**Mol-lūs'eoūs**, } taking of their properties.

**Mōl'lusk**, *n.* [Lat. *molluscus*, soft, from *mollis*, id.] (Zool.) An invertebrate animal, having a soft, fleshy body (whence the name), which is inarticulate, and not radiate internally.

**Mōlt** (20), } *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MOLTED, or MOULTED;  
**Mōult**, } *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOLTING, or MOULTING.]

[Prov. Ger. *mutern*, *mütern*, M. H. Ger. *mūzen*, O. H. Ger. *mūzōn*, O. L. Ger. *mūtōn*, Sp. *mudar*, It. *mudare*, Fr. *muer*. See MEW.] To shed or cast the hair, feathers, skin, horns, and the like, as an animal.

**Mōlt**, } *v. t.* To cast, as the hair, skin, feathers, and  
**Mōult**, } the like; to shed.

**Mōlt'en** (mōlt'n, 20), *p. a.* Melted; made of melted metal. See MELT.

**Mo-lŷb'date**, *n.* (Chem.) A compound of molybdic acid with a base.

**Mōl'yb-dē'nā**, *n.* [Lat. *molybdæna*, Gr. *μολύβδαινα*, from *μόλυβδος*, lead.] (Min.) An ore of a dark lead color, occurring in flexible laminæ, like plumbago; sulphuret of molybdenum.

**Mo-lŷb'de-noūs**, *a.* Pertaining to molybdæna, or obtained from it.

**Mōl'yb-dē'num**, *n.* [N. Lat. *molybdænum*. See MOLYBDENA.] (Chem.) A rare metal occurring in nature.

**Mōment**, *n.* [Lat. *momentum*, from *movimentum*, from *movere*, to move.] 1. A minute portion of time; an instant. 2. Impulsive power; momentum. 3. Hence, importance in influence or effect. 4. An essential element; a deciding point, fact, or consideration.

**Syn.**—Instant.—A *moment* allows of a beginning and end; an *instant* is indivisible. The latter, therefore, expresses more brevity and urgency than the former. "Do it this *instant*" requires the utmost haste: "Do it this *moment*" admits of no hesitation or delay.

**Mōment-a-ri-ly**, *adv.* Every moment; from moment to moment.

**Mōment-a-ri-ness**, *n.* State of being momentary.

**Mōment-a-ry** (44), *a.* Done in a moment; continuing only a moment.

**Mōment-ly**, *adv.* 1. For a moment. 2. In a moment; every moment.

**Mo-mēnt'oūs**, *a.* Of moment or consequence; important; weighty. [tance.]

**Mo-mēnt'oūs-ness**, *n.* State of being of great impor-

**Mo-mēn'tum**, *n.*; Lat. *pl. MO-MĒN'TĀ*; Eng. *pl. MO-MĒN'TUMS*. [Lat. See MOMENT.] 1. (Mech.) The quantity of motion in a moving body, being always proportioned to the quantity of matter multiplied into the



velocity; impetus. **2.** Essential element, or constituent element.

**Mön'a-ehal**, *a.* [From Lat. *monachus*, Gr. *μοναχός*, a monk.] Pertaining to monks or a monastic life; monastic.

**Mön'a-ehism**, *n.* The system and influences of a monastic life.

**Mön'ad**, *n.* [Lat. *monas*, *monadis*, Gr. *μονάς*, *μονάδος*, unity, unit, from *μονός*, solitary, alone, from *μόνος*, alone.] **1.** An ultimate atom, or simple, unextended point. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) One of the simplest kind of minute animalcules.

**Mo-näd'ie**, } *a.* Relating to monads; having the  
**Mo-näd'ie-al**, } nature of a monad.

**Mön'areh**, *n.* [Gr. *μόναρχης*, *μόναρχός*, from *μόνος*, alone, and *ἀρχεῖν*, to be first, rule, govern.] **1.** A sole ruler; an autocrat; a sovereign; an emperor, king, prince, or chief. **2.** One superior to all others of the same kind.

**Mo-näreh'al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or suiting, a monareh; sovereign; regal; imperial.

**Mo-näreh'i-al**, *a.* The same as MONARCHICAL.

**Mo-näreh'ie**, } *a.* **1.** Vested in a single ruler. **2.**  
**Mo-näreh'ie-al**, } Pertaining to monarchy or a monarch.

**Mön'areh-ism**, *n.* The principles of monarchy; love or preference of monarchy.

**Mön'areh-ist**, *n.* An advocate of monarchy.

**Mön'areh-y**, *n.* **1.** A state or government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of a monarch. **2.** The territory ruled over by a monarch; a kingdom; an empire.

**Mön'as-tër'i-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a monastery.

**Mön'as-tër'y** (*colloq.* *mön'as-trÿ*), *n.* [Lat. *monasterium*, Gr. *μοναστήριον*, fr. *μοναστήρ*, equiv. to *μοναστής*, a solitary, a monk, from *μονάζειν*, to live in solitude, from *μόνος*, alone.] A house of religious retirement, especially for monks.

**Syn.**—Cloister; convent; nunnery; abbey; priory. See CLOISTER.

**Mo-näs'tie**, *n.* A monk.

**Mo-näs'tie**, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to monasteries, or to  
**Mo-näs'tie-al**, } monks and nuns. **2.** Secluded from the temporal concerns of life; recluse.

**Mo-näs'tie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a retired manner; in the manner of monks; reclusely.

**Mo-näs'ti-ci-sm**, *n.* The institution of monkish life.

**Mön'day** (*mün'dÿ*), *n.* [O. Eng. *monenday*, A.-S. *mōn-andæg*, i. e., day of the moon.] The second day of the week; the day following Sunday and preceding Tuesday.

**Mön'e-ta-ry** (*mün'e-tër-ÿ*), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in money; pecuniary.

**Mön'ey** (*mün'ÿ*), *n.*; *pl.* MÖN'EYS. [O. Fr. *monnaie*, *monnaie*, Lat. *moneta*, from *Moneta* (i. e., the adviser, from *monere*, to warn), a surname of Juno, in whose temple money was coined.] **1.** Coin; stamped metal used as the medium of commerce. **2.** Hence, any currency usually and lawfully employed in buying and selling as the equivalent of money.

**Syn.**—Cash. — *Money* was originally stamped coin, and afterward any thing that generally takes its place in buying and selling. *Cash*, from the French *caisse*, a chest, was originally coin kept on hand for immediate use; and hence, *cash payments* are strictly payments in coin, though current notes are ordinarily received in such cases, because they can always be *cash*ed at the bank.

**Mön'ey-brō'ker**, *n.* A broker who deals in money.

**Mön'ey-chän'ger**, *n.* A broker who deals in money or exchanges.

**Mön'eyed** (*mün'id*), *a.* **1.** Rich in money; having money. **2.** Consisting in, or composed of, money.

**Mön'ey-er** (*mün'ÿ-er*), *n.* (*Coinage*) A responsible and authorized manufacturer of coin.

**Mön'ey-less**, *a.* Destitute of money; penniless.

**Mön'ey-ōr'der**, *n.* An order for a sum of money deposited at one post-office, on some other office where the payment is to be made.

**Mön'ger** (*müŋg'ger*), *n.* [A.-S. *mangere*, from *mangian*, to trade, Icel. *mānga*.] A trader; a dealer;—now used only or chiefly in composition. [to traffic in.]

**Mön'ger**, *v. t.* To deal in; to make merchandise of:

**Mön'grel** (*müŋg'grel*), *a.* [A.-S. *mengan*, *mencgan*, to mix. See MINGLE.] Of a mixed breed; hybrid.

**Mön'grel**, *n.* An animal of a mixed breed.

**Mo-ni'tion** (*-ni'sh'un*), *n.* [Lat. *monitio*, from *monere*, to warn.] **1.** Instruction given by way of caution; admonition; warning. **2.** Information; notice.

**Mön'i-tive**, *a.* Conveying admonition; admonitory.

**Mön'i-tor**, *n.* [Lat.] **1.** One who monishes or admon-

ishes. **2.** Hence, *specifically*, a pupil selected to look to the scholars in the absence of an instructor, or to instruct a division or class.

**Mön'i-tō'ri-al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or performed by, a monitor. **2.** Conducted or taught by monitors. **3.** Communicated by monitors.

**Mön'i-to-ry**, *a.* Giving admonition; warning.

**Mön'i-tress**, *n.* A female monitor.

**Mönk** (*müŋk*), *n.* [A.-S. *monac*, *monc*, fr. Lat. *monachus*, Gr. *μοναχός*, from *μόνος*, alone.] **1.** One of a religious community inhabiting a monastery, and bound by vows to a life of celibacy and religious exercises. **2.** (*Print.*) A blotted and indistinct impression from type which have received too much ink.

**Mönk'er-y**, *n.* The life of monks; monastic life; monastic usage or customs.

**Mönk'ey** (*müŋk'ÿ*), *n.*; *pl.* MÖNK'EYS. [Cf. O. It. *monicchio*, dim. of *monna*, an ape, and dame, mistress, contracted from *madonna*, q. v.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) One of an order of four-footed mammals, having pectoral mammae, short legs with hand-shaped prehensile feet, usually, long arms with clasping hands, and almost always a prehensile tail; an ape. **2.** More strictly, the long-tailed individuals of the order. **3.** A name of contempt, or of slight kindness. **4.** The weight of a pile-driver.

**Mönk'ey-ism**, *n.* Conduct of a monkey; resemblance to a monkey in disposition or actions. [et.]

**Mönk'ey-jäck'et**, *n.* A long, tailless, close-fitting jack-

**Mönk'ey-räil**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A second and lighter rail raised about six inches above the quarter-rail of a ship.

**Mönk'ey-wrēnch** (*müŋk'ÿ-rēnch*), *n.* A wrench or spanner having a movable jaw.

**Mönk'ish**, *a.* Like a monk, or pertaining to monks; monastic.

**Mön'o-eär'pōūs**, *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, and *καρπός*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) Bearing fruit but once, and dying after fructification, as wheat.

**Mön'o-ehōrd** (*-kōrd*), *n.* [Gr. *μονόχορδον*, from *μονόχορδος*, with but one string, *μόνος*, only, single, and *χορδή*, string.] (*Mus.*) An instrument consisting of one string only, for experimenting upon the mathematical relations of musical sounds.

**Mön'o-ehro-mät'ie**, *a.* Consisting of one color, or presenting rays of light of one color only.

**Mön'o-ehrōme**, *n.* [From Gr. *μονόχρωμος*, of one color, from *μόνος*, single, and *χρῶμα*, color.] A painting with a single color.

**Mo-nōe'u-lar**, } *a.* **1.** Having one eye only; with  
**Mo-nōe'u-loūs**, } one eye only. **2.** Adapted to be used with only one eye at a time.

**Mön'o-eūle**, *n.* [Lat. *monoculus*, one-eyed, from Gr. *μόνος*, single, and Lat. *oculus*, eye.] (*Entom.*) An insect with only one eye.

**Mön'o-däe'tyl-oūs**, *a.* [Gr. *μονοδάκτυλος*, from *μόνος*, single, and *δάκτυλος*, finger.] Having but one finger or


**Mön'o-dist**, *n.* One who writes a monody. [toe.]

**Mön'o-dy**, *n.* [Gr. *μονωδία*, from *μονωδός*, singing alone, from *μόνος*, single, and *ὠδή*, song.] A mournful poem, in which a single mourner expresses lamentation.

**Mo-nōg'a-mist**, *n.* One who disallows second marriages.

**Mo-nōg'a-my**, *n.* [From Gr. *μόνος*, single, and *γάμος*, marriage.] A marriage to one wife only, or the state of such as are restricted to a single wife, or may not marry again after the death of a first wife.

**Mön'o-grām**, *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, and *γράμμα*, letter, from *γράφειν*, to write.] A character or cipher composed of one, two, or more letters, interwoven, being an abbreviation of a name.

**Mön'o-grāph**, *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, and *γραφή*, a writing, description.] A written account or description of a single thing, or class of things. 

**Mön'o-grāph'ie**, } *a.* **1.** Drawn in  
**Mön'o-grāph'ie-al**, } lines without colors. **2.** Pertaining to a monograph. Monogram.

**Mo-nōg'ra-phy**, *n.* **1.** A representation by lines only; an outline drawing; a mere sketch. **2.** A monograph.

**Mön'o-lith**, *n.* [Gr. *μονόλιθος*, from *μόνος*, single, and *λίθος*, stone.] A pillar, column, or the like, consisting of a single stone.

**Mön'o-lōgue**, *n.* [Gr. *μονολογία*, from *μόνος*, alone, single, and *λόγος*, speech, discourse.] **1.** A speech uttered by a person alone; soliloquy. **2.** A poem, song, or scene composed for a single performer.

**Mön'o-mā'ni-ā**, *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, and *μανία*, madness, mania.] Derangement of a single faculty of the mind, or with regard to a particular subject only.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; ġem, ġet; aș; exiſt; linger, link; this.



**Syn.** — Insanity; madness; alienation; aberration; derangement; mania.

**Mōn'o-mā'ni-āe, n.** A person affected by monomania.

**Mōn'o-mā'ni-āe, a.** Affected with monomania.

**Mo-nō'mi-al, n.** [From Gr. μόνος, alone, and νομή, distribution.] (*Alg.*) A single algebraic expression; that is, an expression unconnected with any other by the signs of addition, subtraction, equality, or inequality.

**Mo-nōp'a-ty, n.** [Gr. μονοπάθεια, fr. μόνος, alone, and πάθος, suffering.] Solitary suffering or sensibility.

**Mōn'o-pēt'a-loūs, a.** [Gr. μόνος, alone, and πέταλον, leaf, flower-leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having only one petal, or the corolla in one piece, or composed of petals cohering so as to form a tube.

**Mōn'oph-thōng** (mōn'of-thōng or mo-nōp'thong), *n.* [Gr. μονόφθογγος, from μόνος, alone, and φθογγός, sound, voice.] **1.** A single uncompounded vowel sound. **2.** A vowel digraph.

**Mōn'oph-thōn'gal** (mōn'of-thōng'gal), *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, a monophthong.

**Mo-nōph'y-sīte, n.** [Gr. μονοφυσίτης, from μόνος, alone, single, and φύσις, nature.] (*Ecc. Hist.*) One of an ancient sect who maintained that the human and divine in Jesus Christ constituted but one nature.

**Mo-nōp'o-līst,**  
**Mo-nōp'o-līz'er,** } *n.* One who monopolizes.

**Mo-nōp'o-līze, v. i.** [*imp. & p. p.* MONOPOLIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MONOPOLIZING.] **1.** To purchase or obtain possession of the whole of, as a commodity, with the view to appropriate or control the exclusive sale of. **2.** To engross or obtain by any means the exclusive right of, especially the right of trading to any place, or with any country or district. **3.** Hence, to engross or obtain the whole of.

**Mo-nōp'o-ly, n.** [Lat. *monopolium*, Gr. μονοπολία, μονοπόλιον, from μόνος, alone, and πωλείν, to sell.] The sole permission and power of dealing in any species of goods, or of dealing with a country or market.

**Mo-nōp'ter-al, a.** [Gr. μονόπτερος, with but one wing, with a row of pillars only, from μόνος, alone, only, and πτερόν, feather, wing.] (*Arch.*) With but one wing; — applied to a temple or circular inclosure of columns without a cell.

**Mōn'op-tōte, or Mo-nōp'tōte, n.** [Gr. μονόπτωτος, from μόνος, single, and πτώτός, apt to fall, fallen, from πίπτειν, to fall.] (*Gram.*) A noun having only one case.

**Mōn'o-stīeh** (-stīk), *n.* [Gr. μονόστιχον, from μόνος, single, and στίχος, line, verse.] A composition consisting of one verse only.

**Mōn'o-strōph'ie, a.** [Gr. μονοστροφικός, from μόνος, single, and στροφή, strophe.] (*Pros.*) Having one strophe only; not varied in measure.

**Mōn'o-syl-lāb'ie, a.** **1.** Consisting of one syllable. **2.** Consisting of words of one syllable.

**Mōn'o-syl'la-ble, n.** [Gr. μονοσύλλαβος, from μόνος, single, and συλλαβή, syllable.] A word of one syllable.

**Mōn'o-thē'ism, n.** [Gr. μόνος, alone, only, and Θεός, God.] The doctrine or belief that there is but one God.

**Mōn'o-thē'ist, n.** One who believes that there is but one God. [*monotheism.*]

**Mōn'o-the'ist'ie, a.** Pertaining to, or partaking of,

**Mo-nōth'e-līte, n.** [Gr. μονόθελήτης, from μόνος, alone, only, and θέλειν, ἐθέλειν, to will, be willing.] (*Ecc. Hist.*) One of an ancient sect who held that Christ had but one will in his two natures.

**Mōn'o-tōne, n.** [See MONOTONY.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A single unvaried tone or sound. **2.** (*Rhet.*) The utterance of successive syllables on one unvaried key or line of pitch.

**Mo-nōt'o-noūs, a.** [Gr. μονότονος, from μόνος, alone, only, and τόνος, tone.] Uttered in one unvarying tone or key; hence, continued with dull uniformity.

**Mo-nōt'o-noūs-ly, adv.** With one uniform tone.

**Mo-nōt'o-noūs-ness, n.** Quality of being monotonous.

**Mo-nōt'o-ny, n.** [Gr. μονοτονία, fr. μόνος, alone, only, and τόνος, tone.] **1.** Absence of variety, as in speaking or singing. **2.** An irksome sameness or want of variety.

**Monseigneur** (mōng-seen'yur), *n.*; *pl.* **MESSEIGNEURS** (mes-seen'yur). [Fr. *mon*, my, and *seigneur*, lord.] My lord; your grace or highness; — a title of a person of high birth or rank.

**Monsieur** (mo-seer' or mōs-yūr'), *n.*; *pl.* **MESSEIGNEURS** (mes-seer'). [Fr. *mon*, my, and *sieur*, abbrev. of *seigneur*, lord.] **1.** Sir, or mister; — a title of civility to persons addressed in speech or writing. It is used specifically of the princes of the French blood-royal. **2.** In general, a Frenchman; — so called in contempt or ridicule.

**Mon-sōon', n.** [Malay. *māsīm*, Hind. *mausīm*, *mausam*, from Ar. *mausim*, a time, a season.] A wind in

the Indian Ocean blowing half the year in one direction, and the other half in the opposite.

**Mōn'ster, n.** [Lat. *monstrum*, orig. a divine omen, indicating misfortune, from *monstrare*, to show, point out, indicate.] **1.** Something of unnatural size, shape or quality; a prodigy; an enormity; a marvel. **2.** Hence, *specifically*, an animal or plant departing from the usual type. **3.** Any thing horrible from ugliness, deformity, or wickedness.

**Mōn'strance, n.** [O. Fr. *monstrance*, demonstration, proof; Low Lat. *monstrantia*, from Lat. *monstrare*, to show.] (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A transparent pyx, in which the consecrated wafer or host is held up to view before the congregation.

**Mon-strōs'i-ty, n.** **1.** State of being monstrous. **2.** An unnatural production; that which is monstrous.

**Mōn'stroūs, a.** [Lat. *monstruosus*, *monstruosus*, from *monstrum*. See MONSTER.] **1.** Having the qualities of a monster; deviating greatly from the natural form; abnormal. **2.** Enormous; extraordinary; wonderful; marvelous. **3.** Shocking to the sight or other senses; horrible; dreadful.

**Mōn'stroūs, adv.** Exceedingly; very much.

**Mōn'stroūs-ly, adv.** **1.** In a monstrous manner; shockingly; terribly; horribly. **2.** To a great degree; enormously.

**Mōn'stroūs-ness, n.** State of being monstrous.

**Mon-tān'ie, a.** [Lat. *montanus*, from *mons*, *montis*, mountain.] Pertaining to, or consisting in, mountains.

**Mōn'ta-nīst, n.** (*Ecc. Hist.*) A follower of Montanus, a Phrygian bishop of the 2d century, who claimed that the Holy Spirit dwelt in him, and employed him to purify and guide men in the Christian life.

**Mont de Piété** (mōng dü pe-ā'tā'). [Fr., from It. *monte di pietà*, mount of piety.] One of certain pawnbroking establishments, the object of which is to lend money to necessitous persons at a low rate of interest.

**Mon-tēth' or Mōn'teth, n.** A vessel in which glasses are washed; — so called from the inventor.

**Mōnth** (mūnth), *n.* [A.-S. *mōnādh*, *mōnōdh*, *mōnūdh*, *mōndh*, from *mōna*, the moon.] One of the twelve portions into which the year is divided.

**Mōnth'ly** (mūnth'ly), *a.* **1.** Continued a month, or performed in a month. **2.** Done or happening once a month, or every month.

**Mōnth'ly** (mūnth'ly), *n.* A publication which appears regularly once a month.

**Mōnth'ly** (mūnth'ly), *adv.* Once a month; in every

**Montoir** (mōng-twōr' or mōn'twor), *n.* [Fr., from *monter*, to mount.] A stone used for aiding to mount a horse; a horse-block.

**Mōn'u-ment, n.** [Lat. *monumentum*, from *monere*, to remind, admonish.] **1.** Any thing intended to remind or give notice. **2.** Hence, *especially*, a building, pillar, stone, or the like, erected to preserve the remembrance of a person, event, action, &c.

**Syn.** — Memorial; remembrance; tomb; cenotaph.

**Mōn'u-ment'al, a.** **1.** Of, pertaining to, inscribed upon, or suitable for, a monument. **2.** Serving as a monument; memorial.

**Mōn'u-mēnt'al-ly, adv.** **1.** By way of memorial. **2.** By means of monuments.

**Mōo, v. i.** [An onomatopoeic word, being an imitation of the sound made by a cow.] To make the noise of a cow; to low; — a child's word.

**Mōod, n.** [Lat. *modus*. See MODE.] Manner; style; mode; logical form; musical style; grammatical form; manner of action or being.

**Mōod, n.** [A.-S. *mōd*, mind, disposition, mood, passion, Goth. *mōds*.] Temper of mind; temporary state of the mind in regard to passion or feeling.

**Mōod'i-ly, adv.** [From *moody*.] In a moody manner.

**Mōod'i-ness, n.** The quality of being moody.

**Mōod'y, a.** [*compar.* MOODIER; *superl.* MOODIEST.] [A.-S. *mōdig*, *mōdeg*.] **1.** Indulging moods, or varying and capricious frames of mind. **2.** Hence, out of humor; peevish; angry; — also, abstracted and pensive.

**Syn.** — Gloomy; pensive; sad; fretful; capricious; varying. — *Moody* agrees with *gloomy* in being an unhappy state, but differs from it in expressing a wide range of fitful emotions, such as discontent, ill humor, peevishness, anger, &c.

**Mōon, n.** [A.-S. *mōna*, Icel. *maní*, Goth. *mēna*, allied to Gr. *μήνη*, Skr. *mās*, from *mā*, to measure.] **1.** The satellite which revolves round the earth. **2.** Hence, any secondary planet, or satellite. **3.** A month; a complete revolution of the moon. **4.** (*Fort.*) A crescent-formed outwork.



**Moon'beam**, *n.* A ray of light from the moon.

**Moon'-ealf** (-káf), *n.* 1. A monster. 2. A mole, or mass of fleshy matter, generated in the uterus. 3. A stupid fellow.

**Moon'-eyed** (-íd), *a.* 1. Having eyes affected by the moon. 2. Dim-eyed; purblind.

**Moon'ish**, *a.* Like the moon; variable.

**Moon'light** (-lít), *n.* The light afforded by the moon.

**Moon'light** (-lít), *a.* Illuminated by the moon; occurring during or by moonlight.

**Moon'shine**, *n.* 1. The light of the moon. 2. Show without substance or reality.

**Moon'-stone**, *n.* (*Min.*) A nearly pellucid variety of feldspar, showing pearly or opaline reflections from within. [*moon*; lunatic.]

**Moon'-strück**, *a.* Affected by the influence of the moon.

**Moon'y**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or resembling, the moon. 2. Bearing a crescent.

**Moór**, *n.* [*A.-S. mōr*, waste land on account of water, heath, or rocks, allied to Goth. *marei*. See *MERE*.] An extensive waste covered with heath, and having a poor, light soil, but sometimes marshy, and abounding in peat; a heath; a fen.

**Moór**, *n.* [From Lat. *Maurus*, a Moor, a Mauritanian, Gr. *Μαυρος*.] A native of the northern coast of Africa, or of the countries now called Morocco, Tunis, Algiers, and Tripoli.

**Moór**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. MOORED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. MOORING*.] [*A.-S. merran, amerran*, to hinder. See *MAR*.] 1. (*Naut.*) To confine or secure, as a ship, by cables and anchors. 2. To secure, or fix firmly.

**Moór**, *v. i.* To be confined by cables or chains.

**Moór'age**, *n.* A place for mooring.

**Moór'-cock**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The red grouse or gor-cock.

**Moór'-fowl**, *n.* The same as *MOOR-COCK*.

**Moór'-game**, *n.* Grouse; red-game.

**Moór'-hēn**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The gallinule, or water-hen. See *GALLINULE*.

**Moór'ing**, *n.* 1. Act of confining a ship to a particular place, by means of anchors, &c. 2. That which serves to confine a ship to a place. 3. *pl.* Place or condition of a ship thus confined.

**Moór'ish**, *a.* 1. Marshy; fenny; watery. 2. Pertaining to Morocco or the Moors.

**Moór'-land**, *n.* 1. A marsh; low, watery ground. 2. Land rising into moderate hills, foul, cold, and full of bogs.

**Moór'-stone**, *n.* A species of English granite.

**Moór'y**, *a.* Of, pertaining to or resembling, moors; marshy; fenny; boggy.

**Moose**, *n.* [A native Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the deer kind, having a short, thick neck, with a mane, a long, horny muffle, and broad slouching ears. The males have antlers, branched and broadly palmate.

**Moose'-deer**, *n.* The Elk. See *ELK*.

**Moót**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. MOOTED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. MOOTING*.] [*A.-S. motian*, to meet for conversation, to dispute, from *mōt*, a meeting, allied to *mētan*, to meet.] 1. To argue for and against; to debate; to discuss. 2. Specifically, to propound and discuss in a mock court.

**Moót**, *v. i.* To argue or plead on a supposed cause.

**Moót**, *a.* [See *supra*.] Subject to argument or discussion; undecided; debatable.

**Moót**, *n.* A discussion or debate; especially, a discussion of fictitious causes by way of practice.

**Moót'-eāse**, *n.* A point, case, or question, to be mooted or debated; a disputable case.

**Moót'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being mooted or debated.

**Moót'-eōurt**, *n.* A court held for the purpose of arguing or trying feigned cases.

**Moót'er**, *n.* A disputer of a mooted case.

**Moót'-point**, *n.* The same as *MOOT-CASE*.

**Mōp**, *n.* 1. [*W. mop, mopa*. Cf. Lat. *mappa*, a napkin.] Made of a piece of cloth, or a collection of thrums, fastened to a handle,—used for washing floors. 2. [*Prov. Ger. muff, mupf.*] A grimace.



Moor-cock.



Moor-hen.



Moose.

**Mōp**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. MOPPED* (mōpt); *p. pr. & vb. n. MOPPING*.] To rub or wipe with a mop.

**Mōp'-board**, *n.* (*Carp.*) A narrow board nailed against the wall of a room next to the floor.

**Mōpe**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. MOPED* (mōpt); *p. pr. & vb. n. MOPING*.] [*Cf. D. moppen*, to pout.] To be very stupid; to be dull; to be spiritless or gloomy.

**Mōpe**, *v. t.* To make spiritless or stupid.

**Mōpe**, *n.* A dull, stupid person; a drone.

**Mōp'ish**, *a.* Dull; spiritless; stupid; dejected.

**Mōp'ish-ness**, *n.* Dullness; stupidity; dejection.

**Mōp'pet**, *n.* [From Eng. *mop*, *q. v.*] A rag baby; hence, also, in fondness, a little girl, or a woman.

**Mōp'sey**, *n.* 1. A moppet. 2. A slatternly, untidy woman.

**Mo-rāine'**, *n.* [*Fr. Cf. Prov. Ger. mur*, stones broken off.] (*Geol.*) A line of blocks and gravel along the sides of separate glaciers, and along the middle part of glaciers formed by the union of one or more separate ones.

**Mōr'al**, *a.* [*Lat. moralis*, from *mos, moris*, manner, custom, habit, conduct.] 1. Pertaining to those intentions and actions of which right and wrong, virtue and vice, are predicated, or to the rules by which such intentions and actions ought to be directed. 2. Conformed to rules of right; virtuous; just. 3. Conformed to law and right in exterior deportment. 4. Capable of moral action; subject to the moral law. 5. Calculated to serve as the basis of action; probable.

*Moral philosophy*, the science which treats of the nature, condition, and duties of man as a moral being.—*Moral sense*, the power of moral judgment and feeling.

**Mōr'al**, *n.* 1. The doctrine or practice of the duties of life; manners; conduct; behavior;—usually in the *pl.* 2. The inner meaning or significance of a fable, a narrative, an occurrence, an experience, &c.

**Mo-rāle'**, *n.* [*Fr.*] The moral condition, or mental state, as of a body of men, an army, and the like.

**Mōr'al-ist**, *n.* 1. One who moralizes or teaches morality. 2. One who practices moral duties.

**Mo-rāl'i-ty**, *n.* 1. Relation of conformity or non-conformity to the true moral standard or rule. 2. Doctrine or system of moral duties; ethics. 3. Practice of the moral and social duties; external virtue. 4. A kind of play, which consisted of discourses in praise of morality between allegorical actors.

**Mōr'al-i-zā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of moralizing. 2. Explanation in a moral sense.

**Mōr'al-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. MORALIZED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. MORALIZING*.] 1. To apply to a moral purpose; to explain in a moral sense; to draw a moral from. 2. To lend a moral to. 3. To render moral or virtuous.

**Mōr'al-ize**, *v. i.* To make moral reflections.

**Mōr'al-iz'er**, *n.* One who moralizes.

**Mōr'al-ly**, *adv.* 1. In a moral or ethical sense. 2. According to moral rules; virtuously; honestly. 3. Probably; according to the usual course of things and human judgment.

**Mo-räss'**, *n.* [*O. Ger. morasz*; *L. Lat. maragium*, from *Lat. mare*, the sea; *L. Lat.*, any collection of water.] A tract of soft, wet ground; a marsh; a fen.

**Mo-räss'y**, *a.* Marshy; fenny.

**Mo-rā'vi-an**, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a religious sect called the *United Brethren*.

**Mōr'bid**, *a.* [*Lat. morbidus*, from *morbus*, disease; not sound and healthful; induced by a diseased or abnormal condition.

*Syn.*—Diseased; sickly; sick.—*Morbid* is sometimes used interchangeably with *diseased*, but is commonly applied, in a somewhat technical sense, to cases of a prolonged nature; as, a *morbid* condition of the nervous system, a *morbid* sensibility, &c.

**Mōr'bid-ly**, *adv.* In a morbid or diseased manner.

**Mōr'bid-ness**, *n.* A state of being diseased or sickly.

**Mor-bif'ie**, } *a.* [*Lat. morbus*, disease, and *facere*, to }  
**Mor-bif'ie-al**, } make.] Causing disease; tending to }  
produce disease.

**Mor-bōse'**, *a.* [*Lat. morbosus*, from *morbus*, disease.] Proceeding from disease; unsound; unhealthy.

**Morceau** (mor-sō'), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *morsus*, a biting, bite, from *mordere, morsum*, to bite.] A bit; a morsel.

**Mor-dā'cious**, *a.* [*Lat. mordax, mordacis*, fr. *mordere, morsum*, to bite.] 1. Biting; given to biting. 2. Sarcastic; severe; scathing. [or sarcastic quality.]

**Mor-dāç'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being mordacious; biting.

**Mōr'dant**, *a.* [*Fr.*, *p. pr.* of *mordre*, *Lat. mordere*, to bite.] 1. Biting; caustic; sarcastic. 2. (*Dyeing & Calico Printing*.) Serving to fix colors.

**Mōr'dant**, *n.* 1. (*Dyeing & Calico Printing*.) Any

food, foōt; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhaise, call, echo; ġem, ġet; aș; exișt; linger, link; thiș.



substance which serves to give fixity to dyes. **2.** (*Gilding.*) Any sticky matter by which the gold leaf is made to adhere.

**Mōre, n.** **1.** Greater quantity, amount, or number. **2.** Something other and further.

**Mōre, a., comp.** [*positive wanting; superl. MOST.*] [*A.-S. m̄ara, m̄ara, Icel. meiri, Goth. mais, maiza, allied to Lat. magis.*] Greater in any way, as in amount, degree, quality, number, or the like; superior; increased.

**Mōre, adv.** **1.** In a greater quantity, extent, or degree; rather. **2.** In addition; further; besides; again.

*No more, existing no longer; departed; deceased or destroyed. —The more, to a greater degree; by an added quantity; for a reason already specified. —The more — the more, by how much more — by so much more.*

**Mo-recn', n.** [*Cf. MOHAIR.*] A stout woolen stuff, used for curtains, &c.

**Mōr'el, n.** [*See MORIL.*] **1.** An edible mushroom. **2.** A kind of cherry.

**Mo-rēl'lo, n.** A variety of juicy cherry of an acid taste.

**Mōre-ō'ver, adv.** Beyond what has been said; further; also; likewise.

**Syn.** — Besides. — *Besides* (by the side of) denotes simply that a connection exists between what has been said and what is now to be said. — *Moreover* (more than all that) marks the addition of something particularly important to be considered.

**Mo-rēsque' (mo-rēs'k'), a.** [*Fr., from It. moresco, from Moro, a Moor.*] Done after the manner of the Moors; — the same as ARABESQUE.

**Mo-rēsque', n.** A species of ornamentation used to enrich flat surfaces by the Moors, either painted, inlaid in mosaic, or carved in low relief; arabesque.

**Mōr'ga-nāt'ie, a.** [*From L. Lat. morgantica, a morning gift, a kind of dowry paid on the morning before or after the marriage, corrupt. from O. H. Ger. morgangeba, A.-S. morgengifu, from morgen, morning, and gifu, gift.*] Pertaining to, or in the manner of, a kind of marriage, between a man of superior and a woman of inferior rank, in which neither the latter nor her children can enjoy the rank or inherit the possessions of her husband.

**Mōr'i-būnd, a.** [*Lat. moribundus, from moriri, to die.*] At the point of death; dying.

**Mōr'il, n.** [*Fr. morille, O. H. Ger. morhila.*] A mushroom of the size of a walnut, abounding with little holes.

**Mō'ri-on, n.** [*Fr. morion, Sp. morrion, It. morione. Cf. Sp. morra, the upper part of the head, morro, any thing round.*] A kind of open helmet, without visor or beaver.

**Mo-rīs'eo, a.** The same as MORESQUE.

**Mo-rīs'eo, } n.** [*Sp. morisco, from Moro, a Moor.*] A Moorish language. (b.) A Moorish dance, now called *morris-dance*. (c.) One who dances the Moorish dance.

**Mōr'ling, n.** [*Fr. mort, dead, Lat. mortuus, from moriri, to die.*] Wool plucked from a dead sheep.

**Mōr'mon, n.** (*Eccl.*) One of a sect in the United States, followers of one Joseph Smith, who claimed to work miracles, and to have found an addition to the Bible, engraved on golden plates, called the *Book of Mormon*.

**Mōr'mon-ism, n.** The doctrine of the Mormons.

**Mōr'mon-ite, n.** A Mormon.

**Mōrn, n.** [*A.-S. morn, morgen, mergen, Icel. morgun, Goth. maurgins.*] **1.** The first part of the day; the morning. **2.** The following day; morrow.

**Mōrn'ing, n.** [*See supra.*] **1.** The early part of the day, variously understood as the earliest hours of light, the time from midnight to noon, from rising till dinner, &c. **2.** The first or early part.

**Mōrn'ing, a.** Pertaining to, or being in, the first part or early part of the day.

**Mōrn'ing-glō'ry, n.** (*Bot.*) A climbing plant, having handsome, funnel-shaped flowers.

**Mōrn'ing-stār, n.** The planet Venus, when it precedes the sun in rising, and shines in the morning.

**Mo-rōe'eo, n.** A fine kind of leather, prepared commonly from goatskin, and tanned with sumach; — said to be so called because first prepared by the Moors.

**Mo-rōse', a.** [*Lat. Morosus, prop. excessively addicted to any particular way or habit, from Mos, Moris, manner, habit, way of life.*] Of a sour temper.

**Syn.** — Sullen; gruff; severe; austere; gloomy; splenetic; crabbed; crusty; churlish; surly; ill-humored; ill-natured.

**Mo-rōse'ly, adv.** Sourly; with sullen austerity.

**Mo-rōse'ness, n.** Sourness of temper; sullenness.

**Mōr'phi-ā, } n.** [*Fr. Morphine, from Gr. Μορφεύς, the god of dreams or sleep.*] (*Chem.*) A vegetable alkaloid extracted from opium. Its salts are much used in medicine as an anodyne.

**Mōr-phōl'o-gy, n.** [*Gr. μορφή, form, and λόγος, discourse.*] The science which treats of the ideal forms of the parts or organs in the structure of plants and animals.

**Mōr'rīce, n.** The same as MORRIS, q. v.

**Mōr'ris, n.** [*Fr. moresque, It. moresca. See MORISCO.*]

**1.** A dance in imitation of the Moors, usually performed with castanets or rattles held in the hands, by a single person. **2.** A dance formerly common in England, usually joined with the May-day pageants and processions.

**3.** A game played on a board by two persons, with nine pieces each.

**Mōr'rōw, n.** [*O. Eng. morwe, morwening, A.-S. morgen. See MORN.*] **1.** Morning; as, good *morrow*. **2.** The next following day. **3.** The day following the present; to-morrow.

**Mōrse, n.** [*Russ. morj, Lapp. morsk.*] (*Zoöl.*) The sea-horse, or walrus. See WALRUS.

**Mōr'sel, n.** [*O. Fr. morsel, morcel. See MORCEAU.*] **1.** A bite; a mouthful. **2.** A small quantity of any thing; a little piece; a fragment.

**Mōrt, n.** [*Fr. mort, death, from Lat. mors, mortis.*] A note or tune sounded at the death of game.

**Mōr'tal, a.** [*Lat. mortalis, from mors, mortis, death, from moriri, to die.*] **1.** Subject to death. **2.** Destructive to life; causing or occasioning death. **3.** Admitting death; accessible to death. **4.** Hence, affecting as if with power to kill; extreme. **5.** Human; belonging to man, who is mortal.

*Mortal foe, or enemy, an inveterate, or implacable enemy.*

**Mōr'tal, n.** A being subject to death; man.

**Mōr-tāl'i-ty, n.** **1.** Condition or quality of being mortal. **2.** Death; destruction. **3.** The whole sum or number of deaths in a given time or a given community. **4.** Those who are, or that which is, mortal; the human race; humanity.

**Mōr'tal-ly, adv.** **1.** In a mortal manner; irrecoverably. **2.** In the highest possible degree; inveterately.

**Mōr'tar, n.** [*Lat. mortarium, A.-S. mortere.*] **1.** A wide-mouthed vessel, in which substances are pounded with a pestle. **2.** (*Mil.*) A short piece of ordnance, for throwing bombs, shells, &c., at high angles of elevation.



Mortar.

**Mōr'tar, n.** [*Lat. mortarium.*] A mixture of lime and sand with water, used as a cement for uniting stones and bricks in walls.

**Mōrt'gāge (mōr'gēj), n.** [*Fr. mort-gage, from mort, Lat. mortuus, dead, and gage, pledge.*] **1.** (*Law.*) A conveyance of property, on condition, as security for the payment of a debt or the performance of a duty, and to become void upon payment or performance.

*It was called a mortgage (or dead pledge) because whatever profit it might yield, it did not thereby redeem itself, but became lost or dead to the mortgager upon breach of the condition.*

**2.** State of being pledged.

**Mōrt'gāge (mōr'gēj), v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. MORTGAGED; p. pr. & vb. n. MORTGAGING.*] **1.** (*Law.*) To grant or convey, as property, for the security of a debt, or other engagement, upon a condition that if the debt or engagement shall be discharged according to the contract, the conveyance shall be void, otherwise to become absolute, subject, however, to the right of redemption. **2.** Hence, to pledge; to make liable to the payment of any debt or expenditure.

**Mōrt'gā-gee' (mōr'gā-jee'), n.** (*Law.*) One to whom a mortgage is made or given.

**Mōrt'gāge-ōr' (mōr'gēj-ōr'), } n.** (*Law.*) The person who conveys property as security for debt, as above specified.

**Mōr-tīf'er-ōūs, a.** [*Lat. mortifer, from mors, mortis, death, and ferre, to bring.*] Producing death; deadly; fatal; destructive.

**Mōr'ti-fi-cā'tion, n.** **1.** Act of mortifying, or the condition of being mortified; especially, (*a.*) (*Med.*) The death of one part of an animal body, while the rest continues to live. (*b.*) Subjection of the passions and appetites, by penance, abstinence, or painful severities inflicted on the body. (*c.*) Hence, generally, humiliation; chagrin; vexation. **2.** That which mortifies.

**Mōr'ti-fī'er, n.** One who, or that which, mortifies.

**Mōr'ti-fī-y, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. MORTIFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. MORTIFYING.*] [*Lat. mortificare, from Lat. mors, mortis, death, and facere, to make.*] **1.** To destroy the organic texture and vital functions of. **2.** To deaden by religious discipline, as the carnal affections, bodily appe-



tites, or worldly desires; to abase. **3.** Hence, to affect with vexation, chagrin or humiliation; to humble.

**Môr'ti'fĭy**, *v. i.* **1.** To lose vitality, as flesh. **2.** To practice severities and penance from religious motives. **3.** To be subdued.

**Môr'tise** (môr'tis), *n.* [Fr. *mortaise*, W. *mortais*.] A cavity cut into a piece of timber, or other material, to receive the end of another piece, made to fit it, called a *tenon*.

**Môr'tise**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. MORTISED (môr'tist); p. pr. & vb. n. MORTISING.]

**1.** To cut or make a mortise in. **2.** To join by a tenon and mortise.

**Môr'tmāin**, *n.* [Fr. *mort*, *morte*, dead, and *main*, hand.] (Law.) Possession of lands or tenements in dead hands, or hands that can not alienate.

**Môr'tu-ary**, *n.* [See *infra*.] **1.** A customary gift claimed by, and due to, the minister of a parish on the death of a parishioner. **2.** A burial-place.

**Môr'tu-ary**, *a.* [Lat. *mortuarius*, belonging to the dead, from *mortuus*, dead.] Belonging to the burial of the dead.

**Mo-sā'ie**, *n.* [Late Gr. *μουσαϊκόν*, *μουσεῖον*, Lat. *musivum*, from Gr. *Μούσειος*, belonging to the Muses.] Inlaid work, in which the effect of painting is produced by the use of pieces of colored stone or other hard substance.

**Mo-sā'ie**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to the style of work called mosaic; variegated; tessellated; also, composed of various materials or ingredients.

**Mo-sā'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to Moses, the leader of the  
**Mo-sā'ie-al**, } Israelites.

**Mōs'lem**, *n.* [Ar. *moslem*, *muslim*, a true believer in the Mohammedan faith, from *salama*, to submit to God. See ISLAM.] A Mussulman; an orthodox Mohammedan.

**Mōs'lem**, *a.* Pertaining to the Mohammedans; Mohammedan.

**Mōsque** (mōsk), *n.* [Ar. *masjid*, from *sajada*, to bend, bow, adore.] A Mohammedan place of worship.

**Mos-qui'to** (mus-kē'to), *n.*; *pl.* MOS-QUI'TOES. [Sp., from *mosca*, Lat. *musca*, fly.] (*Entom.*) A small insect of several different species, having a sharp-pointed proboscis, by means of which it punctures the skins of animals and sucks their blood.

**Mōss** (21), *n.* [A.-S. *meōs*, Icel. *mosi*, allied to Lat. *muscus*.] (*Bot.*) An acrogenous cryptogamous plant of a cellular structure, with leaves, and a distinct root.

The term *moss* is also popularly applied to many other small cryptogamic plants, particularly *lichens*.

**Mōss**, *n.* [O. H. Ger. & O. D. *mos*.] A bog; a place where peat is found.

**Mōss**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. MOSSED (mōst); p. pr. & vb. n. MOSSING.] To cover with moss.

**Mōss'i-ness**, *n.* State of being overgrown with moss.

**Mōss'rōse**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A variety of rose having a moss-like pubescence or growth on the calyx or envelope of the flower.

**Mōss'-trōp'er**, *n.* [From *moss*, a bog, and *trooper*.] One of a class of marauders that formerly infested the border country between England and Scotland.

**Mōss'y**, *a.* [compar. MOSSIER; superl. MOSSIEST.] **1.** Overgrown with moss; abounding with moss. **2.** Bordered with moss.

**Mōst** (20), *a.*; superl. of *more*. [A.-S. *māst*, Goth. *maists*.] Consisting of the greatest number or quantity; greatest.

*Most* is used as a noun, the words *part*, *portion*, *quantity*, &c., being omitted.

**Mōst**, *adv.* In the greatest or highest degree.

**Mōs'tic**, } *n.* [Eng. *maul-stick*, q. v.] A painter's  
**Mōs'tick**, } staff or stick on which he rests his hand in painting.

**Mōst'ly**, *adv.* For the greatest part; chiefly; in the main.

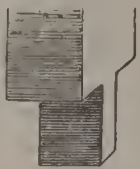
**Mot** (mo), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *mutire*, *mutire*, to mutter.] A pithy or witty saying; a witticism.

**Mōte**, *n.* [A.-S. *mot*.] A small particle; a spot; a speck.

**Mo-tēt'**, *n.* [Fr. *motet*, It. *mottetto*, diminutive of *motto*, word, device.] (*Mus.*) A musical composition adapted to sacred words in church style; an anthem.

**Mōth** (21), *n.* [A.-S. *modhdhe*, *mogdhe*, *mohdhe*.] **1.** (*Entom.*) A lepidopterous insect, having antennæ that taper regularly to a point, chiefly of nocturnal habits. **2.** That which gradually and silently eats, consumes, or wastes any thing. [garment.]

**Mōth'-ēat**, *v. t.* To eat or prey upon, as a moth eats a



Mortise and Tenon.

**Mōth'er** (mūth'er), *n.* [A.-S. *mōdor*, Icel. *mōdhir*, O. H. Ger. *muotar*, *muatar*, allied to Lat. *māter*, Gr. *μήτηρ*, Skr. *mātri*, Per. *māder*, O. Slav. *mati*, Ir. *mathair*.] **1.** A female parent; especially, a female parent of the human race. **2.** That which has produced any thing; source of birth or origin.

*Mother Carey's chicken* (*Ornith.*), a small oceanic bird; the stormy petrel. See PETREL.

**Mōth'er**, *a.* Received by birth or from ancestors; native; natural; also, acting the part, or having the place of a mother.

**Mōth'er**, *v. i.* To become concreted, as the thick matter of liquors.

**Mōth'er**, *n.* [D. *modder*, *moer*, N. H. Ger. *mutter*, allied to *mud*.] A thick, slimy substance conereted in liquors, particularly in vinegar.

**Mōth'er-hōod**, *n.* The state of being a mother.

**Mōth'er-in-lāw'**, *n.* The mother of one's husband or wife.

**Mōth'er-lānd**, *n.* The land of one's mother or parents.

**Mōth'er-less**, *a.* Destitute of a mother.

**Mōth'er-ly** (mūth'er-lĭ), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a mother. **2.** Becoming a mother; tender; parental.

*Syn.* — Maternal. — *Motherly*, being Saxon, is the more familiar word of the two when both have the same meaning. Besides this, *maternal* is confined to the feelings of a mother toward her own children, whereas *motherly* (mother-like) has a secondary sense, as in the expression *motherly care*, &c., denoting a care like that of a mother for her offspring. There is, perhaps, a growing tendency thus to separate the two, confining *motherly* to the latter signification.

**Mōth'er-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of a mother.

**Mōth'er-of-pēarl'**, *n.* The hard, silvery, brilliant, internal layer of several kinds of shells, particularly oysters; naere.

**Mōth'er-tōngue** (-tūng), *n.* **1.** A language from which another language has had its origin. **2.** One's native language.

**Mōth'er-wā'ter**, *n.* The impure residue of a liquor from which crystals have been obtained.

**Mōth'er-wit**, *n.* Native wit; common sense.

**Mōth'er-wort** (mūth'er-wūrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) An herb of a bitter taste, used popularly in medicine.

**Mōth'er-y** (mūth'er-ĭ), *a.* Resembling or partaking of the nature of mother; concreted.

**Mōth'y**, *a.* [compar. MOTHIER; superl. MOTHIEST.] [From *moth*.] Full of moths; eaten by moths.

**Mō'tile**, *a.* [Fr. See MOTIVE.] Having powers of self-motion, though unconscious.

**Mō'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *motio*, from *movere*, *motum*, to move.]

**1.** Act or process of changing place; movement. **2.** Appropriate movement; manner of moving; port; gait; air. **3.** Power of, or capacity for, moving. **4.** Movement of the mind, will, desires or passions. **5.** Proposition offered; especially, a proposition made in a deliberative assembly.

**Mō'tion**, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. MOTIONED; p. pr. & vb. n. MOTIONING.] **1.** To make a significant movement or gesture. **2.** To make proposal; to offer a proposition.

**Mō'tion-less**, *a.* Wanting motion; being at rest.

**Mō'tive**, *a.* [Lat. *movere*, *motum*, to move.] Causing motion; having power to move, or tending to move.

**Mō'tive**, *n.* **1.** That which incites to action; any thing moving the will. **2.** (*Mus.*) The theme or subject.

*Syn.* — Incentive; incitement; inducement; reason; spur; stimulus; cause. — *Motive* is the word ordinarily used in speaking of that which determines the choice. We call it an *inducement* when it is attractive in its nature, leading us forward by an appeal to our natural desires for good. We call it a *reason* when it is more immediately addressed to the intellect in the form of argument.

**Mo-tiv'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Power of producing motion. **2.** Quality of being influenced by motives.

**Mōt'ley**, *a.* [W. *mudliw*, a changing color, fr. *mudaw*, to move, change, and *liw*, color.] **1.** Variegated in color; dappled. **2.** Heterogeneously made or mixed up; discordantly composite.

**Mō'tor**, *n.* [Lat., from *movere*, *motum*, to move.] One who, or that which, imparts motion; a source or originator of mechanical power, &c.

**Mō'tor**, } *a.* [Lat. *motorius*, from *motor*. See *supra*.]

**Mō'to-ry**, } Giving motion; pertaining to organs of motion.

**Mōt'tle** (mōt'tl), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. MOTTLED; p. pr. & vb. n. MOTTLING.] [From *motley*, q. v.] To mark with spots of different color; to spot.

**Mōt'to**, *n.*; *pl.* MÖT'TŌES. [It. *motto*. See MOT.] A sentence or phrase prefixed to an essay, chapter, poem, and the like, and apposite to the subject of it.

fōōd fōōt; ūrn, rūde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; ġem, ġet; aq; exist; linger, link; this-



**Mōuld, Mōuld'er, Mōuld'y, &c.** See MOLD, MOLDER, MOLDY, &c.

**Mōult, v. & n.** See MOLT.

**Mound, n.** [A.-S. *mund*, defense, protection, hand; allied to Lat. *manus*, hand.] An artificial hill or elevation of earth; a raised bank; a bulwark; a rampart; also, a regular and isolated hill, hillock, or knoll.

**Mound, n.** [Lat. *mundus*, Fr. *monde*, the world.] (*Her.*) A ball or globe forming part of the regalia of an emperor or other sovereign.

**Mound, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* MOUNDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOUNDING.] To fortify with a mound.

**Mount, n.** [A.-S. *mont, munt*, Lat. *mons, montis*.] **1.** A mass of earth, or earth and rock, rising considerably above the common surface of the surrounding land; a mountain. **2.** (*Mil.*) Means or opportunity for mounting; especially, a horse, and the equipments necessary for a mounted horseman.

**Mount, v. i.** [*imp. & p. p.* MOUNTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOUNTING.] [From Lat. *mons, montis*, mountain.] **1.** To rise on high; to go up; to ascend. **2.** To get on horseback; to leap upon any thing. **3.** To amount; to count up.

**Mount, v. t.** **1.** To get upon; to ascend; to climb. **2.** To bestride. **3.** Hence, to put on horseback; to furnish with horses. **4.** Hence, to put on anything that sustains and fits for use, as a gun on a carriage, a map on cloth or paper; hence, to prepare for being worn, or otherwise used, as a diamond by setting, &c.

To mount guard (*Mil.*), to take the station, and do the duty, of a sentinel.

**Mount'a-ble, a.** Capable of being mounted.

**Mount'aïn (42), n.** [Lat. *mons, montis*, a mountain, *montanus*, belonging to a mountain.] **1.** A large mass of earth and rock, rising above the common level of the earth or adjacent land; a mount. **2.** Something very large.

**Mount'aïn, a.** **1.** Pertaining to a mountain; found on mountains. **2.** Of mountain size; vast.

**Mount'aïn-er', n.** An inhabitant of a mountain.

**Mount'aïn-ou's, a.** **1.** Full of mountains. **2.** Large as a mountain; huge.

**Mount'e-bank, n.** [It. *montimbanco*, from *montare*, to mount, *in, in*, upon, and *banco*, bench.] **1.** A quack-doctor who vends his nostrums from a bench or stage in some public place. **2.** Hence, any boastful and false pretender; a charlatan.

**Mount'ing, n.** **1.** Act of preparing for use, or embellishing. **2.** That by which any thing is prepared for use, or set off to advantage; embellishment.

**Mōurn, v. i.** [*imp. & p. p.* MOURNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOURNING.] [A.-S. *murnan, meornan*, Goth. *maurnan*.] **1.** To express grief or sorrow; to grieve; to lament. **2.** To wear the customary habit of sorrow.

**Mōurn, v. t.** **1.** To grieve for. **2.** To utter in a sorrowful manner.

**Syn.**—To deplore; lament; bewail; bemoan. See DEPLORE.

**Mōurn'er, n.** **1.** One who mourns. **2.** One who follows a funeral in the habit of mourning.

**Mōurn'ful, a.** **1.** Full of sorrow; expressing, or intended to express, sorrow. **2.** Causing sorrow.

**Syn.**—Sorrowful; lugubrious; sad; doleful; heavy; afflictive; grievous; calamitous.

**Mōurn'ful-ly, adv.** In a manner expressive of sorrow.

**Mōurn'ful-ness, n.** **1.** Sorrow; grief. **2.** Appearance or expression of grief.

**Mōurn'ing, n.** **1.** Act of sorrowing; lamentation; sorrow. **2.** The dress or customary habit worn by mourners.

**Mouse, n.; pl. MICE.** [A.-S. *mūs*, pl. *mȳs*, Icel. *mūs*, allied to Lat. *mus*, Gr. *μῦς*, Russ. & O. Slav. *myshy*, Skr. *mūshikā*, from *mush*, to steal, pilfer.] (*Zoöl.*) A small rodent quadruped inhabiting houses and fields.

**Mouse (mouz, 91), v. i.** [*imp. & p. p.* MOUSED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOUSING.] **1.** To watch for and catch mice. **2.** To watch for or pursue any thing in a sly manner.

**Mouse'-hōle, n.** A hole which mice enter or pass; a very small hole or entrance.

**Mou's'er (mouz'er), n.** One that mouses; a cat that catches mice.

**Mouse'-trap, n.** A trap for catching mice.

**Mous-tāche', n.** See MUSTACHE.

**Mouth, n.** [A.-S. *mūdh*, Icel. *mudhr*, Goth. *munths*.] **1.** The aperture between the lips; also, the cavity within the lips, containing the jaw, teeth, and tongue. **2.** Hence, an opening; orifice; aperture; as, (*a.*) Of a vessel by which it is filled or emptied, charged or discharged. (*b.*) Of any

cavity, as a cave, pit, well, or den. (*c.*) The opening through which the waters of any body or collection of water are discharged into another. **3.** A principal speaker; a mouth-piece. **4.** A wry face; a grimace.

**Mouth, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* MOUTHED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOUTHING.] **1.** To chew; to devour. **2.** To utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling.

**Mouth, v. i.** To speak with a full, round, or loud, affected voice; to vociferate; to rant.

**Mouth-ful, n.; pl. MOUTH'FULS.** **1.** As much as the mouth contains at once. **2.** Hence, a small quantity or amount.

**Mouth'-piēce, n.** **1.** The piece of a musical wind instrument to which the mouth is applied. **2.** One who delivers the opinions of others.

**Mov'a-ble, a.** **1.** Capable of being moved; susceptible of motion; not fixed. **2.** Changing from one time to another.

**Mov'a-ble, n.; pl. MOV'A-BLES.** An article of wares or goods; generally, in the plural, goods; wares; furniture.

**Mov'a-ble-ness, n.** State or quality of being movable.

**Mov'a-bly, adv.** In a movable manner or condition.

**Mōve (mōv), v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* MOVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOVING.] [Lat. *movere*.] **1.** To cause to change place or posture in any manner; to alter the position of; to set in motion. **2.** To excite to action by the presentation of motives; to affect, as the mind, will, or passions. **3.** To arouse the feelings or passions of; especially, to excite to tenderness or compassion. **4.** To offer formally for consideration and determination, in a public assembly.

**Syn.**—To stir; agitate; trouble; affect; persuade; influence; actuate; impel; rouse; prompt; instigate; incite; induce; incline; propose; offer.

**Mōve, v. i.** **1.** To change place; to go, in any manner, from one place to another, whether by vital or mechanical force. **2.** To act mentally or spiritually. **3.** To change residence. **4.** To bring forward a motion in an organized assembly; to make a proposal.

**Mōve, n.** **1.** Act of moving; a movement. **2.** Specifically, the act of moving one of the pieces used in playing a game, as chess.

**Mōve'ment, n.** **1.** Act of moving; change of place or posture. **2.** Mental action; emotion. **3.** Manner or style of moving. **4.** That which moves or imparts motion. **5.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) Rhythm. (*b.*) Any single strain, or part, having the same measure or time.

**Syn.**—Motion.—*Motion* expresses the general idea of not being at rest; *movement* points more especially to the agent or thing that moves, or the commencement of motion; as, the movement of an army, a movement in society, &c.

**Mōv'er, n.** **1.** A person or thing that moves, stirs, or changes place. **2.** A motor; motive power. **3.** Specifically, one who offers a proposition, or recommends any thing for consideration or adoption.

**Mōv'ing, p. a.** **1.** Changing place or posture; causing motion or action. **2.** Exciting the passions or affections; touching; pathetic; affecting.

**Mow (mou), n.** [A.-S. *muwa, muha*, Low Lat. *muga, mugio*.] **1.** A heap or pile of hay or sheaves of grain in a barn. **2.** The place in a barn where hay or grain is stowed.

**Mow (mou), v. t.** To pile and stow away in a barn, as hay or sheaves of grain.

**Mōw (mō), v. t.** [*imp.* MOWED; *p. p.* MOWED or MOWN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOWING.] [A.-S. *māwan*, allied to Lat. *metere*.] **1.** To cut down with a scythe, as grass. **2.** To cut the grass from. **3.** To cut down indiscriminately, or in great numbers or quantity.

**Mōw (mō), v. i.** **1.** To cut grass. **2.** To perform the business of mowing.

**Mow (mou), n.** [Fr. *moue*, pouting, a wry face; O. D. *mouwe*, solid flesh, pulp, H. Ger. *mauwe*; not from *mouth*.] A wry face.

**Mōw'er (mō'er), n.** One who mows.

**Mōx'ā, n.** [Probably an Oriental word.] A woolly, soft substance prepared from the young leaves of certain plants, and burnt on the skin to produce an ulcer; hence, any substance used in a like manner.

**Mr.** An abbreviation of *mister*. See MISTER.

**Mrs.** An abbreviation of *mistress*, but pronounced *mīs'sis*. See MISTRESS.

**Mūch, a.** [*compar. & superl.* wanting, but supplied by MORE and MOST from another root.] [O. Eng. *moche*, A.-S. *mucl, mycel, micel*. See MICKLE.] Great in quantity or amount; long in duration; abundant; plenteous.



**Mūch**, *n.* **1.** A great quantity; a great deal. **2.** A thing uncommon, wonderful, or noticeable.

**Mūch**, *adv.* **1.** To a great degree or extent; greatly; abundantly; far. **2.** Often, or long. **3.** In very nearly the same condition; almost.

**Mū'cid**, *a.* [Lat. *mucidus*, from Lat. *mucus*, mucus, snot, *mucere*, to be moldy or musty.] Musty; moldy; slimy.

**Mū'ci-lāge**, *n.* [L. Lat. *muccilago*, from *muccus*, Lat. *mucus*, mucus, slime.] **1.** (Chem.) One of the proximate elements of vegetables. **2.** An aqueous solution of gum.

**Mū'ci-lāg'i-noūs**, *a.* **1.** Partaking of the nature of mucilage; moist, soft, and lubricous; slimy. **2.** Pertaining to, or secreting, mucilage.

**Mū'ci-lāg'i-noūs-ness**, *n.* State of being mucilaginous.

**Mu-çip'a-roūs**, *a.* [Lat. *mucus*, mucus, and *parere*, to bring forth, produce.] Secreting or producing mucus.

**Mūck**, *n.* [A.-S. *mix*, *meox*, dung, filth, allied to *mīgan*, Lat. *mingere*, *mejere*, Gr. *μίχαιν*, Skr. *mih*.] **1.** Dung in a moist state. **2.** A mass of decaying vegetable matter. **3.** Something mean, vile, or filthy.

To run a muck. See AMUCK.

**Mūck**, *v. t.* To manure with muck.

**Mūck'i-ness**, *n.* The quality of being mucky.

**Mūck'-worm** (-wūrm), *n.* **1.** A worm that lives in muck. **2.** A miser.

**Mū'eoūs**, *a.* [Lat. *mucosus*, from *mucus*, mucus.] **1.** Pertaining to, or resembling, mucus; slimy. **2.** Secreting a slimy substance.

**Mū'eoūs-ness**, *n.* The state of being mucous.

**Mū'ero-nate**, } *a.* [Lat. *mucronatus*, from *mucro*,  
**Mū'ero-nā'ted**, } *mucronis*, a sharp point.] (Bot. & Zoöl.) Terminating abruptly, or in short, spinous processes.

**Mū'eu-lent**, *a.* [Lat. *muculentus*, fr. *mucus*.] Slimy; moist, and moderately viscous.

**Mū'eus**, *n.* [Lat.] (Physiol.) **1.** A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane, which it serves to moisten and defend. **2.** Hence, any other animal fluid of a viscid quality.

**Mūd**, *n.* [L. Ger. *mudde*, *mudder*. See MOTHER.] Earth wet, soft, moist, and adhesive, with water.

**Mūd**, *v. t.* To make turbid, or foul, with dirt; to muddy.

**Mūd'di-ly**, *adv.* In a muddy manner; turbidly.

**Mūd'di-ness**, *n.* Condition or quality of being muddy; turbidness.

**Mūd'dle**, *n.* A state of being turbid or confused; hence, intellectual cloudiness or dullness.

**Mūd'dle**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. MUDDLED; p. pr. & vb. n. MUDDLING.] [From *mud*.] **1.** To make turbid, or muddy, as water. **2.** To cloud or stupefy.

**Mūd'dy**, *a.* [compar. MUDDIER; superl. MUDDIEST.] [From *mud*.] **1.** Besmeared or dashed with mud. **2.** Containing mud. **3.** Consisting of mud or earth; gross; impure. **4.** Cloudy in mind; dull; heavy; stupid.

**Mūd'dy**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. MUDDIED; p. pr. & vb. n. MUDDYING.] **1.** To soil with mud; to dirty. **2.** To make dull or heavy.

**Mūd'-sill**, *n.* **1.** The lowest sill of a structure, usually imbedded in the soil. **2.** One of the lower or laboring classes. [Amer.]

**Mūd'-wall**, *n.* A wall composed of mud, or of materials laid in mud without mortar.

**Mu-ēz'zin**, *n.* [Ar., from *azzana*, to inform, from *azana*, to hear, listen, from *uzn*, the ear.] A Mohammedan crier of the hour of prayer.

**Mūff**, *n.* [H. Ger. *muff*, Icel. *muffa*, from O. L. Ger. *mouwe*, O. D. *mauwe*, *mouwe*, *mowe*, sleeve.] A warm cover for receiving the hands.

**Mūf'fin**, *n.* [From Eng. *muff*. See *supra*.] A light, spongy cake, circular and flat.

**Mūf'fle**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. MUFFLED; p. pr. & vb. n. MUFFLING.] [Prov. Ger. *muffeln*, *müffeln*, fr. *muff*, *muff*, q. v.] **1.** To wrap up in something that conceals; especially, to wrap, as the face or more, in thick and disguising folds. **2.** To wrap with something that dulls or renders sound inaudible. [articulation.]

**Mūf'fle**, *v. i.* To speak indistinctly, or without clear articulation.

**Mūf'fle**, *n.* [From L. Lat. *muffula*, *muff*, from the resemblance of its form. See MUFF.] (Chem. & Metal.) An oven-shaped vessel, for the purification of gold and silver.

**Mūf'fle**, *n.* The bare end of the nose between the nostrils, when covered with a mucous membrane.

**Mūf'fler**, *n.* A cover for the face; a wrapper enveloping the head or neck, used as a part of female dress.

**Mūf'ti**, *n.*; pl. MŪF'TIŞ. [Ar. *muf'ti*, from *fatā*, to decide or give judgment in a lawsuit.] An official expounder of Mohammedan law in Turkey.

**Mūg**, *n.* [Ir. *mugan*, a mug, *mucog*, a cup.] A kind of earthen or metal cup.

**Mūg'gy**, *a.* [compar. MUGGIER; superl. MUGGIEST.] [Prov. Eng. *mug*, fog; W. *mwg*, smoke, *mwci*, fog; Icel. *mugga*, mist.] **1.** Moist; damp; moldy. **2.** Moist or damp and close.

**Mu-lāt'to**, *n.*; pl. MU-LĀT'TŌEŞ. [Sp. *mulato*, of a mixed breed, from *mulo*, Lat. *mulus*, mule.] The offspring of a negress by a white man, or of a white woman by a negro.

**Mūl'bēr-ry**, *n.* [A.-S. *mur*, *murberie*, from Lat. *morum*, mulberry, *morus*, a mulberry-tree; Gr. *μῶρον*, *μόρον*, *μορέα*.] (Bot.) The berry or fruit of a tree of the genus *Morus*; also the tree itself.

**Mūlch** (66), *n.* [Allied to *mull*, 3.] Half-rotten straw, decayed leaves or the like, strewn over the roots of plants to protect from heat or cold, to keep moist, &c.

**Mūlch**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. MULCHIED (mūlcht); p. pr. & vb. n. MULCHING.] To furnish with, or protect with, mulch. [punishment or penalty.]

**Mūlet**, *n.* [Lat. *mulcta*, *multa*.] A fine; a pecuniary

Syn.—Amercement; forfeit; forfeiture; penalty.

**Mūlet**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. MULCTED; p. pr. & vb. n. MULCTING.] **1.** To punish by imposing a pecuniary fine; to fine. **2.** Hence, to withhold from by way of punishment or discipline.

**Mūle**, *n.* [Lat. *mulus*, A.-S. *māl*, *māl-as*.] **1.** A quadruped of a mongrel breed, usually generated between an ass and a mare, sometimes between a horse and a she-ass; — applied also to any animal produced by a mixture of different species. **2.** A plant of a mongrel kind; a hybrid. **3.** [Ger. *mühle*, mill; M. Ger. *mule*.] A machine used in spinning cotton.

**Mūle-spin'ner**, *n.* One who spins on a mule.

**Mū'le-teer'**, *n.* One who drives mules.

**Mū'li-ēb'ri-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *muliebritas*, from *mulier*, a woman.] **1.** State of being a woman; womanhood. **2.** Hence, effeminacy; softness.

**Mūl'ish**, *a.* Like a mule; sullen; stubborn.

**Mūll**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. MULLED; p. pr. & vb. n. MULLING.] [Either from Lat. *mollire*, to soften, or from W. *mull*, warm, or allied to Eng. *mell*, Goth. *mīlith*, honey.] **1.** To heat, sweeten, and enrich with spices. **2.** To dispirit or deaden.

**Mūll**, *n.* [Perhaps contracted from *mossul*. See MUSLIN.] A thin, soft kind of muslin.

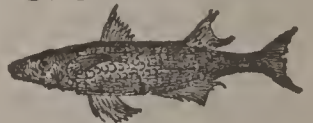
**Mūl'lein**, } *n.* [Fr. *molène*, from *mol*, Lat. *mollis*, soft.]

**Mūl'len**, } (Bot.) A certain plant growing in roads and neglected fields.

**Mūll'er**, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, mulls. **2.** A vessel in which wine is mulled over a fire.

**Mūll'er**, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *mull*, to rub, squeeze, or bruise. Cf. Lat. *molere*, to grind, *molaris*, a mill-stone.] A sort of pestle of stone or glass, for grinding pigments.

**Mūl'let**, *n.* [Fr. *mulet*, fr. Lat. *mullus*.] (Ichth.) A fish which frequents the shore, and roots in the sand like a hog.



**Mūl'li-grūbs**, *n.* [Perh. from Prov. Eng. *mulling*, p. pr. of *mull*, to rub, squeeze, pull about, and *grub*.] **1.** A twisting of the intestines; colic. [Slang.] **2.** Hence, sullenness.

**Mūll'ion** (mūl'yun), *n.* [Perhaps from Fr. *mouler*, to mold.] (Arch.) (a.) A slender bar or pier which forms the division between the lights of windows, screens, &c. (b.) One of the divisions in panelings resembling windows.

**Mult-ān'gu-lar**, *a.* [From Lat. *multangulus*, having many angles, from *multus*, much, many, and *angulus*, angle.] Having many angles; polygonal.

**Mult-ān'gu-lar-ly** (-āng'gu-lar-lŷ), *adv.* With many angles or corners.

**Mūl'ti-cā'voūs**, *a.* [Lat. *multicavus*, from *multus*, much, many, and *cavum*, *cavus*, cavity, hole.] Having many cavities.

**Mūl'ti-dēn'tate**, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and *dentatus*, toothed. See DENTATE.] Armed with many teeth.

**Mūl'ti-fā'ri-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *multifarius*, from *multus*, much, many.] Having multiplicity; of various kinds; diversified. [diversity.]

**Mūl'ti-fā'ri-oūs-ly**, *adv.* With great multiplicity and diversity.

**Mūl'ti-fā'ri-oūs-ness**, *n.* Multiplied diversity.

**Mūl'ti-fīd**, *a.* [Lat. *multifidus*, from *multus*, much,

food, foot; ūrn, ryde, pull; çell, çhaise, call, echo; ġem, ġet; aq; exist; linger, link; this



many, and *findere*, to cleave, divide.] (*Bot.*) Divided into several parts by linear sinuses and straight margins.

**Mul'ti-flō'roūs**, or **Mul-tif'lo-roūs**, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and *flos, floris*, flower.] Having many flowers.

**Mul'ti-fōld**, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and Eng. *fold*.] Many times doubled; manifold.

**Mul'ti-fōrm**, *a.* [Lat. *multiformis*, fr. *multus*, much, many, and *forma*, shape.] Having many forms, shapes, or appearances.

**Mul'ti-fōrm'i-ty**, *n.* Diversity of forms; variety of shapes or appearances in the same thing.

**Mul'ti-lāt'er-al**, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and *latus, lateris*, side.] Having many sides.

**Mul'ti-līn'e-al**, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and *linea*, line.] Having many lines.

**Mul'ti-lōc'u-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and *loculus*, a little place, a cell.] Having many cells or compartments.

**Mul-til'o-quence**, *n.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and *loquens*, p. pr. of *loqui*, to speak.] Use of many words; talkativeness.

**Mul-til'o-quent**, } *a.* Speaking much; very talkative.

**Mul-til'o-quoūs**, } *a.* Speaking much; very talkative.

**Mul-tip'a-roūs**, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and *parere*, to bear, produce.] Producing many at a birth.

**Mul-tip'ar-tite**, *a.* [Lat. *multipartitus*, from *multus*, much, many, and *partitus*, divided, p. p. of *partire*, to divide, from *pars*, part.] Divided into many parts.

**Mul'ti-pēd**, *n.* [Lat. *multipes, multipedis*, from *multus*, much, many, and *pes, pedis*, foot.] An insect having many feet.

**Mul'ti-pēd**, *a.* Having many feet. [many feet.]

**Mul'ti-ple** (mul'ti-pl), *a.* [L. Lat. *multiplus*, for *multiplus*, q. v.] Containing more than one, or more than one; manifold.

**Mul'ti-ple**, *n.* (*Math.*) A quantity containing another a certain number of times without a remainder.

☞ A common multiple of two or more numbers contains each of them a certain number of times exactly. The least common multiple is the least number that will do this.

**Mul'ti-plī'a-ble**, } *a.* Capable of being multiplied.

**Mul'ti-plī-ca-ble**, } *a.* Capable of being multiplied.

**Mul'ti-plī-eānd'**, *n.* [Lat. *multiplicandus*, to be multiplied.] (*Arith.*) The number to be multiplied by another, which is called the multiplier.

**Mul'ti-plī-eate**, or **Mul-tip'li-eate**, *n.* [Lat. *multiplicatus*, p. p. of *multiplicare*. See MULTIPLY.] Consisting of many, or more than one; multiple; manifold.

**Mul'ti-plī-eā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of multiplying, or of increasing number. 2. (*Math.*) A rule or operation by which any given number or quantity may be added to itself any number of times proposed.

**Mul'ti-plī-eā'tive**, *a.* Tending to multiply; having the power to multiply.

**Mul'ti-plī-eā'tor**, *n.* The number by which another number is multiplied; a multiplier.

**Mul'ti-plīc'i-ty**, *n.* 1. A state of being multiple, manifold, or various. 2. A collection of many objects.

**Mul'ti-plī'er**, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, multiplies. 2. The number in arithmetic by which another is multiplied.

**Mul'ti-plī'y** (54), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MULTIPLIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MULTIPLYING.] [From Lat. *multiplus*, from *multus*, much, many, and *plicare*, to fold.] 1. To increase in number; to make more numerous; to add quantity to. 2. (*Math.*) To repeat or add to itself any given number or quantity as many times as there are units in any other given number.

**Mul'ti-plī'y**, *v. i.* 1. To become numerous. 2. To increase in extent and influence.

**Mul'ti-tūde** (53), *n.* [Lat. *multitudo*, from *multus*, much, many.] 1. The state of being many; numerousness. 2. A great number of individuals.

**Syn.** — Throng; crowd; assembly; assemblage; commonalty; swarm; populace; vulgar.

**Mul'ti-tū'di-na-ry**, *a.* Multitudinous; manifold.

**Mul'ti-tū'di-noūs**, *a.* Consisting of, or having, the appearance of a multitude; manifold.

**Mul'ti-vālv'e**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A mollusk which has a shell of many valves.

**Mul'ti-vālv'e**, } *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and

**Mul'ti-vālv'u-lar**, } *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and

**Mul'ti-vālv'u-lar**, } *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and

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**Mūm**, *n.* [From Chr. *Mumme*, who first brewed it in 1492.] A sort of strong beer, originally introduced from Brunswick, in Germany.

**Mūm'ble**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MUMBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MUMBLING.] [D. *mompelen, mommelen*, Icel. *mumla*. Cf. MUM, *a.* and MUMP, *v.*] 1. To speak with the lips or other organs partly closed; to mutter. 2. To eat with the lips close.

**Mūm'ble**, *v. t.* 1. To utter with a low, inarticulate voice. 2. To eat with a muttering sound. 3. To suppress, or utter imperfectly.

**Mūm'bler**, *n.* One who mumbles.

**Mūmm**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MUMMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MUMMING.] [N. H. Ger. *mummen*, to mask, muffle, from *mumme*, a mask or muffle.] To sport or make diversion in a mask or disguise; to mask.

**Mūm'mer**, *n.* One who mums; a masker; a buffoon.

**Mūm'mer-y**, *n.* 1. Masking; sport; diversion; buffoonery. 2. Farcical show.

**Mūm'mi-fi-eā'tion**, *n.* Act of making into a mummy.

**Mūm'mi-fōrm**, *a.* Resembling a mummy in form.

**Mūm'mi-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MUMMIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MUMMIFYING.] [Eng. *mummy* and Lat. *facere*, to make.] To embalm and dry as a mummy.

**Mūm'my**, *n.* [Per. *mūmiyā*, from *mūm, mōm*, wax.] A dead body embalmed and dried after the manner of the ancient Egyptians; also, a body preserved, by any means, in a dry state.

**Mūmp**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MUMPED (84); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MUMPING.] [Icel. *mumpa*, to take into the mouth, fr. *mumpr*, curly beard.] 1. To work over with the mouth; to nibble. 2. To talk imperfectly, brokenly, or feebly.

**Mūmp**, *v. i.* 1. To move the lips with the mouth closed; to mumble. 2. To talk imperfectly, brokenly, or feebly.

**Mūmp'er**, *n.* A beggar. [or feebly.]

**Mūmp'ish**, *a.* Dull; heavy; sullen; sour.

**Mūmps**, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng. *mump*, to be sulky. Cf. MUMP, MUMBLE, and MUM.] (*Med.*) A peculiar and specific unsuppurative inflammation of the parotid glands.

**Mūnch**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MUNCHED (mūncht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MUNCHING.] [Fr. *manger*, to eat, from Lat. *manducare*, to chew.] To nibble; to chew without opening the mouth.

**Mūnch**, *v. i.* To chew with closed lips; to masticate.

**Mūnch'er**, *n.* One who munches.

**Mūn'dāne**, *a.* [Lat. *mundanus*, from *mundus*, the world.] Belonging to the world; worldly; earthly, terrestrial.

**Mūn'di-fi-eā'tion**, *n.* [From Lat. *mundificare*, to make clean, from *mundus*, clean, and *facere*, to make.] The act or operation of cleansing any body from dross or extraneous matter.

**Mun-dif'i-ea-tive**, *a.* Having the power to cleanse.

**Mun-dif'i-ea-tive**, *n.* A medicine that has the quality of cleansing.

**Mun-dūn'gus**, *n.* [Cf. Sp. *mondongo*, paunch, tripe, black pudding.] Tobacco. [*Cant.*]

**Mūn'go**, *n.* A fibrous material obtained by deviling the rags or remnants of fine woollen goods, as broadcloths, &c.

**Mu-niç'i-pal**, *a.* [Lat. *municipalis*, from *municipium*, a free town, from *munia*, official duties, and *capere*, to take.] 1. Pertaining to a corporation or city. 2. Pertaining to a state, kingdom, or nation.

**Mu-niç'i-pāl'i-ty**, *n.* A municipal district.

**Mu-niç'i-çençe**, *n.* Quality of being munificent.

**Syn.** — Benevolence; beneficence; liberality; generosity; bounty; bounteousness.

**Mu-niç'i-çent**, *a.* [Lat. *munificus*, from *munus, muneris*, present, gift, and *facere*, to make.] Very liberal in giving or bestowing.

**Syn.** — Beneficent; bounteous; bountiful; liberal; generous.

**Mu-niç'i-çent-ly**, *adv.* In a munificent manner.

**Mū'ni-ment**, *n.* [Lat. *munimentum*, from *munire*, to fortify.] 1. Act of supporting or defending. 2. A stronghold; a place or means of defense. 3. (*Law.*) A record; title deeds and papers.

**Mu-ni'tion** (nūsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *munitio*, from *munire*, to wall, to fortify.] Whatever materials are used in war for defense, or for annoying an enemy; military stores of all kinds.

**Mun-jeet'**, *n.* [Hind. *manjit, majith*.] The root of a plant brought from India, and used for dyeing, in the place of madder.

**Mūnç**, *n.* [Ger. *mund*, Goth. *munths*. See MOUTH.] The mouth and chaps. [*Vulgar.*]



**Mū'ral**, *a.* [Lat. *muralis*, from *murus*, wall.] 1. Pertaining to a wall. 2. Resembling a wall; perpendicular or steep.

*Mural circle* (*Astron.*), a graduated circle, in the plane of the meridian, attached permanently to a perpendicular wall;—used for measuring arcs of the meridian.

**Mūr'der**, *u.* [A.-S. *mordhur*, murder, from *mordh*, id., Goth. *maurthr*, allied to Lat. *mors*, *mortis*, death, *mori*, *moriri*, to die, Skr. *mri*.] The act of killing a human being with malice prepense or aforethought.

**Mūr'der**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MURDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MURDERING.] 1. To kill with premeditated malice. 2. To destroy; to put an end to.

*Syn.*—To kill; assassinate; slay; massacre. See KILL.

**Mūr'der-er**, *n.* One guilty of murder.

*Syn.*—Assassin; cut-throat; bloodshedder; manslayer.

**Mūr'der-ess**, *n.* A woman who commits murder.

**Mūr'der-ōūs**, *a.* 1. Guilty of murder. 2. Consisting in murder; accompanied with murder. 3. Fond of murder. 4. Premeditating murder.

*Syn.*—Bloody; sanguinary; blood-guilty; blood-thirsty; fell; savage; cruel.

**Mūr'der-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a murderous manner.

**Mū'ri-ate**, *n.* [From Lat. *muria*.] (*Chem.*) A compound formed by the union of muriatic acid with a base.

**Mū'ri-ā'ted**, *a.* 1. Combined or impregnated with muriatic acid. 2. Put in brine.

**Mū'ri-āt'ic**, *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, sea-salt.

*Muriatic acid*, an acid consisting of one equivalent of hydrogen and one of chlorine; hydrochloric acid.

**Mūr'ine**, *a.* [Lat. *murinus*, fr. *mus*, mouse.] Pertaining to a mouse, or to mice; mouse-colored.

**Mūr'k'y**, *a.* [*compar.* MURKIER; *superl.* MURKIEST.] [A.-S. *myrc*, Icel. *myrkr*.] Dark; obscure; gloomy.

**Mūr'mur**, *n.* [Lat.] 1. A low, confused, and indistinct sound, like that of running water. 2. A half suppressed complaint.

**Mūr'mur**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MURMURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MURMURING.] [Lat. *murmurare*, from *murmur*, allied to Gr. *μυρμύρειν*, to roar and boil, said of water.]

1. To make a low, continued noise, like the hum of bees, a stream of water, rolling waves, or the wind in a forest. 2. To utter complaints in a low, half-articulated voice; to grumble.

**Mūr'mur-er**, *n.* One who murmurs. [plaints.]

**Mūr'mur-ing-ly**, *adv.* With a low sound; with com-

**Mūr'mur-ōūs**, *a.* Attended with murmurs; murmuring.

**Mūr'rain** (42), *u.* [From Lat. *mori*, *moriri*, to die.] An infectious and fatal disease among cattle.

**Mūr'rhine** (-rīn), or **Mūr'rhine** (-rīn), *a.* [Lat. *murrhinus*, from *murrha*, a kind of stone of which costly vessels were made.] Pertaining to, or made of, a kind of stone called *murrha* by the ancients;—said of certain vases of great beauty used by the Romans which had a reputed quality of breaking if poison was mixed with the liquor they contained.

**Mūr'zā**, *n.* The hereditary nobility among the Tartars.

**Mūs'ea-del**, } *n.* [L. Lat. *muscatellum* or *mus-*

**Mūs'ea-dīne** (or -dīn), } *cadellum* (sc. *vinum*), fr. *mus-*

*catum* and *muscata* (sc. *nux*), nutmeg, Ar. *muskat*, fr. Ar. *musk*, *misk*, musk.] 1. A rich, spicy grape; also, the wine made from it. 2. A fragrant and delicious pear.

**Mūs'cle** (mūs/sl), *n.* [Lat. *musculus*, a muscle, and a little mouse, dim. of *mus*, a mouse.] 1. (*Anat.*) An organ of motion in animal bodies, consisting of fibers inclosed in their cellular membrane, and admitting of contraction and relaxation. 2. (*Conch.*) A certain bivalvular shell-fish.

**Mūs'eo-vā'do**, *a.* [Sp. *azúcar mascabado*, from *mascabar*, for *menoscabar*, to lessen, to impair, from *menos-cabo*, diminution, deterioration, Eng. *mischievous*. See MISCHIEF.] Pertaining to or characterizing unrefined or raw sugar.

**Mūs'eo-vy Dūck**. [A corruption for *musk-duck*, q. v.] (*Ornith.*) A species of duck larger than the common duck, often raised in poultry-yards.

**Mūs'eu-lar**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a muscle, or to a system or the strength of muscles. 2. Consisting of, or constituting, a muscle or muscles. 3. Performed by, or dependent on, a muscle or the muscles. 4. Well furnished with muscles; brawny; strong; powerful.

**Mūs'eu-lār'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being muscular.

**Mūs'eu-loūs**, *a.* Muscular. [*Obsolescent.*]

**Mūse**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MUSING.] [O. H. Ger. *mozon*, *muozon*, to be idle, *moza*, *muoza*, *musze*, idle or vacant time, leisure. Cf. AMUSE.]

1. To think closely; to study in silence. 2. To be absent-minded.

*Syn.*—To ponder; consider; meditate; ruminare. See PONDER.

**Mūse**, *v. t.* To think on; to meditate on. [mind.]

**Mūse**, *n.* Deep thought; hence, sometimes, absence of

**Mūse**, *n.* [Lat. *musa*, Gr. *μοῦσα*, prob. from *μάω*, to seek out, invent, create.] (*Myth.*) One of the nine fabled goddesses who preside over literary, artistic, and scientific matters and labors; a genius of art, literature, or music.

**Mūse**, *n.* [See MUSET.] A gap in a hedge, fence, wall, or the like, through which a wild animal may pass; a muset.

**Mūse'er**, *n.* One who muses; an absent-minded person.

**Mūset**, *n.* [O. Fr. *musette*, dim. of *musse*, fr. *musser*, *mu-cer*, *mu-cier*, *mu-cher*, to conceal, hide.] A gap in a hedge, fence, or thicket, through which an animal passes; a muset.

**Mu-sē'um** (124), *n.* [Lat. *museum*, Gr. *μουσεῖον*, temple of the Muses, hence a place of study.] A collection of natural, scientific, or literary curiosities, or of works of art.

**Mūsh**, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *muos*, *muas*, *moas*, *mōs*, *pap*, any thick preparation of fruit.] Indian meal boiled in water.

**Mūsh'rōom**, *n.* [Fr. *mousseron*, from *mousse*, moss, because it grows in it.] 1. (*Bot.*) One of a large class of cryptogamic plants of the natural order of *Fungi*. The name is sometimes popularly restricted to such species as are used as food. 2. An upstart.

**Mūsh'rōom**, *a.* Pertaining to mushrooms; short-lived; ephemeral.

**Mūsie**, *n.* [Lat. *musica*, Gr. *μουσική*, (sc. *τέχνη*), any art over which the Muses presided, esp. music.] 1. Melody or harmony; a succession of sounds so modulated as to please the ear. 2. Science of harmonical sounds. 3. Art of combining sounds in a manner to please the ear.

**Mūsie-al**, *a.* 1. Belonging or relating to music. 2. Producing or containing music. 3. Pleasing to the ear; melodious; harmonious.

*Musical glasses*, a musical instrument, consisting of a number of glass goblets, played upon with the end of the finger damped.

**Mūsie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a melodious or harmonious manner.

**Mūsie-al-ness**, *n.* The quality of being musical.

**Mu-sī'cian** (-zīsh'an), *n.* One skilled in the art or science of music.

**Mūsk**, *n.* [Lat. *muscus*, Gr. *μόσχος*, Ar. *musk*, *misk*, from Skr. *mushka*, testicle.] A substance obtained from a bag behind the navel of the male musk-deer. It is remarkable for its intensely powerful and enduring odor.

**Mūsk'-deer**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A hornless deer found in Thibet and Nepal. The male produces the substance known as *musk*.

**Mūsk'ket**, *n.* [L. Lat. *muscheta*, *muschetta*, a missile discharged from a ballista, from L. Lat. *muschetus*, *musce-tus*, a kind of hawk or falcon, from Lat. *musca*, a fly, because its breast is marked with spots looking like flies.] A kind of fire-arm discharged by a percussion-lock.

**Mūsk'ket-er'**, *n.* A soldier armed with a musket.

**Mūsk'ket-ōon'**, *n.* 1. A short musket. 2. One who is armed with such a musket.

**Mūsk'ket-ry**, *n.* Muskets in general or collectively.

**Mūsk'i-ness**, *n.* Quality of being musky.

**Mūsk'-mēl'on**, *n.* A delicious species of melon;—so called from its musky fragrance.

**Mūsk'-ōx**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bovine ruminant which inhabits the country about Hudson's Bay. It has large horns turning downward and outward on each side of the head.

**Mūsk'-rat**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A rodent animal, allied to the beaver, but about the size of a cat, having a strong, musky smell. It is a native of North America.

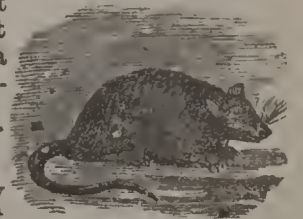
**Mūsk'y**, *a.* Having the odor of musk; fragrant.

**Mūsh'in**, *n.* [From *Mossoul*, a city of Mesopotamia, where it was first manufactured.] A thin cotton cloth, of any kind;—sometimes restricted to a kind of cotton gauze.

*Muslin de laine* [Fr. *mousseline de laine*, woolen muslin], a woolen fabric of light texture, used for ladies' dresses, &c.; also, a like fabric of cotton and wool.



Musk-ox.



Musk-rat.



**Mūs'quash**, *n.* [The Indian name.] The same as MUSK-RAT, *q. v.*

**Mūs'quet** (mūs'ket), *n.* See MUSKET.

**Mūs'quī'to** (mūs-kē'to), *n.* See MOSQUITO.

**Mūs'rōle**, *n.* [Fr. *muserolle*, from *museau*, a muzzle, fr. Lat. *morsus*, bite, that which one bites, from *mordere*, *morsum*, to bite.] The nose-band of a horse's bridle.

**Müss**, *n.* [O. Fr. *mousche*, a fly, a scramble, from Lat. *musca*, a fly.] A confused struggle.

**Mūs'sel**, *n.* [Written also *muscle*.] (Zool.) A marine bivalve shell-fish having a shining surface.

**Mūs'sul-man**, *n.*; *pl.* MŪS'SUL-MANŪ. [From Ar. *moslemna*, *pl.* of *moslem*, *muslim*. See MOSLEM.] A Mohammedan, or follower of Mohammed; a Moslem.

**Mūs'sul-mān'ish**, *a.* Mohammedan.

**Müst**, *v. i.* or *auxiliary*. [O. Sax. *mōste*, Goth. *mōtan*.] 1. To be obliged; — expressing both physical and moral necessity. 2. To be necessary or essential to the character or end proposed.

**Müst**, *n.* [From Lat. *mustum* (sc. *vinum*), from *mustus*, young, new, fresh.] Wine pressed from the grape, but not fermented. [to become fetid.]

**Müst**, *v. i.* [Cf. MOIST.] To grow moldy and sour;

**Mūs-tāche'** (mūs-tāsh'), *pl.* MUS-TĀCH'Ī'ES, fr. Gr. *μύσ-ραξ*, upper lip and the beard upon it.] That part of the beard which grows on the upper lip.

**Mūs'tang**, *n.* The wild horse of the prairies in Mexico, California, &c.

**Mūs'tard**, *n.* [From Lat. *mustum*, must, because it is mixed with it.] (Bot.) A plant and its pungent seeds, which, ground into powder, form a well-known condiment.

**Mus-tee'**, *n.* [Cf. MESTIZO.] The child of a white person and a quadroon.

**Mūs'ter**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MUSTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MUSTERING.] [Lat. *moustrare*, to show.] 1. To assemble, as troops for parade, inspection, exercise, or the like. 2. Hence, generally, to gather for use or exhibition; to get together. [body.]

**Mūs'ter**, *v. i.* To come together as parts of a force or

**Mūs'ter**, *n.* 1. An assembling of troops for review and inspection, for parade, &c. 2. Hence, assemblage and display; gathering.

To pass muster, to pass without censure through a muster or inspection.

**Mūs'ter-mās'ter**, *n.* (Mil.) One who takes an account of troops, and of their arms and other military apparatus.

**Mūs'ter-rōll**, *n.* (Mil.) A roll or register of the men in each company, troop, or regiment.

**Müst'i-ness**, *n.* Quality of being musty or sour.

**Müst'y**, *a.* [*compar.* MUSTIER; *superl.* MUSTIEST.] 1. Moldy; sour; foul and fetid. 2. Spoiled by age. 3. Dull; heavy; spiritless.

**Mū'ta-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being subject to change or alteration, either in form, state, or essential qualities; changeableness; inconstancy.

**Mū'ta-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *mutabilis*, from *mutare*, to change.] 1. Capable of alteration; subject to change. 2. Susceptible of change; inconstant.

**Syn.** — Changeable; alterable; unstable; unsteady; unsettled; wavering; variable; irresolute; fickle.

**Mū'ta-ble-ness**, *n.* The quality of being mutable.

**Mu-tā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act or process of changing. 2. Change; alteration, either in form or qualities.

**Mūte**, *a.* [Lat. *mutus*.] 1. Restrained from speaking; uttering no sound. 2. Incapable of speaking. 3. Not uttered; unpronounced; silent; also, produced by complete closure of the mouth-organs; entirely interrupting the passage of breath; — said of certain letters.

**Syn.** — Silent; dumb. — One is *silent* who does not speak; one is *dumb* who can not, for want of the proper organs, as a child born dumb, a dumb beast, &c.; one is *mute* who is held back from speaking by some special cause, as, he was mute through fear, mute astonishment, &c. Such is the case with most of those who never speak from childhood; they are not ordinarily dumb, but mute because they are deaf, and therefore never learn to talk; and hence their more appropriate name is *deaf-mutes*.

**Mūte**, *n.* 1. One who is silent or speechless, from whatever cause; — specifically, (a.) One who, from deafness, is unable to use articulate language. (b.) A person employed to stand before the door of a house in which there is a corpse. (c.) A dumb attendant, especially of a seraglio. 2. (Gram.) (a.) A letter which represents no sound; a silent letter. (b.) An element of speech formed by a position of the mouth-organs which stops the passage of the breath entirely; as *p*, *b*, *d*, *g*, *k*, *t*.

**Mūte**, *v. i.* [Fr. *mutir*, to dung, allied to Eng. *mud*, *q. v.*] To eject the contents of the bowels, as brds.

**Mūte**, *v. t.* To cast off; to shed; to molt.

**Mūte'ly**, *adv.* Without uttering words or sounds.

**Mūte'ness**, *n.* Forbearance of speaking; silence.

**Mū'ti-lā'te**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MUTILATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MUTILATING.] [Lat. *mutilare*, *mutilatum*, from *mutilus*, maimed, Gr. *μύτιλος*, *μίτυλος*.] 1. To cut off a limb or essential part of; to maim; to cripple. 2. To destroy or remove a material part of, so as to render imperfect. [mutilated.]

**Mū'ti-lā'tion**, *n.* Act of mutilating, or state of being

**Mū'ti-lā'tor**, *n.* One who mutilates.

**Mū'ti-neer'**, *n.* [See MUTINY.] One guilty of mutiny; a sailor or soldier who rises in opposition to the authority of the officers.

**Mū'ti-noūs**, *a.* Disposed to mutiny; turbulent.

**Mū'ti-noūs-ly**, *adv.* In a mutinous manner.

**Mū'ti-noūs-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being mutinous.

**Mū'ti-ny**, *n.* [From L. Lat. *movita*, from *movitus*, for Lat. *motus*, *p. p.* of *movere*, to move.] 1. Insurrection against constituted authority, particularly military or naval authority. 2. Violent commotion; tumult; strife.

**Syn.** — Insurrection; revolt; uprising; rebellion.

**Mū'ti-ny**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MUTINIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MUTINYING.] To rise against lawful authority, especially in military and naval service; to revolt against rightful authority.

**Mūt'ter**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MUTTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MUTTERING.] [Lat. *muttire*, *mutire*.] 1. To utter words with a low voice, with sullenness or in complaint; to grumble; to murmur. 2. To sound with a low, rumbling noise.

**Mūt'ter**, *v. t.* To utter with imperfect articulations, or with a low, murmuring voice.

**Mūt'ter**, *n.* Repressed or obscure utterance.

**Mūt'ter-er**, *n.* One who mutters; a grumbler.

**Mūt'ton** (mūt'tn), *n.* [Fr. *mouton*, O. Fr. *muton*, *mul-tun*, from Lat. *mutilus*, mutilated, with *l* transposed.] The flesh of sheep, raw or dressed for food.


**Mūt'ton-ehōp**, *n.* A rib of mutton for broiling, having the bone cut, or chopped, at the small end.

**Mūt'u-al** (mūt'yū-al), *a.* [Lat. *mutuus*, from *mutare*, to change.] Reciprocally acting or related; reciprocally given and received.

**Syn.** — Reciprocal; interchanged; common. — *Common* is applied to that which belongs alike, or in common, to the parties concerned; as, our common country, a common friend. *Mutual* implies an interchange of the thing spoken of between the parties; as, mutual friendship. Hence, to speak of "a mutual friend" (as if a friend could be interchanged) is a gross error; while it is proper to speak of having a mutual desire to promote the interests of a common friend of our common country.

**Mūt'u-āl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of correlation; reciprocation; interchange.

**Mūt'u-al-ly**, *adv.* In a mutual manner.

**Mūt'ule**, *n.* [Lat. *mutulus*.]  (Arch.) A projecting block worked under the corona of the Doric cornice, in the same situation as the modillion of the Corinthian order.

**Mūz'zle**, *n.* [L. Lat. *musellus*, *musellum*. See MUS-ROLE.] 1. The projecting mouth and nose of an animal. 2. The mouth of a thing. 3. A fastening for the mouth which stops biting.

**Mūz'zle**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MUZZLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MUZZLING.] To bind the mouth of so as to prevent biting or eating. [attributively.]

**Mū (35)**, *a.* [See MINE.] Belonging to me; — used always

**Mū-cōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *μύκης*, fungus, and *λόγος*, discourse.] That branch of natural science which relates to the fungi or mushrooms.

**Myn-heer'**, *n.* [D., my lord or master.] Sir; Mr.; — the ordinary title of address among the Dutch; hence, a Dutchman.

**Mū-ōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *μῦς*, *μῦς*, muscle, and *λόγος*, discourse.] (Anat.) A description of the muscles of the human body.

**Mū'ope**, *n.* [Gr. *μῦψ*, *μῦψος*, from *μύειν*, to close, shut the eyes, and *ὄψ*, *ὄψος*, the eye, from the root *ὄπ*, to see.] A short-sighted person.

**Mū'o-py**, *n.* [Gr. *μυωπία*. See *supra*.] Short-sightedness.

**Mūr'i-ad**, *n.* [Gr. *μυριάς*, *μυριάδος*, from *μυρίος*, numberless, *pl.* *μύριοι*, ten thousand.] 1. The number of ten thousand. 2. An immense number; an indefinitely large number.

**Mūr'i-a-grām**, *n.* [Fr. *myriagramme*, from Gr. *μύριοι*, ten thousand, and *γράμμα*, the twenty-fourth part of an ounce.] A French weight equal to 10,000 grams, or ten kilograms, or 22.0485 lbs. avoirdupois.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cäre, fär, äsk, äll, what; ère, veil, tērm; pique, firm; sön, òr, dō, wölf,



**Myriagramme** (mē're-ä'gram'), *n.* [Fr.] Same as MYRIAGRAM.

**Mÿr'i-äl'i-ter**, or **Mÿr'i-a-lī'ter**, *n.* [Fr. *myrialitre*, from Gr. *μύριοι*, ten thousand, and *λίτρα*, a certain coin and weight. See LITER.] A French measure of capacity containing 10,000 liters, — equal to 2641.4 American gallons, or nearly 42 hogs-heads. [IALITER.]

**Myrialitre** (mē're-ä-lē'tr), *n.* [Fr.] The same as MYRIAMÈTRE.

**Mÿr'i-äm'e-ter**, or **Mÿr'i-a-mē'ter**, *n.* [Fr. *myriamètre*, from Gr. *μύριοι*, ten thousand, and *μέτρον*, measure. See METER.] A French measure of length, being 10,000 meters, equal to 6.2134 American miles, or 6.21382 English miles. [MYRIAMETER.]

**Myriamètre** (mē're-ä'mā'tr), *n.* [Fr.] The same as Mÿr'i-a-pōd.

**Mÿr'i-a-pōd**, *n.* [Gr. *μύριοι*, ten thousand, and *ποῦς*, *ποδός*, foot.] (Zool.) An air-breathing, vermiform, articulate animal, having many jointed legs and a hard external skeleton.

**Myriare** (mē're-är'), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *μύριοι*, ten thousand, and Fr. *are*, a hundred square meters.] A French measure of surface, containing 10,000 *ares*, equal to 247.085 American acres, or 247.1143 English acres

**Mÿr'i-o-rä'mä**, or **Mÿr'i-o-rā'mä**, *n.* [Gr. *μυρίος*, numberless, and *ὄραμα*, a sight, from *ὄραῖν*, to see.] A picture made up of several smaller pictures, which admit of combination in many different ways, thus producing a great variety of scenes.

**Myr'mi-dou** (mēr'-), *n.* [Lat. *Myrmidones*, Gr. *Μυρμιδόνες*, pl.] One of a tribe or troop who accompanied Achilles to the war against Troy; hence, a soldier of a rough or desperate character.

**Mÿ-rōb'a-lān**, } *n.* [Gr. *μυροβάλανος*, from *μύρον*, any unguent or sweet oil, and *βάλανος*, an acorn or any similar fruit.] A dried fruit much resembling a prune, obtained from the East Indies and South America.

**Myrrh** (mēr), *n.* [Lat. *myrrha*, Gr. *μύρρα*, Heb. *mōr*, Ar. *murr*, fr. Heb. *mar*, Ar. *murr*, bitter, fr. *marra*, to be bitter.] A transparent gum-resin, usually of an amber color, of an aromatic odor, and a bitter, slightly-pungent taste.

**Mÿr'rhine**, *a.* [Lat. *myrrhinus*, for *murrhinus*.] Made of the murrhine stone, or fluor-spar.

**Myr'ti-fōrm** (mēr'-), *a.* [Lat. *myrtus*, myrtle, and *forma*, shape.] Resembling myrtle or myrtle-berries.

**Myrtle** (mēr'tl), *n.* [Lat. *myrtus*, Gr. *μύρτος*, from Per. *mūrd*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of several species. The common myrtle rises, with a shrubby, upright stem, eight or ten feet high. The ancients considered it sacred to Venus.

**My-sēlf'**, *pron.* I or me; — used for emphasis, *my own self* or person; — used also instead of *me*, as the object of the first person of a reflexive verb, without emphasis.

**Mÿs'ta-gōgue**, *n.* [Gr. *μυσταγωγός*, from *μύστις*, one initiated in mysteries, and *ἀγωγός*, leading, a leader, fr. *ἄγειν*, to lead.] 1. One who interprets mysteries. 2. One who keeps and shows church relics.

**Mys-tē'ri-oūs**, *a.* Relating to, partaking of the nature of, or containing, mystery; difficult or impossible to understand.

**Syn.** — Obscure; secret; occult; dark; mystic; cabalistic; enigmatical; unintelligible; incomprehensible.

**Mys-tē'ri-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In a mysterious manner.

**Mys-tē'ri-oūs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being mysterious.

**Mÿs'ter-y**, *n.* [Lat. *mysterium*, Gr. *μυστήριον*, from *μνείν*, to initiate into the mysteries, fr. *μνείν*, to shut the eyes.] 1. A profound secret; hence, *specifically*, that which is beyond human comprehension until explained.

2. Any thing artfully made difficult. 3. A trade; a calling; any mechanical occupation. 4. A kind of rude drama, of a religious character. 5. *pl.* A kind of secret religious celebrations, to which only initiated persons were admitted.

**Mÿs'tie**, *n.* One who holds to mysticism.

**Mÿs'tie**, } *a.* [Lat. *mysticus*, Gr. *μυστικός*, belonging

**Mÿs'tie-al**, } to secret rites, from *μύστις*. See *supra*.]

1. Remote from human comprehension; obscure. 2. Importing or implying mysticism; involving some secret meaning; allegorical; emblematical.

**Mÿs'tie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a manner or by an act implying a secret meaning.

**Mÿs'tie-al-ness**, *n.* Quality of being mystical.

**Mÿs'ti-cism**, *n.* 1. Obscurity of doctrine. 2. (*Ecc. Hist.*) The doctrine of the Mystics, who maintain that they have direct intercourse with the divine Spirit, and acquire a knowledge of spiritual things unattainable by the natural intellect.

**Mÿs'ti-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* Act of involving in mystery; also, something designed to mystify.

**Mÿs'ti-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MYSTIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MYSTIFYING.] [Gr. *μύστις*, and Lat. *facere*, to make.] To involve in mystery so as to mislead; to perplex purposely.

**Mÿth**, *n.* [Gr. *μῦθος*.] A fabulous statement or narrative, conveying an important truth, generally of a moral or religious nature.

**Mÿth'ic**, } *a.* Relating to myths; described in a myth;

**Mÿth'ic-al**, } of the nature of a myth.

**Syn.** — Fabulous; imaginary; fanciful.

**Mÿth'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In a mythical way or manner.

**Mÿ-thōg'ra-pher**, *n.* [Gr. *μυθογράφος*, from *μῦθος*, fable, and *γράφειν*, to write.] A composer of fables.

**Mÿth'o-lōg'ic**, } *a.* Relating to mythology; fab-

**Mÿth'o-lōg'ic-al**, } ulous.

**Mÿ-thōl'o-gist**, *n.* One versed in mythology; one who writes on mythology.

**Mÿ-thōl'o-gize**, *v. i.* To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathen.

**Mÿ-thōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *μυθολογία*, from *μῦθος*, fable, and *λόγος*, speech, discourse.] 1. The science treating of myths; a treatise on myths. 2. A collective body of myths.

## N.

**N** (en), the fourteenth letter of the English alphabet, and the eleventh consonant, is a semi-vowel and a nasal. See *Principles of Pronunciation*, §§ 81-83.

**Nāb**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NABBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NABBING.] [D. & Ger. *knappen*. See KNAB.] To catch suddenly.

**Nā'bob**, *n.* [Hind. *naiwāb*, from Ar. *naiwāb*, plural of *nāyib*, a vicegerent, governor, from *nāba*, to take one's turn.] 1. A deputy or viceroy in India. 2. One who returns to Europe from the East with immense wealth; and generally, a very rich man.

**Nāe'a-rāt**, *n.* [Fr. from Sp. *nacar*, mother of pearl, fr. Ar. *nakir*, digged, hollowed, *nukrat*, a small hollow.] 1. A pale red color, with a cast of orange. 2. Fine linen or crape of this color.

**Nā'ere** (nā'ker), *n.* [See *supra*.] A beautiful iridescent substance which lines the interior of some shells; mother-of-pearl.

**Nā'ere-oūs**, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, nacre.

**Nā'dir**, *n.* [From Ar. *nadīr*, *nazīr*, opposite, from *nazara*, to be like, opposite, to look toward.] 1. That point of the heavens directly opposite to the zenith. 2. Hence, the lowest point.

**Nāg**, *n.* [D. *negge*, allied to M. H. Ger. *nēgen*, A.-S.

*hnægan*, to neigh.] A small horse; a pony; hence, any horse.

**Nā'iad** (nā'yad), *n.* [Lat. *naias*, *naïs*, Gr. *vaiás*, *vais*, from *váειν*, to flow.] (*Myth.*) A female deity, fabled to preside over rivers and springs.

**Nāil**, *n.* [A.-S. *nagel*, Icel. *nagli*, *nögl*, allied to Skr. *nakha*, *nakhara*, Gr. *ὄνυξ*, gen. *ὄνυχος*, Lat. *unguis*.] 1. The horny scale growing at the end of the human fingers and toes. 2. The claw or talon of a bird or other animal. 3. A kind of metal pin to fasten boards, timbers, &c., together, and for other purposes. 4. A measure of length, being two inches and a quarter.

**Nāil**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NAILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NAILING.] 1. To fasten with a nail or nails. 2. To fasten, as with a nail; to fix; to catch; to trap.

**Nāil'er**, *n.* One whose occupation is to make nails.

**Nāil'er-y**, *n.* A manufactory where nails are made.

**Nāin-sook'**, *n.* A thick sort of jaconet muslin, plain or striped, formerly made in India.

**Naive** (nä'ev'), *a.* [Fr. *naïf*, *naïve*, fr. Lat. *nativus*, innate, natural, from *nasci*, *natus*, to be born.] Having native or unaffected simplicity; ingenuous.

**Naiveté** (nä'ev'tā'), *n.* [Fr. See *supra*.] Native simplicity; unaffected ingenuousness.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, call, echo; ġem, ġet; aș; exiſt; linger, link; thiſ.



**Nā'ked** (60), *a.* [A.-S. *nacod*, *naced*, Goth. *nagaths*, allied to Skr. *nagna*.] **1.** Having no clothes on; uncovered; bare; nude. **2.** Hence, unarmed; defenseless. **3.** Open to view; manifest; plain. **4.** Without addition, exaggeration, excuses, or the like. **5.** Destitute, unaided; bare. **6.** Mere; simple. **7.** (*Bot.*) Without pubescence. **8.** (*Mus.*) Not having the full complement of tones.

*Naked eye*, the eye alone, unaided by glasses.

**Nā'ked-ly**, *adv.* In a naked manner; simply; barely.

**Nā'ked-ness**, *n.* The condition of being naked.

**Nām'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being named.

**Nām'by-pām'by**, *n.* [From *Ambrose Phillips*, an author distinguished for his affected simplicity and prettinesses of expression.] That which is weakly sentimental, or affectedly pretty.

**Nām'by-pām'by**, *a.* Weakly and affectedly sentimental.

**Nāme**, *n.* [A.-S. *nama*, Goth. *namō*, Icel. *nafn*, for *naman*, allied to Skr. *nāman*, Lat. *nomen*, Gr. *ὄνομα*, from Goth. *niman*, Slav. *imati*, to take.] **1.** The title by which any person or thing is known or spoken of. **2.** Reputed character; reputation. **3.** Exalted reputation; renown; celebrity; eminence. **4.** Memory; remembrance. **5.** A race; family. **6.** A person.

*Christian name*, the name a person receives by baptism, as distinguished from *surname*.—*In the name of*, in behalf of; by the authority of; in the assumed character of.

**Syn.**—Appellation; title; denomination; epithet.—*Name* is generic, denoting that combination of sounds or letters by which a person or thing is known and distinguished. *Appellation*, though sometimes put for *name* simply, denotes, more properly, a *descriptive term*, used by way of marking some individual peculiarity or characteristic; as, Charles the *Bold*, Philip the *Stammerer*. A *title* is a term employed to point out one's rank, office, &c.; as, the *Duke of Bedford*, Paul the *Apostle*, &c. *Denomination* is to particular bodies what *appellation* is to individuals; thus, the church of Christ is divided into different *denominations*, as Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, &c.

**Nāme**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NAMING.] **1.** To give an appellation to. **2.** To mention by name. **3.** To designate for any purpose by name.

**Syn.**—To denominate; style; term; call; mention; specify; designate; nominate.

**Nāme'less**, *a.* **1.** Without a name. **2.** Hence, undistinguished.

**Nāme'ly**, *adv.* To wit; that is to say; to particularize.

**Nāme'sāke**, *n.* One that has the same name as another; especially, one named out of regard to another.

**Nan-keen'**, *n.* [So called from its being originally manufactured at *Nankin*, in China.] A species of yellowish cotton cloth, of a firm texture, originally brought from China.

**Nāp**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NAPPED (näpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NAPPING.] [A.-S. *hnappian*, *hnappian*.] To have a short sleep; to be drowsy; to doze.

**Nāp**, *n.* [A.-S. *hnoppa*.] Woolly or villous surface, as of felt, of cloth, of some plants, and the like.

**Nāpe**, *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *cnap*, *cnapp*, a top, knob.] The back part of the neck.

**Nāph'thā** (nāp'thā or nāf'thā), *n.* [Gr. *νάφθα*, from Chald. & Syr. *naphtha*, Ar. *naft*, *nifth*, from *nafatha*, to push out, as pustules, to boil, to be angry.] A volatile, bituminous liquid, occurring in nature, near coal deposits, and other regions. It is a compound of carbon and hydrogen, and very inflammable; rock-oil.

**Nāp'kin**, *n.* [Dim. of Fr. *nappe*, a table-cloth, cloth, from Lat. *mappa*, napkin.] A little towel; a cloth used for wiping the mouth, especially at the table.

**Nāp'less**, *a.* Without nap; threadbare.

**Nāp'pi-ness**, *n.* **1.** The quality of being sleepy, or inclined to take naps. **2.** Abundance of nap, as on cloth.

**Nāp'py**, *a.* [From *nap*.] **1.** Inclined to sleep; sleepy. **2.** Tending to cause sleepiness; heady. **3.** Downy; shaggy.

**Nar-čis'sus**, *n.* [Lat. *narcissus*, Gr. *νάρκισσος*, from *νάρκη*, torpor, because of its narcotic properties.] (*Bot.*) A genus of flowering plants, of several species, comprising the daffodils, jonquils, and the like.

**Nar-eōt'ie**, { *a.* [Gr. *ναρκωτικός*, from *ναρκούν*, to  
Nar-eōt'ie-al, } benumb.] (*Med.*) (*a.*) Relieving pain, and producing sleep. (*b.*) Producing stupor, coma, and convulsions, and, when given in sufficient quantity, causing death.

**Nar-eōt'ie**, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which, in medicinal doses, relieves pain, and produces sleep; but which, in poisonous doses, produces stupor, coma, convulsions, and, when given in sufficient quantity, causes death.

**Nar-eōt'ie-ness**, *n.* Quality of operating as a narcotic.

**Nār'eo-tine**, *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid obtained from opium, and one of its active narcotic principles.

**Nār'eo-tize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NARCOTIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NARCOTIZING.] To subject to the influence of a narcotic.

**Nārd**, *n.* [Gr. *νάρδος*, Heb. *nêrd*, Ar. *nardîn*, *nârdîn*, from Skr. *nalada*, from *nala*, perfume, and *da*, giving, from *dâ*, to give.] **1.** An odorous or aromatic plant, usually called *spikenard*. **2.** An unguent prepared from the plant.

**Nar-rāte'**, or **Nār'rāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NARRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NARRATING.] [Lat. *narrare*, *narratum*.] To tell, rehearse, or recite, as a story; to give an account of.

**Nar-rā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of relating the particulars of an event; rehearsal; recital. **2.** That which is related.

**Syn.**—Account; recital; rehearsal; relation; description; explanation; detail; narrative; story; tale; history. See ACCOUNT.

**Nār'ra-tive**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to narration; giving a particular or continued account. **2.** Inclined to relate stories, or to tell particulars of events. [a story.]

**Nār'ra-tive**, *n.* That which is narrated; the recital of

**Syn.**—Account; recital; rehearsal; relation; narration. See ACCOUNT.

**Nār'ra-tive-ly**, *adv.* By way of narration or recital.

**Nar-rā'tor**, *n.* One who narrates.

**Nār'rōw**, *a.* [*compar.* NARROWER; *superl.* NARROWEST.] [O. Eng. *narwe*, A.-S. *nearu*, *nearo*.] **1.** Of little breadth; not wide or broad. **2.** Hence, of little extent; very limited; circumscribed. **3.** Contracted in mind; disposition, views, feelings, or the like; parsimonious; niggardly; selfish. **4.** Within a small distance; close; near; hence, involving serious exposure. **5.** Scrutinizing; careful; exact.

**Nār'rōw**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NARROWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NARROWING.] **1.** To lessen the breadth of; to contract. **2.** To contract the reach or sphere of; to make less liberal or more selfish; to limit; to confine. **3.** (*Knitting*.) To contract the size of, as of a stocking, by taking two stitches into one.

**Nār'rōw**, *v. i.* **1.** To become less broad. **2.** (*Knitting*.) To contract the size of a stocking, by taking two stitches into one.

**Nār'rōw-ly**, *adv.* **1.** With little breadth. **2.** Without much extent; contractedly. **3.** With minute scrutiny; closely; carefully. **4.** By a small distance; barely; merely. **5.** Sparingly.

**Nār'rōw-mind'ed**, *a.* Illiberal; mean-spirited.

**Nār'rōw-ness**, *n.* Condition or quality of being narrow; contractedness; poverty; penuriousness; illiberality.

**Nār'rōws**, *n. pl.* A narrow passage through a mountain, or a narrow channel of water between one sea or lake and another; a strait; a sound.

**Nār'wal**, { *n.* [Icel. *náh-  
Nār'whal*, } *valr*, from  
Icel. *hvalr*, Eng. *whale*, and  
Icel. *nár*, *ná*, corpse, dead  
body, on account of the  
whitish color of its skin, or from *nar*, for A.-S. *nasu*, the  
nose, or contracted from Greenland. *a-nar-nak*, a kind  
of narwhal.] (*Ichth.*) A cetaceous mammal, found in the  
northern seas; sea-unicorn. The male has usually one  
long, twisted tusk, projecting forward from the upper  
jaw like a horn.

Narwhal.

**Nā'sal**, *a.* [From Lat. *nasus*, the nose.] **1.** Pertaining to the nose. **2.** Spoken through the nose in whole or in part.

*Nasal vowel*, a vowel uttered both through the nose and the mouth.

**Nā'sal**, *n.* **1.** An elementary sound uttered through the nose, or through both the nose and mouth simultaneously. **2.** (*Med.*) A medicine that operates through the nose.

**Na-sāl'i-ty**, *n.* State or quality of being nasal.

**Nās'cent**, *a.* [Lat. *nascens*, *p. pr.* of *nasci*, to be born.] Beginning to exist or to grow.

**Nās'ti-ly**, *adv.* In a nasty manner; filthily; dirtily.

**Nās'ti-ness**, *n.* The quality of being nasty; extreme filthiness; dirtiness; obscenity; ribaldry.

**Nas-tūr'tium**, *n.* [Lat. *nasturtium*, as if *nasitorium*, because it distorts the nose, from *nasus*, nose, and *torquere*, *tortum*, to twist, torture.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A genus of cruciferous plants, including several species of cress. (*b.*) Indian cress; a climbing plant, having flowers of a vivid yellow or orange color, and strong odor.

**Nās'ty**, *a.* [*compar.* NASTIER; *superl.* NASTIEST.] [Prob. allied to Ger. *nasz*, O. Sax. & D. *nat*, wet, Goth.



*natjan*, to wet, moisten.] **1.** Offensively filthy; very dirty; nauseous. **2.** Indecent; indelicate; gross; vile; obscene.

**Syn.**—Wet; filthy; foul; dirty.—Any thing *nasty* is wet or damp, and disgusts by its stickiness or odor. Not so with *filthy* and *foul*, which imply only that a thing is filled or covered with offensive matter, as *filthy* clothing, *foul* vapors, &c. The English have a peculiar use of this word, calling a rain in fine drops a *nasty* rain, a day of such rain a *nasty* day, a sky which portends it a *nasty* sky, thus retaining the original sense of *wet* as the leading idea. They do the same with the word *dirty*, speaking of a *dirty* rain and a *dirty* day, &c.; and it is not improbable that this word, like the other, had originally the sense of *wet*.

**Nā'tal**, *a.* [Lat. *natalis*, from *natus*, p. p. of *nasci*, to be born.] Pertaining or relating to one's birth; accompanying or dating from one's birth.

**Syn.**—Native; natural. See NATIVE.

**Nā'tant**, *a.* [Lat. *natans*, from *natare*, to swim, intensive form of *nare*, id.] (*Bot.*) Floating on the surface of water, as the leaf of an aquatic plant.

**Nā'ta-tō'ri-al**, *a.* [See *infra*.] Inclined or adapted to swim; swimming.

**Nā'ta-to-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *natatorius*, from *natare*, to swim.] Enabling to swim; natatorial.

**Nā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *natio*, from *nasci*, *natus*, to be born.] A body of people united under the same government, and generally of the same origin and language.

**Syn.**—People; race; stock. See PEOPLE.

**Nā'tion-al** (nāsh'un-al), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a nation; public; general. **2.** Attached, especially to one's own country.

**Nā'tion-al-ism** (nāsh'un-), *n.* The state of being national; national attachment.

**Nā'tion-āl'i-ty** (nāsh'un-), *n.* **1.** Quality of being national, or strongly attached to one's own nation. **2.** National character. **3.** A race or people, as determined by common language and character, and not by political bias or divisions; nation. **4.** National unity and integrity.

**Nā'tion-al-ize** (nāsh'un-), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NATIONALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NATIONALIZING.] To make national.

**Nā'tion-al-ly** (nāsh'un-), *adv.* In a national manner or way; as a whole nation.

**Nā'tion-al-ness** (nāsh'un-), *n.* State of being national; nationality.

**Nā'tive**, *a.* [Lat. *nativus*, from *nasci*, *natus*, to be born.] **1.** Pertaining to one's birth; natal. **2.** Conferred by birth; born with one; indigenous. **3.** Produced by nature; not wrought by art; unartificial.

**Syn.**—Natural; natal.—*Natural* refers to the nature of a thing; *native* to one's birth or origin, as a *native* country, language, &c.; *natal* to the circumstances of one's birth, as a *natal* day or star. *Native* talent is that which is inborn; *natural* talent is that which springs from the structure of the mind. *Native* eloquence is the result of strong innate emotion; *natural* eloquence is opposed to that which is studied or artificial.

**Nā'tive**, *n.* One born in a place or country; a denizen by birth.

**Nā'tive-ly**, *adv.* Naturally; originally.

**Nā'tive-ness**, *n.* State of being native.

**Na-tiv'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Birth. **2.** Time, place, or circumstances of birth. **3.** (*Astrol.*) A horoscope.

**Nā'tron**, *n.* [Ar. *natrūn*, *nitrūn*, Lat. *nitrum*, Gr. *νίτρον*.] (*Min.*) Native carbonate of soda.

This is the substance called in the Scriptures *niter*. See NITER.

**Nā'ty**, *a.* [Allied to *neat*, q. v.] Neatly fine; foppish; spruce. [*Colloq.*]

**Nāt'u-ral** (65), *a.* [Lat. *naturalis*, from *natura*. See NATURE.] **1.** Pertaining to the constitution of a thing; according to nature; essential; characteristic. **2.** Conformed to the order or laws of nature; legitimate; normal; regular. **3.** Having to do with the existing system of things. **4.** Conformed to truth or reality. **5.** By impulses of natural appetite alone; illegitimate; bastard. **6.** Pertaining to, derived from, or formed by, the lower or animal nature merely. **7.** (*Mus.*) Pertaining to a key which has neither a flat nor a sharp for its signature.

*Natural history*, a description of the earth and its productions; sometimes applied to the animal kingdom only.—*Natural orders* (*Bot.*), groups of genera resembling each other.—*Natural philosophy*, that branch of science which relates to the phenomena and laws of masses of matter, and considers those effects only which are not attended by any change of nature, as motion, &c.—*Natural scale* (*Mus.*), a scale which is written without flats or sharps.

**Syn.**—See NATIVE.

**Nāt'u-ral**, *n.* **1.** An idiot. **2.** (*Mus.*) A character [thus,  $\Delta$ ] used to contradict, or to remove the effect of, a sharp or flat which has preceded it.

**Nāt'u-ral-ism**, *n.* **1.** Mere state of nature. **2.** (*Theol.*) The doctrine of those who deny a supernatural agency in the miracles, revelations, and grace of God, &c.; also, that theory of the universe which resolves all its phenomena into blind or intelligent forces acting according to fixed laws.

**Nāt'u-ral-ist**, *n.* **1.** One who studies natural history and philosophy, or physics. **2.** One who maintains the doctrines of naturalism.

**Nāt'u-ral-i-zā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of investing an alien with the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen. **2.** State of being thus invested with citizenship.

**Nāt'u-ral-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NATURALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NATURALIZING.] **1.** To make natural or easy and familiar by custom and habit. **2.** To confer the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen on. **3.** To receive or adopt as native, natural, or vernacular. **4.** To accustom; to habituate.

**Nāt'u-ral-ize**, *v. i.* To explain phenomena by natural agencies or laws.

**Nāt'u-ral-ly**, *adv.* **1.** According to nature. **2.** According to the usual course of things. **3.** Without art or cultivation; spontaneously. **4.** Without affectation.

**Nāt'u-ral-ness**, *n.* **1.** State of being natural, or of being produced by nature. **2.** Conformity to nature, or to truth and reality.

**Nāt'ūre** (53), *n.* [Lat. *natura*, from *natus*, born, produced, p. p. of *nasci*, to be born.] **1.** Native character; created or essential quality. **2.** Hence, kind; sort; character; species. **3.** Established or regular course of things. **4.** The existing system of things; the creation; the universe. **5.** Hence, the personified sum and order of causes and effects; the agencies which carry on the processes of the creation. **6.** Natural affection or reverence. **7.** Adherence to what is natural, normal, or usual. **8.** A person of intelligence and character. **9.** Lack of covering; nakedness.

*Good nature*, natural good temper; amiability.—*Ill nature*, natural bad temper.—*In a state of nature*, naked as when born; unclad; nude.

**Naught** (nawt, 75), *n.* [Written also *nought*.] [*A.-S.* *nāwiht*, *nāuht*, from *ne*, not, and *āwiht*, *āuht*, aught.] Nothing.

**Naught** (nawt), *adv.* In no degree.

**Naught** (nawt), *a.* **1.** Of no value or account; worthless; bad. **2.** Hence, vile; naughty.

**Naught'i-ly** (nawt'i-ly), *adv.* In a naughty manner; wickedly; corruptly.

**Naught'i-ness** (nawt'i-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being naughty; badness; wickedness. [*Obs.*] **2.** Slight wickedness, as of children; perverseness.

**Naught'y** (nawt'y), *a.* [*compar.* NAUGHTIER; *superl.* NAUGHTIEST.] **1.** Corrupt; wicked. [*Obs.*] **2.** Mischievous; perverse; froward.

**Nau'se-ā** (naw/she-ā), *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *ναυσία*, from *ναῦς*, ship.] Seasickness; hence, any similar sickness of the stomach, accompanied with a propensity to vomit; qualm.

**Nau'se-āte** (naw/she-āt), *v. i.* [Lat. *nauseare*, *nausearium*, from *nausea*, q. v.] To become squeamish; to feel disgust.

**Nau'se-āte** (naw/she-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NAUSEATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NAUSEATING.] **1.** To affect with nausea; to sicken. **2.** To reject with disgust; to loathe.

**Nau'se-ā'tion** (naw/she-), *n.* Act of nauseating, or state of being nauseated. [nausea.]

**Nau'seōūs** (naw/shus), *a.* Causing, or fitted to cause, **Nau'seōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a loathsome manner; loathsome-ly. [someness.]

**Nau'seōūs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being nauseous; loath-

**Nā'tie-al**, *a.* [Lat. *nauticus*, Gr. *ναυτικός*, from *ναύτης*, Lat. *nauta*, *navita*, a seaman, sailor, from Gr. *ναῦς*, Lat. *navis*, ship.] Pertaining to seamen or navigators, or to the art of navigation.

**Syn.**—Naval; marine; maritime. See NAVAL.

**Nau'ti-lūs**, *n.* [Lat. *nautilus*, from Gr. *ναυτίλος*, a seaman, a kind of shell-fish, from *ναῦς*, ship.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of small cephalopodous mollusks, having the mouth surrounded by several circles of numerous small tentacles without cups.

The name is also loosely applied, in popular language, to the shells of several different genera of mollusca.



Nautilus.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; ġem, ġet; aș; exiſt; linger, link; thiſ.



**Nā'val**, *a.* [Lat. *navalis*, from *navis*, ship, Gr. *vaūs*.] Having to do with ships; pertaining to, or consisting of ships or a navy.

**Syn.**—Nautical; marine; maritime.—*Naval* is applied to ships or a navy; *nautical*, to seamen and the art of navigation. Hence we speak of a *naval*, as opposed to a *military*, engagement; *naval* equipments or stores, a *naval* triumph, a *naval* officer, &c., and of *nautical* pursuits or instruction, *nautical* calculations, a *nautical* almanac, &c.

**Nāve**, *n.* [A.-S. *nafu*, O. H. Ger. *napa*, *naba*, allied to Skr. *nābhi*, nave and navel.] The piece of timber or other material in the center of a wheel, in which the spokes are inserted; the hub.

**Nāve**, *n.* [From Lat. *navis*, ship.] (*Arch.*) The middle or body of a church, extending from the choir to the principal entrance.

**Nā'vel** (nā'vl), *n.* [A.-S. *nafola*, *nafela*, from *nafu*, nave. Cf. *supra*.] 1. A depression in the center of the abdomen, being the scar left by the detachment of the umbilical cord after birth. 2. The central part or point of any thing; the middle.

**Nā'vew** (nā'vu), *n.* [Lat. *napus*, A.-S. *nāpe*.] (*Bot.*) A plant with a spindle-shaped root, less than the turnip.

**Nā-vie'u-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *navicularis*, from *navicula*, dim. of *navis*, ship.] 1. Relating to small ships or boats. 2. Shaped like a boat.

**Nāv'i-ga-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality or condition of being navigable; navigableness.

**Nāv'i-ga-ble**, *a.* Admitting of being navigated.

**Nāv'i-ga-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being navigable; navigability.

**Nāv'i-ga-bly**, *adv.* In a navigable manner.

**Nāv'i-gāte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NAVIGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NAVIGATING.] [Lat. *navigare*, *navigatum*, from *navis*, ship, and *agere*, to move, lead, direct.] To journey by water; to go in a vessel or ship; to sail.

**Nāv'i-gāte**, *v. t.* 1. To pass over in ships. 2. To steer, direct, or manage in sailing.

**Nāv'i-gā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of navigating; state of being navigable. 2. The method of determining a ship's position, course, distance passed over, &c. 3. Means of navigation; vessels; shipping.

**Nāv'i-gā'tor**, *n.* One who navigates or sails; especially, one who is skillful in the art of navigation.

**Nāv'vy**, *n.* [Abridged from *navigator*.] Originally, a laborer on canals for internal navigation, and, hence, a laborer on other public works, as in building railroads. [*Eng.*]

**Nā'vy**, *n.* [From Lat. *navis*, ship, Gr. *vaūs*, Skr. *nau-s*.] 1. A fleet of ships. 2. The whole of the ships of war belonging to a nation, considered collectively. 3. The officers and men belonging to the war-vessels of a nation.

**Nāy**, *adv.* [A.-S. *nā*, *ne*, Goth *nē*, Icel. *nei*. See NO.] 1. No. 2. Not this merely, but also; not only so.

**Nāy**, *n.* Denial; refusal.

**Nāz'a-rēne'**, *n.* An inhabitant of Nazareth; one of the early converts to Christianity;—a term of contempt.

**Nāz'a-rīte**, *n.* A Jew who bound himself by a vow to extraordinary purity of life and devotion.

**Nēap**, *n.* [Cf. NEB, NIP, and Prov. Eng. *neap*, a turnip; Lat. *napus*.] 1. The tongue or pole of a cart, sled, or wagon. 2. A prop or support for the front of a cart, &c.

**Nēap**, *a.* [A.-S. *nēp*, *neap*, *neap-flood*. Cf. A.-S. *hnīpan*, *hnīpian*, to bend, cast down, fall.] Low.

*Neap tides*, tides which happen in the second and last quarters of the moon, when the difference between high and low water is less than at any other period in the month;—opposed to *spring tides*.

**Nē'a-pōl'i-tan**, *a.* [Lat. *Neapolitanus*, from *Neapolis*, Naples; Gr. *Νεάπολις*, *i. e.*, New-town.] (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, the city of Naples.

**Nēar**, *a.* [*compar.* NEARER; *superl.* NEAREST.] [A.-S. *neāra*, *nyra*, nigher, comp. of *neāh*, *nēh*, nigh.] 1. Not far distant; as, (*a.*) Not distant in place; adjacent; neighboring. (*b.*) Not distant in time. (*c.*) Closely connected or related. (*d.*) Close to one's interests, affection, &c.; intimate; dear. (*e.*) Close to any thing followed or imitated. (*f.*) Next to the rider or driver of a team. 2. Serving, as it were, to bring the object closer; immediate; direct. 3. Parsimonious; illiberal.

**Syn.**—Nigh; close; proximate; contiguous; present; ready; familiar.

**Nēar**, *adv.* 1. At a little distance only, in place or time, in manner or degree. 2. Almost; well-nigh; nearly.

**Nēar**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NEARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NEARING.] To approach; to come nearer.

**Nēar**, *v. i.* To draw near; to approach.

**Nēar**, *prep.* Adjacent to; close by; not far from.

**Nēar'ly**, *adv.* 1. At no great distance. 2. Closely. 3. Intimately; pressingly. 4. Almost. 5. In a parsimonious or niggardly manner.

**Nēar'ness**, *n.* 1. Closeness; small distance. 2. Close alliance by blood; propinquity. 3. Intimacy of friendship. 4. Parsimony.

**Nēar'-sight'ed** (neer'sīt'ed), *a.* Seeing at small distance only; short-sighted.

**Nēat**, *n.* [A.-S. *neat*, Icel. *naut*, O. H. Ger. *nōz*, prob. from A.-S. *neōtan*, to make use of.] Cattle of the bovine genus, as bulls, oxen, and cows.

**Nēat**, *a.* Belonging to the bovine genus; as, *neat* cattle; also, belonging or relating to such cattle.

**Nēat**, *a.* [*comp.* NEATER; *superl.* NEATEST.] [From Lat. *nitidus*, cf. O. H. Ger. *niot*, *niet*, O. Sax. *niud*, desire, eager; Ger. *nied*, *niedlich*, neat, nice.] 1. Free from that which soils, defiles, or disorders; clean. 2. Pleasing with simplicity; chaste. 3. Good in its kind; excellent. 4. Complete in character, skill, &c.; adroit. 5. With all deductions made; net.

**Syn.**—Nice; pure; cleanly; tidy; trim; spruce.

**Nēat'-hērd**, *n.* A person who has the care of cattle.

**Nēat'ly**, *adv.* With neatness; in a neat manner.

**Nēat'ness**, *n.* Condition or quality of being neat.

**Nēb**, *n.* [A.-S. *nebb*, head, face; Icel. *nebbi*, beak of a bird; nosc.] The nose; snout; mouth; the beak of a bird; the bill; nib, as of a pen.

**Nēb'u-lā**, *n.*; *pl.* NĒB'U-LĒ. [Lat., mist, vapor, cloud, allied to *nubes*, cloud.] (*Astron.*) A faint, misty appearance among the stars, composed of innumerable stars.

**Nēb'u-lar**, *a.* Pertaining to nebulae.

**Nēb'u-lōs'i-ty**, *n.* 1. State of being nebulous. 2. (*Astron.*) The faint, misty appearance surrounding certain stars.

**Nēb'u-loūs**, *a.* 1. Cloudy; hazy. 2. (*Astron.*) Pertaining to, or having the appearance of, a nebula; nebular.

**Nēc'es-sā'ri-an**, *n.* An advocate for the doctrine of philosophical necessity; a necessitarian.

**Nēc'es-sa-ri-ly**, *adv.* In a necessary manner; by necessity; unavoidably; indispensably. [*sary*.]

**Nēc'es-sa-ri-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being necessary.

**Nēc'es-sa-ry** (44), *a.* [Lat. *necessarius*, from *necesse*, unavoidable, necessary, from *ne*, not, and *cessus*, *p. p.* of *cedere*, to go away, give up.] 1. Such as must be; inevitable. 2. Indispensable; requisite; essential. 3. Acting from necessity or compulsion; involuntary.

**Nēc'es-sa-ry**, *n.* 1. A thing indispensable to some purpose;—used chiefly in the plural. 2. A privy; a water-closet.

**Ne-çēs'si-tā'ri-an**, *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of philosophical necessity in regard to the origin and existence of things, especially as applied to the actings or choices of the will.

**Ne-çēs'si-tāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NECESSITATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NECESSITATING.] [Lat. *necessitare*, *necessitatum*, to force.] 1. To make necessary or indispensable. 2. To force; to compel.

**Ne-çēs'si-toūs**, *a.* 1. Very needy or indigent. 2. Narrow; destitute.

**Ne-çēs'si-toūs-ly**, *adv.* In a necessitous manner.

**Ne-çēs'si-toūs-ness**, *n.* Extreme poverty.

**Ne-çēs'si-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *necessitas*, from *necesse*. See NECESSARY.] 1. Quality of being necessary or absolutely requisite; indispensableness. 2. Pressing need; indigence; want. 3. That which is necessary; a requisite;—chiefly in the plural. 4. Irresistible force; overruling power; fate; fatality. 5. (*Metaph.*) Denial of freedom to voluntary action.

**Nēck**, *n.* [A.-S. *hnecca*, Icel. *hnacki*, O. H. Ger. *hnach*, *nach*.] 1. The part of an animal's body connecting the head and the trunk. 2. Any part corresponding to a neck; the long, slender part of a vessel, as a retort, or of a plant, as a gourd; especially, a long, narrow tract of land connecting two larger tracts.

**Nēck'elōth**, *n.* A piece of cloth worn on the neck.

**Nēck'er-chief**, *n.* [For *neck-kerchief*.] A kerchief to be worn around the neck.

**Nēck'laçe** (45), *n.* A string of beads, or precious stones, worn upon the neck.

**Nēck'-tie**, *n.* A neck-handkerchief.

**Nēe'ro-lōg'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to necrology; relat-

**Nēe'ro-lōg'ie-al**, } ing to an account of deaths.

**Ne-erōl'o-gist**, *n.* One who gives an account of deaths.

**Ne-erōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *νεκρός*, dead, and *λόγος*, speech, discourse.] A register of deaths.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ë, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; êre, veil, tērm; pique, fīrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf



**Nĕe'ro-mān'çer**, *n.* One who practices necromancy; a sorcerer; a wizard.

**Nĕe'ro-mān'çy**, *n.* [Gr. νεκρομαντεία, from νεκρός, dead, a dead body, and μαντεία, divination.] Art of revealing future events by means of a pretended communication with the dead; conjuration; enchantment.

**Nĕe'ro-mān'tie**, } *a.* Pertaining to necromancy;  
**Nĕe'ro-mān'tie-al**, } performed by necromancy.

**Nĕe'ro-mān'tie-al-ly**, *adv.* By necromancy, or the black art.

**Ne-erōph'a-goūs**, *a.* [Gr. νεκροφάγος, fr. νεκρός, dead, and φαγεῖν, to eat.] Eating, or feeding on, the dead.

**Ne-erōp'o-līs**, *n.* [Gr. νεκρόπολις, from νεκρός, dead, and πόλις, city.] A city of the dead; hence, a cemetery; a grave-yard.

**Nĕe-tar**, *n.* [Lat. nectar, Gr. νέκταρ.] (*Myth. & Poet.*) The drink of the gods; hence, a delicious or inspiring beverage.

**Nĕe-tā're-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, nectar; nectarean.

**Nĕe-tā're-an**, *a.* Resembling nectar; very sweet and pleasant; nectareous.

**Nĕe-tā're-oūs**, *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or resembling nectar; delicious.

**Nĕe-tā'ri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the nectary of a plant.

**Nĕe'tar-īne**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A variety of the peach, with a smooth rind.

**Nĕe'tar-oūs**, *a.* Sweet as nectar; nectareous.

**Nĕe'tar-y**, *n.* [From nectar, *q. v.*] (*Bot.*) The honey-gland of a flower.

**Need**, *n.* [A.-S. *nead*, *nēd*, *nyd*, Icel. *naudh*, *neidh*, Goth. *nāuhs*.] **1.** A state that requires supply or relief; urgent want. **2.** Poverty; indigence.

**Syn.** — Necessity; exigency; emergency; strait; extremity; distress; destitution; poverty; indigence; penury. — *Necessity* is stronger than *need*; it places us under positive compulsion. We are frequently under the *necessity* of going without that of which we stand very greatly in *need*. It is so also with the corresponding adjectives: *necessitous* circumstances imply the direct pressure of suffering; *needy* circumstances, the want of aid or relief.

**Need**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NEEDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* NEEDING.] To be in want of; to lack.

☞ With another verb, *need* is used like an auxiliary, and undergoes no change of termination in the third person singular of the present tense.

**Need**, *v. i.* To be wanted; to be necessary.

**Need'er**, *n.* One who needs; one who is in want.

**Need'ful**, *a.* **1.** Full of need; needy. **2.** Requisite.

**Need'ful-ly**, *adv.* Necessarily.

**Need'ful-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being needful.

**Need'i-ly**, *adv.* In a needy condition or manner.

**Need'i-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being needy; want; poverty; indigence.

**Needle**, *n.* [A.-S. *nædl*, *nēdl*, Goth. *nēthla*, Icel. *nâl*, fr. O. II. Ger. *nājan*, to sew.] **1.** A small instrument of steel; — used in sewing. **2.** A magnetized slender bar of steel, resting on a pivot, in a mariner's, surveyor's, or other compass, so as to turn freely toward the magnetic poles of the earth. **3.** A pointed crystal, a sharp pinnacle of rock, and the like.

**Needle**, *v. i.* To shoot into the form of needles.

**Needle-ful**, *n.*; *pl.* NEE'DLE-FULS. As much thread as is put at once into a needle.

**Needle-gūn**, *n.* A fire-arm loaded at the breech by a cartridge containing a small addition of detonating powder, which is exploded by means of a slender pin, or needle, which passes in at the breech.

**Needless**, *a.* **1.** Having no need; in want of nothing. **2.** Unnecessary; not requisite.

**Needless-ly**, *adv.* Without necessity; unnecessarily.

**Needless-ness**, *n.* Unnecessariness.

**Needle-wom'an**, *n.*; *pl.* NEE'DLE-WOM'EN (-wīm'en). A seamstress.

**Needs**, *adv.* [Orig. genitive of *need*, used as an adverb.] Of necessity; necessarily; indispensably.

**Need'y**, *a.* [*compar.* NEEDIER; *superl.* NEEDIEST.] Distressed by want of the means of living; indigent; necessitous.

**Nĕ'er** (nâr), *adv.* A contraction of *never*.

**Ne-fā'ri-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *nefarius*, from *nefas*, impious, from *ne*, not, and *fas*, divine law, from *fari*, to speak, utter.] Wicked in the extreme; atrociously villainous.

**Syn.** — Iniquitous; detestable; horrible; dreadful; atrocious; infamous; impious. See INIQUITOUS.

**Ne-fā'ri-oūs-ly**, *adv.* With extreme wickedness.

**Ne-gā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *negatio*, from *negare*, to say no, to deny, from *ne*, no, not, and *aio*, to say yes.] **1.** Act of

denying; denial. **2.** Statement of what a thing is not, or has not, and the like.

**Nĕg'a-tive**, *a.* [See *supra*.] **1.** Implying denial, negation, or difference. **2.** Implying absence of what is appropriate or expected. **3.** Having the power or effect of stopping or restraining.

**Nĕg'a-tive**, *n.* **1.** A proposition by which something is denied or forbidden; an opposite or contradictory term or conception. **2.** A word that denies. **3.** Veto. **4.** The relation of denial or opposition. **5.** (*Photog.*) A picture upon glass in which the light portions of the original are represented in some opaque material, and the dark portions by the uncovered and semi-transparent ground of the picture.

**Nĕg'a-tive**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NEGATIVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* NEGATIVING.] **1.** To disprove. **2.** To refuse to enact or sanction.

**Nĕg'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a negative manner. **2.** In the form of speech implying the absence of something.

**Neg-lĕet'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NEGLECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* NEGLECTING.] [Lat. *negligere*, *neglectum*, from *nec*, not, and *legere*, to pick up, gather.] **1.** Not to treat with due attention; to suffer to pass unimproved, unheeded, undone, or the like; to omit. **2.** To forbear to treat with attention or respect; to slight.

**Syn.** — To slight; overlook; disregard; disesteem; contemn.

**Neg-lĕet'**, *n.* **1.** Omission of proper attention; culpable disregard. **2.** Omission of attention or civilities. **3.** State of being disregarded.

**Syn.** — Negligence; inattention; disregard; disesteem; slight; indifference; See NEGLIGENCE.

**Neg-lĕet'er**, *n.* One who neglects.

**Neg-lĕet'ful**, *a.* **1.** Full of neglect; heedless; careless; inattentive. **2.** Treating with neglect or slight. **3.** Indicating neglect, slight, or indifference.

**Neg-lĕet'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a neglectful manner.

**Nĕgligĕe** (nĕg'li-zhā'), *n.* [Fr. *négligé*, from *négliger*, to neglect.] **1.** An easy, unceremonious attire. **2.** A long necklace, usually of red coral.

**Nĕg'li-gĕnce**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being negligent; habitual neglect. **2.** A negligent act.

**Syn.** — Neglect — *Negligence* is the habit, and *neglect* the act of leaving things undone. The one naturally leads to the other. *Negligent* men are *neglectful* of their duties.

**Nĕg'li-gĕnt**, *a.* [Lat. *negligens*, *p. pr.* of *negligere*, to neglect.] Apt to neglect; customarily neglectful.

**Syn.** — Careless; heedless; neglectful; regardless; indifferent; inattentive; remiss.

**Nĕg'li-gĕnt-ly**, *adv.* In a negligent manner.

**Ne-gō'ti-a-bĭl'i-ty** (-gō'shĭ-), *n.* Quality of being negotiable.

**Ne-gō'ti-a-ble** (-gō'shĭ-), *a.* Capable of being negotiated; transferable by assignment or indorsement to another person.

**Ne-gō'ti-āte** (ne-gō'shĭ-āt, 95), *v. i.* [Lat. *negotari*, *negotatus*, from *negotium*, business, from *nec*, not, and *otium*, leisure.] **1.** To transact business; to hold intercourse in bargain or trade. **2.** To treat with respecting peace or commerce.

**Ne-gō'ti-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NEGOTIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* NEGOTIATING.] **1.** To arrange for; to settle by dealing and management. **2.** To sell; to pass.

**Ne-gō'ti-ā'tion** (-shĭ-ā'shun), *n.* **1.** Act of negotiating; the transacting of business in traffic. **2.** Mercantile business; trading. **3.** The transaction of business between nations.

**Ne-gō'ti-ā'tor** (-shĭ-ā'tor), *n.* One who negotiates.

**Nĕ'gress**, *n.* A black woman; a female negro.

**Nĕ'gro**, *n.*; *pl.* Nĕ'GRŌES. [It. Sp., & Pg., from Lat. *niger*, black.] A black man; especially, one of a race of black or very dark persons who inhabit the greater part of Africa.

**Nĕ'gus**, *n.* A liquor made of wine, water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon-juice; — so called, it is said, from its first maker, Colonel *Negus*.

**Neigh** (nā), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* NEIGHED (nād); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NEIGHING.] [A.-S. *hnægan*.] To cry as a horse; to whinny.

**Neigh** (nā), *n.* The natural cry of a horse; a whinnying.

**Nĕigh'bor** (nā'bur), *n.* [A.-S. *neāhbūr*, from *neāh*, nigh, and A.-S. *gebūr*, a dweller, farmer, boor.] **1.** A person who lives near one. **2.** One entitled to, or exhibiting, neighborly kindness; hence, one of the human race.

**Nĕigh'bor** (nā'bur), *a.* Near to another; adjoining; next.

**Nĕigh'bor** (nā'bur), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NEIGHORED;

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell çhaise, eall, eecho; ġem, ġet; aș; exist; linger, link; this



*p. pr. & vb. n.* NEIGHBORING.] To adjoin; to confine on; to be near to.

**Neigh'bor-hood** (nā'bur-), *n.* **1.** Quality or condition of being a neighbor. **2.** Vicinity; adjoining district; a region the inhabitants of which may be counted as neighbors. **3.** Inhabitants who live in the vicinity of each other.

**Syn.**—Vicinity.—These words differ in degree. *Vicinity* does not denote so close a connection as *neighborhood*. A *neighborhood* is a more immediate *vicinity*.

**Neigh'bor-ing** (nā'bur-ing), *a.* Living or being near.

**Neigh'bor-ly** (nā'bur-), *a.* **1.** Becoming a neighbor; kind; social; friendly. **2.** Cultivating familiar intercourse.

**Nei'ther** (nē'ther or nī'ther. In England, nī'ther is rather more common than in America, but the best speakers in both countries say nē'ther.) *pron.* or *pronominal adjective*. [A.-S. *nāðher*, *nāhwadher*, from *ne*, not, *ð*, ever, and *hwadher*, whether, or from Eng. *ne*, not, and *either*.] Not either; not the one or the other.

**Nei'ther** (nē'ther or nī'ther), *conj.* Not either.

**Nē'o-lōg'ie-al**, *a.* Pertaining to neology; employing new words.

**Ne-ōl'o-g'ism**, *n.* [See *infra*.] **1.** The introduction of new words or new doctrines. **2.** A new word, expression, or doctrine.

**Ne-ōl'o-g'ist**, *n.* One who introduces or holds doctrines subversive of supernatural or revealed religion.

**Ne-ōl'o-g'ist'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to neology; neolog-  
**Ne-ōl'o-g'ist'ie-al**, } ical.

**Ne-ōl'o-g'y**, *n.* [From Gr. *néos*, new, and *lógos*, word, speech, discourse.] **1.** Introduction of a new word, or of new words, into a language. **2.** New doctrines, especially in theology.

**Nē'o-ph'yte**, *n.* [Lat. *neophytus*, Gr. *νεόφυτος*, prop. newly planted, from *néos*, new, and *φύτος*, grown, *φυτόν*, a plant, from *φύειν*, to grow.] **1.** A new convert or proselyte. **2.** Hence, a novice; a tyro.

**Nē'o-tēr'ie**, } *a.* [Gr. *νεωτερικός*, from *νεώτερος*,  
**Nē'o-tēr'ie-al**, } compar. of *néos*, young, new.] Recent in origin; modern; new.

**Ne-pēn'the**, } *n.* [Fr. *népenche*, from Gr. *νηπενθής*,  
**Ne-pēn'thēs**, } removing all sorrow; *νη-*, not, and *πένθος*, sorrow, grief.] A drug used by the ancients to relieve from pain and produce great exhilaration of spirits;—by some supposed to have been opium, or hashish.

**Nēph'ew** (nēf'yū, 85), *n.* [O. Eng. *nevewe*, A.-S. *nefa*, *neofa*, Icel. *nefi*, allied to Lat. *nepos*, Skr. *naptri*.] The son of a brother or sister.

☞ The English pronounce this word *nēv'u*.

**Ne-phrīt'ie**, } *a.* [Gr. *νεφριτικός*, *νεφρίτις* (sc. *νόσος*,)  
**Ne-phrīt'ie-al**, } from *νεφρίτης*, f. *νεφρίτις*, belonging to the kidneys, from *νεφρός*, kidney.] **1.** Pertaining to the kidneys. **2.** Affected with a disease of the kidneys. **3.** Relieving disorders of the kidneys.

**Ne-phrīt'ie**, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine adapted to relieve or cure the diseases of the kidneys.

**Nēp'o-t'ism** (110), *n.* [From Lat. *nepos*, *nepotis*, nephew.] **1.** Fondness for nephews. **2.** Favoritism shown to nephews and other relations.

**Nēp'o-t'ist**, *n.* One who practices nepotism.

**Nēpt'ūne** (30), *n.* **1.** (*Rom. Myth.*) The god of the sea, fountains, and rivers. **2.** (*Astron.*) A large planet beyond Uranus. Its mean distance from the sun is about 2,850,000,000 miles.

**Nep-tū'ni-an**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the ocean or sea. **2.** Formed by water or aqueous solution.

**Nep-tū'ni-an**, } *n.* One who holds that the substances  
**Nēpt'u-n'ist**, } of the globe were formed from aqueous solution.

**Nē're-id**, *n.* (*Myth.*) A sea-nymph, one of the daughters of Nereus.

**Ner-vā'tion**, *n.* The arrangement of nerves, especially those of leaves.

**Nērvē** (14), *n.* [Lat. *nervus*, Gr. *νεῦρον*, *νευρά*.] **1.** Physical force or steadiness; also, steadiness and firmness of mind; self-command. **2.** (*Anat.*) One of the bundles of fibers which establish a communication between the various parts of the animal body, and the brain and spinal cord, or the central ganglia. **3.** (*Bot.*) One of the fibers extending from the stem of a leaf, or its surface, when simple and parallel.

**Nērvē**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NERVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NERVING.] To give strength or vigor to.

**Nērv'less**, *a.* Destitute of strength; wanting vigor.

**Nērv'ine**, *a.* (*Med.*) Quieting nervous excitement.

**Nērv'ine**, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that acts upon the nerves.

**Nērv'oūs**, *a.* **1.** Possessing nerve; strong; vigorous. **2.** Possessing or manifesting vigor of mind. **3.** Pertaining to the nerves; seated in the nerves. **4.** Having the nerves weak or diseased; easily agitated.

**Nērv'oūs-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a nervous manner; with strength or vigor. **2.** With weakness or agitation of the nerves.

**Nērv'oūs-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being nervous.

**Nēs'cience** (nēs'hens, 95), *n.* [Lat. *nescientia*, from *nesciens*, *p. pr.* of *nescire*, to be ignorant, from *ne*, not, and *scire*, to know.] Want of knowledge; ignorance.

**Nēst**, *n.* [A.-S. *nest*, allied to Lat. *nidus*, for *nisdus*, Skr. *nīda*.] **1.** The retreat prepared by a bird for hatching and rearing her young. **2.** Hence, the place in which the eggs of other animals, as of insects, turtles, and the like, are laid and hatched. **3.** A snug, comfortable, or cozy residence or situation; also, a receptacle of numbers, or the collection itself. **4.** A collection of boxes, cases, or the like, of graduated size.

**Nēst'-ēgg**, *n.* An egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it; hence, something laid up as the beginning of a fund or collection.

**Nēst'le** (nēs'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NESTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NESTLING.] **1.** To lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest. **2.** To move about in one's seat, like a bird when forming her nest.

**Nēst'le** (nēs'l), *v. t.* **1.** To house, as in a nest. **2.** To cherish, as a bird her young.

**Nēst'ling** (nēs'ling), *n.* A young bird in the nest, or just taken from the nest.

**Nes-tō'ri-an**, *n.* (*Ecl. Hist.*) An adherent of *Nestorius*, who held that the divine and human natures in Christ were not so united as to form but a single person.

**Nēt**, *n.* [A.-S. *nett*, *nete*, Goth. *nati*.] **1.** An instrument of mesh-work for catching fish and birds, or wild beasts. **2.** Any thing fitted to entrap or deceive; a snare.

**Nēt**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NETTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NETTING.] **1.** To make into a net, or net-work. **2.** To

**Nēt**, *v. i.* To form net-work. [take in a net.]

**Nēt**, *a.* [Lat. *nitidus*. Cf. NEAT.] (*Com.*) Pure; unadulterated; also, clear of all charges and deductions, &c.

**Nēt**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NETTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NETTING.] To produce as clear profit.

**Nēth'er**, *a.* [A.-S. *nidhera*, *neodhera*, compar., lower, from *nidhe*, *nidh*, down.] Lying or being beneath, or in the lower part; lower.

**Nēth'er-mōst**, *a.* [A.-S. *nidhemest*. See *supra*.] Lowest.

**Nēt'ting**, *n.* A piece of net-work.

**Nēt'tle** (nēt'tl), *n.* [A.-S. *netele*, O. II. Ger. *nezilā*, *nezilā*, dim. of *nazza*, Icel. *nūtr*.] (*Bot.*) A plant covered with minute sharp hairs containing a poison that produces a very painful sensation.

**Nēt'tle**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NETTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NETTLING.] To fret or sting; to irritate or vex.

**Nēt'tler**, *n.* One who provokes, stings, or irritates.

**Nēt'tle-rāsh**, *n.* (*Med.*) An eruptive disease resembling the effects of the sting of a nettle.

**Nēt'-work** (-wūrċ), *n.* A fabric of threads, cords, or wires crossing each other at certain intervals, and knotted or secured at the crossings.

**Neū-rāl'gi-ā**, *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, and *ἄλγος*, pain.] (*Med.*) A disease, the chief symptom of which is a very acute pain, which follows the course of a nervous branch, extends to its ramifications, and seems therefore to be seated in the nerve.

**Neū-rāl'gie**, *a.* Pertaining to neuralgia.

**Neū-rōl'o-g'y**, *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, and *λόγος*, discourse.] (*Anat.*) A description of the nerves of animal bodies, or the doctrine of the nerves.

**Neū-rōp'ter**, *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, and *περόν*, wing.] (*Entom.*) One of an order of insects having four membranous, transparent wings, as the dragon-fly.

**Neū-rōp'ter-al**, *a.* Belonging to the order of the neuroptera.

**Neū-rōt'ie**, *a.* [From Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve.] **1.** Relating to the nerves; seated in the nerves. **2.** Useful in disorders of the nerves.

**Neū-rōt'o-my**, *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, and *τομή*, a cutting.] (*Anat.*) (*a.*) Art or practice of dissecting the nerves. (*b.*) An incised wound of a nerve.

**Neū'ter**, *a.* [Lat., comp. of *ne*, not, and *uter*, either.] **1.** Neither the one thing nor the other; of neither side; neutral. **2.** (*Gram.*) (*a.*) Of neither gender; neither male nor female. (*b.*) Neither active nor passive. **3.** (*Bot.*) Having neither stamens nor pistils.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cäre, fär, äsk, all, what; ère, veil, tērm; pique, fīrm; sōn, ôr, dq, wōlf,



**Neū'ter, n.** 1. A person who takes no part in a contest; a neutral. 2. The working bee, which is really an undeveloped female. 3. (*Bot.*) A plant having neither stamens nor pistils.

**Neū'tral, a.** 1. Not engaged on either side; neuter; indifferent; indiscreet. 2. Neither very good nor bad; of medium quality. 3. (*Bot.*) Having neither stamens nor pistils.

**Neū'tral, n.** A person or nation that takes no part in a contest between others.

**Neū-trāl'i-ty, n.** 1. State of being neutral; indifference. 2. A combination of neutral powers or states.

**Neū'tral-i-zā'tion, n.** 1. Act of neutralizing. 2. State of being neutralized.

**Neū'tral-ize, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* NEUTRALIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* NEUTRALIZING.] 1. To render neutral. 2. (*Chem.*) To destroy the effect of. 3. To destroy the peculiar properties or opposite dispositions of.

**Neū'tral-iz'er, n.** One who, or that which, neutralizes.

**Neū'tral-ly, adv.** In a neutral manner; indifferently.

**Nēv'er, adv.** [*A.-S. næfre, nēfre, from ne, not, and æfre, æfer, ever.*] 1. Not ever; not at any time. 2. In no degree; not in the least. 3. Not.

*Never so, as never before; especially; particularly; — now usually expressed or replaced by ever so.*

**Nēv'er-the-lēss', adv.** Not the less; notwithstanding; in spite of that.

**Syn.** — However; at least; yet.

**New (nū), a.** [*compar.* NEWER; *superl.* NEWEST.] [*A.-S. niwe, niowe, neowe, Goth. niwils, allied to Lat. novus, Gr. véos, Skr. nawas.*] 1. Having existed, or having been made, but a short time; of late origin. 2. Lately manifested; recently invented, discovered, or established as true; strange. 3. Starting anew; recommencing. 4. Not ancient; modern. 5. Not worn out, defaced by use, or the like; in condition as at first. 6. Unaccustomed; unfamiliar. 7. Fresh from anything.

**Syn.** — Novel; recent; fresh; modern. See NOVEL.

**New'el, n.** [From *Lat. nucalis, like a nut, from nux, nucis, nut.*] (*Arch.*) The upright post about which the steps of a circular staircase wind; — also the principal post at the angles and foot of a staircase.

**New-fān'gled (nū-fāng'gld), a.** New-made; formed with the affectation of novelty.

**New-fāsh'ioned (nū-fāsh'und), a.** Made in a new form, or lately come into fashion.

**New'ish, a.** Somewhat new; nearly new.

**New'ly, adv.** 1. Lately; freshly; recently. 2. In a manner not existing before. 3. With a new form.

**New-mōd'el, v. t.** To give a new form to.

**New'ness, n.** 1. State or quality of being new; recentness. 2. State of being first known or introduced; novelty. 3. Innovation; recent change. 4. Want of practice or familiarity. 5. Different state or qualities introduced by change or regeneration.

**News, n.** [From *new*. This word is plural in form, but is almost always united with a verb in the sing.] Recent account; fresh information.

**Syn.** — Tidings; intelligence; information; advice. See TIDINGS.

**News'mōn'ger (nūz'mūng'ger), n.** One who deals in news.

**News'pā-per (nūz'-), n.** A public print that circulates news, advertisements, and the like.

**Newt (nūt), n.** [*O. Eng. ewt, ewet, A.-S. efete, with n prefixed.* See EFT.] A small lizard; an eft.

**Nēxt, a.; superl. of nigh.** [*A.-S. nēxta, nyxta, nēsta, nyhsta.*] 1. Nearest in place. 2. Nearest in time. 3. Adjoining in a series. 4. Nearest in degree, quality, rank, right, or relation.

**Nēxt, adv.** At the time or turn nearest or immediately succeeding.

**Nib, n.** [See NEB, the same word differently written.] 1. Something small and pointed; a prong. 2. Specifically, (a.) The bill or beak of a bird. (b.) The point of a pen.

**Nīb, v. t.** 1. To furnish with a nib; to point. 2. To cut off the point of.

**Nīb'ble, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* NIBBLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* NIBBLING.] [From *nib*.] To eat slowly or in small bits.

**Nīb'ble, v. i.** To bite a little at a time

**Nīb'ble, n.** A little bite, or seizing to bite.

**Nīb'bler, n.** One that bites a little at a time.

**Nīce, a.** [*compar.* NICER; *superl.* NICEST.] [From *Lat. nescius, ignorant.* The original sense was ignorant, foolish; but then *A.-S. hnesce, hnesc, nesc, O. Eng. nesh, soft, tender, seems to have been confounded with it.*] 1. Pleasing to the senses, especially to the taste. 2.

Serving to please; agreeable; gratifying. 3. Wrought or made by a skillful workman; produced by an acute or fastidious mind; hence, requiring to be daintily touched, discussed, judged of, or the like; refined. 4. Showing delicacy or refinement; distinguishing accurately or minutely. 5. Over scrupulous or exact; hard to please or satisfy. 6. Scrupulously and minutely cautious.

**Syn.** — Dainty; delicate; exquisite; fine; accurate; exact; correct; precise; particular; scrupulous; punctilious; fastidious; squeamish; finical; effeminate; silly; weak; foolish. — *Nice* implies a union of delicacy and exactness. In *nice* food, cookery, taste, &c., delicacy predominates; in *nice* discrimination, management, workmanship, a *nice* point to manage, &c., exactness predominates. Of late, a new sense has been introduced, which excludes them both, namely, *pleasing*. We even hear it used for *beautiful*: as, a *nice* morning, a *nice* day, &c. This use of the word, though sanctioned by no lexicographer, is extremely common among the English; and if *Americans* overdo as to "fine," they overdo as to "nice," but with this difference that we always give the former its true sense [see FINE], while they rob the latter of its appropriate and distinctive meaning.

**Nīce'ly, adv.** 1. In a nice or delicate manner; delicately; accurately; exactly. 2. Well; cleverly; in the best manner. [*Colloq.*]

**Nī'cēne or Nī-cēnc', a.** Of, or pertaining to, Nice, a town of Asia Minor, where the Nicene creed, a summary of Christian faith, was composed, A. D. 325.

**Nīce'ness, n.** 1. The quality of being nice; delicacy of perception; accuracy. 2. Excess of scrupulousness or exactness.

**Nīce'ty, n.** 1. Quality of being nice; delicacy; daintiness; as, (a.) Delicate management. (b.) Delicacy of perception; precision. (c.) Excess of delicacy; fastidiousness. 2. A delicacy; — used especially in the plural.

**Nīche (nīch), n.** [*It. nicchia, prop. a shell-like recess in a wall, from nicchio, shell-fish, musele, from Lat. mytilus.*] A cavity, hollow, or recess, generally within the thickness of a wall, for a statue, bust, or other erect ornament.

**Nīck, n.** [*A.-S. nicor, nicr, a marine monster, Icel. nīkr, nykr.*] (*Northern Myth.*) An evil spirit of the waters; hence the modern vulgar phrase, *Old Nick*, the evil one; the devil.

**Nīck, n.** [A modification of *nock*, q. v.] A notch cut into something; hence, a score for keeping an account.

**Nīck, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* NICKED (nīkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NICKING.] [See *supra*.] 1. To cut in nicks or notches; to make a nick or nicks in; to notch. 2. To suit or fit into, as one nick or notch into another.

*To nick a horse, to notch or make an incision in a horse's tail, in order to make him carry it higher.*

**Nīck, n.** [*Icel. hnīckia, to seize and carry off; hnīcker, a violent taking, rape.*] A hit; the exact point of time.

**Nīck, v. t.** 1. To hit; to strike at the precise point or time. 2. Hence, to gain an advantage over; to cozen; to defeat. 3. Also, to hit with a telling name or epithet. [*Obs.*]

**Nīck'el, n.** [*Ger. nickel, abbrev. from kupfernickel, copper nickel, copper of Nick, or Nicholas, a name given in derision, as it was thought to be a base ore of copper.*] (*Min.*) A grayish-white metal of considerable luster, very malleable and ductile, occurring very generally in combination with arsenic. It is used in various alloys.

**Nīck'el-if'er-ōus, a.** [*Eng. nickel and Lat. ferre, to bear.*] Containing nickel.

**Nīck'nāck, n.** [See KNICKKNACK, and cf. *Ger. schnick-schnack, prattle, tittle-tattle, idle talk.*] A small thing; a bawble; a trifle; — used chiefly in the plural.

**Nīck'nāme, n.** [Either from *O. Fr. nique, a sign of mockery or contempt, from O. II. Ger. hnīcchan, to nod, beckon; or perh. from O. Eng. neke-name, eke-name, surname.* Cf. NICK, v. t. No. 3.] A name given in contempt, derision, or sportive familiarity.

**Nīck'nāme, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* NICKNAMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* NICKNAMING.] To give a name of reproach or familiarity to.

**Nī-cō'tian, a.** Pertaining to, or denoting, tobacco; — so called from *Nicot*, who first introduced it into France, A. D. 1560.

**Nīc'tāte, v. i.** [*Lat. nictare, nictatum, from nicere, to beckon.*] To wink.

**Nīc-tā'tion, n.** The act of winking. [tate.

**Nīc'ti-tāte, v. i.** [See NICTATE.] To wink; to nictate.

**Nīc'ti-tā'tion, n.** The act of winking.

**Nīd'a-mēn'tal, a.** [*Lat. nidamentum, from nidus, a nest.*] Bearing or pertaining to eggs or young.

**Nīd'i-fi-cāte, v. i.** [*imp. & p. p.* NIDIFICATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* NIDIFICATING.] [*Lat. nidificare, nidificatum, from nidus, nest, and facere, to make.*] To make a nest.

**fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, eall, eeho; çem, çet; aç; exīst; līnger, līnk; thīs.**



**Nid/i-fi-eā'tion**, *n.* Act or operation of building a nest, and the hatching and feeding of young.

**Nid'u-lāte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NIDULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NIDULATING.] [See NIDUS.] To make a nest; to nidificate.

**Nid'u-lā'tion**, *n.* The time of remaining in the nest, as of a bird.

**Nī'dus**, *n.* [Lat.] A repository for the eggs of birds, insects, and the like; a nest.

**Niēce**, *n.* [From Lat. *neptis*, a granddaughter.] The daughter of a brother or sister.

**Nig'gard**, *n.* [Icel. *hnöggr*, economical. Cf. Ger. *knicker*, a niggard.] A person meanly close and covetous; a miser. [miserly.]

**Nig'gard**, *n.* Meanly covetous; sordidly parsimonious;

**Nig'gard-ish**, *a.* Somewhat covetous or niggardly.

**Nig'gard-li-ness**, *n.* State of being niggardly; mean covetousness; sordid parsimony.

**Nig'gard-ly**, *a.* 1. Meanly covetous or avaricious in dealing with others; sordidly parsimonious. 2. Cautiously avoiding profusion.

**Syn.**—Avaricious; covetous; parsimonious; sparing; miserly; penurious; sordid.—See AVARICIOUS.

**Nig'ger**, *n.* A negro;—in derision or depreciation.

**Nigh** (*nī*), *a.* [*compar.* NIGHER; *superl.* NIGHTEST, or NEXT.] [O. Eng. *neigh*, A.-S. *neáh*, *nêh*. Cf. *infra.*] 1. Not distant in place or time; near. 2. Not remote in degree, kindred, circumstances, &c.; closely allied.

**Syn.**—Close; adjacent; contiguous; proximate; present; intimate.

**Nigh** (*nī*), *adv.* [A.-S. *neáh*, *nêh*, Goth. *nêhva* *nêhv.*] 1. In a situation near in place or time, or in the course of events. 2. Almost; nearly.

**Nigh** (*nī*), *prep.* Near to; not distant from.

**Night** (*nīt*), *n.* [A.-S. *neah*, *niht*, Goth. *nahts*, Icel. *nôtt*, for *natt*, allied to Lat. *nox*, *noctis*, Gr. *νύξ*, *νυκτός*, Skr. *nakta*, W. *nos.*] 1. The time from sunset to sunrise. 2. Hence, in figurative uses, (*a.*) Darkness; obscurity. (*b.*) Ignorance. (*c.*) A state of affliction or distress; adversity. (*d.*) Death. (*e.*) The time of the absence of life from nature.

**Night'-eāp** (*nīt'-*), *n.* 1. A cap worn in bed or in undress. 2. A glass of warm liquor before going to bed. [*Cant.*]

**Night'-fall** (*nīt'-*), *n.* Close of the day; evening.

**Night'-fire** (*nīt'-*), *n.* 1. Ignis fatuus; Will-with-a-wisp; Jack-with-a-lantern. 2. Fire burning in the night.

**Night'-gown** (*nīt'-*), *n.* A loose gown used for undress.

**Night'-hawk** (*nīt'-*), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird allied to the goat-sucker, a native of the United States. It hunts its prey toward evening.

**Night'-in-gale** (*nīt'/in-gāl*, 45), *n.* [A.-S. *nihtegale*, from *niht*, night, and *galan*, to sing, *gale*, songster.] (*Ornith.*) A small bird that sings at night; philomel. It is celebrated for its vocal powers.

**Night'-ly** (*nīt'/ly*), *a.* 1. Done by night. 2. Done every night.

**Night'-ly** (*nīt'/ly*), *adv.* 1. By night; in the night. 2. Every night.

**Night'māre** (*nīt'-*), *n.* [See MARE.] 1. A sensation in sleep as of the pressure of a weight on the chest or stomach; incubus. 2. Hence, any overwhelming, oppressive, or stupefying influence.

**Night'-piēce** (*nīt'-*), *n.* A piece of painting representing some night-scene, or so colored as to be exhibited to the best advantage by candle-light.

**Night'-shāde** (*nīt'-*), *n.* (*Bot.*) A low, branching annual plant, having very small, white flowers, and small, round berries.

**Night'-soil** (*nīt'-*), *n.* The contents of privies—so called because carried away, as a manure, by night.

**Night'-walk'er** (*nīt'/wawk'er*), *n.* 1. One who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist. 2. One who roves about in the night for evil purposes.

**Night'-walk'ing** (*nīt'/wawk'ing*), *n.* 1. Walking in one's sleep; somnambulism. 2. A roving in the streets at night with evil designs.

**Night'-watch** (*nīt'/wōtch*), *n.* 1. A period in the night, as distinguished by the change of watch. 2. A watch, or guard, to afford protection in the night.

**Nī-grēs'cent**, *a.* [Lat. *nigrescens*, *p. pr.* of *nigrescere*,

to grow black, from *niger*, black.] Growing black, changing to a black color.

**Nig'ri-fi-eā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *nigrificare*, from *niger*, black, and *facere*, to make.] The act of making black.

**Nī'hil-īsm**, *n.* [From Lat. *nihil*, *nihilum*, nothing, from *ne*, not, and *hilum*, a little thing, trifle.] 1. Nothingness; nihilism. 2. The doctrine that nothing can be known. [nothing.]

**Nī-hīl'i-ty**, *n.* [See *supra.*] Nothingness; a state of being

**Nīll**, *v. i.* To be unwilling.

**Nī-lōm'e-ter**, *n.* [Gr. *Νειλομέτριον*, from *Νεῖλος*, the Nile, and *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the rise of water in the Nile during its periodical flood.

**Nī-lōt'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to the River Nile, in Egypt.

**Nīm'ble**, *a.* [*compar.* NIMBLER; *superl.* NIMBLEST.] [A.-S. *nēmol*, *numol*, capable, receiving, catching, from *niman*, to take.] Light and quick in motion.

**Syn.**—Agile; quick; active; brisk; lively; prompt; expert.

**Nīm'ble-ness**, *n.* The quality of being nimble; quickness, celerity; speed; swiftness.

**Nīm'bly**, *adv.* In a nimble manner; with agility.

**Nīm'bus**, *n.* [Lat.] 1. (*Fine Arts.*) A circle, or disk, of rays of light around the heads of divinities, saints, &c.; a halo. 2. (*Meteor.*) A rain-cloud.

**Nīm'eom-pōop**, *n.* [A corruption of Lat. *non compos*. See NON COMPOS MENTIS.] A silly fool; a blockhead. [*Low.*]

**Nine**, *a.* [A.-S. *nigon*, *nigan*, Goth. *niun*, allied to Lat. *novem*, Skr. *navam*, Gr. *έννέα*.] One more than eight, or one less than ten.

**Nine**, *n.* 1. The sum of five and four. 2. A symbol representing nine units, as 9, or ix.

*The Nine*, the nine Muses.

**Nine'fōld**, *a.* Nine times repeated.

**Nine'-hōles**, *n.* A game in which nine holes are made in the ground, into which a ball is to be bowled.

**Nine'pence**, *n.*; *pl.* NINE/PEN-ÇES. A silver coin of the value of nine pence.

**Nine'-pīng**, *n.* A play, originally with nine pins or pieces of wood set on end, at which a bowl is rolled for throwing them down.

**Nine'teen**, *a.* Nine and ten.

**Nine'teen**, *n.* 1. The sum of ten and nine. 2. A symbol representing nineteen units, as 19, or xix.

**Nine'teenth**, *a.* 1. Following the eighteenth and preceding the twentieth. 2. Constituting or being one of nineteen equal parts into which any thing is divided.

**Nine'teenth**, *n.* 1. The quotient of a unit divided by nineteen; one of nineteen equal parts. 2. The next in order after the eighteenth.

**Nine'ti-eth**, *a.* 1. Next in order after the eighty-ninth. 2. Constituting or being one of ninety equal parts.

**Nine'ti-eth**, *n.* 1. The quotient of a unit divided by ninety; one of ninety equal parts. 2. The next in order after the eighty-ninth.

**Nine'ty**, *a.* Nine times ten; one more than eighty-nine.

**Nine'ty**, *n.* 1. The sum of nine times ten. 2. A symbol representing ninety units, as 90 or xc.

**Nīn'ny**, *n.* [Cf. It. *ninno*, *ninna*, a baby, Sp. *niño*, *niña*, child, infant, Gr. *νερός*, foolish, silly.] A fool; a simpleton; a dolt.

**Nīnth**, *a.* [Formed directly from *nine*.] 1. Following the eighth and preceding the tenth. 2. Constituting or being one of nine equal parts into which any thing is divided.

**Nīnth**, *n.* 1. The quotient of a unit divided by nine; one of nine equal parts. 2. (*Mus.*) (*a.*) An interval containing an octave and a second. (*b.*) A chord consisting of the common chord, with the eighth advanced one

**Nīnth'ly**, *adv.* In the ninth place. [note.]

**Nīp**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NIPPED (*nīpt*), less properly NIPT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NIPPING.] [A.-S. *hnīpan*, to bend or cast down, Icel. *hnippa*, to strike against, *hnappa*, to bend, press, Goth. *hnīupan*, to break.] 1. To inclose and compress tightly between two surfaces or edges brought together; to pinch. 2. To remove by pinching, biting, or cutting with two meeting edges of any thing. 3. Hence, to blast, as by frost; to destroy. 4. To bite; to vex.

**Nīp**, *n.* 1. A seizing or closing in upon. 2. A pinch with the nails or teeth. 3. A small cut, or a cutting off the end. 4. A blast; destruction by frost. 5. A biting sarcasm; a taunt.

**Nīp'per**, *n.* 1. A fore tooth of a horse. 2. A small draught; a sip; a nip. [*Vulgar.*]



Nightingale.



**Nip'pers**, *n. pl.* **1.** Small pin-cers for holding, breaking, or cutting. **2.** (*Naut.*) A number of yarns marled together, used to secure a cable to the messenger.



Nippers.

**Nip'ple**, *n.* [Allied to *nibble*, *q. v.*] **1.** The protuberance by which milk is drawn from the breasts of females; a teat; a pap. **2.** Any small projection in which there is an orifice for discharging a fluid, or for other purposes.

**Nī'san**, *n.* [*Heb. nī'sān.*] A month of the Jewish calendar, answering to the month of April.

**Nī'sī**, *conj.* [*Lat.*] Unless; if not.

*Nisi prius* (*Law*), unless before; — a phrase applied to terms of court, held generally by a single judge, with a jury, for the trial of jury causes.

**Nīt**, *n.* [*A.-S. hnitu*, *Icel. nyt, nit*, for *hnit*, *O. H. Ger. niz*, for *hniz*, allied to *Gr. κόνις, κόνιδος*, *W. nedd.*] The egg of a louse or other small insect.

**Nī'ten-çy**, *n.* [*Lat. nitens*, *p. pr. of nitere*, to shine.] **1.** Brightness; luster. **2.** [From *Lat. nitens*, *p. pr. of niti*, to strive.] Endeavor; effort.

**Nī'ter**, *n.* [*Lat. nitrum*, *Gr. νίτρον*. Cf. *NATRON*.] **1.** Nī'tre, } (*Chem.*) A white, crystalline salt, nitrate of potassa, having a pungent, saline taste. It is largely used in the manufacture of gunpowder; — called also *salt-peter*.

**Nīt'id**, *a.* [*Lat. nitidus*, *fr. nitere*, to shine.] **1.** Bright; lustrous; shining. **2.** Gay; spruce; fine.

**Nī'trate** (45), *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of nitric acid with a base.

*Nitrate of silver*, lunar caustic.

**Nī'tre** (*nī'ter*), *n.* See *NITER*. [*gen.*]

**Nī'tric**, *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or containing, nitro-  
*Nitric acid*, a powerful, corrosive acid, containing five equivalents of oxygen and one of nitrogen.

**Nī'tri-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. NITRIFIED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. NITRIFYING*.] [*Lat. nitrum* and *facere*, to make. See *NITER*.] To convert into niter.

**Nī'tro-çen**, *n.* [*Lat. nitrum*, *Gr. νίτρον*, and *Lat. genere, gignere*, *Gr. γένειν, γενέσθαι, γίγνεσθαι*, to produce.] (*Chem.*) A gaseous element, without taste, odor, or color, forming nearly four fifths of common air, and incapable of supporting life; azote.

**Nī'tro-çen-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. NITROGENIZED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. NITROGENIZING*.] To imbue with nitrogen. [*gen.*]

**Nī'trō-ç'e-noūs**, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, nitro-  
**Nī'tro-mū'ri-āt'ic**, *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or composed of, nitric acid and muriatic acid; — said of an acid formed by mixing nitric and muriatic (or hydrochloric) acid.

**Nī'trouš**, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, niter; partaking of the qualities of niter, or resembling it.

**Nī'try**, *a.* Nitrous; pertaining to niter; producing niter.

**Nīt'ty**, *a.* Full of nits; abounding with nits.

**Nīt'ty**, *a.* [*Lat. nitidus*, shining.] Shining; elegant; spruce.

**Nī'v'e-oūs**, *a.* [*Lat. niveus*, from *nix, nivis*, snow.] Snowy; resembling snow, or partaking of its qualities.

**Nō**, *adv.* [*A.-S. nā*, *Skr. na*. Cf. *NAY*.] Nay; — a word of denial or refusal.

**Nō**, *a.* [*O. Eng. non*, abbrev. from *none*, *q. v.*] Not any; not one; none.

**Nō**, *n.; pl. NŌES*. **1.** A refusal by use of the word *no*; a denial. **2.** A negative vote; one who votes in the negative.

**No-ā'chi-an** (110), *a.* Pertaining to Noah, the patriarch, or to his time.

**No-bīl'ity**, *n.* [*Lat. nobilitas*. See *NOBLE*.] **1.** The quality of being noble; as, (*a.*) Dignity; greatness; elevation; superiority of mind or of quality; eminence. (*b.*) Noble birth; patrician dignity; distinction by rank, station, and title. **2.** The aristocratic and patrician class; the peerage.

**Nō'ble**, *a.* [*compar. NOBLER*; *superl. NOBLEST*.] [*Lat. nobilis*, from *noscere, novi*, to know.] **1.** Possessing eminence, elevation, dignity, or the like; above whatever is low, mean, degrading, or dishonorable. **2.** Grand; magnificent; splendid. **3.** Specifically, of exalted rank; of aristocratic or patrician family.

**Syn.** — Honorable; worthy; dignified; elevated; exalted; sublime; great; eminent; illustrious; renowned; stately; grand; magnanimous; generous; liberal; free.

**Nō'ble**, *n.* **1.** A nobleman; a peer. **2.** A money of account, and, formerly, a gold coin, of the value of 6s. 8d. sterling, or about \$1.61.

**Nō'ble-man**, *n.; pl. NŌ'BLE-MEN*. One of the nobility; a noble; a peer.

**Nō'ble-ness**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being noble; elevation of mind or of station; nobility. **2.** Grandeur; stateliness.

**No-blēss'**, or **Nō'bles**, } *n.* [See *NOBLE*.] The no-  
**No-blēsse'**, or **Nō'blesse**, } bility; persons of noble rank collectively.

**Nō'bly**, *adv.* **1.** Of noble extraction. **2.** With greatness of soul; with magnanimity. **3.** Magnificently.

**Syn.** — Illustriously; honorably; magnanimously; heroically; worthily; eminently; grandly; splendidly.

**Nō'bōd-y**, *n.* **1.** No person; no one; not any body. **2.** Hence, a person of no influence or importance. [*Colloq.*]

**Nō'eake**, *n.* [Corrupted from Indian *nookhik*, meal.] Indian corn parched, beaten to powder, and made into a paste with water.

**Nō'çent**, *a.* [*Lat. nocens*, *p. pr. of nocere*, to hurt.] Doing hurt, or having a tendency to hurt; hurtful; mischievous.

**Noe-tām'bu-līst**, *n.* [From *Lat. nox, noctis*, night, and *ambulare*, to walk.] One who rises from bed and walks in his sleep; a somnambulist.

**Noe-tīv'a-gant**, *a.* [*Lat. nox, noctis*, night, and *vagari*, *p. pr. of vagari*, to wander about.] Wandering in the night, as animals for prey.

**Nōc'to-grāph**, *n.* [*Gr. νύξ, νυκτός*, night, darkness, and *γράφειν*, to write.] A kind of writing frame for the blind.

**Nōc'tūrn**, *n.* [From *Lat. nocturnus*, belonging to the night.] **1.** An act of religious service by night. **2.** One of the portions into which the Psalter was divided, designed to be used at such a night-service.

**Noe-tūr'nal**, *a.* [*Lat. nocturnalis* and *nocturnus*, from *nox*, night, *noctu*, by night.] **1.** Pertaining to, done, or occurring at night. **2.** Having a habit of seeking food at night.

**Nōd**, *v. i.* [Probably allied to *Lat. nutare*. Cf. *W. nodi*, to mark, to note, *nōd*, token, mark.] **1.** To bend or incline the upper part, with a quick motion. **2.** To make a slight bow in token of assent or salutation. **3.** To be drowsy.

**Nōd**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. NODDED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. NODDING*.] **1.** To incline or bend, as the head or top; to make a motion of assent, of salutation, or of drowsiness with. **2.** To signify by a nod.

**Nōd**, *n.* **1.** A bending forward of the upper part or top of any thing. **2.** A quick, downward or forward motion of the head, in assent, in familiar salutation, in drowsiness, or as a signal.

**Nōd'al**, *a.* Of the nature of, or relating to, a node.

**Nōd'der**, *n.* One who nods; a drowsy person.

**Nōd'dle**, *n.* [Prob. from *nod*, because it is the nodding part of the body.] The head; — used jocosely or contemptuously.

**Nōd'dy**, *n.* [Probably from *nod*, because a person who is frequently nodding, as in assent, may be easily looked upon as a fool.] **1.** A simpleton; a fool. **2.** (*Ornith.*) A sea-fowl, easily taken; the booby.

**Nōde**, *n.* [*Lat. nodus*.] **1.** A knot; a knob; a protuberance. **2.** Specifically, (*a.*) (*Astron.*) One of the two points where the orbit of a planet, or comet, intersects the ecliptic, or the orbit of a satellite intersects that of its primary. (*b.*) (*Bot.*) The joint of a stem. (*c.*) (*Geom.*) The oval figure, or knot, formed by the folding of a curve upon itself.



Node.

**No-dōse'**, *a.* [*Lat. nodosus*, from *nodus*, knot.] Having knots or swelling joints; knotted.

**No-dōs'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Knottiness. **2.** A node; a knot; a swelling.

**Nōd'u-lar**, *a.* Pertaining to, or in the form of, a nodule.

**Nōd'ule** (77), *n.* [*Lat. nodulus*, dim. of *nodus*, knot.] A rounded mass of irregular shape.

**Nōg**, *n.* [An abbrev. of *noggin*.] **1.** A little pot; a noggin. **2.** A kind of strong ale. **3.** A wooden pin.

**Nōg'gin**, *n.* [*Ir. noigin*, Gael. *noigeau*.] A small mug or wooden cup.

**Nōg'ging**, *n.* [From *Prov. Eng. nog*, to fill up the interstices in a wooden building with brick-work.] A partition of scantlings filled with bricks.

**Noīse**, *n.* [*O. Fr. noise*, strife, quarrel, noise; from *Lat. noxa*, hurt, injury, from *nocere*, to hurt.] **1.** Sound of any kind. **2.** Especially, over-loud, empty, confused, or senseless sound. **3.** Frequent talk.

**Syn.** — Cry; outcry; clamor; din; clatter; tumult; uproar.

**Noīse**, *v. i.* To sound loud.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhaise, call, echo; çem, çet; aç; exīst; līnger, līnk; thīis.



**Noise**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NOISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NOISING.] **1.** To spread by rumor or report. **2.** To disturb with noise.

**Noise'less**, *a.* Making no noise or bustle.

**Nois'i-ly**, *adv.* With noise; with making a noise.

**Nois'i-ness**, *n.* State of being noisy; clamorousness.

**Noi'some** (noi'sum), *a.* [For *noisesome*, from O. Fr. *noise*, but with the sense of Lat. *noxia*, and the Eng. termination *some*.] **1.** Injurious to health; unwholesome; insalubrious; destructive. **2.** Offensive to the smell or other senses; disgusting; fetid.

**Syn.**—Noxious.—A thing which is *noxious* inflicts evil directly, as a *noxious* plant, *noxious* practices, &c.; a thing which is *noisome* operates with a remoter influence, as *noisome* vapors, a *noisome* pestilence, &c., and has the additional sense of *disgusting*.

**Noi'some-ly** (noi'sum-lī), *adv.* With a fetid stench.

**Noi'some-ness** (noi'sum-nes), *n.* Unwholesomeness; offensiveness to the smell.

**Nois'y**, *a.* [*compar.* NOISIER; *superl.* NOISIEST.] Making a noise or loud sound; clamorous; turbulent; boisterous.

**Nolle prōs'e-quī**. [Lat., to be unwilling to prosecute.] (*Law.*) A phrase denoting that a plaintiff discontinues his suit, or the attorney for the public a prosecution.

**Nōm'ad**, *n.* [Gr. νομάς, νομάδος, pasturing, roaming, from νομός, a pasture, from νέμειν, to pasture, graze, drive to pasture.] One of a race, or tribe, that has no fixed location, but wanders from place to place in search of game or pasture.

**Nōm'ade**, *n.* See NOMAD.

**No-mād'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, nomads; wandering; moving from place to place.

**Nōm'ad-ism**, *n.* The state of being a nomad.

**Nōm'blē** (nūm'blz), *n. pl.* [Fr. from Lat. *lumbulus*, dim. of *lumbus*, a loin.] The entrails of a deer.

**Nōm'bril**, *n.* [Fr. *nombril*, for *lombril*, i. e., *ombril*, with the article, as if from a dim. of Lat. *umbilicus*, navel.] (*Her.*) A point half way between the fesse point and the middle base point of an escutcheon. See ESCUTCHEON.

**Nōme**, *n.* [Gr. νομός, from νέμειν, to deal out, pasture, eat.] A province or tract of country.

**Nōmen-elā'tor**, *n.* [Lat., from *nomen*, name, and *calare*, equivalent to Gr. καλεῖν, to call.] One who gives names to things.

**Nō'men-elāt'ūre** (53), *n.* A peculiar system of technical names in any particular branch of science; terminology.

**Nōm'i-nal**, *a.* [Lat. *nominalis*, from *nomen*, a name.] **1.** Pertaining to a name or names. **2.** Existing in name only.

**Nōm'i-nal-ism**, *n.* The principles of the nominalists.

**Nōm'i-nal-ist**, *n.* (*Metaph.*) One of a sect of philosophers in the middle ages, who adopted the opinion that general conceptions, or universals, exist in name only.

**Nōm'i-nal-ly**, *adv.* By name, or in name only.

**Nōm'i-nāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NOMINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NOMINATING.] [Lat. *nominare*, *nominatum*, from *nomen*, name.] **1.** To mention by name; to name. **2.** To appoint; also, to propose by name, or offer the name of, as a candidate for an office or place.

**Nōm'i-nā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of naming or nominating; state of being nominated. **2.** Power of nominating.

**Nōm'i-na-tive**, *a.* Naming; designating;—said of that case of a noun which stands as the subject of a verb.

**Nōm'i-na-tive**, *n.* (*Gram.*) The case in which the subject of a verb stands.

**Nōm'i-nā'tor**, *n.* One who nominates.

**Nōm'i-nee'**, *n.* [See NOMINATE.] **1.** One who has been named, or proposed, for an office. **2.** One nominated, or proposed, for office or for election to office.

**No-mōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. νομογραφία, from νόμος, law, and γράφειν, to write.] A treatise on laws.

**Nōn'āge**, *n.* [Prefix *non*, not, and *age*.] The time of life before a person becomes of age; minority.

**Nōn'a-gē-nā'ri-an**, *n.* [Lat. *nonagenarius*, containing, or consisting of, ninety, from *nonageni*, ninety each, from *nonaginta*, ninety, from *novem*, nine.] One who is ninety years old.

**Nōn'a-gēs'i-mal**, *a.* [Lat. *nonagesimus*, the ninetieth. See *supra*.] Pertaining to a nonagesimal.

**Nōn'a-gēs'i-mal**, *n.* (*Astron.*) The middle or highest point of that part of the ecliptic which is at any given moment above the horizon.

**Nōn'a-gōn**, *n.* [Lat. *novem*, nine, *nonus*, the ninth, and Gr. γωνία, corner, angle.] (*Math.*) A polygon having nine sides and nine angles.

**Nōn'-at-tēnd'ançe**, *n.* A failure to attend.

**Nōnce**, *n.* [For the *nonce*, or for the *nones*, a corruption of *for then once*.] The present call or occasion; purpose;—chiefly used in the phrase *for the nonce*.

**Nonchalance** (nōng'shā'lōngss'), *n.* [Fr., from *nonchalant*. See *infra*.] Indifference; carelessness; coolness.

**Nonchalant** (nōng'shā'lōng'), *a.* [Fr., from *nonchaloir*, to have no care for a thing, fr. pref. *non*, not, and *chaloir*, to concern one's self for, from Lat. *calere*, to glow, to be inflamed or roused.] Indifferent; careless; cool.

**Nōn-com-mis'sioned** (-mīsh'und), *a.* Not having a commission.

*Non-commissioned officer* (*Mil.*), an officer of a grade between a private soldier and a warrant officer, as a corporal, sergeant &c.; (*Naval*), an officer of a grade between a common sailor and a warrant officer, as a quartermaster, gunner's mate, &c.

**Nōn'-com-mīt'tal**, *n.* A state of not being committed or pledged to any course. [*ance*.]

**Nōn'-com-pli'ançe**, *n.* Neglect or failure of compliance. } [Lat.] Not of sound mind; }  
**Nōn-eōm'pos**, }  
**Nōn-eōm'pos Mēntis**. } hence, as a noun, an idiot; }  
a lunatic.

**Nōn'-eom-eūr'**, *v. i.* To dissent or refuse to concur.

**Nōn'-eom-eūr'rençe**, *n.* A refusal to concur.

**Nōn'-eom-dūet'or**, *n.* A substance which does not transmit another substance or fluid, or which transmits it with difficulty.

**Nōn'-eom-fōrm'ist**, *n.* One who does not conform to an established church.

**Nōn'-eom-fōrm'i-ty**, *n.* Neglect or failure of conformity; especially, in England, refusal to unite with the established church in its rites and modes of worship.

**Nōn'-eom-tēnt'**, *n.* (*British House of Lords*.) One who gives a negative vote.

**Nōn'-de-seript**, *a.* [Lat. *non*, not, and *descriptus*, described.] Not hitherto described; novel; hence, odd; abnormal; irregular.

**Nōn'-de-seript**, *n.* A thing not yet described; something abnormal, or hardly classifiable.

**Nōne** (nūn or nōn, 20), *a.* & *pron.* [A.-S. *nān*, from *ne*, not, and *ān*, one.] **1.** No one; not any thing;—frequently used as a plural, not any. **2.** No; not any.

*None of*, not at all; not; also, nothing of.

**Non-ēn'tī-ty**, *n.* **1.** Non-existence; negation of being. **2.** A thing not existing.

**Nōnes**, *n. pl.* [Lat. *nona*, from *nonus*, the ninth, for *novenus*, from *novem*, nine.] **1.** (*Roman Calendar*.) The 5th day of the months January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December, and the 7th day of March, May, July, and October. The *nones* were nine days from the ides, reckoning inclusively, according to the Roman method. **2.** [Fr. *none*, It. & Sp. *nona*.] A season of prayer formerly observed at noon in the Roman Catholic church.

**Nōn'-es-sēn'tial**, *a.* Not essential.

**Nōn'-es-sēn'tial**, *n.* A thing not essential.

**Nōn-ēst in-vēn'tus**. [Lat., he is not found.] (*Law.*) The return of a sheriff on a writ, when the defendant is not found in his county.

**Nōne'sūch**, *n.* Something extraordinary; a thing that has not its equal. It is given as a name to various objects. [*munication*.]

**Nōn-ēx'eom-mū'ni-ea-ble**, *a.* Not liable to excommunication. **1.** Absence of existence; non-entity. **2.** A thing that has no existence or being.

**Nōn'-ex-ist'ent**, *a.* Not having existence.

**Nōn'-ful-fill'ment**, *n.* Neglect or failure to fulfill.

**No-nūll'ion** (-nūll'yun), *n.* [Lat. *nonus*, ninth, and Eng. *million*.] According to the French notation, a thousand octillions, or a unit with 30 ciphers annexed; according to the English notation, a million octillions, or a unit with 54 ciphers annexed. See NUMERATION.

**Nōn-jūr'ing**, *a.* [Lat. *jurare*, to swear, from *jus*, *juris*, right, law.] Not swearing allegiance;—applied to the party in Great Britain that would not swear allegiance to William and Mary.

**Nōn-jūr'or**, or **Nōn'-ju-ror**, *n.* (*Eng. Hist.*) One who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the government and crown of England during and after the revolution of 1688; a Jacobite.

**Nōn-nāt'u-rals**, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) Things necessary to human existence, but not entering into the composition or constituting the nature of man, such as air, food, drink, sleep, &c. [*fulfill*.]

**Nōn'-ob-sērv'ançe**, *n.* Neglect or failure to observe or **Nōn'-pa-rēil'** (-rēl'), *n.* [See *infra*.] **1.** Something of unequalled excellence. **2.** Hence, specifically, (*a.*) A sort of apple. (*b.*) A sort of printing type quite small.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; êre, veil, tērm; pique, fīrm; sōn, ôr, dq, wqll.



 This line is printed in the type called *nonpareil*.

- (c.) A small sugar-plum. (d.) A kind of narrow ribbon.
- Nōn'pa-rēil'** (nōn'pa-rēil'), *a.* [Fr., from *non*, not, and *pareil*, equal, from L. Lat. *pariculus*, dim. of Lat. *par*, equal.] Having no equal; peerless.
- Nōn-pāy'ment**, *n.* Neglect of payment.
- Nōn-per-fōrm'ance**, *n.* A failure to perform.
- Nōn'plus**, *n.* [Lat. *non*, not, and *plus*, more, further.] Insuperable difficulty; puzzle.
- Nōn'plus**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NONPLUSED (nōn'plust); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NONPLUSING.] To puzzle; to confound; to put to a stand.
- Nōn prōs.** [Abbrev. of Lat. *non prosequitur*, he does not prosecute.] (Law.) A judgment entered against the plaintiff in a suit where he does not appear to prosecute.
- Nōn-prōs**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NON-PROSSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NON-PROSSING.] To fail to prosecute.
- Nōn-rēs'i-dence**, *n.* Failure or neglect of residing at the place where one is stationed.
- Nōn-rēs'i-dent**, *a.* Not residing in a particular place, on one's own estate, or in one's proper place.
- Nōn-rēs'i-dent**, *n.* One who does not reside in, or is not a resident of, a particular place; — particularly applied, in England, to clergymen who live away from their cures.
- Nōn-re-sist'ance**, *n.* The principles or practice of a non-resistant; passive obedience.
- Nōn-re-sist'ant**, *a.* Making no resistance to power or oppression.
- Nōn-re-sist'ant**, *n.* One who maintains that no resistance should be made to constituted authority, even when unjustly or oppressively exercised.
- Nōn'sense**, *n.* 1. That which is not sense, or has no sense. 2. Trifles; things of no importance.
- Nōn-sēns'ie-al**, *a.* Unmeaning; absurd; foolish.
- Nōn-sēns'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* Absurdly; without meaning.
- Nōn-sēns'ie-al-ness**, *n.* Jargon; absurdity.
- Non sēq'uī-tur** (sēk'wī-tur). [Lat.] 1. It does not follow. 2. (Logic.) An inference which does not follow from the premises.
- Nōn'sūit**, *n.* (Law.) A neglect or failure by the plaintiff to follow up his suit.
- Nōn'sūit**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NONSUITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NONSUITING.] (Law.) To adjudge or record as a plaintiff, as having dropped his suit, upon his withdrawal or failure to follow it up.
- Nōn-ūs'er**, *n.* 1. A not using; failure to use. 2. (Law.) Neglect or omission to use an easement or other right.
- Nōō'dle**, *n.* [Cf. NODDLE and NODDY.] A simpleton; a blockhead; a stupid person. [Low.]
- Nōōk** (27), *n.* [Gael. *niúc*. Cf. O. Eng. *nock*, a notch.] A corner; a recess; a secluded retreat.
- Nōōn**, *n.* [From Lat. *nona* (se. *hora*), the ninth hour (i. e., 3 o'clock, P. M.), which, among the Romans, was the time of eating the chief meal.] 1. The middle of the day; midday; twelve o'clock. 2. The time of greatest brilliancy.
- Nōōn**, *a.* Belonging to midday; meridional.
- Nōōn'dāy**, *n.* Midday; twelve o'clock in the day.
- Nōōn'dāy**, *a.* Pertaining to midday; meridional.
- Nōōn'ing**, *n.* Repose at noon; a repast at noon.
- Nōōn'tide**, *n.* The time of noon; midday; noon.
- Nōōn'tide**, *a.* Pertaining to noon; meridional.
- Nōōse** (nōōz or nōōs), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *nas*, a band or tie, and Prov. Ger. *schneusz*, *schneisze*, a springe.] A running knot, which binds the closer the more it is drawn.
- Nōōse**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NOOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NOOSING.] To tie in a noose; to catch in a noose; to insnare.
- Nōōpal**, *n.* [Mexic. *nopalli*.] (Bot.) Indian fig, a plant on which the cochineal bug feeds.
- Nōr**, *conj.* [Contr. from A.-S. *nādhor*, for *nāhwādher*. See OR.] A negative connective or particle, introducing the second member or clause of a negative proposition, following *neither*, or *not*, in the first. Occasionally, *nor* is used in the first member as well as the second.
- Nōrm**, *n.* [Lat. *norma*, a rule.] A rule or authoritative standard; a model.
- Nōr'mal**, *a.* [Lat. *normalis*, from *norma*, rule, pattern.] According to an established norm, rule, or principle; conformed to a type or regular form.
- Normal school*, a school whose methods of instruction are to serve as a model for imitation; an institution for the education of teachers.
- Syn.** — Regular; ordinary; analogical. — *Regular* and *ordinary* are popular terms of well-known signification; *normal* has now a more specific sense, arising out of its use in science,

A thing is *normal*, or in its *normal* state, when strictly conformed to those principles of its constitution which make it what it is. It is *abnormal* when it departs from those principles.

- Nōr'mal**, *n.* 1. A perpendicular. 2. (Geom.) A straight line perpendicular to the tangent of a curve at any point, and included between the curve and the axis of the abscissas. [mandy.]
- Nōr'man**, *n.* (Geog.) A native or inhabitant of Normandy.
- Nōr'man**, *a.* (Geog.) Pertaining to Normandy, or to the Normans.
- Nōr'roy**, *n.* [i. e., north-king, from Fr. *nord*, north, and *roy*, *roi*, king.] (Her.) The third of the three kings at arms, or provincial heralds.
- Nōrse**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, ancient Scandinavia.
- Nōrse**, *n.* [From Icel. *Norvegr*, Norway.] The language of ancient Scandinavia.
- Nōrse'man**, *n.*; *pl.* NŌRSE'MEN. An inhabitant of ancient Scandinavia; a Northman.
- Nōrth**, *n.* [A.-S. *nordh*, Icel. *nordhr*.] The direction opposite to the south.
- Nōrth**, *a.* Lying toward the north; situated at the north.
- Nōrth**, *v. i.* To turn or move toward the north.
- Nōrth-ēast'**, *n.* The point between the north and east, at an equal distance from each.
- Nōrth-ēast'**, *a.* Pertaining to the north-east, or proceeding from that point. [north-east.]
- Nōrth-ēast'er-ly**, *a.* Toward, or coming from, the north-east.
- Nōrth-ēast'ern**, *a.* Pertaining to, or being in, the north-east, or in a direction to the north-east.
- Nōrth'er**, *n.* A wind or gale, from the north.
- Nōr'ther-li-ness**, *n.* State of being northerly.
- Nōrth'er-ly**, *a.* 1. Being toward the north; northern. 2. From the north.
- Nōrth'er-ly**, *adv.* 1. Toward the north. 2. In a northern direction. 3. Proceeding from a northern point.
- Nōrth'ern**, *a.* 1. Being in, or near to, the north. 2. In a direction toward the north.
- Nōrth'ern-er**, *n.* A native or resident in the north.
- Nōrth'ern-mōst**, *a.* Situated at the point furthest north.
- Nōrth'ing**, *n.* 1. (Surv. & Nav.) Distance northward from any point of departure, measured on a meridian. 2. (Astron.) The distance of any heavenly body from the equator northward.
- Nōrth'man**, *n.*; *pl.* NŌRTH'MEN. One of the inhabitants of the north of Europe, the ancient Scandinavians.
- Nōrth'mōst**, *a.* Lying farthest north; northernmost.
- Nōrth'ward**, *a.* Being toward the north, or nearer to the north than the east and west points.
- Nōrth'ward**, *adv.* Toward the north, or toward a north'ward. } point nearer to the north than the east and west points.
- Nōrth'ward-ly**, *a.* Having a northern direction.
- Nōrth'ward-ly**, *adv.* In a northern direction.
- Nōrth-wēst'**, *n.* The point between the north and west, and equally distant from each.
- Nōrth-wēst'**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to, in the direction of, or being in the north-west. 2. Proceeding from the north-west.
- Nōrth-wēst'er-ly**, *a.* Toward, or from, the north-west.
- Nōrth-wēst'ern**, *a.* Pertaining to, or being in, the north-west, or in a direction to the north-west.
- Nor-wē'gi-an**, *a.* [From Norway, O. Eng. *Norweye*, Icel. *Norvegr*.] (Geog.) Of, or pertaining to, Norway.
- Nor-wē'gi-an**, *n.* (Geog.) A native or inhabitant of Norway.
- Nōse**, *n.* [A.-S. *nosu*, *nasu*, *nase*, *nāse*, Icel. *nös*, allied to Lat. *nasus*, Skr. *nāsā*, Slav. *nos*.] 1. The prominent part of the face, which is the organ of smell. 2. Power of smelling; hence, scent. 3. A projecting end or vent; a snout; a nozzle.
- Nose of wax*, any thing pliant or easily shaped; hence, one who has no will of his own. [Eng.] — *To have one's nose on the grindstone*, to be subject to exactions; to be oppressed. — *To lead by the nose*, to lead blindly. — *To put one's nose out of joint*, to supplant one in the affections of another. — *To thrust one's nose into*, to meddle officiously in.
- Nōse**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NOSING.] 1. To smell; to scent; hence, to track. 2. To oppose to the face; to affront.
- Nōse**, *v. i.* 1. To carry the nose high; to strut. 2. To pry officiously into what does not concern one.
- Nōse'bleed**, *n.* A hemorrhage, or bleeding at the nose.
- Nōse'gāy**, *n.* A bunch of odorous flowers; a bouquet; a posy.
- Nōs'o-lōg'ie-al**, *a.* Pertaining to nosology.
- No-sōl'o-gist**, *n.* One who is versed in nosology.
- No-sōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *νόσος*, disease, and *λόγος*, discourse.]

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; ġem, ġet; aŷ; exiŷt; lingeŷ, linkeŷ; thiŷ.



**1.** A systematic classification of diseases. **2.** That branch of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases.

**Nos-täl'gi-a**, *n.* [Gr. νόστος, return, especially home, and ἄλγος, pain, grief.] A species of melancholy resulting from absence from one's home; homesickness.

**Nos-täl'gie**, *a.* Pertaining to nostalgia.

**Nös'tril**, *n.* [O. Eng. *nosethril*, A.-S. *nasthyrl*, from *nosu*, nose, and *thyrl*, *thyrel*, hole; *thyrlian*, to make a hole, drill.] One of the two channels through the nose, which give passage to the air we breathe, and to the secretions of the nose.

**Nös'trum**, *n.* [Lat., ours, our own, from *nos*, we.] A quack or patent medicine.

**Nöt**, *adv.* [Contr. from *naught*; A.-S. *nât*. See NAUGHT.] A word that expresses negation, denial, or refusal.

**Nöt'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being notable. **2.** A notable, or remarkable, person or thing.

**Nöt'a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *notabilis*, from *notare*, to mark, from *nota*, mark, note.] **1.** Noticeable; plain; evident. **2.** Worthy of notice; remarkable; noted or distinguished.

**Nöt'a-ble**, *n.* A person, or thing, of note or distinction.

**Nöt'a-ble**, *a.* Distinguished for good management; actively industrious; smart.

**Nöt'a-bly**, *adv.* In a notable manner; memorably; remarkably; eminently.

**Nöt'a-bly**, *adv.* With bustling activity; industriously.

**No-tä'ri-al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a notary. **2.** Done, or taken, by a notary.

**Nö'ta-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *notarius*, from *nota*, mark, letter, character.] A public officer who attests deeds and other writings, to make them authentic in another country; — generally called a *notary public*.

**No-tä'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *notatio*, from *notare*, to mark, from *nota*, a mark.] Act, practice, or method, of recording any thing by marks, figures, or characters; especially, in arithmetic and algebra, the expressing of numbers and quantities by figures or signs.

**Nö'tch**, *n.* [From O. Eng. *nock*, a notch.] **1.** A nick; an indentation. **2.** A deep, close pass or defile.

**Nö'tch**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NOTCHED (nötcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NOTCHING.] **1.** To cut in small hollows. **2.** To place in a notch.

**Nö'te**, *n.* [Lat. *nota*, from *noscere*, *notum*, to know.] **1.** A mark or token; a visible sign; a symbol. **2.** A mark, or sign, to call attention, to point out something to notice, or the like. **3.** A memorandum; a minute. **4.** *pl.* A writing intended to be spoken from; being either a synopsis, or a full text of what is to be said. **5.** A brief remark; an annotation; a comment. **6.** A short letter; a billet; also, a diplomatic paper. **7.** A written or printed paper acknowledging a debt, and promising payment. **8.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A character variously formed, to indicate the length of a tone. (*b.*) A musical sound; a tone. **9.** Observation; notice. **10.** Reputation; distinction.

**Nö'te**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NOTING.] **1.** To notice with care; to observe; to remark; to heed. **2.** To record in writing. **3.** To denote; to stand for; to designate.

**Nö'te'-book** *n.* **1.** A book in which memorandums are written. **2.** A book in which notes of hand are registered.

**Nöt'ed**, *a.* Well known by reputation or report.

**Syn.** — Eminent; celebrated; distinguished; remarkable; illustrious; conspicuous; famous.

**Nöt'ed-ly**, *adv.* With observation or notice.

**Nöt'ed-ness**, *n.* Conspicuousness; eminence; celebrity.

**Nöt'er**, *n.* **1.** One who takes notice. **2.** An annotator.

**Nö'te'-wor-thy** (-wör-thy), *a.* Worthy of observation or notice.

**Noth'ing** (nüth'ing or nöth'ing), *n.* [From *no* and *thing*.] **1.** Not any thing; no thing. **2.** Non-existence; nonentity; nihilism; nothingness. **3.** Not any thing of account, value, note, or the like; a trifle.

**Noth'ing** (nüth'ing or nöth'ing), *adv.* In no degree; not at all.

**Noth'ing-ness** (nüth'ing- or nöth'ing-), *n.* **1.** Nihilism; non-existence. **2.** Nothing; a thing of no value.

**Nö'ti'ce**, *n.* [Lat. *notitia*, from *noscere*, *notum*, to know.] **1.** Act of noting, remarking, or observing; cognizance. **2.** Intelligence; knowledge given or received; intimation. **3.** A writing containing formal, customary, or presented information. **4.** Respectful treatment.

**Syn.** — Attention; regard; remark; note; heed; consideration; respect; civility; intelligence; advice; news.

**Nö'ti'ce**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NOTICED (nö'tist); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NOTICING.] **1.** To take note of; to pay attention

to. **2.** To take public note of; to remark upon; to make observations on. **3.** To treat with attention and civilities.

**Syn.** — To remark; observe; perceive; see; mark; note; mind; regard; heed; mention. See REMARK.

**Nö'ti'ce-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being observed; worthy of observation; likely to attract observation.

**Nö'ti-fi-eä'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of notifying, or giving notice; the act of making known. **2.** Notice given in words or writing, or by signs. **3.** The writing which communicates information; an advertisement, citation, and the like.

**Nö'ti-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NOTIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NOTIFYING.] [Lat. *notificare*, from *notus*, known, *p. p.* of *noscere*, to know, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To make known; to declare; to publish. **2.** To give notice to.

**Nö'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *notio*, from *noscere*, *notum*, to know] **1.** Mental apprehension of whatever may be known or imagined; idea; conception. **2.** Judgment; opinion; belief. **3.** A small article; a trifling thing; — used chiefly in the plural. [*Colloq.*]

**Nö'tion-al**, *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or conveying, notions or ideas. **2.** Existing in idea only: visionary; imaginary. **3.** Given to foolish or visionary expectations; whimsical; fanciful.

**Nö'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* In conception; not in reality.

**Nö'tion-ist**, *n.* One who holds to an ungrounded opinion.

**Nö'to-ri'e-ty**, *n.* **1.** Condition or quality of being notorious. **2.** Knowledge by the community in general.

**No-tö'ri-öüs**, *a.* [Lat. *notorius*, from *notare*, to mark, indicate, designate. See NOTE.] Generally known and talked of by the public; usually, known to disadvantage.

**Syn.** — Distinguished; remarkable; conspicuous; noted; celebrated; famous; renowned.

**No-tö'ri-öüs-ly**, *adv.* In a notorious manner; publicly; openly.

**No-tö'ri-öüs-ness**, *n.* The state of being notorious, or open or known beyond denial; notoriety.

**Nö't-with-ständ'ing**, *prep.* Without opposition, prevention, or obstruction from; in spite of; despite.

**Nö't-with-ständ'ing**, commonly classed as an *adv.* or *conj.*, but really the participle of *withstand*, with *not* prefixed. This not obstructing or preventing; nevertheless; however.

**Naught** (nawt), *n.* The same as NAUGHT.

**Noun**, *n.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *nomen*, name.] (*Gram.*) A word used as the designation of a creature or thing, existing in fact or in thought.

**Noür'ish** (nür'ish), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* NOURISHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* NOURISHING.] **1.** To feed and cause to grow; to furnish with nutriment. **2.** To supply the means of support and increase to; to encourage. **3.** To comfort. **4.** To educate; to instruct.

**Syn.** — To nurture; cherish; feed; provide; supply. See NURTURE.

**Noür'ish** (nür'ish), *v. i.* To promote growth.

**Noür'ish-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of receiving nourishment.

**Noür'ish-er** (nür'ish-er), *n.* One who, or that which, nourishes.

**Noür'ish-ment** (nür'-), *n.* **1.** Act of nourishing, or state of being nourished; nutrition. **2.** That which serves to nourish, or to repair waste and promote growth.

**Syn.** — Nutriment; food; sustenance.

**Nö'v'el**, *a.* [Lat. *novellus*, dim. of *novus*, new.] Of recent origin or introduction; hence, especially, of a kind not before known; unusual; strange.

**Syn.** — New. — Every thing at its first occurrence is *new*; a thing is *novel* when it is so much out of the ordinary course of things as to strike us with surprise. We have daily *new* inventions, but a *novel* one supposes some very peculiar means of attaining its end. *Novel* theories are regarded with distrust, as likely to prove more ingenious than sound.

**Nö'v'el**, *n.* **1.** A fictitious narrative, intended to exhibit the operation of the passions, and particularly of love. **2.** (*Law.*) A new or supplemental constitution.

**Nö'v'el-ette**, *n.* [Fr.] A small novel.

**Nö'v'el-ist**, *n.* A writer of a novel, or of novels.

**Nö'v'el-ty**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being novel; newness; recentness. **2.** A new or strange thing.

**No-vém'ber**, *n.* [Lat. *November*, or *Novembris* (*se. mensis*), the ninth month of the old Roman year, which began with March, from *novem*, nine.] The eleventh month of the year, containing thirty days.

**Nö'v'e-na-ry** (110), *a.* [Lat. *novennarius*, from *novem*, nine.] Pertaining to the number nine.

**No-vén'ni-al**, *a.* [Lat. *novennis*, of nine years, from

ā, ē, & c., long; ä, ë, & c., short; câre, fâr, âsk, all, what; êre, veil, têrm; pîque, fîrm; sôn, ôr, dō, wôlf,



*novem*, nine, and *annus*, year.] Done every ninth year.

**No-vēr'eal**, *a.* [Lat. *novercalis*, from *noverca*, a step-mother.] Pertaining, or suitable, to a step-mother; in the manner of a step-mother.

**Nōv'ice**, *n.* [From Lat. *novicius*, *novitius*, new, from *novus*, new.] 1. One who is new in any business; a beginner. 2. One newly received into the church. 3. (*Eccl.*) One that has entered a religious house, as a convent or nunnery, but has not taken the vow.

**No-vī'ti-ate** (-vīsh'ī-, 95), *n.* 1. State or condition of being a novice; hence, time of probation in a religious house, before taking the vows. 2. A probationer; a novice.

**Now**, *adv.* [A.-S. & Icel. *nū*, Goth. *nu*, allied to Gr. *νῦν*, *vū*; Lat. *nunc*.] 1. At the present time; at this moment. 2. In present circumstances; things being as they are.

*Now and then*, at one time and another, indefinitely; occasionally; at intervals.

**Now'a-dāys**, *adv.* In this age; at the present period.

**Nō'wāy**, } *adv.* In no manner or degree; not at all;  
**Nō'wāys**, } uowise. [state.]

**Nō'whēre**, *adv.* Not any where; not in any place or

**Nō'wiſe**, *adv.* Not in any manner or degree.

**Nōx'ioūs** (nōk'shus), *a.* [Lat. *noxius*, from *noxa*, harm, from *nocere*, to harm, hurt.] Productive of injury or evil consequences; corrupting to morals.

**Syn.**—Noisome; hurtful; harmful; injurious; destructive; pernicious; mischievous; corrupting; baneful; unwholesome; unfavorable; insalubrious. See **NOISOME**.

**Nōx'ioūs-ly** (nōk'shus-), *adv.* Hurtfully; perniciously.

**Nōx'ioūs-ness** (nōk'shus-), *n.* Quality that injures, impairs, or destroys; hurtfulness; perniciousness.

**Nō'yau** (nō'yo), *n.* [Fr., prop. the stone or nut of a fruit, from Lat. *nucalis*, like a nut, from *nux*, *nucis*, nut.] A cordial flavored with the kernel of the nut of the bitter almond, or with the kernel of the peach stone.

**Nōz'zle** (nōz'zl), *n.* [From *nose*.] The nose; the snout; hence, the projecting vent of any thing.

**Nū'ele-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *nucleare*, *nucleatum*.] To gather, as about a nucleus or center.

**Nu-elē'i-fōrm**, *a.* [Lat. *nucleus* and *forma*, form.] Formed like a kernel.

**Nū'ele-ūs**, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* NŪ'CLE-US-ES, Lat. *pl.* NŪ'CLE-Ī. [Lat., from *nux*, *nucis*, nut.] 1. A kernel; hence, a central mass or point about which matter is gathered;—both literally and figuratively. 2. (*Astron.*) The central part of the body of a comet.

**Nu-dā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *nudatio*, from *nudare*, to make naked, from *nudus*, naked.] Act of stripping, or making bare, or naked.

**Nūde**, *a.* [Lat. *nudus*.] 1. Bare; naked; uncovered. 2. (*Law.*) Of no force; void.

**Nūdge**, *v. t.* [Cf. Prov. Ger. *knitschen*, to squeeze, pinch.] To touch gently, as with the elbow, in order to call attention or convey intimation.

**Nūdge**, *n.* A gentle push, as with the elbow.

**Nū'di-ty**, *n.* 1. Quality or condition of being nude; nakedness. 2. Naked part; undraped or unclothed portion.

**Nū'ga-to-ry** (50), *a.* [Lat. *nugatorius*, from *nugari*, to trifle, from *nugæ*, jests, trifles.] 1. Trifling; vain; futile; insignificant. 2. Inoperative; ineffectual.

**Nūg'get**, *n.* A lump; a mass, especially of a precious metal.

**Syn.**—This word is probably a revival of the old word *nigot*, which was simply an inversion of *ingot*.

**Nū'sançe** (nū'sans), *n.* [O. Eng. *noysance*, O. Fr. *noisance*, *nuisance*, from O. Fr. *noisir*, *nuisir*, to hurt; Lat. *nocere*.] 1. That which annoys or gives trouble and vexation. 2. (*Law.*) Something that produces inconvenience or damage.

**Nūll**, *a.* [Lat. *nullus*, not any, none, from *ne*, not, and *ullus*, any.] Of no legal or binding force or validity; invalid; void; nugatory; of no account or significance.

**Nū'li-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* Act of nullifying; a rendering void and of no effect, or of no legal effect.

**Nū'li-fi'er**, *n.* One who makes void; one who maintains the right to nullify a contract by one of the parties.

**Nū'li-fy**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. NULLIFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. NULLIFYING.] [Lat. *nullificare*, from *nullus*, none, and *facere*, to make.] To make void; to render invalid; to deprive of legal force or efficacy.

**Syn.**—To abolish; abrogate; revoke; annul; repeal. SEE **ABOLISH**.

**Nū'li-ty**, *n.* 1. Condition or quality of being null or

void; nothingness. 2. Any thing void, invalid, or of no efficacy.

**Nūmb** (nūm), *a.* [O. Eng. *num*, dull, stupid, benumbed, from A.-S. *numan*, *nioman*, to take, seize, p. p. *numen*.] Enfeebled in, or destitute of, the power of sensation and motion; torpid.

**Syn.**—Torpid; paralyzed; benumbed; chill; motionless.

**Nūmb** (nūm), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. NUMBED; p. pr. & vb. n. NUMBING.] To make torpid; to deprive of the power of sensation or motion; to benumb.

**Nūm'ber**, *n.* [Lat. *numerus*, allied to Gr. *νόμος*, that which is dealt out, measured off, from *νέμειν*, to deal out.]

1. A single unit, considered as part of a series, or two or more of such units. 2. A collection of many individuals; a multitude. 3. Numerousness. 4. Quantity regarded as made up by an aggregate of separate things.

5. That which is regulated by count, as divisions of time or number of syllables; hence, poetry, verse. 6. (*Gram.*) The distinction of objects, as one, or more than one, expressed by a difference of the form of a word. 7. (*Math.*) Numerical value.

**Nūm'ber**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. NUMBERED; p. pr. & vb. n. NUMBERING.] 1. To reckon; to ascertain the units of. 2. To give or assign the number of. 3. To reckon as one of a collection or multitude. 4. To amount to; to consist of.

**Syn.**—To count; enumerate; calculate; tell.

**Nūm'ber-er**, *n.* One who numbers.

**Nūm'ber-less**, *a.* Not admitting of being counted; innumerable.

**Nūm'bers**, *n.* The fourth book of the Pentateuch;—so called as containing the census of the Hebrews.

**Nūm'bles**, *n. pl.* Entrails of a deer. See **NOMBLES**.

**Nūmb'ness** (nūm'-), *n.* Condition of being numb.

**Nū'mer-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being numbered or counted.

**Nū'mer-al**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or consisting of, number. 2. Expressing or representing number.

**Nū'mer-al**, *n.* 1. A figure or character used to express a number. 2. (*Gram.*) A word expressing number.

**Nū'mer-al-ly**, *adv.* According to number; in number.

**Nū'mer-a-ry**, *a.* Belonging to a certain number.

**Nū'mer-āte**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. NUMERATED; p. pr. & vb. n. NUMERATING.] [Lat. *numerare*, *numeratum*. See **NUMBER**.] (*Arith.*) To divide off and read according to the rules of numeration.

**Nū'mer-ā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act or art of numbering. 2. (*Arith.*) Act or art of reading numbers, especially as written in the scale of ten, by the Arabic method.

**Syn.**—There are two systems of numeration in use at the present day, commonly called the English and the French systems. In the former, the billion is a million of millions, a trillion a million of billions, and each denomination is a million times the one preceding. In the latter (which is the system used in the United States), the billion is a thousand millions, and each denomination is a thousand times the preceding.

**Nū'mer-ā'tor**, *n.* 1. One who numbers. 2. (*Arith.*) The term in a vulgar fraction which indicates the number of fractional units that are taken; the number above the line in a vulgar fraction.

**Syn.**—In decimal fractions, the numerator is the number next following the decimal point, the denominator not being written; thus, .5 is five tenths.

**Nu-mēr'ie**, } *a.* 1. Belonging to, or denoting, num-  
**Nu-mēr'ie-al**, } ber; expressed by numbers. 2. The same in number; hence, identical.

**Nu-mēr'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a numerical manner; with respect to number, or sameness in number.

**Nū'mer-oūs**, *a.* 1. Being many; consisting of a great number of individuals. 2. Consisting of poetic numbers; rhythmical; musical.

**Nū'mer-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In or with great numbers.

**Nū'mer-oūs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being numerous or many.

**Nū'miſ-māt'ie**, } *a.* [Lat. *numisma*, a coin, from  
**Nū'miſ-māt'ie-al**, } Gr. *νόμισμα*, from *νομίζειν*, to introduce a custom, from *νόμος*, custom, usage.] Pertaining to coins or medals. [medals.]

**Nū'miſ-māt'ies**, *n. sing.* The science of coins and medals, in their relation to history; numismatics.

**Nu-miſ'ma-tōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Lat. *numisma*, Gr. *νόμισμα* and *λόγος*, discourse.] The science which treats of coins and medals, in their relation to history; numismatics.

**Nu-miſ'ma-tōl'o-gist**, *n.* One versed in numismatology.

**Nūm'ma-ry**, } *a.* [Lat. *nummularius*, from *nummu-*  
**Nūm'mu-lar**, } *lus*, dim. of *nummus*, a coin.] Per-  
**Nūm'mu-la-ry**, } taining to coin or money; pecu-  
niary.

**food**, **foot**; **ûrn**, **rudē**, **pull**; **çell**, **çhaise**, **eall**, **echo**; **gem**, **get**; **aç**; **eexist**; **linger**, **link**; **this**



**Nūm'skūll**, *n.* [From *numb* and *skull*.] A dunce; a dolt; a stupid fellow. [*Colloq.*]  
**Nūn**, *n.* [A.-S. *nunne*, O. H. Ger. *nunnâ*, from Lat. *nonna*, *nun*, *nonnus*, monk, late Gr *νόνα*, *νόνος*, from Coptic or Egypt. *nane*, *nanu*, good, beautiful.] 1. A woman devoted to a religious life, who lives in a cloister or nunnery. 2. A kind of small pigeon.  
**Nūn'chion** (nūn'shun), *n.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *luncheon*, *q. v.*] A portion of food taken at or after noon, usually between meals; a luncheon.  
**Nūn'ci-o** (nūn'shī-ō, 95), *n.* [From Lat. *nuncius*, *nuntius*, messenger, from *novus*, new, *nova*, new things, and *ciere* or *cire*, to make to go, to put in motion.] 1. A messenger. 2. An ambassador from the pope to an emperor or king.  
**Nūn'eu-pāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *nuncupare*, *nuncupatum*, from *nomine capere*, to call by name, from *nomen*, name, and *capere*, to take.] To dedicate by declaration; to inscribe.  
**Nun-eū'pa-tive**, or **Nūn'eu-pā'tive**, } *a.* 1. Pub-  
**Nun-eū'pa-to-ry**, or **Nūn'eu-pa-to-ry**, } lically or solemnly declaratory. 2. Nominal; existing only in name. 3. Oral; not written.  
**Nūn'di-nal**, } *a.* [Lat. *nundinalis*, *nundinarius*, from  
**Nūn'di-na-ry**, } *nundinæ*, market-day, prop. the ninth day, from *novem*, nine, and *dies*, day.] Pertaining to a fair, or to a market day.  
**Nūn'ner-y**, *n.* A cloister or house in which nuns reside.

**Syn.** — See CLOISTER.

**Nūp'tial**, *a.* [Lat. *nuptialis*, from *nuptiæ*, marriage, from *nubere*, *nuptum*, to marry.] 1. Pertaining to marriage; done at a wedding. 2. Constituting marriage.  
**Nūp'tial**, *n.* Marriage; wedding;—almost only in the plural.  
**Nūrse**, *n.* [A.-S. *norice*, from Lat. *nutrix*, *nutricis*, from *nutrire*, to nourish, nurse.] 1. One who tends a child or the sick; especially, one who suckles an infant not her own. 2. One who, or that which, brings up, rears, causes to grow, trains, or the like.

*Wet nurse*, a woman who suckles an infant not her own.

**Nūrse**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NURSED (nūrst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* NURSING.] 1. To nourish; to cherish; to foster; as, (a.) To pourish at the breast; to suckle. (b.) To tend, as a sick person. 2. Hence, to bring up; to raise, by care, from a weak or invalid condition.  
**Nūrs'er**, *n.* One who cherishes, or encourages, growth.  
**Nūrs'er-y**, *n.* 1. Act of nursing. 2. The apartment, in a house, appropriated to the care of children. 3. A plantation of young trees. 4. The place where any thing is fostered and growth promoted. 5. That which forms and educates.  
**Nūrs'er-y-mān'**, *n.*; *pl.* NŪRS'ER-Y-MĒN. One who keeps, cultivates, or has charge of, a nursery.  
**Nūrs'ling**, *n.* [From *nurse* and termination *ling*.] One who, or that which, is nursed; an infant.  
**Nūrt'ūre** (53), *n.* [O. Eng. *nouriture*. See NOURISH.] 1. Act of nourishing or nursing; education; instruction. 2. That which nourishes; food; diet.  
**Nūrt'ūre**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NURTURED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* NURTURING.] 1. To feed. 2. To bring or train up.

**Syn.** — To nourish; nurse; cherish; educate; tend.—*Nourish* denotes to supply with food, or cause to grow; as, to *nourish* a plant, to *nourish* rebellion. To *nurture* is to train up with a fostering care, like that of a mother; as, to *nurture* into strength, to *nurture* in sound principles. To *cherish* is to hold and treat as dear; as, to *cherish* hopes or affections.

**Nūt**, *n.* [A.-S. *hnutu*, *hnut*, Icel. *hnyt*, *hnot*, O. H. Ger. *hnuz*, *nuz*.] 1. Fruit consisting of a hard shell inclosing a kernel. 2. A small block containing a concave screw, used for retaining or tightening a bolt, and the like.



Nut.

**Nūt**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* NUTTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* NUTTING.] To gather nuts.

**Nū'tant**, *a.* [Lat. *nutans*, *p. pr.* of *nutare*, to nod, intensive form of *nuere*, id.] Nodding; having the top bent downward.

**Nu-tā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *nutatio*, a nodding, from *nutare*, to nod.] (*Astron.*) A vibratory motion of the earth's axis, by which its inclination to the plane of the ecliptic is constantly varying by a small amount.

**Nūt'-brown**, *a.* Brown as a nut long kept and dried.

**Nūt'-eräck'er**, *n.* 1. An instrument for cracking nuts. 2. (*Ornith.*) A European bird, belonging to the crow family, but having many of the habits of the woodpecker. It feeds on nuts, insects, &c.

**Nūt'-gall**, *n.* An excrescence of the oak. See GALL.

**Nūt'-hōök**, *n.* A pole with a hook at the end, for gathering nuts.

**Nūt'mëg**, *n.* [O. Eng. *notemuge*, from L. Lat. *nux muscata*, from Lat. *muscus*, musk.] (*Bot.*) The kernel of the fruit of a tree, a native of the Molucca islands, but cultivated in many parts of the East Indies. It is aromatic, and is much used in cookery.

**Nū'tri-ā**, *n.* [Sp. *nutria*, *nutra*, *lutria*, *lutra*, an otter; from Lat. *lutra*, *lytra*.] (*Com.*) The fur of a rodent quadruped about the size and shape of the beaver, found along the streams of Brazil.

**Nū'tri-ment**, *n.* [Lat. *nutrimentum*, from *nutrire*, to nourish.] 1. That which nourishes; food; aliment. 2. That which promotes enlargement or improvement.

**Nū'tri-mënt'al**, *a.* Having the qualities of food; alimental.

**Nu-tri'tion** (-trīsh'un), *n.* [L. Lat. *nutritio*, from Lat. *nutrire*, to nourish.] 1. Act or process of promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal or vegetable life. 2. That which nourishes; nutriment.

**Nu-tri'tious** (-trīsh'us), *a.* Nourishing; promoting growth, or repairing waste.

**Nū'tri-tive**, *a.* Having the quality of nourishing; nutrimental; alimental.

**Nū'tri-tive-ness**, *n.* Quality of being nutritive; nutritiousness.

**Nūt'shëll**, *n.* 1. The shell in which the kernel of a nut is inclosed. 2. Hence, a thing of little compass, or of little value.

To be or lie in a nutshell, to admit of very brief or simple determination or statement.

**Nūt'-tree**, *n.* A tree that bears nuts.

**Nūx vom'i-e-ä** [N. Lat., fr. *nux*, a nut, and *vomicus*, fr. *vomere*, to vomit.] The seed of a tree which abounds on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts of the East Indies. From this seed the deadly poison known as *strychnine* and *nux vomica* is extracted.

**Nūz'zle**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NUZZLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* NUZZLING.] [Probably a corruption of *nestle*, *q. v.*] To nestle; to house, as in a nest.

**Nūz'zle**, *v. i.* [From *nozzle*, *q. v.*] 1. To work with the nose, like a swine in the mud. 2. To go with the nose thrust out and down, like a swine. 3. To hide the head, as a child in the mother's bosom; to nestle.

**Nūl'ghāu**, *n.* [Hind. & Per. *nūlgāu*, properly a blue cow, fr. *nūl*, blue, and *gāu*, bull, bullock, cow.] (*Zoöl.*) A large, short-horned antelope, found in Northern India. The males are of a slaty blue.

**Nūmph**, *n.* [Lat. *nympha*, Gr. *νύμφη*.] 1. (*Myth.*) A goddess of the mountains, forests, meadows, or waters. 2. Hence, a lovely young girl; a maiden.

**Nūmph**, } *n.* [Lat. *nympha*, Gr. *νύμφη*. See *supra*.]  
**Nūmph'ā**, } (*Entom.*) An insect in the pupa state; a chrysalis.

**Nūmph'al**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a nymph or nymphs; nymphan.

**Nūmph-ē'an**, *a.* [Gr. *νυμφαίος*. See *supra*.] Pertaining to, or appropriate to, nymphs; inhabited by nymphs.

**Nūmph'o-mā'ni-ā**, *n.* [Gr. *νύμφη*, a bride, and *μανία*, madness.] Morbid and uncontrollable sexual desire in women.

O.

**O** (ō), the fifteenth letter, and the fourth vowel, in the English alphabet, has several different sounds. See *Principles of Pronunciation*, §§ 19-25, 50, 51.—In Irish family names, *O* is equivalent to *grandson*, and denotes progeny, or is a character of dignity.

**O**, *interj.* An exclamation used in calling or directly ad-

ressing a person or personified object;—used also as expressive of pain, grief, surprise, desire, &c.

**Ōaf**, *n.* [O. Eng. *auf*, *aulf*, A.-S. *ælf*, elf, fairy. See ELF.] 1. A changeling; a foolish child left by fairies in the place of another. 2. A dolt; a blockhead.

**Oaf'ish**, *a.* Like an oaf; stupid; dull; doltish.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ēre, vēil, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf



**Ōak**, *n.* [A.-S. *ác*, Icel. *eik*, *eyk*, O. H. Ger. *eih*.] (*Bot.*) A valuable and well-known tree, or its wood.

**Ōak'-ápp'le** (*Ōk'ápp'pl*), *n.* A kind of spongy excrescence on oak leaves or tender branches, &c.

**Ōak'en** (*Ōk'n*), *a.* Made of oak, or consisting of oak or oak-trees.

**Ōak'ling**, *n.* A young oak.

**Ōak'um**, *n.* [A.-S. *ácumba*, *ácemba*, *cemb*, *cumba*, tow, *cimbing*, a joint, juncture.] Old ropes untwisted and pulled into loose hemp, used for caulking the seams of ships, stopping leaks, &c.

**Ōak'y**, *a.* Resembling oak; hard; firm; strong.

**Ōar**, *n.* [A.-S. & Icel. *ár*, perhaps from Goth. *arjan*, A.-S. *erian*, to plow.] An instrument for rowing boats.

**Ōar**, *v. i.* To row.

**Ōar**, *v. t.* To impel by rowing. [oar.]

**Ōarš'man**, *n.*; *pl.* ŌARŠ'MEN. One who rows at the oar.

**Ōar'y**, *a.* Having the form or use of an oar.

**Ōa-sis**, or **Ō-ā'sis**, *n.*; *pl.* Ō'A-SĒS, or Ō-Ā'SEŠ. [Lat. *oasis*, Gr. *ὄασις*, Copt. *ouahe*, *ouahsoi*, Ar. *wáh*.] A fertile place in a sandy or barren desert.

**Ōast**, *n.* [Cf. Gael. *áth*, *atha*, Ir. *ath*.] A kiln to dry hops or malt.

**Ōat**, *n.*; chiefly used in the pl. [A.-S. *ata*, *ate*, *atih*.] (*Bot.*) A well-known plant, and more usually the seed of the plant.

**Ōat'-eáke**, *n.* A cake made of the meal of oats.

**Ōat'en** (*Ōt'n*), *a.* **1.** Consisting of an oat straw or stem. **2.** Made of oat-meal.

**Ōath**, *n.* [A.-S. *áth*, Goth. *aiths*, Icel. *eidr*.] **1.** A solemn affirmation, with an appeal to God for its truth. **2.** A careless and blasphemous use of the name of the divine Being, or any thing divine or sacred.

**Ōat'-mēal**, *n.* Meal made of oats.

**Ōb'du-ra-çy**, or **Ob-dū'ra-çy**, *n.* State of being obdurate; invincible hardness of heart; obstinacy.

**Ōb'du-rate**, or **Ob-dū'rate** (117), *a.* [Lat. *obduratus*, *p. p.* of *obdurare*, to harden.] [See Note under CONTENT-PLATE.] **1.** Rendered hard; harsh; rugged; rough. **2.** Hardened in feelings, especially against moral influences; stubbornly and unfeelingly wicked.

**Syn.**—Hard; firm; unbending; inflexible; unyielding; stubborn; obstinate; impenitent; callous; unfeeling; insensible; unsusceptible.—*Callous* denotes a deadening of the sensibilities; as, a *callous* conscience. *Hardened* implies a general and settled disregard for the claims of interest, duty, and sympathy; as, *hardened* in vice. *Obdurate* rises still higher, and implies an active resistance of the heart and will against the pleadings of compassion and humanity. "There is no flesh in his obdurate heart; He does not feel for man."—*Cowper*.

**Ōb'du-rate-ly**, or **Ob-dū'rate-ly**, *adv.* With obdurate impenitence; stubbornly; inflexibly.

**Ōb'du-rate-ness**, or **Ob-dū'rate-ness**, *n.* Inflexible persistence in sin; stubbornness.

**Ōah**, *n.* A species of witchcraft practiced among the West Indian negroes, and supposed to have been introduced from Africa.

**O-bē'di-ençe**, *n.* State of being obedient; compliance with what is required by authority.

**O-bē'di-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *obediens*, *p. pr.* of *obedire*. See OBEY.] Subject in will or act to authority; willing to obey.

**Syn.**—Dutiful; respectful; compliant; observant; regardful; subservient; submissive; obsequious.

**O-bē'di-ent-ly**, *adv.* In an obedient manner.

**O-bēi'sançe**, or **O-bei'sançe**, *n.* [Fr. *obéissance*, obedience, from *obéissant*, obedient. See *infra*.] A manifestation of obedience; a bow; a courtesy.

**O-bēi'sant**, or **O-bei'sant**, *a.* [Fr. *obéissant*, *p. pr.* of *obéir*, to obey.] Showing a willingness to obey; reverent; submissive.

**Ōb'e-lisk**, *n.* [Lat. *obeliscus*, Gr. *ὀβελίσκος*, dim. of *ὀβελός*, a spit, a pointed pillar.] **1.** A four-sided pillar, tapering as it rises, and cut off at the top in the form of a flat pyramid. **2.** (*Print.*) A mark [thus, †], called also a *dagger*, used as a reference to notes at the bottom of a page, as a note of censure, or to indicate that a word or expression is obsolete.

**O-bēse'**, *a.* [Lat. *obesus*, eaten away, lean, that has eaten itself fat, stout, from prefix *ob*, and *edere*, *esum*, to eat.] Excessively corpulent; fat; fleshy.



Oats.



Obelisk.

**O-bēse'ness**, } *n.* State of being obese; excessive fat-  
**O-bēs'i-ty**, } ness.

**O-bey'** (*o-bā'*), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OBEYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OBEYING.] [From Lat. *obedire*, from prefix *ob* and *audire*, to hear.] **1.** To yield submission to; to comply with the orders of. **2.** To submit to the government of. **3.** To yield to the impulse, power, or operation of.

**O-bey'er**, *n.* One who yields obedience.

**Ōb-fūs'eáte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OBFUSCATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OBFUSCATING.] [Lat. *obfuscare*, *obfuscatum*, from prefix *ob* and *fuscare*, to make dark, from *fuscus*, dark.] **1.** To darken; to obscure. **2.** Hence, to bewilder or confuse.

**Ōb-fus-eā'tion**, *n.* Act of darkening or confusing; state of being darkened.

**Ō'bī**, *n.* The same as OBEAH.

**Ō'bit**, or **Ōb'it**, *n.* [Lat. *obitus*, from *obire*, to go to meet (*sc. mortem*), to die; from prefix *ob* and *ire*, to go.] **1.** Death; decease. **2.** Hence, funeral solemnities. **3.** An anniversary service for the soul of the deceased on the day of his death.

**O-bīt'u-al**, *a.* [From Lat. *obitus*, death.] Pertaining to obits, or the days when funeral solemnities are celebrated.

**O-bīt'u-a-ry** (44), *a.* [Cf. *supra*.] Relating to the decease of a person or persons.

**O-bīt'u-a-ry**, *n.* A notice of the death of a person, accompanied by a brief biographical sketch of his character.

**Ōb'ject**, *n.* [Lat. *objectus*, *objectum*. See the verb.] **1.** That with which the mind is occupied in the act of knowing, whether external in space or formed by the mind itself. **2.** That which is sought for; end; aim; motive; final cause. **3.** (*Gram.*) That toward which an activity is directed, or is considered to be directed.

**Ōb-jēet'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OBJECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OBJECTING.] [Lat. *obicere*, *objectum*, from prefix *ob* and *jacere*, to throw.] **1.** To set before; to bring into opposition. **2.** To present or offer in opposition, as a criminal charge, or as a reason adverse to something supposed to be erroneous or wrong.

**Ōb-jēet'**, *v. i.* To make opposition in words or argument.

**Ōb-jēe'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of objecting. **2.** That which is, or may be, presented in opposition; adverse reason or argument.

**Syn.**—Exception; difficulty; doubt; scruple.

**Ōb-jēe'tion-a-ble**, *a.* Justly liable to objections.

**Ōb-jēet'ive**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to an object. **2.** (*Metaph.*) Pertaining to, contained in, or being in the nature or position of, the object; outward; external; extrinsic. **3.** (*Gram.*) Pertaining to, or designating, the case which follows a transitive verb or a preposition.

*Objective point* (*Mil.*), a point to which the operations of an army are directed.

**Syn.**—Subjective.—*Objective* is applied to things which are exterior to the mind, and objects of its attention; *subjective*, to the operations of the mind itself. Hence, an *objective* motive is some outward thing awakening desire; a *subjective* motive is some internal feeling or propensity. *Objective* views are those which are governed by outward things; *subjective* views are produced or modified by internal feeling. Sir Walter Scott's poetry is chiefly *objective*; that of Wordsworth is eminently *subjective*.

**Ōb-jēet'ive**, *n.* **1.** (*Gram.*) The objective case. **2.** The object-glass of a microscope.

**Ōb-jēet'ive-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In an objective manner. **2.** In the state of an object.

**Ōb-jēet'ive-ness**, *n.* State or relation of being objective.

**Ōb-jēe-tiv'i-ty**, *n.* State of being objective.

**Ōb-jēet-less**, *a.* Having no object; purposeless.

**Ōb-jēet'or**, *n.* One who objects.

**Ōb'ju-rā'tion**, *n.* [From Lat. *objurare*, to bind by oath, from prefix *ob* and *jurare*, to swear, from *jus*, right.] A binding by oath.

**Ōb-jūr'gāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OBJURGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OBJURGATING.] [Lat. *objurgare*, *objurgatum*, from prefix *ob* and *jurgare*, to quarrel, scold.] To chide; to reprove; to reprehend.

**Ōb-jūr-gā'tion**, *n.* Act of objurgating; reproof; reprehension; chiding.

**Ōb-jūr'ga-to-ry**, *a.* Designed to chide; eulpatory.

**Ōb-lāte'**, *a.* [Lat. *oblatus*, *p. p.* of *offerre*, to bring forward, offer, from prefix *ob* and *ferre*, to bear, bring.] (*Geom.*) Flattened or depressed at the poles.

**Ōb-lā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *oblatio*, from *offerre*, *oblatum*, to offer.] Any thing offered in worship or sacred service; an offering; a sacrifice.

**Ōb'li-gāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OBLIGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OBLIGATING.] [Lat. *obligare*, *obligatum*, from prefix *ob* and *ligare*, to bind.] **1.** To bring under obli-

**food**, **foöt**; **urn**, **ryde**, **pull**; **çell**, **çhaise**, **call**, **e-cho**; **çem**, **çet**; **aç**; **e-xist**; **l-inger**, **l-ink**; **th-is**.



gation. **2.** To bind, as one's self, to any act of duty or courtesy by a formal pledge.

**Ōb'li-gā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of obligating or binding. **2.** That which obligates; the binding power of a vow, promise, oath, or contract, or of law, civil, political, or moral, independent of a promise. **3.** Especially, any act by which a person becomes bound to do something to or for another, or to forbear something. **4.** State of being indebted for an act of favor or kindness. **5.** (*Law.*) A bond with a condition annexed.

**Ōb'li-gā'to**, *a.* [*It.*, literally, bound.] (*Mus.*) Required; necessary;—applied to voices or instruments indispensable to the just performance of a musical composition.

**Ōb'li-ga-to-ry** (50), *a.* Binding in law or conscience; imposing duty.

**O-bli'ge'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OBLIGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OBLIGING.] **1.** To constrain by physical, moral, or legal force. **2.** To bind by some favor rendered; hence, to do a favor to; to gratify; to accommodate.

**Ōb'li-gee'**, *n.* The person to whom another is bound.

**O-bli'ger**, *n.* One who obliges.

**O-bli'ging**, *a.* Having the disposition to oblige or do favors.

**Syn.**—Civil; complaisant; courteous; kind.—One is *kind* who desires to see others happy; one is *complaisant* who endeavors to make them so in social intercourse by attentions calculated to please: one who is *obliging* performs some actual service, or has the disposition to do so. We may be *kind* without being obtrusive, *obliging* without being officious, and *complaisant* without being servile.

**O-bli'ging-ly**, *adv.* With civility; complaisantly.

**Ōb'li-gōr'**, *n.* The person who binds himself, or gives his bond to another.

**Ob-lique'** (ob-leek' or ob-lik'), *a.* [*Lat. obliquus*, from prefix *ob* and *liquis*, oblique]. **1.** Not erect or perpendicular; slanting; inclined. **2.** Not straight forward; indirect; obscure; hence, sometimes, underhand. **3.** Not direct in descent; collateral.

*Oblique case (Gram.)*, any case except the nominative.

**Ob-lique'** (-leek' or -lik'), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* OBLIQUED (ob-leekt' or ob-lik't'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OBLIQUING.] **1.** To deviate from a perpendicular line. **2.** (*Mil.*) To move forward, either to the right or left, by stepping sidewise.

**Ob-lique'ly** (ob-leek'- or ob-lik'-), *adv.* In an oblique manner; not directly; indirectly.

**Ob-lique'ness** (ob-leek'- or ob-lik'-), *n.* Obliquity.

**Ob-liq'ui-ty** (ob-lik'/wī-tŷ), *n.* **1.** Condition of being oblique; deviation from a right line. **2.** Deviation from moral rectitude. **3.** Irregularity.

**Ob-lit'er-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OBLITERATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OBLITERATING.] [*Lat. oblitterare*, *oblitteratum*, from prefix *ob* and *litera*, letter.] **1.** To erase or blot out; to efface. **2.** To destroy by time or other means.

**Ob-lit'er-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of effacing; extinction.

**Ob-liv'i-on**, *n.* [*Lat. oblivio*, from *oblivisci*, to forget.] **1.** Act of forgetting, or state of being forgotten; forgetfulness. **2.** An amnesty, or general pardon of crimes and offenses.

**Ob-liv'i-oūs**, *a.* **1.** Causing forgetfulness. **2.** Forgetful.

**Ob-liv'i-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In an oblivious manner; forgetfully. [getful.]

**Ob-liv'i-oūs-ness**, *n.* State of being oblivious or forgetful.

**Ōb'long**, *a.* [*Lat. oblongus*, from *ob*, against, and *longus*, long.] Having greater length than breadth.

**Ōb'long**, *n.* A rectangular or other figure which is longer than it is broad.

**Ōb'long-ish**, *a.* Somewhat oblong.

**Ōb'long-ly**, *adv.* In an oblong form.

**Ōb'long-ness**, *n.* State of having greater length than breadth.

**Ōb'lo-quy**, *n.* [*Lat. obloquium*, from *obloqui*, to speak against.] Censorious speech; reproachful language.

**Syn.**—Reproach; odium; censure; contumely; gain-saying; reviling; calumny; slander; detraction.

**Ob-nōx'ioūs** (-nōk'/shus), *a.* [*Lat. obnoxius*, fr. prefix *ob* and *noxius*, hurtful.] **1.** Liable to censure; reprehensible; blameworthy. **2.** Hence, offensive; odious; hateful. **3.** Liable; exposed; subject; answerable.

**Ob-nōx'ioūs-ly** (-nōk'/shus-), *adv.* In an obnoxious manner; offensively.

**Ob-nōx'ioūs-ness** (-nōk'/shus-), *n.* The condition of being obnoxious; liability; odiousness; offensiveness.

**Ō'bo-e**, *n.* [*It. oboè*, fr. *hautbois*. See HAUTOBOY.] A portable wind instrument of music sounded by means of a reed; a hautboy.

**Ōb'ole**, *n.* The weight of twelve grains; or, according to some, of ten grains.

**Ōb'o-lize**, *v. t.* The same as OBELIZE, q. v.

**Ōb'o-lūs**, *n.* [*Lat. obolus*, Gr. ὀβολός.] (*Antiq.*) (*a.*) A small silver coin of Athens, the sixth part of a drachma, about three cents in value. (*b.*) An ancient weight, the sixth part of a drachm.

**Ob-ō'vate**, *a.* [*Lat. ob* and *ovatus*, egg-shaped; fr. *ovum*, egg.] (*Bot.*) Inversely ovate; ovate with the narrow end downward.

**Ob-scēne'**, *a.* [*Lat. obscenus*, *obscænus*.] **1.** Expressing or presenting to the mind or view something which delicacy, purity, and decency forbid to be exposed. **2.** Foul; filthy; offensive; disgusting. **3.** Inauspicious; ill-omened. [*A Latinism.*]

**Syn.**—Impure; inmodest; indecent; unchaste; lewd.

**Ob-scēne'ly**, *adv.* In a manner offensive to chastity or purity; impurely; unchastely.

**Ob-scēne'ness**, *n.* That quality in words or things

**Ob-scēn'i-ty**, *n.* which presents what is offensive to chastity or purity of mind.

**Syn.**—Ribaldry; impurity; lewdness.

**Ōb'seu-rā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of obscuring. **2.** State of being obscured.

**Ob-seūre'**, *a.* [*compar.* OBSCURER; *superl.* OBSCUREST.] [*Lat. obscurus*.] **1.** Covered over, shaded, darkened; imperfectly illuminated. **2.** Living in darkness; hidden. **3.** Not much known or observed; remote from observation. **4.** Not noted; unknown; humble. **5.** Not easily understood or made out. **6.** Not clear, full, or distinct.

**Syn.**—Dark; dim; darksome; abstruse; intricate; difficult; mysterious; retired; unnoticed; unknown; humble; mean; indistinct; imperfect; defective.

**Ob-seūre'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OBSCURED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OBSCURING.] [*Lat. obscurare*, from *obscurus*.] To render obscure; to darken; to make less intelligible, legible, visible, glorious, beautiful, or illustrious.

**Ob-seūre'ly**, *adv.* In an obscure manner; imperfectly; darkly; dimly; privately; indirectly.

**Ob-seūre'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being obscure;

**Ob-seū'ri-ty**, *n.* privacy; unintelligibility; humility.

**Syn.**—Darkness; dimness; gloom. See DARKNESS.

**Ōb'se-erāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OBSECRATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OBSECRATING.] [*Lat. obsecrare*, *obsecratum*, from prefix *ob* and *sacrare*, to declare as sacred, from *sacer*, sacred.] To beseech; to entreat; to supplicate.

**Ōb'se-erā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of imploring. **2.** (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech in which the orator implores the assistance of God or man.

**Ob-sē'qui-oūs**, *a.* [*Lat. obsequiosus*, from *obsequium*, compliance, from *obsequi*. See ORSEQUIY.] Servilely or meanly condescending; compliant to excess.

**Syn.**—Yielding; attentive; compliant; obedient; servile.—In many cases, a man may be *attentive* or *yielding* in a high degree without any sacrifice of his dignity; but he who is *obsequious* seeks to curry favor by excessive and mean compliance for some selfish end.

**Ob-sē'qui-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In an obsequious manner; with obsequiousness; with prompt compliance.

**Ob-sē'qui-oūs-ness**, *n.* The state of being obsequious; ready obedience; servile submission.

**Ōb'se-qui**, *n.*; *pl.* ŌB'SE-QUIES. [*Lat. obsequium*, compliance, from *obsequi*, to comply with, yield to, from prefix *ob* and *sequi*, to follow, accede to.] A funeral rite or solemnity; the last duty performed to a deceased person;—chiefly used in the plural.

**Ob-ŝērv'a-ble**, *a.* Worthy or capable of being observed or noticed; remarkable.

**Ob-ŝērv'a-bly**, *adv.* In an observable manner.

**Ob-ŝērv'ançe**, *n.* **1.** Act of observing or noticing with attention; tokens or marks of fidelity. **2.** That which is to be observed or attended to; rule of practice. **3.** Performance of religious ceremonies, or formal service.

**Syn.**—Observation.—*Observance* and *observation* branch out from two distinct senses of *observe*. **1.** To *observe* means to keep strictly; as, to *observe* the Sabbath; and hence, *observance* denotes the keeping of a rule or law with strictness; as, the *observance* of the Sabbath, &c. **2.** To *observe* means to consider attentively, or remark; and hence, *observation* denotes either the act of *observing*, or some remark made as the result thereof. Hence, we ought not to say the *observation* of the Sabbath, &c., though the word was formerly so used.

**Ōb'scr-vān'dum**, *n.*; *pl.* ŌB'SER-VĀN'DĀ. [*Lat.*] A thing to be observed.

**Ob-ŝērv'ant**, *a.* **1.** Taking notice; attentively viewing or noticing. **2.** Adhering in practice. **3.** Carefully attentive.



**Syn.**— Mindful ; regardful ; obedient ; submissive.

**Ōb'ser-vā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act or power of observing or taking notice ; act of seeing, or of fixing the mind upon, any thing. **2.** That which is observed or noticed. **3.** A remark. **4.** Performance of what is prescribed ; observance. **5.** The act of recognizing and noting some fact or occurrence in nature.

**Syn.**— Observance ; notice ; attention ; remark ; comment ; note. See OBSERVANCE.

**Ōb'serv-ā'tor**, *n.* **1.** One who observes or takes notice. **2.** A remarker.

**Ōb'sērv'a-to-ry** (50), *n.* **1.** A place from which a view may be observed. **2.** Especially, a place or building for making observations on the heavenly bodies. **3.** Hence, a building fitted with instruments for making systematic observations of any particular class of natural phenomena.

**Ōb'sērvē'** (ob-zērv', 14), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OBSERVED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OBSERVING.] [Lat. *observare*, from prefix *ob* and *servare*, to preserve, heed, keep.] **1.** To pay attention to ; to notice with care. **2.** To treat with obsequious attention. **3.** To regard with religious care ; to celebrate. **4.** To utter as a remark ; to say in a casual way. **5.** To comply with ; to obey.

**Ōb'sērvē'**, *v. i.* **1.** To take notice ; to attend. **2.** To make a remark ; to comment.

**Syn.**— See REMARK.

**Ōb'sērv'er**, *n.* One who observes, or pays careful attention to, any thing.

**Ōb'sērv'ing**, *a.* Giving particular attention ; attentive to what passes.

**Ōb'sēs'sion** (-sēs'h'un), *n.* [Lat. *obsessio*, from *obsidere*, *obsessum*, from prefix *ob* and *sedere*, to sit.] Act of besieging, or state of being besieged.

**Ōb-sīd'i-an**, *n.* [So named, according to Pliny, after one *Obsidius*, who discovered it in Ethiopia.] (*Min.*) A kind of glass produced by volcanoes.

**Ōb-sīd'i-o-nal**, *a.* [Lat. *obsidionalis*, from *obsidio*, a siege, from *obsidere*, to besiege.] Pertaining to a siege.

*Obsidional crown*, a crown bestowed upon a general who raised the siege of a beleaguered place.

**Ōb'so-lēs'cence**, *n.* State of becoming obsolete.

**Ōb'so-lēs'cent**, *a.* [Lat. *obsolescens*, *p. pr.* of *obsolescere*, *obsoletum*, to fall into disuse, from prefix *ob* and *solere*, to use, be wont.] Going out of use ; passing into desuetude.

**Ōb'so-lēte**, *a.* [Lat. *obsoletus*, *p. pr.* of *obsolescere*. See *supra*.] **1.** No longer common ; disused ; neglected. **2.** (*Nat. Hist.*) Not very distinct ; obscure.

**Syn.**— Ancient ; antiquated ; old-fashioned ; antique ; old. See ANCIENT.

**Ōb'so-lēte'ness**, *n.* The state of being obsolete.

**Ōb'sta-cle**, *n.* [Lat. *obstaculum*, from *obstare*, to stand before or against, to withstand, from prefix *ob* and *stare*, to stand.] Any thing that hinders progress ; obstruction, either in a physical or moral sense.

**Syn.**— Impediment ; hindrance ; difficulty. See IMPEDIMENT.

**Ōb-stēt'rie**, } *a.* [Lat. *obstetricius*, from *obstetrix*, } *obstetricis*, a midwife ; from *obstare*, to stand before. See *supra*.] Pertaining to midwifery, or the delivery of women in childbed.

**Ōb'ste-trī'cian** (-trīsh'an), *n.* One skilled in obstetrics.

**Ōb-stēt'ries**, *n. sing.* Science of midwifery ; art of assisting women in parturition.

**Ōb'sti-na-cy**, *n.* **1.** Unyielding fixedness in opinion or resolution. **2.** Fixedness that will not yield to application or that yields with difficulty.

**Syn.**— Pertinacity ; firmness ; resoluteness ; inflexibility ; persistency ; stubbornness ; perverseness ; contumacy. — *Pertinacity* denotes great firmness in holding on to a thing ; as, *pertinacity* of opinion, &c. *Obstinacy* is great firmness in holding out against persuasion, attack, &c. ; as, *obstinacy* of will. The former consists in adherence, the latter in resistance. *Pertinacity* is often used in a good sense ; *obstinacy* is almost always taken in a bad one ; but not so the adjective *obstinate*, for we speak with applause of the obstinate defense of a fortress, &c.

**Ōb'sti-nate**, *a.* [Lat. *obstinatus*, *p. p.* of *obstinare*, to persist in, a lengthened form of *obstare*, to stand before.] **1.** Pertinaciously adhering to an opinion or purpose. **2.** Not easily subdued or removed.

**Syn.**— Stubborn ; inflexible ; immovable ; firm ; resolute ; pertinacious ; headstrong ; heady ; opinionated ; refractory ; perverse ; contumacious. See STUBBORN.

**Ōb'sti-nate-ly**, *adv.* In an obstinate manner ; stubbornly ; pertinaciously.

**Ōb'sti-pā'tion**, *n.* [From Lat. *obstipare*, to lean to one side, from *obstipus*, bent or inclined to one side, from

prefix *ob* and *stipes*, a log, stock ; or from prefix *ob* and *stipare*, to crowd or press together.] Act of stopping up, as a passage.

**Ōb-strēp'er-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *obstreperus*, from *obstrepere*, to make a noise at.] Attended by, or making a tumultuous noise ; loud ; clamorous ; noisy.

**Ōb-strēp'er-oūs-ly**, *adv.* With tumultuous noise.

**Ōb-strēp'er-oūs-ness**, *n.* Loudness ; clamor.

**Ōb-strīc'tion**, *n.* [From Lat. *obstringere*, *obstrictum*, to bind to or about, from prefix *ob* and *stringere*, to bind tight.] The state of being constrained or obliged ; obligation, bond.

**Ōb-strūet'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OBSTRUCTED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OBSTRUCTING.] [Lat. *obstruere*, *obstructum*, fr. prefix *ob* and *struere*, to pile up.] **1.** To block up ; to stop up or close, as a way or passage. **2.** To hinder from passing. **3.** To render slow.

**Syn.**— To bar ; barriade ; stop ; arrest ; check ; interrupt ; clog ; choke ; impede ; retard ; embarrass ; oppose.

**Ōb-strūet'er**, *n.* One who obstructs or hinders.

**Ōb-strūe'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of obstructing, or state of being obstructed. **2.** That which obstructs or impedes ; impediment ; hindrance.

**Syn.**— Obstacle. — *Obstacle* is stronger than *obstruction* ; the latter serves to impede or hinder ; the former acts with direct resistance. We remove *obstructions* ; we surmount *obstacles*.

**Ōb-strūet'ive**, *a.* Tending to obstruct ; hindering ; causing impediment.

**Ōb'strū-ent**, *a.* Blocking up ; hindering.

**Ōb'strū-ent**, *n.* [Lat. *obstruens*, *p. pr.* of *obstruere*. See OBSTRUCT.] Any thing that obstructs or closes a passage, especially one of the natural passages in the body.

**Ōb-tāin'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OBTAINED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OBTAINING.] [Lat. *obtinere*, from prefix *ob* and *tenere*, to hold.] To get hold of by effort ; to gain possession of ; to acquire.

**Syn.**— To attain ; gain ; procure ; acquire ; win ; earn.

**Ōb-tāin'**, *v. i.* To have a firm footing ; to become prevalent or general.

**Ōb-tāin'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being obtained.

**Ōb-tāin'er**, *n.* One who obtains.

**Ōb-tēst'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OBTESTED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OBTESTING.] [O. Fr. *obtester*, Lat. *obtestari*, from prefix *ob* and *testari*, to witness, from *testis*, a witness.] **1.** To call to witness. **2.** To beseech ; to supplicate.

**Ōb'tes-tā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of supplicating ; entreaty. **2.** Act of obtesting or protesting ; earnest declaration.

**Ōb-trūde'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OBTRUDED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OBTRUDING.] [Lat. *obtrudere*, from prefix *ob* and *trudere*, to thrust.] **1.** To thrust in or upon. **2.** To offer with unreasonable importunity.

**Syn.**— To intrude. — To *intrude* is to thrust one's self into a place, society, &c., without right, or uninvited ; to *obtrude* is to force one's self, remarks, opinions, &c., upon persons with whom one has no such intimacy as to justify such boldness.

**Ōb-trūde'**, *v. i.* To enter without right ; to make an officious or importunate offer.

**Ōb-trūd'er**, *n.* One who obtrudes.

**Ōb-trū'sion** (-zhun), *n.* Act of obtruding ; a thrusting upon others by force or unsolicited.

**Ōb-trū'sive**, *a.* Disposed to obtrude ; inclined to intrude or thrust one's self among others.

**Ōb-trū'sive-ly**, *adv.* In an obtrusive manner.

**Ōb-tūnd'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OBTUNDED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OBTUNDING.] [Lat. *obtundere*, *obtusum*, from prefix *ob* and *tundere*, to strike or beat with repeated strokes.] To dull ; to blunt ; to deaden.

**Ōb-tūse'**, *a.* [*compar.* OBTUSER ; *superl.* OBTUSEST.] [Lat. *obtusus*, *p. pr.* of *obtundere*, *obtusum*, to blunt. See OBTUND.] **1.** Not pointed or acute ; applied to angles greater than a right angle. **2.** Not having acute sensibility ; dull. **3.** Not sharp or shrill ; obscure.

**Ōb-tūse'-ān'gled**, *a.* Having an obtuse angle.

**Ōb-tūse'ly**, *adv.* In an obtuse manner ; dully.

**Ōb-tūse'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being obtuse.

**Ōb-tū'sion** (-zhun), *n.* [Lat. *obtusio*, from *obtundere*, to blunt. See OBTUND.] **1.** Act of making obtuse or blunt. **2.** The state of being dulled or blunted.

**Ōb-vērsē'** (14), *a.* [Lat. *obversus*, *p. p.* of *obvertere*. See OBVERT.] (*Bot.*) Having the base narrower than the top, as a leaf.

**Ōb'vērsē**, *n.* The face of a coin, having the principal image or inscription upon it.

**Ōb-vērsē'ly**, *adv.* In an obverse form or manner.

**Ōb-vērt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OBVERTED ; *p. pr. & vb.*



*n.* OBVERTING.] [Lat. *obvertere*, from prefix *ob*, and *vertere*, to turn.] To turn toward or downward.

**Ob'vi-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OBVIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OBVIATING.] [Lat. *obviare*, *obviatum*, from prefix *ob* and *viare*, to go, from *via*, way.] To meet in the way; hence, to prevent by interception; hence to clear the way of.

**Ob'vi-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of obviating or state of being obviated.

**Ob-vi-oūs**, *a.* **1.** Open; exposed; liable; subject. **2.** Easily discovered, seen, or understood.

**Syn.**— Manifest; plain; clear; evident; apparent. See MANIFEST.

**Ob'vi-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In a manner that is obvious.

**Ob'vi-oūs-ness**, *n.* State of being obvious or evident.

**Ob'vo-lūte**, } *a.* [Lat. *obvolutus*, *p. p.* of *obvolvere*, to wrap round, to cover all over, from prefix *ob* and *volvere*, to roll, turn around.] (*Bot.*) Arranged so as alternately to overlap, as the margins of one leaf those of the opposite one.

**Ob'vo-lūt'ed**, }

**Oe-eā'sion**, *n.* [Lat. *occasio*, from *occidere*, *occasum*, to fall down, from prefix *ob* and *cadere*, to fall.] **1.** A falling, happening, or coming to pass; an occurrence, casualty, incident. **2.** A favorable opportunity. **3.** Accidental cause. **4.** Opportunity to use; incidental need; requirement.

**Syn.**— Opportunity; necessity; need; incident; use. See OPPORTUNITY.

**Oe-eā'sion**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OCCASIONED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OCCASIONING.] To give occasion to; to cause incidentally.

**Oe-eā'sion-al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or occurring at times, but not regular or systematic; casual; incidental. **2.** Produced by accident. **3.** Produced or made on some special event.

**Oe-eā'sion-al-ly**, *adv.* In an occasional manner; on occasion; at times; not regularly.

**Oe-eā'sion-er**, *n.* One who occasions.

**Oe-eā'sive**, *a.* [Lat. *occasivus*, from *occasus*, a going down, setting of the heavenly bodies, from *occidere*, to fall or go down.] Pertaining to the setting sun; falling; descending.

**Ōe'ci-dent**, *n.* [Lat. *occidens*, from *occidens*, *p. pr.* of *occidere*, to fall or go down. See OCCASION.] The western quarter of the hemisphere; the west.

**Ōe'ci-dent'al**, *a.* **1.** Situated in, or pertaining to, the west; western. **2.** Setting after the sun.

**Oe-cīp'ital**, *a.* Pertaining to the occiput, or the back part of the head.

**Ōe'ci-pūt**, *n.* [Lat., from prefix *ob* and *caput*, head.] (*Anat.*) The part of the skull which forms the hind part of the head.

**Oe-elū'sion**, *n.* [From *occlusus*, *p. p.* of *occludere*, to shut up, from prefix *ob* and *cludere*, *claudere*, to shut.] **1.** Act of shutting up; state of being shut up. **2.** Transient approximation of the edges of a natural opening; also, imperforation.

**Oe-eūlt'**, *a.* [Lat. *occultus*, *p. p.* of *occulere*, to cover up, hide, from prefix *ob* and *colere*, to cultivate, till, tend.] Hidden from the eye or understanding; invisible; secret; unknown.

*Occult sciences*, those imaginary sciences of the middle ages which related to the supposed action or influence of supernatural powers, as alchemy, magic, necromancy, and astrology.

**Ōe'eul-tā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of rendering occult, or state of being occult. **2.** (*Astron.*) The hiding of a heavenly body from sight by the intervention of some other of the heavenly bodies.

**Oe-eūlt'ness**, *n.* State of being occult; secretness.

**Oe'eu-pan-cy**, *n.* Act of taking or holding possession; possession.

**Ōe'eu-pant**, *n.* [Lat. *occupans*, *p. pr.* of *occupare*. See *infra*.] One who occupies; one who has the actual use or possession, or is in possession, of a thing.

**Ōe'eu-pā'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of occupying or taking possession. **2.** The state of being occupied. **3.** That which occupies the time and attention; the principal business of one's life.

**Syn.**— Occupancy; possession; tenure; use; employment; avocation; engagement; vocation; calling; office; trade; profession.

**Ōe'eu-pī'er**, *n.* One who occupies.

**Ōe'eu-py** (54), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OCCUPIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OCCUPYING.] [Fr. *occuper*, from Lat. *occupare*, fr. *ob* and *capere*, to take.] **1.** To take or hold in possession; to possess. **2.** To hold, or fill, the dimensions of; to cover or fill. **3.** To employ; to use. **4.** To employ; to busy;— used reflexively. **5.** To follow as a business.

**Ōe'eu-py**, *v. i.* To hold possession; to be an occupant, to follow business; to negotiate.

**Oe-eūr'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* OCCURRED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OCCURRING.] [Lat. *occurrere*, from prefix *ob* and *currere*, to run.] **1.** To be found here and there; to appear. **2.** To meet or come to the mind.

**Oe-eūr'rence**, *n.* A coming or happening; hence, any incident or accidental event; any single event.

**Ō'cean** (ō'shun), *n.* [Lat. *oceanus*, Gr. *ὠκεανός*, perhaps from *ὠκός*, quick, rapid, and *ναεῖν*, to flow; or from Skr. *ōgha*, a heap, stream, flood of water.] **1.** The water considered as one vast body surrounding the land;— called also the *sea*, or *great sea*. **2.** One of the large bodies of water into which the great ocean is regarded as divided. **3.** Hence, an immense expanse.

**Ō'ce-ān'ic** (ō'she-ān'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the ocean; found or formed in the ocean.

**Ō'cel-lā'ted** or **O-çē'l'la-ted**, *a.* [Lat. *ocellatus*, from *ocellus*, a little eye, dim. of *oculus*, an eye.] **1.** Resembling an eye. **2.** Formed with the figures of little eyes.

**Ō'çe-lōt**, *n.* [Mexic. *ocelotl*.] (*Zool.*) A digitigrade carnivorous mammal of the cat kind, found in Mexico.

**Ō'cher** } (ō'ker), *n.* [Lat. *ochra*, Gr. *ὄχρα*, from *ὄχρος*, } pale, pale yellow.] (*Min.*) A variety of fine clay containing iron. The common colors are yellow and red.

**Ō'cher-oūs**, } *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or containing, ocher. **2.** Resembling ocher.

**Ō'cher-y**, *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or resembling, ocher.

**Och-lōe'ra-cy**, *n.* [Gr. *ὀχλοκρατία*, from *ὄχλος*, the populace, multitude, and *κρατεῖν*, to be strong, to rule, from *κράτος*, strength.] A form of government in which the multitude or common people rule.

**Ōch'lo-erāt'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to ochlocracy; hav- } ing the form or character of an ochlocracy.

**Ō'chrey**, *a.* See OCHERY.

**Ō'erā**, *n.* (*Min.*) See OKRA.

**Ōe'ta-gōn**, *n.* [Gr. *ὀκτάγωνος*, eight-cornered, from *ὀκτώ*, eight, and *γωνία*, corner.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure of eight sides and eight angles.

**Oe-tāg'o-nal**, *a.* Having eight sides and eight angles.

**Ōe'ta-hē'dral**, *a.* [See OCTAHEDRON.] Having eight equal faces or sides.

**Ōe'ta-hē'dron**, *n.* [Gr. *ὀκτάεδρον*, from *ὀκτάεδρος*, eight-sided, from *ὀκτώ*, eight, and *ἔδρα*, seat, base.] (*Geom.*) A solid contained by eight equal and equilateral triangles.

**Oe-tān'gu-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *octangulus*, eight-cornered, from *octo*, eight, and *angulus*, corner, angle.] Having eight angles.

**Ōe'tant**, *n.* [Lat. *octans*, *octantis*, from *octo*, eight.] **1.** (*Geom.*) The eighth part of a circle. **2.** (*Astron. & Astrol.*) The position or aspect of a heavenly body, when half way between conjunction, or opposition, and quadrature, or distant from another body forty-five degrees.

**Ōe'tave**, *a.* [Lat. *octavus*, eighth, from *octo*, eight.] Consisting of eight; eight.

**Ōe'tave**, *n.* **1.** The eighth day after a church festival, the festival itself being included; hence, also, the week immediately following a church festival. **2.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) The eighth tone in the scale. (*b.*) The scale itself.

**Oe-tā'vo**, *a.* Formed of sheets folded so as to make eight leaves; of, or equal to, the size of one of such leaves.

**Oe-tā'vo**, *n.*; *pl.* OE-TĀ'VŌS. [From Lat. *in octavo*, from *octavus*. See *supra*.] **1.** A book composed of sheets folded so as to make eight leaves. **2.** The size of a book thus composed.

**Oe-tēn'ni-al**, *a.* [Lat. *octennis*, from *octo*, eight, and *annus*, year.] **1.** Happening every eighth year. **2.** Lasting eight years.

**Ōe'tile**, *n.* [From Lat. *octo*, eight.] The same as OCTANT.

**Oe-till'ion** (ok-tīl'yun), *n.* [Lat. *octo*, eight.] According to the English method of numeration, the number produced by involving a million to the eighth power, and expressed by a unit with 48 ciphers annexed; according to the French method, the number expressed by a unit with 27 ciphers annexed. See NUMERATION.

**Oe-tō'ber**, *n.* [Lat., from *octo*, eight, the eighth month of the old Roman year, which began in March.] The tenth month of the Julian year, containing thirty-one days.

**Ōe'to-dēç'i-mo**, *a.* Formed of sheets folded so as to make eighteen leaves; of, or equal to, the size of one of such leaves.



Octagon.



Octahedron.



**Ōe'to-dēç'i-mo**, *n.*; *pl.* Ōe'to-dēç'i-mōs. [Lat. *octodecim*, eighteen, equiv. to *decem et octo*.] **1.** A book composed of sheets folded so as to make eighteen leaves. **2.** The size of a book thus composed.

**Ōe'to-ge-nā'ri-an**, *n.* A person eighty years of age.

**Ōe'to-gē-na-ry**, or **Ōe'to-ge-na-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *octogenarius*, from *octogeni*, eighty each, from *octo*, eight.] Of eighty years of age.

**Ōe'to-pōd**, *n.* [Gr. *οκτώπους*, from *οκτώ*, eight, and *πούς*, *ποδός*, foot.] (*Zool.*) A mollusk or insect having eight feet or legs.

**Ōe'to-rōon'**, *n.* [From Lat. *octo*, eight.] The offspring of a quadron and a white person.

**Ōe'to-style**, *n.* [Gr. *οκτώ*, eight, and *στυλος*, pillar.] (*Arch.*) An edifice or portico adorned with eight columns, or a range of eight columns in front.

**Ōe'to-syl-lāb'ie**, *a.* [Lat. *octosyllabus*, from *octo*, eight, and *syllaba*, syllable.]

**Ōe'to-syl-lāb'ie-al**, *a.* [Lat. *octosyllabus*, from *octo*, eight, and *syllaba*, syllable.]

**Ōe'to-syl-la-ble**, *a.* Consisting of eight syllables.

**Ōe'to-syl-la-ble**, *n.* A word of eight syllables.

**Ōc-troi'** (*ok-trwa'*), *n.* [Fr. *octroi*, from *octroyer*, to grant, from Lat. *auctorare*, to confirm.] **1.** A society or guild endowed with the exclusive privilege of trade. **2.** A tax levied at the gate of a city on articles of produce brought within the walls.

**Ōe'tu-ple**, *a.* [Lat. *octuplus*, Gr. *οκταπλοῦς*, from *οκτώ*, eight, and *ἄπλοῦς*, one-fold, single.] Eightfold.

**Ōe'u-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *ocularis*, *ocularius*, from *oculus*, the eye.] Depending on, or perceived by, the eye.

**Ōe'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* By the eye, sight, or actual view.

**Ōe'u-li-fōrm**, *a.* [Lat. *oculus*, the eye, and *forma*, shape.] In the form of an eye.

**Ōe'u-list**, *n.* [From Lat. *oculus*, the eye.] One skilled in treating diseases of the eyes.

**Ōd**, or **Ōd**, *n.* [Gr. *ὄδος*, passage.] A force or natural power, supposed to produce the phenomena of mesmerism, and to be developed by various agencies.

**Ō'da-lisque'**, *n.* [Fr., from Turk. *ḍalīk*, chamber-companion, from *ḍah*, chamber, room.] A female slave or concubine in the harem of the Turkish sultan.

**Ōdd**, *a.* [*compar.* **ODDER**; *superl.* **ODDEST**.] [Sw. *udda*, odd; W. *od*, singular, odd. Cf. O. H. Ger. *ōdi*, empty, Icel. *audhr*, Goth. *auths*, desert, solitary.] **1.** Not paired with another; alone. **2.** Left over, after a round number has been taken; remaining; hence, having no great value; insignificant. **3.** Not divisible by two without a remainder; not even. **4.** Different from what is usual or common; peculiar; unique. **5.** Unsuitable or inappropriate.

**Syn.**—Quaint; unmatched; singular; unusual; extraordinary; strange; queer; eccentric; whimsical; fantastical; droll; comical.

**Ōdd-fēl'lōw**, *n.* A member of a certain secret society, established for mutual aid and social enjoyment.

**Ōdd'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** State of being odd; singularity; queerness. **2.** That which is odd.

**Ōdd'ly**, *adv.* In an odd or queer manner; unevenly; strangely.

**Ōdd'ness**, *n.* **1.** State of being odd, or not even. **2.** Singularity; strangeness.

**Ōdds**, *n. sing. & pl.* [See **ODD**, *a.*] Difference in favor of one and against another; inequality; advantage; superiority.

*At odds*, in dispute; at variance. — *Odds and ends*, remnants; fragments; refuse; scraps.

**Ōde**, *n.* [Gr. *ὄδή*, a lyric song, contr. fr. *ἀοιδή*, from *ἀείδειν*, to sing.] A short, dignified poem or song, proper to be set to music or sung; a lyric poem.

**Ō-dē'on**, *n.* [Gr. *ὄδειον*, from *ὄδή*.] A kind of theater in Greece, in which poets and musicians contended for public prizes; — in modern usage, a hall or chamber for musical or dramatic performances.

**Ōd'ie**, or **Ōd'ie**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the peculiar force called *od*. See **OD**.

**Ō'di-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *odiosus*, from *odium*, hatred, from *odi*, *odisse*, to hate.] **1.** Deserving hatred. **2.** Causing disgust. **3.** Causing hate. **4.** Exposed to hatred; hated.

**Syn.**—Hateful; detestable; abominable; disgusting; loathsome; invidious; repulsive; forbidding; unpopular.

**Ō'di-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In an odious manner; hatefully

**Ō'di-oūs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being odious; hatefulness.

**Ō'di-ūm**, *n.* [Lat., from *odi*, *odisse*, to hate.] **1.** Hatred; dislike. **2.** The quality that provokes hatred; offensiveness.

**Syn.**—Hatred. — *Hatred* is a thing we exercise; *odium* is a thing we endure; in this sense, the former is active and the latter passive. We speak of having a *hatred* for a man, but not

of having an *odium* toward him. A tyrant incurs the *hatred* of all good men, and, by his actions, brings upon himself the public *odium*. The *odium* of an offense may sometimes fall unjustly upon one who is innocent.

**Ō-dōm'e-ter**, *n.* [Gr. *ὀδόμετρον*, *ὀδόμετρος*, fr. *ὀδός*, way, and *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument attached to the wheel of a carriage, to measure distance in traveling.

**Ō'don-tāl'gi-a**, *n.* [Gr. *ὀδονταλγία*, from *ὀδούς*, *ὀδοντος*, a tooth, and *άλγος*, pain.] (*Med.*) Pain in the teeth; toothache. [to the toothache.]

**Ō'don-tāl'gie**, or **Ōd'on-tāl'gie** (110), *a.* Pertaining

**Ō'don-tāl'gie**, or **Ōd'on-tāl'gie**, *n.* (*Med.*) A remedy for the toothache. [talgia.]

**Ō'don-tāl'gy**, or **Ōd'on-tāl'gy**, *n.* (*Med.*) Odon-

**Ō'don-tōl'o-gy**, or **Ōd'on-tōl'o-gy**, *n.* [From Gr. *ὀδούς*, *ὀδόντος*, a tooth, and *λόγος*, discourse.] (*Anat.*) That branch of anatomy which treats of the structure and development of the teeth.

**Ō'dor**, *n.* [Lat.] Any smell, whether fragrant or offensive; scent.

*To be in bad odor*, to be out of favor.

**Ō'dor-ant**, *a.* Bearing odors; odoriferous.

**Ō'dor-if'er-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *odorifer*, from *odor*, odor, and *ferre*, to bear.] Giving scent; fragrant; perfumed; usually, sweet of scent.

**Ō'dor-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *odorus*, from *odor*, odor.] Having or emitting an odor; especially, having a sweet odor; fragrant.

**Ō'dyle** (*ō'dīl*), *n.* [Gr. *ὄδος*, passage, and *ύλη*, matter or material.] A supposed natural power or influence alleged to produce the phenomena of mesmerism. See **OD**.

**Ōe'u-mēn'ie-al**, *a.* See **ECUMENICAL**.

**Ō'er**, *prep. & adv.* A contraction for *over*. See **OVER**.

**Ō-sōph'a-gūs**, *n.* See **ESOPHAGUS**.

**Ōf** (*ōv*), *prep.* [A.-S. *of*, Icel. & Goth. *af*, allied to Lat. *ab*, Gr. *ἀπό*, Skr. *apa*.] From, or out from; proceeding from, as the cause, source, means, author, or agent bestowing; belonging to; pertaining or relating to; concerning; — used in a variety of applications.

**Ōff**, *a.* On the opposite or further side; most distant.

**Ōff**, *adv.* [From *of*, *supra*.] From; away from; — denoting, (*a.*) Distance. (*b.*) Separation; removal. (*c.*) Departure, abatement, remission, or a leaving. (*d.*) Opposite direction. (*e.*) The opposite side of a question.

*From off*, off from; off. — *Off and on*, (*a.*) At one time applying and engaged, then absent or remiss. (*b.*) (*Naut.*) On different tacks, now toward, and now away from, the land. — *To come off*, (*a.*) To escape. (*b.*) To take place. — *To get off*, (*a.*) To alight. (*b.*) To make escape. — *To go off*, (*a.*) To depart; to desert. (*b.*) To be discharged, as a gun. — *To take off*, (*a.*) To take away. (*b.*) To mimic or personate. — *Well off*, *ill off*, *badly off*, having good or ill success.

**Ōff**, *prep.* Not on.

**Ōff**, *interj.* Away; begone; — a command to depart, either with or without contempt or abhorrence.

**Ōff'al**, *n.* [From *off* and *fall*.] **1.** Waste meat; parts rejected as unfit for use. **2.** Carrion; putrid meat. **3.** Refuse; rubbish.

**Ōf-fēnce'**, *n.* See **OFFENSE**.

**Ōf-fēnd'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* **OFFENDED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **OFFENDING**.] [Lat. *offendere*, *offensum*, from prefix *ob* and *fendere*, to thrust, dash.] **1.** To displease; to make angry. **2.** To shock; to pain; to annoy. **3.** To draw to evil, or hinder in obedience.

**Ōf-fēnd'**, *v. i.* **1.** To commit a crime; to sin. **2.** To cause dislike or anger. **3.** To be scandalized.

**Ōf-fēnd'er**, *n.* One who offends; a criminal; a trespasser.

**Ōf-fēnse'**, *n.* [See **OFFEND**.] **1.** Act of offending, displeasing or hurting. **2.** An open violation of law. **3.** That which offends; that which excites anger. **4.** State of being offended.

*Offense* This word, like *expense*, has usually been spelled with a *c*. It ought, however, to undergo the same change with *expense*, the reasons being the same, namely, that *s* is used in *offensive* as in *expensive*, and is found in the Latin *offensio*, and the French *offense*.

**Syn.**—Displeasure; umbrage; resentment; misdeed; misdemeanor; trespass; transgression; delinquency; fault; sin; crime; affront; indignity; outrage; insult.

**Ōf-fēn'sive**, *a.* [See **OFFEND**.] **1.** Causing displeasure or some degree of anger. **2.** Giving pain or unpleasant sensations. **3.** Causing evil or injury. **4.** Used in attack. **5.** Making the first attack.

**Syn.**—Displeasing; disagreeable; distasteful; obnoxious; abhorrent; disgusting; impertinent; rude; saucy; reproachful; opprobrious; insulting; insolent; abusive; scurrilous; assailing; attacking; invading.

**Ōf-fēn'sive**, *n.* State or posture of one who offends or makes attack.

**foōd**, **foōt**; **ūrn**, **ryde**, **pull**; **çell**, **çhaise**, **eall**, **echo**; **gem**, **gēt**; **as**; **exist**; **linger**, **link**; **this**.



**Of-fēn'sīve-ly**, *adv.* In an offensive manner.

**Of-fēn'sīve-ness**, *n.* Quality or condition of being offensive.

**Ōffer**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OFFERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OFFERING.] [Lat. *offerre*, from prefix *ob* and *ferre*, to bear, bring.] 1. To bring to or before; to present for acceptance or rejection. 2. To make a proposal to. 3. Hence, to attempt; to undertake. 4. To present in prayer or devotion. 5. To bid, as a price, reward, or wages. 6. To manifest in an offensive way.

**Syn.**—To exhibit; propose; propound; move; proffer; tender; sacrifice; immolate.

**Ōffer**, *v. i.* 1. To present itself. 2. To declare a willingness. 3. To make an attempt.

**Ōffer**, *n.* 1. Act of offering or bringing forward. 2. That which is offered or brought forward; a proposal.

**Ōffer-able**, *a.* Capable of being offered.

**Ōffer-er**, *n.* One who offers.

**Ōffer-ing**, *n.* That which is offered, especially in divine service; a sacrifice; an oblation.

**Ōffer-to-ry**, *n.* 1. (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) (*a.*) An anthem chanted, or a voluntary played on the organ, during the offering and first part of the mass. (*b.*) That part of the mass in which the priest prepares the elements for consecration. 2. (*Church of Eng.*) The verses of Scripture near the beginning of the communion service, read while the alms are collecting.

**Ōff-hānd**, *a. & adv.* Without study or preparation.

**Ōffice**, *n.* [Lat. *officium*, from prefix *ob* and *facere*, to make or do.] 1. Work to be performed for, or with reference to, others; duty; especially, customary duty. 2. A special duty, trust, or charge, conferred by authority and for a public purpose. 3. That which is performed, intended, or assigned to be done, by a particular thing. 4. The place in which public officers and others transact business. 5. Hence, the company or corporation whose place of business is their office. 6. *pl.* The apartments in which the domestics discharge the several duties attached to the service of a house, as kitchens, pantries, &c. 7. (*Ecll.*) The service appointed for a particular occasion. 8. (*Canon Law.*) A benefice with no jurisdiction annexed to it.

*House of office*; a privy; a necessary.

**Syn.**—Business; function; duty; charge; benefit; service.

**Ōfficer**, *n.* One who holds an office; a magistrate.

**Ōfficer**, *v. t.* To furnish with officers.

**Ōfficial** (-fīsh'al), *a.* [Lat. *officialis*. See OFFICE.]

1. Pertaining to an office or public trust. 2. Derived from the proper office or officer, or from the proper authority. [officer.]

**Ōfficial** (-fīsh'al), *n.* One who holds an office; an

**Ōfficial-ly**, (-fīsh'al-), *adv.* By the proper officer; by virtue of the proper authority.

**Ōffici-āte** (-fīsh'i-āt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* OFFICIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OFFICIATING.] [L. Lat. *officiare*. See OFFICE.] 1. To act as an officer in his office. 2. To perform the appropriate official duties of another.

**Ōffici-nal**, or **Ōffici-nal**, *a.* [From Lat. *officina*, a workshop, contr. from *opificina*, from *opifex*, a workman, from *opus*, work, and *facere*, to make or do.] 1. Used in a shop, or belonging to it. 2. Having a character or composition established or approved of by the college of medicine.

**Ōffici-ous** (-fīsh'us), *a.* [Lat. *officiosus*. See OFFICE.] 1. Excessively forward in kindness. 2. Intermeddling in affairs in which one has no concern.

**Syn.**—Impertinent; meddling; meddlesome. See IMPERTINENT.

**Ōffici-ous-ly** (-fīsh'us-lŷ), *adv.* In an officious manner.

**Ōffici-ous-ness**, (-fīsh'us-), *n.* The quality of being officious; kindness; undue forwardness.

**Ōffing**, *n.* [From *off*.] That part of the sea which is at a good distance from the shore, or where there is deep water, and no need of a pilot.

**Ōffseour-ing**, *n.* That which is seoured off; hence, refuse; rejected matter.

**Ōffscūm**, *n.* Refuse; offscouring; filth.

**Ōff'sēt**, *n.* [From *off* and *set*.] 1. A sprout or a shoot. 2. A flat surface or terrace on a hill-side. 3. (*Arch.*) An horizontal ledge on the face or at the foot of a wall. 4. (*Surv.*) A short distance measured at right angles from a line actually run to some point. 5. A sum, account, or value set off against another, as an equivalent; hence, any thing which is given in exchange or retaliation; a set-off.

**Ōff-sēt'**, or **Ōff'sēt**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OFFSET; *p. pr.*

& *vb. n.* OFFSETTING.] To set off; to place over against; to balance.

**Ōff'shōot**, *n.* That which shoots off or separates from a main stem, channel, or the like.

**Ōff'spring**, *n.* [From *off* and *spring*.] A child or children; descendants, however remote, from the stock.

**Syn.**—Issue; generation; progeny; posterity.

**Ōff-fūs'eāte**, } See OBFUSCATE, OBFUSCATION.

**Ōff-fus-eā'tion**, }

**Ōft** (21), *adv.* [A.-S. *oft*, Icel. *opt*, *ött*, Goth. *ufta*.] Often; frequently; not rarely. [*Poet.*]

**Ōft'en** (ōf'n, 21, 58), *adv.* [*compar.* OFTENER; *superl.* OFTENEST.] [See *supra*.] Frequently; many times; not seldom.

**Ōft'en-ness** (ōf'n-), *n.* Frequency.

**Ōft'en-tīmes** (ōf'n-tīmz), *adv.* Frequently; often; many times.

**Ōft'tīmes**, *adv.* Frequently; often.

**O-gēe'** (o-jē'), *n.* [See OGIVE.] (*Arch.*)

A molding consisting of two members, the one concave, the other convex, somewhat like an S;—sometimes abbreviated O. G. or O G.

**Ō'gīve** (ō'jiv), *n.* [Fr. *ogive*, L. Lat. *augiva*, a double arch of two at right angles.] (*Arch.*) The gothic vault, with its ribs and cross springers, &c.

Ogee.

**Ō'gle** (ō'gl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OGLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OGLING.] [L. Lat. *oculare*, to open the eyes, see, from Lat. *oculus*, the eye.] To view with side glances, as in fondness, or to attract notice.

**Ō'gle** (ō'gl), *n.* A side glance or look.

**Ō'gler**, *n.* One who ogles.

**Ō'gli-o** (ō'li-o or ōl'yo), *n.* The same as OLIO, q. v.

**Ō'gre** (ō'ger), *n.* [Fr., hell, from Lat. *Orcus*, the god of the infernal regions, the lower world, hell.] An imaginary monster, who lived on human beings.

**Ō'gress**, *n.* A female ogre.

**Ōh**, *interj.* An exclamation expressing various emotions, especially surprise, pain, sorrow, anxiety, or a wish.

**Oil**, *n.* [Lat. *oleum*, Gr. *έλαιον*.] An unctuous substance expressed or drawn from various animal and vegetable substances.

**Oil**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OILED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OILING.] To smear or rub over with oil; to anoint with oil

**Oil'-cāke**, *n.* A mass of compressed seeds, or other substance, from which oil has been extracted.

**Oil'-elōth**, *n.* Cloth oiled or painted for covering floors, and other uses.

**Oil'er**, *n.* One who deals in oils; formerly, one who dealt in oils and pickles.

**Oil'-gās**, *n.* Inflammable gas procured from oil.

**Oil'-ness**, *n.* Quality of being oily; unctuousness.

**Oil'-man**, *n.*; *pl.* OIL'-MEN. One who deals in oils; also, one who deals in oils and pickles.

**Oil'-stōne**, *n.* A variety of hone-slate.

**Oil'y**, *a.* [*compar.* OILIER; *superl.* OILIEST.] 1. Consisting of, or containing, oil; unctuous. 2. Resembling oil. 3. Fatty; greasy. 4. Smoothly subservient; compliant.

**Oint'ment**, *n.* That which serves to anoint; an unguent.

**Ō'ker**, *n.* See OCHER.

**Ō'krā**, } (*Bot.*) An annual plant, whose green pods

**Ō'kro**, } are much used in the West Indies, &c., for soups or pickles.

**Ōld**, *a.* [*compar.* OLDER; *superl.* OLDEST.] [A.-S. *ald*, *eald*, O. & N. H. Ger. *alt*, Goth. *altheis*, from Goth. *alan*, to grow up. Icel. *ala*, to nourish, allied to Lat. *alere*, id.] 1. Not young; advanced far in years or life. 2. Not new or fresh; not recently made or produced. 3. Formerly existing; pre-existing or preceding. 4. Indefinitely continued in life. 5. Long practiced; skilled; experienced. 6. Long cultivated. 7. Long existing; hence, worn out; decayed. 8. Aged; antiquated; hence, bad; mean;—used as a term of reproach. 9. Old-fashioned; as of old; hence, very gay; jolly.

*Of old*, long ago; from ancient times.—*Old bachelor*, an unmarried man somewhat advanced in years.—*Old maid*, an unmarried female somewhat advanced in years.—*Old school*, a school or party belonging to a former time, or having the character, manner, or opinions appropriate to a former time.

**Syn.**—Aged; ancient; pristine; original; primitive; antique; antiquated; old-fashioned; obsolete.

**Ōld'en** (ōld'n), *a.* Old; ancient.

**Ōld'-fāsh'ioned**, *a.* Formed according to obsolete fashion or custom.

**Ōld'ish**, *a.* Somewhat old.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ěre, veil, tĕrm; pique, firm; sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf,



**Old'ness, n.** 1. State of being old; antiquity. 2. An advanced state of life; old age.

**Ō'le-āg'i-noūs, a.** [Lat. *oleaginus*, belonging to the olive; from *olea*, olive.] Having the qualities of oil; oily; unctuous.

**Ō'le-āg'i-noūs-ness, n.** Oiliness.

**Ō'le-ān'der, n.** [L. Lat. *lorandrum*, corrupt. from Lat. *rhododendrum*, Gr. ῥοδόδενδρον, from ῥόδον, the rose, and δένδρον, tree.] (*Bot.*) A beautiful evergreen shrub, having clusters of fragrant red or white flowers.

**Ō'le-ās'ter, n.** [Lat., from *olea*, olive, olive-tree.] (*Bot.*) A shrub or tree much resembling the olive.

**Ō'le-fī'ant, a.** [Lat. *oleum*, oil, and *facere*, to make.] (*Chem.*) Forming or producing oil;—applied to a gas composed of four equivalents of carbon and four of hydrogen.

**Ō'le-ōm'e-ter, n.** [From Lat. *oleum*, oil, and Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An instrument to ascertain the weight and purity of oil.

**Ol-fāe'tive, } a.** [From Lat. *olfacere*, *olfactum*, from *olere*, to smell, and *facere*, to make.] Pertaining to smelling; having the sense of smelling.

**Ol-fāe'to-ry, n.** An organ of smelling; also, the sense of smell.

**O-līb'a-nūm, n.** [L. Lat., from Gr. λίβανος, λιβανωτός, Heb. *lebōnāh*, Ar. *lubān*, frankincense, with the Ar. article *al*, the, changed into *ol*, *o*.] An inspissated sap, having a bitterish and aromatic taste. It burns for a long time, with an agreeable odor, and a steady, clear light.

**Ō'li-gāreh, n.** One of those who constitute an oligarchy.

**Ō'li-gāreh'al, } a.** Pertaining to oligarchy, or government by a few.

**Ō'li-gāreh'ie, } a.** Pertaining to oligarchy, or government by a few.

**Ō'li-gāreh'ie-al, } a.** Pertaining to oligarchy, or government by a few.

**Ō'li-gāreh'y, n.** [Gr. ὀλιγαρχία, from ὀλίγος, few, little, and ἀρχεῖν, to rule, govern.] Government in which the supreme power is placed in the hands of a few persons.

**Ō'li-o, or Ō'lio, n.** [Sp. *olla*, a round earthen pot, a dish of boiled or stewed meat; *olla podrida*, a dish of different sorts of meat boiled together, lit. a rotten pot, from Lat. *olla*, a pot, dish.] 1. A dish of stewed meat. 2. A mixture; a medley. 3. (*Mus.*) A collection of various pieces.

**Ō'li-vā'ceous, a.** Of the color of the olive; olive-green.

**Ō'live, n.** [Lat. *oliva*, Gr. ἐλαία.] 1. (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A plant or tree much cultivated, in the south of Europe, for its fruit. It is the emblem of peace. (*b.*) The fruit of the tree from which olive oil is expressed. 2. The color of the olive; a color composed of violet and green.



Olive-tree.

**Ō'li-po-dri'dā, n.** [Sp. See OLIO.] 1. A mixture of all kinds of meat chopped fine, and stewed with vegetables. [*Spain.*] 2. Hence, any incongruous mixture or miscellaneous collection.

**O-lŷm'pi-ād, n.** [From Olympus, a mountain in Macedonia.] A period of four years, reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to another.

**O-lŷm'pi-an, } a.** Pertaining to Olympus; also to Olympia, a town in Greece, and to the games there celebrated.

**O-lŷm'pie, } a.** Pertaining to Olympus; also to Olympia, a town in Greece, and to the games there celebrated.

**Ōm'ber, } n.** [Fr. *ombre*, Sp. *hombre*, from Sp. *hombre*, man; Lat. *homo*.] A game at cards, usually played by three persons.

**Ōm'bre, } n.** [Fr. *ombre*, Sp. *hombre*, from Sp. *hombre*, man; Lat. *homo*.] A game at cards, usually played by three persons.

**Ōm-brōm'e-ter, n.** [Gr. ὄμβρος, rain, and μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument to measure the quantity of rain that falls; a rain-gauge.

**O-mē'gā, or O-mēg'ā, n.** [Gr. ὦ μέγα, i. e., the great or long *o*.] The last letter of the Greek alphabet, as Alpha, Α, is the first.

**Ōm'e-let (colloq. ōm'let), n.** [Fr. *omelette*, from *œufs mêlés*, mixed eggs.] A kind of fritter made chiefly of eggs.

**Ō'men, n.** [Lat. According to Varro, it was originally *osmen*, that which is uttered by the mouth, denoting wish or vow. It is, perhaps, for *obmen*, from the Gr. root ὀπ, fut. ὀψομαι, to see.] Sign or indication of some future event; a prognostic; a presage; an augury.

**Ō'men, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* OMENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OMENING.] 1. To indicate as likely to occur; to augur. 2. Hence, to predict, as by omens; to foretell.

**Ō-mēn'tum, n.** [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The caul; a membranaceous covering of the bowels, attached to the stomach.

**Ō'mer, n.** [Cf. HOMER.] A Hebrew measure, the tenth of an ephah.

**Ōm'i-noūs, a.** [Lat. *ominosus*, from *omen*, q. v.] 1. Pertaining to an omen. 2. Containing an omen; as, (*a.*) Foreshowing good; auspicious. (*b.*) Foreboding evil; inauspicious.

**Ōm'i-noūs-ly, adv.** In an ominous manner.

**Ōm'i-noūs-ness, n.** The quality of being ominous.

**O-mīs'si-ble, a.** Capable of being omitted.

**O-mīs'sion (-mīsh'un), n.** [Lat. *omissio*. See OMIT.] 1. Act of leaving out; neglect or failure to do something required by propriety or duty. 2. That which is omitted.

**O-mīt', v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* OMITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OMITTING.] [Lat. *omittere*, *omissum*, from prefix *ob* and *mittere*, to cause to go, let go.] 1. To let fall; to leave out; to drop. 2. Hence, to pass by; to neglect.

**O-mīt'ter, n.** One who omits; a neglecter.

**Ōm'ni-bus, n.** [Lat. dative plural, for *all*, from *omnis*, all.] A kind of large four-wheeled carriage conveniently arranged to carry many people.

**Ōm'ni-fā'ri-oūs, a.** [Lat. *omnifarius*, from *omnis*, all.] Of all varieties, forms, or kinds.

**Om-nīf'er-oūs, a.** [Lat. *omnifer*, from *omnis*, all, and *ferre*, to bear.] All-bearing; producing all kinds.

**Om-nīf'ie, a.** [From Lat. *omnis*, all, and *facere*, to make.] All-creating.

**Ōm'ni-fōrm, a.** [Lat. *omniformis*, from *omnis*, all, and *forma*, form.] Having every form or shape.

**Om-nīg'e-noūs, a.** [Lat. *omnigenus*, from *omnis*, all, and *genus*, kind.] Consisting of all kinds.

**Ōm'ni-pār'i-ty, n.** [Lat. from *omnis*, all, and *paritas*, equality, parity, q. v.] General equality.

**Om-nīp'a-roūs, a.** Producing all things; omniparient.

**Om-nīp'o-tençe, } n.** State of being omnipotent; hence, one who is omnipotent.

**Om-nīp'o-ten-çy, } n.** State of being omnipotent; hence, one who is omnipotent.

**Om-nīp'o-tent, a.** [Lat. *omnipotens*, from *omnis*, all and *potens*, powerful, potent.] 1. Possessing unlimited power; all-powerful. 2. Having unlimited power of a particular kind.

**Ōm'ni-prēs'ençe, n.** Presence in every place at the same time; ubiquity.

**Ōm'ni-prēs'ent, a.** [Lat. *omnis*, all, and *præsens*, present.] Present in all places at the same time; ubiquitous. [omniscient.]

**Om-nīs'ciēçe (om-nīsh'ens), n.** The quality of being

**Om-nīs'cient (-nīsh'ent), a.** [Lat. *omnis*, all, and *sciens*, *p. pr.* of *scire*, to know.] Having universal knowledge, or knowledge of all things.

**Syn.**—All-knowing; all-discerning; all-searching; all-seeing; all-beholding.

**Ōm'ni-ūm, n.** [Lat., of all, gen. pl. of *omnis*, all.] (*Finance.*) The value taken as an average of the different stocks in which a loan to government is funded. [*Eng.*]

**Ōm'ni-ūm-gāth'er-ūm, n.** [A macaronic compound of Lat. *omnium*, of all, gen. pl. of *omnis*, all, and *gatherum*, from Eng. *gather*.] A miscellaneous collection of things or persons; a medley. [*Colloq.*]

**Om-nīv'o-roūs, a.** [Lat. *omnivorus*, from *omnis*, all, and *vorare*, to eat greedily.] All-devouring; eating every thing indiscriminately.

**Om-phāl'ie, a.** [Gr. ὀμφαλικός, from ὀμφαλός, the navel.] Pertaining to the navel.

**Ōn, prep.** [A.-S. *on*, *an*, Goth. & O. H. Ger. *ana*, allied to Gr. ἀνά, Slav. *na*.] 1. At, or in contact with, the surface or upper part of a thing, and supported by it. 2. Toward and to the upper surface of. 3. Upon;—denoting the performing or acting by contact with the surface, upper part, or outside of any thing; hence, by means of; with. 4. In addition to; besides. 5. At or near;—indicating relative direction or position. 6. In dependence or reliance upon. 7. At or in the time of. 8. Toward; for. 9. At the peril of, or for the safety of. 10. By virtue of; with the pledge of. 11. To the account of. 12. In consequence of, or following. 13. In reference or relation to.

**Syn.**—In. — To sail *in* a boat was the only expression ever heard till of late, when "*on* a boat" began to be used, because we are apt to remain *on* the deck of a steamboat in passing up and down our rivers, bays, &c. Some now extend the phrase to sea-voyages, as, "He came *on* the boat from Panama," "he was *on* the 'Aretie' when she was lost," &c., though no one applies it to the case of sailing vessels. The change is in every case unfortunate, as tending to produce incongruity and confusion. When we travel by means of a ship or vessel (however propelled), we are *in* it, and the old expression is the most natural and appropriate.

**Ōn, adv.** 1. Forward; in progression; onward. 2. Forward, in succession. 3. In continuance; without interruption or ceasing. 4. Adhering. 5. Attached to the body.

food, foot; ūrn, rŷde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, eeoh; ġem, ġet; aș; exiŷt; linger, link; thiŷ



**Ō'nan-īsm**, *n.* [From *Onan* (Gen. xxxix. 9).] The crime of self-pollution; masturbation.

**Ōnce** (wūns), *adv.* [O. Eng. *ones*, from *one*.] **1.** At one time; on one occasion. **2.** At one former time; formerly.

*At once*, (*a.*) Immediately; without delay. (*b.*) At the same time; as one.

**One** (wūn), *a.* [A.-S. *ân*, *ain*, Icel. *einn*, Goth. *áins*, *áin*, allied to Lat. *unus*, W. *un*.] **1.** Being but a single unit, or entire being or thing, and no more; single; individual. **2.** Denoting a person conceived or spoken of indefinitely; used as an indefinite pronoun or adjective.

In this use, as a substitute or pronoun, *one* may be in the pl.

**3.** Pointing out a contrast; — used as a correlative adjective. **4.** Constituting a whole; undivided; united. **5.** Single in kind; the same; a common.

*All one*, just the same. — *At one*, in agreement or concord.

**Ō-neī'ro-erī't'ie**, } *a.* [Gr. *δνειροκριτικός*, fr. *δνειρος*, *δνειρον*, dream, and *κριτικός*, critical.] Pertaining to the interpretation of dreams.

**Ōne'ness** (wūn'nes, 109), *n.* State of being one; singleness in number; individuality; unity.

**Ōn'er-ary**, *a.* [Lat. *onerarius*, from *onus*, *oneris*, load, burden.] Fitted or intended for the carriage of burdens.

**Ōn'er-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *onerousus*, from *onus*, *oneris*, a load, burden.] Burdensome; oppressive.

**Ōne'sīd'ed** (wūn'-'-), *a.* Having one side only; hence, limited to one side; partial; unjust; unfair.

**Ōn'ion** (ūn'yūn), *n.* [From Lat. *unio*, a kind of single onion, the bulb of which was formed of a single piece, from *unio*, oneness, unity, from *unus*, one.] (*Bot.*) A culinary plant, and its bulbous root, much used as an article of food.

**Ōn'ly** (20), *a.* [O. Eng. *onely*, A.-S. *ānlīc*, *ænlīc*, *i. e.*, one-likc.] **1.** One alone; single. **2.** Alone in its class; by itself. **3.** Distinguished above all others; pre- eminent.

**Ōn'ly**, *adv.* In one manner, or for one purpose alone; solely; singly; merely; barely.

**Ōn'o-mān'cy**, *n.* [From Gr. *ὄνομα*, name, and *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by the letters of a name.

**Ōn'o-mās'ti-eon**, *n.* [Gr. *ὀνομαστικός* (se. *βιβλίον*), from *ὀνομαστικός*, belonging to naming, from *ὄνομα*, name.] A collection of names and terms; a dictionary; a common-place book.

**Ōn'o-māt'o-pœ'ia** (-pē'yā), *n.* [Gr. *ὀνοματοποιία*, fr. *ὄνομα*, *ὀνόματος*, a name, and *ποιεῖν*, to make.] **1.** (*Gram. & Rhét.*) The theory that words are formed to resemble the sound made by the thing signified. **2.** The use of a word whose sound corresponds to the sound of the thing signified.

**Ōn'o-māt'o-po-ēt'ie**, *a.* Formed to resemble the sound of the thing signified.

**Ōn'set**, *n.* [From *on* and *set*.] A violent attack; a storming; especially, the assault of an army or body of troops upon an enemy or a fort.

**Syn.** — Charge; onslaught; encounter; storming; attack; assault.

**Ōn'slaught** (ōn'slawt), *n.* [A.-S. *onslagan*, to strike or dash against, to destroy.] Attack; onset; aggression; assault.

**Ōn'to**, *prep.* [From *on* and *to*. Cf. INTO.] On the top of; upon; on. [*Colloq.*]

**Ōn'to-lōg'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to the science of being

**Ōn'to-lōg'ie-al**, } in general.

**Ōn-tōl'o-gy**, *n.* [From Gr. *ὄντα*, the things which exist, pl. neut. of *ὄν*, *ὄντος*, being, p. pr. of *εἶναι*, to be, and *λόγος*, discourse.] That part of the science of metaphysics which investigates and explains the nature and essential properties and relations of all beings, as such.

**Ōnus**, *n.* [Lat.] The burden.

*Onus probandi*, the burden of proof.

**Ōn'ward**, *a.* **1.** Advanced or advancing. **2.** Increased; improved.

**Ōn'ward**, *adv.* Toward the point before or in front; forward; progressively; in advance.

**Ōn'wards**, *adv.* See ONWARD.

**Ōnyx**, *a.* [Lat. *onyx*, Gr. *ὄνυξ*, a claw, a finger-nail, a yellowish precious stone, a veined gem.] (*Min.*) Chalcedony consisting of parallel layers of different shades of color, and used for making cameos.

**Ō'o-lite**, *n.* [Gr. *ὄον*, egg, and *λίθος*, stone, from its resemblance to the roes of fish.] (*Geol.*) A variety of limestone, consisting of round grains, as small as the eggs of a fish. [bling oölite.]

**Ō'o-līt'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to oölite; composed of or resembling

**Ō-ōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *ὄον*, an egg, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The science of eggs in relation to their coloring, size, shape, and number.

**Ōo'long** (ōo'long), *n.* [Chinese, green dragon.] A variety of black tea possessing the flavor of green tea.

**Ōoze** (ōoz), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OOZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OOZING.] [See *infra*.] To flow gently; to percolate.

**Ōoze**, *v. t.* To cause to flow forth gently; to cause to percolate; to drop; to shed; to distill.

**Ōoze**, *n.* [Cf. Prov. Eng. *ouse*, liquor in a tanner's vat, A.-S. *wós*, juice, ooze, broth, wase, dirt, mire, mud, wósig, oozy, juicy, moist.] **1.** Soft mud or slime. **2.** Soft flow; spring. **3.** The liquor of a tan-vat.

**Ōoz'y** (ōoz'-'-), *a.* Miry; containing soft mud; resembling ooze.

**Ō-pāc'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *opacitas*. See OPAQUE.] **1.** State of being opaque; want of transparency. **2.** Darkness; obscurity.

**Ō-pāke'**, *a.* See OPAQUE.

**Ō'pal**, *n.* [Lat. *opalus*, Gr. *ὀπάλλιος*, from Skr. *upala*, a rock, stone, precious stone.] (*Min.*) A mineral consisting of silex in what is called the soluble state, and usually a small quantity of water.

The precious opal presents a peculiar play of colors of delicate tints, and is highly esteemed as a gem.

**Ō'pal-ēsçe'** (ō'pal-ēs'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OPALESCED (ō'pal-ēs't'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OPALESCING.] To give forth a play of colors, like the opal.

**Ō'pal-ēs'çence**, *n.* (*Min.*) A reflection of a milky or pearly light from the interior of a mineral.

**Ō'pal-ēs'çent**, *a.* Reflecting a milky or pearly light from the interior.

**Ō'pal-īne**, *a.* Pertaining to or like opal.

**Ō'pal-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OPALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OPALIZING.] To convert into opal, or a substance like opal.

**Ō-pāque'** (ō-pāk'), *a.* [Lat. *opacus*.] **1.** Impervious to the rays of light; not transparent. **2.** Dark; obscure.

**Ō-pāque'ness** (-pāk'-'-), *n.* Quality of being opaque;

**Ōpe**, *a.* [Abbreviated from *open*.] Open. [opacity.]

**Ōpe**, *v. t. & i.* To open. [*Poet.*]

**Ō'pen** (ō'pn, 20), *a.* [A.-S. *open*, *imp.* from a hypoth. *eōpan*, to open, O. H. Ger. *offan*.] **1.** Free of access; not shut up; not closed. **2.** Free to be used, employed, enjoyed, visited, read, or the like; not private; public. **3.** Not drawn together or contracted; expanded. **4.** Hence, (*a.*) Without reserve. (*b.*) Not concealed or secret; exposed to view. **5.** Not frozen up; not locked with ice; not cold or frosty. **6.** Not settled or adjusted; not balanced or closed. **7.** Not blinded or obscured. **8.** Not deaf; not unwilling to hear; listening. **9.** Free to be discussed. **10.** Easily enunciated; spoken without closing the mouth.

*Open vowel*, or *sound*, a vowel or sound pronounced with a larger aperture of the lips or cavity of the mouth, as compared with others called *close vowels* or *sounds*.

**Syn.** — Candid; ingenuous; unclosed; uncovered; unprotected; exposed; plain; apparent; obvious; evident; public; unreserved; frank; sincere; undissembling; artless.

**Ō'pen** (ō'pn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p.* OPENED (ō'pnd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OPENING.] **1.** To make open; to render free of access; to uncloset; to unbar; to unlock; to remove any fastening from. **2.** To bring to view; to exhibit; to interpret; to explain; to reveal; to disclose. **3.** Hence, used reflexively, to speak without reserve. **4.** To enter upon; to begin; to commence.

**Ō'pen** (ō'pn) *v. i.* **1.** To uncloset; to be parted. **2.** To begin to appear. **3.** To commence; to begin.

**Ō'pen-er** (ō'pn-er), *n.* One who, or that which, opens.

**Ō'pen-eyed** (ō'pn-īd), *a.* Watchful; vigilant.

**Ō'pen-hānd'ed**, *a.* Generous; liberal; munificent.

**Ō'pen-heārt'ed**, *a.* Candid; frank; generous.

**Ō'pen-ing** (ō'pn-ing), *n.* **1.** A place which is open; a breach; an aperture. **2.** Beginning; commencement.

**Ō'pen-ly** (ō'pn-ly), *adv.* **1.** In an open manner; publicly; without secrecy. **2.** Without reserve or disguise; plainly.

**Ō'pen-mouthed** (ō'pn-), *a.* Having the mouth open; gaping; hence, greedy; clamorous.

**Ō'pen-ness** (ō'pn-nes, 109), *n.* Quality, state, or condition of being open.

**Ōp'er-ā**, *n.* [From Lat. *opera*, pains, work, from *opus*, *operis*, work, labor.] **1.** A musical drama consisting of airs, choruses, recitations, &c. **2.** The score of a musical drama. **3.** The house where operas are exhibited.

**Ōp'er-ām'e-ter**, *n.* [From Lat. *opus*, *operis*, pl. *opera*, work, and Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument or machine for measuring work done.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ěre, veīl, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf,



**Ōp'er-āte**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* OPERATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OPERATING.] [Lat. *operari, operatus*, from *opus*, *operis*, work, labor.] **1.** To exert power or strength, physical or mechanical. **2.** To produce an appropriate physical effect; especially (*Med.*), to take appropriate effect on the human system. **3.** To exert moral power or influence. **4.** (*Surg.*) To perform some manual act upon a human body, and usually with instruments.

**Ōp'er-āte**, *v. t.* **1.** To produce as an effect; to cause; to occasion. **2.** To put into or to continue in operation; to work.

**Ōp'er-āt'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to the opera; appropriate to, or designed for, the opera.  
**Ōp'er-āt'ie-āl**, }  
**Ōp'er-ā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act or process of operating; agency; the exertion of power, physical, mechanical, or moral. **2.** Method of working. **3.** An effect brought about by a definite plan. **4.** (*Math.*) Some transformation to be made upon quantities. **6.** (*Surg.*) Any methodical action of the hand, or of the hand with instruments, on the human body.

**Syn.**—Agency; work; process; effort; action.

**Ōp'er-a-tive**, *n.* **1.** Having the power of acting; hence, exerting force, physical or moral. **2.** Efficient in work; efficacious.

**Ōp'er-a-tive**, *a.* A laboring man; an artisan, or workman in manufactories.

**Ōp'er-ā'tor**, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, operates. **2.** (*Surg.*) One who performs some act upon the human body by means of the hand, or with instruments.

**Ōp'er-ōse'** (125), *a.* [Lat. *operosus*, from *opera*, pains, labor, from *opus*, *operis*, work, labor.] Wrought with labor; laborious; hence, tedious; wearisome.

**Ōp'er-ōse'ness**, *n.* State of being operose.

**Ōph'i-eleide**, *n.* [From Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, and *κλεις*, *κλειδος*, a key.] (*Mus.*) A large brass wind instrument like the trumpet kind.

**O-phīd'i-an**, *n.* [From Gr. *ὄφιδιον*, *ὄφείδιον*, dim. of *ὄφις*, serpent.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the group of snakes.

**Ō'phi-ōl'o-gist**, *n.* One versed in the natural history of serpents.

**Ō'phi-ōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *ὄφις*, serpent, and *λόγος*, discourse.] That part of natural history which treats of the ophidians or serpents.

**Ō'phi-o-mān'cy**, *n.* [Gr. *ὄφις*, serpent, and *μαντεία*, divination.] Art of divining or predicting events by serpents.

**Oph-thāl'mi-ā** (ōf- or ōp-), *n.* See OPHTHALMY.

**Oph-thāl'mic** (of-thāl'mik or op-thāl'mik), *a.* Pertaining to the eye.

**Ōph'thal-my** (ōf'thal-mŷ or ōp'thal-mŷ), *n.* [Gr. *ὀφθαλμία*, from *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, from the root *ὄπ*, to see, future *ὄψομαι*.] (*Med.*) An inflammation of the membranes or coats of the eye, or of the eyeball.

**Ō'pi-ate**, *n.* [See OPIUM.] **1.** Any medicine that contains opium, and induces sleep or repose; a narcotic. **2.** That which induces rest or inaction.

**Ō'pi-ate**, *a.* **1.** Inducing sleep. **2.** Hence, causing rest or inaction.

**Syn.**—Soporific; narcotic; somniferous; soporiferous; lulling; somnific; quieting.

**O-pine'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* OPINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OPINING.] [Lat. *opinari*.] To think; to suppose.

**O-pīn'ia-tive** (-ya-), *a.* **1.** Very stiff in adherence to one's opinion. **2.** Founded on mere opinion; fancied.

**O-pīn'ion** (-yun), *n.* [Lat. *opinio*. See OPINE.] **1.** A mental conviction of the truth of some statement founded on a low degree of probable evidence. **2.** The judgment which the mind forms of persons or their qualities; especially, favorable judgment; good esteem. **3.** (*Law*) The formal decision of a judge, an umpire, a counselor, &c.

**Syn.**—Sentiment; notion; persuasion; idea; view; estimation. See SENTIMENT.

**O-pīn'ion-ā'ted**, *a.* Stiff or obstinate in opinion.

**O-pīn'ion-a-tive**, *a.* Unduly attached to one's own opinions; fond of preconceived notions.

**O-pīn'ion-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* With undue fondness for one's own opinions; stubbornly.

**O-pīn'ion-a-tive-ness**, *n.* Obstinacy in opinion.

**O-pīn'ion-ist**, *n.* One unduly attached to his own opinions.

**Ō'pi-ūm**, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *ὀπιον*, poppy-juice, diminutive of *ὀπός*, vegetable juice.] The inspissated juice of the white poppy.

**Ō'po-dēl'doe**, *n.* [An unmeaning word coined by Paracelsus.] A saponaceous emporated liniment.

**O-pōs'sum**, *n.* [Orig. *opassom*, in the language of the Indians of Virginia.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal of several species of marsupial quadrupeds found in America.

**Ōp-pō'nen-çy**, *n.* Proposition of objections to a thesis.

**Ōp-pō'nent**, *a.* [Lat. *opponens*, *p. pr. of opponere*, to set or place against, to oppose.] **1.** Inclined to oppose; adverse; opposing; antagonistic. **2.** Situated in front; opposite.

**Ōp-pō'nent**, *n.* **1.** One who opposes. **2.** Especially, one who opposes in a disputation, or other verbal controversy. **3.** (*Academic Usage*.) One who attacks some thesis or proposition, in distinction from the *respondent*, or *defendant*, who maintains it.

**Syn.**—Adversary; antagonist; opposer.

**Ōp'por-tūne'** (53), *a.* [Lat. *opportunus*, literally at or before the port, from prefix *ob* and *portus*, the port, harbor.] Present at a proper time; recurring or furnished at a needed or suitable occasion.

**Syn.**—Timely; seasonable; convenient; fit; well-timed; proper.

**Ōp'por-tūne'ly**, *adv.* In an opportune manner; seasonably.

**Ōp'por-tūne'ness** (109), *n.* Quality or condition of being opportune or timely.

**Ōp'por-tū'ni-ty**, *n.* Fit or convenient time.

**Syn.**—Occasion; convenience; occurrence.—An *occasion* is that which falls in our way, or presents itself in the course of events; an *opportunity* is a convenience or fitness of time, place, &c., for the doing of a thing. Hence, *opportunities* often spring out of occasions. We may have *occasion* to meet a person frequently without getting an *opportunity* to converse with him (as we desire) on a given subject. We act as the *occasion* may require; we embrace or improve an opportunity.

**Ōp-pōse'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OPPOSED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OPPOSING.] [From Lat. *opponere, oppositum*, to oppose.] **1.** To set opposite. **2.** To put in opposition, with a view to counterbalance or countervail, and thus to hinder, defeat, destroy, or prevent effect. **3.** To resist, either by physical means, by arguments, or other means. **4.** To compete with; to strive against. **5.** To resist effectually.

**Syn.**—To combat; withstand; contradict; deny; oppugn; contravene; check; obstruct.

**Ōp-pōse'**, *v. i.* **1.** To act adversely;—with *against*. [*Rare.*] **2.** To make objection or opposition in controversy. [tagonist; an adversary.]

**Ōp-pōs'er**, *n.* One who opposes; an opponent; an antagonist.  
**Ōp-po-sīte** (-zīt), *a.* [Lat. *oppositus*, *p. p. of opponere*. See *supra*.] **1.** Standing or situated in front; facing. **2.** Contrasted with; hostile; adverse. **3.** Mutually antagonistic; inconsistent.

**Ōp-po-sīte** (-zīt), *n.* **1.** One who opposes. **2.** That which is opposed or contrary.

**Ōp-po-sīte-ly** (-zīt-), *adv.* **1.** In a situation to face each other. **2.** Adversely.

**Ōp-po-sī'tion** (-zīsh'un), *n.* **1.** State of being opposed, or placed over against; situation so as to front something else; repugnance; contrariety. **2.** Act of opposing; attempt to check, restrain, or defeat; resistance. **3.** That which opposes; an obstacle. **4.** The collective body of opposers; the party that opposes the existing administration. **5.** (*Astron.*) The situation of two heavenly bodies 180° apart.

**Syn.**—Hostility; obstacle; repugnance; contradiction; inconsistency, &c.

**Ōp-po-sī'tion-ist** (-zīsh'un-), *n.* One who belongs to an opposing party.

**Ōp-pōs'i-tive**, *a.* Capable of being put in opposition.

**Ōp-prēss'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OPPRESSED (-prēst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* OPPRESSING.] [Lat. *opprimere, oppres-sum*, from prefix *ob* and *premere*, to press.] **1.** To press down; to press or treat severely, cruelly, or unjustly. **2.** To sit or lie heavy upon.

**Ōp-prēss'ion** (-prēsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of oppressing. **2.** State of being oppressed or overburdened. **3.** That which oppresses. **4.** A sense of heaviness, weight, or obstruction in the body or mind.

**Syn.**—Hardship; cruelty; severity; misery; calamity; depression; burden.

**Ōp-prēss'ive**, *a.* **1.** Unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe. **2.** Proceeding from a design to oppress. **3.** Overwhelming

**Syn.**—Cruel; severe; unjust; tyrannical; heavy; overpowering.



Opossum.



**Op-prēss'ive-ly**, *adv.* In a manner to oppress.  
**Op-prēss'ive-ness**, *n.* Quality of being oppressive.  
**Op-prēss'or**, *n.* One who oppresses.  
**Op-prō'bri-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *opprobriosus*, from *opprobrium*, *q. v.*] **1.** Reproachful and contemptuous; scurrilous. **2.** Blasted with infamy; rendered hateful.  
**Syn.** — Abusive; offensive; insulting; scurrilous.

**Op-prō'bri-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* In an opprobrious manner.  
**Op-prō'bri-ōūs-ness**, *n.* Reproachfulness mingled with contempt; scurrility.  
**Op-prō'bri-um**, *n.* [Lat., from prefix *ob* and *probrum*, reproach.] Reproach mingled with contempt or disdain.  
**Op-pūgn'** (op-pūn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OPPUGNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OPPUGNING.] [Lat. *oppugnare*, fr. Lat. *ob* and *pugnare*, to fight; *pugna*, a fight, from *pugnus*, fist.] To fight against, whether in attack, resistance, or simple opposition.

**Op-pūg'nān-çy**, *n.* The act of oppugning; opposition;  
**Op-pūgn'er** (op-pūn'er), *n.* One who opposes or attacks; that which opposes. [wish.]  
**Ŏp'ta-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *optativus*.] Expressing desire or  
**Ŏp'ta-tive**, *n.* (*Gram.*) A mode of the verb expressing desire.

**Ŏp'tic**, *n.* An organ of sight; an eye.  
**Ŏp'tic**, } *a.* [Gr. ὀπτικός, from the root ὀπ, future  
**Ŏp'tic-al**, } ὄψομαι, to see.] **1.** Pertaining to vision or sight. **2.** Pertaining to the organ of sight. **3.** Relating to the science of optics.

**Op-tī'cian** (-tīsh'an), *n.* One who makes or sells optical glasses and instruments.

**Ŏp'tics**, *n. sing.* That branch of physical science which treats of the nature and properties of light.

**Ŏp'ti-mā-çy**, *n.* The body of nobles; the nobility.

**Ŏp'ti-mate**, *n.* [Lat. *optimus*, *optimatis*, pl. *optimates*, the adherents of the best men, the aristocrats, grandees, from *optimus*, the best.] A nobleman; a chief man in a state or city.

**Ŏp'ti-mē**, *n.* [Lat. *optimus*, the best.] One of those who stand in the second rank of honors, in the University of Cambridge, England.

**Ŏp'ti-mīsm**, *n.* [From Lat. *optimus*, the best.] The opinion or doctrine that every thing in nature is ordered for the best. [for the best.]

**Ŏp'ti-mīst**, *n.* One who holds that all events are ordered

**Ŏp'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *optio*, from *optare*, to choose, to wish.] **1.** Power of choosing; right of choice. **2.** Exercise of the power of choice; election; preference. **3.** Power of wishing; wish. **4.** (*Stock Exchange*.) Liberty of selling or of buying stock at a certain price, and at a given future time.

**Syn.** — Choice. — We speak of *option* in respect to freedom or opportunity of choosing, while *choice* is an act of the will itself. We leave a thing to a man's *option*, and he makes his *choice*.

**Ŏp'tion-al**, *a.* **1.** Left to one's wish or choice; depending on choice. **2.** Involving an option, or power of choice.

**Ŏp'u-lence**, *n.* Wealth; riches; affluence.

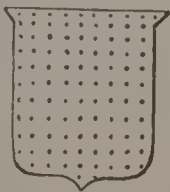
**Ŏp'u-lent**, *a.* [Lat. *opulens* and *opulentus*, from *ops*, *opis*, power, wealth, riches.] Having a large estate; wealthy; rich; affluent.

**Ŏp'u-lent-ly**, *adv.* In an opulent manner; richly.

**Ŏr**, *conj.* [Contr. from A.-S. *āðher*, *āðhor*, for *āvdher*, *āwdhor*, *āhwadher*, one of two, either, other.] A connective that marks an alternative. It corresponds to *either*.

**Ŏr** In poetry, or is sometimes used for *either*. Or is often used to express an alternative of terms, definitions, or explanations of the same thing in different words.

**Ŏr**, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *aurum*, gold.] (*Her.*) The yellow or gold color represented on an escutcheon by small dots.



Or.

**Ŏr'a-cle** (ŏr'a-kl), *n.* [Lat. *oraculum*, fr. *orare*, to speak, utter, from *os*, *oris*, the mouth.] **1.** The answer of a pagan god, or some person reputed to be a god, to an inquiry respecting some affair of importance; hence, the deity who was supposed to give the answer, and also the place where it was given. **2.** Hence, the revelations delivered by God to prophets; hence, also, the entire sacred Scriptures. **3.** One who communicates a divine command; an angel; a prophet; hence, also, any person reputed uncommonly wise. **4.** A wise sentence or decision of great authority.

**Ŏ-ræ'u-lar**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to an oracle; uttering oracles. **2.** Resembling, or partaking of, the nature of an oracle. (*a.*) Positive; authoritative. (*b.*) Obscure; ambiguous.

**Ŏ-ræ'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of an oracle; authoritatively; positively.

**Ŏ'ral** (87), *a.* [From Lat. *os*, *oris*, the mouth.] Pertaining to the mouth; uttered by the mouth, or in words; spoken, not written.

**Ŏ'ral-ly**, *adv.* In an oral manner; by mouth.

**Ŏr'anġe** (ŏr'enġ), *n.* [Ar. & Per. *nâr-andj* or *nârang*, ehanged into N. Lat. *pomum aurantium*, i. e., gold-apple, because it resembles gold in color.] A tree of many varieties, and its round yellow fruit.



Orange.

**Ŏr'anġe-āde'** (ŏr'enġ-ād'), *n.* A drink made of orange-juice, corresponding to *lemonade*.

**Ŏr'an-ġer-y**, *n.* A plantation or nursery of orange-trees

**Ŏ-rāng'-qu-tāng'**, *n.* [Malayan *orāng ūtan*, i. e., man of the woods, from *orāng*, man, and *ūtan*, a forest, wood, wild, savage.] (*Zoöl.*) A large monkey, in many respects approaching man more closely than any other known monkey.



Orang-outang.

**Ŏ-rā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *oratio*, fr. *orare*, to speak, utter, pray.] An elaborate discourse, delivered in public, treating an important subject in a dignified manner; — applied chiefly to discourses on special occasions, and to academical declamations.

**Syn.** — Harangue; address; speech; discourse.

**Ŏr'a-tor**, *n.* **1.** A public speaker; one who delivers an oration; *especialy*, one who is distinguished for his eloquence.

**2.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) (*Equity.*) One who prays for relief; a petitioner. (*b.*) A plaintiff or complainant in a bill in chancery.

**Ŏr'a-tō'ri-al**, *a.* Belonging or pertaining to an orator or to oratory; oratorical.

**Ŏr'a-tōr'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to an orator or to oratory; becoming an orator.

**Syn.** — Rhetorical; eloquent; flowery; florid.

**Ŏr'a-tōr'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In a rhetorical manner.

**Ŏr'a-tō'ri-o**, *n.* [It., from Lat. *oratorius*, belonging to praying. See *supra*.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A sacred composition consisting of airs, recitatives, duets, trios, choruses, &c., the subject of which is generally taken from the Scriptures. **2.** An oratory.

**Ŏr'a-to-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *oratoria* (sc. *ars*), the oratorical art, *oratorium* (sc. *templum*) a place of prayer. See *supra*.]

**1.** The art of an orator; the art of effective public speaking. **2.** A chapel or small room set apart for private devotions.

**Ŏrb**, *n.* [Lat. *orbis*.] **1.** A body of a round form. **2.** *Especially*, one of the celestial spheres. **3.** The eye, as luminous and spherical. [*Poet.*] **4.** A circle; an orbit. **5.** A revolving circular body; a wheel.

**Syn.** — Globe; ball; sphere. See **GLOBE**.

**Ŏrbed** (ŏrbd), *a.* Having the form of an orb; round; circular; orbicular.

**Ŏr-bic'u-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *orbicularis*, from *orbiculus*, dim. of *orbis*, orb.] Resembling, or having the form of, an orb; spherical; circular.

**Syn.** — Round; circular; orbicular; spherical; globular.

**Ŏr-bic'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* Spherically.

**Ŏr-bic'u-lāte**, *a.* Made or being in the form of an orb.

**Ŏrb'it**, *n.* [Lat. *orbita*, a track or rut made by a wheel, course, circuit, from *orbis*, a circle.] **1.** (*Astron.*) The path described by a heavenly body in its periodical revolution. **2.** (*Anat.*) The cavity in which the eye is situated. **3.** (*Ornith.*) The skin which surrounds the eye of a bird.

**Ŏrb'it-al**, *a.* Belonging or pertaining to an orbit.

**Ŏre**, *n.* [Lat. *orca*, allied to Gr. ὄρυξ.] (*Ichth.*) A kind of fish; the grampus. See **GRAMPUS**.

**Ŏr'chard**, *n.* [A.-S. *ortgeard*, *wyrtgeard*, that is, wort-yard, a yard for herbs, from *wyrt*, *wurt*, *wort*, herb, and *geard*, yard.] An inclosure or assemblage of fruit-trees.

**Ŏr'chard-ist**, *n.* One who cultivates orchards.

**Ŏr'ches-ter**, *n.* The same as **ORCHESTRA**.

**Ŏr'ches-trā**, or **Ŏr-ehēs'trā**, *n.* [Lat. *orchestra*, Gr. ὀρχήστρα, originally the place for the chorus of dancers, from ὀρχηστήρ, a dancer, ὀρχεῖσθαι, to dance.] **1.** The space in a theater or public hall between the stage and



the audience. **2.** Hence, also, a band of instrumental musicians.

**Ôr'ehes-tral** (ôr'kes-tral), *a.* Pertaining to an orchestra; suitable for, or performed in, the orchestra.

**Ôr'ehes-tre** (-ter), *n.* The same as ORCHESTRA.

**Ôr'ehil**,  
**Or-chîl'lâ**, } *n.* The same as *archil*. See ARCHIL.

**Ôr'ehis** (ôr'kis) *n.* [Lat. *orchis*, Gr. ὄρχις, a plant, with roots in the shape of testicles, from ὄρχις, a testicle.] (*Bot.*) An endogenous plant, bearing flowers of great beauty, and singular in form. It is found all over the world. Among familiar species are the lady's slipper and the salep.

**Or-dāin'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ORDAINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ORDAINING.] [Lat. *ordinare*, from *ordo*, *ordinis*, order.] **1.** To set in order; to regulate; to set; to establish. **2.** To appoint; to decree; to enact. **3.** To set apart for an office. **4.** Especially, to invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions.

**Or-dāin'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being ordained; worthy to be ordained or appointed.

**Or-dāin'er**, *n.* One who ordains.

**Ôr'de-al**, *n.* [A.-S. *ordâl*, *ordæl*, a judgment, just judgment, from Goth. *us*, signifying forth, out, prime, original, and O. H. Ger. *teilan*, A.-S. *dælan*, to divide.] **1.** An ancient form of trial to determine guilt or innocence. It was of two sorts — *ordeal by fire*, and *ordeal by water*. **2.** Severe trial; accurate scrutiny.

**Ôr'der**, *n.* [Lat. *ordo*, *ordinis*.] **1.** Regular arrangement; any methodical or established succession. **2.** Hence, a sound or proper condition; a normal or becoming state. **3.** Customary mode of procedure. **4.** Regular government; general tranquillity. **5.** A regulation; a standing rule. **6.** A particular injunction; a command; a mandate. **7.** Necessary measures or care. **8.** Specifically, a commission to make purchases or supply goods; a direction, in writing, to pay money. **9.** A number of things or persons arranged in a fixed or suitable place, or relative position; especially, a rank or class in society; hence, a privileged or dignified grade. **10.** A class of men so closely linked together that they form a separate class in the community. **11.** (*Episcopal Church*.) The rank of deacon, priest, or bishop; — often used in the pl. **12.** (*Arch.*) One of the five principal methods recognized by the ancients for constructing and ornamenting the columns of an edifice: these were the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite. **13.** (*Zoöl.*) One of the well-marked divisions of a class, including in itself families and genera. **14.** (*Bot.*) A group or collection of allied individuals, more comprehensive than a genus. **15.** (*Rhet.*) The placing of words and members in a sentence in such a manner as to contribute to force, beauty, and clearness of expression.

**Syn.** — Regularity; precept; injunction; command; regulation; rank; class; measure; care.

**Ôr'der**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ORDERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ORDERING.] **1.** To put in order; to reduce to a methodical arrangement; to systematize; to adjust. **2.** To manage; to conduct; to regulate. **3.** To command.

**Syn.** — To regulate; adjust; lead; conduct; direct; bid; command; enjoin; manage; treat, &c.

**Ôr'der**, *v. i.* To give command or direction.

**Ôr'der-er**, *n.* One who orders; one who gives orders.

**Ôr'der-ing**, *n.* Disposition; distribution; management.

**Ôr'der-less**, *a.* Without order or regularity; disorderly; out of rule.

**Ôr'der-li-ness**, *n.* State of being orderly; regularity.

**Ôr'der-iy**, *a.* **1.** Conformed to order; methodical; regular. **2.** Observant of order, method, or rule; hence, quiet; peaceable. **3.** Well-regulated. **4.** Being on duty.

**Syn.** — Systematic; regular; methodical; peaceable.

**Ôr'der-ly**, *adv.* According to due order; regularly.

**Ôr'der-ly**, *n.* (*Mil.*) A non-commissioned officer who attends a superior officer for the purpose of bearing his orders, or rendering other service.

**Ôr'di-nal**, *a.* [Lat. *ordinalis*, from *ordo*, *ordinis*, order.] Indicating the established order or succession.

**Ôr'di-nal**, *n.* **1.** A number noting order. **2.** A book containing the service, as prescribed in the English church, for the ordination of deacons, &c.

**Ôr'di-nançe**, *n.* [See ORDAIN.] **1.** An ordaining or establishing by authority; appointment. **2.** A rule established by authority; a statute, law, edict, decree, rescript. **3.** (*Ecc.*) An established rite or ceremony.

**Ôr'di-na-ri-ly**, *adv.* According to established rules; hence, commonly; usually; in most cases.

**Ôr'di-na-ry** (44), *a.* [Lat. *ordinarius*, from *ordo*, *ordinis*,

order.] **1.** According to established order; methodical; regular. **2.** Of common rank. **3.** Common, usual. **4.** Hence, of little merit. **5.** Plain; not handsome.

**Syn.** — Normal; common; usual; customary. See NORMAL. — A thing is *common* in which many persons share or partake; as, a *common* practice. A thing is *ordinary* when it is apt to come round in the *orderly* or regular succession of events; as, the *ordinary* course. When used in the sense of *inferior*, *ordinary* marks a want of that which distinguishes; as, an *ordinary* face; *common* denotes the want of that which attracts or interests.

**Ôr'di-na-ry** (*sometimes colloq.* ôrd'na-rÿ), *n.* **1.** (*Law*.)

(*a.*) (*Civil Law*.) An officer who has original jurisdiction in his own right, and not by deputation. (*b.*) (*English Law*.) One who has immediate jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical; an ecclesiastical judge. (*c.*) (*Am. Law*.) A judicial officer, having generally the powers of a judge of probate or surrogate. **2.** A dining-room or eating-house where there is a fixed price for the meal; hence, also, the meal furnished at such a dining-room. **3.** (*Naval Usage*.) The establishment of the shipping not in actual service, but laid up under the charge of officers. **4.** (*Her.*) A portion of the escutcheon comprised between straight or other lines.

**Ôr'di-na-ry-shîp**, *n.* State of being an ordinary.

**Ôr'di-nate**, *a.* [Lat. *ordinatus*, *p. p.* of *ordinare*. See *supra*.] Regular; methodical.

**Ôr'di-nate**, *n.* (*Geom.*) The distance of any point in a curve measured on a line called the *axis of ordinates*, or on a line parallel to it, from another line called the *axis of abscissas*, on which the corresponding abscissa of the point is measured.

**Ôr'di-nā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *ordinatio*.] **1.** Act of ordaining. **2.** Especially, the act of setting apart to an office of the Christian ministry. **3.** State of being ordained or appointed; tendency.

**Ôrd'nançe**, *n.* [From *ordinance*.] Heavy weapons of warfare; cannon, mortars, and howitzers; artillery.

**Ôr'don-nānçe**, *n.* [Fr. See ORDINANCE.] (*Fine Arts*.) The disposition of the parts either in regard to the whole piece or to the several parts. [crements; feces.]

**Ôrd'ûre**, *n.* [From Lat. *horridus*, horrid.] Dung; ex-

**Ôre**, *n.* [A.-S. *ôr*, *ôre*, Icel. *eyr*, Goth. *aiz*, allied to Lat. *ærs*, *æris*, Skr. *ajas*.] The compound of a metal and some other substance, as oxygen, sulphur, or arsenic, by which its properties are disguised or lost.

**Ôre-ād** (87), *n.* [Gr. Ὀρειάς, Ὀρειάδος, from ὄρος, mountain.] A mountain nymph.

**Ôr'gan**, *n.* [Lat. *organum*, Gr. ὄργανον.] **1.** An instrument by which an important action is performed, or an important object accomplished; especially, a part of a living being, capable of a special function, essential to the life or well-being of the whole, as the lungs, the heart, &c. **2.** A medium of communication between one person or body, and another. **3.** (*Mus.*) An instrument containing pipes filled with wind from a bellows, and played upon by means of keys.

**Ôr'gan-dîe**, } *n.* [Fr. *organdi*.] A kind of muslin or  
**Ôr'gan-dÿ**, } cotton fabric, characterized by great  
transparency and lightness.

**Or-găn'ie**, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to an organ or its func-  
**Or-găn'ie-al**, } tions; consisting of organs, or contain-  
ing them. **2.** Produced by the organs. **3.** Instru-  
mental.

**Or-găn'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In an organic manner; with organical structure or disposition of parts; by means of organs.

**Ôr'gan-îsm**, *n.* **1.** A structure composed of or acting by means of organs. **2.** An organized being.

**Ôr'gan-îst**, *n.* (*Mus.*) One who plays on the organ.

**Ôr'gan-îz'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being organized.

**Ôr'gan-i-zā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of organizing. **2.** State of being organized; the relations included in such a state or condition. **3.** That which is organized: an organism.

**Ôr'gan-îze**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ORGANIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ORGANIZING.] **1.** To furnish with organs. **2.** To arrange or constitute in parts, each having a special function, act, office, or relation.

**Ôr'gan-lôft**, *n.* The loft where an organ stands.

**Ôr'gan-ôg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. ὄργανον, an organ, and γράφειν, to describe.] (*Nat. Hist.*) A description of the organs of plants or animals, or of the names and kinds of their organs.

**Ôr'gan-ôl'o-gÿ**, *n.* [Gr. ὄργανον, an organ, and λόγος, discourse.] **1.** The science of, or an account of, organs and their uses. **2.** (*Physiol.*) That branch which treats, in particular, of the different organs of animals.

**Ôr'gan-zîne'** (110), *n.* [Fr. *organsin*.] Silk of very



fine texture, twisted like a rope with different strands, so as to increase its strength.

**Ōr'gasm**, *n.* [Gr. ὄργασμός, from ὄργᾶν, to swell, especially with lust, to feel an ardent desire.] Immoderate excitement or action.

**Orgeat** (ôr'zhat or ôr'zhâ), *n.* [Fr., from *orge*, barley.] A flavoring liquor, extracted from barley and sweet almonds.

**Ōr'gy**, *n.*; *pl.* ÔR'GIES (ôr'jiz); — usually in the *pl.* [Lat. *orgia*, *pl.*, Gr. ὄργια, either from ἔργον, work, or more probably from ὄργή, fury, ὄργᾶν, to swell with lust.] The ceremonies observed by the Greeks and Romans in the worship of Bacchus, which were characterized by wild and frantic revelry; hence, in general, drunken revelry; nocturnal carousals.

**Ōr'i-chāleh**, *n.* [Lat. *orichalcum*, *aurichalcum*, Gr. ὀρείχαλκος, from ὄρος, mountain, and χαλκός, brass.] A metallic substance, resembling gold in color, but inferior in value.

**Ō'ri-el**, *n.* [L. Lat. *oriolum*, portico, hall, prob. diminutive of Lat. *area*, a vacant or open space.] (*Arch.*) A large bay or recessed window, as in a hall, a chapel, or other apartment.

**Ō'ri-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *oriens*, *p. pr.* of *oriri*, to rise.] **1.** Rising, as the sun. **2.** Eastern; oriental. **3.** Bright; shining; hence, of superior quality; perfect.

**Ō'ri-ent**, *n.* **1.** The eastern horizon; the East. **2.** Hence, the countries of Asia.

**Ō'ri-ent'al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the orient or east. **2.** Proceeding from, or situated in, the orient.

**Ō'ri-ent'al**, *n.* A native or inhabitant of some eastern part of the world. [orientalists.]

**Ō'ri-ent'al-ism**, *n.* Any system or doctrine peculiar to

**Ō'ri-ent'al-ist**, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world; an oriental. **2.** One versed in the eastern languages and literature.

**Ō'ri-ent'āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ORIENTATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ORIENTATING.] To place or turn toward the east; to cause to assume an easterly direction, or to veer toward the east.

**Ō'ri-ent'āte**, *v. i.* To move or turn toward the east.

**Ō'ri-en-tā'tion**, *n.* **1.** The process of determining the points of the compass, or the east point, in taking bearings. **2.** The tendency of a revolving body, when suspended in a certain way, to bring the axis of rotation into parallelism with the earth's axis. **3.** An aspect or fronting to the east.

**Ō'r'i-ñice** *n.* [Lat. *orificium*, from *os*, *oris*, a mouth, and *facere*, to make.] The mouth or aperture of a tube, pipe, or other cavity; an opening.

**Ō'r'i-flāmb** } (-flām) *n.* [O. Fr. *oriflambe*, *oriflam*, L. **Ō'r'i-flāmmē** } Lat. *auriflamma*, fr. Lat. *aurum*, gold, and *flamma*, flame, L. Lat. a little banner; so called because it was a flag of red silk, split into many points and borne on a gilded lance.] The ancient royal standard of France.

**Ō'r'i-gīn**, *n.* [Lat. *origo*, *originis*, from *oriri*, to rise, become visible.] **1.** First existence or beginning of any thing. **2.** That from which any thing primarily proceeds.

**Syn.** — Commencement; rise; source; spring; fountain; derivation; cause; root; foundation. — *Origin* denotes the rise or commencement of a thing; *source* presents itself under the image of a fountain flowing forth in a continuous stream of influences. The *origin* of moral evil has been much disputed, but no one can doubt that it is the *source* of most of the calamities of our race.

**O-rīg'i-nal**, *n.* **1.** Origin; commencement; source. **2.** That which precedes all others of its class; archetype; hence, an original work of art, manuscript, text, &c. **3.** The precise language employed by a writer. **4.** A person of marked peculiarity. [*Colloq.*] **5.** (*Nat. Hist.*) The stock of a series of living forms, in which a variety is considered to have originated. **6.** One who has new and striking ideas.

**O-rīg'i-nal**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the origin or being. **2.** Preceding all others; first in order. **3.** Not translated; employed by the author. **4.** Having the power to suggest new thoughts or combinations of thought.

*Original sin* (*Theol.*), the first sin of Adam, namely, his eating the forbidden fruit (see *Gen. iii.*); hence, either the imputation of Adam's sin to his posterity, or a natural corruption and tendency to sin inherited from him.

**Syn.** — First; primitive; pristine; inventive; peculiar.

**O-rīg'i-nāl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality or state of being original.

**O-rīg'i-nāl-ly**, *adv.* **1.** Primarily; from the beginning. **2.** At first. **3.** By the first author; at the time of formation.

**O-rīg'i-nāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ORIGINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ORIGINATING.] To give an origin or beginning to; to bring into existence. [act.]

**O-rīg'i-nāte**, *v. i.* To have origin; to begin to exist or

**O-rīg'i-nā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of bringing or coming into existence. **2.** Mode of production or bringing into being.

**O-rīg'i-nā'tor**, *n.* One who originates.

**Ō'ri-ōle**, *n.* [O. Fr. *oriol*, *lorion*, for *loriol*, with the article, from Lat. *aureolus*, golden, dim. of *aureus*, id., from *aurum*, gold.] (*Ornith.*) A bird of several species, allied to the thrushes, having plumage of a golden-yellow, mixed with black.



Oriole.

**O-rī'on**, *n.* [Originally a celebrated hunter in the Greek mythology, after whom this constellation was named.] (*Astron.*) A large and bright constellation, crossed by the equinoctial line.

**Ō'r'i-son** (ôr'i-zon), *n.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *orare*, to pray.] A prayer or supplication. [*Poet.*]

**Ō'r'lop**, *n.* [D. *overloop*, the upper deck, lit. a running over or overflowing, from *overlopen*, to run over.] (*Naut.*) The lower deck of a ship of the line; or that, in all vessels, on which the cables are stowed.

**Ō'r'mo-lū'**, *n.* [Fr. or *moulu*, from *or*, gold, Lat. *aurum*, and *moulu*, *p. p.* of *moudre*, to grind, to mill, Lat. *mollere*.] A variety of brass made to resemble gold by the use of less zinc and more copper in its composition than ordinary brass contains.

**Ō'r'na-ment**, *n.* [Lat. *ornamentum*, from *ornare*, to adorn.] That which embellishes; embellishment; decoration.

**Ō'r'na-ment**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ORNAMENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ORNAMENTING.] To make beautiful or furnish with embellishments.

**Syn.** — To adorn; embellish; deck; decorate; beautify. See ADORN.

**Ō'r'na-mēnt'al**, *a.* Serving to ornament; embellishing.

**Ō'r'na-men-tā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act or art of ornamenting, or state of being ornamented. **2.** That which ornaments; ornament.

**Ō'r'nate**, *a.* [Lat. *ornatus*, *p. p.* of *ornare*, to adorn.] Adorned; decorated; beautiful.

**Ō'r'nate-ly**, *adv.* In an ornate manner.

**Ō'r'nate-ness**, *n.* The state of being ornate.

**Ō'r'nith'ich-nīte** (49), *n.* [Gr. ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, bird, and ἵχνος, track.] (*Paleon.*) The foot-mark of a bird, occurring in strata of stone.

**Ō'r'ni-tho-lōg'ic**, } *a.* Pertaining to ornithology.

**Ō'r'ni-tho-lōg'ic-al**, }

**Ō'r'ni-thōl'o-gist**, *n.* One who is skilled in ornithology.

**Ō'r'ni-thōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, bird, and λόγος, discourse.] That branch of natural science which treats of the form, structure, and habits of birds.

**Ō'r'ni-tho-rhynch'us** (-rīnk'us), *n.* [Gr. ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, bird, and ῥύγχος, snout, beak, from ῥύζειν, to growl, snarl.] (*Zool.*) A mammal of the shape and size of the otter, with a horny beak resembling that of a duck, with paws webbed and formed for swimming. It is only found in Australia.



Ornithorhynchus.

**Ō'r'o-grāph'ic**, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, orography.

**Ō'r'o-grāph'ic-al**, }

**O-rōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. ὄρος, a mountain, and γράφειν, to describe.] An account of mountains.

**Ō'r'o-lōg'ic-al**, *a.* [See OROLOGY.] Pertaining to a description of mountains.

**O-rōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. ὄρος, mountain, and λόγος, discourse.] The science or description of mountains.

**Ō'ro-tūnd'** (110), *n.* [Lat. *os*, *oris*, the mouth, and *rotundus*, round, smooth.] A mode of intonation directly from the larynx, having a fullness, clearness, and ringing or musical quality, which form the highest perfection of the human voice.

**Ō'ro-tūnd'**, *a.* Characterized by fullness, clearness, strength, and smoothness: ringing and musical.

**Ō'r'phan**, *n.* [Gr. ὀρφανός, allied to Lat. *orbis*, Gr. ὀρφός.] A child who is bereaved of both father and



mother; sometimes, also, a child who has but one parent living.

**Ōr'phan**, *a.* Bereaved of parents.

**Ōr'phan-age**, *n.* State of being an orphan.

**Ōr'phaned**, *a.* Bereft of parents or friends.

**Ōr'phan-ism**, *n.* The state of being an orphan.

**Ōr-phē'an**, or **Ōr'phe-an** (124), *a.* Pertaining to Orpheus, a poet who is represented as having had the power of moving inanimate bodies by the music of his

**Ōr'phic**, *a.* Pertaining to Orpheus; Orphean. [*lyre.*]

**Ōr'pi-ment**, *n.* [*Lat. auripigmentum, from aurum, gold, and pigmentum, pigment.*] The trisulphide of arsenic, occurring in crystals of a lemon-yellow color, and having a resinous taste. It is used in dyeing.

**Ōr're-ry**, *n.* [So named by Sir Richard Steele, in compliment to the Earl of Orrery, for whom one of the first machines was made.] A piece of apparatus designed to illustrate the relative size, positions, orbits, &c., of the bodies of the solar system.

**Ōr'ris**, *n.* [Probably corrupted from *Iris*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant; flower-de-luce, or fleur-de-lis. Its root has an agreeable odor, resembling that of violets. **2.** [*Contr. from obs. orfrays, gold fringe, from Fr. or (Lat. aurum), gold, and fraise (from Friesland), fringe, ruff.*] A sort of gold or silver lace. **3.** A peculiar pattern in which gold and silver lace is worked.

**Ōr'tho-dōx**, *a.* [*Gr. ὀρθόδοξος, from ὀρθός, right, true, and δόξα, opinion.*] **1.** Sound in the Christian faith; — opposed to *heretical*. **2.** According with the doctrines of Scripture.

**Ōr'tho-dōx'ly**, *adv.* In an orthodox manner; with soundness of faith.

**Ōr'tho-dōx'ness**, *n.* State of being sound in the faith.

**Ōr'tho-dōx'y**, *n.* **1.** Soundness of faith; a belief in the genuine doctrines taught in the Scriptures. **2.** Consonance to genuine scriptural doctrines.

**Ōr'tho-drōm'ies**, *n. sing.* [*Gr. ὀρθόδρομος, running straight forward, fr. ὀρθός, straight, and δραπεῖν, τρέχειν, to run.*] The art of sailing in a direct course, or on the arc of a great circle. [*circle.*]

**Ōr'tho-drōm'y**, *n.* Act or art of sailing on a great

**Ōr'tho-ēp'ic**, } *a.* Pertaining to orthoēpy, or the

**Ōr'tho-ēp'ic-al**, } right pronunciation of words.

**Ōr'tho-ēp'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In an orthoēpical manner.

**Ōr'tho-e-pist**, *n.* One who is skilled in orthoēpy.

**Ōr'tho-e-py**, *n.* [*Gr. ὀρθόεπεια, from ὀρθός, right, and ἔπος, a word, from the root ἐπ, to speak.*] The art of uttering words with propriety; a correct pronunciation of words.

**Ōr'thōg'o-nal**, *a.* [*Gr. ὀρθός, right, and γωνία, angle; ὀρθόγωνος, ὀρθογώνιος, rectangular.*] Right-angled; rectangular; at right angles.

**Ōr'thōg'ra-pher**, *n.* One who spells words correctly or properly, according to common usage.

**Ōr'tho-grāph'ic**, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to orthogra-

**Ōr'tho-grāph'ic-al**, } phy. **2.** (*Geom.*) Pertaining to right lines or angles. [*manner.*]

**Ōr'tho-grāph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In an orthographical

**Ōr'thōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [*Gr. ὀρθογραφία, from ὀρθός, right, and γράφειν, to write.*] **1.** Art or practice of writing words with the proper letters, according to common usage; spelling. **2.** The part of grammar which treats of this subject. **3.** (*Geom.*) Delineation of an object by lines and angles corresponding to those of the object; an elevation, showing all the parts in their proper proportions.

**Ōr'thōp'e-dy**, *n.* [*Gr. ὀρθός, straight, and Lat. pes, pedis, a foot.*] (*Med.*) The art or practice of curing the deformities of the feet.

**Ōr'thōp'ter-oūs**, *a.* [*Gr. ὀρθός, straight, and πτερόν, feather, wing, from πέτεσθαι, πτέσθαι, to fly.*] (*Entom.*) Having wing covers of a uniform texture throughout, that generally overlap at the top when shut, under which are the true wings, which fold longitudinally, like a fan.

**Ōr'tive**, *a.* [*Lat. ortivus, from oriri, ortus, to rise.*] Of, or relating to, the time or act of rising, as of a star; eastern.

**Ōr'to-lan**, *n.* [From *Lat. hortulanus, from hortulus, dim. of hortus, garden; so called because it frequents the hedges of gardens.*] (*Ornith.*) A singing bird, about the size of the lark, with black wings. It is found in Europe, and is esteemed delicious food.

**Ōryx**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A variety of South African antelope.

**Ōs'cil-lāte**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. OSCILLATED; p. pr. & vb. n. OSCIL-*

*LATING.*] [*Lat. oscillare, oscillatum, from oscillum, a swing.*] To move backward and forward; to vibrate; to swing; to sway.

**Ōs'cil-lā'tion**, *n.* Act of oscillating; vibration.

**Ōs'cil-la-to-ry**, *a.* Moving backward and forward like a pendulum; swinging.

**Ōs'ci-tān-cy**, *n.* **1.** Act of gaping. **2.** Unusual sleepiness; drowsiness.

**Ōs'ci-tant**, *a.* [*Lat. oscitans, p. pr. of oscitare. See OSCITATE.*] **1.** Yawning; gaping. **2.** Sleepy; drowsy.

**Ōs'ci-tāte**, *v. i.* [*Lat. oscitare, oscitatum, from os, the mouth, and citare, to put into quick motion, intensive form of ciere, to put in motion.*] To gape with sleepiness; to yawn.

**Ōs'ci-tā'tion**, *n.* [*Lat. oscitatio.*] Act of yawning or gaping from sleepiness.

**Ōs'eu-lant**, *a.* [*Lat. osculans, p. pr. of osculari, to kiss.*] **1.** Adhering closely; embracing. **2.** (*Classification.*) Intermediate in character, or on the border between two groups.

**Ōs'eu-lāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. OSCULATED; p. pr. & vb. n. OSCULATING.*] [*Lat. osculari, osculatum, to kiss, from osculum, a little mouth, a kiss, dim. of os, mouth.*]

**1.** To kiss. **2.** (*Geom.*) To touch, as one curve another, or as two curves when both have a common curvature at the point of contact.

**Ōs'eu-lāte**, *v. i.* **1.** To kiss. **2.** (*Geom.*) To touch.

**Ōs'eu-lā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of kissing. **2.** (*Geom.*) Contact of one curve with another.

**Ōs'eu-la-to-ry** (50), *a.* **1.** Of, or pertaining to, kissing. **2.** (*Geom.*) Capable of osculation.

**Ōs'ier** (ō'zher), *n.* [*Armor. ozil, aozil, Gr. οἶσος, οἶσός, οἶσῶνα, οἶσαξ, allied to Lat. vitex.*] A species of willow, or the twig of the willow, used in making baskets.

**Ōs'man-lī**, *n.*; *pl. Ōs'MAN-LĪS.* A Turkish official; — so called from *Osman*, who founded the Ottoman empire in Asia; also, less properly, a native Turk.

**Ōs'na-būrg**, *n.* A species of coarse linen, imported originally from *Osnaburg*, in Germany.

**Ōs'prāy**, } *n.* [*Corrupted from ossifrage, q. v.*] (*Ornith.*)

**Ōs'prey**, } A long-winged eagle, of a yellow-brown, or brown color, above, and of a white color below. It lives on fish, which it takes by suddenly darting upon them when near the surface of the water.

**Ōs'se-lēt**, *n.* [*Fr. osselet, lit. a little bone, dim. of os, Lat. os, ossis, bone.*] A hard substance growing on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones.

**Ōs'se-oūs** (*colloq. ōsh'us*), *a.* [*Lat. osseus, from os, ossis, bone.*] Composed of bone; resembling bone; bony.

**Ōs'si-ele** (ōs'sī-kl), *n.* [*Lat. ossiculum, dim. of os, ossis, a bone.*] A small bone.

**Os-sī'er-oūs**, *a.* [*Lat. os, ossis, a bone, and ferre, to bear.*] Containing or yielding bone.

**Os-sī'ie**, *a.* [*Lat. os, ossis, bone, and facere, to make.*] Having power to ossify or change carneous and membranous substances to bone.

**Ōs'si-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* **1.** The change, or process of changing, into a bony substance. **2.** The state of being changed into a bony substance.

**Ōs'si-frāge**, *n.* [*Lat. ossifraga, ossifragus, from ossifragus, bone-breaking, from os, ossis, a bone, and frangere, fractum, to break. Cf. OSPRAY.*] (*Ornith.*) The young of the sea-eagle or bald eagle; — formerly so called.

**Ōs'si-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. OSSIFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. OSSIFYING.*] [*From Lat. os, ossis, bone, and facere, to make.*] To form into bone; to change from a soft animal substance into bone.

**Ōs'si-fy**, *v. i.* To become bone or bony.

**Os-siv'o-roūs**, *a.* [*Lat. os, ossis, bone, and vorare, to devour.*] Feeding on bones; eating bones.

**Ōs'su-a-ry** (ōsh'shū-a-rĭ, 95), *n.* [*Lat. ossuarium, from os, ossis, bone.*] A place where the bones of the dead are deposited; a charnel-house.

**Ōs-tēn'si-ble**, *a.* [*See OSTENT.*] Shown, declared, or avowed; manifest; apparent.

**Os-tēn'si-bly**, *adv.* In an ostensible manner.

**Os-tēn'sive**, *a.* Showing; exhibiting.

**Ōs'tent**, or **Os-tēnt'**, *n.* [*Lat. ostentus, ostentum, from ostendere, to show.*] **1.** Appearance; air; manner. **2.** Show; manifestation; token. **3.** A portent.

**Ōs'ten-tā'tion**, *n.* Act of making an ambitious display, pretentious parade.

**Syn.** — Parade; pageantry; pomp; pompousness; vaunting; boasting. See **PARADE**.

**Ōs'ten-tā'tious**, *a.* **1.** Fond of excessive or offensive display. **2.** Pretentious.

**Syn.** — Pompous; boastful; vaunting; showy; gaudy.



Ortolan.

food, foot; urn, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; as; exist; linger, link; this.



**Ōs'ten-tā'tiōŭs-ly**, *adv.* In an ostentatious manner; with vain display.

**Ōs'te-o-eōpe**, *n.* [Gr. ὀστεκόπος, fr. ὀστέον, a bone, and κόπος, a striking, pain.] (*Med.*) A violent, fixed pain in any part of a bone.

**Ōs'te-ōg'e-ny**, *n.* [Gr. ὀστέον, a bone, and γένειν, γενέσθαι, to bring forth.] The formation or growth of bone.

**Ōs'te-ōl'o-gēr**, *n.* [See **OSTEOLOGY**.] One who describes the bones of animals.

**Ōs'te-ōl'o-gīst**, *n.* One versed in osteology.

**Ōs'te-ōl'o-gy**, *n.* [From Gr. ὀστέον, bone, and λόγος, discourse.] That part of anatomy which treats of the nature, arrangement, and uses of the bones.

**Ōst'ler**, *n.* The same as **HOSTLER**.

**Ōs'trā'cean** (-shan), *n.* [N. Lat. *ostracea*, from Lat. *ostrea*, *ostreum*, Gr. ὀστρεον, ὀστρειον, oyster.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a family of bivalve shell-fish, of which the oyster is the type.

**Ōs'tra-cīsm**, *n.* [Gr. ὀστρακισμός, from ὀστρακον, burnt clay, a tile, a tablet used in voting, a shell.] **1.** (*Gr. Antiq.*) Banishment, by the people of Athens, of a person whose merit and influence gave umbrage to them. **2.** Banishment; expulsion; separation.

**Ōs'tra-cīze**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **OSTRACIZED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **OSTRACIZING**.] **1.** To exile by ostracism. **2.** Hence, to banish from society; to put under ban.

**Ōs'trich**, *n.* [Fr. *autruche*, Sp. *avestruz*, from Lat. *avis struthio*; *struthio*, an ostrich; Gr. στρουθός, a small bird, ὁ μέγας στρουθός, the large bird, i. e., the ostrich.] (*Ornith.*) A large bird, nearly ten feet high, having a long neck, stout, long legs, with only two toes, and short wings, with long, soft plumes in the place of feathers. It is remarkable for its speed, and swallowing bits of metal or stone to aid in digestion. It is a native of Africa and Arabia.



Ostrich.

**Ōs'tro-gōth**, *n.* One of the eastern Goths, as distinguished from the *Visigoths*, or western Goths.

**Ōt'a-eōus'tie**, *a.* [Gr. ὄψ, ὠτός, an ear, and ἀκουστικός, belonging to the sense of hearing.] Assisting the sense of hearing.

**O-tāl'gī-ā**, } *n.* [Gr. ὠταλία, from ὄψ, ὠτός, ear, and ἄλγος, pain.] (*Med.*) A pain in the ear.

**Ōth'er** (ŭth'er), *pron.* & *a.* [A.-S. *ōdher*, Goth. *anþar*, Icel. *annar*, Skr. *anyatara*, *anya*.] **1.** Different from that which has been specified; additional; second of two. **2.** Not this, but the contrary; opposite.

*The other day*, at a certain time past, not distant, but indefinite; not long ago; a few days since.

**Ōth'er-wīse**, *adv.* In a different manner; in different respects.

**Ō'ti-ōse'** (ō'shī-ōs'), *a.* [Lat. *otiosus*, from *otium*, ease.] Being at ease; unemployed; indolent.

**Ōt'tar**, *n.* [See **ATTAR**.] A highly fragrant oil obtained from the petals of some flowers, especially those of the rose.

**Ōt'ter**, *n.* [A.-S. *otor*, *oter*, Icel. *otr*, O. H. Ger. *ottar*, *ottir*, Lith. *udra*, Russ. & Pol. *wydra*.] (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous animal of several species. They are aquatic, and feed on fish.



Otter.

**Ōt'to**, *n.* The same as **OTTAR**. See **OTTAR**.

**Ōt'to-man**, *a.* [From *Othoman*, *Othman*, or *Osman*, a sultan who assumed the government of Turkey about the year 1300.] Pertaining to, or derived from, the empire of Turkey.

**Ōt'to-man**, *n.*; *pl.* **ŌT'TO-MANŶ**. **1.** A Turk. **2.** A stuffed seat without a back, originally used in Turkey.

**Ouch**, *n.* [Corrupted fr. *nouch*, which occurs in Chaucer, L. Lat. *nusca*, *nosca*, *nochia*, clasp, necklace, O. H. Ger. *nusca*, *nusga*, *nuscha*.] **1.** A bezel, or socket, in which a precious stone or seal is set. **2.** A carenet or ornament of gold.

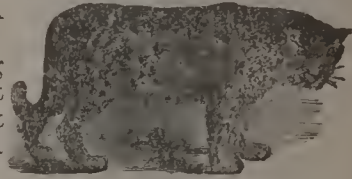
**Ōught** (awt), *n.* See **AUGHT**.

**Ought** (awt), *v. imperfect.* [Originally the preterit tense of the verb *to owe*, A.-S. *āgan*, to have or possess. It is used in all persons, both in the present and past tenses. See **OWE**.] Is fit; behooveth; is proper or necessary; should; — used impersonally.

**Ōught** is now chiefly employed as an auxiliary verb, expressing fitness, expediency, propriety, moral obligation, or the like, in the action or state indicated by the principal verb.

**Syn.** — **Should**. — Both *ought* and *should* imply obligation, but *ought* is the stronger. *Should* denotes an obligation of propriety, expediency, &c.; *ought* denotes an obligation of duty. We *should* be neat in our persons; we *should* avoid giving offense. We *ought* to speak truth; we *ought* to obey the laws.

**Ounce**, *n.* [Lat. *uncia*, a twelfth, twelfth part of a pound and of a foot, Gr. οὐγγία, οὐγκία.] **1.** A weight, the twelfth part of a pound troy, and the sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous animal, resembling the leopard, but having a thicker fur, irregular faint spots, and a longer tail. It is a native of Northern India and Persia.



**Our**, *possessive pron.* [A.-S. *ūre*, *constr. ūser*, *usser*, from *us*, *us*, to us; Goth. *unsara*.] Pertaining, or belonging, to us. See **I**.

When the noun is not expressed, *ours* (not *our*) is used; as, Whose house is that? It is *ours*.

**Ou'ra-nōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. οὐρανογραφία, from οὐρανός, heaven, and γράφειν, to describe.] The same as **URANOGRAPHY**, *q. v.*

**Ou-rōl'o-gy**, } *n.* [Gr. οὐρον, urine, and λέγειν, to say, speak, σκοπεῖν, σκέπτεσθαι, to look carefully.] The examination of urine, in order to determine with respect to disease.

**Ours**, *possessive pron.* See **OUR**.

**Our-sēlf'**, *pron.*; *pl.* **OUR-SĒLVES'**. **1.** We; us; — used by way of emphasis, and chiefly in the plural. **2.** Myself; also, we; us; — used reciprocally, chiefly in the regal or formal style, and generally in the singular.

**Ou'sel** (ō'zəl), *n.* [A.-S. *ōsle*, O. H. Ger. *amisala*.] (*Ornith.*) A bird of several species of the thrush family.



Water-ousel.

**Oust** (owst), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **OUSTED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **OUSTING**.] [O. Fr. *oster*, N. Fr. *ôter*.] **1.** To take away; to remove. **2.** To eject; to turn out.

**Oust'er** (owst'er), *n.* A putting out of possession; dispossession; ejection; disseizin.

**Out**, *adv.* [A.-S. & Icel. *ūt*, Goth. *ut*.] Without; on the outside; not within; on the exterior, or beyond the limits of any inclosed place or given line; — opposed to *in* or *within*; — used in a variety of special senses: as, (a.) Abroad; not at home. (b.) In a state of disclosure or discovery. (c.) Not in concealment or secrecy. (d.) In a state of extinction, exhaustion, or destitution; in want or debt; with deficiency or loss. (e.) Not in office or employment. (f.) In public, on display, and the like. (g.) To the end; during the whole of; completely. (h.) In an open or free manner; audibly or perceptibly; vividly or forcibly. (i.) Not in the hands of the owner. (j.) In error or mistake; in a wrong or incorrect position or opinion. (k.) In a puzzle; at a loss. (l.) Uncovered; with clothes torn. (m.) Away; off; — used as an exclamation.

*Out and out*, completely; without reservation. — *Out of*, from; — a phrase indicating origin, source, or derivation, and the like, and used to express a great variety of relations. — *Out of one's time*, having reached the period of majority; no longer a minor. — *Out of print*, not in market, or to be purchased, the copies printed having been all sold, or otherwise disposed of. — *Out of season*, not in the proper time or season; at an improper time. — *Out of sorts*, out of order; unwell. — *Out of temper*, in bad temper; irritated; sullen; peevish. — *Out of trim*, not properly prepared. — *Out of tune*, (a.) Harsh; discordant. (b.) Hence, ruffled; irritated. — *Out upon you*, *out upon it*, away with you, away with it; — expressions of dislike or contempt.

**Out**, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, is without; especially, one who is out of office. **2.** A place or space outside of, or around; an angle projecting outward; an open space. **3.** (*Print.*) An omission in setting up copy.

**Out-āct'**, *v. t.* To do beyond; to exceed in acting.

**Out-bāl'ance**, *v. t.* To outweigh; to exceed in weight or effect. [price.]

**Out-bīd'**, *v. t.* To go beyond or surpass in the offer of a

**Out-blāze'**, *v. t.* To exceed in blazing.

**Out'bound**, *a.* Destined or proceeding from a country or harbor to a distant country or port.

**Out'breāk**, *n.* A bursting forth; eruption.

**Out'breāk-ing**, *n.* That which bursts forth.



**Out'-buil'ding**, *n.* A building separate from, and subordinate to, the main house or dwelling; an out-house.

**Out'būrst**, *n.* A breaking or bursting out.

**Out'eāst**, *n.* One who is east out or expelled; an exile; hence, a degraded person; a vagabond.

**Out'eōme**, *n.* That which comes out of, or follows from, something else; issue; result; consequence.

**Out'erōp**, *n.* (*Geol.*) (*a.*) The coming out of a stratum to the surface of the ground. (*b.*) That part of an inclined stratum which appears at the surface.

**Out'erōp'**, *v. i.* (*Geol.*) To come out to the surface of the ground; — said of strata.

**Out'erŷ**, *n.* **1.** A vehement or loud cry; a cry of distress. **2.** Noisy opposition or detestation. **3.** Sale at public auction. [*Obs.*]

**Syn.** — Exclamation; clamor; noise; vociferation.

**Out-dāre'**, *v. t.* To dare or venture beyond; to surpass in daring.

**Out-dō'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* OUTDID; *p. p.* OUTDONE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OUTDOING.] To excel; to surpass.

**Out-dōor'**, *a.* Being without the house. [*doors.*]

**Out-dōors'**, *adv.* Abroad; out of the house; out-of-

**Out'er**, *a.* [*compar.* of *out.*] Being on the outside; further or more remote than something else; external.

**Out'er-mōst**, *a.* [*superl.*, from *outer.*] Being on the extreme external part; remotest from the midst.

**Out-fāce'**, *v. t.* To face or look out of countenance; to brave.

**Out'fit**, *n.* A fitting out, as of a ship for a voyage; hence, an allowance for the payment of expenses connected with any special service or duty.

**Out-frown'**, *v. t.* To frown down; to overbear by frowning.

**Out-gēn'er-al**, *v. t.* To exceed in generalship; to gain advantage over by superior military skill.

**Out-gīve'**, *v. t.* To surpass in giving.

**Out-gō'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* OUTWENT; *p. p.* OUTGONE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OUTGOING.] **1.** To go beyond; to go faster than. **2.** To surpass; to excel. **3.** To circumvent; to overreach. [*come.*]

**Out'go**, *n.* Outlay; expenditure; — the opposite of *in-*

**Out'go-er**, *n.* One who goes out or departs.

**Out'go-ing**, *n.* **1.** Act or the state of going out. **2.** Outgo; outlay. **3.** Closing portion; limit; border; end; — hence, the complete thing.

**Out-grōw'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* OUTGREW; *p. p.* OUTGROWN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OUTGROWING.] **1.** To surpass in growth. **2.** To become too large to make use of, or too old or infirm to exhibit.

**Out'grōwth**, *n.* **1.** Growth to excess. **2.** That which has grown out or proceeded from any thing; result.

**Out'guārd**, *n.* (*Mil.*) A guard at a distance from the main body of an army; hence, any thing for defense placed at a distance from the thing to be defended.

**Out-Hēr'od**, *v. t.* To excel in the resemblance to Herod; hence, to go beyond in any excess of evil or deformity; to surpass in violence or cruelty.

**Out'-house**, *n.* A small house or building at a little distance from the main house; an out-building.

**Out-lānd'ish**, *a.* Not according with usage; strange; rude; barbarous; clownish. [*tion.*]

**Out-lāst'**, *v. t.* To last longer than; to exceed in dura-

**Out'law**, *n.* A person excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection.

**Out'law**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OUTLAWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OUTLAWING.] To deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to proscribe.

**Out'law-ry**, *n.* Act of outlawing; the putting a man out of the protection of law.

**Out'lāy**, *n.* **1.** A laying out or expending. **2.** That which is laid out; expenditure.

**Out'let**, *n.* Place or the means by which any thing is let out; passage outward; an exit.

**Out'li-er**, *n.* **1.** One who does not reside in the place with which his office or duty connects him. **2.** (*Geol.*) A part of a rock or stratum lying without, or beyond the main body.

**Out'line**, *n.* **1.** The line which marks the outside of a figure; contour. **2.** Hence, a sketch; delineation of a figure without shading. **3.** Hence, a preliminary or general indication of a plan, system, course of thought, &c.

**Out'line**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OUTLINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OUTLINING.] **1.** To draw the exterior line of. **2.** To draw in outline; to sketch; to delineate.

**Out-live'** (*out-liv'*), *v. t.* To live beyond; to survive.

**Out'look**, *n.* **1.** Act of looking out; watch. **2.** Place

from which one looks out; a watch-tower. **3.** View obtained by one looking out; prospect; sight.

**Out'lŷ-ing**, *a.* **1.** Lying or being at a distance from the main body or design; remote. **2.** Being on the exterior or frontier.

**Out-mārch'**, *v. t.* To march faster than; to march so as to leave behind. [*ure or extent.*]

**Out-mēas'ure** (*out-mēzh'ur*), *v. t.* To exceed in meas-

**Out-nūm'ber**, *v. t.* To exceed in number.

**Out'-of-dōor'**, *a.* Being out of the house; in the open air; out-door.

**Out'-of-dōors'**, *adv.* Out of the house; out-doors.

**Out'-of-the-wāy'**, *a.* Different from the ordinary way or fashion; uncommon; unusual; singular.

**Out'pōrt**, *n.* A harbor or port at some distance from the chief town or seat of trade.

**Out'pōst**, *n.* (*Mil.*) (*a.*) A post or station without the limits of a camp, or at a distance from the main body of an army. (*b.*) The troops at such a station.

**Out-pōur'**, *v. t.* To pour out; to send forth in a stream; to effuse.

**Out'rage** (126), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OUTRAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OUTRAGING.] [*See the noun.*] To treat with violence and wrong; to injure by rough, rude treatment of any kind.

**Out'rage**, *n.* [*L. Lat. ultragium*, from *Lat. ultra*, beyond.] Injurious violence offered to persons or things; gross injury.

**Syn.** — Affront; insult; abuse.

**Out-rā'geoūs**, *a.* Involving or performing an outrage; exceeding the limits of reason or of decency.

**Syn.** — Violent; furious; exorbitant; excessive; atrocious; enormous.

**Out-rā'geoūs-ly**, *adv.* In an outrageous manner.

**Out-rā'geoūs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being outrageous.

**Out-rānk'**, *v. t.* To take the precedence of, or be superior to, in rank; to rank.

**Out-ré** (*ō'trā'*), *a.* [*Fr.*, *p. p.* of *outrer*, to exaggerate, from *Lat. ultra*, *Fr. outre*, beyond.] Being out of the common course or limits; extravagant.

**Out-rēach'**, *v. t.* To reach or extend beyond.

**Out-rīde'**, *v. t.* To ride faster than. [*vehicle.*]

**Out-rīde'**, *v. i.* To travel about on horseback, or in a

**Out'rid-er**, *n.* A servant on horseback who attends a carriage.

**Out'rig-gēr**, *n.* (*Naut.*) Any projecting spar or piece of timber for extending ropes or sails, &c.

**Out'rīght** (*out'rīt*), *adv.* **1.** Immediately; without delay; at once; instantly. **2.** Completely; utterly.

**Out-rūn'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* OUTRAN; *p. p.* OUTRUN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OUTRUNNING.] **1.** To exceed in running. **2.** Hence, to exceed in degree, quality, &c.; to surpass.

**Out-sāil'**, *v. t.* To sail faster than.

**Out-sēll'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OUTSOLD; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OUTSELLING.] **1.** To exceed in amount of sales.

**2.** To exceed in the prices of things sold. **3.** To bring, or be sold for, a higher price.

**Out'set**, *n.* First entrance on any business; beginning.

**Out-shīne'**, *v. t.* To excel in luster or excellence.

**Out'side**, *n.* **1.** The external part of a thing; that which is superficial; exterior; externality. **2.** The part or place which lies without or beyond an inclosure. **3.** The furthest limit, as to number, quantity, extent, &c.; the utmost. **4.** One who, or that which, is without.

**Out'side**, *a.* On the outside; exterior; external.

**Out'sid'er**, *n.* One not belonging to the concern, party, &c., spoken of. [*Recent.*]

**Out'skīrt**, *n.* Border; outpost; suburb.

**Out-sprēad'**, *v. t.* To extend; to spread.

**Out-stānd'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* OUTSTOOD; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* OUTSTANDING.] **1.** To project outward from the main body. **2.** To stand or remain beyond the proper time; hence, to be unpaid, as a debt, and the like.

**Out-stāre'**, *v. t.* To face down; to browbeat.

**Out-strēch'**, *v. t.* To stretch or spread out; to expand. [*leave behind.*]

**Out-strīp'**, *v. t.* To outrun; to advance beyond; to

**Out-tālk'** (*-tawk'*), *v. t.* To overpower by talking; to exceed in talking.

**Out-vāl'ūe**, *v. t.* To exceed in price or value.

**Out-vīe'**, *v. t.* To exceed; to surpass.

**Out-vōte'** *v. t.* To exceed in the number of votes given; to defeat by plurality of suffrages.

**Out-wālk'** (*-wawk'*), *v. t.* To walk faster than; to leave behind in walking.

**Out'wall**, *n.* The exterior wall of a building or fortress.

**Out'wārd**, *a.* [*Eng. out and ward.*] **1.** Forming the

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŷde, pull; çell, çhaise, çall, echo; çem, çet; aç; exist, linger; link; this



superficial part; external; exterior. **2.** Extrinsic; adventitious. **3.** Tending to the exterior part.

**Syn.** — Outer; visible; external; apparent; foreign; public; carnal; fleshly; corporeal.

**Outward, adv.** **1.** To the outer parts. **2.** From a port or country; to some foreign region.

**Outward-bound, a.** Bound in an outward direction or to foreign parts. [side; externally.]

**Outward-ly, adv.** In an outward manner; on the outward.

**Outwards, adv.** See OUTWARD.

**Out-watch' (-wõtch'), v. t.** To surpass in watching.

**Out-wear', v. t.** [imp. OUTWORE; p. p. OUTWORN; p. pr. & vb. n. OUTWEARING.] To last longer than; to surpass or exceed in duration.

**Out-weigh' (-wā'), v. t.** **1.** To exceed in weight. **2.** To exceed in value, influence, or importance.

**Out-wit', v. t.** To surpass in design or stratagem; to overreach; to defeat or frustrate by superior ingenuity.

**Out-work' (-wûrk'), v. t.** [imp. OUTWORKED, or OUTWROUGHT; p. p. OUTWROUGHT; p. pr. & vb. n. OUTWORKING.] To surpass in work or labor.

**Out-work (-wûrk), n.** (Fort.) A part of a fortress without the principal wall, within or beyond the principal ditch.

**Ouzel (õ'z'l), n.** (Ornith.) See OUSEL.

**Oval, a.** [From Lat. *ovum*, egg.] **1.** Having the shape or figure of an egg; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg. **2.** Hence, oblong and curvilinear, with both ends of about the same breadth; elliptical.



Oval.

**Oval, n.** A body or figure in the shape of an egg, or of an ellipse.

**O-vā'ri-õus, a.** Consisting of eggs. [Rare.]

**O-vā'ri-ũm, n.**; pl. O-VĀ'RI-A. [New Lat.] An ovary. See OVARY.

**Ova-ry, n.** [From Lat. *ovum*, egg.] **1.** (Bot.) That part of the pistil which contains the seed, and in the course of development becomes the fruit. **2.** (Anat.) The organ of a female animal in which the eggs are formed.



Ovary (1).

**Ovate, a.** Shaped like an egg, with the lower extremities broadest.

**Ovā'tion, n.** [Lat. *ovatio*, from *ovare*, to exult; triumph in an ovation.] **1.** (Rom. Antiq.) A lesser triumph allowed to a commander for a victory. **2.** Hence, an expression of popular homage.

**Oven (õv'n), n.** [A.-S. *ofen*, Icel. *ofn*, Goth. *auhns*.] An arched place, for baking, heating, or drying any substance; hence, any structure, which may be heated for baking or like uses.

**Over, prep.** [A.-S. *ofer*, *ober*, Icel. *yfir*, Goth. *ufar*, allied to Skr. *upari*, Gr. *ὑπέρ*, Lat. *super*.] **1.** Across; from side to side; — implying a passing or moving either above the substance or thing, or on the surface of it. **2.** Above, in place or position. **3.** Above, denoting superiority in excellence, dignity, or value. **4.** Above in authority. **5.** Upon the surface or whole surface; through the whole extent. **6.** In a state of watchfulness with respect to. **7.** During the whole time. **8.** Above the top of; covering.

**Syn.** — Under. — It has always been English usage to say "under one's signature," as we say "under one's hand," "under one's seal." Some, in this country, have imagined "over one's signature" to be more correct, not considering that the reference is to the paper containing the instrument or mass of thought to be verified. This is under the hand in signing, as it is under the seal when affixed, though, in either case, the written words may be above. Thus the three phrases all stand on the same footing, and if one is changed, all must be changed.

**Over, adv.** **1.** From side to side. **2.** On the opposite side. **3.** From one to another by passing. **4.** From one country to another, by passing. **5.** Above the top. **6.** More than the quantity assigned. **7.** Throughout; from beginning to end; completely.

**Over** is much used in composition, with the signification of spreading, so as to come from above, as in *overcast*, *overflow*; or above, as to *overhang*; or turning, so as to reverse the surface or sides, as in *overturn*; or, more generally, beyond a limit, implying excess or superiority, as in *overact*, *overcome*.

*Over against*, opposite; in front. — *Over and above*, beyond what is supposed or limited; besides. — *Over and over*, repeatedly; once and again. — *To give over*, (a.) To cease from. (b.) To consider as in a hopeless state.

**Over, a.** Upper; covering; — chiefly used in composition.

**Over-a-bound', v. i.** To abound more than enough.

**Over-act', v. t.** To act or perform to excess.

**Over-act', v. i.** To act more than is necessary.

**Over-alls, n. pl.** A kind of loose trowsers worn over others to protect them from being soiled.

**Over-arch', v. t.** To cover with an arch.

**Over-arch', v. i.** To hang over like an arch.

**Over-awe', v. t.** To restrain by awe, fear, or superior influence. [portance.]

**Over-bāl'ance, v. t.** To exceed in weight, value, or importance.

**Over-bāl'ance (119), n.** Excess of weight or value.

**Over-beâr', v. t.** [imp. OVERBORE; p. p. OVERBORNE; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERBEARING.] To bear down; to repress; to subdue.

**Syn.** — To overpower; overwhelm; whelm; conquer; suppress. See BEAR.

**Over-beâr'ing, p. a.** Haughty and dogmatical; tending to repress or subdue by insolence or effrontery.

**Over-bid', v. i.** [imp. OVERBADE; p. p. OVERBID or OVERBIDDEN; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERBIDDING.] To bid or offer more than an equivalent.

**Over-bōard', adv.** Over the side of a ship; hence, out of a ship or, from on board. [weight.]

**Over-bûr'den (-bûr'dn), v. t.** To load with too great

**Over-câst', v. t.** [imp. & p. p. OVERCAST; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERCASTING.] **1.** To cover with gloom; to cloud; to darken. **2.** To rate too high. **3.** To sew by running the thread over a rough edge; to sew over and over.

**Over-chârg'e', v. t.** **1.** To load with too heavy a charge or weight; to burden; to oppress; to cloy. **2.** To make too great a charge of, or against, as on an account. **3.** (Mil.) To fill with too much powder and ball, as a gun.

**Over-chârg'e', n.** **1.** An excessive load or burden. **2.** A charge in an account of more than is just. **3.** An excessive charge, as of a gun.

**Over-eloud', v. t.** To cover or overspread with clouds; to becloud.

**Over-eōat, n.** A coat worn over the other clothing; a great-coat or top-coat.

**Over-eōme' (-kũm'), v. t.** [imp. OVERCAME; p. p. OVERCOME; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERCOMING.] To get the better of.

**Syn.** — To subdue; vanquish; overpower; overthrow; overturn; defeat; crush; overbear; overwhelm; prostrate; beat; surmount. — To conquer. — To overcome is to gain the superiority or mastery in any trial of strength; to conquer is to overpower and bring under our control. An enemy is conquered; an antagonist in argument, &c., is overcome.

**Over-eōme' (-kũm'), v. i.** To gain the superiority.

**Over-eōst'ly, a.** Very or unduly costly; extravagant-ly expensive.

**Over-dõ', v. t.** [imp. OVERDID; p. p. OVERDONE; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERDOING.] **1.** To do or perform too much. **2.** To oppress by too much action or labor; to harass; to fatigue. **3.** To boil, bake, or roast too much.

**Over-dõ', v. i.** To labor too hard; to do too much.

**Over-dõse', n.** Too great a dose.

**Over-draw', v. t.** [imp. OVERDREW; p. p. OVERDRAWN; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERDRAWING.] To draw upon for a sum beyond one's credit in the books of a bank or merchant. [strength.]

**Over-drive', v. t. & i.** To drive too hard or beyond

**Over-dũe', a.** Due and more than due; past the time of payment.

**Over-feed', v. t.** [imp. & p. p. OVERFED; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERFEEDING.] To feed to excess.

**Over-flõw', v. t.** **1.** To flow over; to spread over, as water; to inundate. **2.** Hence, to overwhelm; to cover, as with numbers.

**Over-flõw', v. i.** **1.** To run over; to swell and run over the brim or banks. **2.** To be abundant; to abound. [dance.]

**Over-flõw' (119), n.** An inundation; also, superabundant.

**Over-flõw'ing, n.** Exuberance; copiousness.

**Over-freight' (õ'ver-frāt'), v. t.** To load too heavily; to fill with too great quantity or numbers.

**Over-grõw', v. t.** [imp. OVERGREW; p. p. OVERGROWN; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERGROWING.] **1.** To cover with growth or herbage. **2.** To grow beyond; to rise above. [size.]

**Over-grõw', v. i.** To grow beyond the fit or natural

**Over-hång', v. t.** [imp. & p. p. OVERHUNG; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERHANGING.] **1.** To impend or hang over. **2.** To jut or project over.

**Over-hång', v. i.** To jut over.

**Over-haul', v. t.** **1.** To draw or drag over. **2.** To examine thoroughly with a view to repairs. **3.** (Naut.) To gain upon in a chase; to overtake.

**Over-hēad', adv.** Aloft; above; in the zenith or ceiling; in the story or upon the floor above.

**Over-hēar', v. t.** [imp. & p. p. OVERHEARD; p. pr. &



*vb. n. OVERHEARING.*] To hear more than was intended or proper; to hear by accident.

**Ō'ver-ī'ssūe** (-īsh/shū), *n.* An issuing to excess; an issuing, as of notes, beyond the capital stock, or beyond the public wants.

**Ō'ver-joy'**, *v. t.* To make excessively joyful.

**Ō'ver-lā'bor**, *v. t.* **1.** To harass with toil. **2.** To execute with too much care.

**Ō'ver-lāde'**, *v. t.* [*imp. OVERLADED; p. p. OVERLADEN; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERLADING.*] To load with too great a cargo or other burden. [land.]

**Ō'ver-lānd'**, *a.* Made or performed upon or across the

**Ō'ver-lāp'**, *v. t. or i.* To extend so as to lie or rest upon; to lap over.

**Ō'ver-lāy'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. OVERLAID; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERLAYING.*] To lay over; to spread over; to cover completely; as, *specifically*, (a.) To occupy fully. (b.) To conceal with a superficial covering. (c.) To smother with a close covering or by lying upon. (d.) To stretch above and across, so as to unite the two sides of.

**Ō'ver-lēap'**, *v. t.* To leap over; to pass or move from side to side by leaping.

**Ō'ver-lēath'er**, *n.* The leather which forms, or is intended to form, the upper part of a shoe; the upper-leather.

**Ō'ver-līe'**, *v. t.* [*imp. OVERLAY; p. p. OVERLAIN; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERLYING.*] To lie over or upon something. [cargo.]

**Ō'ver-lōad'**, *v. t.* To load with too heavy a burden or

**Ō'ver-lōok'**, *v. t.* To look over or beyond as from an elevated position; and *specifically*, (a.) To view from a high place. (b.) To afford an elevated prospect of. (c.) To inspect; hence, to review; to go over and survey the whole. (d.) To look beyond, so that what is near by is not perceived; to pass by. (e.) Hence, to refrain willingly from noticing; to excuse; to pardon. (f.) To look over the shoulder of.

**Ō'ver-mās'ter**, *v. t.* To overpower; to subdue; to vanquish; to govern.

**Ō'ver-māteh'**, *v. t.* To be too powerful for; to conquer; to subdue; to suppress by superior force.

**Ō'ver-māteh'**, *n.* One superior in power; one able to overcome.

**Ō'ver-mēas'ure** (-mēzh/ur), *v. t.* To measure or estimate too largely.

**Ō'ver-mēas'ure**, *n.* Excess of measure; something that exceeds the measure proposed; surplus.

**Ō'ver-mūch'**, *adv.* In too great a degree.

**Ō'ver-mūch'**, *n.* More than sufficient.

**Ō'ver-nīght'** (-nīt'), *n.* The night following yesterday, or the previous evening.

**Ō'ver-nīght'** (-nīt'), *adv.* During the night previous; yesterday night; last night.

**Ō'ver-pās's'**, *v. t.* **1.** To pass over; to neglect; to disregard. **2.** To go over; to cross. **3.** To omit.

**Ō'ver-pāy'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. OVERPAID; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERPAYING.*] **1.** To pay too much or more than is due. **2.** To reward beyond the price or merit.

**Ō'ver-plūs**, *n.* [*over* and *Lat. plus*, more.] That which remains after a supply; surplus.

**Ō'ver-plī'y'**, *v. t.* To ply to excess; to exert with too much vigor.

**Ō'ver-poīse'**, *v. t.* To exceed in weight; to out-weight.

**Ō'ver-poīse'**, *n.* Preponderant weight.

**Ō'ver-pow'er**, *v. t.* **1.** To affect with a power or force that cannot be borne. **2.** To vanquish by force.

**Syn.**—To overhear; overcome; vanquish; defeat; crush; overwhelm; overthrow; rout; conquer; subdue.

**Ō'ver-prēss'**, *v. t.* To bear upon with irresistible force; to crush; to overwhelm.

**Ō'ver-prīze'**, *v. t.* To value or prize at too high a rate.

**Ō'ver-rāke'**, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To break in upon, as a ship;—said of the waves when they break in upon a ship at anchor, with her head to the sea.

**Ō'ver-rāte'**, *v. t.* To rate at too much; to estimate at a value beyond the truth.

**Ō'ver-rēach'**, *v. t.* **1.** To reach beyond in any direction; to extend beyond. **2.** To get the better of by cunning or sagacity; to cheat.

**Ō'ver-rēach'**, *v. i.* To strike the toe of the hind foot against the heel or shoe of the fore foot, as some horses are apt to do.

**Ō'ver-rēach'er**, *n.* One who overreaches or deceives.

**Ō'ver-rīde'**, *v. t.* [*imp. OVERRODE; p. p. OVERRIDDEN, OVERRODE, OVERRID; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERRIDING.*] **1.** To ride beyond the strength of the horse. **2.** To ride too far, or beyond; to outride. **3.** To trample down, and hence to set aside or annul.

**Ō'ver-rūle'**, *v. t.* **1.** To influence or control by predominant power. **2.** Hence, to control in such a way as to bring to pass events not contemplated by the human agent. **3.** (*Law.*) To supersede, reject, annul, or rule against.

**Ō'ver-rūl'ing**, *p. a.* Exerting superior and controlling power.

**Syn.**—Prevailing; predominant; prevalent; governing.

**Ō'ver-rūn'**, *v. t.* [*imp. OVERRAN; p. p. OVERRUN; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERRUNNING.*] **1.** To run or spread over in a prolific manner, or in excess; to grow all over. **2.** Hence, to overcome by an invasion. **3.** To subdue; to oppress. **4.** (*Print.*) (a.) To change the arrangement of, as of type, and carry those of one line into another, either in correction, or in the contraction or extension of columns or lines. (b.) To extend beyond the previous length of, as a line or column, by the insertion of new matter.

**Ō'ver-rūn'**, *v. i.* **1.** To become excessive or superabundant; to run over; to overflow. **2.** (*Print.*) To extend beyond its due or desired length.

**Ō'ver-see'**, *v. t.* [*imp. OVERSAW; p. p. OVERSEEN; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERSEEING.*] To inspect so as to direct and control; to superintend; to overlook.

**Ō'ver-seer'**, *n.* **1.** A superintendent; a supervisor. **2.** An officer who has the care of the poor, or of an idiot, &c.

**Ō'ver-sēt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. OVERSET; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERSETTING.*] **1.** To turn upon the side, or to turn bottom upward. **2.** To subvert; to overthrow.

**Ō'ver-sēt'**, *n.* An upsetting; ruin; overturn.

**Ō'ver-sew'** (-sō'), *v. t.* To sew over and over; to overcast.

**Ō'ver-shāde'**, *v. t.* To cover with shade; to render dark or gloomy.

**Ō'ver-shād'ōw**, *v. t.* **1.** To throw a shadow or shade over; to overshadow. **2.** To shelter; to protect.

**Ō'ver-shōe** (-shō), *n.* A shoe of India rubber, or other water-proof material, worn over another shoe to protect it from moisture.

**Ō'ver-shōot'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. OVERSHOT; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERSHOOTING.*] **1.** To shoot beyond as a mark. **2.** To pass swiftly over.

*Overshot wheel*, a wheel, the circumference of which is covered with cavities or buckets, and which is turned by water which shoots over, or flows upon the top of it, filling the buckets and acting by its weight only.

**Ō'ver-sight** (ō'ver-sīt), *n.* **1.** Watchful care. **2.** An overlooking; omission. **3.** A being overlooked; an escape.

**Syn.**—Superintendence; supervision; inspection; inadvertence; inattention; neglect; mistake; error.

**Ō'ver-sleep'**, *v. t.* To sleep beyond or by.

**Ō'ver-sprēad'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. OVERSPREAD; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERSPREADING.*] **1.** To spread over; to cover over. **2.** To scatter over. [exaggerate.]

**Ō'ver-stāte'**, *v. t.* To state in too strong terms; to

**Ō'ver-stāy'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. OVERSTAYED, or OVERSTAYED; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERSTAYING.*] To stay longer than; to stay beyond the limits of.

**Ō'ver-stēp'**, *v. t.* To step over or beyond; to exceed.

**Ō'ver-strāin'**, *v. i.* To strain to excess; to make too violent efforts.

**Ō'vert**, *a.* [*O. Fr. overt*, *p. p. of ovrir, aovrir, auvrir*, from a hypoth. *Lat. addeoperire*, from *de-operire*, from *de* and *operire*, to cover.] **1.** Open to view; public; apparent. **2.** (*Law.*) Not covert; open; manifest.

**Ō'ver-tāke'**, *v. t.* [*imp. OVERTOOK; p. p. OVERTAKEN; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERTAKING.*] **1.** To come up with; to catch. **2.** To come upon; to take by surprise. [tion on.]

**Ō'ver-tāsk'**, *v. t.* To impose too heavy a task or injunction.

**Ō'ver-thrōw'**, *v. t.* [*imp. OVERTHREW; p. p. OVERTHROWN; p. pr. & vb. n. OVERTHROWING.*] **1.** To throw over; to turn upside down. **2.** Hence, to ruin; to defeat utterly.

**Syn.**—To demolish; overturn; prostrate; destroy; subvert; overcome; conquer; defeat; discomfit; vanquish; beat; rout. See **DEMOLISH**.

**Ō'ver-thrōw'** (119), *n.* The act of overturning; the state of being overturned or turned off the basis.

**Syn.**—Subversion; ruin; destruction; defeat; discomfiture; degradation; downfall.

**Ō'vert-ly**, *adv.* In open view; publicly; openly.

**Ō'ver-tōp'**, *v. t.* **1.** To rise above the top of. **2.** To go beyond; to transcend; to surpass; to excel. **3.** To make of less importance by superior excellence; to obscure.

**Ō'ver-trāde'**, *v. i.* To trade beyond capital, or to pur-



chase goods beyond the means of payment, or beyond the wants of the community.

**Ōvert-ūre** (53), *n.* [O. Fr. See OVERT.] **1.** Something offered for consideration; a proposal; an offer. **2.** Specifically, a topic or resolution, formally proposed for consideration by a proper person or committee. **3.** (*Mus.*) A composition, for a full instrumental band, introductory to an oratorio, opera, or ballet.

**Ōver-tūrn'**, *v. t.* **1.** To turn or throw from a basis or foundation. **2.** To subvert; to ruin; to destroy. **3.** To overpower; to conquer.

**Syn.** — To demolish; overthrow; overset. See DEMOLISH.

**Ōver-tūrn'** (119), *n.* The state of being overturned or subverted; overthrow.

**Syn.** — Overthrow; upsetting; prostration; revolution; ruin.

**Ōver-vāl'ūe**, *v. t.* To value excessively.

**Ōver-ween'**, *v. i.* [See WEEN.] **1.** To be too high, favorable, or flattering, in one's estimate or judgment. **2.** Hence, to be arrogant in one's thoughts or claims.

**Ōver-ween'ing-ly**, *adv.* In an overweening manner.

**Ōver-weigh'** (-wa'), *v. t.* To exceed in weight; to outweigh.

**Syn.** — Outweigh; preponderate; overbalance; outbalance.

**Ōver-weight'** (-wāt'), *n.* **1.** Weight over and above what is required by law or custom. **2.** Preponderance.

**Ōver-whēlm'**, *v. t.* **1.** To overspread or crush beneath something that covers or encompasses the whole. **2.** Hence, to immerse and bear down; to crush.

**Syn.** — To submerge; drown; overbear; overcome; subdue.

**Ōver-whēlm'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a manner to overwhelm.

**Ōver-work'** (-wūrkt'), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVERWORKED, or OVERWROUGHT; *p. pr. & v. n.* OVERWORKING.] To work beyond the strength; to tire.

**Ōvīe'u-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *ovum*, an egg.] Pertaining to an egg.

**Ōvi-dūct**, *n.* [Lat. *ovum*, egg, and *ductus*, duct.] (*Anat.*) A passage for the ovum or egg from the ovary to the womb, or to an external outlet.

**Ōvi-fōrm**, *a.* [Lat. *ovum*, egg, and *forma*, form, shape.] Having the form or figure of an egg.

**Ōvine**, *a.* [Lat. *ovinus*, from *ovis*, sheep.] Pertaining to sheep; consisting of sheep.

**Ōvīp'a-roūs**, *a.* [Lat. *oviparus*, from *ovum*, egg, and *parere*, to bring forth, produce.] Producing eggs, from which young are hatched after separation from the parent; — opposed to *viviparous*.

**Ōvi-pōs'it**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* OVIPOSITED; *p. pr. & v. n.* OVIPOSITING.] [Lat. *ovum*, an egg, and *ponere*, positum, to place, lay.] To lay or deposit eggs; — said especially of insects.

**Ōvi-pōs'it**, *v. t.* To deposit or lay, as an egg.

**Ōvi-po-sī'tion** (-po-zīsh'un), *n.* The laying or depositing of eggs, especially by insects.

**Ōvi-pōs'i-tor**, *n.* [Lat. *ovum*, egg, and *positor*, a positor, a placer, from *ponere*, to place.] (*Entom.*) The organ by which eggs are deposited.

**Ōvi-sāc**, *n.* [Lat. *ovum*, egg, and *saccus*, a sack.] The cavity in an ovary which contains the egg or ovum.

**Ōvoid**, *a.* [Lat. *ovum*, egg, and Gr.

**Ōvoid'al**, *a.* [Lat. *ovum*, egg, and Gr. *εἶδος*, form, shape.] Having a shape resembling that of an egg.

**Ōvo-lo**, *n.* [From Lat. *ovum*, an egg.] (*Arch.*) A round molding, the quarter of a circle.

**Ōvō'o-gy**, *n.* [Lat. *ovum*, an egg, and Gr. *λόγος*, discourse.] That branch of natural history which investigates and treats of the origin and functions of eggs; oölogy.

**Ōvo-vī-vīp'a-roūs**, *a.* [Lat. *ovum*, an egg, and *viviparus*, that brings forth its young alive.] Viviparous, but developing the young in eggs which are hatched before exclusion from the body.

**Ōvūle**, *n.* [Dim. of Lat. *ovum*, an egg.] (*Bot.*) Rudimentary state of a seed.

**Ōvum**, *n.*; *pl.* Ōvā. [Lat., an egg, Gr. *ὄον*.] (*Anat.*) The body formed by the female, in which, after impregnation, the development of the fetus takes place.

**Ōwe** (ō), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OWED; *p. pr. & v. n.* OWING.] [A regular verb, used with the auxiliary *have*, *had*, but not with the substantive verb *to be*. A.-S. *āgan*, Goth. *aigan*, Icel. *eiga*, to have or possess. *Ought* is a derivative tense, and was formerly used in the sense of *owed*.] **1.** To be obliged or bound to pay. **2.** To be obliged to ascribe to; to be obliged for.

**Ōwe**, *v. i.* To be due to; to be the consequence or result of.

**Ōw'ing**, *p. a.* [This is used in a passive form, contrary to analogy, for *owen* or *owed*. But the use is inveterately established.] **1.** Required by moral obligation to be paid; due. **2.** Ascribable to as the cause. **3.** Imputable, as to an agent.

**Owl**, *n.* [A.-S. *ūle*, Icel. *ugla*, allied to Lat. *ulula*.] (*Ornith.*) A nocturnal carnivorous bird, of a short, stout form, with downy feathers, and a large head.

**Owl**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* OWLED; *p. pr. & v. n.* OWLING.] [From *owl*, *n.*] To carry on a contraband or unlawful trade; — so called from its being practiced chiefly in the night. [*Eng.*]

**Owl'er**, *n.* One who conveys contraband goods.

**Owl'et**, *n.* [Diminutive of *owl*. Cf. HOWLET.] A little owl; also, an owl.

**Owl'ing**, *n.* The offense of transporting wool or sheep out of England contrary to the statute.

**Owl'ish**, *a.* Resembling an owl.

**Ōwn**, *a.* [O. Eng. *owen*, A.-S. *āgen*, *p. pr.* of *āgan*, to possess. See OWE and OWING.] Belonging to; belonging exclusively to; peculiar; — most frequently following a possessive pronoun, in order to render emphatic the idea of ownership.

**Ōwn**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OWNED; *p. pr. & v. n.* OWNING.] [From the adjective.] **1.** To hold as property; to have a legal or rightful title to. **2.** To acknowledge the possession of. **3.** To avow as one's own; to acknowledge; to confess.

**Syn.** — To have; possess; recognize.

**Ōwn'er**, *n.* One who owns: a rightful proprietor.

**Ōwn'er-ship**, *n.* State of being an owner; proprietorship.

**Ōx**, *n.*; *pl.* ŌX'EN (ōks'n). [A.-S. *oxa*, *ohsa*, Icel. *ox*, *axe*, *oxi*, Goth. *auhsa*, *auhsus*, allied to Skr. *ukshan*, *wakshas*, Lat. *vacca*, W. *yeh*.] The male of the bovine genus of quadrupeds, especially when castrated and grown to its full size, or nearly so.

**Ōx-ā'pie**, *a.* [From Gr. *ὄξαλις*, a sort of sorrel, from *ὄξυς*, sharp, pungent, acid.] Pertaining to, contained in, or obtained from, sorrel.

**Ōx'-bōw**, *n.* Part of an ox-yoke, consisting of a curved piece of wood to encircle an ox's neck.

**Ōx'eye** (-ī), *n.* [From *ox* and *eye*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The ox-eye daisy, or *Chrysanthemum*. **2.** (*Ornith.*) The greater titmouse.

**Ōx'-flī**, *n.* A fly hatched under the skin of cattle.

**Ōx'id-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OXIDATED; *p. pr. & v. n.* OXIDATING.] (*Chem.*) To convert into an oxide, as metals and other substances, by combination with oxygen. [verting into an oxide.]

**Ōx'id-ā'tion**, *n.* (*Chem.*) Operation or process of con-

**Ōx'ide**, *n.* [See p. xxvi, § 32.] (*Chem.*) A compound of oxygen and a base destitute of acid and salifying properties.

This word has been variously written *oxide*, *oxyd*, *oxyde*, and *oxid*. It was introduced into the present system of chemical nomenclature by Guyton de Morveau in 1787, and was by him and his associates of the French Academy spelled *oxide*, the first syllable of Fr. *oxygène*, or *oxygène*, being prefixed to the last syllable of *acide*, to denote a substance, *not acid*, formed by the combination of some simple body with *oxygen*, it not being at that time known that any of the oxides possess acid properties.

**Ōx'id-īz'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being oxidized.

**Ōx'id-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OXIDIZED; *p. pr. & v. n.* OXIDIZING.] To convert into an oxide; to oxidate.

**Ōx'id-ize-ment**, *n.* Oxidation.

**Ōx'lip**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant; the great cowslip.

**Ōx'-stall**, *n.* A stall or stand for oxen.

**Ōx'y-gēn**, *n.* [From Gr. *ὄξυς*, sharp, acid, and *γενεαι*, *γενεσθαι*, *γίγνεσθαι*, to bring forth, to generate; — so called because originally supposed to be an essential part of every acid.] **1.** (*Chem.*) A gaseous element, possessing strong chemical affinities. Its combination with bodies, when rapid, produces combustion, and in slower form, oxidation. It serves to support life, and forms about twenty-two per cent. of the atmosphere. By composition with hydrogen, it forms water. **2.** Bleaching powder; — a manufacturing term.

**Ōx'y-gēn-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OXYGENATED; *p. pr. & v. n.* OXYGENATING.] To unite or cause to combine with oxygen.



Owl.



Ovoid.



**Ōx'y-ġen-ā'tion**, *n.* Act, operation, or process, of combining with oxygen.

**Ōx'y-ġen-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* OXYGENIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* OXYGENIZING.] To convert into an oxide; to oxygenate. [from it.]

**Ōx-yġ'en-ōūs**, *a.* Pertaining to oxygen, or obtained

**Ōx'y-hġ'dro-ġen**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a mixture or combination of oxygen and hydrogen.

*Oxyhydrogen blowpipe* (*Chem.*), a kind of blowpipe, in which oxygen and hydrogen gases are burned together in order to produce an intense heat.

**Ōx'y-mēl**, *n.* [Lat. *oxymeli*, Gr. ὀξύμελι, from ὀξύς, acid, and μέλι, honey.] A mixture of vinegar and honey.

**Ōx'y-mō'ron**, *n.* [Gr. ὀξύμωρον, a smart saying, which at first view appears foolish, from ὀξύμωρος, pointedly foolish, fr. ὀξύς, sharp, pointed, and μωρός, dull, foolish.] (*Rhet.*) A figure in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to a word; as, *cruel kindness*.

**Ōx'y-mū'ri-ate**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A chloride;—a term formerly applied to the chlorides, on the supposition that they were compounds of a supposed acid, called *oxymuriatic acid*, and a base.

**Ōx'y-ō'py**, *n.* [Gr. ὀξύς, sharp, and ὄψις, sight.] (*Med.*) Excessive acuteness of the sense of sight, owing to increased sensibility of the retina.

**Ōx'y-salt**, *n.* [From *oxygen* and *salt*, q. v.] (*Chem.*) A

compound of an acid containing oxygen and a salifiable base.

**Ōx'y-tōne**, *a.* [Gr. ὀξύτονος, from ὀξύς, sharp, and τόνος, tone.] Having an acute sound.

**Ōx'y-tōne**, *n.* **1.** An acute sound. **2.** (*Gr. Gram.*) A word having the acute accent on the last syllable.

**Ō'y'er**, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *oyer*, hearing; Fr. *ouïr*, Lat. *audire*, to hear.] (*Law.*) The hearing, as of a deed, bond, &c.

**Ō'yēz** (ō'yēs), *interj.* [O. Fr. *oyez*, hear ye. See *supra.*] Hear; attend;—a term used by criers of courts to secure silence and attract attention before making a proclamation. It is thrice repeated.

**Oys'ter**, *n.* [Lat. *ostrea*, *ostreum*, Gr. ὄστρεον, allied to ὀστέον, bone, and named from its hardness.] (*Zoöl.*) A mollusk, having a bivalve shell, usually found on gravel or sand, or adhering to rocks or other fixed substances in salt water which is shallow, or in the mouths of rivers. The common species is extensively used for food.

**Oys'ter-plānt**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, the root of which, when cooked, somewhat resembles the oyster in taste; salsify.

**O-zē'nā**, *n.* [Lat. *ozæna*, Gr. ὄζαυα, from ὄζειν, to smell.] (*Med.*) A fetid ulcer in the nostril.

**Ō'zōne**, *n.* [Gr. ὄζειν, to smell, because its presence is supposed to be sometimes attended by a peculiar smell.] Oxygen in an active or highly electro-negative state.

## P.

**P** (pe), the twelfth articulation or consonant, and the sixteenth letter of the English alphabet, is formed by closely compressing the lips, and separating them suddenly with an explosive emission of breath, as in *part*, *pap*. See *Principles of Pronunciation*, §§ 84, 85.

**Pāb'u-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *pabularis*, from *pabulum*, food.] Pertaining to, or affording, food.

**Pāb'u-lūm**, *n.* [Lat., from *pascere*, *pavi*, to pasture, to feed.] **1.** Means of nutriment; food. **2.** Fuel.

**Pā'cā**, *n.* [Pg. & Braz.] (*Zoöl.*) A small, rodent mammal found in South America. It is nearly allied to the guinea-pig.

**Pa-cā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *pacatio*, from *pacare*, to pacify, fr. *pax*, peace.] The act of appeasing.

**Pāce**, *n.* [From Lat. *passus*, orig. a stretching out of the feet in walking; from *pandere*, *passum*, to spread, stretch.] **1.** A step; especially, the space included between the two feet in walking, usually estimated at two and a half linear feet, but sometimes at three and three tenths feet. **2.** Manner of walking; gait; degree of celerity in walking. **3.** A mode of stepping among horses, in which the legs on the same side are lifted together; amble.

**Pāce**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PACED (pāst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PACING.] **1.** To go; to walk; to move. **2.** To go at a pace; to walk slowly. **3.** To move by lifting the legs on the same side together, as a horse; to amble.

**Pāce**, *v. t.* **1.** To walk over with measured steps. **2.** To measure by steps or paces.

**Pā'cer**, *n.* One who paces; especially, a horse that paces.

**Pa-çhā'**, or **Pā'çhā**, *n.* [Fr.] See PASHA.

**Pa-çhā'lie** (pa-shaw'lik), *n.* The same as *pashalic*. See PASHALIC.

**Pāch'y-dērm**, *n.* [From Gr. παχύδερμος, thick-skinned, from *παχύς*, thick, and *δέρμα*, skin.] (*Zoöl.*) A non-ruminant hoofed animal, distinguished for the thickness of its skin, as the elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, tapir, horse, hog, and the like.

**Pāch'y-dērm'a-toūs**, *a.* Pertaining to a pachyderm.

**Pa-çif'ie**, *a.* [Lat. *pacificus*, from *pax*, *pacis*, peace, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** Suited to make or restore peace. **2.** Attended or characterized by peace.

*Syn.*—Peace-making; appeasing; mild; gentle; conciliatory; tranquil; calm; quiet; peaceful; peaceable.

**Pa-çif'ie-al**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, peace; pacific.

**Pa-çif'i-cā'tion**, or **Pāç'i-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *pacificatio*. See PACIFY.] Act of pacifying; reduction to a peaceful state; reconciliation.

**Pa-çif'i-cā'tor**, or **Pāç'i-fi-cā'tor**, *n.* One who, or that which, pacifies; a peace-maker. [ciliatory.]

**Pa-çif'i-ca-to-ry** (50), *a.* Tending to make peace; con-

**Pāç'i-fī'er**, *n.* One who pacifies.

**Pāç'i-fī**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PACIFIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.*

PACIFYING.] [Lat. *pacificare*, from *pacificus*. See PACIFIC.] **1.** To appease, as wrath or other violent passion or appetite. **2.** To restore peace to; to tranquilize.

*Syn.*—To calm; still; quiet; soothe; allay; compose.

**Pāck**, *n.* [H. Ger. *pack*, D. *pak*, Icel. *packi*, *baggi*, Gael. *pac*, *paca*, allied to Gael. *bag*, *balg*, a bag, W. *baich*, a burden or load. Cf. BAG.] **1.** A bundle or bale; especially, a bundle made up to be carried on the back. **2.** A burdensome load. **3.** A number or quantity of connected or similar things; as, (*a.*) A set of playing cards. (*b.*) A number of hounds or dogs, hunting or kept together. (*c.*) A number of persons united in a bad design or practice. **4.** A large area of floating pieces of ice driven together more or less closely.

**Pāck**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PACKED (pākt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PACKING.] **1.** To make up into a bundle or bale; hence, to assemble and compact together. **2.** To fill or load; to make full; to stow away within. **3.** To put together, as cards, in such a manner as to secure the game unfairly. **4.** Hence, to bring together unfairly and fraudulently for the attainment of some unjust end. **5.** To send off; to dispatch. **6.** To envelop in numerous coverings, especially when surrounded with a wet sheet. **7.** (*Mech.*) To render impervious to air, water, or steam, by filling or surrounding with suitable materials.

**Pāck**, *v. i.* **1.** To form things into packs or bundles. **2.** To admit of stowage or compression into a smaller space, or so as to form a compact mass. **3.** To unite in bad measures; to join in collusion. **4.** To depart in haste.

**Pāck'āġe**, *n.* **1.** Act or the style of packing. **2.** A bundle; a pack or packet; a bale. **3.** A charge for packing goods.

**Pāck'er**, *n.* One whose business is to pack things.

**Pāck'et**, *n.* [See PACK.] **1.** A small pack or package. **2.** A vessel employed in conveying dispatches and passengers, or passengers and goods on fixed days of sailing.

**Pāck'et**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PACKETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PACKETING.] **1.** To make up into a packet or bundle. **2.** To send in a packet or dispatch-vessel.

**Pāck'et**, *v. i.* To ply with a packet or dispatch-vessel.

**Pāck'et-bōat**, *n.* A packet.

**Pāck'et-ship**, *n.* A ship that sails regularly between distant countries for the conveyance of dispatches, letters, passengers, &c.

**Pāck'-hōrse**, *n.* A horse to carry burdens.

**Pāck'-man**, *n.*; *pl.* PĀCK'-MEN. One who bears a pack; a peddler. [are borne.]

**Pāck'-sād'dle**, *n.* A saddle on which packs or burdens

**Pāck'-stāff**, *n.* A staff on which a traveler occasionally supports his pack.

**Pāck'-threād**, *n.* Strong thread or twine used in tying up parcels.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhaise, call, eehç; ġem, ġet; aġ; exist; linger, link; this



**Päck'wax**, *n.* A large tendon or cartilage in the neck of an animal.

**Pæct**, *n.* [Lat. *pactum*, from *pacisci*, *pactus*, to make a bargain or contract.] An agreement; a league; a compact; a covenant.

**Pæ'tion**, *n.* An agreement or contract. [Rare.]

**Pæ'tion-al**, *a.* By way of agreement.

**Pæ-ti'tious** (-tish'ns), *a.* [Lat. *pactitius*, *pacticus*, from *pacisci*, *pactus*. See PACT.] Settled by agreement or stipulation.

**Pād**, *n.* [A.-S. *pad*, *pādh*. See PATH.] 1. A foot-path; a road. 2. An easy-paced horse. 3. A highwayman; a foot-pad.

**Pād**, *v. t.* [See *supra*.] 1. To travel; to tread. 2. To tread or beat smooth or level.

**Pād**, *v. i.* [See PAD, foot-path.] 1. To travel slowly or leisurely. 2. To rob on foot. 3. To beat a way smooth and level.

**Pād**, *n.* [Prob. allied to Eng. *wad*, *q. v.*] 1. Any thing flattened or laid flat, as a pad of straw, of wool, &c. 2. A package of blotting paper. 3. A soft saddle, cushion, or bolster stuffed with straw, hair, or other soft substance.

**Pād**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* PADDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PADDING.] 1. To stuff with padding. 2. (*Calico Printing*.) To imbue equally with a mordant.

**Pād'ding**, *n.* 1. Act or process of making a pad. 2. Impregnation of cloth with a mordant. 3. Material with which a saddle, garment, &c., are stuffed.

**Pād'dle** (pād'dl), *v. i.* [Dim. of *pad*, to go, to walk.] 1. To use the hands. 2. To beat water with the hands or feet. 3. Especially, to propel a boat with a paddle.

**Pād'dle** (pād'dl), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* PADDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PADDLING.] To propel by an oar or paddle.

**Pād'dle** (pād'dl), *n.* [See *supra*.] 1. A sort of short oar with a broad blade. 2. Hence, the blade or the broad part of an oar or weapon; a short, broad blade resembling that of an oar. 3. One of the broad boards at the circumference of a water-wheel. 4. A small gate in sluices or lock-gates. 5. A paddle-shaped foot, as of the tortoise, crocodile, &c.

**Pād'dle-bōard**, *n.* One of the floats on the circumference of a steamer's paddle-wheel. [steamboats.]

**Pād'dle-wheel**, *n.* A water-wheel used in propelling

**Pād'dock**, *n.* [Augmentative of A.-S. *padde*, frog, toad.] A large toad or frog.

**Pād'dock**, *n.* [Corrupted from *parrock*, *q. v.*] A small inclosure under pasture, immediately adjoining a stable.

**Pād'dy**, *n.* [Corrupted from St. *Patrick*, the tutelary saint of Ireland.] An Irishman: — in joke or contempt.

**Pād'lōck**, *n.* [Probably because it was originally a lock for a *pad* gate, or a gate opening to a *path*.] A lock having a semicircular link jointed at one end so that it can be opened, the other end being fastened by the bolt.

**Pād'lōck**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* PADLOCKED (pād'lōkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PADLOCKING.] To fasten with a padlock; to stop; to shut; to confine.

**Pād'u-ā-soy'** (or pād'u-soi), *n.* [From *Padua*, in Italy, and Fr. *soie*, silk; or, perhaps, corrupted from Fr. *pout-de-soie*, or *pout-de-soie*, *pâtissoie*.] A particular kind of silk stuff.

**Pæ'an**, *n.* [Lat. *pæan*, Gr. *παιάν*, a religious hymn, originally in honor of Apollo, as a healing deity, *Παιάν*.] A song of rejoicing, among the ancients, in honor of Apollo; hence, a loud and joyous song; a song of triumph.

**Pæ'o-ny**, *n.* See PEONY.

**Pā'gan**, *n.* [Lat. *paganus*, a countryman, peasant, villager, from *pagus*, a district, canton, the country.] One who worships false gods; one who is neither a Christian, a Mohammedan, nor a Jew.

**Syn.** — Gentile; heathen; idolater. — *Gentile* was applied to the other nations of the earth as opposed to the Jews. *Pagan* was the name given to idolaters in the early Christian church, because the *villagers*, being most remote from the centers of instruction, remained for a long time unconverted. *Heathen* has the same origin. *Pagan* is now more properly applied to rude and uncivilized idolaters, while *heathen* embraces all who practice idolatry.

**Pā'gan**, *a.* Pertaining to the worship or worshipers of false gods; heathen; heathenish.

**Pā'gan-ism**, *n.* The worship of false gods; heathenism.

**Pā'gan-ize**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* PAGANIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PAGANIZING.] To render pagan or heathenish.

**Pā'gan-ize**, *v. i.* To behave like pagans.

**Pāge**, *n.* [L. Lat. *pagius*, from Gr. *παῖδιον*, dim. of *παῖς*, *παῖδος*, a boy, servant.] 1. A youth or attendant on a nobleman or wealthy person. 2. A boy that waits on the members of a legislative body. 3. A contrivance to hold up the skirt of a lady's dress.

**Pāge**, *n.* [Lat. *pagina*, from Lat. *pagere*, *pangere*, to

fasten, make, compose.] One side of a leaf of a book or manuscript.

**Pāge**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* PAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PAGING.] To mark or number the pages of.

**Pāg'eant** (pāj'ant or pāj'ant), *n.* [Prob. fr. A.-S. *pæceand*, *p. pr.* of *pæcean*, *pæcan*, to deceive, as by false appearances or representation.] 1. Something showy, without stability or duration. 2. A spectacle or exhibition for the entertainment of a distinguished personage, or of the public. 3. Hence, in general, an exhibition, a spectacle.

**Syn.** — Display; show; pomp; finery.

**Pāg'eant-ry** (pāj'ant-ry or pāj'ant-ry), *n.* Pompous exhibition or spectacle; show.

**Pāg'i-nal**, *a.* [See PAGE.] Consisting of pages.

**Pāg'i-nā'tion**, *n.* Act of paging a book; figures, or other signs, used to indicate the number of the pages.

**Pā'ging**, *n.* The marking of the pages of a book.

**Pa-gō'dā**, *n.* [Hind. & Per. *but-kadah*, a house of idols, or abode of God, from Per. *but*, an idol, and *kadah*, a house, a temple.] 1. A temple in the East Indies and China, in which idols are worshipped. 2. A gold or silver coin, formerly current in Hindostan, varying in value from 7s. 4d. sterling, or about \$1.75, to 9s., or \$2.18.

**Pāil**, *n.* [L. Ger. *balje*, *balge*, D. *balie*.] An open vessel of wood, tin, &c., for water, milk, or other liquids.

**Pāil'ful**, *n.*; *pl.* PAIL'FULS. The quantity that a pail will hold.

**Pāin**, *n.* [Lat. *pæna*, penalty, punishment, torment, pain, Gr. *παινῆ*.] 1. Punishment suffered or denounced. 2. An uneasy sensation in animal bodies of any degree; bodily distress; suffering; specifically, the throes or distress of travail or childbirth. 3. Uneasiness of mind; mental distress. 4. Labor; toilsome effort; task; — chiefly in the plural form.

**Syn.** — Pains, as used in this sense, although really in the plural, is commonly used as a singular noun.

**Pāin**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* PAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PAINING.] 1. To afflict with uneasy sensations of any degree of intensity. 2. To afflict or render uneasy in mind.

**Syn.** — To disquiet; trouble; afflict; grieve; aggrieve; distress; agonize; torment; torture.

**Pāin'ful**, *a.* 1. Full of pain; occasioning uneasiness or distress, either physical or mental. 2. Requiring labor or toil; difficult.

**Syn.** — Disquieting; troublesome; afflictive; distressing; grievous; laborious; toilsome; difficult; arduous.

**Pāin'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a painful manner; with suffering, affliction, uneasiness, or distress.

**Pāin'ful-ness**, *n.* The quality or condition of being painful; uneasiness or distress.

**Pā'nim** (pā'nim), *n.* [Norm. Fr. *paynim*, from Lat. *paganus*. See PAGAN.] A pagan; an infidel.

**Pāin'less**, *a.* Free from pain; relieved from pain or trouble.

**Pāins**, *n.* Care; trouble. See PAIN, *n.*, 4. [son.]

**Pāins'tāk-er**, *n.* One who takes pains; a laborious person.

**Pāins'tāk-ing**, *a.* Carefully laborious; sparing no pains.

**Pāins'tāk-ing**, *n.* Careful and conscientious exertion; labor.

**Pāint**, *n.* 1. A composition of coloring matter used in painting; pigment. 2. A cosmetic for improving the complexion.

**Pāint**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* PAINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PAINTING.] [Fr. *peindre*, *peint*, Lat. *pingere*, *pictum*.]

1. To apply paint to; to color. 2. To represent by means of colors or hues. 3. Hence, to describe vividly; to delineate; to image.

**Syn.** — To color; picture; depict; portray; delineate; sketch; draw; describe.

**Pāint**, *v. i.* 1. To practice the art of painting. 2. To color one's face by way of beautifying it.

**Pāint'er**, *n.* One whose occupation is to paint.

**Pāint'er**, *n.* [Cf. Ir. *painteir*, a net, gin, snare, that which holds, *painte*, a lace, cord.] (*Naut.*) A rope at the bow of a boat, used to fasten it to any thing.

**Pāint'ing**, *n.* 1. Act or employment of laying on colors. 2. Art of representing natural objects on a plane surface, by means of colors; also, vivid description in words. 3. That which is painted; a picture.

**Syn.** — See PICTURE.

**Pāir** (4), *n.* [Lat. *par*, from *par*, *a.*, equal.] Two things



Pagoda.

**ū, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; câre, fâr, âsk, all, what; êre, veil, têrm; pique, fîrm; sôn, ôr, dq, wôlf,**



of a kind, similar in form, applied to the same purpose, and suited to each other or used together; a couple; a brace.

**Syn.** — Flight; set. — Originally, *pair* was not confined to two things, but was applied to any number of *pares*, or equal things, that go together. Ben Jonson speaks of a *pair* (set) of chess-men; also, he and Lord Bacon speak of a *pair* (pack) of cards. A "*pair* of stairs" was, in like manner, the original expression, as given by the earlier lexicographers, by Howell, &c., and is still in popular use, though *flight* was also introduced at a later period.

**Pâir**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PAIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PAIRING.] **1.** To be joined in pairs; to couple. **2.** To suit; to fit, as a counterpart.

**Pâir**, *v. t.* To unite in couples; to form a pair of.

To *pair off*, to go off in a pair or in pairs; hence, to make an arrangement with one of an opposite opinion by which votes, &c., of both are withheld.

**Pâl'age**, *n.* [Lat. *palatium*, from *Palatium*, one of the seven hills of Rome, on which Augustus had his residence.] A magnificent house in which an emperor, a king, or other great personage, resides.

**Pâl'a-din**, *n.* [From L. Lat. *palatinus*, from *palatium*, palace, *q. v.*] A distinguished champion; an eminent knight.

**Pa-læs'trâ**, *n.* See PALESTRA.

**Pâl'an-keen'** } (*pâl'an-*

**Pâl'an-quin'** } *kên'*), *n.*

[Javan. *pâlangkî*, O. Javan. *palangkan*, *pallakî*, Hind. *pâlkî*.] A kind of covered carriage used in the east, borne on the shoulders of men.



Palanquin.

**Pâl'a-ta-ble**, *a.* Agreeable to the palate or taste; savory.

**Pâl'a-tal**, *a.* Pertaining to, or uttered by the aid of, the palate. [*palate*.]

**Pâl'a-tal**, *n.* A letter pronounced by the aid of the

**Pâl'ate**, *n.* [Lat. *palatum*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The roof of the mouth. Its fixed portion is called the *hard palate*, and the membranous, muscular curtain continuous with its posterior margin, is called the *soft palate*. **2.** The seat or power of gustation; relish; taste. **3.** Mental relish; intellectual taste.

**Pa-lâ'tial**, *a.* Pertaining to a palace; becoming a palace; magnificent.

**Pa-lâ'tie** (123), *a.* [From *palate*.] Belonging to the palate.

**Pa-lâ'ti-nate**, *n.* The province or seigniorship of a palatine.

**Pâl'a-tîne**, *a.* [Lat. *palatinus*, from *palatium*. See PALACE.] Pertaining to a palace, or to a high officer of a palace.

*Count palatine*, a count possessing royal jurisdiction. — *County palatine*, a county in which the proprietor possessed royal rights and jurisdiction.

**Pâl'a-tîne**, *n.* A count palatine.

**Pâl'a-tîne**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the palate.

**Pa-lâ'ver**, *n.* [Sp. *palabra*, a word, Pg. *palavra*, a talk, from Lat. *parabola*, Gr. *παραβολή*, a comparison, a parable, in Low Lat. a sentence, a word.] **1.** Idle talk; flattery. **2.** A conference or deliberation.

**Pa-lâ'ver**, *v. t.* or *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PALAVERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PALAVERING.] To hold a palaver; to use idle, deceitful talk; to flatter.

**Pa-lâ'ver-er**, *n.* One who palavers.

**Pâl'e**, *a.* [*compar.* PALER; *superl.* PALEST.] [Fr. *pâl'e*, Lat. *pallidus*, from *pallere*, to be or look pale.] **1.** Not ruddy or fresh of color; dusky white. **2.** Of a faint luster.

**Syn.** — White; whitish; wan; pallid; dim; faint.

**Pâl'e**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PALLING.] To turn pale.

**Pâl'e**, *v. t.* To make pale.

**Pâl'e**, *n.* [A.-S., from Lat. *palus*.] **1.** A pointed stake driven into the ground and fastened to a rail at the top; a picket. **2.** An inclosing boundary; a limit; a fence. **3.** Space inclosed; an inclosure; a limited territory. **4.** (*Her.*) One of the greater ordinaries, being a broad, perpendicular stripe in an esentcheon, equally distant from the two edges, and occupying one third of it.

**Pâl'e**, *v. t.* To inclose with pales or stakes; to encompass.

**Pâl'e-â'ceous**, *a.* [Lat. *palea*, chaff] (*Bot.*) Chaffy; resembling chaff, or consisting of it.

**Pâl'e'ly** (109), *adv.* Wanly; not freshly or ruddily.

**Pâl'e'ness**, *n.* The quality or condition of being pale; defect of color; wanness.

**Pâl'e-ôg'râ-pher**, *n.* One skilled in paleography.

**Pâl'e-o-grâph'ie**, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, pale-

**Pâl'e-o-grâph'ie-al**, } ography.

**Pâl'e-ôg'râ-phy**, *n.* [From Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, and *γράφειν*, to write.] **1.** An ancient manner of writing. **2.** Art or science of deciphering ancient documents.

**Pâl'e-ôl'o-gîst**, *n.* One conversant with paleology.

**Pâl'e-ôl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, and *λόγος*, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on antiquities; archæology.

**Pâl'e-on-tôl'o-gy**, *n.* [From Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, *ὄντα*, the things which exist, beings, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The science of the ancient life of the earth, or of fossils which are the remains of such life.

**Pa-lës'trâ**, *n.* [Lat. *palæstru*, Gr. *παλαίστρα*, from *παλαιστής*, a wrestler, from *παλαίειν*, to wrestle.] (*Antiq.*) (*a.*) A wrestling. (*b.*) The place of wrestling.

**Pa-lës'tri-an**, } *a.* Pertaining to the exercise of wrest-

**Pa-lës'trie**, } ling.

**Pa-lës'trie-al**, } **Pâl'ette**, *n.* [Fr., a battledoor, palette.] (*Paint.*) A thin oval-shaped board, or tablet, with a thumb-hole at one end for holding it, on which a painter lays and mixes his pigments.



Palette.

**Pâl'frey** (*pawl'frÿ*), *n.* [L. Lat. *parafredus*, from Lat. *paravere-dus*, a horse for extraordinary occasions, from Gr. *παρά*, along, beside, and Lat. *veredus*, a post-horse.] **1.** A saddle-horse for the road or other ordinary purposes. **2.** A small horse suitable for ladies.

**Pa-lîl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *παλιλλογία*, from *πάλιν*, again, and *λόγος*, speech, discourse.] (*Rhet.*) Repetition of a word or part of a sentence for the sake of greater energy.

**Pâl'imp-sést** (84), *n.* [From Gr. *παλίμψηστος*, scratched or scraped again, *παλίμψηστος*, a palimpsest, from *πάλιν*, again, and *ψήν*, to rub, rub away.] A manuscript which has been written upon twice, the first writing having been erased.

**Pâl'in-drôme**, *n.* [From Gr. *παλίνδρομος*, running back again, from *πάλιν*, back, again, and *δραμείν*, *τρέχειν*, to run.] A word, verse, or sentence, that is the same when read backward or forward; as, *madam*.

**Pâl'ing**, *n.* Pales in general; a fence formed with pales; an inclosure.

**Pâl'i-nôde**, *n.* [Gr. *παλινωδία*, from *πάλιν*, again, and *ὄδή*, a song.] A song repeated a second time; a satirical song retracting a former one; hence, a recantation.

**Pâl'i-sâde'**, *n.* [L. Lat. *palissata*, from Lat. *palus*, a stake, pale.] (*Fort.*) A strong stake, one end of which is set firmly in the ground, and the other is sharpened; also, a fence formed of such stakes.

**Pâl'i-sâde'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PALISADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PALISADING.] To surround, inclose, or fortify, with stakes or posts.

**Pâl'ish**, *a.* Somewhat pale or wan.

**Pâl'l** (*pawl*), *n.* [From Lat. *pallium*, cover, cloak, mantle.] **1.** A cloak; a mantle. **2.** A consecrated vestment in the form of a scarf, composed of white wool, and embroidered with purple crosses. **3.** A large, black cloth thrown over a coffin at a funeral.

**Pâl'l**, *n.* [See PAWL.] A detent or click; a pawl.

**Pâl'l**, *v. t.* To cloak; to cover or invest.

**Pâl'l**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PALLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PALLING.] [O. Fr. *pale*, *palle*, pale, wan, sallow. See PALE.] To become vapid; to lose strength, life, spirit, or taste; to become insipid.

**Pâl'l**, *v. t.* **1.** To make vapid or insipid. **2.** To make spiritless; to dispirit; to depress. **3.** To satiate; to cloy.

**Pa-lâ'di-ûm**, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *Παλλάδιον*, from *Παλλάς*, *Παλλάδος*, Pallas.] **1.** (*Antiq.*) A statue of the goddess Pallas, on the preservation of which depended the safety of Troy. **2.** Something that affords effectual defense, protection, and safety. **3.** (*Chem.*) A metal discovered in 1803 by Wollaston, of a steel-gray color and fibrous structure. [*a funeral*.]

**Pâl'l-beâr'er**, *n.* One of those who attend the coffin at

**Pâl'let**, *n.* [Dim. of Lat. *pala*, a shovel, spade.] **1.** (*Paint.*) A little oval board. [See PALETTE.] **2.** A wooden instrument used by potters, crucible-makers, &c. **3.** A lever connected with the pendulum of a clock, or the balance of a watch, which receives the immediate impulse of the scape-wheel, or balance-wheel.

**Pâl'let**, *n.* [From Lat. *palea*, chaff.] A small and poor or rude bed.

**Pâl'li-âte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PALLIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PALLIATING.] [L. Lat. *palliare*, *palliatum*, to clothe,



cover, from *pallium*, a cloak, mantle.] **1.** To cover with excuse; to soften by favorable representations. **2.** To reduce in violence; to lessen or abate; to mitigate.

**Syn.** — To cover; cloak; hide; extenuate; conceal. — *Extenuate* and *cloak*, as here compared, are used in a figurative sense in reference to our treatment of wrong action. We *cloak* in order completely to conceal. We *extenuate* a crime when we endeavor to show that it is less than has been supposed; we *palliate* a crime when we endeavor to cover or conceal its enormity, at least in part. This naturally leads us to soften some of its features, and thus *palliate* approaches toward *extenuate* till they have become nearly or quite identical.

**Pāl'i-ā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of palliating, or state of being palliated; concealment of the most flagrant circumstances of an offense. **2.** Mitigation or abatement, as of a disease.

**Pāl'i-a-tive**, *a.* **1.** Serving to extenuate; palliating. **2.** Relieving, as pain or disease.

**Pāl'i-a-tive**, *n.* **1.** That which extenuates. **2.** That which abates the violence of pain, disease, or other evil.

**Pāl'id**, *a.* [Lat. *pallidus*, from *pallere*, to be or look pale.] Deficient in color; pale; wan.

**Pāl'id-ness**, *n.* Paleness; wanness.

**Pall-mall'** (pāl-mēl'), *n.* [O. Fr. *palemail*, It. *pallamaglio*, from *palla*, a ball, and *maglio*, Fr. *mail*, Eng. *mallet*, from Lat. *malleus*, a hammer, mallet, maul.] An old game in which a wooden ball was driven with a mallet through an iron arch. The name was also applied to the mallet used, and to the place where the game occurred.

**Pāl'lor**, *n.* [Lat., from *pallere*, to be or look pale.] Paleness; pallidity.

**Pālm** (pām), *n.* [Lat. *palma*, Gr. *παλάμη*.] **1.** The inner part of the hand. **2.** A lineal measure equal either to the breadth of the hand or to its length from the wrist to the ends of the fingers; a measure of length equal to four inches or sometimes to three inches. **3.** The broad, triangular part of an anchor at the end of the arms. **4.** The broad part of the horns of a full-grown deer. **5.** An instrument used by sail-makers to force a needle through canvas. **6.** (*Bot.*) A perennial endogenous tree of several different genera, usually with an unbranching cylindrical trunk, having a terminal bud. **7.** A branch or leaf of the palm, anciently worn as a symbol of victory or rejoicing. **8.** Hence, a token of success or triumph.

**Pālm** (pām), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PALMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PALMING.] **1.** To conceal in the palm of the hand. **2.** To impose by fraud.

**Pāl'mā-Chris'ti**. [Lat., palm of Christ.] (*Bot.*) The castor-oil plant; — so called from its hand-shaped leaves.

**Pāl'mar**, } *a.* [Lat. *palmaris*, from *palma*, palm of the hand.] **1.** Belonging to the palm or interior of the hand. **2.** Having the breadth of a palm.

**Pāl'ma-ry**, *a.* Worthy of the palm; pre-eminent; superior; palmy; chief.

**Pāl'mate**, } *a.* [Lat. *palmatus*, from *palma*, the palm of the hand.] Having the shape of the hand; resembling a hand with the fingers spread.

**Pālm'er** (pām'er), *n.* **1.** One who palms or cheats. **2.** One who visited the Holy Land and its sacred places, and bore a branch of palm in token thereof; an incessant pilgrim.

**Pālm'er-worm** (pām'er-wŭrm), *n.* A kind of hairy worm; — a name loosely applied to various hairy caterpillars which travel or wander, as it were, like a palmer, and devour leaves and herbage.

**Pal-mēt'to**, *n.* [Dim. of Lat. *palma*, a palm.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A species of palm-tree growing in the West Indies and Southern United States. (*b.*) A kind of palm called also the cabbage-tree. See CABBAGE-TREE.

**Pal-mif'er-oŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *palmifer*, from *palma*, a palm, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing palms.

**Pāl'mi-pēd**, *a.* [Lat. *palmipes*, *palmipedis*, broad-footed, from *palma*, palm of the hand, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Having the toes connected by a membrane; web-footed, as a water-fowl.

**Pāl'mi-pēd**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A swimming bird; a bird having webbed feet.

**Pāl'mis-ter**, *n.* [Lat. *palma*, the palm of the hand.] One who pretends to tell fortunes by the palm of the hand.

**Pāl'mis-try**, *n.* [See *supra*.] The pretended art or practice of telling fortunes by the lines and marks in the palm of the hand.



Palmetto.

**Pālm'-Sūn'day** (pām'sūn/dŷ), *n.* (*Eccl.*) The Sunday next before Easter; — so called in commemoration of our Savior's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in the way.

**Pālm'y** (pām'ŷ), *a.* **1.** Bearing palms. **2.** Worthy of the palm; flourishing; prosperous; victorious.

**Pālp**, *n.* [From Lat. *palpare*, to stroke, *palpus*, *palpum*, a stroking.] (*Entom.*) A jointed, sensiferous organ, attached in pairs to the back or side of the lower jaw in many insects; a feeler.

**Pāl'pa-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being palpable.

**Pāl'pa-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *palpabilis*. See *supra*.] **1.** Perceptible by the touch; capable of being felt. **2.** Easily perceptible; plain; obvious.

**Pāl'pa-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being palpable.

**Pāl'pa-bly**, *adv.* In a palpable manner; plainly.

**Pal-pā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *palpatio*, from *palpare*. See PALP.] The act of touching or feeling.

**Pāl'pe-bral**, *a.* [Lat. *palpebralis*, from *palpebra*, an eyelid.] Pertaining to the eye-brow.

**Pāl'pe-brouŭs**, *a.* Having large eyebrows.

**Pāl'pi-tāte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PALPITATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PALPITATING.] [Lat. *palpitare*, *palpitatum*. intensive form of *palpare*. See PALP.] To beat rapidly and excitedly, as the heart; to throb; to pulsate violently; to flutter.

**Pāl'pi-tā'tion**, *n.* A beating of the heart; especially, a violent, irregular, and unnatural beating.

**Pāls'grāve** (pawlz/grāv), *n.* [D. *palsgraaf*, Ger. *pfalzgraf*, from *pfalz*, palace, fr. Lat. *palatium*, and Ger. *graf*, a count.] A count or earl who has the superintendence of the king's palace; a count palatine.

**Pāls'gra-vine'**, *n.* Consort or widow of a palsgrave.

**Pāl'sie-al**, *a.* Affected with palsy; paralytic.

**Pāl'sied** (pawl/zid), *p. a.* Affected with palsy.

**Pāl'sy**, *n.* [Contr. from Lat. *paralysis*, Gr. *παράλυσις*, from *παράλυειν*, to loose from the side, to disable at the side. See PARALYSIS.] (*Med.*) A weakening, suspension, or destruction of functions, of sensation, and of voluntary motion; paralysis.

**Pāl'sy**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PALSIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PALSIFYING.] To destroy a function of; to paralyze.

**Pāl'ter**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PALTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PALTERING.] [See PALTRY.] To act in an insincere or false manner; to trifle; to haggle.

**Pāl'ter-er**, *n.* One who palters, fails, or falls short.

**Pāl'tri-ly**, *adv.* Despicably; meanly.

**Pāl'tri-ness**, *n.* State of being paltry, vile, or worthless.

**Pāl'try**, *a.* [*compar.* PALTRIER; *superl.* PALTRIEST.] [L. Ger. *paltrig*, *palterig*, ragged, from *palte*, *pulte*, a rag, a tatter.] Destitute of worth; characterized by meanness.

**Syn.** — Contemptible; despicable; pitiful; worthless; mean; vile. See CONTEMPTIBLE.

**Pa-lū'dal**, *a.* [From Lat. *palus*, *paludis*, a marsh.] Pertaining to marshes; marshy.

**Pāl'y**, *a.* [From *pale*, *a.*] Pale; wanting color. [*Poet.*]

**Pām'pās**, *n. pl.* [Peruv. *pampa*, a field, plain.] Vast plains in the southern part of Buenos Ayres, in South America.

**Pām'per**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PAMPERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PAMPERING.] [O. Fr. *pamperer*, to furnish, or cover with vine-leaves; hence, to train or nurse into luxuriant growth, from Fr. *pampre*, a vine-branch, vine with its leaves, from Lat. *pampinus*, a vine-leaf.] To feed to the full; to gratify unduly or inordinately; to glut.

**Pām'phlet**, *n.* [From O. Fr. *palme*, N. Fr. *paume*, palm of the hand, and *feuille*, N. Fr. *feuille*, a leaf, dim. of *ueil*, *m.*, N. Fr. *feuille*, *f.*, from Lat. *folium*, *pl. folia*; or from Lat. *pagina filata*, a threaded page, stitched together with thread.] A small book consisting of a sheet, or a few sheets, of paper, stitched together, but not bound.

**Pām'phlet-ter'**, *n.* A writer of pamphlets; a scribbler.

**Pān**, *n.* [A.-S. *panne*, D. *pan*, Icel. & L. Lat. *panna*, O. H. Ger. *panna*, *phanna*.] **1.** A shallow, open dish or vessel, used for various domestic purposes; also, any similar vessel. **2.** The part of a flint-lock which holds the priming. **3.** The skull; the brain-pan; the cranium. **4.** The hard stratum of earth that lies below the soil, and holds the water.

**Pān'a-cē'ā**, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *πανάκεια*, from *πανακίης*, all-healing, from *pās*, *πάν*, all, and *ἀκείσθαι*, to heal.] A remedy for all diseases; a cure-all.

**Pa-nā'dā**, } *n.* [From Lat. *panis*, bread.] Bread boiled in water and sweetened.

**Pa-nā'de'**, }

**Pa-nā'do**, }



**Pān'eāke**, *n.* A thin cake fried in a pan or baked on an iron plate or griddle.

**Pān'ere-as**, or **Pān'ere-as**, *n.* [Gr. *πάγκρεας*, from *πᾶν*, all, and *κρέας*, flesh, meat.] (*Anat.*) A gland in the abdomen, beneath the stomach. It pours its secretion into the alimentary canal during digestion.

**Pān'ere-āt'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to the pancreas.

**Pān-dē'an**, *a.* [From *Pan.*] Of, or relating to, Pan.

**Pān'deet**, *n.* [From Gr. *πανδέκτης*, all-receiving, all-containing, from *πᾶν*, all, and *δέχεσθαι*, to take, receive.]

1. A treatise which contains the whole of any science.

2. *pl.* The digested code of Roman civil law of Justinian.

**Pān-dēm'ie**, *a.* [Gr. *πάνδημος*, *πανδήμιος*, from *πᾶν*, all, and *δῆμος*, the people.] Incident to a whole people; epidemic.

**Pān'de-mō'ni-ūm**, *n.* [From Gr. *πᾶς*, *πᾶν*, all, and *δαίμων*, a demon.] The great hall or council-chamber of demons or evil spirits.

**Pān'der**, *n.* [From *Pandarus*, a leader in the Trojan war, who procured for Troilus the love of Chryseis.] 1. A male bawd; a pimp; a procurer. 2. Hence, one who ministers to the evil designs and passions of another.

**Pān'der**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PANDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PANDERING.] To procure the gratification of the lust of.

**Pān'der**, *v. i.* To act as agent for the lusts of others; hence, to minister to the evil designs or passions of others.

**Pān-dōre'**, or **Pān'dōre**, *n.* [See BANDORE.] An ancient instrument of music of the lute kind; a bandore.

**Pāne**, *n.* [A.-S. *pan*, a piece, plait, hem, from Lat. *pannus*, a cloth, fillet.] 1. A distinct patch, piece, or compartment. 2. Especially, a square plate of glass. 3. A square piece of silk or other cloth in a garment for ornament. [*Obs.*]

**Pān'e-gŷr'ie**, *n.* [Lat. *panegyricus*, Gr. *πανηγυρικός*, sc. *λόγος*.] An oration in praise of some distinguished person or achievement; encomium.

**Syn.** — Eulogy; encomium. See EULOGY.

**Pān'e-gŷr'ie**, } *a.* Containing praise or eulogy; en-

**Pān'e-gŷr'ie-al**, } comiastic.

**Pān'e-gŷr'ist**, *n.* [Gr. *πανηγυριστής*, from *πανηγυρίζειν*, to celebrate or attend a public festival, to make a set public speech, especially a panegyric.] A eulogist; an encomiast, either by writing or speaking.

**Pān'e-gŷr-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PANEGYRIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PANEGYRIZING.] To praise highly.

**Pān'e-gŷr-ize**, *v. i.* To bestow praises.

**Pān'el**, *n.* [O. Fr., dim. of *pan*, skirt, lappet, part of a wall, side. See PANE.] 1. (*Arch.*) A compartment, usually with raised margins, as in wainscotings, doors, &c. 2. (*Masonry.*) One of the faces of a hewn stone. 3. (*Painting.*) A thin board on which a picture is painted. 4. (*Law.*) A schedule, containing the names of persons summoned as jurors by the sheriff; hence, the whole jury.

**Pān'el**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PANELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PANELING.] To form with panels.

**Pāng**, *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *pyngan*, to prick. See PAIN.] A momentary and violent pain; a throe.

**Syn.** — Agony; anguish; distress. See AGONY.

**Pān'ie**, *n.* [See *infra.*] A sudden fright; especially, one without real cause, or inspired by a trifling cause.

**Pān'ie**, *a.* [Gr. *πανικός*, belonging to Pan, because a sudden fright was ascribed to Pan.] Extreme or sudden, imaginary, and causeless; — said of fear or fright.

**Pān'ie**, *n.* [Lat. *panicum*.] (*Bot.*) Panic-grass; also, the grain of the panic-grass. [oatmeal.]

**Pān'ie-grass**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Panicum*.

**Pān'i-cle**, *n.* [Lat. *panicula*, a tuft on plants, dim. of *panus*, the thread on the bobbin in a shuttle.] (*Bot.*) A form of inflorescence, in which the cluster is much and irregularly branched, in a branched raceme, as in oats.

**Pān-nāde'**, *n.* [O. Fr., from *pannaier*, to prance or curvet, as a horse.] The curvet of a horse.

**Pān'ni-cle**, *n.* (*Bot.*) Panic-grass.

**Pān'nier** (*pān'yer* or *pān'ni-er*), *n.* [From Lat. *panarium*, a bread-basket, from *panis*, bread.] 1. A wicker-basket for carrying fruit, &c., on a horse. 2. (*Arch.*) The same as CORBEL, *q. v.*

**Pān'o-ply**, *n.* [Gr. *πανοπλία*, from *πᾶς*, *πᾶν*, all, and *ὄπλον*, tool, implement of war, arms, harness.] Armament; a full suit of defensive armor.

**Pān'o-rā'mā**, or **Pān'o-rā'mā**, *n.* [Gr. *πᾶς*, *πᾶν*, all, and *ὄραμα*, a view, fr. *ὄραν*, to see.] 1. A complete view in every direction. 2. A picture exhibited a part at a time by being unrolled and made to pass continuously before the spectator.

**Pān'o-rām'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a pano-

**Pān'o-rām'ie-al**, } rama or complete view.

**Pān'sy**, *n.* [Fr. *pensée*, thought, pansy, from *penser*, to think, Lat. *pensare*, to weigh, examine, fr. *pendere*, *pen-sum*, to weigh.] A plant and flower; the garden violet; — called also *heart's-ease*.

**Pānt**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PANTING.] [Cf. W. *pantu*, to depress, *pant*, a depression, down; O. Fr. *panteler*, to gasp for breath.]

1. To breathe quickly or in a labored manner; to gasp. 2. To be overpowered with eagerness, desire, or longing. 3. To palpitate, or throb, as the heart, in terror, &c.

**Pānt**, *v. t.* To breathe forth quickly or in a labored manner; to gasp out. [palpitation of the heart.]

**Pānt**, *n.* 1. A quick breathing; a gasp. 2. A violent

**Pān'ta-grāph**, *n.* See PANTOGRAPH.

**Pān'ta-lēt'**, *n.* [Dim. of *pantaloon*, *infra.*] One of the pair of loose drawers worn by children and women; more generally, the lower part of such a garment, coming below the knee, often made in a separate piece; — chiefly in the plural.

**Pān'ta-lōon'**, *n.* [From It. *pantalone*, a masked character in the Italian comedy, who wore breeches and stockings that were all of one piece, from *Pantaleone*, a saint of Venice, and hence a baptismal name very frequent among the Venetians, and applied to them by the other Italians as a nickname, from Gr. *Πανταλέων*, i. e., all or entirely lion, a Greek personal name.] 1. A ridiculous character in the Italian comedy, and a buffoon in pantomimes. 2. One of the long, loose coverings for the legs worn by males, reaching from the waist to the heel; — used in the plural; trousers.

**Syn.** — See TROUSERS.

**Pān'the-ism**, *n.* [Gr. *πᾶς*, *πᾶν*, all, and *θεός*, god.] The doctrine that the universe, taken or conceived of as a whole, is God.

**Pān'the-ist**, *n.* One who holds to pantheism.

**Pān'the-ist'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to, founded in, or

**Pān'the-ist'ie-al**, } leading to, pantheism.

**Pān-thē'on**, or **Pān'the-on**, *n.* [Gr. *πάνθειον*, (sc. *ἱερόν*), also *πάνθειον*, from *πάνθειος*, of all gods, from *πᾶς*, *πᾶν*, all, and *θεός*, a god.] 1. A temple or magnificent edifice, dedicated to all the gods. 2. A work in which all the divinities worshiped by a people are treated of.

3. The whole body of divinities worshiped by a people.

**Pān'ther**, *n.* [Lat. *panther*, *panthera*, Gr. *πάνθηρ*, Cf. Skr. *pundarīka*, a leopard.] (*Zoöl.*) 1. A fierce, dark-colored variety of the leopard, found in Asia and Africa.

2. The American tiger, a ferocious feline mammal of several species, such as the catamount, cougar, and jaguar.



Panther.

**Pān'tile**, *n.* [From *pan* and *tile*, *q. v.*] A tile with a curved or hollow surface.

**Pān'tler**, *n.* [From Lat. *panis*, bread.] The officer in a great family who has charge of the bread and the pantry.

**Pān'tō'fle** (-tōō'fl), *n.* [Ger. *pantoffel*, *'antoffel*, from Up. Ger. *band-tafel*, a wooden sole (*tafel*) with a leather string (*band*) to put the foot through.] A slipper for the foot.

**Pān'tō-grāph**, *n.* [See *infra.*] An instrument for copying on the same, or on a reduced or enlarged, scale.

**Pān'tō-grāph'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining

**Pān'tō-grāph'ie-al**, } to a pantograph; performed by a pantograph.

**Pān'tōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [From *πᾶς*, *παντός*, all, and *γράφειν*, to write.] General description; entire view of an object.

**Pān'tōl'o-gŷ**, *n.* [Gr. *πᾶς*, *παντός*, all, and *λόγος*, speech, discourse.] A work of universal information.

**Pān'tō-mīme**, *n.* [Lat. *pantomimus*, Gr. *παντόμιμος*, prop. all-imitating, from *πᾶς*, *παντός*, all, and *μιμῆσθαι*, to imitate.] 1. One who acts his part by gesticulation only, without speaking. 2. A theatrical entertainment given in dumb show.

**Pān'tō-mīm'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to the pantomime;

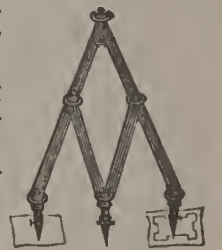
**Pān'tō-mīm'ie-al**, } representing characters and actions by dumb show.

**Pān'try**, *n.* [From Lat. *panis*, bread.] An apartment or closet in which bread and other provisions are kept.

**Pā'nym**, *n.* & *a.* See PAINIM.

**Pāp**, *n.* [Cf. Lat. *papilla*.] A nipple of the breast; a teat.

**Pāp**, *n.* [D. *pap*, Ger. *pappe*, Lat. *papa*, *pappa*.] A soft food for infants, made with bread softened with water; hence, nourishment, support.



Pantograph.



**Păp**, *v. t.* To feed with pap; to supply with soft food.

**Pa-pă'**, *n.* [Lat. *papa*, Gr. *πάπας*, *πάππας*, usually in vocative *πάπα*, *πάππα*.] Father; — a word used by children.

**Pă'pa-çy**, *n.* [L. Lat. *papatia*, from Lat. *papa*, a father, a bishop, the pope, *papus*, *papatis*, a governor, tutor.]  
**1.** The office and dignity of the pope; papal authority or jurisdiction; popedom. **2.** The popes taken collectively.

**Pă'pal**, *a.* Belonging or relating to the pope of Rome; proceeding from the pope; popish.

**Pă'pal-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PAPALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PAPALIZING.] To make papal.

**Pă'pal-ize**, *v. i.* To conform to popery.

**Pa-păv'er-ouïs**, *a.* [Lat. *papavereus*, from *papaver*, the poppy.] Resembling the poppy.

**Pa-păw'**, *n.* [Malay. *păpaya*.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A tree and its fruit, of tropical countries. (*b.*) A tree growing in the western and southern parts of the United States, and producing a sweet, edible fruit; also, the fruit itself.

**Pă'per**, *n.* [From Lat. *papyrus*, Gr. *πάπυρος*, an Egyptian plant, from which a kind of paper was made.] **1.** A substance in sheets intended to be written or printed on, to be used in wrapping, &c. **2.** A sheet, leaf, or piece of such substance. **3.** A printed or written instrument; a writing. **4.** A newspaper; a journal. **5.** Notes; bills of exchange; bank-notes, and the like. **6.** Hangings printed or stamped for the walls of rooms.

*Wove paper*, paper with a uniform surface, and not ribbed or water-marked, like laid paper.

**Pă'per**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PAPERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PAPERING.] **1.** To cover with paper. **2.** To fold or inclose in paper.

**Pă'per-hăng'ings**, *n. pl.* Paper ornamented with colored figures for covering the walls of rooms.

**Pă'per-stăin'er**, *n.* One who stains, colors, or stamps paper for hangings.

**Pa-pēs'çent**, *a.* [From *pap*.] Containing pap; having the qualities of pap.

**Păp'ier-măché** (păp'yă-mă'shă), *n.* [Fr.; lit., chewed or mashed paper.] A hard substance made of a pulp from rags or paper mixed with size or glue, and cast in a mold.

**Pa-pil'io-nă'çeoïs**, *a.* [From Lat. *papilio*, a butterfly.] **1.** Resembling the butterfly. **2.** (*Bot.*) Having a winged corolla, somewhat resembling a butterfly, as in the blossoms of the bean and pea.

**Pa-pil'lă**, *n.*; *pl.* PA-PIL'LE. [Lat.] (*Anat.*) One of the minute elevations of the surface of the skin, tongue, &c. Some contain one or more vascular loops; others, nervous elements.

**Păp'il-la-ry**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the  
**Păp'il-löse'** (125), } nipple or the papillæ; covered with papillæ.

**Păp'il-lôte**, *n.* [Fr., either from *papier*, paper, or from *papillon*, on account of their resemblance to a butterfly.] One of the small pieces of paper on which ladies roll up their hair.

**Păp'il-loïs**, or **Pa-pil'loïs**, *a.* The same as *papillary*. See PAPILLARY.

**Pă'pist**, *n.* [See POPE.] A Roman Catholic; an adherent of the pope.

**Pa-pist'ie**, } *a.* Adherent to the church of Rome;  
**Pa-pist'ie-al**, } pertaining to popery; popish.

**Pă'pist-ry**, *n.* The doctrines and ceremonies of the church of Rome; popery.

**Pa-pōose'**, } *n.* A babe or young child; — so called by  
**Păp-pōose'**, } the North American Indians.

**Păp-pōse'**, } *a.* [From Lat. *pappus*, the woolly, hairy  
**Păp'poïs**, } seed of certain plants.] Downy, as the seeds of certain plants, such as thistles, dandelions, &c.

**Păp'u-löse'** (125), *a.* [Lat. *papula*, a pimple.] Covered with papulæ.

**Păp'u-loïs**, *a.* Full of pimples.

**Pa-pÿrus**, *n.*; *pl.* PA-Pÿ'RI. [Lat.; Gr. *πάπυρος*. See PAPER.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A species of reed or flag from which the ancients made a material for writing upon. **2.** A manuscript written on pieces of the papyrus.



Papyrus.

**Păr**, *n.* [Lat. *par*, equal.] **1.** State of equality; the value expressed on the face or in the words of a certificate of value, or other commercial paper. **2.** Equality of condition or circumstances.

*On a par*, on a level; in the same condition, circumstances, position, rank, and the like; equal.

**Păr'a-ble**, *n.* [Lat. *parabola*, from Gr. *παραβολή*, a placing beside or together, comparison, from *παραβάλλειν*, to throw beside, to compare.] A fable or allegorical relation of something real in life or nature, from which a moral is drawn for instruction.

**Pa-răb'o-lă**, *n.*; *pl.* PA-RĂB'O-LĂŞ. [N. Lat., from Gr. *παραβολή*; — so called because its axis is parallel to the side of the cone. See *supra*.] (*Geom.*) (*a.*) A curve, any point of which is equally distant from a fixed point, called the *focus*, and a fixed straight line, called the *directrix*. (*b.*) Any curve having an infinite branch, without having a recti-



Parabola.

**Păr'a-böl'ie**, } *a.* **1.** Expressed by parable or alle-  
**Păr'a-böl'ie-al**, } gorical representation. **2.** [From  
*parabola*.] (*Geom.*) (*a.*) Having the form or nature of a parabola. (*b.*) Generated by the revolution of a parabola.

**Păr'a-böl'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* **1.** By way of parable. **2.** In the form of a parabola.

**Păr'a-böl'i-fôrm**, *a.* [From Lat. *parabola* and *forma*, form, shape.] Resembling a parabola in form.

**Pa-răb'o-list**, *n.* A writer or narrator of parables.

**Pa-răb'o-loid**, *n.* [From Gr. *παραβολή*, parabola, and *εἶδος*, form, figure.] (*Geom.*) The solid generated by the rotation of a parabola about its axis.

**Păr'a-çen't ie**, } *a.* [From Gr. *παρα*, beside, beyond,  
**Păr'a-çen'tric-al**, } and *κέντρον*, any sharp point, the center.] Deviating from circularity; changing the distance from a center.

**Pa-răch'ro-nișm**, *n.* [Gr. *παρα*, beside, beyond, and *χρόνος*, time.] An error in chronology, by which the date of an event is made later than it was in reality.

**Păr'a-çhÿte** (păr'a-şhÿt, 110), *n.* [Fr., from *parer*, to ward off, guard, and *chute*, a fall.] A contrivance somewhat in the form of an umbrella, by means of which any thing may be sent down from a balloon without danger of too rapid motion.



Parachute.

**Păr'a-elôte**, *n.* [Lat. *paracletus*, Gr. *παρακλητος*, fr. *παρακαλεῖν*, to call to one, to exhort, encourage, fr. *παρα*, beside, to the side of, to, and *καλεῖν*, to call.] One called to aid or support; hence, the Consoler, Comforter, or Intercessor; — a term applied to the Holy Spirit.

**Pa-răde'**, *n.* [From Lat. *parare*, *paratum*, to prepare, provide.] **1.** Pompous exhibition. **2.** Especially, military display; also, the place or ground where such display is held. **3.** A spectacle; a pompous procession.

*Syn.* — Ostentation; display; show. — *Parade* is a pompous exhibition of things for the purpose of display; *ostentation* now generally indicates a *parade* of virtues or other qualities for which one expects to be honored.

**Pa-răde'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARADING.] **1.** To show off; to make a spectacle of. **2.** To assemble and array or marshal in military order.

**Pa-răde'**, *v. i.* **1.** To go about for show. **2.** To go about in military procession.

**Păr'a-digm** (-dîm), *n.* [Lat. *paradigma*, Gr. *παράδειγμα*, from *παραδεικνύναι*, to show by the side of, to set up as an example, from *παρα*, beside, and *δεικνύναι*, to show.] (*Gram.*) An example of a word, as a verb, noun, &c., conjugated, declined, compared, &c., in all its different forms of inflection.

**Păr'a-dise**, *n.* [Gr. *παράδεισος*, from O. Per. *paradaîsas*, Skr. *paradêsa*, a foreign land, the best, the most beautiful land, Heb. *pardês*, Per. & Ar. *firdau*. *pl.* *farâdis*, a pleasure-garden.] **1.** (*Script.*) The garden of Eden. **2.** A place of bliss. **3.** Heaven.

**Păr'a-di-si'ae-al**, *a.* Pertaining to Eden or paradise, or to a place of felicity.

**Păr'a-dôx**, *n.* [Gr. *παράδοξον*, from *παρα*, beside, beyond, contrary to, against, and *δόξα*, opinion.] A sentiment or proposition seemingly absurd or contradictory, yet true in fact.

**Păr'a-dôx'ie-al**, *a.* **1.** Having the nature of a paradox. **2.** Inclined to tenets or notions contrary to received opinions.

**Păr'a-dôx'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a paradoxical manner.

**Păr'af-fine**, *n.* [From Lat. *parum*, too little, and *affinis*, akin.] (*Chem.*) A white, translucent substance, obtained from the distillation of tar. It resembles spermaceti, and is much used for making candles. It derives its name from its remarkable resistance to chemical action.

**Păr'a-gô'gje**, *n.* [Gr. *παραγωγή*, from *παραγεῖν*, to lead beside, protract, from *παρα*, beside, and *ἄγειν*, to lead.]



(Gram.) The addition of a letter or a syllable to the end of a word; as, *withouten* for *without*.

**Pär'a-gōg'ic**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or constituting a  
**Pär'a-gōg'ic-al**, } paragoge.

**Pär'a-gōn**, *n.* [Sp. *paragon*, from *para con*, in comparison with.] A model or pattern by way of distinction, implying superior excellence or perfection.

**Pär'a-grāph**, *n.* [Gr. *παράγραφος* (sc. *γραμμή*), a line or stroke drawn in the margin, from *παράγραφειν*, to write beside.] **1.** The character [¶], used as a reference, or to mark a division. **2.** Any portion or section of a writing or chapter which relates to a particular point, noted by the mark [¶], or, more usually, by a simple indentation of the first line. **3.** Hence, a short passage; a notice or brief remark, as in a newspaper.

**Pär'a-grāph'ie**, } *a.* Consisting of paragraphs, or  
**Pär'a-grāph'ie-al**, } short divisions with breaks.

**Pär'a-leīp'sis**, *n.* [Gr. *παράλειψις*, from *παρалаίπειν*, to leave on one side, to omit, from *παρά*, beside, and *λείπειν*, to leave.] (*Rhet.*) A pretended or apparent omission.

**Pär'al-läe'tie**, } *a.* Pertaining to the parallax of a  
**Pär'al-läe'tie-al**, } heavenly body.

**Pär'al-läx**, *n.* [Gr. *παράλλαξις*, from *παρалаλάσσειν*, to change or alter a little, to go aside, decline.] (*Astron.*) The difference between the position of a body as seen from some point on the earth's surface, and its position as seen from some other conventional point, as the earth's center or the sun.

**Pär'al-lel**, *a.* [Gr. *παράλληλος*, from *παρά*, beside, and *ἀλλήλων*, of one another.] **1.** (*Geom.*) Extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant. **2.** Having the same direction or tendency. **3.** Continuing a resemblance through many particulars.

**Syn.** — Equidistant; like; similar; resembling.

**Pär'al-lel**, *n.* **1.** A line which, throughout its whole extent, is equidistant from another line. **2.** One of the circles upon a globe, parallel to the equator, and used for marking the latitude. **3.** Conformity continued through many particulars or in all essential points; resemblance; likeness. **4.** A comparison made. **5.** Counterpart. **6.** (*Mil.*) A wide trench, affording besieged troops a free covered communication between their various batteries and approaches. **7.** (*Print.*) A sign of reference [thus ||], used to direct attention to notes in the margin or at the foot of a page.

**Pär'al-lel**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARALLELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARALLELING.] **1.** To cause to be parallel. **2.** To be equal to; to resemble in all essential points.

**Pär'al-lel-ism**, *n.* **1.** State of being parallel; comparison; resemblance. **2.** (*Hebrew Poetry.*) The expression, in two poetic lines, of the same sentiment, with slight modifications.

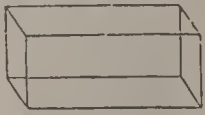
**Pär'al-lēl'o-grām**, *n.* [Gr. *παρалаλόγραμμον*, fr. *παράλληλος*, parallel, and *γραμμή*, a stroke in writing, a line.] (*Geom.*) A right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel, and consequently equal.



Parallelogram.

**Pär'al-lēl'o-grām'mie**, } *a.* Having the properties  
**Pär'al-lēl'o-grām'mie-al**, } of a parallelogram.

**Pär'al-lēl'o-pīped**, *n.* [Gr. *παρалаλεπίπεδον*, a body with parallel surfaces, from *παράλληλος*, parallel, and *ἐπίπεδον*, a plane surface.] (*Geom.*) A regular solid, the faces of which are six parallelograms, the opposite ones being parallel, and equal to each other.



Parallelopiped.

**Pär'al-lēl'o-pīp'e-dōn** (110), *n.* A parallelopiped.

**Pa-rä'l'o-gīsm**, *n.* [Gr. *παρалаλογισμός*, from *παρалаλόγεισθαι*, to reason falsely, from *παρά*, beside, beyond, and *λογίζεσθαι*, to reason.] (*Logic.*) A reasoning which is false in point of form, that is, which is contrary to logical rules or formulæ.

**Pa-rä'l'o-gy**, *n.* [See *supra.*] False reasoning.

**Pa-rä'l'y-sis**, *n.* [Gr. *παράλυσις*, from *παρалаλύειν*, to loosen, disable at the side, from *παρά*, beside, and *λύειν*, to loosen.] (*Med.*) The loss of voluntary motion, with or without that of sensation, in any part of the body; palsy.

**Pär'a-lýt'ie**, } *a.* **1.** Affected with paralysis, or palsy.  
**Pär'a-lýt'ie-al**, } **2.** Inclined to paralysis.

**Pär'a-lýt'ie**, *n.* A person affected with palsy.

**Pär'a-lýze**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARALYZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARALYZING.] To affect with paralysis or palsy; to palsy.

**Pär'a-mount** (110), *a.* [O. Fr. *paramont*, above, from *par*, through, thoroughly, exceedingly (Lat. *per*), and *amont*, upward, above. See AMOUNT.] Superior to all others; of highest rank, dignity, consideration, or value.

**Syn.** — Superior; principal; pre-eminent; chief.

**Pär'a-mount**, *n.* The highest in rank or order; the chief.

**Pär'a-mour**, *n.* [Fr. *par amour*, i. e., by or with love.] A lover of either sex; a wooer or a mistress; — formerly in a good sense, now only in a bad one; hence, a kept mistress; a concubine; a mistress.

**Pär'a-nūmph**, *n.* [Gr. *παράνυμφος*, from *παρά*, beside, near, and *νύμφη*, a bride.] **1.** (*Antiq.*) A brideman or bridemaid. **2.** Hence, one who countenances and supports another.

**Pär'a-pēt**, *n.* [It. *parapetto*, fr. *parare*, to ward off, guard, fr. Lat. *parare*, to prepare, provide, and It. *petto*, Lat. *pectus*, the breast.] **1.** A wall, rampart, or elevation of earth for covering soldiers from an enemy's attack from the front; a breast-work. **2.** A breast-wall, on the edge of a bridge, quay, &c., to prevent people from falling over.

**Pär'aph**, *n.* [Contracted from *paragraph.*] The flourish made by a pen under one's signature, formerly used to provide against forgery. [aphernalia.]

**Pär'a-phēr'nal**, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, par-

**Pär'a-pher-nā'li-ā**, *n. pl.* From Gr. *παράφερνα*, pl., that which a bride brings over and above her dowry, from *παρά*, beside, beyond, and *φέρνῃ*, dowry, from *φέρειν*, to bring.] **1.** The articles which a wife brings with her at her marriage; goods of a wife beyond her dowry. **2.** Hence, appendages; ornaments; trappings.

**Pär'a-phrāse**, *n.* [Gr. *παράφρασις*, from *παραραφράζειν*, to add to another's words, from *παρά*, beside, and *φράζειν*, to speak.] A re-statement of a text, or passage, expressing the meaning of the original in another form; a free translation into the same or another language.

**Pär'a-phrāse**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARAPHRASED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARAPHRASING.] To explain, interpret, or translate with latitude.

**Pär'a-phrāse**, *v. i.* To interpret or explain amply.

**Pär'a-phrāst**, *n.* One who paraphrases.

**Pär'a-phrāst'ie**, } *a.* Explaining or translating in  
**Pär'a-phrāst'ie-al**, } words more clear and ample than those of the author; not verbal or literal; diffuse.

**Pär'a-phrāst'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a paraphrastic manner.

**Pär'a-plē'gi-ā**, } *n.* [Ionic Gr. *παρалаγγία*, from *παρ-*  
**Pär'a-plē'gy**, } *πλήσσειν*, to strike beside, near, at the side.] (*Med.*) Palsy of the lower half of the body on both sides.

**Pär'a-quēt'** (-kēt'), } *n.* A small species of parr t. See

**Pär'a-qui'to** (-kē'to), } PARRAKEET.

**Pär'a-sāng**, *n.* [Gr. *παρασάγγης*, from Per. *farsang*.] (*Antiq.*) A Persian measure of length, nearly equal to four English miles.

**Pär'a-se-lē'ne**, *n.*; *pl.* PÄR'A-SE-LĒ'NĒ. [Gr. *παρά*, beside, and *σελήνη*, the moon.] (*Astron.*) A mock moon; a luminous ring or circle encompassing the moon.

**Pär'a-sīte**, *n.* [Gr. *παράσιτος*, lit. eating beside, or at the table of another, fr. *παρά*, beside, and *σιτεῖν*, to feed, fr. *σίτος*, wheat, food.] **1.** A trencher friend; a hanger on; a dependent companion and flatterer; a toady. **2.** (*Bot.*) A plant that grows and lives on another. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) An animal which lives on the body of some other animal, as lice, &c.

**Pär'a-sīt'ie**, } *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a parasite,  
**Pär'a-sīt'ie-al**, } fawning; wheedling. **2.** Living on; or deriving nourishment from, some other living thing.

**Pär'a-sit-ism**, *n.* The state, condition, manners, or behavior of a parasite.

**Pär'a-sōl'** (110), *n.* [Fr., from *parer*, to ward off, parry, and Lat. *sol*, the sun.] A small umbrella used by ladies to defend their faces from the sun's rays.

**Pär'a-sol-ētte'**, *n.* A small parasol or sunshade.

**Pär'boil**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARBOILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARBOILING.] [Prob. from Eng. *part* and *boil*. Cf. PARTAKE.] To boil in part: to cook partially by boiling.

**Pär'bück-le**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A purchase formed of a single rope around any weighty body, as a spar or cask, by which it is lowered or hoisted.

**Pär'bück-le**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PARBUCKLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARBUCKLING.] To hoist or lower by means of a parbuckle.

**Pär'cel** (*colloq.* pär'sl), *n.* [Fr. *parcelle*, dim. of *part*, Lat. *pars*, a part.] **1.** Any mass or quantity; a collection; a lot. **2.** A bundle; a package; a packet. **3.** (*Law.*) A part; a portion; a piece.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; ġem, ġet; aș; exist; linger, link; this.



**Pär'cel**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PARCELED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARCELING.] To divide and distribute by parts or portions.

**Pär'cel**, *a. & adv.* Part or half; in part.

**Pär'ce-na-ry**, *n.* [See *infra.*] (*Law.*) Occupation of an inheritable estate which descends from the ancestor to two or more persons; co-heirship.

**Pär'ce-ner**, *n.* [Norm. & O. Fr. *parçonnier*, *parçunere*, from *parzon*, *parçun*, part, portion, from Lat. *pars*, *partis*, a part.] (*Law.*) A co-heir; one of two or more persons, to whom an estate of inheritance descends jointly, and by whom it is held as one estate.

**Pärch**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PARCHED (*pärcht*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARCHING.] [Perh. contr. from *peraresce*, from Lat. *perarescere*, to grow very dry.] **1.** To burn the surface of; to scorch. **2.** To shrivel with heat.

**Pärch**, *v. i.* To be scorched or superficially burnt.

**Pärchment**, *n.* [Gr. *περγαμηνή* (sc. *χάρτη*), from *Περγαμενός*, of or belonging to Pergamus, or Pergamum, in Mysia, where it was invented by Eumenes.] The skin of a sheep or goat prepared for writing on.

**Pärd**, *n.* [Lat. *pardus*, Gr. *πάρδος*.] The leopard; in poetry, any spotted beast.

**Pär'don**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PARDONED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARDONING.] [L. Lat. *perdonare*, from Lat. *per*, through, thoroughly, and *donare*, to give, to present.] **1.** To refrain from exacting as a penalty. **2.** To suffer to pass without punishment; to discharge from liability to reproof or penalty.

**Syn.**— To forgive; absolve; excuse; remit; acquit.

**Pär'don**, *n.* **1.** Remission of a penalty. **2.** Release of an offense, or of the exposure of the offender to suffer a penalty.

**Syn.**— Forgiveness; remission. See FORGIVENESS.

**Pär'don-a-ble**, *a.* Admitting of pardon; venial; excusable.

**Pär'don-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being pardonable.

**Pär'don-a-bly**, *adv.* In a manner admitting of pardon.

**Pär'don-er**, *n.* One who forgives or absolves.

**Päre** (4), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PARED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARING.] [From Lat. *parare*, to prepare.] **1.** To cut or shave off, as the superficial substance or extremities of a thing. **2.** To diminish by little and little.

**Pär'e-gör'ie**, *a.* [Gr. *παρηγορικός*, from *παρηγορέιν*, to console, soothe.] Mitigating; assuaging pain.

**Pär'e-gör'ie**, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that mitigates pain; an anodyne.

**Pär'ent** (*sometimes improperly pron. pä'rent*, 4), *n.* [Lat. *par ns*, *parentis*, for *pariens*, from *parere*, to bring forth, to b get.] **1.** A father or mother. **2.** Hence, that which produces.

**Syn.**— Cause; source; origin; producer; creator.

**Pär'ent-äge**, *n.* Descent from parents or ancestors; parents or ancestors considered in their character or social position; extraction; birth.

**Pa-rënt'al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to parents. **2.** Becoming parents; tender; affectionate.

**Pa-rënt'al-ly**, *adv.* In a tender or parental manner.

**Pa-rën'the-sis**, *n.*; *pl.* PA-RĒN'THE-SĒS. [Gr. *παρένθεσις*, from *παρεντιθέναι*, to insert, from *παρά*, beside, and *έντιθέναι*, to put in.] **1.** A word or sentence inserted, by way of comment or explanation, in the midst of another sentence. It is usually inclosed within curved lines, but sometimes within dashes. **2.** (*Print.*) The sign of a parenthesis, thus ( ).

**Pär'en-thët'ie**, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a parenthe-  
**Pär'en-thët'ie-al**, } sis; expressed in a parenthesis.  
**2.** Using or containing parentheses.

**Pär'en-thët'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In the manner or form of a parenthesis.

**Pär'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, pares.

**Pär'get**, *n.* [From Lat. *paries*, *parietis*, a wall.] (*Arch.*) Plaster for lining chimney flues, or for covering the walls and ceilings of rooms.

**Pär'get**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PARGETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARGETING.] To plaster, as walls.

**Par-hël'li-on** (*or par-hël'yun*), *n.*; *pl.* PAR-HĒ'LI-Ā (*or par-hël'yā*). [Gr. *παρήλιον*, from *παρήλιος*, beside or near the sun, from *παρά*, beside, and *ήλιος*, the sun.] A mock sun or meteor, appearing in the form of a bright light near the sun.

**Pär'ri-ah**, or **Pär'ri-ah**, *n.* [From Tamul *pareyer*, *parriar*, or Hind. *pahāriyā*, a mountaineer, as the primitive inhabitants, vanquished and degraded by the Sanskrit tribes, were driven into the mountains.] One belonging to the lowest class in parts of India; hence, an outcast; one rejected and contemned by society.

**Pär'ri-an** (89), *n.* **1.** (*Geog.*) A native or an inhabitant of Paros, an island in the Ægean Sea. **2.** A fine quality of porcelain clay, used for making statuettes, and the like; — so called from its resemblance to Parian marble.

**Pa-rī'e-tal**, *a.* [Lat. *parietalis*, from *paries*, *parietis*, a wall.] **1.** Pertaining to a wall. **2.** Pertaining to buildings or the care of them. [*Rare.*] **3.** (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the bones which form the sides and upper part of the skull.

**Pär'ing**, *n.* **1.** That which is pared off. **2.** Act or practice of cutting off the surface of grass land, for tillage.

**Pär'ish**, *n.* [From Lat. *parochia*, Gr. *παροικία*, from *πάροικος*, dwelling beside or near, from *παρά*, beside, and *οίκος*, a house, dwelling.] **1.** The precinct or territorial jurisdiction of a secular priest or ecclesiastical society, or the precinct, the inhabitants of which belong to the same church. **2.** Any religious or ecclesiastical society. [*Amer.*]

☞ In Louisiana, the state is divided into *parishes*, which correspond to *counties* in some states, and to *townships* in others.

**Pär'ish**, *a.* **1.** Of, or relating to, a parish. **2.** Employed in the ecclesiastical concerns of a parish. **3.** Maintained by the parish.

**Pa-rīsh'ion-er**, *n.* One who belongs to, or is connected with, a parish.

**Pär'i-syl-läb'ie**, } *a.* [From Lat. *par*, *paris*, equal,  
**Pär'i-syl-läb'ie-al**, } and *syllaba*, syllable.] Having the same number of syllables in all its inflections.

**Pär'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *paritas*, from *par*, *paris*, equal.] Condition of being equal or equivalent; equality; close correspondence; analogy.

**Pärk**, *n.* [A.-S. *pearruc*, *pearroc*, Icel. *parrak*, from O. H. Ger. *perkan*, *bergan*, Goth. *baigan*, to save, keep, put in security.] **1.** A large tract of ground kept in its natural state, for the preservation of game, for walking, riding, and the like. **2.** A piece of ground, within a city or town, inclosed and kept for ornament and recreation. **3.** (*Mil.*) (*a.*) The space occupied by the animals, wagons, pontoons, and materials of all kinds, when brought together. (*b.*) A group of eannon or of wagons.

**Pärk**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PARKED (*pärkt*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARKING.] **1.** To inclose in a park. **2.** To bring together in a park, or compact body.

**Pärk'er**, *n.* The keeper of a park.

**Pär'lance**, *n.* [Norm. & O. Fr. *parlance*, from Fr. *parler*, to speak.] Conversation; discourse; talk; phrase; form of speech.

**Pär'ley**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PARLEYED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARLEYING.] [Fr. *parler*, L. Lat. *parabolare*, from Lat. *parabola*, a comparison, a parable, L. Lat., a sentence, a word, from Gr. *παραβολή*. See PARABLE.] To confer with another on some point of mutual concern; hence, *specifically*, to confer with an enemy.

**Pär'ley**, *n.* Mutual discourse or conversation; hence, *specifically*, a conference between antagonists or enemies.

**Pär'li-a-ment**, *n.* [Fr. *parlement*, L. Lat. *parlamentum*, *parliamentum*, from Fr. *parler*, L. Lat. *parabolare*. See *supra.*] **1.** The grand legislative assembly of the three estates of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, viz., the lords spiritual, lords temporal, and the commons. **2.** The legislature in some of the dependencies of the British crown, as in Canada. **3.** The supreme council in Sweden. **4.** One of the several principal judicial courts of the country. [*France, before the Revolution.*]

**Pär'li-a-ment-ā'ri-an**, *n.* One of those who adhered to the parliament in the time of Charles I.

**Pär'li-a-mënt'ā-ry**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to parliament. **2.** Enacted or done by parliament. **3.** According to the established rules and usages of legislative bodies.

**Pär'lor**, *n.* [Fr. *parloir*, from Fr. *parler*, to speak. See PARLEY.] A room in a house which the family usually occupy for society and conversation; also, a reception-room for visitors, &c.

**Pa-rō'chi-al**, *a.* [L. Lat. *parochialis*, from Lat. *parochia*. See PARISH.] Belonging or relating to a parish.

**Pa-rōd'ie-al**, *a.* Copying after the manner of parody.

**Pär'o-dist**, *n.* One who writes a parody.

**Pär'o-dy**, *n.* [Gr. *παρῳδία*, from *παρά*, beside, and *ὠδή*, a song.] A kind of poetical composition, in which what is written on one subject is altered and applied to another by way of burlesque.

**Pär'o-dy**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PARODIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARODYING.] To alter and apply to a purpose different from that of the original; to burlesque in verse.



**Pa-rōl'**, } *n* [Fr. *parole*. See PARLEY.] **1.** (Law.)  
**Pa-rōle'**, } Oral declaration; word of mouth. **2.** Word  
of honor; pledged faith: especially (Mil.), a promise to  
fulfill certain stated conditions. **3.** (Mil.) A kind of  
countersign, given only to officers of the guard, or those  
who inspect or give orders to guards.

☞ Commonly written *parol* as a term in law, and *parole* in  
other senses.

**Pa-rōl'**, } *a.* Given by word of mouth; oral; not writ-  
**Pa-rōle'**, } ten.

**Pär'o-no-mā'si-ā** (-mā'zhī-ā), *n.* [Gr. *παρονομασία*,  
from *παρονομάζειν*, to form a word by a slight change,  
from *παρά*, beside, beyond, and *ὀνομάζειν*, to name, from  
*ὄνομα*, a name.] (Rhet.) A play upon words; punning.

**Pär'o-no-mās'tie**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting  
**Pär'o-no-mās'tie-al**, } in, a play upon words.

**Pär'o-ným**, *n.* A paronymous word.

**Pa-rōn'y-mōis**, *a.* [Gr. *παρώνυμος*, from *παρά*, beside,  
near, and *ὄνομα*, a name.] **1.** Having the same deriva-  
tion; allied grammatically. **2.** Having a similar sound,  
but differently written, and of different meaning, as *hair*  
and *hare*.

**Pa-rōn'y-my**, *n.* The quality of being paronymous.

**Pär'o-quēt** (110), *n.* [See PARROT.] (Ornith.) A small  
bird, allied to the macaw, from which it differs in having  
the cheeks wholly feathered.

**Pa-rōt'id**, *a.* (Anat.) Pertaining to the parotid.

**Pa-rōt'id**, *n.* [Gr. *παρωτίς*, *παρωτίδος*, from *παρά*, beside,  
near, and *ὄψ*, *ὠτός*, the ear.] (Anat.) The salivary gland  
situated nearest the ear.

**Pär'ox-ýsm**, *n.* [Gr. *παροξυσμός*, from *παροξύνειν*, to  
sharpen, irritate, from *παρά*, beside, beyond, and *ὀξύνειν*,  
to sharpen, from *ὀξύς*, sharp.] **1.** (Med.) The fit, attack,  
or exacerbation of a disease that has decided remissions or  
intermissions. **2.** Hence, any sudden and violent action;  
convulsion; fit.

**Pär'ox-ýs'mal**, *a.* **1.** Marked by paroxysms. **2.** Per-  
taining to, or caused by, a paroxysm or paroxysms.

**Par-quet'** (par-ká' or par-két'), *n.* [Fr. See PAR-  
QUETRY.] **1.** A body of seats on the floor of a music  
hall or theater nearest the orchestra; also the whole  
lower floor of a theater, behind the orchestra. **2.** The  
same as PARQUETRY, *q. v.*

**Pär'quet-ry**, *n.* [Fr. *parqueterie*, from *parquet*, French  
inlaid floor, flooring, dim. of *parc*, an inclosure. See  
PARK.] A species of joinery, consisting of inlaid work,  
generally of different colors, used especially for floors.

**Par-quét'te'** (par-két'), *n.* The same as PARQUET.

**Pärr**, *n.* [Cf. Gael. & Ir. *bradan*, a salmon.] A small  
species of fish, common where salmon breed.

**Pär'ra-keet'**, *n.* See PAROQUET.

**Pär'ri-çid'al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to parricide. **2.** Com-  
mitting parricide.

**Pär'ri-çide**, *n.* [From Lat. *parricida* and *parricidium*,  
from *pater*, father, and *cadere*, to kill.] **1.** A person  
who murders his father or mother. **2.** The murder of  
any one to whom reverence is due.

**Pär'rot**, *n.* [Contr. from Fr. *perro-*

*quet*, probably from *Pierrot*, dim. of

*Pierre*, Peter.] (Ornith.) A climb-

ing bird of brilliant color, having a

fleshy tongue, and a short, hooked

bill, toothed above. It is found in

the tropical regions, particularly of

the New World.

**Pär'ry**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* PAR-

RIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARRYING.]

[From Lat. *parare*, to prepare.] **1.**

To ward off; to prevent. **2.** To

avoid; to shift off; to evade.

**Pär'ry**, *v. i.* To ward off, evade, or

turn aside something

**Pärse**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* PARSED

(pärst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARSING.]

[Lat. *pars*, a part, *pars orationis*, a part of speech]

(Gram.) To analyze and describe grammatically, as a

sentence.

**Pär'see**, or **Par-see'**, *n.* [Hind. & Per. *pársî*, a Per-

sian, a follower of Zoroaster.] One of the Indian ad-

herents of the Zoroastrian or ancient Persian religion;

a fire-worshiper; a Gueber.

**Pär'see-ism**, or **Par-see'ism**, *n.* The religion and

customs of the Parsees. [to excess.]

**Pär'si-mō'ni-oūs**, *a.* Exhibiting parsimony; frugal

**Syn.** — Avaricious; covetous; niggardly; miserly; penuri-

ous; close; saving; illiberal; frugal. See AVARICIOUS.

**Pär'si-mō'ni-oūs-ly**, *adv.* Sparingly; covetously.



Parrot.

**Pär'si-mō'ni-oūs-ness**, *n.* A very sparing use of  
money.

**Pär'si-mo-ny** (50), *n.* [Lat. *parsimonia*, *parcimonía*,  
from *parcere*, to spare.] Closeness or sparingness in the  
expenditure of money or means; excessive economy.

**Syn.** — Economy; frugality; covetousness; closeness; illib-  
erality. See ECONOMY.

**Pärs'ley**, *n.* [Lat. *petroselinum*, Gr. *πετροσέλινον*, rock-  
parsley, fr. *πέτρος*, a rock, and *σέλινον*, parsley.] (Bot.)  
A plant, the leaves of which are used in cookery, and the  
root as an aperient medicine.

**Pärs'nip**, *n.* [Written also *parsnep*.] [Corrupted from  
Lat. *pastinaca*.] (Bot.) A plant, of which one species,  
the common parsnip, has a white, spindle-shaped root,  
of a pleasant aromatic flavor, much used for food; also,  
the root itself.

**Pär'son** (pär'sn), *n.* [From L. Lat. *persona* (sc. *ecclesiæ*),  
equivalent to *clergyman*.] **1.** The priest of a parish or  
ecclesiastical society. **2.** A clergyman.

**Pär'son-äge**, *n.* The house and glebe belonging to a  
parish or ecclesiastical society, and appropriated for the  
use of the minister of a church. [Amer.]

**Pärt**, *n.* [Lat. *pars*, *partis*.] **1.** One of the portions,  
equal or unequal, into which anything is divided, or re-  
garded as divided; something less than a whole. **2.**  
Hence, specifically, (a.) An equal constituent portion.  
(b.) An organic or essential element; an organ. (c.) *pl.*  
(Constituents of character or capacity, taken collectively;  
qualities; faculties; talents. (d.) *pl.* Quarters; regions;  
districts. **3.** Share; lot. **4.** Concern; interest; par-  
ticipation. **5.** Side; party; interest. **6.** Allotted duty;  
specially appropriated office. **7.** Character appropri-  
ated to one in a play or other like performance. **8.**  
(Mus.) One of the different melodies of an harmonic  
composition, which, heard in union, compose its har-  
mony.

*In good part*, favorably; acceptably; in a friendly manner. —  
*In ill part*, unfavorably; with displeasure. — *In part*, partly. —  
*Part and parcel*, an essential portion; a part. — *Part of speech*  
(Gram.), a sort or class of words of a particular character, as  
the noun, the verb, &c.

**Syn.** — Portion; section; division; fraction; fragment; mem-  
ber; share; constituent. See PORTION.

**Pärt**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* PARTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PART-  
ING.] **1.** To divide; to separate into two or more  
pieces. **2.** To distribute; to share; to allot. **3.** To  
disunite; to cause to go apart; to sunder. **4.** To stand  
between; to intervene betwixt, as combatants.

**Pärt**, *v. i.* **1.** To be broken or divided into parts or  
pieces; to go asunder; to take leave. **2.** To become re-  
moved or detached; to separate; to leave.

**Par-täke'**, *v. i.* [imp. PARTOOK; *p. p.* PARTAKEN;  
*p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARTAKING.] [From *part* and *take*. Cf.  
PARBOIL.] **1.** To take a part, portion, or share in  
common with others; to participate. **2.** To have some-  
thing of the properties, nature, or office. **3.** To be ad-

**Par-täke'**, *v. t.* To have a part in; to share. [mitted.]

**Par-täk'er**, *n.* One who has or takes a part; a sharer;  
a participator; — followed by *of* or *in*.

**Pärt'er**, *n.* One who parts or separates.

**Pär'tërre'** (pär-târ'), *n.* [Fr. from *par. on*, and *terre*,  
earth, ground.] An ornamental and diversified arrange-  
ment of beds or plots in a flower-garden.

**Pär'tial**, *a.* [L. Lat. *partialis*, from Lat. *pars*, *partis*, a  
part.] **1.** Affecting a part only; not total or entire. **2.**  
Biased to one party; not indifferent. **3.** Inclined to  
favor unreasonably.

**Pär'ti-äl'i-ty** (pär'shī-, 95), *n.* **1.** The quality of be-  
ing partial. **2.** Special fondness.

**Pär'tial-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In part; not totally. **2.** With  
undue bias of mind to one party or side.

**Pärt'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Susceptibility of division, partition,  
or severance.

**Pärt'i-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *partibilis*, from *partire*, to part, di-  
vide, from Lat. *pars*, *partis*, a part.] Admitting of being  
parted or separated; divisible; separable.

**Par-tič'i-pant**, *a.* [Lat. *participans*, *p. pr.* of *partici-*  
*pate*, to participate.] Sharing; having a share or part.

**Par-tič'i-pant**, *v. i.* One who participates; a partaker.

**Par-tič'i-päte**, *v. i.* [imp. & *p. p.* PARTICIPATED;  
*p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PARTICIPATING.] [Lat. *participare*,  
*participatum*, from *pars*, *partis*, a part, and *capere*, to  
take.] To have a share in common with others; to take  
a part.

**Syn.** — To partake; share.

**Par-tič'i-pā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act or state of sharing in  
common with others. **2.** Distribution; division into  
shares.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, eall, eecho; ġem, ġet; aș; exist; linger, link; this



**Par-tic'i-pā'tive**, *a.* Capable of participating.  
**Par-tic'i-pā'tor**, *n.* One who partakes with another.  
**Pär'ti-çip'i-al**, *a.* [Lat. *participialis*. See PARTICIPLE.] Having the nature and use of a participle; formed from a participle.  
**Pär'ti-çip'i-al-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PARTICIPIALIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARTICIPIALIZING.] To put in the form of a participle.  
**Pär'ti-çip'i-al-ly**, *adv.* In the sense or manner of a participle.  
**Pär'ti-çiple**, *n.* [Lat. *participium*, from *particeps*, sharing, participant, from *pars*, *partis*, a part, and *capere*, to take.] (*Gram.*) A word having the nature of an adjective, derived from a verb, and so called because it partakes of the properties of a noun and of a verb.  
**Pär'ti-ele**, *n.* [Lat. *particula*, dim. of *pars*, *partis*, a part.] 1. A minute part or portion of matter; an atom; a jot. 2. Any very small portion or part. 3. (*Gram.*) A word that is never inflected.  
**Par-tic'u-lar**, *a.* 1. Relating to a part or portion of any thing, or to a single person or thing. 2. Clearly distinguishable from others of its kind. 3. Possessing some eminent or extraordinary quality; worthy of special attention or regard. 4. Entering into details. 5. Hard to suit; precise; difficult. 6. (*Law.*) (*a.*) Containing a part only. (*b.*) Holding a particular estate. 7. (*Logic & Metaph.*) Forming a part of a genus; relatively limited in extension.  
*Syn.* — Minute; individual; respective; appropriate; peculiar; especial; exact; specific; precise; critical; circumstantial. See MINUTE.  
**Par-tic'u-lar**, *n.* A single point, or circumstance; a distinct or minute part; a detail; a specialty.  
*In particular*, specially; peculiarly; distinctly.  
**Par-tic'u-lär'i-ty**, *n.* 1. Quality of being particular; distinctiveness; speciality; minuteness in detail. 2. That which is particular; as, (*a.*) Individual characteristic; peculiarity. (*b.*) Special circumstance; minute detail; particular. (*c.*) Something of special or private concern or interest.  
**Par-tic'u-lar-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PARTICULARIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARTICULARIZING.] To mention in particulars; to enumerate in detail.  
**Par-tic'u-lar-ize**, *v. i.* To be attentive to particulars.  
**Par-tic'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* 1. In a particular manner; distinctly; singly; especially; with a specific reference, importance, or interest. 2. In an especial manner.  
**Pärt'ing**, *n.* Act of dividing; a division or separation made by such an act; any thing divided.  
**Pär'ti-sän'** (110), *n.* [Fr., from *parti*, a party.] 1. An adherent to a party or faction. 2. (*Mil.*) (*a.*) The commander of a corps of light troops designed to surprise the enemy, and carry on a desultory warfare. (*b.*) Any member of such a corps.  
**Pär'ti-sän'**, *n.* [Fr. *pertuisane*, from O. Fr. *pertuiser*, to pierce.] A kind of halberd; a truncheon; a staff.  
**Pär'ti-sän'**, *a.* 1. Adherent to a party or faction. 2. (*Mil.*) Engaged in irregular warfare on outposts.  
**Pär'ti-sän'ship**, *n.* State of being a partisan; adherence to a party.  
**Par-tit'ion** (-tish'un), *n.* [Lat. *partitio*. See *supra*.] 1. Act of dividing, or state of being divided; division; separation. 2. That which divides or separates; *specifically*, an interior wall dividing one part or apartment of a house, &c., from another.  
**Par-tit'ion**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PARTITIONED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PARTITIONING.] 1. To divide into shares. 2. To divide into distinct parts by walls.  
**Pär'ti-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *partitivus*, from *partire*, *partitum*, to divide.] (*Gram.*) Denoting a part or portion of any thing; dividing; distributive.  
**Pär'ti-tive**, *adv.* (*Gram.*) A word expressing partition, or denoting a part; a distributive.  
**Pär'ti-tive-ly**, *adv.* In a partitive manner; distributively.  
**Pärt'ly**, *adv.* In part; in some measure or degree.  
**Pärt'ner**, *n.* [From *part*.] 1. A partaker; an associate. 2. (*Law.*) An associate in any business or occupation; a member of a partnership. 3. One who dances with another. 4. A husband or wife; a consort.  
*Syn.* — Collegue; coadjutor; confederate; sharer; spouse; companion.  
**Pärt'ner-ship**, *n.* 1. State of being a partner; participation with another. 2. Association of two or more persons for the purpose of undertaking and prosecuting any business; a firm or house.  
*Syn.* — Company; association; society; combination.

**Pär'tridge**, *n.* [O. Eng. *partrich*, Lat. *perdix*, *perdicis*, Gr. *πέρδιξ*.] (*Ornith.*) A grouse-like bird, having the feet bare. It is of a gray color, mottled with brown. It is found in Europe, Siberia, and North Africa.



Partridge.

No bird of this genus is found in America, but the name is applied to the American quail and the ruffed grouse.  
**Par-tū'ri-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *parturiens*, *p. pr.* of *parturire*, to desire to bring forth, desiderative form of *parere*, *partum*, to bring forth.] Bringing forth, or about to bring forth young.  
**Pär'tu-rition** (-rīsh'un), *n.* Act of bringing forth, or being delivered of young; delivery.  
**Pär'ty**, *n.* [Fr. *parti* and *partie*, from O. Fr. *partir*, Lat. *partire*, *partiri*, to part, divide.] 1. A number of persons, united by some tie, as distinguished from, or opposed to, others; as, (*a.*) A number of persons united in opinion, and aiming to influence or control the general action; a faction. (*b.*) An assembly; *especially*, a social assembly; a company. (*c.*) A part of a larger company sent together on some duty; *especially*, (*Mil.*) A small number of troops dispatched upon some special service. 2. One who takes a part with others; a partaker or participant. 3. One who takes part in a lawsuit, as plaintiff or defendant. 4. A single person, as distinct from or opposed to another. 5. Hence, a person; an individual.  
**Pär'ty-col'ored** (-kul'urd), *a.* Colored, part by part, with different tints; variegated.  
**Pär'ty-jū'ry**, *n.* (*Law.*) A jury consisting of half natives and half foreigners.  
**Parvenu** (pär'vny'), *n.* [Fr., *prop. p. p.* of *parvenir*, to attain to, to succeed.] An upstart; one newly risen into notice.  
**Päs'chal** (päsk'al), *a.* [Lat. *paschalis*, from *pascha*, Gr. *πάσχα*, Heb. *pesach*, from *päsach*, to pass over.] Pertaining to the passover, or to Easter.  
**Pa-shā'**, or **Pä'shā'**, *n.* A Turkish viceroy, governor, or commander; a bashaw.  
**Pa-shā'lie**, *n.* The jurisdiction of a pasha.  
**Pa-shāw'**, *n.* See PASHA.  
**Pa-sig'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. *πάσι*, for all, *dat. pl.* of *πᾶς*, all, and *γράφειν*, to write.] A system of writing that may be understood and used by all nations.  
**Päsque'-flow'er** (päsk'flou'er), *n.* [O. Fr. *pasque*, Easter, and Eng. *flower*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Anemone*, having large purple flowers. It usually flowers about Easter.  
**Päs'quin** (päsk'kwīn), *n.* A mutilated statue at Rome, so called from a cobbler who was remarkable for his sneers and gibes, and near whose shop the statue was dug up. On this statue it has been customary to paste satiric papers. Hence, a lampoon. [*cal* writing.]  
**Päs'quin-ade'** (päsk'kwīn-ād'), *n.* A lampoon or satiric.  
**Päss** (6), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PASSED (pást); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PASSING.] [L. Lat. *passare*, from Lat. *passus*, step. See PACE.] 1. To go; to move; to be transferred in any way from one point to another. 2. To be transferred from one state or condition to another; to undergo transition. 3. To circulate; hence, to be current; to gain reception. 4. To have current value or reputation; to be regarded. 5. In a more specific sense, to go by; to move athwart one; to cross one's path, one's observation, &c. 6. To elapse; to be spent. 7. To happen; to take place. 8. To disappear; to vanish; hence, also, to depart from life; to die. 9. To be ratified or accepted; *specifically*, to receive legislative or executive sanction; to be enacted. 10. To bear inspection; to do well enough; to answer. 11. To go unheeded or neglected; to proceed without hindrance. 12. To go beyond bounds; to surpass; to be in excess. 13. To make a lunge or pass, as in fencing; to thrust.  
*To pass on or upon*, to determine; to give judgment or sentence.  
**Päss**, *v. t.* 1. In simple, proper, transitive senses, (*a.*) To go by, beyond, over, through, or the like. (*b.*) To spend; to live through; hence, to undergo; to suffer. (*c.*) To omit; to make no note of; to disregard. (*d.*) To transcend; to surpass; to excel; to exceed. (*e.*) To be carried through, as a body having power to accept or reject; to be accepted or ratified by; *specifically*, to receive the legislative or official sanction of. 2. In causative senses, (*a.*) To cause to move or go; to send; to transfer or transmit; to deliver; to make over. (*b.*) To utter; to pronounce; to make orally. (*c.*) To accomplish; to



achieve. (*d.*) To carry on with success through an ordeal, examination, or action; *specifically*, to give legal or official sanction to; to ratify; to enact. (*e.*) To give currency to. (*f.*) To cause to obtain entrance, admission, or conveyance. **3.** To pay regard to; to take notice of; to care.

**Päss, n.** [From Lat. *passus*, step. See *PAGE*.] **1.** A passage; a way; *especially*, a narrow and difficult way. **2.** A document entitling one to pass, or to go and come; a passport; a ticket of free transit or free admission. **3.** (*Fencing.*) A thrust; a push. **4.** A movement of the hand over or along any thing. **5.** State of things; condition; conjuncture.

**Päss'a-ble, a.** **1.** Capable of being passed, traveled, navigated, or the like. **2.** Such as may be suffered to pass; tolerable; admissible; moderate.

**Päss'a-bly, adv.** In a passable manner; tolerably.

**Päs-säde'** (päs-säd'), } *n.* [See *PASS, v.*] (*Fencing.*)

**Päs-sä'do, or Päs-sä'do,** } A push or thrust.

**Päs'säge, n.** [L. Lat. *passagium*. See *PASS*.] **1.** Act of passing; motion of any kind from point to point; a going by, over, or through; hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) Journey, as by water, carriage, car, or the like; travel. (*b.*) Hence, fare. (*c.*) Decease; death. **2.** Way or course through or by which one passes; road. **3.** Hence, *specifically*, a room giving access to other apartments in a building; a hall. **4.** Event; any thing which has happened; incident; occurrence. **5.** Separate part or portion of something continuous; *especially*, part of a book or text; an extract. **6.** Act of carrying through all the regular forms necessary to give validity; enactment. **7.** A pass or encounter.

**Syn.**—Passing.—In America, we speak of the *passage* of a bill through a legislative body; in England, they always say the *passing* of a bill or act.

**Päs'sant, a.** [See *PASS, v.*] (*Her.*) Walking;—a term applied to any animal on a shield, which appears to walk leisurely.

**Päss'-book, n.** A book in which a trader enters articles bought on credit, and then passes or sends it to the purchaser for his information.

**Päs'sen-ger, n.** [O. Eng. *passager*, Cf. *MESSENGER*.] A passer or passer-by; a traveler, especially by some established conveyance.

**Passe-partout** (päs'par'tōt'). [Fr., fr. *passer*, to pass, and *partout*, every where.] **1.** That by which one can pass any where. **2.** *Specifically*, a master-key; a latch-key. **3.** A light picture-frame of card-board serving for several pictures.

**Päss'er, n.** One who passes; a passenger.

**Päs'ser-ine, a.** [Lat. *passerinus*, from *passer*, a sparrow.] Pertaining to sparrows, or to the order of birds to which sparrows belong.

**Päs'si-bil'i-ty, n.** Quality of being passible.

**Päs'si-ble, a.** [Lat. *passibilis*, from *pati*, *passus*, to suffer.] Susceptible of feeling or suffering, or of impressions from external agents.

**Päs'sim, adv.** [Lat.] Here and there; every where.

**Päss'ing, adv.** Exceedingly; excessively; surpassingly.

**Päss'ing-bell, n.** The bell that rings at the hour of death to obtain prayers for the passing or departing soul; also, the bell that rings immediately after death, or while the body of the deceased person is being carried to the place of interment.

**Päs'sion** (päs'h'üm), *n.* [Lat. *passio*, from *pati*, *passus*, to suffer.] **1.** A suffering or enduring. **2.** *Specifically*, the suffering or crucifixion and death of the Savior. **3.** Any condition of the soul in which it is conceived to be passive under the influence of the object; also, the capacity for emotion. **4.** Hence, strong feeling prompting to action; *specifically*, (*a.*) Anger; wrath. (*b.*) Love; ardent affection; fondness. (*c.*) Eager desire; controlling inclination. **5.** Hence, the object of love, fondness, ardent inclination, or the like

**Syn.**—Passion; feeling; emotion.—When any *feeling* or *emotion* completely masters the mind, we call it a *passion*; as, a *passion* for music, dress, &c.; especially is anger (when thus extreme) called *passion*. The mind, in such cases, is considered as having lost its self-control, and become the passive instrument of the feeling in question.

**Päs'sion-ate** (päs'h'un-), *a.* **1.** Easily moved to anger. **2.** Showing or expressing passion; moved to strong feeling, love, desire, or the like.

**Päs'sion-ate-ly, adv.** In a passionate manner.

**Päs'sion-ate-ness, n.** State of being passionate.

**Päs'sion-flow'er, n.** (*Bot.*) A flower and plant;—so named from a fancied resemblance between its parts and the instruments of our Savior's crucifixion.

**Päs'sion-less, a.** Void of passion; of a calm temper.

**Päs'sion-week, n.** (*Eccl.*) The week immediately preceding the festival of Easter;—so called because in that week our Savior's passion took place.

**Päs'sive, a.** [Lat. *passivus*, from *pati*, *passus*, to suffer.]

**1.** Not active, but acted upon; receiving impressions or influences. **2.** Incapable of the excitement or emotion which is appropriate.

*Passive obedience*, the doctrine that it is the duty of the subject or citizen to submit, in all cases, to the existing government.—*Passive verb* (*Gram.*), a verb which expresses passion, or the effect of an action of some agent.

**Syn.**—Inactive; inert; quiescent; unresisting; suffering; enduring; submissive; patient.

**Päs'sive-ly, adv.** In a passive manner; unresistingly.

**Päs'sive-ness, n.** The quality of being passive.

**Päs'sless, a.** Having no pass or passage.

**Päs'sō ver, n.** [From *pass* and *over*.] (*Jewish Antiq.*) (*a.*) A feast of the Jews, instituted to commemorate the time when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, *passed over* the houses of the Israelites. (*b.*) The sacrifice offered at the feast of the passover.

**Päs'spōrt, n.** [Fr. *passeport*, orig. a permission to leave a port or to sail into it, from *passer*, to pass, and *port*, a port, harbor.] **1.** A document carried by neutral merchant vessels in time of war to certify their nationality, and protect them from belligerents; also, a document given by the competent officer of a state, which permits the person therein named to pass or travel from place to place by land or water. **2.** A safe-conduct. **3.** A license for importing or exporting contraband goods or movables without paying the usual duties. **4.** Hence, that which enables one to pass with safety, certainty, or general acceptance.

**Päs's-word** (-wörd), *n.* A word to be given before a person is allowed to pass; a watch-word.

**Päst** (6), *p. a.* Not present or future; gone by; elapsed; ended; accomplished.

**Päst, prep.** **1.** Further than; beyond the reach or influence of. **2.** Beyond in time; after.

**Päste, n.** [From Lat. *pastus*, pasture, food, from *pasce*, to feed.] **1.** A soft composition, as of flour moistened with water or milk. **2.** Dough prepared for pies, and the like. **3.** A fine kind of glass, used in making imitations of precious stones or gems.

**Päste, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* PASTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PASTING.] To unite or cement with paste; to fasten with paste.

**Päste/bōard, n.** A stiff, thick kind of paper board, used for a great variety of purposes.

**Pästel, n.** [Fr. See *supra*.] **1.** A colored crayon. [Sometimes incorrectly written *pastil*.] **2.** A plant affording a blue dye; also, the coloring matter obtained from it.

**Päs'tern, n.** [O. Fr. *pasturon*.] The part of a horse's leg between the fetlock joint and the hoof.

**Päs'til, n.** [Lat. *pastillus*, a little loaf, a lozenge. See *Pas-tille'*, } PASTE.] **1.** (*Pharmacy.*) A small cone made of aromatic substances to be burned for cleansing and scenting the air of a room. **2.** An aromatic or medicated drop or lozenge of sugar confectionery. **3.** See PASTEL, 1.

**Päs'time, n.** [From *pass* and *time*.] That which amuses and serves to make time pass agreeably.

**Syn.**—Entertainment; amusement; recreation; diversion; sport; play.

**Päs'tor** (6), *n.* [Lat., from *pasce*, *pastum*, to pasture, to feed.] **1.** A shepherd. **2.** A minister of the gospel having the charge of a church and congregation.

**Päs'tor-al, a.** **1.** Pertaining to shepherds, or to the life of shepherds. **2.** Relating to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church,

**Päs'tor-al, n.** A poem describing the life and manners of shepherds; an idyl; a bucolic.

**Päs'to-räl'le, n.** [It.] (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A composition in a rural, gentle style, as its name indicates. (*b.*) A kind of dance.

**Päs'tor-al-ly, adv.** In the manner of a pastor.

**Päs'tor-ate** (45), *n.* Office, state, or jurisdiction of a spiritual pastor.

**Päs'tor-shīp, n.** Office or rank of pastor; pastorate.

**Päs'try, n.** [See *PASTE*.] Articles of food in general which are made, either wholly or chiefly, of paste, as pies, tarts, cake, and the like.

**Päs'try-coök, n.** One whose occupation is to make and sell articles of food made of paste.

**Päst'ūr-age, n.** **1.** The business of feeding or grazing cattle. **2.** Land appropriated to grazing. **3.** Grass for feed.



**Pást'ūre** (pást'yūr, 53), *n.* [Lat. *pastura*, from *parcere*, *pastum*, to pasture, to feed.] 1. Grass for the food of cattle. 2. Ground covered with grass, to be eaten on the spot by cattle, horses, &c.

**Pást'ūre**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PASTURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PASTURING.] To feed on growing grass, or to supply grass for food.

**Pást'ūre**, *v. i.* To take food by eating grass from the

**Pās'ty**, *n.* [O. Fr. *pasté*, pie, pasty. See PASTE.] A pie made of paste, and baked without a dish.

**Pāt**, *a.* [Cf. Scot. *pat*, *imp.* of *put*, Ger. *pasz*, D. *pas* and *pat*, *v. t.* See *pat*, to tap.] Exactly suitable either as to time, place, or purpose; fit; convenient.

**Pāt**, *adv.* Precisely at the proper time; seasonably; fitly.

**Pāt**, *n.* [See *infra.*] 1. A light, quick blow with the fingers or hand. 2. A small mass which is beat into shape by pats.

**Pāt**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PATTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PATTING.] [Cf. H. Ger. *patschen*, to strike, tap, and Eng. *BAT*.] To strike gently with the fingers or hand; to tap.

**Pā'tch**, *n.* [See *infra.*] 1. A piece of cloth sewed on a garment to repair it. 2. Hence, any thing resembling such a piece of cloth. 3. A small piece of silk used to cover a defect on the face, or to heighten beauty. 4. A small piece of ground; a plot.

**Pā'tch**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PATCHED (pā'tcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PATCHING.] [Prov. Ger. *patschen*, *batschen*. Cf. *BOTCH*.] 1. To mend by sewing on a piece or pieces. 2. To mend with pieces; to repair clumsily. 3. To adorn, as the face, with a patch. 4. To put together of ill-assorted parts; to compose in a hasty, irregular, or botching way.

**Pā'tch'er**, *n.* One who patches or botches.

**Pā'tch'er-y**, *n.* Bungling work; botchery; forgery; [*Rare.*]

**Pā'tch'work** (-wŭrk), *n.* Work composed of pieces of various figures sewed together; hence, any thing put together of incongruous or ill-adapted parts.

**Pā'te**, *n.* [Cf. L. and Prov. Ger. *puttkopf*, *patzkopf*, scabby-head, *putz*, *patz*, scab.] The head; the top of the head.

**Pā'te-fā'ct-ion**, *n.* [Lat. *patrefactio*, from *patrefacere*, to make or lay open, from *patere*, to lie or be open, and *facere*, to make.] The act of laying open or manifesting; open declaration.

**Pa-tē'l'ā**, *n.*; *pl.* PA-TĒL'IAE; Eng. *pl.* PA-TĒL'IAS. [Lat., a small pan, the knee-pan, dim. of *patina*, *patena*, a pan, dish.] (*Anat.*) The knee-pan, or cap of the knee.

**Pā'ten**, *n.* [Lat. *patina*, *pateni*.] The plate or vessel on which the consecrated bread in the eucharist is placed.

**Pā'tent**, or **Pā'tent**, *a.* [Lat. *patens*, *p. pr.* of *patere*, to be open.] 1. Open; expanded; evident; manifest; public; apparent. 2. (*Bot.*) Spreading. 3. Open to public perusal; — said of a document conferring some right or privilege; as, letters *patent*. 4. Hence, appropriated by letters patent; restrained from general use.

**Pā'tent**, *n.* A letter patent, or letters patent; a writing securing to a person, for a term of years, the exclusive right to an invention.

**Pā'tent**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PATENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PATENTING.] To secure the exclusive right of to a person.

**Pā'tent-ee'**, *n.* One to whom a grant is made or a privilege secured by patent.

**Pa-tēr'nal** (14), *a.* [Lat. *paternus*, from *pater*, a father.] 1. Pertaining to a father; fatherly; showing the disposition of a father. 2. Derived from a father; hereditary.

**Pa-tēr'ni-ty**, *n.* The relation of a father to his offspring; fatherhood; fatherly; hence, origination or authorship. [*Prayer.*]

**Pā'ter-nōs'ter**, *n.* [Lat., Our Father.] The Lord's

**Pāth**, *n.*; *pl.* PĀTHS (pāthz). [A.-S. *pāth*, *puðh*, O. H. Ger. *plāt*, *plud*, *pāl*, Gr. *πάθος*, Skr. *patha*, from *path*, to go.] 1. A way, course, or track, on which any thing moves, or has moved; road; route; passage. 2. *Specifically*, a narrow way beaten by the foot. 3. Course of action, conduct, or procedure.

**Pa-thē't'ic**, *a.* [Gr. *παθητικός*, from *παθεῖν*, *πάσχειν*, to suffer.] Affecting or moving the tender emotions, as pity or grief.

*Syn.* — Affecting; moving; touching.

**Pa-thē't'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In a pathetic manner.

**Pāth'less**, *a.* Destitute of paths; untrodden.

**Pa-thōg'no-mōn'ic**, *a.* [Gr. *παθολογονικός*, skilled in judging of diseases, from *πάθος*, a suffering, and *γνομικός*, experienced or skilled.] (*Med.*) Characteristic of a disease.

**Pa-thōg'no-my**, *n.* [Gr. *πάθος*, passion, and *γνώμη*, a means of knowing, judgment, from *γνώμαι*, *γινώσκειν*, to know.] The science of the signs by which human passions are indicated.

**Pāth'o-lōg'ic**, } *a.* Pertaining to pathology or to  
**Pāth'o-lōg'ic-al**, } diseases.

**Pa-thōl'o-gist**, *n.* One who treats of pathology.

**Pa-thōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *πάθος*, a suffering, and *λόγος*, speech, discourse.] (*Med.*) The science which has for its object the knowledge of disease.

**Pā'thos**, *n.* [Gr. *πάθος*, suffering, passion.] That which excites emotions and passions; especially, that which awakens tender emotions; pathetic quality.

**Pāth'wāy**, *n.* 1. A path; usually, a narrow way to be passed on foot. 2. Course or method of action.

**Pā'ti-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *patibilis*, from *pati*, to suffer.] Sufferable; tolerable; that may be endured.

**Pā'tience** (pā'shens), *n.* 1. Quality of being patient; the suffering of afflictions, pain, toil, provocation, or other evil, with a calm, unruffled temper. 2. Act or quality of waiting long for justice or expected good without discontent. 3. Perseverance.

*Syn.* — Resignation. — *Patience* refers to the quietness or self-possession of one's own spirit under sufferings, provocations, &c.; *resignation*, to his submission to the will of another. The Stoic may be *patient*; the Christian is both *patient* and *resigned*. "In medical language, a person oppressed with disease is called a *patient*, or an involuntary sufferer, and the calmness with which he submits is called *patience*, that is, the mind yields with tranquillity to the pains and indispositions of the body."

**Pā'tient** (pā'shent), *a.* [Lat. *patiens*, *p. pr.* of *pati*, to suffer.] 1. Suffering with meekness and submission; calmly submissive; persevering. 2. Expectant with calmness, or without discontent; not hasty.

**Pā'tient** (pā'shent), *n.* 1. A person or thing that receives impressions from external agents. 2. A diseased person under medical treatment.

**Pā'tient-ly**, *adv.* In a patient manner; with calmness; without undue haste or eagerness.

**Pā'tin**, *n.* See PATEN.

**Patols** (pāt-wŭ'), *n.* [Fr., as if from an O. Fr. word *paolis*, with *t* euphonicly inserted, from a hypoth. Lat. *pagensis*, belonging to the country, from *pagus*, the country.] An uncultivated idiom; a provincial form of speech.

**Pā'tri-ārch**, *n.* [Lat. *patriarcha*, Gr. *πατριάρχης*, from *πατριά*, lineage especially by the father's side, from *πατήρ*, father, and *ἀρχός*, a leader, chief.] 1. The father and ruler of a family; — usually applied to heads of families in ancient history, especially in Biblical history. 2. (*Eastern Churches.*) A dignitary superior to the order of archbishops.

**Pā'tri-ārch'al**, } *a.* 1. Belonging or relating to pa-  
**Pā'tri-ārch'ic**, } triarchs; possessed by patriarchs.  
2. Subject to a patriarch.

**Pā'tri-ārch'ate**, *n.* 1. Office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a patriarch. 2. Residence of a patriarch.

**Pā'tri-ārch-shīp**, *n.* Office of a patriarch.

**Pā'tri-ārch'y**, *n.* The jurisdiction of a patriarch; a patriarchate.

**Pa-tri'cian** (-trish'an), *a.* [Lat. *patricius*, from *patres*, fathers or senators.] Pertaining or appropriate to a person of high birth; senatorial; noble.

**Pa-tri'cian** (-trish'an), *n.* A person of high birth; a nobleman.

**Pā'tri-cide**, *n.* [Lat. *pater*, father, and *caedere*, to kill.] The murder or murderer of a father.

**Pā'tri-mōn'i-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a patrimony; inherited from ancestors.

**Pā'tri-mōn'i-al-ly**, *adv.* By inheritance.

**Pā'tri-mōny** (50), *n.* [Lat. *patrimonium*, from *pater*, father.] 1. A right or estate inherited from one's ancestors. 2. A church estate or revenue.

**Pā'tri-ot**, *n.* [From Gr. *πατριώτης*, a fellow-countryman, from *πάτριος*, established by forefathers, fr. *πατήρ*, father.] One who loves his country, and zealously supports and defends it and its interests.

**Pā'tri-ot**, *a.* Devoted to the welfare of one's country; patriotic.

**Pā'tri-ōt'ic**, *a.* Full of patriotism; actuated by the love of one's country. [*country.*]

**Pā'tri-ōt-ism**, *n.* Quality of being patriotic; love of  
**Pa-tris'tic**, } *a.* [From Lat. *pater*, gen. *patris*, a  
**Pa-tris'tic-al**, } father.] Pertaining to the ancient fathers of the Christian church.

**Pa-trōl'**, *n.* [See *infra.*] 1. (*Mil.*) A marching round of a guard in the night, to watch and secure the safety of a camp or other place. 2. The guard or persons who go the rounds for observation.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ĕ, &c., short; cāro, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ĕre, veill, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf,



**Pa-trōl'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PATROLLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PATROLLING.] [Fr. *patrouiller*, O. & Prov. Fr. *patouiller*, to paddle, to paw about, to patrol, from *patte*, a paw.] To go the rounds in a camp or garrison; to march about and observe what passes, as a guard.

**Pa-trōl'**, *v. t.* To pass round, as a sentry.

**Pā'tron**, *n.* [Lat. *patronus*, from *pater*, *patris*, a father.]

1. (*Rom. Antiq.*) A master who had freed his slave, and retained some rights over him after his emancipation; also, a man of distinction under whose protection another placed himself. 2. Hence, one who countenances, supports, or protects; an advocate; a defender. 3. (*Canon or Common Law.*) One who has the gift and disposition of a benefice.

**Pāt'ron-āge**, *n.* 1. Special countenance or support. 2. Guardianship, as of a saint. 3. (*Canon Law.*) Right of presentation to a church or ecclesiastical benefice; advocacy. [favoring.]

**Pāt'ron-al**, *a.* Doing the office of a patron; protecting;

**Pā'tron-ess**, *n.* A female patron.

**Pāt'ron-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PATRONIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PATRONIZING.] 1. To act as patron toward; to support; to favor. 2. To assume the air of a superior and protector toward; — in an unfavorable sense.

**Pāt'ron-iz'er**, *n.* One who patronizes.

**Pā'tron-lēss**, *a.* Destitute of a patron.

**Pāt'ro-nŷm'ie**, *n.* [Gr. *πατρωνυμικόν*, (*sc. ῥήμα*), from *πατήρ*, *πατρός*, father, and *ὄνομα*, *ὄνομα*, name.] A name derived from that of a parent or ancestor; a modification of the father's name borne by the son.

**Pāt'ro-nŷm'ie**, } *a.* Derived from ancestors, as a  
**Pāt'ro-nŷm'ie-al**, } name; expressing the name of ancestors.

**Pa-trōon'**, *n.* [D. *patroon*, a patron, protector. See PATRON.] One of the first proprietors of certain tracts of land with manorial privileges and right of entail, under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey.

**Pāt'ten**, *n.* [Fr. *patin*, a high-heeled shoe.] 1. A clog of wood standing on a ring of iron, worn to elevate the feet from the wet. 2. (*Arch.*) The base or foot of a column.

**Pāt'ten**, *v. i.* To move on pattens.

**Pāt'ter**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PATTERNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PATTERNING.] [A frequentative of *pat*, to strike gently.] To strike as falling drops of water or hail.

**Pāt'ter**, *v. t.* 1. To cause to strike or beat in drops, as water; to spatter, to sprinkle. 2. To repeat in a muttering manner, as prayers.

**Pāt'ter**, *n.* A quick succession of small sounds.

**Pāt'tern**, *n.* [Fr. *patron*, patron and pattern. See PATRON.] 1. An original or model proposed for imitation; the archetype; an exemplar. 2. A specimen; a sample; an instance; an example. 3. A quantity of cloth sufficient for a garment. 4. Figure or style of ornamental execution. 5. (*Founding.*) A full-sized model around which a mold of sand is made, to receive the melted metal.

**Pāt'tern**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PATTERNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PATTERNING.] 1. To make in imitation of some model; to copy. 2. To serve as an example to be followed.

To pattern after, to imitate; to follow.

**Pāt'ty**, *n.* [Fr. *pâté*. See PASTY.] A little pie.

**Pāt'ty-pān**, *n.* A pan to bake a little pie in.

**Pau'ci-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *paucitas*, from *paucus*, few, little.] 1. Fewness; smallness of number. 2. Smallness of quantity; exiguity.

**Pau'gie**, *n.* [Corrupted from the Indian *mishcuppāuog*, pl. of *mishcup*, from *mishe-cuppi*, large, thick-scaled] (*Ichth.*) A kind of fish; the porgy. See PORGY.

**Paul**, *n.* 1. An Italian coin. 2. A pawl; a detent. See PAWL.

**Pau'line**, *a.* Pertaining to, derived from, or resembling St. Paul or his writings.


**Paunch**, or **Pāunch**, *n.* [From Lat. *pantex*, *panticis*.] The belly and its contents; the abdomen; also, the first and largest stomach of a ruminant quadruped.

**Pauper**, *n.* [Lat. *pauper*.] A poor person; especially, one so indigent as to depend on charity for maintenance; or one supported by some public provision.

**Pauper-ism**, *n.* State of being a pauper, or destitute of the means of support.

**Syn.** — Poverty; indigence; penury; want; need. See POVERTY.

**Pauper-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PAUPERIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PAUPERIZING.] To reduce to pauperism.

**Pause**, *n.* [Lat. *pausa*, Gr. *παῦσις*, from *παύειν*, to make to cease, to cease.] 1. A temporary stop or rest, cessation. 2. Suspense; hesitation. 3. A mark of cessation or intermission of the voice; a point. 4. (*Mus.*) A character, thus [  ], placed over a note or rest, to indicate that the tone or the silence is to be prolonged beyond the regular time; a hold.

**Syn.** — See CESSATION.

**Pause**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PAUSED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PAUSING.] 1. To make a short stop; to cease for a time. 2. To be intermitted.

**Syn.** — To intermit; stop; stay; wait; delay; tarry; hesitate; demur.

**Pāve**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PAVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PAVING.] [Low Lat. *pavare*, *paviare*, from Lat. *pavire*, to beat, ram, or tread down.] 1. To lay or cover with stone or brick. 2. To prepare the way for; to facilitate the introduction of.

**Pāve'ment**, *n.* A floor or covering of solid material, laid so as to make a hard and convenient passage.

**Pāver**, *n.* One who lays stones for a pavement.

**Pāv'ier** (*pāv'yer*), *n.* A paver. See PAVER.

**Pa-vil'ion** (*pa-vil'yun*), *n.* [From Lat. *papilio*, a butterfly and a tent.] 1. A temporary movable habitation; a tent. 2. (*Arch.*) A kind of building or turret, usually insulated and having a roof which is sometimes square and sometimes in the form of a dome. 3. (*Mil.*) A tent raised on posts.

**Pa-vil'ion**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PAVILIONED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PAVILIONING.] To furnish or cover with tents or pavilions.

**Pāv'ing**, *n.* Pavement; a floor of stones or bricks.

**Pāv'ior** (*pāv'yur*), *n.* One who paves; a paver.

**Pāv'o-nine**, *a.* [Lat. *pavoninus*, from *pavo*, peacock.] Belonging to the peacock; resembling the tail of a peacock; iridescent.

**Paw**, *n.* [W. *pawen*, allied to O. Fr. *poë*, L. Ger. *potē*, D. *poot*, N. H. Ger. *pfote*.] 1. The foot of beasts of prey having claws. 2. The hand; — in contempt.

**Paw**, *v. i.* To scrape with the fore foot.

**Paw**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PAWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PAWING.] 1. To handle with the paws; hence, to handle awkwardly or coarsely. 2. To scrape with the fore foot.

**Pawl**, *n.* [W. *pawl*, a pole, a stake.] (*Mech.*) A short movable bar, to check the backward revolution of a wheel, windlass, &c.; a catch, click, detent, or ratchet.

**Pawn**, *n.* [O. Fr. *pan*, pledge, assurance, Icel. *pantr*, O. H. Ger. *pfant*, N. H. Ger. *pfand*.] 1. Goods, chattels, or money deposited as security for payment of money borrowed. 2. A pledge for the fulfillment of a promise.

**Pawn**, *n.* [O. Fr. *peon*, a walker, from Lat. *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] A common man, or piece of the lowest rank, in chess.

**Pawn**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PAWNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PAWNING.] 1. To deposit in pledge, or as security for the payment of money borrowed. 2. To pledge for the fulfillment of a promise; to stake; to wager.

**Pawn'brō-ker**, *n.* One who lends money on pledge, or the deposit of goods. [rity.]

**Pawn-ee'**, *n.* One to whom a pawn is delivered as security.

**Pawn'er**, } *n.* One who pawns or deposits a pledge for  
**Pawn-or'**, } the payment of borrowed money.

**Paw-paw'**, *n.* See PAPAWE.

**Pāx**, *n.* [Lat., peace.] A small plate of gold, silver, &c., with the image of Christ on the cross on it, which people, before the Reformation, used to kiss after the service, the ceremony being considered as the kiss of peace.

**Pāx'wāx**, } *n.* [Ger. *haarwachs*, the sinewy, ex-  
**Pāx'y-wāx'y**, } tremity of the muscles.] A strong, stiff, cartilage running along the sides of a large quadruped the middle of the back, as in an ox or horse.

**Pāy**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PAID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PAYING.] [From Lat. *pacare*, to pacify, appease, from *pax*, *pacis*, peace.] 1. To discharge one's obligations to; to make due return to; to compensate; to requite. 2. Hence, to retort or revenge upon; in a bad sense, to punish. 3. To discharge, as a debt or obligation, by giving or doing that which is due; to render duty. 4. (*Naut.*) To cover, as the bottom of a vessel, a seam, a mast, yard, and the like, with a composition of tallow, resin, &c.; to bream.

To pay off, (*a.*) To make compensation to and discharge. (*b.*) To retort or revenge upon; to requite; to punish. — To pay on, to lay on with repeated applications, as blows. — To pay out (*Naut.*), to slacken, extend, or cause to run out.

**Pāy**, *v. i.* To recompense; to make payment or requital; hence, to be remunerative or profitable.

**Syn.** — To fulfill; reward; recompense; return.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŷde, pull; çell, çhaise, call, cecho; ġem, ġet; aq; exist; linger, link; this-



**Pāy**, *n.* An equivalent given for money due, goods purchased, or services performed; compensation; recompense; payment; hire.

**Pāy'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being paid; suitable to be paid; justly due.

**Pāy'-dāy**, *n.* The day on which wages or money is stipulated to be paid; hence, a day of reckoning or retribution.

**Pāy-ee'**, *n.* The person named in a bill or note, to whom, or to whose order, the amount is promised or directed to be paid.

**Pāy'er** (4), *n.* One who pays; the person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn, and who is directed to pay the money to the holder.

**Pāy'-mās'ter**, *n.* An officer whose duty it is to pay wages, as in an army or navy, and who is intrusted with money for this purpose.

**Pāy'ment**, *n.* 1. Act of paying. 2. That which is paid; reward; recompense; requital; sometimes, deserved chastisement.

**Pāy'nim**, *n.* & *a.* See PAINIM.

**Pāy'-rōll**, *n.* A list of persons entitled to payment, with the sums which are to be paid to them.

**Pēa**, *n.*; *pl.* PĒAS, or PĒASE. [A.-S. *pisa*, *piosa*, Lat. *pisum*, *pisa*. Gr. *πίσον*.] (*Bot.*) A plant and its fruit, of many varieties, much cultivated for food.

When a definite number is referred to, the plural is written *peas*; as, two *peas*, five *peas*; but when an indefinite quantity or bulk is spoken of, it is written *pease*.

**Pēaċe**, *n.* [Lat. *pax*, *pacis*, A.-S. *pais*.] 1. A state of quiet or tranquillity; calm; repose. 2. Freedom from war; exemption from, or cessation of hostilities. 3. Absence of civil disturbance; public tranquillity; 4. Quietness of mind or conscience; tranquillity; calmness. 5. A state of reconciliation; harmony; concord.

**Pēaċe'a-ble**, *a.* 1. Free from war, tumult, public commotion, or private feud or quarrel. 2. Disposed to peace. 3. Undisturbed by anxiety or excitement.

**Syn.**—Peaceful; pacific; tranquil; quiet; undisturbed; serene; mild; still.—*Peaceable* describes the state of an individual, nation, &c., in reference to external hostility, attack, &c.; *peaceful*, in respect to internal disturbance. The former denotes "in the spirit of peace;" the latter, "in the possession or enjoyment of peace." A *peaceable* disposition; a *peaceable* adjustment of difficulties; a *peaceful* life.

**Pēaċe'a-ble-ness**, *n.* The state of being peaceable; quietness; disposition to peace

**Pēaċe'a-bly**, *adv.* In a peaceable manner; quietly.

**Pēaċe'ful**, *a.* 1. Possessing peace; not disturbed by war, tumult, or commotion. 2. Pacific; mild.

**Syn.**—Calm; quiet; still; undisturbed. See PEACEABLE.

**Pēaċe'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a peaceful manner; quietly; gently; calmly.

**Pēaċe'ful-ness**, *n.* The quality or condition of being peaceful; quiet.

**Pēaċe'-māk'er**, *n.* One who makes peace by reconciling parties that are at variance.

**Pēaċe'-ōf'fer-ing**, *n.* An offering to procure peace or to express thanks.

**Pēaċe'-ōf'fi-ċer**, *n.* A civil officer whose duty it is to preserve the public peace.

**Pēaċh**, *n.* [From Lat. *Persicum* (sc. *malum*), a Persian apple, a peach.] (*Bot.*) A tree and its fruit, of many varieties, growing in warm or temperate climates, and highly esteemed. [inform against.]

**Pēaċh**, *v. t.* 1. To impeach. 2. To accuse of crime; to

**Pēaċh**, *v. i.* To turn informer; to betray one's accomplice. [Low.]

**Pēa'chīek**, *n.* The chicken or young of the peacock.

**Pēa'eōek**, *n.* [*Pea*, in this word, is from A.-S. *pāwa*, Lat. *pavo*.] (*Ornith.*) The male of a gallinaceous fowl, about the size of the turkey. The rump feathers are long and capable of being erected, and each is marked with a black spot, around which brilliant metallic colors are arranged.

**Pēa'hēn**, *n.* The hen or female of the peacock.

**Pēa'-jäck'et**, *n.* A thick woolen jacket worn by seamen, &c.

**Pēak**, *n.* [A.-S. *peac*, W. *pig*. Cf. BEAK and PIKE.] A point; the end of any thing that terminates in a point; specifically, (*a.*) the sharp top of a hill or mountain. (*b.*) (*Naut.*) The upper, outer corner of a sail which is extended by a gaff or yard; also, the extremity of the yard or gaff.



Peacock.

**Pēak**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PEAKED (peekt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PEAKING.] (*Naut.*) To raise to a position perpendicular, or nearly so. [point.]

**Pēak'ed** (pēk'ed or peekt, 60), *a.* Pointed; ending in a

**Pēal**, *n.* [An abbrev. of Fr. *appel*, a call, appeal, ruffle of a drum, from *appeler*, to call, Lat. *appellare*. Cf. APPEAL.] 1. A loud sound, or a succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, &c. 2. A set of bells tuned to each other; also, the changes rung upon a set of bells.

**Pēal**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PEAL-ED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PEAL-ING.] To utter loud and solemn sounds.

**Pē'an**, *n.* [See PĒAN.] A song of praise and triumph.

**Pēa'-nūt**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant; the earth-nut. See EARTH-NUT.

**Pēâr** (pâr, 4), *n.* [A.-S. *peru*, *pirum*.] (*Bot.*) A tree of many varieties, some of which produce delicious fruit.

**Pēarl** (14), *n.* [A.-S. *pearl*, *parl*, L. Lat. *perla*, *perula*, as if from a Lat. word *pirula*, dim. of *pirum*, a pear, or from *beryllus*, *beryl*.] 1. A white, hard, smooth, lustrous substance, usually roundish, found inside the shells of several species of mollusks, particularly the pearl oyster. 2. Hence, something very precious; a jewel. 3. Something round and clear, as a drop of water or dew. [*Poet.*] 4. (*Print.*) A variety of printing-type, in size between agate and diamond.

This line is printed in the kind of type called *pearl*.

**Pēarl'āsh**, *n.* A somewhat impure carbonate of potassa, obtained by calcining potashes.

**Pēarl'-oys'ter**, *n.* The oyster which yields pearls.

**Pēarl'-whīte**, *n.* A white powder made from nitrate of bismuth, and used as a cosmetic.

**Pēarl'y**, *a.* 1. Containing pearls; abounding with pearls. 2. Resembling pearls.

**Syn.**—Clear; pure; transparent.

**Pēâr'māin**, or **Pēâr-māin'**, *n.* A variety of the apple.

**Pēas'ant**, *n.* [O. Fr. *paisant*, N. Fr. *paysan*, from Lat. *pagus*, the country.] One whose business is rural labor; especially, one of the lowest class of tillers of the soil in European countries.

**Syn.**—Countryman; rustic; swain; hind.

**Pēas'ant-ry**, *n.* The lowest class of tillers of the soil; laborers; peasants; rustics.

**Pēas'-eōd**, *n.* The legume or pericarp of the pea.

**Pēase**, *n. pl.* Peas collectively, or used as food. See PEA.

**Pēat**, *n.* [Allied to A.-S. *pitt*, *pytt*, Eng. *pit*.] A substance consisting of roots and fibres in various stages of decomposition. When dried, it is often used for fuel.

**Pēat'-mōss**, *n.* 1. The vegetables which, when decomposed, become peat. 2. A fen producing peat.

**Pēat'y**, *a.* Composed of peat; resembling peat.

**Pē'bā**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A kind of armadillo found in various parts of South America.

**Pēb'ble**, *n.* [A.-S. *pabol*. Cf. Icel. *pöpull*, a ball.] 1. A small, roundish stone; a stone worn and rounded by the action of water. 2. Transparent and colorless rock-crystal.

**Pēb'bly**, *a.* Full of pebbles; abounding with pebbles.

**Pē-can'** (pe-kän' or pe-kawn'), } *n.* [Fr. *pacane*, Sp. *pa-*

**Pē-cā'nā**, } *cana*.] (*Bot.*) A species of hickory, and its fruit, growing in North America.

**Pēc'a-ry**, *n.* See PECCARY.

**Pēc'ea-bil'i-ty**, *n.* State or quality of being peecable; liability to sin.

**Pēc'ea-ble**, *a.* [From Lat. *peccare*, to sin.] Liable to sin or transgress the divine law.

**Pēc'ea-dil'lo**, *n.* [Sp. *pecadillo*, dim. of *pecado*, Lat. *peccatum*, a sin, from *peccare*, to sin.] A slight trespass or offense; a petty crime or fault. [ful. 2. Offense.]

**Pēc'ean-ċy**, *n.* 1. The quality of being peccant or sin-

**Pēc'eant**, *a.* [Lat. *peccans*, *p. pr.* of *peccare*, to sin.] 1. Sinning; criminal. 2. Morbid; corrupt; not healthy.

**Pēc'ea-ry**, *n.* [The South American name.] A pachyderm about the size and shape of a small hog, but having a white ring around the neck. They are found from Arkansas to Brazil.



Peccary.

**Pēck**, *n.* [Prob. a modification of *pack*.] 1. The fourth part of a bushel; a dry measure of eight quarts. 2. Hence, a great deal; as, to be in a *peck* of troubles. [*Colloq.*]



**Pěck**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PECKED (pěkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PECKING.] [A modification of *pick*, *q. v.*] **1.** To strike with the beak. **2.** To delve or dig with any thing pointed, as with a pick-ax. **3.** To pick up with the beak. **4.** To strike with small and repeated blows.

**Pěck**, *v. i.* To make strokes with the beak, or something like a beak.

**Pěck'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, pecks.

**Pěe'ti-nal**, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a comb.

**Pěe'ti-nal**, *n.* [Lat. *pecten*, *pectinis*, a comb, from *pec-tere*, to comb, Gr. *πεκτείν*.] (*Ichth.*) A fish whose bones resemble the teeth of a comb.

**Pěe'ti-nate**, } *a.* [Lat. *pectinatus*, *p. p.* of *pectinare*, }  
**Pěe'ti-nā'ted**, } to comb, from *pecten*, comb.] (*Nat. Hist.*) Having resemblance to the teeth of a comb.

**Pěe'to-ral**, *a.* [Lat. *pectoralis*, from *pectus*, *pectoris*, the breast.] **1.** Pertaining to the breast. **2.** Relating to diseases of the chest.

**Pěe'to-ral**, *n.* **1.** A breastplate; especially, a sacerdotal vestment worn by the Jewish high priest. **2.** (*Ichth.*) A pectoral fin. **3.** A medicine adapted to cure or relieve complaints of the breast and lungs.

**Pěe'u-lāte**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PECULATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PECULATING.] [Lat. *peculari*, *peculatus*, from *peculium*, private property.] To steal public moneys committed to one's care; to embezzle.

**Pěe'u-lā'tion**, *n.* Act or practice of peculating; embezzlement of public money or goods. [public.]

**Pěe'u-lā'tor**, *n.* One who peculates or defrauds the

**Pe-eū'liar** (pe-kū'lyar), *a.* [Lat. *peculiaris*, from *peculium*, private property.] **1.** Belonging solely or especially to an individual; not general; appropriate. **2.** Particular; individual.

**Syn.** — Special; especial. — *Peculiar* is from the Roman *peculium*, which was a thing emphatically and distinctively one's own, and hence was dear. The former sense always belongs to *peculiar*; as, a *peculiar* style, *peculiar* manners, &c.; and usually so much of the latter as to involve feelings of interest: as, *peculiar* care, watchfulness, satisfaction, &c. Nothing of this kind belongs to *special* and *especial*. They mark simply the relation of *species* to *genus*, and denote that there is something in this case more than ordinary; as, a *special* act of Congress; *especial* pains, &c.

**Pe-eū'liar**, *n.* **1.** Exclusive property. **2.** (*Eng. Canon Law.*) A particular parish or church having jurisdiction within itself, and exemption from that of the bishop's court.

**Pe-eū'liar-i-ty** (-yăr'ī-), *n.* **1.** Quality of being peculiar; appropriateness; speciality; individuality. **2.** That which is peculiar; individuality; particularity.

**Pe-eū'liar-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PECULIARIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PECULIARIZING.] To appropriate; to make peculiar.

**Pe-eū'liar-ly** (pe-kū'lyar-lī), *adv.* In a peculiar manner; particularly; singly; unusually; especially.

**Pe-eū'n'ia-ry** (pe-kū'n'ya-rī), *a.* [Lat. *pecuniarius*, from *pecunia*, money, originally property in cattle, from *pecus*, cattle. Cf. PECULIUM.] **1.** Relating to money, or to wealth or property. **2.** Consisting of money.

**Pěd'a-gōg'ic**, } *a.* Suiting or belonging to a teacher  
**Pěd'a-gōg'ic-al**, } of children, or to a pedagogue.

**Pěd'a-gōg'ism**, *n.* Business, character, and manners of a pedagogue.

**Pěd'a-gōgue**, *n.* [Lat. *pædagogus*, Gr. *παιδαγωγός*, from *παῖς*, *παιδός*, a boy, and *ἄγειν*, to lead, guide.] **1.** A teacher of children; a schoolmaster. **2.** One who by teaching has become formal, positive, or pedantic in his habits; a pedant.

**Pěd'al**, *a.* [Lat. *pedalis*, from *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] Pertaining to a foot.

**Pěd'al**, *n.* (*Mus.*) A lever, acted on by the foot, as in the piano-forte to raise a damper, or in the organ to open and close certain pipes.

**Pěd'ant**, *n.* [It. *pedante*, orig. a pedagogue, contr. from *pedagogante*, Lat. *pædagogans*, *p. pr.* of *pædagogare*, to teach children.] One who makes a display of learning; a pretender to superior knowledge.

**Pe-dānt'ic**, } *a.* Suiting, belonging to, or resembling,  
**Pe-dānt'ic-al**, } a pedant; ostentatious of learning.

**Pe-dānt'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In a pedantical manner

**Pěd'ant-ry**, *n.* Vain ostentation of learning or of knowledge of any kind.

**Pěd'dle**, *v. i.* [A modification of *paddle*, dim. of *pad*, to go.] **1.** To go from place to place or from house to house and retail goods; to hawk. **2.** To be busy about trifles.

**Pěd'dle**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PEDDLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PEDDLING.] To retail by carrying around from customer to customer; to hawk.

**Pěd'dler**, *n.* One who peddles; a traveling trader.

**Pěd'dler-y**, *n.* The trade or the goods of a peddler, hawking; small wares sold by peddlers.

**Pěd'es-tal**, *n.* [From Lat. *pes*, *pedis*, foot, and O. H. Ger. *stal*, station, place, from *stallan*, *stellan*, to place.] (*Arch.*) The base or foot of a column, statue, vase, lamp, or the like.

**Pe-dēs'tri-an**, *a.* Going on foot; performed on foot.

**Pe-dēs'tri-an**, *n.* One who walks or journeys on foot.

**Pe-dēs'tri-an-ism**, *n.* The act or practice of a pedestrian; walking; going on foot.

**Pe-dēs'tri-an-ize**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PEDESTRIANIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PEDESTRIANIZING.] To practice walking.

**Pěd'i-cel**, *n.* [Lat. *pediculus*, *pediculus*, dim. of *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] (*Bot.*) The stalk that supports one flower only, when there are several on a peduncle.

**Pěd'i-gree**, *n.* [Contr. from Fr. *par degrés*, by degrees; for a pedigree is properly a genealogical table which records the relationship of families by degrees.] Line of ancestors; descent; lineage; genealogy; register of a line of ancestors.

By some authorities, this word is said to be derived from the French *ped-de-grue* (crane's foot), a name formerly applied to the heraldic genealogical trees from their form.

**Pěd'i-ment**, *n.* [From Lat. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] (*Arch.*) The triangular or arched ornamental facing of a portico, or a similar decoration over doors, windows, gates, &c.

**Pěd'lar**, } *n.* See PEDDLER.  
**Pěd'ler**, }

**Pěd'o-bāp'tism**, *n.* [From Gr. *παῖς*, *παιδός*, a child, and *βάπτισμα*, *βαπτισμός*, baptism.] The baptism of infants or of children.

**Pěd'o-bāp'tist**, *n.* One who holds to infant baptism.

**Pe-dōm'e-ter**, *n.* [From Lat. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot, and Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] (*Mech.*) An instrument for indicating the number of steps taken in walking, and so ascertaining the distance passed over.

**Pe-dūn'ele** (pe-dūnk'l), *n.* [Lat. *pedunculus*, dim. of *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] (*Bot.*) The stem or stalk that supports the flower and fruit of a plant.

**Pe-dūn'eu-lar**, *a.* Pertaining to, or growing from, a peduncle.

**Peek**, *v. i.* To peep; to look slyly, or through a crevice, or with the eyes half closed.

**Peel**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PEELED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PEELING.] [From Lat. *pilare*, to deprive of hair, to plunder, pillage, from *pilus*, a hair; or from *pilare* in *compilare*, to plunder, pillage.] **1.** To strip off the skin, bark, or rind of; to flay; to decorticate. **2.** To strip or tear, as the skin of an animal, the bark of a tree, &c. **3.** Hence, to plunder; to pillage.

**Peel**, *v. i.* To come off, as the skin, bark, or rind.

**Peel**, *n.* The skin or rind of any thing.

**Peel**, *n.* [Lat. *pala*.] A kind of wooden shovel, used by bakers; hence, any large fire-shovel.

**Peel'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, peels, strips, or flays; a plunderer; a pillager.

**Peep**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PEEPED (peept); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PEEPING.] [D. *piepen*, Ger. *pipen*, Lat. *pipire*, to peep, pip, chirp; hence, to begin to appear, the sound which chickens make upon the first breaking of the shell being transferred to the look accompanying it.] **1.** To cry, as a chicken hatching or newly hatched; to chirp. **2.** To begin to appear; to look out slyly, through a crevice, or with the eyes half closed.

**Peep**, *n.* **1.** The cry of a young chicken; chirp. **2.** First outlook or appearance; a sly look.

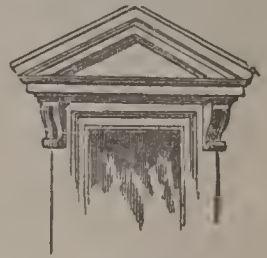
**Peep'er**, *n.* **1.** A chicken just breaking the shell; a young bird. **2.** One who peeps or looks out slyly; a spy. **3.** The eye. [*Cant.*]

**Peer**, *n.* [From Lat. *par*, equal.] **1.** One of the same rank, quality, endowments, &c.; an equal; a match; a mate. **2.** A comrade; a companion; an associate. **3.** A nobleman.

**Peer**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PEERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PEERING.] [Norm. Fr. *perer*, equiv. to Fr. *paraître*, Lat.



Pedestal.



Pediment.



Peduncle.



*parere*. Cf. APPEAR.] To look narrowly, curiously, or sharply; to peep.

**Peer'age**, *n.* 1. The rank or dignity of a peer. 2. The [body of peers.]

**Peer'ess**, *n.* The consort of a peer; a noble lady.

**Peer'less**, *a.* Having no peer or equal; unequalled; matchless; superlative.

**Peer'less-ly**, *adv.* In a peerless manner; matchlessly.

**Peer'less-ness**, *n.* The state of being peerless.

**Pe'e'vish**, *a.* [O. Eng. *pevische*, *pevisse*, *pevyssse*, most prob. corrupt. from Fr. *pervers*, Eng. *perverse*, *q. v.*, the letter *r* in each syllable being omitted.] 1. Habitually fretful; easily vexed or fretted. 2. Expressing discontent and fretfulness.

**Syn.** — Fretful; querulous; petulant; cross; ill-natured; ill-tempered; testy; spleeny; irritable; waspish; captious; discontented.

**Pe'e'vish-ly**, *adv.* In a peevish manner; fretfully.

**Pe'e'vish-ness**, *n.* The quality of being peevish; fretfulness; petulance.

**Pēg**, *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *piic* or *pic*, a little needle or pin, *pyccan*, to prick.] A wooden nail or pin.

**Pēg**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PEGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PEGGING.] 1. To fasten with pegs. 2. Hence, to confine, restrict, restrain, or limit.

**Pē'kōe**, or **Pēk'ōe**, *n.* [Chin. *pih-haou*, Fr. *pé-kaou*, *pé-ko.*] A kind of black tea.

**Pe-lā'gi-an**, *n.* (*Ecc. Hist.*) A follower of *Pelagius*, a monk of the 4th cent. who denied the received doctrines in respect to original sin, free will, grace, and the merit of good works.

**Pe-lā'gi-an-ism**, *n.* The doctrines of *Pelagius*.

**Pēl'e-ean**, *n.* See PELICAN.

**Pēl'e-rine**, *n.* [Fr. *pélerine*, a tippet, fr. *pélerin*, a pilgrim, palmer, from Lat. *peregrinus*, foreign, alien.] A lady's long cape, with ends coming down before.

**Pēlf**, *n.* [Abbrev. from O. Eng. *pel'fry*, booty, from Lat. *pilare*, to plunder, and *facere*, to make. Cf. PILFER.] Money; riches; wealth; — generally conveying the idea of something ill gotten or worthless.

**Pēl'i-ean**, *n.* [Lat. *pelicanus*, *pelicanus*, Gr. *πελεκάν*, *πελεκας*, *πελικάν*, *πελεκάνος*, the woodpecker, the joiner-bird, and also a water-bird of the pelican kind, from *πελεκάν*, to hew with an ax, from *πέλεκυς*, an ax.] 1. (*Ornith.*) A large web-footed water-fowl remarkable for its enormous bill, to the lower edge of which is attached a pouch, capable of holding many quarts of water. 2. A chemical glass vessel, or alembic, with a tubulated head, from which two opposite and crooked beaks pass out, and enter again at the belly of the cucurbit.



Pelican.

**Pe-lisse'** (*pe-lees'*), *n.* [From Lat. *pelliceus*, *pellicea*, made of skins, from *pellis*, a skin.] A silk robe or habit worn by ladies.

**Pēll**, *n.* [Lat. *pellis*, a skin.] 1. A skin or hide. 2. A roll of parchment.

**Pēl'let**, *n.* [L. Lat. *pelota*, *pilota*, from Lat. *pila*, a ball.] A little ball.

**Pēl'li-ele**, *n.* [Lat. *pellicula*, dim. of *pellis*, skin.] A thin skin, film, or crust.

**Pēll-mēll'**, *adv.* [Fr. *pêlé-mêlé*, prob. from *pelle*, a shovel, and *mêler*, to mix, as when different kinds of grain are heaped up and mixed with a shovel.] In utter confusion; with disorderly mixture.

**Pel-lū'cid**, *a.* [Lat. *pellucidus*, from *per*, very, and *lucidus*, clear, bright.] Admitting the passage of light; translucent; clear.

**Pēl'lu-çid'i-ty**, } *n.* Quality of being pellucid; partial  
**Pel-lū'çid-ness**, } or imperfect transparency.

**Pēlt**, *n.* [Ger. *pelz*, a pelt, fur. See PELISSE.] The skin of a beast with the hair on; an undressed hide.

**Pēlt**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PELTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PELTING.] [Fr. *peloter*, to knock about the ball, to pelt with snowballs, to beat, from *pelote*, a ball; or contracted from *pellet*, *q. v.*] 1. To strike with pellets or missiles. 2. To use as a missile.

**Pēlt**, *n.* A blow or stroke from something thrown.

**Pēl'tate**, } *a.* [From Lat. *pelta*, a small shield in the

**Pēl'tā-ted**, } shape of a half-moon; Gr. *πέλιτη*.] (*Bot.*) Shaped like a shield; — said of a leaf or other organ.

**Pēlt'-mōn'ger** (*-mūng'ger*), *n.* A dealer in pelts or raw hides.

**Pēlt'ry**, *n.* [Fr. *pelletterie*, *peltry*, *furriery*, from Lat. *pellis*, a skin. See PELT.] 1. Skins with the fur on them; furs. 2. A worthless or refuse object.

**Pēl'vic**, *a.* Pertaining to the pelvis.

**Pēl'vis**, *n.* [Lat. *pelvis*, a basin, laver.] (*Anat.*) The open, bony structure at the lower extremity of the body, inclosing the internal urinary and genital organs.

**Pēm'mi-can**, *n.* 1. Meat cut in thin slices, divested of fat, and dried in the sun. 2. Meat cut in thin slices, dried, pounded, mixed with melted fat and dried fruit, and compressed into bags.

**Pēn**, *n.* [Lat. *penna*, Icel. *penni*, A.-S. *pinu*.] An instrument used for writing; — often used figuratively for one who uses a pen; a writer.

**Pēn**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PENNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PENNING.] To write; to compose and commit to paper.

**Pēn**, *n.* [See *infra*.] A small inclosure for beasts.

**Pēn**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PENNED, or PENT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PENNING.] [O. Eng. *pinne*, *pynnen*, to bolt a door; A.-S. *on-pinuian*, to bolt in.] To confine in a small inclosure or narrow place.

**Pē'n'al**, *a.* [Lat. *panalis*, from *pæna*, punishment; Gr. *ποινή*.] Pertaining to punishment; as, (*a.*) Enacting or threatening punishment. (*b.*) Incurring punishment. (*c.*) Inflicting punishment.

**Pē'n'al-ty**, *n.* [Contr. from *penalty*.] 1. Penal retribution; punishment for crime or offense. 2. Forfeiture; fine.

**Pēn'ançe**, *n.* [O. Fr. *penance*, O. It. *penanza*. See PAIN.] Suffering imposed or submitted to as a punishment for faults, or as an expression of penitence.

**Pen-ā'tēs**, *n. pl.* [Lat., from the root *pen*, whence *penitus*, inward, interior.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) The household gods of the ancient Italians.

**Pēn'e-ase**, *n.* A case or holder for a pen.

**Pēnçe**, *n. pl.* of *penny*. See PENNY.

**Penchant** (*pōng'shōng'*), *n.* [Fr., from *pencher*, to incline, bend, as if from Lat. *pendicare*, from *pendere*, to hang down.] Inclination; decided taste.

**Pēn'çil**, *n.* [Lat. *penicillum* and *penicillus*, equiv. to *peniculus*, dim. of *penis*, a tail.] 1. A small brush used by painters. 2. An instrument used for writing and drawing. 3. Hence, the art, capacity, or instrument of painting, drawing, or describing. 4. (*Opt.*) An aggregate or collection of rays of light.

**Pēn'çil**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PENCILLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PENCILING.] To paint or draw; to mark with a pencil.

**Pēn'er-raft**, *n.* 1. Penmanship; chirography. 2. Art of composing or writing; authorship.

**Pēnd'ant**, *n.* [Fr., from *pendre*, to hang, Lat. *pendere*.] 1. A hanging appendage, especially of an ornamental character; — also, an appendix or addition. 2. An earring. 3. (*Arch.*) A hanging ornament on roofs, ceilings, &c., much used in Gothic architecture. 4. A picture or print which hangs as a companion of another. 5. A pennant. See PENNANT.

**Pēnd'en-çy**, *n.* State of being undecided; suspense.

**Pēnd'ent**, *a.* [Lat. *pendens*, *p. pr.* of *pendere*, to hang, be suspended.] 1. Suspended; depending; pendulous; hanging. 2. Jutting over; projecting; overhanging.

**Pēnd'ing**, *p. a.* [Lat. *pendere*, to hang, be suspended.] Remaining undecided; in suspense.

**Pēnd'ing**, *prep.* During the pendency or continuance of; during.

**Pēnd'u-loūs** (77), *a.* [Lat. *pendulus*, from *pendere*, to hang.] Supported from above; pendent loosely; hanging; swinging. [lous.]

**Pēnd'u-loūs-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being pendu-

**Pēnd'u-lūm**, *n.*; *pl.* PĒND'U-LŪMŪ. [N. Lat., from *pendulus*, hanging, swinging. See *supra*.] A body so suspended from a fixed point as to swing freely to and fro by the alternate action of gravity and momentum.

**Pēn'e-tra-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being penetrable.

**Pēn'e-tra-ble**, *a.* 1. Capable of being penetrated. 2. Susceptible of moral or intellectual impression.

**Pēn'e-trā'li-ā**, *n. pl.* [Lat., from *penetrabilis*, penetrating, internal. See PENETRATE.] The recesses of a temple, palace, and the like; hence, hidden things or secrets.

**Pēn'e-trançe**, } *n.* Quality of being penetrant; power  
**Pēn'e-tran-çy**, } of entering or piercing.

**Pēn'e-trāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PENETRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PENETRATING.] [Lat. *penetrare*, *penetratum*, from the root *pen*. See PENATES.] 1. To enter into; to make way into the interior of; to pierce. 2. To touch with feeling; to make sensible; to affect. 3. To arrive at the inner contents or meaning of; to comprehend. [intellect or the feelings.]

**Pēn'e-trāte**, *v. i.* To pass; to make way; to affect the

**Pēn'e-trā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of penetrating; physical or mental entrance into the interior of any thing. 2. Acuteness; sharp discernment.



**Syn.** — Discernment ; sagacity ; sagaciousness ; sharpness ; discrimination. See DISCERNMENT.

**Pěn'e-trā'tive**, *a.* Tending to penetrate ; piercing.  
**Pěn'e-trā'tive-ness**, *n.* Quality of being penetrative.

**Pěn'guin** (pěn'gwin), *n.* [From Lat. *pinguis*, fat.] (*Ornith.*) A web-footed marine bird. It is unable to fly, but swims and dives well. It is found only in the south temperate and frigid regions.

**Pen-īn'su-lā** (-sū- or -shū-), *n.* [Lat. *peninsula*, or *pænisula*, from *pæne*, almost, nearly, and *insula*, island.] A portion of land nearly surrounded by water, and connected with the larger body of land by a narrow neck or isthmus.

**Pen-īn'su-lar** (-sū- or -shū-), *a.* In the form or state of a peninsula ; pertaining to a peninsula.

**Pěn'nis**, *n.* [Lat.] The male organ of generation. [penitent.]

**Pěn'i-tençe**, *n.* Condition of being



Penguin.

**Syn.** — Repentance ; contrition ; compunction ; remorse.

**Pěn'i-tent**, *a.* [Lat. *pœnitens*, *p. pr.* of *pœnitere*, to repent.] Repentant ; contrite ; sincerely affected by a sense of guilt, and resolving on amendment of life.

**Pěn'i-tent**, *n.* **1.** One who repents of sin. **2.** One under church censure, but admitted to penance. **3.** One under the direction of a confessor.

**Pěn'i-těn'tial**, *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or expressing penitence.

**Pěn'i-těn'tia-ry** (-sha-rĭ), *a.* Relating to penance, or to the rules and measures of penance.

**Pěn'i-těn'tia-ry**, *n.* **1.** One who prescribes the rules and measures of penance. **2.** One who does penance. **3.** A house of correction in which offenders are confined for punishment and reformation, and compelled to labor. [tence.]

**Pěn'i-tent-ly**, *adv.* In a penitent manner ; with penitence.

**Pěn'knife** (pěn'if), *n.* ; *pl.* PÉN'KNĪVES. A small knife used for making and mending pens.

**Pěn'man**, *n.* ; *pl.* PÉN'MEN. One who uses the pen. (*a.*) One who writes a good hand. (*b.*) An author ; a composer.

**Pěn'man-shĭp**, *n.* **1.** Use of the pen in writing ; the art of writing. **2.** Manner of writing ; chirography.

**Pěn'nant**, *n.* [Either fr. Lat. *penna*, feather, fr. *pendere*, to hang down, or from *pannus*, a cloth.] (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A small flag ; a banner ; a long, narrow piece of bunting, worn at the mast-heads of vessels of war. (*b.*) A rope or strap to which a purchase is hooked.

**Pěn'nāte**, } *a.* [Lat. *pennatus*, feathered, winged, from *penna*, feather, wing.] Winged ; plume-shaped.

**Pěn'ni-less**, *a.* [From *penny*.] Moneyless ; destitute of money.

**Pěn'non**, *n.* **1.** A wing ; pinion. **2.** A pennant ; a flag or streamer.

**Pěn'ny**, *n.* ; *pl.* PÉN'NIES, or PÉNÇE. Pennies denotes the number of coins ; *pence*, the amount of pennies in value. [A.-S. *penig*, *peneg*, *pening*, *pending*, O. H. Ger. *pendig*, *pendig*, Icel. *peningr*, cattle ; money.] **1.** The twelfth part of a shilling, equal in value to four farthings, or about two cents. **2.** Hence, a small sum ; a groat ; — also money in general, in certain phrases.

**Pěn'ny**, *a.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *pound*, vulgarly pron. *pun*.] Containing a thousand in every pound's weight ; — said of nails, and used chiefly in composition ; as, *ten-penny nails*, of which a thousand weighed ten pounds.

**Pěn'ny-a-lĭn'er**, *n.* One who furnishes matter to a public journal at so much a line ; a writer for pay.

**Pěn'ny-pōst**, *n.* One who carries letters from the post-office, and delivers them to the proper persons for a penny, or other small compensation.

**Pěn'ny-roy'al**, *n.* (*Bot.*) An aromatic herb growing in Europe ; also, a North American plant resembling it.

**Pěn'ny-weight** (-wāt), *n.* A troy weight containing 24 grains, or the 20th part of an ounce. It was anciently the weight of a silver penny. [larger.]

**Pěn'ny-wĭse'**, *a.* Saving small sums at the hazard of  
**Pěn'ny-wōrth** (pěn'ny-wūrth, *colloq.* pěn'nurth), *n.* **1.** As much as is bought for a penny. **2.** Good or ad-



Pennant.

vantageous bargain ; purchase made. **3.** A small quantity ; a bit.

**Pěn'sĭle**, *a.* [Lat. *pensilis*, from *pendere*, to hang.] Hanging ; pendent ; pendulous.

**Pěn'sĭle-ness**, *n.* The state of being pensile.

**Pěn'sĭon**, *n.* [Lat. *pensio*, a paying, payment, from *pendere*, *pensum*, to weigh, to pay.] A stated allowance to a person in consideration of past services ; especially, a yearly stipend paid by government to retired public officers, disabled soldiers, needy authors, &c.

**Pěn'sĭon**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PENSIONED ; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PENSIONING.] To grant a pension to.

**Pěn'sĭon-a-ry**, *a.* **1.** Maintained by, or receiving, a pension. **2.** Consisting of a pension.

**Pěn'sĭon-a-ry**, *n.* **1.** A person who receives a pension for past services. **2.** One of the chief municipal magistrates of the towns in Holland and Zealand.

**Pěn'sĭon-er**, *n.* **1.** One who receives an annual allowance for services ; a dependent. **2.** [Fr. *pensionnaire*, one who pays for his board.] A student of the second rank, in the universities of Cambridge (Eng.), and Dublin, who is not dependent on the foundation for support.

**Pěn'sĭve**, *a.* [It. *pensare*, to think or reflect, fr. *pensare*, to weigh, ponder, consider, intens. form of *pendere*, to weigh.] **1.** Thoughtful, sober, or sad. **2.** Expressing thoughtfulness with sadness.

**Pěn'sĭve-ly**, *adv.* In a pensive manner.

**Pěn'sĭve-ness**, *n.* The state of being pensive ; gloomy thoughtfulness ; melancholy.

**Pěn'stōck**, *n.* **1.** [Prob. from Eng. *pen*, that is, quill, and *stock*, the water often being discharged through a quill or other small pipe.] A close trough or tube of planks for conducting water, as to a water-wheel. **2.** The barrel of a wooden pump. **3.** The handle of a pen.

**Pěnt**, *p. p.* or *a.* [From *pen*.] Shut up ; closely confined.

**Pěn'ta-căp'su-lar**, *a.* [Gr. *πέντε*, five, and Lat. *capsula*, small box.] (*Bot.*) Having five capsules.

**Pěn'ta-chōrd**, *n.* [Gr. *πεντάχορδος*, five-stringed, from *πέντε*, five, and *χορδή*, string, chord.] **1.** An instrument of music with five strings. **2.** An order or system of five sounds.

**Pěn'ta-gon**, *n.* [Gr. *πεντάγωνον*, from *πέντε*, five, and *γωνία*, angle.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure having five angles, and, consequently, five sides.



Pentagon.

**Pen-tăg'o-nal**, *a.* Having five corners or angles.

**Pěn'ta-grăph**, *n.* The same as PANTOGRAPH, *q. v.* [sides.]

**Pěn'ta-hē'dral**, *a.* Having five equal

**Pěn'ta-hē'dron**, *n.* [Gr. *πέντε*, five, and *ἔδρα*, seat, base.] A solid figure having five equal sides.

**Pen-tăm'e-ter**, *n.* [Gr. *πεντάμετρος*, from *πέντε*, five, and *μέτρον*, measure.] (*Gr. & Lat. Pros.*) A verse of five feet, of which the first two may be either dactyls or spondees, the third is always a spondee, and the last two anapests.

**Pent-ăn'gu-lar**, *a.* [Gr. *πέντε*, five, and Lat. *angulus*, angle.] Having five corners or angles.

**Pěn'tap-tōte**, *n.* [Gr. *πέντε*, five, and *πτωτός*, fallen, declined, from *πίπτειν*, to fall.] (*Gram.*) A noun having five cases.

**Pěn'ta-spăst**, *n.* [Gr. *πεντάσπαστον*, from *πέντε*, five, and *σπών*, to draw, to pull.] An engine with five pulleys.

**Pěn'ta-stĭch** (-stĭk), *n.* [Gr. *πεντάστιχος*, of five lines or verses, from *πέντε*, five, and *στίχος*, line, verse.] A composition consisting of five verses.

**Pěn'ta-stĭle**, *n.* [Gr. *πέντε*, five, and *στύλος*, pillar.] (*Arch.*) An edifice with five columns in front.

**Pěn'ta-teŭch**, *n.* [Gr. *πεντάτευχος*, from *πέντε*, five, and *τεŭχος*, a tool, implement, a book.] The first five books of the Old Testament.

**Pěn'ta-teŭch'al**, *a.* Pertaining to the Pentateuch.

**Pěn'te-cōst**, *n.* [Gr. *πεντηκοστή* (sc. *ἡμέρα*), the fiftieth day, Pentecost.] **1.** A festival of the Jews, on the fiftieth day after the Passover. It was instituted in commemoration of the gift of the law on the fiftieth day after the departure from Egypt. **2.** Whitsuntide, a festival in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the apostles. (*Acts*, ii.)

**Pěn'te-cōst'al**, *a.* Pertaining to Pentecost, or to Whitsuntide.

**Pěnt'house**, *n.* [Fr. *pente*, inclination, for *pende*, from Lat. *pendere*, to hang down, and Eng. *house*.] A shed standing aslope from the main wall or building ; a lean-to.

**Pěn'tile**, *n.* See PANTILE.

**Pěnt'rōof**, *n.* [Fr. *pente*, inclination, slope, and Eng. *roof*.] A roof with a slope on one side only.



**Pē'nult**, or **Pe-nūlt'**, *n.* [Abbreviated from *penultima*.] (*Gram. & Pros.*) The last syllable but one of a word.

**Pe-nūlt'i-mā**, *n.* [Lat. (sc. *syllaba*), from *penultimus*, *pēnultimus*, the last but one, from *pæne*, almost, and *ultimus*, the last.] The same as PENULT.

**Pe-nūlt'i-mate** (45), *a.* Of the last syllable but one; next before the last. [word; penult.]

**Pe-nūlt'i-mate**, *n.* The last syllable but one of a

**Pe-nūm'brā**, *n.* [Lat. *pæne*, almost, and *umbra*, shade.] **1.** (*Astron.*) The shadow cast, in an eclipse, where the light is partly, but not wholly, cut off by the intervening body. **2.** (*Paint.*) The point of a picture where the shade blends with the light.

**Pe-nū'ri-oūs** (89), *a.* **1.** Showing penury or scarcity. **2.** Excessively saving in the use of money; parsimonious to a fault.

**Syn.**—Avaricious; covetous; parsimonious; miserly; niggardly; sordid. See AVARICIOUS.

**Pe-nū'ri-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In a penurious manner.

**Pe-nū'ri-oūs-ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being penurious; scantiness; parsimony.

**Syn.**—Parsimoniousness; covetousness; avarice; closeness.

**Pēn'u-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *penuria*, allied to Gr. *πέινα*, hunger, *πενία*, poverty, need.] Absence of means or resources; want; indigence; poverty.

**Pē'on**, *n.* [Fr. *péon*, a foot-soldier in India. Sp. *peon*, one who travels on foot. a foot-soldier, a pawn in chess; Hind. *piyādah*, a foot-soldier. See PAWN.] **1.** In India, a native constable. **2.** In Mexico, a debtor held by his creditor in a form of qualified servitude, to work out a debt; a serf.

**Pē'o-ny**, *n.* [Gr. *παωνία*, Lat. *pæonia*, from *Παιονία*, Pæonia, a large country north of Macedonia.] (*Bot.*) A plant having beautiful, showy flowers.

**Peo'ple** (pē'pl), *n.* [O. Eng. *peple*, *people*, Lat. *populus*.] **1.** The body of persons who compose a community; tribe, nation, or race.

**Peo'ple** is a collective noun, generally construed with a plural verb, and only occasionally used in the plural in the sense of nations or races.

**2.** Hence, persons generally; folks. **3.** The mass of a community as distinguished from a special class, as the noble or clerical; the populace; the vulgar.

**Syn.**—Nation.—When speaking of a state, we use *people* for the mass of the community, as distinguished from their rulers, and *nation* for the entire political body, including the rulers. In another sense of the term, *nation* describes those who are descended from the same stock; and in this sense the Germans regard themselves as one *nation*, though politically subject to different forms of government.

**Peo'ple** (pē'pl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PEOPLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PEOPLING.] To stock with inhabitants; to populate.

**Pēp'per**, *n.* [Lat. *piper*, Gr. *πέπερι*, Skr. *pippali*.] (*Bot.*) A climbing plant and its fruit, of which there are very numerous species. Pepper has a strong, aromatic smell, and a hot, pungent taste.

**Pēp'per**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PEPPERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PEPPERING.] **1.** To sprinkle with pepper. **2.** To pelt with shot. [food.]

**Pēp'per-bōx**, *n.* A small box, for sprinkling pepper on

**Pēp'per-cōrn**, *n.* **1.** The berry or fruit of the pepper-plant. **2.** Hence, something of insignificant value.]

**Pēp'per-grāss**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of cress, sometimes cultivated for the table.

**Pēp'per-idge**, *n.* [See PIPERIDGE.] (*Bot.*) The tupelo, or black gum, a tree with very tough wood.

**Pēp'per-mīnt**, *n.* [Eng. *pepper* and *mint*.] (*Bot.*) An aromatic and pungent plant; also, a liquor distilled from the plant.

**Pēp'per-sauce**, *n.* A condiment for the table made by steeping small red peppers in vinegar.

**Pēp'per-y**, *a.* **1.** Relating to, or having the qualities of, pepper; hot; pungent. **2.** Irritable.

**Pēp'sin**, *n.* [Gr. *πέψις*, a cooking, digestion, from *πέπτειν*, to cook, digest.] A substance secreted by the stomach of animals, and present in the gastric juice. [tion.]

**Pēp'tic**, *a.* [See *supra*.] Relating to or promoting digestion. **Pēr'ad-vēnt'ūre**, *adv.* [Prefix *per*, by, and *adventure*, q. v.] By chance; perhaps; it may be.

**Per-ām'bu-lāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERAMBULATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERAMBULATING.] [Lat. *perambulare*, *perambulum*, from the prefix *per*, through, and *ambulare*, to walk.] To walk through or over; to go round or about.

**Per-ām'bu-lā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of perambulating, or of passing or walking through or over. **2.** An annual survey of boundaries.

**Per-ām'bu-lā'tor**, *n.* **1.** One who perambulates. **2.** An instrument for measuring distances.

**Per-çēiv'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being perceived.

**Per-çēiv'a-bly**, *adv.* So as to be perceived.

**Per-çēiv'e'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERCEIVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERCEIVING.] [Lat. *percipere*, from the prefix *per* and *capere*, to take, receive.] **1.** To obtain knowledge of through the senses. **2.** To take intellectual cognizance of; to see to be true.

**Syn.**—To discern; distinguish; observe; see; feel; know; understand.—To discern.—To *perceive* a thing is to apprehend it as presented to the senses or the intellect; to *discern* is to mark differences, or to see a thing as distinguished from others around it. We may *perceive* a man and a woman afar off without being able to *discern* which is the one and which the other.

**Per-çēiv'er**, *n.* One who perceives or observes.

**Per-çēt'āge**, *n.* [From *per cent*, Lat. *per centum*. See CENT.] (*Com.*) The allowance, duty, or commission on a hundred. [ceptible.]


**Per-çēp'ti-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* State or quality of being perceptible; capable of being perceived; discernible; perceivable. [be perceived.]

**Per-çēp'ti-bly**, *adv.* In a perceptible manner; so as to

**Per-çēp'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *perceptio*. See PERCEIVE.] **1.** Act of perceiving; cognizance by the senses or intellect; discernment, cognition. **2.** (*Psychology*.) The faculty of perceiving; the act of apprehending material objects or qualities through the senses.

**Syn.**—Idea; conception; sentiment; sensation; observation.

**Per-çēp'tive**, *a.* Having the faculty of perceiving; used in perception.

**Pērch** (14), *n.* [Lat. *perca*, Gr. *πέρκη*, so called from its dusky color, from *πέρκος*, dark-colored, dusky.] (*Ichth.*) A fish of several species, inhabiting both fresh and salt water, and having sharp long fins.  **Pērch**.

**Pērch**, *n.* [Lat. *pertica*.] **1.** A pole; a long staff; a rod. **2.** A measure of length containing five yards and a half; a rod. **3.** A pole for fowls to alight and rest upon; a roost.

**Pērch**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERCHED (pērch't); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERCHING.] To light or settle on a fixed body, as a bird.

**Pērch**, *v. t.* To place on a fixed object or perch.

**Per-chānce'**, *adv.* By chance; perhaps; peradventure.

**Pērch'er**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) One of an order of birds which perch or light on trees, &c. [perception.]

**Per-çip'i-ençe**, *n.* Quality or act of being percipient;

**Per-çip'i-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *percipiens*, *p. pr.* of *percipere*. See PERCEIVE.] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving.

**Pēr'co-lāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PERCOLATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PERCOLATING.] [Lat. *percolare*, *percolatum*, fr. the prefix *per*, through, and *colare*, to strain.] To cause to pass through small interstices, as a liquor; to filter.

**Pēr'co-lāte**, *v. i.* To pass through small interstices; to filter. [filtrating; straining.]

**Pēr'co-lā'tion**, *n.* The act of percolating, or filtering;

**Pēr'co-lā'tor**, *n.* A filtering machine.

**Per-çūs'sion** (-kūsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *percussio*, *percutere*, *percussum*, from the prefix *per*, through, and *quater*, to shake, strike.] **1.** Act of striking one body against another; forcible collision, especially such as gives a sound or report. **2.** Hence, the effect of violent collision; vibratory shock. **3.** (*Med.*) Act of determining the condition of an internal organ by the sound given when the external surface is gently knocked upon.

*Percussion cap*, a small copper cap or cup, containing fulminating powder, and used in a percussion-lock to explode gunpowder.—*Percussion-lock*, a lock of a gun in which gunpowder is exploded by fire obtained from the percussion of fulminating powder.

**Per-çūs'sive**, *a.* Striking against.

**Per-çū'tient** (-shent), *n.* [Lat. *percutiens*, *p. pr.* of *percutere*. See PERCUSSION.] That which strikes, or has power to strike.

**Per-dī'tion** (-dīsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *perditio*, from *perdere*, *perditum*, to ruin, to lose.] **1.** Entire loss; utter destruction; ruin. **2.** Future misery or eternal death.

**Per-dū'**, or **Pēr'du**, } *a.* [Fr. *perdu*, from *perdue*, **Per-dūe'**, or **Pēr'due**, } lost, *p. p.* of *perdre*, to lose, Lat. *perdere*.] **1.** Lost to view; in concealment. **2.** Abandoned; employed on desperate purposes.

**Pēr'e-gri-nāte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *peregrinari*, *peregrinatus*, from *peregrinus*, foreign, from pref. *per*, through, over, and *ager*, *agri*, a territory, field.] To travel from place to place; to live in a foreign country.



**Pēr'e-gri-nā'tion**, *n.* A traveling from one country to another; abode in foreign countries.

**Pēr'e-gri-nā'tor**, *n.* A traveler into foreign countries.

**Pēr'emp-to-ri-ly**, *adv.* In a peremptory manner; absolutely; positively.

**Pēr'emp-to-ri-ness**, *n.* Quality of being peremptory; positiveness; absolute decision.

**Pēr'emp-to-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *peremptorius*, destructive, decisive, final, from *perimere*, *peremptum*, to take away entirely, to destroy, from prefix *per*, thoroughly, and O. Lat. *emere*, to take.] **1.** Precluding debate or expostulation. **2.** Positive in opinion or judgment.

**Syn.** — Decisive; express; absolute; authoritative; arbitrary; dogmatical.

**Per-ēn'ni-al**, *a.* [Lat. *perennis*, from the prefix *per*, through, and *annus*, year.] **1.** Lasting through the year. **2.** Hence, continuing without stop or intermission. **3.** (*Bot.*) Continuing more than two years.

**Syn.** — Perpetual; unceasing; never-failing; unending; ceaseless; constant; enduring; permanent; uninterrupted; continual.

**Per-ēn'ni-al**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant which lives or continues more than two years.

**Per-ēn'ni-al-ly**, *adv.* Continually; without ceasing.

**Per-ēn'ni-ty**, *n.* Quality of being perennial; lasting continuance.

**Pēr'fect** (14, 115), *a.* [Lat. *perfectus*, p. p. of *perficere*, to perform, finish, from prefix *per*, through, and *facere*, to make, do.] **1.** Carried through; completed; filled up. **2.** Especially, not defective; having all that is requisite to its nature and kind. **3.** Hence, specifically, (*a.*) Complete in moral excellences. (*b.*) (*Bot.*) Having both stamens and pistils.

**Syn.** — Finished; consummate; complete; faultless; blameless; unblemished.

**Pēr'fect**, or **Per-fēct'** (115), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERFECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERFECTING.] To finish or complete, so as to leave nothing wanting.

**Pēr'fect-er**, or **Per-fēct'er**, *n.* One who makes perfect.

**Per-fēct'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being perfectible.

**Per-fēct'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of becoming or of being made perfect.

**Per-fēc'tion**, *n.* **1.** State of being perfect or complete, so that nothing requisite is wanting; perfectness. **2.** A quality, endowment, or acquirement, completely excellent, or of great worth.

**Per-fēc'tion-ist**, *n.* One who believes that some persons actually attain to moral perfection in the present life.

**Per-fēct'ive**, *a.* **1.** Calculated or tending to perfect. **2.** (*Gram.*) Expressing completed or momentary action; — said of some forms of the verb.

**Pēr'fect-ly**, *adv.* In a perfect manner or degree; completely; totally; exactly; accurately. [*perfection.*]

**Pēr'fect-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being perfect;

**Per-fī'cient** (-fīsh'ent), *n.* [Lat. *perficiens*, p. pr. of *perficere*, to perform. See PERFECT.] One who performs a work; especially, one who endows a charity.

**Per-fid'i-oūs**, *a.* **1.** Guilty of, or involving, perfidy; false to trust or confidence reposed. **2.** Proceeding from treachery, or consisting in breach of faith. **3.** Guilty of violated allegiance.

**Syn.** — Treacherous; faithless; unfaithful; false-hearted; disloyal; traitorous.

**Per-fid'i-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In a perfidious manner.

**Per-fid'i-oūs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being perfidious.

**Pēr'fi-dy**, *n.* [Lat. *perfidia*, from *perfidus*, faithless, fr. prefix *per*, through, beyond, and *fidus*, faithful.] Act of violating faith, a promise, vow, or allegiance; faithlessness; treachery.

**Per-fō'li-ate**, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *per*, through, and *folium*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) Surrounding the stem at the base.

**Pēr'fo-rāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERFORATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERFORATING.] [Lat. *perforare*, *perforatum*, from prefix *per*, through, and *forare*, to bore.] To bore through; to pierce; to penetrate.

**Pēr'fo-rā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of perforating. **2.** A hole or aperture passing through or into the interior of any thing.

**Pēr'fo-ra-tive**, *a.* Having power to perforate. [*rates.*]

**Pēr'fo-rā'tor**, *n.* An instrument that bores or perforates.

**Per-fōrçç'**, *adv.* [Lat. *per*, through, by, and Eng. *force.*] By force; violently; of necessity; absolutely.

**Per-fōrm'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERFORMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERFORMING.] [O. Eng. *parforme*, *parfourme*, *parfournen*, O. Fr. *parforner*, *parfornir*, *parfournir*, to finish, complete, from *par*, through, and *fouruir*, to furnish, complete. Cf. Lat. *performare*, to form thorough-

ly. See FURNISH.] **1.** To carry through; to bring to completion. **2.** To execute; to discharge.

**Syn.** — To accomplish; do; act; transact; achieve; fulfill; effect; complete.

**Per-fōrm'**, *v. i.* To acquit one's self in any work; especially, to go through with a public part, as in a drama, pantomime, or other exhibition of skill and capacity.

**Per-fōrm'a-ble**, *a.* Admitting of being performed or done; practicable.

**Per-fōrm'ançe**, *n.* **1.** Act of performing, or condition of being performed. **2.** That which is performed or accomplished; especially, an act of an elaborate or public character; an exhibition.

**Syn.** — Completion; consummation; execution; accomplishment; achievement; production; work; act; action; deed; exploit; feat.

**Per-fōrm'er**, *n.* One who performs; an actor.

**Pēr'fūme**, or **Per-fūme'** (115), *n.* [From Lat. *per*, through, thoroughly, and *fumus*, smoke, fume.] **1.** The scent or odor emitted from sweet-smelling substances; fragrance. **2.** A substance that emits an agreeable scent.

**Per-fūme'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERFUMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERFUMING.] To fill or impregnate with a grateful odor; to scent.

**Per-fūm'er**, *n.* One who perfumes, or whose trade it is to sell perfumes.

**Per-fūm'er-y**, *n.* Perfumes in general.

**Per-fūne'to-ri-ly**, *adv.* In a perfunctory manner; carelessly; negligently.

**Per-fūne'to-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *perfunctorius*, from *perfunctus*, p. p. of *perfungi*, to discharge, dispatch, from *per*, through, and *fungi*, to perform.] Done without interest or zeal, and merely to get rid of a duty; hence, indifferent; careless; negligent.

**Per-fūse'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERFUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERFUSING.] [Lat. *perfundere*, *perfusum*, from prefix *per*, through, and *fundere*, to pour.] To sprinkle, pour, or spread over.

**Per-fū'sion**, *n.* Act of perfusing, or of pouring or sprinkling over. [*kle.*]

**Per-fū'sive**, *a.* Sprinkling; adapted to spread or sprinkle.

**Per-hāps'**, *adv.* [Lat. *per*, through, by, and Eng. *hap.*] By chance; it may be; peradventure; possibly.

**Pēr'rī**, *n.*; *pl.* PĒ'RIS. [Zend *pairika*, Per. *perī*, a female genius, a fairy.] (*Per. Myth.*) An imaginary being of the female sex, represented as a descendant of fallen angels, excluded from paradise till their penance is accomplished.

**Pēr'i-ānth**, *n.* [From Gr. *περί*, around, about, and *άνθος*, flower.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) That calyx which envelops only a single flower, and is immediately contiguous to it. (*b.*) The leaves of the flower generally, especially when the calyx and corolla are not readily distinguished.

**Pēr'i-ear'di-āe**, } *a.* Of, or relating to, the pericardium.

**Pēr'i-ear'di-al**, } *um.*

**Pēr'i-ear'di-an**, } *a.* Relating to the pericardium.

**Pēr'i-ear'di-um**, *n.* [N. Lat.; Gr. *περικάρδιον*, from *περί*, about, and *καρδία*, heart.] (*Anat.*) The membranous sac which incloses the heart.

**Pēr'i-earp**, *n.* [Gr. *περικάρπιον*, from *περί*, about, and *καρπός*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) The ripened ovary or germen of a plant.



Pericarps.

*a, b*, drupe of peach; *c*, nut, filbert; *d*, strobile of pine; *e, f*, capsule of poppy; *g*, capsule of Aristolochia.

**Pēr'i-erā'ni-um**, *n.* [From Gr. *περί*, around, and *κρανίον*, the skull.] (*Anat.*) The fibrous membrane that immediately invests the skull.

**Pēr'i-gec**, } *n.* [From Gr. *περί*, about, near, and *γή*, the earth.] (*Astron.*) That point in

the orbit of the moon which is nearest to the earth.

**Pēr'i-grāph**, *n.* [Gr. *περιγραφή*, from *περί*, round about, and *γραφή*, a writing.] A careless or inaccurate delineation of any thing.

**Pēr'i-hē'li-on** (or -hē'li-on), } *n.* [Gr. *περί*, about, near, and *ήλιος*, the sun; N.

**Pēr'i-hē'li-um**, } and *ήλιος*, the sun; N.

**fōod fōot**; **fūrn**, **rūde**, **pūll**; **çell**, **çhaise**, **call**, **echo**; **gēm**, **gēt**; **aç**; **exist**; **linger**, **link**; **this**.



[*Lat. perihelium.*] (*Astron.*) That point in the orbit of a planet or comet in which it is nearest to the sun.

**Pēr'il**, *n.* [*Lat. periculum, periculum, from the root periri, peritus, to try, attempt.*] Instant or impending danger; exposure to injury, loss, or destruction.

**Syn.**— Danger; hazard; risk; jeopardy. See DANGER.

**Pēr'il**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. PERILED; p. pr. & vb. n. PERILING.*] To expose to danger; to hazard; to risk; to jeopard.

**Pēr'il-oūs**, *a.* Full of, attended with, or involving peril; dangerous; hazardous.

**Pēr'il-oūs-ly**, *adv.* Dangerously; with hazard.

**Pēr'il-oūs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being perilous; dangerousness; danger; hazard.

**Pe-rim'e-ter**, *n.* [*Gr. περίμετρος, from περί, around, about, and μέτρον, measure.*] (*Geom.*) The outer boundary of a body or figure, or the sum of all the sides.

**Pēr'i-od** (89), *n.* [*Lat. periodus, from Gr. περίοδος, a going round, a way round, a period of time, from περί, round, about, and ὁδός, a way.*] **1.** A portion of time as limited and determined by some recurring phenomenon, as by the completion of a revolution of one of the heavenly bodies. **2.** Hence, specifically, a stated and recurring interval of time; a cycle. **3.** More generally, an interval of time, specified or left indefinite; a certain series of years, months, days or the like. **4.** Termination of a revolution, cycle, series of events, single event, or act. **5.** (*Rhet.*) A complete sentence, from one full stop to another; hence, sentence; clause. **6.** (*Print.*) The point that marks the end of a complete sentence; a full stop [thus .].

**Syn.**— Time; date; epoch; era; age; duration; continuance; limit; bound; end; conclusion; determination.

**Pēr'i-ōd'ie**, } *a.* [*Gr. περιδικός.*] **1.** Performed in }  
**Pēr'i-ōd'ie-al**, } a circuit, or in a series of successive }  
circuits. **2.** Happening by revolution, at a stated time; }  
returning regularly, after a certain period of time. **3.** }  
(*Rhet.*) Pertaining to or constituting a period.

**Pēr'i-ōd'ie-al**, *n.* A magazine or other publication which appears at stated or regular intervals.

**Pēr'i-ōd'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* At stated periods.

**Pēr'i-o-dīc'i-ty**, *n.* State of having regular periods in changes or conditions.

**Pēr'i-ōst'e-um** (124), *n.* [*N. Lat.; Gr. περίοστέον, from περί, around, and ὀστέον, a bone.*] (*Anat.*) A fibrous membrane investing the bones.

**Pēr'i-pa-tēt'ie**, *a.* [*Gr. περιπατητικός, from περιπατέιν, to walk about, from περί, about, and πατέιν, to walk.*] Pertaining to the system of philosophy of Aristotle, who gave his instructions while walking in the Lyceum at Athens.

**Pēr'i-pa-tēt'ie**, *n.* **1.** An adherent of the philosophy of Aristotle. **2.** One who is obliged to walk, or cannot afford to ride.

**Pēr'i-pa-tēt'i-çism**, *n.* The philosophical system of Aristotle and his followers.

**Pēr'i-phēr'ie**, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or constitut- }  
**Pēr'i-phēr'ie-al**, } ing, a periphery. **2.** External; }  
around the outside of an organ.

**Pe-rīph'er-y**, *n.* [*Gr. περιφέρεια, from περί, around, and φέρειν, to bear.*] The circumference of a circle, ellipse, or other regular curvilinear figure.

**Pēr'i-phrāse**, *n.* [*Gr. περίφρασις, from περιφράζεσθαι, to think about, to be expressed periphrastically, from περί, about, and φράζειν, to speak.*] (*Rhet.*) The use of more words than are necessary to express the idea; circumlocution.

**Pēr'i-phrāse**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. PERIPHRASED; p. pr. & vb. n. PERIPHRASING.*] To express by circumlo-

**Pe-rīph'ra-sis**, *n.* The same as PERIPHRASE. [cution.

**Pēr'i-phrās'tie**, } *a.* Expressing or expressed in }  
**Pēr'i-phrās'tie-al**, } more words than are necessary; }  
circumlocutory.

**Pēr'ip-neū'mo-ny**, *n.* [*Gr. περιπνευμονία, from περί, around, about, and πνεύμων, a lung.*] (*Med.*) An inflammation of the lungs.

**Pe-rīp'ter-al**, *a.* [*Gr. περίπτερος, from περί, around, about, and πτερόν, wing, row of columnus.*] Having a range of columns all around.

**Pe-rīp'ter-oūs**, *a.* [*Gr. περίπτερος, from περί, around, about, and πτερόν, feather, wing.*] Feathered on all sides.

**Pēr'i-seōpe**, *n.* [*Gr. περί, around, and σκοπέειν, σκοπεῖν, to look around, to view.*] A general view.

**Pēr'i-seōp'ie**, *a.* Viewed on all sides;—applied to a kind of spectacles having concavo-convex glasses which increase the distinctness of objects when viewed obliquely.

**Pēr'ish**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. PERISHED (pēr'isht); p.*

*pr. & vb. n. PERISHING.*] [*Lat. perire, to go or run through, perish, from prefix per, through, and ire, to go.*]

**1.** To be destroyed; to go to destruction; to come to nothing; to be ruined or lost. **2.** To die; to de cease.

**3.** To decay gradually, as a limb.

**Pēr'ish-a-ble**, *a.* Liable to perish; subject to decay and destruction. [tion.

**Pēr'ish-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Liableness to decay or destruc-

**Pēr'i-spērm**, *n.* [*Gr. περί, around, and σπέρμα, seed.*] (*Bot.*) The albumen of a seed.

**Pēr'i-sphēr'ie**, } *a.* [*Gr. περί, around, and σφαῖρα,*

**Pēr'i-sphēr'ie-al**, } ball, sphere.] Having the form }  
of a ball; globular.

**Pēr'i-stāl'tie**, *a.* [*Gr. περισταλτικός, clasping and com-*

**Pēr'i-style**, *n.* [*Gr. περίστυλον, περίστυλος, from περί,*

**Pēr'i-to-nē'um**, *n.* [*Lat. peritoneum and peritonæum,*

**Pe-rīt'ro-pal**, *a.* [*Gr. περίτροπος, from περιτρέπειν,*

**Pēr'i-wig**, *n.* [*O. Eng. perwicke, corrupt. from Fr. per-*

**Pēr'i-wig**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. PERIWIGGED; p. pr.*

**Pēr'i-wink'le** (pēr'ī-wīnk'l), *n.* [Said

**2.** [*O. Eng. pervinke, Lat. pervinca, A.-S.*

**Pēr'jure** (pēr'jūr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. PERJURED; p.*

**Pēr'jured** (pēr'jūrd), *a.* Guilty of perjury; having

**Pēr'jur-er** (pēr'jūr-er), *n.* One who willfully takes a

**Pēr'ju-ry**, *n.* [*Lat. perjurium. See supra.*] False swear-

**Pēr'k** (14), *a.* Pert; uppish; smart; trim; vain.

**Pēr'k**, *v. i.* [*W. percu, to trim, to make smart.*] To hold

**Pēr'k**, *v. t.* To dress up; to make trim; to prank.

**Pēr'ma-nence**, } *n.* Condition or quality of being per-

**Pēr'ma-nen-çy**, } manent; continuance in the same }  
state or place; duration; fixedness.

**Pēr'ma-nent**, *a.* [*Lat. permanens, p. pr. of permanere,*

**Syn.**— Lasting; durable. See LASTING.

**Pēr'ma-nent-ly**, *adv.* In a permanent manner.

**Pēr'me-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality or state of being per-

**Pēr'me-a-ble**, *a.* [See PERMEATE.] Admitting of be-

**Pēr'me-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. PERMEATED; p. pr.*

**Pēr'me-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of permeating, or passing



Periwinkle.



**Per-mis'ci-ble**, *a.* [From Lat. *permiscere*, to mix or mingle together.] Capable of being mixed.

**Per-mis'si-ble**, *a.* Proper to be permitted; allowable.

**Per-mis'sion** (-mish'un), *n.* [Lat. *permissio*. See PERMIT.] Act of permitting; formal consent.

**Syn.** — Leave; liberty; license; allowance. See LEAVE.

**Per-mis'sive**, *a.* **1.** Granting liberty; allowing. **2.** Suffered without hindrance.

**Per-mis'sive-ly**, *adv.* By allowance; without prohibition or hindrance.

**Per-mit'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERMITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERMITTING.] [Lat. *permittere*, to let through, permit, from *per*, through, and *mittere*, to let go, send.] **1.** To resign; to give in charge; to refer. **2.** To grant express liberty to do; less strictly, to put up with; to tolerate; to suffer. **3.** To grant leave to.

**Syn.** — To allow. — To *permit* is more positive, denoting a decided assent, either directly or by implication; to *allow* is more negative, and imports only acquiescence or an abstinence from prevention. We may be compelled by circumstances to *allow* some things which we would by no means directly *permit*.

**Per-mit'**, *v. i.* To grant permission; to give leave.

**Pēr-mīt**, or **Per-mīt'** (115), *n.* Warrant; leave; permission; specifically, a written permission from the proper authority, to export or transport goods, or to land goods or persons.

**Per-mīt'taŋce**, *n.* Act of permitting; permission.

**Per-mīt'ter**, *n.* One who permits.

**Pēr'mu-tā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *permutatio*, from *permutare*, from the prefix *per*, through, and *mutare*, to change.]

**1.** Act of permuting; mutual transference. **2.** (*Math.*) The arrangement of any determinate number of things, in all possible orders.

**Per-nī'ciouſ** (-nish'us), *a.* [Lat. *perniciosus*, from *pernicies*, destruction, from *per*, thoroughly, and *nox*, *nevis*, a violent death.] Having the quality of destroying or injuring.

**Syn.** — Destructive; ruinous; deadly; noxious; injurious; hurtful; mischievous.

**Per-nī'ciouſ-ly** (-nish'us-), *adv.* In a pernicious manner.

**Per-nī'ciouſ-ness** (-nish'us-), *n.* The quality of being pernicious or very injurious or destructive.

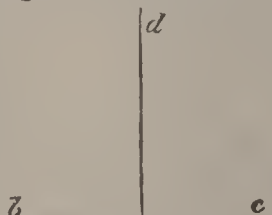
**Pēr'noe-tā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *pernoctatio*, from *per*, through, and *nox*, *noctis*, the night.] Act of passing the whole night.

**Pēr'o-rā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *peroratio*, from *perorare*, to speak from beginning to end, from *per*, through, and *orare*, to speak.] (*Rhet.*) The concluding part of an oration or discourse.

**Per-ōx'ide**, *n.* [Prefix *per* and *oxide*.] (*Chem.*) That oxide of a given base which contains the greatest quantity of oxygen.

**Per-pēnd'er**, *n.* [Fr. *parpaign*, *parpaign*, *pirre parpaigne*, from *par*, through, and *pan*, the side of a wall.] A large stone reaching through a wall so as to appear on both sides of it, and therefore having the ends smooth.

**Pēr'pen-dīe'u-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *perpendicularis*, *perpendiculararius*, fr. prefix *per*, thoroughly, and *pendēre*, to hang down.] **1.** Exactly upright; at right angles to the plane of the horizon. **2.** (*Geom.*) At right angles to a given line or surface.



**Pēr'pen-dīe'u-lar**, *n.* **1.** A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon; a vertical line or direction. **2.** (*Geom.*) A line or plane falling at right angles on another line or surface.

**Pēr'pen-dīe'u-lār'i-ty**, *n.* State of being perpendicular.

**Pēr'pen-dīe'u-lār-ly**, *adv.* So as to be perpendicular.

**Pēr'pe-trāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERPETRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERPETRATING.] [Lat. *perpetrare*, from prefix *per*, through, and *patrare*, to perform.] To execute, in a bad sense; to commit; to be guilty of.

**Pēr'pe-trā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of perpetrating, or of committing a crime. **2.** An evil action.

**Pēr'pe-trā'tor**, *n.* [Lat.] One who perpetrates.

**Per-pēt'u-al**, *a.* [Lat. *perpetualis*, from *perpetuus*, continuing throughout, continuous, from prefix *per*, through, and *petere*, to fall upon, to go or repair to.] Continuing indefinitely or infinitely; unending.

**Syn.** — Constant; never-ceasing; endless; eternal; everlasting; never-failing; perennial; continual; continuous; lasting; incessant; unceasing. See CONTINUAL.

**Per-pēt'u-al-ly**, *adv.* Constantly; continually.

**Per-pēt'u-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERPETUATED; *p.*

*pr.* & *vb. n.* PERPETUATING.] [Lat. *perpetuare*, *perpetuatum*.] To make perpetual; to preserve from extinction or oblivion; to eternize.

**Per-pēt'u-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of making perpetual.

**Pēr'pe-tū'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being perpetual; endless duration. **2.** Something perpetual; a thing without end. **3.** Quality or condition of an estate by which it becomes inalienable, either perpetually or for a very long period; also, the estate itself so modified or perpetuated.

**Per-plēx'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERPLEXED (per-plēkst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERPLEXING.] [Lat. *per*, through, thoroughly, and *plexere*, *plexum*, to plait, braid, allied to Gr. *πλέκειν*; *perplexus*, entangled, intricate.] **1.** To make intricate; to make complicated and difficult to be understood or unraveled. **2.** To tease with suspense, anxiety, or ambiguity.

**Syn.** — To embarrass; puzzle; entangle; involve; complicate; bewilder; confuse; distract; harass; vex; plague; tease; molest. See EMBARRASS.

**Per-plēx'ed-ly** (60), *adv.* In a perplexed manner.

**Per-plēx'i-ty**, *n.* State of being perplexed; intricacy; embarrassment.

**Pēr'qui-sīte** (pēr'kwī-zīt, 14), *n.* [Lat. *perquisitum*, from *perquisitus*, *p. p.* of *perquirere*, to ask for diligently.] An allowance in money or things, beyond the ordinary salary or fixed wages for services rendered.

**Pēr'qui-sīt'ion** (-zīsh'un), *n.* An accurate inquiry or search.

**Pēr'ry**, *n.* [Fr. *poiré*, from *poire*, a pear, *q. v.*] A liquor prepared from pears in the same manner as cider from apples.

**Pēr'se-cūte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERSECUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERSECUTING.] [Lat. *persequi*, *persecutus*, from prefix *per*, through, and *sequi*, to follow, pursue.]

**1.** To pursue in a manner to injure, vex, or afflict; to harass. **2.** Especially, to afflict, harass, or punish, for adherence to a particular creed or to a mode of worship.

**Pēr'se-cū'tion**, *n.* Act or practice of persecuting, or state of being persecuted.

**Pēr'se-cū'tor**, *n.* One who persecutes.

**Pēr'se-vēr'ance**, *n.* Act of persevering or persisting in any thing undertaken.

**Syn.** — Persistence; steadfastness; constancy; steadiness.

**Pēr'se-vēre'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERSEVERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERSEVERING.] [Lat. *perseverare*, from *perseverus*, very strict, from prefix *per*, thoroughly, very, and *severus*, strict.] To persist in any business or enterprise undertaken; not to abandon what is undertaken.

**Syn.** — To continue; persist. — The idea of not laying aside is common to these words. *Continue* is the generic term, denoting simply to do as one has done hitherto. *To persevere* is to *continue* in a given course in spite of discouragements, &c., from a desire to obtain our end. *To persist* is to *continue* from a determination of will not to give up. The former is always used in a good sense, the latter frequently in a bad one.

**Pēr'se-vēr'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a persevering manner.

**Persiflage** (pēr'se-flāzh'), *n.* [Fr., from *persifler*, to quiz, from Lat. *per*, through, and Fr. *siffler*, to whistle, to hiss, from Lat. *sibilare*, id.] Frivolous or bantering talk, or style of treating all subjects.

**Per-sīm'mon**, *n.* [Virginia Indian.] (*Bot.*) A tree and its fruit, found from New York southward. The fruit is like a plum, and luscious and highly nutritious.

**Per-sist'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERSISTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERSISTING.] [Lat. *persistere*, from prefix *per*, through, and *sistere*, to stand or be fixed.] To continue fixed in a course of conduct against opposing motives.

**Syn.** — To persevere; continue. — *Persist* is nearly synonymous with *persevere*; but *persist* frequently implies more obstinacy than *persevere*, particularly in that which is evil or injurious to others.

**Per-sist'en'ce**, } *n.* **1.** State of being persistent; steady

**Per-sist'en-çy**, } pursuit of what is undertaken. **2.** (*Physics.*) Continuance of an effect after the cause which first gave rise to it is removed.

**Per-sist'ent**, *a.* [Lat. *persistens*, *p. pr.* of *persistere*, to persist.] Inclined to persist or hold firm; tenacious; fixed; immovable.

**Per-sist'ive**, *a.* The same as PERSISTENT.

**Pēr'son** (pēr'sn, 14), *n.* [Lat. *persona*, a mask; a personage, part, a person, from *personare*, to sound through, from prefix *per*, through, and *sonare*, to sound.] **1.** The exhibition of a character in dialogue, fiction, or on the stage. **2.** The part or character which any one sustains. **3.** Outward appearance, expression, and the like. **4.** A living soul; a moral agent; especially, a living human being; a man, woman, or child; — also, among Trinitarians, one of the three subjects or agents constituting the godhead. **5.** Any human being; one; a man.



**6.** (*Gram.*) One of the three relations which a noun or pronoun may hold to the verb of which either is the subject, and pertaining to both noun and verb.

*Artificial person (Law)*, a corporation or body politic. — *In person*, by one's self; with bodily presence.

**Pēr'son-a-ble** (pēr'sun-), *a.* **1.** Having a well-formed body or person; graceful. **2.** (*Law.*) Enabled to maintain pleas in court.

**Pēr'son-āge** (45), *n.* **1.** Character assumed or represented. **2.** An individual distinguished by rank, social position, or reputation. **3.** Exterior appearance, stature, an imposing air, or the like; or an individual attracting attention by the possession of such characteristics.

**Pēr'son-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a person; as, (*a.*) Belonging to men or women and not to things. (*b.*) Relating to an individual or individuals; peculiar to private concerns. (*c.*) Pertaining to the external or bodily appearance. (*d.*) Done without the intervention of another. (*e.*) Applying to the character and conduct of individuals in a disparaging manner. (*f.*) (*Gram.*) Denoting the person.

**Pēr'son-āl'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** That which constitutes, or pertains to, a person. **2.** Something said or written which refers, especially in a disparaging way, to the conduct of some person.

**Pēr'son-al-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a personal or direct manner. **2.** With respect to an individual; individually.

**Pēr'son-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERSONATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERSONATING.] **1.** To assume the character of; to counterfeit; to feign. **2.** To disguise; to mask.

**Pēr'son-ā'tion**, *n.* The act of personating, or of counterfeiting the person of another.

**Pēr'son-ā'tor**, *n.* One who personates.

**Per-sōn'i-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of personifying. **2.** (*Rhet.*) A figure, in which an inanimate being is represented as animated, or endowed with personality; prosopopœia.

**Per-sōn'i-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERSONIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERSONIFYING.] [*Lat. persona*, person, and *facere*, to make.] To regard or treat as a person.

**Syn.** — To imitate; mimic; feign; counterfeit; resemble.

**Personnel** (pēr'so-nēl'), *n.* [*Fr.* See PERSONAL.] The body of persons employed in some public service, as the army or navy, &c.

**Per-spēc'tive**, *a.* [*From Lat. perspicere, perspectum*, to look through.] Pertaining to the art, or in accordance with the laws, of perspective.

**Per-spēc'tive**, *n.* **1.** A view; a vista. **2.** The art of representing on a plane surface objects as they appear, relatively, to the eye in nature. [*spective.*]

**Per-spēc'tive-ly**, *adv.* According to the rules of perspective.

**Per-spēc'to-graph**, *n.* [*From Lat. perspectus*, *p. p.* of *perspicere*, and *Gr. γράφειν*, to write.] An instrument for transferring to a picture the points and outlines of original objects.

**Pēr'spi-cā'ciōūs**, *a.* [*Lat. perspicax, perspicacis*, from *perspicere*, to look through.] **1.** Quick-sighted; sharp of sight. **2.** Of acute discernment; keen.

**Pēr'spi-cāç'i-ty**, *n.* State of being perspicacious; acuteness of sight or discernment.

**Pēr'spi-eū'i-ty**, *n.* State of being perspicuous, or clear; clearness, especially of statement.

**Syn.** — Perspicuousness; plainness; distinctness; transparency; translucency.

**Per-spīe'u-ōūs**, *a.* [*Lat. perspicuus*, from *perspicere*, to look through.] Clear to the understanding; capable of being clearly understood; not obscure or ambiguous.

**Syn.** — Clear; plain; distinct; definite.

**Per-spīe'u-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a perspicuous manner.

**Per-spīe'u-ōūs-ness**, *n.* The state of being perspicuous; plainness; freedom from obscurity.

**Per-spīr'a-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being perspirable.

**Per-spīr'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being perspired.

**Pēr'spī-rā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of perspiring. **2.** That which is perspired; sweat.

**Per-spīr'a-tive**, *a.* Performing the act of perspiration.

**Per-spīr'a-to-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to, or causing, perspiration.

**Per-spīre**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERSPIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERSPIRING.] [*Lat. perspirare*, to breathe through or every where, from prefix *per*, through, and *spirare*, to breathe.] **1.** To evacuate the fluids of the body through the pores of the skin; to sweat. **2.** To be excreted insensibly through the excretories of the skin.

**Per-spīre**, *v. t.* To emit or evacuate insensibly through the excretories of the skin; to sweat.

**Per-suād'a-ble** (-swād'-), *a.* Capable of being persuaded.

**Per-suāde'** (per-swād'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERSUADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERSUADING.] [*Lat. persuadere, persuasum*, from prefix *per*, through, and *sua-dere*, to advise, persuade.] **1.** To influence by argument, advice, entreaty, or expostulation. **2.** To convince by argument, or reasons offered or suggested from reflection.

**Syn.** — To convince; induce; prevail on; win over; allure; entice. See CONVINCE.

**Per-suād'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, persuades.

**Per-suā'si-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Capability of being persuaded.

**Per-suā'si-ble** (-swā'sī-bl), *a.* Capable of being persuaded.

**Per-suā'sion**, *n.* **1.** Act of persuading; act of influencing by any thing that moves the mind or passions, or inclines the will to a determination. **2.** The state of being persuaded or convinced. **3.** A creed or belief; or a sect adhering to a creed.

**Syn.** — Inducement; motive; reason.

**Per-suā'sive**, *a.* Tending to persuade; having the power of persuading.

**Per-suā'sive**, *n.* An incitement; an exhortation.

**Per-suā'sive-ly**, *adv.* In a persuasive manner.

**Per-suā'sive-ness**, *n.* Quality of being persuasive.

**Per-suā'so-ry** (50), *a.* Having power or tendency to persuade; persuasive.

**Pērt** (14), *a.* [*Abbrev. from O. Fr. apert*, open, known, true, free, impudent, from *Lat. apertus*, open, free, frank, *p. p.* of *aperire*, to open.] Indecorously free or presuming.

**Syn.** — Forward; saucy; bold; impertinent; impudent.

**Pērt**, *n.* An assuming, forward, or saucy person.

**Per-tāin'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERTAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERTAINING.] [*Lat. pertinere*, from prefix *per*, through, and *tenere*, to hold, keep.] **1.** To be the property, right, or duty of; to belong. **2.** To have relation to; to relate.

**Pēr'ti-nā'ciōūs**, *a.* [*Lat. pertinax, pertinacis*, from prefix *per*, through, and *tenax*, tenacious.] **1.** Holding or adhering to any opinion, purpose, or design, with obstinacy. **2.** Resolute; firm.

**Syn.** — Obstinate; stubborn; inflexible; unyielding; determined; constant; steady.

**Pēr'ti-nā'ciōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a pertinacious manner.

**Pēr'ti-nā'ciōūs-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being

**Pēr'ti-nāç'i-ty**, *n.* pertinacious; obstinacy.

**Syn.** — See OBSTINACY.

**Pēr'ti-nençe**, *n.* State of being pertinent; fitness;

**Pēr'ti-nen-çy**, *n.* appositeness; suitability.

**Pēr'ti-nent**, *a.* [*Lat. pertinens*, *p. pr.* of *pertinere*. See PERTAIN.] Related to the subject or matter in hand; adapted to the end proposed.

**Syn.** — Apposite; relevant; suitable; appropriate; fit; proper.

**Pēr'ti-nent-ly**, *adv.* In a pertinent manner.

**Pērt'ly**, *adv.* In a pert manner; smartly; saucily.

**Pērt'ness**, *n.* State of being pert; sauciness.

**Per-tūrb'**, *v. t.* [*Lat. perturbare*, fr. pref. *per*, through, thoroughly, and *turbare*, to disturb.] **1.** To disturb; to agitate; to disquiet. **2.** To disorder; to confuse.

**Pēr'tur-bā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of perturbing, or state of being perturbed. **2.** (*Astron.*) An irregularity in the motion of a heavenly body through its orbit.

**Per-tū'sion**, *n.* [*Lat. pertusus*, *p. p.* of *pertundere*, to beat, push, or thrust through, to bore through, from prefix *per*, through, and *tundere*, to beat.] Act of punching or piercing, with a pointed instrument.

**Pēr'ūke** (pēr'ūk, 53), *n.* [*Fr. peruque*, from *Lat. pilus*, hair. Cf. PERIWIG.] An artificial cap of hair; a periwig.

**Per-ru'sal**, *n.* Act of perusing. [*wig.*]

**Per-ru'se'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERUSING.] [Usually derived from *Lat. per*, through, and *uti, usus*, to use; but it appears rather to be a corruption of *perwise*, formerly written *perwise*, from *Lat. pervisus*, *p. p.* of *pervidere*, to look over, to consider, to examine.] **1.** To read, or to read with attention. **2.** To observe; to consider. [*Obs.*]

**Per-ru'ser**, *n.* One who peruses.

**Per-vāde'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PERVADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PERVAADING.] [*Lat. pervadere*, from prefix *per*, through, and *vadere*, to go, to walk, allied to *Eng. wade.*]

**1.** To pass through, as an aperture, pore, or interstice; to permeate. **2.** To be completely diffused in; to be in all parts.

**Per-vā'sion**, *n.* Act of pervading.

**Per-vā'sive**, *a.* Tending, or able, to pervade.

**Per-vērse'** (14), *a.* [*Lat. perversus*, turned the wrong



way, p. p. of *pervertere*, to turn around, to overturn.] **1.** Turned aside; hence, distorted from the right. **2.** Obstinate in the wrong. **3.** Disposed to cross and vex.

**Syn.** — Froward; untoward; stubborn; untractable; ungovernable; cross; petulant; peevish; vexatious. — One who is froward is capricious, and reluctant to obey. One who is perverse has a settled obstinacy of will, and likes or dislikes by the rule of contradiction to the will of others.

**Per-vērse'ly**, *adv.* In a perverse manner.

**Per-vērse'ness**, *n.* The state of being perverse.

**Per-vēr'sion**, *n.* [Lat. *perversio*, from *pervertere*, *per-versum*, to pervert.] Act of perverting; change to something worse.

**Per-vēr'si-ty**, *n.* State of being perverse; perverseness.

**Per-vēr'sive**, *a.* Tending to pervert or corrupt.

**Per-vērt'** (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **PERVERTED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PERVERTING**.] [Lat. *pervertere*, from prefix *per*, through, thoroughly, and *vertere*, to turn.] **1.** To turn from truth, propriety, or from its proper purpose; specifically, to misinterpret through evil motives or bias. **2.** To turn from the right; to corrupt.

**Syn.** — To convert; proselyte.

**Pēr'vert**, *n.* One who has turned from a right way to that which is wrong.

**Per-vērt'er**, *n.* One who perverts or distorts.

**Per-vērt'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being perverted.

**Pēr'vi-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *pervius*, from prefix *per*, through, and *via*, a way.] **1.** Capable of being penetrated by another body or substance; permeable; penetrable. **2.** Capable of being penetrated by the mental sight.

**Pēr'vi-oūs-ness**, *n.* The quality of being pervious.

**Pēs'ky**, *a.* Great; mischievous; troublesome. [*Colloq.*]

**Pēs'sa-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *pessarium*, i. q. *pessum*, *pessus*, Gr. *πέσσον*, *πέσσός*.] An instrument made of wood, caoutchouc, &c., and introduced into the vagina to support the mouth and neck of the uterus.

**Pēst**, *n.* [Lat. *pestis*.] **1.** A fatal epidemic disease; plague; pestilence. **2.** Hence, any thing which resembles a pest.

**Pēs'ter**, *v. t. imp. & p. p.* **PESTERED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PESTERING**.] [Abbrev. from *impester*; O. Fr. *empestrer*, to entangle the feet or legs, to embarrass, from *pasturon*, pastern, from L. Lat. *pastorium*, *pastoria*, a fetter by which horses are prevented from wandering in the pastures.] **1.** To harass with little vexations. **2.** To crowd together in an annoying way.

**Syn.** — To trouble; disturb; annoy; tease; vex; encumber.

**Pēs'ter-er**, *n.* One who pesters.

**Pēst'-house**, *n.* A house or hospital for persons who are infected with any malignant disease.

**Pes-tif'er-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *pestiferus*, from *pestis*, pest, and *ferre*, to bear.] **1.** Pest-bearing; pestilential; noxious to health; infectious; contagious. **2.** Mischievous; destructive; troublesome; vexatious.

**Pes-tif'er-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In a pestiferous manner.

**Pēs'ti-lençe**, *n.* **1.** That which is pestilent. **2.** Especially, the disease known as the plague; hence, any contagious or infectious disease that is epidemic. **3.** That which breeds disturbance or vice.

**Pēs'ti-lent**, *a.* [Lat. *pestilens*, from *pestis*, pest.] Pestilential; noxious; mischievous.

**Syn.** — Corrupting; contaminating; infectious.

**Pēs'ti-lēn'tial**, *a.* **1.** Producing or tending to produce the pest, the plague, or other infectious disease. **2.** Hence, noxious; seriously troublesome.

**Pēs'ti-lēn'tial-ly**, *adv.* Pestilently.

**Pēs'ti-lent-ly**, *adv.* In a pestilent manner.

**Pēs'tle** (pēs'tl), *n.* [L. Lat. *pestellum*, Lat. *pistillum*, a pestle, from *pistare*, to pound, crush.] An instrument for pounding and breaking substances, in a mortar.

**Pēs'tle** (pēs'tl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **PESTLED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PESTLING**.] To pound, break, or pulverize, with a pestle, or as with a pestle. [peevishness.]

**Pēt**, *n.* [A modification of *pout*, q. v.] A slight fit of

**Pēt**, *n.* [Prob. contr. from Fr. *petit*, little, small.] **1.** A lamb brought up by hand. **2.** Any little animal fondled and indulged. **3.** One who is treated with constant gentle attention.

**Pēt**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **PETTED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PETTING**.] To treat as a pet; to fondle; to indulge.

**Pēt'al**, or **Pēt'al**, *n.* [Gr. *πέταλον*, a leaf, fr. *πέταλος*, outspread, broad, flat.] (*Bot.*) One of the leaves of the corolla, or the colored leaves of a flower.



Petals.

**Pēt'al-ism**, *n.* [See **PETAL**.] (*Antiq.*) A form of banishment among the ancient Syracusans, by writing on a leaf the name of the person proposed to be banished.

**Pēt'al-oid**, *a.* [Gr. *πέταλον*, a leaf, and *είδος*, shape.] Having the form of a petal.

**Pēt'al-oūs**, *a.* Having petals; — opposed to *apetalous*.

**Pe-tārā'**, *n.* [Fr. *pétard*, from *petor*, to crack, to explode.] (*Mil.*) An engine of war, formerly used to break gates, barricades, &c., by explosion.

**Pe-tēe'chi-al**, or **Pe-tē'e'chi-al**, *a.* [N. Lat. *petechialis*, *petechia*, from Lat. *petigo*, a scab, an eruption.] (*Med.*) Having, or accompanied by, livid spots; spotted.

**Pē'ter-pēnce**, *n.* An annual tax, formerly paid by the English to the pope, being a penny for every house.

**Pēt'i-o-lar**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to a petiole, or

**Pēt'i-o-la-ry**, *a.* proceeding from it; growing or supported on a petiole.

**Pēt'i-o-late**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a petiole.

**Pēt'i-ōle**, *n.* [Lat. *petiolus*, a little foot, stem, or stalk of fruits, dim. of *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] (*Bot.*) The foot-stalk of a leaf, connecting the blade with the stem.

**Pēt'it** (pēt'ī; Fr. pron. ptē), *a.* [Fr. *petit*, small, little.] Small, little, mean; — same as **PETTY**.

*Petit jury*, a jury of twelve men, impaneled to try causes at the bar of a court; — so called in distinction from the grand jury. — *Petit larceny*, the stealing of goods of a certain specified small value or under.

**Pe-tī'tion** (-tīsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *petitio*, fr. *petere*, *petitum*, to beg, ask.] A prayer; a begging; a request; an entreaty, especially of a formal kind.

**Syn.** — Prayer; entreaty; request; memorial.

**Pe-tī'tion** (-tīsh'un) *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **PETITIONED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PETITIONING**.] To make a request to; to solicit; especially, to supplicate for some favor or right.

**Pe-tī'tion-a-ry** (-tīsh'un-), *a.* **1.** Coming with a petition. **2.** Containing a petition.

**Pe-tī'tion-er**, (-tīsh'un-) *n.* One who presents a petition.

**Petit-maitre** (pēt'te-mā'tr), *n.* [Fr., a little master.] A spruce fellow that dangles about ladies; a fop; a coxcomb.

**Pe-trō'an**, *a.* [Lat. *petraeus*, from *petra*, Gr. *πέτρα*, a rock.] Pertaining to rock or stone.

**Pēt'rel**, *n.* [Diminutive of *Peter*; probably so called in allusion to St. Peter's walking on the sea.] (*Ornith.*) A long-winged, web-footed sea-fowl. The stormy petrel is called also *Mother Carey's chicken*.



Petrel.

**Pe-trēs'cēnce**, *n.* Process of changing into stone.

**Pe-trēs'cent**, *a.* [From Lat. *petra*, Gr. *πέτρα*, rock, stone.] Converting into stone, or into stony hardness.

**Pēt'ri-fā'ction**, *n.* **1.** Conversion of any organic matter (animal or vegetable) into stone. **2.** An organized body rendered hard by depositions of stony matter in its cavities. **3.** A body incrustated with stony matter.

**Pēt'ri-fā'ctive**, *a.* **1.** Having power to convert vegetable or animal substances into stone. **2.** Pertaining to petrification.

**Pe-trif'ie**, *a.* Having power to convert into stone.

**Pēt'ri-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Same as **PETRIFICATION**. **2.** Obduracy.

**Pēt'ri-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **PETRIFIED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PETRIFYING**.] [From Lat. *petra*, Gr. *πέτρα*, rock, stone, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To convert to stone or stony substance. **2.** To make callous or obdurate.

**Pēt'ri-fy**, *v. i.* To become stone, or of a stony hardness.

**Pe-trō'le-ūm** (124), *n.* [N. Lat., from Lat. *petra*, rock, and *oleum*, oil.] Rock oil, an inflammable, bituminous liquid exuding from the earth in various parts of the world.

**Pēt'ro-nēl**, *n.* [O. Fr. *pétrinal*, from *pétrine*, the breast, because it was placed against the breast in order to fire.] A large kind of horse. 's pistol.

**Pē'troūs**, *a.* [Lat. *petrosus*, from *petra*, a stone.] Like stone; hard; stony.

**Pēt'ti-eōat**, *n.* [From *petty*, small, little, and *coat*.] A loose undergarment worn by females.

**Pēt'ti-fōg**, *v. i.* [From *petty*, small, little, and *fog*, to have power, to practice.] To do small business as a lawyer. [*Colloq.*]

**Pēt'ti-fōg'ger**, *n.* A lawyer who deals in petty cases.

**Pēt'ti-fōg'ger-y**, *n.* The practice, or the acts, of a pettifogger; disreputable tricks; quibbles.

**Pēt'ti-ly**, *adv.* In a petty manner; frivolously.



**Pēt'ti-ness**, *n.* Smallness; littleness.  
**Pēt'tish**, *a.* Evincing, or pertaining to, a pet; fretful; ill-tempered.

**Syn.**—Fretful; peevish; froward; captious; cross.

**Pēt'tish-ly**, *adv.* In a pet; with a freak of ill temper.  
**Pēt'tish-ness**, *n.* State of being pettish; fretfulness.  
**Pēt'ti-tōes**, *n. pl.* [From *petty*, and *toes*.] The toes or feet of a pig, often used as food.  
**Pēt'to**, *n.* [It., from Lat. *pectus*, the breast.] The breast.

*In petto*, in secrecy; in reserve.

**Pēt'ty**, *a.* [*compar.* PETTIER; *superl.* PETTIEST.] [O. Eng. *petit*, Fr. *petit*, *q. v.*] 1. Small; little; inconsiderable. 2. Inferior.

**Syn.**—Diminutive; trifling; trivial; unimportant; frivolous.

**Pēt'u-lance**, } *n.* [Lat. *petulantia*.] State of being  
**Pēt'u-lan-ey**, } petulant; freakish passion; pettish-ness.

**Syn.**—Peevishness.—*Peevishness* is not precisely synonymous with *petulance*; the former implies more permanence of a sour, fretful temper; the latter, more temporary or capricious irritation.

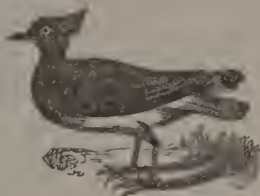
**Pēt'u-lant**, *a.* [Lat. *petulans*, *petulantis*, from *petere*, to fall upon, hence to fall upon or assail in jest.] Inclined to complain.

**Syn.**—Captious; eaviling; irritable; ill-humored; peevish; cross; fretful. See CAPTIOUS.

**Pēt'u-lant-ly**, *adv.* In a petulant or peevish manner.  
**Pew** (pū), *n.* [O. Fr. *pui*, *poi*, hill, high place, from Lat. *podium*, an elevated place, a balcony.] An inclosed seat in a church.

**Pē'wet**, *n.* The same as PEWIT.

**Pē'wit**, *n.* [O. D. *piewit*, *piewitvoghel*.] (*Ornith.*) The lapwing or green plover.



Pewit.

**Pew'ter** (pū'ter), *n.* [O. Fr. *peutre*, *piautre*, N. Fr. *spiautre*, D. *peauter*, *piauter*, *speauter*, *spiauter*, H. Ger. *spiauter*. Cf. SPELTER.] 1. An alloy consisting chiefly of tin and lead. 2. A class of utensils made of pewter.

**Pew'ter-er** (pū'ter-er), *n.* One who works in pewter.  
**Phā'e-tōn**, *n.* [Lat. *Phaethon*, Gr. *Φαέθων*, from *φαέθειν*, *φαέιν*, *φαίνειν*, to shine.] 1. (*Myth.*) The son of Phoebus, fabled to have begged of his father that he would permit him to guide the chariot of the sun. 2. An open carriage like a chaise, on four wheels, and drawn by two horses.

**Phāl'an-stē'ri-an**, *a.* Relating to phalansterianism.  
**Phāl'an-stē'ri-an-ism**, *n.* A system of phalansteries proposed by Fourier; Fourierism; socialism.

**Phāl'an-stēr'y**, *n.* [Gr. *φάλαγξ*, *f.*, phalanx, and *στερεός*, firm, solid.] 1. The dwelling of a Fourierite phalanx; the common dwelling of the members of a social organization established upon the plan of Charles Fourier. 2. An association organized on the plan of Fourier.  
**Phāl'anx**, or **Phāl'anx**, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *φάλαγξ*.] 1. (*Gr. Antiq.*) A square battalion or body of soldiers formed in ranks and files close and deep, so as to offer very firm resistance to a foe. 2. Any body of troops or men formed in close array, or any firm combination of people. 3. A compact society organized on the plan of Fourier, and having a common dwelling.

**Phāl'a-rōpe**, *n.* [From Gr. *φαλαρός*, having a patch of white, and *ποῦς*, *ποδός*, a foot.] (*Ornith.*) One of a certain genus of wading birds, found chiefly in northern localities.

**Phān'tasm**, *n.* [See FANTASM.] 1. A mental image or representation of a real object. 2. An imaginary existence which seems to be real; sometimes, an optical illusion; a dream.

**Phan-tās'ma-gō'ri-ā** (89), *n.* [Gr. *φάντασμα*, a phantasm, and *ἀγορά*, an assembly.] An exhibition of shadows representing various figures thrown upon a flat surface by a magic lantern; hence, illusive images.

**Phan-tās'ma-gōr'ie**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, phantasmagoria. [lantern.]

**Phan-tās'ma-go-ry**, *n.* Phantasmagoria; a magic

**Phan-tās'tie**, *a.* } See FANTASTIC and FANCY.

**Phān'ta-sy**, *n.* }

**Phān'tom**, *n.* [From Lat. *phantasma*. See PHANTASM.] An apparition; a specter; a ghost; an airy spirit.

**Phār'i-sā'ie**, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or resembling,  
**Phār'i-sā'ie-al**, } the Pharisees. 2. Hence, making a show of religion without the spirit of it; hypocritical.

**Phār'i-sā'ie-al-ness**, *n.* State of being Pharisaic; Pharisaism.

**Phār'i-sā'ism**, *n.* 1. The notions, doctrines, and conduct of the Pharisees, as a sect. 2. Hypocrisy in religion.

**Phār'i-see**, *n.* [Lat. *Pharisæus*, pl. *Pharisæi*, Gr. *Φαρισαῖος*, pl. *Φαρισαῖοι*, Heb. *Pārūsh*, pl. *Pārūshīm*, from *pārash*, to separate.] One of a sect among the Jews, noted for a strict observance of rites and ceremonies, and for a pretense of uncommon holiness.

**Phār'ma-çeū'tie**, } *a.* [Gr. *φαρμακευτικός*, from *φαρμακεύειν*, to administer or use  
**Phār'ma-çeū'tie-al**, } medicine, from *φάρμακον*, medicine, drug.] Pertaining to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or preparing medicines.

**Phār'ma-çeū'ties**, *n. sing.* The science of preparing medicines.

**Phār'ma-çeū'tist**, *n.* One skilled in pharmacy.

**Phār'ma-çist**, *n.* One skilled in pharmacy; a druggist; a pharmacist.

**Phār'ma-eōl'o-gist**, *n.* One skilled in the composition and preparation of medicines.

**Phār'ma-eōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *φάρμακον*, drug, and *λόγος*, discourse.] 1. The science or knowledge of drugs, or the art of preparing medicines. 2. A treatise on the art.

**Phār'ma-eo-pœ'ia** (-pœ'yā), *n.* [Gr. *φάρμακοποιία*, the preparation of medicines, from *φάρμακον*, medicine, and *ποιεῖν*, to make.] A book describing the preparations of the several kinds of medicines; a dispensatory.

**Phār'ma-eōp'o-list**, *n.* [Gr. *φάρμακοπώλης*, from *φάρμακον*, medicine, and *πωλεῖν*, to sell.] One who sells medicines; an apothecary.

**Phār'ma-çy**, *n.* [Gr. *φαρμακεία*, from *φάρμακον*, medicine.] Art or practice of preparing, preserving, and compounding substances, for the purposes of medicine.

**Phā'ros**, *n.* [From *Φάρος*, an island in the bay of Alexandria, where king Ptolemy Philadelphus built a famous lighthouse.] Any lighthouse for the direction of seamen; a watchtower; a beacon.

**Pha-rŷn'gē-al** or **Phār'yn-gē'al**, *a.* Belonging to, or connected with, the pharynx.

**Phār'yn-gōt'o-my**, *n.* [Gr. *φάρυγγξ*, *φάρυγγος*, the pharynx, and *τέμνειν*, to cut.] (*Surg.*) The operation of making an incision into the pharynx, to remove any thing that obstructs the passage.

**Phār'ynx** (fār'ynks), *n.* [Gr. *φάρυγγξ*, *φάρυγγος*.] (*Anat.*) The cavity into which the nose and mouth open, and which is continuous below with the esophagus.

**Phāse**, *n.*; *pl.* PHĀ'SESES. [Gr. *φάσις*, from *φαέιν*, *φαίνειν*, to make to appear, passive to appear.] That which is exhibited to the eye; the appearance which any thing manifests, especially any one among different and varying appearances of the same object.

**Phā'sis**, *n.*; *pl.* PHĀ'SESES. The same as *phase*. See PHASE.

**Phēas'ant**, *n.* [Lat. *phasianus*, Gr. *φασιανός* (sc. *ὄρνις*), the Phasian bird, pheasant, from *Φάσις*, a river in Colchis or Pontus.] (*Ornith.*) A gallinaceous bird, the flesh of which is valued as food. It is found wild in Europe.



Pheasant.

**Phēn'a-kis'to-seōpe**, *n.* [Gr. *φανακισμός*, deceit, and *σκοπεῖν*, to see.] A revolving disk on which figures, are drawn so as to seem to be in actual motion.

**Phē'nix**, *n.* [Lat. *phœnix*, Gr. *φοίνιξ*.] (*Gr. Myth.*) A bird fabled to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.

**Phe-nōm'e-nal**, *a.* Pertaining to a phenomenon, or appearance.

**Phe-nōm'e-nōn**, *n.*; *pl.* PHE-NŌM'E-NĀ. [Gr. *φανόμενον*, from *φαίνεσθαι*, to appear, Lat. *phænomenon*.] 1. An appearance; whatever, in matter or spirit, is apparent to, or is apprehended by, observation, as distinguished from its ground, substance, or unknown constitution. 2. Sometimes, a remarkable or unusual appearance.

**Phī'al** (fī'al), *n.* [From Lat. *phiala*, Gr. *φιάλη*, a broad, flat, shallow cup or bowl.] A glass bottle, especially of small size, for liquids; a vial.

**Phī-lān'der**, *v. i.* [Gr. *φίλανδρος*, fond of men, from *φίλος*, dear, and *άνήρ*, man.] To flirt or make love; to coquet.



**Phil'an-thrōp'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or exhibiting,  
**Phil'an-thrōp'ie-al**, } philanthropy; benevolent;  
 kind.

**Phī-lān'thro-pīst**, *n.* [Gr. φιλόανθρωπος, from φίλος, loving, friend, and ἄνθρωπος, man.] One who evinces philanthropy.

**Phī-lān'thro-py**, *n.* Love of mankind; benevolence toward the whole human family; universal good will.

**Phil'har-mōn'ie**, *a.* [From Gr. φίλος, loving, friend, and ἁρμονία, harmony.] Loving harmony or music.

**Phil'hēl'leu-ist**, *n.* [From Gr. φίλος, loving, a friend, and Ἑλληναί, a Greek.] A friend of Greece; one who supported the Greeks in their revolutionary struggle with the Turks.

**Phī-lip'pie**, *n.* **1.** A severe oration of Demosthenes, against Philip, King of Macedon. **2.** Hence, any discourse or declamation abounding in acrimonious invective.

**Phī-lis'tīne**, *n.* [Lat. *Philistinus*, Heb. *Plishtî*, pl. *Plishtîm*, from *pālāsh*, to wander about.] (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of ancient Palestine.

**Phī-lōl'o-gēr**, *n.* [Gr. φιλόλογος, fond of talking, or of learning and literature, from φίλος, fond, and λόγος, speech, discourse.] A philologist.

**Phil'o-lōg'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to philology.  
**Phil'o-lōg'ie-al**, }

**Phī-lōl'o-gīst**, *n.* One versed in philology.

**Phī-lōl'o-gīze**, *v. i.* To offer criticisms.

**Phī-lōl'o-gy**, *n.* The study of language, especially in a philosophical manner.

**Phil'o-māth**, *n.* [Gr. φιλομαθής, from φίλος, loving, a friend, and μάθη, learning.] A lover of learning; a scholar.

**Phī-lōm'a-thy**, *n.* [See *supra*.] The love of learning.

**Phil'o-mēl**, } *n.* [From *Philomela*, daughter of Pan-  
**Phil'o-mē'lā**, } dion, king of Athens, who was changed  
 into a nightingale.] The nightingale.

**Phil'o-pē'nā**, *n.* A small present or forfeit of one friend to another, arising out of their partaking together of a double-kerneled almond.

☞ The expression in H. German is *vielliebchen*, L. German *vielliebken*, much loved, pronounced somewhat like *phī-lip-ken*. Some, therefore, suppose this to be the origin of the word, by a change of termination into *pena* (Lat. *pœna*), from an idea that the gift was a penalty. Others would derive it directly from Gr. φίλος, a friend, and *pœna*, penalty.

**Phil'o-pro-gēn'i-tive-ness**, *n.* [Gr. φίλος, loving, a lover, and Lat. *progenies*, offspring, progeny.] (*Phren.*) The love of offspring or of young children.

**Phī-lōs'o-pher**, *n.* [Gr. φιλόσοφος, from φίλος, a lover, friend, and σόφος, wise.] One versed in, or devoted to, philosophy; one who philosophizes.

*Philosopher's stone*, a stone or preparation which the alchemists formerly sought as the instrument of converting the baser metals into pure gold.

**Phil'o-sōph'ie**, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or proceeding  
**Phil'o-sōph'ie-al**, } from, philosophy. **2.** Skilled in,  
 or evincing, philosophy; hence, rational; wise; temperate.

**Phil'o-sōph'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a philosophical manner; calmly; wisely; rationally.

**Phī-lōs'o-phīsm**, *n.* The love of fallacious arguments or false reasoning.

**Phī-lōs'o-phīst**, *n.* A lover of sophistry.

**Phī-lōs'o-phīze**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PHILOSOPHIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PHILOSOPHIZING.] To reason like a philosopher; to search into the reason and nature of things.

**Phī-lōs'o-phy**, *n.* [See *PHILOSOPHER*.] **1.** The knowledge of phenomena as explained by, and resolved into, causes and reasons, powers and laws. **2.** A particular philosophical system or theory; as, the *philosophy* of history.

☞ When applied to any particular department of knowledge, it denotes the general laws or principles under which all the subordinate phenomena or facts relating to that subject are comprehended.

**Phil'o-tēch'nie**, } *a.* [Gr. φίλος, loving, a lover,  
**Phil'o-tēch'nie-al**, } and τέχνη, an art.] Having  
 an attachment to the arts.

**Phil'ter**, *n.* [Lat. *philtum*, Gr. φίλτρον, from φιλεῖν, to love.] A potion or charm intended or adapted to excite love.

**Phil'ter**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PHILTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PHILTERING.] **1.** To impregnate with a love potion. **2.** To charm to love.

**Phīz**, *n.* [A contraction of *physiognomy*.] The face or visage. [*Colloq. or humorous*.]

**Phle-bōt'o-mīst**, *n.* One who practices phlebotomy.

**Phle-bōt'o-mīze**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PHLEBOTOMIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PHLEBOTOMIZING.] To let blood from, as a vein.

**Phle-bōt'o-my**, *n.* [Gr. φλεβοτομία, from φλέψ, φλεβός, a vein, and τομή, a cutting.] (*Surg.*) Act or practice of opening a vein for letting blood; blood-letting.

**Phlēgm** (flēm), *n.* [Gr. φλέγμα, a flame, inflammation, phlegm, from φλέγειν, to burn.] **1.** One of the four humors of which the ancients supposed the blood to be composed. **2.** (*Physiol.*) The tenacious mucus of the respiratory and digestive passages. **3.** Dullness; coldness; sluggishness; indifference.

**Phleg-māt'ie**, *a.* **1.** Abounding in phlegm. **2.** Generating phlegm. **3.** Cold; dull; sluggish; heavy.

**Phleg-māt'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a phlegmatic manner.

**Phlēg'mon**, *n.* [Lat. *phlegmone*, Gr. φλεγμονή, inflammation beneath the skin, fr. φλέγειν, to burn.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the cellular or areolar tissue.

**Phlēg'mon-oūs**, *a.* Having the nature or properties

**Phlēme** (flēm), *n.* See *FLEAM*. [of a phlegmon.

**Phlo-gīs'tie**, *a.* **1.** (*Chem.*) Partaking of phlogiston. **2.** (*Med.*) Inflammatory.

**Phlo-gīs'ton**, *n.* [From Gr. φλογιστός, burnt, set on fire, from φλογίζεω, to set on fire, to burn.] (*O. Chem.*) The supposed principle of inflammability, or the matter of fire in composition with other bodies; caloric.

**Phlōx**, *n.* [Gr. φλόξ, flame, from φλέγειν, to burn.] (*Bot.*) A genus of elegant American flowering plants, having red, white, or purple flowers.

**Phœ'nix**, *n.* See *PHENIX*.

**Pho-nēt'ie**, *a.* [Gr. φωνητικός, from φωνή, a sound, tone.] **1.** Pertaining to the voice, or its use. **2.** Representing sounds.

**Pho-nēt'ies**, *n. sing.* **1.** The doctrine or science of sounds, especially those of the human voice; phonology. **2.** The art of combining musical sounds.

**Phōn'e-tīst**, *n.* One who is versed in phonology; a

**Phōn'ie**, *a.* The same as *PHONETIC*. [phonologist.]

**Phō-no-eāmp'tie**, *a.* [Gr. φωνή, sound, and καμπτικός, flexible.] Having the power to inflect sound, or turn it from its direction, and thus to alter it.

**Phō-no-grāph**, *n.* A distinct symbol to represent a sound, and always one and the same sound, in writing.

**Pho-nōg'ra-pher**, *n.* One skilled in phonography.

**Phō-no-grāph'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or based upon,  
**Phō-no-grāph'ie-al**, } phonography.

**Pho-nōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. φωνή, sound, and γράφειν, to write.] **1.** A description of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech. **2.** A representation of sounds by distinctive characters; a system of short-hand. [logist.]

**Pho-nōl'o-gēr**, *n.* One versed in phonology; a phonol-

**Phō-no-lōg'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to phonology.  
**Phō-no-lōg'ie-al**, }

**Pho-nōl'o-gīst**, *n.* One who is versed in phonology; a phonetist.

**Pho-nōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. φωνή, sound, and λόγος, discourse.] A treatise on sounds, or the science or doctrine of the elementary sounds uttered by the human voice in speech; phonetics.

**Phō-no-typē**, *n.* [Gr. φωνή, sound, and τύπος, type.] A type or character used in phonotypy.

**Phō-no-typ'ie**, } *a.* Of, or belonging to, phonotypy  
**Phō-no-typ'ie-al**, } or a phonotype.

**Pho-nōt'y-pīst**, *n.* One versed in phonotypy.

**Pho-nōt'y-py**, *n.* [Gr. φωνή, sound, and τύπος, type.] Art of representing sounds by distinct characters or types; style of printing in accordance with this art.

**Phōs'phate**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by a combination of phosphoric acid with a salifiable base.

**Phōs'phīte**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by a combination of phosphorous acid with a salifiable base.

**Phōs'phor**, *n.* (*Astron.*) The planet Venus, when appearing as the morning star; Lucifer.

**Phōs'phor-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PHOSPHORATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PHOSPHORATING.] To combine or impregnate with phosphorus.

**Phōs'phor-ēsce'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PHOSPHORESCED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PHOSPHORESCING.] To shine, as phosphorus, by exhibiting a faint light without sensible heat. [cent.]

**Phōs'phor-ēs'cence**, *n.* State of being phosphores-

**Phōs'phor-ēs'cent**, *a.* Shining with a faint light.

**Phos-phōr'ie**, } *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or ob-  
**Phos-phōr'ie-al**, } tained from, phosphorus.

**Phōs'phor-oūs**, *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or obtained from, phosphorus;—said of a certain acid formed by a combination of phosphorus with oxygen.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, çall, eecho; ġem, ġet; aș; exiist; llinger, liiik; this.



**Phōs'phor-ūs, n.** [Lat.; Gr. φωσφόρος, i. e., light-bringer, from φῶς, light, and φέρειν, to bring.] **1.** The morning star; Phosphor. **2.** (*Chem.*) An elementary substance, very combustible, of a yellowish color, and semi-transparent, resembling fine wax.

**Phōs'phu-ret, n.** (*Chem.*) A combination of phosphorus with another substance.

**Phōs'phu-rēt'ed, a.** Combined with phosphorus.

**Phō'to-gēn'ie, a.** [Gr. φῶς, φῶτος, light, and γένειν, to produce.] Pertaining to photogeny; producing light.

**Pho-tōg'e-ny, n.** [See *supra.*] Art of taking pictures by the action of light on a chemically prepared ground.

**Phō'to-grāph, n.** [See *infra.*] A picture produced or printed on chemically prepared paper, by the action of sunlight.

**Pho-tōg'ra-pher, n.** One who practices photography.

**Phō'to-grāph'ie, a.** Pertaining to, or obtained by, photography.

**Phō'to-grāph'ie-al, a.** }  
**Pho-tōg'ra-phy, n.** [Gr. φῶς, φῶτος, light, and γράφειν, to write.] Art of producing pictures of objects by the action of light on chemically prepared surfaces, as of silver, glass, paper, &c.;—often restricted to the art of producing such pictures on chemically prepared paper.

**Pho-tōl'o-gy, n.** [Gr. φῶς, φῶτος, light, and λόγος, discourse.] The doctrine or science of light, explaining its nature and phenomena.

**Pho-tōm'e-ter, n.** [Gr. φῶς, φῶτος, light, and μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the relative intensities of light.

**Pho-tōm'e-try, n.** The science which treats of the measurement of the intensity of light.

**Phrāse, n.** [Lat. *phrasis*, Gr. φράσις, from φράζειν, to speak.] **1.** A brief expression, or part of a sentence. **2.** A short, pithy expression; especially, one which is often employed. **3.** The manner or style in which any one expresses himself; diction.

**Phrāse, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* PHRASED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PHRASING.] To express in words, or in peculiar words.

**Phrā'se-o-lōg'ie, a.** } Capable of being phrased;  
**Phrā'se-o-lōg'ie-al, a.** } pertaining to phraseology.

**Phrā'se-ōl'o-gy, n.** [From Gr. φράσις, φράσεις, phrase, and λόγος, speech, discourse.] **1.** Manner of expression; peculiar words used in a sentence. **2.** A collection of phrases in a language.

**Syn.**—Diction; style. See DICTION.

**Phre-nēt'ie, a.** Frantic; mad. See FRANTIC.

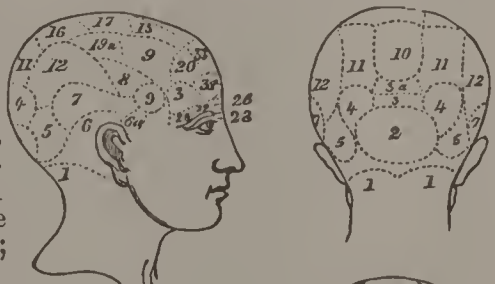
**Phre-nīt'is, n.** [Gr. φρενίτις, from φρήν, φρενός, the midriff, mind.] **1.** (*Med.*) An inflammation of the brain, or of the meninges of the brain, attended with acute fever and delirium. **2.** Madness. See FRENZY.

**Phrēn'o-lōg'ie, a.** } Pertaining to phrenology.  
**Phrēn'o-lōg'ie-al, a.** }

**Phre-nōl'o-gīst, n.** One versed in phrenology.

**Phre-nōl'o-gy, n.** [Gr. φρήν, φρενός, the mind, and λόγος, discourse.] **1.**

The science of the special functions of the parts of the brain. **2.** The theory that the mental faculties are shown on the surface of the head or skull; craniology.



Phrenology.

**Phrēn'sy, n.** The same as FRENZY. See FRENZY.

**Phryg'i-an, a.** Of, or pertaining to, Phrygia, in Asia Minor;—applied to a sprightly, animated kind of music among the ancients.

1. Amativeness; 2, Philoprogenitiveness; 3, Concentrativeness; 3 a, Inhabitiveness; 4, Adhesiveness; 5, Combativeness; 6, Destructiveness; 6 a, Alimentiveness; 7, Secretiveness; 8, Aquisitiveness; 9, Constructiveness; 10, Self-esteem; 11, Love of approbation; 12, Cautiousness; 13, Benevolence; 14, Veneration; 15, Firmness; 16, Conscientiousness; 17, Hope; 18, Wonder; 19, Ideality, 19 a, (Not determined); 20, Wit; 21, Imitation; 22, Individuality; 23, Form; 24, Size; 25, Weight; 26, Coloring; 27, Locality; 28, Number; 29, Order; 30, Eventuality; 31, Time; 32, Tune; 33, Language; 34, Comparison; 35, Causality.

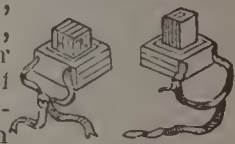
**Phthī's'ie (tīz'ik), n.** The same as PHTHISIS, q. v.

This term is sometimes popularly, but erroneously, applied to any difficulty of breathing, and more especially to chronic dyspnoea, from the mistaken notion that these affections are much the same as phthisis.

**Phthī's'ie-al (tīz'ik-al), a.** Having, or belonging to, the phthiisic; breathing hard. [the phthiisic.]

**Phthī's'iek-y (tīz'ik-ŷ), a.** Having, or pertaining to, **Phthī's'is (thī'sis), n.** [Lat.; Gr. φθίσις, from φθίειν, to pass or waste away.] (*Med.*) Pulmonary consumption;—formerly applied, also, to many wasting diseases.

**Phy-lāe'ter-y, n.** [Gr. φυλακτήριον, from φυλακτήρ, a watcher, guard, φυλάσσειν, to watch, guard.] **1.** Any charm or spell, worn as a preservative from danger or disease. **2.** (*Jewish Antiq.*) A slip of parchment on which were written certain passages of the Pentateuch; worn by devout persons on the forehead and left arm while at prayer.



Phylacteries.

**Phy-sē'ter, n.** [Lat.; Gr. φυσήτηρ, from φυσᾶν, to blow.] **1.** The sperm whale. **2.** A kind of machine, or apparatus, used in filtering.

**Phy's'ie, n.** [See PHYSICAL.] **1.** The theory or practice of medicine. **2.** A specific internal application for the cure or relief of sickness. **3.** In popular usage, a purge; a cathartic.

**Phy's'ie, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* PHYSICKED (fīz'ikt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PHYSICKING.] **1.** To treat with physic; to purge. **2.** To cure.

**Phy's'ie-al, a.** [Gr. φυσικός, from φύσις, nature, from φύειν, to bring forth, produce.] **1.** Pertaining to nature, as including all created existences; also, relating to natural or material things, as opposed to things mental, moral, spiritual, or imaginary. **2.** Pertaining to physics, or the science of nature, or to unorganized matter. **3.** Cognizable by the senses; corporeal; external.

**Phy's'ie-al-ly, adv.** In a physical manner; according to the laws of nature.

**Phy-sī'cian (fī-zīsh'an), n.** [See PHYSICAL.] One who is skilled in physis or the art of healing; a doctor of medicine.

**Phy's'i-ōg'ist, n.** One versed in the science of physics.

**Phy's'ies, n. sing.** [Gr. φυσική (sc. θεωρία), from φυσικός. See PHYSICAL.] The science of nature or of natural objects; especially, that department of natural science which treats of the general properties of bodies, and the causes that modify those properties; natural philosophy.

**Phy's'i-og-nōm'ie, a.** } Pertaining to physiognomy.  
**Phy's'i-og-nōm'ie-al, a.** }

**Phy's'i-og-nōm'ies, n. sing.** Same as PHYSIOGNOMY.

**Phy's'i-ōg'no-mīst, n.** One skilled in physiognomy.

**Phy's'i-ōg'no-my, n.** [Gr. φυσιογνωμονία, from φύσις, nature, and γνώμων, one who knows or examines, a judge.] **1.** The art or science of discerning the character of the mind from the features of the face. **2.** The face or countenance, with respect to the temper of the mind; particular cast, or expression of countenance.

**Phy's'i-ōl'o-g'er, n.** A physiologist.

**Phy's'i-o-lōg'ie, a.** } Pertaining to physiology, or  
**Phy's'i-o-lōg'ie-al, a.** } the science of the properties and functions of living beings. [of, physiology.]

**Phy's'i-ōl'o-gīst, n.** One who is versed in, or who treats

**Phy's'i-ōl'o-gy, n.** [Gr. φυσιολογία, from φύσις, nature, and λόγος, discourse.] That department of natural science which treats of the organs and their functions in animals and plants.

**Physique (fē'zēk'), n.** [Fr.] The natural constitution, or physical structure, of a person.

**Phy-tiv'o-roūs, a.** [Gr. φυτόν, a plant, and Lat. vorare, to eat greedily.] Feeding on plants or herbage.

**Phy-tōg'ra-phy, n.** [Gr. φυτόν, a plant, and γράφειν, to write.] **1.** The science of describing plants in a systematic manner. **2.** A description of plants.

**Phy-tōl'o-gy, n.** [Gr. φυτόν, plant, and λόγος, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on plants, or the science of plants; botany.

**Phy-tōph'a-goūs, a.** [Gr. φυτόν, plant, and φαγεῖν, to eat.] Eating, or subsisting on, plants.

**Phy-tōt'o-my, n.** [Gr. φυτόν, plant, and τομή, cutting, from τέμνειν, to cut.] The dissection of plants.

**Pī, n.** (*Print.*) A mass of type confusedly mixed, or unsorted.

**Pī-āe'u-lar, a.** [Lat. *piacularis*, from *piaculum*, a propitiatory sacrifice, that which requires expiation, a wicked action, from *piare*, to appease, to expiate, from *pius*, pious.] **1.** Expiatory; having power to atone. **2.** Criminal; atrociously bad.



**Pi-ä'e-u-loüs, a.** The same as PIACULAR.  
**Pvü Mä'ter.** [Lat., a tender mother.] (*Anat.*) The vascular membrane immediately investing the brain.  
**Pv'a-nis'si-mo, a.** [It., superl. of *piano*.] (*Mus.*) Very soft; — a direction to the performer to execute the passage to which it refers in the softest manner.  
**Pi-ä'nist, n.** A performer on the piano-forte.  
**Pi-ä'no, a.** [See *infra*.] (*Mus.*) Soft; — a direction to the performer.  
**Pi-ä'no, } n.** [It. *piano*, soft, from Lat. *planus*,  
**Pi-ä'no-för'te, }** even, smooth, and It. *forte*, strong, from Lat. *fortis*.] (*Mus.*) A musical instrument, consisting of a series of wires of graduated length, thickness, and tension, struck by hammers moved by keys.  
**Pi-äs'ter, n.** [It. *pietra*, a thin plate of metal, a dollar, from Lat. *emplastrum*, Gr. *ἐμπλαστρον*, *ἐμπλαστον*, a plaster, from *ἐμπλάσσειν*, to plaster up.] A coin of different values in different countries. The Italian piaster is worth about 80 cents or 3s. 7d. sterling.  
**Pi-äz'zä, n.; pl. PI-ÄZ'ZÄS.** [It., place, square, market-place. See PLACE.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A kind of portico, supported by arches or columns. **2.** A square open space surrounded by buildings. [*Italy*.]  
**Pib'-eörn, n.** [W. *pib*, pipe, and *corn*, horn.] A wind instrument or pipe, with a horn at each end, used in Wales.  
**Pi'broch, n.** [Gael. *piobaireachd*, pipe-music, from *piobair*, a piper, *piob*, a pipe, bag-pipe.] A wild, irregular species of music, peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland.  
**Pi'ea, n.** [Lat. *pica*, a pie, magpie.] **1.** (*Ornith.*) The magpie. **2.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A table, or directory for devotional services. **3.** (*Print.*) A kind of type of two sizes, *small pica* and *pica*, the former of which is next in size above long primer.

This line is printed in *pica*.

This line is printed in *small pica*.

**Pi'ea-dör', n.** [Sp.] A horseman armed with a lance, who commences the exercises of a bull-fight.  
**Pie'a-roön', n.** [Sp. *picaron*, augm. of *picaro*, roguish, a rogue. See PICKEER.] One who pickeers; especially, a plunderer of wrecks; a pirate.  
**Pie'a-yunc', n.** [From the language of the Caribs.] A small coin of the value of 6½ cents.  
**Pie'ea-lil'li, n.** An East Indian pickle of various vegetables with pungent spices.  
**Pick, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* PICKED (pikt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PICKING.] [A.-S. *pycan*, *pyccan*, Icel. *picka*, W. *pigaw*, to prick, pick. Cf. PECK.] **1.** To peck at, like birds with their bills; to strike at with any thing pointed; to open, as a lock; to separate, as wool, cotton, hair, oakum, and the like. **2.** To pull apart or away, especially with the fingers, as fruit from a tree, corn from a stalk, &c., to pluck. **3.** To cleanse, by removing, with a pointed instrument or the fingers, that which is objectionable. **4.** To take away by a quick, unexpected movement; to take up suddenly. **5.** To choose; to select; to cull; hence, to seek or desire. **6.** To collect; to bring together.

**Syn.** — To seize; choose; gather; clean; open.

**Pick, v. i.** **1.** To eat slowly or by morsels. **2.** To do any thing nicely. **3.** To steal; to pilfer.

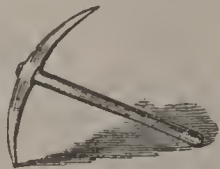
**Pick, n.** [See *supra*, and cf. PIKE.] **1.** A sharp-pointed tool; especially (*Mining & Mech.*), an iron tool tapering to a point from a heavy mass or head, used for loosening and breaking up hard earth, ground, stones, &c. **2.** Choice; right of selection.

**Pick'a-nin'ny, n.** [Probably from Sp. *picade niño*.] A small child; especially, a negro or mulatto infant. [*Southern States*.]

**Pick'a-päck', adv.** In manner of a pack. [*Vulgar*.]

**Pick'äx, } n.** [From *pick* and *ax*.]

**Pick'äxe, }** A pick with a point at one end, a transverse edge or blade at the other, and a handle inserted at the middle; a pick.



Pickax.

**Pick'bäck, a.** On the back.

**Pick'ed (60), a.** Pointed; sharp.

*Picked out* (pikt), ornamented or relieved with stripes of a different color.

**Pick'ed-ness, n.** The state of being picked.

**Pick-er', v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* PICKERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PICKERING.] [Fr. *picorer*, to go marauding, orig. to go to steal cattle, from Lat. *pecus*, *pecoris*, cattle.] **1.** To pillage; to pirate. **2.** To skirmish, as soldiers.

**Pick'er, n.** **1.** One who picks or culls. **2.** (*Mech.*) A machine for picking fibrous materials to pieces.

**Pick'er-el, n.** [Diminutive of *pike*.] (*Ichth.*) A freshwater fish of several species of the pike family.

**Pick'et, n.** [Fr. *piquet*, prop. diu. of *pique*, spear, pike.] **1.** A stake sharpened, used in fortification and encampments. **2.** A narrow board pointed, used in making fences. **3.** (*Mil.*) A guard posted in front of an army, and so disposed as to form a chain of outposts.

**Pick'et, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* PICKETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PICKETING.] **1.** To fortify, inclose, or fence with pickets. **2.** To fasten to a picket.

**Pick'et-guard, n.** (*Mil.*) A guard of horse and foot always in readiness in case of alarm.

**Pick'ing, n.** **1.** Act of plucking, selecting, or gathering. **2.** That which is left to be picked or gleaned. **3.** Act of stealing or pilfering; also, that which is stolen.

**Pick'le (pik'l), n.** [D. *pekel*, H. Ger. *pökel*; according to some etymologists, so called after William Pökel, who is said to have invented the art of pickling herrings, in the 14th century.] **1.** A solution of salt and water, in which fish and meat may be preserved or corned; brine. **2.** Vinegar, sometimes spiced, in which vegetables, fish, &c., may be preserved. **3.** Any article of food preserved in vinegar. **4.** A troublesome child.

*To be in a pickle*, to be in a disagreeable position. — *To put a rod in pickle*, to get ready a punishment which will cause smarting.

**Pick'le (pik'l), v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* PICKLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PICKLING.] **1.** To preserve in brine or pickle. **2.** To season in pickle. **3.** To imbue highly with any thing bad. **4.** To prepare, as an imitation, and sell as genuine. **5.** To subject, as pins and needles, to the action of certain chemical agents.

**Pick'löck, n.** **1.** An instrument for opening locks without the key. **2.** A person who picks locks.

**Pick'pöck-et, n.** One who steals from the pocket of another. [*wick of a lamp*.]

**Pick'wick, n.** A pointed instrument for picking up the **Pie'nice, n.** [Fr. *piquenique*, from *piquer*, to prick, to stick, to lard, and *nique*, a small coin.] Formerly, an entertainment at which each person contributed some dish or article for the general table; in present use, an entertainment carried by a party on an excursion of pleasure into the country; also the party itself.

**Pie'nice, v. i.** To go on a picnic.

**Piet, n.** [A.-S. *pihtas*, *pehtas*, *Pehtas*, *Pehtas*; said by some to be from Lat. *pictus*, *p. p.* of *pingere*, to paint.] One of a tribe of Scythians, or of Germaus, who settled in Scotland.

**Piet'ish, a.** Pertaining to, or resembling, the Picts.

**Pie-tö'ri-al (89), a.** Pertaining to, or illustrated by, pictures; forming pictures.

**Pie-tö'ri-al-ly, adv.** In a pictorial manner.

**Piet'ür-al, a.** Pertaining to, consisting of, or represented in, pictures.

**Piet'üre (53), n.** [Lat. *pictura*, from *pingere*, *pictum*, to paint.] **1.** That which is painted; a likeness drawn in colors; hence, any graphic representation. **2.** Art or form of representation by painting. **3.** That which, by its likeness, brings vividly to mind some other thing.

**Syn.** — Painting. — Every kind of drawing is a *picture*, whether in pencil, crayons, or India ink, &c.; a *painting* is a representation by means of *color*. This holds good in a figurative sense; the historian draws a lively *picture*, the poet *paints* in glowing colors.

**Piet'üre, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* PICTURED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PICTURING.] To draw or paint a resemblance of; to represent; to recall distinctly or vividly.

**Piet'ür-ésque', a.** Fitted to form a good or pleasing picture; expressing that peculiar kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture, natural or artificial.

**Pie'ul, n.** [Written also *pecul* and *pecal*.] [Jav. & Malay. *pikul*, from *pikul*, to carry on the back, to carry a burden; a man's burden.] A weight of 133½ lbs. [*China*.]

**Pid'dle, v. i.** [A different spelling of *peddle*, or from the same source.] **1.** To deal in trifles; to spend time in trifling objects. **2.** To eat or drink squeamishly, or without relish. **3.** To urinate; to make water; — a **Pid'dler, n.** One who piddles. [*childish word*.]

**Pie (pī), n.** [Contr. from D. *pastei*, O. Ger. *pastei*, Eng. *pasty*. See PASTY.] Paste baked with something in it or under it, as apple, minced meat, &c.

**Pie, n.** [Lat. *pica*.] **1.** A magpie. [See PICA.] **2.** The old Roman Catholic service-book. **3.** The same as *pi*. See PI.

**Pie'bald, a.** [For *pie-balled*, from *pie*, the party-colored bird, and *ball*.] Of various colors; diversified in color.

**Pièce, n.** [Fr. *pièce*, L. Lat. *pecia*, *pechia*, *petia*, *petium*, of Celtic origin; W. *peth*, a thing, a part, portion, a



ttle.] **1.** A fragment or part of any thing separated from the whole, in any manner; a part; a share; a portion. **2.** A portion of any thing merely conceived of as apart from other portions. **3.** An individual article; a single effort; a definite performance; *especially*, (a.) A literary or artistic composition. (b.) A musket, gun, or cannon. (c.) A coin.

*Of a piece*, of the same sort, as if taken from the same whole; like.

**Syn.** — Distance. — The radical idea is that of something separate or distinct; as, a *piece* of timber or land, a *piece* of music or composition, a *piece* of work, a *piece* of ordnance. Some, among our common people, use *piece* for *distance* in phrases like this: "He went forward a *piece*," meaning, over a *piece* or portion of the road. It is hardly necessary to say that such an expression has no sanction in good usage, and ought to be avoided as a gross vulgarism.

**Piēce**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **PIECED** (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PIECING**.] **1.** To enlarge or mend by the addition of a piece; to patch. **2.** To unite; to join.

**Piēce**, *v. i.* To unite by a coalescence of parts; to be compacted as parts into a whole.

**Piēce'-goodz**, *n. pl.* Dry goods usually sold by the piece, as gray cottons, mulls, jaconets, shirtings, long cloths, sheetings, and the like.

**Piēce'mēal**, *adv.* [See **MEAL**.] **1.** In pieces; in fragments. **2.** By pieces; by little and little. [*arate.*]

**Piēce'mēal**, *a.* Made of parts or pieces; single; separate.

**Piē'cer**, *n.* One who pieces; a patcher.

**Pied**, *a.* [Eng. *pie*, the party-colored bird.] Variegated with spots of different colors; spotted.

**Pied'ness**, *n.* The state of being pied.

**Piēr**, *n.* [From Fr. *piere*, a stone, from Lat. *petra*, Gr. *πέτρα*.] **1.** (*Arch.*) (a.) A mass of solid stone-work for supporting an arch or the timbers of a bridge, &c. (b.) A part of the wall of a house between the windows or doors. **2.** A mass of stone-work, projecting into the sea, for breaking the force of the waves. **3.** A projecting wharf or landing-place.

**Piērce**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **PIERCED** (peerst, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PIERCING**.] [*Fr. percer*, contracted from *pertuisier*, from Lat. *pertundere*, *pertusum*, to beat, push, bore through, from pref. *per*, through, and *tundere*, to beat.] **1.** To thrust into or transfix with a pointed instrument. **2.** To force a way into. **3.** To touch, as the affections. **4.** To dive into, as a secret or purpose.

**Syn.** — To bore; penetrate; perforate; dive into; reach.

**Piērce**, *v. i.* **1.** To enter, as a pointed instrument. **2.** To penetrate; to force a way into or through any thing. **3.** To dive or penetrate, as into a secret.

**Piērce'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being pierced.

**Piēr'cer**, *n.* One who, or that which, pierces or perforates. [*windows.*]

**Piēr'-glass**, *n.* A mirror or glass hanging between

**Pi-ē'ri-an** (89), *a.* [From Mount *Pierus*, in Thessaly, sacred to the Muses.] Pertaining to the Muses.

**Piēr'-tā'ble**, *n.* A table standing between windows.

**Pi'e-tism**, *n.* The religion of the Pietists.

**Pi'e-tist**, *n.* (*Ecc. Hist.*) One of a class of religious reformers in Germany who have sought to restore *piety* to the Protestant churches.

**Pi'e-tist'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to the Pietists; hence,

**Pi'e-tist'ie-al**, *a.* in contempt, affectedly religious.

**Pi'e-ty**, *n.* [*Lat. pietas*, *piety*, fr. *pius*, *pious*] **1.** Affectionate reverence of parents, or friends, or country. **2.** Obedient love of the will of God and zealous devotion to his service.

**Syn.** — Religion; sanctity. See **RELIGION**.

**Pig**, *n.* [*D. big*, *bigge*. Cf. A.-S. *piġe*, Dan. *pige*, Sw. *piga*, Icel. *piġka*, a maid, girl.] **1.** The young of swine, male or female. **2.** An oblong mass of metal, as first extracted from the ore.

**Pig**, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **PIGGED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PIGGING**.] **1.** To bring forth pigs. **2.** To lie together like pigs.

**Piġ'eon** (piġ'un), *n.* [From Lat. *pipio*, a young pipping or chirping bird, from *pipere*, to peep, chirp.] (*Ornith.*) A gallinaceous bird, of several species, as the stock-dove, the ring-dove, the turtle-dove, and the migratory or wild pigeon of America.

*Pigeon English* [said to be a corruption of *business English*] the barbarous and childish dialect of English used by English and American residents in China, in their intercourse with the native traders.



Pigeon.

**Piġ'eon-hōle**, *n.* A little opening or division in a case for papers.

**Piġ'eon-liv'ered**, *a.* Mild in temper; soft; gentle.

**Piġ'eon-ry**, *n.* A place for keeping pigeons; a dovecote.

**Piġ'ger-y**, *n.* A place where swine are kept.

**Piġ'gin**, *n.* [*Gael. pigean*, dim. of *pigeadh*, an earthen jar, pitcher, or pot; *Ir. pigín*, *W. pigyn* or *piccyn*.] A small wooden vessel with an erect handle, used as a dipper.

**Piġ'-i'ron** (-i'urn), *n.* Iron in pigs, or oblong bars, as it comes from the smelting furnace.

**Piġ'ment**, *n.* [*Lat. pigmentum*, from the root of *pingere*, to paint.] A preparation used by painters, &c., to impart colors to bodies; paint.

**Piġ'my**, *n.* See **PYGMY**.

**Piġ'no-rā'tion**, *n.* [*L. Lat. pignoratío*, from *pignorare*, *Lat. pignerare*, to pledge.] **1.** Act of pledging or pawning. **2.** (*Civil Law*.) The taking of cattle doing damage, by way of pledge, till satisfaction is made.

**Piġ'no-ra-tive**, *a.* Pledging; pawning.

**Piġ'-stȳ**, *n.* A sty or pen for pigs.

**Piġ'tāil**, *n.* **1.** The tail of a pig. **2.** The hair of the head tied in the form of a pig's tail; a cue. **3.** A roll of twisted tobacco, having a peculiar color and flavor.

**Pike**, *n.* [*Fr. pique*, *H. Ger. pieke*, *D. pick*. Cf. **PICK** and **PEAK**.]

**1.** (*Mil.*) A long wooden shaft or staff, with a flat-pointed steel head; a spear. **2.** (*Ichth.*) A voracious fish, so named from its length and shape or from the form of its snout. It is a fresh-water fish, living in deep water. **3.** A turn-pike road. [*point.*]

**Pik'ed** (60), *a.* Furnished with a pike; ending in a

**Pike'man**, *n.*; *pl.* **PIKE'MEN**. A soldier armed with a pike.

**Pike'stāff**, *n.* **1.** The staff or shaft of a pike. **2.** A staff having a sharp metal spike at the bottom, to guard against slipping.

**Pi-lās'ter**, *n.* [*L. Lat. pilastrum*, fr. *Lat. pila*, a pillar.] (*Arch.*) A square column, usually set within a wall, and projecting only a fourth or fifth of its diameter.

**Pil'chard**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A fish resembling the herring, but thicker and rounder.

**Pile**, *n.* [*Fr. pile*, *Lat. pila*, a ball, globe, *pila*, a pier or mole of stone; *Gr. πῖλος*, a ball, globe.] **1.** A roundish or elevated mass or collection of things; a heap. **2.** A mass regularly formed by rows or layers and designed for a special use.

**3.** A large building, or mass of buildings. **4.** (*Elec.*) A vertical series of alternate disks of two dissimilar metals, with disks of cloth or paper between them moistened with acid water, for producing a current of electricity.

**Pile**, *n.* [*A.-S. pil*, stake. *Lat. pila*, a pillar.] A piece of timber, pointed and driven into the earth, for the support of a building, a bridge, or the like.

**Pile**, *n.* [*Lat. pilus*, hair.] The fiber of wool, cotton, and the like; hence, the nap.

**Pile**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **PILED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PILING**.] **1.** To lay or throw into a pile or heap. **2.** To fill above the brim or top.

**Syn.** — To heap; accumulate; amass.

**Pile'-driv'er**, *n.* An engine or machine, for driving

**Pile'-ēn'ġine**, *n.* down piles.

**Pil'er**, *n.* One who piles, or forms a heap.

**Pilez**, *n. pl.* [*Lat. pila*, a ball.] (*Med.*) The hemorrhoids, a disease consisting of tumors of blood about the verge of the anus.

**Pil'fer**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **PILFERED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PILFERING**.] [See **PELF**.] To steal in small quantities; to practice petty theft.

**Pil'fer**, *v. t.* To steal or gain by petty theft; to filch.

**Pil'fer-er**, *n.* One who pilfers.

**Pil-gār'lie**, *n.* [See **PILL**, to rob, and **PEEL**, *v.*] One who has lost his hair by disease; a poor, forsaken wretch. See **PILLED-GARLIC**.

**Pil'grim**, *n.* [*O. Ger. pilgrim*, *O. H. Ger. piligrim*, *N. H. Ger. pilger*, *D. pilgrim*, *It. pellegrino*, *peregrino*, from *Lat. peregrinus*, a foreigner.] **1.** A wanderer; a traveler. **2.** *Especially*, one who travels to a distance from his own country to visit a holy place.

**Pil'grim-āġe**, *n.* The journey of a pilgrim; a journey to a shrine or other sacred place.

**Syn.** — See **JOURNEY**.

**Pill**, *n.* [*Lat. pila*, a ball, *pilula*, a little ball, a pill.] **1.**



A medicine in the form of a little ball. 2. Hence, any thing nauseous.

**Pill**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PILLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PILLING.] [Fr. *piller*, It. *pigliare*. See PEEL.] To rob; to plunder; to pillage.

**Pillage** (45), *n.* [Fr., from *piller*, to plunder. See *supra*.] 1. Act of plundering. 2. That which is taken from another by open force, particularly and chiefly from enemies in war.

**Syn.**—Plunder; rapine; spoil; depredation.—Plunder. *Pillage* refers particularly to the act of stripping the sufferers of their goods, while *plunder* refers to the removal of the things thus taken. Under these aspects the words are freely interchanged.

**Pillage**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PILLAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PILLAGING.] To strip of money or goods by open violence; to plunder; to spoil.

**Pilla-ger**, *n.* One who pillages.

**Pillar**, *n.* [Low Lat. *pilare*, *pillarium*, from Lat. *pila*, a pillar and a mortar.] 1. A pier or column to support an arch, a roof, a statue, or the like. 2. Hence, that which resembles such a pillar in appearance, or in stability and strength.

**Syn.**—Column; foundation; prop; support.

**Pillion** (pī'yun), *n.* [Eng. *pile*, Lat. *pilus*, hair. Cf. PILLOW.] The pad or cushion attached to the hinder part of a saddle, as a second seat.

**Pillory**, *n.* [L. Lat. *piloricum*, *piloricum*, *pilorium*, from Lat. *pila*, a pillar.] A frame of wood erected on posts, with movable boards and holes, through which the head and hands of a criminal were formerly put, to punish him.

**Pillory**, *v. t.* To punish with the pillory; to set in the pillory.

**Pillow**, *n.* [O. Eng. *pilwe*, *pilewe*, *pelowe*, A.-S. *pyle*, D. *peuw*, O. II. Ger. *plurini*, from Lat. *pulvinus*.] 1. A cushion to support the head of a person when reposing. 2. (Naut.) The block on which the inner end of a bowsprit is supported. 3. (Mech.) A piece of metal or wood used to support some part of a machine to equalize the pressure; a bearing, or journal-box. 4. A kind of plain, coarse fustian.

**Pillow**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PILLOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PILLOWING.] To rest or lay for support.

**Pillow-biër**, *n.* [L. Ger. *büre* or *bühre*, a pillow-case, prob. from O. II. Ger. *purran*, *purian*, *burian*, to crect.] The movable case or sack which is drawn over a pillow; a pillow-case.

**Pillow-blöck**, *n.* (Mech.) A block, or standard, for supporting the end of a shaft.

**Pillow-eäse**, *n.* A covering for a pillow.

**Pilöse**, *a.* [Lat. *pilosus*, from *pilus*, hair.] 1. Hairy. 2. (Bot.) Covered with long, distinct hairs.

**Pilös'i-ty**, *n.* State of being pilose; hairiness.

**Pilot**, *n.* [Prob. from L. Ger. *pilen*, *peilen*, to measure, gauge, sound, and Ger. *loth*, plummet. The pilot, then, is the *lead-man*, he who throws the lead.] 1. One whose office is to steer ships, particularly where navigation is dangerous. 2. Hence, a guide. [Colloq.]

**Pilot**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PILOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PILOTING.] 1. To direct the course of, as a ship in any place where navigation is dangerous. 2. To guide through dangers or difficulties.

**Pilot-äge** (45), *n.* 1. Compensation to one who directs the course of a ship. 2. The guidance of a pilot.

**Pilot-brëad**, *n.* Hard bread or ship biscuit. [coats.]

**Pilot-elöth**, *n.* A coarse, stout kind of cloth, for over-

**Pilot-fish**, *n.* (Ichth.) A fish of the mackerel family; — so named because it often accompanies ships; and as this is also done by sharks, it has been said that the former acts as a guide, or pilot, to the latter.

**Pilöus**, *a.* [See PILOSE.] Hairy; abounding with, or consisting of, hair.

**Pimëntä**, *n.* The same as PIMENTO.

**Pimënto**, *n.* [From Lat. *pigmentum*, a paint, pigment, juice of plants, hence, something spicy and aromatic.] (Bot.) (a.) The fruit of a tree having an aromatic flavor, and highly valued as a spice; allspice. (b.) The tree which produces allspice.

**Pimp**, *n.* [Cf. Fr. *pimant*, smart, sparkish; Provençal *pimpar*, *apimpar*, to cheer up.] One who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander.

**Pimp**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PIMPED (pimt, 84); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PIMPING.] To procure lewd women for the gratification of others; to pander.

**Pim'per-nël**, *n.* [N. Lat. *pimpinella*, L. Lat. *bipinnella*, for *bipinnula*, two-winged, equiv. to *bipennis*, from *bis*, twice, and *penna*, *pinna*, feather, wing.] (Bot.) A plant of which one species has small flowers, usually scarlet, which speedily close at the approach of bad weather.

**Pim'ple** (pim'pl), *n.* [A.-S. *pinpel*, pustule, *pipelian*, to blister; Lat. *papula*, pimple.] (Med.) A small pointed elevation of the cuticle, differing from a pustule in not containing a fluid, nor tending to suppuration.

**Pim'pled** (pim'pld), *a.* Having pimples on the skin; full of pimples.

**Pin**, *n.* [D. *pin* and *pen*, Icel. *pinni*, W. *pin*, Lat. *pinna*, a pinnacle.] 1. A pointed instrument of wood, metal, or the like; a peg; a bolt. 2. Especially, a small, pointed piece of wire with a head, much used for fastening clothes, &c. 3. Hence, a thing of trifling value; a trifle. 4. That which resembles a pin in its form or use.

**Pin**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PINNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PINNING.] 1. To fasten, as with a pin. 2. To inclose; to pen. See PEN and POUND.

**Pin'a före'**, *n.* An apron for a child to cover the front part of the body; a tier.

**Pin'-eäse**, *n.* A case for holding pins.

**Pin'çers**, *n. pl.* [Fr. *pince*, pincers, from *pincer*, to pinch.] Pincers. See PINCHERS.

**Pinch** (66), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PINCHED (pñcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PINCHING.] [Fr. *pincer*, formerly *pinser*; from O. D. *pitsen*, Ger. *pfitzen*, *pfetzen*, to pinch, cut.] 1. To press hard or squeeze as between the ends of the fingers. 2. To squeeze between any two hard bodies. 3. To oppress with want; to distress.

**Pinch**, *v. i.* 1. To act with pressing force; to bear hard. 2. To spare; to be covetous.

**Pinch**, *n.* 1. A close compression with the ends of the fingers; also, that which is taken between the ends of the fingers. 2. Distress; oppression; difficulty.

**Pinch'böck**, *n.* [Said to be from the name of the inventor.] An alloy of copper and zinc, resembling gold.

**Pinch'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, pinches.

**Pinch'ers**, *n. pl.* [From *pinch*.] An instrument for various uses, as drawing nails and the like, gripping things to be held fast, &c. [be stuck to be kept.]

**Pin'eush-ion**, *n.* A small cushion in which pins may

**Pin-där'ie**, *n.* An irregular ode in imitation of those of Pindar, the Grecian, and prince of the lyric poets.

**Pin-där'ie**, } *a.* After the style and manner of Pin-  
**Pin-där'ie-al**, } dar, a lyric poet of Greece.

**Pine**, *n.* [Lat. *pinus*, allied to Gr. *πίτυς*.] 1. A genus of trees of many species, some of which furnish timber of the most valuable kind. 2. The wood of the pine tree. 3. A pine-apple.

**Pine**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PINING.] [A.-S. *pinan*, *pinian*, O. Ger. *peinen*.] 1. To languish; to lose flesh; to grow lean. 2. To languish with desire.

**Syn.**—To droop; flag; wither; decay.

**Pine**, *v. t.* 1. To wear out; to make to languish. 2. To grieve for; to bemoan in silence.

**Pin'e'al**, or **Pin'e-al**, *a.* [From Lat. *pineæ*, the cone of a pine, from *pineus*, of the pine, from *pinus*, a pine.] Pertaining to, or resembling in form, a pine-cone or pine-apple.

*Pineal gland* (Anat.), a small conical mass of gray, nervous matter, attached to the floor of the third ventricle of the brain, in front of the cerebellum.

**Pine'-ap-ple** (-äp'pl), *n.* (Bot.) A tropical plant and its fruit; — so called from the resemblance of the latter in shape and external appearance to the cone of the pine-tree.

**Pine'-mär'ten**, *n.* (Zööl.) A kind of marten found in Europe.

**Pin'er-y**, *n.* 1. A place where pine-apples are raised. 2. A pine forest or grove.

**Pin'-fëath'er**, *n.* A small or short feather somewhat like a pin in form; especially, one of those not easily removed in picking a fowl.

**Pin'föld**, *n.* [From *pen*, an inclosure for beasts, and *fold*, an inclosure for sheep.] A place in which beasts are confined; a pound.

**Pin'-foöt'ed**, *a.* Having the toes bordered by a skin.

**Pin'höle**, *n.* A hole made by the puncture of a pin; hence, a very small aperture.

**Pin'ion** (pim'yun), *n.* [From Lat. *pinna*, *penna*, feather, wing.] 1. A feather; a quill. 2. A wing. 3. The joint of a bird's wing most remote from the body. 4. A fetter or band for the arm. 5. A smaller wheel with



Pillory.



Pine-apple.



leaves or teeth working into the teeth of a larger wheel or rack; a toothed arbor.

**Pin'ion** (pīn'yūn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PINIONED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PINIONING.] 1. To bind or confine the wings of. 2. To cripple by cutting off the first joint of the wing. 3. To restrain by binding the arm or arms to the body. 4. To confine; to shackle.

**Pink**, *n.* [From D. *pinken*, *pinkoogen*, to twinkle with the eyes. Cf. Fr. *œillet*, an eyelet and a pink, dim. of *œil*, eye.] 1. An eye, or a small eye. 2. (*Bot.*) A plant, and its flower, common in gardens. 3. A color resulting from the combination of a pure vivid red with more or less white;—so called from the common color of the flower. 4. That which is supremely excellent. 5. [D. *pink*, Fr. *pinque*; hence, *pink-sterned*.] A ship with a very narrow stern.

**Pink**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PINKED (pīnkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PINKING.] 1. To work in eyelet-holes; to pierce with small holes; to cut or work in small scoops or angles. 2. To stab; to pierce. 3. To dye of a pink color.

**Pink'-e-ye** (-ī), *n.* A little eye. [as a ship.]

**Pink'-st-erned**, *a.* (*Naut.*) Having a very narrow stern.

**Pin'-mōn'-ey**, *n.* A sum of money allowed or settled on a wife for her private expenses.

**Pin'-na-ge**, *n.* [From Lat. *pinus*, a pine-tree, any thing made of pine, e. g. a ship.] (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A small vessel navigated with oars and sails, and having generally two masts rigged like those of a schooner. (*b.*) A boat usually rowed with eight oars.

**Pin'-na-ele**, *n.* [Lat. *pinnaculum*, fr. *pinna*, feather, pinnacle.] 1. A slender turret, or part of a building elevated above the main building. 2. A high, spiring point.

**Pin'-nate**, } *a.* [Lat. *pinnatus*, feathered,  
**Pin'-nā-ted**, } from *pinna*, feather.] 1.  
(*Bot.*) Shaped like a feather. 2. Furnished with fins.

**Pin-nāt'-i-fid**, or **Pin'-na-ti-fid'**, *a.* [Lat. *pinnatus*, feathered, and *findere*, *fidi*, to split.] (*Bot.*) Divided in a pinnate manner, with the divisions not reaching to the midrib.

**Pin-nāt'-i-pēd**, or **Pin'-na-ti-pēd'**, *a.* [Lat. *pinnatus*, from *pinna*, feather, fin, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] Having the toes bordered by membranes.

**Pin'-ner**, *n.* 1. One who pins or fastens; also, a pounder of cattle, or the pound-keeper. 2. A pin-maker. 3. The lappet of a head-dress, which flies loose.

**Pint**, *n.* [A.-S. *pynt*, Ger. & Fr. *pinte*, from Sp. *pinta*, spot, mark, pint, from *pin-tar*, to paint.] Half a quart, or four gills. In medicine, twelve ounces.

**Pin'-tle** (pīn'tl), *n.* [A dim. of *pin*.] 1. (*Artif.*) A long iron bolt to prevent the recoil of a cannon. 2. (*Naut.*) A hook on which a rudder is hung to its post. 3. A contrivance, usually of cast iron, consisting of two thick, circular plates, connected by a solid, cylindrical supporter, to be placed between upright posts, between the floors of stories, and the like.

**Pin'-worm** (-wūrm), *n.* A thread-like intestinal worm.

**Pi'n-y**, *a.* Abounding with pines.

**Pi'o-neer'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PIONEERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PIONEERING.] To go before and prepare a way for.

**Pi'o-neer'**, *n.* [Fr. *pionnier*, orig. a foot-soldier, from O. Fr. *peon*, *pion*, from Lat. *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] 1. (*Mil.*) One who marches with or before an army, to repair the road or clear it of obstructions, &c. 2. One who goes before to remove obstructions or prepare the way for another; hence, a backwoodsman; a first settler.

**Pi'o-ny**, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PEONY.

**Pi'ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *pius*.] 1. Having affectionate or filial reverence for a parent or superior. 2. Having reverence and love toward the Supreme Being. 3. Dictated by reverence to God, or by religious feeling. 4. Practiced under the pretense of religion.

**Syn.**— Godly; devout; religious; holy; righteous.

**Pi'ōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a pious manner; religiously.

**Pip**, *n.* [D. *pip*, O. H. Ger. *phiphis*, *phēpis*, It. & L. Lat. *pipita*, from Lat. *pituita*, slime, phlegm, rheum, in fowls, the pip.] 1. A disease of fowls, in which a horny pellicle grows on the tip of the tongue. 2. [Fr. *pepin*, It. *pipita*.] The seed of an apple, orange, or similar fruit. 3. A spot on cards.

**Pip**, *v. i.* [See PEEP.] To cry or chirp, as a chicken.

**Pipe**, *n.* [A.-S. *pippe*, D. *pijp*, Icel. *pipa*, O. H. Ger. *pfīfa*, W. *piβ*. Cf. FIFE.] 1. A wind instrument of music, consisting of a long tube of wood or metal. 2. Any

long tube or hollow body. 3. A tube of clay with a bowl at one end, used in smoking tobacco. 4. A roll in the exchequer, said to be so called from its resemblance to a pipe; also, the exchequer itself. [*Eng.*] 5. A cask, usually containing 126 gallons, used for wine; or the quantity which it contains.

**Pipe**, *v. i.* 1. To play on a pipe, fife, flute, or other tubular wind instrument of music. 2. To have a shrill sound; to whistle.

**Pipe**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PIPED (pīpt, 108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PIPING.] 1. To perform by playing on a wind instrument. 2. To utter in a high or sharp tone.

**Pipe'-elāy**, *n.* A species of white clay, used in making tobacco pipes and various kinds of earthen ware.

**Pip'er**, *n.* One who plays on a pipe or flute.

**Pip'ing**, *p. a.* 1. Giving forth a weak, shrill sound like the voice of the sick; feeble. 2. Simmering; boiling. [*Colloq.*]

**Pip'ing**, *n.* [From *pipe*.] 1. A kind of cord trimming or fluting for ladies' dresses. 2. (*Bot.*) A piece cut off to be planted; a cutting.

**Pip'kin**, *n.* [Diminutive of *pipe*.] A small earthen boiler.

**Pip'pin**, *n.* [Prob. from *pip*, a spot, because of the spots on its skin.] A kind of tart apple. [piquant.]

**Piqu'an-çy** (pīk'an-sy), *n.* State or quality of being sharp. **Syn.**— Sharpness; pungency; tartness; severity.

**Piqu'ant** (pīk'ant), *a.* [Fr. *p. pr.* of *piquer*, to prick or sting. See PICK.] 1. Stimulating to the tongue. 2. Sharp; tart; pungent; severe.

**Piqu'ant-ly** (pīk'ant-ly), *adv.* In a piquant manner.

**Pique** (peek), *n.* [Fr., from *piquer*. See *supra*.] A feeling of annoyance or resentment awakened by a social slight or injury.

**Syn.**— Displeasure; irritation; grudge; spite. — Spite, grudge. *Pique* denotes a quick sense of resentment for some supposed neglect or injury, but the feeling is not usually permanent, or marked by malevolence. *Spite* is a stronger term, denoting settled ill-will or malice, with a desire to injure, as the result of extreme irritation. *Grudge* goes still further, denoting cherished and secret enmity, with an unforgiving spirit.

**Pique** (peek), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PIQUED (peekt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PIQUING.] 1. To excite the sensibilities of; to excite to anger. 2. To excite to action by causing resentment or jealousy. 3. To pride or value;—used reflexively.

**Syn.**— To offend; displease; irritate; provoke; fret; nettle; sting; goad; stimulate.

**Pi-quēt'** (pī-kēt'), *n.* [Fr.] A game at cards played between two persons, with only thirty-two cards.

**Pi'ra-çy**, *n.* [L. Lat. *piratia*, Gr. *πειρατεία*.] 1. Act or crime of a pirate; robbery. 2. (*Law.*) The act, practice, or crime of robbing on the high seas. 3. Infringement of the law of copyright by publishing the writings of other men without permission.

**Pi'rate** (45), *n.* [Lat. *pirata*, Gr. *πειρατής*, from *πειράω*, to attempt, from making attempts or attacks on ships.] 1. A robber on the high seas; a freebooter. 2. An armed vessel which sails without a legal commission, for the purpose of plundering other vessels indiscriminately on the high seas. 3. One who publishes the writings of other men without permission.

**Pi'rate**, *v. t.* To take by theft, or without right or permission, as books or writings. [or practicing, piracy.]

**Pi-rāt'-ie-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a pirate; acquired by, **Pi-rāt'-ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a piratical manner.

**Pi-rōgue'** (pī-rōg'), *n.* [Originally an Indian word.] 1. A canoe formed out of the trunk of a tree. 2. A narrow ferry-boat carrying two masts and a leeboard. [*Amer.*]

**Pir'-ou-ette'**, *n.* [Fr., prop. a turning wheel, from *piéd*, foot, and *roue*, wheel, hence *rouette*, a little wheel, because it turns on its axle or pivot, as on a foot.] A whirling about on the toes in dancing.

**Pir'-ou-ette'**, *v. i.* To whirl, or turn about on the toes, as in dancing.

**Pis'-ea-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *piscarius*, relating to fishes or to fishing, from *piscis*, a fish.] (*Law.*) Right or privilege of fishing in another man's waters.

**Pis'-ea-tō'-ri-al**, } *a.* [Lat. *piscatorius*, from *piscator*, a  
**Pis'-ea-to-ry**, } fisherman.] Relating to fishes or to fishing. [the twelfth sign of the zodiac.]

**Pis'çēs**, *n. pl.* [Lat. *piscis*, a fish.] (*Astron.*) The Fishes,

**Pis'çi-eūlt'ūre** (53), *n.* [Lat. *piscis*, a fish, and *cultura*, culture.] The artificial method of promoting the propagation and nurture of fish.

**Pish**, *interj.* Pshaw;—an exclamation of contempt.

**Pish**, *v. i.* To express contempt.

**Pis'mire**, *n.* [*Eng.* *piss* and *mire*; so called because it discharges a kind of moisture, which, by the vulgar, is



Pinnacle.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ë, &c., short; cäre, fär, äsk, all, what; ère, veil, tèrm; pique, firm; sön, ör, dq, wölf,



compared to or looked upon as urine. See MIRE.] The ant or emmet.

**Pis'o-lite** (49), *n.* [Gr. *πίσον*, Lat. *pisum*, a pea, and Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] (*Min.*) A calcareous stone, made up of globular concretions of about the size of a pea.

**Pis'sas-phält**, *n.* [Gr. *πισσάσφαλτος*, from *πίσσα*, pitch, turpentine, and *ἄσφαλτος*, asphalt.] (*Min.*) Earth-pitch; a soft bitumen of the consistence of tar, black, and of a strong smell.

**Pis-tā'chio** (pis-tā'sho), *n.* [Sp., from Lat. *pistacium*, Gr. *πιστάκη*, *πιστάκιον*, from Per. *pistah*, Ar. *fustak*, *fustuk*.] The nut of a kind of turpentine-tree, containing a kernel of a pale greenish color, of a pleasant taste, resembling that of the almond.

**Pis'ta-reen'**, *n.* A silver coin of the value of 17 or 18 cents, or 9d. sterling.

**Pis'til**, *n.* [N. Lat., from Lat. *pistillum*, *pistillus*, a pestle.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) An organ terminating the axis of growth in a flower, and inclosing the seed; a carpel. (*b.*) A collection of carpels united by their inner suture, or a compound pistil.

**Pis'tol**, *n.* [From *Pistoja*, O. It. *Pistola*, a town in Italy where they were first made.] A small fire-arm, or the smallest fire-arm used, intended to be fired from one hand.

**Pis'tol**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PISTOLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PISTOLING.] To shoot with a pistol.

**Pis-tōle'**, *n.* [It. *pistola*, contr. from It. *piastrola*, dim. of *piastra*, a piaster, q. v.] A gold coin of Spain worth about 16 shillings sterling, or \$3.60 cents.

**Pis'to-lēt**, *n.* A little pistol.

**Pis'ton**, *n.* [From Lat. *pinsere*, *pistum*, to pound, to stamp. See PISTIL.] A short cylinder of metal or other solid substance, which fits exactly the cavity of a pump or barrel, and works alternately up and down or backward and forward in it.

**Pit**, *n.* [A.-S. *pytt* or *pitt*, Icel. *pittr*, *pyttr*, Ir. & Gael. *pit*, Lat. *puteus*, a well, pit.] **1.** A large, deep hole in the ground; a well. **2.** Hence, an abyss; especially, the bottomless pit; hell. **3.** The grave. **4.** An indentation in the flesh; as, (*a.*) The hollow place under the arm. (*b.*) The hollow of the stomach. (*c.*) The indentation or mark left on the flesh by a pustule of the small-pox. **5.** The lowest place in a theater where spectators assemble; parquet. **6.** An area into which cocks or dogs are brought to fight.

**Pit**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PITTING.] **1.** To indent. **2.** To mark with little hollows, as by variolous pustules. **3.** To introduce as an antagonist; to provoke to combat, as cocks in a pit.

**Pit'a-pāt'**, *adv.* [An onomatopoeic reduplication of *pat*, a light, quick blow.] In a flutter; with palpitation.

**Pitch**, *n.* [Icel. *bik*, W. *pyg*, Lat. *pix*, Gr. *πίσσα* or *πίττα*.] **1.** A thick, black, sticky substance obtained by boiling down tar. **2.** Turpentine. [*Improper.*]

**Pitch**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PITCHED (pīcht, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PITCHING.] **1.** To cover over or smear with pitch. **2.** To darken as if by smearing with pitch; to obscure.

**Pitch**, *n.* [O. Fr. *pic*, high place. See PEAK.] **1.** A point or peak; hence, any point or degree of elevation or depression. **2.** (*Mus.*) Degree of elevation of the voice, or of an instrument, &c. **3.** Degree; rate; position. **4.** The point where a declivity begins; hence, the declivity itself; descent; slope. **5.** (*Mech.*) (*a.*) The distance from center to center of any two adjacent teeth of gearing, measured on the *pitch-line*. (*b.*) The distance measured on a line parallel to the axis, between two adjacent threads or convolutions of a screw. (*c.*) The distance between the centers of holes, as of rivet-holes in boiler plates.

*Pitch line*, or *pitch circle*, a circle concentric with the circumference of a toothed wheel, and cutting its teeth at such a distance from their points as to touch the corresponding circle of the gear working with it.

**Pitch**, *v. t.* [O. Eng. *picchen*, A.-S. *pyccan*, to prick. See PICK.] **1.** To throw; to hurl; to toss. **2.** To fix firmly; to plant; to set in array. **3.** (*Mus.*) To fix or set the tone of.

*Pitched battle*, a battle in which the hostile forces have firm or fixed positions, in distinction from a skirmish.

**Pitch**, *v. i.* **1.** To light; to settle. **2.** To fall headlong. **3.** To fall; to fix choice. **4.** To encamp. **5.** (*Naut.*) To rise and fall, as the head and stern of a ship.

**Pitch'er**, *n.* [O. Fr. *picher*, *pichier*, Basque *pitcherra*, L. Lat. *picarium*, *bicarium*, Icel. *bikar*, O. H. Ger. *behhar*,



Pistil.



Piston.

*bechar*, *pechar*. Cf. BEAKER.] **1.** A vessel, usually open, with a spout for pouring out liquors; a ewer. **2.** One who pitches any thing, as hay, quoits, &c. **3.** (*Bot.*) A cup-like appendage of the leaves of certain plants. [pitched into a hole.]

**Pitch-fär'thing**, *n.* A play in which copper coin is used.

**Pitch-förk**, *n.* A fork or farming utensil used in pitching or throwing hay or sheaves of grain, as into carts or wagons.

**Pitch-i-ness**, *n.* Blackness, as of pitch; darkness.

**Pitch-pine**, *n.* (*Bot.*) One of several species of pine, abounding in resinous matter.

**Pitch-pipe**, *n.* (*Mus.*) A wind instrument for regulating the pitch of the key or leading tone of a tune.

**Pitch'y**, *a.* **1.** Partaking of the qualities of pitch; like pitch. **2.** Smeared with pitch. **3.** Black, like pitch; dark; dismal.

**Pit'e-ōal**, *n.* Mineral coal; coal dug from the earth.

**Pit'e-ōūs**, *a.* **1.** Fitted to excite pity. **2.** Evincing pity. **3.** Paltry; mean; pitiful.

**Syn.** — Sorrowful; mournful; affecting; doleful; woful; rueful; wretched; miserable; pitiable; compassionate; tender.

**Pit'e-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a piteous manner.

**Pit'e-ōūs-ness**, *n.* The state of being piteous.

**Pit'fall**, *n.* A pit slightly covered, intended to catch wild beasts or men.

**Pith**, *n.* [A.-S. *pidha*, D. *pit*, pith, kernel.] **1.** The soft, spongy substance in the center of many plants and trees.

**2.** (*Anat.*) The spinal cord; the marrow. **3.** Hence, vital or essential part; vigor; strength; importance.

**Pith'i-ly**, *adv.* In a pithy manner; with vigor.

**Pith'i-ness**, *n.* The state of being pithy.

**Pith'less**, *a.* **1.** Destitute of pith; wanting strength. **2.** Wanting cogency or concentrated force.

**Pith'y**, *a.* [*compar.* PITHIER; *superl.* PITHIEST.] **1.** Consisting of, containing, or abounding with, pith. **2.** forcible; energetic. **3.** Condensed, forcible, and appropriate in expressing.

**Pit'i-able**, *a.* Deserving pity; worthy of compassion.

**Syn.** — Sorrowful; affecting; lamentable; mournful; doleful; woful; rueful; wretched; miserable.

**Pit'i-able-ness**, *n.* The state of being pitiable.

**Pit'i-ful**, *a.* **1.** Full of pity; tender; compassionate. **2.** Miserable; moving compassion. **3.** Deserving pity for littleness or meanness.

**Syn.** — Contemptible; despicable; paltry. See CONTEMPT-LE.

**Pit'i-ful-ly**, *adv.* In a pitiful manner.

**Pit'i-ful-ness**, *n.* The state of being pitiful.

**Pit'i-less**, *a.* **1.** Destitute of pity. **2.** Exciting no pity.

**Syn.** — Hard-hearted; cruel; merciless; unmerciful; compassionless; unsympathizing.

**Pit'i-less-ly**, *adv.* In a pitiless manner.

**Pit'i-less-ness**, *n.* The state of being pitiless.

**Pit'man**, *n.*; *pl.* PIT'MEN. **1.** One who works in a pit, as in sawing timber, &c. **2.** The connecting rod in a saw-mill.

**Pit'saw**, *n.* A large saw worked vertically by two men, one of whom stands in a pit.

**Pit'tance**, *n.* [Low Lat. *pitancia*, *pittantia*, *pictantia*, originally pity, charity, from Lat. *pietas*. See PITY.] **1.** An allowance of food, bestowed in charity; hence, a charity gift. **2.** Any small allowance; a trifle.

**Pit-tū'i-ta-ry**, *a.* [From Lat. *pituita*, phlegm, mucus.] (*Anat.*) Secreting phlegm or mucus.

**Pit-tū'i-toūs**, *a.* [Lat. *pituitosus*. See *supra*.] Consisting of, or resembling mucus; exhibiting the effects of mucus.

**Pit'y**, *n.* [N. Fr. *pitié*, It. *pietà*, from Lat. *pietas*, piety, kindness, pity. Cf. PIETY.] **1.** The feeling or suffering of one person, excited by the distresses of another. **2.** Cause of grief; thing to be regretted. **3.** A call for pity.

**Syn.** — Compassion; mercy; commiseration; condolence; sympathy; fellow-suffering; fellow-feeling. — *Sympathy* is literally *fellow-feeling*, and therefore requires a certain degree of equality in situation, circumstances, &c., for its fullest exercise. *Compassion* is deep tenderness for another under severe or inevitable misfortune. *Pity* regards its object not only as suffering, but *weak*, and hence as inferior. Scott, speaking of the Douglas, says:—

And last, and worst to spirit proud,  
Had borne the *pity* of the crowd.

**Pit'y**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PITIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PITTING.] To feel pain or grief for; to have sympathy for.

**Syn.** — To commiserate; compassionate; sympathize with.

**Pit'y**, *v. i.* To be compassionate; to exercise pity.

**Piv'ot**, *n.* [Fr. *pivot*, for *pipot*, from *pipe*, a pipe, or con-

food, foot; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhaise, call, echo; ġem, ġet; aq; exist; linger, link; this.



tracted from *pieuvot*, dim. of *pieu*, a stake.] **1.** A pin or short axis fixed only at one end, and on which a wheel or other body turns. **2.** Hence, a turning point; that on which important results depend. **3.** (*Mil.*) The one on whom the different wheelings are made in the various evolutions of the drill.

**Pix**, *n.* The same as PYX, q. v. [peasable.]

**Plā'ea-bīl'ī-tŷ**, *n.* Quality of being placable, or ap-

**Plā'ea-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *placabilis*, from *placare*, to quiet, pacify, from *placere*, to please.] Capable of being appeased or pacified; appeasable.

**Plā'ea-ble-ness**, *n.* The quality of being placable.

**Pla-eārd'**, *n.* [Fr., fr. *plaquer*, to lay or clap on, *plaque*, plate, tablet; Low Lat. *placare*, to place on; D. *plakken*, to paste, post up, *plak*, a flat piece of wood; Gr. *πλαξ*, *πλακός*, any thing flat and broad.] A written or printed paper posted in a public place.

**Pla-eārd'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLACARDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLACARDING.] **1.** To post, as a writing or libel, in a public place. **2.** To notify publicly.

**Plā'eāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLACATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLACATING.] [Lat. *placare*, *placatum*, from *placere*, to please.] To appease or pacify; to conciliate.

**Plāce**, *n.* [From Lat. *platea*, a street, area, court-yard, from Gr. *πλατύς*, *πλατεία*, flat, broad.] **1.** A broad way in a city; an open space; an area. **2.** Any portion of space regarded as distinct from all other space, as related to any other portion, or as appropriated to some definite object or use. **3.** Rank; degree; grade; especially, social rank or position; condition; sometimes, official station or post. **4.** A position occupied and held as a residence; as, (*a.*) A stately or elegant dwelling; a mansion. (*b.*) A collection of dwellings; a village, town, or city. (*c.*) A country; the seat of a nation. (*d.*) A fortified town or post. **5.** Possibility of existence or action; opportunity. **6.** Definite portion of a written or printed document. **7.** Vacated or relinquished space; room; stead.

To take place, to come to pass; to occur.

**Syn.**— Situation; seat; abode; position; locality; location; site; spot; office; employment; charge; function; trust.

**Plāce**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLACED (plāst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLACING.] **1.** To assign a place to; to fix; to settle. **2.** To put in a particular rank or office; to surround with particular circumstances. **3.** To put out at interest; to invest.

**Syn.**— See PUT.

**Plāce'man**, *n.*; *pl.* PLĀCE'MEN. One who has an office under a government.

**Pla-çēn'tā**, *n.*; *pl.* PLA-ÇĒN'TĀE. [Lat., a cake, Gr. *πλακοῦς*, a flat cake, from *πλαξ*, *πλακός*, anything flat and broad.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The soft, spongy disk which connects the mother with the fetus in the womb. **2.** (*Bot.*) The part of a plant or fruit to which the seeds are attached.

**Plā'çer** (plā'ser), *n.* One who places or sets.

**Pla-cēr'** (pla-thâr', by *Mexicans and Californians* plā'sâr'), *n.* [Sp.] A gravelly place where gold is found, especially by the side of a river, or in the bed of a mountain torrent.

**Plāç'id**, *a.* [Lat. *placidus*, orig. pleasing, mild, from *placere*, to please.] Pleased; contented; unruffled; serene; tranquil; quiet.

**Syn.**— Gentle; serene; mild; unruffled.

**Pla-çid'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being placid; placidness.

**Plāç'id-ly**, *adv.* In a placid manner; calmly.

**Plāç'id-ness**, *n.* State of being placid; calmness.

**Plāç'et**, *n.* [Fr. *plaquer*, to lay or clap on. See PLACARD.] **1.** The opening or slit left in a petticoat or skirt for convenience in putting it on. **2.** A woman's pocket.

**Plā'gal**, *a.* [From Gr. *πλάγιος*, sidewise, slanting.] (*Mus.*) Having the principal tones lying between the fifth of the key and its octave or twelfth;— said of certain melodies or tunes.

**Plā'gi-a-rīsm**, *n.* Act or practice of plagiarizing.

**Plā'gi-a-rīst**, *n.* One who plagiarizes; a plagiarist.

**Plā'gi-a-rīze**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLAGIARIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLAGIARIZING.] To steal or purloin from the writings of another.

**Plā'gi-a-rīze**, *v. i.* To be guilty of literary theft.

**Plā'gi-a-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *plagiarius*, from *plagium*, kidnapping.] A thief in literature; one who purloins another's writings, and offers them to the public as his own.

**Plā'gi-a-ry**, *a.* Practicing literary theft.

**Plāgue** (plāg), *n.* [From Lat. *plaga*, a blow, stroke; Gr. *πληγή*, from *πλήσσειν*, to strike.] **1.** Any afflictive evil

or calamity. **2.** (*Med.*) An acute, malignant, febrile disease, that often prevails in the East, and has at times raged in the large cities of Europe. **3.** Hence, any pestilence.

**Plāgue** (plāg), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLAGUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLAGUING.] **1.** To vex; to tease. **2.** To infest with disease, calamity, or natural evil of any kind.

**Syn.**— To torment; distress; afflict; harass; annoy; tantalize; trouble; molest; embarrass; perplex.

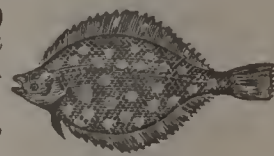
**Plāgu'er** (plāg'er), *n.* One who plagues or annoys; a tormentor; a teaser.

**Plāgu'i-ly** (plāg'i-lŷ), *adv.* In a plaguing manner; vexatiously; extremely; horribly. [*Colloq. and low.*]

**Plāgu'y** (plāg'ŷ), *a.* Vexatious; troublesome; tormenting. [*Colloq. and low.*]

**Plāçe**, *n.* [Lat. *platessa*.] (*Ichth.*)

A fish, allied to the flounder. It swims on its side, and has both its eyes on one side.



Plaice.

**Plāid** (plāid), *n.* [Gael. *plaid*, contr. fr. *peallaid*, a sheep skin, fr. *peall*, a skin or hide.] A striped or variegated cloth, worn as an over-garment by the Highlanders in Scotland.

☞ Pronounced plād by the Scotch.

**Plāid** (plāid), *a.* Having a pattern which resembles a Scotch plaid; marked with bars or stripes at right angles to one another.

**Plāin**, *a.* [*compar.* PLAINER; *superl.* PLAINEST.] [Lat. *planus*.] **1.** Without elevations or depressions;— the same as PLANE. **2.** Open; clear; unencumbered. **3.** Not intricate or difficult. **4.** Simple; natural; as, (*a.*) Void of extraneous beauty or ornament; sometimes, homely. (*b.*) Not highly cultivated; unsophisticated; common. (*c.*) Void of affectation or disguise. (*d.*) Free from costliness; not rich. (*e.*) Not ornamented with colors or figures. (*f.*) Not much varied by modulations.

**Syn.**— Manifest; even; level; flat; smooth; artless; unaffected; undisguised; frank; sincere; honest; candid; ingenuous; unvarnished; unembellished; downright; unreserved; distinct; obvious; apparent.

**Plāin**, *adv.* In a plain manner.

**Plāin**, *n.* **1.** Level land; usually, an open field with an even surface, or one little varied by inequalities. **2.** A field of battle

**Plāin**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLAINING.] **1.** To level; to make plain or even. **2.** To lament; to complain of. [*Obs. or poet.*]

**Plāin'-dēal'er**, *n.* One who speaks out his views with great plainness.

**Plāin'-dēal'ing**, *a.* Dealing or communicating with frankness and sincerity; honest; open.

**Plāin'-dēal'ing**, *n.* A speaking or communicating with openness and sincerity.

**Plāin'-heārt'ed**, *a.* Having a sincere heart; communicating without art, reserve, or hypocrisy.

**Plāin'ly**, *adv.* In a plain manner.

**Plāin'ness** (109), *n.* The quality or state of being plain, in any of its senses.

**Plāin' spōk'en** (20), *a.* Speaking with plain, unreserved sincerity.

**Plāint**, *n.* [Lat. *planctus*, from *plangere*, *planctum*. See PLAIN, *v. i.*, *supra.*] **1.** Audible expression of sorrow; lamentation; complaint. **2.** A sad or serious song.

**Plāint'iff**, *n.* [Fr. *plaintif*, making complaint, plaintive. See PLAIN, *v. i.*] (*Law.*) The person who commences a personal action or suit to obtain a remedy for an injury to his rights;— opposed to *defendant*.

**Plāint'ive**, *a.* **1.** Containing a plaint, or expression of sorrow; complaining. **2.** Hence, indicating grief; serious; sad.

**Plāint'ive-ly**, *adv.* In a plaintive manner.

**Plāint'ive-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being plaintive.

**Plāit**, *n.* [L. Lat. *plecta*, Gr. *πλεκτή*, a twisted rope, string, from *πλεκτός*, plaited, twisted, from *πλέκειν*, to twist, braid.] **1.** A fold; a doubling, as of cloth. **2.** A braid, as of hair or straw.

☞ Vulgarly pronounced pleet.

**Plāit**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLAITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLAITING.] **1.** To fold; to double in narrow folds. **2.** To form by interlacing; to braid; to plait. **3.** To entangle; to involve.

**Plān**, *n.* [From Lat. *planus*, flat, level.] **1.** A draught or form; properly, the representation of any thing drawn on a plane; especially, the representation of a horizontal section of any thing. **2.** A method of action or procedure expressed or described in language.



**Syn.**—Scheme; draught; delineation; plot; sketch; project; design; contrivance; device. See SCHEME.

**Plān**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLANNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLANNING.] 1. To form a draught or representation of. 2. To scheme; to devise; to form in design.

**Syn.**—To sketch; model; scheme; contrive.

**Plānch**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLANCHED (plāncht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLANCHING.] [Fr. *planche*, a board, plank, from Lat. *planca*, id.] To cover with planks or boards; to plank.

**Plānch'et**, *n.* [Fr. *planchette*, a small board, dim. of *planche*. See PLANCH.] A flat piece of metal; especially, a disk of metal ready to be stamped as a coin.

**Plānch'ing**, *n.* The laying of floors in a building; also, a floor of boards or planks.

**Plāne**, *a.* [Lat. *planus*. See PLAIN, *a.*] Without elevations or depressions; even; level; flat; pertaining to, lying in, or constituting a plane.

**Plāne**, *n.* 1. (*Geom.*) A surface, real or imaginary, in which, if any two points are taken, the straight line which joins them lies wholly in that surface. 2. (*Joinery.*) A tool for smoothing boards or other surfaces of wood, forming moldings, and the like.

**Plāne**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLANED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLANING.] [See PLANE, *a.*] To make smooth; to free from inequalities of surface.

**Plān'er**, *n.* (*Print.*) A wooden block used for making the surface of type even.

**Plān'et**, *n.* [Lat. *planeta*, Gr. *πλανήτης*, and *πλάνης*, *πλάνητος*, a planet; prop. wandering, from *πλανᾶσθαι*, to wander.] (*Astron.*) A celestial body which revolves about the sun in an orbit of a moderate degree of eccentricity.

**Plān'et-ā'ri-ūm**, *n.* An astronomical machine which represents the motions and orbits of the planets; an orrery.

**Plān'et-a-ry**, *a.* [See PLANET.] 1. Pertaining to the planets. 2. Consisting of planets. 3. (*Astrol.*) Under the dominion or influence of a planet. 4. Produced by planets.

**Plāne'-tree**, *n.* [Lat. *platanus*, Gr. *πλάτανος*, from *πλατύνω*, broad, on account of its broad leaves and spreading form. Cf. PLATANE.] (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Platanus*.

The oriental plane-tree is a native of Asia. The occidental plane-tree is a native of North America, where it is called also *button-wood*.

**Plān'et-strīck'en**, } *a.* Affected by the influence of  
**Plān'et-strīck**, } planets; blasted.

**Plān'i-fō'li-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *planus*, flat, and *folium*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) Flat-leaved.

**Plān'i-mēt'rie**, } *a.* Pertaining to the mensuration  
**Plān'i-mēt'rie-al**, } of plane surfaces.

**Plānīm'e-try**, *n.* [From Lat. *planus*, plain, and Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] The mensuration of plane surfaces.

**Plān'i-pēt'al-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *planus*, flat, and Eng. *petal*, *q. v.*] (*Bot.*) Having flat petals.

**Plān'ish**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLANISHED (plān'isht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLANISHING.] [O. Fr. *planir*, N. Fr. *planer*. See PLANE.] To render smooth and level, as a metallic surface, by light blows with a smooth-faced hammer.

**Plān'i-sphēre**, *n.* [From Lat. *planus*, plane, and *sphæra*, sphere.] 1. The representation of the circles of the sphere upon a plane. 2. Especially, a representation of the celestial sphere upon a plane with adjustable circles, or other appendages for showing the position of the heavens, the time of rising and setting of stars, &c., for any given date or hour.

**Plānk**, *n.* [Lat. *planca*, allied to Gr. *πλάξ*, *πλακός*, any thing flat and broad. Cf. PLANCH.] 1. A broad piece of sawed timber, differing from a board only in being thicker. 2. Hence, a support, as for floating in a stream.

**Plānk**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLANKED (plānkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLANKING.] 1. To cover or lay with planks. 2. To lay down upon a plank, or as upon a plank; to produce, as a wager, or eash. [*Amer.*]

**Plān'ner**, *n.* One who plans or forms a plan.

**Plā'no-eōn'eāve**, *a.* Flat on one side, and concave on the other.

**Plā'no-eōn'ie-al**, *a.* Plane or level on one side, and conical on the other.

**Plā'no-eōn'vex**, *a.* Plane or flat on one side, and convex on the other.

**Plānt**, *n.* [Lat. *planta*; A.-S. *plant*.] 1. A vegetable; an organic body, destitute of sense and spontaneous motion, and having, when complete, a root, stem, and

leaves. 2. The fixtures and tools necessary to carry on any trade or mechanical business.

**Plānt**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLANTING.] 1. To put in the ground and cover, as seed for growth. 2. To set in the ground for growth, as a young tree. 3. To furnish with plants. 4. To engender. 5. To settle; to establish; to introduce. 6. To set and direct, or point.

**Plānt**, *v. i.* To perform the act of planting.

**Plānt'ain** (42), *n.* [Fr. *plantain*, Lat. *plantago*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of many species. It is found near the abode of civilized man in all parts of the world.

**Plānt'ain** (42), } *n.* (*Bot.*)

**Plānt'ain-tree**, } An endogenous tropical tree, which rises with a soft stem, fifteen or twenty feet high, and the fruit is a substitute for bread.

**Plan-tā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of planting. [*Rare.*] 2. The place planted; especially, in America, a large estate, cultivated chiefly by negroes, under the control of the proprietor or master. 3. A colony.

**Plānt'er**, *n.* 1. One who plants, sets, introduces, or establishes. 2. One who assists in colonizing in a new territory. 3. One who owns a plantation.

**Plānt'i-ele** (plānt'ī-kl), *n.* [A dim. of *plant*.] A young plant, or plant in embryo.

**Plānt'i-grāde**, *n.* [From Lat. *planta*, the sole of the foot, and *gradī*, to walk.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal that walks or steps on the sole of the foot, as the bear.

**Plānt'i-grāde**, *a.* Walking on the sole of the foot, as some animals.

**Plānt'louse**, *n.*; *pl.* PLĀNT'-LĪÇE. An insect that infests plants.

**Plānt'ule** (53), *n.* [Dim. of *plant*.] The embryo of a plant.

**Plāsh**, *n.* [See *infra*.] 1. A puddle. 2. A dash of water; a splash. 3. [See PLASH, *v. t.*] The branch of a tree partly cut or lopped, and bound to other branches.

**Plāsh**, *v. i.* [L. Ger. *plasken*, D. *plassen*, H. Ger. *platschen*, *plätschen*.] To dabble in water; to splash.

**Plāsh**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLASHED (plāsh't); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLASHING.] [O. Fr. *plaissier*, *plæssier*, from Lat. *plexus*, *p. p.* of *plectere*, to weave, twist.] 1. To lop off. 2. To bind, or cut, and intertwine the branches of.

**Plāsh'y**, *a.* Watery; abounding with puddles.

**Plāsm**, *n.* [Gr. *πλάσμα*, from *πλάσσειν*, to form, mold.] A mold or matrix in which any thing is cast or formed to a particular shape.

**Plās'ter**, *n.* [From Lat. *emplastrum*, Gr. *ἐμπλαστρον*. See EMPLASTIC.] 1. A composition of lime, water, and sand, for coating walls and partitions of houses; also, gypsum, as used for making ornaments, moldings, &c. 2. (*Med.*) An external application of a harder consistence than an ointment.

*Plaster of Paris*, calcined gypsum, or sulphate of lime.

**Plās'ter**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLASTERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLASTERING.] 1. To cover with plaster, as the partitions of a house. 2. To cover with a plaster, as a wound. 3. To smooth over; to conceal the defects or irregularities of.

**Plās'ter-er**, *n.* One who plasters.

**Plās'ter-ing**, *n.* The plaster-work of a building; a covering of plaster.

**Plās'tie**, *a.* [Gr. *πλαστικός*, from *πλάσσειν*, to form, mold.] 1. Having the power to give form or fashion to a mass of matter. 2. Capable of being molded, formed, or modeled. 3. Pertaining or appropriate to, or characteristic of, molding or modeling; produced by, or appearing as if produced by, molding or modeling.

**Plas-tic'i-ty**, *n.* State or quality of being plastic.

**Plās'tron**, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *plastra*, a thin plate of metal. See PIASTER.] A piece of leather stuffed;—used by fencers to defend the body.

**Plāt**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLATTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLATTING.] [From *plait*, *q. v.*] To form by interlaying or interweaving; to weave.

**Plāt**, *n.* Work done by plating or interweaving.

**Plāt**, *n.* [See *infra*, and cf. PLOT, the same word differently written.] A small piece of ground (usually flat)



Plantain.



laid or marked out with some design, or for a distinct use.

**Plāt'an,** } *n.* The plane-tree. See PLANE-TREE.  
**Plāt'ane,** }

**Plāte,** *n.* [O. Fr. *plate*, a plate of metal, a cuirass, Fr. *plat*, Sp. *plato*, It. *piatto*, a plate, a shallow vessel; Ger. *platte*, D. *plaat*, a flat piece, plate; allied to Gr. *πλατύς*, flat, broad. See FLAT.] **1.** A piece of metal flattened. **2.** Metallic armor composed of broad pieces. **3.** Dishes wrought in gold or silver. **4.** Metallic ware which is overlaid with gold, silver, or some other metal. **5.** A small, shallow vessel, from which provisions are eaten at table. **6.** (*Arch.*) The piece of timber which supports the ends of the rafters. **7.** A piece of metal on which any thing is engraved; hence, an impression from an engraved piece of metal. **8.** A page of stereotype for printing from.

**Plāte,** *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLATING.] **1.** To cover or overlay with gold, silver, or other metals. **2.** To arm with plate or metal for defense. **3.** To adorn with plate. **4.** To beat into thin, flat pieces.

**Plā-teau'** (plā-tō'), *n.* [Fr., from *plat*, flat.] A broad level area of land in a somewhat elevated position.

**Plāte'ful,** *n.*; *pl.* PLATE'FULS. Enough to fill a plate.

**Plāte'-glāss,** *n.* A fine kind of glass, cast in thick plates, and used for mirrors and the best windows.

**Plāt'en,** *n.* [From its flatness. See PLATE.] (*Print.*) The flat part of a press, by which the impression is made.

**Plāt'fōrm,** *n.* [Eng. *plat* (obs.), flat, and *form*.] **1.** A frame-work of timber or boards horizontally joined, so as to form a conspicuous or elevated standing-place. **2.** A declaration of principles to which any body of men declare their adhesion.

**Plāt'i-nā,** or **Plā-tī'nā,** *n.* See PLATINUM.

**Plāt'ing,** *n.* **1.** Art or operation of covering a baser metal with a thin plate of silver or other metal. **2.** A thin coating of metal.

**Plāt'i-nūm,** or **Plā-tī'num,** *n.* [N. Lat., from Sp. *platina*, from *plata*, silver.] (*Chem.*) A very ductile metal of the color of silver, but less bright. It is the heaviest and least expansible of the metals.

**Plāt'i-tūde** (30), *n.* [Fr., from *plat*, flat.] **1.** Flatness; dullness; insipidity. **2.** A weak or empty remark.

**Plā-tōn'ie,** } *a.* Pertaining to Plato, the philosopher,  
**Plā-tōn'ie-al,** } or to his philosophy, his school, or his opinions.

*Platonic love*, a pure, spiritual affection subsisting between the sexes, unmingled with carnal desires.

**Plā'to-niſm,** *n.* **1.** The doctrines of Plato and his followers. **2.** An elevated rational and ethical conception of the laws and forces of the universe.

**Plā'to-niſt,** *n.* One who professes to be a follower of Plato.

**Plā'to-niſe,** *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLATONIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLATONIZING.] To adopt the opinions of the Platonic school.

**Plā'to-niſe,** *v. t.* To explain on the principles of the Platonic school or to accommodate to those principles.

**Plā-tōon'**, *n.* [Fr. *peloton*, from *pelote*, a ball formed of things wound round, from Lat. *pila*, a ball.] (*Mil.*) Half of a company of soldiers.

**Plāt'ter,** *n.* [Prob. from O. Fr. *platel*, N. Fr. *plateau*. See PLATEAU.] A large, shallow dish, for holding the provisions of a table.

**Plāu'dit,** *n.* [From Lat. *plaudite*, do ye praise, a demand of applause by players when they left the stage, from *plaudere*, to applaud, praise.] A mark or expression of applause.

*Syn.* — Acclamation; shouting; applause; encomium; commendation; approbation.

**Plāu'dit-o-ry,** *a.* Applauding; commending.

**Plāu'si-bil'i-ty,** *n.* State of being plausible; pretext; speciousness.

**Plāu'si-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *plausibilis*, from *plaudere*, *plausim*, to applaud.] **1.** Fitted to gain favor or approbation; hence, superficially pleasing; apparently right. **2.** Using specious arguments or discourse.

*Syn.* — Specious. — Both these words have a bad sense. *Plausible* denotes that which seems to satisfy the ear, and yet leaves distrust in the judgment. *Specious* describes that which carries a fair appearance to the eye, and yet may cover something false. Many *plausible* arguments and *specious* pretences have been brought forward to defend the cause of wickedness.

**Plāu'si-ble-ness,** *n.* The state of being plausible.

**Plāu'si-bly,** *adv.* In a plausible manner.

**Plāu'sive,** *a.* Applauding; manifesting praise.

**Plāy,** *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLAYED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLAY-

ING.] [A.-S. *plegian*, *pleggan*, *pleogian*, to play; *plega*, play.] **1.** To engage in sport or lively recreation; to frolic. **2.** To act with levity; to trifle. **3.** To contend in a game; hence, sometimes, to gamble. **4.** To perform on an instrument of music. **5.** To move with alternate dilatation and contraction; to operate. **6.** To move irregularly; to wanton. **7.** To act a part upon the stage; to act in any particular character.

**Plāy,** *v. t.* **1.** To put in action or motion. **2.** To perform music upon. **3.** To bring into sportive or wanton action. **4.** To act or perform by representing a character. **5.** To perform in contest for amusement or for a prize.

*Syn.* — To sport; trifle; frolic.

**Plāy,** *n.* **1.** Any exercise or series of actions intended for pleasure, amusement, or diversion; game. **2.** Act of contending for victory, for amusement, or for a prize, as at dice, cards, or other games; gaming. **3.** Practice in any contest. **4.** Action; use; employment; manner of action. **5.** A dramatic composition; a comedy or tragedy. **6.** Representation or exhibition of a comedy or tragedy. **7.** Performance on an instrument of music. **8.** Motion; movement, regular or irregular; hence, also, room for motion; free and easy action. **9.** Liberty of acting, room for enlargement or display; scope.

*Play of colors*, an appearance of several prismatic colors in rapid succession on turning an object.

*Syn.* — Sport; frolic; amusement; game; gambols; employment.

**Plāy'-bill,** *n.* A printed advertisement of a play, with the parts assigned to the actors.

**Plāy'-dāy,** *n.* A day given to play or diversion.

**Plāy'er,** *n.* One who plays; as, (*a.*) A dramatic actor. (*b.*) A mimic. (*c.*) One who performs on an instrument of music. (*d.*) A gamester.

**Plāy'fēl-lōw,** *n.* A companion in amusements or sports; a playmate. [*fancy.*]

**Plāy'ful,** *a.* **1.** Sportive. **2.** Indulging a sportive

**Plāy'ful-ness,** *n.* The state of being playful.

**Plāy'-hōuse,** *n.* A house for the exhibition of dramatic compositions; a theater.

**Plāy'māte,** *n.* A playfellow; a companion in play.

**Plāy'thing,** *n.* Any thing that serves to amuse; a toy.

**Plāy'wright** (-rit), *n.* A maker of plays.

**Plēa,** *n.* [Lat. *placitum*, *placitum*, from *placitum*, that which is pleasing, an opinion, from *placere*, to please.]

**1.** (*Law.*) An allegation of fact in a cause, as distinguished from a demurrer; in a more limited and usual sense, the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration and demand. **2.** A cause in court; a lawsuit. **3.** An excuse; an apology. **4.** Urgent prayer or entreaty.

**Plēad,** *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLEADED (PLĒAD, or PLĒD, is sometimes improperly used); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLEADING.] [Fr. *plaider*, L. Lat. *placitare*, from *placitum*. See PLEA.] **1.** To argue in support of a claim, or in defense against the claim of another. **2.** (*Law.*) To present an answer, by allegation of fact, to the declaration of a plaintiff; in a less strict sense, to make an allegation of fact in a cause; to carry on a suit or plea.

**Plēad,** *v. t.* **1.** To allege or adduce in proof, support, or vindication; to offer in excuse. **2.** To discuss, defend, and attempt to maintain by arguments offered to a tribunal or person who has the power of determining; to argue. **3.** To allege and offer in a legal plea or defense, or for repelling a demand in law.

**Plēad'er,** *n.* One who pleads; especially, a lawyer who makes a plea in a court of justice.

**Plēas'ant,** *a.* [See PLEASE.] **1.** Fitted to please; grateful to the mind or senses. **2.** Cheerful; enlivening; gay; lively; sportive; giving pleasure; gratifying.

**Plēas'ant-ly,** *adv.* In a pleasant manner.

**Plēas'ant-ness,** *n.* State or quality of being pleasant.

**Plēas'ant-ry,** *n.* **1.** Gayety; merriment. **2.** Gentle raillery; liveliness; a sprightly saying; lively talk.

**Plēase,** *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PLEASED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PLEASING.] [Lat. *placere*.] To excite agreeable sensations or emotions in; to gratify.

**Plēase,** *v. i.* To be pleased; to like; to choose; to prefer; to comply.

**Plēas'er,** *n.* One who pleases or gratifies.

**Plēas'ing,** *a.* Giving pleasure or satisfaction.

*Syn.* — Nice; gratifying; grateful; pleasurable; acceptable. See NICE. — *Pleasant* is more particularly applied to things in the concrete, as *pleasant* weather, a *pleasant* day, ride, situation, &c. A late English writer says, "It was formerly used to describe merry and playful conversation, or a jocose and lively person, but is now in a great measure withdrawn from persons and applied to things." When we apply *pleasing* to things it is usually in their abstract relations,

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ere, veil, tērm; pique, fīrm; sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf,



as, a *pleasing* variety, interchange, &c. In respect to persons, *pleasing* is generally used to describe personal qualities, as, a *pleasing* address, countenance, &c. *Agreeable* is more used of social qualities and relations, as, an *agreeable* conversation, *agreeable* society, &c. These distinctions, however, are not in all cases very accurately observed.

**Plēas'ur-a-ble** (plēzh'ur-a-bl), *a.* Pleasing; giving pleasure; affording gratification.

**Plēas'ur-a-bly**, *adv.* In a pleasurable manner.

**Plēas'ure** (plēzh'ur), *n.* [See PLEASE.] **1.** Gratification of the senses or of the mind; agreeable sensations or emotions. **2.** Frivolous or dissipating enjoyment. **3.** What the will dictates or prefers. **4.** That which pleases; a favor.

**Syn.**—Enjoyment; satisfaction; comfort; solace; joy; gladness; delight; will; choice; preference; purpose; intention; command.

**Plēas'ure** (plēzh'ur), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLEASURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLEASURING.] To give or afford pleasure to; to please; to gratify. [*Rare.*]

**Plēas'ure-ground**, *n.* Ground laid out in an ornamental manner, and appropriated to amusement.

**Plēat**, *v. t.* To plait. See PLAIT.

**Ple-bē'ian** (ple-bē'yan), *a.* [Lat. *plebeius*, from *plebs*, *plebis*, the common people.] Pertaining to, or consisting of, the common people; vulgar.

**Ple-bē'ian** (ple-bē'yan), *n.* One of the common people or lower ranks of men.

**Ple-bē'ian-ism**, *n.* Conduct of plebeians.

**Plēd**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *plead*;—sometimes erroneously used instead of *pleaded*. See PLEAD.

**Plēdže** (plēj), *n.* [L. Lat. *plegium*, *plivium*, prob. from Lat. *præbere*, to proffer (sc. *fidem*), trust, a promise of security. Cf. PLEVIN.] **1.** Something put in pawn, or deposited as a security for a debt or engagement; a pawn; a gage. **2.** Any thing given or considered as a security for the performance of an act. **3.** The wishing of health to another.

**Syn.**—See EARNEST.

**Plēdže**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLEDGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLEDGING.] **1.** To deposit in pawn; to leave as security. **2.** To engage for by promise or declaration. **3.** To invite, as another person, to drink, by drinking of the cup first, and then handing it to the other; hence, to drink the health of.

**Plēdže'ee**, *n.* One to whom any thing is pledged.

**Plēdže'er**, *n.* One who pledges.

**Plēdže'et**, *n.* [Probably from *pledge*, to secure.] (*Surg.*) A compress, or small, flat tent of lint, laid over a wound.

**Plē'iad** (plē'yad), *n.* One of the Pleiades.

**Plē'ia-dēs** (plē'ya-dēz), *n. pl.* [Lat.; Gr. Πλειάδες, from *πλεῖν*, to sail, as the rising of the seven stars indicated the time of safe navigation.] (*Astron.*) A group of seven small stars situated in the neck of the constellation Taurus, regarded by Mädler as the central group of the system of the Milky Way.

**Plē'na-ri-ly**, *adv.* In a plenary manner; fully.

**Plē'na-ri-ness**, *n.* The state of being plenary.

**Plē'nary**, *a.* [L. Lat. *plenarius*, from Lat. *plenus*, full, from *plere*, to fill.] Full; entire; complete.

*Plenary indulgence* (*Rom. Cath. Church*), an entire remission of penalties due to all sins.—*Plenary inspiration*, inspiration in which there is no mixture whatever of error.

**Ple-nip'o-ten-ce**, } *n.* The state of being plenipotent.

**Ple-nip'o-ten-ty**, } *a.* [Lat. *plenus*, full, and *potens*, potent.] Possessing full power.

**Plēn'i-po-tēn'ti-a-ry** (-shī-a-, 95), *n.* One having full power to transact any business; especially, an ambassador at a foreign court furnished with full power.

**Plēn'i-po-tēn'ti-a-ry**, *a.* Containing full power.

**Plē'nist**, *n.* [From Lat. *plenus*, full.] One who maintains that all space is full of matter.

**Plēn'i-tūde** (30), *n.* [Lat. *plenitudo*, from *plenus*, full.] **1.** State of being full or complete; fullness; completeness; abundance. **2.** Redundancy of blood and humors; repletion.

**Plēn'te-oūs**, *a.* **1.** Containing plenty; sufficient for every purpose. **2.** Having plenty; well provided for; rich.

**Syn.**—Ample; plentiful; copious; abundant; full; fruitful.

**Plēn'te-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In a plenteous manner.

**Plēn'te-oūs-ness**, *n.* The state of being plenteous; abundance.

**Plēn'ti-ful**, *a.* **1.** Containing plenty; adequate to every purpose. **2.** Yielding abundant crops; affording ample supply.

**Syn.**—Copious; plenteous; ample; exuberant; fruitful.

**Plēn'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.* In a plentiful manner; copiously.

**Plēn'ti-ful-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being plentiful; abundance; copiousness.

**Plēn'ty**, *n.* [Lat. *plenitas*, from *plenus*, full.] Full or adequate supply; enough and to spare; copiousness.

**Syn.**—Abundance; exuberance. See ABUNDANCE.

**Plēn'ty**, *a.* Plentiful; abundant; copious.

*Plēn'ty* This word is found in reputable writers of former times, but its use is now chiefly colloquial, and it is deemed inelegant.

**Plē'o-nāsm**, *n.* [Gr. *πλεονασμός*, from *πλεονάζειν*, to be more than enough, to abound, from *πλέον*, for *πλείον*, more, *πλέος*, full.] The use of more words, to express ideas, than are necessary.

**Plē'o-nās'tie**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of,

**Plē'o-nās'tie-al**, } pleonasm; redundant.

**Plē'si-o-sau'rus**, *n.* [Gr. *πλησιός*, near, and *σαῦρος*, lizard.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of large extinct marine reptiles, having the neck very long, and the body and tail short.

**Plēth'o-rā**, *n.* [Gr. *πληθώρα*, and *πληθωρία*, fr. *πλήθειν*, to be or become full.] **1.** Over-fullness; especially, fullness or excess of blood; repletion. **2.** The state of being over-full in any respect.

**Ple-thōr'ie**, or **Plēth'o-rie** (123), *a.* Evincing plethora either in a physical or a metaphorical sense.

**Plēū'rā**, *n.* [Gr. *πλευρά*.] (*Anat.*) The serous membrane which covers the inside of the thorax, and also invests the lungs.

**Plēū'ri sy**, *n.* [Lat. *pleurisy*, *pleuritis*, Gr. *πλευρίτις*, sc. *νόσος*, from *πλευρά*. See *supra*.] (*Med.*) An inflammation of the pleura, accompanied with fever, pain, difficult respiration, and cough.

**Plēū-rīt'ie**, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to pleurisy. **2.** Dis-

**Plēū-rīt'ie-al**, } eased with pleurisy.

**Plēū-ro-pneū-mō'ni-ā** (-nū-mō'ni-ā), *n.* [Gr. *πλευρά*, pleura, and *πνεύμονες*, the lungs.] (*Med.*) Inflammatory disease of the pleura and lungs.

**Plēx'i-fōrm**, *a.* [Lat. *plexus*, a twisting, braiding, from *plectere*, *plexum*, to twine, braid, and *forma*, form.] In the form of net-work; complicated.

**Plēx'us**, *n.* [Lat. See *supra*.] (*Physiol.*) Any net-work of vessels, nerves, or fibers.

**Plī'a-bil'ity**, *n.* Quality of being pliable; flexibility.

**Plī'a-ble**, *a.* [Fr., from *plier*, to bend, to fold, Lat. *plicare*.] **1.** Capable of being plied, turned, or bent; easy to be bent. **2.** Readily yielding to moral influence, arguments, persuasion, or discipline;—sometimes, in a bad sense.

**Syn.**—Pliant; flexible; supple; limber.

**Plī'a-ble-ness**, *n.* Pliability; flexibility.

**Plī'an-ty**, *n.* The state of being pliant, in a physical or moral respect.

**Plī'ant**, *a.* **1.** Capable of plying or bending; easily bent. **2.** Readily or easily influenced to good or evil; easy to be persuaded.

**Syn.**—Flexible; flexible; lithe; limber; supple; ductile; tractable; docile; obsequious.

**Plī'ant-ness**, *n.* The state of being pliant.

**Plī'ate**, } *a.* [Lat. *plicatus*, *p. p.* of *plicare*, to fold.]

**Plī'ē-ted**, } (*Bot.*) Plaited; folded like a fan.

**Plī'erg**, *n. pl.* [From *ply*.] A kind of pinchers, by which any small object may be seized and bent.

**Plīght** (plīt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLIGHTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLIGHTING.] [A.-S. *plihtan*, to expose to danger, to pledge.] To expose to danger or risk; to pledge; to give as security for the performance of some act.

**Plīght** (plīt), *n.* [A.-S. *pliht*, danger, obligation, pledge, O. H. Ger. *phliht*, care, mandate.] **1.** That which serves to plight or pledge; security; gage. **2.** Exposed condition; dangerous state. **3.** Condition; state.

**Plīght'er** (plīt'-), *n.* One who, or that which, plights.

**Plīnth**, *n.* [Gr. *πλίνθος*, a brick or tile, a plinth.] (*Arch.*) A square, projecting, vertically faced member forming the lowest division of the base of a column.

**Plī'o-cēne**, *a.* [Gr. *πλείων*, more, and *καινός*, new, recent.] (*Geol.*) Pertaining to, or characterizing, the most recent tertiary deposits.

**Plōd**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLODDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLODDING.] [Cf. Gael. *plod*, a clod, to pelt with a clod or clods.] **1.** To travel, with steady, laborious diligence. **2.** To toil; to drudge; especially, to study heavily.

**Plōd**, *v. t.* To tread, with a heavy, laboring step.

**Plōd'der**, *n.* One who plods.

**Plōt**, *n.* [A different orthography of *plot*.] **1.** A small



Pliers.



extent of ground. **2.** (*Surv.*) A draught of a field, piece of land, &c., drawn to a scale.

**Plōt**, *n.* [Abbrev. from *complot*, *q. v.*] **1.** Any scheme, stratagem, or plan of a complicated nature. **2.** The plan or intrigue, of a play, novel, romance, poem, or the like.

**Syn.**—Stratagem; conspiracy; cabal; combination; contrivance.

**Plōt**, *v. i.* **1.** To form a scheme of mischief against another. **2.** To contrive a plan.

**Plōt**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLOTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLOTTING.] **1.** To plan; to devise; to contrive. **2.** To make a plan of; to delineate.

**Plōt'ter**, *n.* One who plots or contrives; a conspirator.

**Plough** (*plou*), *n.* See PLOW.

**Plōv'er** (*plūv'er*), *n.* [*Fr.* & *Pr.* *pluvier*, the rain-bird; *Lat.* *pluvialis*, rainy, from *pluvia*, rain, from *pluere*, to rain.] (*Ornith.*) A bird of several species frequenting the banks of rivers and the sea-shore. The flesh is excellent food.

**Plow** } (*plon*), *n.* [*Icel.* *plōgr*, *D.*

**Plough** } *plōeg*, *O. H. Ger.* *phluoch*, probably from Slav. *ploug*, Russ.

& *Pol.* *plug*, *Bohem.* *pluh*, *Lith.* *plugas*.] **1.** (*Agric.*) A well-known implement for turning up the soil. **2.** Hence, agriculture; tillage. **3.** A joiner's instrument for grooving. **4.** A knife or machine for cutting or trimming paper, used by bookbinders and paper-makers.

**Plow** } (*plon*), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLOWED, or

**Plough** } PLOUGHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLOWING, or PLOUGHING.] **1.** To trench and turn up with a plow.

**2.** To run through in sailing. **3.** To turn up and devastate. **4.** To cut or trim, as paper, with a knife or press.

**Plow**, } *v. i.* **1.** To labor with a plow. **2.** To ad-

**Plough**, } vance by plowing, or in spite of obstacles.

**Plow'a-ble** } (*plou'*), *a.* Capable of being plowed;

**Plough'a-ble** } arable.

**Plow'boy** } (*plon'*), *n.* A boy that drives or guides a

**Plough'boy** } team in plowing; a rustic boy.

**Plow'er** } (*plon'*), *n.* One who plows land; a culti-

**Plough'er** } vator.

**Plow-man** } (*plou'*), *n.*; *pl.* PLOW'-MEN or

**Plough-man** } PLOUGH'-MEN. **1.** One who plows; a husbandman. **2.** A rustic; a countryman.

**Plow'shāre** } (*plou'*), *n.* [See *SHARE*.] The part of

**Plough'shāre** } a plough which cuts the ground at the bottom of the furrow.

**Plück**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLUCKED (*plūkt*); *p. pr.* &

*vb. n.* PLUCKING.] [*A.-S.* *pluccian*, and *lyccan*, *luccan*, *lucian*, *Icel.* *plocka*. Cf. *LUG*.] **1.** To pull with sudden force or effort, or to pull off, out, or from, with a twitch.

**2.** To strip by plucking.

**Plück**, *n.* [Cf. *Gael.* & *Ir.* *pluc*, a lump, a knot, a bunch.]

**1.** The heart, liver, and lungs of an animal. **2.** Spirit; indomitableness; courage.

**Plück'er**, *n.* One who plucks.

**Plück'y**, *a.* [*compar.* PLUCKIER; *superl.* PLUCKIEST.] Having resolute and enduring courage; spirited.

**Plūg**, *n.* [*D.* *plug*, *L. Ger.* *plugge*, *plukk*.] **1.** Any thing used to stop a hole; a stopple. **2.** A flat, oblong cake of pressed tobacco. [*Amer.*]

**Plūg**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLUGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLUGGING.] To stop with a plug; to make tight by stopping a hole.

**Plūm**, *n.* [*A.-S.* *plūma*, *Icel.* *plōma*, *plumma*, *D.* *pruim*, *Lat.* *prunum*, *Gr.* *πρῶνον*, *πρῶμνον*.] **1.** The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus *Prunus*; also, the tree itself, usually called *plum-tree*. **2.** A raisin. **3.** A handsome fortune or property; the sum of £100,000 sterling.

**Plū'māge**, *n.* [From *Lat.* *pluma*, a feather.] The collection of plumes or feathers which cover a bird.

**Plūmb** (*plūm*), *n.* [*Lat.* *plumbum*, lead.] A weight of lead or other material attached to a line, and used to indicate a vertical direction, as in erecting buildings, &c.; a plummet.

**Plūmb** (*plūm*), *a.* Perpendicular, that is, standing according to a plumb-line.

**Plūmb** (*plūm*), *adv.* In a plumb direction; perpendicularly.

**Plūmb** (*plūm*), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLUMBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLUMBING.] **1.** To adjust by a plumb-line. **2.** To examine by tests.

**Plum-bāg'i-noūs**, *a.* Resembling plumbago; consisting of, or containing, plumbago.

**Plum-bā'go**, *n.* [*Lat.*, from *plumbum*, lead.] (*Min.*)

A mineral consisting of carbon. It is popularly called *black-lead*.

**Plūm'be-an**, } *a.* [*Lat.* *plumbeus*, fr. *plumbum*, lead.]

**Plūm'be-ōūs**, } **1.** Consisting of or resembling lead; lead-colored. **2.** Dull; heavy; stupid.

**Plūmb'er** (*plūm'er*), *n.* [See *PLUMB*.] One who adjusts lead pipes and other apparatus for the conveyance of water.

**Plūmb'er-y** (*plūm'er-ŷ*), *n.* **1.** The business of a plumber. **2.** The place where plumbing is carried on.

**Plūmb'ing**, *n.* **1.** The art of casting and working in lead. **2.** The business of arranging pipes for conducting water. **3.** The lead pipes and other apparatus for conveying water in a building.

**Plūmb'-line** (*plūm'līn*), *n.* **1.** A plummet. **2.** A line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.

**Plūm'-cāke**, *n.* Cake containing raisins, currants, &c.

**Plūme**, *n.* [*Lat.* *pluma*.] **1.** The feather of a bird; especially, the finer or heavier part of a feather. **2.** A large or handsome feather worn as an ornament. **3.** A token of honor, prowess, stateliness, or the like.

**Plūme**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLUMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLUMING.] **1.** To pick and adjust the plumes or feathers of. **2.** To strip of feathers. **3.** To pride; to value; to boast.

**Plu-mīg'er-ōūs**, *a.* [*Lat.* *plumiger*, from *pluma*, a feather, and *gerere*, to bear]. Having feathers.

**Plū'mi-pēd**, *a.* [*Lat.* *plumipes*, *plumipedis*, from *pluma*, a feather, and *pes*, foot.] (*Ornith.*) Having feet covered with feathers.

**Plū'mi-pēd**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird that has feathers on its feet.

**Plūm'met**, *n.* [For *plumbet*, fr. *plumb*, *Lat.* *plumbum*, lead.] **1.** A long piece of lead attached to a line, used in sounding the depth of water. **2.** A piece of lead fastened to a line, and used to determine a perpendicular, and with a square, a horizontal line. **3.** Hence, any weight.

**Plu-mōse'**, } *a.* [*Lat.* *plumosus*, from *pluma*, feather.]

**Plū'mōūs**, } **1.** Having plumes; resembling a plume or plumes. **2.** (*Bot.*) Having hairs, or any parts or appendages arranged along an axis.

**Plūmp**, *a.* [*compar.* PLUMPER; *superl.* PLUMPEST.] [*Ger.* *plump*, *Icel.* *plumpr*, *D.* *plomp*, rude, coarse, clumsy.] **1.** Swelled with fat or flesh to the full size; fat. **2.** Complete; unreserved; unqualified.

**Syn.**—Fat; sleek; full; round; blunt; unreserved.

**Plūmp**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLUMPED (*plūmt*, 84); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLUMPING.] [From the adjective.] **1.** To extend to fullness; to swell; to fatten. **2.** To cause to drop heavily.

**Plūmp**, *v. i.* **1.** To grow large to fullness; to be swelled. **2.** To fall suddenly or at once.

**Plūmp**, *adv.* At once, or with a sudden, heavy fall; suddenly.

**Plūmp'er**, *n.* **1.** Something carried in the mouth to dilate the cheeks; a thing intended to swell out something else. **2.** A vote given to one candidate only, when two or more are to be elected. [*Eng.*] **3.** A full, unqualified lie.

**Plūm'-pie**, *n.* A pie containing plums.

**Plūmp'ly**, *adv.* In a plump manner; fully; roundly; without reserve. [*Colloq.*]

**Plūmp'ness**, *n.* The state of being plump.

**Plūm'-pōr'ridge**, *n.* Porridge with plums in it.

**Plūm'-pu'd'ding**, *n.* Pudding containing raisins or currants.

**Plūmp'y**, *a.* Somewhat plump; fat; jolly.

**Plūm'-tree**, *n.* [*A.-S.* *plūm-treō*.] A tree that produces plums.

**Plūm'y**, *a.* Covered or adorned with plumes.

**Plūn'der**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLUNDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLUNDERING.] [*D.* *plunderen*, *Ger.* *plündern*, *plund'r*, frippery, baggage, *D.* *plunje*, clothes.] **1.** To take the goods of by force. **2.** To take by pillage or open force.

**Syn.**—To pillage; spoil; despoil; sack; rifle; strip; rob.

**Plūn'der**, *n.* **1.** That which is taken from an enemy; pillage; prey; spoil. **2.** Personal property and effects. [*Southern and Western U. S.*]

**Syn.**—Baggage; luggage.—In some of the Western States a traveler's luggage is familiarly called *plunder*. This strange use of the term is probably derived from the Germans, who abound in that quarter, *plunder* being a vulgar term in German for baggage, from *plündern*, to bear or carry off.

**Plūn'der-er**, *n.* One who plunders.

**Plūnge**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLUNGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.*



PLUNGING.] [Fr. *plonger*, as if from a Lat. word *plumbicare*, from *plumbum*, lead.] To immerse in a fluid; to drive into flesh, mire, earth, or the like.

**Plünge**, *v. i.* **1.** To thrust or drive one's self into water, or a fluid; to dive, or to rush in. **2.** To fall or rush, as into distress, or any state or circumstances in which the person or thing is regarded as surrounded or overwhelmed. **3.** To pitch or throw one's self headlong, as a horse.

**Plünge**, *n.* **1.** Act of thrusting into water or any penetrable substance. **2.** Act of pitching or throwing one's self headlong, like an unruly horse.

**Plün'ger**, *n.* **1.** One who plunges; a diver. **2.** A long, solid cylinder, used as a forcer in pumps.

**Plün'për-feet**, *a.* [Lat. *plus*, more, and *perfectus*, perfect.] More than perfect; — said of that tense of a verb which denotes that an action or event took place previous to another past action or event.

**Plū'ral**, *a.* [Lat. *pluralis*, from *plus*, *pluris*, more.] Containing more than one.

**Plū'ral-ism**, *n.* (*Eccl.*) The holding of more than one ecclesiastical living at a time. [*Eng.*]

**Plū'ral-ist**, *n.* (*Eccl.*) A clerk or clergyman who holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one.

**Plu-räl'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** State of being plural, or consisting of more than one. **2.** A greater number; a state of being or having a greater number.

*Plurality of votes*, the excess of votes cast for one individual over those cast for any one of several competing candidates.

**Plū'ral-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLURALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLURALIZING.] To make plural by using the termination of the plural number.

**Plū'ral-ly**, *adv.* In a sense implying more than one.

**Plus**, *n.* [Lat., more.] (*Math.*) A character marked thus, +, used as a sign of addition.

**Plush**, *n.* [Fr. *pluche*, *peluche*, from Lat. *pilus*, hair.] A textile fabric with a sort of velvet nap or shag on one side.

**Plu-tō'ni-an**, *a.* Plutonic. See PLUTONIC.

**Plu-tō'nic**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Pluto; hence, pertaining to the interior of the earth. **2.** Pertaining to the system of the Plutonists; igneous.

**Plū'to-nist**, *n.* One who adopts the theory of the formation of the world in its present state from igneous fusion.

**Plū'vi-al**, *a.* [Lat. *pluvialis*, from *pluvia*, rain, *pluere*, to rain.] Abounding in rain; rainy.

**Plū'vi-ām'e-ter**, *n.* The same as PLUVIOMETER.

**Plū'vi-ōm'e-ter**, *n.* [From Lat. *pluvia*, rain, and *metrum*, Gr. μέτρον, measure.] A rain-gauge, an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of water that falls in rain, at any place, in a given time.

**Plū'vi-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *pluviosus* and *pluvius*, from *pluvia*, rain, *pluere*, to rain.] Abounding in rain; rainy; pluvial.

**Plū**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PLYING.] [Lat. *plicare*, Gr. πλέκειν. Cf. A.-S. *plegan*, to exercise, *plegian*, *pleggan*, to play.] **1.** To fold or cover over; to put to or on with force and repetition. **2.** To urge; to solicit importunately. **3.** To employ with diligence; to keep busy. **4.** To practice or perform with diligence.

**Syn.** — To urge; press; strain; force.

**Plū**, *v. i.* **1.** To work steadily. **2.** To go with diligence or pertinacity. **3.** To busy one's self; to be steadily employed. **4.** (*Naut.*) To endeavor to make way against the wind. **5.** To make regular trips. [*bias.*]

**Plū**, *n.* **1.** A fold; a plait. **2.** Bent; turn; direction;

**Pneū-māt'ie** } (*nu-*), *a.* [Gr. πνευματικός, from πνεύμα, wind, air, from πνέειν, to blow, breathe.] **1.** Consisting of, or resembling, air. **2.** Pertaining to air, or to elastic fluids or their properties. **3.** Moved or played by means of air. **4.** Adapted to, or used for, experiments with gases. **5.** Fitted to contain air.

**Pneū-māt'ies** (*nu-*), *n. sing.* That branch of science which treats of the mechanical properties of air and other elastic fluids.

**Pneū-ma-tōl'o-gy** (*nu'*), *n.* [Gr. πνεύμα, air, spirit, and λόγος, discourse.] **1.** The doctrine of, or a treatise on, air and other elastic fluids. **2.** (*Philos.* & *Theol.*) The doctrine of, or a treatise on, spiritual existences.

**Pneū-ma-tōm'e-ter** (*nu'*), *n.* [Gr. πνεύμα, πνεύματος, air, and μέτρον, measure.] A gasometer for the purpose of measuring the quantity of air taken into the lungs, and again given out, at each inspiration and expiration.

**Pneū-mō'ni-ā** (*nu-*), *n.* [Gr. πνευμονία, from πνεύμων,

lung, from πνεύμα, air, breath.] (*Med.*) An inflammation of the lungs.

**Pneū-mōn'ie** (*nu-*), *a.* Pertaining to the lungs; pulmonary.

**Pneū-mōn'ie** (*nu-*), *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine for affections of the lungs.

**Pōach**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POACHED (pōcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POACHING.] [Fr. *pocher*, to poach eggs, *empocher*, to put in one's pocket, from *poche*, pocket, pouch, Eng. *poke*, *q. v.*] **1.** To cook, as eggs, by breaking them into a vessel of boiling water; also, to cook with butter after breaking in a vessel. **2.** To rob of game; hence, to plunder.

**Pōach**, *v. i.* [See *supra.*] To steal or pocket game, or to carry it away privately, as in a bag. [*Eng.*]

**Pōach'er**, *n.* One who poaches, or steals game.

**Pōach'y**, *a.* Wet and soft; such as the feet of cattle will penetrate to some depth.

**Pōck**, *n.* [A.-S. *poc*, *poc*, D. *pok*, Ger. *pocke*.] (*Med.*) A pustule raised on the surface of the body in the variolous and vaccine diseases.

**Pōck'et**, *n.* [Dim. of *poke*, a pocket. See POKE, and cf. POACH, *v. t.*, and POUCH.] **1.** Any small bag, especially one inserted in a garment. **2.** A large bag for holding various articles.

**Pōck'et**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POCKETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POCKETING.] **1.** To put, or conceal, in the pocket. **2.** To take clandestinely.

*To pocket an insult or affront*, and the like, to receive it without resenting it, or at least without seeking redress.

**Pōck'et-bōok**, *n.* A small book, or case, used for carrying papers in the pocket.

**Pōck'et-glāss**, *n.* A portable looking-glass.

**Pōck'et-knīfe** (-nīf), *n.* A knife with one or more blades which fold into the handle so as to be carried in the pocket.

**Pōck'-mārk**, *n.* Mark or scar made by the small-pox.

**Pōck'y**, *a.* [*compar.* POCKIER; *superl.* POCKIEST.] **1.** Full of pocks; infected with the small-pox. **2.** Vile; rascally; contemptible.

**Pō'eo-eū'rant-ism**, *n.* [It. *poco*, little, and *curante*, caring, careful, from *curare*, to care.] The state of having little care or interest; indifference.

**Pōd**, *n.* [Cf. Prov. Eng. *pod*, a protuberant belly, and Eng. *cod*, a husk, a pod.] (*Bot.*) A capsule of a plant, especially, a legume; a dry dehiscent fruit.

**Po-dāg'rie**, } *a.* [Gr. ποδαγρικός, from ποδάγρα, gout

**Po-dāg'rie-al**, } in the feet, from ποῦς, ποδός, foot, and ἄγρα, a catching.] **1.** Pertaining to the gout; gouty. **2.** Afflicted with the gout.

**Pō'em**, *n.* [Gr. ποίημα, from ποιεῖν, to make, to compose, to write, especially in verse.] A metrical composition; a composition in verse; — opposed to *prose*.

**Pō'e-sy**, *n.* [Gr. ποίησις, from ποιεῖν, to make.] **1.** Art or skill of composing poems. **2.** Poetry; metrical composition.

**Pō'et**, *n.* [Lat. *poeta*, Gr. ποιητής, from ποιεῖν, to make.] **1.** The author of a poem. **2.** One who writes, or is skilled in making, poetry; an imaginative thinker, or writer.

*Poet laureate*, a poet employed to compose poems for the birthdays of a prince, or other special occasion. See LAUREATE.

**Pō'et-ess**, *n.* A female poet.

**Po-ēt'ie**, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining, or suitable, to poetry.

**Po-ēt'ie-al**, } **2.** Expressed in poetry or measure. **3.** Possessing the peculiar beauties of poetry.

**Po-ēt'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a poetic manner.

**Po-ēt'ies**, *n.* [Gr. ποιητική (sc. τέχνη).] The doctrine of poetry.

**Pō'et-ize**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POETIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POETIZING.] To write as a poet; to compose verse.

**Pō'et-ry**, *n.* [See POET.] **1.** Modes of expressing thought and feeling which are suitable to the imagination when excited or elevated. **2.** Metrical composition; verse. **3.** Imaginative composition, whether in prose or verse.

**Pōh**, *interj.* Pish! pshaw! — an exclamation expressing contempt or disgust.

**Poign'an-çy** (poin'an-), *n.* State of being poignant.

**Poign'ant** (poin'ant), *a.* [Fr. *poignant*, *p. pr.* of O. Fr. *poindre*, to sting, from Lat. *pungere*, to prick, sting.] **1.** Stimulating to the organs of taste. **2.** Acutely painful; piercing; irritating.

**Syn.** — Sharp; severe; keen; satirical; bitter.

**Poign'ant-ly** (poin'ant-lī), *adv.* In a poignant manner.

**Point**, *n.* [Lat. *puncta*, *punctum*, from *pungere*, to prick.]

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; çem, çet; aș; exist; linger, link; this



**1.** That which pricks or pierces; especially, the sharp end of a piercing instrument. **2.** Hence, a sort of needle used by engravers, etchers, lace-workers, &c. **3.** The mark made by the end of a sharp, piercing instrument. **4.** Hence, an indefinitely small space; a mere spot. **5.** A small promontory, or cape. **6.** A moment; an instant; hence, the verge. **7.** Whatever serves to mark progress, or to indicate transition; degree; condition; rank. **8.** A salient trait of character; a characteristic; a peculiarity. **9.** A distinct position, thesis, or passage, in argument or discourse; the pith or gist of an expression or discussion. **10.** Hence, a lively turn of thought. **11.** (*Geom.*) That which has neither length, breadth, nor thickness. **12.** A character used to mark the divisions of a sentence. **13.** Any thing aimed at or intended; object; end. **14.** A small affair; a trifling concern; a punctilio. **15.** (*a.*) (*Mus.*) A dot or mark to designate certain tones or time. (*b.*) (*Mod. Mus.*) A dot at the right hand of a note, to raise its value, or prolong its time, by one half. **16.** (*Anc. Costume.*) A tagged lace, used to tie together certain parts of the dress. **17.** (*Naut.*) A flat, tapering piece of braided cordage, used in reefing sails. **18.** *pl.* (*Railways.*) Switch of a railway track. [*Eng.*]

**Syn.**—Apex; tip; summit.

**Point, v. t.** **1.** To give a point to; to sharpen. **2.** To direct toward an object; to aim. **3.** To direct attention toward. **4.** To mark, as a sentence, with marks of punctuation; to punctuate. **5.** To indicate the point, aim, or purpose of. **6.** To indicate or discover by a fixed look, as game. **7.** (*Masonry.*) To fill the joints of with mortar, and smooth them with the point of a trowel.

**Point, v. i.** **1.** To direct the finger for designating an object. **2.** To indicate the presence of game by a fixed and steady look, as dogs. **3.** To show distinctly by any means. **4.** To fill the joints or crevices of a wall with mortar.

**Point-blānk', n.** [*Fr. point-blanc*, white point.] (*Mil.*) The point to which a projectile is supposed to move directly, without a curve.

**Point-blānk', a.** **1.** Aimed directly toward the mark. **2.** Hence, direct; plain; express.

**Point-blānk', adv.** In a point-blank manner; directly.

**Point'ed, p. a.** **1.** Sharp; having a sharp point. **2.** Characterized by distinctness of meaning and pithiness of expression.

**Syn.**—Sharp; keen; severe; satirical; epigrammatic; direct.

**Point'ed-ly, adv.** **1.** With lively turns of thought or expression. **2.** With direct assertion or explicitness.

**Point'er, n.** Any thing that points; as, (*a.*) The hand of a time-piece. (*b.*) A variety of dog, trained to stop, and, with his nose, point out the game to sportsmen. (*c.*) (*Astron.*) One of the two stars in the Great Bear, the line between which points nearly to the North Star.



Pointer Dog.

**Point'less, a.** Having no point; wanting keenness.

**Syn.**—Blunt; obtuse; dull; stupid.

**Poise, n.** [*O. Fr. pois, peis, pes*, from *Lat. pensum*, a portion weighed out, from *pendere*, to weigh, weigh out; *N. Fr. poids*, from *Lat. pondus*, a weight.] **1.** Weight; gravity. **2.** The mass of metal used in weighing with steelyards. **3.** Equipoise; balance; equilibrium.

**Poise, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. POISED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. POISING.*] **1.** To make of equal weight. **2.** To hold or place in equilibrium. **3.** To load with weight for balancing. **4.** To weigh.

**Poi'son (poi'zn), n.** [*From Lat. potio*, from *potare*, to drink.] **1.** Any substance which is noxious to life or health. **2.** Hence, that which taints or destroys moral purity or health.

**Syn.**—Venom; bane; pest; ruin; malignity.—*Venom.* *Poison* usually denotes something received into the system by the mouth, breath, &c. *Venom* is something applied externally, or discharged from animals, as by the bite or sting of serpents, scorpions, &c. *Venom* is also more active and malignant in its operation than *poison*, and hence is a stronger term.

**Poi'son (poi'zn), v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. POISONED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. POISONING.*] **1.** To infect with poison. **2.** To attack, injure, or kill, by poison. **3.** To taint or corrupt the character, principles, or happiness of.

**Poi'son-er (poi'zn-er), n.** One who poisons or corrupts.

**Poi'son-ous, a.** Having the qualities of poison; corrupting; impairing soundness or purity.

**Pōke, n.** [*A.-S. poca, poha, pocca*, *Icel. poki*. Cf. *POACH.*] **1.** A pocket; a small bag. **2.** A long, wide sleeve, formerly much worn.

**Pōke, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. POKED (pōkt)*; *p. pr. & vb. n. POKING.*] [*L. Ger. poken*, to prick, pierce, thrust, allied to *Lat. pungere*, to prick.] To thrust against; to push against with any thing pointed; hence, to feel for with a long instrument.

To poke fun, to make fun; to joke; to jest. [*Colloq. Amer.*]

**Pōke, v. i.** To grope, as in the dark.

To poke at, to thrust the horns at.

**Pōke, n.** **1.** Act of poking; a thrust. **2.** A lazy person; also, a stupid person. [*Amer.*] **3.** A machine to prevent unruly beasts from leaping or breaking through fences. [*Amer.*]

**Pōke, n.** (*Bot.*) A North American plant, bearing dark-purple, juicy berries.

**Pōk'er, n.** **1.** One who pokes. **2.** That which is used in poking, especially, an iron bar, used in stirring or opening a fire of coals.

**Pōk'er, n.** A game of cards. [*Amer.*]

**Pōk'er, n.** [*Dan. pokker*, the devil, *Icel. pokr*, a bugbear, hobgoblin.] Any frightful object, especially, one dimly seen in the dark; a bugbear. [*Low.*]

**Pōke'-weed, n.** A plant. See *POKE*.

**Po-lāe'eā, n.** [*It.*, properly a Polish vessel.] (*Naut.*) A vessel with three masts, used in the Mediterranean.

**Po-lā'ere, n.** See *POLACCA*.

**Pō'lar, a.** **1.** Pertaining to, surrounding, or proceeding from one of the poles of the earth, or the poles of artificial globes situated near one of the poles. **2.** Pertaining to the magnetic pole. **3.** (*Geom.*) Pertaining to, reckoned from, or having a common radiating point.

*Polar bear (Zool.)*, a species of bear inhabiting the arctic regions. The fur is of a silvery white tinged with yellow.

**Pō'lar-ehy, n.** [*See POLYARCHY.*] Government by a number of persons.

**Po-lār'i-zeōpe, n.** [*Eng. polar* and *Gr. σκέπτεσθαι, σκοπεῖν*, to view.] (*Opt.*) An instrument used for polarizing light, and analyzing its properties.

**Po-lār'i-ty, n.** (*Physics.*) That quality or condition of a body in virtue of which it exhibits opposite or contrasted properties or powers, in opposite or contrasted parts or directions.

**Pō'lar-i-zā'tion, n.** The act of polarizing; the state of being polarized, or of having polarity.

**Pō'lar-ize, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. POLARIZED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. POLARIZING.*] To communicate polarity to.

**Pōle (20), n.** [*A.-S. pol, pal*, *D. maal*. Cf. *PALE.*] **1.** A long, slender piece of wood, or the stem of a small tree deprived of its branches;—often used in composition. **2.** A measure of length of 5½ yards, or a square measure of 30¼ square yards; a rod; a perch.

*Under bare poles (Naut.)*, having all the sails furled.

**Pōle, n.** [*Lat. polus*, from *Gr. πόλος*, from *πέλειν, πολεῖν*, to turn.] **1.** One of the extremities of an axis, on which a sphere revolves. **2.** Especially, one of the extremities of the earth's axis. **3.** A point on the surface of a sphere equally distant from every part of the circumference of a great circle. **4.** (*Physics.*) A point of maximum intensity of a force which has two such points, or which has polarity. **5.** The heavens, the sky. [*Poet.*]

**Pōle, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. POLED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. POLING.*] **1.** To furnish with poles for support. **2.** To bear or convey on poles. **3.** To push forward by the use of poles.

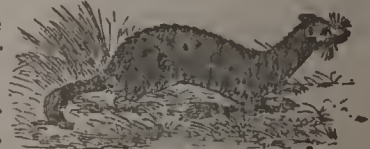
**Pōle'-āx, } n.** A sort of ax or  
**Pōle'-āxe, }** hatchet fixed to a pole or handle.



Pole-axes.

**Pōle'eāt, n.** [Either for *Polish cat*, or for *poultry-cat*, because it feeds on poultry.] (*Zool.*) A carnivorous mammal, allied to the weasel, which exhales a disagreeable odor; the fitchew or fitchet.

**Pōl'e-māreh, n.** [*Gr. πολέμαρχος*, from *πόλεμος*, war, and *ἀρχός*, leader, fr. *ἀρχεῖν*, to be first, to lead.]



Polecat.

(*Gr. Antiq.*) An Athenian magistrate who had under his care all strangers and sojourners in the city.

**Po-lēm'ie, n.** A controversialist; a disputant.



**Po-lēm'ie**, } *a.* [Gr. πολεμικός, warlike, from πόλε-  
**Po-lēm'ie-al**, } μος, war.] 1. Pertaining to, engaged  
in, or involving controversy; controversial. 2. Given  
to controversy; disputatious.

**Po-lēm'ies**, *n. sing.* Contest or controversy, especially  
on religious subjects.

**Pōle'-stār**, *n.* 1. (*Astron.*) A star at or near to the  
pole of the heavens. 2. That which serves as a guide or  
director.

**Po-liçe' (-lēs')**, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *politia*, Gr. πολιτεία,  
condition of a state, government, administration, from  
πολίτης, citizen, πόλις, city.] 1. The administration of  
the laws and regulations of a city or incorporated town  
or borough. 2. The internal regulation and govern-  
ment of a kingdom or state. 3. The body of civil offi-  
cers, organized for the preservation of good order, and  
the enforcement of the laws.

**Po-liçe'man** (-lēs'-), *n.*; *pl.* PO-LIÇE'MEN. One of  
the ordinary police.

**Pōl'i-çy**, *n.* [O. Fr. *police*, Lat. *politia*, Gr. πολιτεία.  
See *supra.*] 1. The settled method by which the govern-  
ment and affairs of a nation are, or may be administered.  
2. The method by which any institution is administered.  
3. Worldly wisdom; dexterity of management; cun-  
ning; stratagem. 4. Prudence or wisdom in the man-  
agement of public and private affairs; wisdom; wit.

**Syn.** — See POLITY.

**Pōl'i-çy**, *n.* [L. Lat. *poletum*, *poleticum*, from Late Lat.  
*polyptichum*, *pl.* *polyptycha*, account-book, register, fr.  
Gr. πολύπτυχον, having many folds or leaves, fr. πολύς,  
many, and πτυχή, fold, leaf.] 1. A ticket or warrant  
for money in the public funds. 2. (*Law.*) The writing  
or instrument in which a contract of insurance is em-  
bodied.

**Pōl'ish**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POLISHED (pōl'isht); *p.*  
*pr.* & *vb. n.* POLISHING.] [Lat. *polire.*] 1. To make  
smooth and glossy, usually by friction. 2. Hence, to  
refine; to wear off the rusticity or coarseness of.

**Pōl'ish**, *v. i.* To become smooth; to receive a gloss.

**Pōl'ish**, *n.* 1. A smooth, glossy surface, produced by  
friction. 2. Hence, refinement; elegance of manners.

**Pōl'ish-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being polished.

**Pōl'ish-er**, *n.* One who, or that which, polishes.

**Po-līte'**, *a.* [*compar.* POLITER; *superl.* POLITEST.]  
[Lat. *politus*, *p. p.* of *polire*, to polish.] Elegant in man-  
ners; refined in behavior.

**Syn.** — Polished; refined; well-bred; courteous; obliging;  
complaisant; affable; urbane; civil; courtly; elegant; genteel.

**Po-līte'ly**, *adv.* Genteelly; courteously.

**Po-līte'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being polite; polish  
of manners; obliging attentions.

**Syn.** — Courtesy; good breeding; refinement; urbanity;  
courteousness; affability; complaisance; civility; gentility;  
courtliness. — *Politeness* denotes that ease and gracefulness of  
manners which first sprung up in cities, connected with a de-  
sire to please others by anticipating their wants and wishes,  
and studiously avoiding whatever might give them pain. *Courtesy*  
is, etymologically, that modification of *politeness* which be-  
longs to courts. It displays itself in the address and manners;  
it is shown more especially in receiving and entertaining others,  
and is a union of dignified complaisance and kindness.

**Pōl'i-tie** (123), *a.* [Gr. πολιτικός, belonging to the cit-  
izens or state, fr. πολίτης, citizen, fr. πόλις, a city.] 1.  
Political. 2. Pertaining to or promoting a policy, es-  
pecially a national policy; well devised. 3. Sagacious  
in promoting a policy; devoted to a scheme or system  
rather than to a principle.

**Syn.** — Wise; prudent; sagacious; discreet; provident;  
wary; artful; cunning.

**Po-līt'ie-al**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to public policy or pol-  
itics; relating to state affairs; especially, pertaining to a  
state, in distinction from a city or municipality. 2.  
Derived from office or connection with government;  
public.

**Po-līt'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a political manner.

**Po-līt'i-cā's'ter**, *n.* A petty politician.

**Pōl'i-tī'cian** (-tīsh'an), *n.* 1. One who is versed in the  
science of government; one devoted to politics. 2.  
One who is devoted to the advancement of a political  
party.

**Pōl'i-ties**, *n. sing.* [Gr. πολιτική (*sc.* ἐπιστήμη).] 1.  
The science of government. 2. The management of a  
political party; in a bad sense, political trickery.

**Pōl'i-ty**, *n.* [Fr. *politie*, Lat. *politia*, Gr. πολιτεία. See  
POLICY.] 1. The form or constitution of civil govern-  
ment by which a nation or state is organized. 2. Hence,  
the form or constitution by which any institution is or-  
ganized.

**Syn.** — Policy. — *Policy* and *polity* were originally the same.  
*Polity* is now confined to the structure of a government; as,  
civil or ecclesiastical *polity*; while *policy* is applied to the man-  
agement of public affairs; as, foreign or domestic *policy*. *Policy*  
has the further sense of skillful or cunning management.

**Pōl'kà** (20), *n.* [Bohem. *pulka*, half, from the half step  
prevalent in it. See *infra.* Or perhaps from Slav. *polka*,  
i. e., prop. a Polish woman.] A dance of Polish origin,  
but now popular everywhere. It is performed by two  
persons in common time.

**Pōll**, *n.* [L. Ger. *polle*, the head, the crest of a bird, the  
top of a tree, D. *bol*, a ball, bowl, bulb, pate, poll, L.  
Ger. *bolle*, a bulb, ball.] 1. The head, or the back part  
of the head; — usually said of a person. 2. A register  
of heads, that is, of persons. 3. Hence, the entry of the  
names of electors who vote for civil officers. 4. An elec-  
tion of civil officers. 5. The place where an election is  
held.

**Pōll**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POLLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POLL-  
ING.] [Cf. Eng. *bole*, the body or stem of a tree. See  
*supra.*] 1. To remove the poll or head of; hence, to clip;  
to lop; to shear; to cut closely. 2. Hence, to strip off;  
to bring to naught. 3. To enter, as polls or persons, in  
a list or register, especially for purposes of taxation; to  
enroll. 4. To pay as one's personal tax. 5. To de-  
posit, as a vote; to bring to the polls; to elicit or call  
forth, as a number of votes or voters. 6. (*Law.*) To cut  
or shave smooth or even.

**Pōll**, *n.* 1. [From *Polly*, a name.] A parrot; — fami-  
liarly so called. 2. [Gr. οἱ πολλοί, the many, the rabble.]  
One who does not try for honors, but is contented to ob-  
tain a degree merely. [*Cambridge Univ., Eng.*]

**Pōl'lard**, *n.* [From *poll.*] 1. A tree having its top cut  
off at some height above the ground, that it may throw  
out branches. 2. The chub fish. 3. A stag that has  
cast his horns. 4. A mixture of bran and meal.

**Pōl'len**, *n.* [Lat., fine flour, fine dust, allied to Gr.  
πάλη, id.] (*Bot.*) The fecundating dust or powder of the  
anthers of flowers.

**Pōll'er**, *n.* 1. One who polls or lops trees. 2. One who  
registers voters, or one who enters his name as a voter.

**Pōl'li-wig**, *n.* [Probably corrupted from *periwig.*] A  
tadpole. [In the U. S. vulgarly written and pronounced  
*polliwog.*]

**Pōl'lock**, *n.* [Ger. & D. *pollack.*]

(*Ichth.*) A fish; the whiting.

**Pōll'-tāx**, *n.* A tax levied by  
the head or poll; a capitation  
tax.



Pollock.

**Pol-lūte'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POLLUTED; *p. pr.* &  
*vb. n.* POLLUTING.] [Lat. *polluere*, *pollutum.*] 1. To  
make foul or unclean. 2. To defile morally; to impair;  
to profane. 3. To render legally or ceremonially un-  
clean. 4. To violate by illegal sexual commerce.

**Syn.** — To defile; soil; contaminate; corrupt; taint; vitiate;  
debauch; dishonor; ravish; abuse.

**Pol-lūt'er**, *n.* One who pollutes or profanes.

**Pol-lūt'ion**, *n.* 1. Act of polluting, or state of being  
polluted. 2. (*Jewish Antiq.*) Legal or ceremonial un-  
cleanness.

**Syn.** — Defilement; pollutedness; contamination; vitiation;  
taint; corruption; uncleanness; impurity; violation; debauch-  
ment.

**Pōl'o-nā'ise'**, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The Polish language. 2. A  
kind of Polish robe or dress, worn by ladies. 3. A kind  
of dance; a polacca.

**Pōlt**, *n.* [Cf. Eng. *pelt.*] A blow, stroke, or striking.

**Pol-trōon'**, *n.* [From It. *poltrone*, an idle fellow, coward,  
from *poltro*, idle, lazy, *poltrire*, to lie abed lazily, from  
O. II. Ger. *polstar*, *bolstar*, cervical, capitol, Eng. *bolster.*]  
An arrant coward; a wretch without spirit or courage.

**Syn.** — Coward; craven; dastard. See COWARD.

**Pol-trōon'er-y**, *n.* Cowardice; want of spirit.

**Pōl'y-a-cous'tie**, *a.* [Gr. πολύς, many, and ἀκουστικός,  
acoustic.] Tending to multiply or magnify sound.

**Pōl'y-ān'dry**, *n.* [Gr. πολυανδρία, from πολύς, many,  
and ἀνδρ, ἀνδρός, man, male.] The possession by a  
woman of more husbands than one at the same time.

**Pōl'y-ān'thus**, *n.* [Gr. πολύανθος, rich in flowers, from  
πολύς, many, and ἄνθος, flower.] (*Bot.*) A certain orna-  
mental plant, whose flower-stalks produce flowers in  
clusters.

**Pōl'y-āreh'y**, *n.* [Gr. πολύς, many, and ἀρχή, first  
place, rule.] A government by many persons, of what-  
ever order or class.

**Po-lŷg'a-mīst**, *n.* A person who practices polygamy,  
or maintains its lawfulness.



**Po-lyg'a-moūs**, *a.* [Gr. πολύγαμος, living in polygamy, from πολὺς, many, and γάμος, marriage.] **1.** Of, or pertaining to, polygamy. **2.** Having a plurality of wives.

**Po-lyg'a-my**, *n.* A plurality of wives or husbands at the same time; usually, the condition of a man having more than one wife.

**Pōl'y-gāreh'y**, *n.* [Gr. πολὺς, many, and ἀρχή, rule.] Government by many rulers; polyarchy.

**Pōl'y-glōt**, *a.* [Gr. πολύγλωττος, many-tongued, from πολὺς, many, and γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue, language.] Containing, or pertaining to, several languages.

**Pōl'y-glōt**, *n.* **1.** A person acquainted with several languages. **2.** A book containing the same subject-matter in several languages; especially, the Scriptures in several languages. **3.** The text of one of the versions in a proper polyglot, printed by itself.

**Pōl'y-gōn**, *n.* [Gr. πολύγωνος, from πολὺς, many, and γώνος, γωνία, angle.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure of many angles, and consequently of many sides; a plane figure of more than four sides.



Polygons.

**Po-lyg'o-nal**, *a.* Having many angles.

**Pōl'y-grām**, *n.* [Gr. πολύγραμμος, from πολὺς, many, and γραμμή, line.] A figure consisting of many lines.

**Pōl'y-grāph**, *n.* [Gr. πολυγράφος, writing much, from πολὺς, much, many, and γραφειν, to write.] An instrument for multiplying copies of a writing with ease and expedition.

**Pōl'y-grāph'ie**, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or employed  
**Pōl'y-grāph'ie-al**, } in, polygraphy. **2.** Done with a polygraph.

**Po-lyg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. πολυγραφία. See *supra*.] The art of writing in various ciphers, and of deciphering the same.

**Pōl'y-hē'dral**, } *a.* (*Geom.*) Having many sides, as  
**Pōl'y-hēd'rie-al**, } a solid body.

**Pōl'y-hē'dron**, *n.* [Gr. πολύεδρος, with many seats or sides, from πολὺς, many, and ἔδρα, a seat or side.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A body or solid contained by many sides or planes. **2.** (*Opt.*) A polyscope, or multiplying glass.

**Pōl'y-hē'droūs**, *a.* Polyhedral.

**Po-lym'a-thy**, *n.* [Gr. πολυμαθία, from πολὺς, much, and μαθεῖν, μαθάνειν, to learn.] The knowledge of many arts and sciences.

**Pōl'y-nō'mi-al**, *n.* [Gr. πολὺς, many, and ὄνομα, Lat. *nomen*, name, term.] (*Alg.*) An expression composed of two or more terms, connected by the sign *plus* or *minus*.

**Pōl'y-nō'mi-al**, *a.* Containing many names or terms.

**Pōl'y-o-rā'mā**, or **Pōl'y-o-rā'miā**, *n.* [Gr. πολὺς, much, many, and ὄραμα, a sight, view.] A view of many objects.

**Pōl'yp**, *n.* [Lat. *polypus*, Gr. πολύπους, i. e., many-footed, from πολὺς, many, and ποὺς, foot.] An aquatic animal of the radiate type, having, in general, a cylindrical body, at one extremity of which there is a mouth, surrounded by one or more series of arms or tentacles. It is capable of multiplying by buds and artificial sections as well as by ova. It forms coral by the secretion of calcareous matter.

**Pōl'y-phōn'ie**, *a.* [Gr. πολύφωνος, from πολὺς, many, and φωνή, sound.] **1.** Having, or consisting of, many voices or sounds. **2.** (*Mus.*) Consisting of, or pertaining to, counterpoint.

**Po-lyph'o-ni-sm**, *n.* **1.** Multiplicity of sounds, as in the reverberations of an echo. **2.** (*Mus.*) Composition in parts.

**Po-lyph'o-noūs**, *a.* The same as POLYPHONIC.

**Pōl'y-poūs**, *a.* Having the nature of the polypus.

**Pōl'y-pūs**, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* PŌL'Y-PŪS-EŪ; Lat. *pl.* PŌL'Y-PI. [Lat. *polypus*. See POLYP.] **1.** Something that has many feet or roots. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A polyp. [See POLYP.] **3.** (*Med.*) A tumor with a narrow base, somewhat resembling a pear.

**Pōl'y-seōpe**, *n.* [Gr. πολύσκοπος, from πολὺς, much, many, and σκέπτεσθαι, σκοπεῖν, to look carefully, to view.] (*Opt.*) A glass which makes a single object appear as many.

**Pōl'y-spērm'oūs**, *a.* [Gr. πολύσπερμος, from πολὺς, many, and σπέρμα, seed.] (*Bot.*) Containing many seeds.

**Pōl'y-stȳle**, *n.* [Gr. πολύστυλος, with many columns, from πολὺς, many, and στῦλος, column.] (*Arch.*) An edifice or court surrounded by several rows of columns.

**Pōl'y-syl-lāb'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting  
**Pōl'y-syl-lāb'ie-al**, } of, many syllables, or of more than three.

**Pōl'y-sȳl-la-ble**, *n.* [Gr. πολὺς, many, and συλλαβή, syllable.] A word of many syllables, that is, consisting of more syllables than three.

**Pōl'y-tēch'nie** (-tēk'-), *a.* [Gr. πολύτεχνος, fr. πολὺς, many, and τέχνη, an art.] Comprehending many arts; — applied particularly to a school in which many branches of art or science are taught.

**Pōl'y-thāl'a-moūs**, *a.* [Gr. πολὺς, many, and θάλαμος, a chamber.] Many-chambered; — applied to cephalopods having multilocular shells.

**Pōl'y-thē'ism**, *n.* [Gr. πολὺς, many, and θεός, god.] **1.** The doctrine or belief of a polytheist. **2.** The doctrine of a plurality of gods.

**Pōl'y-thē'ist**, *n.* One who believes in, or maintains the doctrine of, a plurality of gods.

**Pōl'y-the-ist'ie**, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to polytheism.

**Pōl'y-the-ist'ie-al**, } **2.** Holding a belief in a plurality of gods.

**Pōm'ace** (pŭm'as), *n.* [Lat. *pomum*, a fruit, an apple; L. Lat. *pomagium*, *pomacium*.] The substance of apples, &c., crushed by grinding.

**Po-mā'ceoūs**, *a.* [Lat. *pomum*, an apple.] **1.** Consisting of apples. **2.** Like pomace.

**Po-māde'**, *n.* [From Lat. *pomum*, an apple, because it was formerly made from apples.] Perfumed ointment; especially, ointment or unguent for the hair.

**Po-mā'tum**, *n.* [See POMADE.] A perfumed unguent or composition used in dressing the hair.

**Pōme-çit'ron**, *n.* A citron apple.

**Pōme-grān'ate** (pŭm-grān'ēt), *n.* [Lat. *pomum*, a fruit, apple, and *granatus*, having many grains or seeds, from *granum*, grain, seed, small kernel.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The fruit of a certain tree. This fruit is as large as an orange, having a hard rind filled with a soft pulp and numerous seeds. **2.** An ornament resembling a pomegranate, on the robe and ephod of the Jewish high priest.

**Pōme'roy** } (pŭm'-), *n.* [Fr. *pomme*, an apple, and  
**Pōme-roy'al** } *roi, roy, king, royal, royal.*] A sort of apple, known also as the *royal* apple.

**Pōme'-wa'ter**, *n.* A sweet, juicy apple.

**Po-mif'er-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *pomifer*, from *pomum*, fruit, apple, and *ferre*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Apple-bearing; — an epithet applied to plants which bear the larger fruits, such as melons, pumpkins, cucumbers, &c.

**Pōm'mel** (pŭm'-), *n.* [*l.* Lat. *pomellus*, *pomelus*, from Lat. *pomum*, an apple, or a similar fruit. A knob or ball; as, (*a.*) The knob on the hilt of a sword. (*b.*) The protuberant part of a saddle-bow.

**Pōm'mel** (pŭm'-), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POMMELED; *p. pr.* & *v. b.* *n.* POMMELING.] [See *supra*.] To beat, as with a pommel, that is, with something thick or bulky.

**Pō'mo-lōg'ie-al**, *a.* Belonging to pomology.

**Po-mōl'o-gist**, *n.* One interested in pomology.

**Po-mōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Lat. *pomum*, fruit, apple, and Gr. λόγος, discourse.] The art or science of fruits, or of raising fruits.

**Pōmp**, *n.* [Gr. πομπή, a sending, a solemn procession, from πομπεῖν, to send.] **1.** A procession distinguished by ostentation of grandeur and splendor. **2.** Show of magnificence.

**Syn.** — Display; parade; pageant; pageantry; splendor; state; magnificence; ostentation; grandeur; pride.

**Pom-pōs'i-ty**, *n.* State of being pompous; pompousness; ostentation; boasting.

**Pōmp'oūs**, *a.* **1.** Displaying pomp; showy with grandeur. **2.** Ostentatious; boastful.

**Syn.** — Showy; splendid; magnificent; superb; august; grand; stately; dignified; magisterial; lofty.

**Pōmp'oūs-ly**, *adv.* With great parade or display.

**Pōmp'oūs-ness**, *n.* The state of being pompous; magnificence; splendor.

**Pon'chō** (pŏn'teħo), *n.* [Sp.] A kind of cloak worn by the Spanish Americans, having the form of a blanket, with a slit in the middle for the head to pass through.

**Pōnd**, *n.* [Prob. from A.-S. *pyndan*, to shut in, to pound.] A natural, or artificial, body of fresh water, usually less extended than a lake.

**Pōn'der**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PONDERED; *p. pr.* & *v. b.* *n.* PONDERING.] [Lat. *ponderare*, from Lat. *pondus*, *ponderis*, a weight, from *pendere*, to weigh.] To weigh in the mind; to view with deliberation.

**Syn.** — To consider; muse; examine. — To *consider* means to view or contemplate with fixed thought. To *ponder* denotes to dwell upon with long and anxious attention, with a view to some practical result or decision. To *muse* is simply to think



upon continuously with no definite object, or for the pleasure it gives. We *consider* any subject which is fairly brought before us; we *ponder* a concern involving great interests; we *muse* on the events of childhood.

**Pōn'der**, *v. i.* To think; to deliberate; to muse;—usually followed by *on*.

**Pōn'der-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being weighed.

**Pōn'der-ançe**, *n.* Weight; gravity.

**Pōn'der-er**, *n.* One who ponders; one who deliberates.

**Pōn'der-ōs'i-ty**, *n.* State of being ponderous; weight; gravity; heaviness.

**Pōn'der-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *ponderosus*, from *pondus*, *ponderis*, a weight, from *pendere*, to weigh.] **1.** Very heavy; weighty. **2.** Important; momentous. **3.** forcible; strongly impulsive.

**Pōn'der-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* With great weight.

**Pōn'ent**, *a.* [From Lat. *ponens*, *p. pr.* of *ponere*, to set.] Western; occidental. [*Rare.*]

**Pon-gee'**, *n.* An inferior kind of India silk.

**Pōn'iard** (pōn'yard), *n.* [From Lat. *pugio*, *pugionis*, from *pungere*, to prick.] A small dagger.

**Pōn'iard** (pōn'yard), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PONIARDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PONIARDING.] To pierce with a poniard; to stab.

**Pōn'tae**, *n.* [From *Pontac*, a town in the south of France.] A kind of Constantia wine, made in the Cape colony.

**Pōn'taġe**, *n.* [L. Lat. *pontagium*, from Lat. *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge.] (*O. Eng. Law.*) A duty paid for repairing bridges.

**Pōn'tiff**, *n.* [Lat. *pontifex*, *pontificis*, said to be from *pons*, a bridge, and *facere*, to make, because the first bridge over the Tiber was constructed and consecrated by the high priest.] A high priest; especially, (*a.*) One of the sacred college, in ancient Rome. (*b.*) (*Jewish Antiq.*) The chief priest. (*c.*) (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) The pope.

**Pon-tif'ie**, *a.* **1.** Relating to, or consisting of, priests. **2.** Pertaining to the pope.

**Pon-tif'ie-al**, *a.* Belonging to a high priest; hence, belonging to the pope; popish.

**Pon-tif'ie-al**, *n.* **1.** A book containing the offices, or formulas, used in various ecclesiastical rites. **2. pl.** The dress and ornaments of a priest, bishop, or the pope.

**Pon-tif'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In a pontifical manner.

**Pon-tif'ie-ate**, *n.* [See PONTIFF.] **1.** State or dignity of a high priest. **2.** Specifically, the office or dignity of the pope. **3.** The reign of a pope.

**Pon-ton'**, } *n.* [Fr. & Sp. *ponton*, fr. Lat. *pons*, *pontis*, }  
**Pon-tōon'**, } a bridge.] **1.** A light frame-work or float, used in forming a bridge quickly for the passage of troops. **2.** (*Naut.*) A low, flat vessel, furnished with cranes, capstans, &c., used in careening ships; a lighter.

**Pō'ny**, *n.*; *pl.* PŌ'NIES. [Gael. *ponaidh*, a little horse, a pony, Fr. *poni*. Cf. PUNY.] A small horse.

**Pōō'dle**, *n.* [Ger. *pudel*, from Prov. Ger. *pudel*, pool, puddle.] A small dog covered with long, silky hair.

**Pōol**, *n.* [A.-S. *pōl*, *pūl*, Icel. *pollr*, allied to Lat. *palus*, Cf. PUDDLE.] **1.** A small and rather deep collection of fresh water supplied by a spring, or occurring in the course of a stream. **2.** A puddle.

**Pōol'er**, *n.* An instrument to stir a tan vat.

**Pōop**, *n.* [Lat. *puppis*.] A deck raised above the after part of the spar deck, reaching forward to the mizzen mast.

**Pōop**, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) (*a.*) To strike upon the stern of, as a heavy sea. (*b.*) To strike in the stern, as one vessel that runs her stem against another's stern.

**Pōoped** (pōopt, 60), *a.* (*Naut.*) Having a poop; furnished with a poop.

**Pōor**, *a.* [*compar.* POORER; *superl.* POOREST.] [*O. Eng.* *povere*, *O. Fr.* *poure*, *povre*, *povere*, *It.* *povero*, *Lat.* *pauper*.] **1.** Destitute of property; needy; indigent. **2.** Hence, in very various applications, destitute of such qualities as are desirable, or as might naturally be expected; as, (*a.*) Wanting in fat, plumpness, or fleshiness; lean; emaciated; meager. (*b.*) Wanting in strength or vigor. (*c.*) Of little value or worth; not good; inferior. (*d.*) Destitute of fertility; barren; sterile. (*e.*) Destitute of strength, beauty, or fitness. (*f.*) Very insufficient for an end or occasion; valueless; paltry. **3.** Worthy of pity or sympathy.

**Syn.**—Needy; indigent; barren; mean; paltry; trifling; pitiable; small; lean.

**Pōor'-house**, *n.* A public establishment for the support of the poor; an alms-house; a work-house.

**Pōor'ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a poor manner or condition. **2.** With little or no success. **3.** Meanly; without spirit. **4.** Without excellence or dignity.

**Pōor'ly**, *a.* Somewhat ill; indisposed. [*Colloq.*]

**Pōor'ness**, *n.* The state or condition of being poor, in its various senses.

**Pōor'-spīr'it-ed**, *a.* Of a mean spirit; cowardly.

**Pōor'-spīr'it-ed-ness**, *n.* The state of being poor-spirited; meanness; baseness.

**Pōp**, *n.* [Cf. Gr. *ποπύζειν*, to smack, to cluck, to whistle.]

**1.** A small, smart, quick sound or report. **2.** A beverage which issues with a slight explosion, from the bottle containing it.

**Pōp**, *v. i.* **1.** To make a pop, or sharp, quick sound. **2.** To enter, or issue forth, with a quick, sudden motion.

**3.** To move from place to place suddenly.

**Pōp**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POPPED (pōpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* POPPING.] **1.** To push or thrust suddenly; to bring suddenly to notice. **2.** To cause to expand and burst suddenly with heat, as corn.

**Pōp**, *adv.* With sudden entrance; suddenly.

**Pōpe**, *n.* [Lat. *papa*, father, bishop, Gr. *πάππας*, *πάππας*, father.] The bishop of Rome, the head of the Roman Catholic church.

**Pōpe'dōm**, *n.* **1.** The place, office, or dignity of the pope. **2.** The jurisdiction of the pope.

**Pōpe'-jōan'** (-jōn'), *n.* A game of cards in which a board having five compartments is used to hold the pool.

**Pōp'er-y**, *n.* The religion of the Roman Catholic church, comprehending doctrines and practices.

**Pōpe's'-eġe**, *n.* The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh.

**Pōp'ġūn**, *n.* A child's gun, or tube and rammer, for shooting pellets by the expansion of compressed air.

**Pōp'in-jāy**, *n.* [*O. Eng.* *popingay*, late Gr. *παπαγᾶς*, Ar. *papagā*, perh. fr. Lat. *papa*, father, bishop, and *gallus*, cock, or Sp. *gayo*, O. Fr. *gai*, N. Fr. *gai*, a jay, because this bird was first and principally kept by clergymen.] **1.** A parrot. **2.** A mark in the form of a parrot, put on a pole to be shot at. **3.** A gay, trifling young man; a fop or coxcomb.

**Pōp'ish**, *a.* Relating to the pope; taught by the pope.

**Pōp'ish-ly**, *adv.* In a popish manner; with a tendency to popery.

**Pōp'lar**, *n.* [From Lat. *populus*, popular.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees of several species, as the black poplar, the aspen-tree, &c. The species are all of rapid growth, with soft wood.

**Pōp'lin**, *n.* A textile fabric made of silk and worsted, of many varieties, as watered, figured, brocaded, &c.

**Pop-lit'e-al**, } *a.* [From Lat. *poples*, }  
**Pop-lit'ie**, } *poplitis*, the ham.] }  
Pertaining to the ham, or posterior part of the knee-joint.

**Pōp'py**, *n.* [A.-S. *popig*, *papig*, Lat. *papaver*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of several species, from one of which (the white poppy) opium is collected.

**Pōp'py**, } *n.* [Fr. *poupée*, from L. Lat. *popaea*.] }  
**Pōp'py-hēad**, } (*Arch.*) An elevated ornament often used on the summit of bench-ends, desks, &c., in the middle ages.

**Pōp'u-laçe**, *n.* [From Lat. *populus*, people.] The common people; the vulgar; the multitude; all persons not distinguished by rank, education, office, or profession.

**Syn.**—Mob; people; commonalty. See MOB.

**Pōp'u-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *popularis*, from *populus*, people.] **1.** Pertaining to the common people. **2.** Suitable to common people; easy to be comprehended; familiar. **3.** Enjoying the favor of the people; pleasing to people in general. **4.** Prevailing among the people. [*ular.*]

**Pōp'u-lār'i-ty**, *n.* The quality or state of being popular.

**Pōp'u-lar-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POPULARIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* POPULARIZING.] To make common, or suitable to the mind; to spread among the people.

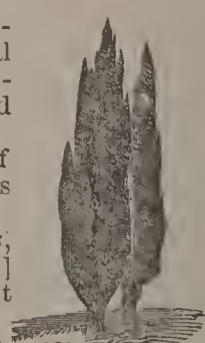
**Pōp'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* **1.** So as to please the populace. **2.** According to the conceptions of the common people.

**Pōp'u-late**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POPULATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* POPULATING.] To furnish with inhabitants; to people.

**Pōp'u-late**, *v. i.* To breed people; to propagate.

**Pōp'u-lā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *populatio*.] **1.** Act or operation of peopling; multiplication of inhabitants. **2.** The whole number of people in a country, or portion of a country.

**Pōp'u-loūs**, *a.* [Lat. *populosus*, from *populus*, people.] Containing many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of the country.



Poplar.



**Pōp'u-loūs-ly**, *adv.* With many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country.

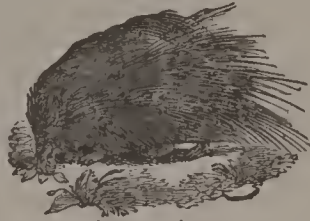
**Pōp'u-loūs-ness**, *n.* The state of having many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country.

**Pōr'ce-lain**, *n.* [Orig. a kind of shell, fr. Lat. *porcus*, the private parts of a female, because the opening of this shell resembled them. Porcelain was called after this shell, either on account of its smoothness and whiteness, or because it was believed to be made from it.] A fine, translucent kind of earthen ware.

**Pōrch**, *n.* [A.-S. *portic*, Lat. *porticus*, from *porta*, a gate, entrance, or passage.] (Arch.) A kind of vestibule at the entrance of temples, halls, churches, or other buildings; hence, a stately or ornamental entrance way.

**Pōr'cine**, *a.* [Lat. *porcinus*, from *porcus*, a swine.] Pertaining to swine.

**Pōr'eu-pine**, *n.* [From Lat. *porcus*, swine, and *spina*, thorn, spine.] (Zool.) A rodent quadruped furnished with spines or sharp prickles, which are capable of being erected at pleasure. When attacked, he rolls his body into a round form, in which position the prickles are presented in every direction to the enemy.



Porcupine.

**Pōre**, *n.* [Lat. *porus*, Gr. *πόρος*, a passage, a pore.] **1.** (Anat.) A minute orifice in an animal membrane. **2.** An interstice between the constituent particles or molecules of a body.

**Pōre**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PORED; *p. p.* & *vb. n.* PORTING.] [Prob. a modification of *bore*, to pierce or enter by boring.] To look with steady, continued attention or application on or over.

**Pōr'er**, *n.* One who pores or studies diligently.

**Pōr'gee**, } *n.* [Abbrev. from *mishcuppānos*, pl. of *mish-*

**Pōr'gy**, } *cūp*, or the Indian name of the fish, from *mishu-kuppi*, large, thick-scaled.] (Ichth.) A salt-water fish much esteemed for food.

**Pōr'ism**, *n.* [Gr. *πόρισμα*, something deduced from a previous demonstration, fr. *πορίζειν*, to bring, provide, supply.] (Geom.) A proposition having for its object to find the condition that will render certain problems indeterminate or capable of innumerable solutions.

**Pōrk**, *n.* [Lat. *porcus*, swine, hog, pig.] The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food.

**Pōrk'er**, *n.* A hog.

[terstices.]

**Pōr'ōs'i-ty**, *n.* Quality or state of having pores or in-

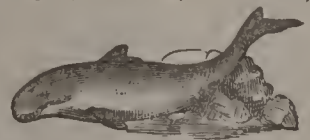
**Pōr'ōūs** (89), *a.* [See PORE.] Full of pores; having interstices in the skin or substance of the body.

**Pōr'phy-rī'tic**, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of, porphyry.

**Pōr'phy-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *porphyrites*, from Gr. *πορφύριτης*, like purple, from *πορφύρα*, purple.] (Min.) A rock consisting of a compact base, usually feldspathic, through which crystals of feldspar are disseminated. There are red, purple, and green varieties.

**Pōr'poise** (pōr'pus), *n.* [O. Eng. *porcypise*, *porpesse*, Lat. *porcus piscis*, i. e., hog-

fish.] (Ichth.) A cetaceous mammal about six feet in length, of a bluish-black color on the back, and white beneath. It preys on fish, and seeks food not only by swimming, but by rooting like a hog in the sand and mud. The flesh resembles that of the hog.



Porpoise.

**Pōr'ridge**, *n.* [Either corrupted from *pottage*, or from *porrum*, *porrus*, leek.] A kind of food made by boiling vegetables in water, with or without meat; — often made, in America, by boiling meal or flour in water, or in milk and water, to the consistency of thin paste.

**Pōr'rin-ger**, *n.* [From *porridge*, *q. v.*; or corrupted fr. Fr. *potager*, a soup-basin.] A small metallic vessel in which porridge or other liquids are warmed.

**Pōrt**, *n.* **1.** [Lat. *portus*, A.-S. *port*.] A place where ships may ride secure from storms. **2.** [Lat. *porta*, A.-S. *port*.] (*a.*) A passage-way; a gate; a door. (*b.*) (Naut.) An opening in the side of a ship through which cannon may be discharged; also, the lid which closes such an opening. (*c.*) (Mech.) A passage leading to a steam-way. **3.** [From Lat. *portare*, to carry.] Manner in which one bears himself. **4.** [From *Oporto*, in Portugal.] A dark-purple astringent wine, made in Portugal. **5.** [Etymology uncertain.] (Naut.) The larboard or left side of a ship.

**Syn.** — Harbor; haven; air; mien; bearing; carriage; demeanor; behavior; deportment.

**Pōrt**, *v. t.* [Lat. *portare*, to carry.] **1.** (Mil.) To hold, as, a musket, in a slanting direction upward across the body. **2.** (Naut.) To turn or put to the left or larboard side of a ship; — said of the helm.

**Pōrt'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being portable.

**Pōrt'a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *portabilis*, from *portare*, to carry.] Capable of being borne or carried; conveyed without difficulty.

**Pōrt'a-ble-ness**, *n.* The quality of being portable.

**Pōrt'age**, *n.* [See PORT, *v. t.*] **1.** The act of carrying. **2.** The price of carriage. **3.** A narrow tract of land over which merchandise, &c., is carried between two bodies of navigable water.

**Pōrt'al**, *n.* [From Lat. *porta*, a gate.] **1.** A small door or gate; hence, sometimes, any passage-way. **2.** (Arch.) (*a.*) The arch over a door or gate. (*b.*) The frame-work of the gate.

**Pōrt-cūl'lis**, *n.* [Fr. *porte coulisse*, from *porte*, a gate, and *coulis*, *coulisse*, from *couler*, to flow, to glide, from Lat. *colare*, to filter, to strain.] (Fort.) A frame-work of timbers, each pointed with iron, hung over the gateway of a fortified town, to be let down to prevent the entrance of an enemy.



Portcullis.

**Pōrte**, *n.* [Fr., a gate, Lat. *porta*.] The government of the Turkish empire, officially called the *Sublime Porte*, from the gate (*port*) of the sultan's palace, where justice was administered.

**Porte-monnaie** (pōrt'mun-nā'), *n.* [Fr., from *porter*, to carry, and *monnaie*, money, *q. v.*] A small pocket-book or wallet for carrying money.

**Por-tend'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PORTENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PORTENDING.] [Lat. *portendere*, *portentum*, fr. *protendere*, to stretch forth, hence, to indicate, foretell, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *tendere*, to stretch.] To indicate as in the future.

**Syn.** — To foreshow; foretold; betoken; forebode; augur; presage; threaten.

**Por-tent'**, *n.* [See *supra*.] That which portends or foretells; especially, that which portends evil; an omen of ill.

**Por-tent'ōūs**, *a.* [See *supra*.] Serving to portend; containing portents; foreshadowing ill; ominous.

**Por-tent'ōūs-ly**, *adv.* Ominously.

**Pōr'ter**, *n.* [Lat. *portarius*, from *porta*, a gate, door.] A man that has the charge of a door or gate; a door-keeper.

**Pōr'ter**, *n.* [O. Eng. *port*, to carry, from Lat. *portare*.] **1.** A person who carries or conveys burdens for hire. **2.** A malt liquor, of a dark brown color; — said to be so called as having been first used chiefly by the London porters.

**Pōr'ter-āge**, *n.* **1.** Money paid for the carriage of burdens by a porter. **2.** The business of a porter.

**Pōrt-fōl'io** (-fōl'yo) or **Pōrt-fō'li-o**, *n.* [Lat. *portare*, to bear, carry, and *folium*, pl. *folia*.] **1.** A portable case, for loose papers. **2.** Hence, a collection of prints, designs, &c. **3.** Office and functions of a minister of state or member of the cabinet.

**Pōrt'hōle**, *n.* The embrasure of a ship of war.

**Pōrt'i-co**, *n.*; pl. Pōrt'i-cōēs. [It. & Sp. *portico*. See PORCH.] (Arch.) A covered space, inclosed by columns, at the entrance of a building.

**Pōrt'ion**, *n.* [Lat. *portio*, allied to *pars*, *partis*, a part.] **1.** A part of any thing separated from it. **2.** A part, though not actually divided, but considered by itself. **3.** A part assigned; an allotment. **4.** The part of an estate given to a child or heir, or descending to him by law. **5.** A wife's fortune.

**Syn.** — Division; share; parcel; quantity; dividend; part. — *Part* is generic, having a simple reference to some whole. *Portion* has the additional idea of being detached from a whole, usually with a view to its being allotted to some object; as, a *portion* of one's time; a *portion* of the day; a *portion* of Scripture.

**Pōrt'ion**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PORTIONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PORTIONING.] **1.** To separate into portions or shares; to divide; to parcel. **2.** To furnish or supply with a portion; to endow.

**Pōrt'ion-er**, *n.* One who divides or apportions.

**Pōrt'ion-less**, *a.* Having no portion.

**Pōrt'i-ness**, *n.* [From *portly*.] Dignity of mien, or of

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, all, whāt; ěre, veil, tērn; pique, fīrn; sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf,



personal appearance, depending on size and symmetry of body, with dignified manners; also, bulkiness; corpulence.

**Pōrt'ly**, *a.* [From *port*.] **1.** Having a dignified port or mien. **2.** Hence, bulky; corpulent.

**Pōrt-mān'teau** (-mān'tō), *n.*; *pl.* PŌRT-MĀN'TEAUŠ (-mān'tōz). [Fr. *porte-manteau*, fr. *porter*, to carry, and *manteau*, a cloak, mantle, *q. v.*] A bag, usually of leather, for carrying apparel, &c., on journeys.

**Pōr'trait**, *n.* [Fr., from *peindre*, to paint. See PORTRAY.] That which is portrayed; the drawn or painted likeness of a face or person; hence, any exact likeness of a living being.

**Pōr'trait-ūre** (53), *n.* **1.** A portrait. **2.** Hence, that which is copied from some example or model. **3.** The drawing of portraits.

**Pōr-trāy'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PORTRAYED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PORTRAYING.] [Fr. *peindre*, from Lat. *protrahere*, *protractum*, to draw forth, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *trahere*, to draw.] **1.** To paint or draw the likeness of. **2.** Hence, to describe in words.

**Pōr-trāy'al**, *n.* The act of portraying.

**Pōr-trāy'er**, *n.* One who portrays, paints, or describes.

**Pōrt'reeve**, *n.* [A.-S. *portgerefa*, from *port*, a harbor, and *gerefa*, a reeve or sheriff.] The chief magistrate of a port or maritime town. [*Obs.*]

**Pōr'tress**, *n.* A female porter.

**Pōrt'-ward'en**, *n.* The officer in charge of a port; a harbor-master.

**Pōse**, *n.* [See POSE, *v. t.*] An attitude formally assumed for the sake of effect.

**Pōse**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POSED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* POSING.] [Fr. *poser*, to place, to put; to put a question, to state problems or questions, from Lat. *pausare*, to pause.] **1.** To bring to a stand; to puzzle. **2.** To question with a view to puzzling; to embarrass by questioning or scrutiny.

**Pōs'er**, *n.* **1.** One who puzzles by asking difficult questions. **2.** A question, statement, or the like, which puzzles or silences.

**Po-sī'tion** (-zīsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *positio*, from *ponere*, *positum*, to put, place.] **1.** The manner in which any thing is placed. **2.** The spot where a person or thing is placed. **3.** Hence, the place where one plants himself; the ground which any one takes in an argument, &c. **4.** A proposition to be defended or reasoned out; a thesis. **5.** Relative place or standing in society; social rank. **6.** (*Gram.*) The state of a vowel placed before two consonants, or before a double consonant. **7.** (*Arith.*) A method of solving a problem by one or two suppositions.

**Syn.**— Situation; station; place; condition; attitude; posture; proposition; assertion; thesis.

**Pōs'i-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *positivus*. See *supra*.] **1.** Having a real position, existence, or energy; real; actual. **2.** Not dependent on changing circumstances or relations; absolute. **3.** Definitely laid down; explicitly stated. **4.** Not admitting of any doubt, condition, qualification or discretion; indisputable; decisive. **5.** Prescribed by express enactment or institution. **6.** Fully assured; confident; sometimes, dogmatic or even overbearing. **7.** (*Photog.*) Corresponding in lights and shades to those of the original from which taken.

**Pōs'i-tive**, *n.* **1.** Reality. **2.** That which settles by absolute or arbitrary appointment. **3.** (*Gram.*) A word that affirms or asserts existence. **4.** (*Photog.*) A picture corresponding in its lights and shades with the original, instead of being reversed.

**Pōs'i-tive-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a positive form or manner; absolutely. **2.** Inherently. **3.** Certainly; really.

**Pōs'i-tive-ness**, *n.* **1.** Reality of existence; actualness. **2.** Undoubting assurance; peremptoriness.

**Pōs'i-tiv-ism**, *n.* A system of philosophy which excludes every thing but the natural phenomena or properties of knowable things, together with their invariable relations of co-existence and succession, as occurring in time and space.

**Po-sōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *πόσος*, how much, and *λόγος*, discourse.] (*Med.*) The science or doctrine of doses.

**Pōs'se Cōn'i-tātus**. [Lat. *posse*, to be able, to have power, and L. Lat. *comitatus*, a county, *q. v.*] (*Law.*) The power of the county, or the citizens who may be summoned to assist an officer in suppressing a riot, &c.

The word *comitatus* is often omitted, and *posse* alone is used in the same sense. It is also colloquially used to denote a number or crowd of people; a rabble.

**Pos-sēss'** (pos-sēs' or poz-zēs'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POSSESSED (108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* POSSESSING.] [Lat. *pos-*

*sidere*, *possessum*, from *po*, an inseparable prep.; denoting power or possession, or rendering emphatic the meaning of a verb, and *sedere*, to sit.] **1.** To occupy in person; to hold in one's own keeping. **2.** To have the legal title to; to have a just right to. **3.** To assume the control of; to be the master of. **4.** To obtain possession of. **5.** To enter into and influence;—said of evil spirits, passions, &c. **6.** To acquaint; to inform.

**Syn.**— To have; hold; occupy; control; own.— *Have* is the word naturally used. To *possess* denotes to have "as a possession." A man does not *possess* his wife and children; they are (so to speak) part of himself. For the same reason, we *have* (not *possess*) the faculties of reason, understanding, will, &c., an elegant taste, a sound judgment, &c.: they are exercises of the mind, not *possessions*. We can, however, in certain connections, speak of a man as *possessing* an elegant taste or a sound judgment; but in such cases our attention is commonly turned to some use he is to make of them, and hence they are naturally regarded as distinct from himself, and as part of his "possession." Some overlook the fact that *have* is the leading term, and use *possess* when there is nothing specific in the case to require its use.

**Pos-sēs'sion** (-sēs'h'un or -zēs'h'un), *n.* **1.** Act of possessing. **2.** (*Law.*) Actual seizin or occupancy; ownership, whether rightful or wrongful. **3.** That which any one owns or controls. **4.** State of being possessed, as by an evil spirit. **5.** (*International Law.*) A country held by no other title than mere conquest.

**Pos-sēs'sive** (pos-sēs'siv or poz-zēs'siv), *a.* [Lat. *possesivus*.] Pertaining to possession; having possession; expressing possession or some relation of one thing to another.

**Pos-sēs'sor** (pos-sēs'sur or poz-zēs'sur), *n.* One who possesses; one who owns or controls.

**Syn.**— Owner; proprietor; master; holder; occupant.

**Pos-sēs'so-ry** (pos-sēs'- or poz-zēs'-), *a.* Relating to a possessor, or to that which is possessed; having possession.

**Pōs'set**, *n.* [W. *posel*, curdled milk, posset, from *pos*, *posiaw*, to gather, to heap.] Milk curdled by some strong infusion, as by wine, &c., formerly much used as a beverage.

**Pōs'set**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POSSETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* POSSETING.] To curdle; to turn.

**Pōs'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Power of being or existing; state of being possible. **2.** That which is possible.

**Pōs'si-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *possibilis*, from *posse*, to be able; to have power.] **1.** Liable to happen or come to pass; capable of existing or of being done. **2.** Barely able to be or to come to pass, but highly improbable.

**Syn.**— Practicable; likely. See PRACTICABLE.

**Pōs'si-bly**, *adv.* **1.** By any power, moral or physical, really existing. **2.** Without involving impossibility or absurdity.

**Syn.**— Perhaps; peradventure; perchance.

**Pōst**, *n.* [Lat. *postis*, allied to *ponere*, *positum*, to place.] **1.** A piece of timber or other solid substance, set upright, especially as a support to something else: a pillar. **2.** The place at which any thing is stayed or fixed; a station; especially, a military station. **3.** An office or position of service, trust, or emolument. **4.** A messenger who goes from station to station; one who regularly carries letters from one place to another; a letter-carrier; an express; a postman. **5.** An established conveyance for letters; the mail; hence the carriage by which the mail is transported. **6.** A sort of writing paper.

To travel *post*, to travel, as a post does, by relays of horses, or by keeping one carriage to which fresh horses are attached at each stopping-place.

**Pōst**, *v. i.* **1.** To travel with post-horses. **2.** Hence, to travel with speed.

**Pōst**, *adv.* **1.** With post-horses. **2.** With great rapidity.

**Pōst**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POSTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* POSTING.] **1.** To attach to a sign-post or other place; to advertise. **2.** Especially, to advertise opprobriously. **3.** To assign to a station; to set; to place. **4.** To cause to go by the post; to put in the mail. **5.** (*Book-keeping.*) To carry, as an account, from the journal to the ledger. **6.** To acquaint with what has occurred; to inform. [*Colloq.*]

**Pōst'age**, *n.* [From *post*, *n.*, 5] The established price for the conveyance of a letter or other mailable matter by post.

*Postage-stamp*, an adhesive government stamp of variable value, for affixing to articles sent by mail to pay the postal charge.

**Pōst'al**, *a.* Belonging to the post-office or mail service.

**Pōst'boy**, *n.* A boy that rides as post; a courier.

**Pōst'-cāp'tain**, *n.* A captain in the British navy;—

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhaise, call, echo; ġem, ġet; aš; exist; linger, link; this



so called unofficially in distinction from a commander, to whom the title of *captain* is often given by courtesy.

**Pōst'-eōach**, *n.* A carriage with four wheels, for the conveyance of travelers.

**Pōst'-dāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POST-DATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POST-DATING.] [Lat. *post*, after, and Eng. *date*, q. v.] To date after the real time.

**Pōst'-dī-lū'vi-an**, *a.* Being or happening posterior to the flood in Noah's days.

**Pōst'-dī-lū'vi-an**, *n.* A person who lived after the flood.

**Pōst'-ēn'try**, *n.* 1. A subsequent entry, at the custom-house, of goods which had been omitted by mistake. 2. (*Book-keeping.*) An additional or subsequent entry.

**Pōst'er**, *n.* 1. One who posts; also, a courier. 2. A large bill posted for advertising.

**Pos-tē'ri-or**, *a.* [Lat. *posterior*, compar. of *posterus*, coming after, from *post*, after.] 1. Later, or subsequent, in time. 2. Later in the order of proceeding or moving. 3. Behind in position.

**Pos-tē'ri-ōr'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being later or subsequent. [body.]

**Pos-tē'ri-or's**, *n. pl.* The hinder parts of an animal's

**Pos-tēr'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *posteritas*. See POSTERIOR.] The race that proceeds from a progenitor; offspring to the furthest generation.

**Pōst'tern**, *n.* [O. Fr. *posterne*, from Lat. *post*, after, behind.] Originally, a back door or gate; a private entrance; hence, any small door or gate.

**Pōst'-ex-ist'ence**, *n.* Subsequent or future existence.

**Pōst'fix**, *n.* [Lat. *post*, after, and *fixus*, p. p. of *figere*. See FIX.] (*Gram.*) A letter, syllable, or word, added to the end of another word; a suffix.

**Pōst-fix'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POSTFIXED (-fīkst', 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POSTFIXING.] (*Gram.*) To add, as a letter, syllable, or word, to the end of another or principal word.

**Pōst'-hāste'**, *n.* Haste or speed in traveling, like that of a post or courier.

**Pōst'-hāste'**, *adv.* With speed or expedition.

**Pōst'-hōrse**, *n.* A horse stationed, or intended, for the post.

**Pōst'-house**, *n.*; *pl.* Pōst'-HOUS'ES. 1. A house for the convenience of the post, where relays of horses can be obtained. 2. A post-office.

**Pōst'-hu-mōus**, *a.* [Lat. *posthumus*, *postumus*, superl. of *posterus*, *posterior*. See POSTERIOR.] 1. Born after the death of the father, or taken from the dead body of the mother. 2. Published after the death of the author. 3. Continuing after one's decease.

**Pōst'-hu-mōus-ly**, *adv.* After one's decease.

**Pōs-til'ion** (pōs-til'yun), *n.* [Fr. & Sp. *postillon*, It *postiglione*. See POST, 5.] One who rides and guides one of the horses in a coach or post-chaise.

**Pōst'man**, *n.*; *pl.* Pōst'MEN. A post or courier; a letter-carrier. [a letter.]

**Pōst'mārk**, *n.* The mark, or stamp, of a post-office on

**Pōst'mārk**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POSTMARKED (pōst-mārk't); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POSTMARKING.] To mark with a post-office stamp.

**Pōst'mās-ter**, *n.* 1. One who supplies post-horses. 2. One who has charge of a post-office.  
*Postmaster-general*, the chief officer of the post-office department.

**Pōst'me-rid'i-an**, *a.* [Lat. *postmeridianus*, from *post*, after, and *meridianus*, belonging to midday.] Being or belonging to the afternoon.

**Pōst'-mōr'tem**, *a.* [Lat., after death.] After death.  
*Post-mortem examination* of a body (*Med.*), an examination made after the death of the patient.

**Pōst'-nōte**, *n.* (*Com.*) (*a.*) A note issued by a bank, payable at some future specified time. (*b.*) A bank-note, made payable to order, and intended to be transmitted to a distant place by post.

**Pōst'-ō'bit**, *n.* [Lat. *post*, after, and *obitus*, death.] (*Law.*) A bond, in which the obligor, in consideration of having received a certain sum of money, binds himself to pay a larger sum, on unusual interest, on the death of some specified individual from whom he has expectations.

**Pōst'-ōf'fice**, *n.* A governmental office, where letters are received and distributed.  
*Post-office order*, an order for money made payable by one postmaster on any desired post-office.

**Pōst'-pāid**, *a.* Having the postage paid.

**Pōst-pōne'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POSTPONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POSTPONING.] [Lat. *postponere*, from *post*, after,

and *ponere*, to place, put.] 1. To defer to a future or later time. 2. To set below something else in value or importance.

**Syn.**— To adjourn; defer; delay; procrastinate; retard; hinder. See ADJOURN.

**Pōst-pōne'ment**, *n.* Act of postponing or deferring to a future time; temporary delay of business.

**Pōst-pōn'er**, *n.* One who postpones.

**Pōst'script**, *n.* [From Lat. *post*, after, and *scriptum*, written, p. p. of *scribere*, to write.] A paragraph added to a letter after it is concluded and signed by the writer; or any addition made to a book or composition after it had been supposed to be finished.

**Pōst'-town** (109), *n.* A town having a post-office.

**Pōst'u-lant**, *n.* [From Lat. *postulans*, p. pr. of *postulare*. See *infra*.] One who makes a request or demand; hence, a candidate.

**Pōst'u-late**, *n.* [See *infra*.] 1. A position or supposition assumed without proof. 2. (*Geom.*) The enunciation of a self-evident problem.

**Pōst'u-lāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POSTULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POSTULATING.] [Lat. *postulare*, *postulatum*, to demand, from *postulare*, to ask for urgently.] 1. To beg or assume without proof. 2. To take without positive consent.

**Pōst'u-lā'tion**, *n.* The act of postulating; gratuitous assumption.

**Pōst'u-la-to-ry**, *a.* Assuming or assumed without proof.

**Pōst'ūre** (pōst'yūr, 53), *n.* [Lat. *positura*, from *ponere*, *positum*, to place.] 1. (*Fine Arts.*) The situation of a figure with regard to the eye, and of the several principal members with regard to each other, by which action is expressed. 2. State or condition, whether of external circumstances, or of internal feeling and will.

**Syn.**— Attitude; position. See ATTITUDE.

**Pōst'ūre-mās'ter**, *n.* One who teaches or practices artificial postures of the body.

**Pō'sy**, *n.* [Contr. from *poesy*, q. v.] 1. A poetical sentence, or a sententious maxim; a motto; a legend or inscription. 2. Especially, a motto or verse sent with a bunch of flowers; hence, a nosegay; a bouquet; hence, also, a single flower.

**Pōt**, *n.* [D. *pot*, Icel. *pottr*, *potta*, W. *pot*.] 1. A large metallic or earthen vessel, appropriated to any of a great variety of uses. 2. A mug. 3. The quantity contained in a pot. 4. A sort of paper, in small-sized sheets.

**Pōt**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* POTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* POTTING.] To place or inclose in pots; as, (*a.*) To preserve seasoned. (*b.*) To set out or cover in pots.

**Pō'ta-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *potabilis*, from *potare*, to drink.] Fit to be drunk; drinkable.

**Pō'ta-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being drinkable.

**Pōt'āsh**, *n.* [From Eng. *pot* and *ash*, pl. *ashes*.] (*Chem.*) A powerful alkali, the protoxide of potassium; potassa.

**Po-tās'sā**, *n.* (*Chem.*) Pure potash, or protoxide of potassium.

**Po-tās'si-ūm**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A bluish-white, lustrous metal, having a strong affinity for oxygen, with which it forms potassa. It is lighter than water.

**Po-tā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *potatio*, from *potare*, to drink.] 1. A drinking or drinking-bout. 2. A draught.

**Po-tā'to**, *n.*; *pl.* PO-TĀ'TŌES. [Sp. *patata*, *batata*, Peruv. *papa*, *pagny*.] (*Bot.*) A well-known plant, and its tuber, largely used for food, and in various farinaeous preparations.

*Sweet potato*, a climbing plant, allied to the morning-glory. Its farinaeous tubers have a sweetish taste, and are used, when cooked, for food.

**Pōt'-bēl'ied**, *a.* Having a prominent belly.

**Po-teen'**, *n.* [Cf. Ir. *potaim*, *poitim*, I drink, *poitin*, a small pot.] Irish whisky.

**Pō'ten-cy**, *n.* [See *infra*.] The state of being potent; power.

**Syn.**— Strength; might; efficacy; energy.

**Pō'tent**, *a.* [Lat. *potens*, p. pr. of *posse*, to be able, to have power, from *potis*, able, capable, and *esse*, to be.]

1. Physically strong. 2. Having great authority, control, or dominion. 3. Powerful; in a moral sense; having great influence.

**Syn.**— Powerful; mighty; puissant; strong; able; efficient; forcible; efficacious; cogent; influential.

**Pō'tent-ate**, *n.* [Low. Lat. *potentatus*. See POTENT.] One who is potent; a prince; a sovereign; an emperor, king, or monarch.

**Pō-tēn'tial**, *a.* Existing in possibility, not in act.

*Potential mode* (*Gram.*), that form of the verb which is used to express the power, possibility, liberty, or necessity of an action or of being.



**Po-tên'ti-ál'i-ty** (-shĭ-ál'ĭ-tĭ, 95), *n.* The state of being potential; possibility; not actuality.

**Po-tên'tial-ly**, *adv.* In a potential or possible manner; in possibility; not in act; not positively.

**Pō'tent-ly**, *adv.* With great force or energy.

**Pō'tent-ness**, *n.* Powerfulness; strength; might.

**Pōt'-hāng'er**, *n.* A pot-hook.

**Pōth'er**, *n.* [Perh. from O. D. *poeder*, or Fr. *poudre*, dust; but cf. also Ir *buaidhreadh*, vexation, trouble. See POWDER.] Bustle; confusion; tumult; flutter.

**Pōt'-hērb** (-ērb), *n.* Any herb used in cooking for food.

**Pōt'-hōók**, *n.* 1. A hook on which pots and kettles are hung over the fire. 2. A letter or character like a pot-hook.

**Pōt'-house**, *n.*; *pl.* PŌT'-HOUS'ES. An ale-house.

**Pō'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *potio*, from *potare*, to drink.] A draught; a dose. [*ner.*]

**Pōt'-lūck**, *n.* What may chance to be provided for dinner.

**Pōt'-shērd**, *n.* [Eng. *pot*, and *sherd* or *shard*, *q. v.*] A piece or fragment of a broken pot.

**Pōt'tāge**, *n.* [Fr. *potage*, from *pot*. See POT.] Food made of meat boiled to softness in water, usually with some vegetables. [*vessels.*]

**Pōt'ter**, *n.* One whose occupation is to make earthen ware.

**Pōt'ter**, *v. i.* To occupy one's self in a trifling or inefficient manner; — often pronounced *putter* in the United States.

**Pōt'ter-y**, *n.* 1. The vessels or ware made by potters; earthenware. 2. The place where earthen vessels are manufactured.

**Pōt'tle**, *n.* [Dim. of *pot*, *q. v.* Cf. Eng. *bottle*.] 1. A liquid measure of four pints. 2. A pot or tankard. 3. A vessel or small basket for holding fruit.

**Pōt'-vāl'iant** (-vāl'yant), *a.* Courageous over the cup; heated to valor by strong drink.

**Pouch**, *n.* [A.-S. *poca*, *poha*, *pocca*. See POKE.] 1. A small bag; usually, a leathern bag. 2. That which is shaped like or used as a pouch; as, (a.) A protuberant belly. (b.) The bag or sack of a bird, as that of the pelican; also, the crop of a bird. (c.) (*Med.*) A cyst or sac containing watery fluid. (d.) A membranous sac in which the young of marsupials are carried.

**Pouch**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POUCHED (poucht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* POUCHING.] 1. To pocket; to save. 2. To swallow; — said of fowls.

**Pou-çhōng'** (poo-shong'), *n.* A kind of black tea.

**Pou-drētte'** (poo-drēt'), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *poudre*, dust, powder, *q. v.*] A manure made from the contents of privies, dried and mixed with charcoal, gypsum, &c.

**Poult**, *n.* [Contr. from Fr. *poulet*, dim. of *poule*, hen, fowl, Lat. *pullus*, young of any animal.] A young chicken, partridge, &c.

**Poult'er-er**, *n.* One who deals or trades in poultry.

**Poult'ice** (20), *n.* [Lat. *puls*, *pultis*, a thick pap, Gr. *πόλτος*.] A soft composition of various materials, to be applied to sores, boils, and the like; a cataplasm.

**Poult'ice**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POULTICED (pōlt'ist); *p. pr. & vb. n.* POULTICING.] To cover with a poultice; to dress with a poultice.

**Poult'ry** (20), *n.* [From *poult*, *q. v.*] Domestic fowls propagated and fed for the table, and for their eggs, feathers, &c.

**Pouñçe**, *n.* [Fr. *ponce*, pumice, pounce, from Lat. *pumex*, *pumicis*.] 1. A fine powder to prevent ink from spreading on paper. 2. A colored powdered substance used by embroiderers in making designs on paper.

**Pouñçe**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POUNCED (ponnst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* POUNCING.] To sprinkle or rub with pounce.

**Pouñçe**, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *ponce*, hand, fr. Lat. *pugnus*, a fist.] The claw or talon of a bird of prey.

**Pouñçe**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POUNCED (ponnst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* POUNCING.] To pierce with a sharp instrument; to perforate; to punch.

**Pouñçe**, *v. i.* To fall suddenly and seize with the claws.

**Pouñçet-bōx**, *n.* [Fr. *poncette*, from *poncer*, to pounce.] A small box with perforations on the top, to hold perfume for smelling.

**Pound**, *n.* [A.-S., Goth., & Icel. *pund*, Lat. *pondo*, allied to *pondus*, a weight, from *pendere*, to weigh.] 1. A certain specified weight; specifically, 16 ounces avoirdupois, or 12 ounces troy. 2. Twenty shillings sterling, equal in value to about \$4.84.

**Pound**, *n.* [A.-S. *pynd*, a pound, fold, from *pyndan*, to shut up, confine.] An inclosure in which cattle or other beasts are confined when taken in trespassing, or going at large in violation of law.

**Pound**, *v. t.* To confine in a pound; to impound.

**Pound**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POUNDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.*

POUNDING.] [A.-S. *punian*, to bruise.] 1. To beat or strike with some heavy instrument, and with repeated blows. 2. To pulverize by beating.

**Pound'age**, *n.* 1. A subsidy of 12 pence in the pound, formerly granted to the crown on all goods exported or imported, and if by aliens, more. [Eng.] 2. (*Law.*) The sum allowed to a sheriff or other officer upon the amount made by virtue of an execution; — estimated in England, and formerly in the U. S., at so much on the pound.

**Pound'er**, *n.* 1. One who pounds. 2. An instrument for pounding. 3. A person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds.

**Pōur**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POURED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* POURING.] [Scot. *perē*. Cf. W. *biurio*, to cast, throw, shed.] 1. To cause to flow, as a liquid, in a stream, either out of a vessel or into it. 2. To send forth in a flowing or profuse manner; to emit. 3. To give vent to, as strong feeling; to utter.

**Pōur**, *v. i.* To issue forth in a stream, or continued succession of parts; to move impetuously, like a swift-running stream; to flow.

**Pōur'er**, *n.* One that pours.

**Pout**, *n.* 1. (*Ichth.*) (a.) A sea-fish, of the cod kind, about a foot in length. It has the power of inflating a membrane which covers the eyes and neighboring parts of the head. (b.) An American fish called also *catfish*, *horned-pout*, or *bullhead*. 2. A species of bird. 3. A fit of sullenness.

**Pout**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* POUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* POUTING.] [Fr. *bouder*, to pout, Armor. *mouza*, W. *poten*, *potten*, what bulges out, a paunch, belly.] 1. To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness or displeasure; hence, to look sullen. 2. To protrude.

**Pout'er**, *n.* 1. One who pouts. 2. Specifically, a variety of the domestic pigeon, with an inflated breast.

**Pōv'er-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *paupertas*, from *pauper*, poor, *q. v.*] 1. Want of convenient means of subsistence. 2. Any deficiency of resources needed or desired; especially, a lack of sentiment or words.

**Syn.** — Indigence; penury; beggary; necessity; neediness; need; lack; want; scantiness; sparingness; meagerness; jejuneness; pauperism. — *Poverty* is a relative term; what is *poverty* to a gentleman, would be competence for a day-laborer. *Indigence* implies extreme distress, and almost absolute destitution. *Pauperism* denotes entire dependence upon public charity, and is, therefore, a hopeless and degraded state.

**Pow'der**, *n.* [O. Eng. *pouder*, Lat. *pulvis*, *pulveris*.] 1. A dry substance in minute particles; dust. 2. Especially, a composition of saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal, mixed and granulated; gunpowder. 3. A perfumed dust, as pulverized starch, formerly used for dressing the hair.

**Pow'der**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* POWDERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* POWDERING.] 1. To reduce to fine particles; to pulverize. 2. To sprinkle with powder, or as with powder.

**Pow'der**, *v. i.* To separate into minute particles.

**Pow'der-bōx**, *n.* A box in which powder is kept.

**Pow'der-flāsk**, } *n.* A flask or horn in which gun-

**Pow'der-hōrn**, } powder is carried by sportsmen.

**Pow'der-mill**, *n.* A mill in which gunpowder is made.

**Pow'der-y**, *a.* 1. Easily crumbling to pieces; friable. 2. Sprinkled with powder; dusty. 3. Having a resemblance to powder.

**Power**, *n.* [Fr. *pouvoir*, from Lat. *posse*, *potesse*, to be able, to have power, from *potis*, able, capable, and *esse*, to be.] 1. Ability to act, regarded as latent or inherent; faculty of doing or performing something. 2. Ability, regarded as put forth or exerted; strength, force, or energy in action. 3. Capacity of undergoing or suffering; susceptibility. 4. The exercise of a faculty or of any kind of control; influence; command. 5. In individual, institution, or government, which exercises control. 6. A military or naval force; an army or navy. 7. (*Math.*) The product arising from the multiplication of a number into itself. 8. (*Mech.*) A mechanical agent; that by means of which force is applied, or mechanical advantage is gained. 9. (*Optics.*) The degree to which a lens, mirror, or any optical instrument, magnifies. 10. (*Law.*) An authority enabling a person to dispose of an interest vested either in himself or another person.

**Syn.** — Might; force; energy; sway; strength.

**Pow'er-ful**, *a.* Full of power; capable of producing great effects of any kind.

**Syn.** — Mighty; strong; potent; efficacious; energetic; intense.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, call, cecho; ġem, ġet; ag; exist; linger, link; this.



**Pow'er-ful-ly**, *adv.* With great force or energy; potently; mightily; with great effect; forcibly.

**Pow'er-ful-ness**, *n.* The quality of having, or exerting, great power; force; power; might.

**Pow'er-less**, *a.* Destitute of power, force, or energy; weak; impotent. [some mechanical power.]

**Pow'er-loom**, *n.* A loom worked by water, steam, or  
**Pow'er-press**, *n.* A printing press worked by steam, water, or other power than the human arm.

**Pow'wow**, *n.* 1. A priest, or conjurer, among the North American Indians. 2. Conjunction for the cure of diseases and other purposes, attended with great noise and confusion. 3. Hence, a noisy assembly, or frolic.

**Pōx**, *n.* [For *pocks*, O. Eng. *pokkes*, from A.-S. *poc*, *poc*. See *POCK*.] (*Med.*) Any one of the four diseases called small-pox, chicken-pox, the vaccine disease, and the venereal disease.

*In modern language, when used without a qualifying word, it signifies the venereal disease, or syphilis.*

**Pōx**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *POXED* (pōkst); *p. pr.* & *v. b. n.* *POXING*.] To infect with the pox, or venereal disease.

**Pōz/zo-lā'nā** } (*pōt/so- or pōt/sō-*), *n.* Volcanic  
**Pōz/zu-o-lā'nā** } ashes from Pozzuoli, in Italy, used in the manufacture of a kind of mortar which hardens under water.

**Præ'ti-ea-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality or state of being practicable; feasibility.

**Præ'ti-ea-ble**, *a.* [From Low Lat. *practicare*, to act, transact, from Lat. *practicus*, active. See *PRACTICAL*.] 1. Capable of being practiced or performed; capable of being done; possible to be accomplished. 2. Admitting of use, or of being passed or traveled.

*Syn.*—Possible; feasible.—A thing may be possible, i. e., not forbidden by any law of nature, and yet may not now be practicable for want of the means requisite to its performance. Archimedes thought it possible to lift the world, but this has not been found as yet practicable.

**Præ'ti-ea-bly**, *adv.* In a practicable manner.

**Præ'ti-eal**, *a.* [Lat. *practicus*, Gr. *πρακτικός*, fit for doing or performing, practical, active, from *πράσσειν*, to do, work, effect.] 1. Pertaining to practice. 2. Capable of being turned to use or account. 3. Evincing practice or skill; ready to apply knowledge to some useful end. 4. Derived from practice.

*Practical joke*, a joke put in practice; a joke the fun of which consists in something that is done.

**Præ'ti-eal-ly**, *adv.* 1. In relation to practice. 2. By means of practice or use; by experiment. 3. In practice or use.

**Præ'ti-eal-ness**, *n.* Quality of being practical.

**Præ'ti-ce**, *n.* [Gr. *πρακτική*, from *πρακτικός*. See *PRACTICAL*.] 1. Frequently repeated or customary actions. 2. Customary or constant use. 3. Actual performance, in distinction from *theory*; action. 4. Exercise of a profession, or the limits within which a profession is exercised or practiced. 5. Skillful or artful management; art; stratagem; artifice. 6. A rule in arithmetic, by which the operations of the general rules are abridged in use. 7. (*Law*.) The established or prescribed form, manner, and order of conducting and carrying on suits and prosecutions.

*Syn.*—Custom; usage; habit; manner.

**Præ'ti-ce**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *PRACTICED* (præktist); *p. pr.* & *v. b. n.* *PRACTICING*.] [Written also *practise*, but the orthography of the verb ought to be the same as that of the noun, as in *notice*, and *to notice*.] 1. To do or perform frequently, customarily, or habitually. 2. To carry on in practice, or repeated action; to apply, as a theory, to real life; to exercise, as a profession, trade, art, &c. 3. To commit; to perpetrate.

**Præ'ti-ce**, *v. i.* 1. To perform certain acts frequently or customarily. 2. To learn by practice. 3. To try artifices or stratagems. 4. To exercise an employment or profession, especially that of medicine or of law.

**Præ'ti-çer**, *n.* 1. One who practices. 2. One who exercises a profession; a practitioner.

**Præ'ti-tion-er** (-tish/un-), *n.* One who is engaged in the actual use or exercise of any art or profession, particularly in law or medicine.

**Præ'm'u-ni're** (prēm/yū-nī're), *n.* [Corrupted from *præmonere*, to forewarn, cite.] (*Eng. Law*.) (a.) The offense of introducing foreign authority into England. (b.) The writ grounded on that offense. (c.) The penalty ascribed for the offense of *præmunire*.

**Præ'nō'men**, *n.*; *pl.* *PRÆ NŌM'I-NĀ*. [Lat., from *præ*, before, and *nomen*, name.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) The first name of a person, by which individuals of the same family were distinguished, answering to our *Christian name*.

**Præ'tor**, *n.* See *PRETOR*.

**Prag-māt'ic**, } *a.* [Gr. *πραγματικός*, busy, active,  
**Prag-māt'ic-al**, } systematic, from *πράγμα*, a thing done, business, from *πράσσειν*, to do.] 1. Pertaining to business; hence, material. 2. Over-forward in acting; officious; meddling; meddlesome; impertinent.

**Prag-māt'ic**, *n.* 1. One who is active or skilled in business. 2. A solemn ordinance or decree issued by the head of a state.

**Prag-māt'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In a pragmatic manner.

**Prag-māt'ic-al-ness**, *n.* Quality of being pragmatic.

**Prā'rie** (89), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *pratun*, a meadow.] An extensive tract of land, level or rolling, destitute of trees, and covered with coarse grass.

**Prā'rie-dōg**, *n.* (*Zool.*) A small rodent animal, allied to the marmot, found on the prairies west of the Mississippi. It has a sharp bark, like that of a small dog.

**Prā'ise**, *n.* [Lat. *pretium*, price, value, reward.] 1. Commendation for worth; approval of merit. 2. The joyful tribute of gratitude or homage rendered to the Divine Being. 3. The object, ground, or reason of praise.

*Syn.*—Eneomium; honor; eulogy; panegyric; plaudit; applause; acclaim; celat.

**Prā'ise**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *PRAISED*; *p. pr.* & *v. b. n.* *PRAISING*.] [Lat. *pretiare*, from *pretium*, price, value, reward.] 1. To express approbation of. 2. To extol in words or song; to do honor to.

*Syn.*—To commend; applaud; laud; eulogize; celebrate; glorify; magnify; extol.—To *praise* is, literally, to raise high; to *applaud* is to greet, with clapping; to *extol* is to bear aloft. We may *praise* in the exercise of calm judgment; we usually *applaud* from impulse and on account of some specific act; we *extol* under the influence of high admiration, and usually in strong, if not extravagant, language.

**Prā'is'er**, *n.* One who praises, commends, or extols.

**Prā'ise-wor-thy** (-wūr-thy), *a.* Worthy of praise or applause; commendable.

**Prānce**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *PRANCED* (prānst); *p. pr.* & *v. b. n.* *PRANCING*.] [Allied to *prank*, *v. t.*] 1. To spring or bound, as a horse. 2. To ride with bounding movements. 3. To walk or strut about in a showy manner.

**Prānk**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *PRANKED* (prānkt); *p. pr.* & *v. b. n.* *PRANKING*.] [Ger. *prangen*, *prunken*, to shine, to make a show; Icel. *pranga*, D. *pronken*.] To adorn in a showy manner; to dress or adjust ostentatiously.

**Prānk**, *n.* [See *supra*, and cf. W. *pranc*, a prank, *pranciau*, to frolic, to play pranks.] A gay or sportive action; a playfully mischievous act.

*Syn.*—Gambol; frolic; freak; sport.

**Prānk'ish**, *a.* Full of pranks.

**Prāse**, *n.* [From Gr. *πράσιος*, of a leek-green, from Gr. *πράσον*, a leek.] (*Min.*) A variety of quartz, of a leek-green color.

**Prāte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *PRATED*; *p. pr.* & *v. b. n.* *PRATING*.] [L. Ger. & D. *praten*, Icel. *prata*.] To talk much and without weight, or to little purpose; to be loquacious. [ing.]

**Prāte**, *v. t.* To utter foolishly; to speak without meaning.

**Prāte**, *n.* Talk to little purpose; trifling talk.

**Prāt'er**, *n.* One who prates; one who talks idly.

**Prāt'ique** (prāt'eeq), *n.* [Fr. See *PRACTICE*.] (*Com.*) The communication between a ship and the port at which she arrives; hence, a license or permission to hold intercourse and trade with the inhabitants of a place, after having performed quarantine, or upon a certificate that the ship did not come from an infected place.

**Prāt'tle**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *PRATTLED*; *p. pr.* & *v. b. n.* *PRATTLING*.] [Diminutive of *prate*.] To talk much and idly; to prate; hence, to talk lightly and artlessly, like a child.

**Prāt'tle**, *n.* Trifling or childish tattle; prate.

**Prāt'tler**, *n.* An idle talker.

**Prāv'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *pravitas*, from *prævus*, crooked, perverse.] Deterioration; corruption; depravity; especially, moral corruption; moral perversion.

**Prāwn**, *n.* (*Zool.*) A small crustacean, allied to the shrimp. It is highly prized for food.

**Prāw'is**, *n.* [Gr. *πράξις*, fr. *πράσσειν*, to do.] 1. Use; practice; especially, exercise or discipline for a specific purpose or object. 2. An example or form to teach practice.



Prawn.



**Prāy**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRAYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRAYING.] [Lat. *precari*, from *præx*, *precis*, a prayer, request.] 1. To ask with earnestness or zeal, as for a favor, or for something desirable. 2. Especially, to address the Supreme Being with adoration, confession, supplication, and thanksgiving.

**Syn.**—To entreat; supplicate; beg; implore; beseech; petition.

**Prāy**, *v. t.* 1. To address earnest request to; to supplicate; to entreat. 2. To ask earnestly for; to request; to beseech; to petition.

**Prāy'er** (prā'er, 4), *n.* One who prays; a supplicant.

**Prāyer** (prār), *n.* [From Lat. *precarius*, obtained by prayer, from *precari*, to pray.] 1. Act of praying or of asking a favor; hence, an earnest memorial. 2. Especially, the act of addressing supplication to God. 3. The form of words used in praying; an expressed petition.

**Syn.**—Petition; orison; supplication; entreaty; suit; request.

**Prāyer'-book** (prār'bōok), *n.* A book containing prayers or the forms of devotion, public or private.

**Prāyer'ful** (prār'-), *a.* Given to prayer; devotional.

**Prāyer'ful-ly** (prār'-), *adv.* In a prayerful manner.

**Prāyer'less** (prār'-), *a.* Not using prayer; habitually neglecting the duty of prayer to God.

**Prēach**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREACHED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREACHING.] [From Lat. *prædicare*, to cry in public, to proclaim, from *præ*, before, and *dicere*, to make known, *dicere*, to say.] 1. To pronounce a public discourse on a religious subject; to deliver a sermon. 2. To give earnest advice on moral or religious grounds.

**Prēach**, *v. t.* 1. To proclaim or publish in a sermon or religious discourse. 2. To inculcate in public discourse. 3. To deliver or pronounce.

**Prēach'er**, *n.* 1. One who preaches. 2. One who inculcates any thing with earnestness.

**Prēach'ing**, *n.* The act of one who preaches; a public religious discourse.

**Prēach'ment**, *n.* A discourse or sermon;—used depreciatingly or in contempt. [Adam.]

**Prē-ād'am-īte**, *n.* An inhabitant of the earth before

**Prē-ad-mōn'ish**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREADMONISHED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREADMONISHING.] To admonish previously.

**Prē-ād'mo-nī'tion** (-mo-nīsh'un), *n.* Previous warning or admonition.

**Prē-ām-ble**, *n.* [L. Lat. *præambulum*, from Lat. *præambulus*, walking before.] An introductory portion; an introduction or preface; specifically, the introductory part of a statute.

**Prēb'end**, *n.* [L. Lat. *præbenda*, from Lat. *præbere*, to hold forth, afford, allow, contr. from *præhibere*, from *præ*, before, and *habere*, to have, hold.] The maintenance granted to a prebendary out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church with which he is connected.

**Prē-bēnd'al**, *a.* Pertaining to a prebend.

**Prēb'end-a-ry**, *n.* A clergyman attached to a collegiate or cathedral church, who enjoys a prebend in consideration of his officiating at stated times in the church.

**Prē'eant**, *n.* [Lat. *precans*, *precantis*, *p. pr.* of *precari*, to pray.] One who prays.

**Prē-cā'ri-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *precarius*, from *precari*, to pray, beg, from *præx*, *precis*, a prayer.] 1. Depending on the will or pleasure of another; held by courtesy. 2. Held by a doubtful tenure; exposed to constant risk.

**Syn.**—Uncertain; unsettled; unsteady; doubtful; dubious; equivocal.—*Precarious* is stronger than *uncertain*. Derived originally from the Latin *precari* it first signified "granted to entreaty," and, hence, "wholly dependent on the will of another." Thus it came to express the highest species of uncertainty, and is applied to such things as depend wholly on future casualties.

**Prē-cā'ri-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* At the will or pleasure of others.

**Prē-cā'ri-ōūs-ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being precarious; uncertainty.

**Prē'e-a-tive**, } *a.* [Lat. *precativus* and *precatorius*, from }  
**Prē'e-a-to-ry**, } *precari*, to pray.] Suppliant; beseech-  
ing.

**Prē-cau'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *præcautio*, from *præcavere*, *præcautum*, to guard against beforehand, from *præ*, before, and *cavere*, to be on one's guard.] 1. Previous caution or care. 2. A measure taken beforehand to ward off evil or secure good or success.

**Prē-cau'tion**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRECAUTIONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRECAUTIONING.] To warn or advise beforehand for preventing mischief or securing good.

**Prē-cau'tion-al**, *a.* Preventive of mischief; precautionary.

**Prē-cau'tion-a-ry**, *a.* Proceeding from, or containing, previous caution.

**Prē-cau'tiōūs**, *a.* Taking preventive measures.

**Prē-cēde'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRECEDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRECEDING.] [Lat. *præcedere*, from *præ*, before, and *cedere*, to go, to be in motion.] 1. To go before in place or order of time. 2. To go before in rank or importance.

**Prē-cēd'ençe**, } *n.* 1. Act or state of being precedent;  
**Prē-cēd'en-çy**, } priority in position, rank, or time.

2. State of going or being before in rank or dignity or the place of honor.

**Syn.**—Antecedence; priority; pre-eminence; preference; superiority.

**Prē-cēd'ent**, *a.* [Lat. *præcedens*, *p. pr.* of *præcedere*. See PRECEDE.] Going before; anterior; preceding; antecedent.

**Prēç'e-dent**, *n.* 1. Something done or said that may serve as an example to authorize a subsequent act of the like kind. 2. A preceding circumstance or condition; hence, a prognostic.

**Syn.**—Example; antecedent.—An *example* is a similar case which may serve as a rule or guide, but has no authority out of itself. A *precedent* is something which comes down to us from the past with the sanction of usage and of common consent. We quote *examples* in literature, and *precedents* in law.

**Prēç'e-dent-ed**, *a.* Having a precedent.

**Prē-cēd'ent-ly**, *adv.* Beforehand; antecedently.

**Prē-çēn'tor**, *n.* [Lat., from *præcinere*, to sing before, from *præ*, before, and *canere*, to sing, *cantor*, a singer.] The leader of the choir in a cathedral.

**Prē-çēpt**, *n.* [Lat. *præceptum*, from *præcipere*, to take beforehand, to instruct, from *præ*, before, and *capere*, to take.] 1. Any commandment or order intended as an authoritative rule of action; especially, a command respecting moral conduct. 2. (*Law.*) A species of writ or process.

**Syn.**—Commandment; injunction; mandate; order; law; rule; direction; instruction; doctrine; principle; maxim.

**Prē-çēp'tive**, *a.* 1. Giving precepts or commands for the regulation of moral conduct. 2. Directing in moral conduct; didactic. [of a school.]

**Prē-çēp'tor**, *n.* A teacher; an instructor; the head

**Prē-çēp-tō'ri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a preceptor.

**Prē-çēp'to-ry**, *a.* Giving precepts; preceptive.

**Prē-çēp'to-ry**, *n.* [Low Lat. *præceptoría*, an estate assigned to a preceptor, fr. Lat. *præceptor*, a commander, ruler, teacher. See PRECEPTOR.] A religious house of the Knights Templars, subordinate to the temple or principal house of the order at London.

**Prē-çēp'tress**, *n.* A female teacher.

**Prē-çēs'sion** (-sēsh'un), *n.* [From Lat. *præcedere*, *præcesum*, to go before.] The act of going before, or forward.

*Precession of the equinoxes* (*Astron.*), the slow, backward motion of the equinoctial points along the ecliptic.

**Prē-çēs'sion-al**, *a.* Belonging to precession.

**Prē-çinet**, *n.* [Lat. *præcinctus*, from *præcingere*, to gird about, to encompass, from *præ*, before, and *cingere*, to gird, surround.] 1. The limit, or exterior line encompassing a place; boundary; confine. 2. A minor territorial or jurisdictional division; especially, a parish or prescribed territory attached to a church, and taxed for its support.

**Prē-çioūs** (prēsh'us), *a.* [Lat. *pretiosus*, from *pretium*, price, worth, value.] 1. Of great price; costly. 2. Of great value or worth; very valuable; highly esteemed. 3. Worthless; contemptible.

**Prē-çioūs-ly** (prēsh'us-), *adv.* 1. Valuably; to a great price. 2. Contemptibly.

**Prē-çioūs-ness** (prēsh'us-), *n.* Valuableness; great value; high price.

**Prēç'i-piçe**, *n.* [Lat. *præcipitium*, from *præceps*, headlong, from *præ*, before, and *caput*, *capitis*, the head.] A very steep, perpendicular, or overhanging place; an abrupt declivity.

**Prē-çip'i-ta-ble**, *a.* Capable of being precipitated or cast to the bottom, as a substance in solution.

**Prē-çip'i-tançe**, } *n.* Quality of being precipitant or  
**Prē-çip'i-tan-çy**, } precipitate; headlong hurry; pre-  
cipitation.

**Prē-çip'i-tant**, *a.* 1. Falling or rushing headlong. 2. Urged with violent haste; hasty. 3. Unexpectedly brought on or hastened.

**Prē-çip'i-tant**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A liquor which, when poured on a solution, separates what is dissolved, and makes it fall to the bottom.

**Prē-çip'i-tant-ly**, *adv.* With great haste.

**Prē-çip'i-tāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRECIPITATED;

food, foot; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhaise, call, echo; ġem, ġet; aŝ; exist; linger, link; this.



*p. pr. & vb. n. PRECIPITATING.*] [Lat. *præcipitare*, *præcipitatum*, from *præceps*, headlong.] **1.** To throw headlong; to cast down from a steep height. **2.** To urge or press with eagerness or violence; to hasten. **3.** To throw down or to the bottom of a vessel.

**Pre-çip'i-tâte**, *v. i.* **1.** To fall headlong. **2.** To hasten without preparation. **3.** To fall to the bottom of a vessel, as sediment.

**Pre-çip'i-tate**, *a.* [Lat. *præcipitatus*, *p. p.* of *præcipitare*.] **1.** Falling, flowing, or rushing, with steep descent. **2.** Rashly hasty. **3.** Lacking due deliberation; hurried; hasty; rapid. **4.** Terminating speedily in death; violent.

**Syn.** — Steep; headlong; rash; headstrong; violent.

**Pre-çip'i-tate**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance which, having been dissolved, is again separated from its solvent, and thrown to the bottom of the vessel, by pouring another liquor upon it.

**Pre-çip'i-tate-ly**, *adv.* In a precipitate manner; headlong; hastily.

**Pre-çip'i-tâ'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of precipitating, or state of being precipitated. **2.** A falling, flowing, or rushing down with violence and rapidity. **3.** Hence, great hurry; rash, tumultuous haste. **4.** Act of throwing to the bottom of a vessel any substance held in solution.

**Pre-çip'i-tâ'tor**, *n.* One who precipitates, or urges on with vehemence or rashness.

**Pre-çip'i-toûs**, *a.* [Lat. *præceps*, *præcipitis*. See **PRECIPICE**.] **1.** Very steep. **2.** Headlong; directly or rapidly descending. **3.** Hasty; rash; quick; sudden; precipitate.

**Pre-çip'i-toûs-ly**, *adv.* With steep descent.

**Pre-çip'i-toûs-ness**, *n.* **1.** Steepness of descent. **2.** Rash haste.

**Pre-çise'**, *a.* [Lat. *præcisus*, cut off, brief, concise, *p. p.* of *præcidere*, to cut off in front, to cut off, from *præ*, before, and *cædere*, to cut.] **1.** Not loose, vague, uncertain, or equivocal, either in thought or expression. **2.** Excessively nice; punctilious in conduct or ceremony.

**Syn.** — Accurate; exact; definite; correct; nice; scrupulous; punctilious; particular; formal; finical. See **ACCURATE**.

**Pre-çise'ly** (110), *adv.* **1.** In a precise manner; nicely; accurately. **2.** With excess of formality.

**Pre-çise'ness**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being precise; rigid nicety. **2.** Excessive regard to forms or rules.

**Syn.** — Precision; exactness; nicety; accuracy. See **PRECISION**.

**Pre-çis'ian** (-sîzh'an), *n.* A person rigidly or ceremoniously exact in the observance of rules; a formalist.

**Pre-çis'ion** (-sîzh'un), *n.* [Lat. *præcisio*. See *supra*.] The quality of being precise; exact limitation; exactness; accuracy.

**Syn.** — Preciseness. — *Precision* is always used in a good sense; *preciseness* is frequently taken in a bad one, especially when applied to persons or their conduct, denoting an excess of nicety, formal manners, &c. *Precise* is also sometimes applied to individuals in the sense of over-strict or scrupulous in trifles.

**Pre-elûde'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PRECLUDED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PRECLUDING**.] [Lat. *præcludere*, fr. *præ*, before, and *cludere*, *cludere*, to shut.] To shut out by anticipative action; to shut off; to hinder.

**Pre-elû'sion**, *n.* Act of precluding, or state of being precluded; a shutting out.

**Pre-elû'sive**, *a.* **1.** Shutting out. **2.** Precluding, or tending to preclude.

**Pre-elû'sive-ly**, *adv.* In a preclusive manner.

**Pre-eõ'ciou's**, *a.* [Lat. *præcox*, *præcocus*, and *præcoquus*, from *præcoquere*, to cook or ripen beforehand, from *præ*, before, and *coquere*, to cook.] **1.** Ripe before the proper or natural time. **2.** Having the faculties developed more than is natural or usual at a given age; too forward; premature.

**Pre-eõ'ciou's-ly**, *adv.* In a precocious manner.

**Pre-eõ'ciou's-ness**, } *n.* Quality or state of being pre-  
**Pre-eõç'i-ty**, } cocious; premature development.

**Pre-eõg'i-tâte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *præcogitare*, *præcogitatum*, from *præ*, before, and *cogitare*, to think.] To consider or contrive beforehand.

**Prê'eog-nî'tion** (-nîsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *præcognitio*, from *præcognoscere*, to foreknow, fr. *præ*, before, and *cognoscere*, to know.] Previous cognition; antecedent knowledge or examination.

**Prê'eon-çêit'**, *n.* A previous conceit or conception; an opinion or notion previously formed.

**Prê'eon-çêive'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PRECONCEIVED**;

*p. pr. & vb. n.* **PRECONCEIVING**.] To conceive previously; to form a previous notion or idea of.

**Prê'eon-çêp'tion**, *n.* The act of preconceiving; conception or opinion previously formed.

**Prê'eon-çêrt'** (14), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PRECONCERTED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PRECONCERTING**.] To concert beforehand; to settle by previous agreement.

**Prê'eõn'çert**, *n.* A previous agreement.

**Prê'eõn'traet**, *n.* A contract previous to another.

**Prê'eûr'sive**, *a.* Preceding and leading to, or introductory; forerunning; precursory.

**Prê'eûr'sor**, *n.* [Lat. *præcursor*, from *præcurrere*, *præcursorum*, to run before, from *præ*, before, and *currere*, to run.] One who, or that which, precedes an event, and indicates its approach.

**Syn.** — Forerunner; harbinger; messenger; predecessor; omen; sign.

**Prê'eûr'so-ry**, *a.* Forerunning; indicating something to follow.

**Prê-dâ'ceou's**, *a.* [Lat. *præda*, prey.] Living by prey; predatory.

**Prêd'a-to-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *prædatorius*, from *præda*, prey.] **1.** Characterized by plundering; practicing rapine. **2.** Hungry; ravenous.

**Prêd'e-çês'sor**, *n.* [Lat. *prædecessor*, from *præ*, before, and *decessor*, a predecessor.] One who precedes; one whom another follows or comes after.

**Prê-dês'ti-nâ'ri-an**, *n.* One who believes in the doctrine of predestination.

**Prê-dês'ti-nâ'ri-an**, *a.* Pertaining to predestination.

**Prê-dês'ti-nate**, *a.* Predestinated; fore-ordained; fated.

**Prê-dês'ti-nâte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREDESTINATED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREDESTINATING**.] [Lat. *prædestinare*, *prædestinatum*, from *præ*, before, and *destinare*, to determine.] To appoint or ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose.

**Syn.** — To predetermine; foreordain; preordain; decree; predestine; foredoom.

**Prê-dês'ti-nâ'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of predestinating, or of fore-ordaining events. **2.** (*Theol.*) The purpose of God from eternity respecting all events.

**Prê-dês'ti-nâ'tor**, *n.* **1.** One who predestinates, or foreordains. **2.** A predestinarian.

**Prê-dês'tînc**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREDESTINED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREDESTINING**.] To decree beforehand; to foreordain.

**Prê'de-têr'mi-nate**, *a.* Determined beforehand.

**Prê'de-têr'mi-nâ'tion**, *n.* Act of previous determination; purpose formed beforehand.

**Prê'de-têr'mînc**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREDETERMINED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREDETERMINING**.] **1.** To determine beforehand. **2.** To doom by previous decree.

**Prê'di-al**, *a.* [Lat. *prædium*, a farm, estate.] **1.** Consisting of, or attached to, land or farms. **2.** Growing or issuing from land.

**Prêd'i-ea-bîl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being predicible.

**Prêd'i-ea-ble**, *a.* [See **PREDICATE**.] Capable of being affirmed of something.

**Prêd'i-ea-ble**, *n.* **1.** A general attribute or notion as affirmable of many individuals; a general abstract notion. **2.** (*Logic*.) One of the five most general relations of attributes involved in logical arrangements; namely, genus, species, difference, property, and accident.

**Prê-di'e'a-ment**, *n.* [See **PREDICATE**.] Class or kind described by any definite marks; hence, condition; especially, an unfortunate or trying position or condition.

**Syn.** — Category; condition; state; plight. See **CATEGORY**.

**Prêd'i-eâte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREDICATED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREDICATING**.] [Lat. *prædicare*, *prædicatum*, to cry in public, to proclaim. See **PREACH**.] To assert to belong to something.

Some able men among our lawyers and statesmen use *predicate* for *found* or *base*; as, to *predicate* an argument on certain principles: to *predicate* a statement on information received. This is wholly opposed to good usage. *Predicate* is a term in logic, and used only in a single case, namely, when we affirm one thing of another.

**Syn.** — To affirm; declare; assert.

**Prêd'i-eate** (45), *n.* (*Logic*.) The thing or quality affirmed of the subject; in grammar, the word or words in a proposition expressing that which is affirmed of the subject.

**Prêd'i-eâ'tion**, *n.* Act of predicating, or of affirming one thing of another; assertion.

**Prêd'i-ea-to-ry**, *a.* Affirmative; positive.

**Prê-dîct'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **PREDICTED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PREDICTING**.] [Lat. *prædicere*, *prædictum*, from *præ*, before, and *dicere*, to say, tell.] To tell beforehand.

â, ê, &c., long; ä, ë, &c., short; câre, fâr, âsk, all, what; êre, vçil, têrm; pique, firm; sôn, ôr, dq, wqlf



**Syn.** — To foretell; prophesy; prognosticate; presage; forebode; foreshow; bode.

**Pre-dī'et'ion, n.** Act of foretelling; that which is foretold; a previous declaration of a future event.

**Syn.** — Prophecy; prognostication; foreboding; augury; divination; soothsaying; vaticination.

**Pre-dī'et'ive, a.** Foretelling; prophetic.

**Pre-dī'et'or, n.** A foreteller; one who prophesies.

**Prē'dī-lē'e'tion, n.** [Lat. *præ*, before, and *diligere*, dilectum, to love.] A prepossession of mind in favor of something; partiality. [ing.]

**Prē'dis-pō'nent, a.** Disposing beforehand; predisposing. **Prē'dis-pō'se', v. t.** [imp. & p. p. PREDISPOSED; p. pr. & vb. n. PREDISPOSING.] 1. To incline beforehand. 2. To fit or adapt previously.

**Prē'dis-po-si'tion (-zish'un), n.** 1. Act of predisposing, or state of being predisposed; previous inclination or propensity. 2. Previous fitness or adaptation to any change, impression, or purpose.

**Pre-dōm'i-nance, } n.** Condition or quality of being  
**Pre-dōm'i-nan-ty, } predominant; prevalence; superiority; ascendancy.**

**Pre-dōm'i-nant, a.** Prevalent over others; superior in strength, influence, or authority.

**Syn.** — Prevalent; superior; prevailing; ascendent; ruling; reigning; controlling; overruling.

**Pre-dōm'i-nant-ly, adv.** With superior strength or influence.

**Pre-dōm'i-nā'te, v. i.** [imp. & p. p. PREDOMINATED; p. pr. & vb. n. PREDOMINATING.] [Lat. *præ*, before, and *dominari*, dominatus, to rule.] To surpass in strength, influence, or authority; to have controlling influence; to prevail; to rule. [dominance.]

**Pre-dōm'i-nā'tion, n.** Act of predominating; pre-

**Pre-ēm'i-nence, n.** State or quality of being pre-eminent; distinction above others in quality, position, or the like.

**Pre-ēm'i-nent, a.** 1. Eminent above others; superior in excellence. 2. Surpassing others in evil or bad qualities.

**Pre-ēm'i-nent-ly, adv.** In a pre-eminent degree.

**Pre-ēmp'tion (84), n.** The act or right of purchasing before others; as the right of a settler on the lands of the United States to purchase in preference to others, when the land is sold.

**Preen, n.** [A.-S. *prēon*, a clasp, bodkin, Icel. *prion*, a knitting-needle, pin.] A forked instrument used by clothiers in dressing cloth.

**Preen, v. t.** [imp. & p. p. PREENED; p. pr. & vb. n. PREENING.] To dress with, or as with, a preen; to keep in order, as the feathers; — said of birds.

**Prē'en-gā'ge', v. t.** [imp. & p. p. PRE-ENGAGED; p. pr. & vb. n. PRE-ENGAGING.] To engage by previous contract or influence.

**Prē'en-gā'ge'ment, n.** Prior engagement, as by stipulation or promise. [hand.]

**Prē'es-tāb'lish, v. t.** To establish or settle before-

**Prē'es-tāb'lish-ment, n.** Settlement beforehand.

**Prē'ex-ist', v. t.** [imp. & p. p. PRE-EXISTED; p. pr. & vb. n. PRE-EXISTING.] To exist beforehand, or before something else.

**Prē'ex-ist'ence, n.** 1. Existence previous to something else. 2. Existence of the soul before its union with the body, or before the body is formed.

**Prē'ex-ist'ent, a.** Existing beforehand; preceding in existence.

**Prē'fā'ce, n.** [Lat. *præfatio*, from *præfari*, to speak or say beforehand, from *præ*, before, and *fari*, *fatus*, to speak.] Something spoken as introductory to a discourse, or written as introductory to a book or essay.

**Syn.** — Introduction; preamble; proem; prelude; prologue.

**Prē'fā'ce, v. t.** [imp. & p. p. PREFACED (prē'fest); p. pr. & vb. n. PREFACING.] To introduce by preliminary

**Prē'fā'cer, n.** The writer of a preface. [remarks.]

**Prē'fā-to-ry (50), a.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a preface; introductory to a book, essay, or discourse.

**Prē'fēet, n.** [Lat. *præfectus*, from *præficere*, *præfectus*, to set over, from *præ*, before, and *facere*, to make.] 1. A Roman officer who was over, or who superintended, a particular command, charge, or department. 2. A superintendent of a department or division of the kingdom, who has the direction of its police establishment, &c. [France.]

**Prē'fēet-shīp, } n.** 1. The office of a chief magistrate,  
**Prē'fēet-ūre, } commander, or viceroy. 2. The jurisdiction of a prefect.**

**Pre-fēr', v. t.** [imp. & p. p. PREFERRED; p. pr. & vb.

*n.* PREFERRED.] [Lat. *præferre*, from *præ*, before, and *ferre*, to bear or carry.] 1. To set forth; to offer; to present; to address. 2. To advance, as to an office or dignity; to raise; to exalt. 3. To set above something else in estimation, choice, or liking; to incline more toward; to choose.

*Preferred stock*, stock which takes a dividend before other capital stock.

**Syn.** — To choose; elect; select. See CHOOSE.

**Prē'fēr-a-ble, a.** Worthy to be preferred before something else; more desirable. [preferable.]

**Prē'fēr-a-ble-ness, n.** The quality or state of being preferred; by choice.

**Prē'fēr-a-bly, adv.** In preference; by choice.

**Prē'fēr-en-ge, n.** 1. Act of preferring one thing before another; predilection; choice. 2. State of being preferred. 3. That which is preferred; choice.

**Prē'fēr-ēn'tial, a.** Giving, indicating, or having, a preference.

**Pre-fēr'ment, n.** Act of preferring, or advancing in dignity or office, or the state of being advanced; promo-

**Pre-fēr'rer, n.** One who prefers. [tion; exaltation.]

**Pre-fig'u-rā'tion, n.** Act of prefiguring, or state of being prefigured; antecedent representation by similitude.

**Pre-fig'u-ra-tive, a.** Showing by previous figures, types, or similitudes; prefiguring.

**Pre-fig'ūre (-fīg'yūr), v. t.** [imp. & p. p. PREFIGURED; p. pr. & vb. n. PREFIGURING.] To announce or suggest by types and similitudes.

**Pre-fig'ūre-ment, n.** Act of prefiguring; prefiguration.

**Pre-fix', v. t.** [imp. & p. p. PREFIXED (pre-fīkst'); p. pr. & vb. n. PREFIXING.] [Lat. *præficere*, *præfixum*, from *præ*, before, and *ficere*, to fix.] To put or fix before, or at the beginning of another thing.

**Prē'fix, n.** A letter, syllable, or word, set before a word, or combined or united with it at its beginning, to vary its signification.

**Pre-fūl'gēn-ty, n.** [Lat. *præfulgens*, p. pr. of *præfulgere*, to shine forth, to shine greatly, from *præ*, before, and *fulgere*, to shine.] Superior brightness.

**Prē'g-na-ble, a.** [Fr. *prenable*, from *prendre*, to take, Lat. *prendere*, *prehendere*.] Capable of being taken or won by force. [Rare.]

**Prē'g-nan-ty, n.** 1. Condition of being pregnant. 2. Quality of being heavy with important contents, significance, or the like; fertility.

**Prē'g-nant, a.** [Lat. *prægnans*, for *prægenans*, from *præ*, before, and *genere*, to beget.] 1. Being with young, as a female. 2. Hence, heavy with important contents: full of consequence.

**Syn.** — Teeming; big; great; fruitful; inventive.

**Prē'g-nant-ly, adv.** In a pregnant manner; fruitfully.

**Pre-hēn'si-ble, a.** [Lat. *prehendere*, *prehensum*, to take, seize.] Admitting of being seized.

**Pre-hēn'sile, a.** Adapted to seize or grasp; seizing; grasping. [limb.]

**Pre-hēn'sion, n.** A seizing, as with the hand or other

**Pre-jū'dge', v. t.** [imp. & p. p. PREJUDGED; p. pr. & vb. n. PREJUDGING.] To judge before hearing; to condemn beforehand.

**Pre-jū'dg'ment, n.** The act of prejudging.

**Pre-jū'di-cā'te, v. t.** [imp. & p. p. PREJUDICATED; p. pr. & vb. n. PREJUDICATING.] [Lat. *præjudicare*, *præjudicatum*, from *præ*, before, and *judicare*, to judge.] To determine beforehand, especially to disadvantage; to prejudge.

**Pre-jū'di-cā'te, v. i.** To form a judgment beforehand or without due examination.

**Pre-jū'di-cā'tion, n.** Act of prejudicating, or of judging without due examination of facts and evidence.

**Prē'jū-dī'ce, n.** [Lat. *præjudicium*, from *præ*, before, and *judicium*, judgment.] 1. Prejudgment; an unreasonable predilection or prepossession for or against any thing; especially, an opinion or leaning adverse to any thing, formed without proper grounds, or before suitable knowledge. 2. Mischief; damage; injury.

**Syn.** — Prejudgment; prepossession; bias; harm; hurt; detriment; disadvantage.

**Prē'jū-dī'ce, v. t.** [imp. & p. p. PREJUDICED (-dīst, 108); p. pr. & vb. n. PREJUDICING.] 1. To prepossess with unexamined opinions, or opinions formed without due knowledge of facts and circumstances. 2. To obstruct or injure by prejudices; hence, generally, to hurt; to damage; to impair.

**Syn.** — To damage; impair; hurt; diminish; harm.

**Prē'jū-dī'cial (-dīsh'al), a.** [Lat. *præjudicialis*.] Tending to obstruct or impair.

**Syn.** — Injurious; hurtful; disadvantageous; mischievous.



**Prěj'u-dí'cial-ness**, *n.* State of being prejudicial.

**Prél'a-çy** (110), *n.* [See *infra*.] **1.** Office or dignity of a prelate; government by prelates. **2.** The order of prelates taken collectively.

**Prél'ate**, *n.* [L. Lat. *prælat*, from *præferre*, *prælatum*, to prefer.] A clergyman of a superior order, as an archbishop, bishop, &c.; a dignitary of the church.

**Prél'ate-ship**, *n.* The office of a prelate.

**Pré-lăt'ie**,  
**Pré-lăt'ie-al**, } *a.* Pertaining to prelates or prelacy.

**Prél'a-tíst**, *n.* An advocate for prelacy; a high churchman.

**Pre-lée'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *prælectio*, from *prælegere*, *prælectum*, from *præ*, before, and *legere*, to read.] A lecture or discourse read in public or to a select company.

**Pre-lée'tor**, *n.* A reader of discourses; a lecturer.

**Pré-lī-bā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *prælibatio*, fr. *prælibare*, to taste beforehand, from *præ*, before, and *libare*, to taste.] A tasting beforehand or by anticipation; foretaste.

**Pre-līn'i-na-ry**, *a.* [From Lat. *præ*, before, and *liminaris*, belonging to a threshold, from *limen*, *liminis*, threshold, entrance.] Preceding the main discourse or business.

**Syn.** — Introductory; preparatory; proëmial; previous; prior; precedent.

**Pre-līm'i-na-ry**, *n.* Something previous or preparatory.

**Syn.** — Introduction; preface; prelude.

**Prē'lūde**, or **Prél'ūde**, *n.* [L. Lat. *præludium*, from Lat. *præ*, before, and *ludus*, play.] An introductory performance, preceding and preparing for the principal matter; especially, a musical strain, introducing the theme or chief subject.

**Syn.** — Preface; introduction; preliminary; forerunner; harbinger.

**Pre-lūde'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRELUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRELUDING.] **1.** To introduce with a previous performance; to play before. **2.** To precede, as introductory.

**Pre-lūde'**, *v. i.* [Lat. *præludere*, *prælusum*, from *præ*, before, and *ludere*, to play.] To serve as an introduction; to play an introduction.

**Pre-lū'sive**, *a.* Previous; introductory; indicating that something of a like kind is to follow.

**Pre-lū'so-ry**, *a.* [See PRELUDE.] Previous; introductory; preclusive.

**Prē'ma-tūre'** (53), *a.* [Lat. *præmaturus*, from *præ*, before, and *maturus*, ripe.] **1.** Ripe before the natural or proper time. **2.** Happening, arriving, performed, or adopted before the proper time; too early. **3.** Arriving or received without due authentication or evidence.

**Prē'ma-tūre'ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a premature manner; too soon; too early; before the proper time. **2.** Without due evidence or authentication.

**Prē'ma-tūre'ness**, } *n.* **1.** The quality of being prema-  
**Prē'ma-tū'ri-ty**, } ture; ripeness before the natu-  
ral time. **2.** Too great haste.

**Pre-méd'i-tāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREMEDITATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREMEDITATING.] To think on and revolve in the mind beforehand.

**Pre-méd'i-tāte**, *v. i.* To think, consider, or revolve in the mind beforehand; to deliberate.

**Pre-méd'i-tā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of meditating beforehand; previous deliberation. **2.** Previous contrivance or design formed.

**Prē'mi-er**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *primarius*, of the first rank, from *primus*, the first.] First; chief; principal.

**Prē'mi-er**, or **Prēm'ier** (prēm'yer), *n.* The first minister of state: the prime minister.

**Prē'mi-er-ship**, or **Prēm'ier-ship**, *n.* The office or dignity of the first minister of state.

**Pre-mīse'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREMISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREMISING.] [Lat. *præmittere*, *præmissum*, to send before, from *præ*, before, and *mittere*, to send.] To set forth beforehand, or as introductory to the main subject; to lay down premises, on which rest the subsequent reasonings.

**Pre-mīse'**, *v. i.* To make or state antecedent propositions.

**Prēm'ise**, *n.*; *pl.* PRĒM'IS-ES. **1.** A proposition antecedently supposed or proved. **2.** (*Logic*.) Each of the first two propositions of a syllogism, from which the inference or conclusion is drawn. **3.** *pl.* (*Law*.) The land or thing demised or granted by deed; — hence applied to a building and its adjuncts.

**Prē'mi-ūm**, *n.*; *pl.* PRĒ'MI-ŪMS. [Lat. *præmium*, orig. what one has before or better than others, from *præ*, before.] **1.** A recompense; a prize to be won by competition. **2.** Something offered or given for the loan of

money; sometimes synonymous with *interest*, but generally signifying a sum in advance of the capital, or sum lent. **3.** A sum of money paid to underwriters for insurance.

**Syn.** — Reward; prize; allowance; bounty.

**Pre-mōn'ish**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREMONISHED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREMONISHING.] To forewarn; to admonish beforehand.

**Prē'mo-nī'tion** (-nīsh'un), *n.* Previous warning; notice, or information.

**Pre-mōn'i-to-ry**, *a.* Giving previous warning or notice.

**Prē'mu-nī'tion** (-nīsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *præmunītio*, from *præmunire*, *præmunītum*, to fortify in front, from *præ*, before, and *munire*, to fortify.] An anticipation of objections.

**Pre-nō'men**, *n.* See PRĒNOMEN.

**Pre-nōm'i-nāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *prænominare*, *prænominatum*, from *prænomen*, q. v.] To forename.

**Pre-nōm'i-nā'tion**, *n.* Act of prenominating; the state of being prenominated.

**Pre-nō'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *prænōtio*, from *prænoscere*, to foreknow, from *præ*, before, and *noscere*, to know.] A previous notion or thought; foreknowledge.

**Prēn'tīce**, *n.* [Contracted from *apprentice*.] An apprentice. [*Colloq.*]

**Pre-ōe'eu-pan-çy**, *n.* Act or right of taking possession before another.

**Pre-ōe'eu-pā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of preoccupying, or state of being preoccupied; prior occupation. **2.** Anticipation of objections.

**Pre-ōe'eu-py**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREOCCUPIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREOCCUPYING.] **1.** To take possession of before another. **2.** To prepossess; to occupy by anticipation or prejudices.

**Prē'or-dāin'**, *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; to predetermine. [tion.]

**Pre-ōr'di-nāçe**, *n.* Antecedent decree or determination.

**Pre-ōr'di-nā'tion**, *n.* Act of foreordaining; previous determination.

**Prē'pār'a-tion**, *n.* [Lat. *præparatio*. See PREPARE.]

**1.** Act of preparing or fitting for a particular purpose, use, service, or condition. **2.** State of being prepared or got ready. **3.** That which prepares; preparatory act or measure. **4.** That which is prepared, made, or compounded, for a particular purpose. **5.** (*Anat.*) A part of an animal body prepared and preserved as a specimen.

**Pre-pār'a-tive**, *a.* Tending to prepare or make ready; preparatory.

**Pre-pār'a-tive**, *n.* **1.** That which has the power of preparing; that which prepares. **2.** That which is done to prepare; preparation.

**Pre-pār'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* By way of preparation.

**Pre-pār'a-to-ry**, *a.* Preparing the way for any thing by previous measures of adaptation.

**Syn.** — Previous; preliminary; antecedent; introductory.

**Pre-pāre'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREPARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREPARING.] [Lat. *præparare*, fr. *præ*, before, and *parare*, to make or get ready.] **1.** To fit, adapt, or qualify for a particular purpose; to make ready. **2.** To procure as suitable; to get ready; to provide.

**Syn.** — To fit; adjust; adapt; qualify; equip; provide; form; make.

**Pre-pāre'**, *v. i.* **1.** To make all things ready. **2.** To make one's self ready; to get ready.

**Pre-pār'ed-ness**, *n.* State of being prepared or in readiness.

**Pre-pār'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, prepares.

**Pre-pāy'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREPAID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREPAYING.] To pay in advance or beforehand.

**Pre-pāy'ment**, *n.* Payment in advance.

**Pre-pēnse'**, *a.* [Lat. *præ*, before, and *pendere*, *pensum*, to weigh, to consider.] Devised, contrived, or planned beforehand; premeditated; aforethought.

**Pre-pōll'ençe**, } *n.* The quality of being prepollent;  
**Pre-pōll'en-çy**, } superiority of power.

**Pre-pōll'ent**, *a.* [Lat. *præpollens*, *p. pr.* of *præpollere*, to surpass in power, from *præ*, before, and *pollere*, to be strong or powerful.] Having superior influence or power; prevailing.

**Pre-pōn'der-ançe**, } *n.* State or quality of being pre-  
**Pre-pōn'der-an-çy**, } ponderant or preponderating;  
superiority of weight, influence, or power.

**Pre-pōn'der-ant**, *a.* Preponderating; outweighing.

**Pre-pōn'der-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREPONDERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREPONDERATING.] [Lat. *præponderare*, *præponderatum*, from *præ*, before, and *ponderare*, to weigh, from *pondus*, *ponderis*, a weight.



- from *pendere*, to weigh.] **1.** To outweigh; to have greater weight than. **2.** To overpower by stronger influence or moral power.
- Pre-pōn'der-āte**, *v. i.* **1.** To exceed in weight; hence, to incline or descend, as the scale of a balance. **2.** To exceed in influence or power; hence, to incline to one side.
- Pre-pōn'der-ā'tion**, *n.* Act or state of preponderating, of outweighing any thing, or of inclining to one side.
- Prēp'o-sī'tion** (-zīsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *præpositio*, from *præponere*, *præpositum*, to put before, from *præ*, before, and *ponere*, *positum*, to put, but influenced by Lat. *pausare*, to pause. See *supra*.] (*Gram.*) A particle governing, and generally placed before, a substantive or pronoun, which is put in an oblique case (in English, in the objective), and of which it expresses the relation to some other word.
- Prēp'o-sī'tion-al** (-zīsh'un-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the nature or office of, a preposition.
- Pre-pōs'i-tive**, *a.* Put before; prefixed.
- Pre-pōs'i-tive**, *n.* A word, or particle, put before another word.
- Prē'pos-sēs's'** (-pos-sēs' or poz-zēs'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREPOSSESSED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREPOSSESSING.] **1.** To take previous possession of. **2.** To preoccupy, as the mind or heart, so as to preclude other things; hence, to bias or prejudice.
- Prē'pos-sēs's'ing** (-pos-sēs'ing or -poz-zēs'ing), *a.* Tending to invite favor; having power to secure the possession of favor, esteem, or love.
- Prē'pos-sēs's'ion** (-pos-sēs'h'un or -poz-zēs'h'un), *n.* **1.** Preoccupation; prior possession. **2.** Preoccupation of the mind by an opinion, or impression, already formed; preconceived opinion.
- Syn.**— Bent; bias; inclination; preoccupation; prejudgment. See BENT.
- Prē'pos-sēs's'or** (-pos-sēs'- or -poz-zēs'-), *n.* One who prepossesses.
- Pre-pōs'ter-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *præposterus*, from *præ*, before, and *posterus*, coming after, latter.] **1.** Having that first which ought to be last. **2.** Contrary to nature or reason; utterly and glaringly foolish.
- Syn.**— Absurd; perverted; wrong; irrational; foolish; monstrous.
- Pre-pōs'ter-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In a preposterous manner; absurdly; foolishly.
- Pre-pōs'ter-oūs-ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being preposterous; absurdity.
- Prē'pūce**, *n.* [Lat. *præputium*, from *præ*, before, and Gr. *πόσθιον*, dim. of *πόσθη*, foreskin.] (*Anat.*) A foreskin.
- Pre-rēq'ui-sīte** (-rēk'wī-zīt), *a.* Previously required or necessary to any proposed effect or end.
- Pre-rēq'ui-sīte**, *n.* Something that is previously required, or necessary to an end proposed.
- Pre-rōg'a-tive**, *n.* [Lat. *prærogativa*, precedence in voting, preference, privilege, from *prærogare*, to ask before another, from *præ*, before, and *rogare*, to ask.] An exclusive or peculiar privilege.
- Syn.**— Privilege; right. See PRIVILEGE.
- Prē'sāge**, or **Prēs'āge**, *n.* [See *infra*.] **1.** Something which foreshows a future event. **2.** Power to look into the future, or the exercise of that power.
- Syn.**— Prognostic; omen; token; sign; foreknowledge; presentiment.
- Pre-sāge'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRESAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRESAGING.] [Lat. *præsagire*, from *præ*, before, and *sagire*, to perceive acutely and sharply.] **1.** To have a presentiment of; to forebode. **2.** To foretell.
- Syn.**— To foreshow; predict; prophesy.
- Pre-sā'ger**, *n.* One who presages; a foreteller.
- Prēs'by-ter**, *n.* [Lat., an elder, from Gr. *πρεσβύτερος*, compar. of *πρέσβυς*, old. Cf. PRIEST.] **1.** (*Anc. Church.*) An elder having authority to instruct and guide in the church. **2.** (*Church of Eng.*) One ordained to the second order in the ministry; — called also *priest*.
- Prēs'by-tē'ri-al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a presbyter, or **Prēs'by-tē'ri-an**, } to ecclesiastical government by presbyters. **2.** Consisting of presbyters.
- Prēs'by-tē'ri-an**, *n.* **1.** One who maintains the validity of ordination and government by presbyters. **2.** One who belongs to a church governed by presbyters.
- Prēs'by-tē'ri-an-ism**, *n.* That form of church government which invests presbyters with all spiritual power, and admits no prelates over them.
- Prēs'by-ter-y**, *n.* [See PRESBYTER.] **1.** A body of elders in the Christian church. **2.** (*Presbyterian Church.*)
- A judicatory consisting of all the pastors of churches within a certain district, and one ruling elder, a layman, from each parish or church.
- Prē'sci-ence** (prē/shī-ens), *n.* [See *infra*.] Knowledge of events before they take place; foresight.
- Prē'sci-ent** (prē/shī-ent), *a.* [Lat. *præsciens*, *p. pr.* of *præscire*, to foreknow, from *præ*, before, and *scire*, to know.] Having knowledge of events before they take place.
- Pre-serībe'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRESCRIBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRESCRIBING.] [Lat. *præscribere*, from *præ*, before, and *scribere*, to write.] **1.** To lay down authoritatively for direction. **2.** (*Med.*) To direct as a remedy to be used by or for a patient.
- Syn.**— To appoint; order; command; dictate; ordain; institute; establish.
- Pre-serībe'**, *v. i.* **1.** To give law; to dictate; to give directions. **2.** (*Med.*) To write or give medical directions. **3.** (*Law.*) To claim by prescription, or on the ground of immemorial use.
- Pre-serīb'er**, *n.* One who prescribes.
- Prē'script**, *a.* [See *supra*.] Directed; prescribed.
- Pre-scrip't'i-ble**, *a.* Depending or derived from prescription.
- Pre-serīp'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of prescribing or directing, or that which is prescribed; especially, the direction of remedies for a disease, and the manner of using them. **2.** (*Law.*) The claim of title to a thing by virtue of immemorial use and enjoyment.
- Pre-scrip'tive**, *a.* Consisting in, or acquired by, immemorial use and enjoyment.
- Prēs'ence**, *n.* [See PRESENT.] **1.** State or condition of being present. **2.** The region in which one is present; approach; face to face; nearness. **3.** Specifically, neighborhood to one of superior or exalted rank. **4.** The person of a superior. **5.** A number assembled before a great person. **6.** Port; mien, air; personal appearance.
- Presence of mind*, a calm, collected state of the mind, with its faculties under control.
- Prēs'ent**, *a.* [Lat. *præsens*, that is before one, in sight or at hand, *p. p.* of *præesse*, to be before, from *præ*, before, and *esse*, to be.] **1.** Being at hand, within reach or call, within certain contemplated limits, or the like. **2.** Now existing, or in process. **3.** Being now in view, or under consideration. **4.** Immediate; instant. **5.** Favorably attentive; propitious.
- Syn.**— At hand; on hand. — We speak of a person being *at hand*, *i. e.*, near by, and thus virtually *present*. We speak, also, of a merchant's having goods *on hand*. Some persons confound the two, and speak of being "*on hand*," at a given time or place, meaning *present*. This confusion of things so entirely dissimilar "sinells of the shop."
- Present tense* (*Gram.*), the tense or form of a verb which expresses action or being in the present time.
- Prēs'ent**, *n.* **1.** Present time. **2.** *pl.* (*Law.*) Present letters or instrument; a deed of conveyance, a lease, letter of attorney, &c.
- Pre-sēnt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRESENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRESENTING.] **1.** To put or place in the presence of some one, especially of a superior; to give a formal introduction to. **2.** To exhibit to view or notice; to set forth; to offer. **3.** To pass or make over, especially in a ceremonious manner. **4.** To make a gift of; to bestow; to give; to grant; to confer. **5.** In specific uses, (*a.*) To nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice. (*b.*) To lay before a court as an object of inquiry. (*c.*) To indict. [*Amer.*] (*d.*) To point or direct, as a weapon.
- To present arms* (*Mil.*), to hold them out in token of respect, as if ready to deliver them up.
- Prēs'ent**, *n.* That which is presented or given.
- Syn.**— Gift; donation; donative; benefaction. See DONATION.
- Pre-sēnt'a-ble**, *a.* Capable or admitting of being presented; properly prepared to be introduced to another, or to go into society.
- Prēs'en-tā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of presenting, or state of being presented; a setting forth; an offering; bestowal. **2.** Hence, exhibition; representation. **3.** (*Ecc. Law.*) Act of offering a clergyman to the bishop or ordinary for institution in a benefice.
- Pre-sēnt'a-tive**, *a.* **1.** (*Ecc.*) Having the right of presentation, or offering a clergyman to the bishop for institution. **2.** Admitting the presentation of a clergyman. **3.** (*Metaph.*) Capable of being directly known by, or presented to, the mind; intuitive; — applied to objects; capable of apprehending; — applied to faculties.
- Prēs'ent-ee'**, *n.* One presented to a benefice.



**Pre-sēnt'er, n.** One who presents.  
**Pre-sēn'tient** (-sēn'shent), *a.* [Lat. *præsentiens*, *p. pr.* of *præsentire*, to feel or perceive beforehand, from *præ*, before, and *sentire*, to feel, perceive.] Perceiving beforehand.  
**Pre-sēnt'i-ment, n.** 1. Previous conception, sentiment, or opinion. 2. Especially, an antecedent impression or conviction of something about to happen; anticipation of evil.  
**Prēs'ent-ly, adv.** At once; without delay; instantly; or, more often, soon; before long; by and by.  
**Pre-sēnt'ment, n.** 1. Act of presenting, or state of being presented; presentation. 2. Setting forth to view; delineation; representation. 3. (Law.) Notice taken by a grand jury of any offense from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them.  
**Pre-sērv'a-ble, a.** Capable of being preserved.  
**Prēs'er-vā'tion, n.** Act of preserving or keeping safe; state of being preserved; security.  
**Pre-sērv'a-tive, a.** Having the power or quality of preserving; tending to preserve.  
**Pre-sērv'a-tive, n.** That which preserves, or has the power of preserving; a preventive of injury or decay.  
**Pre-sērv'a-to-ry, a.** Having the power or a tendency to preserve; preservative.  
**Pre-sērv'a-to-ry, n.** That which has the power of preserving; a preservative.  
**Pre-sērv'e'** (14), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRESERVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRESERVING.] [Lat. *præservare*, from *præ*, before, and *servare*, to save, preserve.] 1. To keep or save from injury or destruction. 2. To save from decay by the use of some preservative substance, as sugar, salt, and the like. 3. To maintain or keep throughout, as appearances.  
**Syn.** — To keep; save; secure; uphold; sustain; defend; spare; protect; guard; shield. See KEEP.  
**Pre-sērv'e', n.** 1. Fruit, or the like, seasoned and kept by suitable preparation. 2. A place for the shelter or preservation of game, fish, or the like.  
**Pre-sērv'er, n.** One who, or that which, preserves.  
**Pre-sīde', v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* PRESIDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRESIDING.] [Lat. *præsiderē*, from *præ*, before, and *sedere*, to sit.] 1. To occupy the places of ruler, moderator, principal director, or the like. 2. To exercise superintendence.  
**Prēs'i-den-cy, n.** 1. Act or condition of one who presides; superintendence. 2. Office of president. 3. The term during which a president holds his office. 4. Jurisdiction of a president.  
**Prēs'i-dent, n.** [Lat. *præsidents*, from *præsidents*, *p. pr.* of *præsiderē*. See PRESIDE.] One who is elected or appointed to preside; a presiding officer; as, (a.) The chief officer of a corporation, company, ward, society, &c. (b.) The chief executive of the republic in certain countries.  
**Prēs'i-dēn'tial, a.** 1. Presiding. 2. Pertaining or belonging to a president.  
**Prēs'i-dent-ship, n.** 1. The office and place of president. 2. The term for which a president holds his office.  
**Pre-sīd'er, n.** One who presides.  
**Pre-sīd'i-al, a.** [Lat. *præsidualis*, and *præsidiarius*, from *præsidium*, a presiding over, defense, guard, from *præsēs*, *præsidis*, sitting before, presiding, from *præsiderē*. See PRESIDE.] Pertaining to a garrison; having a garrison. [Rare.]  
**Pre-sig'ni-fy, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* PRESIGNIFIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRESIGNIFYING.] [Lat. *præsignificare*, fr. *præ*, before, and *significare*, to signify.] To intimate or signify beforehand.  
**Prēs, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* PRESSED (prĕst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRESSING.] [Lat. *pressare*, to press, from *premere*, *pressum*, to press.] 1. To urge with force or weight; to squeeze; to crush. 2. To squeeze in order to extract the juice or contents of. 3. To squeeze in or with suitable instruments, in order to make smooth. 4. To embrace closely. 5. To urge with earnestness or importunity; to force; to compel. 6. To drive with violence; to urge on. 7. To inculcate with earnestness; to urge. 8. To force into service, particularly into naval service.  
**Syn.** — To crush; gripe; squeeze; constrain; straiten; impress.  
**Prēs, v. i.** 1. To exert pressure; to bear heavily. 2. To move on with urging and crowding forward; to crowd; to throng; to encroach. 3. Hence, to urge with vehemence or importunity. 4. To approach unseasonably or importunately.

**Prēs, n.** 1. An instrument or machine by which any thing is pressed or squeezed; sometimes, the place or building containing a press or presses. 2. Specifically, a machine for printing. 3. Hence, the art or business of printing and publishing; hence, the publications issued from the press, taken collectively. 4. A case, or closet, for the safe keeping of articles. 5. Act of pressing or pushing forward. 6. Urgent demands of affairs; urgency. 7. A multitude of individuals crowded together; a throng.  
**Prēs'-bēd, n.** A bed that may be raised and inclosed in a press or closet.  
**Prēs's'er, n.** One who presses.  
**Prēs'-gāng, n.** A detachment of seamen under the command of an officer, empowered to impress men into the naval service.  
**Prēs'sing-ly, adv.** In a pressing manner; with force or urgency; elosely.  
**Prēs's-man, n.; pl.** PRĒSS'-MEN. 1. (Print.) One who manages, or attends to, the press. 2. One of a press-gaug, who aids in forcing men into the naval service.  
**Prēs'-mōn'ey, n.** Money paid to a man impressed into public service.  
**Prēs'sūre** (prĕsh'jūr), *n.* 1. Act of pressing, or the condition of being pressed; an urging with force. 2. (Mech.) The action of a force against some obstacle or opposing force. 3. A constraining force or impulse. 4. Severe affliction, distress, calamity, straits, difficulties, embarrassments, or the distress they occasion. 5. Urgency.  
**Prēs'ti-dig'i-tā'tion, n.** Skill in legerdemain.  
**Prēs'ti-dig'i-tā'tor, n.** [Lat. *præsto*, quickly, and Lat. *digitus*, finger.] One skilled in legerdemain.  
**Prēs'tige, n.** [Lat. *præstigiūm*, *præstigia*.] 1. Illusion; fascination. 2. Weight or influence coming from past success, character, or deeds.  
**Prēs'to, adv.** [It. & Sp. quick, quickly, from Lat. *præstus*, ready.] Quickly; rapidly; immediately; in haste; suddenly.  
**Pre-sūm'a-ble, a.** Such as may be presumed, or supposed to be true.  
**Pre-sūm'a-bly, adv.** By, or according to, presumption.  
**Pre-sūme', v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* PRESUMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRESUMING.] [Lat. *præsumere*, from *præ*, before, and *sumere*, to take.] To take or suppose to be true, or entitled to belief, without examination or positive proof; to take for granted.  
**Pre-sūme', v. i.** 1. To suppose or assume something to be, or to be true, on grounds deemed valid, though not amounting to proof. 2. To act in a forward or venturesome manner; to take liberties.  
**Pre-sūm'er, n.** One who presumes; also, an arrogant person.  
**Pre-sūmp'tion** (84), *n.* [Lat. *præsumptio*. See PRESUME.] 1. Act of believing upon probable evidence, or taking for granted. 2. Ground for presuming; strong probability. 3. A thing believed true on satisfactory evidence. 4. Forward, venturesome, over-confident, or arrogant opinion or conduct; presumptuousness.  
**Pre-sūmp'tive, a.** Taken by presumption or previous supposition; grounded on probable evidence.  
**Pre-sūmp'tive-ly, adv.** By presumption, or supposition grounded on probability.  
**Pre-sūmp't'u-ōūs** (-zūmpt'yū-us, 84), *a.* [See PRESUME.] 1. Full of presumption; going beyond bounds of due self-appreciation or modesty. 2. Founded on presumption; proceeding from excess of confidence. 3. Done with bold design, rash confidence, or in violation of known duty.  
**Syn.** — Over-confident; foolhardy; rash; presuming; forward; arrogant; insolent.  
**Pre-sūmp't'u-ōūs-ly, adv.** 1. In a presumptuous manner; with presumption. 2. In bold defiance of conscience, or violation of known duty.  
**Pre-sūmp't'u-ōūs-ness, n.** Quality of being presumptuous, or rashly confident; irreverent boldness.  
**Prē'sup-pōs'al, n.** Supposal previously formed.  
**Prē'sup-pōs'e', v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* PRESUPPOSED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRESUPPOSING.] To suppose as previous; to take for granted; to presume; to assume.  
**Prē'sup-po-si'tion** (-zīsh'un), *n.* 1. Act of presupposing; presumption. 2. That which is presupposed; previous supposition or surmise.  
**Prē'sur-mīse', n.** A surmise previously formed.  
**Pre-tēnce', n.** See PRETENSE.  
**Pre-tēnd', v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* PRETENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRETENDING.] [Lat. *prætendere*, *prætentum*, fr. *præ*, before, and *tendere*, *tentum* and *tensum*, to stretch.]



**1.** To practice; to plot; to intend. [Obs.] **2.** To simulate in words or actions. **3.** To hold out falsely; to show hypocritically or for the purpose of deceiving; to feign. **4.** To allege a title to; to pretend to.

**Syn.** — To feign; counterfeit; assume; claim.

**Pre-tēnd'**, *v. i.* To put in a claim, truly or falsely; to lay claim; to strive after something.

**Pre-tēnd'ed-ly**, *adv.* By false appearance or representation.

**Pre-tēnd'er**, *n.* One who pretends, simulates, or feigns; one who lays claim.

**Pre-tēnse'**, } *n.* [L. Lat. *prætensus*, for Lat. *prætentus*,  
**Pre-tēnçe'**, } *p. p.* of *prætendere*. See PRETEND.] **1.** Act of holding out or offering to others something false or feigned; simulation. **2.** That which is pretended; false, deceptive, or hypocritical show. **3.** Act of pretending or laying claim; assumption.

☞ This word ought to be regularly spelled with an *s* like *expense* and others of the same class, being derived, like them, from a participle in *sus*, and having its derivatives in *s*, not in *c*.

**Syn.** — Pretext. — A *pretense* is something held out as real when it is not so, thus falsifying the truth; a *pretext* is something woven up in order to cover or conceal one's true motives, feelings, or ends of action. The piety of the Pharisees was all a *pretense*, and their long prayers were a *pretext* to conceal their hypocrisy.

**Pre-tēn'sion**, *n.* [See PRETEND.] **1.** Act of pretending or laying claim. **2.** Claim laid; right alleged or assumed.

**Pre-tēn'tioŭs**, *a.* Full of pretension; disposed to claim more than is one's due.

**Prē'ter-hū'man**, *a.* More than human; superhuman.

**Prē'ter-im-pēr'fect**, *a.* (*Gram.*) Not absolutely or distinctly past.

**Prē'ter-it**, or **Prē'ter-it**, *a.* [Lat. *præteritus*, *p. p.* of *præterire*, to go or pass by, from *præter*, beyond, by, and *ire*, to go.] Past; — applied to the tense in grammar which expresses an action or being perfectly past or finished, often that which is just past or completed, but without a specification of time, and which is called also the *perfect* tense.

**Prē'ter-ite**, or **Prē'ter-ite**, *a.* Same as PRETERIT.

**Prē'ter-i'tion** (-iſh'un), *n.* [Lat. *præteritio*.] **1.** Act of going past; state of being past. **2.** (*Rhet.*) A figure by which, in pretending to pass over any thing, a summary mention of it is made.

**Prē'ter-mīt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRETERMITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRETERMITTING.] [Lat. *prætermittere*, from *præter*, beyond, by, and *mittere*, to send.] To pass by; to omit; to disregard.

**Prē'ter-nāt'u-ral**, *a.* Beyond or different from what is natural; out of the regular or natural course of things.

**Syn.** — See SUPERNATURAL.

**Prē'ter-nāt'u-ral-ly**, *adv.* In a preternatural manner, or to a preternatural degree.

**Prē'ter-pēr'fect**, *a.* (*Gram.*) Expressing action or being absolutely past; perfect.

**Prē'ter-plū'pēr-feet**, *a.* [Lat. *præter*, beyond, *plus*, more, and *perfectus*, perfect.] (*Gram.*) Expressing action or being past at or before another past event or time; pluperfect.

**Pre-tēxt'**, or **Prē'text** (114), *n.* [Lat. *prætextum*, from *prætexere*, *p. p.* of *prætexere*, to weave before, from *præ*, before, and *texere*, to weave.] Ostensible reason or motive assigned or assumed as a color or cover for the real reason or motive.

**Syn.** — Pretense; semblance; disguise; appearance. See PRETENSE.

**Prē'tor**, *n.* [Lat. *prætor*, for *præitor*, from *præire*, to go before, from *præ*, before, and *ire*, to go.] A civil officer among the ancient Romans. [cial.]

**Pre-tō'ri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a pretor or judge; judicial.

**Pre-tō'ri-an**, *a.* Belonging to a pretor or judge; judicial; exercised by the pretor.

**Pret'ti-ly** (prīt'tī-lŷ), *adv.* In a pretty manner; pleasingly; with neatness and taste.

**Pret'ti-ness** (prīt'tī-nes), *n.* **1.** Quality of being pretty; diminutive beauty. **2.** Affectation of niceness; petty artificial adornment; sometimes foppishness; finicalness.

**Pret'ty** (prīt'tŷ), *a.* [*compar.* PRETTIER; *superl.* PRETTIEST.] [A.-S. *prättig*, *prättig*, *präte*.] **1.** Pleasing by delicacy or grace; having slight or diminutive beauty. **2.** Affectedly nice; foppish; petty. **3.** Mean; despicable; contemptible.

**Syn.** — Handsome; elegant; neat; fine.

**Pret'ty** (prīt'tŷ), *adv.* In some degree; tolerably; moderately; quite.

**Pre-vāil'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREVAILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREVAILING.] [Lat. *prævalere*, from *præ*, before, and *valere*, to be strong, able, or worth.] **1.** To overcome; to gain the victory or superiority; to succeed. **2.** To be in force; to have effect, power, or influence. **3.** To persuade or induce.

**Pre-vāil'ing**, *p. a.* **1.** Having more influence; superior in power, influence, or efficacy. **2.** Predominant; most general in reception, existence, or extension.

**Syn.** — Prevalent; predominant; over-ruling; efficacious; successful.

**Prēv'a-lence**, *n.* **1.** Condition or quality of being prevalent; superior strength, influence, or efficacy. **2.** Most general reception or practice; predominance. **3.** Most general existence or extension.

**Prēv'a-lent**, *a.* [Lat. *prævalens*, *p. pr.* of *prævalere*. See PREVAIL.] **1.** Gaining advantage or superiority. **2.** Most generally received or current. **3.** Most general; extensively existing.

**Syn.** — Prevailing; predominant; successful; efficacious; powerful. — What customarily prevails is *prevalent*; as, a *prevalent* fashion. What actually prevails is *prevailing*; as, the *prevailing* winds are west. Hence, *prevailing* is the livelier and more pointed word, since it represents a thing in action. It is sometimes the stronger word, since a thing may prevail sufficiently to be called *prevalent*, and yet require greater strength to make it actually *prevailing*. We may add, that *prevalent* may be used either before or after its noun; as, the *prevalent* winds are west, or, the west winds are *prevalent*; while *prevailing* can be used only before its noun; as the *prevailing* wind is west. In other words, *prevailing* can not be used as a predicate.

**Prēv'a-lent-ly**, *adv.* With predominance or superiority; powerfully.

**Pre-vār'i-eāte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREVARICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREVARICATING.] [Lat. *prævaricari*, *prævaricatus*, to walk crookedly, to collude, from *præ*, before, and *variare*, to straddle.] **1.** To evade telling the truth. **2.** (*Civil Law.*) To collude, as where an informer colludes with the defendant, and makes a sham prosecution, with the purpose of defeating or destroying it.

**Syn.** — To evade; equivocate; quibble; shuffle. — One who evades a question ostensibly answers it, but really turns aside to some other point. He who *equivocates* uses words which have a double meaning, so that in one sense he can claim to have said the truth, though he does in fact deceive, and intends to do it. He who *prevaricates* talks all round the question, hoping to "dodge" it, and disclose nothing.

**Pre-vār'i-eā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of shuffling or quibbling to evade the truth, or the disclosure of truth. **2.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) (*Civil Law.*) Collusion of an informer with the defendant, for the purpose of making a sham prosecution. (*b.*) (*Common Law.*) A seeming to undertake a thing falsely or deceitfully, for the purpose of defeating or destroying it.

**Pre-vār'i-eā'tor**, *n.* **1.** One who prevaricates; a quibbler. **2.** (*Civil Law.*) One who colludes with a defendant in a sham prosecution.

**Pre-vēn'i-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *præveniens*, *p. pr.* of *prævenire*. See *infra*.] **1.** Going before; preceding. **2.** Hence, preventive.

**Pre-vēnt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREVENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREVENTING.] [Lat. *prævenire*, *præventum*, fr. *præ*, before, and *venire*, to come.] **1.** To be beforehand with; to get the start of. [Obs.] **2.** To intercept and stop; to thwart.

**Syn.** — To hinder; impede; preclude; debar; obstruct; anticipate.

**Pre-vēnt'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being prevented.

**Pre-vēnt'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, prevents or hinders; a hinderer.

**Pre-vēn'tion**, *n.* Act of preventing or hindering; hindrance; obstruction of access or approach.

**Pre-vēnt'ive**, *a.* Tending to prevent; hindering the access of.

**Pre-vēnt'ive**, *n.* **1.** That which prevents; that which intercepts approach. **2.** (*Med.*) An antidote previously taken to prevent an attack of disease.

**Prē'vi-oŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *præviŭs*, going before, leading the way, from *præ*, before, and *via*, the way.] Going before in time; being or happening before something else.

**Syn.** — Antecedent; preceding; anterior; prior; foregoing; former.

**Prē'vi-oŭs-ly**, *adv.* In time preceding; antecedently.

**Prē'vi-oŭs-ness**, *n.* Antecedence; priority in time.

**Pre-viſ'ion** (-vīzh'un), *n.* [From Lat. *prævidere*, *prævisus*, to foresee; from *prive*, before, and *videre*, to see.] Foresight; foreknowledge; prescience.



**Prey**, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *preye*, *preie*, Lat. *præda*.] **1.** Any thing, as goods, &c., taken by force in war. **2.** That which is seized, or may be seized, by violence, to be devoured.

**Syn.**— Spoil; booty; plunder.

**Prey**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PREYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PREYING.] To take booty; to collect spoil; to take food by violence.

**Preyer** (*pra'er*), *n.* One who or that which preys.

**Price**, *n.* [Lat. *pretium*.] **1.** The amount of money at which a thing is valued; that for which something is bought or sold, or offered for sale. **2.** Value; estimation. **3.** Reward; recompense.

*Price-current*, or *price-list*, a statement or list published steadily or occasionally, of the prevailing prices of merchandise, stocks, specie, bills of exchange, rate of exchange, &c.

**Price**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRICED (*prist*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRICING.] To set a price on.

**Priceless**, *a.* Too valuable to admit of being prized or valued; of inestimable worth.

**Syn.**— Invaluable; inestimable.

**Prick**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRICKED (*prïkt*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRICKING.] [See PRICK, *n.*] **1.** To pierce with a sharp-pointed instrument or substance. **2.** To fix by the point; to hang or put on by puncturing. **3.** To mark or designate by a puncture. **4.** To trace by pricking; to form or make by pricking. **5.** To spur; to goad; to incite. **6.** To affect with sharp pain. **7.** To erect into a point; to raise, as something pointed;—said especially of the ears of an animal;—hence, *to prick up the ears*, to listen sharply.

**Prick**, *v. i.* **1.** To be pricked or punctured; to suffer or feel penetration by a point or sharp pain. **2.** To spur onward.

**Prick**, *n.* [A.-S. *prica*, *pricca*, *pricu*, D. *prik*.] **1.** That which pricks, penetrates, or punctures; a pointed instrument. **2.** Hence, sharp, stinging pain. **3.** A mark made by a point; a puncture.

**Prick**, *v. i.* To dress one's self for show; to deck one's self out.

[instrument.]

**Pricker**, *n.* One who, or that which, pricks; a pointed instrument.

**Pricket**, *n.* [Perh. so called from the state of his horns.] A buck in his second year.

**Pricking**, *n.* **1.** Act of piercing with a sharp point. **2.** A sensation of sharp pain, or of being pricked. **3.** The mark or trace left by a hare's foot.

**Prickle** (*prïk'l*), *n.* [Dim. of *prick*, *q. v.*] A little prick; a small, sharp-pointed projection.

**Prickle**, *v. t.* To pierce with a prickle, or with fine, sharp points; to prick slightly.

**Prickliness**, *n.* State of being prickly, or of having many prickles.

**Prickly**, *a.* Full of sharp points or prickles; armed with prickles.

**Prickly-pear**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of *Cactus*, destitute of leaves, covered with spines, and consisting of flattened joints inserted upon each other. It produces a purplish, edible fruit.

**Pride**, *n.* [A.-S. *pryta*, *pryt*; Icel. *pryd*, honor, ornament, W. *prydus*.] **1.** State or quality of being proud; inordinate self-esteem. **2.** Noble self-esteem; elevation of character. **3.** Insolence or arrogance of demeanor. **4.** That of which one is proud; that which excites boasting; as, (*a.*) Decoration; ornament. (*b.*) Show; ostentation; honor. (*c.*) Elevation reached.

**Syn.**— Self-exaltation; conceit; hauteur; haughtiness; lordliness; loftiness.—*Pride* is an over-valuing of one's self for some real or imagined superiority, as rank, wealth, talents, &c. *Vanity* is the love of being admired (not merely approved), so that he who is vain has a secret feeling of pleasure at being praised for excellence which he is perfectly conscious of not possessing. *Pride* denotes an inflated spirit of self-importance, with a corresponding disregard or contempt for others. *Vanity* is, etymologically, "emptiness," and the term was transferred to the feeling in question, because nothing can be more empty or delusive as a source of enjoyment. If the former is more hateful, the latter is more contemptible.

**Pride**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRIDING.] To indulge in pride; to gratify in self-esteem;—used reflexively.

**Pri'er**, *n.* [From *pry*.] One who searches and scrutinizes.

**Priest**, *n.* [A.-S. *præost*, Icel. *prestr*, D. & Ger. *priester*, from Lat. *presbyter*. See PRESBYTER.] **1.** One who officiates at the altar, or performs the rites of sacrifice. **2.** (*Christian Church*.) A presbyter or elder; a minister.



Prickly-pear.

(*Protestant Episcopal Church*.) One who belongs to the intermediate order between bishop and deacon.

**Priestcraft**, *n.* The stratagems and frauds of priests; fraud or imposition in religious concerns.

**Priestess**, *n.* A female priest.

**Priesthood**, *n.* **1.** Office or character of a priest. **2.** Priests taken collectively; order of priests.

**Priestliness**, *n.* Appearance and manuer of a priest.

**Priestly**, *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming, a priest or priests; sacerdotal. [governed by priests.]

**Priest-ridden** (*-rïd'dn*), *a.* [See RIDE.] Managed or

**Prig**, *n.* [See PRIG, *v. t.*] **1.** A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical fellow. **2.** A thief. [*Cant.*]

**Prig**, *v. i.* [A modification of *prick*, *q. v.*] To haggle about the price of a commodity. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**Prig**, *v. t.* To filch or steal. [*Cant.*]

**Prig'gish**, *a.* Affected; coxcomical; conceited.

**Prim**, *a.* [From Lat. *primus*, the first. See PRIME.] Formal; precise; affectedly nice.

**Prim**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRIMMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRIMMING.] To deck with great nicety.

**Primacy**, *n.* [L. Lat. *primatia*, from Lat. *primas*, *primatis*, principal, chief, from *primus*, first.] Condition or quality of being a primate; office or dignity of an archbishop.

**Primadonna** (*prïmâ-dôn'nâ*), *n.* [It. *primo*, *prima*, the first, and *donna*, lady, mistress. See DONNA.] The first female singer in an opera.

**Primage**, *n.* (*Com.*) A charge in addition to the freight belonging usually to the owners or freighters of the vessel.

**Primal**, *a.* [Low Lat. *primalis*, from *primus*, the first. See PRIME.] First. [place; originally.]

**Primarily**, *adv.* In a primary manner; in the first

**Primariness**, *n.* State of being first in time, in act, or intention.

**Primary**, *a.* [Lat. *primarius*, from *primus*, the first.] **1.** First in order of time or development. **2.** Preparatory to something higher. **3.** First in dignity or importance.

**Syn.**— Original; chief; principal; lowest; primitive; elemental.

**Primary**, *n.* **1.** That which stands highest in rank or importance. **2.** *pl.* (*Ornith.*) One of the large feathers on the last joint of a bird's wing.

**Primate**, *n.* [Lat. *primas*, *primatis*, from *primus*, the first.] The chief ecclesiastic in a national church; an archbishop.

**Primate-ship**, *n.* Office or dignity of a primate.

**Prime**, *a.* [Lat. *primus*, first. Cf. PRIM.] **1.** Primitive; primary. **2.** First in rank, degree, dignity, or importance. **3.** First in excellence; of highest quality. **4.** Early; blooming.

*Prime meridian* (*Astron.*), the meridian from which longitude is reckoned.—*Prime minister*, the responsible head of the ministry in England.—*Prime mover*, (*Mech.*) (*a.*) A natural force applied by man to the production of power. (*b.*) An engine, or piece of mechanism, the object of which is to receive and modify force and motion as supplied by some natural source, and apply them to drive other machines.—*Prime number* (*Arith.*), a number which is divisible only by itself or unity, as 5, 7, 11.—*Prime vertical* (*Astron.*), the vertical circle which passes through the east and west points of the horizon.

**Syn.** Original; early; principal; excellent.

**Prime**, *n.* **1.** The first part, beginning or opening, as of the day, the year, &c.; hence, the dawn; the spring. **2.** The spring of life; youth; hence, full health, strength, or beauty. **3.** That which is first in quality; best portion. **4.** (*Rom. Cath. Church*.) The first canonical hour, succeeding to lauds.

**Prime**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRIMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRIMING.] **1.** To charge with the powder, percussion cap, or other device for communicating fire to the charge. **2.** To lay the first color in painting upon. [excellence.]

**Primeness**, *n.* **1.** State of being first. **2.** Supreme

**Primer**, *n.* An instrument or device for priming.

**Primer**, *n.* [Contr. from L. Lat. *prima liber*, i. e., the book read at prime, the first hour.] **1.** A small, elementary book for teaching children to read. **2.** (*Print.*) A kind of type, of which there are two species; one, called *long-primer* (See LONG-PRIMER.); the other, called *great-primer*, larger than pica, and the largest type used in printing books.

**Great-primer type.**

**Primæval**, *a.* [Lat. *primævus*, from *primus*, first, and *ævum*, age.] Belonging to the first ages; primitive; original; primitive.



**Prīm'ing, n.** 1. The powder, percussion cap, or other device used to communicate fire to the charge in a fire-arm. 2. (*Paint.*) The first color laid on canvas, or on a building, &c. 3. (*Steam-eng.*) The act of carrying over water from the boiler into the cylinder.

**Prīm'i-tive, a** [Lat. *primitivus*, from *primus*, the first.] 1. Pertaining to the beginning or origin, or to early times. 2. Formal; affectedly solemn; prim. 3. Original; primary; radical.

**Syn.**—First; pristine; ancient; antique; antiquated; old-fashioned.

**Prīm'i-tive, n.** An original word; a word not derived from another.

**Prīm'i-tive-ly, adv.** 1. Originally; at first. 2. Primarily. 3. According to the original rule or ancient practice.

**Prīm'i-tive-ness, n.** The state of being primitive.

**Prīm'ly, adv.** In a prim or precise manner; neatly.

**Prīm'ness, n.** Affected formality or niceness.

**Prī-mo-gē-ni-al, a.** [Lat. *primigenius*, from *primus*, first, and *genere, gignere*, to beget.] First born, made, or generated.

**Syn.**—Original; primary; constituent; elemental.

**Prī-mo-gēn'i-tor, n.** [Lat. *primus*, first, and *genitor*, parent, father.] The first father or forefather.

**Prī-mo-gēn'i-tūre** (53), *n.* 1. Seniority by birth among children. 2. (*Eng. Law.*) The exclusive right of inheritance which belongs to the eldest son or daughter.

**Prī-mo-gēn'i-tūre-ship, n.** The state or privileges of one who is the first born.

**Prī-mōr'di-al, a.** [Lat. *primordialis*, from *primordium*, the first beginning, fr. *primus*, first, and *ordiri*, to begin a web, to begin.] First in order; original; existing from the beginning; of earliest origin.

**Prī-mōr'di-al, n.** First principle or element; origin.

**Prīm'rōse, n.** [Lat. *prima rosa*, i. e., the first or an early rose in spring, from *primus*, first, and *rosa*, rose.] (*Bot.*) An early flowering plant closely allied to the cowslip, of several varieties, as the white, the red, &c.

**Prīnce, n.** [From Lat. *princeps, principis*, the first, chief, from *primus*, first, and *capere*, to take, or *caput, capitis*, the head.] 1. A person possessing highest place and authority; a sovereign; a monarch. 2. The son of a king or emperor, or the issue of a royal family. 3. A person of rank next to the sovereign.

**Prīnce'dōm, n.** The jurisdiction, sovereignty, rank, or estate, of a prince.

**Prīnce'li-ness, n.** Quality of being princely; state, manner, or dignity of a princee.

**Prīnce'ly, a.** 1. Of, or relating to, a prince; regal; of highest rank or authority. 2. Resembling or becoming a prince; of great wealth or magnificence.

**Syn.**—Royal; grand; noble; stately; magnificent.

**Prīnce'ly, adv.** In a princee-like manner.

**Prīm'ce's-mēt'al** (-mēt'al or -mēt'l), *n.* An alloy composed of seventy-five parts of copper and twenty-five of zinc, in imitation of gold.

**Prīm'cess, n.** 1. A female prince. 2. The daughter of a king. 3. The consort of a princee.

**Prīm'ci-pal, a.** [Lat. *principalis*. See PRINCE.] Highest in rank, authority, character, or importance; most considerable; chief.

**Prīm'ci-pal, n.** 1. A chief or head; one who takes the lead; specifically, (a.) One who possesses or exercises chief authority. (b.) (*Law*). The chief actor in a crime, or an abettor who is present at it, as distinguished from an *accessory*; a chief obligor, promisor, or debtor, as distinguished from a *surety*; one who employs another to act for him, as distinguished from an *agent*. 2. A thing of chief or prime consequence. 3. A capital sum of money, placed out at interest, due as a debt or used as a fund.

**Prīm'ci-pāl'i-ty, n.** 1. Sovereignty; supreme power. 2. A prince; one invested with sovereignty. 3. The territory of a princee.

**Prīm'ci-pal-ly, adv.** In a principal manner.

**Syn.**—Chiefly; mainly; essentially; especially; particularly.

**Prīn-cīp'i-ā, n. pl.** [Lat. *principium*. See PRINCIPLE.] First principles; fundamental beginnings; elements.

**Prīm'ci-ple, n.** [Lat. *principium*, from *princeps, principis*. See PRINCE.] 1. A source, or origin; that from which any thing proceeds. 2. An original faculty or endowment of the soul. 3. A fundamental truth or tenet; an elementary proposition. 4. A settled rule of action; usually, a right rule of conduct. 5. (*Chem.*) An original element which characterizes some substance, and from which it may be obtained by analysis.

**Syn.**—Maxim; axiom; postulate; doctrine; element; ground; motive; tenet; rule.

**Prīm'ci-ple, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRINCIPLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRINCIPLING.] To establish or fix in tenets; to impress with any tenet, good or ill.

**Prīnk, v. i.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRINKED (prīnkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRINKING.] [Allied to *prank*, q. v.] 1. To dress for show. 2. To put on stately airs; to strut.

**Prīnk, v. t.** To dress or adjust to ostentation.

**Prīnt, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRINTING.] [Abbrev. from *imprint*, q. v.] 1. To press or impress; to imprint. 2. To take an impression of; to stamp. 3. Hence, specifically, to strike off an impression or impressions of, by means of a press. 4. To mark by pressure; to form an impression upon. 5. To form an imitation of letters made by the impression of types.

**Prīnt, v. i.** 1. To use or practice the art of typography. 2. To publish a book.

**Prīnt, n.** 1. A mark made by impression or by pressure of one body or thing on another. 2. Impressions of types in general, as to form, size, &c. 3. That which is produced by printing; as, (a.) A stamped likeness of any thing; an engraving. (b.) A printed sheet of news; a newspaper. (c.) A fabric figured by stamping; calico. 4. That which impresses its form on any thing.

*Out of print*, no longer for sale by the publisher.

**Prīnt'er, n.** One who prints, impresses, or stamps; especially, one who prints books, newspapers, &c.

**Prīnt'ing, n.** Act, art, or practice of impressing letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, or other material; typography.

**Prīnt'ing-īnk, n.** Ink used in printing books, newspapers, and the like.

**Prīnt'ing-prēss, n.** A press for printing books, newspapers, handbills, and the like.

**Prīnt'-shōp, n.** A shop where prints are kept for sale.

**Prī'or, a.** [Lat. *prior*, former, previous, better, superior, compar., from the obs. *pris*.] Preceding in the order of time; anterior.

**Syn.**—Antecedent; precedent; pre-eminent.

**Prī'or, n.** [L. Lat. See *supra*.] (*Ecc.*) The superior of a priory; one next in dignity to an abbot.

**Prī'or-ate, n.** Government by a prior.

**Prī'or-ess, n.** A female superior of a convent of nuns.

**Prī-ōr'i-ty, n.** State of being antecedent in time, or of preceding something else.

**Syn.**—Antecedence; precedence; pre-eminence; preference.

**Prī'or-shīp, n.** The state or office of prior.

**Prī'o-ry, n.** A religious house, the head of which was a prior or prioress, and which was in dignity below an abbey.

**Syn.**—See CONVENT.

**Prīs'age, n.** [O. Fr., a valuing, taxing, L. Lat. *prisagium*, prisage. Cf. Fr. *prise*, a taking, capture, prize, and see PRIZE.] The share of merchandise taken as lawful prize at sea, which belongs to the king or admiral.

**Prīsm, n.** [Lat. *prisma*, Gr. *πρίσμα*, from *πρίσσειν, πρίειν*, to saw.] 1. (*Geom.*) A solid whose bases or ends are any similar, equal, and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms. 2. (*Opt.*) A transparent body, with, usually, three rectangular plane faces or sides, and two equal and parallel triangular ends or bases.

**Prīs-māt'ie, a.** 1. Resembling or related to a prism. 2. Separated or distributed by a prism; formed by a prism.

**Prīs-māt'ie-al-ly, adv.** In form or manner of a prism.

**Prīs'moid, n.** [Gr. *πρίσμα, πρίσματος*, prism, and *εἶδος*, form.] A body that approaches to the form of a prism.

**Prīs'on** (prīz'n), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *prehensio, prensio*, a seizing, arresting, from *prehendere, prendere*, to lay hold of, to seize.] 1. A building for the confinement or safe custody of debtors and criminals. 2. Specifically, a building for the safe custody of criminals or those accused of crime; a jail.

**Prīs'on** (prīz'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PRISONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PRISONING.] To shut up in a prison; to confine; to restrain from liberty.

**Prīs'on-bāse, n.** A kind of rural sport depending on swiftness in running from goals when pursued, by a player who is to catch the others.

**Prīs'on-er** (prīz'n-er), *n.* One who is under arrest or in custody, whether in prison or not; a captive.



Prism.



**Pris'on-house**, *n.* A house in which prisoners are confined; a jail.

**Pris'tine**, *a.* [Lat. *pristinus*, from obs. *pris*, whence also *prior*.] Belonging to the beginning or earliest time.

**Syn.**—Original; first; primitive; old; former.

**Prith'ee**. A corruption of *pray thee*:—generally used without the pronoun.

**Prī'va-cy**, *n.* [From *private*.] **1.** A state of being in retirement. **2.** A place of seclusion from company or observation; retreat; retirement. **3.** Concealment of what is said or done; secrecy.

**Prī'vate**, *a.* [Lat. *privatus*, prop. p. p. of *privare*, to bereave, deprive, from *privus*, single, private.] **1.** Belonging to, or concerning, an individual person, company, or interest; peculiar to one's self. **2.** Sequestered from company or observation. **3.** Not invested with public office or employment. **4.** Not publicly known; not open.

**Syn.**—Secret; secluded; retired; separate; solitary.

**Prī'vate**, *n.* A common soldier; one of the lowest rank in an army.

**Prī'va-tee'r'**, *n.* An armed private vessel bearing the commission of a state to cruise during war against the commerce of its enemy.

**Prī'va-tee'r'**, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. PRIVATEERED; p. pr. & vb. n. PRIVATEERING.] To cruise in a privateer.

**Prī'vate-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a secret manner; not openly or publicly. **2.** In a manner affecting an individual or company.

**Prī'vate-ness**, *n.* A state of living or being in retirement; privacy.

**Prī'vā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of depriving of rank or office; degradation in rank. **2.** State of being deprived of something, especially of something required or desired; destitution; need. **3.** Condition of being absent or wanting; absence.

**Prī'vā'tive** (110), *a.* **1.** Causing privation; depriving. **2.** Consisting in the absence of something; not positive.

**Prī'vā'tive**, *n.* **1.** That which derives its character from, or of which the essence is, the absence of something. **2.** (*Gram.*) A prefix or suffix to a word which changes its signification and gives it a contrary sense.

**Prī'vet**, *n.* [Scot. *privie*, Prov. Eng. *prim-print*, *prim-wort*. Cf. PRIM.] (*Bot.*) An ornamental European shrub, now introduced into the United States, and much used in hedges.

**Prī'v-i-leġe**, *n.* [Lat. *privilegium*, a law against or in favor of an individual, from *privus*, private, and *lex*, *legis*, law.] A peculiar benefit or advantage; a right or immunity not enjoyed by others or by all.

**Syn.**—Prerogative; immunity; franchise; right; claim; liberty.—*Privilege*, among the Romans, was something conferred upon an individual by a private law; and, hence, it denotes some peculiar benefit or advantage, some right or immunity, not enjoyed by the world at large. *Prerogative*, among the Romans, was the right of speaking first; and, hence, it denotes a right of precedence, or of doing certain acts, or enjoying certain privileges to the exclusion of others. It is the *privilege* of a member of Congress not to be called in question elsewhere for words uttered in debate. It is the *prerogative* of the president to ratify treaties, with the consent of the Senate. It is the *privilege* of a Christian child to be instructed in the true religion. It is the *prerogative* of a parent to govern and direct his offspring.

**Prī'v-i-leġe**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. PRIVILEGED; p. pr. & vb. n. PRIVILEGING.] **1.** To grant some particular right or exemption to. **2.** To exempt; to deliver.

**Prī'v-i-leġed**, *p. a.* Invested with a privilege; enjoying a peculiar right or immunity.

**Prī'v-i-ly**, *adv.* [From *privy*.] Privately; secretly.

**Prī'v-i-ty**, *n.* [From *privy*.] **1.** Private knowledge; joint knowledge with another of a private concern. **2.** A private matter; a secret. **3.** (*Law.*) A bond of union between parties, as to some particular transaction.

**Prī'v-y**, *a.* [Fr. *privé*, from Lat. *privatus*.] [See PRIVATE.] **1.** Pertaining to some person exclusively; assigned to private uses; private. **2.** Not open or public; secret; clandestine. **3.** Appropriated to retirement. **4.** Secretly cognizant.

**Prī'v-y**, *n.* **1.** (*Law.*) A partaker; a person having an interest in any action or thing. **2.** A necessary house.

**Prize**, *n.* [Fr. *prise*, fr. *pris*, p. p. of *prendre*, to take, Lat. *prendere*, *prehendere*.] **1.** Something taken from another; a thing seized by force, stratagem, or superior power. **2.** *Specifically*, (*a.*) (*Law.*) Any thing captured by a belligerent using the right of war; *especially*, a captured vessel. (*b.*) Any thing carried off as the result or award of a contest; any thing offered to be competed for. (*c.*) That which is won in a lottery. **3.** Hence, any thing worth striving for.

**Prize**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. PRIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. PRIZING.] **1.** To set or estimate the value of; to rate. **2.** To value highly; to esteem.

**Prize**, *v. t.* To raise with a lever; to pry. See PRY.

**Prize**, *n.* A lever; also, the hold of a lever.

**Prize'-fight'er** (-fīt'er), *n.* One who fights publicly for a reward;—applied particularly to a professed boxer.

**Priz'er**, *n.* One who estimates the value of a thing; an appraiser.

**Pro and Con**. [Lat. *pro* and *contra*.] **1.** For and against. **2.** *pl.* Things which may be said or urged for or against a thing.

**Prō'ā**, *n.* [From Lat. *prora*, Gr. *πρόρα*.] (*Naut.*) A long, narrow, sail canoe, used in the regions of the trade-winds, with the head and stern exactly alike, but with the sides differently formed.

**Prōb'a-bil-ĭsm**, *n.* The doctrine of the probabilists.

**Prōb'a-bil-ĭst**, *n.* **1.** One of those who maintain that certainty is impossible, and that probability alone is to govern our faith and actions. **2.** One who maintains that a man may do what is probably right, or is inculcated by teachers of authority, although it may not seem right to himself.

**Prōb'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being probable. **2.** Something probable; any thing that has the appearance of reality or truth. **3.** (*Math.*) The ratio of the whole number of chances, favorable and unfavorable, to the number of favorable chances.

**Syn.**—Verisimilitude; likeness; credibleness; likelihood; chance.

**Prōb'a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *probabilis*, from *probare*, to try, approve, prove.] **1.** Having more evidence for than against; likely. **2.** Rendering probable; giving ground for belief, but not demonstrating.

**Prōb'a-bly**, *adv.* In a probable manner; with appearance of truth; in likelihood; likely.

**Prōb'ate**, *n.* [Lat. *probatus*, p. p. of *probare*, to prove.] (*Law.*) (*a.*) Official proof; *especially*, proof that an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of a person deceased, is indeed his lawful act. (*b.*) Right or jurisdiction of proving wills.

**Prōb'ate**, *a.* Of, or belonging to, a probate or court of probate.

**Pro-bā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *probatio*, from *probare*, to try, examine, prove.] Any proceeding designed to ascertain truth, to determine character, qualification, or the like; examination; trial.

**Pro-bā'tion-al**, *a.* Relating to probation; serving for trial.

**Pro-bā'tion-a-ry**, *a.* Serving for trial; probational.

**Pro-bā'tion-er**, *n.* One who is undergoing probation; a novice.

**Prōb'a-tīve**, *a.* Serving for trial or proof: probationary.

**Pro-bā'tor**, *n.* An examiner; an approver.

**Prōb'a-to-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to, or serving for, trial or proof.

**Prōbe**, *n.* [See *infra*.] (*Surg.*) An instrument for examining a wound, ulcer, or cavity, &c.

**Prōbe**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. PROBLED; p. pr. & vb. n. PROBING.] [Lat. *probare*, to try, examine, Ger. *proben*.] **1.** To examine, as a wound, ulcer, &c., by the use of an instrument thrust into the part. **2.** Hence, to scrutinize; to examine thoroughly into.

**Prōb'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *probitas*, from *probus*, good, proper, honest.] Tried virtue or integrity; approved moral excellence.

**Syn.**—Rectitude; uprightness; honesty; sincerity; veracity; integrity.—*Probity* means, etymologically, virtue which has been tried and proved genuine. Hence, it denotes unimpeachable honesty and virtue, shown especially by the performance of those obligations called *imperfect*, which the laws of the state do not reach, and can not enforce. *Integrity* denotes a whole-hearted honesty, and especially that which excludes all injustice that might favor one's self. It has a peculiar reference to uprightness in mutual dealings, transfers of property, and the execution of trusts for others.

**Prōb'lem**, *n.* [Gr. *πρόβλημα*, from *προβάλλειν*, to throw or lay before, from *πρό*, before, forth, forward.] **1.** A question proposed for solution; hence, a matter difficult of solution or settlement. **2.** (*Math.*) Any thing which is required to be done.

**Prōb'lem-āt'ie**, } *a.* Having the nature of a prob-  
**Prōb'lem-āt'ie-al**, } lem.

**Syn.**—Questionable; uncertain; unsettled; disputable; doubtful.

**Prōb'lem-āt'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* Doubtfully; dubiously.

**Pro-bōs'cis**, *n.*; *pl.* PRO-BŌS'CI-DĒS. [Lat.: Gr. *προβοσκίς*, from *πρό*, before, and *βόσκειν*, to feed, graze.] An extensible hollow tube projecting from the head of



various animals, and capable of absorbing fluids; a snout; a trunk. The proboscis of insects is usually a horny tube formed by the modified jaws.

**Pro-ceed'ūre** (30), *n.* [See **PROCEED**, *infra*.] **1.** Act or manner of proceeding; progress; management. **2.** A step taken; an act performed.

**Syn.**—Process; transaction; course; conduct.

**Pro-ceed'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **PROCEEDED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PROCEEDING**.] [Lat. *procedere*, fr. *pro*, forward, and *cedere*, to move, go.] **1.** To move, pass, or go forward or onward; to come forth. **2.** To pass from a stated point or topic to another. **3.** To issue or come forth as from a source. **4.** To go on in an orderly or regulated manner; to act by method. **5.** (*Law.*) To commence and carry on a legal process.

**Syn.**—To advance; go on; progress; issue; arise; emanate; flow.

**Pro'ceeds**, *n. pl.* That which comes forth or results; yield; issue; product; sum afforded by a sale.

**Pro-ceed'er**, *n.* One who proceeds.

**Pro-ceed'ing**, *n.* Action contemplated as in process or with reference to its successive steps; progress or movement from one thing to another.

**Syn.**—Transaction; procedure; measure; step. See **TRANSACTION**.

**Pro'cess** (prōs'es), *n.* [Lat. *processus*. See **PROCEED**.]

**1.** Act of proceeding or moving forward; procedure; progress; advance. **2.** Series of actions, motions, or occurrences; progressive act or transaction. **3.** Normal or regular manner of activity. **4.** (*Anat.*) Any protuberance; a projecting part of any surface. **5.** (*Law.*) The whole course of proceedings in a cause, real or personal, civil or criminal.

**Pro-cess'ion** (-sēsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *processio*. See **PROCEED**.] **1.** Act of proceeding; regular, orderly, or ceremonious progress. **2.** A train of individuals advancing in order; a ceremonious train; a retinue.

**Pro-cess'ion-al** (-sēsh'un-), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, a procession.

**Pro-cess'ion-al**, *n.* A book relating to processions of the Roman Catholic church.

**Pro-cess'ion-a-ry**, *a.* Consisting in procession.

**Pro'ci-dence**, or **Pro'ci-dence**, *n.* [Lat. *procidencia*, from *procidere*, to fall down forward, from *pro*, forward, and *cadere*, to fall.] A falling down; a prolapsus.

**Pro-elāim'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **PROCLAIMED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PROCLAIMING**.] [Lat. *proclamare*, from *pro*, before, forward, and *clamare*, to call or cry out.] To make conspicuously known by public announcement; to give wide publicity to.

**Syn.**—To announce; publish; promulgate; declare. See **ANNOUNCE**.

**Pro-elāim'er**, *n.* One who proclaims or publishes.

**Pro'e-la-mā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of publishing abroad; official or general notice or publication. **2.** An official public announcement or declaration; a published ordinance.

**Pro-eliv'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *proclivitas*, from *proclivis*, sloping, inclined, from *pro*, forward, and *clivus*, a hill.] **1.** Inclination; propensity; proneness; tendency. **2.** Readiness; facility.

**Pro-eōn'sul**, *n.* [Lat. *pro*, for, and *consul*.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A Roman officer who discharged the duties of a consul without being himself consul; a governor of a province.

**Pro-eōn'su-lar**, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a proconsul.  
**Pro-eōn'su-lary**, } **2.** Under the government of a proconsul.

**Pro-eōn'sul-ate**, } *n.* The office of a proconsul, or the  
**Pro-eōn'sul-ship**, } term of his office.

**Pro-erās'ti-nāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **PROCRASTINATED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PROCRASTINATING**.] [Lat. *procrastinare*, *procrastinatum*, from *pro*, forward, and *crastinus*, of to-morrow, from *cras*, to-morrow.] To put off till to-morrow, or from day to day; to defer to a future time.

**Syn.**—To postpone; adjourn; defer; delay; retard; protract; prolong.

**Pro-erās'ti-nāte**, *v. i.* To delay; to be dilatory.

**Pro-erās'ti-nā'tion**, *n.* A putting off to a future time; delay; dilatoriness.

**Pro-erās'ti-nā'tor**, *n.* One who defers the performance of any thing to a future time.

**Pro'ere-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **PROCREATED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PROCREATING**.] [Lat. *procreare*, *procreatum*, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *creare*, to create.] To beget; to generate; to engender.

**Pro'ere-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of begetting; generation of young. [beget.]

**Pro'ere-ā'tive**, *a.* Generative; having the power to

**Pro'ere-ā'tor**, *n.* One who begets; a generator; a sire.

**Pro-erūs'te-an**, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling Procrustes, a celebrated highwayman of Attica, who tied his victims on an iron bed, and, as the case required, either stretched out or cut off their legs to adapt them to its length; hence, reducing by violence to strict conformity to a measure or model.

**Pro'e'tor**, *n.* [Contr. from *procurator*, q. v.] One who is employed to manage the affairs of another; hence, specifically, (*a.*) (*Law.*) An officer employed in admiralty and ecclesiastical causes. (*b.*) (*Eng. Universities & some Amer. Colleges.*) An officer who attends to the morals of the students, and enforces obedience to the college regulations.

**Pro-e'tō'ri-al**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a proctor.

**Pro'e'tor-ship**, *n.* Office or dignity of a proctor.

**Pro-eūm'bent**, *a.* [Lat. *procumbens*, *p. pr.* of *procumbere*, to fall, bend, or lean forward, from *pro*, forward, and *cumbere*, for *cubare*, to lie down.] Lying down or on the face; prone; prostrate.

**Pro-eūr'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being procured.

**Pro'e'u-ra-ry**, *n.* Office or act of a proctor or procurator; vicarious management.

**Pro'e'u-rā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *procuratio*. See **PROCURE**.]

**1.** Act of procuring; procurement. **2.** Management of another's affairs. **3.** The instrument by which a person is empowered to transact the affairs of another. **4.** A sum of money paid to the bishop or archdeacon by incumbents, on account of visitations.

**Pro'e'u-rā'tor**, *n.* **1.** (*Law.*) One who manages another's affairs. [See **PROCTOR**.] **2.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A governor of a province under the emperors; also, a certain officer who had the management of the revenue.

**Pro-eūre'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **PROCURED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PROCURING**.] [Lat. *procurare*, from Lat. *pro*, for, and *curare*, to take care, from *cura*, care.] **1.** To bring into possession; to acquire or provide for one's self or for another. **2.** To contrive and effect; to bring about.

**Syn.**—To gain; get; obtain; acquire; win; earn; attract; effect; cause. See **ATTAIN**.

**Pro-eūre'**, *v. i.* To pimp.

**Pro-eūre'ment**, *n.* Act of procuring; obtainment; management; agency.

**Pro-eūr'er**, *n.* **1.** One who procures or obtains. **2.** A pimp; a pander.

**Pro-eūr'ess**, *n.* A female procurer.

**Pro'd'i-gal**, *a.* [Lat. *prodigus*, from *prodigere*, to drive forth, to squander away, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *agere*, to drive.] **1.** Given to extravagant expenditures; recklessly profuse. **2.** Expended to excess, or without necessity.

**Syn.**—Profuse; lavish; extravagant; free. See **PROFUSE**.

**Pro'd'i-gal**, *n.* One who expends money extravagantly or without necessity; a spendthrift.

**Pro'd'i-gāl'i-ty**, *n.* Extravagance in expenditure, particularly of money; profusion; waste.

**Pro'd'i-gal-ly**, *adv.* In a prodigal manner; extravagantly; lavishly; profusely.

**Pro-dīg'ioūs** (-dij'us), *a.* [Lat. *prodigiosus*, from *prodigium*, a prodigy.] **1.** Of the nature of a prodigy. **2.** Enormous in size, quantity, extent, or the like.

**Syn.**—Huge; enormous; monstrous; portentous; marvelous; amazing; astonishing; wonderful; extraordinary.

**Pro-dīg'ioūs-ly** (-dij'us-), *adv.* **1.** Enormously; wonderfully. **2.** Very much; extremely. [*Colloq.*]

**Pro dīg'ioūs-ness** (-dij'us-), *n.* The state or quality of being prodigious; enormousness of size.

**Pro'd'i-gy**, *n.* [Lat. *prodigium*, for *prodicium*, fr. *prodicere*, to foretell, predict, from *pro*, before, and *dicere*, to say.] **1.** Something extraordinary from which omens are drawn; portent. **2.** Anything wonderful or astonishing, and out of the ordinary course of nature.

**Syn.**—Wonder; miracle; portent; marvel; monster.

**Pro-dūce'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **PRODUCED** (-dūst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PRODUCING**.] [Lat. *producere*, *productum*, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *ducere*, to lead, bring forward.] **1.** To offer to view or notice; to exhibit. **2.** To bring forth; to give birth to; to propagate; to furnish. **3.** To cause to be or to happen. **4.** To manufacture; to prepare for specific uses. **5.** To yield or furnish. **6.** To draw further; to lengthen out; to prolong. **7.** (*Geom.*) To extend;—applied to a line, surface, or solid.

**Syn.**—To breed; bear; yield; exhibit; give; cause; make.

**foōd**, **foōt**; **ûrn**, **ruċe**, **pull**; **çell**, **çhaise**, **eall**, **eecho**; **ġem**, **ġet**; **aç**; **eexist**; **linger**, **link**; **this**.



**Prōd'ūce**, *n.* That which is produced, brought forth, or yielded; result of labor, especially of agricultural labors: hence, *specifically*, agricultural products.

**Pro-dū'cer**, *n.* One who produces or brings forth.

**Pro-dū'ci-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being producible.

**Pro-dū'ci-ble**, *a.* Capable of being produced.

**Pro-dū'ci-ble-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being producible.

**Prōd'uct**, *n.* [Lat. *productum*, from *productus*, p. p. of *producere*. See PRODUCE.] **1.** That which is produced, brought forth, or effected; fruit, whether of growth or labor, either physical or intellectual. **2.** (*Math.*) The number resulting from the multiplication of two or more numbers.

**Syn.**— Produce; yield; result; effect; production; fruit; work; performance.

**Pro-dūc'tile**, *a.* [Lat. *productilis*, from *producere*, to draw or stretch out.] Capable of being extended or prolonged; extensible; ductile.

**Pro-dūc'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act or process of producing. **2.** That which is produced or made; product; fruit of labor. **3.** A lengthening out; a prolongation.

**Syn.**— Product; produce; fruit; work; performance; composition.

**Pro-dūc'tive**, *a.* **1.** Having the quality or power of producing; yielding or furnishing results. **2.** Bringing into being; causing to exist; efficient. **3.** Producing good crops.

**Pro-dūc'tive-ness**, *n.* Quality of being productive.

**Prō'em**, *n.* [Lat. *proemium*, Gr. προίμιον, from πρό, before, and ὄμιος, way, road, strain of a song.] Preface; introduction; prelude.

**Pro-ē'mi-al**, *a.* Introductory; prefatory. [*Rare.*]

**Prōf'a-nā'tion**, *n.* [See PROFANE, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of violating sacred things, or of treating them with contempt or irreverence. **2.** Act of treating with abuse or disrespect.

**Pro-fāne'**, *a.* [Lat. *profanus*, without the temple, unholy, from *pro*, before, and *fanum*, temple.] **1.** Not sacred or holy; hence, relating to matters other than sacred. **2.** Characterized by impurity. **3.** *Especially*, treating sacred things with contempt, disrespect, irreverence, or undue familiarity; hence, *specifically*, taking the name of God in vain; given to swearing.

**Syn.**— Secular; temporal; worldly; unsanctified; unhalloved; unholy; irreligious; irreverent; ungodly; wicked; godless; impious.

**Pro-fāne'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROFANED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROFANING.] **1.** To treat with abuse, irreverence, obloquy, or contempt. **2.** To put to a wrong or unworthy use.

**Syn.**— To desecrate; pollute; defile; violate; debase; dishonor.

**Pro-fāne'ly**, *adv.* With irreverence to sacred things or names; with want of due respect.

**Pro-fāne'ness** (109), *n.* Quality or character of being profane; *especially*, the taking of God's name in vain.

**Pro-fān'er**, *n.* **1.** One who treats sacred things with irreverence. **2.** A polluter; a defiler.

**Pro-fān'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Quality or character of being profane; profaneness; *especially*, the use of profane language; blasphemy. **2.** That which is profane; profane language.

**Pro-fēss'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROFESSED (pro-fēst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROFESSING.] [Lat. *profiteri*, *professus*, from *pro*, before, forward, and *fateri*, to confess, own.] **1.** To make open declaration of; to confess publicly. **2.** To make pretense to; hence, to put on or present an appearance of. **3.** To pretend to knowledge of; to proclaim one's self versed in.

**Pro-fēss'**, *v. i.* To take a profession upon one's self; to confess.

**Pro-fēss'ed-ly**, *adv.* By profession; by avowal.

**Pro-fēss'ion** (-fēsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of professing; open declaration; public avowal. **2.** That which one professes: a declaration; an avowal; a claim. **3.** The occupation, if not mechanical, agricultural, or the like, to which one devotes himself. **4.** The collective body of persons engaged in a calling.

**Syn.**— Acknowledgment; avowal; employment; vocation; occupation; office.

**Pro-fēss'ion-al** (-fēsh'un-), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a profession or to a calling. **2.** Professed; being by profession; avowed. [calling.]

**Pro-fēss'ion-al-ly** (-fēsh'un-), *adv.* By profession or

**Pro-fēss'or**, *n.* **1.** One who makes open profession of his sentiments or opinions; *especially*, one who makes a formal profession of religion. **2.** A public teacher of any science

or branch of learning; *especially*, a college officer, who instructs students in a particular branch of learning.

**Prōf'es-sō'ri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a professor.

**Pro-fēss'or-shīp**, *n.* Office of a professor or public teacher.

**Prōf'fer**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROFFERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROFFERING.] [Lat. *profferre*, to bring forth or forward, to offer, from *pro*, forward, and *ferre*, to bring.] To offer for acceptance; to propose to give.

**Syn.**— To offer; tender; propose; essay.

**Prōf'fer**, *n.* An offer made; something proposed for acceptance by another.

**Pro-fi'ciençe** (-fīsh'ens), } *n.* State or quality of be-  
**Pro-fi'cien-çy** (-fīsh'en-sy), } ing proficient; improve-  
ment; progression in knowledge.

**Pro-fi'cient** (-fīsh'ent), *a.* Well advanced in any branch of knowledge or skill; well-skilled; versed.

**Pro-fi'cient** (-fīsh'ent), *n.* [Lat. *proficiens*, p. pr. of *proficere*, to go forward, make progress, from *pro*, forward, and *facere*, to make.] One who has made considerable advances in any business, art, science, or branch of learning; an expert; an adept.

**Prō'file** (prō'fil or prō'feel), *n.* [From Lat. *pro*, or *per*, and *filum*, a thread, an outline, shape.] **1.** An outline or contour. **2.** (*Paint. & Sculp.*) A head or portrait represented sidewise or in a side view.

**Prō'file** (prō'fil or prō'feel), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROFILED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROFILING.] To draw the outline of; to draw in profile.

**Prō'fil-ist**, *n.* One who takes profiles.

**Prōf'it**, *n.* [From Lat. *profectus*, advance, progress, profit, from *proficere*, *profectum*. See PROFICIENT.] **1.** Acquisition beyond expenditure; in commerce, pecuniary gain in any transaction or occupation. **2.** Valuable results; useful consequences.

**Syn.**— Benefit; avail; service; improvement; advancement; gain; emolument.

**Prōf'it**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROFITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROFITING.] To be of service to; to be good to; to help on; to benefit.

**Prōf'it**, *v. i.* **1.** To gain advantage; to make improvement. **2.** To be of use or advantage; to bring good.

**Prōf'it-a-ble**, *a.* Yielding or bringing profit or gain.

**Syn.**— Gainful; lucrative; useful; advantageous; productive; serviceable; improving.

**Prōf'it-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being profitable.

**Prōf'it-a-bly**, *adv.* In a profitable manner; gainfully; usefully; advantageously.

**Prōf'it-less**, *a.* Void of profit, gain, or advantage.

**Prōf'li-ga-çy**, *n.* Condition or quality of being profligate; a very vicious course of life.

**Syn.**— Lavishness; prodigality; extravagance; overabundance; exuberance.

**Prof'li-gate**, *a.* [Lat. *profligatus*, p. p. of *profligare*, to strike or dash to the ground, from *pro*, forward, and *fligere*, to strike, to strike down.] Abandoned to vice; openly and shamelessly immoral or vicious.

**Syn.**— Abandoned; corrupt; dissolute; vitiated; depraved; vicious; wicked. See ABANDONED.

**Prōf'li-gate**, *n.* An abandoned man; a vicious person.

**Prōf'li-gate-ly**, *adv.* In a profligate manner.

**Pro-found'**, *a.* [Lat. *profundus*, from *pro*, before, forward, and *fundus*, the bottom.] **1.** Descending far below the surface. **2.** Low bending; very low. **3.** Characterized by intensity; deeply felt. **4.** Intellectually deep; reaching to the bottom of a matter. **5.** Exhibiting or expressing deep humility.

**Syn.**— Deep; lowly; humble; learned; thorough; penetrating.

**Pro-found'**, *n.* **1.** The deep; the abyss. **2.** *Especially*, the sea; the ocean.

**Pro-found'ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a profound manner; deeply. **2.** With deep penetration or knowledge.

**Pro-found'ness**, *n.* The quality of being profound; profundity; depth.

**Pro-fūn'di-ty**, *n.* Condition or quality of being profound; depth of place, of knowledge, of science, of feeling, and the like.

**Pro-fūse'**, *a.* [Lat. *profusus*, p. p. of *profundere*, to pour forth or out, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *fundere*, to pour.] **1.** Very liberal; giving without stint. **2.** Liberal to excess; — often in a bad sense.

**Syn.**— Lavish; exuberant; bountiful; prodigal; extravagant. — *Profuse* denotes pouring out (as money, &c.) with great fullness or exuberance; as, *profuse* in his expenditures, thanks, promises, &c. *Lavish* is stronger, implying unnecessary or wasteful excess; as, *lavish* of his bounties, favors, praises, &c. *Prodigality* is stronger still, denoting



unmeasured or reckless profusion; as, *prodigal* of one's strength, life, or blood, to secure some object.

**Pro-fuse'ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a profuse manner; lavishly; prodigally. **2.** With exuberance; with great abundance.

**Pro-fuse'ness**, *n.* **1.** Extravagant expenditures; prodigality. **2.** Great abundance; profusion.

**Pro-fū'sion**, *n.* **1.** Act of one who is profuse; prodigality; extravagance of expenditures. **2.** Rich abundance; exuberant plenty.

**Prög**, *v. i.* [D. *praghen*, Ger. *prachen*, *prachern*, to beg, allied to Lat. *procare*, *procarī*, to ask.] **1.** To wander about and beg. **2.** To steal; to filch.

**Prög**, *n.* Victuals or provisions sought by begging, or found by wandering about; food; supplies. [*Low.*]

**Prög**, *n.* One who seeks his victuals by wandering and begging.

**Pro-gēn'i-tor**, *n.* [Lat., from *progignere*, *progenitum*, to bring forth, to beget, from *pro*, forth, and *gignere*, to beget.] An ancestor in the direct line; a forefather.

**Prög'e-ny**, *n.* Descendants of the human kind, or offspring of other animals; offspring.

**Prog-nō'sis**, *n.* [Gr. *πρόγνωσις*, from *προγινώσκειν*, to know beforehand, from *πρό*, before, and *γινώσκειν*, to know.] (*Med.*) Act or art of foretelling the course and event of a disease, by particular symptoms.

**Prog-nōs'tie**, *a.* Indicating something future by signs or symptoms.

**Prog-nōs'tie**, *n.* **1.** A sign by which a future event may be known or foretold; hence, a prediction. **2.** (*Med.*) A symptom indicating the course and event of a disease.

**Syn.**— Sign; omen; presage; token; indication.

**Prog-nōs'tie-āte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROGNOSTICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROGNOSTICATING.] [See *supra.*] To indicate as future; to foretell from signs or symptoms.

**Syn.**— To foreshow; foretold; betoken; forebode; presage; predict; prophesy.

**Prog-nōs'ti-eā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of foreshowing or foretelling something future by present signs. **2.** A foretoken; previous sign.

**Prog-nōs'ti-eā'tor**, *n.* One who prognosticates.

**Prō'gram**, *n.* Same as PROGRAMME, q. v.

**Prō'grā'mme**, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *πρόγραμμα*, fr. *προγράφειν*, to write before or in public, from *πρό*, before, forth, and *γράφειν*, to write.] A brief outline or explanation of the order to be pursued, or the subjects embraced, in any public exercise.

**Prög'ress**, *n.* [Lat. *progressus*, from *progredi*, to go forth or forward, from *pro*, forward, and *gradi*, to step, go.] **1.** A moving or going forward; as, (*a.*) In actual space, &c. (*b.*) In the growth of an animal or plant. (*c.*) In knowledge. (*d.*) In business of any kind. (*e.*) Toward completeness or perfection. **2.** A journey of state, made by a sovereign through parts of his own dominions.

**Syn.**— Advancement; improvement; proficiency; motion.

**Pro-grē'ss'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROGRESSED (-grēst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROGRESSING.] **1.** To make progress; to move forward; to proceed; to advance; to go on. **2.** To make improvement.

**Pro-grēs'sion** (-grēsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of moving forward; motion onward. **2.** Course; passage. **3.** (*Math.*) Continued proportion, arithmetical, geometrical, or harmonical. **4.** (*Mus.*) A regular succession of chords, or movement of the parts in harmony.

*Arithmetical progression*, a progression in which the terms increase or decrease by equal difference. — *Geometrical progression*, a progression in which the terms increase or decrease by equal ratios. — *Harmonical progression*, a progression in which the terms are the reciprocals of quantities in arithmetical progression.

**Syn.**— Improvement; advancement; course.

**Pro-grēs'sion-al**, *a.* Tending to progress; having capacity of advancing; relating to progression.

**Pro-grē'ss'ive**, *a.* **1.** Moving forward; advancing; evincing progress. **2.** Improving. [*progress.*]

**Pro-grē'ss'ive-ly**, *adv.* In a progressive manner; with

**Pro-grē'ss'ive-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being progressive; an advancing; state of improvement.

**Pro-hib'it**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROHIBITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROHIBITING.] [Lat. *prohibere*, *prohibitum*, fr. *pro*, before, forth, and *habere*, to have, hold.] **1.** To forbid; to interdict by authority. **2.** To hinder; to debar; to prevent; to preclude.

**Syn.**— To forbid. — To *forbid* is Anglo-Saxon, and is more familiar; to *prohibit* is Latin, and is more formal or official. A parent *forbids* his child to be out late at night; he *prohibits* his intercourse with the profane and vicious.

**Pro-hib'it-er**, *n.* One who prohibits or forbids.

**Prō'hi-bī'tion** (-bīsh'un), *n.* Act of forbidding or interdicting; interdict.

**Pro-hib'it-ive**, } *a.* Tending to prohibit, forbid, or  
**Pro-hib'it-o-ry**, } exclude; forbidding; implying prohibition.

**Pro-jēet'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROJECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROJECTING.] [Lat. *projicere*, *projectum*, fr. *pro*, forward, and *jacere*, to throw.] **1.** To throw out; to cast forward. **2.** To scheme; to devise. **3.** To draw or exhibit, as the form of any thing. **4.** To exhibit in a striking way by the aid of another object.

**Syn.**— To contrive; plan; purpose; design; delineate.

**Pro-jēet'**, *v. i.* To shoot forward; to extend beyond something else; to jut.

**Prōj'ect**, *n.* **1.** That which is projected or designed; something intended or devised. **2.** An idle scheme; a design not practicable.

**Syn.**— Design; scheme; plan; purpose.— A *project* is something of a practical nature thrown out for consideration as to its being done. A *design* is a project when matured and settled, as a thing to be accomplished. An ingenious man has many *projects*, but, if governed by sound sense, will be slow in forming them into *designs*. See also SCHEME.

**Pro-jēet'ile**, *a.* [See PROJECT, *v. t.*] **1.** Impelling forward. **2.** Given by impulse; impelled forward.

**Pro-jēet'ile**, *n.* **1.** A body projected through the air, as a cannon-ball. **2. pl.** (*Mech.*) That part of mechanics which treats of the motion, range, &c., of bodies thrown by an impelling force above the earth.

**Pro-jēe'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of throwing or shooting forward. **2.** A part jutting out, as of a building. **3.** Act of scheming; plan; scheme. **4.** Representation of something; delineation; plan; especially, the representation of any object on a perspective plane.

**Pro-jēet'or**, *n.* **1.** One who forms a scheme or design. **2.** Hence, one who forms wild or impracticable schemes.

**Pro-jēt'ure** (53), *n.* A jutting beyond the line or surface of something else.

**Prō'lāte**, *a.* [Lat. *prolatus*, *p. p.* of *proferre*, to bring forth, to extend.] Stretched out; extended; especially, elongated in the direction of a line joining the poles.

**Prō'leg**, *n.* [Lat. *pro*, for, and Eng. *leg.*] (*Entom.*) The fleshy prominence, which represents a leg in the hinder segments of caterpillars.

**Pro-lēp'sis**, *n.* [Gr. *πρόληψις*, from *προλαμβάνειν*, to take beforehand, fr. *πρό*, before, and *λαμβάνειν*, to take.] **1.** (*Rhet.*) A figure by which objections are anticipated or prevented. **2.** An error in chronology, when an event is dated before the actual time. **3.** A necessary truth or assumption.

**Pro-lēp'tic**, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to prolepsis, or an-  
**Pro-lēp'tic-al**, } ticipation. **2.** Previous; antecedent.

**Pro-lēp'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* By way of anticipation.

**Prō'létaire** (prō'lā'tār'), *n.* [Fr. See *infra.*] One of the common people; a low person; the commonalty as an influence or estate in a country.

**Prō'l'e-tā'ri-an**, *a.* [Lat. *proletarius*, from *proles*, offspring; belonging to the commonalty; hence, mean; vile, vulgar. [*Rare.*]

**Prō'l'i-cīde**, *n.* [Lat. *proles*, offspring, and *cadere*, to cut down, kill.] The crime of destroying one's offspring either in the womb or after birth.

**Pro-lif'er-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *proles*, offspring, and *ferre*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Bearing offspring;—applied to a flower from within which another is produced, or a branch from which another rises.

**Pro-lif'ie**, *a.* [Lat. *proles*, offspring, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** Producing young or fruit; generative; fruitful; productive. **2.** Serving to produce; fruitful of results; active.

**Pro-lif'ie-al**, *a.* Prolific.

**Pro-lif'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a prolific manner; fruitfully.

**Pro-lif'i-eā'tion**, *n.* The generation of young or of plants.

**Pro-lif'ie-ness**, *n.* The state of being prolific.

**Pro-lix'** (114), *a.* [Lat. *prolixus*, extended, long, from *pro*, before, forward, and *laxus*, loose, wide.] **1.** Extending to a great length. **2.** Indulging in protracted discourse.

**Syn.**— Long; diffuse; prolonged; protracted; tedious; tiresome; wearisome.— A *prolix* writer delights in circumlocution, extended detail, and trifling particulars. A *diffuse* writer is fond of amplifying, and abounds in epithets, figures, and illustrations. *Diffuseness* often arises from an exuberance of imagination; *prolixity* is almost always connected with a want of it. *Prolixity* is one of the worst qualities of style; *diffuseness* is not necessarily a fault, but requires uncommon genius to relieve it from being wearisome.



**Pro-lix'i-ty**, *n.* State or quality of being prolix; great length; minute detail.

**Pro-lix'ly**, *adv.* In a prolix manner; at great length.

**Pro-lix'ness**, *n.* Quality of being prolix; prolixity.

**Prō'lō-eū'tor**, or **Pro-lōe'u-tor**, *n.* [Lat., from *proloqui*, *prolocutus*, from *pro*, before, for, and *loqui*, to speak.] **1.** One who speaks for another. **2.** The speaker or chairman of a convocation.

**Prō'lō-eū'tor-shīp**, or **Pro-lōe'u-tor-shīp**, *n.* The office or station of a prolocutor.

**Prō'lōgue** (prō'log), *n.* [Gr. *πρόλογος*, from *προλέγειν*, to say beforehand, from *πρό*, before, and *λέγειν*, to say.] The preface or introduction to a discourse or performance; *especially*, the poem spoken before a dramatic performance or play begins.

**Pro-lōng'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROLONGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROLONGING.] [Low Lat. *prolongare*, from Lat. *pro*, before, forth, and *longus*, long.] **1.** To lengthen in time; to extend the duration of. **2.** To put off to a distant time. **3.** To extend in space or length.

**Syn.** — To delay; protract; procrastinate; defer; postpone.

**Prō'lon-gā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of lengthening in time or space. **2.** Extension of time by delay or postponement.

**Pro-lōng'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, lengthens.

**Pro-lū'sion**, *n.* [Lat. *prolusio*, from *proludere*, to prelude; *pro*, before, and *ludere*, to play.] A trial before the principal performance; a prelude; hence, trial, essay.

**Prōm'e-nāde'**, or **Prōm'e-nāde'**, *n.* [Fr., from *promener*, to lead, take for a walk, *se promener*, to walk, from Lat. *prominare*, to drive forward or along, from *pro*, forward, and *minare*, to drive animals.] **1.** A walk for amusement or exercise. **2.** A place for walking.

**Prōm'e-nāde'**, or **Prōm'e-nāde'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROMENADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROMENADING.] To walk for amusement or exercise.

**Promē'the-an**, *a.* **1.** Of, or pertaining to, Prometheus, fabled by the poets to have formed men of clay, to whom he gave life by means of fire stolen from heaven. **2.** Having a life-giving quality; inspiring.

**Prōm'i-nence**, *n.* **1.** State of standing out from the surface of something; conspicuousness. **2.** That which stands out or is conspicuous; a protuberance.

**Prōm'i-nent**, *a.* [Lat. *promineus*, *p. pr.* of *prominere*, to jut out, to project, from *pro*, before, forward, and *minere*, to jut, project.] **1.** Standing out beyond the line or surface of something. **2.** Hence, likely to attract attention from size or position. **3.** Eminent; distinguished above others.

**Syn.** — Protuberant; full; large; conspicuous; chief.

**Prōm'i-nent-ly**, *adv.* In a prominent manner; eminently; conspicuously.

**Pro-mis'e-u-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *promiscuus*, from *pro*, before, forward, forth, for, and *miscere*, to mix.] **1.** Consisting of individuals united in a body or mass without order. **2.** Distributed or applied without order or discrimination; common.

**Syn.** — Mixed; common; indiscriminate; confused.

**Pro-mis'e-u-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In a promiscuous manner; without order; indiscriminately.

**Prōm'ise**, *n.* **1.** A declaration, written or verbal, made by one person to another, which binds the person who makes it to do or forbear a specified act. **2.** A binding declaration of something to be done or given for another's benefit. **3.** Ground or basis of hope. **4.** Bestowal or fulfillment of what is promised.

**Prōm'ise**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROMISED (prōm'ist); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROMISING.] [Lat. *promittere*, *promissum*, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *mittere*, to send.] **1.** To engage to do, give, make, or to refrain from doing, giving, or making, or the like. **2.** To afford reason to expect; to assure. **3.** To pledge or engage to bestow.

**Prōm'ise**, *v. i.* **1.** To give assurance by a promise. **2.** To afford hopes or expectations.

**Prōm'is-ee'**, *n.* One to whom a promise is made.

**Prōm'is-er**, *n.* One who promises.

**Prōm'is-ōr** (127), *n.* (*Law.*) One who engages or undertakes; a promiser.

**Prōm'is-so-ry** (50), *a.* Containing a promise or binding declaration of something to be done or forborne.

*Promissory note* (*Law.*), a written promise to pay to some person named, and at a time specified therein, a certain sum of money, absolutely and at all events.

**Prōm'on-to-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *promontorium*, from *pro*, before, and *mons*, *montis*, mountain.] (*Geog.*) A high point of land or rock projecting into the sea; a headland.

**Pro-mōte'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROMOTED; *p. pr. &*

*vb. n.* PROMOTING.] [Lat. *promovere*, *promotum*, from *pro*, forward, and *movere*, to move.] **1.** To contribute to the growth, enlargement, or excellence of, as any thing valuable; to forward; to advance. **2.** To exalt in station, rank, or honor.

**Syn.** — To forward; advance; encourage; excite; elevate; raise; prefer.

**Pro-mōt'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, promotes.

**Pro-mō'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of promoting, advancing, or encouraging; the act of exalting. **2.** Condition of being advanced, encouraged, or exalted in honor.

**Syn.** — Advancement; encouragement; assistance; elevation.

**Pro-mō'tive**, *a.* Tending to advance or promote; tending to encourage.

**Prompt** (84), *a.* [*compar.* PROMPTER; *superl.* PROMPT-EST.] [Lat. *promptus*, prop. brought to light, exposed to view; hence, visible, evident, at hand, ready, *p. p.* of *promere*, to take or bring forth, from *pro*, forth, and *emere*, to take.] **1.** Ready and quick to act as occasion demands; acting with cheerful alacrity. **2.** Quickly, readily, or cheerfully performed.

**Syn.** — Ready; expeditious; quick; agile; alert; brisk; nimble. — One who is *ready* is prepared at the moment. One who is *prompt* is prepared beforehand, so as to start at the moment into decisive action. One who is *expeditious* carries through an undertaking with a steady, rapid progress.

**Prompt**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROMPTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROMPTING.] **1.** To move or excite to action or exertion. **2.** To suggest to the mind. **3.** *Especially*, to assist, as a speaker or a learner when at a loss.

**Syn.** — To incite; instigate; remind; dictate.

**Prompt'er**, *n.* One who prompts; *especially*, one who assists speakers, or actors in a play, when at a loss.

**Prompt'i-tūde** (30), *n.* **1.** Quality of being prompt; quickness of decision and action when occasion demands. **2.** Cheerful alacrity.

**Prompt'ly**, *adv.* Readily; quickly; expeditiously.

**Prompt'ness**, *n.* **1.** Promptitude; readiness. **2.** Cheerful willingness; alacrity.

**Pro-mūl'gāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROMULGATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROMULGATING.] [Lat. *promulgare*, *promulgatum*, for *proulgare*. Cf. DIVULGE.] To make known by open declaration, as laws, decrees, or tidings.

**Syn.** — To announce; publish; declare; proclaim. See ANNOUNCE.

**Prō'mul-gā'tion**, *n.* Act of promulgating; publication; open declaration.

**Prō'mul-gā'tor**, *n.* One who promulgates, proclaims, or publishes.

**Pro-mūl'ge'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROMULGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROMULGING.] [See PROMULGATE.] To promulgate. [*Rare.*]

**Pro-mūl'ger**, *n.* One who promulges or promulgates.

**Prōne**, *a.* [Lat. *pronus*.] **1.** Bending forward; inclined; **2.** Flat on the face; lying with the face downward. **3.** Headlong; running downward. **4.** Sloping, with reference to a line or surface; inclined. **5.** Inclined; disposed; — usually in an ill sense.

**Prōne'ly**, *adv.* In a prone manner or position.

**Prōne'ness** (109), *n.* State of being prone; inclination of mind, heart, or temper; propension; disposition.

**Prōng**, *n.* [D. *prangen*, to pinch, press. Cf. PREEN.] **1.** A sharp-pointed instrument. **2.** The tine of a fork or of a similar instrument. **3.** A pointed projection.

**Pro-nōm'i-nal**, *a.* [Lat. *pronominalis*. See PRONOUN.] Belonging to, or partaking of, the nature of a pronoun.

**Prō'noun**, *n.* [Lat. *pronomēn*, from *pro*, for, and *nomen*, a name, noun.] (*Gram.*) A word used instead of a noun or name, to prevent the repetition of it.

**Pro-nounce'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PRONOUNCED (pronounst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRONOUNCING.] [Lat. *pronunciare*, from *pro*, before, forth, and *nunciare*, to announce.] **1.** To utter articulately; to speak distinctly. **2.** To utter formally, officially, or solemnly. **3.** To speak or utter rhetorically. **4.** To declare or affirm.

**Syn.** — To deliver; utter; speak. See DELIVER.

**Pro-nounce'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being pronounced or uttered.

**Pro-nounced'** (pronounst'), *a.* [Fr. *prononcé*.] Strongly marked; decided. [*A Gallicism.*]

**Pro-noun'cer**, *n.* One who utters or declares.

**Pro-noun'cing**, *p. a.* Teaching or indicating pronunciation.

**Pro-nūn'ci-a-mēn'to**, *n.* [See *infra*.] A proclamation; a manifesto. See PRONUNCIAMIENTO.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, all, what; ěre, vell, tērm; pique, fīrm; sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf,



**Pro-nun'ci-ä'mi-ën'to** (-nōōn'the-ä'-), *n.* [Sp. See PRONOUNCE.] A proclamation or manifesto; a formal announcement or declaration.

**Pro-nūm'ci-ä'tion** (-shü-ä'shun), *n.* [Lat. *pronunciatio*. See PRONOUNCE.] 1. Act of uttering with articulation; utterance. 2. Mode of uttering words or sentences. 3. (*Rhet.*) Art or manner of uttering a discourse publicly with propriety and gracefulness.

**Pro-nūm'ci-a-tive** (-shī-), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, pronunciation.

**Prōof**, *n.* [Lat. *proba*, from *probare*, to prove. See PROVE.] 1. Any effort, process, or operation designed to establish or discover a fact or truth; test; trial. 2. That degree of evidence which produces belief. 3. Impenetrability of physical bodies. 4. Firmness of mind; stability not to be shaken. 5. Act of testing the strength of alcoholic spirits; also, the degree of strength. 6. (*Print.*) A trial impression from type, an engraved plate, &c., taken for correction.

**Syn.**—Testimony; evidence; reason; argument; trial; demonstration.

**Prōof**, *a.* Firm or successful in resisting.

**Prōof'less**, *a.* Wanting sufficient evidence to induce belief.

**Prōof'-sheet**, *n.* See PROOF, 6.

**Prōp**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROPPED (prōpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROPPING.] [D. *proppen*, H. Ger. *pfropfen*, to cram, stuff, thrust into, stop.] 1. To support or prevent from falling by placing something under or against. 2. Hence, to sustain; to support.

**Syn.**—To stay; uphold.

**Prōp**, *n.* That which sustains an incumbent weight; that on which any thing rests for support.

**Syn.**—Stay; support; staff; pillar.

**Prōp'a-ga-ble**, *a.* Capable of being propagated.

**Prōp'a-gān'dā**, *n.* [See PROPAGATE.] A society in Rome, popularly so called, charged with the management of the Roman Catholic missions.

**Prōp'a-gān'diſm**, *n.* Art or practice of propagating tenets or principles.

**Prōp'a-gān'dist**, *n.* One who devotes himself to the spread of any system of principles.

**Prōp'a-gāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROPAGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROPAGATING.] [Lat. *propagare*, *propagatum*.] 1. To continue or multiply by generation or successive production. 2. To cause to spread or extend. 3. To spread from person to person; to extend the knowledge of.

**Syn.**—To multiply; continue; increase; spread; diffuse; disseminate; promote.

**Prōp'a-gāte**, *v. i.* To have young or issue; to be produced or multiplied by generation.

**Prōp'a-gā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of propagating. 2. The spreading or extension of any thing.

**Syn.**—Production; generation; extension; spread; increase.

**Prōp'a-gā'tor**, *n.* One who propagates.

**Prōp'el'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROPELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROPELLING.] [Lat. *propellere*, from *pro*, forward, and *pellere*, to drive.] To drive forward; to urge or press onward by force.

**Prōp'el'ler**, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, propels. 2. A contrivance for propelling a steamboat, consisting of a revolving screw placed in the stern. 3. A steamboat thus propelled.

**Prōp'end'en-çy**, *n.* A leaning toward; inclination; tendency of desire to any thing.

**Prōp'ense'**, *a.* [Lat. *propensus*, *p. p.* of *propendere*, fr. *pro*, forward, forth, and *pendere*, to hang.] Inclined; disposed either to good or evil; prone.

**Prōp'ense'ness**, *n.* Quality of being propense; propensity; inclination.

**Prōp'ën'sion**, } *n.* State of being propense or inclined;  
**Prōp'ën'si-ty**, } natural inclination.

**Syn.**—Disposition; bias; proclivity; proneness.

**Prōp'er**, *a.* [Lat. *proprius*.] 1. Belonging to as one's own; own. 2. Belonging to the natural or essential constitution of. 3. Especially, befitting one's nature, property, &c. 4. Adapted to the ends of order, comfort, taste, beauty, morality, and the like. 5. Precise; formal; according to usage. 6. Well formed; handsome. [*Obs.*] 7. Pertaining to one of a species, but not common to the whole; not appellative.

**Syn.**—Peculiar; fit; adapted; just; right; accurate, &c.

**Prōp'er-ly**, *adv.* 1. In a proper manner; suitably; fitly. 2. In a strict sense; strictly.

**Prōp'er-ness**, *n.* The quality of being proper.

**Prōp'er-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *proprietas*. See *supra*.] 1. That which is proper to any thing; a peculiar quality of any thing. 2. An acquired or artificial quality. 3. That which is peculiar to any person; that to which a person has a legal title; thing owned. 4. Exclusive right of possessing; ownership. 5. Possession held in one's own right. 6. An estate, whether in lands, goods, or money. 7. Nearness or right. 8. A piece of land with the appurtenant buildings.

**Syn.**—Attributes; quality; goods; possessions; riches; wealth.

**Prōph'e-çy**, *n.* [Lat. *prophetia*, Gr. *προφητεία*, from *προφητεύειν*, to prophesy, from *προφήτης*, prophet, *q. v.*] 1. A declaration of something to come; especially, an inspired foretelling. 2. (*Script.*) A book of prophecies; a history. 3. Public interpretation of Scripture; preaching.

**Syn.**—A foretelling; prediction; prognostication; exhortation; instruction.

**Prōph'e-sī'er**, *n.* One who prophesies or predicts events.

**Prōph'e-sy** (54), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROPHESED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROPHESYING.] To foretell, as future; to predict.

**Prōph'e-sy**, *v. i.* 1. To utter predictions. 2. (*Script.*) To instruct in religious doctrines; to preach; to exhort.

**Prōph'et**, *n.* [Lat. *propheta*, Gr. *προφήτης*, lit. one who speaks for another, esp. for a god, and interprets his will to man, fr. *προφάναι*, to say or speak for, from *πρό*, for, and *φάναι*, to say or speak.] 1. One who prophesies, or foretells events; a predictor; a foreteller. 2. An interpreter.

**Prōph'et-ess**, *n.* A female prophet.

**Prōph'ēt'ic**, } *a.* Containing, or pertaining to,  
**Prōph'ēt'ic-al**, } prophecy;—used with *of* before the thing foretold.

**Prōph'ēt'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In a prophetic manner.

**Prōph'ēt'ic-al-ness**, *n.* The quality of being prophetic; power or capacity to foretell.

**Prōph'y-läe'tic**, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which preserves or defends against disease; a preventive.

**Prōph'y-läe'tic**, } *a.* [Gr. *προφυλακτικός*, from *προ-*  
**Prōph'y-läe'tic-al**, } *φυλάσσειν*, to guard against, from *πρό*, before, and *φύλασσειν*, to guard.] (*Med.*) Defending from disease; preventive.

**Prō-piū'qui-ty** (-pīnk'wī-), *n.* [Lat. *propinquitas*, from *propinquus*, near, neighboring, fr. *prope*, near.] Nearness in place, time, or relationship; neighborhood; proximity.

**Prō-pī'ti-a-ble** (-pīsh'ī-), *a.* Capable of being propitiated.

**Prō-pī'ti-āte** (-pīsh'ī-āt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROPITIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROPITIATING.] [Lat. *propitiare*, *propitiatum*, from *propitius*, favorable.] To appease and render favorable; to make propitious.

**Prō-pī'ti-ā'tion** (-pīsh'ī-), *n.* 1. Act of propitiating or making propitious. 2. (*Theol.*) The atonement or atoning sacrifice.

**Prō-pī'ti-ā'tor** (-pīsh'ī-), *n.* One who propitiates.

**Prō-pī'ti-a-to-ry** (-pīsh'ī-), *a.* Having the power to make propitious; pertaining to, or employed in, propitiation; expiatory.

**Prō-pī'ti-a-to-ry** (-pīsh'ī-), *n.* (*Jewish Antiq.*) The mercy-seat; the lid or cover of the ark of the covenant; the symbol of the propitiated Jehovah.

**Prō-pī'tiōūs** (-pīsh'ūs), *a.* [Lat. *propitius*, probably fr. *prope*, near.] 1. Favorable; kind. 2. Ready to forgive sins and bestow blessings. 3. Favorable.

**Syn.**—Auspicious; favorable; kind.—*Auspicious* (from the ancient idea of *auspices*, or omens) denotes "indicative of success," or "favored by incidental occurrences;" as, an *auspicious* opening; an *auspicious* event. *Propitious* denotes that which efficaciously protects us in some undertaking, speeds our exertions, and decides our success.

**Prō-pī'tiōūs-ly** (-pīsh'ūs), *adv.* In a propitious manner.

**Prō-po-lis**, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *πόπολις*, from *πρό*, before, and *πόλις*, city.] A resinous substance of a reddish color, used by bees to stop crevices in their hives, &c.

**Prō-pō'nent**, *n.* [Lat. *proponens*, *p. pr.* of *proponere*, to propose.] One who makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition.

**Prō-pōr'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *proportio*, from *pro*, before, and *portio*, part or share. See PORTION.] 1. Arrangement of parts; relation of one portion to another, or to the whole, with respect to magnitude or quantity. 2. Equal or just share; lot. 3. Symmetrical arrangement, distribution, or adjustment. 4. (*Math.*) (*a.*) Equality or similarity of ratios, especially of geometrical ratios. (*b.*)

foōd, foōt; ūrn, ryde, pull; çell çhaise, eall, echo; ġem, ġet; aſ; exiſt; linger, link; thiſ



The rule of three, in arithmetic, in which the three given terms, together with the one sought, are proportional.

In *proportion*, according as; to the degree that.

**Syn.**—Symmetry.—The idea of *adaptation* is common to both these words, but *symmetry* denotes *beautiful* adaptation, an idea not always embraced in the word *proportion*.

**Pro-pōr'tion**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROPORTIONED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROPORTIONING.] **1.** To adjust in a suitable proportion. **2.** To form with symmetry or suitability.

**Pro-pōr'tion-a-ble**, *a.* **1.** Capable of being proportioned or made proportional. **2.** Proportional.

**Pro-pōr'tion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* State of being proportionable.

**Pro-pōr'tion-a-bly**, *adv.* According to proportion or comparative relation.

**Pro-pōr'tion-al**, *a.* **1.** Having a due proportion or comparative relation. **2.** Relating to, or securing, proportion. **3.** (*Math.*) Having the same or a constant, ratio.

**Syn.**—Proportionate; corresponding; symmetrical; suitable.

**Pro-pōr'tion-al**, *n.* **1.** (*Math.*) Any number or quantity in a proportion. **2.** (*Chem.*) The same as *equivalent*. See EQUIVALENT.

**Pro-pōr'tion-ā'l'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being in proportion.

**Pro-pōr'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* In proportion; in due degree.

**Pro-pōr'tion-ate**, *a.* Adjusted to something else, according to a proportion.

**Syn.**—Proportional; equal; symmetrical; corresponding.

**Pro-pōr'tion-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROPORTIONATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROPORTIONATING.] To make proportional; to proportion.

**Pro-pōr'tion-ate-ly**, *adv.* In a proportionate manner.

**Pro-pōr'tion-ate-ness**, *n.* Suitableness of proportions.

**Pro-pōs'al**, *n.* That which is proposed, offered, or propounded for consideration or acceptance.

**Syn.**—Proposition; offer; proffer; tender; overture. See PROPOSITION.

**Pro-pōse'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROPOSED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROPOSING.] [Lat. *proponere*, *propositum*, to put forth; to set or lay out, from *pro*, before, forth, and *ponere*, *positum*, to put, but influenced by Lat. *pausare*, to pause.] **1.** To offer for consideration, discussion, acceptance, or adoption. **2.** To purpose; to intend. [*Recent.*]

**Pro-pōse'**, *v. t.* **1.** To lay schemes. **2.** To offer one's self in marriage.

**Pro-pōs'er**, *n.* One who makes a proposition.

**Prōp'o-sī'tion** (-zīsh'un), *n.* **1.** That which is proposed; that which is offered, as for consideration, acceptance, or adoption. **2.** (*Gram. & Logic.*) A complete sentence: a subject and predicate united by a copula. **3.** (*Math.*) A statement in terms either of a truth to be demonstrated or of an operation to be performed.

**Syn.**—Proposal.—*Proposition* and *proposal* mark different forms or stages of a negotiation. A *proposition* is something presented for discussion or consideration; a *proposal* is some definite thing offered by one party to be accepted or rejected by the other. If the *proposition* is favorably received, it is usually followed by *proposals* which complete the arrangement.

**Prōp'o-sī'tion-al** (-zīsh'un-), *a.* Pertaining to, or in the nature of, a proposition.

**Pro-pound'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROPOUNDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROPOUNDING.] [Lat. *proponere*. See PROPOSE.] **1.** To lay before; to offer for consideration; to propose. **2.** (*Congregational Churches.*) To propose or name as a candidate for admission to communion with a church.

**Pro-pound'er**, *n.* One who proposes or offers.

**Pro-prī'e-ta-ry**, *n.* [See PROPRIETY.] **1.** A proprietor or owner. **2.** A body of proprietors taken collectively.

**Pro-prī'e-ta-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to a proprietor.

**Pro-prī'e-tor**, *n.* One who has the legal right or exclusive title to any thing, whether in possession or not; an owner.

**Pro-prī'e-tor-shīp**, *n.* State of being proprietor.

**Pro-prī'e-tress**, *n.* A female proprietor.

**Pro-prī'e-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *proprietas*. See PROPERTY.] Suitableness to an acknowledged or correct standard or rule; consonance with established principles, rules, or customs.

**Syn.**—Fitness; suitableness; decorum; justness; accuracy.

**Pro-pūgn'** (-pūn'), *v. t.* [Lat. *propugnare*, from *pro*, for, and *pugnare*, to fight.] To contend for; to defend; to vindicate.

**Pro-pūgn'er** (-pūn'-), *n.* A defender; a vindicator.

**Pro-pūl'sion**, *n.* [See PROPEL.] The act of driving forward.

**Pro-pūl'sive**, *a.* Tending or having power to propel.

**Prō-ro-gā'tion**, *n.* Continuance of Parliament from one session to another; adjournment. [*Eng.*]

**Pro-rōgue'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROROGUED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROROGUING.] [Lat. *prorogare*, from Lat. *pro*, forward, and *rogare*, to ask one for his opinion, vote, or about a law.] **1.** To protract; to prolong; to defer; to delay. **2.** To continue from one session to another; to adjourn for an indefinite time;—applied to the English Parliament.

**Syn.**—To adjourn; postpone; defer. See ADJOURN.

**Pro-rūp'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *proruptio*, from *prorumpere*, *proruptum*, to break or burst forth.] Act of bursting forth.

**Pro-sā'ie**, } *a.* [Lat. *prosaicus*, from *prosa*, prose.] **1.**  
**Pro-sā'ie-al**, } Pertaining to, or resembling, prose. **2.**  
Hence, dull; uninteresting; prosy.

**Pro-sā'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a dull or prosaic manner.

**Prō'sa-īsm** (44), *n.* That which is in the form of prose writing.

**Prō'sa-īst**, *n.* A writer of prose.

**Pro-sce'mi-ūm**, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *προσκήνιον*, from *πρό*, before, and *σκηνή*, a tent, a wooden stage, the stage.] **1.** (*Anc. Theater.*) The stage. **2.** (*Modern Theater.*) The part of the stage in front of the drop-scene.

**Pro-seribe'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROSCRIBED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROSCRIBING.] [Lat. *proscribere*, *proscriptum*, from *pro*, before, and *scribere*, to write.] **1.** To doom to destruction. **2.** To denounce and condemn as dangerous and not worthy of reception.

**Syn.**—To denounce; outlaw; doom.

**Pro-serib'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, proscribes.

**Pro-serip'tion**, *n.* [See *supra.*] **1.** Act of proscribing or dooming to death, exile, or outlawry. **2.** State of being proscribed.

**Syn.**—Outlawry; banishment; condemnation; denunciation.

**Pro-serip'tive**, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, proscription; proscribing.

**Prōse**, *n.* [Lat. *prosa*, equiv. to Lat. *prorsa* (sc. *oratio*), from *prorsus*, straight forward, straight on, for *proversus*, from *pro*, forward, and *versus*, *p. p.* of *vertere*, to turn.] The natural language of man; language not in verse.

**Prōse**, *v. i.* **1.** To write prose. **2.** To talk in a dull, prosy, tedious manner.

**Prōse**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or composed of, prose. **2.** Possessing or exhibiting unpoetical characteristics.

**Prōs'e-cūt'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being prosecuted.

**Prōs'e-cūte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROSECUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROSECUTING.] [Lat. *prosequi*, *prosecutus*, fr. *pro*, forward, and *sequi*, to follow.] **1.** To follow or pursue with a view to reach, execute, or accomplish. **2.** To seek to obtain by legal process. **3.** (*Law.*) To accuse of some crime or breach of law, or to pursue for redress or punishment, before a legal tribunal.

**Syn.**—To continue; pursue; persist; follow; carry on; criminate.

**Prōs'e-cūte**, *v. i.* To carry on a legal prosecution.

**Prōs'e-cū'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act or process of prosecuting, or of endeavoring to gain or accomplish something. **2.** (*Law.*) The institution and carrying on of a suit in a court of law.

**Prōs'e-cū'tor**, *n.* One who prosecutes.

**Prōs'e-lŷte**, *n.* [Lat. *proselŷtus*, Gr. *προσέλυτος*, a new comer, esp. one who has come over from heathenism to the Jewish religion, from *προσέρχασθαι*, to come to.] A convert to some religion or religious sect, or to some particular opinion, system, or party.

**Syn.**—See CONVERT.

**Prōs'e-lŷte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROSELYTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROSELYTING.] To cause to become converted to some religion, opinion, or system.

**Prōs'e-ly-tīsm**, *n.* Act of proselyting; the making of converts.

**Prōs'e-ly-tīze**, *v. i.* To make converts or proselytes.

**Prōs'er**, *n.* **1.** A writer of prose. **2.** A tedious writer or speaker.

**Prōs'i-ly**, *adv.* In a prosy manner; tediously.

**Prōs'i-ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being prosy.

**Prō-slāv'er-y**, *a.* In favor of slavery.

**Pro-sō'di-al**, } *a.* [Lat. *prosodiacus*, Gr. *προσωδικός.*]  
**Pro-sō'di-e-al**, } Pertaining to prosody; according to the rules of prosody.

**Pro-sō'di-an**, *n.* One skilled in prosody; a prosodist.

**Prōs'o-dīst**, *n.* One who understands prosody.



**Prōs'o-dy**, *n.* [Lat. *prosodia*, Gr. *προσῳδία*, a song sung to or with, an accompanying song, the accent accompanying the pronunciation, from *πρός*, to, and *ᾠδή*, song, ode.] That part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification.

**Prōs'o-po-pæ'i-ā** (-pē'yā), *n.* [Lat. ; Gr. *προσωποποιία*, from *πρόσωπον*, a face, a person, and *ποιεῖν*, to make.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which things are represented as persons, or an absent person is introduced as speaking.

**Prōs'pect**, *n.* [Lat. *prospectus*, from *prospicere*, *prospectum*, to look forward, from *pro*, before, forward, and *specere*, *spicere*, to look, to see.] **1.** That which is embraced by the eye in vision; view. **2.** Especially, a picturesque or widely extended view; a landscape. **3.** A position which affords a fine view; a lookout. **4.** Position of the front of a building. **5.** Anticipation; ground or reason for hoping. **6.** Expectation.

**Prōs'pect**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROSPECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROSPECTING.] To search or examine for. [*Amer.*]

**Prōs'pect**, *v. i.* To make a search; to seek. [*Amer.*]

**Pro-spēc'tion**, *n.* The act of looking forward, or of providing for future wants.

**Pro-spēc'tive**, *a.* **1.** Looking forward in time; acting with foresight. **2.** Respecting or relating to the future.

**Pro-spēc'tus**, *n.* [Lat., a prospect, sight, view.] Plan of a literary work, containing the general subject or design, terms of publication, &c.

**Prōs'per**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROSPERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROSPERING.] [Lat. *prosperare*, from Lat. *prosper* or *prosperus*. See PROSPEROUS.] To favor; to render successful.

**Prōs'per**, *v. i.* To be successful; to make gain.

**Syn.** — To succeed; flourish; thrive; advance.

**Pro-spēr'i-ty**, *n.* Advance or gain in any thing good or desirable; successful progress in any business or enterprise.

**Syn.** — Success; good fortune; thrift; prosperousness; weal; welfare; well-being; happiness.

**Prōs'per-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *prosperus* or *prosper*, orig. answering to hope, from *pro*, according to, and *sperare*, to hope.] **1.** Tending or permitted to prosper; succeeding in the pursuit of any thing desirable. **2.** Favoring success.

**Syn.** — Fortunate; successful; flourishing; thriving; favorable; auspicious; lucky. See FORTUNATE.

**Prōs'per-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In a prosperous manner.

**Prōs'per-oūs-ness**, *n.* State of being prosperous.

**Prōs'the-sis**, *n.* [Lat. ; Gr. *πρόσθεσις*, from *προσθίναμι*, to put to, to add, from *πρός*, to, and *τίθεμαι*, to put, place.]

**1.** (*Surg.*) The addition of an artificial part to supply a defect of the body. **2.** (*Gram.*) A figure consisting in prefixing one or more letters to the beginning of a word.

**Prōs'ti-tūte** (30), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROSTITUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROSTITUTING.] [Lat. *prostituere*, *prostitutum*, from *pro*, before, forth, and *statuere*, to put, place.] **1.** To offer, as a woman, to a lewd use. **2.** Hence, to devote to base or unworthy purposes.

**Prōs'ti-tūte**, *a.* Openly devoted to lewdness; devoted to base or infamous purposes.

**Prōs'ti-tūte**, *n.* **1.** A woman given to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet. **2.** Hence, a base hireling.

**Prōs'ti-tū'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act or practice of prostituting; common lewdness of a female. **2.** Hence, the act of setting one's self to sale, or of devoting to infamous purposes what is in one's power.

**Prōs'ti-tū'tor**, *n.* One who prostitutes.

**Prōs'trate**, *a.* [See *infra*.] **1.** Lying at length, or with the body stretched out. **2.** Occupying a humble, lowly, or suppliant position.

**Prōs'trate**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROSTRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROSTRATING.] [Lat. *prosternere*, *prostratum*, from *pro*, before, forward, and *sternere*, to stretch out, to throw down.] **1.** To lay or fall flat; to throw down. **2.** To cause to sink totally; to reduce.

**Pro-strā'tion**, *n.* [See *supra*.] **1.** Act of prostrating; act of throwing or falling down, or laying flat. **2.** Condition of being prostrate; great depression. **3.** (*Med.*) Great oppression of natural strength and vigor.

**Prō'style**, *n.* [Gr. *πρόστυλος*, from *πρό*, before, and *στυλος*, pillar, column.] (*Arch.*) A portico in which the columns stand in advance of the building to which they belong.

**Prōs'y**, *a.* [*compar.* PROSIER; *superl.* PROSIEST.] **1.** Like prose. **2.** Dull and tedious in discourse or writing.

**Pro-syl'l'o-gism**, *n.* (*Logic.*) A syllogism preliminary

or logically essential to another syllogism; the conclusion of such a syllogism.

**Prō'ta-sis**, *n.* [Lat. ; Gr. *πρότασις*, from *προτείνειν*, to stretch before, forward, from *πρό*, before, forward, and *τείνειν*, to stretch.] **1.** A proposition; a maxim. **2.** (*Gram.*) The subordinate member of a sentence, generally of a conditional sentence.

**Prō'te-an**, *a.* Pertaining to Proteus, a sea-god who had the faculty of assuming different shapes; hence, readily changing the form or appearance.

**Pro-tēct'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROTECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROTECTING.] [Lat. *protegere*, *protectum*, from *pro*, before, and *tegere*, to cover.] To cover or shield from danger or injury.

**Syn.** — To defend; guard; shield; preserve; save; secure. See DEFEND.

**Pro-tēc'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of protecting; preservation from loss, injury, or annoyance. **2.** State of being protected. **3.** That which protects or preserves from injury. **4.** A writing that protects.

**Syn.** — Preservation; defense; guard; shelter; refuge; security; safety.

**Pro-tēc'tion-ist**, *n.* One who favors the protection of some branch of industry by legal enactments.

**Pro-tēct'ive**, *a.* Affording protection; sheltering.

**Pro-tēct'or**, *n.* One who defends or shields from injury, evil, or oppression.

**Syn.** — A guardian; preserver; defender; savior; supporter.

**Pro-tēct'or-ate**, *n.* **1.** Government by a protector. **2.** The authority assumed by a superior power over an inferior or a dependent one.

**Pro-tēct'or-shīp**, *n.* The office of a protector or regent.

**Pro-tēct'ress**, *n.* A woman who protects.

**Protégé** (prō'tā-zhā'), *n.* [Fr., *p. p.* of *protéger*. See PROTECT.] One under the care and protection of another.

**Protégée** (prō'tā-zhā'), *n.* [Fr.] A woman or girl under the protection of another.

**Pro-tēst'** (115), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PROTESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PROTESTING.] [Lat. *protestari*, from *pro*, before, and *testari*, to testify.] **1.** To affirm in a public or formal manner. **2.** To make a solemn declaration (usually a written one) expressive of opposition.

**Syn.** — To affirm; asseverate; assert; aver; attest; testify; declare; profess. See AFFIRM.

**Pro-tēst'**, *v. t.* To make a solemn declaration or affirmation of.

To protest a bill or note (*Law*), to make a solemn written declaration, on behalf of the holder, against all parties liable, for any loss or damage to be sustained by the non-acceptance or the non-payment of the bill or note.

**Prō'test**, *n.* **1.** A solemn declaration of opinion, commonly against some act; especially, a declaration in writing of dissent from the proceedings of a legislative body. **2.** (*Law.*) A solemn declaration in writing, made by a notary public, on behalf of the holder of a bill or note, protesting against all parties liable for any loss or damage by the non-acceptance or non-payment of the bill, or by the non-payment of the note.

**Prō'test-ant**, *a.* **1.** Making a protest. **2.** Pertaining to the faith and practice of those who protest against the church of Rome.

**Prō'test-ant**, *n.* One who protests against the doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic church.

**Prō'test-ant-ism**, *n.* The Protestant religion.

**Prō'tes-tā'tion**, *n.* Act of making a protest or public avowal; a solemn declaration, especially of dissent.

**Pro-tēst'er**, *n.* One who protests or makes a protest.

**Pro-thōn'o-ta-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *protonotarius*, from Gr. *πρωτος*, first, and Lat. *notarius*, a short-hand writer, scribe, notary.] **1.** A chief notary or clerk. **2.** A register or chief clerk of a court, in particular States. [*Amer.*] **3.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) One of twelve persons constituting a college, who receive the last wills of cardinals, &c.

**Prō'to-eōl**, *n.* [Low Lat. *protocollum*, from Late Gr. *πρωτόκολλον*, the first leaf glued to the rolls of papyrus and the notarial documents, on which the date was written, from *πρῶτος*, the first, and *κόλλα*, glue.] **1.** Original copy of any writing, as of a treaty. **2.** Rough draught of an instrument or transaction.

**Prō'to-mār'tyr**, *n.* [Gr. *πρωτόμαρτυρ*, from *πρωτος*, first, and *μάρτυρ*, martyr.] **1.** The first martyr, Stephen. **2.** The first who suffers, or is sacrificed, in any cause.

**Prō'to-plāst**, *n.* [Gr. *πρωτόπλαστος*, formed or created first, from *πρωτος*, first, and *πλαστός*, formed.] The thing first formed, as a copy to be imitated; an original.



**Prō'to-tȳpe**, *n.* [Lat. *prototypus*, Gr. *πρωτότυπος*, *πρωτότυπον*, *πρῶτος*, first, and *τύπος*, type, model.] An original or model after which any thing is copied; pattern; exemplar; archetype.

**Prō'to-zō'an**, *n.* [Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, and *ζῶον*, an animal.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the lowest class, distinguished by its simplicity of structure. The *protozoans* include the sponges, and many of the so-called animalcules.

**Prō'to-zō'ie**, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of, or pertaining to, the protozoa.

**Pro-trāct'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROTRACTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROTRACTING.] [Lat. *protrahere*, *protractum*, from *pro*, forward, and *trahere*, to draw.] 1. To draw out or lengthen in time; to continue. 2. To put off to a distant time. 3. (*Surv.*) To lay down with scale and protractor.

**Syn.** — To prolong; delay; defer; postpone; retard.

**Pro-trāct'er**, *n.* One who protracts or lengthens in time.

**Pro-trāc'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of drawing out or continuing in time. 2. (*Surv.*) Act of plotting or laying down on paper the dimensions of any thing, as a field. 3. That which is protracted, or plotted on paper.

**Pro-trāct'ive**, *a.* Drawing out or lengthening in time; prolonging; continuing; delaying.

**Pro-trāct'or**, *n.* 1. One who protracts. 2. A mathematical instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper. 3. (*Surg.*) An instrument used in extracting foreign or offensive matter from a wound.

**Pro-trūde'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROTRUDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROTRUDING.] [Lat. *protrudere*, *protrusum*, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *trudere*, to thrust.] To thrust out, as through a narrow orifice or from confinement.

**Pro-trūde'**, *v. i.* To shoot forward; to be thrust forward.

**Pro-trū'sion**, *n.* 1. Act of thrusting forward, or beyond the usual limit. 2. State of being protruded.

**Pro-trū'sive**, *a.* Thrusting or impelling forward.

**Pro-tū'ber-ance**, *n.* [See *infra.*] Any thing swelled or pushed beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface; a projection. [surface; swelling.]

**Pro-tū'ber-ant**, *a.* Prominent beyond the surrounding

**Pro-tū'ber-āte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *protuberare*, *protuberatum*, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *tuber*, a lump, swelling, protuberance.] To swell or be prominent beyond the adjacent surface; to bulge out.

**Pro-tū'ber-ā'tion**, *n.* The act of swelling beyond the surrounding surface.

**Proud** *a.* [*compar.* PROUDER; *superl.* PROUDEST.] [A.-S. *prūt*, Icel. *prúdr*, urbane, civil, handsome.] 1. Feeling or manifesting pride, in a good or bad sense; especially, possessing or showing inordinate self esteem. 2. Giving reason or occasion for pride, self-gratulation, or boasting. 3. Excited by the animal appetite; — said of the female of some animals.

*Proud flesh* (*Med.*), a fungous growth or exerescence of flesh in a wound or ulcer.

**Syn.** — Conceited; arrogant; supercilious; lofty; splendid; ostentatious.

**Proud'ly**, *adv.* With an inordinate self-esteem; in a proud manner; haughtily; ostentatiously.

**Prov'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being proved.

**Prove** (prōv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROVING.] [Lat. *probare*, to try, approve, prove, from *probus*, good, proper.] 1. To try or ascertain by an experiment, or by a test or standard. 2. To evince, establish, or ascertain as truth, reality, or fact, by argument, testimony, or other evidence. 3. To ascertain the genuineness or validity of.

**Syn.** — To argue; try; test; verify; justify; confirm; establish; evince; manifest; show; demonstrate.

**Prove** (prōv), *v. i.* 1. To make trial. 2. To be found by experience or trial. 3. To be ascertained by the event subsequent.

**Prov'en** (prōv'n), *p. p.* The same as PROVED, *p. p.* of *prove*. [*A Scotticism.*]

**Prōv'en-der**, *n.* [Fr. *provente*, provisions, provender, from Lat. *providere*, Norm. Fr. *provendre*, a prebend, *provender*, a prebendary, from Lat. *præbere*.] Dry food for beasts, as corn, hay, and oats; also, a mixture of meal and cut straw or hay.

**Pro'ver** (prōv'er), *n.* One who, or that which, proves.

**Prōv'erb**, *n.* [Lat. *proverbium*, from *pro*, before, for, and *verbum*, a word.] 1. An old and common saying; especially, a sentence briefly and forcibly expressing some practical truth. 2. A striking or paradoxical assertion; an enigma. 3. A by-word; an expression of contempt.

**Syn.** — Maxim; aphorism; apothegm; adage; saw.

**Pro-vērb'i-al**, *a.* 1. Mentioned or comprised in a proverb; hence, universally acknowledged or spoken of. 2. Pertaining to proverbs; resembling, or suitable to, a proverb.

**Pro-vērb'i-al-ism**, *n.* A proverbial phrase.

**Pro-vērb'i-al-ist**, *n.* One who speaks proverbs.

**Pro-vērb'i-al-ly**, *adv.* In a proverb; hence, commonly; universally.

**Pro-vīde'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROVIDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROVIDING.] [Lat. *providere*, *provisum*, from *pro*, before, and *videre*, to see.] 1. To look out for in advance; to get, collect, or make ready for future use; to prepare. 2. To furnish; to supply.

**Pro-vīde'**, *v. i.* 1. To procure supplies or means of defense. 2. Hence, to furnish; to afford. 3. To stipulate previously.

**Pro-vīd'ed**, *conj.* On condition; by stipulation; with the understanding; if; — followed by *that*.

**Prōv'i-dence**, *n.* [See *infra.*] 1. Act of providing or preparing for future use or application. 2. Especially, the foresight and care which God exercises over his creatures; hence, God, regarded as exercising forecast, care, and direction, for and on his creatures.

**Prōv'i-dent**, *a.* [Lat. *providens*, *p. pr.* of *providere*. See PROVIDE.] Foreseeing wants and making provision to supply them.

**Syn.** — Forecasting; cautious; careful; prudent; frugal; economical.

**Prōv'i-dēn'tial**, *a.* Effected by the providence of God; referable to divine providence.

**Prōv'i-dēn'tial-ly**, *adv.* In a providential manner.

**Prōv'i-dent-ly**, *adv.* In a provident manner; with prudent foresight.

**Pro-vīd'er**, *n.* One who provides or furnishes.

**Prōv'ince**, *n.* [Lat. *provincia*, from *pro*, before, for, and *vincere*, to conquer.] 1. A country or region dependent on a distant authority; a portion of an empire, or state, remote from the capital. 2. Hence, a region of country; a tract; a large extent. 3. A region which comes under the supervision or direction of any special person. 4. A division in any department of knowledge or speculation. 5. One's proper or appropriate business, duty, or calling.

**Pro-vīn'cial**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a province, or relating to it. 2. Appendant to the principal kingdom or state.

3. Exhibiting the ways or manners of a province; countrified; rude.

**Pro-vīn'cial**, *n.* 1. A person belonging to a province. 2. (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A monastic superior, who has the direction of all the religious houses of the same fraternity in a given district.

**Pro-vīn'cial-ism**, *n.* A peculiar word or manner of speaking in a province or district, remote from the principal country or from the metropolis.

**Pro-vīn'ci-āl'i-ty** (-shĭ-āl'-), *n.* Peculiarity of language in a province.

**Pro-vī'sion** (-vĭzh'un), *n.* [Lat. *provisio*. See PROVIDE.] 1. Act of providing or making previous preparation. 2. That which is provided or prepared; measures taken beforehand. 3. Especially, a stock of food; eatables collected or stored; — often in the plural. 4. A condition; a previous agreement; a proviso. 5. A temporary arrangement.

**Pro-vī'sion** (-vĭzh'un), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROVISIONED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROVISIONING.] To supply with victuals or food.

**Pro-vī'sion-al** (-vĭzh'un-), *a.* Provided for present need or for the occasion; temporary.

**Pro-vī'sion-al-ly**, *adv.* By way of provision; temporarily.

**Pro-vī'sion-a-ry**, *a.* [See *supra.*] Provisional.

**Pro-vī'so**, *n.*; *pl.* PRO-VI'SŌS. [Lat., it being provided, abl. of *provisus*, *p. p.* of *providere*. See PROVIDE.] A conditional stipulation that affects an agreement, contract, law, grant, or the like.

**Pro-vī'sor**, *n.* [See PROVIDE.] The purveyor, steward, or treasurer of a religious house.

**Pro-vī'so-ry**, *a.* 1. Containing a proviso or condition; conditional. 2. Making temporary provision; temporary.

**Prōv'o-cā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *provocatio*. See PROVOKE.] 1. Act of provoking. 2. That which provokes or excites anger.

**Pro-vō'ca-tīve**, *a.* Serving or tending to provoke, excite or stimulate.

**Pro-vō'ca-tīve**, *n.* Any thing that tends to provoke, excite, or stimulate; a stimulant.

**Pro-vō'ke'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROVOKED (pro-vōkt', 108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROVOKING.] [Lat. *provocare*, from *pro*, forth, and *vocare*, to call.] 1. To call forth;



to excite or stimulate to action. **2.** Especially, to arouse to anger or passion; to incense; to offend.

**Syn.**—To irritate; arouse; stir up; awake; excite; incite; anger. See IRRITATE.

**Pro-vōk'er, n.** One who, or that which, provokes.

**Prōv'ōst** (prōv'ust), *n.* [From Lat. *præpositus*, placed before, a chief, from *præponere*, to place before, from *præ*, before, and *ponere*, to set or place; A.-S. *prâfast*, *prôfast*.] A person who is appointed to superintend or preside over something; the chief magistrate of a city or town; the head of a college.

*Provost-marshal* (usually pronounced *pro-vō'*) (*Mil.*), an officer appointed to arrest and secure deserters and other criminals, to indict offenders, &c.

**Prōv'ōst-shīp, n.** The office of a provost.

**Prow** (prou), *n.* [Fr. *proue*, Lat. *prora*, Gr. *πρώρα*.] The fore part of a ship.

**Prow'ess** (prou'es), *n.* [O. Fr. *proece*, *proeisse*, *proesce*, N. Fr. *prouesse*, fr. Lat. *probus*, good, excellent.] Distinguished bravery; valor; especially, military bravery; gallantry.

**Prowl** (proul), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* PROWLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PROWLING.] [O. Eng. *prolle*, *prole*, fr. a hypoth. O. Fr. *proieler*, dim. of *proier*, Lat. *prædari*, to plunder, from *præda*, prey.] To rove over, through, or about.

**Prowl, v. i.** **1.** To rove or wander, especially for prey. **2.** Hence, to prey; to plunder.

**Prowl'er, n.** One that prowls or roves about for prey.

**Prōx'i-mate, a** [Lat. *proximatus*, *p. p.* of *proximare*, to draw or come near, fr. *proximus*, the nearest, next, superl. of *propior*, nearer, and the obs. *propis*, near.] Next immediately preceding or following.

**Syn.**—Nearest; next; closest; immediate; direct.

**Prōx'i-mate-ly, adv.** In a proximate position or manner.

**Prox-īm'i-ty, n.** State of being next in time, place, causation, or influence, &c. [month.]

**Prōx'i-mo, n.** [Lat., on the next.] A day of the next

**Prōx'y, n.** [Contr. from *procuracy*. Cf. PROCTOR] **1.** The agency of one who acts as a substitute for another or his principal. **2.** One who is substituted or deputed to act for another. **3.** A writing by which one person authorizes another to vote in his place.

**Prōx'y-shīp, n.** The office or agency of a proxy.

**Prude, n.** [Fr. *prude*, prudish, orig. discreet, modest, fr. Lat. *probus*, good, proper, excellent, virtuous, but influenced by Lat. *prudens*, prudent.] A woman of affected or over-sensitive modesty or reserve.

**Prū'deuce, n.** [See *infra*.] State of being prudent; wisdom applied to practice.

**Syn.**—Wisdom; forecast; providence; considerateness; judiciousness; discretion; caution; circumspection; judgment.

**Prū'dent, a.** [Lat. *prudens*, contr. from *providens*. See PROVIDENT.] **1.** Sagacious in adapting means to ends; practically wise; careful. **2.** Dictated or directed by prudence. **3.** Frugal; economical.

**Syn.**—Cautious; wary; circumspect; considerate; discreet; judicious; provident.

**Prū-dēn'tial, a.** **1.** Proceeding from prudence; dictated or prescribed by prudence. **2.** Exercising prudence; discretionary; advisory. [prudently.]

**Prū-dēn'tial-ly, adv.** In conformity with prudence;

**Prū'dent-ly, adv.** In a prudent manner; with prudence; discreetly; wisely; frugally.

**Prū'd'er-y, n.** [See PRUDE.] Quality or state of being prudish; affected scrupulousness; coyness.

**Prū'd'ish, a.** Like a prude; very formal, precise, or reserved.

**Prūne, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* PRUNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRUNING.] [O. Eng. *proine*, *proigne*, fr. Fr. *provigner*, to lay down vine stocks for propagation. See PREEN.] **1.** To lop or cut off, as the superfluous branches of trees; to trim. **2.** To dress or trim, as a bird its feathers.

**Prūne, v. i.** To dress; to prink.

**Prūne, n.** [Lat. *prunum*, a plum, *prunus*, a plum-tree, Gr. *πρόνιον*, *πρόμνον*, a plum, *πρόννος*, *πρόμνος*, *πρόννη*, the plum-tree.] A dried plum; sometimes, also, a fresh plum.

**Prū-nē'l'lā, n.** [Prob. so called from its color resembling that of prunes. See *infra*.] A smooth, woolen stuff, generally black, used for making shoes or garments; a kind of lasting.

**Prū-nē'l'lo, n.** [Dim. of *prune*, Lat. *prunum*. See PRUNE.] A species of dried plum. [perfluous.]

**Prūn'er, n.** One who prunes, or removes what is superfluous.

**Prū-nūf'er-oūs, a.** [Lat. *prunum*, a plum, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing plums.

**Prūn'ing-hōōk, n.** A cutting instrument used in pruning trees.

**Prūn'ing-shēars, n. pl.** Shears for pruning trees, &c.

**Prū'ri-ençe** (89), *n.* State of being prurient; an itching desire or appetite for any thing.

**Prū'ri-ent, a.** [Lat. *pruriens*, *p. pr.* of *prurire*, to itch.] Uneasy with desire; itching. [prurigo.]

**Prū-rīg'i-noūs, a.** Tending to, or caused or affected by,

**Prū-rī'go, n.** [Lat., from *prurire*, to itch.] (*Med.*) A papular disease of the skin, of which itching is the principal symptom. [pertaining to, Prussia.]

**Prūs'sian** (prūsh'an or prōo'shan), *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or *Prussian blue* (*Chem.*), cyanide of potassium and iron, a salt of a beautiful deep blue, much used as a pigment.

**Prūs'sian** (prūsh'an or prōo'shan), *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Prussia.

**Prūs'si-ate, or Prūs'si-ate, n.** [N. Lat. *prussias*, *prussiatis*.] (*Chem.*) One of various compound cyanides.

**Prūs'sic** (prūsh'ik or prōo'sik), *a.* Pertaining to Prussian blue.

*Prussic acid*, hydrocyanic acid, formerly so called because obtained from prussian blue. It is a virulent poison.

**Prū, v. i.** [Perhaps contr. from *per-eye*, to eye or look through.] To inspect closely; to attempt to discover that which is hidden or inaccessible.

**Prū, n.** [A corruption of *prize*, *q. v.*] A lever.

**Prū, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* PRIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PRYING.] To raise, or attempt to raise, with a lever; to prize. [*Arme.*]

**Psālm** (sālm), *n.* [Lat. *psalmus*, *psalma*, Gr. *ψαλμός*, *ψάλμα*, from *ψάλλειν*, to play on a stringed instrument, to sing to the cithara.] **1.** A sacred song. **2.** Especially, one of the hymns by David and others, contained in one of the books of the Bible; or, a modern versification of such a hymn.

**Psālm'ist** (sām'ist), *n.* A writer of sacred songs;—a title particularly applied to David.

**Psāl'mo-dīst, n.** One who sings sacred songs.

**Psāl'mo-dy** (sāl'mo-dy), *n.* [Gr. *ψαλμοδία*, from *ψαλμός*, psalm, and *ὄδή*, a song, an ode.] **1.** Act, practice, or art of singing psalms or sacred songs. **2.** Psalms considered collectively.

**Psal-mōg'ra-phy** (sal-), *n.* Act or practice of writing psalms or sacred songs and hymns.

**Psāl'ter** (sawl'ter), *n.* The Book of Psalms; especially, the Book of Psalms as printed in the Book of Common Prayer.

**Psāl'ter-y** (sawl'ter-y), *n.* [Lat. *psalterium*. See PSALM and PSALTER.] A stringed instrument of music used by the Hebrews.

**Pseū'do-nym** (sū'do-), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false and *ὄνομα*, *ὄνομα*, name.] A fictitious name assumed for the time, as by an author. [name.]

**Pseū'dōn'y-mōūs** (su-), *a.* Bearing a false or fictitious

**Pseū'do-scōpe** (sū'do-), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, and *σκοπεῖν*, to sec.] (*Opt.*) An instrument which exhibits the objects with their proper relief reversed.

**Pshaw** (shaw), *interj.* Pish! pooh!—an exclamation expressive of contempt, disdain, or dislike.

**Psō'rā** (sō'rā), *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *ψώρα*, fr. *ψάειν*, *ψάειν*, to rub.] (*Med.*) A cutaneous disease; especially, the itch.

**Psū'chie** (sī'kik), *a.* [Lat. *psychicus*, Gr. *ψυχικός*, fr.

**Psū'chie-al** } *ψυχή*, the soul, mind.] Of, or pertaining to, the human soul; relating to the living principle in man.

**Psū'cho-lōg'ie** } (sī'ko-), *a.* Pertaining to psychol-

**Psū'cho-lōg'ie-al** } ogy.

**Psū'chō'l'o-gīst** (sī-kōl'-), *n.* One who is versed in the nature and properties of the soul, or who writes on the subject.

**Psū'chō'l'o-gy** (sī-kōl'-), *n.* [Gr. *ψυχή*, the soul, mind, and *λόγος*, discourse.] A treatise on the human soul; the systematic or scientific knowledge of the powers and functions of the human soul, so far as they are known by consciousness.

**Psū'cho-mān'cy** (sī'ko-), *n.* [Gr. *ψυχή*, the soul, and *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by consulting the souls of the dead.

**Ptār'mī-gan** (tār'mī-gan), *n.* [Gael. *tarmachan*, Ir. *tarmochan*, *tarmonach*.] (*Ornith.*) A bird of the grouse family, having the feet feathered to the toes. Ptarmigans haunt the lofty heights of mountainous countries in Europe, Asia, and America



Ptarmigan.

**Ptōl'e-mā'ie** (tōl'e-mā'ik), *a.*



Pertaining to Ptolemy, an ancient geographer and astronomer who supposed the earth to be fixed in the center of the universe, with the sun and stars revolving around it.

**Pt̄y'a-lizm** (tī'a-lizm), *n.* [Gr. πτυαλισμός, fr. πτυαλιζειν, to spit much, from πτύαλον, spittle.] (*Med.*) A morbid and copious excretion of saliva; salivation.

**Pū'ber-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *pubertas*, from *puber*, *pubes*, adult.] The age at which persons are capable of begetting or bearing children, being, in temperate climates, about fourteen years in males, and twelve in females.

**Pu-bēs'cence**, *n.* **1.** State of a youth who has arrived at puberty; or the state of puberty. **2.** (*Bot.*) The soft, short hairs on plants.

**Pu-bēs'cent**, *a.* [Lat. *pubescens*, *p. pr.* of *pubescere*, to reach the age of puberty, to grow hairy or mossy, from *pubes*, hair.] **1.** Arriving at puberty. **2.** (*Bot.*) Covered with pubescence, as the leaves of plants.

**Pūb'lie**, *a.* [Lat. *publicus*, *publicus*, *poplicus*, contr. from *populicus*, from *populus*, people.] **1.** Pertaining to the people; relating to a nation, state or community. **2.** Hence, open to the knowledge of all. **3.** Open to common use.

**Syn.**— Common; eurrent; general; notorious.

**Pūb'lie**, *n.* The general body of mankind, or of a nation, state, or community; the people, indefinitely.

*In public*, in open view; before the people at large.

**Pūb'li-can**, *n.* [Lat. *publicanus*. See *supra*.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) A farmer of the taxes and public revenues; hence, a collector of tribute. **2.** The keeper of an inn or public house.

**Pūb'li-cā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *publicatio*. See PUBLISH.] **1.** Act of publishing or making known. **2.** Act of offering a book or writing to the public by sale or by gratuitous distribution. **3.** Any pamphlet or book offered for sale or to public notice.

**Syn.**— Proclamation; announcement; disclosure; revelation.

**Pūb'li-cīst**, *n.* A writer on the laws of nature and nations.

**Pub'lic'i-ty**, *n.* State of being public or open to the knowledge of a community; notoriety.

**Pūb'lie-ly**, *adv.* **1.** Without concealment. **2.** In the name of the community.

**Pūb'lish**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUBLISHED (pūb'lish); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUBLISHING.] [Lat. *publicare*. See PUBLIC.] **1.** To make public; to divulge, as a private transaction; to promulgate or proclaim, as a law or edict. **2.** To make known by posting, or by reading in a church. **3.** To put forth, as a book or other literary work. **4.** To utter or put into circulation.

**Syn.**— To announce; proclaim; advertise; declare; promulgate; disclose; divulge; reveal. See ANNOUNCE.

**Pūb'lish-er**, *n.* **1.** One who publishes or makes known. **2.** One who puts forth, or prints and offers a book, pamphlet, or the like, for sale.

**Pūb'lish-ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of making publicly known. **2.** A public notice of intended marriage.

**Pūce**, *a.* [Fr., from *puce*, a flea, Lat. *pulex*, *pulicis*.] Of a dark brown or brownish-purple color.

**Pū'ce-rōn**, *n.* [Fr., from *puce*, a flea. See PUCE.] (*Entom.*) The *Aphis*, vine-fretter, or plant-louse.

**Pūck'er**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUCKERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUCKERING.] [Eng. *poke*, a pocket, small bag, *q. v.*] To gather into small folds or wrinkles; to corrugate.

**Pūck'er**, *n.* **1.** A fold or wrinkle, or a collection of folds. **2.** A state of perplexity; confusion; bother. [*Colloq. Amer.*]

**Pūd'der**, *n.* [See POTHER.] A tumult; a confused noise; a bustle.

**Pūd'ding**, *n.* [Fr. *boudin*, Lat. *botulus*, dim. *botellus*, a sausage; W. *poten*, *potten*. Cf. POUT.] **1.** A kind of food soft or moderately hard, variously made, but often a compound of flour, with milk and eggs. **2.** Any thing resembling pudding.

**Pūd'ding-stōne**, *n.* (*Min.*) A coarse rock, composed of silicious or other pebbles, united by a cement; conglomerate.

**Pūd'dle**, *n.* [L. Ger. *pudel*. Cf. POOL.] **1.** A small quantity of dirty standing water. **2.** A mixture of clay and sand, worked together with water, until it is impervious to water.

**Pūd'dle**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUDDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUDDLING.] **1.** To make foul or muddy. **2.** To make thick or close with clay, sand, and water, so as to render impervious to water. **3.** To subject to the process of

puddling, as iron, to convert it from the condition of cast iron to that of wrought iron.

**Pūd'dling**, *n.* **1.** Act of rendering impervious to water by means of clay, as a canal. **2.** (*Metal.*) Decarbonization of cast iron; the process of converting cast iron into wrought or malleable iron.

**Pūd'dly**, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, puddles; muddy; foul; dirty.

**Pu-dīc'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *pubicitia*, from *pubere*, to be ashamed.] Modesty; chastity.

**Pū'er-ile**, *a.* [Lat. *puerilis*, from *puer*, a child, a boy.] Boyish; trifling; childish.

**Syn.**— Youthful; juvenile.—*Puerile* is always used in a bad sense, or at least in the sense of what is suitable to a boy only, as *puerile* objections, *puerile* amusements, &c. *Juvenile* is sometimes taken in a bad sense (though less strong than *puerile*), as when speaking of youth in contrast with manhood, as *juvenile* tricks, a *juvenile* performance. *Youthful* is commonly employed in a good sense, as *youthful* aspirations, or at least by way of extenuating, as *youthful* indiscretions.

**Pū'er-īl'i-ty**, *a.* **1.** Quality of being puerile; childishness. **2.** That which is puerile; especially, an expression which is flat, insipid, or childish.

**Pu-ēr'per-al**, *a.* [From Lat. *puerpera*, a lying-in woman, from *puer*, child, boy, and *parere*, to bear.] Pertaining to childbirth.

**Pūff**, *n.* [Ger. *puff*, D. *poß*, *boß*, a puff, blow, thump.] **1.** A sudden and single emission of breath from the mouth; hence, any sudden or short blast of wind; a whiff. **2.** Any thing light and filled with air; as, (a.) A dry, fungous ball containing dust. (b.) A certain kind of light pastry. (c.) A substance of loose texture for sprinkling powder on the hair or skin. **3.** Hence, an exaggerated expression of praise, especially one in a public journal.

**Pūff**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUFFED (pūft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUFFING.] **1.** To blow with short and sudden whiffs. **2.** To blow, as an expression of scorn or contempt. **3.** To breathe with vehemence. **4.** To swell with air. **5.** To breathe in a swelling or pompous manner; hence, to assume importance.

**Pūff**, *v. t.* **1.** To drive with a puff. **2.** To drive away in scorn or contempt. **3.** To dilate with air; to blow up. **4.** To inflate with pride, flattery, or self-esteem, or the like. **5.** To praise with exaggeration.

**Pūff'-ball**, *n.* A fungus or mushroom full of dust.

**Pūff'er**, *n.* One who puffs; one who praises with noisy commendation.

**Pūff'in**, *n.* [Fr. *puffin*, W. *puffingen*, allied to *puff*.] (*Ornith.*) A marine diving bird, allied to the auk, and having a short, thick beak like that of the parrot, whence the name.

**Pūff'i-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being puffy.

**Pūff'y**, *a.* **1.** Swelled with air or any soft matter. **2.** Inflated; bombastic.

**Pūg**, *n.* [Cf. BUG, and Ir. *brag*, small, little.] **1.** A monkey. [*Colloq.*] **2.** A kind of small dog.

**Pūgh** (pōo), *interj.* Pshaw! pish!—a word used in contempt or disdain.

**Pū'gil**, *n.* [Lat. *pugillus*, *pugillum*, a handful, dim. of *pugnus*, fist.] As much as is taken up between the thumb and two first fingers.

**Pū'gil-izm**, *n.* [Lat. *pugil*, a boxer, allied to *pugnus*, the fist.] The practice of boxing or fighting with the fist.

**Pū'gil-ist**, *n.* One who fights with his fists; a boxer.

**Pū'gil-ist'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to boxing or fighting with the fist.

**Pug-nā'ciōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *pugnax*, *pugnacis*, from *pugnare*, to fight.] Disposed to fight; quarrelsome.

**Pug-nāc'i-ty**, *n.* Inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness.

**Pūg'-nōse**, *n.* A short, thick nose; a snub nose.

**Pūis'ne** (pū'nē), *a.* [O. Fr. *puisné*, N. Fr. *puîné*, fr. Fr. *puis*, since, afterward, Lat. *post*, and Fr. *né*, born, Lat. *natus*.] (*Law.*) Younger or inferior in rank; as, a *puisne* justice.

**Pū'is-sance**, or **Pu-īs'sance**, *n.* [See *infra*.] Power; strength; might.

**Pū'is-sant**, or **Pu-īs'sant**, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *potens*, from *posse*, to be able.] Powerful; strong; mighty; forcible.

**Pū'is-sant-ly**, or **Pu-īs'sant-ly**, *adv.* Powerfully.

**Pūke**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUKED (pūkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUKING.] [Allied to Ger. *spucken*, to spit.] To eject the contents of the stomach; to vomit.

**Pūke**, *v. t.* To eject from the stomach; to vomit; to throw up.



Puffin.



**Pūke**, *n.* A medicine which excites vomiting.  
**Pūl'ehri-tūde** (30), *n.* [Lat. *pulchritudo*, from *pulcher*, beautiful.] 1. That quality of external appearance which pleases the eye. 2. Hence, moral beauty.

**Syn.** — Beauty; comeliness; grace; loveliness.

**Pūle**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PULED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PULING.] [Fr. *piauler*, Lat. *pipilare*, from *pipire*, to peep, pip, chirp.] 1. To cry like a chicken. 2. To cry, as a complaining child; to whimper; to whine.

**Pull**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PULLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PULLING.] [A.-S. *pullian*, Gael. *peall*, *piol*.] 1. To draw, or attempt to draw, toward one. 2. To draw apart; to tear. 3. To gather by drawing toward one. 4. To move by pulling an oar.

**Syn.** — To drag; haul; pluck; rend; demolish.

**Pull**, *v. i.* To give a pull; to tug.

To pull apart, to become separated by pulling.—To pull up, to draw the reins; to stop; to halt.

**Pull**, *n.* 1. Act of pulling or drawing with force. 2. A contest; a struggle.

**Pull'back**, *n.* That which keeps back, or restrains from proceeding; a drawback.

**Pull'er**, *n.* One who pulls.

**Pūl'let**, *n.* [Fr. *poulet*, dim. of *poule*, a hen, from Lat. *pullus*, a young animal, a young fowl.] A young hen, or female of the domestic fowl.

**Pūl'ley**, *n.*; *pl.* PUL'LEYS. [From A.-S. *pullian*, Eng. *pull*.] (*Mach.*) A wheel for transmitting power from, or imparting it to, the different parts of machinery, or for changing the direction of motion, by means of a belt, cord, or rope.



Pulley.

**Pūl'li-eat**, } *n.* A kind of silk  
**Pūl'li-eate**, } handkerchief.

**Pūl-mo-na-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *pulmonarius*, from *pulmo*, *pulmonis*, a lung.] Pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs.

**Pūl-mōn'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to, or affecting, the lungs.

**Pūl-mōn'ie**, *n.* 1. A medicine for diseases of the lungs.

2. One who has a lung complaint.

**Pūlp**, *n.* [Lat. *pulpa*.] A soft, moist, slightly cohering mass of animal or vegetable matter; as, (*a.*) Marrow. (*b.*) The soft, succulent part of fruit. (*c.*) The material of which paper is made, &c.

**Pūl'pit**, *n.* [Lat. *pulpitum*.] 1. A place in a church, in which the preacher stands; hence, preaching. 2. A sort of movable desk formerly in use.

**Pūlp'ōūs**, *a.* Consisting of pulp, or resembling it.

**Pūlp'ōūs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being pulpy; softness.

**Pūlp'y**, *a.* Like pulp; soft; fleshy; succulent.

**Pūl'que** (pōol'kā), *n.* [Sp.] A refreshing drink slightly intoxicating, extracted from the maguey, or *Agave* of Mexico.

**Pūl'sāte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PULSATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PULSATING.] [Lat. *pulsare*, *pulsatum*, to beat, strike, intensive form of *pellere*, to beat, strike, drive.] To beat or throb; to beat, as the heart.

**Pūl'sa-tīle**, *a.* Capable of being struck or beaten.

**Pūl'sā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of beating or throbbing, as of the heart. 2. A beat or throb. 3. A stroke by which some medium is affected.

**Pūl'sa-tīve**, *a.* Beating; throbbing.

**Pūl'sa-to-ry**, *a.* Capable of pulsating; throbbing.

**Pūlse**, *n.* [Lat. *pulsus* (sc. *venarum*), fr. *pellere*, *pulsum*, to beat, strike.] 1. The beating or throbbing of the heart or blood-vessels, especially of the arteries. 2. Any measured or regular beat; oscillation; vibration; pulsation.

**Pūlse**, *v. i.* To beat, as the arteries; to pulsate.

**Pūlse**, *n.* [Lat. *puls*, *pultis*, Gr. *πόλτος*, a pottage of meal, pulse, &c.] Leguminous plants, or their seeds; as beans, peas, &c.

**Pūl'sion**, *a.* [Lat. *pulsio*, from *pellere*, *pulsum*, to beat, strike, drive.] Act of driving forward. [*Rare.*]

**Pūl'ver-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being pulverized. [*der.*]

**Pūl'ver-i-zā'tion**, *n.* Act of reducing to dust or powder.

**Pūl'ver-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PULVERIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PULVERIZING.] [Lat. *pulverizare*, fr. *pulvis*, dust, powder.] To reduce to fine powder, as by beating, grinding, or the like.

**Pūl'ver-ize**, *v. i.* To turn to powder; to fall to dust.

**Pūl'ver'ū-lençe**, *n.* State of being pulverulent; dustiness.

**Pūl'ver'ū-lent**, *a.* [Lat. *pulverulentus*, from *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust, powder.] Consisting of fine powder; powdery; dusty.

**Pūm'ice**, *n.* [Lat. *pumex*, *pumicis*.] A light porous substance of various colors, frequently ejected from volcanoes. [or resembling pumice.]

**Pu-mī'ceōūs** (-mīsh'ūs), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of,

**Pūm'maçe**, *n.* The same as POMACE. See POMACE.

**Pūm'mel**, *n.* & *v. t.* The same as POMMEL.

**Pūmp**, *n.* [It. *pompa*, prob. from *bombare*, to drink, allied to Gr. *βουβείν*, to make a humming noise.] 1. A machine, variously constructed, for raising or transferring water or other fluids. 2. [Of uncertain etymology.] A low shoe with a thin sole.

**Pūmp**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUMPED (84); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUMPING.] 1. To raise with a pump, as water. 2. To draw out by artful interrogatories. 3. To examine by artful questions for the purpose of eliciting secrets from.

**Pūmp**, *v. i.* To work a pump; to raise water with a pump. [of a pump.]

**Pūmp'-brāke**, *n.* The arm or handle

**Pūmp'er**, *n.* One who pumps.

**Pūmp'ion**, *n.* [O. Fr. *pompon*, from Lat. *pepo*, Gr. *πέπων*.] (*Bot.*) The pumpkin.

**Pūmp'kin**, *n.* [See *supra*.] (*Bot.*) A well-known plant and its fruit.

**Pūn**, *n.* [Cf. Prov. Eng. *pun*, to pound, A.-S. *punian*, to bruise, and Eng. *point*.] An expression in which a word is capable of different meanings; a kind of quibble or equivocation.

**Pūn**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUNNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUNNING.] To use the same word at once in different senses; to quibble.

**Pūnch**, *n.* [Hind. *pantsch*, Skr. *pancha*, five, because this drink was orig. composed of five ingredients, viz., sugar, arrack, tea, water, and lemons.] A drink composed of water sweetened with sugar, with a mixture of lemon juice and spirits.

**Pūnch**, *n.* [Abbrev. from *punchinello*, q. v.] The buffoon or harlequin of a puppet-show.

**Pūnch**, *n.* [Abbrev. from *puncheon*, q. v.] 1. A tool, used either for stamping, or for perforating holes in metallic plates and other substances. 2. A blow or thrust. [*Colloq.*]

**Pūnch**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUNCHED (pūncht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUNCHING.] [From Lat. *pungere*, *punctum*, to prick.] 1. To perforate with an instrument. 2. To thrust against; to poke.

**Pūnch'-bōwl**, *n.* A bowl in which punch is made, or from which it is drunk.

**Pūnch'eon** (pūnch'un), *n.* [From Lat. *punctio*, a pricking, from *pungere*, to prick.] 1. A tool or instrument for piercing, stamping, or the like, used by various artificers: a punch. 2. (*Carp.*) A short, upright piece of timber in framing; a stud. 3. A cask containing, sometimes 84, sometimes 120, gallons.

**Pūnch'er**, *n.* 1. One who punches. 2. A punch or perforating instrument.

**Pūnch'y**, *a.* [Perhaps for *paunchy*, from *paunch*, q. v.] Short and thick, or fat.

**Pūne'tate**, } *a.* [From Lat. *punctum*, point.] 1.

**Pūne'tā-ted**, } Pointed; ending in a point or points. 2. (*Bot.*) Having dots scattered over the surface.

**Pūne-tīl'io** (-tīl'yo), *n.* [From Lat. *punctum*, point.] A nice point of exactness in conduct, ceremony, or proceeding.

**Pūne-tīl'ioūs** (-tīl'yus), *a.* Attentive to punctilio; exact in the forms of behavior or ceremony.

**Pūne-tīl'ioūs-ly**, *adv.* With exactness or great nicety.

**Pūne-tīl'ioūs-ness**, *n.* Exactness in the observance of forms or rules.

**Pūne'to**, *n.* [It. *punto*, Lat. *punctum*, point.] 1. Nice point of form or ceremony. 2. The point in fencing.

**Pūnet'u-al**, *a.* [Lat. *punctus*, *punctum*, a point.] 1. Observant of nice points; punctilious. 2. Especially, adhering to the exact time of an appointment; prompt. 3. Occurring, made, or returning, at the appointed time.

**Syn.** — Exact; precise; strict; accurate.

**Pūnet'u-āl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality or state of being punctual; especially, adherence to the exact time of an appointment. [lously.]

**Pūnet'u-al-ly**, *adv.* In a punctual manner; scrupu-

**Pūnet'u-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUNCTUATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUNCTUATING.] [Lat. *punctus*, *punctum*, a point.] To separate into sentences, clauses, &c., by points, which mark the proper pauses.

**Pūnet'u-ā'tion**, *n.* (*Gram.*) The act or art of punctuating or pointing a writing or discourse.



**Pūnet/u-ist**, *n.* One who understands the art of punctuation.

**Pūnet/ūre** (pūnk't/yūr, 53), *n.* [Lat. *punctura*, fr. *pungere*, *punctum*, to prick.] 1. Act of perforating with a pointed instrument. 2. A small hole made by a point.

**Pūnet/ūre**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUNCTURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUNCTURING.] To pierce with a small, pointed instrument; to prick.

**Pūn'dit**, *n.* [Hind. *pandit*.] A learned Brahmin.

**Pūng**, *n.* A kind of one-horse sleigh rudely made, often only a long box on runners. [*Amer.*]

**Pūn'gen-çy**, *n.* State of being pungent or piercing; acrimoniousness; keenness.

**Pūn'gent**, *a.* [Lat. *pungens*, *p. pr.* of *pungere*, to prick. See POIGNANT.] 1. Pricking; piercing; as, (*a.*) Acrid; biting; — said with reference to taste. (*b.*) Stimulating; pricking; — said with reference to the sense of smell. (*c.*) Sharply painful; acute; — said of pains, sensations, &c. 2. Exquisitely painful to the feelings; severe; — said of discourse.

**Syn.** — Piercing; sharp; penetrating; keen; acrimonious; stinging; severe.

**Pūn'gent-ly**, *adv.* In a pungent manner; sharply.

**Pūnie**, *a.* [Lat. *Punicus*, pertaining to Carthage, or its inhabitants, from *Pæni*, the Carthaginians.] Pertaining to, like, or appropriate to, the Carthaginians; faithless; treacherous.

**Pūni-ness**, *n.* Condition of being puny; littleness; pettiness; smallness with feebleness.

**Pūn'ish**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUNISHED (pūn'isht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUNISHING.] [Lat. *punire*, from *pæna*, punishment, penalty; Gr. *ποινή*.] 1. To afflict with pain, loss, or calamity for a crime or fault. 2. To afflict with pain, &c., with a view to amendment. 3. To reward with pain or suffering inflicted on the offender. 4. To pound or pummel. [*Low.*]

**Syn.** — To chastise; castigate; scourge; whip; lash; correct; discipline.

**Pūn'ish-a-ble**, *a.* 1. Liable to punishment; capable of being punished by law or right. 2. Worthy of punishment.

**Pūn'ish-er**, *n.* One who inflicts punishment.

**Pūn'ish-ment**, *n.* 1. Act of punishing. 2. Any pain inflicted on a person because of a crime or offense.

**Pūni-tive**, *a.* Pertaining to, involving, awarding, or inflicting, punishment.

**Pūnk**, *n.* [Allied to *spunk*, *q. v.*] 1. A species of fungus, or some decayed wood, used as tinder. 2. A prostitute; a strumpet.

**Pūn'ster**, *n.* One who puns, or is skilled in punning.

**Pūnt**, *n.* [A.-S. *punt*, Lat. *ponto*, from *pons*, *pontis*, bridge.] (*Naut.*) A flat-bottomed boat, used in calking and repairing ships; also, used for fishing and shooting in shallow waters.

**Pūny**, *a.* [*compar.* PUNIER; *superl.* PUNIEST.] [See PUISNE.] Small and feeble; inferior; petty.

**Pūp**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUPPED (pūpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUPPING.] [See *infra.*] To bring forth whelps or puppies.

**Pūp**, *n.* [Allied to Lat. *pupus*, boy, child.] 1. A puppy. 2. A young seal.

**Pūp'pā**, *n.*; *pl.* PŪ'PÆ. [Lat. *pupa*, girl, doll, puppet, *f.* of *pupus*. See *supra.*] (*Entom.*) One of the states in the complete metamorphosis of an insect.

**Pūpil**, *n.* [Lat. *pupilla*, the pupil of the eye, orig. dim. of Lat. *pupa*, a girl.] (*Anat.*) The small opening in the iris through which the rays of light pass to the retina.

**Pūpil**, *n.* [Lat. *pupillus*, *pupilla*, dim. of *pupus*, boy, *pupa*, girl.] A youth or scholar of either sex under the care of an instructor.

**Pūpil-āge** (45), *n.* State of being a pupil.

**Pūpil-la-ry**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a pupil or ward. 2. (*Anat.*) Of, or pertaining to, the pupil of the eye.

**Pūp'pet**, *n.* [Fr. *poupée*, a doll, from Lat. *pupa*, a girl, doll, puppet.] 1. A doll. 2. A similar figure moved by a wire in a mock drama. 3. One managed by the will of another.

**Pūp'pet-shōw**, *n.* A mock drama performed by puppets moved by wires.

**Pūp'py**, *n.* [From *pup*, *q. v.*] 1. A young dog; a whelp. 2. A person contemptible from insignificance and conceit.

**Pūp'py-ism**, *n.* Extreme meanness, affectation, or conceit.

**Pūr**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PURRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PURRING.] To utter a low, murmuring, continued sound, as a cat.

**Pūr**, *v. t.* To signify or express by purring.

**Pūr**, *n.* The low, murmuring, continued sound of a cat; a kind of growl, expressive of contentment or pleasure.

**Pūr'blind**, *a.* [From obs. *poreblind*.] Near-sighted or dim-sighted; seeing obscurely.

**Pūr'blind-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being purblind; near-sightedness; dimness of vision.

**Pūr'chas-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being purchased.

**Pūr'chase**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PURCHASED (pūr'chest, 42, 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PURCHASING.] [Fr. *pourchasser*, to pursue, to seek eagerly; O. Fr. *porchacer*, from *pour*, *por*, *pur*, for, and *chasser*, *chacier*, to pursue, to chase. See CHASE.] 1. To obtain by paying money or its equivalent; to buy. 2. To obtain by any outlay.

**Pūr'chase**, *n.* 1. Acquisition of title to, or property in, any thing for a price or equivalent. 2. A thing bought; property; possession; acquisition. 3. Any mechanical hold, advantage, power, or force applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies.

**Pūr'chas-er**, *n.* One who purchases any thing; a buyer; a vendee.

**Pūre**, *a.* [*compar.* PURER; *superl.* PUREST.] [Lat. *purus*.] 1. Separate from all extraneous matter or defilement; free from mixture. 2. Free from that which contaminates, defiles, or blemishes; — used in figurative senses. 3. Unconnected with any thing else; mere; absolute.

**Syn.** — Unmixed; clear; simple; real; true; genuine; unadulterated; uncorrupted; unsullied; untarnished; unstained; stainless; clean; fair; unspotted; spotless; incorrupt; chaste; unpolluted; undefiled; immaculate; innocent; guiltless; guileless; holy.

**Pūre-ly**, *adv.* 1. In a pure manner; innocently; genuinely; guilelessly; chastely. 2. Without connection with, or dependence upon, any thing else; merely; absolutely.

**Pūre-ness**, *n.* The state of being pure; an unmixed state; clearness; simplicity; purity; innocence; genuineness; guilelessness; chasteness.

**Pūr'fle** (pūr'fl) *v. t.* [O. Fr. *pourfiler*, from *pour*, for, and *fil*, a thread, Lat. *filum*.] 1. To embroider. [*Obs.*] 2. (*Arch.*) To decorate richly.

**Pur-gā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *purgatio*. See PURGE.] Act of purging; act of cleansing or purifying; often, the act of cleansing from the imputation of guilt.

**Pūr'ga-tive**, *a.* Having the power of purging; cathartic.

**Pūr'ga-tive**, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that evacuates the intestines; a cathartic.

**Pūr'ga-tō'ri-al**, } *a.* Pertaining to purgatory.

**Pūr'ga-tō'ri-an**, }

**Pūr'ga-to-ry**, *a.* Tending to cleanse; cleansing; expiatory.

**Pūr'ga-to-ry**, *n.* [L. Lat. *purgatorium*, from Lat. *purgatorius*. See *infra.*] (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A place, or a state believed to exist after death, in which the souls of persons are purified, or in which they expiate such offenses committed in this life as do not merit eternal damnation.

**Pūrge**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PURGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PURGING.] [Lat. *purgare*, contracted from Lat. *purum agere*, to make clean.] 1. To cleanse, clear, or purify by separating and carrying off whatever is impure, heterogeneous, foreign, or superfluous. 2. To operate on as, or by means of, a cathartic medicine. 3. To clear from guilt or moral defilement. 4. (*Law.*) To clear from accusation or the charge of a crime, as in ordeal.

**Pūrge**, *v. i.* 1. To become pure, as by clarification. 2. To have frequent or preternatural evacuations from the intestines.

**Pūrge**, *n.* 1. Act of purging. 2. That which purges; especially, a medicine that evacuates the intestines; a cathartic.

**Pūr'ger**, *n.* One who, or that which, purges or cleanses.

**Pūr'i-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of purifying; act or operation of cleansing or of removing foreign substances. 2. Act or operation of cleansing ceremonially. 3. A cleansing from guilt or the pollution of sin.

**Pu-rif'i-ca-to-ry**, *a.* Serving or tending to purify.

**Pūr'i-fi'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, purifies.

**Pūr'i-fi-y**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PURIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PURIFYING.] [Lat. *purificare*, from Lat. *purus*, pure, and *facere*, to make.] 1. To make pure or clear from material defilement, admixture, or imperfection. 2. Hence, in figurative uses, (*a.*) To free from guilt or moral defilement. (*b.*) To free from ceremonial or legal defilement. (*c.*) To free from improprieties or barbarisms.

**Pūr'i-fi-y**, *v. i.* To grow or become pure or clear.

**Pūr'ism**, *n.* Quality of being pure or nice, especially in the choice of language.



**Pūr'ist**, *n.* One who aims at excessive purity or nicety, especially in the choice of language

**Pūr'i-tan**, *n.* [From *pure*.] **1.** (*Eng. Church.*) A dissenter from the Church of England in the time of Queen Elizabeth. **2.** One scrupulous and strict in his religious life.

**Pūr'i-tan**, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or characterizing the Puritans.

**Pūr'i-tān'ie**, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Puritans, or  
**Pūr'i-tān'ie-al**, } their doctrines and practice. **2.**  
Precise in observance of religious requirements; over-  
scrupulous; rigid.

**Pūr'i-tān'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a puritanical manner.

**Pūr'i-tan-ism**, *n.* The notions or practice of Puritans.

**Pūr'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *puritas*, from *purus*, pure.] Condition of being pure; as, (*a.*) Freedom from foreign admixture or heterogeneous matter. (*b.*) Freedom from foulness or dirt. (*c.*) Freedom from guilt or the defilement of sin. (*d.*) Freedom from any sinister or improper views. (*e.*) Freedom from foreign idioms, from barbarous or improper words or phrases.

**Syn.**—Cleanness; clearness; genuineness; chastity; innocence; sincerity, &c.

**Pūr'l**, *n.* [Contr. fr. *purfile*, *purfle*, *q. v.* Cf. **PURL**, *v. i.*] **1.** An embroidered and puckered border; a hem or fringe. **2.** An inversion of stitches in knitting. **3.** A circle made by the motion of a fluid. **4.** A gentle murmur, as of a brook. **5.** Malt liquor, medicated or spiced.

**Pūr'l**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **PURLED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PURLING**.] [Sw. *porla*, D. *borrelen*.] **1.** To run swiftly round, as a small stream flowing among stones; to eddy; also, to make a murmuring sound, as running water does. **2.** To mantle, as in a glass.

**Pūr'l**, *v. t.* To decorate with fringe or embroidery.

**Pūr'lieū**, *n.* [Fr. *pur*, pure, free, and *lieu*, place, orig. applied to land near a royal forest, but free from the forest laws.] The outer portion of any place; environs.

**Pūr'līn**, } *n.* [Perh. from Fr. *pour*, for, or *par*, through,  
**Pūr'līne**, } and *līgne*, line.] (*Arch.*) A piece of timber  
extending from end to end of a building or roof, across  
and under the rafters, to support them in the middle.

**Pur-loin'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **PURLOINED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PURLOINING**.] [O. Fr. *purloignier*, *porloignier*, to retard, delay, from *pur*, *por*, *pour*, for, and *loin*, far, far off.] To steal; to filch; to pilfer.

**Pur-loin'er**, *n.* One who purloins; a thief.

**Pūr'ple** (pūr'pl), *a.* [See *infra*.] **1.** Of, or exhibiting, a color composed of red and blue. **2.** Imperial; regal;—so called from the color having been a distinguishing token of imperial authority.

**Pūr'ple**, *n.* [Lat. *purpura*, Gr. *πορφύρα*, orig. the purple-fish, a shell fr. which the color was obtained.] **1.** A purple color. **2.** Imperial government in the Roman empire, as a purple robe was the distinguishing dress of the emperor. **3.** *pl.* (*Med.*) Spots of a livid color on the skin.

**Pūr'ple**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **PURPLED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PURPLING**.] To make purple; to dye of a deep red.

**Pūr'pōrt**, *n.* [O. Fr., from *pur*, *pour*, for, and *porter*, to bear, carry.] Design or tendency; meaning; import.

**Pūr'pōrt**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **PURPORTED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PURPORTING**.] To intend; to mean; to signify.

**Pūr'pōse** (pūr'pus), *n.* [O. Fr. *purpos*, *pourpos*, *propos*, Lat. *propositum*. See **PROPOSE**.] Object to be reached or accomplished; end or aim to which the view is directed in any plan, measure, or exertion.

On purpose, with previous design; with the mind directed to that object.

**Syn.**—Design; end; intention; aim. See **DESIGN**.

**Pūr'pōse**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **PURPOSED** (pūr'pust); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PURPOSING**.] To determine upon, as some end or object to be accomplished; to intend; to design; to resolve.

**Pūr'pōse**, *v. i.* To design; to intend; to mean.

**Pūr'pōse-ly**, *adv.* By purpose or design; intentionally; with predetermination.

**Pūr'pūre**, *n.* [Lat. *purpura*. See **PURPLE**.] (*Her.*) Purple, represented in engraving by diagonal lines from right to left of the escutcheon.

**Pūr'r**, *v. i.* To murmur as a cat. See **PUR**.

**Pūrse**, *n.* [Low Lat. *bursa*, *byrsa*, from Gr. *βύρσα*, hide, skin, leather.] **1.** A kind of small bag, used to carry money in. **2.** Hence, a treasury. **3.** A sum of money offered as a prize, or collected as a present.

**Pūrse**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **PURSED** (pūrst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PURSING**.] **1.** To put in a purse. **2.** To contract into folds or wrinkles, like the mouth of a purse.

**Pūrse'-nēt**, *n.* A net, the mouth of which may be closed or drawn together like a purse.

**Pūrse'-proud**, *a.* Proud of wealth; elated with riches.

**Pūr's'er**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A commissioned officer who has charge of the provisions, clothing, &c., and of the public moneys on shipboard.

**Pūr's'i-ness**, *n.* State of being pury or bloated; inflation; hence, shortness of breath.

**Pūr's'lain**, *n.* The same as **PURSLANE**.

**Pūr's'lane** (45), *n.* [From Lat. *porcilaca*, *i. q.* *portulaca*, corruption of *porcilaca*.] (*Bot.*) An annual plant, with fleshy, succulent leaves, often used as a pot-herb, for salads, &c.

**Pur-sū'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being, or fit to be, pursued.

**Pur-sū'ançe**, *n.* **1.** Act of pursuing or prosecuting. **2.** State of being pursuant; consequence.

**Pur-sū'ant**, *a.* [From *pursue*.] Done in consequence or prosecution of any thing; hence, agreeable; conformable; according.

**Pur-sūe'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **PURSUED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PURSUING**.] [Fr. *poursuivre*, Lat. *prosequi*, from *pro*, forward, and *sequi*, to follow.] **1.** To follow with a view to overtake. **2.** To use measures to obtain. **3.** To proceed along, with a view to some end or object. **4.** To prosecute; to be engaged in; to continue. **5.** To follow as an example; to imitate.

**Syn.**—To follow; chase; seek; persist. See **FOLLOW**.

**Pur-sūe'**, *v. i.* **1.** To go on; to proceed, especially in argument or discourse. [*A Gallicism*.] **2.** (*Law*.) To follow a matter judicially, as a complaining party.

**Pur-sū'er**, *n.* One who pursues; one who follows in haste, with a view to overtake.

**Pur-sūit'** (30), *n.* **1.** Act of following with haste, either for sport or in hostility. **2.** Endeavor to attain to or gain. **3.** Course of business or occupation.

**Syn.**—Chase; search; proceeding; occupation; prosecution.

**Pūr'sūi-vant**, *n.* [Fr. *poursuivant*, from *poursuivre*. See **PURSUE**.] A state messenger; an attendant on the heralds.

**Pūr's'y**, *a.* [Fr. *poussif*, from *pousser*, to push, thrust, heave, *pousse*, the heaves, asthma. See **PUSH**.] **1.** Inflated; swelled; hence, fat, short, and thick. **2.** Hence, short-breathed.

**Pūr'ry-lent** (110), *a.* [Lat. *purulentus*, from *pus*, *puris*, pus, matter.] (*Med.*) Consisting of, or pertaining to, pus or matter.

**Pur-vey'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **PURVEYED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PURVEYING**.] [Fr. *pourvoir*, Lat. *providere*. See **PROVIDE**.] **1.** To furnish or provide, as with provisions, or the like. **2.** To procure; to get.

**Pur-vey'**, *v. i.* To purchase or procure provisions; to provide; to cater.

**Pur-vey'ançe**, *n.* **1.** Act or process of providing or procuring; procurement. **2.** That which is provided; provisions; food. [for the table; a caterer.]

**Pur-vey'or**, *n.* One whose business is to make provision

**Pūr'vīw** (-vū), *n.* [Norm. Fr. *purveu*, *purview*, N. Fr. *dourvu*, provided, *p. p.* of *pourvoir*. See **PURVEY**.] **1.** (*Law*.) The body of a statute. **2.** Hence, the limit or scope of a statute. **3.** Limit or sphere of authority; scope; extent.

**Pūs**, *n.* [Lat., allied to Gr. *πύος*, *πύου*.] (*Med.*) The yellowish-white liquid produced by the process of suppuration.

**Push**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **PUSHED** (pōsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **PUSHING**.] [Fr. *pousser*, Lat. *pulsare*, intens. form of *pellere*, *pulum*, to beat, knock, push.] **1.** To press against with force; to drive or impel by pressure. **2.** To press or urge forward; to drive. **3.** To embarrass by arguments.

**Syn.**—To urge; press; impel; importune.

**Push**, *v. i.* **1.** To make a thrust. **2.** To make an effort, advance, or attack. **3.** To burst out, as a bud or shoot.

**Push**, *n.* **1.** A thrust with the end of a thing. **2.** Any pressure, impulse, or force applied. **3.** An assault or attack. **4.** Circumstances which press or push one; emergency; exigency; extremity. **5.** A little swelling or pustule.

**Push'er**, *n.* One who pushes.

**Pū'sil-la-nīm'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being pusillanimous; weakness of spirit.

**Syn.**—Cowardliness; pusillanimousness; cowardice; fear; timidity.

**Pū'sil-lān'i-mōus**, *a.* [Lat. *pusillanimis*, from *pusillus*, very little, dim. of *pusus*, a little boy, dim. of *puer*, a

foōd, foōt; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, eall, cecho; ġem, ġet; aș; exișt; linger, link; thiș



boy, and *animus*, the mind.] **1.** Destitute of a manly or courageous strength and firmness of mind. **2.** Evincing weakness of mind or want of courage.

**Syn.**—Cowardly; dastardly; mean-spirited; faint-hearted; timid; weak; feeble.

**Pū'sil-lān'i-moūs-ly**, *adv.* In a pusillanimous manner.

**Puss**, *n.* [D. *poes*, puss, and a fur tippet; Ir. *pus*, a cat; Lat. *pusa*, a little girl, *pusus*, a little boy.] **1.** A cat;—a fondling appellation. **2.** A hare;—so called by sportsmen.

**Puss'y**, *n.* A puss;—a diminutive of *puss*, used as a fondling name for a cat.

**Pūst'u-lāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *pustulare*, *pustulatum*, from *pustula*. See PUSTULE.] To form into pustules, or blisters.

**Pūst'ule**, *n.* [Lat. *pustula*, i. q. *pusula*, from *pus*, pus, matter.] (*Med.*) An elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, containing pus.

**Pūst'u-loūs**, *a.* Full of, or covered with, pustules.

**Put**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUTTING.] [*Fries.* *putje*, allied to W. *putian*, *putiaw*, to butt, poke, thrust.] **1.** To move in any direction; to thrust; to push. **2.** To place; to lay; to set; hence, **3.** To cause to be or exist in a specified relation; to bring to a mental or moral condition, or to the possession of an attribute or quality, or into a state that is specified.

In these uses, the word is modified by prepositions or by adverbs; as, with *in*, to introduce; with *to*, to apply; with *upon*, to impose, &c.

**4.** To place before for judgment, acceptance, or rejection; to bring to the attention of. **5.** Especially, to state in language; to express. **6.** To incite; to urge.

To put to it, to distress; to press hard; to perplex; to give difficulty to.—To be put to it, to have difficulty.

**Syn.**—To place.—To put is generic, viz., to dispose of in any situation; to place is to put in a specific situation; a plant may be put into a flower-pot and then placed in the greenhouse.

**Put**, *v. i.* **1.** To go or move. **2.** To steer; to direct.

To put about (*Naut.*), to change direction; to tack.—To put forth, to shoot, bud, or germinate.—To put up, to take lodgings; to lodge.—To put up with, (*a.*) To overlook or suffer without recompense, punishment or resentment. (*b.*) To take without opposition or expressed dissatisfaction.

**Put**, *n.* An action of distress.

**Pūt**, *n.* [Lat. *putus*, a boy. Cf. *infra*.] A rustic; a clown.

**Pū'ta-tīve**, *a.* [Lat. *putativus*, from *putare*, *putatum*, to reckon, suppose.] Commonly thought; supposed; reputed.

**Pūt'lōg**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A short piece of timber, on which the planks forming the floor of a scaffold are laid.

**Pūt'-ōff**, *n.* A shift for evasion or delay; an evasion.

**Pū-trēd'i-noūs**, *a.* [From Lat. *putredo*, rottenness, from *putrere*, to be rotten.] Proceeding from, or partaking of, putrefaction; stinking.

**Pū'tre-fāc'tion**, *n.* [See PUTREFY.] **1.** Act or process of putrefying. **2.** Condition of being putrefied; also, that which is putrefied.

**Pū'tre-fāc'tive**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to putrefaction. **2.** Tending to promote putrefaction; causing putrefaction.

**Pū'tre-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUTREFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUTREFYING.] [Lat. *putrefacere*, from *putrere*, to be rotten, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To render putrid; to cause to rot. **2.** To corrupt or foul. **3.** To make morbid, carious, or gangrenous.

**Pū'tre-fy**, *v. i.* To become putrid; to decay offensively; to rot.

**Pu-trēs'çence**, *n.* State of being putrescent.

**Pu-trēs'cent**, *a.* [Lat. *putrescens*, *p. pr.* of *putrescere*, to grow rotten, inchoative form of *putrere*, to be rotten.] **1.** Becoming putrid. **2.** Pertaining to the process of putrefaction.

**Pu-trēs'çible**, *a.* Liable to become putrid.

**Pū'trid**, *a.* [Lat. *putridus*, from *putrere*, to be rotten, from *puter*, or *putris*, rotten, from *putere*, to stink, to be rotten.] **1.** Tending to dissolution or decay; decomposed; rotten. **2.** Indicating or proceeding from a decayed state of animal or vegetable matter.

**Pu-trīd'i-ty**, } *n.* State of being putrid; corruption;  
**Pū'trid-ness**, } putrefaction.

**Pūt'ter**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUTTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUTTERING.] To act inefficiently or idly; to trifle; to potter.

**Pūt'tock**, *n.* [Cf. Lat. *buteo*, a kind of falcon or hawk.] A species of kite; also, sometimes, the common buzzard. [*Eng.*]

**Pūt'ty**, *n.* [Fr. *potée*.] A kind of paste or cement of whiting and linseed oil.

**Pūt'ty**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUTTIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUTTYING.] To cement or fill up with putty.

**Pūz'zle** (pūz'zl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUZZLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PUZZLING.] [Cf. POSE.] **1.** To involve in perplexity; to put to a stand; to nonplus. **2.** To make intricate.

**Syn.**—To embarrass; perplex; confuse; bewilder; confound. See EMBARRASS.

**Pūz'zle**, *v. i.* To be bewildered; to be awkward.

**Pūz'zle**, *n.* **1.** Something, especially a toy, which perplexes. **2.** State or condition of being puzzled; perplexity. [plexes.]

**Pūz'zler**, *n.* One who, or that which, puzzles or perplexes. See PIE.

**Pÿ'gārg**, *n.* [Lat. *pygargus*, Gr. *πύγαργος*, literally white rump, from *πυγή*, the rump, and *ἀργός*, white.] A quadruped, probably a species of antelope or gazelle. [*Obs.*]

**Pyg-mē'an** (124), } *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a  
**Pÿg'my**, } pygmy or dwarf; dwarfish.

**Pÿg'my**, *n.* [Lat. *pygmaeus*, Gr. *πυγμαίος*, from *πυγμή*, the fist, a measure of length, about 13½ inches.] **1.** (*Gr. Myth.*) One of a fabulous race of beings inhabiting Thrace, who waged war with the cranes, and were destroyed. **2.** Hence, a short, insignificant person; a dwarf.

**Pÿ-lōr'ie**, *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the pylorus.

**Pÿ-lō'rus**, *n.* [Gr. *πυλωρός*, from *πύλη*, a gate.] (*Anat.*) The orifice of the stomach through which the food passes on to the intestine.

**Pÿr'a-mīd**, *n.* [Lat. *pyramis*, *pyramidis*, from Gr. *πυραμίς*, *πυραμίδος*, Egypt. *piromi*.] **1.** A solid body standing on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, and terminating in a point at the top. **2.** An edifice in the shape above described.



Pyramids.

**Py-rām'i-dal**, *a.* **1.** Pyramidical; tapering to a point. **2.** Relating to the pyramids.

**Pÿr'a-mīd'ie**, } *a.* Having the form of a pyramid;  
**Pÿr'a-mīd'ie-al**, } pyramidal.

**Pÿre**, *n.* [Lat. *pyra*, Gr. *πυρά*, from *πῦρ*, fire.] A funeral pile; a pile to be burnt.

**Pÿr'e-tōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *πυρετός*, fever, and *λόγος*, discourse.] (*Med.*) A discourse or treatise on fevers, or the doctrine of fevers.

**Pÿr'i-fōrm**, *a.* [Lat. *pyrum*, a pear, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a pear.

**Pÿ-rī'tēs**, *n.* [Lat., fr. Gr. *πυρίτης*, from *πῦρ*, fire, because iron pyrites gives sparks with steel.] (*Min.*) A combination of sulphur with iron, copper, cobalt, or nickel, presenting a white or yellowish metallic luster.

**Pÿ-rīt'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to pyrites; consisting of,  
**Pÿ-rīt'ie-al**, } or resembling, pyrites.

**Pÿr'o-līg'ne-oūs**, } *a.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, *πυρός*, fire, and  
**Pÿr'o-līg'nie**, } Lat. *lignum*, wood, *ligneus*,  
wooden.] (*Chem.*) Generated or procured by the distillation of wood, as a kind of acetic acid holding in solution oily impurities.

**Pÿ-rōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, *πυρός*, fire, and *λόγος*, discourse.] A treatise on heat; or the natural history of heat, latent and sensible.

**Pÿr'o-mān'çy**, *n.* [Gr. *πυρομαντεία*, from *πῦρ*, *πυρός*, fire, and *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by fire.

**Pÿr'o-mān'tie**, *a.* Pertaining to pyromancy.

**Pÿ-rōm'e-ter**, *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, *πυρός*, fire, and *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring degrees of heat above those indicated by the mercurial thermometer.

**Pÿ-rōph'o-rūs**, *n.* [N. Lat., from Gr. *πῦρ*, *πυρός*, fire, and *φέρειν*, to bear, *φορός*, bearing.] (*Chem.*) A substance which takes fire on exposure to air, or which maintains or retains light.

**Pÿr'o-seōpe**, *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, *πυρός*, fire, and *σκοπεῖν*, *σκέπτεσθαι*, to look carefully, to view.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of heat radiating from a fire, or the cooling influence of bodies.

**Pÿr'o-tēch'nie**, } *a.* Pertaining to fireworks, or the  
**Pÿr'o-tēch'nie-al**, } art of forming them.

**Pÿr'o-tēch'nies**, *n. sing.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, *πυρός*, fire, and *τέχνη*, an art.] The art of making fireworks, especially for purposes of public amusement or rejoicing; pyrotechny.

**Pÿr'o-tēch'nist**, *n.* One skilled in pyrotechny.

**Pÿr'o-tēch'ny**, *n.* The same as PYROTECHNICS.

**Pÿr'ox-ēne**, *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, *πυρός*, fire, and *ξένος*, a stranger;—so called because it was supposed to be a

*ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; câre, fär, åsk, all, what; êre, veil, tērm; pique, firm; sôn, ôr, dō, wōlf,*



stranger, or not to belong to the lava where it occurred.] (*Min.*) A mineral; augite.  
**Pÿr'rhie** (pîr'rik), *n.* **1.** (*Pros.*) A foot consisting of two short syllables. **2.** An ancient military dance, to the accompaniment of the flute.  
**Pÿr'rhie**, *a.* [Gr. πυρρῆχος, belonging to the πυρρῆχη, (sc. ὑρχησις), a kind of war-dance, so called from Πύρρῆχος, the inventor, from πυρρῆχος, red.] **1.** (*Pros.*) Pertaining to, or containing, pyrrhics. **2.** Of, or pertaining to, an ancient military dance.  
**Pÿr'rho-nîsm** (pîr'ro-), *n.* [From *Pyrrho*, the founder of the skeptics.] Skepticism; universal doubt. [thing.  
**Pÿr'rho-nîst**, *n.* A skeptic; one who doubts of every  
**Pÿth'a-gō're-an**, or **Pÿ-thăg'o-rē'an**, *n.* A follower of Pythagoras, the founder of the Italic sect of philosophers.  
**Pÿth'a-gō're-an**, or **Pÿ-thăg'o-rē'an**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, Pythagoras or his philosophy.

**Pÿ-thăg'o-rîsm**, *n.* The doctrines of Pythagoras.  
**Pÿth'i-an**, *a.* [Lat. *Pythius*, Gr. Πύθιος, belonging to Pytho, the older name of Delphi and its environs.] Pertaining to the priestess of Apollo, who delivered oracles.  
*Pythian games* (*Gr. Antiq.*), one of the four great national festivals of ancient Greece, celebrated near Delphi, in honor of Apollo, the conqueror of the dragon Python, at first once in nine, afterwards once in five, years.  
**Pÿth'o-ness**, *n.* [See PYTHIAN.] **1.** (*Gr. Antiq.*) The priestess who gave oracular answers at Delphi, in Greece. **2.** A sort of witch.  
**Pÿx**, *n.* [Lat. *pyxis*, Gr. πυξίς, a box, esp. of box-wood, fr. πύξος, Lat. *buxus*, the box-tree or box-wood.] **1.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) The box in which the host is kept. **2.** A box used, in English coinage, as a place of deposit for certain sample coins taken for a trial of the weight and fineness of metal, before they are sent from the mint. **3.** (*Naut.*) The box in which the compass is suspended.

Q.

**Q** (kū), the seventeenth letter of the English alphabet, has but one sound, which is the same as that of *k*, or *c* hard. It is always followed by *u*, the two letters together being pronounced like *kw*, except in some words in which the *u* is silent. See *Prin. of Pron.* § 86.

The English name of the letter, *cue*, is said to be from the French *queue*, a tail, the form being the same as that of *Q*, with a tail added. Some, however, regard the form as a contraction of *cu* or *eu*.

**Quăck**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUACKED (kwăkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUACKING.] [Ger. *quaken*, D. *kwakken*, *kwaken*, Icel. *quaka*, to twitter, sigh.] **1.** To cry like the common domestic duck. **2.** To boast. **3.** To act as a quack.

**Quăck**, *n.* **1.** The cry of the domestic duck. **2.** A boastful pretender to medical skill; an empiric. **3.** Hence, one who boastfully pretends to knowledge of any kind, not possessed.

**Syn.** — Empiric; mountebank; charlatan.

**Quăck**, *a.* Pertaining to quackery; used by quacks.

**Quăck'er-y**, *n.* Practice of a quack; empiricism.

**Quăck'ish**, *a.* Like a quack; boastful; trickish.

**Quăd'ra-gēs'i-mă**, *n.* [Lat., from *quadragesimus*, the fortieth, from *quadragesima*, forty.] (*Eccl.*) The forty days of fast preceding Easter; Lent.

**Quăd'ra-gēs'i-mal**, *a.* Belonging to, or used in, Lent.

**Quăd'răng-gle** (kwăd'răng-gl), *n.* [Lat. *quadrangulum*, from *quatuor*, four, and *angulus*, an angle.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A plane figure having four angles, and consequently four sides. **2.** (*Arch.*) A square or quadrangular court surrounded by buildings.



Quadrangle.

**Quăd'răng'gu-lar**, *a.* Having four angles, and consequently four sides.

**Quăd'rănt**, *n.* [Lat. *quadrans*, a fourth part, a fourth of a whole, from *quatuor*, four.] **1.** (*Geom.*) The quarter of a circle, or of the circumference of a circle; an arc of 90°. **2.** An instrument for measuring altitudes, variously constructed and mounted for different specific uses in astronomy, surveying, gunnery, &c.



a, a, Quadrants.

**Quăd'rănt'al**, *a.* Pertaining to a quadrant.

**Quăd'răt**, *n.* [See *infra.*] (*Print.*) A piece of type-metal cast lower than the letters, so as to leave a blank space on the paper, when printed, where it is placed.

**Quăd'răte**, *a.* [Lat. *quadratus*, squared, *p. p.* of *quadrare*, to make four-cornered, to square, make square, from *quadrus*, square, from *quatuor*, four.] **1.** Having four equal and parallel sides, and four right angles; square. **2.** Divisible by four. **3.** Hence, square; even; equal; exact. **4.** Suited; applicable; correspondent. [TILE.]

**Quăd'răte**, *n.* **1.** A square. **2.** (*Astrol.*) Same as QUARTER.

**Quăd'răte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUADRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUADRATING.] [See QUADRATE, *a.*] To agree; to be accommodated: to suit; to correspond: to square.

**Quăd'răt'ie**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a square; square.

**Quăd'ră-tūre** (53), *n.* [See QUADRATE, *a.*] **1.** The finding of a square having the same area as a given curvilinear figure, as a circle. **2.** A quadrate; a square. **3.** (*Astron.*) The position of one heavenly body in respect to another, when distant from it ninety degrees.

**Quăd'rĕn'ni-al**, *a.* [Lat. *quadriennis*, from *quatuor*, four, and *annus*, year.] **1.** Comprising four years. **2.** Occurring once in four years.

**Quăd'ri-lăt'er-al**, *a.* [Lat. *quadrilaterus*, from *quatuor*, four, and *latus*, *lateris*, a side.] Having four sides and consequently four angles.

**Quăd'ri-lăt'er-al**, *n.* A plane figure having four sides, and consequently four angles; a quadrangular figure.



Quadrilateral.

**Quăd'ri-lît'er-al**, *a.* [Lat. *quatuor*, four, and *littera*, *littera*, letter.] Consisting of four letters.

**Quăd'ri-lît'er-al**, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *quadrula*, dim. of *quadra*, a square, from *quatuor*, four.] **1.** A game played by four persons with forty cards. **2.** A kind of dance made up of sets of dances, four couples of dancers being in each set.

**Quăd'rill'ion**, *n.* [From Lat. *quater*, four times, and Low Lat. *millio*, a million.] According to the English notation, the number produced by involving a million to the fourth power, or the number represented by a unit with 24 ciphers annexed; according to the French notation, a unit with 15 ciphers annexed.

**Quăd'ri-rĕme**, *n.* [Lat. *quadriremis*, from *quatuor*, four, and *remus*, an oar.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A galley with four benches of oars or rowers.

**Quăd'ri-sÿll'ă-ble**, *n.* [Lat. *quatuor*, four, and *syllaba*, syllable.] A word consisting of four syllables.

**Quăd'ri-vălve**, *n.* [From Lat. *quatuor*, four, and *valva*, the leaf, fold, or valve of a door.] One of a set of four folds or leaves serving for a door.

**Quăd'rŕon'**, *n.* [Fr. *quarteron*, Sp. *cuarteron*, from Lat. *quatuor*, four.] The offspring of a mulatto and a white person; a person quarter-blooded.

**Quăd'rŕu-măne**, *n.* [Lat. *quatuor*, four, and *manus*, a hand.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal having four feet that correspond to the hands of a man, as a monkey.

**Quăd'rŕu-ped**, *a.* [Lat. *quadrupes*, *quadrupedis*, from *quatuor*, four, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Having four feet.

**Quăd'rŕu-ped**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal having four feet; — often restricted to the mammals.

**Quăd'rŕu-ple**, *a.* [Lat. *quadruplus*, from *quatuor*, four.] Fourfold; four times told. [fourfold amount.]

**Quăd'rŕu-ple**, *a.* Four times the sum or number; a fourfold amount.

**Quăd'rŕu-ple**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUADRUPLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUADRUPLING.] To multiply by four; to increase fourfold.

**Quăd'rŕu-ple**, *v. i.* To be multiplied by four.

**Quăd'rŕu'pli-eate**, *n.* Four-fold: four times repeated.

**Quăd'rŕu'pli-eâte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUADRUPPLICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUADRUPPLICATING.] [Lat. *quadruplicare*, *quadruplicatum*, from *quadruplex*, fourfold, from *quatuor*, four, and *plicare*, to fold.] To make fourfold; to quadruple.



**Quad'ru-pli-eā'tion, n.** Act of quadrupling, or making fourfold.

**Quæ're, v. i.** [Lat.] Inquire; question; query;—used as a memorandum signifying doubt or the desirableness of an investigation.

**Quaff, v. i.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUAFFED (kwāft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUAFFING.] [Fr. *coiffer*, to cap or hood, to coif, to intoxicate, make tipsy; from *coiffe*, a hood. See COIF.] To drink down; to drink copiously of.

**Quaff, v. i.** To drink largely or luxuriously.

**Quaff'er, n.** One who quaffs or drinks largely.

**Quag'gy, a.** [See QUAGMIRE.] Of the nature of a quagmire; trembling under the foot, as soft, wet earth.

**Quag'mire, n.** [From O. Eng. *guag*, or *guagge*, to quake, quiver, shake, and *mire*] Soft, wet land, which shakes or yields under the feet.

**Quah'aug** (kwaw'hog), *n.* [Abbrev. from Narraganset Ind. *poqua'hork.*] (Zool.) A species of clam having the inside shell tipped with purple. [*New Eng.*]

**Quail, v. i.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUAILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUAILING.] [A.-S. *cwealan*, to die, perish. Cf. QUELL.] To become quelled; to sink into dejection; to lose spirit; to shrink; to cower.

**Quail, n.** [O. Fr. *quaille*, It. *quaglia*, O. H. Ger. *wahtala*, N. H. Ger. *wachtel.*] (Ornith.) A gallinaceous bird closely allied to the partridge of Europe.



Common Quail.

In the United States the name is loosely used for ruffed grouse.

**Quaint, a.** [O. Fr. *cointe*, cultivated, amiable, agreeable: from Lat. *cognitus*, acquainted, and partly from *comptus*, comtus, adorned, elegant, polished.] **1.** Characterized by ingenuity or art; subtle; artificially elegant. **2.** Hence, showing excess of art. **3.** Odd and antique; curious and fanciful.

**Syn.**—Ingenious; artful; far-fetched; affected; odd; whimsical; singular; unusual.—*Quaint*, in our early writers, meant *strange* or *hidden*, and hence *ingenious*. In this sense it often occurs in Shakespeare; as, a *quaint* device, *quaintly* written, &c., and is used as a term of praise. Gradually, however, there sprang up a perverted ingenuity in such writers as Quarles, and many among the Puritans, to which we now give the name of *quaintness*. It is something queer and almost laughable, but not foolish. The *quaint* writers have usually strong thought, but a strange and whimsical way of expressing it. Their wit is odd as well as sly; their images are often far-fetched or unnatural, and there is a strange contrast between the gravity of their thoughts and the fanciful or whimsical garb in which they are presented. Hence, the word became a term of dispraise, denoting *affected*, which Johnson declared to be its meaning in his day. At present (perhaps from a deference to the old writers mentioned) it has received the united sense of *antique* and *odd*.

**Quaint'ly, adv.** In a quaint manner; ingeniously; artfully; affectedly; oddly; fancifully.

**Quaint'ness, n.** Quality of being quaint; ingenuity; affected art; oddness; strangeness.

**Quake, v. i.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUAKED (kwākt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUAKING.] [A.-S. *cwacian.*] **1.** To tremble; to shake with fear, cold, or emotion. **2.** To shake or tremble, either from not being solid, as soft, wet land, or from violent convulsion of any kind.

**Syn.**—To shake; to vibrate; tremble; quiver; shudder.

**Quake, n.** A tremulous agitation; a shake; a trembling; a shudder.

**Quak'er, n.** **1.** One who quakes. **2.** One of the religious sect the members of which are called also *Friends*. Their early preachers were thrown by their violent enthusiasm into *quakings* or convulsions and distortions of the limbs.

*Quaker gun*, an imitation of a gun, made of wood or other material, and placed in the port-hole of a vessel, or the embrasure of a fort, in order to deceive the enemy;—so called from its inoffensive character. [*Amer.*]

**Quak'er-ish, a.** Like, or pertaining to, a Quaker.

**Quak'er-ism, n.** The peculiar character, manners, tenets, or worship of the Quakers.

**Qual'i-fi'a-ble, a.** Capable of being qualified; abatable; modifiable.

**Qual'i-fi-eā'tion, n.** **1.** Act of qualifying, or condition of being qualified. **2.** Any endowment or acquirement which fits a person for a place, or enables him to sustain any character with success. **3.** Act of limiting, or state of being limited or restricted; hence, abatement; diminution.

**Qual'i-fied, p. a.** Fitted by accomplishments or endowments; modified; limited.

**Syn.**—Competent; fit; adapted.—A man is *competent* to a task or duty when he has the powers which are requisite for its performance; he is *qualified* for it when those powers have been trained into an acquaintance with the business to be done, and expertness in the mode of performing it. Many are *competent* to employments which they are utterly *unqualified* to enter upon at once.

**Qual'i-fi'er, n.** One who, or that which, qualifies.

**Qual'i-fy, v. i.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUALIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUALIFYING.] [Lat. *qualificare*, from Lat. *qualis*, such, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To make such as is required; to give added or requisite qualities to; to fit, as for a place, office, occupation, or character; to supply with legal power or capacity. **2.** To reduce, by consideration or enumeration of qualities, from a general, undefined, or comprehensive, to a particular or restricted form; to limit. **3.** Hence, to soften; to abate; to diminish; to assuage. **4.** Hence, to reduce the strength of, as liquors.

**Syn.**—To fit; equip; prepare; adapt; capacitate; modify; restrict; restrain.

**Qual'i-fy, v. i.** To be or become qualified.

**Qual'i-ty** (kwōl'i-tē), *n.* [Lat. *qualitas*, from *qualis*, how or so constituted, such.] **1.** Condition of being of such and such a sort as distinguished from others; nature relatively considered. **2.** Special or temporary character. **3.** That which makes, or helps to make, any thing such as it is; distinguishing property, characteristic, or attribute. **4.** Superior birth or station; high rank.

**Syn.**—Attribute; property; accomplishment; fashion.

**Qualm** (kwām), *n.* [A.-S. *cwealm*, *cwelm*, death, slaughter, pestilence, from *cwellan*, to slay. Cf. QUELL.] **1.** A sudden attack of illness, faintness, distress, or pain. **2.** Hence, *especially*, a sudden fit or seizure of sickness at the stomach. **3.** Hence, a scruple of conscience.

**Qualm'i-sh** (kwām'ish), *a.* Sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit; affected with nausea.

**Quan'da-ry, or Quan-dā'ry** (112), *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *qu'en dirai-jé?* what shall I say of it?] A state of difficulty or perplexity.

**Quan'ti-tā'tive, a.** Relating to quantity.

**Quan'ti-ty, n.** [Lat. *quantitas*, from *quantus*, how great, how much, from *quam*, how.] **1.** The property of being measurable, or capable of increase and decrease, multiplication and division; that which answers the question "How much?" Hence, *in specific uses*, (*a.*) (*Logic.*) The extent or extension of a general conception, that is, the number of species or individuals to which it may be applied; also, its content or comprehension, that is, the number of its constituent qualities, attributes or relations. (*b.*) (*Gram.*) The relative time occupied in pronouncing a syllable. (*c.*) (*Mus.*) The relative duration of a tone. **2.** That which can be increased, diminished, or measured; *especially*, (*Math.*), any thing to which mathematical processes are applicable. **3.** A certain portion or part; sometimes, a considerable amount; a large bulk, sum, or portion.

**Quan'tum, n.** [Lat., from *quantus*, how great, how much.] Quantity; amount.

**Quar'an-tine** (110), *n.* [It. *quarantina*, forty, forty days, quarantine, L. Lat. *quarentena*, *quadragesima*, from Lat. *quadragesima*, forty.] **1.** A space of forty days. **2.** *Specifically*, the term during which a ship arriving in port, and suspected of being infected with a malignant, contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the shore; hence, inhibition of intercourse to which a ship is subjected, on the presumption that she may be infected.

**Quar'el** (kwōr'el), *n.* [O. Eng. *qurele*, from Lat. *querela*, *querella*, a complaint, from *queri*, to complain.] An angry contest; a falling out.

**Syn.**—Brawl; broil; squabble; affray; feud; tumult; contest; dispute; altercation; contention.

**Quar'el, n.** [See QUARRY.] **1.** An arrow with a square head. [*Obs.*] **2.** A diamond-shaped pane of glass.

**Quar'el, v. i.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUARRELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUARRELING. See the *n.*] **1.** To dispute violently; to wrangle; to fall out. **2.** To find fault.

**Quar'el-er, n.** One who quarrels; a wrangler.

**Quar'el-some** (kwōr'el-sum), *a.* Apt to quarrel; given to brawls and contention; irascible.

**Quar'ry** (kwōr'rē), *n.* [O. Eng. *quarre*, from Lat. *quadratum*, something square, O. Fr. *quarré*, from Lat. *quadratus*, square, *quadratum*, a square.] An arrow with a square head; a square or lozenge-shaped pane of glass; a glazier's diamond.

**Quar'ry, n.** [Fr. *curée*, O. Fr. *corée*, fr. Lat. *cor*, the heart.] Game; *especially*, the game hunted for by hawking.



**Quar'ry**, *n.* [Low Lat. *quadraria*, *quatraria*, a quarry, whence squared (*quadrati*) stones are dug, from *quadrus lapis*, *quadratus*. See QUARRY, *supra*.] A place where stones are cut from the earth for building or other purposes.

**Quar'ry**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUARRIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUARRYING.] To dig or take from a quarry.

**Quart**, *n.* [Lat. *quartus*, *quarta*, the fourth, from *quatuor*, four.] 1. The fourth part of a gallon; two pints. 2. A vessel containing the fourth of a gallon.

**Quar'tan**, *a.* [Lat. *quartanus*, from *quartus*, the fourth, from *quatuor*, four.] Of, or pertaining to, the fourth; occurring every fourth day.

**Quar'tan**, *n.* [See *supra*.] (*Med.*) An intermitting ague that occurs every fourth day.

**Quar'ter**, *n.* [Lat. *quartarius*, a fourth part, from *quartus*, the fourth, from *quatuor*, four.] 1. One of four equal parts into which any thing is divided, or is regarded as divided; — hence, in specific uses, (*a.*) The fourth of a hundred-weight, being 28 or 25 pounds, according as the hundred-weight is reckoned at 112 or 100 pounds. (*b.*) The fourth of a ton in weight, or eight bushels of grain; also, the fourth part of a chaldron of coal. (*c.*) (*Astron.*) The fourth part of the moon's period or monthly revolution. (*d.*) One limb of a quadruped with the adjacent parts. (*e.*) That part of a shoe which forms the side, from the heel to the vamp. (*f.*) (*Far.*) That part of a horse's foot between the toe and heel. (*g.*) A term of study in a seminary, college, &c.; properly, a fourth part of the year, but often longer or shorter than this period. (*h.*) Part of a ship's side between the aftmost end of the main-chains and the sides of the stern. (*i.*) A region; a territory. (*j.*) A division of a town, county, or the like; a district; a locality. 2. Proper station; specific place; assigned position. Hence, specifically, (*a.*) (*Naut.*) *pl.* A station at which officers and men are posted in battle. (*b.*) *pl.* Place of lodging or temporary residence; shelter. (*c.*) (*Mil.*) *pl.* A station or encampment occupied by troops. (*d.*) Hence, merciful treatment shown to an enemy.

**Quar'ter**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUARTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUARTERING.] 1. To divide into four equal parts. 2. To furnish with shelter or entertainment. 3. (*Her.*) To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms.

To quarter arms (*Her.*), to place the arms of other families in the compartments of a shield, which is divided into four or more parts, the family arms being placed in the first.

**Quar'ter**, *v. i.* To lodge; to have a temporary residence.

**Quar'ter-age**, *n.* A quarterly allowance.

**Quar'ter-day**, *n.* A day regarded as terminating a quarter of the year; hence, one on which rent becomes due.

**Quar'ter-deck**, *n.* (*Naut.*) That part of the deck of a ship which extends from the stern to the mainmast.

**Quar'ter-foil**, *n.* [*Eng.* *quarter* and *foil*.] (*Arch.*) An ornamental figure disposed in four segments of circles, supposed to resemble an expanded flower of four petals.

**Quar'ter-ing**, *n.* 1. Assignment of quarters for soldiers. 2. (*Her.*) Division of a shield containing many coats. 3. (*Arch.*) A series of small upright posts.

**Quar'ter-ly**, *a.* 1. Containing or consisting of a fourth part. 2. Recurring at the end of each quarter of the year.

**Quar'ter-ly**, *n.* A periodical work published once in a quarter of a year, or four times during a year. [*year.*]

**Quar'ter-ly**, *adv.* By quarters; once in a quarter of a year.

**Quar'ter-master**, *n.* 1. (*Mil.*) An officer who provides quarters, provisions, clothing, transportation, &c., for the army, and superintends the supplies. 2. (*Naut.*) A petty officer who attends to the helm, binnacle, signals, &c., under the direction of the master.

**Quar'tern**, *n.* [Lat. *quartarius*, a fourth part, *quatern*, gill.] 1. The fourth part of a pint; a gill. 2. The fourth part of a peck. 3. A loaf weighing about four pounds.

**Quar'ter-round**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A molding, the section of which is exactly or approximately a quadrant, or the fourth part of a circle.

**Quar'ter-sessions** (-sesh'onz), *n. pl.* (*Eng. Law.*) A general court of criminal jurisdiction held quarterly by the justices of peace of each county.

**Quar'ter-staff**, *n.* A stout staff formerly used as a weapon of defense; — so called from the manner of using it, one hand being placed in the middle, and the other half way between the middle and end.

**Quar'tet'** } *n.* [*It.* *quartetto*, dim. of *quarto*, fourth, **Quar-tette'** } a fourth part, fr. Lat. *quartus*, the fourth, from *quatuor*, four.] (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A composition in four

parts, each performed by a single voice or instrument. (*b.*) The set of four persons who perform a piece of music in four parts.

**Quar'tile**, *n.* [Lat. *quartus*, the fourth, from *quatuor*, four.] (*Astrol.*) An aspect of the planets, when they are distant from each other a quarter of the circle, or ninety degrees.

**Quar'to**, *n.*; *pl.* QUAR'TOS. [Lat., from *quartus*, the fourth, from *quatuor*, four.] Originally, a book of the size of the fourth of a sheet of printing paper; in present usage, a book of a squarish form, corresponding to that formerly made by folding a sheet twice.

**Quar'to**, *a.* Having the form or size of a quarto.

**Quartz** (kwôrts, 108), *n.* [*M. & N. H. Ger.* *quarz*, *Fr.* *quartz*.] (*Min.*) Pure siliceous, occurring crystallized, and also in masses of various colors, more or less transparent, and sometimes opaque.

**Quartz-ose'** (125), } *a.* Containing quartz; partaking of  
**Quartz'ous**, } the nature of quartz; resembling  
**Quartz'y** (108), } quartz.

**Quash**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUASHED (kwôsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUASHING.] [*Lat.* *quassare*, to shake, shatter, shiver, intensive form of *quater*, *quassum*, to shake, shatter.] 1. To beat down or beat in pieces. 2. Hence, to crush; to subdue; to put down summarily and completely. 3. [*O. Fr.* *quasser*, *N. Fr.* *casser*, from *Lat.* *casare*, to annihilate, annul, from *cassus*, empty, vain.] (*Law.*) To abate, annul, overthrow, or make void.

**Quâ'si**. [Lat.] As if; in a manner; in a certain sense or degree; — used as a prefix or first member of a compound.

**Quâss**, *n.* [*Russ.*, *Pol.*, & *Bohem.* *kwass*.] A thin, sour beer, much used by the Russians, made by pouring warm water on rye or barley meal.

**Quas-sâ'tion**, *n.* [*Lat.* *quassatio*, from *quassare*, to shake.] Act of shaking; concussion; state of being shaken.

**Quas'siâ** (kwôsh'î-â or kwâsh'î-â), *n.* [From the name of a negro, *Quassy*, or *Quash*, who prescribed this article as a specific.] A bitter wood obtained from various trees, all of which are natives of tropical America. The wood and bark are employed in medicine.

**Qua-têr'na-ry**, *n.* [*Lat.* *quaternarius*, consisting of four each, containing four, from *quaterni*, four each, from *quatuor*, four.] The number four.

**Qua-têr'na-ry**, *a.* Consisting of four; by fours.

**Qua-têr'ni-on**, *n.* [*Lat.* *quaternio*, from *quaterni*, four each, from *quatuor*, four.] 1. The number four. 2. A set of four parts, objects, or individuals. 3. (*Math.*) The quotient of two vectors, or of two directed right lines in space, considered as depending on four geometrical elements, and as expressible by an algebraic symbol of quadrinomial form.

**Quar'ter-on**, *n.* See QUADROON.

**Quar'train** (42), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *quatre*, *Lat.* *quatuor*, four.] A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

**Quâ'ver**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* QUAVERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* QUAVERING.] [*O. Eng.* *quave*, to shake, to tremble, allied to *L. Ger.* *quabbeln*, to shake, to be soft, from *quabbel*, *quabbe*, a fat lump of flesh, a dewlap. Cf. QUIVER.] 1. To tremble; to vibrate; to shake. 2. To shake the voice; to sing with tremulous modulations of voice; also, to produce a shake on a musical instrument.

**Quâ'ver**, *n.* 1. A shake or rapid vibration of the voice, or a shake on an instrument of music. 2. (*Music.*) An eighth note. See EIGHTH.

**Quay** (kē), *n.* [See KEY.] A mole or bank formed toward the sea, or on the side of a river.

**Quēach'y**, *a.* [From *queach*, a modif. of *quick*.] Yielding or trembling under the feet, as moist or boggy ground.

**Quēan**, *n.* [*A.-S.* *cwēne*, woman, harlot, *Goth.* *qrens*, *qrens*, *Icel.* *qvinna*, *kona*, *qren*, allied to *Gr.* *γυνή*, *Ir.* *coinne*, a woman.] 1. A woman; a girl. 2. Especially, a low woman; a wench; a slut.

**Quēa'si-ness**, *n.* State of being queasy; nausea.

**Quēa'sy**, *a.* [*Icel.* *qveisa*, belly-ache, pains in the stomach.] 1. Sick at the stomach; affected with nausea. 2. Fastidious; squeamish. 3. Causing nausea.

**Queen**, *n.* [*O. Eng.* *quene*, *A.-S.* *cwēn*, wife, queen, *Icel.* *qvan*, *qvon*, woman, wife. See QUEAN.] 1. The consort of a king. 2. A woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom. 3. The sovereign of a swarm of bees.

*Queen-consort*, the wife of a reigning king. — *Queen-dowager*, the widow of a king. — *Queen-mother*, a queen-dowager who is also mother of the reigning king or queen. — *Queen-regent*, or *queen-regnant*, a queen reigning in her own right. — *Queen's bench*, a court of record in England, which is so called during

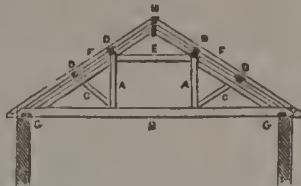
food, foot; ûrn, rude, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; gem, get; aş; exist; linger, link; this.



the life of a queen. — *Queen's metal*, an alloy imitating silver, composed of nine parts of tin and one part each of lead, antimony, and bismuth.

**Queen**, *v. i.* To play the queen; to act the part or character of a queen.

**Queen-post**, *n.* (*Arch.*) One of two suspending posts in a trussed roof, framed below into the tie-beam, and above into the principal rafters.



Queen-post Roof.

AA, queen-posts; B, tie-beam; CC, struts or braces; DD, purlins; E, straining beam; FF, common rafters; GG, wall-plates; N, ridge-piece.

**Queer**, *a.* [*compar.* QUEERER; *superl.* QUEEREST.] [N. H. Ger. *queer*, *quer*, cross, oblique, athwart, M. & O. H. Ger. *twer*, A.-S. *thwcor*, *thweorh*, Icel. *thwer*, Goth. *thwairhs*. Cf. THWART.] Going athwart what is usual or normal; odd; singular; quaint; whimsical.

**Queerly**, *adv.* In an odd or singular manner; oddly; singularly; whimsically.

**Queerness**, *n.* Oddity; singularity; particularity.

**Quell**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUELLING.] [A.-S. *cwelian*, *cwellan*, Icel. *qvelia*. See KILL.] 1. To subdue; to put down. 2. To reduce to peace; to cause to cease.

**Syn.** — To crush; overpower; quiet; allay; calm.

**Queller**, *n.* One who quells; one who crushes.

**Quench**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUENCHED (kwēncht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUENCHING.] [A.-S. *cwencan*, *ācwencan*, allied to *cwīnan*, *ācwīnan*, to languish, *cwīncan*, *ācwīncan*, to decrease, disappear.] 1. To extinguish; to put out, as fire. 2. Hence, to put an end to, as something warm, ardent, burning, or the like.

**Syn.** — To extinguish; still; stifle; allay; cool; check; destroy.

**Quenchable**, *a.* Admitting of being quenched.

**Quencher**, *n.* One who, or that which, quenches.

**Quenchless**, *a.* Incapable of being quenched.

**Syn.** — Inextinguishable; unquenchable; irrepressible.

**Quercitron**, *n.* [Fr., fr. Lat. *quercus*, an oak, and *citrus*, the citron-tree.] 1. The bark of the black oak, or dyer's oak, which grows from Canada to Georgia, and west to the Mississippi. 2. The inner bark of this tree, used in tanning and in dyeing yellow.

**Querimonia**, *a.* [Lat. *querimonia*, a complaint, from *queri*, to complain.] Complaining; querulous; apt to complain.

**Querist** (89), *n.* [Lat. *quærare*, to search for, to inquire.] One who inquires or asks questions.

**Quern**, *n.* [A.-S. *cwecorn*, *cwyrn*, Icel. *qvörn*, Goth. *qvainrus*, allied to Ger. *korn*, Goth. *kaurn*, Eng. *corn*, Lat. *granum*.] A hand-mill for grinding grain.

**Querulous**, *a.* [Lat. *querulus* and *querulosus*, from *queri*, to complain.] 1. Apt to repine, or habitually complaining. 2. Expressing complaint.

**Syn.** — Complaining; bewailing; lamenting; whining; mourning; murmuring; discontented; dissatisfied.

**Querulously**, *adv.* In a querulous manner

**Querulousness**, *n.* State of being querulous; disposition to complain.

**Query** (89), *n.* [Lat. *quære*, imper. of *quærare*, to seek for, to inquire.] A question; an inquiry to be answered or resolved.

**Query**, *v. i.* To ask questions; to make inquiry.

**Query**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUERIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUERYING.] 1. To seek by questioning; to inquire into. 2. To doubt of.

**Quest**, *n.* [From Lat. *quærare*, *quæsitum*, to seek for, to ask.] Act of seeking, or looking after any thing; attempt to find or obtain; search.

**Question** (kwĕst'yun), *n.* [Lat. *quæstio*, from *quærare*, *quæsitum*, to seek for, ask, inquire.] 1. Act of asking; interrogation. 2. Discussion; debate; hence, verbal contest. 3. Investigation; specifically, formal investigation as before a tribunal. 4. That which is asked; a query. 5. Hence, a subject of investigation or examination.

In *question*, in debate; in the course of examination or discussion. — *Leading question*, a question which suggests the answer desired. — *Out of the question*, not worthy of, or requiring, consideration; quite impossible. — *Previous question*, the question put to a parliamentary assembly previously to the putting of the principal question; namely, "Shall the main question be now put?" Calling for the *previous question* cuts off further debate.

**Syn.** — Interrogatory; inquiry; examination; trial; dispute; doubt.

**Question** (kwĕst'yun), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUESTIONED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUESTIONING.] To ask a question or questions.

**Question** (kwĕst'yun), *v. t.* 1. To inquire of by asking questions; to examine by interrogatories. 2. To doubt of; to be uncertain of. 3. To treat as not entitled to confidence; to call in question.

**Syn.** — To ask; interrogate; catechise; doubt; controvert; dispute; inquire. — We *inquire* for the sake of information; as, to *inquire* one's way. We *question* with closeness in order to gain the whole truth; as, to *question* a messenger as to all the particulars. We *interrogate* by asking questions repeatedly, and often with authority.

**Questionable** (kwĕst'yun-a-bl), *a.* 1. Inviting, or seeming to invite, inquiry. [*Rare.*] 2. Liable to be doubted or called in question.

**Syn.** — Disputable; controvertible; debatable; uncertain; doubtful; suspicious.

**Questioner** (kwĕst'yun-er), *n.* One who asks questions; an inquirer.

**Questionless** (kwĕst'yun-), *adv.* Beyond a question or doubt; doubtless; certainly. [*Obs. or rare.*]

**Questor**, *n.* [Lat. *quæstor*, contr. from *quæstor*, from *quærare*, *quæsitum*, to seek for, ask.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A public treasurer; the receiver of taxes, tribute, &c.

**Queûe** (kū), *n.* [Fr.] See CUE.

**Quib**, *n.* [Prob. an abbrev. of *quibble*, *q. v.* Cf. W. *gwib*, a quick course, a wandering, strolling. See QUIP.] A sarcasm; a bitter taunt; a quip; a gibe.

**Quibble** (kwīb/bl), *n.* [Prob. from Lat. *quidlibet*, what you please.] 1. An evasion; a cavil; a pretense. 2. A pun; a low conceit.

**Quibble**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUIBBLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUIBBLING.] 1. To evade the point in question by artifice, play upon words, caviling, or any conceit. 2. To pun; to practice punning.

**Quibbler**, *n.* One who quibbles; a punster.

**Quick** (kwik), *a.* [*compar.* QUICKER; *superl.* QUICKEST.] [A.-S. *cwic*, Icel. *qvikr*, Goth. *qvius*, allied to Lat. *vivus*, from *vivere*, Skr. *dshîw*, to live.] 1. Alive; living; animate. 2. Characterized by liveliness; animated; sprightly. 3. Speedy; hasty; swift; not slow.

**Syn.** — Expeditious; rapid; prompt; ready; active; brisk; nimble; agile; lively.

**Quick**, *adv.* 1. In a quick manner; nimbly; with celerity; rapidly; with haste; speedily. 2. In a short time; without delay.

**Quick**, *n.* [Eng. *quick*, *a.*, L. Ger. *quick*. Cf. Sw. *qviga*, a heifer; Dan. *quag*, cattle, that is, living.] 1. A living animal or plant; especially, the hawthorn, quickset. 2. Hence, the part of the body which is sensitive to pain; the living flesh; hence, the sensitive part or point.

**Quick'en** (kwik'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUICKENED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUICKENING.] [A.-S. *cwician*, *cucian*. See QUICK.] 1. To make alive; to vivify; to reinvigorate. 2. To make lively, active, or sprightly. 3. To make quick or rapid.

**Syn.** — To revive; reseatate; refresh; stimulate; sharpen; incite; hasten; accelerate; expedite; dispatch; speed.

**Quick'en** (kwik'n), *v. i.* 1. To become alive; to become vivified or enlivened. 2. To move with rapidity.

**Quick'en-er**, *n.* One who, or that which, quickens.

**Quicklime**, *n.* [See LIME.] (*Chem.*) Any carbonate of lime, as chalk, limestone, oyster-shells, &c., deprived of its carbonic acid and aqueous matter, by exposure to intense heat.

**Quickly**, *adv.* Speedily; soon; without delay.

**Quickness**, *n.* 1. Rapidity of motion. 2. Activity; briskness. 3. Acuteness of perception; keen sensibility. 4. Sharpness; pungency of taste.

**Syn.** — Velocity; celerity; rapidity; haste; expedition; dispatch; swiftness; nimbleness; fleetness; agility; liveliness; sagacity; shrewdness; penetration; keenness.

**Quick'sand**, *n.* Sand easily moved or readily yielding to pressure; especially, loose or moving sand mixed with water, and very dangerous, from its being unable to support the weight of a person.

**Quick'set**, *v. t.* To plant with living shrubs or trees for a hedge or fence.

**Quick'set**, *a.* Made of quickset.

**Quick'sight'ed** (-sīt'-), *a.* Having quick sight or acute discernment.

**Quick'sight'ed-ness** (-sīt'/ed-nes), *n.* Quickness of sight or discernment; readiness to see or discern.

**Quick'sil-ver**, *n.* [Eng. *quick* and *silver*; so called from its fluidity. See QUICK.] (*Min.*) Mercury. See MERCURY.



**Quick'stēp**, *n.* (*Mus.*) A lively, spirited march.

**Quick-wit'ted**, *a.* Having ready wit.

**Quid**, *n.* A portion suitable to be chewed; a cud.

**Quid'di-ty**, *n.* [L. Lat. *quidditas*, from Lat. *quid*, what.]

1. The essence or nature of a thing. 2. A trifling nicety; a captious question.

**Quid'dle** (kwīd'dl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **QUIDDLED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **QUIDDLING**.] [Lat. *quid*, what.] To spend or waste time in trifling employments; to dawdle.

**Quid'dle**, *n.* One who spends time in trifling nice-

**Quid'dler**, *n.* ties.

**Quid'nūne**, *n.* [Lat., What now?] One who is curious to know every thing that passes.

**Qui-ēs'ce**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **QUIESCED** (kwī-ēs't/); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **QUIESCING**.] [Lat. *quiescere*, from *quies*, rest, quiet.] To be silent, as a letter; to have no sound.

**Qui-ēs'cence**, *n.* 1. State or quality of being qui-

**Qui-ēs'cence**, *n.* 2. Rest of the mind. 3. (*Gram.*) Silence; the having no sound, as of a letter.

**Qui-ēs'cent**, *a.* [Lat. *quiescens*, *p. pr.* of *quiescere*. See **QUIESCE**.] 1. Being in a state of repose; still; not moving. 2. Not ruffled with passion; quiet; dormant. 3. (*Gram.*) Not sounded; silent; mute.

**Qui'et**, *a.* [*compar.* **QUIETER**; *superl.* **QUIETEST**.] [Lat. *quietus*, *p. p.* of *quiescere*, to rest, keep quiet.] 1. Being in a state of rest; not moving. 2. Free from alarm or disturbance. 3. Not giving offense or trouble; not turbulent.

**Syn.** — Still; tranquil; calm; unruffled; smooth; unmolested; undisturbed; placid; peaceful; mild; peaceable; meek; contented.

**Qui'et**, *n.* [Lat. *quies*, *quietis*.] 1. State of a thing not in motion; rest; repose. 2. Freedom from disturbance or alarm; tranquillity.

**Qui'et**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **QUIETED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **QUIETING**.] 1. To stop motion in; to reduce to a state of rest. 2. To calm; to appease; to pacify.

**Qui'et-er**, *n.* One who, or that which, quiets.

**Qui'et-ism**, *n.* 1. Peace or tranquillity of mind. 2. (*Ecc. Hist.*) The system of the Quietists, who maintained that religion consists in an internal rest or repose of the mind, employed in contemplating God, and submitting to his will.

**Qui'et-ist**, *n.* (*Ecc. Hist.*) One of a sect of mystics, who maintained the principles of Quietism.

**Qui'et-ist'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to a Quietist, or to Quietism.

**Qui'et-ly**, *adv.* In a quiet state or manner.

**Qui'et-ness**, *n.* State of being quiet; freedom from agitation, disturbance, or excitement.

**Syn.** — Stillness; tranquillity; calmness.

**Qui'e-tūde** (30), *n.* [Lat. *quietudo*, *quietudinis*. See **QUIET**, *a.*] Rest; repose; quiet; tranquillity.

**Qui-ē'tus**, *n.* [Lat. *quietus*. See **QUIET**, *a.*] Rest; repose; death; hence, a final discharge or acquittance.

**Quill**, *n.* [M. H. Ger. *kil*, allied to Lat. *caulis*, a stalk, a quill, influenced perhaps by Fr. *quille*, keel.] 1. A large, strong feather; — used for writing-pens, &c. 2. Hence, a pen. 3. A spine or prickle, as of a porcupine. 4. A piece of small reed, on which weavers wind thread. 5. (*Mus.*) The tube of a musical instrument. 6. Something having the form of a quill.

**Quill**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **QUILLED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **QUILLING**.] 1. To plait, or to form with small ridges like quills or reeds. 2. To wind on a quill, as thread or yarn.

**Quill'ing**, *n.* A narrow border or trimming of lace, and the like, folded or plaited so as somewhat to resemble a row of quills.

**Quilt**, *n.* [Cf. Lat. *culcita*, a bed, cushion, mattress. Ir. *cuilt*, a bed, a bed-tick.] A cover or garment made by putting wool, cotton, or other substance, between two cloths, and sewing them together.

**Quilt**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **QUILTED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **QUILTING**.] 1. To stitch together with some soft and warm substance between, or in the interior of. 2. To sew with the stitch used in a quilt.

**Quilt'er**, *n.* One who quilts.

**Quilt'ing**, *n.* 1. Act of forming a quilt. 2. Act or process of making a quilt or quilts by a party of ladies, especially for some charitable purpose. [*Amer.*] 3. A figured material for bed-quilts, toilet-covers, &c.

**Quince**, *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of a small tree, so named from *Cydoania*, a town of Crete, famous for abounding with this fruit. It has an acid taste and pleasant flavor, and is much used in making pies, tarts, and marmalade.

**Quin-eūn'cial**, *a.* Having the form of a quineunx.

**Quin'eunx**, *n.* [Lat. from *quinque*, five, and *uncia*, an ounce.] An arrangement or disposition of things, especially of trees, by fives in a square, one being placed in the middle of the square.

**Qui'nīne**, or **Qui-nīne'**, *n.* [Sp. *quinina*, from *quina*, or *quinaquina*, Peruvian bark.] 1. (*Chem.*) A basic alkaloid obtained from various species of cinchona. 2. (*Med.*) One of the salts of quinine, especially the sulphate, used as a tonic and febrifuge.

**Quin'qua-gēs'i-mā**, *a.* [Lat., from *quingagesimus*, the fiftieth, from *quingaginta*, fifty.] Fiftieth.

*Quingagesima Sunday*, the Sunday which is about the fiftieth day before Easter.

**Quin-quān'gu-lar** (kwīn-kwāng'gu-lar), *a.* [Lat. *quingangulus*, from *quinque*, five, and *angulus*, an angle.] Having five angles or corners.

**Quin-quēn'ni-al**, *a.* [Lat. *quingennalis* and *quingennis*, from *quinque*, five, and *annus*, year.] Occurring once in five years, or lasting five years.

**Quin'que-vālvē**, *a.* [Lat. *quinque*, five, and *valva*, the leaf, fold, or valve of a door.] (*Bot.*) Having five valves, as a pericarp.

**Quin'sy**, *n.* [Contracted from *squinnacy*, *q. v.*] (*Med.*) An inflammation of the throat, or parts adjacent, accompanied by inflammatory fever.

**Quint**, *n.* [Lat. *quintus*, *quinta*, the fifth, from *quinque*, five.] A set or sequence of five, as in piquet.

**Quint'ain** (42), *n.* [L. Lat. *quintana*. Cf. W. *chwintan*, a kind of hymeneal game.] An object to be tilted at.

**Quint'al**, *n.* [From Ar. *kintār*, a weight of 100 lbs., and this from Lat. *centenarius*, consisting of a hundred, from *centeni*, a hundred each, from *centum*, a hundred.] A hundred weight, either 112 or 100 pounds, according to the scale used.

**Quint'an**, *n.* (*Med.*) A fever the paroxysms of which return every fifth day.

**Quin-tēs'sence**, *n.* [From Lat. *quinta essentia*, fifth essence.] 1. (*Alchemy.*) The fifth or last and highest essence or power in a natural body. [*Obs.*] 2. Hence, pure or concentrated essence.

**Quin'tes-sēn'tial**, *a.* Consisting of quintessence.

**Quin-tēt'**, *n.* [From Lat. *quintus*, the fifth, from

**Quin-tēte'**, *n.* [*From Lat. *quintus*, the fifth, from*

**Quin-tēt'to**, *n.* [*From Lat. *quintus*, the fifth, from*

**Quint'ile**, *n.* [*From Lat. *quintus*, the fifth, from*

**Quin-till'ion** (kwīn-tīl'yūn), *n.* [Lat. *quinque*, five, *quintus*, the fifth.] According to the English notation, a number produced by involving a million to the fifth power, or a unit with 30 ciphers annexed; according to the French notation, a unit with 18 ciphers annexed.

**Quin'tu-ple**, *a.* [Lat. *quintuplex*, from *quintus*, fifth, *quinque*, five, and *plicare*, to fold.] Multiplied by five; fivefold.

**Quin'tu-ple**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **QUINTUPLED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **QUINTUPLING**.] To make fivefold; to multiply by five.

**Quip**, *n.* [See **QUIB**.] A smart, sarcastic turn; a taunt; a severe retort; a gibe; a jeer.

**Quip**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **QUIPPED** (kwīpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **QUIPPING**.] To taunt; to treat with a sarcastic retort.

**Quip**, *v. i.* To scoff; to manifest contempt by derision.

**Quire**, *n.* [See **CHOIR**.] 1. A body of singers; a choir. 2. The part of a church where the service is sung.

**Quire**, *n.* [From O. Fr. *quayer*, *cayer*, *caïer*, N. Fr. *cahier*, a book of loose sheets, a quarter of a quire, from Low Lat. *quaternus*, *quaternum*, *quaternium*, *quaternio*, sheets of paper packed by turns, from Lat. *quaterni*, four each, by fours, from *quatuor*, four.] A collection of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets, each having a single fold.

**Quirk** (18), *n.* [Allied to *queer*, *q. v.*] 1. A sudden turn; hence, an artful evasion or subterfuge; a shift; a quibble. 2. A smart taunt or retort.

**Quit** (kwīt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **QUIT** or **QUITTED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **QUITTING**.] [L. Lat. *quitate*, *quittare*, *quitate*, to dismiss, leave, cede, from Lat. *quietus*, quiet.] 1. To release from obligation, accusation, penalty, or the like; to acquit. 2. To meet the claims upon, or expectations entertained of; to conduct. 3. To discharge, as an obligation or duty. 4. To have done with; hence, especially, to depart from; to forsake; to give up.

**Syn.** — To leave; relinquish; resign; surrender; discharge; requite. — *Leave* is the generic term; *quit* is more specific and distinctive. Being from the Low Latin *quitate* to leave

foōd, foōt; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, call, eeho; ġem, ġot; aŝ; exiŝt; lĩger, lĩnk; thiŝ.



quiet or undisturbed, it denotes that we go from a place either with the intention of never returning, or, at least, with no formed design of so doing. Hence, to say that a man has left a place or employment, decides nothing as to his returning or resuming it; but to say that he has *quit* the town or the business, is to say that this was considered and understood, at the time, to be a final act.

**Quit**, *a.* Released from obligation, charge, penalty, or the like; free; clear; absolved.

*Sp.* This word is sometimes used in the form *quits*, colloquially; as, to be *quits* with one, that is, to have made mutual satisfaction of demands with him; to be even with him.

**Quit'***elāim*, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUITCLAIMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUITCLAIMING.] [Eng. *quit* and *claim.*] (*Law.*) To release or relinquish a claim to by deed.

**Quit'***elāim*, *n.* (*Law.*) A release or relinquishment of a claim; a deed of release.

**Quite**, *adv.* [Fr. *quite*, discharged, free, clear. See QUIT, *a.*] **1.** Completely; wholly; entirely; totally. **2.** To a great extent or degree; very; considerably.

**Quit'***rent*, *n.* [Eng. *quit* and *rent.*] (*Law.*) A rent reserved in grants of land, by the payment of which the tenant is quieted or quit from all other service.

**Quit'***tance*, *n.* **1.** Discharge from a debt or obligation; acquittance. **2.** Recompense; repayment.

**Quiv'er**, *n.* [O. Fr. *cuivre*, *couire*, fr. O. H. Ger. *kochar*, *kohhar*, *chochari*, A.-S. *cocor*, *cocur*, *cocer*, Icel. *kogur.*] A case or sheath for arrows.

**Quiv'er**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUIVERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUIVERING.] [Cf. QUAVER; also, O. D. *quicker*, *vivid*, A.-S. *cuiferlice*, anxiously.] To shake with slight and tremulous motion.

**Syn.** — To quake; shudder; shiver; vibrate; tremble.

**Quiv'ered**, *a.* [From *quiver*, *n.*] **1.** Furnished with a quiver. **2.** Sheathed, as in a quiver.

**Qui vive** (*kē vēv*). [Fr., from *qui*, who, and *vive*, pres. subj. of *vivre*, to live.] The challenge of a French sentinel. To what party do you belong? i. e., for whom do you cry *vive*; corresponding to, Who goes there? Hence, to be on the *qui vive*, to be on the alert, like a sentinel.

**Quix-ōt'ie**, *a.* Like Don Quixote; romantic to extravagance.

**Quiz**, *n.* A word of no meaning coined by Daly, the manager of a Dublin theater, in pursuance of a wager that such a word should be the common talk and puzzle of the city in 24 hours. The letters *q u i z* were chalked by him on all the walls of Dublin, with an effect that won the wager. **1.** A riddle or obscure question; an enigma. **2.** One who quizzes others. **3.** An odd fellow.

**Quiz**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUIZZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUIZZING.] **1.** To puzzle; to ridicule or make sport of, by deceiving. **2.** To look sharply and mockingly at; to peer at.

**Quiz'zer**, *n.* One who quizzes others, or makes them the objects of sport by deceiving them.

**Quiz'zie-al**, *a.* Comical. [*Colloq.*]

**Quiz'zing-glass**, *n.* A small eye-glass.

**Quōd'li-bet**, *n.* [Lat., what you please.] **1.** A nice point; a subtilty. **2.** (*Mus.*) A medley improvised by several performers.

**Quoif** (*kwoif*), *n.* [See COIF.] A cap or hood; a coif.

**Quoin** (*kwoin* or *koin*), *n.* [See COIN.] **1.** Any external angle; especially (*Arch.*), the external angle of a building.

**2.** A wedge-like piece of stoue, wood, metal, or other material, used for various purposes.

**Quoit** (*kwoit*), *n.* [D. *koot*, O. D. *kote*, die, knuckle bone; W. *coitan*, *coeten*, a quoit.] A circular ring or piece of iron, stoue, or other material, to be pitched at a fixed object in play.

**Quoit**, *v. i.* To throw quoits; to play at quoits.

**Quōn'dam**, *a.* [Lat., formerly.] Having been formerly; former.

**Quō'rum** (89), *n.* [Lat., *gen. pl.* of *qui*, "of whom;" with reference to a complete body of persons, of whom those who are assembled are legally sufficient to transact the business of the whole.] Such a number of the officers or members of any body as is competent by law or constitution to transact business.

**Quō'tā**, *n.* [Lat. *quota* (*sc. pars*), from *quotus*, which or what in number, of what number, how many, from *quot*, how many.] A proportionial part or share; or the share, part, or proportion assigned to each. [cited.]

**Quō't'a-ble**, *a.* Capable or worthy of being quoted or **Quo-tā'tion**, *n.* [From *quote.*] **1.** Act of quoting or citing. **2.** That which is quoted or cited. **3.** (*Com.*) The naming of the price of commodities; or the price specified to a correspondent.

**Quōte** (*kwōt*), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* QUOTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* QUOTING.] [O. Fr. *quoter*, N. Fr. *coler*, to letter, number, to quote, Pr. *quotar*, Sp. & Pg. *cotar*, *acotar*, It. *quotare*, from Lat. *quotus*. See *supra.*] **1.** To cite, as a passage from some author. **2.** (*Com.*) To name the price of.

**Syn.** — To cite; name; adduce; repeat. — To *cite* was originally to call into court as a witness, &c.; and hence the word denotes something very specific and exact in adducing evidence. *Quote* is used in a more loose and general way, often expressing an appeal to some one as an authority, without repeating his exact words.

**Quōt'er**, *n.* One who cites the words of another.

**Quoth** (*kwōth* or *kwūth*), *v. i.* [A.-S. *cwedhan*, *imp. cwadh*, Goth. *qrithan*, Icel. *qvada*.] Said; spoke; — used in the first and third persons in the past tenses.

**Quo-tīd'i-an**, *a.* [Lat. *quotidianus*, from *quotidie*, daily, from *quotus*, how many, and *dies*, day.] Occurring or returning daily.

**Quo-tīd'i-an**, *n.* Any thing returning daily; especially (*Med.*), a fever whose paroxysms return every day.

**Quō'tient** (*kwō'shent*), *n.* [From Lat. *quoties*, how often, how many times, from *quot*, how many.] (*Arith.*) The number resulting from the division of one number by another.

## R.

**R** (*ar*), the eighteenth letter of the English alphabet, is a liquid or semi-vowel. According to some orthoëpists, it has two distinct sounds, the first heard in *ran*, *free*, *morose*; the second in *her*, *ford*, *starling*. Others regard the second of the two sounds as merely a guttural modification of the first, and not, therefore, essentially differing from it. By most writers, no distinction whatever is admitted, the letter *r* being considered to have one unvarying sound in all cases. See *Principles of Pronunciation*, §§ 87-89.

**Rāb'bet**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RABBETED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RABBETING.] [Cf. Fr. *raboter*, to plane, plane down, *rubot*, a plane.] **1.** To cut, as the edge of a board, so that it may form a joint with another board, similarly cut, by lapping. **2.** To lap and unite the edges of, as boards, &c., by a rabbet.

**Rāb'bet**, *n.* [See *supra*, and cf. **REBATE**, **2.**] A cut made upon the edge of a board, so that it may form a joint with another board, similarly cut, by lapping.

**Rāb'bi** (*rāb'bī* or *rāb'bi*), *n.* : *pl.* RĀB-BIS or RĀB-BIES. [Gr. *ῥαββί*, Heb. *rabī*, my master, from *rab*, master, lord, teacher.] Master;



Rabbet.

lord; sir; — a Jewish title of respect or honor for a teacher or doctor of the law.

**Rāb'bin**, *n.* The same as **RABBI**, *q. v.*

**Rāb-bīn'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to the rabbins, or Jewish doctors of the law, or to their opinions, learning, and language.

**Rāb-bīn'ie-al**, }

**Rāb'bin-īsm**, *n.* A rabbinic expression or phraseology.

**Rāb'bin-īst**, *n.* One among the Jews who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the rabbins.

**Rāb'bit**, *n.* [O. D. *robbe*, *robbeken*.] (*Zoöl.*) A small rodent mammal which burrows in the earth. It resembles the hare, but is smaller, and has shorter legs and ears.

**Rāb'ble**, *n.* [D. *rapalje*, O. & Prov. Fr. *rapaille*, from *rāper*, to grate, scrape, to wear out.] **1.** A crowd of vulgar, noisy people; a mob. **2.** The dregs of the people.

**Rāb'ble**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RABBLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RABBLING.] To insult or drive away by a mob; to mob.

**Rāb-dōl'o-ōgy**, *n.* [Gr. *ῥάβδος*, rod, stick, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The method or art of performing arithmetical operations by means of little square rods, called *Napier's-bones*.

**Rāb'do-mān'cy**, *n.* [Gr. *ῥάβδος*, rod, and *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of rods or wands.



**Rāb'id**, *a.* [Lat. *rabidus*, from *rabies*, rage, from *rabere*, to rave.] **1.** Furious; raging; mad. **2.** Pertaining to hydrophobia.

**Rāb'id-ness**, *n.* Condition of being rabid; madness.

**Rāb'i-net**, *n.* [Perh. from Fr. *rabine*, a kind of pear, a high-grown wood.] A kind of smaller ordnance.

**Rā'eā**, *a.* [Heb. *rākā*, prob. allied to *rak*, thin, lean.] Empty; beggarly; foolish; worthless; loose in life and manners; — a term expressing contempt.

**Rāe-ōon'**, *n.* [Fr. *raton*, a little rat, a raccoon. See RAT.] (Zool.) A carnivorous mammal inhabiting North America, allied to the bear, but about the size of a common dog.



Raccoon.

**Rāce**, *n.* [From O. H. Ger. *reiza*, line; not from the Lat. *radix*, root, though in some of its senses influenced by it.] **1.** The descendants of a common ancestor; a family, tribe, people, or nation, believed or presumed to belong to the same stock. **2.** Peculiar flavor, taste, or strength of wine; hence, characteristic flavor; smack. **3.** Hence, characteristic quality or disposition. **4.** A root.

**Syn.** — Lineage; line; family; house; breed; offspring; progeny; issue.

**Rāce**, *n.* [A.-S. *ræs*, Icel. *rās*, course, *rāsa*, to run.] **1.** A movement or progression of any kind; hence, a method or course of action or effort; train; process. **2.** Especially, swift progress; rapid course or motion. **3.** Act or process of running in competition; trial of speed to win a prize, or the like. **4.** A strong or rapid current of water, or the channel or passage for such a current. **5.** A canal or watercourse leading from a dam to a water-wheel which it drives.

**Rāce**, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. RACED (rāst); p. pr. & vb. n. RACING.] To run swiftly; to run or contend in running.

**Rāce**, *v. t.* To cause to run rapidly, as a horse in a race.

**Rāce'-hōrse**, *n.* A horse bred or kept for running in contest.

**Rāc'e-mā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *racematio*, from *racemari*, to glean, from *racemus*, a cluster of grapes.] A cluster or bunch, as of grapes.

**Ra-çēme'**, *n.* [Lat. *racemus*, the stalk of a cluster of grapes, &c., a bunch of berries, a cluster of grapes, allied to Gr. *πάξ*, *παγός*, a berry, especially a grape.] (Bot.) A flower-cluster with short and equal lateral flowered pedicels, as in the currant.

**Rāc'e-mīf'er-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *racemifer*, from *racemus*, raceme, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing racemes, as the currant.

**Rā'çer**, *n.* One who races, or contends in a race.

**Ra-ehīt'ie** (ra-kīt'ik), *a.* [From Gr. *ράχης*, the spine.] (Med.) Pertaining to, or affected by, rachitis; rickets.

**Ra-ehūt'is**, *n.* [Gr. *ραχίτις* (sc. *vóσος*), from *ράχης*, the spine.] (Med.) Inflammation of the spine; — a disease of early childhood, in which the bones soften, become swollen and distorted, and the body deformed; the rickets. [piquant flavor.]

**Rā'çi-ness**, *n.* Quality of being rac; peculiar and

**Räck**, *v. t.* [See RACK, *n.*, *infra.*] **1.** To stretch or strain; hence, to subject to violent treatment; to wrest. **2.** Specifically, to stretch on the rack or wheel. **3.** To torment; to torture. **4.** To harass by exaction; to exhaust. **5.** To draw off from the lees, as wine or other liquor; to cause to flow off, as pure wine, &c., from its sediment.

**Räck**, *n.* [Ger. *reck*, D. *rek*, fr. Ger. *recken*, to stretch, D. *rekken*, Goth. *rakyan*, Icel. *rekia*, *rakna*, A.-S. *ræcan*, *ræccan*, to reach, extend.] **1.** An instrument for racking, stretching, or extending any thing; as, (a.) An engine of torture, on which the body of a person is gradually stretched until sometimes the joints are dislocated. (b.) A wooden frame of open work in which hay is laid for horses and cattle. (c.) A frame-work on which articles are arranged and deposited. (d.) (Naut.) A strong frame of wood, having several sheaves, through which passes the running rigging. **2.** A peculiar pace of a horse in which the two legs on each side are moved together. **3.** (Mach.) A straight bar with teeth on its edge to work with those of a wheel or pinion which is to drive or follow it.

**Räck**, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. RACKED (rächt); p. pr. & vb. n. RACKING.] [See *supra.*] To move or travel with a quick amble, as a horse.

**Räck**, *v. i.* [See *infra.*] To steam; to rise, or fly as vapor or broken clouds.

**Räck**, *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *racu*, rain, Icel. *rak*, moisture, *raki*, dampness. Cf. REEK.] Thin, flying, broken clouds, or any portion of floating vapor in the sky.

**Räck**, *n.* The same as *arrack*. See ARRACK.

**Räck'er**, *n.* **1.** One who racks or torments. **2.** A horse that racks, or moves with a racking pace.

**Räck'et**, *n.* [It. *racchetta*, for *retichetta*, from Lat. *rete*, a net, dim. *reticulum*.] **1.** A sort of elliptical hoop, from side to side of which a net-work of cord is stretched, and furnished with a handle. It is used in tennis and similar games. **2.** A snow-shoe. [Canada.] **3.** A broad wooden shoe for a horse, to enable him to step on marshy or soft ground. **4.** A confused, clattering noise; clamor; din.

**Räck'et**, *v. i.* To make a confused noise or clamor.

**Räck'ing**, *a.* Tormenting; excruciating.

**Räck'-rēnt**, *n.* An annual rent raised to the utmost.

**Räck'-rēnt'er**, *n.* One who is subjected to pay rack-rent.

**Rā'çy**, *a.* [compar. RACIER; superl. RACIEST.] [From *race*, q. v.] **1.** Having a strong flavor indicating origin; tasting of the soil; hence, fresh; rich. **2.** Exciting to the mental taste by a strong or distinctive character of thought or language.

**Syn.** — Spicy; spirited; lively; smart; piquant. — *Racy* refers primarily to that strong and peculiar flavor which certain wines derive from the soil; and hence, we call a style or production *racy* when it "smacks of the soil," or has an uncommon degree of freshness and distinctiveness of thought and language. *Spicy*, when applied to style, has reference to that pungency which belongs to the aromatics of the East.

**Rād'dle** (rād'dl), *v. t.* [From Eng. *reed*. See REED.] To interweave; to twist together.

**Rād'dle**, *n.* [See *supra.*] **1.** A long stick used in hedging. **2.** A hedge formed by interweaving the shoots and branches of trees or shrubs. **3.** An instrument employed by domestic weavers. [New England.]

**Rā'di-al**, *a.* [From Lat. *radius*, a staff, rod, spoke of a wheel, beam or ray. See RADIUS.] **1.** Pertaining to a radius. **2.** Pertaining to the radius, one of the bones of the fore-arm of the human body.

**Rā'di-ançe**, *n.* The quality of being radiant; vivid

**Rā'di-an-çy**, *n.* brightness.

**Syn.** — Luster; brilliancy; splendor; glare; glitter.

**Rā'di-ant**, *a.* [Lat. *radians*, p. pr. of *radiare*, to emit rays or beams, from *radius*, ray.] **1.** Emitting or proceeding from a center; radiating; radiate. **2.** Especially, emitting or darting rays of light or heat; emitting a vivid light or splendor.

**Rā'di-ant-ly**, *adv.* With glittering splendor.

**Rā'di-ate**, *n.* (Zool.) An animal in which all the parts are arranged uniformly around the longitudinal axis of the body.

**Rā'di-āte**, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. RADIATED; p. pr. & vb. n. RADIATING.] [Lat. *radiare*, *radiatum*, from *radius*, ray.] **1.** To issue and proceed in direct lines from a point or surface, as heat or light. **2.** To issue in rays, as light. **3.** To emit rays; to be radiant.

**Rā'di-āte**, *v. t.* To emit or send out in direct lines from a point or surface, as heat.

**Rā'di-ate**, *a.* Formed of rays diverging from a center; having the parts of a structure arranged radiately about a center.

**Rā'di-ā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of radiating, or state of being radiated; emission and diffusion of rays of light. **2.** The divergence of any thing from a point or surface, like the diverging rays of light.

**Rā'di-ā'tor**, *n.* That which radiates or emits rays; especially, that part of a heating apparatus the use of which is to radiate heat.

**Rād'i-eal**, *a.* [From Lat. *radix*, *radicis*, a root.] **1.** Pertaining to, or proceeding directly from, the root. **2.** Pertaining to the root or origin; hence, reaching to the principles; thoroughgoing; unsparing; extreme. **3.** (Bot.) (a.) Proceeding from the stem at or below the surface of the ground. (b.) Belonging to the root of a plant. **4.** (Gram.) Relating to a root, or ultimate source of derivation.

**Radical quantity** (Alg.), a quantity to which the radical sign is prefixed. — **Radical sign** (Math.), the sign  $\sqrt{\quad}$  (originally the letter *r*, the initial of *radix*, root), placed before any quantity, denoting that its root is to be extracted.

**Syn.** — Primitive; original; natural; underived; fundamental; entire. — *Radical* and *entire* are frequently interchanged in describing some marked alteration in the condition of things. There is, however, an obvious difference between them. A *radical* cure, reform, &c., is one which goes to the root of the thing in question; *entire* would imply that it extended to every part of the system referred to.

foōd, foōt; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; çem, çet; aç; exist; linger, link; this



**Rād'i-eal, n.** 1. (*Philology.*) (*a.*) A primitive word; a root, or simple, underived, uncompounded word. (*b.*) A letter that belongs to the root. 2. (*Politics.*) One who advocates a radical reform, or extreme measures in reformation. 3. (*Chem.*) An element that may be transferred from one combination to another in exchange for one or more atoms of hydrogen or its representatives.

**Rād'i-eal-īsm, n.** The doctrine or principle of radicals in politics or reformation. [*ally.*]

**Rād'i-eal-ly, adv.** At the origin or root; fundamental.

**Rād'i-eal-ness, n.** The state or quality of being radical or fundamental.

**Rād'i-eant, a.** [*Lat. radicans, p. pr. of radicari, to strike or take root.*] (*Bot.*) Taking root in, or above the ground.

**Rād'i-eāte, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. RADICATED; p. pr. & vb. n. RADICATING.*] [*Lat. radicari, radicatus, from radix, radiceis, a root.*] To root; to plant deeply and firmly.

**Rād'i-eā'tion, n.** 1. Process of taking root deeply. 2. (*Bot.*) Disposition of the root of a plant with respect to the ascending and descending caudex.

**Rād'i-çēl, n.** [*Dim. of radix.*] (*Bot.*) A little root.

**Rād'i-ele (rād'i-kl), n.** [*Lat. radícula, dim. of radix, radiceis, root.*] (*Bot.*) The rudimentary stem of a plant; the stem of the embryo.

**Rād'ish, n.** [*From Lat. radix, radiceis, a root, an edible root; especially, a radish.*] (*Bot.*) A cultivated plant, the root of which is eaten raw as a salad.



Radicle.

**Rā'di-ūs, n.; Eng. pl. RĀ'DI-ŪS-ES** [*Rare.*], *Lat. pl. RĀ'DI-Ū.* [*Lat. See RADIAL.*] 1. (*Geom.*) A right line extending from the center of a circle to the periphery. 2. (*Anat.*) The exterior bone of the fore-arm.



Radius.

**Rā'di-ūs-vē'e'tor, n.** [*Lat. radius, a radius, and vector, a bearer, fr. vehere, to bear, carry.*] (*Math.*) A straight line connecting any point, as of a curve, with a fixed point, or pole, round which it turns, and to which it serves to refer the successive points of a curve, in a system of polar co-ordinates.

**Rā'dix, n.** [*Lat., root.*] 1. (*Philology.*) A primitive word, from which spring other words; a radical; a root. 2. (*Math.*) The fundamental number of any system; a base.

**Rāf'fle (rāf'fl), v. i.** [*imp. & p. p. RAFFLED; p. pr. & vb. n. RAFFLING.*] [*Fr. rafter, to carry, or sweep away, rafter tout, to sweep stakes, Icel. hrafla, to sweep away with the hand, Ger. raffeln, to snatch up, to rake. See RAPE.*] To engage in a raffle.

**Rāf'fle (rāf'fl), n.** [*See supra.*] A game of chance, or lottery, in which several persons deposit or furnish a part of the value of something, and it is determined by chance which of them shall become sole possessor.

**Rāft, n.** [*Icel. raftir, a rafter, spar, O. H. Ger. rāfo, rāvo, a beam, rafter.*] A collection of boards, planks, &c., fastened together, either to serve as a support upon the water, or to move the materials from one place to another.

**Rāft, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. RAFTED; p. pr. & vb. n. RAFTING.*] To carry on or in a raft.

**Rāft'er, n.** [*A.-S. rafter, D. rafter. See RAFT*] A roof-timber of a building.

**Rāg, n.** [*Gael. & Ir. rag, a rag, wrinkle, allied to Gr. pákos, a tattered garment, rag, wrinkle; A.-S. hracod, raked, ragged, hracian, to rake, tear.*] 1. A piece of cloth torn off; a tattered fragment; a shred; hence, a fragment; a bit; a patch. 2. *pl.* Hence, mean or tattered attire. 3. (*Geol.*) A coarse kind of rock, somewhat cellular in texture.

**Rāg'a-mūff'in, n.** [*Eng. rag and Prov. Ger. muffen, to smell musty, moldy, or rank.*] A paltry fellow; a mean wretch.

**Rāge, n.** [*Lat. rabies, from rabere, to rave.*] 1. Violent excitement; eager passion. 2. *Especially,* violent anger accompanied with furious words, gestures, or agitation. 3. Vehemence of any thing painful or destructive; extreme violence. 4. The subject of eager desire.

**Syn.**— Anger; vehemence; excitement; passion; fury. *See ANGER.*

**Rāge, v. i.** [*imp. & p. p. RAGED; p. pr. & vb. n. RAGING.*] 1. To be furious with anger. 2. To be violent and tumultuous; to act or move furiously. 3. To prevail without restraint, or with fatal effect.

**Syn.**— To storm; fret; chafe; fume; ravage.

**Rāg'ged (60), a.** [*From rag.*] 1. Rent or worn into tatters. 2. Broken with rough edges; uneven; rough. 3. Rough with sharp or irregular points; jagged. 4. Wearing tattered clothes; dressed in rags.

**Rāg'ged-ness, n.** The state of being ragged.

**Rāg'lan, n.** A loose overcoat with large sleeves;—so called from Lord Raglan. [*deals in rags.*]

**Rāg'man, n.; pl. RĀG'MEN.** A man who collects or

**Ra-gout' (ra-gōt'), n.** [*Fr. ragoût, from ragoûter, to restore one's appetite; as if from a Lat. word re-adgustare, from gustus, a tasting, taste.*] Fragments of meat, mixed, stewed, and highly seasoned; a stew; a hash.

**Rāg'stōne, n.** A dark-gray silicious sandstone.

**Rāg'-wheel, n.** (*Mach.*) A wheel furnished with projecting pins on the rim, which fit into the links of a chain.

**Rāid, n.** [*A.-S. rād, a riding, traveling on horseback, from rīdan, to ride.*] A hostile or predatory incursion; *especially,* an inroad or incursion of mounted men.

**Rāil, n.** [*O. H. Ger. rigil, rigel, bar, bolt; D. rigchel, Lat. regula.*] 1. A piece of timber, iron, or other substance, extending from one post or support to another. 2. (*Railways.*) A bar of iron, forming the upper part of the superstructure on which the wheels of vehicles roll. 3. (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A narrow plank on a ship's upper works. (*b.*) A curved piece of timber extending from the bows of a ship to the continuation of its stem, to support the knee of the head, &c.

*By rail, by railroad or railway.*

**Rāil, n.** [*N. Lat. rallus, Fr. râle, fr. râler, to have a rattling in the throat; Eng. rattle.*]

(*Ornith.*) A bird of a greenish-brown color above, and ashy blue with white markings below, found in the United States.



Rail.

**Rāil, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. RAILED; p. pr. & vb. n. RAILING.*] To inclose with rails.

**Rāil, v. i.** [*Fr. railler, to swagger, bluster, scold, as if from a Lat. word radulare, from radere, to scrape, grate. Cf. RALLY.*] To use insolent and reproachful language; to scoff. [*censures.*]

**Rāil'er, n.** One who rails; one who scoffs, insults, or

**Rāil'ing, n.** 1. A series of rails; a fence. 2. Rails in general; or the materials for rails.

**Rāil'er-y (rāil'er-ŷ), n.** [*Fr. raillerie, from railler. See RAIL, v. i.*] Good-humored pleasantry or slight satire; banter.

**Rāil'rōad, } n.** A road or way on which iron rails are  
**Rāil'wāy, }** laid for wheels to run on, for the conveyance of heavy loads in vehicles.

**Rāi'ment, n.** [*Abbrev. from arrayment, q v.*] Clothing in general; vestments; garments.

**Rāin, v. i.** [*imp. & p. p. RAINED; p. pr. & vb. n. RAINING.*] [*See RAIN, n.*] 1. To fall in drops from the clouds, as water. 2. To fall or drop like water from the clouds.

**Rāin, v. t.** To pour or shower down from above like rain from the clouds.

**Rāin, n.** [*A.-S. regen, rēn, Goth. rign, Icel. regn, allied to Icel. rak, humor.*] Water falling in drops from the atmosphere.

**Rāin'bōw, n.** A bow or arch exhibiting the several colors of the spectrum, and formed by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays in drops of falling rain.

**Rāin'-gāuge, n.** An instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls at any given place in a given

**Rāin'i-ness, n.** The state of being rainy. [*time.*]

**Rāin'-wā'ter, n.** Water that has fallen from the clouds in rain.

**Rāin'y, a.** Abounding with rain; wet; showery.

**Rāise, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p. RAISED; p. pr. & vb. n. RAISING.*] [*A.-S. rāsian, ārāsian, from rīsan, ārīsan, to rise, Goth. raisyan, urraisyan, to raise, rouse, excite, Icel. reisa.*] 1. To cause to rise; to bring from a lower to a higher place; hence, used in derived senses, as, (*a.*) To bring to a higher condition or situation; to elevate in rank, dignity, and the like. (*b.*) To increase the strength, vigor, or vehemence of. (*c.*) To recall from death; to give life to. 2. To cause to rise up, or assume an erect position or posture; hence, (*a.*) To cause to spring up from a recumbent position, from a state of quiet, or the like; to awaken. (*b.*) To rouse to action; to stir up. 3. To cause to arise, grow up, or come into being or to appear; to give rise to; hence, used with specific or derived senses, as, (*a.*) To build up; to erect. (*b.*) To bring together; to collect. (*c.*) To cause to grow;



to procure to be produced, bred, or propagated. (d.) To bring into being; to produce. (e.) To give vent or utterance to; to utter. 4. To cause to rise, as by the effect of leaven; to make light and spongy, as bread. 5. (Naut.) To cause to seem elevated, as an object by a gradual approach to it. 6. (Law.) To create or constitute.

To raise a blockade (Mil.), to remove or break up a blockade. To raise a purchase (Naut.), to dispose instruments or machines in such a manner as to exert any mechanical force required. — To raise a siege, to relinquish an attempt to take a place by besieging it, or to cause the attempt to be relinquished.

Syn. — To lift; exalt; elevate; enhance; erect; originate; cause; produce; heighten; aggravate; excite; grow; rear. — The English never speak, as we do, of raising wheat, &c., but of growing it, and so of all vegetable productions. It is a peculiarity of the Southern States to apply the word raise to the rearing or bringing up of men, as "I was raised in Kentucky." In England, as well as at the North, raise in this sense is applied only to animals; though we do speak of raising a sickly child, where the reference, however, is to the weakness of his animal frame.

Rais'er, n. One who, or that which, raises.

Rais'in (rā'zīn), n. [From Lat. *racemus*. See RACEME.]

A grape dried in the sun, or by artificial heat.

Rais'ing, n. 1. Act of lifting, setting up, elevating, exalting, producing, or restoring to life. 2. Operation of setting up the frame of a building, or any structure of timber. [Amer.]

Raisonné (rā'zo-nā'), a. [Fr. *raisonné*, p. p. of *raisonner*, to reason, q. v.] Having proofs, illustrations, or notices; arranged analytically or systematically.

Rāj'ah, or Rāj'ah, n. [Hind. *rājā*, Skr. *rādjan*, nom. *rādja*, from *rādj*, to shine, to rule.] A native prince or king. [India.]

Rāke, n. [A.-S. *race*, Icel. *reka*, O. H. Ger. *recho*, from Icel. *raka*, to scrape, collect.] An instrument for collecting hay or other light things which are spread over a large surface, or for breaking and smoothing the earth.

Rāke, n. [Cf. Ger. *racker*, a cur, villain, rascal, *rackel*, *rakel*, *rekel*, a cur, a clumsy fellow.] A loose, disorderly, vicious man.

Rāke, n. [Cf. A.-S. *ræcan*, to reach, extend.] (Naut.) (a.) The projection of the upper parts of a ship, at the height of the stem and stern, beyond the extremities of the keel. (b.) The inclination of a mast from a perpendicular direction.

Rāke, v. t. [imp. & p. p. RAKED; (rākt); p. pr. & vb. n. RAKING.] [See RAKE, n.] 1. To smooth, to clear, to gather, &c., with a rake. 2. Hence, to collect or draw together with laborious industry; to scrape together. 3. To scour; to ransack. 4. To pass over with violence or rapidity. 5. (Mil.) To enfilade; to fire in a direction with the length of.

Rāke, v. i. 1. To use a rake for searching or collecting; to scrape. 2. To pass with violence or rapidity. 3. To incline from a perpendicular direction.

Rāk'er, n. One who, or that which, rakes.

Rāk'ing, n. 1. Act of using a rake. 2. The space of ground raked at once; or the quantity of hay, &c., collected by using a rake once.

Rāk'ish, a. 1. Given to a dissolute life; lewd; debauched. 2. (Naut.) Having a great rake, or backward inclination of the masts.

Rāk'ish-ness, n. Dissolute practices.

Rā'ly, v. t. [imp. & p. p. RALLIED; p. pr. & vb. n. RALLYING.] [Fr. *rallier*, as if from a Lat. word *re-adligare*, from *ligare*, to bind.] To collect and reduce to order, as troops dispersed or thrown into confusion; to gather again; to reunite.

Rā'ly, v. t. [See RAIL.] To attack with raillery.

Syn. — To banter; joke; ridicule; satirize; deride; mock; See BANTER.

Rā'ly, v. i. 1. To come into orderly arrangement; to assemble; to unite. 2. Hence, to renew wasted force or power; to recuperate.

Rā'ly, v. i. To use pleasantry or satirical merriment.

Rā'ly, n. 1. Act of bringing disordered troops to their ranks. 2. Exercise of good humor or satirical merriment. 3. Act or process of regaining lost strength or vigor.

Rām, n. [A.-S. *ramm*, *ram*, O. H. Ger. & D. *ram*, perhaps allied to Icel. *ramr*, strong.] 1. The male of the sheep and allied animals. 2. (Astron.) (a.) Aries, the sign of the zodiac which the sun enters about the 21st of March. (b.) The constellation Aries, which does not now, as formerly, occupy the sign of the same name. 3. An engine of war, used for but-



Ram.

ting or battering; a battering-ram; a vessel, armed with a heavy beak for piercing and destroying other vessels. 4. A machine for raising water by means of the momentum or moving force of the water of which a part is to be raised.

Rām, v. t. [imp. & p. p. RAMMED; p. pr. & vb. n. RAMMING.] 1. To butt or strike against, like a ram; to thrust or drive with violence. 2. To fill or compact by pounding or driving.

Rām'a-dān' (110), n. [Ar. *ramadān* or *ramazān*, prop. the hot month, from *ramida* or *ramiza*, to be very hot from the influence of the sun.] 1. The ninth Mohammedan month. 2. The great annual fast, or Lent, of the Mohammedans, kept through the ninth month.

Rām'ble (rām'bl), v. i. [imp. & p. p. RAMBLED; p. pr. & vb. n. RAMBLING.] [Cf. Ger. *rammeln*, to tumble, to romp; or Lat. *re-ambulare*, Eng. as if *re-amble*, or it may be a dim. of *roam*.] 1. To walk, ride, or sail from place to place, without any determinate object in view. 2. To go out, expand, or grow without constraint or direction.

Syn. — To rove; roam; wander; range; stroll.

Rām'ble, n. A going or moving from place to place without any determinate business or object.

Rām'bler, n. One who rambles; a rover; a wanderer.

Rām'i-fi-cā'tion, n. [See RAMIFY.] 1. Process of branching, or shooting branches from a stem, or the mode of their arrangement. 2. A small division proceeding from a main stock or channel; a subordinate branch. 3. A division into principal and subordinate classes or heads. 4. (Bot.) The manner in which a tree produces its branches. 5. Production of figures resembling branches.

Rām'i-fy, v. t. [imp. & p. p. RAMIFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. RAMIFYING.] [L. Lat. *ramificare*, from Lat. *ramus*, a branch, and *facere*, to make.] To divide into branches or parts. [divided or subdivided.]

Rām'i-fy, v. i. 1. To shoot into branches. 2. To be

Rām'mer, n. One who, or that which, rams or drives.

Rām'mish, a. [From *ram*; prop. like a ram, especially in odor.] Ram-like; rank; strong-scented.

Ra-mōse' (125), } a. [Lat. *ramosus*, from *ramus*, a } branch.] (Bot.) Branched, as a stem or root; consisting of branches; branchy.

Rāmp, v. i. [imp. & p. p. RAMPED (rāmp't, 84); p. pr. & vb. n. RAMPING.] [Fr. *rampier*, to creep, O. Fr., to climb, It. *rampere*, to paw, *rampicare*, to creep, *rampa*, a paw.] 1. To climb, as a plant: to creep up. 2. To spring; to leap; to bound; to prance; to frolic; to romp.

Rāmp, n. A leap; a spring; a bound.

Rāmp'age, n. Violent or riotous behavior; a state of excitement or passion. [Prov. Eng.]

Rāmp'an-çy, n. Quality or state of being rampant; excessive growth or practice; exuberance; extravagance.

Rāmp'ant, a. [Fr. *rampant*, p. pr. of *rampier*, to creep, to be servile or mean; A.-S. *rempend*, headlong, rash.] 1. Springing or climbing unchecked; overgrowing the usual bounds; exuberant. 2. Overleaping restraint. 3. (Her.) Standing upright on his hind legs, as if attacking a person.

Rampant arch, an arch whose abutments or springings are not on the same level. — Rampant gardant (Her.), standing upright on the hinder legs, with the face turned to the front. — Rampant regardant, standing upright and looking backward.

Syn. — Wanton; frisky; exuberant; unrestrained.

Rām'pārt, n. [Fr. *rempart*, O. Fr. *rempar*, from *remparer*, to fortify, L. Lat. *amparare*, to protect, occupy, as if from a Lat. word *imparare*, *adimparare*, from *parare*, to prepare, provide, equip.] 1. That which fortifies and defends from assault. 2. (Fort.) An elevation or mound of earth round a place, upon which the parapet is raised.

Syn. — Bulwark. — The rampart of a fortress is the entire wall which surrounds it; a bulwark is more properly something which projects (as a bastion) for the defense of the main work. Hence we speak of a distinguished individual as the bulwark, not the rampart of the state.

Rām'pārt, v. t. [imp. & p. p. RAMPARTED; p. pr. & vb. n. RAMPARTING.] To fortify with ramparts.

Rām'rōd, n. The rod used in ramming down the charge in a musket, pistol, or other fire-arms.

Rām'shāck-le (-shāk'l), a. Loose; old; falling to pieces. [Prov. Eng.]

Rān, imp. of run. See RUN.

Rān-çēs'çent, a. [Lat. *rancescens*, p. pr. of *rancescere*, to grow rancid, inchoative form of *rancere*, to be rancid.] Becoming rancid or sour.

Rānch, n. The same as RANCHO.



**Ran-che'ro** (ran-ehā'ro), *n.* [Sp.] A herdsman; a peasant employed on a rancho. [*Mexico.*]

**Rānch'o**, *n.* [Sp.] A rude hut, as of posts, covered with branches or thatch, where herdsmen or farm-laborers may live or lodge at night; also, a large farming establishment on which are many ranchos; especially, an establishment for rearing cattle and horses. [*Mexico and California.*]

**Rān'cid**, *a.* [Lat. *rancidus*, fr. *rancere*, to be rancid or rank.] Having a rank smell; strong-scented; sour; musty.

**Ran-cid'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being rancid; a strong, sour scent, as of old oil.

**Rān'cid-ness**, *n.* Quality of being rancid; rancidity.

**Rān'eor** (rānk'ur), *n.* [Lat. *rancor*, rancidity, rankness, tropically an old grudge, raneor, from *rancere*, to be rank or rancid.] The deepest malignity or spite; inveterate hatred.

**Syn.**—Enmity; hatred; ill will; malice; spite; grudge; animosity; malignity.—*Enmity* and *rancor* both describe hostile feelings; but *enmity* may be generous and open, while *rancor* is deep-seated and malignant. It implies personal malice of the worst and most enduring nature, and is the strongest word in our language to express hostile feelings.

**Rān'eor-oūs** (rānk'ur-us), *a.* Full of rancor; evincing rancor; implacably spiteful or malicious.

**Syn.**—Malignant; malicious; bitter; spiteful; malevolent; virulent.

**Rān'eor-oūs-ly**, *adv.* With deep malignity.

**Rān'dōm**, *n.* [O. Eng. *randon*, A.-S. *randūn*, force, violence, rapidity, from Ger. & Eng. *rand*, border, edge; Icel. *rönd*, margin, extremity. See *supra.*] 1. A roving motion; course without definite direction; hazard; chance. 2. Distance to which a missile is thrown; range; reach.

**Rān'dōm**, *a.* Done at hazard, or without settled aim or purpose; left to chance.

**Rāne'deer**, *n.* The same as *reindeer*. See *REINDEER*.

**Rānge**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RANGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RANGING.] [Fr. *ranger*, from *rang*, a row, Eng. *rank*, *q. v.*] 1. To set in a row or in rows; to dispose in the proper order; to rank. 2. To dispose in a classified or in systematic order. 3. To rove over, to pass over. 4. To sail or pass in a direction parallel to or near.

**Rānge**, *v. i.* 1. To wander without restraint or direction. 2. To be capable of projecting, or to admit of being projected, especially as to horizontal distance. 3. To be placed in order; to admit of arrangement or classification. 4. To have a particular direction; to be in a line with. 5. To sail or pass near or in the direction of.

**Syn.**—To rove; roam; ramble; wander; stroll.

**Rānge**, *n.* 1. A series of things in a line; a row; a rank. 2. An aggregate of individuals of like rank or degree; an order; a class. 3. A cooking apparatus of cast iron, set in brick work, and containing pots, oven, &c. 4. A wandering or roving; a ramble; an expedition. 5. Compass or extent of excursion; hence, natural or acquired power to comprehend or master a greater or less variety of knowledge; also, the variety of truth or compass of knowledge in possession; scope. 6. (*Gun.*) The horizontal distance to which a shot or other projectile is carried. 7. That which may be traversed or ranged over; especially, a region of country in which cattle may wander and pasture. 8. In the land system of the United States, a row or line of townships lying between two successive meridian lines six miles apart.

**Rān'ger** (rān'jer), *n.* 1. One who ranges. 2. A dog that beats the ground. 3. One of a body of mounted troops, who range over the country, and often fight on foot. 4. A keeper of a forest or park.

**Rānk**, *n.* [Fr. *rang*, from O. H. Ger. *hring*, a circle, a circular row, a ring.] 1. A row or line; a range. 2. (*Mil.*) A line of soldiers; a row of troops reckoned from side to side;—opposed to *file*. 3. (*Mil.* & *Naval.*) Degree, grade. 4. An aggregate of individuals together; an order; a division. 5. Degree of dignity, eminence, or excellence. 6. High degree; high social position.

**Syn.**—Division; degree; grade; class; order; dignity.

**Rānk**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RANKED (rānkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RANKING.] 1. To place abreast, or in a line. 2. To range in a particular class, order, or division; to class. 3. To dispose methodically. 4. To take precedence of; to outrank [*Recent.*]

**Rānk**, *v. i.* 1. To be ranged or set, as in a particular degree, class, order, or division. 2. To have a certain grade or degree of elevation in the orders of civil or military life.

**Rānk**, *a.* [*compar.* RANKER; *superl.* RANKEST.] [A.-S.

*ranc.* Cf. *RANCID.*] 1. Luxuriant in growth; exuberant. 2. Raised to a high degree. 3. Causing vigorous growth; very rich and fertile. 4. Strong to the smell; rancid; sour; musty. 5. Strong to the taste; high-tasted.

**Syn.**—Luxuriant; rich; excessive; violent; coarse.

**Rānk'er**, *n.* One who ranks, or disposes in ranks.

**Rānk'le** (rānk'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RANKLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RANKLING.] [From *rank*, *a.*] 1. To grow more rank or strong; to be inflamed; to fester. 2. Hence, to become more violent; to rage.

**Rānk'ly**, *adv.* With vigorous growth; luxuriantly; hence, coarsely; grossly.

**Rānk'ness**, *n.* Condition or quality of being rank.

**Rān'sack**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RANSACKED (-sākt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RANSACKING.] [Icel. *ransaka*, to explore, examine, from *rann*, *rannr*, an oblong house, Goth. *razn*, house, and *sakia*, to seek.] 1. To search thoroughly; to search every place or part of. 2. To plunder; to pillage completely.

**Rān'sōm**, *n.* [Fr. *rançon*, O. Fr. *raençon*, *raençon*, from Lat. *redemptio*. See *REDEMPTION.*] 1. Release from captivity, bondage, or the possession of an enemy. 2. The money or price paid for the redemption of a prisoner, or for goods captured by an enemy.

**Rān'sōm**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RANSOMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RANSOMING.] [Fr. *rançonner*. See *supra.*] To redeem from captivity, punishment, or forfeit, by paying an equivalent.

**Rān'sōm-er**, *n.* One who ransoms or redcems.

**Rānt**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RANTING.] [South Ger. *rant*, noise, noisy mirth. Cf. Gael. & Ir. *ran*, a loud cry, shriek, roar, to cry out, to roar, make a noise.] To rave in violent, high-sounding, or extravagant language.

**Rānt**, *n.* Boisterous, empty declamation.

**Rānt'er**, *n.* A noisy talker; a boisterous preacher.

**Rānt'i-pōle**, *n.* [Eng. *rant*, to make a great noise, and Prov. Eng. *pole*, the pole or plank in the childish game of see-saw.] A wild, romping child.

**Rānt'i-pōle**, *a.* Wild; roving; rakish. [*Low.*]

**Ra-nūn'eu-lūs**, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* RA-NŪN'EU-LŪS-ES; Lat. *pl.* RA-NŪN'EU-LĪ. [Lat., a little frog, a medicinal plant, perh. erow-foot, dim. of *rana*, a frog.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, embracing many species, some of them beautiful flowering plants, diversified with many rich colors; crow-foot; butter-cup;—so called by Pliny, because the aquatic species grow where frogs abound.

**Ranz-des-vaches** (rangz/dā'vāsh'). [Fr., the ranks or rows of the cows, the name being given from the fact that the cattle, when answering the musical call of their keeper, move toward him in a row, preceded by those wearing bells.] A simple melody of the Swiss mountaineers, commonly played on a long trumpet called the *Alpine horn*.

**Rāp**, *v. i.* [Sw. *rappa*, to strike, L. Ger. & D. *rapen*, to snatch up, A.-S. *hrecpian*, *hrecpian*, to touch, H. Ger. *raffen*, to snatch up. See *RAP*, *n.*] To strike with a quick, sharp blow; to knock.

**Rāp**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RAPPED (rāpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RAPPING.] To strike with a quick blow; to knock on.

To rap out, to utter with sudden violence.

**Rāp**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RAPPED, usually written RAPT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RAPPING.] [See *supra.*] 1. To snatch away; to seize and hurry off. 2. To transport out of one's self; to affect with ecstasy or rapture.

**Rāp**, *n.* A quick, smart blow.

**Ra-pā'ciōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *rapax*, *rapacis*, from *rapere*, to seize and carry off, to snatch away.] 1. Given to plunder; seizing by force. 2. Subsisting on prey or animals seized by violence.

**Syn.**—Greedy; ravenous; voracious.

**Ra-pā'ciōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a rapacious manner; by rapine.

**Ra-pā'ciōūs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being rapacious; disposition to plunder, or to exact by oppression.

**Ra-pā'ci-ty**, *n.* 1. Quality of being rapacious; rapaciousness; ravenousness. 2. Exorbitant greediness of gain.

**Rāpe**, *n.* [L. Ger. & D. *rapen*, to snatch away, allied to Lat. *rapere*. See *RAP*, *v. i.*] Sexual intercourse with a woman against her will.

**Rāpe**, *n.* [Lat. *rapa*, *rapum*, Gr. *ράπυς*, *ράφυς*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of several species, belonging to the cabbage tribe, two of which are much cultivated for their roots, and also for their seeds, from which oil is extracted.

**Rāp'id**, *a.* [Lat. *rapidus*, from *rapere*, to seize and carry

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, all, whāt; ére, veíl, tērm; píque, fīrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf



off, to snatch or hurry away. **1.** Very swift or quick; moving with celerity. **2.** Advancing with haste or speed; in quick sequence. **3.** Of quick utterance of words.

**Syn.**—Swift; quick; violent; fast; expeditious; hurried.

**Răp'id, n.** A sudden descent of the surface of a stream without actual waterfall or cascade.

**Ra-pid'i-ty, n.** **1.** The quality or state of being rapid. **2.** Quickness of progression or advance.

**Syn.**—Rapidness; haste; speed; celerity; velocity; swiftness; fleetness; agility.

**Răp'id-ly, adv.** With great speed, celerity, or velocity.

**Răp'id-ness, n.** The state or quality of being rapid; swiftness; speed; celerity; rapidity.

**Răpi-er, n.** [Fr. *rapière*, from L. Ger. *rapen*, *rappen*, H. Ger. *raffen*, *raufen*, to snatch away, to pluck, to fight.] A light sword with a very narrow blade, and formerly worn by gentlemen on all occasions.

**Răp'ine, n.** [Lat. *rapina*, from *rapere*, to seize and carry off by force.] **1.** Act of plundering; spoliation; pillage. **2.** Violence; force.

**Răp'pa-ree', n.** [See RAPIER.] A wild Irish plunderer;—so called from his carrying a half-pike, called a *rapery*.

**Rap-pee', n.** [Fr. *rapé*, from *râper*, to grate, to rasp. See RASP.] A kind of snuff, of either a brown or black color.

**Răp'per, n.** One who, or that which, raps, or knocks; specifically, the knocker of a door.

**Rap-scăll'ion (-skăl'yun), n.** [See RASCAL.] A low villain; a rascal; a wretch.

**Răpt, imp.** of *rap*. See RAP.

**Rap-tô'ri-al, a.** [Lat. *raptor*, from *rapere*, to carry off by force, to ravish.] Rapacious; living upon prey;—said especially of certain birds.

**Răpt'ûre (răpt'yur, 53), n.** [Lat. *rapere*, *raptum*, to carry off by force.] The state or condition of being rapt, or carried away from one's self by agreeable excitement; extreme joy or pleasure.

**Syn.**—Bliss; ecstasy; transport; delight; exultation.

**Răpt'ûr-ôus, a.** Ecstatic; transporting; ravishing.

**Răre (4), a.** [compar. RARER; superl. RAREST.] [Lat. *rarus*, thin, rare.] **1.** Of loose texture; not thick or dense; thin. **2.** Thinly scattered; dispersed. **3.** Not frequent; seldom met with; unusual. **4.** Unusually excellent; valuable to a degree seldom found.

**Syn.**—Scarce; infrequent; unusual; uncommon; singular; extraordinary; incomparable.—We call a thing *rare* when but few of the kind are ever to be met with. We speak of a thing as *scarce*, which, though usually abundant, is for the time being to be had only in diminished quantities. A bad harvest makes corn *scarce*.

**Răre, a.** [compar. RARER; superl. RAREST.] [A.-S. *hrêre*, *raw*, Icel. *hrâr*, O. H. Ger. *rauer*. Cf. REAR and RAW.] Nearly raw; imperfectly cooked; underdone.

☞ This word is in common use in the United States, but it is not, at present, in good use in England.

**Răr'ee-shôw, n.** [Contracted from *rarity-show*.] A show carried about in a box by a showman.

**Răr'e-făc'tion, n.** [See RAREFY.] Act or process of making rare, or of expanding or distending bodies, by separating the parts.

**Răr'e-fî'a-ble, a.** Capable of being rarefied.

**Răr'e-fy, v. t.** [imp. & p. p. RAREFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. RAREFYING.] [Lat. *rarefacere*, from *rarus*, thin, rare, and *facere*, to make.] To make rare, thin, porous, or less dense.

**Răr'e-fy, v. i.** To become thin and porous.

**Răre'ly, adv.** **1.** In a rare manner or degree; seldom; not often. **2.** Finely; nicely.

**Răre'ness, n.** **1.** State of being rare; thinness; tenuity. **2.** Uncommonness; infrequency.

**Răre'ripe, a.** [From *rare* and *ripe*, or from *rath-ripe*, q. v.] Early ripe; ripe before others, or before the usual season.

**Răre'ripe, n.** An early fruit; especially, a kind of peach which ripens early.

**Răr'i-ty, n.** [Lat. *raritas*. See RARE.] **1.** Quality or state of being rare; rareness; tenuity. **2.** Uncommonness; infrequency. **3.** A rare or uncommon thing; a thing valued for its scarcity.

**Syn.**—Infrequency; uncommonness; thinness; subtilty.

**Răs'eal (6), n.** [A.-S. *rascal*, a lean, worthless deer. Cf. Fr. *racaille*, the rabble.] A mean fellow; a scoundrel; a worthless fellow; a trickish, dishonest person; a rogue.

**Ras-căll'ion (ras-kăl'yun), n.** [From *rascal*.] A low, mean wretch.

**Ras-căll'i-ty, n.** Quality of being rascally, or a rascal; mean trickishness or dishonesty. [est.]

**Răs'eal-ly, a.** Like a rascal; meanly trickish or dishonest.

**Răse, v. t.** [imp. & p. p. RASED; p. pr. & vb. n. RASING.] [L. Lat. *rasare*, to scrape often, frequentative form of *radere*, *rasum*, to scrape, shave.] **1.** To graze. [Rare.] **2.** To cancel; to erase. **3.** To level with the ground; to raze.

**Răsh, a.** [compar. RASHER; superl. RASHEST.] [D. & N. H. Ger. *rasch*, O. H. Ger. *rasc*, Icel. *röskr*.] **1.** Hasty; quick; sudden; rapid. **2.** Especially, hasty in counsel or action; entering on a project or measure without due deliberation and caution. **3.** Uttered or undertaken with too much haste or too little reflection.

**Syn.**—Precipitate; headlong; headstrong; foolhardy; hasty; indiscreet; heedless; thoughtless; inconsiderate; careless; incautious; unwary; adventurous.—A man is *adventurous* who incurs risk or hazard from a love of the arduous and the bold. A man is *rash* who does it from the mere impulse of his feelings, without counting the cost. A man is *foolhardy* who throws himself into danger in disregard or defiance of the consequences.

**Răsh, n.** [From a hypoth. Lat. *rasicare*, from *radere*, *rasum*, to scrape, scratch.] (Med.) An eruption or efflorescence on the body, with little or no elevation.

**Răsh'er, n.** A thin slice of bacon; a thin cut.

**Răsh'ly, adv.** In a rash or hasty manner; hastily.

**Răsh'ness, n.** The quality of being rash; over-haste in resolving on, or in undertaking, a measure.

**Syn.**—Temerity; foolhardiness; precipitancy; precipitation; hastiness; indiscretion; heedlessness; inconsideration; carelessness. See TEMERITY.

**Răsp, n.** [See *infra*.] A species of coarse file, on which the cutting prominences are distinct, being raised by the oblique stroke of a sharp punch.

**Răsp (3), v. t.** [imp. & p. p. RASPED (răsp); p. pr. & vb. n. RASPING.] [From O. H. Ger. *raspôn*, to scrape together.] **1.** To rub or file with a rasp or a rough file. **2.** Hence, to grate harshly upon.

**Răsp'a-to-ry, n.** A surgeon's rasp.

**Răsp'ber-ry (răz'ber-rý), n.** [From Eng. *rasp*, so named from the roughness of the fruit.] (Bot.) (a.) The fruit of a species of bramble. (b.) The shrub itself.

**Răş'ûre (răş'hur), n.** [Lat. *rasura*, from *radere*, *rasum*, to scrape, to shave.] **1.** Act of scraping, shaving, or erasing; obliteration. **2.** An erasure.

**Răt, n.** [A.-S. *rat*, O. H. Ger. *rato*, Fr. *rat*, Ir. & Gael. *radan*.] **1.** (Zool.) One of several species of small, rodent mammals, larger than mice, that infest houses, stores, and ships. **2.** One who deserts his party or associates; hence, among printers, one who works at less than the established prices.

To smell a rat, to be suspicious; to be on the watch from suspicion; as a cat by the scent or noise of a rat.

**Răt, v. i.** [imp. & p. p. RATTED; p. pr. & vb. n. RATTING.] **1.** (Eng. Politics.) To desert one's former party or associates from interested motives. **2.** To work at less than the established prices;—a term used among printers.

**Răt'a-ble, a.** **1.** Capable of being rated, or set at a certain value. **2.** Liable or subjected by law to taxation.

**Răt'a-bly, adv.** By rate or proportion; proportionally.

**Răt'a-fî'ă (-fî'ă), n.** [From Malay. *arak*, arrack, and *tâfia*, a spirit distilled from molasses.] A fine spirituous liquor, flavored with cherries, apricots, peaches, or other fruit, and sweetened with sugar.

**Ra-tăn', n.** See RATTAN.

**Rătch, n.** A ratchet. See RATCHET.

**Rătch'et, n.** [Fr. *rochet*, It. *rocchetto*, a spindle, from *rocca*, a distaff; O. H. Ger. *rocko*, Icel. *rockr*, Eng. *rock*, *rack*.] A bar or piece of mechanism turning at one end upon a pivot, while the other end falls into the teeth of a wheel or rack, allowing the latter to move in one direction only; pawl; click; detent.

**Rătch'et-wheel, n.** (Mach.) A circular wheel, having angular teeth, by which it may be moved forward, as by a lever and catch, or pawl, into which a pawl may drop to prevent the wheel from running back.

**Răte, n.** [Lat. *rata* (sc. *pars*), fr. *ratus*, reckoned, fixed by calculation, p. p. of *rerî*, to reckon, to calculate.] **1.** Established portion or measure; fixed allowance. **2.** Degree; standard; proportion; ratio; value; price; rank; movement, as fast or slow, or the like. **3.** A tax or sum assessed by authority on property for public use.

**Răte, v. t.** [imp. & p. p. RATED; p. pr. & vb. n. RATING.] **1.** To set a certain estimate on; to value at a certain price or degree. **2.** To settle the relative scale, rank, or position of.

**Syn.**—To value; appraise; estimate; compute; reckon.

fôod, fôot; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, eecho; ġem, ġet; aq; exist; linger, link; this.



**Rāte**, *v. i.* **1.** To be set or considered in a class; to have rank. **2.** To make an estimate.

**Rāte**, *v. t.* [Eng. *rate*, *v. t.*, to value at a certain rate, to estimate. Cf. Sw. *rata*, to blame, despise, Icel. *reita*, to pluck, pull.] To chide with vehemence; to reprove; to scold. [unacc.]

**Rāt'er**, *n.* One who rates, sets a value, or makes an estimate.  
**Rāth**, } *a.* [A.-S. *hrādh*, *hrād*, quick, hasty, Goth. *raths*,  
**Rāthe**, } easy. Cf. **READY**.] Coming before others or before the usual time; early.

**Rāth**, } *adv.* Early; betimes.  
**Rāthe**, }

**Rāth'er**, *adv.* [A.-S. *radhōr*, *hradhōr*, compar. of *radhe*, *rādhe*, quickly, immediately. See *supra*.] **1.** More readily or willingly; preferably. **2.** On the other hand; on the contrary. **3.** Somewhat; moderately; tolerably. **4.** More properly; more correctly speaking.

*The rather*, the sooner; the more so; especially.

Had *rather*, *had as lief*, *had better*, originally mere blundering interpretations of the abbreviated form of *would*, as in *I'd rather*, &c., are forms too well supported to be stigmatized as bad English; but *would* is generally to be preferred, especially where the auxiliary *have* follows, *had have* being too barbarous a combination to be tolerated.

**Rāt'i-fi-cā'tiōn**, *n.* Act of ratifying; the state of being ratified; confirmation.

**Rāt'i-fi'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, ratifies.

**Rāt'i-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **RATIFIED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **RATIFYING**.] [From Lat. *ratus*, fixed by calculation, firm, valid, and *facere*, to make.] To approve and sanction; to make valid; especially, to give sanction to, as something done by an agent or servant.

**Syn.**— To confirm; approve; establish; sanction.

**Rā'ti-o** (*rā*'shī-o or *rā*'sho), *n.* [Lat., from *veri*, *ratus*, to reckon, to believe, think, judge.] **1.** (*Math.*) The relation which one quantity or magnitude has to another of the same kind, as expressed by the quotient of the second divided by the first. **2.** Fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree.

**Syn.**— Proportion; rate; degree; quota.

**Rā'ti-ōç'i-nāte** (*rā*'shī-ōs'ī-nāt), *v. i.* [Lat. *ratiocinari*, *ratiocinatus*, from *ratio*, reason. See **REASON**.] To reason deductively; to offer reason or argument.

**Rā'ti-ōç'i-nā'tion** (*rā*'shī-ōs'ī-nā'shun), *n.* Act or process of reasoning. See **REASONING**.

**Rā'tion** (*rā*'shun or *rā*'shun), *n.* [From Lat. *ratio*, a reckoning, calculation, relation, reference, L. Lat., *ration*. See **RATIO**.] **1.** A portion or fixed allowance of provisions, drink, and forage. **2.** A certain portion or fixed amount dealt out; allowance.

**Rā'tion-al** (*rā*'shun-al), *a.* [Lat. *rationalis*. See **RATIO**.] **1.** Relating to the reason; not physical. **2.** Having reason, or the faculty of reasoning; endowed with reason. **3.** Agreeable to reason; not absurd, preposterous, extravagant, foolish, fanciful, or the like.

**Syn.**— Sane; sound; intelligent; reasonable; sensible; wise; discreet; judicious.— *Rational* has reference to reason as a faculty of the mind, and is opposed to *irrational*; as, a *rational* being, a *rational* state of mind, *rational* views, &c. In these cases, the speculative reason is more particularly referred to. *Reasonable* has reference to the exercise of this faculty for practical purposes, and denotes governed or directed by reason; as *reasonable* desires, plans, &c.; a *reasonable* charge; a *reasonable* prospect of success.

**Rā'tion-ā'le** (*rā*'shun-ā'le), *n.* [From Lat. *rationalis*. **RATIONAL**.] **1.** A series of reasons assigned. **2.** An explanation of the principles of some opinion, action, hypothesis, phenomenon, &c., or the principles themselves.

**Rā'tion-al-ism** (*rā*'shun-), *n.* A system of opinions deduced from reason, as distinct from, or opposed to, revelation; an excessive reliance on reason.

**Rā'tion-al-ist** (*rā*'shun-), *n.* **1.** One who proceeds wholly upon reason. **2.** One who relies on his reason as the sole or the supreme authority in matters of religion, and rejects supernatural guidance and aid.

**Rā'tion-al-ist'ie** (*rā*'shun-), *a.* Belonging to, or **Rā'tion-al-ist'ie-al** in accordance with, the principles of rationalism.

**Rā'tion-āl'i-ty** (*rā*'shun-), *n.* Quality of being rational; due exercise of reason; reasonableness.

**Rā'tion-al-ly** (*rā*'shun-), *adv.* In a rational manner; in consistency with reason; reasonably.

**Rāt'lin**, } *n.* (*Naut.*) A small line traversing the shrouds  
**Rāt'line**, } of a ship, making the step of a ladder for ascending to the mast-heads.

**Ra-tōon'**, *n.* [Sp. *retoño*, *retoñar*, to sprout or shoot again, applied to a plant which has been cut, from Lat.

*re*, again, and *tumidus*, swollen, swelling.] A sprout from the root of the sugar-cane, which has been cut.

**Rāts'bāne**, *n.* Poison for rats; arsenious acid.

**Rāt-tān'**, *n.* [Malay. *rōtan*; Javan. *rottang*.] The stem of a plant growing in India, which is without branches, cylindrical, jointed, very tough and strong, and from 50 to 100 feet in height. It is used for wicker-work, seats of chairs, walking sticks, withes, &c.

**Rāt-teēn'**, *n.* [Fr. *ratine*, from O. Fr. *ratin*, *ratis*, fern; Fr. *ratiner*, to friz, to nap cloth.] A thick woolen stuff quilled or twilled.

**Rāt'tle** (*rāt*'tl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **RATTLED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **RATTLING**.] [L. Ger. *ratteln*, *rateln*, D. *ratelen*, H. Ger. *rasseln*.] **1.** To make a quick, sharp noise, rapidly repeated, by the collision of bodies not very sonorous; to clatter. **2.** To speak eagerly and noisily; to jabber.

**Rāt'tle**, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to make a rapid succession of sharp sounds. **2.** To stun with noise. **3.** To scold.

**Rāt'tle**, *n.* **1.** A rapid succession of sharp, clattering sounds. **2.** Loud, rapid talk; clamorous chiding. **3.** An instrument with which a clattering sound is made. **4.** A jabberer. **5. pl.** Noise produced by the air in passing through mucus of which the lungs are unable to free themselves.

**Rāt'tle-head'ed**, *a.* Noisy; giddy; unsteady.

**Rāt'tle-snāke**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A poisonous snake having a series of horny joints at the end of the tail which make a rattling sound, whence the name.



Rattle-snake.

**Rau'çi-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *raucitas*, fr. *raucus*, hoarse, rough. See *infra*.] Harshness of sound; hoarseness.

**Rau'çous**, *a.* [Lat. *raucus*, for *ravicus*, from *ravus*, gray-yellow, hoarse.] Hoarse; harsh.

**Rāv'age**, *n.* [Fr. *ravage*, as if from a Lat. *rapagium*, *rapaticum*, from *rapere*, to carry off by force, to ravish.] Desolation by violence; violent ruin or destruction.

**Syn.**— Despoilment; devastation; desolation; pillage; plunder; spoil; waste; ruin.

**Rāv'age**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **RAVAGED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **RAVAGING**.] To lay waste by force.

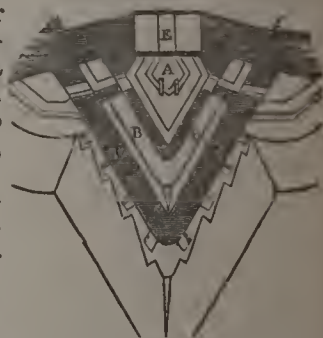
**Syn.**— To despoil; pillage; plunder; saek; spoil; devastate; desolate; destroy; waste; ruin.

**Rāv'a-ger**, *n.* A plunderer; one who lays waste.

**Rāve**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **RAVED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **RAVING**.] [Fr. *rêver*, to rave, to be delirious, to dream; Lat. *rabere*, to rave, rage, be mad or furious.] **1.** To wander in mind or intellect; to be delirious. **2.** To rush like a madman.

**Rāve**, *v. t.* To utter in madness or frenzy; to say wildly.

**Rāv'el** (*rāv*'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **RAVELED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **RAVELING**.] [O. D. *ravelen*, N. D. *rafelen*, L. Ger. *rebeln*, *rebbeln*, *reffeln*.] **1.** To undo the texture of; to take apart; to unsew or unknit. **2.** Hence, to disentangle. **3.** To pull apart, as a texture, so that the threads fall into a tangled mass; hence, to entangle; to make intricate; to involve.



Ravelin.

**Rāv'el** (*rāv*'l), *v. i.* To be separated in texture; to be untwisted or unwoven; to be disentangled.

**Rāv'lin** (*rāv*'lin), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *re*, again, against, and *vallum*, a rampart, wall.] (*Fort.*) A detached work with two embankments which make a salient angle.

BB, ravelin; A, redoubt; CC, ditch; E, passage from fortress to ravelin.

**Rā'ven** (*rāv*'vn), *n.* [A.-S. *hrāfen*, *hrefn*, Icel. *hrafn*, O. H. Ger. *hraban*, allied to Lat. *corvus*, Skr. *kārava*.] (*Ornith.*) A bird of a black color, allied to the crow, but larger.



Raven.

**Rāv'en** (*rāv*'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **RAVENED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **RAVENING**.] [See *infra*, *n.*] **1.** To obtain by violence. **2.** To devour with great eagerness.

**Rāv'en** (*rāv*'n), *v. i.* To prey with rapacity; to be greedy.

**Rāv'en** (*rāv*'u), *n.* [Written also *ravin*, fr. *rapine*, q. v.

**ā, ē, &c.**, long; **ă, ě, &c.**, short; **cāre, fār, āsk, all, whaṭ; ěre, veil, tērm; pīque, firm; sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf,**



**1.** Rapine; rapacity. **2.** Prey; food obtained by violence. [or plunders.]

**Rāv'en-er** (rāv'n-er), *n.* One who, or that which, ravens

**Rāv'en-ing** (rāv'n-ing), *n.* Eagerness for plunder.

**Rāv'en-ous** (rāv'n-us), *a.* [From *raven*, prey, rapine.]

**1.** Furiously voracious; hungry even to rage. **2.** Eager for prey or gratification.

**Syn.**—Voracious; rapacious; greedy.

**Rāv'en-ous-ly** (rāv'n-us-), *adv.* In a ravenous manner; voraciously.

**Rāv'en-ous-ness**, *n.* Extreme voracity; rage for prey.

**Rāv'er**, *n.* One who raves or is furious.

**Rāv'in** (rāv'n), *n.* [See **RAVEN.**] Food obtained by violence; plunder; prey.

**Rā-vine'** (ra-vēn', 126), *n.* [Fr., from *ravir*, Lat. *rapere*, to snatch or tear away.] A deep and narrow hollow, usually worn by a stream or torrent of water; a gorge.

**Rāv'ish**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **RAVISHED** (rāv'isht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **RAVISHING.**] [Fr. *ravir*, Lat. *rapere*, to snatch or tear away, to ravish.] **1.** To seize and carry away by violence. **2.** To carry away with joy or delight. **3.** To commit rape upon.

**Syn.**—To transport; entrance; enrapture; delight; violate; deflower; force.

**Rāv'ish-er**, *n.* **1.** One who ravishes or takes by violence. **2.** One who transports with delight. **3.** One who forces a woman to his carnal embrace.

**Rāv'ish-ment**, *n.* [See **RAVISH.**] **1.** Act of carrying away by force or against consent; abduction. **2.** State of being ravished; rapture; transport of delight; ecstasy. **3.** Forcible violation of chastity; rape.

**Raw**, *a.* [*compar.* **RAWER**; *superl.* **RAWEST.**] [A.-S. *hræaw*, D. *rauw*, O. II. Ger. *rauw*, *rau*, *râ*, *rô*.] **1.** Not cooked. **2.** Hence, unprepared for use or enjoyment; unfinished; immature; unripe; hence, unpracticed; untried. **3.** Untouched by art; unwrought;—*specifically*, (*a.*) Not spun or twisted. (*b.*) Not mixed or adulterated. (*c.*) Not tried, or melted and strained. (*d.*) Not tanned. **4.** Deprived of skin; galled. **5.** Causing sensations as of raw flesh; hence, piercingly damp or cold.

**Syn.**—Crude; sore; unseasoned; unexperienced; new; chilly; bleak.

**Raw**, *n.* A raw, sore, or galled place. [bound.]

**Rāw'bōned**, *a.* Having little flesh on the bones; hide-

**Rāw'hīde**, *n.* A cowhide, or coarse riding-whip, made of untanned leather twisted.

**Rāw'ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a raw manner; unskillfully; without experience. **2.** Hastily; newly.

**Rāw'ness**, *n.* **1.** State of being raw; uncooked. **2.** Unskillfulness; inexperience. **3.** Hasty manner. **4.** Chilliness with dampness.

**Rāy**, *n.* [From Lat. *radius*, a beam or ray.] **1.** One of a number of lines or parts diverging from a common point or center, like the radii of a circle. **2.** (*Bot.*) A radiating part of a flower or plant. **3.** (*Ichth.*) One of the radiating bony spines forming the framework of the fins of fishes. **4.** (*Physics.*) (*a.*) A line of light or heat proceeding from a radiant or reflecting point. (*b.*) One of the colored portions of the spectrum. **5.** Hence, intellectual light; perception; apprehension.

**Rāy**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **RAYED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **RAYING.**] To send forth or shoot out; to cause to shine out.

**Syn.**—Glimmer; beam; gleam; light; luster.

**Rāy**, *n.* [Lat. *raia*. Cf. **ROACH.**] (*Ichth.*) A genus of fishes including the skate, the thornback, and the torpedo.

**Rāy'less**, *a.* Destitute of light; dark; not illuminated.

**Rāze**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **RAZED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **RAZING.**] [See **RASE.**] **1.** To erase; to efface; to obliterate; to extirpate. **2.** To lay level with the ground.

**Syn.**—To demolish; level; prostrate; overthrow; subvert; destroy; ruin. See **DEMOLISH.**

**Ra-zee'**, *n.* [From Fr. *raser*, to raze, to cut down ships. See **RAZE.**] (*Naut.*) An armed ship having her upper deck cut down, and thus reduced to the next inferior rate.

**Ra-zee'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **RAZEED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **RAZEEING.**] To cut down to an inferior rate or class, as a ship; hence, to prune or abridge by cutting off or retrenching parts.

**Rā'zor**, *n.* [Lat. *rasorium*. See **RAZE.**] An instrument for removing the beard or hair.

*Razors of a boar, a boar's tusks.*

**Rā'zor-bill**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) An aquatic fowl, common in the arctic regions; the common auk.

**Rāz'ūre** (rāzh'ūr), *n.* [See **RASURE.**] **1.** Act of erasing or effacing; obliteration. **2.** That which is razed; erasure.

**Rēach**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **REACHED** (rēcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **REACHING.**] [A.-S. *ræcan*, *ræccan*, to extend, stretch out, and *reccan*, *reccan*, to extend, D. *reiken*, to reach, *rekken*, to stretch, extend, O. II. Ger. *reichjan*, *reichôn*; *rechjan*, *rachjan*, Icel. *reikia*, *rakna*, Goth. *rakyan*, allied to Lat. *regere*, to lead straight, Gr. *ῥέγειν*, to reach.] **1.** To extend; to stretch; to thrust out. **2.** Hence, to deliver by stretching out a member, especially the hand; to pass to another; to hand over. **3.** To attain or obtain by stretching forth the hand. **4.** Hence, to extend an action, effort, or influence to; to penetrate to. **5.** To extend to; to stretch out as far as. **6.** To arrive at; to get as far as. **7.** To attain to; to gain.

**Syn.**—To extend; secure; hand; transfer.

**Rēach**, *v. i.* **1.** To stretch out the hand. **2.** To strain after something. **3.** To be extended in dimension, time, action, influence, &c., so as to touch, attain to, or be equal with something.

**Rēach**, *n.* **1.** Act of stretching or extending; extension; power of reaching. **2.** Power of stretching out or extending action, influence, or the like; extent of force or capacity. **3.** Extent; stretch; expanse; hence, application; influence; result. **4.** An extended portion of land or water; a stretch. **5.** An artifice to obtain an advantage; a fetch.

**Rē-āct'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **REACTED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **REACTING.**] To act or perform a second time; to do over again.

**Rē-āct'**, *v. i.* **1.** To resist the action of another body by an opposite force. **2.** To exercise a reciprocal or a reverse effect.

**Rē-āc'tion**, *n.* **1.** Any action in resisting other action or power; counter tendency or movement. **2.** (*Chem.*) The mutual or reciprocal action of chemical agents upon each other. **3.** (*Med.*) Depression or exhaustion of vital force consequent on over exertion or over-stimulation. **4.** (*Mech.*) The force which a body subjected to the action of a force from another body exerts upon that body in the opposite direction. **5.** (*Politics.*) Backward tendency from revolution, reform, or progress.

**Rē-āc'tion-a-ry**, *a.* For, or implying, reaction.

**Rē-āc'tive**, *a.* Having power to react; tending to reaction.

**Rēad**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **READ** (rēd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **READING.**] [A.-S. *rēdan*, to read, declare; O. II. Ger. *rediôn*, *redôn*, Icel. *rāda*, Goth. *rodjan*, to speak, to read.] **1.** To go over, as characters or words, and utter aloud, or recite to one's self inaudibly; to take in the sense of, as language; to peruse. **2.** Hence, to know fully; to comprehend. **3.** To gather the meaning of by inspection; to learn by observation.

**Rēad**, *v. i.* **1.** To perform the act of reading. **2.** To be studious. **3.** To learn by reading. **4.** To appear in reading.

**Rēad**, *a.* Instructed or knowing by reading; versed in books; learned.

**Rēad'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being read; fit, legible, or suitable to be read; worth reading.

**Rēad'er**, *n.* **1.** One who reads; *specifically*, (*a.*) One whose distinctive office is to read prayers in a church. (*b.*) (*University of Oxford, Eng.*) One who reads lectures on scientific subjects. (*c.*) A proof-reader; a corrector of the press. **2.** A book containing exercises in reading; a reading-book. [*Amer.*]

**Rēad'er-ship**, *n.* **1.** The office of reading prayers in a church. **2.** (*University of Oxford, Eng.*) The office of a lecturer on scientific subjects.

**Rēad'i-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a ready manner; quickly; promptly. **2.** Without delay or objection; cheerfully.

**Rēad'i-ness**, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being ready; preparedness. **2.** Quickness; promptness; promptitude; facility; freedom from hindrance or obstruction. **3.** Alacrity; freedom from reluctance.

**Syn.**—Facility; quickness; expedition; promptitude; promptness; aptitude; aptness; knack; skill; expertness; dexterity; ease; cheerfulness. See **FACILITY.**

**Rēad'ing**, *n.* **1.** Act of one who reads; perusal. **2.** Study of books. **3.** The way in which any thing reads; lection; version.

**Rēad'ing-rōom**, *n.* A room provided with papers, periodicals, &c., to which persons resort for reading.



Ray.



**Rē'-ad-jūst'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RE-ADJUSTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RE-ADJUSTING.] To adjust or put in order again.

**Rē'-ad-mīs'sion** (-mīsh'un), *n.* Act of admitting again, or state of being re-admitted.

**Rē'-ad-mīt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RE-ADMITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RE-ADMITTING.] To admit again.

**Rē'-ad-mīt'tançe**, *n.* A second admittance; allowance to enter again.

**Rēad'y**, *a.* [*compar.* READIER; *superl.* READIEST.] [A.-S. *rād*, *ræde*, *hrad*, *hræd*, *Iccl.* *hradr*, *Goth.* *garáids*, fixed, arranged, *raths*, easy. Cf. RATH.] **1.** Prepared at the moment; not behindhand or backward when called upon. **2.** Prepared in mind or disposition. **3.** Not slow, hesitating, or awkward; quick in action of any kind. **4.** Not occasioning delay; offering itself at once. **5.** On the point; about; — with a following infinitive.

**Syn.** — Prompt; expeditious; speedy; unhesitating; dexterous; apt; skillful; handy; expert; facile; easy; opportune; fitted; prepared; disposed; willing; free; cheerful. See PROMPT.

**Rēad'y**, *adv.* In a state of preparation so as to need no delay.

**Rēad'y-māde**, *a.* Already provided; kept on hand to answer demands; not made to order.

**Rē'-af-firm'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RE-AFFIRMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RE-AFFIRMING.] To affirm a second time.

**Re-ā'gent**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance employed to detect the presence of other bodies; a test.

**Rē'al**, *a.* [L. Lat. *realis*, from Lat. *res*, *rei*, a thing.] **1.** Actually being or existing. **2.** Not artificial, counterfeit, or factitious. **3.** (*Law.*) Pertaining to things fixed, permanent or immovable, as to lands and tenements; as, *real estate*.

**Syn.** — Actual; true; genuine; authentic. — *Real* represents a thing to be a substantive existence; as, a *real*, not imaginary occurrence. *Actual* refers to it as acted or performed; and, hence, when we wish to prove a thing *real*, we often say, "it *actually* exists," it has *actually* been done." Thus its *reality* is shown by its *actuality*. *Actual*, from this reference to being acted, has recently received a new signification, namely, *present*; as the *actual* posture of affairs; since what is now in *action* or going on, has of course a *present* existence.

**Rē'al**, *n.* [Sp. & Pg., from *real*, equiv. to Lat. *regalis*, royal.] A small Spanish denomination of money varying in value from 12½ to 5 cents.

**Re-āl'gar**, *n.* [Fr. *réalgar*, *réalgal*, N. Lat. *risigallum*.] (*Min.*) A combination of sulphur and arsenic, of a brilliant red color; red orpiment.

**Rē'al-īsm**, *n.* The doctrine of the realists.

**Rē'al-īst**, *n.* One who maintains that *generals*, or the terms used to denote the genera and species of things, represent real existences, and are not mere names, as maintained by the *nominalists*. [realists.]

**Rē'al-īst'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the

**Re-āl'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being real; actual being or existence of any thing, in distinction from mere appearance; fact. **2.** That which is real; an actual existence.

**Syn.** — Truth; fact; verity; actuality; certainty.

**Rē'al-īz'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being realized.

**Rē'al-i-zā'tion**, *n.* Act of realizing or making real, or state of being realized.

**Rē'al-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REALIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REALIZING.] **1.** To make real; to convert from imaginary or fictitious into actual. **2.** To cause to seem real; to impress upon the mind as actual. **3.** To convert into real property. **4.** To obtain as the result of plans and efforts; to gain; to get.

**Syn.** — To accomplish; effect; complete; consummate.

**Rē'al-ize**, *v. i.* To receive value or property, especially in money.

**Rē'al-ly**, *adv.* In a real manner; with or in reality; actually; in truth.

**Rēalm**, *n.* [O. Fr. *realme*, *reaume*, *roialme*, N. Fr. *royaume*, from Lat. *regalis*, royal.] **1.** A royal jurisdiction or regal government; kingdom. **2.** Hence, in general, province; region; domain; department.

**Rē'al-ty**, *n.* [Contracted from *reality*.] (*Law.*) Immutability, or the fixed, permanent nature of real property.

**Rēam**, *n.* [It. *risma*, a ream of paper, number of persons, faction, sect, from Gr. *ἀριθμός*, a number, quantity.] A package of paper, consisting of twenty quires.

**Rēam**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REAMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REAMING.] [Ger. *räumen*, to remove, clear away, from *raum*, room. See ROOM.] To enlarge or dress out, as a hole.

**Rē-ān'i-māte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RE-ANIMATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RE-ANIMATING.] To animate anew; to infuse new life, vigor, spirit, or courage into.

**Rē'-an-nēx'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RE-ANNEXED (108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RE-ANNEXING.] To annex again; to reunite.

**Rēap**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REAPED (reep); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REAPING.] [A.-S. *rīpan*, to seize, reap, *rīp*, harvest.] **1.** To cut with a sickle, as grain. **2.** Hence, to gather; to obtain; to receive as a reward, or as the fruit of labor or of works. **3.** To clear of a crop by reaping.

**Rēap**, *v. i.* **1.** To perform the act of reaping. **2.** To receive the fruit of labor or works.

**Rēap'er**, *n.* **1.** One who reaps or cuts grain with a sickle. **2.** A machine for cutting grain.

**Rē'-ap-pēar'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RE-APPEARED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RE-APPEARING.] To appear a second time.

**Rē'-ap-pēar'ançe**, *n.* A second appearance.

**Rē'-ap-point'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RE-APPOINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RE-APPOINTING.] To appoint again.

**Rē'-ap-point'ment**, *n.* A second appointment.

**Rēar**, *n.* [From Lat. *retro*, behind, backward.] **1.** The back or hindmost part. **2.** Specifically, the part of an army or fleet which comes last, or is behind the rest.

**Rēar**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REARED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REARING.] [A.-S. *ræran*, to raise, rear, elevate, allied to *rāsian*, *arāsian*, to raise, q. v.] To bring up or to raise to maturity, as young.

**Syn.** — To raise; lift; elevate; erect; set up; establish. See RAISE.

**Rēar**, *a.* Being behind or in the hindmost part; hindmost.

**Rēar**, *v. i.* To rise up on the hind legs, as a horse.

**Rēar'-ād'mi-ral**, *n.* An officer next in rank after the vice-admiral.

**Rēar'-guārd** (72), *n.* The body of an army that marches in the rear of the main body to protect it.

**Rēar'mouse**, *n.* [A.-S. *hræremus*, allied to *hræran*, to agitate.] The leather-winged bat. [of troops.]

**Rēar'-rānk**, *n.* (*Mil.*) The hindmost rank of a body

**Rēar'-wārd**, *n.* [From *rear*.] **1.** The last troop; the rear-guard. **2.** The hind or latter part; the end; the tail.

**Rē'-as-çēnd'**, *v. i.* To rise, mount, or climb again.

**Rēa'son** (rē'zn), *n.* [Fr. *raison*, Lat. *ratio*, from *rerī*, *ratus*, to reckon, believe, think.] **1.** A thought or a consideration, as bearing on a determination or an opinion; that which is viewed as a reasonable account or explanation. **2.** The faculty or capacity of the human mind by which it is distinguished from the inferior animals; the higher as distinguished from the lower cognitive faculties. **3.** Due exercise of the reasoning faculty; that which is dictated or supported by the common sense of mankind; propriety; justice; order. **4.** The truths and laws by which the universe is supposed to be constructed and governed.

*By reason of*, by means of; on account of. — *In reason*, in all reason, in justice; with rational ground.

**Syn.** — Motive; argument; ground; consideration; principle; sake; account; object; purpose; design. See MOTIVE, SENSE.

**Rēa'son** (rē'zn), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* REASONED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REASONING.] **1.** To exercise the rational faculty; to ratiocinate. **2.** Hence, to carry on a process of deduction in order to convince, or to confute; to debate.

**Syn.** — To discuss; argue; examine; prove.

**Rēa'son** (rē'zn), *v. t.* **1.** To examine or discuss by arguments; to debate or discuss. **2.** To persuade by reasoning or argument.

**Rēa'son-a-ble** (rē'zn-a-bl), *a.* **1.** Having the faculty of reason. **2.** Governed by reason; being under the influence of reason; agreeable to reason. **3.** Within due limits. **4.** Considerable.

**Syn.** — Rational; just; honest; equitable; fair; suitable; moderate; tolerable. See RATIONAL.

**Rēa'son-a-ble-ness**, *n.* The quality of being reasonable; agreeableness to reason; moderation.

**Rēa'son-a-bly**, *adv.* In a reasonable manner; in consistency with reason; moderately; tolerably.

**Rēa'son-er**, *n.* One who reasons or argues.

**Rēa'son-ing**, *n.* **1.** Act or process of deriving conclusions from premises. **2.** Proofs or reasons when arranged and developed.

**Syn.** — Argumentation; argument.

**Rē'-as-sēm'ble**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RE-ASSEMBLED;



*p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-ASSEMBLING.] To assemble or collect again.

**Rē/-as-sēm'ble**, *v. i.* To assemble or convene again.

**Rē/-as-sēr't'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-ASSERTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-ASSERTING.] To assert again. [thing.]

**Rē/-as-sēr'tion**, *n.* A second assertion of the same

**Rē/-as-sīgn'** (-sīn'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-ASSIGNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-ASSIGNING.] To assign or transfer back or again.

**Rē/-as-sūme'**, *v. t.* To resume; to take again.

**Rē/-as-sūr'ançe** (-shūr'āns), *n.* **1.** Assurance or confirmation repeated. **2.** (*Law.*) A contract by which an insurer of property obtains indemnity against loss by his insurance from some other insurer.

**Rē/-as-sūr'e'** (rē'ash-shūr'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-ASSURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-ASSURING.] **1.** To assure anew; to free from fear or terror. **2.** To obtain insurance from another of what one has already insured.

**Rē/-at-tāch'ment**, *n.* A second or renewed attachment of the same person or thing.

**Rēave**, *v. t.* [*A.-S.* *reáfan*, *D.* *rooven*. See **ROB.**] To rob; to deprive; to bereave. [*Rare.*]

**Rē/bap-tize'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REBAPTIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REBAPTIZING.] To baptize a second time.

**Re-bāte'**, *v. t.* [*Fr.* *rebattre*, from *re*, again, against, back, and *battre*, *Lat.* *battuere*, *batuere*, to beat, strike.] **1.** To beat to obtuseness; to blunt. **2.** To make a discount from for prompt payment. **3.** To cut a rebate in; to rabbet. See **RABBET**.

**Re-bāte'**, *n.* A groove or channel sunk on the edge of a board or piece of timber; a rabbet.

**Re-bāte'**, *n.* [*Cf. supra* and **ABATE.**] **1.** Dimin-

**Re-bāte'ment**, } *ution.* **2.** (*Com.*) Deduction of interest, or any sum, &c., on account of prompt payment; abatement.

**Rē'bee**, *n.* [*From Ar.* *rabāb*, a musical instrument of a round form.] (*Mus.*) An instrument formerly used, having catgut strings, and played with a bow.

**Rēb'el**, *n.* [*From Lat.* *rebellis*, making war again, rebellious. See **REBEL**, *v. i.*] One who rebels; one who revolts from the government to which he owes allegiance.

**Syn.** — Revolter; insurgent. — *Insurgent* marks an early, and *rebel* a more advanced, stage of opposition to government. The former rises up against his rulers, the latter makes war upon them. A French writer remarks that out of a hundred *insurgents*, not more than ten usually hold out and become confirmed *rebels*.

**Rēb'el**, *a.* Acting in revolt; rebellious.

**Re-bēl'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REBELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REBELLING.] [*Lat.* *rebellare*, to make war again, from *re*, again, and *bellare*, to make war, *bellum*, war.] To revolt; to take up arms traitorously against the state or government.

**Re-bēll'ion**, *n.* [*Lat.* *rebellio*. See *supra*. Among the Romans rebellion was originally a revolt by nations that had been subdued in war. It was a renewed war.] **1.** Act of rebelling; open and avowed renunciation of the authority of the government to which one owes allegiance. **2.** Open resistance to lawful authority.

**Syn.** — Insurrection; sedition; revolt; mutiny; resistance; contumacy. See **INSURRECTION**.

**Re-bēll'ioūs**, *a.* Engaged in, or marked by, rebellion; violently resisting government or lawful authority.

**Re-bēll'ioūs-ly**, *adv.* In a rebellious manner.

**Rē-bound'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REBOUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REBOUNding.] To spring back, to start back; to be reverberated.

**Rē-bound'**, *v. t.* To drive back; to reverberate.

**Rē-bound'**, *n.* Act of flying back upon collision with another body; resilience.

**Re-būff'**, *n.* [*See infra.*] **1.** A beating back; a quick and sudden resistance. **2.** Sudden check.

**Syn.** — Repereussion; repulse; defeat; refusal.

**Re-būff'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REBUFFED (re-būff'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REBUFFING.] [*Prefix re* and *buff*, *q. v.*] To beat back; to check; to repel violently, harshly, or uncourteously.

**Rē-build'** (-bīld'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REBUILT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REBUILDING.] To build or construct, as something which has been demolished.

**Re-būk'a-ble**, *a.* Worthy of rebuke or reprehension.

**Re-būke'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REBUKED (re-būkt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REBUKING.] [*Norm. Fr.* *rebuquer*, *O. Fr.* *rebouquer*, to enfeeble, diminish, *bouquer*, to grumble, murmur, kiss or embrace by force, partly from *O. Fr.* *bouche*, *N. Fr.* *bouche*, the mouth, and partly from *Icel.* *brcka*, to subdue.] To check, silence, or put down with reproof; to reprehend sharply and summarily.

**Syn.** — To reprove; chide; check; chasten; restrain; silence. See **ADMONISH**.

**Re-būke'**, *n.* A direct and pointed reproof; reprimand; also, chastisement; punishment.

**Re-būk'er**, *n.* One who rebukes; a chider.

**Rē-bur'y** (rē-bēr'rŷ), *v. t.* To bury or inter again.

**Rē/bus**, *n.*; *pl.* RĒ/BUS-ES. [*From Lat.* *rebus*, by things, *abl. pl. of res*, a thing.] Enigmatical representation of words by figures; hence, a peculiar form of riddle made up of such representations.

**Re-būt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REBUTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REBUTTING.] [*See BUTT.*] **1.** To drive back; to repel by force. **2.** (*Law.*) To oppose by argument, plea, or countervailing proof.

**Re-būt'**, *v. i.* (*Law.*) To make an answer, as to a plaintiff's surrejoinder.

**Re-būt'ter**, *n.* (*Law.*) The answer of a defendant in a matter of fact to a plaintiff's surrejoinder.

**Rē-ēāl'çi-trant**, *a.* Kicking back; hence, showing repugnance or opposition.

**Rē-ēāl'çi-trāte**, *v. i.* [*Lat.* *recalcitrare*, *recalcitratum*; *re* and *calcitrare*, to kick; *calx*, heel.] To kick back; to kick against any thing; hence, to express repugnance.

**Rē-ēāl'çi-trā'tion**, *n.* A kicking back again; opposition; repugnance.

**Re-ēall'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECALLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECALLING.] **1.** To call back; to summon to return. **2.** To revoke; to annul by a subsequent act. **3.** To call to mind; to recollect; to remember.

**Re-ēall'**, *n.* A calling back; revocation.

**Re-ēānt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECANTING.] [*Lat.* *recantare*, to recall, recant, from *re*, again, back, and *cantare*, to sing, to sound.] To contradict, as a former declaration; to take back by one's self.

**Syn.** — To retract; recall; revoke; abjure; disown; disavow.

**Re-ēānt'**, *v. i.* To revoke a declaration or proposition.

**Rē-ēānt'ā'tion**, *n.* Act of recanting; retraction.

**Rē-ea-pit'u-lāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECAPITULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECAPITULATING.] [*Lat.* *recapitulare*, *recapitulatum*, from *re* again, and *capitulum*, a small head, chapter, section.] To give a summary of the principal facts, points, or arguments of; to relate in brief.

**Syn.** — To reiterate; repeat; rehearse; recite.

**Rē-ea-pit'u-lāte**, *v. i.* To sum up what has been previously said or defended. [*mary.*]

**Rē-ea-pit'u-lā'tion**, *n.* Act of recapitulating; a summary. **Rē-ea-pit'u-la-to-ry** (50), *a.* Repeating again; containing recapitulation.

**Rē-ēāp'tion**, *n.* Act of retaking; reprisal; the retaking of one's own goods, chattels, wife, or children, without force or violence, from one who has taken them and who wrongfully detains them.

**Rē-ēāpt'ūre** (53), *n.* **1.** Act of retaking; especially, the retaking of a prize or goods from a captor. **2.** A prize retaken.

**Rē-ēāpt'ūre**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECAPTURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECAPTURING.] To retake; especially, to retake a prize which had been previously taken.

**Rē-ēāst'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECAST; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECASTING.] **1.** To throw again. **2.** To mold anew; to throw into a new form or shape. **3.** To compute a second time.

**Re-ēēde'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECEDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECEDED.] [*Lat.* *recedere*, from *re*, again, back, and *cedere*, to go, to go along.] **1.** To move back; to retreat. **2.** Specifically, to withdraw a claim or pretension.

**Syn.** — To retire; return; retrograde; withdraw; desist.

**Re-ēēde'**, *v. t.* To cede back; to yield to a former possessor.

**Re-ēēipt'** (re-sect'), *n.* [*From Lat.* *recipere*, *receptum*, to receive.] **1.** Act of receiving; reception. **2.** Power of receiving or containing; capacity. **3.** Place of receiving. **4.** A plan or formulary according to the directions of which things are to be combined; a recipe. **5.** A written acknowledgment of payment. **6.** That which is received.

**Re-ēēipt'** (re-sect'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECEIPTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECEIPTING.] To give a receipt for.

**Re-ēēipt'** (re-sect'), *v. i.* To give a receipt.

**Re-ēēiv'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being received.

**Re-ēēive'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECEIVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECEIVING.] [*Fr.* *recevoir*, *Lat.* *recipere*, from *re*,



again, and *capere*, to take, seize.] **1.** To take, as something that is offered, given, committed, sent, paid, or the like. **2.** To gain the knowledge of; to accept, as an opinion, notion, &c. **3.** To give credence or acceptance to. **4.** To give admittance to, in an official capacity, as an ambassador, or as an associate, a guest, or the like. **5.** To have capacity for; to hold; to contain. **6.** To bear; to suffer. **7.** To take, as goods, from a thief, knowing them to be dishonestly obtained.

**Syn.**—To accept.—To receive describes simply the act of taking; to *accept*, the taking cordially or for the purpose for which a thing is offered. A lady may *receive* the proposal of a suitor without *accepting* his suit.

**Re-çēiv'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, takes or receives in any manner.

**Rē'çen-çy**, *n.* State or quality of being recent; newness; freshness.

**Re-çēn'sion**, *n.* [Lat. *recensio*, *recensere*, from *re*, again, and *censere*, to value, estimate.] **1.** Act of reviewing or revising; review; examination; enumeration. **2.** Especially, the review of a text by an editor or editors. **3.** Hence, a text established by critical revision.

**Rē'çent**, *a.* [Lat. *recens*, *recentis*.] **1.** Of late origin, existence, or occurrence; not already known, familiar, worn out, trite, &c. **2.** (*Geol.*) Of a date subsequent to the creation of man.

**Syn.**—Modern; new; novel; fresh; late. See MODERN.

**Re'çent-ly**, *adv.* Newly; lately; freshly; not long since.

**Rē'çent-ness**, *n.* Quality of being recent or new; newness; freshness; lateness of origin or occurrence.

**Re-çēp'ta-ele** (113), *n.* [Lat. *receptaculum*, from *receptare*, intens. form of *recipere*, to receive.] **1.** That which receives, or into which any thing is received and held; a receiver or holder; a reservoir. **2.** (*Bot.*) The apex of the flower-stalk from which the organs of the flower grow or into which they are inserted.

**Rēç'ep-tā'e-u-lar** (110), *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to the receptacle, or growing on it, as the nectary.

**Re-çēp'ti-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being receptible; receivableness; capacity of receiving.

**Re-çēp'ti-ble**, *a.* Admitting reception; receivable.

**Re-çēp'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *receptio*, from *recipere*, *receptum*.] **1.** Act of receiving; admission. **2.** State of being received. **3.** A receiving or manner of receiving for entertainment; entertainment; hence, an occasion or ceremony of receiving guests. **4.** Admission, as of an opinion or doctrine.

**Re-çēp'tive**, *a.* Having the quality of receiving; able or inclined to take in, hold, or contain.

**Re-çēss'**, *n.* [Lat. *recessus*, from *recedere*, *recessum*. See RECEDE.] **1.** A withdrawing or retiring; retirement; retreat. **2.** A withdrawing from public business or notice. **3.** State of being withdrawn; seclusion; privacy. **4.** Remission or suspension of business; intermission, as of a legislative body or school. **5.** Part of a room formed by the receding of the wall, as an alcove, niche, &c. **6.** Place of retirement or secrecy. **7.** Secret or abstruse part.

**Re-çēs'sion** (-sēsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *recessio*, from *recedere*, *recessum*. See RECEDE.] **1.** Act of receding or withdrawing, as from a place, a claim, or demand. **2.** Act of ceding back; restoration.

**Rē-çhārg'e'**, *v. t.* **1.** To charge or accuse in return. **2.** To attack again.

**Rē-çhār'ter**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECHARTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECHARTERING.] To charter again; to grant another charter to.

**Recherché** (rūh-shēr'shā'), *a.* [Fr.] Sought out with care; hence, of rare attraction; of studied elegance.

**Rē-çhōōse'**, *v. t.* To choose a second time.

**Rēç'i-pē**, *n.*; *pl.* RĒÇ'I-PĒS. [Lat., imper. of *recipere*, to take back, to take in, to receive.] A prescription for making some combination; especially, a prescription for medicine.

**Re-çip'i-en-çy**, *n.* State or quality of being recipient.

**Re-çip'i-ent**, *a.* Receiving.

**Re-çip'i-ent**, *n.* [Lat. *recipiens*, receiving, *p. pr.* of *recipere*, to receive.] A receiver; the person or thing that receives.

**Re-çip'ro-eal**, *a.* [Lat. *reciprocus*.] **1.** Recurring in vicissitude. **2.** Done by each to the other; given and received. **3.** Mutually interchangeable. **4.** (*Gram.*) Reflexive;—applied to pronouns and verbs.

**Syn.**—Mutual; alternate.—The distinctive idea of *mutual* is, that the parties unite by interchange in the same act; as, a *mutual* covenant, *mutual* affection, &c. The distinctive idea of *reciprocal* is that one party acts by way of return or response to something previously done by the other party; as,

a *reciprocal* kindness, *reciprocal* reproaches, &c. Love is *reciprocal* when the previous affection of one party has drawn forth the attachment of the other. To make it *mutual* in the strictest sense, the two parties should have fallen in love at once; but as the result is the same, the two words are here used interchangeably. The ebbing and flowing of the tide is a case where the action is *reciprocal*, but not *mutual*.

**Re-çip'ro-eal**, *n.* **1.** That which is reciprocal to another thing. **2.** (*Arith.* & *Alg.*) The quotient arising from dividing unity by any quantity.

**Re-çip'ro-eal'i-ty**, *n.* State or quality of being reciprocal.

**Re-çip'ro-eal-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a reciprocal manner; interchangeably; mutually. **2.** In the manner of reciprocals.

**Re-çip'ro-eal-ness**, *n.* The quality of being reciprocal; mutual return; alternateness.

**Re-çip'ro-eāte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECIPROCATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECIPROCATING.] [Lat. *reciprocare*, *reciprocatum*. See RECIPROCAL.] To act interchangeably; to alternate.

**Re-çip'ro-eāte**, *v. t.* To give and return mutually; to make return for; to requite; to interchange.

**Re-çip'ro-eā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of reciprocating; interchange of acts. **2.** Alternation.

**Rēç'i-prōç'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Mutual action and reaction. **2.** Reciprocal advantages, obligations, or rights.

**Syn.**—Reciprocation; interchange; exchange; mutuality.

**Re-çis'ion** (-sīzh'un), *n.* [Lat. *recisio*, from *recidere*, to cut off, from *re* and *cadere*, to cut.] The act of cutting off.

**Re-çīt'al**, *n.* **1.** Act of reciting; repetition of the words of another, or of a writing. **2.** Narration. **3.** That which is recited; a story; a narration. **4.** (*Law.*) The formal statement or setting forth of some matter of fact in any deed or writing.

**Syn.**—Account; rehearsal; recitation; narration; description; explanation; detail; narrative. See ACCOUNT.

**Rēç'i-tā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of reciting; rehearsal. **2.** A public reading or reproduction, especially as an elocutionary exhibition. **3.** The rehearsal of a lesson by pupils before their instructor.

**Rēç'i-tā-tive'**, *n.* A species of musical recitation in which the words are delivered in a manner resembling that of ordinary declamation; also, the recitation itself, or a piece of music intended for recitation.

**Re-çīte'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECITING.] [Lat. *recitare*, from *lat. re*, again, and *citare*, to call or name, to cite.] **1.** To repeat, as something already prepared, written down, committed to memory, or the like. **2.** To tell over; to go over in particulars. **3.** To rehearse, as a lesson to an instructor.

**Syn.**—To rehearse; narrate; relate; describe; recapitulate; detail; number; count.

**Re-çīte'**, *v. i.* To repeat, pronounce, or rehearse something prepared or committed to memory.

**Re-çīt'er**, *n.* One who recites or rehearses.

**Rēck**, *v. i.* [A.-S. *rēcan*, to care for, O. H. Ger. *ruochan*, *rōhjan*, Icel. *rākta*, *rākia*.] To make account; to take heed; to care.

**Rēck'less**, *a.* Rashly or indifferently negligent.

**Syn.**—Heedless; careless; mindless; thoughtless; negligent; indifferent; regardless; unconcerned; inattentive; remiss.

**Rēck'less-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being reckless; heedlessness.

**Rēck'on** (rēk'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECKONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECKONING.] [A.-S. *reccan*, *reccnian*, Goth. *rahnjan*, Icel. *reikna*.] **1.** To make or render account of; to tell one by particulars. **2.** To count as in number, rank, or series.

**Syn.**—To number; enumerate; compute; calculate; estimate; value; esteem; account; repute.

**Rēck'on**, *v. i.* **1.** To make account; to go through with a calculation. **2.** To make up accounts; to examine and strike the balance of debt and credit. **3.** To think; to suppose; to imagine. [*Prov. and vulgar.*]

**Rēck'on-er**, *n.* One who reckons or computes.

**Rēck'on-ing** (rēk'n-ing), *n.* **1.** Act of one who reckons, counts, or computes; calculation;—*in specific uses*, Adjustment of claims and accounts; hence, exaction of penalty incurred. **2.** Charges or account made by a host. **3.** Esteem; account; estimation. **4.** (*Navigation.*) A calculation of the ship's position from observations made and recorded in the log-book.

**Syn.**—Calculation; estimation; charge; bill.

**Re-elāim'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECLAIMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECLAIMING.] [Lat. *reclamare*, from *re*, again,



back, and *clamare*, to call or cry aloud.] **1.** To reduce from a wild to a tamed state; to bring under discipline. **2.** To reduce by discipline, labor, cultivation, or the like, to a desired state. **3.** To call back from moral wandering or transgression to rectitude. **4.** To claim back; to demand as a right the return of.

**Syn.** — To reform; recover; restore; amend; correct.

**Re-elāim'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being reclaimed. [tion.]

**Re-elāim'ant**, *n.* One who reclaims or makes reclama-

**Rēe'la-mā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *reclamatio*. See RECLAIM.]

**1.** Recovery. **2.** Demand of something to be restored.

**3.** Exception taken. [leaf.]

**Rēe'li-nate**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Reclined, or bent downward, as a

**Rēe'li-nā'tion**, *n.* Act of leaning or reclining.

**Re-elīne'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECLINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECLINING.] [Lat. *reclinare*, from Lat. *re*, again, back, and *clinare*, to lean, incline, Gr. *κλίειν*.] To lean back; to lean to one side, or sidewise.

**Re-elīne'**, *v. i.* To rest or repose; to take a recumbent position; to lean.

**Rē-elōse'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECLOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECLOSING.] To close or shut again.

**Re-elūse'**, *a.* [Lat. *reclusus*, from *recludere*, *reclusum*, to unclosed, open, but with a signification directly opposite.] Shut up; sequestered; retired from the world or from public notice; solitary.

**Re-elūse'**, *n.* A person who lives in retirement or seclusion; a religious devotee.

**Re-elūse'ly**, *adv.* In retirement or seclusion.

**Re-elūse'ness**, *n.* Retirement; seclusion from society.

**Re-elū'sion**, *n.* A state of retirement from the world; seclusion.

**Re-elū'sive**, *a.* Affording retirement from society.

**Rē-eōe'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *recoctus*, *p. p.* of *recoquere*, to cook or boil over again, from *re*, again, and *coquere*, to cook or boil.] A second coction or preparation.

**Rēe'og-nī'tion** (rēk'og-nīsh'un), *n.* Act of recognizing, or state of being recognized; acknowledgment; formal avowal; knowledge confessed or avowed.

**Rēe'og-nīz'a-ble**, or **Re-eōg'nī-zā-ble**, *a.* Capable of being recognized or acknowledged.

**Re-eōg'nī-zānce** (re-kōg'nī-zāns or re-kōn'ī-zāns), *n.* [See *infra*, and cf. COGNIZANCE.] **1.** Acknowledgment of a person or thing; avowal; recognition. **2.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) An obligation of record entered into before some court of record or magistrate duly authorized, with condition to do some particular act. (*b.*) The verdict of a jury impaneled upon assize.

Among lawyers, the *g* in this and the related words (except *recognize*) is usually silent.

**Re-eōg'nī-zā'tion**, *n.* Act of recognizing.

**Rēe'og-nīze**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECOGNIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECOGNIZING.] [Lat. *recognoscere*, from *re*, again, and *cognoscere*, to know.] **1.** To know again; to recover or recall knowledge of. **2.** To avow knowledge of; to allow that one knows; to admit with a formal acknowledgment.

**Syn.** — To acknowledge; avow; confess; own; allow; concede. See ACKNOWLEDGE.

**Rēe'og-nīze**, *v. i.* (*Law.*) To enter an obligation of record before a proper tribunal.

**Re-eōg'nī-zee'** (re-kōg'nī-zee' or re-kōn'ī-zee'), *n.* (*Law.*) The person to whom a recognizance is made.

**Re-eōg'nī-zōr'** (re-kōg'nī-zōr' or re-kōn'ī-zōr'), *n.* (*Law.*) One who enters into a recognizance.

**Re-eoil'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECOILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECOILING.] [From Lat. *re*, again, back, and *culus*, the posteriors or fundament.] **1.** To start, roll, bound, or fall back. **2.** To draw back as from any thing repugnant, distressing, alarming, and the like; to shrink.

**Re-eoil'**, *n.* **1.** A starting or falling back. **2.** Specifically, the reaction of fire-arms when discharged.

**Re-eoil'er**, *n.* One who recoils.

**Rē-eoin'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECOINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECOINING.] To coin anew.

**Rēe'ol-lēet'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECOLLECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECOLLECTING.] [Prefix *re* and *collect*, Lat. *recolligere*, *recollectum*.] To recover or recall the knowledge of; to bring back to the mind or memory; to remember.

**Rē-eol-lēet'**, *v. t.* To collect again; to gather what has been scattered.

**Rēe'ol-lēe'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of recollecting, or recalling to the memory. **2.** Power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period within which things can be recollected; remembrance; memory. **3.** That which is recollected; reminiscence.

**Syn.** — Memory; reminiscence; remembrance. See MEMORY.

**Rē'eom-bīne'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECOMBINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECOMBINING.] To combine again.

**Rē'eom-mēnce'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECOMMENCED (rē'kom-mēnst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECOMMENCING.] To commence again; to begin anew.

**Rēe'om-mēnd'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECOMMENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECOMMENDING.] **1.** To commend to the favorable notice of another; to bestow commendation on. **2.** To make acceptable. **3.** To commit; to give in charge. **4.** To advise, as an action, practice, measure, remedy, &c. [or praise.]

**Rēe'om-mēnd'a-ble**, *a.* Worthy of recommendation

**Rēe'om-men-dā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of recommending or of commending. **2.** That which recommends, or commends to favor.

**Rēe'om-mēnd'a-to-ry** (50), *a.* Serving to recommend; recommending; commendatory.

**Rēe'om-mēnd'er**, *n.* One who recommends.

**Rē'eom-mīt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECOMMITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECOMMITTING.] To commit again; specifically, to refer again to a committee.

**Rē'eom-mīt'ment**, } *n.* A second or renewed com-

**Rē'eom-mīt'tal**, } mitment; a renewed reference to a committee.

**Rēe'om-pēnce**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECOMPENSED (rēk'om-pēnst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECOMPENSING.] [L. Lat. *recompensare*, from Lat. *re*, again, and *compensare*, to compensate.] **1.** To make a return to, to render an equivalent to, for service, loss, &c. **2.** To make up to any one; to pay for.

**Syn.** — To repay; requite; compensate; reward; remunerate.

**Rēe'om-pēnce**, *n.* An equivalent returned for any thing given, done, or suffered.

**Syn.** — Repayment; compensation; remuneration; amends; satisfaction; reward; requital.

**Rē'eom-pōse'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECOMPOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECOMPOSING.] **1.** To compose again; to form anew. **2.** To tranquilize.

**Rēe'on-cīl'a-ble** (110), *a.* **1.** Capable of being reconciled. **2.** Capable of being made to agree or be consistent.

**Rēe'on-cīl'a-ble-ness**, *n.* **1.** The quality of being reconcilable; consistency. **2.** Possibility of being restored to friendship and harmony.

**Rēe'on-cīle'** (110), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECONCILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECONCILING.] [Lat. *reconciliare*, from *re*, again, back, and *conciliare*, to bring together, to unite.] **1.** To conciliate anew; to restore to friendship or favor after estrangement. **2.** To bring to acquiescence, content, or quiet submission. **3.** To make consistent or congruous. **4.** To adjust; to settle.

**Syn.** — To reunite; conciliate; propitiate; pacify; appease.

**Rēe'on-cīle'ment** (110), *n.* The act of reconciling, or the state of being reconciled; reconciliation.

**Rēe'on-cīl'er**, *n.* **1.** One who reconciles; one who brings parties at variance into renewed friendship. **2.** One who discovers the consistence of propositions seemingly contradictory.

**Rēe'on-cīl'i-ā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of reconciling, or state of being reconciled; restoration to harmony. **2.** Reduction to congruence or consistency.

**Syn.** — Reconciliation; reunion; pacification; appeasement; propitiation; atonement; expiation.

**Rēe'on-cīl'i-a-to-ry** (50), *a.* Serving or tending to reconcile.

**Rēe'on-dīte**, or **Re-eōn'dīte**, *a.* [Lat. *reconditus*, *p. p.* of *recondere*, to put up again, to lay up, to conceal, from *re*, again, and *condere*, to bring or lay together.] **1.** Hidden from the view or intellect. **2.** Dealing in things abstruse.

**Syn.** — Secret; abstruse; profound; deep; unfathomable.

**Re-eōn'naīs-sānce**, } *n.* [Fr.] The act of reconnoi-

**Re-eōn'noīs-sānce**, } tering; the examination of a tract of country, either in warlike movements or for the purpose of carrying on public works, as canals, rail-roads, and the like.

**Rēe'on-noi'ter**, } *v. t.* [Fr. *reconnoître*, *reconnaître*.

**Rēe'on-noi'tre**, } See RECOGNIZE.] To examine by the eye; to make a preliminary survey of; to survey with a view to military or engineering operations.

**Rē-eōn'quer** (-kōnk'er), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECONQUERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RECONQUERING.] **1.** To conquer again; to recover by conquest. **2.** To recover; to regain.



**Rē-cōn'se-erāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECONSECRATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECONSECRATING.] To consecrate anew.

**Rē-con-sīd'er**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECONSIDERED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECONSIDERING.] **1.** To consider again; to review. **2.** (*Parliamentary Practice.*) To take up for renewed consideration, as that which has been previously acted upon, a motion, vote, or the like.

**Rē-con-sīd'er-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of reconsidering, or state of being reconsidered; renewed consideration or review.

**Rē-con-strūet'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECONSTRUCTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECONSTRUCTING.] To construct again; to rebuild.

**Rē-con-strūe'tion**, *n.* Act of constructing again.

**Rē-con-vey'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECONVEYED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECONVEYING.] **1.** To convey back or to the former place. **2.** To transfer to a former owner.

**Rē-con-vey'ance**, *n.* Act of reconveying or transferring a title to a former proprietor.

**Re-cōrd'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECORDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECORDING.] [Lat. *recordari*, to remember, from *re*, again, back, and *cor*, *cordis*, the heart or mind.] To preserve the memory of, by committing to writing, to printing, to inscription, or the like; to make note of.

**Rē-cōrd**, *n.* A register; an authentic copy of any writing, or an account or memorial of any facts and proceedings, entered in a book for preservation.

**Re-cōrd'er**, *n.* **1.** One who records; *specifically*, a person whose official duty it is to register writings or transactions. **2.** The chief judicial officer of some cities and boroughs. **3.** (*Mus.*) A kind of wind instrument resembling the flageolet. [*Obs.*]

**Re-cōrd'er-ship**, *n.* The office of a recorder.

**Re-count'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECOUNTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECOUNTING.] [Fr. *reconter*, to relate again or over again, *raconter*, to relate, to recount. See COUNT, *v.*] To relate in detail; to tell or narrate the particulars of.

**Syn.** — To relate; narrate; rehearse; enumerate; describe; recite.

**Re-cōurse'**, *n.* [Lat. *recursus*, from *recurere*, *recursum*, to run back, from *re*, back, and *currere*, *cursum*, to run.] **1.** Return; recurrence. **2.** Recurrence in difficulty, perplexity, need, or the like; a going for help; resort.

**Re-cōv'er** (-kūv'er), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECOVERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECOVERING.] [O. Fr. *recoverer*, N. Fr. *recouvrer*, Lat. *recuperare*, from *re*, back, and *capere*, to take, seize.] **1.** To get or obtain again; to win back. **2.** To make up for; to repair the loss or injury of. **3.** To bring back to life or health. **4.** (*Law.*) To gain as a compensation; to obtain in return for injury or debt.

**Syn.** — To regain; repossess; resume; retrieve; recruit; heal; cure.

**Re-cōv'er**, *v. i.* **1.** To regain health after sickness; to grow well. **2.** To regain a former state or condition after misfortune. **3.** (*Law.*) To obtain a judgment; to succeed in a lawsuit.

**Re-cōv'er-a-ble** (-kūv'er-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being recovered or restored.

**Re-cōv'er-y** (-kūv'er-), *n.* **1.** Act of recovering, regaining, retaking, or obtaining possession. **2.** Restoration from sickness, weakness, misfortune, or the like. **3.** The obtaining of a right to something by a verdict and judgment of court from an opposing party in a suit.

**Syn.** — Restoration.—*Recovery* is active, *restoration* is passive. I must myself be instrumental in the *recovery* of my property that is stolen; not so in *restoration*, for which I am wholly indebted to the act of another.

**Rēe're-an-çy**, *n.* Quality of being recreant.

**Rēe're-ant**, *a.* [Norm. & O. Fr. *recreant*, cowardly; L. Lat. *recredere se*, to declare one's self conquered in combat; hence, those are called *recrediti* or *recreanti* who are considered infamous, from Lat. *re*, again, back, and *credere*, to be of opinion; hence, orig. to disavow one's opinion.] **1.** Crying for mercy, as a combatant in the trial by battle; cowardly; craven. **2.** Apostate; false; unfaithful.

**Rēe're-ant**, *n.* One who yields in combat, and begs for mercy; a mean-spirited, cowardly wretch.

**Rēe're-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECREATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECREATING.] [Lat. *recreare*, *recreatum*, to create anew, to refresh, from *re*, again, and *creare*, to create.] To give fresh life to; to re-animate; to revive; *especially*, to revive the exhausted strength or languid spirits of; to refresh from weariness.

**Syn.** — To enliven; animate; gratify; amuse; entertain; divert; cheer.

**Rēe're-āte**, *v. i.* To take recreation.

**Rēe're-āte'**, *v. t.* To create or form anew.

**Rēe're-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of recreating, or state of being recreated; refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil.

**Syn.** — Amusement; diversion; entertainment; pastime; sport.

**Rēe're-ā'tion**, *n.* A forming anew; a new creation.

**Rēe're-ā'tive**, *a.* Tending to recreate or refresh; recreating; amusing; diverting.

**Rēe're-ment**, *n.* [Lat. *recrementum*, from *re*, again, and *cernere*, *cretum*, to separate, sift.] Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful; dross.

**Rēe're-mēnt'al**, *a.* Consisting of su-

**Rēe're-men-ti'tious** (-tish'us), } perfluous matter separated from that which is valuable; drossy.

**Re-crīm'i-nāte**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECRIMINATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECRIMINATING.] [Lat. *re*, again, and *criminiari*, to accuse of a crime.] To return one accusation with another; to retort a charge.

**Re-crīm'i-nāte**, *v. t.* To accuse in return.

**Re-crīm'i-nā'tion**, *n.* Act of recriminating; return of one accusation with another. [natory.]

**Re-crīm'i-nā'tive**, *a.* Retorting accusation; reerimi-

**Re-crīm'i-nā'tor**, *n.* One who recriminates.

**Re-crīm'i-na-to-ry** (50), *a.* Recriminating; retorting accusation.

**Rē-eru-dēs'cent**, *a.* [Lat. *recrudescens*, *p. pr.* of *recrudescere*, to become raw again, from *re*, again, and *crudescere*, to become hard or raw.] Growing raw, sore, or painful again.

**Re-erūit'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECRUITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECRUITING.] [Fr. *recruter*, from *recroître*, *p. p.* *recrû*, to grow again, fr. *re*, again, and *croître*, to grow; Lat. *crescere*.] **1.** To repair by fresh supplies, as any thing wasted; to supply lack or deficiency in. **2.** Hence, to renew in strength or health; to re-invigorate. **3.** To supply with new men, as an army.

**Syn.** — To repair; recover; regain; retrieve.

**Re-erūit'**, *v. i.* **1.** To gain new supplies of any thing wasted; to gain flesh, health, spirits, and the like. **2.** To gain new supplies of men for military or other service.

**Re-erūit'**, *n.* **1.** Supply of any thing wasted. **2.** *Specifically*, a newly-enlisted soldier.

**Re-erūit'er**, *n.* One who recruits.

**Re-erūit'ment**, *n.* Act or business of recruiting.

**Rēct'an-gle**, *n.* [Lat. *rectus*, right, and *angulus*, angle.] A four-sided figure, having only right angles; a right-angled parallelogram.

**Rēct-ān'gu-lar**, *a.* Right-angled; having one or more angles of ninety degrees.

Rectangle.

**Rēct-ān'gu-lar-ly**, *adv.* In a rectangular manner; with or at right angles. [rected, or set right.]

**Rēe'ti-fi-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being rectified, corrected.

**Rēe'ti-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act or operation of rectifying, or of correcting, amending, or setting right. **2.** (*Chem.*) Process of refining or purifying any substance by repeated distillation. **3.** (*Geom.*) The determination of a straight line, whose length is equal to a portion of a curve.

**Rēe'ti-fi'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, rectifies.

**Rēe'ti-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RECTIFIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RECTIFYING.] [L. Lat. *rectificare*, fr. Lat. *rectus*, right, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To make straight or right; to correct from a wrong, erroneous, or false state. **2.** (*Chem.*) To refine by repeated distillation or sublimation.

To *rectify* a globe, to adjust it in order to prepare for the solution of a proposed problem.

**Syn.** — To amend; emend; correct; better; mend; reform; redress; adjust; regulate; improve. See AMEND.

**Rēct'i-līn'e-al**, } *a.* [Lat. *rectus*, right, and *linea*, line.]

**Rēct'i-līn'e-ar**, } Right-lined; consisting of a right line, or of right-lines; bounded by right lines.

**Rēe'ti-tūde** (30), *n.* [Lat. *rectitudo*, from *rectus*, right, straight.] Rightness of principle or practice; uprightness; integrity; honesty.

**Syn.** — Justice. — *Rectitude*, in its widest sense, is one of the most comprehensive words in our language, denoting absolute conformity to the rule of right in principle and practice. *Justice* refers more especially to the carrying out of law, and has been considered by moralists as of three kinds: (1.) *Commutative justice*, which gives every man his own property, including things pledged by promise, &c. (2.) *Distributive justice*, which gives every man his exact deserts. (3.) *General justice*, which carries completely out all the ends of law, though not in every case through the precise channels of commutative or distributive justice, as we see often done by a parent or a ruler in his dealings with those who are subjected to his control.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ěre, veīl, tĕrm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ôr, dq, wqf,



**Rĕe'tor**, *n.* [Lat., from *regere*, *rectum*, to lead straight, to rule.] **1.** (*Episcopal Church.*) A clergyman who has the charge and cure of a parish; a pastor. **2.** The head master of a public school. **3.** The chief elective officer of some universities. **4.** The superior officer or chief of a convent or religious house.

**Rĕe'tor-ate** (45), *n.* The office, rank or station of a rector; rectorship.

**Rĕe-tō'ri-al** (89), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, government; relating to a rector.

**Rĕe'tor-shĭp**, *n.* Office or rank of a rector; rectorate.

**Rĕe'to-ry**, *n.* **1.** A parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living, with all its rights, tithes, and glebes. **2.** A rector's mansion or parsonage-house.

**Rĕe'tum**, *n.* [Lat. (sc. *intestinum*), fr. *rectus*, straight, as, by the old anatomists, it was thought to be so.] (*Anat.*) The terminal part of the large intestines.

**Re-eŭm'benĕe**, *n.* The state of being recumbent; the act of reposing or resting.

**Re-eŭm'ben-ĕy**, *n.* Recumbence.

**Re-eŭm'bent**, *a.* [Lat. *recumbens*, p. pr. of *recumbere*, from *re*, back, and *cumbere*, *cubare*, to lie down.] **1.** Leaning; reclining. **2.** Reposing; inactive; idle.

**Re-eŭ'per-ate**, *v. i.* [Lat. *recuperare*, *recuperatum*. See **RECOVER.**] To recover health.

**Re-eŭ'per-a-tĭve**, } *a.* Tending to recovery; pertaining  
**Re-eŭ'per-a-to-ry**, } ing to recovery.

**Re-eŭr'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **RECURRED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **RECURRING.**] [Lat. *recurere*, from *re*, again, back, and *currere*, to run.] **1.** To come back; to return again or repeatedly. **2.** To occur at a stated interval, or according to some regular rule. **3.** To resort; to have recourse.

**Re-eŭr'renĕe**, } *n.* Act of recurring, or state of being  
**Re-eŭr'ren-ĕy**, } recurrent; return; resort.

**Re-eŭr'rent**, *a.* Returning from time to time; recurring.

**Re-eŭrv'āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *recurvare*, *recurvatum*, from *re*, again, back, and *curvare*, to bend.] To bend or curve back; to recurve. [outward.]

**Re-eŭrv'ate**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Bent or curved backward or recurved; a bending or flexure backward.

**Re-eŭrv'e'**, *v. t.* [See **RECURVATE.**] To bend back.

**Re-eŭrv'i-ty**, *n.* Recurvation.

**Re-eŭrv'ouſ**, *a.* [Lat. *recurvus*, from *re*, again, back, and *curvus*, bent, curved.] Bent or curved backward.

**Re-eŭ'sant**, *a.* [Lat. *recusans*, p. pr. of *recusare*, to refuse, to object to, from *re*, again, against, and *causa*, a cause, pretext.] Obstinate in refusal; *specifically*, (*Eng. Hist.*) refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the king, or to conform to the established rites of the church.

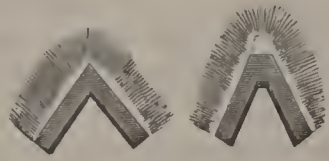
**Re-eŭ'sant**, *n.* **1.** One obstinate in refusal. **2.** (*Eng. Hist.*) One who refuses to acknowledge the supremacy of the king in matters of religion. **3.** A non-conformist.

**Rĕd**, *a.* [*compar.* **REDDER**; *superl.* **REDDEST.**] [*A.-S.* *reād*, *reōd*, *Icel.* *riōdhr*, *raudhr*, *Goth.* *rauds*, *W.* *rhudd*, *Skr.* *rōhita*, *Gr.* *ῥοθρός*, *Lat.* *rutilus.*] Of the color of blood, or of a tint resembling that color;—a general term, including many different shades or hues, as scarlet, crimson, vermilion, orange, red and the like.

**Rĕd**, *n.* The color of blood, or a tint resembling this.

**Re-dæ'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *redigere*, *redactum*, from *red*, *re*, again, back, and *agere*, to put in motion, to drive.] **1.** The act of digesting, or reducing to order, as literary or scientific materials. **2.** A digest.

**Re-dān'**, *n.* [*Fr.*, for *O. Fr.* *redent*, a double notching, as in the teeth of a saw, from *lat. re*, again, against, back, and *dens*, a tooth.] (*Fort.*) A work having two faces, uniting so as to form a salient angle toward the enemy.



Redans.

**Rĕd'-boōk**, *n.* A book containing the names of all the persons in the service of the state. [*Eng.*]

**Rĕd'brĕast**, *n.* A bird so called from the color of its breast; the robin. See **ROBIN.**

**Rĕd'den** (*rĕd'dn*), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **REDDENED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **REDDENING.**] To make red.

**Rĕd'den** (*rĕd'dn*), *v. i.* To grow or become red; hence, to blush.

**Rĕd'dish**, *a.* Somewhat red; moderately red.

**Rĕd'dish-ness**, *n.* Redness in a moderate degree.

**Red-dĭ'tion** (-*dĭsh'un*), *n.* [Lat. *redditio*, from *reddere*, to give back, to return.] A returning of any thing; restitution; surrender.

**Re-deem'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **REDEEMED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **REDEEMING.**] [Lat. *redimere*, from *re*, again, back, and *emere*, to buy.] **1.** To purchase back; to repurchase. **2.** Hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) (*Law.*) To recall, as an estate, or to regain, as mortgaged property, by paying what may be due. (*b.*) (*Com.*) To receive back by paying the obligation, as any promissory note, bond, or other evidence of debt. **3.** To ransom or rescue from captivity, bondage, or the like, by paying an equivalent. **4.** (*Theol.*) Hence, to rescue and deliver from the bondage of sin and its penalties. **5.** To discharge, as a penalty or obligation; to make good by performance, as a promise.

**Syn.**—To rescue; ransom; free; deliver; save.

**Re-deem'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being redeemed.

**Re-deem'er**, *n.* **1.** One who redeems or ransoms. **2.** *Specifically*, the Savior of the world, **JESUS CHRIST.**

**Rĕd'e-liv'er**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **REDELIVERED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **REDELIVERING.**] **1.** To deliver back. **2.** To liberate a second time.

**Rĕd'e-liv'er-y**, *n.* **1.** Act of delivering back. **2.** A second delivery or liberation.

**Rĕd'e-mānd'**, *v. t.* To demand again.

**Rĕd-dĕmp'tion** (84), *n.* [Lat. *redemptio*. See **REDEEM.**] Act of redeeming, or state of being redeemed; *specifically*, (*a.*) (*Law.*) The liberation of an estate from a mortgage; also, the right of redeeming and re-entering upon an estate mortgaged. (*b.*) (*Com.*) Repurchase by the issuer, of notes, bills, or other evidences of debt by making payment to the holder. (*c.*) (*Theol.*) The deliverance of sinners from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law.

**Re-dĕmp'tion-er**, *n.* One who redeems himself.

**Re-dĕmp'tĭve**, *a.* Serving or tending to redeem.

**Re-dĕmp'to-ry**, *a.* Paid for ransom; serving to redeem.

**Rĕd'-gŭm**, *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) An eruption of red pimples in early infancy; tooth-rash. **2.** A disease of grain, a kind of blight.

**Rĕd'-hōt**, *n.* Red with heat; heated to redness.

**Re-dĭn'te-grāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **REDINTEGRATED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **REDINTEGRATING.**] [Lat. *redintegrare*, fr. *red*, *re*, again, and *integrare*, to make whole, to renew, from *integer*, whole.] To make whole again; to renew; to restore to a perfect state.

**Re-dĭn'te-grā'tion**, *n.* Restoration to a whole or sound state; renovation.

**Rĕd'-lēad**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A preparation of lead of a fine red color, used in painting, and for various purposes in the arts.

**Rĕd'-lĕt'ter day**. One that is a fortunate or auspicious day;—so called because the holy days, or saints' days, were marked in the old calendars with red letters.

**Rĕd'ness**, *n.* Quality of being red; red color.

**Rĕd'o-lenĕe**, } *n.* Quality of being redolent; sweetness  
**Rĕd'o-lĕn-ĕy**, } of scent.

**Rĕd'o-lent**, *a.* [Lat. *redolens*, p. pr. of *redolere*, to emit a scent, from *red*, *re*, again, and *olere*, to emit a smell.] Diffusing odor or fragrance; scented; odorous.

**Re-doŭb'le** (-*dŭb'l*), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **REDOUBLED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **REDOUBLING.**] To double again or repeatedly; to augment greatly; to multiply.

**Re-doŭb'le**, *v. i.* To become greatly or repeatedly increased; to be multiplied.

**Re-doubt'** (re-dout'), *n.* [*L. Lat.* *reductus*, lit. a retreat, from *Lat. reductus*, *reducta*, drawn back, retired, p. p. of *reducere*, to lead or draw back, fr. *re*, again, back, and *ducere*, to lead.] (*Fort.*) (*a.*) An inclosed work of any polygonal form without re-entering angles. (*b.*) An outwork placed within another outwork.

**Re-doubt'a-ble** (-dout'-), *a.* [From *Lat. re*, again, and *dubitare*, to doubt.] Formidable; terrible to foes; hence, valiant.

**Re-dound'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **REDOUNDED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **REDOUNTING.**] [Lat. *reundare*, from *red*, *re*, again, back, and *undare*, to rise in waves or surges, from *unda*, a wave.] **1.** To roll back as a wave or flood. **2.** To come back as a consequence or result; to have effect. **3.** To be in excess; to be redundant.

**Rĕd'ōw-ā**, *n.* A slow and graceful dance in triple time.

**Re-drĕss'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **REDRESSED** (re-drĕst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **REDRESSING.**] **1.** To put in order again. [*Rare.*] **2.** To set right, as a wrong; to make amends for; to remedy. **3.** To make amends or compensation to.

**Re-drĕss'**, *n.* **1.** Reformation. [*Rare.*] **2.** Deliverance from wrong, injury, or oppression.

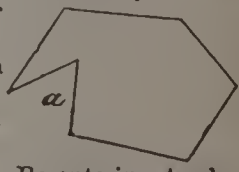
**Syn.**—Relief; reparation; indemnification; amendment; remedy.

**Re-drĕss'er**, *n.* One who gives redress.

**foōd**, **foōt**; **ŭrn**, **rŭde**, **pŭll**; **ĕell**, **ĕhaise**, **eall**, **eēho**; **ĝem**, **ĝet**; **aŕ**; **eŕist**; **lĭnger**, **lĭnk**; **this**.



**Re-drēss'ive**, *a.* Giving redress; affording relief.  
**Rēd-sēar'**, *v. i.* To break or crack when red-hot, as iron under the hammer. [streaks.]  
**Rēd'strēak**, *n.* A sort of apple; — so called from its red  
**Rēd'tōp**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of grass highly valued in the United States for pasturage and hay for cattle.  
**Re-dūce'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REDUCED (re-dūst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REDUCING.] [Lat. *reducere*, from *re*, again, back, and *ducere*, to lead.] **1.** To bring, that is, to a state or condition specified, usually inferior or weaker, sometimes indifferent; to bring; to convert. **2.** To bring to an inferior state, with respect to size, rank, quantity, value, or the like. **3.** To bring into subjection. **4.** To bring into a certain order, arrangement, classification, &c. **5.** (*Arith.*) To change, as numbers, from one denomination into another without altering their value. **6.** (*Metal.*) To separate, as a metal, from other substances with which it is combined. **7.** (*Surg.*) To restore to its proper place or condition, as a displaced organ or part.  
**Syn.** — To diminish; lessen; decrease; abate; shorten; curtail; impair; lower; subject; subdue; subjugate; conquer.  
**Re-dūce'ment**, *n.* Act of reducing; reduction.  
**Re-dū'cent**, *n.* That which reduces.  
**Re-dū'cer**, *n.* One who reduces.  
**Re-dū'ci-ble**, *a.* Capable of being reduced; convertible.  
**Re-dūe'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *reductio*. See REDUCE.] **1.** Act of reducing, or state of being reduced; conversion to a given state or condition; conquest. **2.** (*Arith.*) (*a.*) Art or operation of changing numbers from one denomination to another without altering their value. (*b.*) Act or process of changing the form of a quantity or expression without altering its value. **3.** (*Alg.*) Act or operation of solving an equation by bringing the unknown quantity by itself on one side, and all the known quantities on the other side, without destroying the equation. **4.** Process of making a copy of something, on a smaller scale, preserving the proper proportions. **5.** (*Metal.*) Operation of separating a metal from other substances with which it is combined. **6.** (*Surg.*) Operation of restoring a dislocated or fractured part to its former place.  
**Syn.** — Diminution; decrease; abatement; curtailment; subjugation; conquest; subjection.  
**Re-dūe'tive**, *a.* Having the power of reducing.  
**Re-dūn'dance**, } *n.* **1.** Quality of being redundant;  
**Re-dūn'dan-çy**, } superfluity; superabundance. **2.**  
 Anything superfluous.  
**Re-dūn'dant**, *a.* [Lat. *redundans*, *p. pr.* of *redundare*. See REDOUND.] **1.** Exceeding what is natural or necessary. **2.** Using more words or images than are necessary or useful.  
**Syn.** — Superfluous; superabundant; excessive; exuberant; overflowing; plentiful; copious.  
**Re-dūn'dant-ly**, *adv.* Superfluously; superabundantly.  
**Re-dū'pli-eāte**, *v. t.* To redouble; to multiply; to repeat. [being doubled.]  
**Re-dū'pli-eā'tion**, *n.* Act of doubling, or state of  
**Re-dū'pli-ea-tive**, *a.* Double.  
**Rē-ēch'o** (rē-ēk'o), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RE-ECHOED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RE-ECHOING.] To echo back; to reverberate again.  
**Rē-ēch'o** (rē-ēk'o), *v. i.* To return back, or be reverberated, as an echo; to resound.  
**Rē-ēch'o** (rē-ēk'o), *n.* The echo of an echo.  
**Reed**, *n.* [A.-S. *hred*, *hred*, *reod*, O. H. Ger. *hriod*, *hred*, *reod*, *riet*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) One of a large family of plants, mostly aquatic plants, being chiefly large grasses, with hollow, jointed stems, such as the common reed, the bamboo, &c. **2.** A musical instrument made of the hollow joint of some plant; a rustie or pastoral pipe. **3.** An arrow, as made of a reed. **4.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A thin piece of wood attached to the mouth-piece of instruments of the clarinet species. (*b.*) One of the thin pieces of metal, the vibrations of which produce the tones of a melodeon, accordeon, &c. **5.** (*Weaving.*) A frame of parallel flat strips of wood through which the warp-threads pass.  
*Reed-organ* (*Mus.*), a wind instrument of music, in which the wind acts on a set of reeds, as the melodeon.  
**Reed'en** (reed'n), *a.* Consisting of a reed or reeds.  
**Rē-ēd'i-fi-eā'tion**, *n.* Act or operation of rebuilding; state of being rebuilt.  
**Rē-ēd'i-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RE-EDIFIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RE-EDIFYING.] To rebuild; to build again after destruction.  
**Reed'y**, *a.* **1.** Abounding with reeds. **2.** Having the quality of a reed in tone, that is, harsh and thick, as a voice.

**Reef**, *n.* [D. *reef*, *rif*; A.-S. *reáf*, a garment, clothing, *rīft*, *ryft*, *rēft*, a garment, wrapping, cloth, veil.] (*Naut.*) A certain portion of a sail which is folded or rolled up to contract the sail, when the violence of the wind renders it necessary.  
**Reef**, *n.* [D. *rif*, Ger. *riff*, Icel. *rif*, prob. allied to *rib*, *q. v.*] A chain or range of rocks lying at or near the surface of the water.  
**Reef**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REEFED (rēft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REEFING.] [From the *n.*] (*Naut.*) To contract or reduce the extent of, as a sail, by rolling or folding.  
**Reek**, *n.* [A.-S. *rēc*, *rēce*, *reác*, Icel. *reykr*.] Vapor; steam; smoke.  
**Reek**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* REEKED (rēkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REEKING.] To emit vapor, usually that which is warm and moist; to steam; to smoke.  
**Reek'y**, *a.* Soiled with smoke or steam; smoky.  
**Reel**, *n.* [A.-S. *hreól*, *reól*, Icel. *hræll*. Cf. ROLL.] **1.** A frame on which yarn, thread, lines, &c., are wound. **2.** (*Mus.*) A lively dance characterized by a reeling or whirling movement.  
**Reel**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REELED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REELING.] To wind upon a reel, as yarn or thread from the spindle.  
**Reel**, *v. i.* [See REEL, *n.*] To move in walking, first to one side and then to the other; to vacillate; to stagger.  
**Rē'-e-lēct'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RE-ELECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RE-ELECTING.] To elect again.  
**Rē'-e-lēct'ion**, *n.* Election a second time, or repeated election.  
**Rē-ēl'i-gi-ble**, *a.* Capable of being elected again to the same office.  
**Rē-em-bārk'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RE-EMBARKED (-bārk't'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RE-EMBARKING.] To embark or put on board again.  
**Rē-em-bārk'**, *v. i.* To embark or go on board again.  
**Reem'ing**, *n.* [Cf. REAM, *v. t.*] (*Naut.*) The opening of the seams between the planks of vessels, for the purpose of caulking.  
**Rē-en-āct'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RE-ENACTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RE-ENACTING.] To enact again.  
**Rē-en-āct'ment**, *n.* The enacting or passing of a law a second time; the renewal of a law.  
**Rē-en-fōrçé'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RE-ENFORCED (-fōrst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RE-ENFORCING.] To strengthen with new force, assistance, or support; especially, to strengthen, as an army or a fort, with additional troops, or a navy with additional ships.  
**Rē-en-fōrçé'**, *n.* (*Artil.*) Part of a gun near the breech which is stronger than the rest of the piece.  
**Rē-en-fōrçé'ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of re-enforcing. **2.** That which re-enforces; additional force; especially, additional troops or ships, to strengthen an army or navy.  
**Rē-en-gāge'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RE-ENGAGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RE-ENGAGING.] To engage a second time.  
**Rē-en-gāge'**, *v. i.* To engage again or anew; to enlist a second time.  
**Rē-en-līst'**, *v. t. or i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RE-ENLISTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RE-ENLISTING.] To enlist again.  
**Rē-en-līst'ment**, *n.* A renewed enlistment.  
**Rē-ēn'ter**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RE-ENTERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RE-ENTERING.] **1.** To enter again or anew. **2.** (*Engraving.*) To cut deeper, as those incisions of the plate which the acid has not bitten in sufficiently.  
**Rē-ēn'ter**, *v. i.* To enter anew or again.  
  
*Re-entering angle*, an angle of a polygon pointing inward, as *a*, in the cut.  
**Rē-en-thrōne'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RE-ENTHRONED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RE-ENTHRONING.] To replace on  
**Rē-ēn'trance**, *n.* Act of entering again.  
**Rē-es-tāb'lish**, *v. t.* To establish anew; to fix or confirm again.  
**Rē-es-tāb'lish-ment**, *n.* Act of establishing again; state of being re-established; renewed confirmation; restoration.  
**Reeve**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROVE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REEVING.] [Cf. REEF, *n.* & *v. t.*] (*Naut.*) To pass, as the end of a rope, through any hole in a block, thimble, cleat, ring-bolt, cringle, or the like.  
**Rē-ex-ām'i-nā'tion**, *n.* A repeated examination.  
**Rē-ex-ām'ine**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RE-EXAMINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RE-EXAMINING.] To examine anew.  
**Rē-ex-pōrt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RE-EXPORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RE-EXPORTING.] To export again, as what has been imported.

*ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, all, what; êre, veil, tērm; pīque, firm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf,*



**Rē-fāsh'ion** (-fāsh'un), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REFASHIONED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REFASHIONING.] To fashion, form, or mold into shape a second time.

**Re-fēe'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *refectio*, from *reficere*, *refectum*, from *re*, again, and *facere*, to make.] Refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a simple repast; a lunch.

**Re-fēe'tive**, *n.* That which refreshes.

**Re-fēe'to-ry**, *n.* [Low Lat. *refectorium*. See *supra*.] A room of refreshment; originally, a hall or apartment in convents and monasteries, where a moderate repast is taken.

**Re-fēr'** (14), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REFERRED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REFERRING.] [Lat. *referre*, from *re*, again, and *ferre*, to bear.] 1. To carry or send back; to pass over; to give in charge. 2. Hence, *specifically*, to pass over to another tribunal or authority for decision. 3. To assign to as a class, a cause, a motive, reason, or ground of explanation.

**Syn.** — To allude; advert; suggest; appeal.

**Re-fēr'**, *v. i.* 1. To have recourse; to apply; to betake one's self. 2. To have reference or relation; to relate. 3. To make reference or allusion; to direct attention. 4. To direct to apply for information or a guarantee of any kind.

**Ref'er-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being referred; assignable; ascribable; imputable.

**Ref'er-ee'**, *n.* One to whom a thing is referred; a person to whom has been referred a matter in dispute in order that he may settle it.

**Syn.** — Judge; arbitrator; umpire. See JUDGE.

**Ref'er-ence**, *n.* 1. Act of referring, or state of being referred; a directing, delivering, making over, or sending, as for treatment, decision, information, and the like. 2. Respect; heed; concern taken. 3. Allusion; intimation. 4. One of whom inquiries can be made as to the integrity, capacity, and the like, of another. 5. A passage in a work to which the reader is referred from another passage.

**Re-fēr'ri-ble**, *a.* Admitting of being referred; referable.

**Re-fine'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REFINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REFINING.] 1. To reduce to a fine, unmixed, or pure state; to free from impurities. 2. (*Metal.*) To reduce, as metals, from the ore. 3. To purify from what is gross, coarse, vulgar, inelegant, low, and the like.

**Syn.** — To purify; clarify; defecate; polish.

**Re-fine'**, *v. i.* 1. To become pure; to be cleared of feculent matter. 2. To improve in accuracy, delicacy, or excellence of any kind. 3. To affect nicety or subtilty in thought or language.

**Re-fin'ed-ly**, *adv.* In a refined manner; also, with affected nicety or elegance.

**Re-fin'ed-ness**, *n.* State of being refined; purity; refinement; also, affected purity.

**Re-fine'ment**, *n.* 1. Act of refining, or state of being refined. 2. High cultivation; culture; elegance. 3. An over-nicety; an affected subtilty.

**Syn.** — Purification; clarification; polish; politeness; gentility; cultivation; civilization.

**Re-fin'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, refines.

**Re-fin'er-y**, *n.* The place and apparatus for refining metals, sugar, and the like.

**Re-fit'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REFITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REFITTING.] 1. To fit or prepare again; to repair. 2. To fit out or provide a second time.

**Re-fit'**, *v. i.* To repair damages.

**Re-fit'ment**, *n.* A second fitting out.

**Re-flēet'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REFLECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REFLECTING.] [Lat. *reflectere*, *reflexum*, from *re*, again, back, and *flectere*, to bend or turn.] 1. To bend or throw back; *especially*, to cause to return after striking upon any surface. 2. To give back an image of; to mirror.

**Re-flēet'**, *v. i.* 1. To throw back light, heat, or the like. 2. To rebound as from a surface. 3. To turn back the thoughts upon any thing; *specifically*, to attend earnestly to what passes within the mind; to think in relation to moral truth or rules. 4. To cast reproach.

**Syn.** — To consider; think; cogitate; meditate; contemplate; ponder; muse; ruminate.

**Re-flēe'tion**, *n.* [Written also *reflexion*.] [Lat. *reflexio*. See REFLECT.] 1. Act of reflecting, or state of being reflected; as, (*a.*) The return of rays, beams, sound, or the like, from a surface. (*b.*) The reverting of the mind to that which has already occupied it; hence, the capacity for judging rationally, especially in view of a moral rule or standard. 2. That which is produced by reflection;

as, (*a.*) An image given back from a reflecting surface. (*b.*) Result of meditation; *especially*, thoughts suggested by truth. 3. Censure; reproach cast.

**Syn.** — Meditation; contemplation; rumination; cogitation, consideration; musing; thinking.

**Re-flēet'ive**, *a.* 1. Throwing back images. 2. Capable of exercising thought or judgment. 3. (*Gram.*) Reflexive; reciprocal.

**Re-flēet'or**, *n.* 1. One who reflects. 2. Something having a polished surface for reflecting light or heat, as a mirror, a speculum, and the like.

**Rē'flex**, *a.* [Lat. *reflexus*, *p. p.* of *reflectere*. See REFLECT.] 1. Directed back; retroactive; introspective. 2. Produced in reaction, in resistance, or in return. 3. (*Bot.*) Bent back; reflected. 4. (*Physiol.*) Produced by stimulus without the necessary intervention of consciousness. 5. (*Paint.*) Illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture.

**Re-flēx'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being reflexible, or capable of being reflected. [back.]

**Re-flēx'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being reflected or thrown

**Re-flēx'ive**, *a.* 1. Bending or turned backward; reflective. 2. (*Gram.*) Having for its direct object a pronoun which refers to the agent or subject as its antecedent; — said of certain verbs.

**Ref'lu-ence**, } *n.* [From *refluent*.] A flowing back.

**Ref'lu-en-çy**, }

**Ref'lu-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *refluens*, *p. pr.* of *refluere*, to flow back, from *re*, back, and *fluere*, to flow.] Flowing back; returning; ebbing.

**Rē'flux**, *a.* Returning or flowing back; reflex.

**Rē'flux** (126), *n.* A flowing back, as the return of a fluid; ebb.

**Rē'fo-mēnt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REFOMENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REFOMENTING.] To foment anew.

**Re-fōrm'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *reformare*, from *re*, again, and *formare*, to form, from *forma*, form.] 1. To form again; to create or shape anew. 2. *Especially*, to restore to a former good state, or bring from bad to good.

**Syn.** — To amend; correct; emend; rectify; mend; repair; better; improve; restore; reclaim. See AMEND.

**Re-fōrm'**, *v. i.* To return to a good state; to be amended or corrected.

**Re-fōrm'**, *n.* Amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt, or depraved.

**Syn.** — Reformation; amendment; rectification; correction. See REFORMATION.

**Rē-fōrm'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REFORMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REFORMING.] To form anew or a second time; to give a new form to.

**Ref'or-mā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of reforming, or state of being reformed; change from worse to better. 2. (*Ecccl. Hist.*) The religious movement at the beginning of the sixteenth century, which resulted in the separation of the Protestant church from the Romish see.

**Syn.** — Reform; amendment; correction; rectification. — *Reformation* is a more thorough and comprehensive change than *reform*. It is applied to subjects that are more important, and results in changes which are more lasting. A *reformation* involves and is followed by many particular *reforms*.

**Rē'for-mā'tion**, *n.* Act of forming anew; a second forming in order.

**Re-fōrm'a-tive**, *a.* Forming again; having the quality of renewing form; reformatory. [tion.]

**Re-fōrm'a-to-ry** (50), *a.* Tending to produce reforma-

**Re-fōrm'er**, *n.* 1. One who effects a reformation or amendment. 2. (*Ecccl. Hist.*) One of those who commenced the reformation of religion in the sixteenth century.

**Re-fōrm'ist**, *n.* 1. One who is of the reformed religion. 2. One who proposes or favors a political reform.

**Re-frāct'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REFRACTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REFRACTING.] [Lat. *refringere*, *refractum*, from *re*, again, back, and *frangere*, to break.] 1. To bend sharply and abruptly back. 2. (*Opt.*) To cause to deviate from a direct course, as rays of light.

**Re-frāct'ion**, *n.* 1. Act of refracting, or state of being refracted. 2. The change in the direction of a ray of light, heat, or the like, when it enters obliquely a medium of a different density from that through which it has previously moved.

**Re-frāct'ive**, *a.* Serving or having power to refract or turn from a direct course; pertaining to refraction.

**Re-frāct'o-ri-ness**, *n.* 1. Quality or condition of being refractory; perverse or sullen obstinacy; unmanageableness. 2. Difficulty of fusion; — said of metals.

**Re-frāct'o-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *refractarius*, from *refringere*.



See REFRACT.] 1. Sullen or perverse in opposition or disobedience. 2. Not readily yielding to heat, or to the hammer, as metals; difficult of fusion, reduction, or the like.

**Syn.** — Perverse; contumacious; unruly; stubborn; obstinate; ungovernable; unmanageable.

**Rēf'ra-ga-ble**, *a.* [Low Lat. *refragabilis*, from Lat. *refragari*, to oppose, to resist, from *re*, again, and *frangere*, to break.] Capable of being refuted; refutable.

**Re-frāin'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REFRAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REFRAINING.] [Low Lat. *refrangere*, for Lat. *refringere*, from *re*, again, back, and *frangere*, to break.] To hold back; to restrain; to keep within prescribed bounds; to curb; to govern.

**Re-frāin'**, *v. i.* To keep from action or interference.

**Syn.** — To hold back; forbear; abstain; withhold.

**Re-frāin'**, *n.* The burden of a song or a phrase or verse recurring at the end of each of the separate divisions of a lyrical poem.

**Rē-frāme'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REFRAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REFRAMING.] To frame again.

**Re-frān'gi-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being refrangible; disposition of rays of light to be turned out of a direct course, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another.

**Re-frān'gi-ble**, *a.* [See REFRAIN, *v.*, and REFRACT.] Capable of being refracted or turned out of a direct course in passing from one medium to another, as rays of light.

**Re-frēsh'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REFRESHED (-fresht'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REFRESHING.] To make fresh again; to restore strength, spirit, animation, or the like, to.

**Syn.** — To cool; refrigerate; invigorate; revive; reanimate; renovate; renew; restore; recreate; enliven; cheer.

**Re-frēsh'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, refreshes.

**Re-frēsh'ment**, *n.* 1. Act of refreshing, or state of being refreshed; restoration of strength, spirit, vigor, or liveliness. 2. That which refreshes; especially, food taken for the sake of fresh strength or vigor.

**Syn.** — Food; rest; repose; quiet; peace; comfort; sympathy, &c.

**Re-frīg'er-ant**, *a.* [See REFRIGERATE.] Cooling; allaying heat.

**Re-frīg'er-ant**, *n.* That which abates heat, or cools.

**Re-frīg'er-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REFRIGERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REFRIGERATING.] [Lat. *refrigerare*, *refrigeratum*, from *re*, again, and *frigerare*, to make cool, from *frigus*, *frigoris*, coolness.] To allay the heat of; to cool; to refresh.

**Re-frīg'er-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of cooling; abatement of heat; state of being cooled.

**Re-frīg'er-a-tive**, *a.* Allaying heat; cooling.

**Re-frīg'er-a-tive**, *n.* A cooling medicine.

**Re-frīg'er-ā'tor**, *n.* That which refrigerates, or keeps cool; as, (a.) A box for keeping articles cool in summer by means of ice. (b.) An apparatus for rapid cooling, connected with a still, &c.

**Rēf'ūge**, *n.* [Lat. *refugium*, from *refugere*, to flee back, from *re*, back, and *fugere*, to flee.] 1. Shelter or protection from danger or distress. 2. That which shelters or protects; a place inaccessible to an enemy. 3. An expedient to secure protection or defense.

**Syn.** — Shelter; asylum; retreat; covert.

**Rēf'ū-gee'**, *n.* 1. One who flies to a shelter or place of safety. 2. Especially, one who flees to a foreign power or country for safety.

**Re-fūl'gen-çe**, } *n.* Quality of being refulgent; bril-  
**Re-fūl'gen-çy**, } liancy; splendor; radiance.

**Re-fūl'gent**, *a.* [Lat. *refulgens*, *p. pr.* of *refulgere*, to flash back, to shine bright, from *re*, again, back, and *fulgere*, to shine.] Casting a bright light; radiant; brilliant; resplendent; shining; splendid.

**Re-fūl'gent-ly**, *adv.* With great brightness.

**Re-fūnd'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REFUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REFUNDING.] [Lat. *refundere*, fr. *re*, again, back, and *fundere*, to pour.] To return in payment or compensation for what has been taken; to repay; to restore.

**Re-fūs'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being refused; admitting refusal.

**Re-fūs'al**, *n.* 1. Act of refusing; denial of any thing demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance. 2. The right of taking in preference to others.

**Syn.** — Denial; rejection; option; preference; pre-emption.

**Re-fūse'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REFUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REFUSING.] [Corrupted partly from Lat. *refutare*, to

drive back, to repel, refute, partly from *recusare*, to decline, refuse.] 1. To deny, as a request, demand, invitation, or command. 2. To decline to accept; to reject.

**Re-fūse'**, *v. i.* To decline to accept something offered.

**Rēf'ūse**, *a.* Refused; rejected; hence, of no value; worthless.

**Rēf'ūse**, *n.* That which is refused or rejected as useless; waste matter.

**Syn.** — Dregs; sediment; scum; recrement; dross; trash.

**Re-fūs'er**, *n.* One who refuses or rejects.

**Re-fūt'a-ble**, *a.* Admitting of being refuted or disproved.

**Rēf'u-tā'tion**, *n.* Act or process of refuting or disproving, or state of being refuted; proof of falsehood or error.

**Re-fūt'a-to-ry**, *a.* Tending to refute; refuting.

**Re-fūte'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REFUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REFUTING.] [Lat. *refutare*, from *re*, again, back, and *future*, obs., to argue.] To prove to be false or erroneous.

**Syn.** — To confute; disprove; repel. See CONFUTE.

**Re-fūt'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, refutes.

**Rē-gāin'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REGAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REGAINING.] To gain anew; to recover, as what has escaped or been lost.

**Syn.** — To recover; re-obtain; repossess; retrieve.

**Rē'gal**, *a.* [Lat. *regalis*, from *rex*, *regis*, a king.] Pertaining to a king; kingly; royal.

**Syn.** — See KINGLY.

**Re-gāle'**, *n.* [See *infra*.] A royal or princely entertainment; a magnificent repast.

**Re-gāle'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REGALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REGALING.] [Either from Lat. *regalis*, royal, or from Sp. *gala*, graceful, pleasing address, choicest part of a thing. Cf. Goth. *gaijan*, to rejoice.] To entertain in a royal, princely, or sumptuous manner; hence to gratify; to refresh. [ification.]

**Re-gāle'ment**, *n.* Refreshment; entertainment; grat-

**Re-gā'li-ā**, *n. pl.* [L. Lat., from Lat. *regalis*, regal.] 1. Ensigns of royalty; regal symbols or paraphernalia. 2. Hence, decorations or insignia of an office or order.

**Re-gāl'i-ty**, *n.* [L. Lat. *regalitas*, from Lat. *regalis*, regal, royal. Cf. REALTY.] Royalty; sovereignty; sovereign jurisdiction.

**Rē'gal-ly**, *adv.* In a regal or royal manner.

**Re-gārd'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REGARDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REGARDING.] [Fr. *regarder*, from *re*, and *garder*, to guard, q. v.] 1. To observe; to notice or remark particularly. 2. To pay respect to; to treat as of peculiar importance. 3. To hold and treat; to look upon.

**Syn.** — To consider; observe; remark; heed; mind; respect; esteem; estimate; value.

**Re-gārd'**, *n.* 1. Look; aspect; view; gaze. 2. Attention of the mind with a feeling of interest. 3. That view of the mind which springs from value, estimable qualities, or any thing that excites admiration. 4. Respect; relation; reference.

☞ The phrase *in regard of*, was formerly used as equivalent in meaning to *on account of*, but in modern usage, is often very improperly substituted for *in respect to*, or *in regard to*.

**Syn.** — Respect; consideration; notice; observance; heed; care; concern; estimation; esteem; attachment; reverence. See RESPECT.

**Re-gārd'ant**, *a.* 1. Looking behind. 2. (*Her.*) Looking behind or backward.

**Re-gārd'er**, *n.* One who regards or observes.

**Re-gārd'ful**, *a.* Taking notice; observing with care.

**Syn.** — Mindful; heedful; attentive; observant.

**Re-gārd'ful-ly**, *adv.* Attentively; heedfully.

**Re-gārd'less**, *a.* Not looking or attending.

**Syn.** — Heedless; negligent; careless; indifferent; unconcerned; inattentive; unobservant; neglectful.

**Re-gārd'less-ly**, *adv.* In a regardless manner; heedlessly; carelessly; negligently.

**Re-gārd'less-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being regardless; heedlessness; inattention; negligence.

**Syn.** — Negligence; inattention; carelessness; heedlessness.

**Re-gāt'tā**, *n.*; *pl.* RE-GĀT'TĀS. [It. *regatta*, *rigatta*, from *riga*, a line, row, O. H. Ger. *riga*, *riige*, N. H. Ger. *reihe*.] A rowing match in which a number of boats are rowed for a prize.

**Rē'gen-çy**, *n.* [Lat. *regentia*. See REGENT, *a.*] 1. The office of a regent or ruler; rule; authority; government. 2. Especially, the office, jurisdiction, or dominion of a vicarious ruler. 3. The body of men intrusted with vicarious government.



**Re-gén'er-a-cy**, *n.* State of being regenerated.  
**Re-gén'er-ate**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REGENERATED. *p. pr. & vb. n.* REGENERATING.] [Lat. *regenerare*, *re-generatum*, from *re*, again, and *generare*, to beget, create.] **1.** To generate or produce anew. **2.** (*Theol.*) To cause to be spiritually born anew; to cause to become a Christian.  
**Re-gén'er-ate**, *a.* **1.** Reproduced. **2.** (*Theol.*) Born anew; changed from a natural to a spiritual state.  
**Re-gén'er-ate-ness**, *n.* State of being regenerated.  
**Re-gén'er-ā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of regenerating, or state of being regenerated; reproduction. **2.** (*Theol.*) The entering into a new spiritual life.  
**Re-gén'er-a-tive**, *a.* Of, or belonging to, regeneration.  
**Rē'gent**, *a.* [Lat. *regens*, *p. pr.* of *regere*, to rule.] **1.** Ruling; governing; regnant. **2.** Exercising vicarious authority.  
**Rē'gent**, *n.* **1.** One who rules or reigns. **2.** One who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign. **3.** One of a governing board; a trustee or overseer.  
**Rē'gent-ship**, *n.* The power of governing; or the office of a regent; regency.  
**Rē-gēr'mi-nā'tion**, *n.* A sprouting or germinating  
**Rēg'i-çide**, *n.* [From Lat. *rex*, *regis*, a king, and *cædere*, to kill.] **1.** One who murders a king; specifically (*Eng. Hist.*), one of the judges who condemned Charles I. to death. **2.** The killing or murder of a king.  
**Régime** (*rā'zheem'*), *n.* [Fr. See *infra*.] Mode or style of rule or management; administration.  
**Rēg'i-men**, *n.* [Lat., from *regere*, to guide, to rule.] **1.** Orderly government. **2.** Any regulation or remedy intended to produce beneficial effects by gradual operation. **3.** (*Med.*) The systematic use of food and drink, and the necessaries of life. **4.** (*Gram.*) (*a.*) A relation of syntax between two words; government. (*b.*) The words governed.  
**Rēg'i-ment**, *n.* [Lat. *regimentum*, from *regere*, to guide, rule.] (*Mil.*) A body of men, commanded by a colonel, and consisting of a number of companies, usually ten.  
**Rēg'i-ment'al**, *a.* Belonging to, or concerning, a regiment.  
**Rēg'i-ment'als**, *n. pl.* The uniform worn by the troops of a regiment.  
**Rē'gion** (*rē'jun*), *n.* [Lat. *regio*, a direction, a boundary-line, region, from *regere*, to guide, direct.] **1.** A portion of space or territory of indefinite extent; country; province; district; tract. **2.** Neighborhood; vicinity; sphere.  
**Rēg'is-ter**, *n.* [Low Lat. *registrum*, from Lat. *regerere*, *registum*, to carry back, to register, from *re*, back, and *gerere*, to carry.] **1.** A written account or entry; a memorial record. **2.** The officer or person whose business it is to keep such an account. **3.** That which registers or records; specifically, a contrivance for noting down or calculating the performance of a machine or the rapidity of a process. **4.** A lid, or sliding plate, in a furnace, stove, &c., for regulating the admission of air and the heat of the fire; also, an arrangement for admitting or excluding heat from a hot-air chamber. **5.** (*Print.*) Correspondence of pages or columns on the opposite sides of the sheet. **6.** (*Com.*) A document issued by the custom-house, always to be kept on board a vessel on a foreign voyage, as evidence of its nationality. **7.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) Compass of a voice or instrument; a portion of the compass of a voice. (*b.*) A stop or set of pipes in an organ.  
**Syn.**—List; catalogue; roll; record; schedule; archives; chronicle; annals. See LIST.  
**Rēg'is-ter**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REGISTERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REGISTERING.] **1.** To enter in a register; to record. **2.** To enroll; to enter in a list.  
**Rēg'is-ter**, *v. i.* (*Print.*) To correspond in relative position, as the columns or pages of a printed sheet.  
**Rēg'is-ter-ship**, *n.* The office of register.  
**Rēg'is-trar**, *n.* [L. Lat. *registrarius*. See *supra*.] One who registers; a recorder; a keeper of records.  
**Rēg'is-trā'tion**, *n.* Act of inserting in a register.  
**Rēg'is-try**, *n.* **1.** Act of recording or writing in a register. **2.** Place where a register is kept. **3.** A series of facts recorded.  
**Rēg'let**, *n.* [Fr. *réglet*, dim. of *régle*, a rule; Lat. *regula*. See RULE.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A kind of flat, narrow molding. **2.** (*Print.*) A lead; also a thin strip of wood used instead of a lead.  
**Rēg'nant**, *a.* [Lat. *regnans*, *p. pr.* of *regnare*, to reign.] **1.** Exercising regal authority; reigning. **2.** Predominant; prevalent.

**Rē-gôrge'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REGORGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REGORGING.] **1.** To vomit up. **2.** To swallow again. **3.** To swallow eagerly.  
**Rē-grānt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REGRANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REGRANTING.] To grant back.  
**Re-grāte'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REGRATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REGRATING.] [Fr. *regratter*, to scratch or scrape again, to drive a huckster's trade.] **1.** (*Masonry.*) To remove the outer surface of, as of an old hewn stone, so as to give it a fresh appearance. **2.** To buy, as provisions, in order to sell again in or near the same market or fair.  
**Re-grāt'er**, *n.* One who buys provisions and sells them in the same market or fair.  
**Rē'gress**, *n.* [Lat. *regressus*, *regredi*, *regressum*, from *re*, back, and *gradi*, to step, to go, *gradus*, a step, pace.] **1.** Passage back; return. **2.** The power or liberty of returning or passing back.  
**Re-grēs'sion** (*-grēsh'un*), *n.* Act of returning; retrogression; retrogradation.  
**Re-grēs'sive**, *a.* Passing back; returning.  
**Re-grēt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REGRETTEED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REGRETTING.] [Fr. *regretter*, Lat. *re*, again, back, and *queritari*, to complain vehemently, intens. form of *queri*, to complain.] **1.** To grieve over; to be sorry for. **2.** To look back at with sorrowful longing.  
**Syn.**—To lament; sorrow; repent; bewail; bemoan.  
**Re-grēt'**, *n.* **1.** Pain of mind at something causing unhappiness; sorrowful longing. **2.** Pain of conscience; remorse.  
**Syn.**—Grief; concern; sorrow; lamentation; repentance; penitence; remorse; self-condemnation.—We do not apply the word *regret* to that sorrow for the past which involves a sense of guilt; this belongs to *remorse* or *repentance*. We *regret* the loss or absence of friends, &c., but the word is now more commonly applied to the pain we feel for lost opportunities, or for early follies, for carelessness, &c.  
**Re-grēt'ful**, *a.* Full of regret.  
**Re-grēt'ta-ble**, *a.* Admitting of, or deserving, regret.  
**Rēg'u-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *regularis*, from *regula*, a rule, from *regere*, to guide, rule.] **1.** Conformed to a rule; agreeable to an established rule, law, principle, or mode. **2.** Governed by rule or rules; steady or uniform in course, practice, or occurrence. **3.** Instituted or initiated according to established forms or discipline. **4.** Belonging to a monastic order.  
*Regular troops*, troops of a permanent army;—opposed to *militia*.  
**Syn.**—Normal; orderly; methodical; periodical. See NORMAL.  
**Rēg'u-lar**, *n.* **1.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A member of any religious order who has taken the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and who has been solemnly recognized by the church. **2.** (*Mil.*) A soldier belonging to a permanent or standing army.  
**Rēg'u-lār'i-ty**, *n.* Condition or quality of being regular; method; steadiness; uniformity.  
**Rēg'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* In a regular manner; in due order.  
**Rēg'u-lāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REGULATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REGULATING.] [Lat. *regulare*, *regulatum*, from *regula*, a rule.] **1.** To adjust by rule, method, or established mode; to subject to governing principles or laws. **2.** To put in good order.  
**Syn.**—To adjust; dispose; methodize; arrange; direct; order; rule; govern.  
**Rēg'u-lā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of regulating, or state of being regulated or reduced to order. **2.** A prescribed rule or order.  
**Syn.**—Law; rule; method; principle; order. See LAW.  
**Rēg'u-lā'tor**, *n.* **1.** One who regulates. **2.** (*Mech.*) A contrivance to produce uniformity of motion or regulate it, as a watch-spring, &c.  
**Rēg'u-lūs**, *n.*; *Eng. pl.* RĒG'U-LŪS-ĒŒ; *Lat. pl.* RĒG'U-LŪ.  
[Lat., a petty king, prince, dim. of *rex*, *regis*, a king.] **1.** (*Chem.*) The pure metal, which in the melting of ores, falls to the bottom of the crucible. **2.** (*Astron.*) A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo, or the lion  
**Re-gūr'gi-tāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REGURGITATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REGURGITATING.] [L. Lat. *regurgitare*, *regurgitatum*, from Lat. *re*, again, back, and *gurgis*, *gurgitis*, a gulf.] To throw or pour back in great quantity.  
**Re-gūr'gi-tāte**, *v. i.* To be thrown or poured back.  
**Re-gūr'gi-tā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of flowing or pouring back by the orifice of entrance. **2.** The act of swallowing again.  
**Rē'ha-bil'i-tāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REHABILITAT-

food, foot; urn, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; as; exist; linger, link; this



ED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REHABILITATING.] To re-instate; to restore, as a delinquent, to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited.

**Rē-hā-bīl'i-tā'tion**, *n.* Act of re-instating in a former rank or capacity; restoration to former rights.

**Rē-hēar'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REHEARD; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REHEARING.] To hear again; to try a second time.

**Re-hēars'al** (re-hērs'al, 14), *n.* 1. Act of rehearsing, or state of being rehearsed; recital; narration. 2. The recital of a piece before the public exhibition of it.

**Re-hēarse'** (re-hērs'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REHEARSED; (-hērst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REHEARSING.] [Prob. from prefix *re* and *hear say*.] 1. To repeat, as what has been already said. 2. To narrate; to recount; to relate. 3. To recite in private for experiment and improvement, before a public representation.

**Syn.** — To recite; recapitulate; detail; describe; tell.

**Re-hēars'er**, *n.* One who rehearses or narrates.

**Rēi**, *n.* See REE.

**Rēigle** (rē'gl), *n.* [O. Fr., a rule, a line, N. Fr. *règle*, fr. Lat. *regula*. See RULE.] A hollow cut or channel for guiding any thing.

**Reign** (rān), *n.* [Lat. *regnum*, from *rex, regis*, a king, fr. *regere*, to guide, rule.] 1. Royal authority; supreme power. 2. The time during which a king, queen, or emperor, possesses the supreme authority.

**Syn.** — Rule; empire; dominion; kingdom; power; influence; prevalence.

**Reign** (rān), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REIGNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REIGNING.] 1. To possess or exercise sovereign power or authority. 2. Hence, to be predominant; to prevail. 3. To have superior or uncontrolled dominion.

**Syn.** — To rule; govern; direct; control; prevail.

**Rē-im-būrs'e**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-IMBURSED (rē-im-būrst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-IMBURSING.] 1. To replace in a treasury or purse; to pay back. 2. To pay back to; to indemnify.

**Syn.** — Refund; repay; make up; restore.

**Rē-im-būrs'e'ment**, *n.* Act of repaying or refunding; repayment.

**Rē-im-būrs'er**, *n.* One who re-imburses or refunds.

**Rein** (rān), *n.* [L. Lat. *retina*, Lat. *retinaculum*, from *re-tinere*, to hold back.] 1. The strap of a bridle, fastened to the curb or snaffle on each side, by which to restrain and govern the horse, &c. 2. An instrument of curbing, restraining, or governing.

**Rein** (rān), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REINING.] 1. To govern by a bridle. 2. To restrain; to control.

**Rein'deer** (rān'-), *n.* [Written also *raindeer* and *rainedeer*.] [A.-S. *hrāndeōr*, Icel. *hreindyr*, Lap. & Finn. *rain-go*.] (Zööl.) A ruminant mammal of the deer kind, of several species, found in the colder part of both hemispheres. [ENFORCE.]

**Rē-in-fōrçe'**, *n.* [See RE-

**Reins**, *n. pl.* [Lat. *ren*, pl. *renes*.] 1. The kidneys. 2.

the lower part of the back, being the ribs and hip-bone, over the kidneys. 3. The affections and passions; — formerly supposed to have their seat in that part of the body.

**Rē-in-spēe'tion**, *n.* The act of inspecting a second time.

**Rē-in-stall'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-INSTALLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-INSTALLING.] To install again; to seat anew.

**Rē-in-stāte'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-INSTATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-INSTATING.] To place again in possession, or in a former state.

**Rē-in-sur'ance** (-shūr'-), *n.* 1. A contract of indemnity to a party, who has insured property, against loss by his insurance. 2. Insurance a second time or again.

**Rē-in-sure'** (rē-in-shūr'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-INSURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-INSURING.] To insure property in favor of one who has previously insured it.

**Rē-in'te-grāte**, *v. t.* To renew with regard to any state or quality; to restore.

**Rē-in-vest'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RE-INVESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-INVESTING.] To invest anew.

**Rē-in-vest'ment**, *n.* The act of investing anew; a second or repeated investment.

**Rē-in-vig'or-āte**, *v. t.* To revive vigor in.

**Reis-effendi** (rēz'ef-fēn'de), *n.* [Ar. *reis*, *rées*, head,

chief. See EFFENDI.] A Turkish minister for foreign affairs.

**Rē-īs'sue** (-ish/shū), *v. t.* To issue a second time.

**Rē-īs'sue** (-ish/shū), *n.* A second or repeated issue.

**Re-īt'er-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REITERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REITERATING.] To repeat again and again; to say or do repeatedly.

**Syn.** — To repeat; recapitulate; rehearse. — To *repeat* is to utter or express a second time. To *reiterate* is to repeat again and again; as, he was not satisfied with *repeating* his declaration, but went on to *reiterate* it in various forms.

**Re-īt'er-ā'tion**, *n.* Repetition.

**Re-jēct'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REJECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REJECTING.] [Lat. *rejicere*, *rejectum*, from *re*, back, and *jacere*, to throw.] 1. To cast from one; to throw away. 2. To refuse to receive; to decline haughtily or harshly. 3. To refuse to grant.

**Syn.** — To repel; discard; slight; despise; renounce; repudiate; rebuff; decline.

**Re-jēct'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being rejected; worthy or suitable to be rejected.

**Re-jēct'er**, *n.* One who rejects or refuses.

**Re-jēc'tion**, *n.* Act of rejecting, throwing away, casting off, or forsaking; refusal to accept or grant.

**Syn.** — Dismission; refusal; renunciation; forsaking; repulse; slight, &c.

**Re-joice'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REJOICED (re-joist'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REJOICING.] [O. Eng. *rejoisse*, Fr. *réjouir*, from *re* and *joir*, to enjoy, from Lat. *gaudere*, to rejoice.] To feel joy; to experience gladness in a high degree.

**Syn.** — To delight; joy; exult; triumph.

**Re-joice'**, *v. t.* To give joy to; to make joyful.

**Syn.** — To gladden; please; cheer; exhilarate; delight.

**Rē-join'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REJOINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REJOINING.] To join again; to unite after separation.

**Re-join'**, *v. i.* To answer to a reply.

**Re-join'der**, *n.* 1. An answer to a reply; or, in general, an answer. 2. (Law.) The defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.

**Syn.** — See REPLY.

**Rē-joint'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REJOINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REJOINTING.] 1. To re-unite the joints of. 2. Specifically, to fill up the joints of, as stones in bulkings.

**Rē-jūdge'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REJUDGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REJUDGING.] To judge again; to re-examine; to review.

**Re-jū've-nāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *re*, again, and *juvenis*, young, youthful.] To render young again.

**Re-jū've-nēs'cence**, } *n.* A renewing of youth; the  
**Re-jū've-nēs'cencey**, } state of being or growing young again.

**Re-jū've-nēs'cent**, *a.* Becoming, or causing to become, rejuvenated; rejuvenating.

**Re-jū've-nīze**, *v. t.* To render young again.

**Rē-kin'dle** (-kīn'dl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REKINDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REKINDLING.] 1. To kindle again; to set on fire anew. 2. To excite or rouse anew.

**Rē-lāid'**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *relay*. See RELAY.

**Rē-lānd'**, *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RELANDED, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RELANDING.] To land again.

**Re-lāpse'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RELAPSED (re-lāpst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RELAPSING.] [Lat. *relabi*, *relapsus*, from *re*, again, back, and *labi*, to fall, slip, slide.] 1. To slip or slide back. 2. To fall back; to return to a former state or practice; — generally in a bad sense.

**Re-lāpse'**, *n.* A sliding or falling back, particularly into a former bad state, either of body or morals.

**Re-lāps'er**, *n.* One who relapses into vice or error.

**Re-lāte'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RELATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RELATING.] [Lat. *referre*, *relatum*, from *re*, again, back, and *ferre*, to bring or bear.] 1. To recount; to narrate; to recite; to tell over. 2. To ally by connection or kindred.

**Syn.** — To rehearse; report; detail; describe.

**Re-lāte'**, *v. i.* To stand in some relation; to have bearing or concern; to pertain; to refer.

**Re-lāt'er**, *n.* One who relates, recites, or narrates.

**Re-lā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of relating or telling; also, that which is related; narrative of facts. 2. State of being related or of referring; relative quality or condition. 3. Connection by consanguinity or affinity. 4. A person connected by consanguinity or affinity.

**Syn.** — Recital; rehearsal; narration; account; narrative; tale; detail; description; kindred; consanguinity; affinity; kinsman; kinswoman.



Reindeer.



**Re-lā'tion-al**, *a.* **1.** Having relation or kindred. **2.** Indicating or specifying some relation.

**Re-lā'tion-ship**, *n.* The state of being related, by kindred, affinity, or other alliance.

**Rē'l'a-tīve**, *a.* **1.** Having relation; respecting; pertaining. **2.** Arising from relation, or from connection with, or reference to, something else; not absolute. **3.** (*Gram.*) Indicating or expressing relation.

**Rē'l'a-tīve**, *n.* One who, or that which, relates to, or is considered in its relation to, something else; *specifically*, (*a.*) A person connected by blood or affinity. (*b.*) (*Gram.*) A word relating to or representing another word or phrase, called its *antecedent*.

**Rē'l'a-tīve-ly**, *adv.* In a relative manner; in relation or respect to something else; not absolutely.

**Rē'l'a-tīve-ness**, *n.* State of being relative, or bearing relation.

**Re-lāt'or**, *n.* **1.** One who relates; a relater. **2.** (*Law.*) An informant at whose relation an information is filed by the attorney-general.

**Re-lāx'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RELAXED (*re-lākst'*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RELAXING.] [Lat. *relaxare*, from *re*, again, back, and *laxare*, to loose, to slacken.] **1.** To make less close, firm, rigid, tense, or the like. **2.** To make less severe or rigorous; to abate the stringency of. **3.** To relieve from attention or effort. **4.** To relieve from constipation; to open.

**Syn.** — To slacken; loosen; loose; remit; abate; mitigate; ease; unbend; divert.

**Re-lāx'**, *v. i.* **1.** To become loosened or feeble; to be made lax. **2.** To abate in severity. **3.** To remit in close attention or effort.

**Re-lāx'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being relaxed or remitted.

**Rē'lax-ā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of relaxing, or state of being relaxed or slackened; remission of closeness, firmness, tension, rigor, effort, or constipation. **2.** Remission from attention and effort. [*tive.*]

**Re-lāx'a-tīve**, *a.* Having the quality of relaxing; laxative.  
**Re-lāy'**, *n.* [*Fr. relais*, laxation, discontinuance, from Lat. *relaxare*. See RELAX.] A supply of any thing, as of horses, arranged beforehand for affording relief from time to time, or at successive stages.

**Rē-lāy'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RELAYED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RELAYING.] To lay again, or a second time.

**Re-lēas'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being released.

**Re-lēase'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RELEASED (*re-leest'*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RELEASING.] [See RELAY, *n.*, and RELAX.] **1.** To set free from restraint or confinement; to give liberty to. **2.** To relieve from something that confines, burdens, or oppresses. **3.** To let go, as a legal claim.

**Syn.** — To free; liberate; loose; discharge; quit; acquit.

**Re-lēase'**, *n.* **1.** Act of letting loose or freeing, or state of being let loose or freed. **2.** Relief from care, pain, or any burden. **3.** Discharge from obligation or responsibility. **4.** (*Law.*) A giving up or relinquishment of some right or claim; a quitclaim.

**Syn.** — Liberation; freedom; acquittance; discharge. See DEATH.

**Re-lēase'ment**, *n.* The act of releasing.

**Re-lēas'er**, *n.* One who releases.

**Rē'l'e-gāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RELEGATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RELEGATING.] [Lat. *relegare*, *relegatum*, from *re*, again, back, and *legare*, to send with a commission or charge.] To remove; to dispatch; to consign; to remand; to transfer; *specifically*, to send into exile; to banish.

**Rē'l'e-gā'tion**, *n.* Act of relegating; removal; consignment; banishment; exile.

**Re-lēnt'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RELENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RELENTING.] [*Fr. ralentir*, O. *Fr. alentir*, from Lat. *lentus*, pliant, flexible, slow.] To become less harsh, hard, cruel, or the like; to become more mild and tender; to feel compassion.

**Re-lēnt'less**, *a.* Unmoved by appeals to sympathy or forgiveness; insensible to the distress of others; destitute of tenderness.

**Syn.** — Unpitying; implacable; unmerciful; pitiless; cruel.

**Rē'les-see'**, *n.* One to whom a release is executed.

**Rē'les-sôr'**, *n.* The person who executes a release.

**Rē'l'e-vançe**, } *n.* State of being relevant, or of afford-  
**Rē'l'e-van-çy**, } ing relief or aid.

**Syn.** — Pertinence; applicableness; fitness; propriety; appositeness.

**Rē'l'e-vant**, *a.* [*Fr. relevant*, *p. pr.* of *relever*, to raise again, to relieve, *q. v.*] Bearing upon, or properly applying to, the case in hand; pertinent; applicable.

**Re-lī'a-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* State or quality of being reliable; reliability.

**Re-lī'a-ble**, *a.* Suitable or fit to be relied on; worthy of dependence or reliance; trustworthy.

**Syn.** — To the use of this word, which is of recent introduction into the language, many take exception. It is, however, a useful synonym for *trustworthy*, and is sufficiently regular in its formation, as it follows the analogy of *laughable*, *available*, *indispensable*, &c.

**Re-lī'a-ble-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being reliable; trustworthiness.

**Re-lī'ançe**, *n.* **1.** Act of relying, or condition or quality of being reliant; repose of mind on what is deemed sufficient support or authority. **2.** Any thing on which to rely; ground of trust.

**Syn.** — Trust; dependence; confidence; faith.

**Rē'l'ie**, *n.* [Lat. *reliquiæ*, pl., from *relinquere*, to leave behind.] **1.** That which remains after loss or decay. **2.** A corpse; *specifically*, the body, or some part of the body, of deceased saints or martyrs. **3.** Hence, a memorial; any remembrancer.

**Rē'l'iet**, *n.* [Lat. *relicta*, *f.* of *relictus*, *p. p.* of *relinquere*, to leave behind.] A woman whose husband is dead; a widow.

**Re-liēf'**, *n.* [*Eng. relieve*, *q. v.*] **1.** Act of relieving, or state of being relieved; the removal of any evil, or of any thing oppressive or burdensome. **2.** Release from a post, or from the performance of duty. **3.** That which relieves or gives succor, aid, or comfort. **4.** (*Sculp. & Arch.*) Prominence of a figure above or beyond the ground or plane on which it is formed. **5.** (*Paint.*) The appearance of projection, which a figure exhibits to the eye at a distance.

**Syn.** — Alleviation; mitigation; aid; help; succor; assistance; remedy; redress; indemnification.

**Re-lī'er**, *n.* One who relies, or has full confidence.

**Re-liēv'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being relieved.

**Re-liēve'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RELIEVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RELIEVING.] [Lat. *relevare*, to lift up, to raise, to make light, to relieve, from *re*, again, and *levare*, to raise.] **1.** To cause to rise; hence, to cause to seem to rise; to set off by contrast. **2.** To raise or remove, as any thing which depresses, weighs down, or crushes; to render less burdensome or afflicting. **3.** To free from any burden, trial, evil, distress, or the like. **4.** To release from a post or station by substitution of others. **5.** To ease of any burden, wrong, or oppression by judicial or legislative interposition, by the removal of a grievance, by indemnification for losses, &c.

**Syn.** — To alleviate; assuage; succor; assist; aid; help; support; sustain; ease; mitigate; lighten; diminish; remove; free; remedy; redress; indemnify; right.

**Re-liēv'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, relieves.

**Re-līg'ion** (-līj'un), *n.* [Lat. *religio*, either from *relegere*, to gather or collect again, to go through or over again in reading, in speech, or in thought, *religens*, revering the gods, pious, religious; or from *religare*, to bind anew or back, to bind fast.] **1.** The recognition of God as an object of worship, love, and obedience. **2.** Any system of faith and worship.

**Syn.** — Piety; sanctity. — *Religion* is a high sense of moral obligation and spirit of reverence or worship which affect the heart of man with respect to the Deity. *Piety* first expressed the feelings of a child toward a parent, and was hence used for that filial sentiment of veneration and love which we owe to the Father of all. *Sanctity* denotes primarily that purity of heart and life which springs from habitual communion with God, and a sense of his continual presence.

**Re-līg'ion-ism** (-līj'un-), *n.* **1.** Practice of, or adherence to, religion. **2.** Affected or false religion.

**Re-līg'ion-ist** (-līj'un-), *n.* One earnestly or bigotedly devoted to a religion.

**Re-līg'ioūs** (-līj'us), *a.* **1.** Pertaining or relating to religion; concerned with religion. **2.** Possessing, acting according to, or agreeing with, religion. **3.** Scrupulously faithful or exact.

**Syn.** — Pious; godly; holy; devout; devotional; conscientious; strict; rigid; exact.

**Re-līg'ioūs-ly** (-līj'us-), *adv.* **1.** In a religious manner. **2.** According to the rites of religion; reverently. **3.** In accordance with religious principles or doctrines.

**Syn.** — Piously; devoutly; sacredly; exactly; strictly.

**Re-līn'quish** (-līnk'wish), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RELINQUISHED (-līnk'wisht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RELINQUISHING.] [Lat. *relinquere*, to leave behind, from *re*, again, back, and *linquere*, to leave.] **1.** To withdraw from; to leave behind. **2.** To give up; to renounce a claim to.

**Syn.** — To resign; leave; quit; forsake; abandon; desert; renounce; forbear; forego. See RESIGN.



**Re-lin'quish-er, n.** One who relinquishes.

**Re-lin'quish-ment, n.** The act of leaving or quitting; a forsaking; the renouncing a claim to.

**Rēl'i-quar-y, n.** [L. Lat. *reliquarium*, *reliquiare*, from *reliquia*. See RELIC and *infra*.] A small chest, box, or casket in which relics are kept.

**Rēl'ish, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* RELISHED (rēl'isht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RELISHING.] [O. Fr. *relécher*, to lick or taste anew, from *re*, again, and *lécher*, to lick, from O. H. Ger. *lecchôn*, A.-S. *liccian*, Eng. *lick*.] **1.** To taste or eat with pleasure; to like the flavor of; hence, to enjoy; to be pleased with or gratified by. **2.** To give a pleasing flavor to.

**Rēl'ish, v. i.** **1.** To have a pleasing taste; to give pleasure, gratification, or satisfaction. **2.** To have a flavor.

**Rēl'ish, n.** [See the verb.] **1.** A pleasing taste. **2.** Enjoyable quality; power of pleasing. **3.** Savor; quality; characteristic tinge. **4.** Inclination or taste for; fondness. **5.** The smallest perceptible quantity; tinge. **6.** That which is used to impart a flavor; *specifically*, something taken with food to render it more palatable.

**Syn.**—Taste; savor; flavor; appetite; zest; gusto; liking; delight.

**Rēl'ish-a-ble, a.** Having an agreeable taste; worthy of being relished.

**Rē-lūet', v. i.** [Lat. *reluctari*, *reluctatus*, from *re*, again, against, and *luctari*, to struggle.] To strive or struggle against any thing; to make resistance.

**Re-lūe'tançe, } n.** State or quality of being reluctant;  
**Re-lūe'tan-çy, }** aversion of mind.

**Syn.**—Aversion; repugnance; unwillingness; dislike. See AVERSION.

**Re-lūe'tant, a.** [Lat. *reluctans*, *p. pr.* of *reluctari*. See RELUCT.] **1.** Striving against; much opposed in heart. **2.** Proceeding from an unwilling mind; granted with reluctance.

**Syn.**—Averse; unwilling; loth; disinclined; backward; coy. See AVERSE.

**Re-lūe'tant-ly, adv.** In a reluctant manner; unwillingly.

**Re-lūme', v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* RELUMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RELUMING.] [Lat. *reluminare*, from *re*, again, and *luminare*, to light, from *lumen*, light.] To rekindle; to light again.

**Re-ly', v. i.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* RELIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RELYING.] [Prefix *re* and *lie*.] To rest with confidence, as the mind when satisfied of the veracity, integrity, or ability of persons, or of the certainty of facts.

**Syn.**—To trust; depend; confide; repose.

**Re-māin', v. i.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* REMAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REMAINING.] [Lat. *remanere*, from *re*, again, back, and *manere*, to stay, remain, Gr. *μείνειν*.] **1.** To stay behind while others withdraw or are removed; to be left as not included or comprised. **2.** To continue in a fixed place, an unchanged form or condition, an undiminished quantity.

**Syn.**—To continue; stay; wait; tarry; rest; sojourn; dwell; abide; last; endure.

**Re-māin', n.** **1.** That which is left; relic; remainder;—chiefly in the plural. **2.** *Specifically*, a dead body; a corpse;—only in the plural. **3.** The literary works of one who is dead.

**Re-māin'der, n.** **1.** Any thing that remains, or is left, after the separation and removal of a part. **2.** (*Law.*) A remnant of an estate in land, depending upon a particular prior estate, and limited to arise immediately on the determination of that estate.

**Syn.**—Balance; rest; residue; remnant; remains; leavings; relics.—We may speak of "the balance of an account;" but to use this word for remainder, as "the balance of the week," "the balance of the company," &c., is a gross vulgarism, to be avoided by every one who does not mean to "smell of the shop."

**Rē-māke', v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* REMADE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REMAKING.] To make anew.

**Re-mānd', v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* REMANDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REMANDING.] [Lat. *remandare*, from *re*, again, back, and *mandare*, to commit, order, send word.] To recommit or send back.

**Re-mārk', n.** [See *infra*.] **1.** Act of remarking or attentively noticing. **2.** The expression, in speech or writing, of something remarked or noticed; hence, a casual observation.

**Syn.**—Observation; note; comment; annotation.

**Re-mārk', v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* REMARKED (-mārk't/); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REMARKING.] [Fr. *remarquer*, from *re*,

again, and *marquer*, to mark. See MARK.] **1.** To take notice of. **2.** To express in words or writing, as observed or noticed; to call attention to.

**Syn.**—To observe; notice; heed; regard; note; say.—To observe is to keep or hold a thing distinctly before the mind. To remark is simply to mark or take note of whatever may come up. To notice implies still less continuity of attention. When we turn from these mental states to the expression of them in language, we find the same distinction. An observation is properly the result of somewhat prolonged thought; a remark is usually suggested by some passing occurrence; a notice is in most cases something cursory and short. This distinction is not, however, always observed as to remark and observe, which are often used interchangeably.

**Re-mārk', v. i.** To say or observe.

**Re-mārk'a-ble, a.** Worthy of or capable of being remarked or noticed.

**Syn.**—Observable; noticeable; extraordinary; unusual; rare; strange; wonderful; notable; distinguished; famous; eminent.

**Re-mārk'a-ble-ness, n.** State of being remarkable; observableness; worthiness of remark. [grec.]

**Re-mārk'a-bly, adv.** In a remarkable manner or degree.

**Re-mārk'er, n.** One who remarks; an observer.

**Re-mē'di-a-ble, a.** Capable of being remedied or cured.

**Re-mē'di-al, a.** Affording a remedy; intended for a remedy.

**Re-mēd'i-less, or Rēm'e-di-less (113), a.** **1.** Incapable of being restored, changed, or prevented. **2.** Not answering as a remedy; hence, ineffectual; powerless.

**Syn.**—Incurable; cureless; irremediable; irrecoverable; ir retrievable; irreparable; desperate.

**Rēm'e-dy, n.** [Lat. *remedium*, from *re*, again, and *mederi*, to heal, to cure.] **1.** That which cures a disease. **2.** That which counteracts an evil of any kind. **3.** (*Law.*) The legal means to recover a right, or to obtain redress for a wrong.

**Syn.**—Cure; restorative; counteraction; reparation; redress; relief; aid; help; assistance.

**Rēm'e-dy, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* REMEDIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REMEDYING.] To apply a remedy or cure to; to restore to soundness, health, integrity, and the like.

**Syn.**—To heal; redress; relieve; help; aid; counteract, &c.

**Re-mēm'ber, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* REMEMBERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REMEMBERING.] [Lat. *rememorare*, from *re*, again, and *memorare*, to bring to remembrance.] **1.** To bring to mind again; to recall. **2.** To keep in mind; to preserve fresh in the memory; to keep from being forgotten.

**Re-mēm'ber-er, n.** One who remembers.

**Re-mēm'brançe, n.** **1.** Act of remembering. **2.** State of being remembered, or held in mind; memory; recollection. **3.** That which serves to keep in or bring to mind; a memorial; a token; a memento; a souvenir. **4.** Power of remembering; time within which a fact can be remembered.

**Syn.**—Memory; recollection; reminiscence. See MEMORY.

**Re-mēm'bran-çer, n.** One who, or that which, serves to bring to or keep in mind; a memento; a memorial.

**Rēm'i-grāte, or Rē-mī'grāte, v. i.** [Lat. *remigrare*, *remigratum*, from *re*, again, back, and *migrare*, to remove, migrate.] To migrate again; to return.

**Rēm'i-grā'tion, or Rē-mī'grā'tion, n.** Migration to a former place.

**Re-mīnd', v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* REMINDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REMINDING.] To put in mind; to bring to the remembrance or to the notice or consideration of.

**Re-mīnd'er, n.** One who, or that which, reminds.

**Rēm'i-nīs'çençe, n.** [See *infra*.] **1.** State of being reminiscent, or inclined to call to mind. **2.** Power of recalling to mind. **3.** That which is remembered or recalled to mind.

**Syn.**—Memory; remembrance; recollection. See MEMORY.

**Rēm'i-nīs'çent, a.** [Lat. *reminiscens*, *p. pr.* of *reminisci*, to recall to mind, to recollect.] Capable of, or inclined to, call to mind.

**Re-mīse', v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* REMISED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REMISING.] [Lat. *remittere*, *remissum*, to send back, from *re*, back, and *mittere*, to send.] To release a claim to; to resign or surrender by deed.

**Re-mīss', a.** [Lat. *remissus*, *p. p.* of *remittere*, to send back, to relax. See *supra*.] **1.** Not energetic or exact in duty or business; not careful or prompt in fulfilling engagements. **2.** Lacking earnestness or activity; languid.

**Syn.**—Slack; dilatory; slothful; negligent; careless; neglectful; inattentive; heedless; thoughtless.



**Re-mīs'si-ble**, *a.* Capable of being remitted or forgiven.

**Re-mīs'sion** (-mīsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *remissio*, fr. *remittere*, *remissum*. See REMIT.] **1.** Act of remitting, surrendering, or giving up. **2.** Especially, discharge from that which is due; relinquishment of a claim, right, or obligation. **3.** (*Med.*) A temporary subsidence of the force or violence of a disease or of pain.

**Syn.**—Pardon; forgiveness; abatement; release; discharge.

**Re-mīss'ly**, *adv.* In a remiss or negligent manner.

**Re-mīss'ness**, *n.* State of being remiss; want of ardor or vigor; want of punctuality; slackness; negligence.

**Re-mīt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REMITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REMITTING.] [Lat. *remittre*, to send back, to slacken, relax. See REMISE.] **1.** To send back; to refer. **2.** To give up; to surrender; to resign. **3.** To relax in intensity. **4.** To forgive. **5.** To transmit to a distance, as money, bills, or the like.

**Syn.**—To relax; release; abate; relinquish; pardon; absolve.

**Re-mīt'**, *v. i.* To abate in force or in violence; to grow less intense; to become moderated.

**Re-mīt'ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of remitting. **2.** State of being remitted.

**Re-mīt'tal**, *n.* A remitting; a giving up; surrender.

**Re-mīt'tance**, *n.* **1.** (*Com.*) Act of transmitting money, bills, or the like, to a distant place. **2.** The sum or thing remitted. [as a disease.]

**Re-mīt'tent**, *a.* Having remissions from time to time.

**Re-mīt'ter**, *n.* **1.** One who remits or makes remittance. **2.** (*Law.*) The sending or placing back of a person to a title or right he had before.

**Re-mīt'tor**, *n.* (*Law.*) One who makes a remittance.

**Rēm'nant**, *n.* [O. Fr. *remanant*, *remainant*, *p. pr.* of *remanoir*, *remaindre*, fr. Lat. *remanere*. See REMAIN.] **1.** What remains after a part is removed, performed, &c. **2.** Hence, a small portion; a slight trace; a fragment.

**Syn.**—Residue; rest; remains; remainder.

**Rē-mōd'el**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REMODELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REMODELING.] To model or fashion anew.

**Rē-mōld'**, } *v. t.* To mold or shape anew; to make  
**Rē-mōuld'**, } over; to remodel.

**Re-mōn'strance**, *n.* **1.** Act of expostulation. **2.** The terms in which one remonstrates; earnest advice or reproof.

**Re-mōn'strant**, *a.* Inclined or tending to remonstrate; expostulatory.

**Re-mōn'strant**, *n.* One who remonstrates.

**Re-mōn'strāte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REMONSTRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REMONSTRATING.] [Low Lat. *remonstrare*, *remonstratum*, from Lat. *re*, again, back, and *monstrare*, to show.] To exhibit or present strong reasons against an act, measure, or any course of proceedings.

**Syn.**—To expostulate; reprove.—We *expostulate* when we unite argument and entreaty to dissuade some one from the course he has chosen. When we *remonstrate*, we go further, and *show* or *set forth*, in the strongest terms, the danger or the guilt of his pursuing it. We *remonstrate with* a person, and *against* the course he has adopted.

**Re-mōn'strā-tor**, *n.* One who remonstrates.

**Re-mōrse'**, *n.* [L. Lat. *remorsus*, from Lat. *remordere*, *remorsum*, to bite again or back, to torment, from *re*, again, back, and *ordere*, to bite, vex.] The keen or gnawing pain or anguish excited by a sense of guilt.

**Syn.**—Compunction; regret; anguish; compassion. See COMPUNCTION and REGRET.

**Re-mōrse'ful**, *a.* **1.** Full of remorse or compunction. **2.** Compassionate; feeling tenderly. [*Obs.*] **3.** Pitiable. [*Obs.*]

**Re-mōrse'less**, *a.* Without remorse or sensibility; cruel; insensible to distress.

**Syn.**—Unpitying; pitiless; relentless; unrelenting; implacable; merciless; unmerciful; savage.

**Re-mōrse'less-ly**, *adv.* Without remorse.

**Re-mōte'**, *a.* [*compar.* REMOTER; *superl.* REMOTEST.] [Lat. *remotus*, *p. p.* of *removere*, to remove. See REMOVE.] **1.** Removed to a distance; not near; far away;—said in respect to *time* or *place*. **2.** Hence, removed; not agreeing, according, or being related;—in various figurative uses.

**Syn.**—Far; foreign; alien; primary; abstracted; slight; inconsiderable.

**Re-mōte'ly**, *adv.* In a remote manner; at a distance in space, time, consanguinity, and the like.

**Re-mōte'ness**, *n.* State of being remote or distant in space, time, consanguinity, or the like; distance.

**Rē-mount'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REMOUNTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REMOUNTING.] To mount again.

**Rē-mount'**, *v. i.* To mount again; to re-ascend.

**Re-mōv'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The capacity of being removable from an office or station.

**Re-mōv'a-ble**, *a.* Admitting of being removed, as from an office or station, or from one place to another.

**Re-mōv'al**, *n.* **1.** Act of removing from a place, office, &c. **2.** Act of remedying or taking away. **3.** State of being removed; change of place. **4.** Act of putting an end to.

**Syn.**—Dismission; migration; displacing; departure; death.

**Re-mōve'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REMOVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REMOVING.] [Lat. *removere*, from *re*, again, back, and *movere*, to move.] **1.** To cause to change place; to move away from the position occupied. **2.** To cause to leave a person or thing; to cause to cease to be; hence, to banish. **3.** To carry from one court to another.

**Syn.**—To displace; dismiss; depose; set aside; banish; emigrate.

**Re-mōve'**, *v. i.* To change place in any manner, or to make a change in place.

**Re-mōve'**, *n.* **1.** Act of removing; removal. **2.** State of being removed. **3.** That which is removed, as a dish removed from table to make way for something else. **4.** Distance or space through which any thing is removed; interval. **5.** A step in any scale of gradation.

**Syn.**—Removal; departure; step; space; distance, &c.

**Re-mōv'er**, *n.* One who removes.

**Re-mū'ner-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being remunerated; fit or proper to be recompensed.

**Re-mū'ner-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REMUNERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REMUNERATING.] [Lat. *remunerare*, *remuneratum*, from *re*, again, back, and *munerare*, to give, present, from *munus*, *muneris*, a gift, present.] To pay an equivalent to for any service, loss, expense, or other sacrifice.

**Syn.**—To reward; recompense; compensate; satisfy; requite; repay; pay; re-imburse.

**Re-mū'ner-ā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of remunerating. **2.** That which is given to remunerate.

**Syn.**—Reward; recompense; compensation; repayment; satisfaction; requital.

**Re-mū'ner-a-tīve**, *a.* Intended or fitted to remunerate; yielding a proper remuneration.

**Re-mū'ner-a-to-ry**, *a.* Affording recompense.

**Rē'nal**, *a.* [Lat. *renalis*, from *renes*, the kidneys or reins.] Pertaining to the kidneys or reins.

**Rēn'ard**, *n.* [From H. Ger. *Reinhard*, O. H. Ger. *Raginhart*, *Reginhart*, *Reinhart*, i. e., strong in counsel, the name of the fox in a celebrated German epic poem.] A fox;—so called in fables or familiar tales, and in poetry.

**Re-nās'cence**, } *n.* The state of being renescent, or of  
**Re-nās'cen-çy**, } being produced again.

**Re-nās'cent**, *a.* [Lat. *renascens*, *p. pr.* of *renasci*, to be born again, from *re*, again, and *nasci*, to be born.] **1.** Springing or rising into being again; reproduced. **2.** Able or likely to be re-born, renewed, or reproduced; rejuvenated.

**Ren-cōn'tre**, } *n.* [Fr. *rencontre*, Eng. *re* and *encoun-*  
**Ren-coun'ter**, } *ter*, q. v.] **1.** A meeting of two persons or bodies. **2.** Hence, a meeting in opposition or contest; action or engagement. **3.** A sudden contest without premeditation, as between individuals or small parties.

**Syn.**—Combat; fight; conflict; collision; clash.

**Ren-coun'ter**, *v. i.* To meet an enemy unexpectedly; to come into collision; to skirmish.

**Rēnd**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RENT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RENDING.] [A.-S. *rendan*, *hrendan*, to cut, rend, Icel. *randi*, *ræna*, to spoil, destroy.] **1.** To separate into parts with force or sudden violence; to tear asunder. **2.** To part or tear off forcibly.

**Syn.**—To tear; burst; break; rupture; lacerate; fracture; crack; split.

**Rēn'd'er**, *n.* One who rends or tears.

**Rēn'd'er**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RENDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RENDERING.] [Low Lat. *rendere*, from Lat. *reddere*, with *n* inserted, from *re*, again, back, and *dare*, to give.] **1.** To return; to pay back; to restore. **2.** To inflict, as a retribution. **3.** To give on demand; to surrender. **4.** Hence, to furnish, to contribute. **5.** To make up; to state; to deliver. **6.** To cause to be, or to become. **7.**



To translate from one language into another; to interpret, or bring into full expression to others, the meaning, spirit, and full effect of. **8.** To boil down and clarify. **9.** To plaster roughly.

**Rěn'der-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being rendered.  
**Rěn'dez-vous** (rěn'de-vōō), *n.*; *pl.* [Rare.] RĚN'DEZVOUS-ĚS (rěn'de-vōōz-ěz). [Fr. *rendez vous*, render yourselves, repair to a place.] **1.** A place for meeting. **2.** Especially, the appointed place for troops, or for the ships of a fleet, to assemble. **3.** A meeting by appointment.

**Rěn'dez-vous** (rěn'de-vōō), *v. i.* [imp. & *p. p.* RENDEZVOUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RENDEZVOUSING.] To assemble or meet at a particular place, as troops, ships, and the like.

**Rěn'dez-vous** (rěn'de-vōō), *v. t.* To assemble or bring together at a certain place.

**Ren-dī'tion** (-dīsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of rendering, or returning; surrender, as of fugitives from justice, at the claim of a foreign government. **2.** Translation; rendering.

**Rěn'e-gāde**, } *n.* [Low Lat. *renegatus*, from *renegare*.  
**Rěn'e-gā'do**, } See *infra*.] One faithless to principle or party; especially, (a.) An apostate from a religious faith. (b.) One who deserts from a military or naval post; a deserter. (c.) A common vagabond.

**Re-new'** (re-nū'), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* RENEWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RENEWING.] **1.** To make over as good as new; to give new life to. **2.** To begin again. **3.** To repeat, either exactly or almost exactly. **4.** To furnish again. **5.** (*Theol.*) To make new spiritually; to implant holy affections in the heart.

**Syn.** — To renovate; transform; repair; rebuild; re-establish; confirm; revive; repeat.

**Re-new'** (re-nū'), *v. i.* To be made new; to grow or commence again.

**Re-new'a-ble** (-nū'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being renewed.

**Re-new'al** (re-nū'al), *n.* **1.** Act of renewing; act of forming anew. **2.** That which is renewed.

**Re-new'ed-ly** (-nū'-), *adv.* Again; once more. [*Amer.*]

**Re-new'er** (re-nū'er), *n.* One who renews.

**Rěn'i-fōrm**, *a.* [Lat. *renes*, the kidneys, and *forma*, form.] **1.** Having the form or shape of a kidney. **2.** (*Bot.*) Having the form of a section of a kidney.

**Re-nī'tence**, } *n.* State of being renitent, resistance;  
**Re-nī'ten-çy**, } reluctance.

**Re-nī'tent**, *a.* [Lat. *renitens*, *p. pr.* of *reniti*, to strive or struggle against, to resist.] **1.** Resisting pressure or the effect of it. **2.** Persistently opposed.

**Rěn'net**, *n.* [*A.-S.* *gerinnan*, to curdle or coagulate, fr. *rinnan*, *rennan*, to run.] The inner membrane of the fourth stomach of the calf, or an infusion or preparation of it, used for coagulating milk.

**Re-nounce'**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* RENOUNCED (re-nounst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RENOUNCING.] [Lat. *renunciare*, from *re*, again, back, and *nunciare*, to announce.] **1.** To declare against; to reject, as a title or claim. **2.** To cast off or reject, as a connection or possession; to give up.

**Syn.** — To cast off; disavow; disown; disclaim; deny; abjure; recant; abandon; forsake; quit; forego; resign; relinquish; give up; abdicate. — We *renounce* when we make it publicly known that we give up a thing finally and forever; as, to *renounce* one's claims; to *renounce* a profession; to *renounce* the world. We *abjure* when we renounce in the most solemn manner; as, to *abjure* one's faith, allegiance, &c. We *recant* when we openly and formally disavow some principle we had previously maintained, and adopt the contrary one.

**Re-nounce'ment**, *n.* Act of disclaiming; renunciation.

**Re-noun'çer**, *n.* One who renounces or disclaims.

**Rěn'o-vāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *renovare*, *renovatum*, from *re*, again, back, and *novare*, to make new, from *novus*, new.] To make over again; to render as good as new.

**Syn.** — To renew; regenerate; recreate; revive.

**Rěn'o-vā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of renovating; renewal. **2.** State of being renovated or renewed.

**Re-nown'**, *n.* [From *re*, again, and Lat. *nomen*, name.] The state of being much known and talked of; fame; celebrity.

**Re-nowned'**, *a.* Celebrated for great and heroic achievements, for distinguished qualities, or for grandeur.

**Syn.** — Famous; famed; distinguished; noted; eminent; celebrated; remarkable; wonderful. See FAMOUS.

**Re-nown'ed-ly**, *adv.* In a renowned manner.

**Rěnt**, *imp. & p. p.* of *rend*. See REND.

**Rěnt**, *n.* [From *rend*.] **1.** An opening made by rending; a break or breach made by force. **2.** A schism; a separation.

**Syn.** — Fissure; breach; disrapture; rupture; tear; dilaceration; break; fracture.

**Rěnt**, *n.* [From Lat. *reddita*, pl. of *redditum*, fr. *reddere*, to give back, to pay; *A.-S.* *rent*. See RENDER.] **1.** A certain periodical profit in money, provisions, chattels, or labor, issuing out of lands and tenements in retribution for the use. **2.** Capital invested in public funds, stocks, &c. [*French usage*.]

**Rěnt**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* RENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RENTING.] **1.** To grant the possession and enjoyment of; to lease. **2.** To take and hold by lease the possession of.

**Rěnt**, *v. i.* To be leased, or let for rent. [*sion of*.]

**Rěnt'a-ble**, *a.* Admitting of being rented.

**Rěnt'al**, *n.* [L. Lat. *rentale*, from *renta*.] A schedule or account of rents, with the names of the tenants, &c.; a rent-roll.

**Rěnt'er**, *n.* One who rents or leases an estate; more generally, the lessee or tenant who takes an estate or tenement on rent.

**Rěnt'er**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* RENTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RENTERING.] [From Lat. *re*, again, back, and *intrahere*, to draw into or along, from *in*, into, in, and *trahere*, to draw.] To sew together so that the seam is scarcely visible; to fine-draw.

**Rěnt'-rōll**, *n.* A list of rents; a rental.

**Re-nūn'ci-ā'tion** (-shī-ā'shun), *n.* [Lat. *renunciatio*. See RENOUNCE.] Act of renouncing.

**Syn.** — Renouncement; disownment; disavowal; disavowment; disclaimer; rejection; abjuration; recantation; denial; abandonment; relinquishment.

**Rě-ōr'gan-i-zā'tion**, *n.* The act of organizing anew.

**Rě-ōr'gan-ize**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* RE-ORGANIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RE-ORGANIZING.] To organize anew; to reduce again to an organized condition.

**Rěp**, *a.* [Prob. a corruption of *rib*.] Formed with a surface closely corded, or of a cord-like appearance.

**Rěp**, *n.* A kind of stuff having a surface appearing as if made of small cords.

**Rě-pāck'**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* REPACKED (re-pākt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPACKING.] To pack a second time.

**Re-pāir'** (4), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* REPAIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPAIRING.] [Lat. *reparare*, from *re*, again, back, and *parare*, to prepare.] **1.** To restore to a sound or good state after decay, injury, dilapidation, or partial destruction. **2.** To make amends for, as for an injury, by an equivalent; to indemnify for.

**Syn.** — To restore; recover; renew; amend; mend; retrieve; recruit.

**Re-pāir'**, *n.* Restoration to a sound or good state after decay, waste, injury, or partial destruction; reparation.

**Re-pāir'**, *v. i.* [Lat. *repatriare*, to return to one's country, to go home again, from *re*, back, and *patria*, native country.] To go; to betake one's self; to resort.

**Re-pāir'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being repaired.

**Re-pāir'er**, *n.* One who repairs, restores, or makes amends. [*repaired*.]

**Rěp'a-ra-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *reparabilis*.] Capable of being restored; retrievable; recoverable.

**Syn.** — Restorable; retrievable; recoverable.

**Rěp'a-rā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of repairing; restoration to soundness or a good state. **2.** State of being repaired.

**3.** That which is done or made in order to repair; indemnification for loss or damage.

**Syn.** — Restoration; repair; restitution; compensation; amends.

**Re-pār'a-tīve**, *a.* Tending to repair; restoring to a sound state; tending to amend defect, or make good.

**Re-pār'a-tīve**, *n.* That which restores to a good state; that which makes amends.

**Rěp'ar-tee'**, *n.* [Fr. *repartie*, from *repartir*, to reply, to depart again, to divide, from *re*, again, and *partir*, to part, depart.] A smart, ready, and witty reply.

**Syn.** — Retort; reply. See RETORT.

**Rěp'ar-tee'**, *v. i.* [imp. & *p. p.* REPARTTEED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPARTTEERING.] To make smart and witty replies.

**Rě-pāss'**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* REPASSED (re-pāst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPASSING.] To pass again; to pass or travel back; to pass a second time.

**Rě-pāss'**, *v. i.* To pass or go back; to move back.

**Re-pāst'**, *n.* [L. Lat. *repastus*, from Lat. *repascere*, to feed again, from *re*, again, and *pascere*, *pastum*, to pasture, feed.] **1.** Act of taking food. **2.** That which is taken as food or a meal; victuals.

**Re-pāy'**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* REPAID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPAYING.] **1.** To pay back. **2.** To make return or requital for. **3.** To pay anew, or a second time, as a debt.



**Syn.** — To refund; restore; return; recompense; compensate; remunerate; satisfy; re-imburse; reward; requite.

**Re-pāy'a-ble**, *a.* That is to be repaid or refunded.

**Re-pāy'ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of paying back; re-imbursement. **2.** The money or other thing repaid.

**Re-pēal'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPEALED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPEALING.] [Lat. *re* and *appellare*.] To recall, as a deed, will, law, or statute; to abrogate by authority.

**Syn.** — To abolish; revoke; rescind; recall; annul; abrogate; cancel; reverse. — We *revoke* what has been declared or established; properly speaking, a law is *repealed* only by a Legislature which has power to do so. An edict or power of attorney is *revoked*, statutes are *repealed*. We speak of the *revocation* of the Edict of Nantes, and of the agitation which was so long carried on for the *repeal* of the Irish Union.

**Re-pēal'**, *n.* Revocation; abrogation.

**Re-pēal'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being repealed.

**Syn.** — Revocable; abrogable; voidable; reversible.

**Re-pēal'a-ble-ness**, *n.* Capability of being repealed.

**Re-pēal'er**, *n.* One who repeals or seeks a repeal; *specifically*, an advocate for the repeal of the Articles of Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

**Re-pēat'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPEATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPEATING.] [Lat. *repetere*, from *re*, again, and *petere*, to fall upon, to attack.] **1.** To go over a second time; to do, try, make, attempt, or utter again. **2.** To do or say what one has already done or said.

**Syn.** — To reiterate; iterate; renew; recite; relate; rehearse; recapitulate. See REITERATE.

**Re-pēat'**, *n.* **1.** Act of repeating; repetition. **2.** That which is repeated. **3.** That which is to be repeated. **4.** (*Mus.*) A mark, or series of dots, placed before and after a passage to be repeated in performance.

**Re-pēat'ed-ly**, *adv.* Again and again; indefinitely.

**Re-pēat'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, repeats; *specifically*, (*a.*) One who recites or rehearses. (*b.*) A watch that strikes the hours at will at the touch of a spring. (*c.*) A fire-arm that may be discharged many times in quick succession.

**Re-pēl'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPELLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPELLING.] [Lat. *repellere*, from *re*, back, and *pellere*, to drive.] **1.** To drive back; to force to return. **2.** To encounter or assault with effectual resistance, as an encroachment.

**Syn.** — To repulse; resist; oppose; reject; refuse.

**Re-pēl'ence**, } *n.* Quality or capacity of repelling;  
**Re-pēl'en-çy**, } repulsion.

**Re-pēl'ent**, *a.* Driving back; able or tending to repel.

**Re-pēl'ent**, *n.* That which repels or scatters.

**Re-pēl'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, repels.

**Rē'pent**, *a.* [Lat. *repens*, *p. pr.* of *reperere*, to creep.] Creeping, as a plant.

**Re-pēnt'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPENTING.] [L. Lat. *repentere*, from Lat. *re*, again, and *penitere*, to make repent, from *pœna*, punishment, Gr. *πῶνής*.] **1.** To feel pain, sorrow, or regret, for what one has done or omitted to do. **2.** To change the mind or course of conduct on account of dissatisfaction with what has occurred.

**Re-pēnt'**, *v. t.* To feel pain on account of; to remember with sorrow.

**Re-pēnt'ançe**, *n.* Act of repenting, or state of being penitent; sorrow for what one has done or omitted to do; *especially*, contrition for sin.

**Syn.** — Contrition; regret; penitence; contriteness; compunction. See CONTRITION and REGRET.

**Re-pēnt'ant**, *a.* **1.** Inclined to repent; sorry for sin. **2.** Expressing or showing sorrow for sin.

**Re-pēnt'ant**, *n.* One who repents; a penitent.

**Re-pēnt'er**, *n.* One who repents.

**Rē-pēo'ple**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPEOPLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPEOPLING.] To people anew; to furnish again with inhabitants.

**Rē'per-eū'ssion** (-kūsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *repercussio*, from *repercutere*, *repercussum*, from *re*, again, back, and *percutere*, to strike through and through, from *per*, through, and *quaterere*, to shake, beat, strike.] Act of driving back; reverberation.

**Rē'per-eū'ss'ive**, *a.* **1.** Having the power of sending back; causing to reverberate. **2.** Driven back; reverberated.

**Rēp'er-to-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *repertorium*, from *reperire*, to find again, from *re*, again, and *parere*, to bring forth, procure.]

**1.** A place in which things are disposed in an orderly manner, so that they can be easily found. **2.** A treasury; a magazine.

**Rēp'e-tēnd'**, *n.* [Lat. *repetendus*, from *repetere*, to re-

peat, *q. v.*] (*Math.*) That part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually.

**Rēp'e-tī'tion** (-tīsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *repetitio*. See REPEAT.] **1.** Act of repeating. **2.** *Especially*, recital from memory.

**Syn.** — Tautology; iteration; rehearsal. See TAUTOLOGY.

**Rēp'e-tī'tion-al** } (-tīsh'un-), *a.* Containing repeti-  
**Rēp'e-tī'tion-a-ry** } tion. [*Rare.*]

**Rēp'e-tī'tious** (-tīsh'us), *a.* Repeating; containing repetition. [*Amer.*]

**Re-pīne'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPINING.] To continue pining; to indulge in envy or complaint; to murmur.

**Re-pīn'er**, *n.* One who repines, or murmurs.

**Re-plāce'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPLACED (re-plāst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPLACING.] **1.** To place again; to restore to a former place, position, condition, and the like. **2.** To refund; to repay. **3.** To supply or substitute an equivalent for. **4.** To supply the want of; to fulfill the end or office of.

**Re-plāce'ment**, *n.* The act of replacing.

**Rē-plānt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPLANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPLANTING.] To plant again.

**Rē'plant-ā'tion**, *n.* The act of planting again.

**Re-plēn'ish**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPLENISHED (-plēn'isht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPLENISHING.] [From Lat. *re*, again, and *plenus*, full.] To fill up again; hence, to fill completely.

**Re-plēn'ish-ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of replenishing, or state of being replenished. **2.** That which replenishes; supply.

**Re-plēte'**, *a.* [Lat. *repletus*, *p. p.* of *replere*, to fill again, to fill up, from *re*, again, and *plere*, to fill.] Filled again; completely filled; full.

**Re-plē'tion**, *n.* **1.** State of being replete; superabundant fullness. **2.** (*Med.*) Fullness of blood; plethora.

**Re-plē'tive**, *a.* Tending to replete; replenishing.

**Re-plēv'in**, *n.* [L. Lat. *replevina*. See REPLEVY.] **1.**

(*Law.*) A personal action which lies to recover possession of goods and chattels wrongfully taken or detained. **2.**

The writ by which goods and chattels are replevied.

**Re-plēv'y**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPLEVIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPLEVYING.] [L. Lat. *replevire*, *replegiare*. See PLEDGE.]

**1.** To take or get back, by a writ for that purpose, goods and chattels wrongfully taken or detained, upon giving security to try the right to them in a suit at law, and, if that should be determined against

the plaintiff, to return the property replevied. **2.** To

**Rēp'li-cant**, *n.* One who replies. [bail.]

**Rēp'li-cā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *replicatio*. See REPLY.] **1.** An answer; a reply. **2.** (*Law Pleadings.*) The reply of the plaintiff, in matters of fact, to the defendant's plea.

**Syn.** — Answer; response; rejoinder.

**Re-plī'er**, *n.* One who replies, or answers.

**Re-pl'y**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPLIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPLYING.] [Lat. *replicare*, to fold back, to make a

reply, from *re*, again, back, and *plicare*, to fold.] **1.** To make a return to in words or writing. **2.** (*uv.*) To answer a defendant's plea.

**Syn.** — To answer; respond; rejoinder.

**Re-pl'y'**, *v. t.* To return for an answer.

**Re-pl'y'**, *n.* That which is said or written in answer to what is said or written by another.

**Syn.** — Rejoinder; answer. — A *reply* is a distinct response to a formal question or attack; a *rejoinder* is a second reply (a reply to a reply) in a protracted discussion or controversy. The word *answer* is used in two senses, viz., (1.) in the most general sense of a mere response, as the *answer* to a question, or, (2.) in the sense of a decisive and satisfactory confutation of an adversary's argument, as when we say that was a *reply*, but was no *answer*.

**Rē-pōl'ish**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPOLISHED (-pōl'isht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPOLISHING.] To polish again.

**Re-pōrt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REPORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REPORTING.] [Lat. *reportare*, to bear or bring back, from *re*, again, back, and *portare*, to bear or bring.]

**1.** To bear or bring back, as an answer or an account of something. **2.** To give an account of: to circulate publicly. **3.** To give a formal or official account of. **4.** To make minutes of, as a speech, or the doings of a public body.

**Syn.** — To relate; narrate; tell; recite; describe; detail.

**Re-pōrt'**, *v. i.* **1.** To make a return or statement that is expected or desired. **2.** To furnish in writing an account of a speech, or the proceedings of a public assembly. **3.** To betake one's self as to a superior officer, and to be in readiness for orders or to do service.



**Re-pōrt'**, *n.* That which is reported; as, (a.) An account received; story; relation. (b.) Rumor; repute; reputation. (c.) Sound: noise. (d.) An official statement of facts, verbal or written. (e.) An account or statement of a judicial opinion or decision, or of a case argued and determined. (f.) A sketch, or fully written account, of a speech, or a public meeting.

**Syn.**—Account; relation; narration; detail; description; recital; narrative; story; rumor; hearsay.

**Re-pōrt'er**, *n.* One who reports; especially, (a.) One who makes statements of law proceedings and decisions, or of legislative debates. (b.) One who reports the proceedings of public meetings, &c., for the newspapers.

**Re-pōs'al**, *n.* Act of reposing or resting.

**Re-pōse'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPOSING.] [From Lat. *re*, again, and *pausare*, to pause; *reponere*, repositum, to replace, from *re*, again, back, and *ponere*, to place.] 1. To lay at rest; to cause to be calm or quiet; to compose. 2. To place in confidence.

**Syn.**—To rest; settle; recline; reposit; deposit; lodge.

**Re-pōse'**, *v. i.* 1. To lie; to rest. 2. To lie for rest or refreshment. 3. To rest in confidence.

**Syn.**—To recline; couch; sleep; settle; lodge; abide.

**Re-pōse'**, *n.* 1. A lying at rest; sleep. 2. Tranquillity; freedom from uneasiness. 3. (*Fine Arts.*) That harmony or moderation which affords rest for the eye.

**Syn.**—Rest; recumbency; reclination; ease; quiet; quietness; tranquillity; peace. See REST.

**Re-pōs'ed-ness**, *n.* State of being at rest.

**Re-pōs'it**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPOSITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPOSITING.] [Lat. *reponere*, repositum. See REPOSE.] To lay up, or lodge, as for safety or preservation.

**Rē'po-š'it'ion**, (-zīsh'un), *n.* Act of repositing.

**Re-pōs'i-to-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *repositorium*, *repositorium*. See REPOSE.] A place where things are or may be deposited for safety or preservation; a depository.

**Rē'pos-sēs's'** (-pos-sēs' or -poz-zēs'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPOSSESSED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPOSSESSING.] To possess again.

**Rē'pos-sēs's'ion** (-pos-sēs'h'un or -poz-zēs'h'un), *n.* Act of possessing again; state of possessing again.

**Rēp're-hēnd'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPREHENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPREHENDING.] [Lat. *reprehendere*, to check, to blame, from *re*, again, back, and *prehendere*, to lay hold of.] To accuse; to charge; to chide; to reprove.

**Rēp're-hēnd'er**, *n.* One who reprehends; one who blames or reproves.

**Rēp're-hēn'si-ble**, *a.* Worthy of reprehension or blame; culpable; censurable.

**Rēp're-hēn'si-ble-ness**, *n.* The quality of being reprehensible; blamableness; culpableness.

**Rēp're-hēn'si-bly**, *adv.* In a reprehensible manner.

**Rēp're-hēn'sion**, *n.* Reproof; censure; open blame.

**Rēp're-hēn'sive**, } *a.* Containing reproof.

**Rēp're-hēn'so-ry**, }

**Rēp'r -sēnt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPRESENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPRESENTING.] [Lat. *repræsentare*, from *re*, again, and *præsentare*, to place before, to present.] 1. To exhibit the counterpart or image of. 2. To delineate; to reproduce. 3. To act the part or character of; to personate. 4. To supply the place or perform the duties of. 5. To exhibit to another mind in language; to bring before the mind. 6. To serve as a sign or symbol of.

**Rēp're-sēnt'**, *v. t.* To present a second time, especially by a mental transcript or picture.

**Rēp're-sen-tā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of representing, describing, or showing. 2. That which represents; as, (a.) A picture, model, or other fac-simile. (b.) A dramatic performance. (c.) A description or statement. (d.) A body of representatives.

**Syn.**—Description; show; delineation; portraiture; likeness; resemblance; exhibition; sight.

**Rēp're-sēnt'a-tive**, *a.* 1. Fitted or qualified to represent. 2. Bearing the character or power of another.

**Rēp're-sēnt'a-tive**, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, represents, or exhibits the likeness of, another. 2. An agent, deputy, or substitute, who supplies the place of another, or others. 3. A member of the lower or popular house, in a State legislature, or in the national Congress. [*Amer.*]

**Rēp're-sēnt'er**, *n.* One who represents.

**Re-prēs's'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPRESSED (re-prēs't'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPRESSING.] [Lat. *reprimere*, repressum.] To press back or down effectually, or a second time; to crush down or out.

**Syn.**—To crush; overpower; subdue; suppress; quell; restrain; curb; check.

**Re-prēs's'er**, *n.* One who represses.

**Re-prēs's'ion** (-prēs'h'un), *n.* 1. Act of repressing. 2. That which represses; check; restraint.

**Re-prēs's'ive**, *a.* Having power or tending to repress.

**Re-priēve'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPRIEVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPRIEVING.] [Lat. *reprobare*, to reject, condemn, from *re*, again, back, and *probare*, to try, prove.] To try over again; to delay the punishment of.

**Re-priēve'**, *n.* 1. Temporary suspension of the execution of sentence, especially the sentence of death. 2. Interval of ease or relief; respite.

**Rēp'ri-mānd** (110), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPRIMANDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPRIMANDING.] [See *infra.*] 1. To reprove severely; to chide for a fault. 2. To reprove publicly and officially, in execution of a sentence.

**Syn.**—To reprove; reprehend; chide; rebuke; censure; blame. See ADMONISH.

**Rēp'ri-mānd**, *n.* [Lat. *reprimendus*, *reprimenda*, to be checked or suppressed, from *reprimere*, to check, repress, q. v.] Severe reproof for a fault; reprehension, private or public.

**Rē-prīnt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPRINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPRINTING.] To print again; to print a second or any new edition of.

**Rē-prīnt**, *n.* A second or a new impression or edition of any printed work; specifically, the publication in one country of a work previously published in another.

**Re-prīs'al**, *n.* [L. Lat. *reprensaliæ*, fr. Lat. *reprehendere*, *reprehensum*, from *re*, again, back, and *prehendere*, to lay hold of, to take. See *infra.*] 1. Act of reprising or retaking; especially, the act of taking from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnity. 2. That which is retaken, especially from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnity. 3. Act of retorting on an enemy by inflicting suffering or death on a prisoner taken from him, in retaliation for an act of inhumanity.

**Re-prīse'**, *n.* [Fr. *reprise*, from *reprendre*, *repris*, to take, to take again or back, to take back again; Lat. *reprehendere*. See *supra.*] *pl.* (*Law.*) Deductions and duties which are yearly paid out of a manor and lands.

**Re-prōach'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPROACHED (re-prōcht'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPROACHING.] [Fr. *reprocher*, as if from a Lat. *repropiare*, from *re*, again, against, back, and *prope*, near. Cf. APPROACH.] To censure with severity, and sometimes with contempt; to charge with a fault in severe language.

**Syn.**—To upbraid; censure; blame; rebuke; condemn; revile; vilify.

**Re-prōach'**, *n.* 1. An expression of blame or censure; censure mingled with contempt or derision. 2. An occasion of blame or censure. 3. An object of blame, censure, scorn, or derision.

**Syn.**—Disrepute; discredit; dishonor; scandal; opprobrium; invective; contumely; reviling; abuse; vilification; scurrility; insolence; insult; scorn; contempt; ignominy; shame; disgrace; infamy.

**Re-prōach'a-ble**, *a.* 1. Deserving reproach. 2. Opprobrious; scurrilous.

**Re-prōach'ful**, *a.* 1. Expressing reproach. 2. Occasioning or deserving reproach.

**Syn.**—Opprobrious; contumelious; abusive; offensive; sarcastic; insulting; contemptuous; scornful; insolent; scurrilous; disreputable; discreditable; dishonorable; shameful; disgraceful; scandalous; base; vile; infamous.

**Re-prōach'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a reproachful manner; opprobriously; disgracefully; contemptuously.

**Rēp'ro-bāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPROBATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPROBATING.] [Lat. *reprobare*, *reprobatum*. Cf. REPRIEVE.] 1. To disapprove with detestation or marks of extreme dislike. 2. To abandon to punishment without hope or pardon.

**Syn.**—To condemn; reprehend; censure; disown; abandon; reject.

**Rēp'ro-bate**, *a.* Abandoned to vice or punishment; morally abandoned and lost.

**Syn.**—Abandoned; vitiated; depraved; corrupt; wicked; profligate; base; vile; castaway. See ABANDONED.

**Rēp'ro-bate**, *n.* A person abandoned; one morally lost.

**Rēp'ro-bāte-ness**, *n.* State of being reprobate.

**Rēp'ro-bā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of reprobating. 2. State of being reprobated.

**Rē-pro-dūce'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REPRODUCED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REPRODUCING.] 1. To produce again; to bring to the memory or the imagination. 2. To renew the production of; to generate, as offspring.



**Rē'pro-dūe'tion**, *n.* Act or process of reproducing.  
**Rē'pro-dūe'tive**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or employed in,  
**Rē'pro-dūe'to-ry**, } reproduction.

**Re-prōof'**, *n.* [From *reprove*.] Expression of blame or censure; censure for a fault.

**Syn.**—Admonition; reprehension; chiding; reprimand; rebuke; censure; blame.

**Re-prōv'a-ble**, *a.* Worthy of reproof; deserving censure.

**Syn.**—Blamable; blameworthy; censurable; reprehensible; culpable; rebukable.

**Re-prōv'al**, *n.* The act of reproving, or that which is said in reproving; reproof.

**Re-prōve'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **REPROVED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **REPROVING**.] [Fr. *réprouver*, Lat. *reprobare*. See **REPRIEVE**] To chide as blameworthy to the face; to accuse as guilty.

**Syn.**—To reprehend; chide; rebuke; scold; blame; censure.—*Reprove*, *rebuke*, and *reprimand* all signify the expression of disapprobation. To *reprove* implies greater calmness and self-possession. To *rebuke* implies a more excited and personal feeling. A *reproof* may be administered long after the offense is committed, and is usually intended for the reformation of the offender; a *rebuke* is commonly given at the moment of the wrong, and is administered by way of punishment and condemnation. A *reprimand* proceeds from a person invested with authority, and is always a formal and official act.

**Re-prōv'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, reproves.

**Rēp'tile**, *a.* [Lat. *reptilis*, from *reperere*, *reptum*, to creep.]  
**1.** Creeping, moving on the belly, or by means of small, short legs. **2.** Groveling; low; vulgar.

**Rēp'tile**, *n.* **1.** An animal that crawls or moves on its belly, or by means of small, short legs. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A vertebrate animal, oviparous, like birds and fishes, cold-blooded, like fishes, and air-breathing, like birds. **3.** A groveling or very mean person.

**Rep-til'i-an**, *a.* Belonging to the reptiles.

**Re-pūb'lic**, *n.* [Lat. *respublica*, from *res*, a thing, an affair, and *publicus*, *publica*, public.] A state in which the sovereign power is exercised by representatives elected by the people; a commonwealth.

*Republic of letters*, the collective body of literary or learned men.

**Re-pūb'lic-an**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a republic. **2.** Consonant with the principles of a republic.

**Re-pūb'lic-an**, *n.* One who favors or prefers a republican form of government.

**Re-pūb'lic-an-ism**, *n.* **1.** A republican form or system of government. **2.** Attachment to a republican form of government.

**Re-pūb'lic-an-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **REPUBLICANIZED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **REPUBLICANIZING**.] To convert to republican principles.

**Rē-pūb'lic-ē-ā'tion**, *n.* A second publication, or a new publication of something before published; *specifically*, the publication in one country of a work first issued in another; a reprint.

**Rē-pūb'lish**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **REPUBLISHED** (*re-pūb'lish't*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **REPUBLISHING**.] To publish anew; often specifically applied to the publication in one country of a work first published in another.

**Re-pū'di-a-ble**, *a.* Admitting of repudiation; fit or proper to be put away.

**Re-pū'di-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **REPUDIATED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **REPUDIATING**.] [Lat. *repudiare*, *repudiatum*, from *re*, again, and *pu-dere*, to be ashamed.] **1.** To cast off and disavow. **2.** To put away; to divorce. **3.** To refuse any longer to acknowledge or to pay.

**Syn.**—To renounce; disavow; reject; disclaim.

**Re-pū'di-ā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of repudiating or disclaiming. **2.** State of being repudiated.

**Re-pū'di-ā'tor**, *n.* One who repudiates.

**Re-pūg'nan-çe**, } *n.* Act of opposing, or state of being  
**Re-pūg'nan-çy**, } repugnant; opposition or contra-  
riety, as of mind, passions, principles, &c.

**Syn.**—Aversion; reluctance; unwillingness; dislike; antipathy; hatred; hostility; irreconcilableness; contrariety; inconsistency. See **AVERSION**.

**Re-pūg'nant**, *a.* [Lat. *repugnans*, *p. pr.* of *repugnare*, from *re*, again, against, and *pugnare*, to fight.] Opposite; contrary; hostile; inconsistent; and also distasteful in a high degree; offensive.

**Syn.**—Opposed; adverse; irreconcilable; inimical.

**Re-pūg'nant-ly**, *adv.* In a repugnant manner.

**Re-pūlse'**, *n.* [Lat. *repulsa*, from *repellere*, *repulsum*.]  
**1.** Condition of being repelled or driven back. **2.** Act of repelling or driving back. **3.** Refusal; denial.

**Re-pūlse'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **REPULSED** (*re-pūlst'*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **REPULSING**.] [Lat. *repellere*, *repulsum*, from *re*, again, back, and *pellere*, to drive.] To repel; to beat or drive back. [repulsed.]

**Re-pūl'sion**, *n.* Act of repulsing, or state of being repulsed.

**Re-pūl'sive**, *a.* **1.** Inclined, serving, or able to repel; repelling. **2.** Cold; reserved; forbidding.

**Rē-pūr'chase**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **REPURCHASED** (*108*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **REPURCHASING**.] To buy again; to buy back.

**Rēp'u-ta-ble**, *a.* Worthy of repute or distinction; held in esteem.

**Syn.**—Respectable; creditable; honorable; estimable.

**Rēp'u-ta-bly**, *adv.* In a reputable manner.  
**Rēp'u-tā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Condition in which one is reputed to be; estimation in which one is held. **2.** Public esteem; general credit; good name.

**Syn.**—Credit; repute; regard; estimation; esteem; honor; fame.

**Re-pūte'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **REPUTED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **REPUTING**.] [Lat. *reputare*, to count over, to think over, from *re*, again, and *putare*, to count, to think.] **1.** To account; to hold; to reckon. **2.** To attribute.

**Re-pūte'**, *n.* **1.** Character attributed; established opinion; estimate. **2.** Good character; reputation.

**Re-pū't-ed-ly**, *adv.* In common opinion or estimation; by repute.

**Re-quest'**, *n.* [L. Lat. *requesta*, for *requisita*, from Lat. *requirere*, *requisitum*, to seek again, to ask for.] **1.** Act of asking for any thing desired; earnest desire or demand; hence, solicitation. **2.** That which is asked for or requested. **3.** A state of being desired or held in such estimation as to be sought after or pursued.

**Syn.**—Asking; petition; prayer; supplication; entreaty; suit.

**Re-quest'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **REQUESTED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **REQUESTING**.] To ask for earnestly; to express desire for.

**Syn.**—To desire; beg; ask; solicit; entreat; beseech. See **DESIRE**.

**Re-quest'er**, *n.* One who requests; a petitioner.

**Rē'qui-em**, *n.* [Accusative of *requies*, rest, the first words of the prayer being "*Requiem æternam dona eis, Domine*," give eternal rest to them, O Lord.] **1.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A hymn or mass sung for the dead, for the rest of his soul. **2.** A grand musical composition, performed in honor of some deceased person.

**Re-quir'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being required.

**Re-quire'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **REQUIRED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **REQUIRING**.] [Lat. *requirere*, from *re*, again, back, and *quærere*, to seek.] **1.** To insist upon having; to claim as by right and authority. **2.** To make necessary; to claim as indispensable.

**Syn.**—To claim; exact; enjoin; prescribe; direct; order; demand; need.

**Re-quire'ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of requiring; demand; requisition. **2.** That which is required; an essential

**Re-quir'er**, *n.* One who requires. [condition  
**Rē'qu'i-šite** (*rēk'wī-zīt*), *a.* [Lat. *requisitus*, *p. p.* of *requirere*. See **REQUIRE**.] Required by the nature of things, or by circumstances.

**Syn.**—Necessary; needful; indispensable; essential.

**Rē'qu'i-šite**, *n.* That which is necessary; something indispensable.

**Rē'qu'i-šite-ness**, *n.* The state of being requisite or necessary; necessity.

**Rē'qu'i-šit'ion** (*-zīsh'un*), *n.* **1.** Act of requiring. **2.** Application made as of right; demand. **3.** A written call or invitation. [*Eng.*] **4.** A formal demand made by one state or government upon another for the surrender of a fugitive from justice. **5.** That which is required by authority; *especially*, a quota of supplies or necessities.

**Re-quit'al**, *n.* That which requites or repays; return for any office, good or bad.

**Syn.**—Compensation; recompense; remuneration; reward; satisfaction; payment; retribution; retaliation; punishment.

**Re-quite'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **REQUITED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **REQUITING**.] [Prefix *re* and *quit*, *q. v.*] To repay; to return an equivalent in good, or evil for evil.

**Syn.**—To repay; reward; pay; compensate; remunerate; satisfy; recompense; retaliate; punish.

**Re-quit'er**, *n.* One who requites.

**Rēre'ward**, *n.* The rearward.

**Rē-sail'**, *v. t. or i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **RESAILED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **RESAILING**.] To sail back.



**Rē-sāle'**, *n.* A sale at second hand; a second sale.

**Re-scīnd'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESCINDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESCINDING.] [Lat. *rescindere*, from *re*, again, back, and *scindere*, to cut, split.] 1. To cut off, to abrogate. 2. Specifically, to vacate, as an act, by the enacting authority or by superior authority.

**Syn.**—To revoke; repeal; annul; recall; reverse; vacate; void.

**Re-scis'sion** (-sīzh'un), *n.* [Lat. *rescissio*, from *rescindere*. See *supra*.] Act of rescinding, abrogating, annulling, or vacating.

**Re-scis'so-ry**, *a.* Tending to rescind; having power to cut off or to abrogate.

**Rē'script**, *n.* [Lat. *rescriptum*, *rescribere*, from *re*, again, back, and *scribere*, to write.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) The answer of an emperor, when consulted by particular persons on some difficult question; hence, an edict or decree.

**Re-serip'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *rescriptio*. See *supra*.] A writing back; the answering of a letter.

**Rēs'eū-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being rescued.

**Rēs'eūe**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESCUED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESCUING.] [From Lat. *re*, again, back, and *excutere*, to shake or drive out, from *ex*, out, and *quatere*, to shake.] To free or deliver from any confinement, violence, danger, or evil.

**Syn.**—To retake; recapture; free; deliver; liberate; save.

**Rēs'eūe**, *n.* Act of rescuing; deliverance from restraint, violence, or danger.

**Rēs'eū-er**, *n.* One who rescues or retakes.

**Re-sēarch'** (114), *n.* Diligent inquiry or examination in seeking facts or principles.

**Syn.**—Investigation; examination; inquiry; scrutiny.

**Re-sēarch'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESEARCHED (108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESEARCHING.] 1. To search or examine with continued care; to seek diligently. 2. To search again; to examine anew.

**Rē-sēat'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESEATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESEATING.] To seat or set again.

**Rē-sēize'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESEIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESEIZING.] 1. To seize again, or a second time. 2. (*Law.*) To take possession of, as lands and tenements which have been disseized.

**Rē-sēiz'ūre**, *n.* A second seizure; act of seizing again.

**Rē-sēll'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESOLD; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESELLING.] To sell again; to sell what has been bought or sold.

**Re-sēm'blance** (-zēm'-), *n.* [See RESEMBLE.] 1. State of resembling or being like. 2. That which resembles, or is similar.

**Syn.**—Likeness; similarity; similitude; semblance; representation; image.

**Re-sēm'ble**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESEMBLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESEMBLING.] [Fr. *ressembler*, from *re* and *sembler*, to seem, to resemble, from Lat. *simulare*, *simulare*, to imitate.] 1. To be like to;—said of one thing as compared with another; to be alike or similar to;—said of two or more objects with respect to one another. 2. To liken; to compare.

**Re-sēnt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESENTING.] [From Lat. *re*, again, and *sentire*, to feel.] To take ill; to consider as an injury or affront; to be in some degree provoked at.

**Re-sēnt'er**, *n.* One who resents.

**Re-sēnt'ful**, *n.* Inclined to resent; easily provoked.

**Re-sēnt'ment**, *n.* 1. Act of resenting. 2. Displeasure; indignation; irritation.

**Syn.**—Anger.—*Resentment*, etymologically, is that *re-sentiment* or reaction of mind which we instinctively feel when we think ourselves wronged. Pride and selfishness are apt to aggravate this feeling until it changes into a criminal animosity, and this is now the more common signification of the term. Being founded in a sense of injury, this feeling is hard to be removed, and hence the expressions *bitter* or *implacable* resentment.

**Rēs'er-vā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *reservatio*. See RESERVE.] 1. Act of reserving, or keeping back. 2. Something withheld. 3. A tract of the public land reserved for some special use, as for schools. [*Amer.*] 4. (*Law.*) (*a.*) A clause in an instrument by which some new thing is reserved out of the thing granted, and not *in esse* before. (*b.*) A proviso.

**Re-sērv'a-to-ry**, *n.* A place in which things are reserved or kept.

**Re-sērv'e'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESERVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESERVING.] [Lat. *reservare*, from *re*, again, and *servare*, to keep.] To keep in store for future or other use; to withhold from present use for another purpose.

**Syn.** To keep; retain; withhold.

**Re-sērv'e'**, *n.* 1. Act of reserving or keeping back. 2. That which is reserved. 3. Restraint of freedom in words or actions. 4. A tract of land reserved or set apart for a particular purpose. 5. (*Mil.*) A body of troops kept for an exigency.

*In reserve*, in keeping for other or future use; in store.

**Syn.** Reservation; retention; limitation; backwardness; reservedness; coldness; shyness; coyness; modesty.

**Re-sērv'ed'**, *p. a.* Restrained from freedom in words or actions; not free or frank.

**Syn.**—Restrained; cautious; backward; cold; shy; coy; modest.

**Re-sērv'ed-ly**, *adv.* With reserve; cautiously.

**Re-sērv'ed-ness**, *n.* The state of being reserved; want of frankness, openness, or freedom.

**Re-sērv'er**, *n.* One who reserves.

**Rēs'er-voir'** (rēz'er-vwōr'), *n.* [See RESERVE.] A place where water is collected and kept for use when wanted; a cistern; a basin.

**Rē-sēt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESET; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESETTING.] 1. (*Print.*) To set over again, as a page of matter. 2. To furnish with a new setting, border, or adornment.

**Rē-sēt'tle**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESETTLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESETTLING.] 1. To settle again. 2. To install again as a minister of the gospel.

**Rē-sēt'tle**, *v. i.* To settle in the gospel ministry a second time; to be installed again.

**Rē-sēt'tle-ment**, *n.* 1. Act of settling or composing again. 2. State of settling or subsiding again. 3. A second settlement in the gospel ministry.

**Re-sīde'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESIDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESIDING.] [Lat. *residēre*, from *re*, again, back, and *sedere*, to sit.] 1. To dwell permanently or for a length of time; to have one's dwelling or home. 2. To have a seat or fixed position; to lie or be as an attribute or element.

**Syn.**—To dwell; inhabit; sojourn; abide; remain; live; domiciliate; domicile.

**Rēs'i-dence**, *n.* 1. Act of residing, abiding, or dwelling in a place for some continuance of time. 2. The place where one resides.

**Syn.**—Domiciliation; inhabitaney; sojourn; stay; abode; home; dwelling; habitation; domicile; mansion.

**Rēs'i-dent**, *a.* Dwelling or having an abode in a place for a continued length of time; fixed; residing.

**Rēs'i-dent**, *n.* 1. One who resides or dwells in a place for some time. 2. A public minister who resides at a

**Rēs'i-dent-er**, *n.* A resident. [foreign court.]

**Rēs'i-dēn'tia-ry** (-dēn'sha-), *a.* Having residence.

**Rēs'i-dēn'tia-ry** (-dēn'sha-), *n.* 1. One who is resident. 2. An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence.

**Syn.**—Inhabitant; inhabiter; dweller; sojourner.

**Re-sīd'er**, *n.* One who resides in a particular place.

**Re-sīd'u-al**, *a.* Remaining after a part is taken.

**Re-sīd'u-a-ry**, *a.* [See *infra*.] Pertaining to the residue, or part remaining.

*Residuary legatee*, the person to whom the residue of personal estate is bequeathed.

**Rēs'i-dūe**, *n.* [Lat. *residuum*, fr. *residuus*, that is left behind, remaining, fr. *residere*, to remain behind.] 1. That which remains after a part is taken. 2. Balance or remainder of a debt or account.

**Syn.**—Rest; remainder; remnant; balance; residuum.

**Re-sīd'u-ūm**, *n.* [Lat. See *supra*.] That which is left after any process of separation or purification; residue.

**Re-sīgn'** (re-zīn'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESIGNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESIGNING.] [Lat. *resignare*, from *re*, again, back, and *signare*, to sign.] 1. To return by a formal act; to yield to another; hence, to yield; to give up. 2. To withdraw, as a claim.

**Syn.**—To abdicate; surrender; submit; leave; relinquish; forego; quit; forsake; abandon; renounce.—To *resign* is to give up, as if breaking a seal and yielding all it had secured; hence, it marks a formal and deliberate surrender. To *relinquish* is less formal, but always implies that the thing given up has been long an object of pursuit, and, usually, that it has been prized and desired. We *resign* what we once held or considered as our own, as an office, employment, &c. We speak of *relinquishing* a claim, of *relinquishing* some advantage we had sought or enjoyed, of *relinquishing* a subject we had been discussing, of *relinquishing* some right or privilege, &c. See ABDICATE.

**Rēs'ig-na'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of resigning or giving up, as a claim, possession, wish, or the like. 2. State of being resigned or submissive.

**Syn.**—Patience; surrender; relinquishment; forsaking; abandonment; abdication; renunciation; submission; acquiescence; endurance. See PATIENCE.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ë, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, all, what; ère, veil, tērm; pique, fīrm; sōn, ôr, do, wōlf,



**Re-signed'** (-zīnd'), *p. a.* Submissive; not disposed to murmur.

**Re-sign'er** (re-zīn'er), *n.* One who resigns.

**Re-sil'i-ençe**, } *n.* Act of springing back, or of re-  
**Re-sil'i-en-çy**, } bounding.

**Re-sil'i-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *resiliens*, *p. pr.* of *resilire*, to leap or spring back, fr. *re*, again, back, and *salire*, to leap, spring.] Inclined to leap or spring back; rebounding.

**Rēs'i-lī'tion** (rēs'ī-līsh'un), *n.* Act of springing back; resilience.

**Rēs'in**, *n.* [Lat. *resina*, prob. allied to Gr. *ῥητίνα*, from *ῥέειν*, to flow.] A solid, inflammable substance, of vegetable origin, a non-conductor of electricity, and insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in essential oils.

**Rēs'in-īf'er-oīs**, *a.* [Lat. *resina*, resin, and *ferre*, to bear.] Yielding resin.

**Rēs'in-oūs**, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of resin, or resembling it; pertaining to, or obtained from, resin.

*Resinous electricity*, electricity which is excited by rubbing bodies of the resinous kind; — called also *negative electricity*.

**Re-sist'** (re-zīst'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESISTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESISTING.] [Lat. *resistere*, from Lat. *re*, again, and *sistere*, to stand.] 1. To stand against. 2. To strive against; to act in opposition to. 3. To counteract as a force by inertia or reaction.

**Syn.** — To withstand; oppose; hinder; check; thwart; baffle; disappoint.

**Re-sist'ance**, *n.* 1. Act of resisting. 2. Quality of not yielding to force or external impression.

**Syn.** — Opposition; rebuff; hindrance; check.

**Re-sist'ant**, *n.* One who, or that which, resists.

**Re-sist'er**, *n.* One who opposes or withstands.

**Re-sist'i-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being resistible.

**Re-sist'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being resisted or of resisting.

**Re-sist'less**, *a.* Incapable of being resisted; irresistible.

**Rēs'o-lu-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *resolubilis*. See RESOLVE.] Admitting of being resolved or melted.

**Rēs'o-lūte** (30), *a.* [See RESOLVE. The Latin *resolutus* has a different signification, for it means *relaxed*, *enervated*, *effeminate*.] Having a decided purpose; hence, constant in pursuing a purpose.

**Syn.** — Determined; decided; fixed; steadfast; steady; constant; persevering; firm; bold; unshaken.

**Rēs'o-lūte-ly**, *adv.* In a resolute manner; with fixed purpose; firmly; steadily; boldly.

**Rēs'o-lūte-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being resolute; fixed purpose; firm determination; unshaken firmness.

**Rēs'o-lū'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *resolutio*. See RESOLVE.] 1. Act, operation, or process of resolving; as, (*a.*) Act of separating a compound into its elements or parts. (*b.*) The act of analyzing a complex notion, or solving a vexed question, or difficult problem. 2. State of being resolved, made clear, or determined. 3. That which is resolved or determined; especially, the decision of a court, or the vote of an assembly. 4. (*Math.*) Act or process of solving; solution.

**Syn.** — Decision; analysis; separation; disentanglement; dissolution; resolvedness; resoluteness; firmness; constancy; perseverance; steadfastness; fortitude; boldness; purpose; resolve. See DECISION.

**Re-solv'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being resolved.

**Re-solve'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESOLVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESOLVING.] [Lat. *resolvere*, *resolutum*, fr. *re*, again, and *solvere*, to loosen, dissolve.] 1. To separate the component parts of; hence, sometimes, to melt. 2. To dissolve and reduce to a different form. 3. To reduce to simple or intelligible notions; to make clear or certain; to free from doubt. 4. To cause to perceive or understand. 5. To form or constitute by resolution, vote, or determination. 6. (*Math.*) To solve, as a problem; to find the answer to, or the result of. 7. (*Med.*) To disperse or scatter.

**Syn.** — To solve; analyze; explain; unravel; disentangle.

**Re-solve'**, *v. i.* 1. To be separated into its component parts, or distinct principles. 2. To melt; to dissolve. 3. To form a resolution or purpose.

**Syn.** — To determine; decide; conclude; purpose.

**Re-solve'**, *n.* 1. Act of resolving or making clear. 2. That which has been resolved on or determined; decisive conclusion; also, legal or official determination; legislative act or declaration.

**Re-solv'ed-ness**, *n.* Fixedness of purpose; firmness.

**Re-solv'ent**, *n.* 1. That which has the power of re-

solving, or causing solution. 2. (*Med.*) That which has power to disperse inflammation.

**Re-solv'er**, *n.* One who resolves, or forms a firm purpose.

**Rēs'o-nance**, *n.* State of being resonant; act of resounding.

**Rēs'o-nant**, *a.* [Lat. *resonans*, *p. pr.* of *resonare*, to resound, *q. v.*] Able to return sound; engaged in resounding; echoing back.

**Re-sôrb'ent**, *a.* [Lat. *resorbens*, *p. pr.* of *resorbere*, from *re*, again, and *sorbere*, to suck or drink in.] Swallowing up.

**Re-sôrt'** (re-zôrt'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESORTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESORTING.] [Fr. *ressortir*, to go or come out again.] 1. To go; to repair; to betake one's self. 2. To have recourse.

**Re-sôrt'**, *n.* 1. Act of going to, or making application; a betaking one's self. 2. A place to which one betakes himself habitually; a haunt.

**Re-sôrt'er**, *n.* One who resorts or frequents.

**Re-sound'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESOUNDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESOUNDING.] [Lat. *resonare*, from *re*, again, back, and *sonare*, to sound.] 1. To sound again, or repeatedly. 2. To praise or celebrate with the voice or the sound of instruments; to spread the fame of.

**Syn.** — To echo; re-echo; reverberate; sound.

**Re-sound'**, *v. i.* 1. To sound loudly. 2. To be filled with sound; to ring. 3. To be echoed. 4. To echo or reverberate.

**Rē-sound'**, *v. t.* To sound again.

**Re-sôurçe'** (114), *n.* [Fr. *ressource*, from O. Fr. *ressourdre*, to spring forth or up again, from *re*, again, and *sourdre*, to spring forth. See SOURCE.] 1. That from which any thing springs forth; hence, that to which one resorts, or on which one depends for supply or support. 2. *pl.* Pecuniary means; funds; money, or any property that can be converted into supplies; available means or capabilities of any kind.

**Syn.** — Expedient; resort; means; contrivance; device.

**Re-spēct'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESPECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESPECTING.] [Lat. *respectare*, intens. form of *respicere*, *respectum*, to look back, to respect, from *re*, again, back, and *specere*, *spicere*, to look, to view.] 1. To look back upon; to notice with special attention; to regard as worthy of particular notice. 2. To relate to.

**Syn.** — To regard; esteem; honor; revere; venerate.

**Re-spēct'**, *n.* 1. Act of respecting, or noticing with attention. 2. Act of holding in high estimation. 3. *pl.* An expression of respect or deference. 4. That which respects or pertains to any person or thing. 5. Relation; reference.

*In respect of*, in comparison with; in reference to.

**Syn.** — Deference; attention; regard; consideration; estimation. — The phrases *in respect to* and *in regard to* may, in most or all cases, be interchanged for the sake of variety. Some have endeavored to introduce the expression "in that regard," corresponding to "in that respect;" but this has not been sanctioned by general usage. See DEFERENCE.

**Re-spēct'a-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* The state or quality of being respectable; the state or quality which deserves or commands respect.

**Re-spēct'a-ble**, *a.* 1. Worthy of respect; fitted to awaken esteem; deserving regard. 2. Moderate in degree of excellence or in number, but not despicable.

**Re-spēct'a-ble-ness**, *n.* Respectability.

**Re-spēct'a-bly**, *adv.* In a respectable manner; in a manner to merit respect.

**Re-spēct'er**, *n.* One who respects.

**Re-spēct'ful**, *a.* Marked or characterized by respect.

**Re-spēct'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a respectful manner; in a manner comporting with due estimation.

**Re-spēct'ful-ness**, *n.* The quality of being respectful.

**Re-spēct'ing**, *p. pr.*, but commonly called a *preposition*. Having regard or relation to; regarding; concerning.

**Re-spēct'ive**, *a.* [Fr. *respectif*, *l. Lat.* *respectivus*. See RESPECT.] 1. Noticing with attention; hence, careful; wary; considerate. 2. Looking toward; having reference to; relative, not absolute. 3. Relating to particular persons or things, each to each; particular; own. 4. Fitted to awaken respect. [*Obs.*] 5. Rendering respect; respectful. [*Obs.*]

**Re-spēct'ive-ly**, *adv.* 1. As relating to each; particularly; as each belongs to each. 2. Relatively; not absolutely. [*Obs.*] 3. Partially; with respect to private views. [*Obs.*] 4. With respect. [*Obs.*]

**Rē-spēll'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RESPELLED, or RESPELT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RESPELLING.] To spell again.

**food**, **foot**; **ûrn**, **rudē**, **pull**; **çell**, **çhaise**, **eall**, **eeho**; **ġem**, **ġet**; **aꝝ**; **exist**; **linger**, **link**; **this**.



**Re-spīr'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being breathed; fit for respiration.

**Rēs'pi-rā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *respiratio*. See RESPIRE.] The act of breathing, or drawing breath.

**Rēs'pi-rā'tor**, *n.* An instrument covering the mouth through which persons of weak lungs can breathe without injury.

**Re-spīr'a-to-ry**, *a.* Serving for respiration; pertaining to respiration.

**Re-spīre'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESPIRED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESPIRING.] [From Lat. *respirare*, from *re*, again, and *spirare*, to breathe.] **1.** To take breath again; hence, to take rest or refreshment. **2.** To breathe; to inhale air with the lungs.

**Re-spīre'**, *v. t.* To breathe in and out; to inspire and expire, as air; to breathe.

**Rēs'pīte**, *n.* [From Lat. *respectus*, respect, regard, delay, the deferring of a day.] **1.** A postponement or delay. **2.** Temporary intermission of labor, or of any process or operation.

**Syn.**—Pause; interval; stop; cessation; delay; stay; relieve.

**Rēs'pīte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESPITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESPITING.] To give or grant a respite to.

**Re-splēn'dence**, } *n.* State of being resplendent;  
**Re-splēn'den-ey**, } vivid brightness; splendor.

**Re-splēn'dent**, *a.* [Lat. *resplendens, resplendentis*, *p. pr. of resplendere*, to shine brightly; from *re*, again, back, and *splendere*, to shine.] Shining with brilliant luster; very bright.

**Re-splēn'dent-ly**, *adv.* With great brightness.

**Re-spōnd'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESPONDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESPONDING.] [Lat. *respondere, responsum*, from *re*, again, back, and *spondere*, to promise.] **1.** To answer; to reply. **2.** To correspond; to suit. **3.** To render satisfaction; to make payment.

**Re-spōnd'ent**, *a.* Disposed or expected to respond; answering.

**Re-spōnd'ent**, *n.* One who responds; as, (*a.*) (*Law.*) One who answers in certain suits or proceedings. (*b.*) One who maintains a thesis in reply.

**Re-spōnse'**, *n.* **1.** Act of responding. **2.** An answer or reply.

**Re-spōn'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** State of being responsible, accountable, or answerable. **2.** That for which any one is responsible or accountable. **3.** Ability to answer in payment.

**Re-spōn'si-ble**, *a.* **1.** Liable to respond; likely to be called upon to answer. **2.** Able to respond.

**Syn.**—Accountable; answerable; amenable.

**Re-spōn'si-ble-ness**, *n.* State of being responsible; responsibility.

**Re-spōn'si-ve**, *a.* **1.** Able, ready, or inclined to respond. **2.** Suited to something else; correspondent.

**Re-spōn'so-ry**, *a.* Containing or making answer.

**Rēst**, *n.* [A.-S. *rest, rāst*, Icel. *rūst*, Goth. & O. H. Ger. *rasta*, a league, pause, quiet.] **1.** A state of quiet or repose; a cessation from motion or labor. **2.** Freedom from every thing which wearies or disturbs. **3.** That on which any thing rests or leans for support. **4.** A place where one may rest. **5.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A pause; an interval during which voice or sound is intermitted. (*b.*) The mark of such intermission.



Rests (*Mus.*).

**Syn.**—Repose; cessation; pause; intermission; stop; stay; slumber; quiet; ease; quietness; stillness; tranquillity; peacefulness; peace.—*Rest* is a ceasing from labor or exertion; *repose* is a mode of resting which gives relief and refreshment after toil and labor. We may *rest* in a standing posture; we usually *repose* in a reclining one.

**Rēst**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESTING.] **1.** To cease from action or motion of any kind. **2.** To be free from whatever wearies or disturbs. **3.** To lie; to repose; to recline. **4.** To stand on; to be supported by. **5.** To sleep; to slumber. **6.** To sleep the final sleep; to die. **7.** To lean; to trust; to rely.

**Rēst**, *v. t.* **1.** To lay or place at rest; to quiet. **2.** To place, as on a support.

**Rēst**, *n.* [Lat. *restare*, to stay back, to remain, from *re*, again, back, and *stare*, to stand, stay.] **1.** That which is left, or which remains after the separation of a part. **2.** Those not included in a proposition or description.

**Syn.**—Remainder; overplus; remnant; residue; others.

**Restaurant** (rēs'to-rōng' or rēs'to-rant), *n.* [Fr. See RESTORE.] An eating-house.

**Restaurateur** (rēs'tōr'ā'tyūr'), *n.* [Fr.] The keeper of an eating-house, or house for occasional refreshment.

**Rēst'iff**, *a.* The same as RESTIVE, *q. v.*

**Rēst'iff-ness**, *n.* The same as RESTIVENESS.

**Rēs'ti-tū'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *restitutio*.] **1.** The act of restoring; especially, the act of restoring any thing to its rightful owner, or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage, or injury. **2.** That which is offered in return for what has been lost, injured, or destroyed.

**Syn.**—Restoration; return; indemnification; reparation; compensation; amends; remuneration.

**Rēst'ive**, *a.* [From Lat. *restare*, to stay back, withstand, resist, from *re*, again, back, and *stare*, to stand, stay.] **1.** Inclined or disposed to rest or stand still; especially, unwilling to go, or only running back; stubborn. **2.** Impatient under coercion, chastisement, or opposition; uneasy.

**Rēst'ive-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being restive.

**Rēst'less**, *a.* **1.** Never resting; continually moving. **2.** Passed in unquietness. **3.** Not affording rest; hard. **4.** Not satisfied to be at rest or in peace. **5.** Discontented with one's lot, residence, or the like.

**Syn.**—Unquiet; uneasy; disturbed; disquieted; sleepless; agitated; anxious; unsettled; roving; wandering.

**Rēst'less-ly**, *adv.* In a restless manner; unquietly.

**Rēst'less-ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being restless; uneasiness; agitation.

**Re-stōr'a-ble**, *a.* Admitting of being restored.

**Rēs'to-rā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *restauratio*. See RESTORE.]

**1.** Act of restoring or bringing back to a former place, station, or condition, or the event of being restored. **2.** State of being restored. **3.** That which is restored or made anew.

**Syn.**—Recovery; replacement; renewal; renovation; reintegration; re-instatement; re-establishment; return; revival; restitution; reparation. See RECOVERY.

**Rēs'to-rā'tion-ist**, *n.* One who believes in a temporary future punishment, but in a final restoration of all to the favor and presence of God.

**Re-stōr'a-tive**, *a.* Having power to renew strength, vigor, and the like.

**Re-stōr'a-tive**, *n.* A medicine efficacious in restoring strength and vigor.

**Rēs'to-rā'tor**, *n.* A restaurateur.

**Re-stōre'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESTORED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESTORING.] [Lat. *restaurare*.] **1.** To bring back from a state of ruin, decay, and the like. **2.** To give or bring back, as that which has been lost. **3.** To bring back to health or strength. **4.** To give in place of, or as satisfaction for.

**Syn.**—To return; replace; refund; repay; re-instate; re-establish; renew; repair; revive; recover; heal; cure. See RETURN.

**Re-stōr'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, restores.

**Re-strāin'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESTRAINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESTRAINING.] [Fr. *restreindre*, Lat. *restringere, restrictum*, from *re*, again, back, and *stringere*, to draw, bind, or press together.] **1.** To hold from acting, proceeding, or advancing, either by physical or moral force, or by any interposing obstacle. **2.** To hinder from unlimited enjoyment.

**Syn.**—To check; hinder; stop; withhold; repress; curb; suppress; coerce; abridge; restrict; limit; confine.

**Re-strāin'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being restrained.

**Re-strāin'ed-ly**, *adv.* With restraint; with limitation.

**Re-strāin'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, restrains.

**Re-strāint'**, *n.* **1.** Act of restraining; hindrance of the will, or of any action, physical, moral, or mental. **2.** That which restrains.

**Syn.**—Repression; hindrance; check; stop; curb; coercion; confinement; limitation; restriction.

**Re-strict'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESTRICTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESTRICTING.] [Lat. *restringere, restrictum*. See RESTRAIN.] To restrain within bounds; to limit; to confine.

**Syn.**—To bound; circumscribe; press; curb; coerce.

**Re-stric'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of restricting, or state of being restricted; confinement within bounds. **2.** That which restricts; a restraint. [strict.]

**Re-stric'tive**, *a.* Having the power or tendency to re-

**Re-stric'tive-ly**, *adv.* In a restrictive manner.

**Re-sūlt'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESULTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESULTING.] [From Lat. *resultare*, to spring or leap back, intens. form of *resilire*. See RESILIENT.] **1.** To come out, or have an issue. **2.** To proceed or spring, as



a consequence, from facts, arguments, premises, combination of circumstances, consultation, thought, or endeavor.

**Syn.**—To rise; arise; originate; ensue; terminate.

**Re-sũlt'**, *n.* The conclusion or end to which any course or condition of things leads, or which is obtained by any process or operation.

**Syn.**—Effect; consequence; conclusion; inference; issue; event. See EFFECT.

**Re-sũlt'ance**, *n.* The act of resulting.

**Re-sũlt'ant**, *n.* (*Mech.*) A force which is the joint effect of two or more forces.

**Re-sũlt'ant**, *a.* Resulting or issuing from a combination.

**Re-sũm'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being resumed.

**Résumé** (rə'zũ'mā'), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *résumer*. See *infra.*] A summing up; an abridgment or brief recapitulation.

**Re-sũme'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESUMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESUMING.] [*Lat. resumere, resumptum*, from *re*, again, back, and *sumere*, to take.] **1.** To take back. **2.** To enter upon or take up again. **3.** To begin again, as something which has been interrupted.

**Re-sũmp'tion** (84), *n.* Act of resuming, taking back, or taking again.

**Re-sũmp'tive**, *a.* Taking back or again.

**Re-sũ'pi-nate**, *a.* [*Lat. resupinatus*, *p. p.* of *resupinare*, to bend or turn back, from *resupinus*, lying on the back.] **1.** Turned upside down. **2.** (*Bot.*) Inverted in position by a twisting of the stock.

**Rēs'ur-rēe'tion**, *n.* [*Lat. resurrectio*, from *resurgere, resurrectum*, to rise again, from *re*, again, and *surgere*, to rise.] **1.** A rising again. **2.** Especially, the rising again from the dead; resumption of life. **3.** The future state.

**Rēs'ur-rēe'tion-ist**, *n.* One whose business it is to steal bodies from the grave, especially for dissection. (*Low.*)

**Rē'sur-vey'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESURVEYED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESURVEYING.] To survey anew; to review.

**Re-sũs'ci-tāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RESUSCITATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RESUSCITATING.] [*Lat. resuscitare, resuscitatum*, from *re*, again, and *suscitare*, to raise, rouse.] To revivify; to revive; especially, to recover from apparent death.

**Re-sũs'ci-tāte**, *v. i.* To come to life again.

**Re-sũs'ci-tā'tion**, *n.* Act of reviving from a state of apparent death; state of being revived.

**Re-sũs'ci-tā'tive**, *a.* Tending to resuscitate; reviving; revivifying.

**Re-tāil'** (114), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETAILED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETAILING.] [*Fr. retailler*, from *re*, again, and *tailler*, to cut. See TALLY and DETAIL.] **1.** To cut up and dispose of in small parcels: to sell at second hand. **2.** To deal out or tell in small portions.

**Rē'tāil** (114), *n.* The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels, or at second hand.

**Re-tāil'er**, or **Rē'tāil'er**, *n.* One who sells goods at retail, or by small quantities or parcels.

**Re-tāin'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETAINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETAINING.] [*Lat. retinere, retentum*, from *re*, again, back, and *tenere*, to hold, keep.] **1.** To continue to hold; to keep in possession. **2.** To keep in pay; to employ by a fee paid.

**Syn.**—To keep; hold; restrain. See KEEP.

**Re-tāin'er**, *n.* **1.** One who retains. **2.** One who is retained or kept in service; an attendant; an adherent; a dependent. **3.** A fee paid to engage a lawyer or counselor.

**Re-tāke'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* RETOOK; *p. p.* RETAKEN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REFAKING.] **1.** To take or receive again. **2.** To recapture.

**Re-tāl'i-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETALIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETALIATING.] [*Lat. retaliare, retaliatum*, from *re*, again, back, and *talio*, talion, retaliation, from *talis*, such, such like.] To return the like for; to repay or requite by an act of the same kind as has been received; especially, to return evil for evil.

**Re-tāl'i-āte**, *v. i.* To return like for like.

**Re-tāl'i-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of retaliating, or of returning like for like.

**Syn.**—Requital; reprisal; repayment; retribution; punishment.

**Re-tāl'i-a-tive**, *a.* Tending to retaliate; involving retaliation; retaliatory.

**Re-tāl'i-a-to-ry** (50), *a.* Tending to or involving retaliation; retaliative.

**Re-tārd'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETARDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETARDING.] [*Lat. retardare*, from *re*, again, back, and *tardare*, to delay, from *tardus*, slow.] **1.** To con-

tinue to hinder; to prevent from progress. **2.** To put off; to render more late.

**Syn.**—To impede; hinder; obstruct; detain; delay; procrastinate; defer.

**Rē'tar-dā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of retarding or delaying; hindrance. **2.** That which retards; hindrance; obstacle; obstruction.

**Re-tārd'er**, *n.* One who retards or delays.

**Rē'tch**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETCHIED (rētcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETCHING.] [*A.-S. hræcan; hrāca*, cough, throat, leel. *hrāki*, spittle.] To make an effort to vomit.

**Rē'tell'**, *v. t.* To tell again.

**Re-tēn'tion**, *n.* [*Lat. retentio*. See RETAIN.] **1.** Act of retaining or keeping; state of being retained or confined; custody. **2.** Power of retaining; the faculty of the mind by which it retains ideas.

**Re-tēn'tive**, *a.* Having the power to retain.

**Rēt'i-çence**, *n.* [See *infra.*] State of being reticent, or observing continued silence.

**Rēt'i-çent**, *a.* [*Lat. reticens*, *p. pr.* of *reticere*, to keep silence, from *re*, again, and *tacere*, to be silent.] Inclined to keep silent; reserved; taciturn.

**Rēt'i-ele** (rēt'i-kl), *n.* [See RETICULE.] A small net or bag.

**Re-tiē'u-lar**, *a.* [See RETICULE.] Having the form of a net, or of net-work; formed with interstices.

**Re-tiē'u-late**, *a.* [*Lat. reticulatus*. See RETICULE.]

**Re-tiē'u-lā'ted**, *a.* **1.** Resembling net-work; netted. **2.** Having distinct veins, fibers, or lines crossing like net-work.

**Re-tiē'u-lā'tion**, *n.* State of being reticulated, or net-like; that which is reticulated; net-work.

**Rēt'i-eūle** (30), *n.* [*Lat. reticulum*, *dim.* of *rete*, a net.] A little bag of net-work; a lady's work-bag.

**Rēt'i-fōrm**, *a.* [*Lat. rete*, a net, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a net in texture; composed of crossing lines and interstices.

**Rēt'i-nā**, *n.* [*N. Lat.*, from *Lat. rete*, a net.] (*Anat.*) The semi-transparent, internal nervous tissue of the eye which receives the impressions resulting in the sense of vision.

**Rēt'i-nūe**, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *retenir*, to retain, engage, hire. See RETAIN.] A body of retainers, a train of attendants; a suite.

**Re-ti-re'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETIRED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETIRING.] [*Fr. retirer*, from *re*, again, back, and *tirer*, to draw, from *Goth. tairan*, *Eng. tear*.] **1.** To draw back or away; to keep aloof. **2.** To retreat from action or danger. **3.** To withdraw from a public station. **4.** To fall back.

**Syn.**—To withdraw; leave; depart; secede; recede; retrocede.

**Re-ti-re'**, *v. t.* **1.** To pay up and withdraw from circulation. **2.** To cause to retire; specifically, to designate as no longer qualified for active service.

**Re-ti-red'ly** (re-ti-rd'ly), *adv.* In a retired manner.

**Re-ti-red'ness**, *n.* A state of retirement; solitude.

**Re-ti-re'ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of retiring or withdrawing from company or from public notice or station. **2.** State of being retired or withdrawn. **3.** The place to which any one retires; private abode.

**Syn.**—Solitude; withdrawal; departure; retreat; seclusion; privacy.

**Re-ti-r'ing**, *p. a.* **1.** Reserved; not forward or obtrusive. **2.** Assigned or suitable to one who retires, or is retired, from a public office or station.

**Re-tōrt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETORTING.] [*Lat. retorquere, retortum*, from *re*, again, back, and *torquere*, to turn, twist.] **1.** To bend or curve back. **2.** To throw back; to reverberate. **3.** To return, as an argument, accusation, censure, or incivility.

**Re-tōrt'**, *v. i.* To return an argument or charge.

**Re-tōrt'**, *n.* **1.** The return of an argument, charge, or incivility in reply; a quick and witty response. **2.** A vessel in which substances are subjected to distillation or decomposition by heat, made of different forms and materials for different uses.



Retort.

**Syn.**—Repartee; answer. — A *retort* is a short and pointed reply, turning back on an assailant the censures or derision he had thrown out. A *repartee* is usually a good-natured return to some witty or sportive observation of another, in which "diamond cuts diamond" without any loss of good-humor on either side.

**Re-tōrt'er**, *n.* One who retorts.

**Re-tōrt'ion**, *n.* Act of retorting or throwing back.



**Rē-toūch'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETOUCHEE (108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETOUCHING.] To improve by new touches.

**Rē-trāce'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETRACED (rē-trāst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETRACING.] **1.** To track back, as a line. **2.** To trace back; to carry or conduct back in the same path or course; to reverse.

**Re-trāct'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETRACTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETRACTING.] [Lat. *retractare*, from *retrahere*, *retractum*, to draw back.] **1.** To draw back, as claws. **2.** To recall, as a declaration, words, or saying.

**Syn.** — To recall; withdraw; revoke; unsay; disavow; recant; abjure; disown.

**Re-trāct'**, *v. i.* To take back what has been said.

**Re-trāct'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being retracted or drawn back; retractile.

**Re-trāct'ile**, *a.* Capable of being drawn back.

**Re-trāc'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of retracting or drawing back, or the state of being drawn back. **2.** Act of withdrawing something advanced, claimed, or done; recantation. **3.** (*Med.*) A drawing up or shortening.

**Re-trāct'ive**, *a.* Able or ready to retract; retractile.

**Re-trāct'ive**, *n.* That which withdraws or takes from.

**Re-trēat'**, *n.* [*Fr. retraite*, from *retraire*, to withdraw. See RETRACT.] **1.** Act of retiring or withdrawing one's self, especially from what is dangerous or disagreeable. **2.** The place to which any one retires. **3.** The retiring of an army or body of men from the face of an enemy; the withdrawing of a ship or fleet from an enemy.

**Syn.** — Retirement; departure; withdrawal; seclusion; solitude; privacy; asylum; shelter; refuge.

**Re-trēat'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETREATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETREATING.] **1.** To retire from any position or place; to withdraw; to retire. **2.** To retire from an enemy, or from any advanced position.

**Re-trēnch'** (66), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETRENCHED (re-trēncht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETRENCHING.] [*O. Fr. retrancher*, *N. Fr. retrancher*, from *re*, again, and *trancher*, to cut. See TRENCH.] **1.** To cut off; to pare away. **2.** To lessen; to abridge; to curtail. **3.** (*Mil.*) To furnish with a retrenchment.

**Re-trēnch'**, *v. i.* To live at less expense.

**Re-trēnch'ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of retrenching or of lopping off; removal of what is superfluous. **2.** Act of lessening or abridging. **3.** (*Mil.*) A work constructed within another, to prolong the defense of the latter when the enemy has gained possession of it, or to protect the defenders till they can retreat or obtain a capitulation.

**Syn.** — Lessening; curtailment; diminution; abridgment.

**Re-trīb'ute** (30), *v. t.* [Lat. *retribuere*, *retributum*, from *re*, again, back, and *tribuere*, to bestow, assign, pay.] To pay back; to make compensation or reward in return to.

**Rētri-bū'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of retributing or repaying. **2.** State of being paid back. **3.** Return suitable to the merits or deserts of, as an action. **4.** Specifically, reward and punishment, as distributed at the general judgment.

**Syn.** — Repayment; requital; recompense; payment; retaliation.

**Re-trīb'u-tive**, } *a.* Tending to retribute; involving,  
**Re-trīb'u-tory**, } or pertaining to, retribution.

**Re-triēv'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being retrieved.

**Re-triēv'al**, *n.* The act of retrieving.

**Re-triēve'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETRIEVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETRIEVING.] [*Fr. retrouver*, to find again, to recover, from *re*, again, and *trouver*, to find.] **1.** To find again; to restore from loss or injury. **2.** To remedy the evil consequences of.

**Syn.** — To recover; regain; recruit; repair; restore.

**Rē'tro-āct'**, or **Rēt'ro-āct'**, *v. i.* [From Lat. *retro*, backward, back, and Eng. *act*.] To act backward, in return or in opposition.

**Rē'tro-āc'tion**, or **Rēt'ro-āc'tion**, *n.* **1.** Action returned, or action backward. **2.** Operation on something past or preceding.

**Rē'tro-āct'ive**, or **Rēt'ro-āct'ive**, *a.* Fitted or designed to retroact; affecting what is past; retrospective.

**Rē'tro-cēde**, or **Rēt'ro-cēde**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETROCEDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETROCEDING.] [See *infra*.] To cede or grant back.

**Rē'tro-cēde**, or **Rēt'ro-cēde**, *v. i.* [Lat. *retrocedere*, fr. *retro*, backward, back, and *cedere*, to go.] To go back.

**Rē'tro-cēs'sion**, or **Rēt'ro-cēs'sion** (-sēs'h'un), *n.* **1.** Act of retroceding. **2.** State of being retroceded or granted back.

**Rē'tro-flēx**, or **Rēt'ro-flēx**, } *a.* [Lat. *retro-*  
**Rē'tro-flēx'ed**, or **Rēt'ro-flēx'ed**, } *flexus*, *p. p.*

of *retroflexere*, to bend back, from *re*, again, back, and *flectere*, *flexum*, to bend, to turn.] (*Bot.*) Suddenly bent backward.

**Rē'tro-frāct**, or **Rēt'ro-frāct**, } *a.* [Lat. *re-*  
**Rē'tro-frāct'ed**, or **Rēt'ro-frāct'ed**, } *tro*, back-  
ward, back, and *fractus*, *p. p.* of *frangere*, to break.]  
(*Bot.*) Bent backward, as it were by force, so as to appear as if broken; refracted.

**Rē'tro-grā-dā'tion**, or **Rēt'ro-grā-dā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of retrograding or moving backward. **2.** (*Astron.*) The apparent motion of the planets contrary to the order of the signs, that is, from east to west. **3.** State of being retrograded; a going backward.

**Rē'tro-grāde**, or **Rēt'ro-grāde**, *a.* **1.** Tending or serving to move in a backward or contrary direction; contrary. **2.** Declining from a better to a worse state. **3.** (*Astron.*) Apparently moving backward, as a planet.

**Rē'tro-grāde**, or **Rēt'ro-grāde**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETROGRADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETROGRADING.] [Lat. *retrogradare*, *retrogradi*, fr. *retro*, back, and *gradi*, to step, go.] To go or move backward.

**Rē'tro-grēs'sion**, or **Rēt'ro-grēs'sion**, *n.* [Lat. *retrogressus*, fr. *retrogradi*. See *supra*.] The act of going backward; retrogradation.

**Rē'tro-grēs'sive**, or **Rēt'ro-grēs'sive**, *a.* Going or moving backward.

**Rē'tro-spēet**, or **Rēt'ro-spēet**, *v. i.* [Lat. *retrospicere*, from *retro*, back, and *specere*, *spectum*, to look.] To look back; to affect what is past.

**Rē'tro-spēet**, or **Rēt'ro-spēet**, *n.* View or contemplation of something past.

**Syn.** — Review; survey; re-survey; re-examination.

**Rē'tro-spēe'tion**, or **Rēt'ro-spēe'tion**, *n.* Act or faculty of looking back on things past.

**Rē'tro-spēet'ive**, or **Rēt'ro-spēet'ive**, *a.* **1.** Tending or fitted to look back; looking back. **2.** Having reference to what is past.

**Rē'tro-spēet'ive-ly**, or **Rēt'ro-spēet'ive-ly**, *adv.* By way of retrospect. [or falling backward.]

**Rē'tro-vēr'sion**, or **Rēt'ro-vēr'sion**, *n.* A turning

**Rē'tro-vērt**, or **Rēt'ro-vērt**, *v. t.* [Lat. *retro*, back, and *vertere*, to turn.] To turn back.

**Re-tūrn'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RETURNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETURNING.] [*Fr. retourner*, from *re*, again, back, and *tourner*, Lat. *tornare*, to turn.] **1.** To go or come again to the same place or condition. **2.** Hence, to come again, as a visitor. **3.** To answer; to reply.

**Re-tūrn'**, *v. t.* **1.** To bring, carry, or send back. **2.** To repay. **3.** To requite or recompense. **4.** To give back in reply. **5.** To report officially. **6.** To render back to a tribunal, or to an office.

**Syn.** — To restore; requite; repay; recompense; render; remit; report. — We *return* a thing when we turn it back to its appropriate place; we *restore* a thing when we put it back to its former state and condition. A man *returns* what he borrowed, and *restores* what he stole. A present is *returned*; a deposit is *restored*. We are *restored* to health by being brought back to our former state.

**Re-tūrn'**, *n.* **1.** Act of returning, or coming back to the same place or condition. **2.** Act of returning, or sending back to the same place or condition. **3.** That which is returned; as, (*a.*) A payment; a remittance. (*b.*) An answer. (*c.*) A formal account or report. (*d.*) The profit on labor, on an investment, and the like. **4.** (*Law.*) The delivery of a writ, precept, or execution, to the proper officer or court; or the certificate of the officer, stating what he has done in execution of it, indorsed.

**Syn.** — Restitution; repayment; requital; retribution.

**Re-tūrn'a-ble**, *a.* **1.** Capable of being returned or restored. **2.** (*Law.*) Legally required to be returned, delivered, given, or rendered.

**Re-tūse'**, *a.* [Lat. *retusus*, *p. p.* of *retundere*, to blunt, from *re*, again, back, and *tundere*, to beat, strike with repeated strokes.] (*Bot.*) Terminating in a round end, the center of which is somewhat indented.

**Rē-ūn'ion**, *n.* **1.** A second union; union formed anew after separation or discord. **2.** An assembling or assembly of familiar friends.

**Rē'u-nite'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REUNITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REUNITING.] To unite again; to join after separation or variance. [here again.]

**Rē'u-nite'**, *v. i.* To be united again; to join and co-

**Re-vēal'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVEALED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVEALING.] [Lat. *revelare*, from *re*, again, back, and *velare*, to veil, from *velum*, a veil.] To make known after having been concealed; — used especially of what could not be known or discovered without divine or supernatural instruction.



**Syn.**— To communicate; disclose; divulge; unveil; uncover; open; discover; impart; show. See COMMUNICATE.— To reveal is literally to lift the veil, and thus make known what was previously concealed; to divulge is to scatter abroad among the people, or make publicly known. A mystery or hidden doctrine may be revealed; something long confined to the knowledge of a few is at length divulged.

**Re-veil'le** (re-vāl'ye), *n.* [Fr. *réveil*, from *réveiller*, to awake, from *re*, again, and *veiller*, to awake, to watch, from Lat. *vigilare*, to watch.] (*Mil.*) The beat of drum about break of day.

**Rev'** In the United States service, commonly pronounced *rev'a-lē*.

**Rēv'el**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REVELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REVELING.] [O. Fr. *reveler*, to revolt, to rebel, from Lat. *rebellare*. See REBEL.] To feast in a riotous and lawless manner; to carouse.

**Rēv'el**, *n.* A riotous feast; a carousal.

**Rēv'e-lā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of revealing, or disclosing or discovering, to others, what was before unknown to them. 2. That which is revealed. 3. The last book of the New Testament; the Apocalypse.

**Rēv'el-er**, *n.* One who reveals.

**Rēv'el-er-ent**, *n.* 1. Tumultuous festivity. 2. A rabble tumultuously assembled; a mob.

**Rēv'el-ry**, *n.* Act of engaging in a revel; noisy festivity.

**Re-vēnġe'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REVENGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REVENGING.] [O. Fr. *revenger*, from *re*, again, and *vengier*, *vanger*, Lat. *vindicare*, to vindicate.] 1. To inflict punishment in vindication of; to exact satisfaction for, under a sense of injury. 2. To inflict injury for, in a spiteful, wrong, or malignant spirit.

**Syn.**— To avenge; vindicate. See AVENGE.

**Re-vēnġe'**, *n.* 1. Act of revenging. 2. The disposition to revenge.

**Re-vēnġe'ful**, *a.* Full of revenge; wreaking revenge.

**Syn.**— Vindictive; vengeful; resentful; spiteful; malicious.

**Re-vēnġe'ful-ly**, *adv.* By way of revenge; vindictively.

**Re-vēnġe'ful-ness**, *n.* State of being vengeful.

**Re-vēnġer**, *n.* One who revenges.

**Rēv'e-nūe**, *n.* [O. Fr., from *revenir*, to return, to proceed, Lat. *revenire*, from *re*, again, back, and *venire*, to come.] That which returns, or comes back, from an investment; income; hence, especially, the annual produce of taxes, customs, duties, &c., which a nation or state collects for public use.

**Re-vēr'ber-ant**, *a.* Tending to reverberate; resounding.

**Re-vēr'ber-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REVERBERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REVERBERATING.] [Lat. *reverberare*, *reverberatum*, from *re*, again, back, and *verberare*, to lash, whip, from *verber*, a lash, whip, rod.] 1. To return or send back, as sound; to echo. 2. To reflect, as light or heat. 3. To repel from side to side.

**Re-vēr'ber-āte**, *v. i.* 1. To resound. 2. To be driven back; to be repelled, as rays of light; to echo, as sound.

**Re-vēr'ber-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of reverberating or sending back; especially, the act of reflecting light and heat, or re-echoing sound.

**Re-vēr'ber-a-to-ry**, *a.* Producing reverberation; acting by reverberation; returning, or driving back.

**Re-vēre'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REVERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REVERING.] [Lat. *revereri*, from *re*, again, and *vereri*, to fear.] To regard with fear mingled with respect and affection.

**Syn.**— To venerate; adore; reverence.

**Rēv'er-enġe**, *n.* 1. Continued manifestation of fear mingled with respect and esteem. 2. An act or token of respect or veneration. 3. State of being reverent; a disposition to venerate. 4. A person entitled to be revered; — a title applied to priests or ministers.

**Syn.**— Awe; honor; veneration; adoration. See AWE.

**Rēv'er-enġe**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REVERENCED (rēv'er-enst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REVERENCING.] To regard with reverence.

**Rēv'er-enġer**, *n.* One who regards with reverence.

**Rēv'er-end**, *a.* [Lat. *reverendus*, from *revereri*. See REVERE.] Worthy of reverence.

**Rev'** This word is often employed as a title of respect given to the clergy or ecclesiastics.

**Rēv'er-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *reverens*, *p. pr.* of *revereri*. See REVERE.] 1. Expressing reverence, veneration, or submission. 2. Disposed to revere; submissive; humble.

**Rēv'er-ēn'tial**, *a.* Proceeding from, or expressing, reverence.

**Rēv'er-ēn'tial-ly**, *adv.* In a reverential manner; with reverence, or show of reverence.

**Rēv'er-ent-ly**, *adv.* In a reverent manner.

**Rēv'er-iē'**, } *n.* [Fr. *rêverie*, from *rêver*, to dream, **Rēv'er-y**, } to rave. See RAVE.] 1. A loose or irregular train of thoughts, occurring in musing or meditation. 2. A chimera; a vision. [ing.]

**Re-vēr'sal**, *n.* [From *reverse*.] A change or overthrow. **Re-vēr'se'** (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REVERSED (rēv'rst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REVERSING.] [Lat. *revertere*, *reversum*, from *re*, again, back, and *vertere*, to turn. Cf. REVERT.] 1. To turn back; to cause to return or depart. 2. Hence, to change totally. 3. To turn end for end, or upside down. 4. Hence, to overthrow; to subvert. 5. (*Law.*) To make void; to undo or annul for error.

**Syn.**— To overturn; overset; invert; repeal; annul; revoke.

**Re-vēr'se'**, *n.* 1. That which appears or is presented when any thing is reverted or turned back. 2. That which is directly opposite or contrary to something else. 3. Complete change; especially, a change from better to worse; misfortune. 4. The back side.

**Re-vēr'se'**, *a.* Turned backward; having a contrary or opposite direction. [hand.]

**Re-vēr'se-ly**, *adv.* In a reverse manner; on the other

**Re-vēr's'er**, *n.* One who reverses.

**Re-vēr's'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being reversed.

**Re-vēr'sion**, *n.* [Lat. *reversio*. See REVERT.] 1. (*Law.*) The returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs, after the grant is determined; hence, the residue of an estate left in the proprietor or owner thereof, to take effect in possession, after the determination of a limited or less estate carved out of it and conveyed by him. 2. Hence, a right to future possession or enjoyment; succession. 3. (*Annuities.*) A payment not due till the occurrence of some contingent event.

**Re-vēr'sion-a-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, a reversion.

**Re-vēr'sion-er**, *n.* One who has a reversion.

**Re-vērt'** (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REVERTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REVERTING.] [Lat. *revertere*, from *re*, again, back, and *vertere*, to turn.] 1. To turn back, or to the contrary; to reverse. 2. To drive or turn back; to reverberate.

**Re-vērt'**, *v. i.* 1. To return; to fall back. 2. (*Law.*) To return to the proprietor, after the determination of a particular estate granted by him.

**Re-vērt'er**, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, reverts. 2. (*Law.*) Reversion.

**Re-vērt'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being reverted.

**Re-vērt'ive**, *a.* Tending to revert; changing; reversing.

**Rēv'er-y**, *n.* See REVERIE.

**Re-vēst'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REVESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REVESTING.] [Lat. *revestire*, from *re*, again, and *vestire*, to clothe, from *vestis*, garment.] 1. To clothe again. 2. To vest again with possession or office. 3. To lay out in something less fleeting than money.

**Rē-vēst'**, *v. i.* To take effect again, as a title; to return to a former owner.

**Re-vēt'ment**, *n.* [Fr. *revêtement*, the lining of a ditch, from *revêtir*, to clothe. See REVEST.] (*Fort.*) A facing of wood, stone, or any other material, to sustain an embankment when it receives a slope steeper than the natural slope.

**Re-view'** (re-vū'), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REVIEWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REVIEWING.] To go over and examine critically or deliberately, as (*a.*) To go over with critical examination, in order to discover the excellences or defects of. (*b.*) To make a formal or official examination of the state of, as troops, &c.

**Re-view'** (re-vū'), *n.* [Fr. *revue*, from *revu*, *p. p.* of *revoir*, Lat. *revidere*, to see again, from *re*, again, and Fr. *voir*, Lat. *videre*, to see.] 1. A second or repeated view; a retrospective survey. 2. (*Lit.*) A critical examination of a new publication, with remarks; criticism; critique. 3. (*Mil.*) An examination or inspection of troops under arms, by a general or commander, for ascertaining the state of their discipline, equipments, &c. 4. A periodical pamphlet containing examinations or analyses of new publications.

**Syn.**— Re-examination; resurvey; retrospect; survey; reconsideration; revisal; revise; revision.

**Re-view'er** (re-vū'er), *n.* One who reviews or re-examines; one who critically examines a new publication, and publishes his opinion upon its merits.

**Re-vile'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* REVILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* REVILING.] To treat as vile or common; to assail with opprobrious language.

**Syn.**— To reproach; vilify; upbraid; calumniate.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; ċell, ċhaise, eall, oecho; ġem, ġet; aŷ; exiŷt; liŷker, liŷk; thiŷ.



**Re-vil'er**, *n.* One who reviles another.

**Re-vi's'al**, *n.* Act of revising, or re-examining for correction and improvement; revision.

**Re-vi'se'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVISED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVISING.] [Lat. *revidere, revisum*, to see again, from *re*, again, and *videre, visum*, to see.] 1. To look at again; to re-examine; to look over with care for correction. 2. To review, alter, and amend.

**Re-vi'se'**, *n.* (*Print.*) A second proof-sheet; a proof-sheet taken after the first correction.

**Re-vi's'er**, *n.* One who revises, or re-examines for correction.

**Re-vi's'ion** (-vîzh'un), *n.* 1. Act of revising; re-examination for correction. 2. That which is revised.

**Syn.**— Re-examination; revisal; revise; review.

**Re-vi's'ion-al** } (-vîzh'un-), *a.* Pertaining to revision;  
**Re-vi's'ion-a-ry** } revisory.

**Rē-vi's'it**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVISITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVISITING.] To visit again.

**Rē-vi's'it-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of revisiting.

**Re-viv'al**, *n.* Act of reviving, or state of being revived; as, (*a.*) Renewed attention. (*b.*) Renewed performance of, or interest. (*c.*) Renewed interest in religion after indifference and decline. (*d.*) Re-animation from a state of languor or depression. (*e.*) Renewed pursuit or cultivation, or flourishing state of. (*f.*) Renewed prevalence of, as a practice or fashion. (*g.*) (*Law.*) Restoration of force, validity, and effect to; renewal.

**Re-viv'al-ist**, *n.* A minister of the gospel who promotes revivals of religion; an advocate for religious revivals.

**Re-vive'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVIVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVIVING.] [Lat. *revivere*, from *re*, again, and *vivere*, to live.] 1. To return to life; to become re-animated or re-invigorated. 2. Hence, to recover from a state of neglect, oblivion, obscurity, or depression.

**Re-vive'**, *v. t.* 1. To bring again to life; to re-animate. 2. To recover from a state of neglect or depression. 3. To renew in the mind or memory; to awaken.

**Re-viv'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, revives.

**Re-viv'i-fi-eā'tion**, *n.* Renewal of life; restoration of life.

**Re-viv'i-fi-y**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVIVIFIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVIVIFYING.] To cause to revive; to re-animate.

**Rēv'i-vi's'ence**, } *n.* State of being revived; renewal  
**Rēv'i-vi's'en-çy**, } of life.

**Rēv'o-ea-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being revocable.

**Rēv'o-ea-ble**, *a.* Capable of being recalled or revoked.

**Rēv'o-ea-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being revocable.

**Rēv'o-eā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *revocatio, revocare, revocatum*, from *re*, again, back, and *vocare*, to call.] 1. Act of calling back. 2. State of being recalled. 3. Repeal; reversal.

**Re-vōke'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVOKED (re-vōkt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVOKING.] [See REVOCATION.] To annul by recalling or taking back; to reverse, as any thing granted by a special act.

**Syn.**— To abolish; recall; repeal; rescind; countermand; annul; abrogate; cancel; reverse. See ABOLISH.

**Re-vōke'**, *v. i.* (*Card-playing.*) To fail to follow suit; to renounce.

**Re-vōke'**, *n.* (*Card-playing.*) Act of revoking, or of neglecting to follow suit.

**Re-vōlt'**, or **Re-vōlt'** (20), *v. i.* [From Lat. *revolvere, revolutum*, to roll back. See REVOLVE.] 1. To turn away. 2. Hence, to renounce allegiance or subjection. 3. To be grossly offended or shocked.

**Re-vōlt'**, or **Re-vōlt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVOLTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVOLTING.] 1. To put to flight; to overturn. 2. To do violence to; to shock.

**Re-vōlt'**, or **Re-vōlt'**, *n.* Act of revolting; especially, a renunciation of allegiance and subjection to one's prince or government.

**Syn.**— Insurrection; sedition; rebellion; mutiny. See INSURRECTION.

**Re-vōlt'er**, or **Re-vōlt'er**, *n.* One who revolts.

**Rēv'o-lū'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *revolutio*. See REVOLVE.] 1. Act of revolving, or turning round on an axis or a center; rotation. 2. Return to a point before occupied. 3. Space measured by the regular return of a revolving body; the period made by the regular recurrence of a measure of time, or by a succession of similar events. 4. A total or radical change. 5. (*Astron.*) The motion of any body, as a planet or satellite, in a curved line or orbit, until it returns to the same point again. 6. (*Geom.*) The motion of a point, line, or surface, about a point or line as its center or axis, in such a manner that a mov-

ing point generates a curve, a moving line a surface, and a moving surface a solid. 7. (*Politics.*) A revolt successfully or completely accomplished.

**Rēv'o-lū'tion-a-ry**, *a.* Tending or pertaining to a revolution in government.

**Rēv'o-lū'tion-ist**, *n.* One engaged in effecting a change of government.

**Rēv'o-lū'tion-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVOLUTIONIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVOLUTIONIZING.] To change completely, as by a revolution.

**Re-vōlve'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* REVOLVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REVOLVING.] [Lat. *revolvere, revolutum*, from *re*, again, back, and *volvere*, to roll, turn round.] 1. To turn or roll round on an axis. 2. To move round a center.

**Re-vōlve'**, *v. t.* 1. To cause to turn, as upon an axis; to rotate. 2. Hence, to turn over and over; to reflect repeatedly upon.

**Re-vōlv'en-çy**, *n.* State, act, or principle of revolving.

**Re-vōlv'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, revolves; specifically, a fire-arm with several loading chambers or barrels so arranged as to revolve on an axis and be discharged in succession by the same lock.

**Re-vū'sion**, *n.* [Lat. *revulsio*, from *revellere, revulsum*, to pluck or pull away, from *re*, again, back, and *vellere*, to pull.] Act of holding or drawing back; marked repugnance or hostility.

**Re-vū'sive**, *a.* Tending to revulsion; repugnant.

**Re-ward'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* REWARDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* REWARDING.] [O. Fr. *rewerdoner, regverredoner*, Norm. Fr. *regarder*. See GUERDON.] 1. To give in return, whether good or evil;—commonly in a good sense. 2. Hence, to repay; to recompense; to compensate.

**Re-ward'**, *n.* 1. That which is given in return for good or evil received; especially, that which comes in return for some good; a token of regard. 2. (*Law.*) Compensation for services.

**Syn.**— Recompense; remuneration; pay; requital; retribution; punishment.

**Re-ward'a-ble**, *a.* Capable or worthy of being rewarded.

**Re-ward'er**, *n.* One who rewards or recompenses.

**Reyn'ard**, or **Rēyn'ard**, *n.* [See RENARD.] A fox; renard.

**Rhab-dōl'o-gy** (răb'-), *n.* Same as RABDOLOGY, *q. v.*

**Rhăb'do-măn'çy**, *n.* Same as RABDOMANCY, *q. v.*

**Rhap-sōd'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of,  
**Rhap-sōd'ie-al**, } rhapsody; unconnected

**Rhăp'so-dist**, *n.* 1. (*Antiq.*) One who recites or composes a rhapsody; especially, one whose profession was to recite the verses of Homer and other poets. 2. One who writes or speaks in a disconnected manner, with great excitement or affectation of feeling.

**Rhăp'so-dy** (răp'-), *n.* [Gr. *ῥαψωδία*, from *ῥάπτειν*, to sew, stitch together, to unite, and *ὠδή*, a song.] 1. A portion of an epic poem fit for recitation at one time, as a book of Homer was rehearsed by a rhapsodist. 2. A wild, rambling composition or discourse.

**Rhēn'ish** (rēn'ish), *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, the river Rhine. [Rhine.]

**Rhēn'ish**, *n.* Wine made from the vineyards along the

**Rhēt'o-rie** (rēt'o-rik, 123), *n.* [Gr. *ῥητορικὴ* (sc. *τέχνη*), from *ῥητορικός*, rhetorical, oratorical, from *ῥήτωρ*, a rhetorician, from *ῥέω, ἔρω*, I speak.] 1. Art of elegant and accurate composition, especially in prose. 2. Science of oratory; art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force. 3. Artificial eloquence, as opposed to that which is real. 4. The power of persuasion or attraction; that which allures or charms.

**Rhe-tōr'ie-al** (rē-), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or involving, rhetoric; oratorical.

**Rhe-tōr'ie-al-ly** (rē-), *adv.* In a rhetorical manner; according to the rules of rhetoric.

**Rhēt'o-rī'cian** (rēt'o-rish'an), *n.* 1. One well versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric. 2. One who teaches the art of rhetoric. 3. An artificial orator, as opposed to one who is genuine.

**Rheum** (rîm), *n.* [Gr. *ῥεῦμα*, from *ῥεῖν*, to flow.] 1. An increased action of the excretory vessels of any organ. 2. A thin serous fluid, secreted by the mucous glands, &c., as in catarrh.

**Rheu-măt'ie** (rî-măt'ik, 126), *a.* [Gr. *ῥευματικός*. See *supra*.] Pertaining to rheumatism, or partaking of its nature.

**Rheu-ma-tizm** (rî'ma-), *n.* [Gr. *ῥευματισμός*, from *ῥευματίζεσθαι*, to have or suffer from a flux, from *ῥεῦμα*.



See RHEUM.] (*Med.*) A painful inflammation affecting muscles and joints of the human body.

**Rheum'y** (rĕm'y), *a.* Pertaining to, abounding in, or causing, rheum.

**Rhī'no** (rĭ'no), *n.* [*Scot. rino, W. arian.*] Gold and silver, or money. [*Cant.*]

**Rhī'noĉ'e-ros**, *n.* [*Lat. rhinoceros, Gr. ῥινόκερως, fr. ῥίς, or ῥίν, gen. ῥινός, the nose, and κέρας, a horn.*] (*Zool.*) A pachydermatous mammal, — nearly allied to the elephant, the hippopotamus, the tapir, &c., and characterized by having a very strong horn (sometimes two) upon the nose.



Rhinoceros.

**Rhī'no-plās'tic**, *a.* [*Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός, the nose, and πλαστικός, fit for molding, from πλάσσειν, to mold, form.*] Forming a nose.

**Rhī'no-plās'ty**, *n.* [*See supra.*] (*Surg.*) The process of forming an artificial nose, by bringing down a piece of flesh from the forehead, and causing it to adhere to the anterior part of the remains of the nose.

**Rhī-zō'mā** (rĭ-zō'mā), *n.* [*Gr. ῥίζωμα, that which has taken root, from ῥίζω, to make to strike root, pass. to take root, from ῥίζα, a root.*] (*Bot.*) A creeping stem or branch growing beneath the surface of the soil and partly covered by it.

**Rhō'di-ūm**, *n.* [*From Gr. ῥόδον, the rose; so called from the rose-red color of its salts.*] (*Chem.*) A metal of a white color and metallic luster, extremely hard and brittle. It is used for forming the nibs of gold pens.

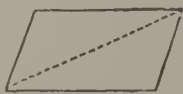
**Rhō'do-dēn'dron**, *n.* [*Gr. ῥοδόδενδρον, i. e., rose-tree, from ῥόδον, rose, and δένδρον, tree.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs or small trees having handsome evergreen leaves, and beautiful rose-colored or purple flowers.

**Rhō'do-mōn-tāde'**, *n.* The same as **RODOMONTADE**.

**Rhōmb** (62), *n.* [*Lat. rhombus, Gr. ῥόμβος, from ῥέμβειν, to turn or whirl round.*] (*Geom.*) A figure of four equal sides but unequal angles.

**Rhōm'bie** (rōm'bik), *a.* Having the figure of a rhomb.

**Rhōm'boïd** (rōm'boïd), *n.* [*Gr. ῥομβοειδής, from ῥόμβος, rhomb, and εἶδος, shape.*] (*Geom.*) An oblique-angled parallelogram like a rhomb, but having only the opposite sides equal, the length and width being different.



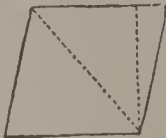
Rhomboid.

**Rhōm'boïd** } (rom'-), *a.* Having the

**Rhōm'boïd'al** } shape of a rhomboid.

**Rhōm'bus** (rōm'bus), *n.* The same as **RHOMB**.

**Rhū'bārb** (rĕ'bārb), *n.* [*Gr. ῥᾶ, rhubarb, and βάρβαρος, foreign, strange, Per. & Ar. rāwand, Syr. raiborig.*] A plant of several species. The fleshy and acid stalks of the common species are much used in cookery. The roots of several other species furnish a valuable cathartic medicine.



Rhombus.

**Rhūmb** (62), *n.* [*See RHOMB.*] (*Navigation.*) Any given point of the compass; a line making a given angle with the meridian; a rhumb-line.

To sail on a rhumb, to sail continuously on one course.

**Rhūmb'-līne**, *n.* (*Navigation.*) The course of a vessel which cuts all the meridians at the same angle.

**Rhyme** (rĭm), *n.* [*O. Eng. ryme, rime, rym, from O. H. Ger. hrīm, rīm, series, number, A.-S. rīm, id.*] **1.** Poetry. **2.** (*Poet.*) Correspondence of sound in the terminating words or syllables of verses. **3.** Verses, usually two, in rhyme with each other; a couplet; a triplet. **4.** A word answering in sound to another word.

*Female rhyme*, agreement in sound of the last two syllables of verses, the final syllable being unaccented, as in *endeavor, forever, &c.* — *Male rhyme*, agreement in sound of only the final syllables of verses, as in *remain, complain*, and the like. — *Rhyme or reason*, sound or sense.

**Rhyme** (rĭm), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. RHYMED; p. pr. & vb. n. RHYMING.*] **1.** To make verses. **2.** To accord in sound.

**Rhyme** (rĭm), *v. t.* **1.** To put into rhyme. **2.** To influence by rhyme. [*fig.*]

**Rhym'er** (rĭm'er), *n.* One who makes rhymes; a versifier.

**Rhym'ster** (rĭm'ster), *n.* One who makes rhymes; a poor or mean poet.

**Rhyth** (rĭthm or rĭthm), *n.* [*Gr. ῥυθμός, Lat. rhythmus.*] **1.** A dividing of time into short portions by a regular succession of motions, impulses, sounds, &c., producing an agreeable effect, as in music, dancing, or the like. **2.** (*Mus.*) Movement in musical time, or the periodical

recurrence of accent. **3.** A division of lines into short portions by a regular succession of percussions and remissions of voice on words or syllables. **4.** The harmonious flow of vocal sounds.

**Rhÿth'mic**, or **Rhÿth'mic**, } *a.* Pertaining to

**Rhÿth'mic-al**, or **Rhÿth'mic-al**, } rhythm.

**Rĭ'al**, *n.* A Spanish coin. See **REAL**.

**Rĭb**, *n.* [*A.-S. rib, ribb, Icel. rif, O. H. Ger. ribbi, ribba, rippi, rippa.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) One of the long bones inclosing the thoracic cavity. **2.** That which resembles a rib in form or use; as, (*a.*) A piece of timber which forms or strengthens the side of a ship. (*b.*) (*Arch.*) An arch-formed piece of timber for supporting the lath and plaster work of a vault; also a projecting piece on the interior of a vault, &c. (*c.*) (*Bot.*) Any marked nerve or vein of a leaf. (*d.*) A prominent line or rising, like a rib in cloth.

**Rĭb**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. RIBBED; p. pr. & vb. n. RIBBING.*] **1.** To furnish with ribs. **2.** To inclose with ribs; to shut in.

**Rĭb'ald**, *n.* [*Cf. BAWD and O. H. Ger. hrĭba, hrĭpa, prostitute, M. H. Ger. rĭbe.*] A low, vulgar, brutal, foul-mouthed wretch; a lewd fellow.

**Rĭb'ald**, *a.* Low; base; mean; filthy; obscene.

**Rĭb'ald-ry**, *n.* The talk of a ribald; low, vulgar language; obscenity.

**Rĭb'and**, *v. t.* To adorn with ribbons; to ribbon.

**Rĭb'and**, *n.* See **RIBBON**.

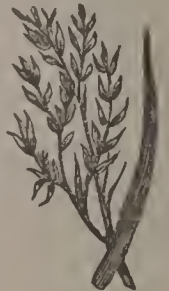
**Rĭb'bon**, *n.* [*Fr. ruban, orig. a red ribbon, from Lat. rubens, rubentis, red, p. pr. of rubere, to be red, fr. ruber, red.*] **1.** A fillet of fine cloth, commonly of silk or satin. **2.** A narrow strip or shred. **3.** *pl.* The reins, or lines, by which a horse is guided and held. [*Cant or Colloq.*]

**Rĭb'bon**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. RIBBONED; p. pr. & vb. n. RIBBONING.*] **1.** To adorn with ribbons. **2.** To mark with stripes resembling ribbons.

**Rĭb'rōast**, *v. t.* To beat soundly; — a burlesque word.

**Rĭĉe**, *n.* [*Ar. aroz, aruz, Lat. oryza, Gr. ὄρυζα, ὄρυζον.*] (*Bot.*) A plant cultivated in all warm climates; and its seed, which forms an important article of food.

**Rĭĉe'-pā'per**, *n.* A kind of thin, delicate paper, brought from China, and used for painting upon, and for the manufacture of fancy articles. It is said to be made from the pith of a plant.



Rice.

**Rĭĉ**, *a.* [*compar. RICHER; superl. RICHEST.*] [*A.-S. rĭc, Goth. reiks, Icel. rikr.*]

**1.** Abounding in material possessions; possessed of an unusually large amount of property. **2.** Hence, in general, well supplied. **3.** Affording abundant supplies; productive or fertile. **4.** Composed of valuable or costly materials or ingredients; highly valued. **5.** Abounding in agreeable or nutritive qualities; also, highly seasoned or flavored. **6.** Not faint or delicate; vivid; bright. **7.** Full of sweet and harmonious sounds. **8.** Abounding in beauty. **9.** Abounding in humor; exciting amusement.

**Syn.** — Wealthy; affluent; opulent; ample; copious; abundant; fruitful; costly; sumptuous; precious; generous; luscious.

**Rĭĉ'es**, *n. pl.* [*Fr. richesse.*] **1.** That which makes one rich; abundant possessions or treasures. **2.** That which appears rich, sumptuous, precious, and the like.

— This word is really in the singular number, but is very rarely so used. The old English form is *richesse*, which is the same as the French word, and it is from this that the modern word *riches* received its form. The termination being the same as that of plural words, caused it to be regarded and used as plural.

**Syn.** — Wealth; opulence; affluence; wealthiness; richness; plenty; abundance.

**Rĭĉ'ly**, *adv.* In a rich manner; with riches; plentifully; abundantly.

**Rĭĉ'ness**, *n.* **1.** The state of being rich. **2.** That which constitutes any thing rich; any good quality existing in abundance.

**Rĭĉk**, *n.* [*A.-S. hreac, a heap, Icel. hraukr, id., hreykia, to heap, erect.*] A heap or pile of grain or hay in the field or open air, sheltered with a covering of some kind.

**Rĭĉk'ets**, *n. pl.* [Probably from A.-S. *rieg, hric, back, spine. Cf. Ger. ricken.*] (*Med.*) A disease which affects children, and which is characterized by a bulky head, a crooked spine, depressed ribs, tumid abdomen, short stature, flabby and wrinkled flesh, together with clear and often premature mental faculties.

**Rĭĉk'et-y**, *a.* **1.** Affected with rickets. **2.** Feeble in the joints; imperfect; weak.

food, foöt; ūrn, ryde, pull; çell, çhalse, eall, echo; ġem, ġet; aș; exist; linger, lĭnk; this.



**Ricochet** (rik'o-shā' or rik'o-shēt'), *n.* [Fr.] **1.** Rebound or skipping, as of a ball fired at a low angle of elevation. **2.** (*Gun.*) The firing of guns, or howitzers, so as to cause the balls or shells to rebound or roll along the ground on which they fall.

**Rid**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RID, or RIDDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIDDING.] [O. Eng. *red*, A.-S. *hreddan*, O. H. Ger. *retjan*, *rettan*.] To free; to deliver; to clear; to disencumber.

To get rid of, to free one's self from.

**Rid'dance**, *n.* **1.** The act of ridding or freeing; deliverance; a clearing up or out. **2.** The state of being rid or free; freedom; or escape.

**Rid'den**, *p. p.* of *ride*. See RIDE.

**Rid'dle** (rid'dl), *n.* [A.-S. *hriddel*, O. H. Ger. *ritra*, *ritera*, a sieve; A.-S. *hridian*, to sift, winnow.] A sieve with coarse meshes, for separating coarser materials from finer, as chaff from grain, gravel from sand, &c.

**Rid'dle** (rid'dl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RIDDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIDDLING.] **1.** To separate, as grain from the chaff, with a riddle. **2.** To perforate with balls so as to make like a riddle.

**Rid'dle**, *n.* [A.-S. *rædels*, O. H. Ger. *rätisal*, *rätisal*, from A.-S. *rædan*, Ger. *rathen*, to counsel or advise, also to guess. Cf. READ.] **1.** Something that is to be solved by conjecture; a puzzling question; an enigma. **2.** Any thing ambiguous or puzzling.

**Rid'dle**, *v. t.* To solve; to explain; to unriddle.

**Rid'dle**, *v. i.* To speak ambiguously, obscurely, or enigmatically.

**Rid'dler**, *n.* One who speaks in riddles, or ambiguously.

**Ride**, *v. i.* [*imp.* RODE, or RID; *p. p.* RID, or RIDDEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIDING.] [A.-S. *ridan*, Icel. *rida*, *ridha*, O. H. Ger. *ritan*.] **1.** To be carried on the back of any animal, as a horse. **2.** To be borne in a carriage. **3.** To be borne on or in the water. **4.** To be supported in motion; to rest on something. **5.** To manage a horse well. **6.** To support a rider, as a horse.

**Ride**, *v. t.* **1.** To sit on, so as to be carried. **2.** To manage insolently at will. **3.** To cause to ride; hence, to carry. [*Vulgar.*]

**Syn.**— Drive. — *Ride* originally meant (and it is so used throughout the English Bible) to be carried either on horseback or in a vehicle of any kind. At present, in England, *drive* is the word applied in most cases to motion in a carriage, as, a *drive* round the park, while *ride* is appropriated to motion on a horse, so that a "ride on horseback" would be tautology. This distinction, though gaining ground in America, does not prevail among us to any considerable extent.

**Ride**, *n.* An excursion on horseback or in a vehicle.

**Ri-deau'** (re-dō'), *n.* [Fr., from *ride*, wrinkle, fold, curl, *rider*, to wrinkle, fold, crisp, curl, from O. H. Ger. *ridan*, *garidan*, to twist, or A.-S. *wridhan*, Eng. *writhe*.] A small mound of earth.

**Rid'er**, *n.* **1.** One who rides. **2.** An agent who goes out with samples of goods to obtain orders. [*Eng.*] **3.** An addition to a manuscript or other document, inserted after its completion, on a separate piece of paper; an additional clause, as to a bill in Parliament.

**Ridge**, *n.* [A.-S. *hrycg*, *hricg*, *hricc*, back, pediment; Icel. *hryggr*, O. H. Ger. *hrucki*, N. H. Ger. *riicken*, allied to Gr. *πάξυς*, the back, a ridge.] **1.** The back, or top of the back. **2.** The top or upper part of any elongated elevation, great or small, as of a mountain, house, or the like.

**Ridge**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RIDGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIDGING.] **1.** To form a ridge of; to make into a ridge or ridges. **2.** To wrinkle.

**Ridge'-pōle**, *n.* (*Arch.*) The timber or board forming the ridge, or upper angle, of a roof.

**Ridg'y**, *a.* Having a ridge or ridges; rising in a ridge.

**Rid'i-cūle** (30), *n.* [Lat. *ridiculum*, from *ridiculus*, laughable, from *ridere*, to laugh.] **1.** The expression of laughter, especially when mingled with contempt. **2.** That species of writing which excites contempt with laughter.

**Syn.**— Derision; wit; banter; raillery; burlesque; mockery; irony; satire; sarcasm; gibe; jeer; sneer.

**Rid'i-cūle**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RIDICULED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIDICULING.] To laugh at with expressions of contempt.

**Syn.**— To deride; banter; rally; burlesque; mock; satirize; lampoon. See DERIDE.

**Rid'i-cūl'er**, *n.* One who ridicules.

**Ri-diē'u-loūs**, *a.* Fitted to excite ridicule; contemptuous and laughable.

**Syn.**— Ludicrous; laughable; risible; droll; absurd; preposterous. See LUDICROUS.

**Ri-diē'u-loūs-ly**, *adv.* In a ridiculous manner.

**Ri-diē'u-loūs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being ridiculous; laughableness

**Rid'ing**, *n.* **1.** The act of one who rides. **2.** A road made for the diversion of riding. **3.** [Corrupted from *trithing* or *triding*, third.] One of the three jurisdictions into which the county of York, in England, is divided.

**Rid'ing-hōōd**, *n.* A hood used by females when they ride; a kind of cloak with a hood.

**Rid'ing-schōōl** (-skōōl), *n.* A school or place where the art of riding is taught.

**Ri-dō't'to**, *n.* [It., from L. Lat. *reductus*, a retreat.] A favorite Italian public entertainment, consisting of music and dancing.

**Rife**, *a.* [A.-S. *ryf*, *rife*, prevalent, Icel. *rifr*, munificent.] Prevailing; prevalent; abounding.

**Rife'ly**, *adv.* In a rife manner; prevalently.

**Rife'ness**, *n.* Quality of being rife; frequency; prevalence.

**Riff'rāff**, *n.* [See RAFF. It. *ruffa-raffa*, Prov. It. *rifferrafa*, scramble.] Sweepings; refuse; the lowest order of society.

**Ri'fle** (ri'fl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RIFLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIFLING.] [O. H. Ger. *rifflōn*, to pluck, to saw, *riffl*, *riffla*, a sawing beak.] **1.** To seize and bear away by force; to carry off. **2.** To strip; to rob; to pillage; to plunder.

**Ri'fle** (ri'fl), *n.* [Ger. *riefelen*, *riefen*, *riffeln*, *riffen*, to chamfer, groove.] **1.** A gun, the inside of whose barrel is formed with spiral grooves or channels, thus securing for the ball a rotary motion, and great precision. **2.** A whetstone for a scythe. [*Amer.*]

**Ri'fle**, *v. t.* **1.** To groove; to channel; especially, to groove internally with spiral channels. **2.** To sharpen, as a scythe, with a rifle. [*a rifle.*]

**Ri'fle-man**, *n.*; *pl.* RIFLE-MEN. A man armed with

**Ri'fler**, *n.* One who rifles; a robber.

**Rift**, *n.* [From *rive*, to rend.] **1.** An opening made by riving or splitting; a cleft; a fissure. **2.** A fording-place.

**Rift**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RIFTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIFTING.] To cleave; to rive; to split.

**Rift**, *v. i.* To burst open; to split.

**Rig**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RIGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIGGING.] [A.-S. *wriġan*, *wrihan*, to cover, clothe, O. H. Ger. *rihan*.] **1.** To dress; to clothe; especially, to clothe in an odd or fanciful manner. **2.** To furnish with apparatus or gear; tackling.

**Rig**, *n.* **1.** Dress; clothing; especially, odd or fanciful clothing. **2.** The peculiar manner of fitting the masts and rigging to the hull of a vessel. **3.** A sportive trick; a frolic.

To run the rig, to play a wanton trick.

**Rig'a-dōōn'**, *n.* [Fr. *rigodon*, *rigaudon*, so called from the refrain, *ric-din-don*, of an old dancing song.] A gay, brisk dance, performed by one couple.

**Ri-gā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *rigatio*, from *rigare*, to water.] The same as IRRIGATION.

**Rig'ger**, *n.* **1.** One who rigs or dresses; one whose occupation is to fit the rigging of a ship. **2.** A cylindrical pulley or drum in machinery.

**Rig'ging**, *n.* Dress; tackle; especially, the ropes which support the masts, extend and contract the sails, &c., of a ship.

**Right** (rit), *a.* [A.-S. *riht*, *reht*, Goth. *raihts*, Icel. *rettr*, Lat. *rectus*, *p. p.* of *regere*, to keep straight, to guide, to rule.] **1.** Straight; not crooked; hence, most direct.

**2.** Upright; erect; not oblique. **3.** According with truth and duty; unswerving; just; true. **4.** Fit; suitable. **5.** Characterized by reality or genuineness; real; actual; unquestionable. **6.** Passing a true judgment; not mistaken or wrong. **7.** Not left, but its opposite; most convenient or dexterous. **8.** Being on the same side as the right hand. **9.** Well placed, disposed, or adjusted; orderly. **10.** Being on the right hand of a person whose face is toward the mouth of a river. **11.** Designed to be placed or worn outward. **12.** (*Math.*) Upright from a base; having an upright axis.

*Right and left*, in both or all directions; on all sides. [*Colloq.*]

**Syn.**— Straight; direct; perpendicular; upright; lawful; rightful; true; correct; just; equitable; proper; becoming.

**Right** (rit), *adv.* **1.** In a right manner; especially, in a right or straight line; directly. **2.** According to the law or will of God, or to the standard of truth and justice. **3.** According to any rule of art. **4.** According to fact or truth. **5.** In a great degree; very. **6.** Very; extremely; — prefixed to titles.



**Right** (rīt), *n.* **1.** That which is right or correct; as, (a.) A straight course; adherence to duty. (b.) A true statement; adherence to truth or fact. (c.) A just judgment; justice; uprightness; integrity. **2.** That to which one has a claim; as, (a.) That which one has a natural claim to exact. (b.) That which one has a legal or social claim to do or to exact; legal power; authority. (c.) That which justly belongs to one; title; claim; property; interest. (d.) Privilege or immunity granted by authority. **3.** That which is on the right side, or opposite to the left. **4.** The outward or most finished surface.

To set to rights, to put to rights, to put into good order; to adjust; to regulate, as what is out of order.

**Right** (rīt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RIGHTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RIGHTING.] **1.** To set upright; to make right or straight, as having been wrong or crooked. **2.** To do justice to; to relieve from wrong.

**Right** (rīt), *v. i.* To recover the proper or natural condition or position; to become upright.

**Right-angled** (rīt'ang'gld), *a.* Containing a right angle or right angles.

**Righteous** (rī'chūs), *a.* [O. Eng. *rightwys*, *rightwise*, A.-S. *rihtwīs*, from *riht*, right, and *wīs*, wise, having wisdom, prudent.] According with, or performing, that which is right; especially, free from guilt or sin.

**Syn.**—Upright; just; godly; holy; uncorrupt; virtuous; honest; equitable; rightful.

**Righteous-ly** (rī'chūs-ly), *adv.* In a righteous manner; equitably; justly.

**Righteous-ness** (rī'chūs-nes), *n.* The quality of being righteous; exact rectitude; purity.

**Syn.**—Uprightness; holiness; godliness; equity; justice; rightfulness; integrity; honesty; faithfulness.

**Right'er** (rīt'er), *n.* One who sets right.

**Right'ful** (rīt'ful), *a.* **1.** Consonant to justice. **2.** Having the right or just claim. **3.** Being by right, or by just claim.

**Syn.**—Just; lawful; true; honest; equitable; proper.

**Right'ful-ly** (rīt'-ly), *adv.* According to the right; according to law or justice.

**Right'ful-ness** (rīt'-ness), *n.* State of being rightful.

**Right-handed** (rīt'-), *a.* Using the right hand habitually or more easily than the left.

**Right'ly** (rīt'-ly), *adv.* **1.** According to justice; honestly; uprightly. **2.** Properly; fitly; suitably; appropriately. **3.** According to truth or fact.

**Right'ness** (rīt'-ness), *n.* **1.** Straightness. **2.** Rectitude; righteousness.

**Rig'id**, *a.* [Lat. *rigidus*, to be stiff or numb, allied to Gr. *ρυγίω*, to shiver or shudder with cold.] **1.** Having become so firm as not to be easily bent. **2.** Not lax or indulgent; severe; inflexible.

**Syn.**—Stiff; unpliant; unyielding; strict; exact; austere; stern; rigorous; unmitigated.

**Rig'id-i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Want of pliability; quality of resisting change of form. **2.** Stiffness of appearance or manner.

**Syn.**—Stiffness; rigidity; inflexibility.

**Rig'id-ly**, *adv.* In a rigid manner; stiffly; inflexibly.

**Rig'id-ness**, *n.* Quality of being rigid; rigidity.

**Rig'ma-rôle**, *n.* [See RAGMAN'S-ROLL.] A succession of confused or nonsensical statements; foolish talk; nonsense. [*Colloq.*]

**Rig'or**, *n.* [Lat., from *rigere*, to be stiff. See RIGID.]

**1.** The state of being rigid. **2.** (*Med.*) A convulsive shuddering or slight tremor, as in the cold fit of a fever. **3.** Severity of climate or season. **4.** Stiffness of opinion or temper; severity. **5.** Voluntary submission to pain, abstinence, or mortification. **6.** Exactness without allowance, latitude, or indulgence.

**Syn.**—Stiffness; rigidity; inflexibility; austerity; sternness; harshness; strictness; exactness.

**Rig'or-ous**, *a.* Manifesting, exercising, or favoring rigor; severe.

**Syn.**—Rigid; inflexible; unyielding; stiff; austere; stern; harsh; strict; exact.

**Rig'or-ous-ly**, *adv.* In a rigorous manner; without relaxation, abatement, or mitigation.

**Syn.**—Severely; rigidly; austere; strictly; exactly.

**Rig'or-ous-ness**, *n.* State of being rigorous; severity; austerity; strictness.

**Rile**, *v. t.* [See ROIL.] [*Prov. Eng. Colloq. Amer.*] **1.** To render turbid; to roil. **2.** To make angry; to vex.

**Rill**, *n.* [Either from L. Ger. *rille*, a small channel or brook, a furrow, a chamfer; or from O. Eng. *rigol*, a small brook; or from Lat. *rivulus*, a small brook.] A small brook; a rivulet; a streamlet.

**Rim**, *n.* [A.-S. *rima*, *reoma*, edge, lip; W. *rhim*, *rhimp*, a rim, edge, boundary, termination.] The border, edge, or margin of something circular or curving.

**Rim**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RIMMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RIMMING.] To furnish with a rim.

**Rime**, *n.* [A.-S. & Icel. *hrim*. Cf. GRIME.] White or hoar frost; congealed dew or vapor.

**Ri-mōse'** (125), *a.* [Lat. *rimosus*, from *rima*, a chink.] Full of rimes or chinks, like those in the bark of trees.

**Rim'ple** (-pl), *n.* [A.-S. *hrympele*, D. *rimpel*.] A fold or wrinkle. See RUMPLE.

**Rim'ple**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RIMPLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RIMPLING.] To rumple; to wrinkle.

**Rim'y**, *a.* Abounding with rime; frosty.

**Rind**, *n.* [A.-S. *rind*, *hrind*, O. H. Ger. *rinda*, *rinta*, Gr. *ρίνω*, the skin; perh. from A.-S. & O. H. Ger. *hrinan*, to touch.] The external covering or coat. Specifically, (a.) The external cover of flesh; the skin. (b.) The external cover of fruit; peel. (c.) Bark. (d.) The external coat of a nut; shell.

**Rin'dle**, *n.* [From Goth. *rinnan*, A.-S. *rennan*, to run, flow.] A small water-course or gutter.

**Ring**, *n.* [A.-S. *hring*, *hrinr*, Icel. *hringr*, O. H. Ger. *hring*, a circle.] A circle, or a circular line, or any thing in the form of a circular line or hoop.

**Ring**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RINGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RINGING.] **1.** To surround with a ring, or as with a ring; to encircle. **2.** (*Hort.*) To cut out a ring of, as bark.

**Ring**, *v. t.* [*imp.* RANG, or RUNG; *p. p.* RUNG; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RINGING.] [A.-S. *hringan*, Icel. *hringia*.] **1.** To cause to sound, especially by striking, as a metallic body. **2.** To produce by ringing, as a sound or peal. **3.** To repeat often, loudly, or earnestly.

**Ring**, *v. i.* **1.** To sound, as a bell, or other sonorous body. **2.** To sound; to resound. **3.** To continue to sound or vibrate; to resound. **4.** To be filled with report or talk.

**Ring**, *n.* **1.** A sound; especially, the sound of metals. **2.** Any loud sound, or sound continued, repeated, or reverberated. **3.** A chime, or set of bells harmonically tuned.

**Ring-bōlt**, *n.* An iron bolt, with an eye at its head, and a ring through the eye.

**Ring'dōve** (-dūv), *n.* A species of pigeon, so called from white upon the neck which forms a portion of a ring about it; the cushat.

**Ring'er**, *n.* One who rings; especially, one who rings chimes on bells.

**Ring'lead-er**, *n.* The leader of a ring; especially, the leader of an association of men engaged in violation of law or an illegal enterprise.

**Ring'let**, *n.* [Diminutive of *ring*.] A curl; especially, a curl of hair.

**Ring'-streaked** (-streckt), *a.* Having circular streaks or lines on the body.

**Ring'-tail**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird having a white tail; the female of the hen-harrier.

**Ring'worm** (-wūrm), *n.* (*Med.*) A vesicular eruption of the skin, forming rings, whose area is slightly discolored.

**Rinse**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RINSED' (rīnst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RINSING.] [Icel. *hreinsa*, A.-S. *hranan*, Goth. *hrainjan*, to purge; Goth. *hrains*, Icel. *hreinn*, A.-S. *hræne*, *rein*, pure.] **1.** To cleanse with a second application of water after washing. **2.** To cleanse by the introduction of water.

**Rins'er**, *n.* One who rinses.

**Ri'ot**, *n.* [O. Fr. *riote*, It. *riotta*, Armor. *riot*.] **1.** Wanton or unrestrained behavior. **2.** (*Law.*) The doing of an act in a violent and tumultuous manner against the peace, by three or more persons assembled together of their own authority for that purpose.

To run riot, to act or move without control or restraint.

**Syn.**—Tumult; uproar; row; sedition.

**Ri'ot**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* RIOTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RIOTING.] **1.** To engage in riot; to act in an unrestrained or wanton manner; to indulge in excess of luxury, feasting, behavior, &c. **2.** To be highly excited. **3.** To raise an uproar or sedition.

**Ri'ot-er**, *n.* One who indulges in a riot, or engages in a riot.

**Ri'ot-ous**, *a.* **1.** Involving or engaging in riot. **2.**

fōd, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; ġem, ġet; aç; exist; linger, link; this.



Partaking of the nature of an unlawful assembly; seditious.

**Ri'ot-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In a riotous manner.

**Ri'ot-oūs-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being riotous.

**Rip**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RIPPED (ript); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIPPING.] [A.-S. *rypan*, *ryppan*, *hrypan*. Cf. REAP, and RIVE.] **1.** To divide or separate the parts of, by cutting or tearing; to tear off or out by violence. **2.** To take out or away by cutting or tearing.

To rip out, to give vent to hastily and violently. [*Amer.*] See RAP, *v. t.*

**Rip**, *n.* A rent made by ripping; a tear; a place torn; laceration.

**Ri-pā'ri-an**, *a.* [Lat. *riparius*, from *ripa*, a bank.] Pertaining to the bank of a river.

**Ripe**, *a.* [*compar.* RIPER; *superl.* RIPLEST.] [A.-S. *ripe*, O. H. Ger. *riſi*, allied to A.-S. *riþ*, harvest, *ripan*, to reap.]

**1.** Ready for reaping; having attained perfection, as grain, fruit, &c. **2.** Advanced to the state of fitness for use. **3.** Having attained its utmost development. **4.** Hence, characterized by completeness or finish; consummate; perfected. **5.** Ready for action or effect; prepared. **6.** Resembling ripened fruit in ruddiness and plumpness.

**Syn.** — Mature; mellow; complete; finished. See MATURE.

**Ripe'ly**, *adv.* Maturely; at the fit time.

**Rip'en** (rip'n), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RIPENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIPENING.] **1.** To grow ripe. **2.** To approach or come to perfection; to be fitted or prepared.

**Rip'en** (rip'n), *v. t.* **1.** To make ripe, as grain or fruit. **2.** To mature; to fit or prepare; to bring to perfection.

**Ripe'ness**, *n.* The state of being ripe, or brought to a state of perfection; maturity; completeness.

**Rip'per**, *n.* One who rips, tears, or cuts open.

**Rip'ple** (rip/pl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RIPPLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIPPLING.] [Diminutive of *rip*, *q. v.*] To become fretted or dimpled on the surface, as water; to be covered with small waves or undulations.

**Rip'ple** (rip/pl), *v. t.* To fret or dimple, as the surface of running water.

**Rip'ple**, *n.* **1.** The fretting or dimpling of the surface of water. **2.** A little wave or undulation. **3.** A kind of comb, through which flax plants are passed to remove the seed vessels.

**Rip'rāp**, *n.* (*Engin.*) A foundation or parapet of stones thrown together without order, as in deep water, or on a soft bottom.

**Rise** (riz), *v. i.* [*imp.* ROSE; *p. p.* RISEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RISING.] [A.-S. *riſan*, *ârriſan*, Goth. *reisan*, *urriſan*, Icel. *riſa*. Cf. RAISE.]

**1.** To move or pass in any manner from a lower position to a higher; to ascend; to mount up; to become elevated, from whatever cause; to attain a height. **2.** To have the aspect or the effect of rising; to seem to rise; to become apparent; to emerge into sight; to have a beginning. **3.** To increase in size, force, value, price, or the like. **4.** Hence, in various figurative senses; as, (*a.*) To become excited, opposed, or hostile. (*b.*) To attain to a better social position. (*c.*) To become more and more dignified or forcible; to increase in interest or power. (*d.*) To come to mind; to be suggested. (*e.*) To come to hand; to offer itself. (*f.*) To come to life; to revive. **5.** To close a session; to adjourn.

**Syn.** — To arise; mount; ascend; climb; scale; appreciate. — Some in America use the word *appreciate* for "rise in value;" as, stocks *appreciate*, money *appreciates*, &c. This is never done in England, and by only a few in this country. It is undesirable, because *rise* sufficiently expresses the idea, and *appreciate* has its own distinctive meaning, which ought not to be encroached upon by one so entirely diverse.

**Rise** (ris), *n.* **1.** Act of rising, or state of being risen; ascent. **2.** Distance through which any thing rises. **3.** That which rises or seems to rise; an acclivity; a steep; an ascent. **4.** Spring; source; origin. **5.** Increase; augmentation, as of price, value, rank, property, fame, &c. **6.** Increase of sound. **7.** (*Mus.*) Elevation or ascent of the voice.

**Ris'er**, *n.* **1.** One who rises. **2.** (*Arch.*) The upright piece in a stair.

**Ris'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being risible.

**Ris'i-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *risibilis*, from *ridere*, *risum*, to laugh.] Capable of exciting laughter; worthy to be laughed at.

**Syn.** — Ludicrous; laughable; amusing; ridiculous. — *Risible* differs from *ludicrous*, as species from genus; *ludicrous* expressing that which is playful and sportive; *risible*, that which may excite laughter. *Risible* differs from *ridiculous*, as the latter implies something mean or contemptible, and *risible* does not.

**Risk**, *n.* [From Lat. *resicare*, to cut off.] **1.** Hazard; peril; sometimes, the degree of peril or danger. **2.** (*Com.*) (*a.*) Liability to loss in property. (*b.*) That which is liable to loss.

To run a risk, to incur hazard. — To take a risk, to assume danger; hence (*Com.*), to insure.

**Syn.** — Danger; peril; jeopardy; exposure. See DANGER.

**Risk**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RISKED (riskt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RISKING.] To expose to risk, hazard, or peril.

**Syn.** — To hazard; peril; endanger; jeopard; venture.

**Risk'er**, *n.* One who risks or hazards.

**Risk'y**, *a.* Attended with danger; hazardous. [*Amer.*]

**Rite**, *n.* [Lat. *ritus*.] Formal act of religion, or other solemn duty; a religious ceremony or usage.

**Syn.** — Form; ceremony; observance; ordinance.

**Rit'or-nèlle'**, } *n.* [It., dim. of *ritorno*, return, from *Rit'ôr-nèl'lo*, } *ritornare*, to return.] (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A short introductory or concluding symphony to an air. (*b.*) A short intermediate symphony, or instrumental passage.

**Rit'u-al**, *a.* [Lat. *ritualis*, from *ritus*, a rite.] **1.** Pertaining to, or consisting of, rites; ceremonial; ceremonious; formal. **2.** Prescribing rites.

**Rit'u-al**, *n.* **1.** The manner of performing divine service in a particular church or communion. **2.** A book containing the rites to be observed.

**Rit'u-al-ism**, *n.* **1.** Prescribed forms of religious worship. **2.** Observance of prescribed forms in religion. **3.** Confidence in mere rites or external ceremonies.

**Rit'u-al-ist**, *n.* One skilled in, or devoted to, a ritual.

**Rit'u-al-ly**, *adv.* By rites, or by a particular rite.

**Ri'val**, *n.* [Lat. *rivales*, two neighbors having the same brook in common, rivals, from *rivalis*, belonging to a brook, from *rivus*, a brook.] One in pursuit of the same object as another.

**Syn.** — Competitor; emulator; antagonist.

**Ri'val**, *a.* Having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition for superiority.

**Ri'val**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RIVALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIVALING.] **1.** To stand in competition with; to strive to gain some object in opposition to. **2.** To strive to equal or excel; to emulate.

**Ri'val-ry**, } *n.* Act of rivaling, or state of being a **Ri'val-ship**, } rival.

**Syn.** — Emulation; competition; rivalry; strife. See EMULATION.

**Rive**, *v. t.* [*imp.* RIVED; *p. p.* RIVED, or RIVEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIVING.] [A.-S. *reofan*, to break, split, Icel. *riúfa*, *ryf*, to loose, break, *hriſa*, *riſa*, to tear.] To rend asunder by force; to split; to cleave.

**Rive**, *v. i.* To be split or rent asunder.

**Riv'en**, *p. p.* of *rive*. See RIVE.

**Riv'er**, *n.* [From Lat. *riparius*, belonging to a bank or shore, from *ripa*, a bank or shore.] **1.** A stream of water, larger than a rivulet or brook, flowing in a channel on land toward the ocean, a lake, or another river. **2.** A copious flow; abundance.

**Riv'ered**, *a.* Supplied with rivers.

**Riv'er-hôrse**, *n.* The hippopotamus, an animal inhabiting rivers.

**Riv'et**, *n.* [Fr. *rivet*, a rivet; *river*, to rivet, It. *ribadire*.] A pin of metal clinched at one or both ends by being hammered and spread.

**Riv'et**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RIVETTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* RIVETTING.] **1.** To fasten with a rivet, or with rivets. **2.** To clinch. **3.** Hence, to fasten firmly; to make firm or strong.

**Riv'u-let**, *n.* [Lat. *rivulus*, dim. of *rivus*, a brook.] A small river or brook; a streamlet.

**Rix'-dôl'lar**, *n.* [Ger. *reichsthaler*, i. e., dollar of the empire or realm.] A silver coin of Germany, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, of different value in different places, and varying from 60 cents to \$1.08.

**Rôach**, *n.* [A.-S. *reohha*, *reohche*, *hreoce*, H. Ger. *roche*.] **1.** (*Ichth.*) A gregarious fresh-water fish of the carp family. It is of a silver-white color, with a greenish back, having the dorsal fin opposite the ventral. **2.** A cockroach.



Roach.

**Rôad** (20), *n.* [A.-S. *râd*, a riding, that on which one rides, a road, from *ridan*, to ride.] An open way or public passage; a public track for traveling.

To take to the road, to engage in robbery upon the highways.

**Syn.** — Way; highway; street; lane; pathway; route; passage; course. — *Way* is generic, denoting any line for passage or conveyance; a *highway* is literally one raised for the sake



of dryness and convenience in traveling; a road (from *ride*) is a way for horses and carriages; a street (Lat. via lapidibus *strata*) is etymologically a paved way, as early made in towns and cities, and hence the word is distinctively applied to roads or highways in compact settlements.

**Road**, *n.* [Either from A.-S. *rād*, or from Icel. *reida*, preparation, equipment, fitting out (of ships).] A place where ships may ride at anchor at some distance from the shore; a roadstead.

**Road'stead**, *n.* A place where ships may ride at anchor, at some distance from the shore.

**Road'ster**, *n.* 1. (*Naut.*) A vessel riding at anchor in a road or bay. 2. A horse fitted for traveling.

**Roam**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROAMING.] [Orig. to go on a pilgrimage to Rome.] To walk or move about from place to place without any certain purpose or direction.

**Syn.** — To wander; rove; range; stroll; ramble; stray.

**Roam**, *v. t.* To range or wander over.

**Roamer**, *n.* One who roams; a wanderer; a rover.

**Roan**, *a.* [Fr. *rouan*, Sp. *roano*, from Lat. *ravus*, gray-yellow.] Having a bay, sorrel, or dark color, with spots of gray, or white, thickly interspersed; — said of a horse.

**Roan**, *n.* 1. The color of a roan horse. 2. A roan horse. 3. A kind of leather for book-binding, made from sheep-skin, in imitation of morocco.

**Roar**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROARING.] [A.-S. *rarian*, Prov. Ger. *reren*, *rärren*, *rören*, O. H. Ger. *rerên*, *reran*.] 1. To cry with a full, loud, continued sound, as a lion, or one in pain. 2. To make a loud, confused sound, as winds, waves, passing vehicles, and the like. 3. To engage in riotous conduct; to be disorderly. 4. To laugh out loudly and continuously.

**Roar**, *n.* The sound of roaring; a loud continuous noise, as of billows, a wild beast, or the like.

**Roarer**, *n.* One who, or that which, roars; specifically, a riotous fellow; a roaring boy.

**Roaring**, *n.* A loud, continuous sound, as of a beast, or of one in distress, anger, mirth, and the like.

**Roast**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROASTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROASTING.] [O. H. Ger. *röstjan*, O. Fr. *rostir*, N. Fr. *rôtir*, It. *arrostire*, W. *rhostiav*.] 1. To cook, dress, or prepare, as meat for the table, by exposure to heat, before the fire. 2. To prepare for food by exposure to heat. 3. To dry and parch by exposure to heat. 4. Hence, to heat violently, or to excess.

**Roast**, *v. i.* To be cooked by exposure to heat before a fire; to be roasted.

**Roast**, *n.* That which is roasted.

To rule the roast, to take the lead; to domineer; — a phrase of uncertain origin.

**Roast**, *a.* [For *roasted*.] Roasted.

**Roaster**, *n.* 1. One who roasts meat. 2. A contrivance for roasting. 3. A pig, or other animal or article, for roasting.

**Rob**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROBBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROBBERING.] [From Goth. *raubôn*, *biraubôn*, A.-S. *reafian*, Eng. *reave*.] 1. To take away from by force; to strip by stealing; to plunder; to steal from. 2. (*Law.*) To take property from the person of, feloniously, forcibly, or by putting in fear.

**Robber**, *n.* One who commits a robbery; one who takes property feloniously, and by violence.

**Syn.** — Thief; depredator; despoiler; plunderer; pillager; rifter; brigand; freebooter; pirate.

**Robbery**, *n.* The crime of robbing or stealing by force.

**Syn.** — Depredation; spoliation; despoliation; despoilment; plunder; pillage; freebooting; piracy.

**Robe**, *n.* [L. Lat. *rauba*, *raupa*, a gown, dress, garment, orig. booty, plunder. See *ROB*, *v. t.*] 1. An outer garment for man or woman; especially, one of a rich, flowing, or elegant style or make; hence, a dress of state, rank, office, and the like. 2. A skin of the wolf, buffalo, &c., dressed and prepared for use. [*Amer.*]

**Robe**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROBBING.] To invest with a robe; to dress; to array.

**Robin**, *n.* [Prop. an abbreviation of *Robert*.] (*Ornith.*) (*a.*) A European singing bird, having a reddish breast; the ruddock. (*b.*) An American singing bird, having the breast of a somewhat dingy orange-red color; — called also *migratory thrush*.



Robin.

**Robin**, *n.* Same as *robin*. See *ROBIN*.

**Rob'orant**, *a.* [Lat. *roborans*, *p. pr.* of *roborare*, to strengthen, from *robur*, *roboris*, a very hard kind of oak, and hardness, strength.] Strengthening. [tonic.]

**Rob'orant**, *n.* (*Med.*) A strengthening medicine; a tonic.

**Rob'ust**, *a.* [Lat. *robustus*, oaken, hard, strong, from *robur*, strength.] 1. Evincing strength; indicating vigorous health. 2. Requiring strength or vigor.

**Syn.** — Strong; lusty; sinewy; sturdy; muscular; hale; hearty; vigorous; forceful; sound. — *Robust* means, literally, made of oak, and hence implies great compactness and toughness of muscle, connected with a thick-set frame and great powers of endurance. *Strong* denotes the power of exerting great physical force. The *robust* man can bear heat or cold, excess or privation, and toil on through every kind of hardship; the *strong* man can lift a great weight, can give a heavy blow, and a hard gripe.

**Rob'ustness**, *n.* The quality of being robust; strength; soundness.

**Roche-alum**, *n.* [Called also, and more properly, *rock-alum*.] [Fr. *roche*, rock.] A pure kind of alum.

**Ro-chelle' Pow'ders** (ro-shél'). The same as *SED-LITZ POWDERS*.

**Roch'et** (rötch'et), *n.* [From O. H. Ger. & A.-S. *roc*, Icel. *rockr*, L. Lat. *roccus*, a coat, garment.] A linen garment resembling a surplice.

**Rock**, *n.* [From a hypoth. Lat. *rupica*, from *rupes*, a rock.] 1. A large mass of stony material. 2. (*Geol.*) Any natural deposit of stony material, whether consolidated or not, thus including sand, earth, or clay, when in natural beds. 3. That which resembles a rock in firmness.

**Syn.** — Stone. — *Rock* always denotes a large and heavy mass of stone. Some, however, in certain parts of our country, apply the term to a stone of any size, and speak of boys as throwing *rocks* at each other. This has been truly called a "supremely ridiculous expression."

**Rock**, *n.* [Icel. *rockr*, O. H. Ger. *rocco*, *rocho*, *roccho*.] A distaff used in spinning.

**Rock**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROCKED (rökt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROCKING.] [Icel. *rökandi*, wavering, smoking, A.-S. *reócan*, to waver, exhale, smoke, O. H. Ger. *rukjan*, to move, push, pull.] 1. To move backward and forward as a body resting on a support beneath. 2. To put to sleep by rocking; hence, to still; to quiet.

**Rock**, *v. i.* To be moved backward and forward; to reel; to totter.

**Rock-alum**, *n.* The purest kind of alum. See *ROCHE-ALUM*.

**Rock'a-wāy**, *n.* A low, four-wheeled, two-seated pleasure-carriage, with full standing top.

**Rock'er-ys'tal**, *n.* (*Min.*) Limpid quartz.

**Rock'er**, *n.* 1. One who rocks the cradle. 2. The curving piece of wood on which a cradle or chair rocks. 3. Any implement capable of a rocking motion.

**Rock'et**, *n.* [It. *rocchetta*, from *rocca*, a distaff; Ger. *rackete*, *rakete*. See *ROCK*.] An artificial firework, which being tied to a stick and fired, is projected through the air by a force arising from the combustion.

**Rock'et**, *n.* [From Lat. *eruca*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Eruca*. The garden rocket is sometimes eaten as a salad, when young and tender.

**Rock'i-ness**, *n.* The state of being rocky.

**Rock'ing-stōne**, *n.* A large stone, resting upon another stone, and so exactly poised that it can be rocked, or slightly moved, with but little force.

**Rock'-oil**, *n.* The same as *PETROLEUM*.

**Rock'-salt**, *n.* (*Min.*) Chloride of sodium or common salt occurring in rock-like masses in mines.

In the United States, this name is sometimes given to salt in large crystals, formed by evaporation from sea-water.

**Rock'-work** (-wŭrk), *n.* Stones fixed in mortar in imitation of natural masses of rock.

**Rock'y**, *a.* 1. Full of rocks. 2. Formed of rocks. 3. Resembling a rock. 4. Unfeeling; obdurate.

**Rōd**, *n.* [A.-S. *rōd*, O. H. Ger. *ruota*, allied to Lat. *rudis*, a slender stick or rod, and Skr. *ridh*, to grow.] 1. The shoot or long twig of any woody plant; a branch, or the stem of a shrub. 2. Any long slender stick; a wand; as, (*a.*) An instrument of punishment or correction. (*b.*) A kind of scepter, or badge of office; hence, power; authority; tyranny; oppression. 3. A measure of length, containing sixteen and a half feet; a perch; a pole.

**Rōde** (20), *imp.* of *ride*. See *RIDE*.

**Rō'dent**, *a.* [Lat. *rodens*, *p. pr.* of *rodere*, to gnaw.] Gnawing.

**Rō'dent**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal that gnaws, as a rat.

**Rōd'o-mont-āde'**, *n.* [From *Rodomont*, a boasting



hero in the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto.] Vain boasting; empty bluster or vaunting; rant.

**Röd'o-mont-āde'**, *v. i.* To boast; to brag; to bluster.

**Rōe**, *n.* [See *infra*.] The female of any species of deer.

**Rōe** (rō), *n.* [O. H. Ger. *rogan*, *rogin*, N. H. Ger. *rogen*, Icel. *rogn*.] The ovary and eggs of a fish.

☞ The milt of the male fish is sometimes called *soft roe*.

**Rōe'būck**, *n.* [A.-S. *rāh*, *rā*, Icel. *rā*, N. H. Ger. *reh*, *rehbock*, O. H. Ger. *rēch*.] A small species of deer, having erect cylindrical branched horns, forked at the summit.

**Rō-gā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *rogatio*, from *rogare*, *rogatum*, to ask, beg, supplicate.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) The demand, by the consuls or tribunes, of a law to be passed by the people. **2.** Litany; supplication.

*Rogation days* (*Eccl.*), the three days immediately before the festival of Ascension; — so called as being days of special supplication. — *Rogation week*, the second week before Whit-Sunday, in which these days occur.

**Rōgue** (rōg, 20), *n.* [Fr. *rogue*, proud, haughty, supercilious, Icel. *hrōkr*, a brave, proud, or haughty man.] **1.** (*Law.*) A vagrant; a sturdy beggar; a vagabond. **2.** A deliberately dishonest person; a knave; a cheat. **3.** One who is mischievous or frolicsome.

**Rōgu'er-y** (rōg'er-y'), *n.* **1.** Knavish tricks; eheating; fraud; dishonest practices. **2.** Rogue-like actions; waggery; arch tricks; mischievousness.

**Rōgu'ish** (rōg'ish), *a.* **1.** Resembling a rogue; proper for a rogue. **2.** Waggish; slightly mischievous.

**Rōgu'ish-ly** (rōg'ish-ly), *adv.* Like a rogue; knavishly.

**Rōgu'ish-ness** (rōg'ish-ness), *n.* Quality or state of being roguish; knavery; mischievousness; archness.

**Roil** (38), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROLLING.] [Either abbrev. from *broil*, or from O. Eng. *roile*, *reile*, to roll. See BROIL.] **1.** To render turbid by stirring up the dregs or sediment of. **2.** To excite to some degree of anger. [*Prov. Eng. Local, Amer.*]

**Roint**, *interj.* See AROYNT.

**Rois'ter**, } *n.* [Probably from Fr. *rustre*, a boor, a clown, clownish, from Lat. *rusticus*, rustic.] A bold, blustering, turbulent fellow.

**Rôle** (rōl), *n.* [Fr. See ROLL.] A part performed by an actor in a drama; hence, any conspicuous action or duty performed by any one.

**Roll**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROLLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROLLING.] [L. Lat. *rotulare*, from Lat. *rotulus*, *rotula*, a little wheel.] **1.** To cause to revolve by turning over and over; to move by turning on an axis. **2.** To wrap round on itself; to form into a spherical or cylindrical body. **3.** To bind or involve by winding. **4.** To drive or impel forward with a swift and easy motion, as of rolling. **5.** To press or level with a roller. **6.** To move on, or by means of, rollers or small wheels. **7.** To beat with rapid strokes, as a drum.

**Roll**, *v. i.* **1.** To move by turning on a surface; to revolve upon an axis. **2.** To keep falling over and over. **3.** To perform a periodical revolution. **4.** To turn; to move circularly. **5.** To move up and down, as waves or billows; also, to rock or move from side to side, as a ship. **6.** To run on wheels. **7.** To be formed into a cylinder or ball. **8.** To spread under a roller or rolling-pin. **9.** To wallow; to tumble. **10.** To beat a drum with strokes so rapid that they can scarcely be distinguished by the ear.

**Roll**, *n.* [From Lat. *rotula*, a little wheel, dim. of *rota*, a wheel.] **1.** Act of rolling, or state of being rolled. **2.** That which rolls; a roller. **3.** That which is rolled up; wool, and the like; hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) A document which may be rolled up; a scroll. (*b.*) Hence, an official or public document; a register; also, a catalogue; a list. (*c.*) A quantity of cloth wound into a cylindrical form. (*d.*) A small loaf of bread made from dough rolled up. **4.** The uniform beating of a drum with strokes so rapid as scarcely to be distinguished by the ear.

**Syn.** — List; schedule; catalogue; register; inventory. See LIST.

**Roll'-call**, *n.* The act or time of calling over a list of names, as among soldiers.

**Roll'er**, *n.* **1.** That which rolls; that which turns on its own axis; *especially*, a cylinder of wood, stone, metal, &c., used in husbandry and the arts. **2.** A long and broad bandage used in surgery.

**Roll'er**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) An insessorial or perching bird, found in Europe, Asia, and Africa. The colors of the plumage in adults are brilliant blue and green, mixed with chestnut.

**Rōll'ie**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROLLICKED (rōll'ikt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROLLICKING.] [An abbreviation and mod-

ification of *frolic*, with an allusion to *roll*.] To move in a careless, swaggering manner, with a frolicsome air. [*Collog.*]

**Rōll'ing-mill**, *n.* A mill furnished with heavy rollers, through which heated metal is passed, to form it into sheets or rails, &c.

**Rōll'ing-pīn**, *n.* A cylindrical piece of wood to roll out paste or dough with.

**Rōll'y-pōll'y**, *n.* [Said to be from *roll* and *pool*.] A game in which a ball, rolling into a certain place, wins.

**Ro-mā'ie**, *n.* [Mod. Gr. Ρωμαϊκος.] The modern Greek language.

**Ro-mā'ie**, *a.* Of, or relating to, modern Greece, or its language.

**Rō'man**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Rome, or to the Roman people. **2.** Pertaining to, or professing, the Roman Catholic religion. **3.** (*Print.*) (*a.*) Upright; erect: — said of the letters ordinarily used, as distinguished from *Italic* characters. (*b.*) Expressed in letters, not in figures, as I., IV., i., iv., &c.; — said of numerals, as distinguished from the *Arabic* numerals, 1, 4, &c.

*Roman Catholic*, of, pertaining to, or adhering to, the religion of that church of which the pope is the spiritual head.

**Rō'man**, *n.* A native, citizen, or permanent resident, of Rome.

**Ro-mānçe'** (114), *n.* [L. Lat. *romanicum*, the common vulgar language, which sprung from the Roman and Latin language, and a species of fictitious composition which was first written in this language.] **1.** A species of fictitious writing, originally composed in meter in the romance dialects, and afterward in prose; hence, any fictitious and wonderful tale; a sort of novel. **2.** The language, or dialects which were formed from a mixture of the Latin with the languages of the barbarians, and from which have sprung the languages now prevalent in the south of Europe.

**Syn.** — Fable; novel; fiction; tale.

**Ro-mānçe'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROMANCED (ro-mānst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROMANCING.] To write or tell romances; to deal in extravagant stories.

**Rō-mān'çer**, *n.* One who romances.

**Rō'man-ēsque'** (-ēsk'), *a.* **1.** (*Paint.*) Representing subjects and scenes appropriate to romance. **2.** (*Arch.*) Somewhat resembling the Roman; *especially*, characterized by the debased style adopted in the later Roman empire.

**Rō'man-ēsque'**, *n.* **1.** (*Paint.*) A style of art in which fantastic and imaginary representations of animals and foliage are employed. **2.** (*Arch.*) The debased style of architecture and ornament adopted in the later Roman empire. **3.** (*Lit.*) The common dialect of Languedoc and some other districts in the south of France.

**Ro-man'ie**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Rome or its people. **2.** Pertaining to any or all of the various languages which, during the middle ages, sprung out of the old Roman. **3.** Related to the Roman people by descent.

**Rō'man-īsm**, *n.* The tenets of the church of Rome.

**Rō'man-īst**, *n.* An adherent to the Roman Catholic religion; a Roman Catholic.

**Rō'man-īze**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROMANIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROMANIZING.] To convert to the Roman Catholic religion or opinions.

**Rō'man-īze**, *v. i.* To conform to Roman Catholic opinions, customs, or modes of speech.

**Ro-mānšch'**, } *n.* [Gris. *rumansch*, *rumantsch*, *rumansh'*, } *mousch*, *romousch*, *ramansch*.] The language of the Grisons in Switzerland; a corruption of the Latin.

**Ro-mān'tie**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, involving, or resembling romance; hence, fictitious; fanciful. **2.** Characterized by novelty, strangeness, or variety, as scenery.

**Syn.** — Sentimental; extravagant; wild; chimerical. See SENTIMENTAL.

**Ro-mān'tie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a romantic manner.

**Ro-mān'ti-çīsm**, *n.* The state of being romantic or fantastic.

**Ro-mān'tie-ness**, *n.* The state of being romantic; wildness; extravagance; fancifulness.

**Rōm'ish**, *a.* [From *Rome*.] Belonging or relating to Rome, or to the Roman Catholic church.

**Rōmp**, *n.* **1.** A rude girl who indulges in boisterous play. **2.** Rude play or frolic.

**Rōmp**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ROMPED (86); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* ROMPING.] [A different spelling of *ramp*. See RAMP, 2.] To play rudely and boisterously; to leap and frisk about in play.

**Rōmp'ish**, *a.* Given to rude play; inclined to romp.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ěre, veīl, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf,



**Rōmp'ish-ness**, *n.* The quality of being rompish; rudeness; boisterousness.

**Ron-deau'** (rou-dō'), *n.* [Fr., from *rond*, round.] [Written also *rondo*.] **1.** A species of lyric poetry so composed as to contain a refrain or repetition, which occurs according to a fixed law. **2.** (*Mus.*) A composition, in which the first strain is repeated at the end of each of the other strains.

**Rōn'ion** (rūn'yun), *n.* [Cf. Fr. *rognon*, *roignon*, kidney; (from Lat. *ren*, *renis*,) and Fr. *rogue*, itch, mange, scab.] **1.** A mangy or scabby animal. **2.** A fat, bulky woman.

**Rōōd**, *n.* [See **ROD**.] The fourth part of an acre, or forty square rods.

**Rōōd**, *n.* [A.-S. *rōd*, rod, cross. See **ROD**.] A representation of the cross with Christ hanging on it; or more generally of the Trinity.

**Rōōf**, *n.* [A.-S. *hrōf*, top, roof. Cf. Gr. ῥοφος, O. Sax. *hrōst*, Goth. *hrōt*, roof.] **1.** The cover or upper part of any house, barn, and the like.



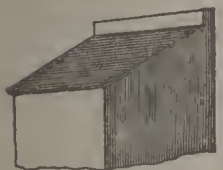
Gable Roof.



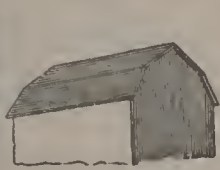
Hip Roof.



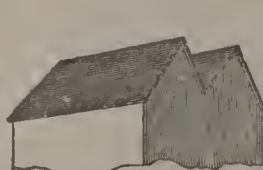
Ogee Roof.



Shed Roof.



Curb Roof.



M Roof.

**2.** That which resembles or corresponds with the covering of a house.

**Rōōf**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **ROOFED**; (*rōōft*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **ROOFING**.]

**1.** To cover with a roof. **2.** To inclose in a house; to shelter.

**Rōōf'ing**, *n.* **1.** Act of covering with a roof. **2.** Materials of or for a roof. **3.** Hence, the roof itself.

**Rōōf'less**, *a.* **1.** Having no roof. **2.** Having no house or home; unsheltered.

**Rōōf'let**, *n.* A small roof, covering, or shelter.

**Roof'-tree**, *n.* **1.** The beam in the angle of a roof. **2.** Hence, the roof itself.

**Rōōk**, *n.* [From Per. & Ar. *rokh*, or *ruk*, a fabulous bird of enormous size and strength, and the rook or tower at chess; Skr. *ratha*, a car, a war-car.] (*Chess*) One of the four pieces placed on the corner squares of the board; a castle.

**Rōōk** (27), *n.* [A.-S. *hrōc*, O. H. Ger. *hruoh*, *ruoh*, *ruoho*, Icel. *hraukr*, *hrōkr*, Cf. O. Sax. *rouca*, chattering, Gr. *kōpaξ*, Lat. *graculus*, Eng. *crow*, and Goth. *hrukjan*, to croak, Icel. *krūnkr*, *krūnka*, to croak.] (*Ornith.*) A gregarious bird resembling the crow, but differing from it in feeding chiefly on insects and grain, instead of carrion and the like.



Mansard Roof.



Rook.

**Rōōk**, *v. i.* **1.** To cheat; to defraud. **2.** To squat or sit close.

**Rōōk**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **ROOKED** (*rōōkt*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **ROOKING**.] To cheat; to defraud by cheating.

**Rōōk'er-y**, *n.* **1.** A place where rooks congregate and build their nests, as a wood, &c. **2.** An overcrowded, dilapidated building, or cluster of buildings.

**Rōōk'y**, *a.* Inhabited by rooks.

**Rōōm** (29), *n.* [A.-S. *rūm*, Icel. *rūm*, Goth. *rums*.] **1.** Space which has been or may be set apart or appropriated to any purpose. **2.** An apartment in a house. **3.** Possibility of admission; freedom to act. **4.** Place unobstructed. **5.** Place or stead left by another.

**Syn.**—Space; compass; scope; latitude.

**Rōōm**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **ROOMED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **ROOMING**.] To occupy a room or apartment; to lodge.

**Rōōm'i-ness**, *n.* State of being roomy; spaciousness; space.

**Rōōm'y**, *a.* Having ample room; spacious; wide.

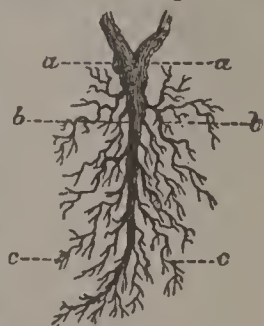
**Rōōst**, *n.* [A.-S. *hrōst*, D. *roest*, roost, *roesten*, to roost.] **1.** The pole on which birds rest at night; a perch. **2.** A collection of fowls roosting together.

**Rōōst**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **ROOSTED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.*

**ROOSTING**.] To sit, rest, or sleep, as birds on a pole or tree; to perch.

**Rōōst'er**, *n.* The male of the domestic fowl, considered as the head or chief of the roost; a cock. [*Amer.*]

**Root**, *n.* [Iceland & Fries., allied to Lat. *radix*, Gr. *ρίζα*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) The descending axis of a plant, which increases in length by growth at or near its end only, and which usually gives off similar branching parts, called *rootlets*. **2.** An edible or esculent root. **3.** That which resembles a root as a source of nourishment or support; that from which any thing proceeds as if by growth or development; especially, (*a.*) An ancestor or progenitor; hence, an early race. (*b.*) A word from which other words are formed; a radical. (*c.*) The cause or occasion by which any thing is brought about. (*d.*) (*Math.*) That factor of a quantity which when multiplied into itself will produce that quantity. **4.** That which resembles a root in position; the lowest place, position, or part.



Root (1).

*a*, *a*, crown or head of root; *b*, *b*, rootlets; *c*, *c*, fibers.

**Root**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **ROOTED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **ROOTING**.] **1.** To enter the earth, as roots. **2.** To be firmly fixed or established.

**Root**, *v. t.* **1.** To plant and fix deeply in the earth, or as in the earth; hence, to make deep or radical. **2.** To tear up by the root; to eradicate; to extirpate.

**Root**, *v. i.* [Icel. *rōta*, A.-S. *wrōtan*, *wrōtian*, to turn up with the snout, to root, *wrōt*, a snout, trunk.] **1.** To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine. **2.** To fawn servilely.

**Root**, *v. t.* To turn up with the snout, as swine.

**Root'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, roots; one that tears up by the roots.

**Rōōt'let**, *n.* A radicle; a little root.

**Rōōt'y**, *a.* Full of roots.

**Rōpe**, *n.* [A.-S. & O. Fries. *rāp*, Icel. *reip*, Goth. *raip*, *raips*.] **1.** A large, stout, twisted cord, of not less, usually, than an inch in circumference. **2.** A row or string consisting of a number of things united.

**Rōpe**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **ROPED** (*rōpt*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **ROPING**.] To be formed into rope; to draw out or extend into a filament or thread.

**Rōpe**, *v. t.* To draw by, or as by, a rope.

**Rōpe'-dān'cer**, *n.* One who walks or dances on a rope extended through the air.

**Rōpe'-lād'der**, *n.* A ladder made of ropes.

**Rōp'er-y**, *n.* A place where ropes are made.

**Rōpe'-walk** (-wawk), *n.* A long, covered walk, or building where ropes are manufactured.

**Rōp'i-ness**, *n.* Quality of being ropy; viscosity.

**Rōp'y**, *a.* [From *rope*.] Stringy; adhesive; viscous; tenacious; glutinous.

**Rōq'ue-laure** (rōk'e-lōr), *n.* [Fr. *roquelaure*, from a Duc de *Roquelaure*, who first introduced it.] A surtout formed to button from top to bottom in front.

**Ro-rif'er-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *rorifer*, from *ros*, *roris*, dew, and *ferre*, to bear.] Generating or producing dew.

**Rōr'qual**, *n.* [Norw. *rorqualus*, a whale with folds.] (*Zool.*) A cetaceous mammal or whale resembling the common whale, but having a more slender body. It is characterized by longitudinal folds on the throat and under parts.

**Ro-sā'ceoūs**, *a.* [Lat. *rosaceus*, from *rosa*, rose.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) Composed of several petals, arranged like those of the rose. (*b.*) Pertaining to the rose family of plants.

**Rō'sa-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *rosarium*, a place planted with roses, from *rosarius*, of roses, from *rosa*, a rose.] **1.** A bed of roses, or place where roses grow. **2.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A series of prayers, and a string of beads by which they are counted.

**Rōse**, *n.* [Lat. *rosa*, allied to Gr. *ρόδον*.] **1.** A well-known plant and flower of many species and varieties. **2.** A rosette.

*Under the rose* (Lat. *sub rosa*), in secret; privately; in a manner that forbids disclosure;—the rose being, among the ancients, the symbol of secrecy, and hung up at entertainments, as a token that nothing there said was to be divulged.

**Rōse**, *imp.* of *rise*. See **RISE**.

**Rō'se-ate**, *a.* [Lat. *rosatus*, *rosatus*, prepared from roses, L. Lat. rose-colored, ornamented with roses, from *rosa*, a rose.] **1.** Full of roses; rosy. **2.** Of a rose color; blooming.

**Rōse'-bug**, *n.* (*Entom.*) A species of diurnal beetle,



- which feeds on the blossoms of the rose, and on various other plants.
- Rōse'-eol'ored** (-kūl'urd), *a.* **1.** Having the color of a rose. **2.** Uncommonly beautiful; — hence, exaggeratedly fine or pleasing; extravagant.
- Rōse'-ma-ry**, *n.* [O. Eng. *rosmarine*, Lat. *rosmarinus*, from *ros*, dew, and *marinus*, marine.] (*Bot.*) A plant growing in south-eastern Europe, also in Asia Minor and China. It has a fragrant smell, and a warm, pungent, bitterish taste.
- Ro-šette'**, *n.* [Fr., dim. of *rose*, a rose. See *supra.*] **1.** An imitation of a rose made of ribbon or other material, used as an ornament. **2.** (*Arch.*) An ornament in the form of a rose. [tillation.]
- Rōse'-wa'ter**, *n.* Water tintured with roses by distillation.
- Rōse'-wā'ter**, *a.* Having the odor of rose-water; hence, affectedly nice or delicate; sentimental.
- Rōse'-win'dōw**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A circular window with a series of mullions diverging from the center, forming divisions which bear a general resemblance to the leaves of a rose.
- Rōse'-woōd**, *n.* The wood of several different kinds of trees, growing in warm climates. It is much used in cabinet-work.
- Rōs'i-eru'cian**, *n.* [Lat. *ros*, dew, and *cruz*, cross; *dew* being, according to those philosophers, the most powerful dissolvent of gold, and the *cross* the emblem of light.] One of a sect of hermetical philosophers which came into being about the close of the 17th century. They made great pretensions to a knowledge of the secrets of nature.
- Rōs'i-eru'cian**, *a.* Pertaining to the Rosicrucians, or their arts.
- Rōs'in**, *n.* [A different orthography of *resin*, q. v.] The resin left after distilling off the volatile oil from the different species of turpentine.
- Rōs'in**, *v. t.* To rub with rosin.
- Rōs'in-y**, *a.* Like rosin, or partaking of its qualities.
- Rōss**, *n.* [Cf. Prov. Ger. *grus*, *graus*, coarse sand, gravel, rubbish.] The rough, sealy matter on the surface of the bark of trees.
- Rōs'ter**, *n.* [A corruption of *register*.] (*Mil.*) A list of officers.
- Rōs'tral**, *a.* [Lat. *rostralis*, from *rostrum*, a beak.] **1.** Resembling, or pertaining to, a rostrum. **2.** Pertaining to the beak.
- Rōs'trate**, } *a.* [Lat. *rostratus*, from *rostrum*, a beak.]  
**Rōs'trā-ted**, } **1.** (*Bot. & Conch.*) Having a process resembling the beak of a bird; beaked. **2.** Furnished or adorned with beaks.
- Rōs'trum**, *n.* [Lat., from *rodere*, to gnaw.] **1.** The beak or bill of a bird. **2.** The beak of a ship. **3.** (*Rom. Antiq.*) An elevated place in the forum, for public speakers. **4.** Hence, any elevated platform from which a speaker addresses an audience.
- Rōs'y**, *a.* [*compar.* ROSIER; *superl.* ROSIEST.] Resembling a rose in color, form, or qualities; blooming; red; blushing; charming.
- Rōt**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROTTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROTTING.] [A.-S. *rotian*, Icel. *rotna*.] To be decomposed into simple parts; to go to decay.
- Syn.** — To putrefy; corrupt; decay; spoil.
- Rōt**, *v. t.* To make putrid; to bring to corruption.
- Rōt**, *n.* The process of rotting; decay; putrefaction; *specifically*, (*a.*) A fatal distemper incident to sheep (*b.*) A form of decay which attacks timber; — usually called *dry-rot*. (*c.*) A disease very injurious to the potato.
- Rō'ta-ry**, *a.* [Lat., from *rota*, wheel.] Turning, as a wheel on its axis; pertaining to, or resembling, the motion of a wheel on its axis; rotatory.
- Rō'tāte**, *a.* [Lat., *rotatus*, *p. p.* of *rotare*, to turn round like a wheel, from *rota*, wheel.] (*Bot.*) Wheel-shaped.
- Rō'tāte**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROTATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROTATING.] [See *supra.*] **1.** To revolve or move round a center. **2.** To go out of office, and be succeeded by another or by others.
- Rō'tāte**, *v. t.* To cause to revolve.
- Ro-tā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *rotatio*, from *rotare*. See ROTATE, *v. i.*] **1.** Act of rotating or turning, as a wheel or solid body on its axis. **2.** Any return or succession in a series. **3.** Frequent change of crop on any piece of land.
- Rō'ta-tive**, *a.* Turning as a wheel; rotary.
- Rō'ta-to-ry** (50), *a.* **1.** Turning on an axis, as a wheel. **2.** Going in a circle; following in succession.
- Syn.** — Rotary; rotative; rotating.
- Rōte**, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *rota*, *hrota*, Ir. *crot*, *cruit*, W. *crwth*.] (*Mus.*) An instrument similar to the hurdy-gurdy.
- Rōte**, *n.* [O. Fr. *rote*, N. Fr. *route*, road, path. See ROUTE.] A frequent repetition of forms of speech without attention to the meaning; mere repetition.
- Rōt'ten** (rōt'tn), *a.* [See ROT.] Having rotted; putrid; decayed; hence, (*a.*) Offensive to the smell. (*b.*) Not firm or trusty.
- Syn.** — Putrefied; carious; defective; unsound; corrupt; deceitful; treacherous.
- Rōt'ten-ness** (109), *n.* The state of being rotten.
- Rōt'ten-stōne**, *n.* (*Min.*) A soft stone used for polishing, and for cleaning metallic substances.
- Ro-tūnd'**, *a.* [Lat. *rotundus*, wheel-shaped, round, from *rota*, a wheel.] **1.** Round; circular; spherical. **2.** Hence, complete; entire.
- Ro-tūn'dā**, *n.* [From Lat. *rotundus*, round. See *supra.*] Any building that is round both on the outside and inside.
- Ro-tūnd'i-fō'li-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *rotundus*, round, and *folium*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having round leaves.
- Ro-tūnd'i-ty**, *n.* State of being rotund; roundness; sphericity; circularity.
- Rouche** (rōosh), *n.* [Fr. See RUCHE.] A gossamer quilling of lace, ribbon, &c. [Written also *ruche*.]
- Roué** (rōō-ā'), *n.* [Fr., prop. *p. p.* of *rouer*, to break upon the wheel, from Fr. *roue*, equiv. to Lat. *rota*, a wheel.] A debauchee; a rake.
- Rouge** (rōozh), *n.* [Fr. *rouge*, from Lat. *rubeus*, red, from *rūbere*, to be red, from *ruber*, red.] A cosmetic used for giving a red color to the cheeks or lips.
- Rouge** (rōozh), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROUGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROUGING.] To paint the face or cheeks with rouge.
- Rouge** (rōozh), *v. t.* To paint or tinge with rouge.
- Rough** (rūf), *a.* [*compar.* ROUGHER; *superl.* ROUGHEST.] [A.-S. *hreoh*, *hreóg*, *rūh*, *rūg*, *rūw*, O. H. Ger. *rūh*, O. Eng. *row*, *rowe*.] **1.** Having inequalities, small ridges or points on the surface; hence, (*a.*) Not level; uneven. (*b.*) Not polished; uncut, as a gem. (*c.*) Tossed in waves; boisterous. (*d.*) Marked by coarseness; shaggy; ragged; disordered. **2.** Hence, figuratively, lacking refinement, gentleness, or polish; rude; uncivil; harsh; hard; austere; boisterous; stormy.
- In the rough*, in an unwrought or rude condition, or in the original material.
- Rough** (rūf), *n.* A rude, coarse fellow; a swaggerer; a bully.
- Rough** (rūf), *v. t.* To render rough; to roughen. [bully.]  
*To rough it*, to have or pursue a rough or rugged course; to encounter and overcome difficulties or hardships.
- Rough'-east** (rūf'kást), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROUGHCAST; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROUGH-CASTING.] **1.** To form or mold rudely. **2.** To plaster with a mixture of lime and shells or pebbles.
- Rough'-east** (rūf'kást), *n.* **1.** A rude model. **2.** A mixture of lime with shells or pebbles, used for covering buildings. [ly.]
- Rough'-draw** (rūf'-), *v. t.* To draw or delineate coarsely.
- Rough'en** (rūf'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROUGHENED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROUGHENING.] To make rough.
- Rough'en** (rūf'n), *v. i.* To grow or become rough.
- Rough'-hew** (rūf'hū), *v. t.* [*imp.* ROUGH-HEWED; *p. p.* ROUGH-HEWN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROUGH-HEWING.] To hew coarsely, without smoothing.
- Rough'ly** (rūf'ly), *adv.* In a rough manner; unevenly; harshly; rudely; severely; austere.
- Rough'ness** (rūf'nes), *n.* The quality or state of being rough; unevenness; harshness; rudeness; asperity; severity.
- Rough'-rīd'er** (rūf'rīd'er), *n.* One who breaks horses.
- Rough'-shōd** (rūf'-), *a.* Shod with shoes armed with points.  
*To ride rough-shod*, to pursue a course regardless of the pain or distress it may cause others.
- Rouleau** (rōō-lō'), *n.*; *pl.* ROULEAUX (rōō-lōz'). [Fr., a roll, from *rouler*, to roll. See ROLL.] A little roll; a roll of coins in paper.
- Roulette** (rōō-lēt'), *n.* [Fr., prop. a little wheel or ball, from *rouler*, to roll. See ROLL.] **1.** A game of chance, in which a small ball is made to roll round on a circle divided off into red or black spaces. **2.** A small toothed wheel used by engravers to roll over the surface of a plate to produce dots.
- Rounce**, *n.* [Cf. Fr. *ronce*, bramble, brier, thorn, *ranche*, a round step, rack.] (*Print.*) The handle of a printing-press.
- Round**, *a.* [From Lat. *rotundus*. See ROTUND.] **1.** Having every portion of the surface or of the circumference equally distant from the center; or having a form



approaching this. **2.** Having the form of a cylinder. **3.** Having a curved form. **4.** Full; complete. **5.** Not inconsiderable; large. **6.** Fully or plumply stated; positive; decided.

*Round number*, a number that may be divided by 10 without a remainder; also, sometimes, a whole number approximately near the truth. — *Round robin*, a written petition, memorial, remonstrance, or instrument, signed by names in a ring or circle, so as not to show who signed it first. — *Round trot*, a full, brisk, quick trot. — *Round turn* (*Naut.*), one turn of a rope round a timber. — *At a round rate*, rapidly.

**Syn.** — Circular; spherical; globular; globose; orbicular; orb; cylindrical; full; plump; rotund.

**Round**, *n.* **1.** That which is round, as a circle, a globe, a sphere. **2.** A series of events ending where it began; a cycle. **3.** A course of action or conduct, performed by a number of persons in turn, or one after another. **4.** A series of duties to be performed in turn, and then repeated. **5.** A circular dance. **6.** That which goes round a whole circle or company. **7.** Rotation, as in office; succession. **8.** The step of a ladder. **9.** (*Mus.*) A short, vocal piece, in which three or four voices follow each other round in a species of fugue in the unison. **10.** (*Mil.*) A general discharge of fire-arms by a body of troops, in which each soldier fires once.

*Round of beef*, a cut of the thigh through and across the bone.

**Round**, *adv.* **1.** On all sides; around. **2.** Circularly. **3.** From one side or party to another. **4.** By or in a circuit; back to the starting point. **5.** Through a circle, as of friends or houses.

**Round**, *prep.* **1.** On every side of; around. **2.** About.

**Round**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROUNDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROUNDING.] **1.** To make circular, spherical, or cylindrical. **2.** To complete. **3.** To make round and protuberant. **4.** To move about; to go round.

**Round**, *v. i.* To grow or become round or full.

*To round to* (*Naut.*), to turn the head of the ship toward the wind.

**Round'a-bout**, *a.* Indirect; going round; loose.

**Round'a-bout**, *n.* **1.** A sort of surtout. **2.** An arm-chair with a rounded back. **3.** A jacket worn by boys, sailors, and others. [*Amer.*]

**Round'el**, *n.* [*Fr. rondelle*, a round, a round shield.] **1.** A round form or figure; a circle; *specifically*, (*a.*) A small circular shield, in the 14th and 15th centuries. (*b.*) (*Her.*) A circular spot; an ordinary in the form of a small circle. **2.** (*Mus.*) [*See* ROUNDELAY.] A roundelay.

**Round'ed-lāy**, *n.* [*O. Fr. rondelet*, *fr. rond*, round.] A sort of ancient poem, in which certain parts are repeated, and that, if possible, in an equivocal or punning sense.

**Round'head**, *n.* A Puritan; — formerly so called from the practice which prevailed among them of cropping the hair.

**Round'house**, *n.* **1.** A constable's prison. **2.** (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A cabin or apartment in the after part of the quarter-deck. (*b.*) A privy near the head of the vessel.

**Round'ing**, *a.* Somewhat round; nearly round.

**Round'ish**, *a.* A little circle.

**Round'ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a round form or manner. **2.** Openly; boldly; plainly. **3.** Briskly; with speed.

**Round'ness**, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being round; cylindrical form. **2.** Smoothness of flow. **3.** Plainness; boldness; positiveness.

**Syn.** — Circularity; sphericity; globosity; globularity; globularness; orbicularness; cylindricality; fullness; plumpness; rotundity.

**Round'-shōul'dered**, *a.* Having the shoulders projecting behind; round-backed.

**Rouse**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROUSED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROUSING.] [*A.-S. rāsan*, *ārāsan*. *See* RAISE and AROUSE.] **1.** To wake from sleep or repose. **2.** To excite to lively thought or action. **3.** To awaken into activity, as the attention, or some passion, emotion, or faculty. **4.** To put into motion; to agitate. **5.** To startle or surprise.

**Rouse**, *v. i.* **1.** To awake from sleep or repose. **2.** To be excited to thought or action.

**Rouse**, *n.* [*Ice. rūs*, *N. H. Ger. rausch*; *Ice. rūs*, to get drunk.] A carousal; a festival; a drinking frolic.

**Rouser**, *n.* One who, or that which, rouses or excites.

**Roust**, *v. t.* To rouse; to disturb; to vex.

**Rout** (40), *n.* [*O. Fr. route*, *rote*, troop, company, from *Lat. ruptus*, *p. p.* of *rumpere*, to break.] **1.** A fashionable assembly, or large evening party. **2.** A tumultuous crowd; a rabble. **3.** An uproar; a noise.

**Rout**, *n.* [*From Lat. ruptus, rupta*, *p. p.* of *rumpere*, to break. *Cf. supra.*] Defeat of an army or band of troops, or the disorder and confusion of troops thus defeated and put to flight.

**Rout**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROUTING.] To defeat and throw into confusion.

**Syn.** — To defeat; discomfit; beat; overpower; overthrow; conquer.

**Route** (rōt or rowt, 40), *n.* [*Fr. route*, from *Lat. rupta* (*se. via*), from *ruptus*, *p. p.* of *rumpere*, to break; hence, lit. a broken or beaten way or path.] The course or way which is traveled or passed, or to be passed; a passing; a course; a march.

Walker gives the preference "to the pronunciation rowt." Most of the orthoepists who have succeeded him give the preference to rōt; but rowt is perhaps the more common pronunciation in the United States.

**Rou-tine'** (rō-teen'), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *route*, a path, way, road. *See supra* and ROTE.] **1.** A round of business, amusements, or pleasure, daily or frequently pursued. **2.** Any regular course of action adhered to by mere force of habit.

**Rōve**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROVING.] [*Orig. to rob*, and hence, from the rambling, wandering mode of life of a robber, to ramble, to range, to wander. *See* ROB.] To wander; to ramble; to range; to go, move, or pass without certain direction in any manner.

**Rōve**, *v. t.* To wander over.

**Syn.** — To wander; roam; range; ramble; stroll.

**Rōve**, *v. t.* [*Perh. from reeve.*] To draw through an eye or aperture; to draw out into flakes; to card, as wool.

**Rōv'er**, *n.* **1.** A wanderer. **2.** A fickle or inconstant person. **3.** A robber or pirate; a freebooter.

**Rōw** (rō), *n.* [*A.-S. rāw*, *O. H. Ger. rīga*.] **1.** A series of persons or things in a continued line; a line; a rank; a file. **2.** An excursion taken in a boat with oars.

**Rōw**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROWING.] [*A.-S. rōwan*, *Ice. rōa*, *H. Ger. rudern*. *Cf. RUDDER.*] **1.** To impel, as a boat or vessel, along the surface of water by oars. **2.** To transport by rowing.

**Rōw**, *v. i.* **1.** To labor with the oar. **2.** To be moved by oars.

**Row** (rou), *n.* [*Abbreviated from rout*, *q. v.*] A riotous, noisy disturbance.

**Row'dy** (rou'dy), *n.* [*From rout*, or *row*.] One who engages in rows, or riots; a riotous, turbulent fellow. [*Amer.*]

**Row'el** (rou'el), *n.* [*Fr. rouelle*, equiv. to *Lat. rotula*, a little wheel, dim. of *rota*, a wheel.] **1.** The little wheel of a spur, formed with sharp points. **2.** (*Far.*) A roll of hair or silk, answering to a seton in surgery.

**Row'el** (rou'el), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROWELED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROWELING.] (*Far.*) To insert a rowel in.

**Row'en** (rou'en), *n.* [*Called also rowet, rowett, rowings, roughings*, from *rough*, *O. Eng. row, rowe*.] **1.** A field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green. **2.** The second growth of grass in a season.

**Rōw'er**, *n.* One who rows or manages an oar.

**Rōw'lock** (*colloq. rūl'uk*), *n.* (*Naut.*) A contrivance or arrangement for supporting an oar in rowing.

**Roy'al**, *a.* [*Fr. royal*, *fr. Lat. regalis*. *See* REGAL.] **1.** Kingly; pertaining to the crown. **2.** Becoming a king or queen. **3.** Noble; illustrious.

**Syn.** — Regal; monarchial; imperial; king-like; princely; august; majestic; superb; splendid; magnanimous.

**Roy'al**, *n.* **1.** A large kind of paper, usually 20 by 25 inches or more. **2.** (*Naut.*) A small sail above the top-gallant-sail.

**Roy'al-ism**, *n.* Principles or conduct of royalists.

**Roy'al-ist**, *n.* An adherent to a king, or one attached to a kingly government.

**Roy'al-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ROYALIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ROYALIZING.] To make royal.

**Roy'al-ly**, *adv.* In a royal or kingly manner.

**Roy'al-ty**, *n.* [*O. Fr. roialté, royaulté*, *N. Fr. royauté*.] **1.** State of being royal; kingship; kingly office. **2.** The person of a king or sovereign. **3.** Royal prerogative. **4.** Kingdom; domain; province; sphere. **5.** A tax or duty paid to the crown or government, as on the produce of a mine. **6.** Hence (*Com.*), a duty paid by one who uses the patent of another, at a certain rate for each article manufactured; or a percentage paid to the owner of an article or privilege by one who hires the use of it.

**Roys'ter-er**, *n.* The same as ROISTERER.



**Rūb**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RUBBED; *p. p. & vb. n.* RUBBING.] [W. *rhobiaw*, Gael. *rub*, O. H. Ger. *riban*, Icel. *rifa*. Cf. RIVE.] **1.** To move with pressure or friction; hence, to wipe; to clean; to scour. **2.** To spread a substance thinly over the surface of; to smear.

To rub down, to clean by rubbing; to comb or curry.—To rub off, to separate by friction.—To rub out, to remove or separate by friction; to erase.—To rub up, (a.) To burnish; to polish; to clean. (b.) To excite; to awaken; to rouse to action.

**Rūb**, *v. i.* **1.** To move along the surface of a body with pressure. **2.** To fret; to chafe. **3.** To move or pass with difficulty.

**Rūb**, *n.* **1.** Act of rubbing; friction. **2.** That which rubs; especially, a difficulty or obstruction hard to overcome; a pinch. **3.** Something grating to the feelings; sarcasm; joke.

**Rūb'ber**, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, rubs. **2.** In some games of chance, as whist, &c., the decisive game or games, being the best of three, or two out of three games. **3. pl.** Overshoes made of India-rubber. [*Amer.*]

India rubber, caoutchouc;—so called as having been originally used to rub out pencil marks. See CAOUTCHOUC.

**Rūb'bish**, *n.* [From *rub*; orig. that which is rubbed off.] Waste or rejected matter; any thing worthless; fragments; ruins; debris.

**Rūb'ble**, *n.* Water-worn or rough stones, broken bricks, &c., used in coarse masonry, or to fill up between walls.

**Rūb'ble-stōne**, *n.* **1.** Rubble. **2.** (*Geol.*) A kind of conglomerate rock composed of fragments of different kinds of rock cemented together by some substance.

**Rū'be-fā'cient**, *a.* Making red.

**Rū'be-fā'cient**, *n.* [Lat. *rubefaciens*, *p. pr.* of *rubefacere*, to make red, from *rubere*, to be red, and *facere*, to make.] (*Med.*) A substance which produces redness of

**Ru-bēs'cence**, *n.* A reddening; a flush. [the skin.]

**Ru-bēs'cent**, *a.* [Lat. *rubescens*, *p. pr.* of *rubescere*, to grow red, inchoative form of *rubere*, to be red.] Growing or becoming red; tending to a red color.

**Rū'bi-eund**, *a.* [Lat. *rubicundus*, from *rubere*, to be red, from *ruber*, red.] Inclining to redness.

**Ru-bif'ie**, *a.* [Lat. *ruber*, red, and *facere*, to make.] Making red.

**Rū'bi-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of making red. **2.** That which serves to make red.

**Rū'bi-fōrm**, *a.* [Lat. *ruber*, red, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or nature of red.

**Rū'bi-fy**, *v. t.* [See RUBIFIC.] To make red; to red- den. [*Rare.*]

**Ru-bī'go**, *n.* [Lat. *rubigo*, *robigo*, rust of metals, mildew on grain.] (*Bot.*) A kind of rust on plants, consisting of a parasitic fungus or mushroom; mildew.

**Rū'ble** (rū'bl), *n.* [Russ. *rubl*, orig. a piece cut off, from *rubitj*, to cut.] **1.** A silver coin of Russia, worth from about \$0.75 to about \$0.86. **2.** A gold coin of Russia, 100 of which are held equal to 103 of the silver ruble.

**Rū'bric**, *n.* [Lat. *rubrica*, from *ruber*, red.] That part of any work which in the early manuscripts and typography was colored red; hence, specifically, (a.) (*Law-books.*) The title of a statute;—so called as being anciently written in red letters. (b.) (*Prayer-books of the Episcopal Church.*) The directions and rules for the conduct of service, formerly printed in red; hence, an episcopal injunction. (c.) Hence, also, that which is established or settled, as by authority.

**Rū'bric**, } *a.* **1.** Colored in red; placed in rubrics.

**Rū'bric-al**, } **2.** Pertaining to the rubric

**Rū'bric-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *rubricare*, *rubricatum*. See *supra.*] To mark or distinguish with red; to arrange as in a rubric.

**Rū'by** (32), *n.* [From Lat. *rubeus*, red, reddish, from *ruber*, red.] **1.** (*Min.*) A precious stone or mineral, of a carmine red color. **2.** (*Print.*) A size of printing type smaller than nonpareil;—so called in England. In the United States it is called *agate*.

☞ This line is printed in Ruby, or Agate.

**Rū'by**, *a.* Having the color of the ruby; red.

**Rūche** (rūosh), *n.* [Fr., from *ruche*, a beehive, which was formerly made of the bark of trees, Pr. *rusca*, *ruscha*, bark.] A kind of plaited or gossed quilling; rouche.

**Rūck**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RUCKED (rūkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RUCKING.] [Icel. *hrucka*, to wrinkle, *rhucka*, wrinkle, fold, allied to Lat. *rugare*, to wrinkle, to fold, *ruga*, wrinkle, fold.] To draw into wrinkles or folds; to crease.

**Rūck**, *v. i.* To be drawn into wrinkles or folds.

**Rūck**, *n.* A wrinkle, fold, or plait in a piece of cloth.

**Rue-tā'tion**, *n.* [From Lat. *ructare*, to belch.] Act of belching wind from the stomach.

**Rūdd**, *n.* [A.-S. *rud*, red.] (*Ichth.*) A fresh-water European fish of the carp family; it has red irises.

**Rūd'der**, *n.* [O. Eng. *rother*, A.-S. *rōdher*, O. H. Ger. *ruodar*. Cf. ROW.] **1.** (*Naut.*) The instrument by which a ship is steered. **2.** That which resembles a rudder as a guide or governor.



Rudd.

**Rūd'di-ness**, *n.* State of being ruddy; redness, or rather a lively flesh color.

**Rūd'dle**, *n.* [A.-S. *rud*, red; W. *rhuddell*.] (*Min.*) A species of red earth; red ochre.

**Rūd'dy**, *a.* [*compar.* RUDDIER; *superl.* RUDDIEST.] [A.-S. *rud*, red. See RED.] **1.** Of a red color; red. **2.** Of a lively flesh color.

**Rude** (32), *a.* [*compar.* RUDER; *superl.* RUDEST.] [Lat. *rudis*.] Characterized by roughness; uneven; rugged; lacking delicacy or refinement; coarse.

**Syn.**—Impertinent; rough; shapeless; unfashioned; artless; unpolished; uncouth; inelegant; rustic; vulgar; clownish; raw; unskillful; untaught; illiterate; ignorant; uncivil; impolite; saucy; impudent; insolent; surly; currish; churlish; brutal; uncivilized; barbarous; savage; violent; fierce; tumultuous; turbulent; impetuous; boisterous; harsh; inclement; severe. See IMPERTINENT.

**Rude'ly**, *adv.* In a rude manner; coarsely; unskillfully; uncivilly; violently.

**Rude'ness**, *n.* The condition of being rude; unevenness; coarseness; inelegance; unskillfulness; incivility; violence; impetuosity; boisterousness.

**Rū'di-ment** (32), *n.* [Lat. *rudimentum*, from *rudis*, unwrought, ignorant, rude.] **1.** That which is unformed or undeveloped; unfinished beginnings. **2.** Hence, an element or first principle of any art or science. **3.** (*Nat. Hist.*) An organ not fully formed.

**Rū'di-mēnt'al**, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to rudiments, or

**Rū'di-mēnt'a-ry**, } consisting in first principles; initial. **2.** (*Nat. Hist.*) Imperfectly developed.

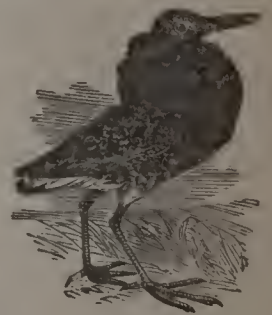
**Rue** (32), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RUED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RUING.] [A.-S. *hrōwan*, D. *rouwen*, O. H. Ger. *hriuwān*.] To lament; to regret; to grieve for.

**Rue**, *n.* [Lat. *ruta*, Gr. *ρύτή*; A.-S. *rūde*, W. *rhuw*, *rhut*.] (*Bot.*) A plant, having a strong, heavy odor, and a bitter taste.

**Rue'ful**, *a.* **1.** Causing one to rue or lament; woful; mournful; sorrowful. **2.** Expressing sorrow.

**Rue'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a rueful manner; mournfully.

**Rūff**, *n.* [O. Eng. *ruff*, equiv. to *rough*, *q. v.*] **1.** A muslin or linen collar plaited, crimped, or fluted. **2.** Something formed in plaits or flutings, like the collar of this name. **3.** (*Ornith.*) (a.) A bird, allied to the woodcock and sandpiper. The male has a tuft of feathers around the neck during the breeding season. (b.) A certain species of pigeon.



Ruff.

**Rūff**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RUFFED (rūft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RUFFING.] To ruffle; to disorder.

**Rūff'ian** (rūf'yan or rūf'fi-an), *n.* [Probably from Ger. *raufen*, to pluck, scuffle, fight, It. *ar-ruffare*, to ruffle the hair, *arruffarsi*, to take each other by the hair.] A boisterous, brutal fellow; a fellow ready for any desperate crime. [boisterous.]

**Rūff'ian** (rūf'yan or rūf'fi-an), *a.* Brutal; savagely

**Rūff'ian-ism** (rūf'yan- or rūf'fi-an-), *n.* Act or conduct of a ruffian.

**Rūff'ian-ly** (rūf'yan- or rūf'fi-an-), *a.* Like a ruffian; bold in crimes; violent; licentious.

**Rūff'le** (rūf'fl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* RUFFLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RUFFLING.] [From O. Eng. *ruff*, equivalent to *rough*.] **1.** To make into a ruff; to draw or contract into wrinkles, open plaits, or folds. **2.** To furnish with ruffles. **3.** To roughen or disturb the surface of. **4.** To discompose; to agitate. **5.** To throw into disorder or confusion.

**Rūff'le** (rūf'fl), *v. i.* To play loosely; to flutter.

**Rūff'le** (rūf'fl), *n.* **1.** A strip of plaited cambric, or other fine cloth, attached to some border of a garment; a frill. **2.** A state of being ruffled or disturbed; agitation; commotion.

**Rūff'le** (rūf'fl), *n.* (*Mil.*) A low, vibrating beat of a drum, not so loud as a roll.



**Rūf'fle** (rūf'fl), *v. t.* (*Mil.*) To beat with the ruff or ruffle, as a drum.

**Rū'foūs**, *a.* [*Lat. rufus.*] Reddish; brownish-red.

**Rūg**, *n.* [*A.-S. rūg, rūh, rūw*, rough, shaggy. See **ROUGH.**] A coarse, nappy, woolen fabric, used for protecting a carpet, and for various purposes.

**Rūg'ged** (60), *a.* [From the root of *rug*, rough, *q. v.*] **1.** Full of asperities on the surface. **2.** Not neat or regular. **3.** Rough with bristles or hair. **4.** Harsh; crabbed; austere. **5.** Stormy; turbulent; tempestuous;—said of weather, wind, storms, and the like. **6.** Rough to the ear. **7.** Sour; surly; frowning. **8.** Violent; rude; boisterous. **9.** Vigorous; robust; hardy.

**Syn.**—Rough; uneven; wrinkled; craggy; coarse; hard; severe; tumultuous; turbulent; stormy; tempestuous; inclement.

**Rūg'ged-ly**, *adv.* In a rough or rugged manner.

**Rūg'ged-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being rugged.

**Rū'gine**, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *ruginer*, to rasp, *Lat. runcinare*, to plane off.] A surgical instrument used for rasping bones to detach the periosteum, either in certain surgical operations or for anatomical purposes.

**Rū-gōse'** (125), *a.* [*Fr. rugosus*, from *ruga*, a wrinkle.] Wrinkled; full of wrinkles.

**Rū-gōs'i-ty**, *n.* State of being rugose or wrinkled.

**Rū'in** (32), *n.* [*Lat. ruina*, from *ruere*, to fall with violence, to rush or tumble down.] **1.** That change of any thing which destroys it, or entirely defeats its object, or unfits it for use. **2.** That which is fallen down and become worthless; especially, in the plural, the remains of a destroyed or desolate house, fortress, city, &c. **3.** The state of being decayed, or worthless. **4.** That which promotes injury, decay, or destruction.

**Syn.**—Destruction; downfall; perdition; fall; overthrow; subversion; defeat; baneful; pest; mischief.

**Rū'in**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. RUINED; p. pr. & vb. n. RUINING.*] To bring to ruin; to impair seriously; to damage essentially.

**Rū'in**, *v. i.* To fall to ruins; to perish.

**Rū'in-ā'tion**, *n.* Subversion; overthrow; demolition.

**Rū'in-er**, *n.* One who ruins or destroys.

**Rū'in-ōūs**, *a.* **1.** Bringing, or tending to bring certain ruin. **2.** Characterized by ruin. **3.** Composed of, or consisting in, ruins.

**Syn.**—Dilapidated; decayed; demolished; pernicious; destructive; baneful; wasteful; injurious; mischievous.

**Rū'in-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a ruinous manner; destructively.

**Rū'in-ōūs-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being ruinous.

**Rū'l'a-ble**, *a.* Accordant or conformable to rule.

**Rū'le** (32), *n.* [*Lat. regula*, a ruler, rule, model, from *regere*, *rectum*, to lead straight, to direct; *A.-S. regol*, *regul*, *reogol*.] **1.** An instrument which serves as a guide in drawing a straight line. **2.** That which is prescribed or laid down as a guide to conduct or action; a minor law. **3.** The administration of law; government; authority; control.

*Rule of three (Arith.)*, that rule which directs, when three terms are given, how to find a fourth; proportion.

**Syn.**—Regulation; law; precept; maxim; guide; canon; order; method; direction; control; government; sway; empire.

**Rū'le**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. RULED; p. pr. & vb. n. RULING.*] **1.** To mark with lines by a ruler. **2.** To exercise authority over; to govern. **3.** To establish or lay down as a rule, a decree, or decision. **4.** (*Law.*) To require or command by rule; to enter a rule against.

**Rū'le**, *v. i.* **1.** To have power or command; to exercise supreme authority. **2.** (*Law.*) To decide; to order by rule; to enter a rule. **3.** (*Com.*) To stand or maintain on a level.

**Rū'ler**, *n.* **1.** An instrument with straight edges or sides, for drawing lines; a rule. **2.** One who rules; a governor.

**Rū'ling**, *p. a.* **1.** Marking with a ruler, or as with a ruler. **2.** Predominant; reigning.

**Syn.**—Chief; controlling; governing; prevailing; prevalent.

**Rūm**, *n.* [Said to be a West Indian or American word.] A kind of spirit distilled from cane juice, or from treacle or molasses.

**Rūm**, *a.* [*Prov. Eng.*, old-fashioned rubbish, *rummel*, fragments of bricks and mortar.] Old-fashioned; queer; odd. [*Cant.*]

**Rūm'ble**, *n.* **1.** A boot with a seat above it for servants, behind a carriage. **2.** A low, heavy sound; a rumbling.

**Rūm'ble**, *v. i.* To make a low, heavy, continued sound.

**Rūm'bler**, *n.* One who, or that which, rumbles.

**Rū'mi-nant**, *a.* [*Lat. ruminans*, *p. pr. of ruminare*, to chew over again, to chew the cud, from *rumen*, the throat.] Chewing the cud.

**Rū'mi-nant**, *n.* An animal that chews the cud, as the camel, deer, goat, and bovine kind.

**Rū'mi-nāte**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. RUMINATED; p. pr. & vb. n. RUMINATING.*] **1.** To chew the cud. **2.** To muse; to meditate; to ponder.

**Rū'mi-nāte**, *v. t.* **1.** To chew over again. **2.** To muse on; to meditate.

**Rū'mi-nā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of ruminating, or chewing the cud. **2.** Deliberate meditation or reflection.

**Rū'mi-nā'tor**, *n.* One who ruminates or muses.

**Rūm'māge**, *n.* [*Fr. remuage*, a moving or stirring, *fr. remuer*, to move, to stir, from *Lat. re*, again, and *mutare*, to move away from its place, to change.] A searching carefully by looking into every corner, and by turning things over.

**Rūm'māge**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. RUMMAGED; p. pr. & vb. n. RUMMAGING.*] **1.** To search or examine thoroughly. **2.** (*Naut.*) To remove, as goods or luggage, from one place to another.

**Rūm'māge**, *v. i.* To search a place narrowly.

**Rūm'mā-ger**, *n.* One who rummages.

**Rū'mor**, *n.* [*Lat. rumor.*] **1.** A current story passing from one person to another, without any known authority for the truth of it. **2.** A story well authorized. **3.** Fame; reputation.

**Syn.**—Report; hearsay; story.

**Rū'mor**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. RUMORED; p. pr. & vb. n. RUMORING.*] To report by rumor; to tell.

**Rū'mor-er**, *n.* A reporter; a teller of news.

**Rūmp**, *n.* [*H. Ger. rumpf*, *D. romp*, *Icel. rumpr*, *Sw. rumpa*, a tail.] **1.** The end of the back-bone of an animal, with the parts adjacent. **2.** The buttocks.

**Rūm'ple** (rūm'pl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. RUMPLED; p. pr. & vb. n. RUMPLING.*] [See **RIMPLE.**] To make uneven; to wrinkle.

**Rūm'ple**, *n.* An irregular fold or plait.

**Rūm'pus**, *n.* A disturbance; noise and confusion. [*Colloq. Eng. & Amer.*]

**Rūn**, *v. i.* [*imp. RAN*, or *RUN; p. p. RUN; p. pr. & vb. n. RUNNING.*] [*A.-S. rinnan* (*imp. rannu*), *runnon*, *runnen*, and more commonly *irnan*, *urnon*, also *rennan*, *Goth. & O. H. Ger. rinnan.*] **1.** To go with a lighter or more rapid gait than by walking; hence,—said of inanimate things,—to move with an easy or rapid movement. **2.** To move or go;—said of voluntary or personal action; as, (*a.*) To hasten; to hurry. (*b.*) To retreat. (*c.*) To steal off; to quit; to depart. (*d.*) To contend in a race; hence, to enter, as a candidate, into a contest. (*e.*) To go from one state to another. (*f.*) To proceed. (*g.*) To pass, in thought or conversation, from one subject to another. (*h.*) To press for payment, as upon a bank, with numerous demands. **3.** To be moved; to pass; to go;—said of involuntary motion; as, (*a.*) To flow, as a liquid; to descend, as a stream. (*b.*) To proceed along a surface; to extend; to spread. (*c.*) To turn, as a wheel. (*d.*) To move on wheels or runners. (*e.*) To extend through a period of time. (*f.*) To go back and forth from place to place, as a stage, a packet, and the like. (*g.*) To make progress; to pass. (*h.*) To continue in operation. (*i.*) To have a course or direction. (*j.*) To be in form thus, as a combination of words. (*k.*) To have growth or development. (*l.*) To tend; to incline. (*m.*) To spread and blend together. (*n.*) To continue without falling due; to hold good.

**Rūn**, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to run, in the various senses of the word. **2.** To pursue in thought. **3.** To cause to enter; to thrust. **4.** To drive or force. **5.** To shape; to mold; to cast. **6.** To cause to be drawn; to mark out; to determine. **7.** To smuggle. **8.** To be exposed to the risk of; to hazard; to venture. **9.** To sew by passing the needle through cloth back and forth in a continuous line.

*To run down*, (*a.*) (*Naut.*) To run against and sink, as a vessel. (*b.*) To crush; to overthrow; to overhear.—*To run hard*, (*a.*) To press with jokes, sarcasm, or ridicule. (*b.*) To urge or press inopportunely.—*To run through*, to expend; to waste.—*To run up*, (*a.*) To thrust up. (*b.*) To increase; to enlarge by additions, as an account.

**Rūn**, *n.* **1.** Act of running. **2.** That which runs; also, a method or rate of running; mode of conduct or procedure. **3.** State of being current; currency; prevalence. **4.** A small stream; a brook; a creek. [*Prov. Eng. Local, Amer.*] **5.** A pressure on a bank or treasury for payment of its notes.

*In the long run*, in or during the whole process or course of

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rude, pull; çell, çhaise, call, echo; ġem, ġet; aș; exist; linger, link; this.



things taken together; in the final result. — *To let go by the run* (*Naut.*), to loosen, as lines, so as to let that which they support fall suddenly and completely.

**Rūn'a-gāte**, *n.* [See **RENEGADE**.] A fugitive; a vagabond; an apostate; a renegade.

**Rūn'a-wāy**, *n.* One who flees from danger or restraint; a fugitive.

**Rūn'a-wāy**, *a.* **1.** Fleeing from danger or restraint. **2.** Accomplished by or during flight.

**Rūn'dle** (rūn/dl), *n.* [Eng. *round*, Ger. *rund*.] **1.** A round; a step of a ladder. **2.** Something put round an axis.

**Rūne**, *n.* [A.-S. *rūn*, a magical letter, a mystery, Icel. *rūn*, *rūna*, O. H. Ger., Goth., & Sw. *rūna*.] One of the letters or characters of a peculiar alphabet in use among the Norsemen.

**Rūng**, *imp. & p. p.* of *ring*. See **RING**.

**Rūng**, *n.* [Ger. *runge*, a short, thick piece of iron or wood, O. D. *ronghe*, *romme*, a prop, support, Goth. *hrugga*, a rod.] **1.** (*Naut.*) A floor timber in a ship. **2.** One of the rounds of a ladder. **3.** One of the stakes of a cart.

**Rū'nie**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the Runes, or the language and letters of the ancient Norsemen. [brook.]

**Rūn'let**, *n.* [Dim. of *run*.] A little run or stream; a brook.

**Rūn'mel**, *n.* [From *run*.] A rivulet or small brook.

**Rūn'ner**, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, runs; a racer. **2.** Hence, one employed to solicit custom, as for a steamboat, railroad, &c. **3.** (*Bot.*) A slender branch running along the ground, and forming at its extremity roots and a young plant. **4.** One of the curved pieces on which a sled or sleigh slides.

**Rūn'net**, *n.* Same as **RENNET**, *q. v.*

**Rūnt**, *n.* [Scot. *runt*, an old cow, an old withered woman, a hardened stem or stalk, the trunk of a tree, D. *rund*, a bullock, an ox or cow.] Any animal small below the natural or usual size of the species.

**Ru-pee'**, *n.* [Hind. and Per. *rūpiyah*, *rūpah*, silver, a rupee, from Skr. *rūpya*, silver, wrought silver or gold, handsome.] A coin and money of account in the East Indies.

*☞* The gold rupee of Bombay and Madras is worth about \$7.00. The silver rupee, coined by the E. I. Company at Calcutta, is worth nearly \$0.50.

**Rūp'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *ruptio*, from *rumpere*, *ruptum*, to break.] A breaking or bursting open; breach.

**Rūpt'ūre** (53), *n.* [L. Lat. *ruptura*, from Lat. *rumpere*, *ruptum*, to break.] **1.** Act of breaking or bursting. **2.** State of being broken or violently parted. **3.** Breach of peace or concord: between nations, open hostility or war. **4.** (*Med.*) Hernia.

**Syn.** — Fracture; breach; break; burst; disruption; dissolution. See **FRACTURE**.

**Rūpt'ūre**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **RUPTURED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **RUPTURING**.] To part by violence; to break; to burst.

**Ru'ral**, *a.* [Lat. *ruralis*, from *rus*, *ruris*, the country.] **1.** Pertaining or belonging to the country, as distinguished from a city or town. **2.** Pertaining to farming or agriculture.

**Syn.** — Rustic. — *Rural* refers to the country itself; as, *rural* scenes, prospects, delights, &c. *Rustic* refers to the character, condition, taste, &c., of the original inhabitants of the country, who were generally uncultivated and rude.

**Ru'ral-ist**, *n.* One who leads a rural life.

**Rūse** (32), *n.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *reūser*, *rehuser*, to turn aside, to shuffle, allied to *refuser*, *refusar*. See **REFUSE**.] Artifice; trick; stratagem; wile; fraud; deceit.

**Rūsh**, *n.* [A.-S. *risce*, *ricse*, Lat. *ruscum*, allied to Goth. *raus*, reed.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant of many species, growing in wet ground. **2.** The merest trifle: a straw.

**Rūsh**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* **RUSHED** (rūsh't); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **RUSHING**.] [A.-S. *hriscian*, to shake, vibrate, *hrisian*, to push, hit, *hrysan*, to east down, to shake, *hreošan*, to rush, shake, fall down, Goth. *hrisjan*, to shake, Icel. *ruska*, to disturb.] **1.** To move or drive forward with impetuosity, violence, and tumultuous rapidity. **2.** To enter with undue eagerness.

**Rūsh**, *v. t.* To push forward with violence.

**Rūsh**, *n.* A driving forward with eagerness and haste.

**Rūsh'er**, *n.* One who rushes.

**Rūsh'i-ness**, *n.* State of abounding with rushes.

**Rūsh'-light** (-līt), *n.* A rush-candle, or its light; hence, a small, feeble light.

**Rūsh'y**, *a.* Abounding with, or made of, rushes.

**Rūsk**, *n.* [Prob. from L. Ger. *rusken*, to creak, crackle.] A kind of light, soft cake, or a kind of soft, sweetened biscuit.

**Rūss**, or **Russ**, *n.* **1.** A Russian. **2.** The language of the Russians. [dish color.]

**Rūs'set**, *a.* [A dim. from Lat. *russus*, red.] Of a red-

**Rūs'set**, *n.* A kind of apple of a russet color and rough skin.

**Rūs'set-ing**, *n.* rough skin.

**Rūs'set-y**, *a.* Of a russet color; russet.

**Rūs'sian** (rūsh'an or rū'shan), *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Russia.

**Rūs'sian** (rūsh'an or rū'shan), *n.* **1.** (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Russia. **2.** The language of Russia; Russ.

**Rūst**, *n.* [A.-S. *rust*, Icel. *ryd*, W. *rhw*d, prob. from its color, and allied to *rud*, ruddy, red.] **1.** An oxide of iron which forms a rough, reddish coat on the surface of that metal; hence, sometimes, any metallic oxide. **2.** That which resembles rust in appearance or effects: especially, a dust-like parasitic fungus or mushroom which forms on the leaves and stalks of many kinds of grain.

**Rūst**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* **RUSTED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **RUSTING**.] **1.** To be oxidized, and contract a roughness on the surface. **2.** To become dull by inaction.

**Rūst**, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to contract rust; to corrode with rust. **2.** To impair by time and inactivity.

**Rūs'tie**, *a.* [Lat. *rusticus*, from *rus*, *ruris*, the country.] **1.** Pertaining to the country. **2.** Rude; unpolished. **3.** Coarse; plain. **4.** Simple; artless.

**Syn.** — Rural; inelegant; untaught; awkward; rough; unadorned; honest. See **RURAL**.

**Rūs'tie**, *n.* An inhabitant of the country; a clown.

**Rūs'tie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a rustic manner; rudely.

**Rūs'tie-āte**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* **RUSTICATED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **RUSTICATING**.] To dwell in the country.

**Rūs'tie-āte**, *v. t.* To compel to reside in the country; to banish from a town or college for a time.

**Rūs'ti-eā'tion**, *n.* Act of rustication, or state of being rusticated.

**Rus-tic'i-ty**, *n.* State of being rustic; rustic manners; rudeness; coarseness; simplicity; artlessness.

**Rūst'i-ly**, *adv.* In a rusty state.

**Rūst'i-ness**, *n.* The state of being rusty.

**Rūs'tle** (rūs'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* **RUSTLED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **RUSTLING**.] [A.-S. *hristlan*, to rustle, *hruxl*, a rustling, H. Ger. *rasseln*, to settle in the throat. Cf. **RATTLE**.] To make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rubbing of silk cloth or dry leaves.

**Rūs'tle** (rūs'l), *n.* A quick succession of small sounds like those made by rubbing silk; a rustling.

**Rūst'y**, *a.* [*compar.* **RUSTIER**; *superl.* **RUSTIEST**.] **1.** Covered or affected with rust. **2.** Impaired by inaction or neglect of use. **3.** Covered with a substance resembling rust; rubiginous.

**Rūt**, *a.* [From Lat. *rugitus*, a roaring, from *rugire*, to roar; — so called from the noise made by deers in rutting time.] The copulation of animals, especially of deer.

**Rūt**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* **RUTTED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **RUTTING**.] To seek copulation.

**Rūt**, *a.* [L. Lat. *ruta*, *rutta*, *rupta* (sc. *via*, sc. *rota*). See **ROUTE**.] A furrow or track worn by a wheel.

**Ru'tā-bā'gā**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A variety of turnip.

**Rūth**, *n.* [From *rue*.] Sorrow for the misery of another; pity; tenderness. [*Obs.*, except in poetry.]

**Rūth'less**, *a.* Having no ruth or pity; cruel; pitiless.

**Rūth'less-ly**, *adv.* In a ruthless manner; cruelly.

**Rūth'less-ness**, *n.* The state of being ruthless; want of compassion.

**Rūt'ty**, *a.* [From *rut*.] **1.** Lustful. **2.** Full of ruts.

**Rūe** (rū), *n.* [A.-S. *ryge*, *rige*, Icel. *rugr*, O. H. Ger. *rocco*, *roggo*, W. *rhyg*, Lith. *ruggei*, Russ. *rozhj*.] (*Bot.*) A hardy plant, closely allied to wheat; also, the grain or fruit of this plant.

**Rūe'-grass**, *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A grass-like plant, sometimes cultivated for cattle in England; the darnel. (*b.*) A species of barley.

**Rū'ot**, *n.* [Ar. & Hind. *ra'iyat*, a subject, tenant, peasant.] A cultivator of the soil; a peasant; — so called in Hindostan.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ë, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, all, whāt: ēre, veīl, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf,



## S.

**S** (ess), the nineteenth letter of the English alphabet, is a consonant, and is often called a sibilant, from its hissing sound. It has two uses; one to express a mere hissing, as in *sin, this*; the other a vocal hissing or a buzzing, precisely like that of *z*, as in *muse, wise*, pronounced *muze, wize*. It generally has its hissing sound at the beginning of all proper English words, but in the middle and end of words its sound is to be known only by usage. See *Principles of Pronunciation*, §§ 90-94.

**Sāb'a-ōth**, or **Sa-bā'oth**, *n. pl.* [Heb. *sebā'oth*, pl. of *sābā*, an army, from *sābā*, to go forth to war.] Armies; hosts; — used only in the phrase, *Lord of Sabaoth*.

**Sāb'ba-tū'ri-an**, *n.* [From *Sabbath*.] **1.** One who regards the seventh day of the week as holy, agreeably to the letter of the fourth commandment in the decalogue. **2.** A strict observer of the Sabbath.

**Sāb'ba-tā'ri-an**, *a.* Pertaining to the Sabbath, or to the tenets of Sabbatarians.

**Sāb' bath**, *a.* [Heb. *shabbāth*, from *shabāth*, to rest from labor.] **1.** The seventh or last day of the week, the observance of which as a day of rest or worship, was enjoined upon the Jews in the decalogue; among Christians, the first day of the week, the day on which Christ arose from the dead. **2.** The seventh year, observed among the Israelites as one of rest and festival. **3.** Intermission of pain, effort, sorrow, or the like.

**Syn.** — Sunday. — *Sabbath* is not strictly synonymous with *Sunday*. *Sabbath* denotes the institution; *Sunday* is the name of the first day of the week. The *Sabbath* of the Jews is on *Saturday*, and the *Sabbath* of the Christians on *Sunday*. In New England, the first day of the week has been called "the Sabbath," to mark it as holy time; *Sunday* is the word commonly used in the southern parts of our country and in England.

**Sāb' bath-breāk'er**, *n.* One who breaks or profanes the Sabbath.

**Sab-bāt'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to the Sabbath; resembling the Sabbath.

**Sāb'ba-tism**, *n.* [Gr. *σαββατισμός*, from *σαββατίζειν*, to keep the Sabbath. See *SABBATH*.] Intermission of labor, as upon the Sabbath; rest.

**Sā'ber**, } *n.* [Fr. *sabre*, Ger. *säbel*,  
**Sā'bre**, } Hung. *szablya*. Cf. L. Gr. *ζαβός*, crooked, curved, and Ar. *saif*, a sword.] A sword with a broad and heavy blade, thick at the back, and a little curved toward the point; a cavalry sword.



Saber.

**Sā'ber**, } *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *SABERED*, or *SABRED*;  
**Sā'bre**, } *p. pr. & vb. n.* *SABERING*, or *SABRING*.] To strike, cut, or kill with a saber.

**Sā'bi-an**, *a.* Relating to the religion of Saba, in Arabia, or to the worship of the heavenly bodies.

**Sā'bi-an**, *n.* An adherent of the Sabian religion; a worshiper of the heavenly bodies.

**Sā'bi-an-ism**, *n.* The doctrine of the Sabians; that species of idolatry which consisted in worshipping the sun, moon, and stars.

**Sā'ble** (-bl), *n.* [L. Lat. *sabellinus*, *sabellum*, *zibellinus*, *zebelinus*, D. *sabel*, Ger. *zobel*, Russ. *sōbolj*.] **1.** (Zool.) A carnivorous animal of the weasel family, found in the northern latitudes of Europe and Asia. **2.**



Sable.

The fur of the sable, consisting of a downy under-wool, with a dense coat of hair over-topped by another still longer. This upper covering will lie in any direction, backward or forward; and a skin is valued in proportion as this coat is abundant, black, and glossy. The American sable is the pine marten. **3.** A mourning garment; a funeral robe. **4.** (*Her.*) The tincture or color black; — represented by vertical and horizontal lines crossing each other.

**Sā'ble**, *a.* [From the noun.] Of the color of the sable's fur; black; — chiefly in poetry.

**Sā'ble**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *SABLED*; *p. pr. & vb. n.* *SABLING*.] To render sable or dark in color.

**Sabot** (sā-bōt'), *n.* [Fr.; Bisc. *zapata*, shoe, *zapatu*, to tread.] A kind of wooden shoe, worn by the lower classes in some European countries.

**Sā'bre** (sā'ber), *n.* See *SABER*.

**Sāc**, *n.* (*Nat. Hist.*) A bag or receptacle for a liquid. See *SACK*.

**Sac-eāde'**, *n.* [Fr. *saccade*, from O. Fr. *saquer*, *sachier*, to remove, to pull or draw out, from Lat. *saccus*, sack.] (*Horsemanship*.) A sudden, violent check of a horse by drawing or twitching the reins on a sudden and with one pull.

**Sāc'cha-rif'er-ōis**, *a.* [Lat. *saccharum*, sugar, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing sugar.

**Sāc'cha-rine** (-rīn or -rīn), *a.* [Lat. *saccharum*, sugar, Gr. *σάκχαρ*, *σάκχαρι*, *σάκχαρον*, Skr. *ṣarṣarā*.] Pertaining to sugar; having the qualities of sugar.

**Sāc'cha-roid**, } *a.* [Gr. *σάκχαρ*, sugar, and *εἶδος*,  
**Sāc'cha-roid'al**, } form.] Having a texture resembling that of loaf-sugar.

**Sāc'cha-rōm'e-ter**, *n.* [Gr. *σάκχαρ*, sugar, and *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of saccharine matter in any solution.

**Sāc'er-dō'tal** (110), *a.* [Lat. *sacerdotalis*, from *sacerdos*, a priest, from *sacer*, holy, sacred.] Pertaining to priests, or to the order of priests; priestly.

**Sā'chem**, *n.* A chief of a tribe of the American Indians; a sagamore. See *SAGAMORE*.

**Sāck**, *n.* [A.-S. *sacc*, *sacc*, Goth. *sakkus*, Lat. *saccus*, Gr. *σάκκος*, Heb. *sak*, W. *sach*, Hung. *zsák*.] A bag for holding and carrying goods of any kind; a large pouch.

**Sāck**, *n.* [Lat. *sagum*, *sagus*, Gr. *σάγος*, a coarse woolen blanket or mantle, according to Polybius a Celtic word.] A loosely hanging garment for men or women, worn like a cloak about the shoulders.

**Sāck**, *v. t.* To put in a sack; to bag.

**Sāck**, *n.* [Fr. *sec*, Lat. *siccus*, dry, harsh.] A Spanish wine of the dry kind; sherry.

**Sāck**, *n.* [From Lat. *saccus*, sack, bag; the original meaning was pack, packet, booty packed up.] The pillage or plunder, as of a town or city; devastation; ravage.

**Sāck**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *SACKED* (sākt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* *SACKING*.] To plunder or pillage, as a town or city; to devastate; to ravage.

**Sāck'age**, *n.* Act of taking by storm and pillaging; sack.

**Sāck'but**, *n.* [From Sp. *sacabuche*, a sackbut, the tube or pipe of a pump, fr. *sacar*, to draw, and *buche*, stomach, because they who blow this instrument draw up their breath with great force, as it were from the stomach.] (*Mus.*) A brass wind instrument of music, like a trumpet, so contrived that it can be lengthened or shortened.

**Sāck'elōth**, *n.* Cloth such as sacks are made of; coarse cloth; often a cloth or garment worn in mourning, distress, or mortification.

**Sāck'er**, *n.* One who sacks or captures and plunders a town.

**Sāck'ful**, *n.*; *pl.* *SĀCK'FULS*. As much as a sack will hold.

**Sāck'ing**, *n.* [A.-S. *sāccing*, from *sācc*, *sacc*, sack, bag.] **1.** Cloth of which sacks or bags are made. **2.** The coarse cloth or canvas fastened to a bedstead for supporting the bed.

**Sāck'-pōs'set**, *n.* A posset made of sack, milk, and some other ingredients.

**Sāc'ra-ment**, *n.* [Lat. *sacramentum*, an oath, a sacred thing, a mystery, from *sacrare*, to declare as sacred, from *sacer*, sacred.] (*Theol.*) One of the solemn religious ordinances enjoined by Christ, the head of the Christian church, to be observed by his followers.

**Syn.** — Eucharist. — Protestants apply the term *sacrament* to baptism and the Lord's Supper, especially the latter. The Romish and Greek churches have five other sacraments, viz., confirmation, penance, holy orders, matrimony, and extreme unction. As *sacrament* denotes an oath or vow, the word has been applied by way of emphasis to the Lord's Supper, where the most sacred vows are renewed by the Christian in commemorating the death of his Redeemer. *Eucharist* denotes the giving of thanks; and this term also has been applied to the same ordinance, as expressing the grateful remembrance of Christ's sufferings and death.

**Sāc'ra-mēnt'al**, *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to, or constituting a sacrament; sacredly or solemnly binding. **2.** Bound by a sacrament. [ment.]

**Sāc'ra-mēnt'al-ly**, *adv.* After the manner of a sacrament. **Sāc'ra-ment-ā'ri-an**, } *a.* Pertaining to the sacra-  
**Sāc'ra-mēnt'a-ry**, } ments.

**fōod**, **fōot**; **ûrn**, **rude**, **pull**; **çell**, **çhaise**, **eall**, **echo**; **gem**, **çet**; **aç**; **exist**; **linger**, **link**; **this**.



**Sā'ered**, *a.* [Originally *p. p.* of O. Eng. *sacre*, to consecrate; from Lat. *sacer*, sacred, holy, cursed.] **1.** Set apart by solemn religious ceremony; especially, in a good sense, made holy; set apart to religious use. **2.** Relating to religion, or to the services of religion. **3.** Possessing the highest title to respect, reverence, or veneration. **4.** Hence, not to be profaned or violated. **5.** Consecrated; dedicated.

**Syn.**—Holy; divine; hallowed; devoted; religious; venerable; reverend.

**Sā'ered-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a sacred manner; religiously. **2.** Inviolably; strictly.

**Sā'ered-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being sacred.

**Syn.**—Holiness; sanctity; inviolableness.

**Sāe'ri-fīce** (sāk'rī-fiz, 64), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SACRIFICED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SACRIFICING.] [From the noun.] **1.** To make an offering of; to consecrate or present, by way of expiation or propitiation, or as a token of acknowledgment or thanksgiving, to some divinity. **2.** Hence, to destroy, surrender, or suffer to be lost, for the sake of obtaining something.

**Sāe'ri-fīce** (-fīz), *v. i.* To make offerings to God, or to a deity, of things consumed on the altar.

**Sāe'ri-fīce** (-fīz), *n.* [Lat. *sacrificium*, from *sacer*, sacred, holy.] **1.** The offering of any thing to God or to a god. **2.** Any thing consecrated and offered to a divinity. **3.** Destruction or surrender of any thing made for the sake of something else; hence, also, the thing so devoted or given up.

**Sāe'ri-fīcer** (-fīz'er), *n.* One who sacrifices or immolates.

**Sāe'ri-fīcial** (-fīsh'al), *a.* Relating to, concerned with, or consisting in, sacrifice.

**Sāe'ri-lēge** (-lēj), *n.* [Lat. *sacrilegium*, from *sacrilegus*, that steals, prop. gathers or picks up, sacred things, fr. *sacrum*, that which is sacred, fr. *sacer*, sacred, and *legare*, to gather, pick up.] The crime of violating or profaning sacred things.

**Sāe'ri-lēgiōūs**, *a.* Violating sacred things; involving sacrilege; profane; impious.

**Sāe'ri-lēgiōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a sacrilegious manner; with sacrilege.

**Sāe'ri-lēgiōūs-ness**, *n.* The quality of being sacrilegious; disposition to sacrilege.

**Sāe'ri-lēgīst**, *n.* One who is guilty of sacrilege.

**Sāe'ris-tan**, *n.* [Low Lat. *sacristanus*, from Lat. *sacer*, sacred.] An officer of the church who has the care of its utensils or movables; a sexton.

**Sāe'ris-ty**, *n.* An apartment in a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, &c., are kept; vestry.

**Sād**, *a.* [*compar.* SADDER; *superl.* SADDEST.] [A.-S. *sād*, satisfied, sated, weary, sick; O. Sax. *sad*, Icel. *sadr*, *saddr*, saturated, sated; Goth. *saths*, *sads*, id.] **1.** Heavy; dull; grave; dark;—said of colors. **2.** Serious; grave. **3.** Affected with grief or unhappiness. **4.** Causing sorrow. **5.** Hence, bad; naughty; troublesome. [*Colloq.*]

**Syn.**—Sorrowful; mournful; gloomy; dejected; depressed; cheerless; downcast; sedate; grievous; afflictive; calamitous.

**Sād'den**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SADDENED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SADDENING.] To make sad; to make melancholy or sorrowful.

**Sād'dle** (-dl), *n.* [A.-S. *sadul*, *sadel*, *sadl*, Icel. *södull*, Ger. *sattel*, W. *sadell*, Lat. *sella*, for *sedla*, *sedula*, from the root of Eng. *sit*, Lat. *sedere*.] **1.** A seat to be placed on a horse's back for the rider to sit on. **2.** Hence, something resembling a saddle in form, use, or the like; especially, a piece of meat containing a part of the backbone of an animal with the ribs on each side.

**Sād'dle** (-dl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SADDLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SADDLING.] **1.** To put a saddle upon. **2.** Hence, to fix as a charge or burden upon; to encumber.

**Sād'dle-bāgs**, *n. pl.* Bags, united by straps, for transportation on horseback, one bag being placed on each side.

**Sād'dle-bōw**, *n.* The bow or arch in front of a saddle, or the pieces which form the front.

**Sād'dler**, *n.* One whose occupation is to make saddles.

**Sād'dler-y**, *n.* **1.** Materials for making saddles and harnesses; the articles usually offered for sale in a saddler's shop. **2.** The trade or employment of a saddler.

**Sād'dle-tree**, *n.* The frame of a saddle.

**Sād'du-çee** (sād'yū-see), *n.* [From *Sādōk*, the founder of the sect, who lived about 250 years B. C.] One of a sect among the ancient Jews, who denied the resurrection, a future state, and the existence of angels.

**Sād'du-çee'ism**, } *n.* The doctrines or tenets of the  
**Sād'du-çīsm**, } Sadducees.

**Sād'-īron** (-ī'ŭrn), *n.* An instrument for ironing clothes; a flat iron. [rowfully.]

**Sād'ly**, *adv.* In a sad manner; darkly; gloomily; sorrowfully.

**Sād'ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being sad.

**Syn.**—Sorrow; heaviness; grief; dejection. See GRIEF.

**Sāfe**, *a.* [*compar.* SAFER; *superl.* SAFEST.] [Lat. *salvus*, prob. allied to *servare*, to save, preserve.] **1.** Free from harm; injury, or risk. **2.** Conferring safety; securing from harm; to be relied upon. **3.** In secure care or eustody.

**Syn.**—Secure; unendangered; sure.

**Sāfe**, *n.* **1.** A place for safety; specifically, a fire-proof chest or closet for containing money, valuable papers, or the like. **2.** A chest or cupboard for meats; a refrigerator.

**Sāfe-eōn'duct**, *n.* That which gives a safe passage; either a convoy or guard, or a writing, pass, or warrant of security.

**Sāfe'guārd**, *n.* **1.** That which defends or protects; defense; protection. **2.** A convoy or guard. **3.** A warrant of security given by a sovereign or military commander to protect any one.

**Sāfe-keep'ing**, *n.* Act of keeping or preserving in safety from injury or from escape.

**Sāfe'ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a safe manner. **2.** Without injury. **3.** Without escape; in close custody.

**Sāfe'ness**, *n.* Condition or quality of being safe; freedom from harm or danger; security; safety.

**Sāfe'ty**, *n.* **1.** Condition or state of being safe; exemption from hurt, injury, or loss. **2.** Quality of making safe or secure, or of giving confidence, insuring against loss, &c. **3.** Close custody.

**Sāfe'ty-lāmp**, *n.* A lamp surrounded with a cylinder of wire gauze, to give light in mines, without the danger of setting fire to inflammable gases.

**Sāfe'ty-vālvē**, *n.* (*Steam-eng.*) (*a.*) A valve fitted to the boiler, which opens and lets out the steam when the pressure within becomes too great for safety. (*b.*) A valve, opening inward, to admit the air and prevent the boiler from being crushed or injured by the pressure of the atmosphere as the steam cools.

**Sāf'flow-er**, *n.* [From *saffron* and *flower*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) An annual plant, the flowers of which are used as a dye-stuff and in making rouge. **2.** A deep-red substance separated from orange-colored flowers.

**Sāf'fron**, *n.* [Turk. *za'ferân*, from Ar. & Per. *za'farân*.] (*Bot.*) A bulbous plant of the genus *Crocus*, having flowers of a deep yellow color.

**Sāf'fron**, *a.* Having the color of saffron flowers; deep yellow.

**Sāg**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SAGGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SAGGING.] [D. *zakken*, allied to A.-S. & O. II. Ger. *sigan*, to fall, incline, sink down. Cf. SINK and SWAG.] To lean, incline, bend, hang away, in consequence of unsupported or insufficiently supported weight; to give way; to yield.

**Sāg**, *v. t.* To cause to bend or give way; to load or burden.

**Sā'gā**, *n.*; *pl.* SĀ'GĀS. [See SAY.] A northern European popular historical or religious tale of olden time.

**Sa-gā'ciōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *sagax*, *sagacis*, from *sagire*, to perceive quickly or keenly.] Of keen penetration and judgment; discerning and judicious.

**Syn.**—Shrewd; quick; discerning; wise; sage. See SHREWD.

**Sa-gā'ciōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a sagacious manner.

**Sa-gā'ciōūs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being sagacious; acuteness of discernment; sagacity.

**Sa-gāç'i-ty**, *n.* [See *supra*.] Quality of being sagacious; keenness of discernment or penetration with soundness of judgment.

**Syn.**—Penetration; shrewdness; judiciousness.—*Penetration* enables us to enter into the depths of an abstruse subject, to detect motives, plans, &c. *Sagacity* adds to penetration a keen, practical judgment, which enables one to guard against the designs of others, and to turn every thing to the best possible advantage. The Essays of Lord Bacon show a degree of *sagacity*, as well as *penetration*, which are found in scarcely any other work.

**Sāg'a-mōre**, *n.* [Cf. SACHEM.] The head of a tribe, among the American Indians;—generally used as synonymous with *sachem*, but some writers distinguish between them, making the *sachem* a chief of the first rank, and a *sagamore* one of the second rank.

**Sāge**, *n.* [Lat. *salvia*, from *salvus*, saved, *salvare*, to save; A.-S. *salwiġe*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of several species. The common sage is mostly employed in cookery as a condiment.

**Sāge**, *a.* [*compar.* SAGER; *superl.* SAGEST.] [From a

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cârc, fär, âsk, all, what; êrc, vei', tērm; pique, fîrm; sôn, ôr, dq, wôlf,



hypoth. Lat. *sapius*, *sabius*, *savius*, from *sapere*, to be wise.] **1.** Having nice discernment and powers of judging. **2.** Proceeding from wisdom; well adapted to the purpose.

**Syn.** — Wise; sagacious; sapient; grave; prudent; judicious.

**Sāge**, *n.* A wise man; especially, a grave philosopher, venerable for his years.

**Sāge'ly**, *adv.* In a sage manner; wisely.

**Sāge'ness**, *n.* Quality of being sage; wisdom.

**Sāg'it-tal**, *a.* [N. Lat. *sagittalis*, from Lat. *sagitta*, an arrow.] Pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow; furnished with an arrow-like appendage.

**Sāg'it-tā'ri-ūs**, *n.* [Lat., an archer, fr. *sagittarius*, belonging to an arrow, from *sagitta*, an arrow.] (*Astron.*) One of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters about November 22.

**Sāg'it-ta-ry**, *n.* [See *supra*.] (*Myth.*) A centaur, an animal half man, half horse, armed with a bow and quiver.

**Sāg'it-ta-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, an arrow.

**Sāg'it-tate**, *a.* (*Nat. Hist.*) Shaped like an arrow-head.

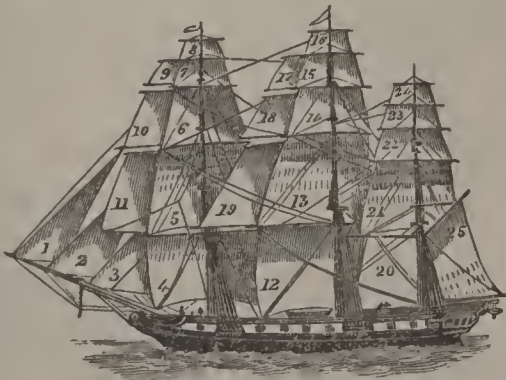
**Sā'go**, *n.* [Malay. & Jav. *sāgu*.] A dry, granulated starch, imported from the East Indies. It is the prepared pith of several different palms.

**Sa-goim'**, *n.* [The indigenous South American name.] (*Zoöl.*) A monkey of South America, having a long, hairy tail.

**Sā'ie**, *n.* [Turk. *shaika*, Russ. *tsháika*.] (*Naut.*) A Turkish or Grecian vessel, very common in the Levant.

**Said** (*séd*), *a.* Before mentioned; already spoken of or specified; aforesaid; — used chiefly in legal style.

**Sāil**, *n.* [A.-S. *segel*, *segl*, O. H. Ger. *sekul*, *segal*, Icel. *segl*, Ir. & Gael. *seol*.] **1.** A sheet of canvas, or of some other substance, spread to the wind, to assist the progress of a vessel in the water. **2.** (*pl.* SAIL.) A sailing vessel; a ship of any kind; a craft. **3.** A journey or excursion upon the water.



Sails.

**1.** flying jib; **2.** jib; **3.** foretop-mast stay sail; **4.** fore-course; **5.** foretop sail; **6.** foretop-gallant sail; **7.** fore-royal; **8.** fore sky-sail; **9.** fore-royal studding sail; **10.** foretop-gallant studding sail; **11.** foretop-mast studding sail; **12.** main-course; **13.** maintop sail; **14.** maintop-gallant sail; **15.** main-royal; **16.** main sky sail; **17.** main-royal studding sail; **18.** maintop-gallant studding sail; **19.** maintop-mast studding sail; **20.** mizzen-course; **21.** mizzen-top sail; **22.** mizzen-top-gallant sail; **23.** mizzen-royal; **24.** mizzen sky-sail; **25.** mizzen-spanker.

**Sāil**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SAILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SAILING.] **1.** To be impelled or driven forward by the action of wind upon sails, as a ship on water. **2.** To be conveyed in a vessel on water. **3.** To set sail; to begin a voyage. **4.** To move smoothly through the air.

**Sāil**, *v. i.* **1.** To pass or move upon in a ship, by means of sails. **2.** To fly through. **3.** To direct or manage the motion of, as a vessel. [*figable.*]

**Sāil'a-ble**, *a.* Admitting of being passed by ships; navigable.

**Sāil'-elōth**, *n.* Duck or canvas used in making sails.

**Sāil'er**, *n.* A ship or other vessel; — with qualifying words descriptive of speed or manner of sailing.

**Sāil'ing**, *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) Act of a person or thing that sails. **2.** Art or method of directing a ship's way on the ocean; navigation. [*and made.*]

**Sāil'-lōft**, *n.* A loft or apartment where sails are cut out

**Sāil'or**, *n.* [Another form of *sailer*.] One who follows the business of navigating ships or other vessels.

**Syn.** — Mariner; seaman; seafarer.

**Sāil'-yārd**, *n.* (*Naut.*) The yard or spar on which sails are extended.

**Sāin'foin**, *n.* [Fr., from *sain*, wholesome, and *foin*, hay, Lat. *sanum fenum*.] (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant cultivated for fodder.

**Sāint**, *n.* [Fr. *saint*, Lat. *sanctus*, sacred, prop. *p. p.* of *sancire*, to render sacred by a religious act.] **1.** A holy or godly person. **2.** One of the blessed in heaven. **3.** (*Eccl.*) One canonized by the church.

*Saint Vitus's dance* (*Med.*), a disease affecting the voluntary muscles with constant, irregular movements; chorea.

**Sāint**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SAINTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SAINTING.] To make a saint of; to beatify; to canonize.

**Sāint'ed**, *a.* **1.** Consecrated; sacred; holy; pious. **2.** Gone to heaven.

**Sāint'ly**, *a.* [*compar.* SAINTLIER; *superl.* SAINTLIEST.] Like a saint; becoming a holy person.

**Sāint'ship**, *n.* The character or qualities of a saint.

**Sāke**, *n.* [A.-S. *sacu*, *sac*, strife, a cause or suit at law, from A.-S. *sacan*, Goth. *sakan*, to contend, strive, defend one's right, accuse, charge in a lawsuit, allied to *seek*, *q. v.*] Final cause; end; purpose; reason; account; regard or respect.

**Sāl**, *n.* [Lat. See SALT.] Salt; — a word much used in chemistry and pharmacy.

**Sāl'a-ble**, *a.* [From *sale*.] Capable of being sold; finding a ready market; in good demand.

**Sāl'a-ble-ness**, *n.* The state of being salable.

**Sāl'a-bly**, *adv.* In a salable manner.

**Sa-lā'ciōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *salax*, *salacis*, fond of leaping, lustful, from *salire*, to leap.] Lustful; lecherous.

**Sa-laç'i-ty**, *n.* Lust; lecherousness.

**Sāl'ad**, *n.* [Fr. *salade*, from Lat. *sal*, *salis*, salt.] **1.** Uncooked herbs, dressed with salt, vinegar, oil, or spices, and eaten as a relish. **2.** A dish composed of some kind of meat, chopped fine, and mixed with uncooked herbs, as lettuce, &c., seasoned with mustard and other condiments.

**Sa-lām'**, *n.* [Ar. *salām*, peace, safety.] A salutation or compliment of ceremony or respect in the East.

**Sāl'a-mān'der** (110), *n.*

[Lat. *salamandra*. Gr. *σαλαμάνδρα*, Skr. *salamandala*.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of batrachian reptiles having some affinities with lizards, but more with frogs.



Salamander.

The popular belief that the salamander is able to endure fire, is a mistake.

**Sāl'a-mān'drīne**, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a salamander; enduring fire.

**Sāl'a-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *salarium*, orig. salt money, from *sal*, salt.] Recompense or consideration stipulated to be paid to a person for services.

**Syn.** — Stipend; pay; wages; hire; allowance.

**Sāl'a-ry**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SALARIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SALARYING.] To fix or pay a salary to one.

**Sāle**, *n.* [A.-S. *sellan*, to give, to sell. See SELL.] **1.** Act of selling; the transfer of property for a price in money. **2.** Opportunity of selling; demand; market.

**Syn.** — Sales *by* auction; sales *at* auction. — In America the more prevalent expression has been "sales *at* auction," as if referring to the *place* where they are made. In England the form has always been "sales *by* auction," *i. e.*, by an *increase* of bids (Lat. *auktionē*). This latter form is now coming into use in our leading newspapers.

**Sāl'e-rā'tus**, *n.* [N. Lat. *sal acratius*. See SAL and AERATED.] A bi-carbonate of potash, much used in cookery.

**Sāles'mān**, *n.*; *pl.* SALES'MEN. One whose occupation is to sell goods or merchandise.

**Sāle'work** (-wûrk), *n.* Work or things made for sale; hence, work carelessly done.

**Sāl'ie**, *a.* [From the *Salian* Franks, who in the 5th century formed a body of laws, by the 62d paragraph of which females were excluded from succession to the crown.] Designating a law by which, as in France, males only can inherit the throne.

**Sāl'i-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *saliens*, *p. pr.* of *salire*, to leap.] **1.** Moving by leaps. **2.** Shooting out or up; projecting; springing. **3.** Hence, figuratively, forcing itself on the attention; prominent; conspicuous. **4.** (*Math. & Fort.*) Projecting outwardly, as an angle.

**Sa-lī'er-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *sal*, salt, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing or bearing salt.

**Sāl'i-fī'a-ble**, *a.* [See SALIFY.] (*Chem.*) Capable of combining with an acid to form a salt.

**Sāl'i-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* The act of salifying.

**Sāl'i-fī**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SALIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SALIFYING.] [Lat. *sal*, salt, and *facere*, to make.] To form into a salt, as a base, by combining it with an acid.

**Sa-līne'** or **Sāl'ine**, *a.* [Lat. *salinus*, from *sal*, salt.] **1.** Consisting of, or containing, salt. **2.** Partaking of the qualities of salt.


**Sa-līne'**, or **Sāl'ine**, *n.* A salt spring, or a place where salt water is collected in the earth.

**Sa-līn'ōūs**, *a.* Consisting of, or containing, salt; saline

**Sa-lī'vā**, *n.* [Lat., allied to Gr. *σίαλον*.] The transparent,

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rūde, pull; çell, çhaise, call, echo; ġem, ġet; aș; exist; linger, link; this.



- alkaline liquid secreted by certain glands in the mouth; spittle.
- Sa-lī'val**, *a.* Pertaining to saliva; salivary.
- Säl'i-va-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to saliva; secreting or conveying saliva.
- Säl'i-väte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SALIVATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SALIVATING.] [Lat. *salivare*, *salivatium*. See SALIVA.] (*Med.*) To produce an abnormal secretion of saliva, as by the use of mercury. [of saliva.]
- Säl'i-vä'tion**, *n.* (*Med.*) A continued unnatural flow
- Sa-lī'voūs**, *a.* Pertaining to saliva; partaking of the nature of saliva.
- Säl'lōw**, *n.* [A.-S. *salig*, *sealh*, *seal*, Lat. *salix*.] (*Bot.*) One of certain trees or low shrubs of the willow kind.
- Säl'lōw**, *a.* [*compar.* SALLOWER; *superl.* SALLOWEST.] [A.-S. *salu*, D. *zaluw*, O. H. Ger. *salo*, *salaw*.] Of a pale, sickly color, tinged with a dark yellow.
- Säl'lōw-ness**, *n.* Paleness, tinged with a dark yellow.
- Säl'ly**, *n.* [See the verb.] **1.** A leaping forth. **2.** A sudden eruption; *specifically*, an issuing of troops from a place besieged to attack the besiegers. **3.** Excursion from the usual track; digression; deviation. **4.** A flight of fancy, liveliness, wit, or the like. **5.** Act of levity; wild gayety; frolic; escapade.
- Säl'ly**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SALLIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SALLYING.] [From Lat. *salire*, to leap, spring.] To leap or rush out; to issue suddenly, as a body of troops from a fortified place to attack besiegers.
- Säl'ly-pōrt**, *n.* (*Fort.*) A postern gate, or a passage under ground, to afford free egress for troops in a sortie.
- Säl'ma-gūn'dī**, *n.* [From Lat. *salgama condita*, pl. from *salgama*, pickles, and *condita*, preserved, *p. p.* of *condire*, to preserve: or from the Countess *Salmagondi*, lady of honor to Maria de Medici, who invented it.] **1.** A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herring with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions. **2.** Hence, a mixture of various ingredients; an olio or medley.
- Säl'm'on** (sä'm'un), *n.* [Lat. *salmo*, *salmonis*.] (*Ichth.*) A fish of a yellowish-red color, of northerly climates. It is highly esteemed for food. 
- Säl'm'on-trout** (sä'm'un-), *n.* (*Ichth.*) A small fish resembling the common salmon in color.
- Salon** (sä'lōng'), *n.* [Fr.] An apartment for the reception of company; hence, in the pl., fashionable parties; circles of fashionable society.
- Sa-lōon'**, *n.* [Fr. & Sp. *salon*, from O. H. Ger. *sal*, house, hall, A.-S. *sel*, seat, dwelling, hall.] (*Arch.*) A spacious and elegant apartment for the reception of company, or for works of art; — applied also to halls and apartments for specific public uses.
- Säl'si-fy**, *n.* [Fr. *salsifis*, Sp. *salsifi*.] (*Bot.*) A plant having a long, tapering root, of a mild, sweetish taste like the parsnip, often called the *oyster-plant*, from its taste when fried.
- Säl'sō'dā**, *n.* (*Com.*) Impure carbonate of soda.
- Salt**, *n.* [A.-S. *sealt*, *salt*, Goth. & Icel. *salt*, Lat. *sal*, Gr. *ἄλς*.] **1.** The chloride of sodium, a substance used for seasoning certain kinds of food, for the preservation of meat, &c. **2.** Hence, flavor; taste; savor; smack; seasoning. **3.** Piquancy; wit. **4.** A salt-cellar. **5.** A sailor; *especially*, an old sailor. [*Colloq.*] **6.** (*Chem.*) A combination of an acid with a base, forming a compound which has properties differing from those of either constituent.
- Salt**, *a.* [*compar.* SALTER; *superl.* SALTEST.] Furnished or impregnated with, abounding in, or containing, salt; prepared with, or tasting of, salt.
- Salt**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SALTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SALT-ING.] To sprinkle, impregnate, or season with salt.
- Säl'tant**, *a.* [Lat. *saltans*, *p. pr.* of *saltare*, to dance, intensive form of *salire*, to leap.] Leaping; jumping; dancing.
- Säl'ta'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *saltatio*, from *saltare*, to dance. See *supra*.] **1.** A leaping or jumping. **2.** Beating or palpitation.
- Säl'ta-to-ry** (50), *a.* Leaping or dancing; or having the power of leaping or dancing; used in leaping or dancing.
- Säl't-čěl'lar**, *n.* A small dish for salt at table.
- Säl't'er**, *n.* One who salts; one who gives or applies salt.
- Säl't'ern**, *n.* A salt-walk; a place where salt is made.
- Säl'tiēr**, *n.* [From Lat. *saltare*, to leap.] **1.** (*Her.*) A St. Andrew's cross, or cross in the form of an X. **2.** One who leaps or dances.
- Säl'ti-grāde**, *a.* [From Lat. *saltus*, a leap, and *gradi*, to walk, go.] (*Zööl.*) Having feet or legs formed for leaping.
- Säl't'ing**, *n.* **1.** The act of sprinkling or impregnating with salt. **2.** A marsh subject to be overflowed with salt water; a salt-marsh.
- Säl't'ish**, *a.* Tinctured with salt; somewhat salt.
- Säl't'-jūnk**, *n.* Hard salt beef for use at sea.
- Säl't'-lick**, *n.* See LICK, *n.*
- Säl't'-märsh**, *n.* Grass-land subject to the overflow of salt or sea-water.
- Säl't'-mīne**, *n.* A mine where rock-salt is obtained.
- Säl't'ness**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being salt, or impregnated with salt. **2.** Taste of salt. [or made.]
- Säl't'-pān**, *n.* A pan, basin, or pit, where salt is obtained
- Säl't-pē'ter**, } *n.* [N. Lat. *sal petrae*, i. e., rock-salt, or
- Säl't-pē'tre**, } stone-salt, so called because it exudes from rocks or walls.] (*Chem.*) A salt consisting of nitric acid and potassa; nitrate of potassa; — called also *niter*
- Säl't-pīt**, *n.* A pit where salt is obtained or made.
- Säl't-rheum** (-rym), *n.* (*Med.*) A kind of herpes, or skin disease; — a vague and indefinite popular name, applied to almost all the non-febrile cutaneous eruptions which are common among adults, except ringworm and itch.
- Säl't-wort** (-würt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A certain plant found on the sea-shore and other places where the ground is moist and saline.
- Sa-lū'brī-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *salubris*, or *saluber*, from *salus*, health, from *salvus*, safe, sound, well.] Favorable to health; promoting health.
- Syn.** — Healthful; wholesome; healthy; salutary.
- Sa-lū'brī-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In a salubrious manner.
- Sa-lū'brī-ty**, *n.* Quality of being salubrious; wholesomeness; healthfulness.
- Säl'u-ta-ri-ness**, *n.* Quality of being salutary.
- Säl'u-ta-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *salutaris*, fr. *salus*, health, safety.] **1.** Promoting health. **2.** Promotive of public safety; contributing to some beneficial purpose.
- Syn.** — Wholesome; healthful; salubrious; beneficial; useful; advantageous; profitable.
- Säl'u-tā'tion**, *n.* Act of saluting or paying respect or reverence by the customary words or actions; act of greeting; that which is uttered in saluting or greeting.
- Syn.** — Greeting; salute; address. — A *greeting* is literally an outcry or exclamation, and hence usually denotes some warm expression of feeling when one meets another. *Salutation* and *salute* signify literally a wishing of health. *Salutation*, however, is the act of the person saluting, while *salute* is the thing given; that is, the thing received by the person addressed. A bow is given by way of *salutation*, and a lady sometimes receives the *salute* of a kiss. *Salute* is used also for something more formal; as, the firing of guns by way of *salute*.
- Sa-lū'ta-tō'ri-an**, *n.* The student of a college who pronounces the salutatory oration at the annual Commencement. [*Amer.*]
- Sa-lū'ta-to-ry** (50), *a.* Containing or expressing salutations; speaking a welcome; greeting.
- Sa-lū'ta-to-ry**, *n.* The salutatory or opening oration at the commencement of a college. [*Amer.*]
- Sa-lū'te**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SALUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SALUTING.] [Lat. *salutare*, from *salus*, health, safety. See SALUBRIOUS.] **1.** To address with expressions of kind wishes; to greet; to hail. **2.** Hence, to greet with a kiss; to greet with a wave of the hand. **3.** (*Mil. & Naval.*) To honor, as some day, person, or nation, by a discharge of cannon or small arms, by striking colors, by shouts, or the like.
- Sa-lū'te'**, *n.* **1.** Act of saluting or expressing kind wishes or respect; salutation; greeting. **2.** A kiss. **3.** A discharge of cannon or small arms in honor of some distinguished personage, or on the anniversary of some festival; — sometimes also performed by lowering the colors or beating the drums.
- Sa-lū't'er**, *n.* One who salutes.
- Säl'va-ble**, *a.* [From Lat. *salvare*, to save, from *salvus*, safe.] Capable of being saved; admitting of salvation.
- Säl'vāge**, *n.* [Fr. *salvage*, *sauvage*, from Lat. *salvare*, to save.] **1.** The compensation allowed to persons who voluntarily assist in saving a ship or her cargo from peril. **2.** That part of the property that survived the peril and is saved.
- Sal-vā'tion** (110), *n.* **1.** Act of saving; preservation from destruction, danger, or great calamity. **2.** (*Theol.*) Redemption of man from the bondage of sin and liability to eternal death.
- Säl'va-to-ry**, *n.* A place where things are preserved.
- Säl've** (säv), *n.* [A.-S. *sealf*, O. H. Ger. *salba*, Goth. *salbons*.] An adhesive composition or substance to be applied to wounds or sores.
- Säl've** (säv), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SALVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.*



SALVING.] To heal by applications or medicaments; to apply salve to.

**Sal'ver**, *n.* [O. Eng. *salve*, to save, preserve, Lat. *salvare*, to save, from *salvus*, safe.] A plate or waiter on which any thing is presented.

**Säl'vō**, *n.*; *pl.* SÄL'VŌS. [Lat. *salvo jure*, an expression used in reserving rights.] 1. An exception; reservation. 2. (*Mil.*) A general discharge of fire-arms not intended for a salute; a volley.

**Säm'bō**, *n.* [Written also *zambo*, *q. v.*] The offspring of a black person and a mulatto; — hence, humorously or in contempt, a negro.

**Sāme**, *a.* [A.-S. *same*, Goth. *sama*, Icel. *samr.*] 1. Not different or other; identical. 2. Of like kind, species, sort, dimensions, or the like; corresponding; similar; like. 3. Just, or just about to be, mentioned.

**Sāme'ness**, *n.* 1. State of being the same; identity; near resemblance; correspondence; similarity. 2. Tedious monotony.

**Sā'mi-el**, *n.* [Ar. *samūm*, fr. *samma*, to poison, *samm*, poison; Turk. *sam-yeli*, from Ar. *samm*, poison, and Turk. *yel*, wind.] A hot and destructive wind that sometimes blows in Arabia and the adjacent countries, from the desert; the simoom.

**Sāmp**, *n.* [From the Mass. *sāpac*, *saupac*, made soft or thinned.] Maize broken or bruised, cooked by boiling, and often eaten with milk.

**Sām'pan**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A Chinese boat from twelve to fifteen feet long.

**Sām'phire** (sām'fir or sām'fur), *n.* [Fr. l'herbe de *Saint Pierre*, from which the English word is corrupted.] (*Bot.*) A fleshy herb which grows on rocks near the sea-shore, where it is washed by the salt water; its leaves are used in the form of a pickle as an article of diet.

**Sām'ple**, *n.* [See **EXAMPLE**.] A part of any thing presented for inspection, or intended to be shown, as evidence of the quality of the whole.

**Syn.**— Specimen; example; illustration. See **SPECIMEN**.

**Sām'pler**, *n.* 1. One who distributes things into samples for inspection. 2. A pattern of work; especially, a collection of needle-work patterns.

**Sān'a-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being sanable.

**Sān'a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *sanabilis*, from *sanare*, to make sound, to heal, from *sanus*, sound, healthy.] Capable of being healed or cured.

**Syn.**— Remediab; curable; healable.

**Sān'a-tive**, *a.* [From Lat. *sanare*, to heal.] Having the power to cure or heal; curative; healing; sanatory.

**Sān'a-to-ry**, *a.* [From Lat. *sanare*, to heal.] Conducive to health; healing; curative; sanative.

**Sāne'ti-fi-eā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of sanctifying or making holy; state of being sanctified. 2. Act of setting apart for a sacred purpose; consecration.

**Sāne'ti-fi'er**, *n.* One who sanctifies or makes holy; specifically, the Holy Spirit.

**Sāne'ti-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SANCTIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SANCTIFYING.] [Lat. *sanctificare*, from *sanctus*, holy, and *facere*, to make.] 1. To make sacred or holy; to set apart to a holy or religious use; to hallow. 2. To make holy or free from sin. 3. To render productive of holiness or piety. 4. To secure from violation; to give sanction to.

**Sāne'ti-mō'ni-oūs**, *a.* 1. Possessing sanctimony; sacred; saintly. 2. Making a show of sanctity; hypocritically devout or pious. [*ner.*]

**Sāne'ti-mō'ni-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In a sanctimonious manner.

**Sāne'ti-mō'ni-oūs-ness**, *n.* State of being sanctimonious; sanctity, or the appearance of it.

**Sāne'ti-mo-ny** (50), *n.* [Lat. *sanctimonia*, from *sanctus*, holy.] Holiness; devoutness; sanctity; especially, artificial saintliness; hypocritical devoutness.

**Sāne'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *sanctic*, from *sancire*, *sanctum*, to render sacred or inviolable, to fix unalterably.] 1. Solemn or ceremonious ratification; approbation and acceptance. 2. Any thing done or said to enforce the will, law, or authority of another.

**Syn.**— Ratification; authorization; authority; countenance; support.

**Sāne'tion**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SANCTIONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SANCTIONING.] To give validity or authority to.

**Syn.**— To ratify; confirm; authorize; countenance; support.

**Sāne'ti-tūde** (30), *n.* Holiness; sacredness; sanctity.

**Sāne'ti-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *sanctitas*, from *sanctus*, holy.] 1. State or quality of being sacred or holy. 2. Religious binding force.

**Syn.**— Religion; holiness; godliness; piety; devotion; goodness; purity; religiousness; sacredness; solemnity. See **RELIGION**.

**Sānet'u-a-ry** (sānkt'yū-a-rĭ), *n.* [Lat. *sanctuarium*, fr. *sanctus*, sacred, holy.] 1. A sacred place; a consecrated spot. 2. Hence, a place of refuge and protection; shelter; refuge.

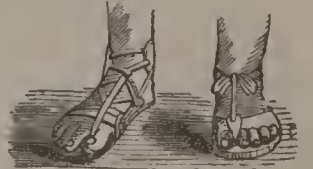
**Sāne'tum**, *n.* [Lat., *p. p.* of *sancire*, to consecrate.] A sacred place; hence a retreat for privacy.

*Sanctum sanctorum* [Lat.], the holy of holies; most holy place.

**Sānd**, *n.* [A.-S. *sand*, Icel. *sandr*, O. H. Ger. *sant*, Gr. *ψάμμος*, *ψάματος*, *ἄμμος*.] 1. Fine particles of stone, especially of silicious stone, but not reduced to powder or dust. 2. Hence, from the use of sand in the hour-glass, a moment; a measured interval. 3. *pl.* Tracts of land consisting of sand.

**Sānd**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SANDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SANDING.] To sprinkle or cover with sand.

**Sān'dal**, *n.* [Lat. *sandalium*, Gr. *σάνδαλον*, dim. *σανδάλιον*, perh. for *σανίδαλον*, from *σανίς*, *σανίδος*, a board, plank, and any thing made thereof.] A kind of shoe consisting of a sole fastened to the foot; a kind of slipper; also, an overshoe with parallel openings across the instep.



Sandals.

**Sān'dal-wōod**, *n.* [Ar. *sandal*, *sanādil*, *jandal*, from Skr. *tshandana*.] (*Bot.*) The wood of a low tree, having a general resemblance to the privet or prim. When old it has a yellow color and great fragrance.

**Sān'da-rāe**, } *n.* [Lat. *sandaracha*, Gr. *σανδαράκη*, }  
**Sān'da-rāeh**, } *σανδαράχη*, Ar. *sandarūs*, Per. *sanda-*  
*rah*, *sandar*, Skr. *sindūra*.] 1. A resin in white, trans-  
parent tears, obtained from a tree growing in Barbary.  
2. Realgar.

**Sānd'ed**, *p. a.* 1. Covered with sand. 2. Marked with small spots; speckled. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**Sānd'e-el**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A small eel-like fish. It buries itself in the moist sand after the retiring of the tide.

**Sānd'hēat**, *n.* The heat of warm sand in chemical operations.

**Sānd'i-ness**, *n.* State of being sandy, or of being of a sandy color.

**Sān'di-ver**, *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *sel de verre*, salt of glass.] A whitish substance cast up, as a scum, from the materials of glass in fusion.

**Sānd'pā'per**, *n.* Paper covered on one side with a fine gritty substance, for smoothing and polishing.

**Sānd'pī'per**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A wading bird of the snipe family. It inhabits sea-shores and marine marshes.



Sand-piper.

**Sānd'stōne**, *n.* (*Geol.*) A rock made of sand more or less firmly united.

**Sānd'wich**, *n.* Two pieces of bread and butter, with a thin slice of meat between them; — said to have been a favorite dish of the Earl of *Sandwich*.

**Sānd'wich**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SANDWICHED (sānd'-wicht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SANDWICHING.] To make into a sandwich; hence, to form of alternate parts or alternating layers of different nature.

**Sānd'y**, *a.* 1. Consisting of, abounding with, or resembling sand; full of sand. 2. Of the color of sand; of a yellowish red color.

**Sāne**, *a.* [Lat. *sanus*, allied to Gr. *σάος*, *σῶς*, safe, sound.] 1. In a sound condition; not disordered or shattered. 2. Especially, not disordered in intellect; in one's right mind; of sound reason.

**Syn.**— Sound; healthy; underanged.

**Sāng**, *imp.* of *sing*. See **SING**.

**Sān'ga-ree'**, *n.* [Sp. *sangria*, the incision of a vein, a drink, from *sangre*, Lat. *sanguis*, blood.] Wine and water sweetened and spiced.

**Sāng-froid** (sōng-frwā'), *n.* [Fr., cold-blood.] Freedom from agitation or excitement of mind; coolness; indifference.

**Sāng-uī'fer-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *sanguis*, blood, and *ferre*, to bear.] Conveying blood.

**Sāng'ui-fi-eā'tion**, *n.* (*Physiol.*) Production of blood; conversion of the products of digestion into blood.

**Sāng'ui-fi'er**, *n.* A producer of blood.

**Sāng'ui-fy**, *v. i.* [From Lat. *sanguis*, blood, and *facere*, to make.] To produce blood.

**Sāng'ui-na-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *sanguinarius*, from *sanguis*,

**fōod**, **fōot**; **ūrn**, **ru'de**, **pu'll**; **çell**, **çhaise**, **çall**, **ècho**; **gēm**, **gēt**; **aç**; **exìst**; **lìnger**, **lìnk**; **this**.



blood.] **1.** Attended with much bloodshed. **2.** Eager to shed blood.

**Syn.**— Bloody; murderous; bloodthirsty; savage; cruel.

**Sān'guīne**, *a.* [Lat. *sanguineus*, from *sanguis*, blood.] **1.** Having the color of blood; red. **2.** Characterized by abundance and active circulation of blood. **3.** Warm; ardent. **4.** Anticipating the best; feeling assured; full of hope.

**Syn.**— Animated; lively; confident; hopeful.

**Sān'guīne-ly**, *adv.* In a sanguine manner; ardently.

**Sān'guīne-ness** (109), *n.* Condition or quality of being sanguine.

**San-guīn'e-oūs**, *a.* **1.** Abounding with blood; sanguine. **2.** Of, or pertaining to blood. **3.** Constituting blood. **4.** Blood-red; crimson.

**Sān'he-drīm**, *n.* [Heb. *sanhedrīn*, from Gr. *συνέδριον*, from *σύν*, with, together, and *ἔδρα*, a seat.] The great council of the Jews, which consisted of seventy members, to whom the high priest was added. It had jurisdiction of religious matters.

**Sān'i-ele** (sān'i-kl), *n.* [N. Lat. *sanicula*, from Lat. *sanare*, to heal.] (*Bot.*) A plant of several species; black snake-root; — so called from its reputed healing qualities.

**Sā'ni-ēs**, *n.* [Lat., prob. a weakened form of *sanguis*, blood.] (*Med.*) A thin, serous fluid commonly exhaled at the surface of ulcers.

**Sā'ni-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *saniosus*, from *sanies*. See *supra*.] **1.** Thin and serous with a slight bloody tinge. **2.** Excreting or effusing a thin, serous, reddish matter.

**Sān'i-ta-ry**, *a.* [From Lat. *sanitas*, health. See *infra*.] Pertaining to, or designed to secure sanity or health; relating to the preservation of health; hygienic.

**Sān'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *sanitas*, from *sanus*, sound, healthy.] Condition or quality of being sane; soundness or healthiness of body or mind, especially the latter.

**Sānk**, *imp.* of *sink*. See *SINK*.

**Sān'serit**, *n.* The same as *SANSKRIT*, q. v.

**Sans-eulotte** (sōng'ku-lōt'), *n.* [Fr., without breeches.] **1.** A ragged fellow; — a name of reproach given in the first French revolution to the extreme republican party, who rejected breeches as an emblem or badge peculiar to the upper classes or aristocracy. **2.** Hence, an extreme or radical republican.

**Sān'skrit**, *n.* [Skr. *sanskrita*, the Sanskrit language, i. e., the perfect, polished or classical language, from *sanskrita*, prepared, wrought, made, excellent, perfect.] The ancient language of the Hindoos.

**Sāp**, *n.* [A.-S. *sap*, O. H. Ger. *saf*, Icel. *saf*, Lat. *sapa*, must or new wine boiled thick.] **1.** The juice of plants of any kind. **2.** (*Bot.*) The alburnum of a tree; sapwood.

**Sāp**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *SAPPED* (sāpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *SAPPING*.] [Fr. *saper*, prob. from Gr. *σκάπτειν*, *σκάπτειν*, to dig.] **1.** To subvert by digging or wearing away; to mine; to undermine. **2.** (*Mil.*) To pierce with saps.

**Sāp**, *v. i.* To proceed by mining, or by secretly undermining.

**Sāp**, *n.* (*Mil.*) An approach made to a fortified place by digging under cover of gabions, &c.

**Sāp'-green**, *n.* A light-green pigment prepared from the juice of the ripe berries of the buckthorn.

**Sāp'id**, *a.* [Lat. *sapidus*, from *sapere*, to taste.] Possessing savor or flavor; having a relish; savory.

**Sa-pid'i-ty**, } *n.* Quality of being sapid; savoriness.

**Sāp'id-ness**, }

**Sā'pi-ence**, *n.* Quality of being sapient; wisdom; sageness; knowledge.

**Sā'pi-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *sapiens*, *p. pr.* of *sapere*, to taste, to have sense, to know.] **1.** Having wisdom; discerning. **2.** Would-be wise; supposing one's self sage.

**Syn.**— Sage; sagacious; knowing; wise; discerning.

**Sāp'less**, *a.* **1.** Destitute of sap; not juicy. **2.** Dry; old; withered.

**Sāp'ling**, *n.* [From *sap*.] A young tree.

**Sāp'o-dil'lā**, *n.* [Mexican *cochit-zapotl*.] (*Bot.*) A tree, growing in the West Indies, and in some parts of South America.

**Sāp'o-nā'ccoūs**, *a.* [From Lat. *sapo*, *saponis*, soap.] Resembling soap; having the qualities of soap; soapy.

**Sa-pōn'i-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* Act of converting into soap, or state of being converted into soap.

**Sa-pōn'i-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *SAPONIFIED*; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *SAPONIFYING*.] [Lat. *sapo*, *saponis*, soap, and *facere*, to make.] To convert into soap.

**Sāp'o-nūle**, *n.* [From Lat. *sapo*, *saponis*, soap.] (*Chem.*)

An imperfect soap, formed by the action of an alkali upon an essential oil.

**Sā'por**, *n.* [Lat., from *sapere*, to taste.] Taste; relish; flavor; savor.

**Sāp'o-rī'fīe**, *a.* [Lat. *sapor*, taste, and *facere*, to make.] Having the power to produce taste.

**Sāp'o-roūs**, *a.* [Lat. *saporus*, savory, from *sapor*, taste.] Having taste; yielding some kind of taste.

**Sāp'per**, *n.* **1.** One who saps. **2.** (*Mil.*) One who is employed in working at saps.

**Sāp'phie** (sāf'ik), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Sappho, a Grecian poetess. **2.** (*Pros.*) In the manner of Sappho; — used of a certain kind of verse (said to have been invented by Sappho).

**Sāp'phire** (sāf'ir or sāf'ur), *n.* [Lat. *sapphirus*, Gr. *σάπφειρος*, Heb. *sappir*, Ar. *safir*.] (*Min.*) Pure, crystallized alumina, a precious stone used in jewelry. The name is usually restricted to the blue crystals. [sapphire]

**Sāp'phir-īne** (sāf'ur-), *a.* Resembling sapphire; made of **Sāp'pi-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being sappy or full of sap; succulence; juiciness.

**Sāp'py**, *a.* [*compar.* *SAPPIER*; *superl.* *SAPPIEST*.] **1.** Abounding with sap; juicy; succulent. **2.** Hence, young; weak. **3.** Weak in intellect.

**Sāp'-rōt**, *n.* The dry rot, a disease of timber.

**Sap'sa-go**, *n.* [Ger. *schabzieger*, from *shaben*, to shave, to scrape, and *zieger*, a sort of whey or sour milk.] A kind of cheese, made in Switzerland, having a dark-green color.

**Sāp'-wood**, *n.* (*Bot.*) The alburnum or exterior part of the wood of a tree, next to the bark.

**Sār'a-bānd**, *n.* [From Per. *serbend*, a kind of song.] (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A grave Spanish dance, to an air in triple time. (*b.*) The air itself.

**Sār'a-ḡen**, *n.* [From Ar. *sharki*, pl. *sharkiin*, Oriental, Eastern, from *sharaka*, to rise, of the sun.] An Arabian; a Mussulman; an adherent or propagator of Mohammedanism in countries further west than Arabia.

**Sār'a-ḡen'ic**, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the Sara-

**Sār'a-ḡen'ic-al**, } cens.

**Sār'eaḡm**, *n.* [Gr. *σαρκασμός*, from *σαρκάζειν*, to tear flesh like dogs, to bite the lips in rage, to sneer, from *σάρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh.] A satirical remark uttered with some degree of scorn or contempt.

**Syn.**— Satire; irony; ridicule; taunt; gibe.

**Sar-eās'tie**, } *a.* Bitterly satirical; scornfully severe;

**Sar-eās'tie-al**, } taunting.

**Sar-eās'tie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a sarcastic manner.

**Sārḡe'net**, *n.* [L. Lat. *saracenicum*, cloth made by Saracens.] A species of fine, thin, woven silk, used for ribbons, linings, &c.

**Sār'eo-lōḡ'ic**, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, sarcology.

**Sār'eo-lōḡ'ic-al**, }

**Sar-eōl'o-ḡy**, *n.* [Gr. *σάρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh, and *λόγος*, discourse.] That part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts of the body.

**Sar-eō'mā**, *n.*; *pl.* *SAR-EŌM'A-TĀ*. [Gr. *σάρκωμα*, from *σάρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh.] (*Med.*) A tumor of fleshy consistence.

**Sar-eōph'a-goūs**, *a.* [See *SARCOPHAGUS*.] Feeding on flesh; flesh-eating.

**Sar-eōph'a-gūs**, *n.* [Gr. *σαρκοφάγος*, eating flesh, from *σάρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat.] **1.** A species of limestone used among the Greeks for making coffins; — so called because it consumed the flesh of bodies deposited in it within a few weeks. **2.** Hence, a coffin, or tomb, of this kind of stone; and, generally, a stone coffin. [flesh.]

**Sar-eōph'a-ḡy**, *n.* [See *supra*.] The practice of eating

**Sar-eōt'ic**, *n.* [Gr. *σαρκωτικός*, producing flesh, from *σάρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh.] (*Med.*) A medicine or application which promotes the growth of flesh. [*Rare*.]

**Sār'dīne**, *n.* [So called from the island of *Sardinia*, near which it is caught.] (*Ichth.*) A Mediterranean fish, of the herring family; — often prepared or put up with olive oil as a delicacy.

**Sār'dīne**, } *n.* [See *supra*.] A precious stone, probably

**Sār'di-ūs**, } a carnelian, of which one was set in Aaron's breastplate.

**Sar-dōn'ic**, *a.* [Lat. *sardonius*, *sardonicus*, Gr. *σαρδάνιος*, *σαρδόνιος*, either from *σαίρειν*, to grin like a dog, or from *σαρδόνιον*, a plant of Sardinia, Gr. *Σαρδώ*, which was said to screw up the face of the eater.] Forced, heartless, or bitter; — said of a laugh or smile; concealing bitterness of heart; mocking.

*Sardonic laugh*, a spasmodic affection of the muscles of the face, giving it a horrible appearance of laughter, and said to have been first noticed as the effect of eating the *Herba sardonica*, a species of *Ranunculus*, that grows in Sardinia.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ö, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ěre, veĭl, tĕrm; pĭque, fĭrm; sōn, ôr, dŏ, wŏlf,



**Sār'do-nŷx**, *n.* [Gr. *σαρδόνοξ*, from *Σάρδιος*, Sardinian, or *Σαρδῳάς*, Sardinian, and *ὄνυξ*, a nail, a veined gem.] (*Min.*) A silicious stone or gem, nearly allied to onyx, of a reddish yellow.

**Sar-gās'so**, *n.* [Sp. *sargazo*, sea-weed.] (*Bot.*) The floating sea-weed of the North Atlantic. It often accumulates so as to cover large areas.

**Sār'ment-ōse'**, } *a.* [Lat. *sarmentosus*, *sarmentum*, a  
**Sar-mēnt'ōūs**, } twig, from *sarpere*, to cut off, to  
trim.] (*Bot.*) Long and filiform, and almost naked, or  
having only leaves in bunches at the joints or knots where  
it strikes root.

**Sār'sa-pa-rī'lā**, *n.* [Sp. *zarzaparrilla*, from *zarza*,  
Bisc. *zartzia*, a bramble, and *parrilla*, a vine, or *Parillo*,  
the name of a physician who is said to have discovered it.]  
(*Bot.*) A Mexican plant, whose root is valued in medicine  
for its mucilaginous and farinaceous or demulcent qual-  
ities.

**Sar-tō'ri-ūs**, *n.* [L. Lat. *sartorius*, a tailor, fr. Lat. *sar-  
tor*, a patcher, tailor, from *sarcire*, *sartum*, to patch,  
mend.] (*Anat.*) The muscle which throws one leg across  
the other, reaching from above the hip to below the  
knee.

**Sāsh**, *n.* An ornamental belt; a band worn about the  
waist or over the shoulder.

**Sāsh**, *n.* [Low Lat. *casia*, from Lat. *capsa*, a chest, box,  
case.] The frame of a window in which the panes of  
glass are set.

**Sāsh**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SASHED (sāsh); *p. pr.* & *vb.*  
*n.* SASHING.] To furnish with sashes, or frames for  
glass.

**Sās'sa-frās**, *n.* [Lat. *saxifraga* (sc. *herba*), from *saxum*,  
rock, stone, and *frangere*, to break.] (*Bot.*) A tree of  
the laurel family, whose bark has an aromatic smell and  
taste.

**Sāt**, *imp.* of *sit*. See **SIT**.

**Sāt'an** (formerly *pron.* sāt'an), *n.* [Heb. *sātān*, an ad-  
versary, from *sātān*, Ar. *shatāna*, to be adverse, to per-  
secute.] The grand adversary of man; the devil.

**Sa-tān'ie**, } *a.* Having the qualities of Satan; re-  
**Sa-tān'ie-al**, } sembling Satan; devilish; infernal.

**Sa-tān'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a satanic manner; with the  
wicked and malicious spirit of Satan; diabolically.

**Sāch'el**, *n.* [Lat. *sacellus*, dim. of *sacchus*, sack, bag.]  
A little sack or bag.

**Sāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SAT-  
ING.] [O. H. Ger. *satian*, *satiōn*, to satiate, from *sat*,  
A.-S. *sad*, sated, *sadian*.] To satisfy the desire or appe-  
tite of.

**Syn.** — To satiate; to glut; to surfeit.

**Sāte** (sāt), old *imp.* of *sit*, for *sat*. See **SIT**.

**Sāte'less**, *a.* Not capable of being satisfied; insatiable.

**Sāt'el-līte**, *n.* [Lat. *satelles*, *satellitēs*.] **1.** A small  
planet revolving round another; a moon. **2.** An obse-  
quious dependent or follower.

**Sāt'el-lī'tiōūs** (-lish'us), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting  
of, satellites.

**Sā'ti-āte** (sā'shī-āt, 95), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SATIATED;  
*p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SATIATING.] [Lat. *satiare*, *satiatum*,  
from *sat*, *satis*, enough.] **1.** To satisfy the appetite or  
desire of; to feed to the full. **2.** To fill to repletion or  
loathing.

**Syn.** — To satisfy; content; sate; suffice; cloy; gorge;  
overfill; surfeit; glut. — *Satiate*, *satisfy*, and *content* differ  
principally in degree. To *content* is to make contented, even  
though every desire or appetite is not gratified. To *satisfy* is to  
appease fully the longings of desire. To *satiate* is to go further,  
and fill so completely that it is not possible to receive or enjoy  
more. What *satisfies* gives us pleasure; what *satiates* produces  
disgust.

**Sā'ti-ate** (sā'shī-, 45, 95), *a.* [Lat. *satiatus*, *p. p.* of *sati-  
are*. See *supra*.] Filled to satiety; glutted.

**Sā'ti-ā'tion** (sā'shī-ā'shun), *n.* State of being satiated.

**Sa-tī'e-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *satietas*, from *sat*, *satis*, enough.]  
The state of being satiated or glutted; fullness of gratifi-  
cation even beyond desire.

**Syn.** — Repletion; satiation; surfeit; cloyment.

**Sāt'in**, *n.* [From It. & L. Lat. *seta*, silk, originally *seta  
serica*, i. e., silk-hair, from Lat. *seta*, thick, stiff hair.] A  
glossy silk cloth, of a thick, close texture, and overshot  
woof.

**Sāt'i-nēt'** (110), *n.* [From *satin*. See *supra*.] **1.** A thin  
species of satin. **2.** A certain kind of cloth made of  
cotton warp and woolen filling.

**Sāt'in-spār**, *n.* (*Min.*) A fine fibrous variety of carbo-  
nate of lime, having a pearly luster.

**Sāt'in-y**, *a.* Like, or composed of, satin.

**Sāt'ire** (in Eng. often *pron.* sāt'ur), *n.* [Lat. *satira*, sa-

*tura*, fr. *satura*, sc. *lanx*, a dish filled with various kinds  
of fruits, a medley, from *satur*, full of food, from *sat*, *satis*,  
enough.] **1.** A composition, generally poetical, holding  
up vice or folly to reprobation; an invective poem. **2.**  
Keeness and severity of remark; trenchant wit.

**Syn.** — Lampoon; sarcasm; irony; ridicule; pasquinade;  
burlesque; wit; humor. See **LAMPOON**.

**Sa-tīr'ie**, } *a.* **1.** Belonging to, or conveying, satire;  
**Sa-tīr'ie-al**, } of the nature of satire. **2.** Censorious;  
severe in language.

**Syn.** — Cutting; poignant; sarcastic; bitter; reproachful;  
abusive.

**Sa-tīr'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a satirical manner.

**Sāt'ir-īst**, *n.* One who writes satire.

**Sāt'ir-īze**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SATIRIZED; *p. pr.* &  
*vb. n.* SATIRIZING.] To make the object of satire; to  
censure with keeness or severity.

**Sāt'is-fā'e'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *satisfactio*.] **1.** Act of satis-  
fying, or state of being satisfied; gratification of desire.  
**2.** Settlement of a claim, due, demand, &c. **3.** That  
which satisfies or gratifies.

**Syn.** — Contentment; content; gratification; pleasure; re-  
compense; compensation; amends; remuneration; indemni-  
fication; atonement.

**Sāt'is-fā'e'to-ri-ly**, *adv.* In a satisfactory manner.

**Sāt'is-fā'e'to-ri-ness**, *n.* Quality or condition of being  
satisfied or satisfactory.

**Sāt'is-fā'e'to-ry**, *a.* **1.** Giving or producing satisfac-  
tion; yielding content. **2.** Making amends, indemni-  
fication, or recompense.

**Sāt'is-fī'er**, *n.* One who gives satisfaction.

**Sāt'is-fŷ**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SATISFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb.*  
*n.* SATISFYING.] [Lat. *satisfacere*, fr. *sat*, *satis*, enough,  
and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To gratify fully the desire of;  
to make content. **2.** To comply with the rightful de-  
mands of; to answer or discharge, as a claim, debt, legal  
demand, or the like. **3.** To free from doubt, suspense,  
or uncertainty; to give assurance to.

**Syn.** — To satiate; content; please; gratify; sate; recom-  
pense; compensate; remunerate; indemnify. See **SATIATE**.

**Sāt'is-fŷ**, *v. i.* **1.** To give satisfaction or content. **2.**  
To feed or supply to the full. **3.** To make payment; to  
atone.

**Sāt'rap**, or **Sāt'rap**, *n.* [Gr. *σατράπης*, orig. a Persian  
word, *khshatrapāvan*, ruler.] The governor of a prov-  
ince. [*Ancient Persia*.]

**Sāt'ra-pal**, *a.* Pertaining to a satrap or a satrapy.

**Sāt'ra-py**, *n.* The government or jurisdiction of a satrap.

**Sāt'u-ra-ble**, *a.* Admitting of being saturated.

**Sāt'u-rant**, *a.* Impregnating to the full; saturating.

**Sāt'u-rant**, *n.* (*Med.*) A substance which neutralizes  
the acid in the stomach.

**Sāt'u-rāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SATURATED; *p. pr.* &  
*vb. n.* SATURATING.] [Lat. *saturare*, *saturatum*, from  
*satur*, full of food, sated.] To cause to become com-  
pletely penetrated, impregnated, or soaked.

**Sāt'u-rā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *saturatio*.] Act of saturating, or  
state of being saturated; complete penetration or im-  
pregnation.

**Sāt'ur-day**, *n.* [A.-S. *Säterdag*, *Säterndag*, *Säternes  
dag*, Saturn's day.] The seventh or last day of the week.

**Sāt'urn**, *n.* [Lat. *Saturnus*.] **1.** (*Myth.*) One of the  
oldest and principal deities, the son of Coelus and Terra  
(heaven and earth), and the father of Jupiter. **2.** (*Astron.*)  
One of the planets of the solar system, next in magnitude  
to Jupiter, but more remote from the sun.

**Sāt'ur-nā'li-ā**, *n. pl.* [Lat. See *supra*.] **1.** (*Rom. Antiq.*)  
The festival of Saturn, celebrated as a period of unre-  
strained license and merriment for all classes. **2.** Hence,  
a period or occasion of general license or excess.

**Sāt'ur-nā'li-an**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Saturnalia. **2.**  
Of unrestrained and intemperate jollity; riotously merry.

**Sa-tūr'ni-an**, *a.* (*Myth.*) Pertaining to Saturn, whose  
age or reign, from the mildness and wisdom of his gov-  
ernment, is called the *golden age*.

**Sāt'ur-nīne**, *a.* [From Lat. *Saturnus*, equiv. to *Saturni  
stella*, the planet Saturn.] **1.** Under the influence of the  
planet Saturn. **2.** Hence, not readily susceptible of ex-  
citement; phlegmatic; dull; heavy; grave.

**Sāt'yr** (sāt'tur), *n.* [Lat. *satyrus*, Gr. *σαυρος*.] (*Myth.*)  
One of a class of sylvan deities, represented as monsters,  
part man and part goat, and characterized by riotous  
merriment and lasciviousness.

**Sa-tŷr'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to satyrs.

**Sauce**, *n.* [Fr. *sauce*, L. Lat. *salsa*, properly salt-pickle,  
from Lat. *salsus*, salted, salt.] A mixture or composition  
to be eaten with food for improving its relish.

**fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŷde, pull; çell, çhaise, call, eecho; çem, çet; aș; exist; linger, link; this**



**Sauce**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SAUCED (sawst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SAUCING.] 1. To accompany with something intended to give a higher relish. 2. To give zest, flavor, or interest to. 3. To be impudent or saucy to. [*Low.*]

**Sauce'box**, *n.* [See SAUCE and SAUCY.] A saucy, impudent fellow.

**Sau'cer**, *n.* [Fr. *saucière*, from *sauce*. See SAUCE.] A small dish, like a deep plate, in which a tea-cup or coffee-cup is set.

**Sau'ci-ly**, *adv.* In a saucy manner; impudently.

**Sau'ci-ness**, *n.* Quality of being saucy; that which is saucy.

**Syn.** — Impudence; impertinence; rudeness; insolence. See IMPUDENCE.

**Sau'cy**, *a.* [*compar.* SAUCIER; *superl.* SAUCIEST.] [Eng. *sauce*, from Lat. *salsus*, salt, sharp. See SAUCE.] 1. Bold to excess; transgressing the rules of decorum. 2. Expressive of impudence.

**Syn.** — Impudent; insolent; impertinent; rude.

**Sauer'kraut** (sour/kraut), *n.* [Ger., from *sauer*, sour, and *kraut*, herb, cabbage.] Cabbage preserved in brine, and allowed to ferment; — a German dish.

**Säun'ter** (sän'ter), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SAUNTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SAUNTERING.] [From Fr. *sainte terre*, the holy land, from idle people who roved about the country and asked charity under pretense of going *à la sainte terre*, to the holy land.] To wander about idly.

**Syn.** — To loiter; linger; stroll; wander. See LOITER.

**Säun'ter-er**, *n.* One who saunters, or wanders about idly.

**Sau'ri an**, *a.* [Gr. *σαύρα*, *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] (Zool.) Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a saurian.

**Sau'ri-an**, *n.* (Zool.) An animal of the order of reptiles which includes all that are covered with scales, and have four legs, as the lizard.

**Sau'sage**, *n.* [Fr. *saucisse*, L. Lat. *salcitia*, *salsicia*, fr. Fr. *sauce*. See SAUCE.] An article of food made of meat minced and highly seasoned, and inclosed in a cylindrical case or skin.

**Säv'a-ble**, *a.* [From *save*.] Capable of being saved.

**Säv'age**, *a.* [O. Eng. *salvage*, from Lat. *silvaticus*, belonging to a wood, wild, from *silva*, a wood.] 1. Pertaining to the forest; remote from human residence and improvements. 2. Wild; untamed. 3. Uncivilized; unpolished. 4. Characterized by cruelty.

**Syn.** — Ferocious; uncultivated; untaught; rude; brutish; brutal; heathenish; barbarous; cruel; inhuman; fierce; pitiless; merciless; unmerciful; murderous. See FEROCIOUS.

**Säv'age**, *n.* 1. A human being in his native state of rudeness. 2. A man of extreme, unfeeling, brutal cruelty; a barbarian.

**Säv'age-ly**, *adv.* In a savage manner; cruelly.

**Säv'age-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being savage.

**Säv'age-ry**, *n.* 1. State or condition of being savage; a wild, uncultivated condition; barbarism. 2. An act of cruelty; barbarity.

**Säv'ag-ism**, *n.* State of being savage; savaginess.

**Sa-vän'nä**, *n.* [Sp. *savana*, *sabana*, a sheet for a bed, a large plain covered with snow, from Lat. *sabanum*, Gr. *σάβανον*, a linen cloth.] An extensive open plain or meadow, or a plain destitute of trees, and covered with grass.

**Savant** (sä'vöng'), *n.*; *pl.* SAVANTS (sä'vöng'). [Fr., from *savoir*, to know, Lat. *sapere*.] A man of learning; one versed in literature or science.

**Säve**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SAVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SAVING.] [Lat. *salvare*, from *salvus*, saved, safe.] 1. To make safe; to preserve from injury, destruction, or evil of any kind. 2. To keep from being spent or lost; to lay up. 3. To insure against; to spare. 4. To hinder from occurrence; to prevent. 5. To catch; to be in time for.

To *save appearances*, to preserve a decent outside; to avoid exposure of any thing disgraceful or embarrassing.

**Syn.** — To preserve; rescue; deliver; protect; reserve.

**Säve**, *v. i.* To hinder expense; to be economical.

**Säve**, *prep.* Except; excepting; not including.

**Säve'-all**, *n.* [From *save* and *all*.] Any contrivance intended to prevent waste or loss.

**Säv'er**, *n.* 1. One who saves, preserves, or rescues. 2. One frugal in expenses; an economist.

**Säv'in**, *n.* [Lat. *sabina*.] (Bot.) An evergreen tree or shrub, with dark-colored foliage and producing small berries.

**Säv'ing**, *p. a.* 1. Avoiding unnecessary expenses; frugal; economical. 2. Incurring no loss, though not gainful.

**Säv'ing**, *p. pr.*, but commonly called a *prep.* With the exception of; in favor of; excepting. [is saved.]

**Säv'ing**, *n.* 1. Exception; reservation. 2. That which

**Säv'ing-ness**, *n.* Frugality; parsimony.

**Säv'ings-bänk**, *n.* A bank in which savings or earnings are deposited and put to interest.

**Säv'ior** } (säv'yör), *n.* [Lat. *salvator*, from *salvare*, to }  
**Säv'ior** } save.] 1. One who saves or delivers from }  
destruction or danger. 2. Specifically, Jesus Christ, the }  
Redeemer.

**Säv'vor**, *n.* [Lat. *sapor*, from *sapere*, to taste, savor.] 1. Quality affecting the organs of taste or smell. 2. Hence, specific flavor or quality; characteristic property.

**Syn.** — Taste; flavor; relish; odor; scent; smell.

**Säv'vor**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SAVORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SAVORING.] 1. To have a particular smell or taste.

2. To indicate the presence or influence.

**Säv'vor-i-ly**, *adv.* In a savory manner.

**Säv'vor-i-ness**, *n.* Quality or condition of being savory.

**Säv'vor-less**, *a.* Having no savor; insipid.

**Säv'vor-y**, *a.* Having savor or relish; pleasing to the organs of taste or smell.

**Säv'vor-y**, *n.* [Lat. *satureia*.] (Bot.) An aromatic plant, much used in cooking.

**Sa-voy'**, *n.* (Bot.) A variety of the common cabbage, having curled leaves, much cultivated for winter use.

**Saw**, *imp.* of *see*. See SEE.

**Säv**, *n.* [A.-S. *sage*, Icel. *sög*, O. H. Ger. *saga*.] An instrument for cutting, consisting of a thin blade or plate of steel, with a series of sharp teeth on one edge.

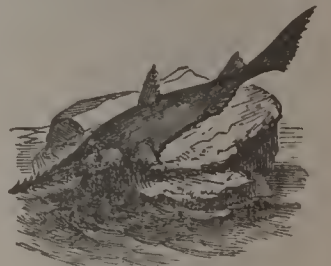
**Säv**, *v. t.* [*imp.* SAWED; *p. p.* SAWED, or SAWN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SAWING.] [O. H. Ger. *sagôn*, *segôn*, allied to Lat. *secare*, to cut.] 1. To cut or separate with a saw. 2. To form by cutting with a saw.

**Säv**, *v. i.* 1. To use a saw; to practice sawing. 2. To cut with a saw. 3. To be cut with a saw.

**Säv'düst**, *n.* Dust or small fragments of wood, stone, or other material, made by the attrition of a saw.

**Säv'-fish**, *n.* (Ichth.) A cartilaginous fish, closely allied to the sharks. It has the upper jaw prolonged into a long beak or snout, with teeth arranged along both edges.

**Säv'-fly**, *n.* (Entom.) One of a family of insects, the females of which are furnished with an ovipositor toothed like a saw, for boring holes for eggs in the twigs and stems of plants.



Saw-fish.

**Säv'-mill**, *n.* A mill for sawing timber or marble, &c.

**Säv'-pit**, *n.* A pit over which timber is sawed by two men, one standing below the timber and the other above.

**Säv'-sët**, *n.* An instrument used to set or turn the teeth of a saw a little outward.

**Säv'yer**, *n.* [From *saw*, like *lawyer* from *law*, and *bowyer* from *bow*.] 1. One who saws timber into planks or boards, or wood for fuel. 2. A tree which, having fallen into a stream, lies fast by the roots, with its branches rocking above and below the surface of the water, like the motion of a saw. [*Amer.*]

**Säv'i-fräge**, *n.* [Lat. *saxifraga*, from *saxum*, rock, and *frangere*, to break.] (Bot.) A plant which embraces many species, mostly hardy herbs, growing naturally on or among rocks.

**Säv-if'ra-goüs**, *a.* [See *supra*.] Dissolving stone; especially, dissolving stone in the bladder.

**Säv'on** (or säks'n), *n.* [A.-S. *Seaxa*, *pl.* *Seaxe*, *Seaxan*, from *seax*, a knife, a short sword, a dagger.] 1. (Geog.) (a.) One of a people who formerly dwelt in the northern part of Germany, and who invaded and conquered England in the 5th and 6th centuries; an Anglo-Saxon. (b.) A native of Saxony. 2. The language of the Saxons; Anglo-Saxon.

**Säv'on** (or säks'n), *a.* (Geog.) (a.) Pertaining to the Saxons, to their country, or to their language; Anglo-Saxon. (b.) Of, or pertaining to, Saxony or its inhabitants. [guage.]

**Säv'on-ism** (or säks'n-), *n.* An idiom of the Saxon lan-

**Säv**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SAID (contr. from *sayed*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SAYING.] [A.-S. *seggan*, *seggan*, O. H. Ger. *sagôn*, *sagên*, *sagjan*, *segjan*, Icel. *segja*.] 1. To utter in words; to tell; to speak. 2. To repeat; to rehearse; to recite. 3. To announce as a decision or opinion; hence, to be sure about.

**Säv**, *n.* A speech; something said.



**Sāy'ing**, *n.* That which is said; an expression; especially, a proverbial expression.

**Syn.**— Declaration; speech; adage; maxim; aphorism; apothegm; saw; proverb; by-word.

**Seāb**, *n.* [A.-S. *scabb*, *sceabb*, *scebb*, Lat. *scabies*, allied to A.-S. *scafan*, Goth. *skaban*, Icel. *skafa*, Eng. *shave*, Lat. *scabere*, to scratch.] **1.** (*Med.*) An incrustation over a sore or wound. **2.** A contagious disease of sheep.

**Seāb'bard**, *n.* [O. Eng. *scauberk*, *scauwerk*, perh. from Icel. *skafa*, chisel, and *biarga*, Goth. *baigan*, to conceal. Cf. Icel. *skalpr*, scabbard.] The ease in which the blade of a sword, &c., is kept; a sheath.

**Seāb'bed** (60), *a.* **1.** Abounding with scabs; diseased with scabs. **2.** Hence, mean; paltry; vile; worthless.

**Seāb'bed-ness**, *n.* The state of being scabbed.

**Seāb'bi-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being scabby.

**Seāb'by**, *a.* [*compar.* SCABBIER; *superl.* SCABBIEST.]

**1.** Affected with scabs; full of scabs. **2.** Diseased with the scab or mange; mangy.

**Seā'bi-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *scabiosus*, from *scabies*, the scab.] Consisting of scabs; rough; itchy; leprosy.

**Seā'broūs**, *a.* [Lat. *scabrosus*, from *scaber*, rough.] Having hard, short, rigid points; rough; rugged.

**Seā'broūs-ness**, *n.* Roughness; ruggedness.

**Seā'fold**, *n.* [O. Fr. *eschafault*, It. *catafalco*, L. Lat. *escafaldis*, from the Romans *scatar*, to view, from Lat. *captare*, to strive to seize (sc. *oculis*) with the eyes, and It. *falco*, for *palco*, a scaffold, stage, from O. H. Ger. *palcho*, *balco*, beam.] **1.** A temporary structure of timber, boards, &c., for various purposes, as for supporting workmen and the materials, in building, &c. **2.** Especially, a stage or elevated platform for the execution of a criminal.

**Seā'fold**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCAFFOLDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCAFFOLDING.] To furnish with a scaffold.

**Seā'fold-ing**, *n.* **1.** A frame or structure for temporary support; a scaffold. **2.** Materials for scaffolds.

**Seāg-liō'lā** (skāl-yō'lā), *n.* [It. *scagliola*, dim. of *scaglia*, a scale, shell, chip of stone.] An imitation of marble, formed by studding the surface of a substratum of gypsum mixed with glue, with splinters of stone of different colors, and then polishing it.

**Seā'l'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being scaled.

**Sea-lāde'**, *n.* [See SCALE, *v. t.*] (*Mil.*) An assault on a besieged place with ladders to mount the walls; an escalade.

**Seald**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCALDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCALDING.] [Lat. *excaldare*, from *ex* and *caldus*, *calidus*, warm, hot.] **1.** To burn with hot liquid. **2.** To expose to a boiling or violent heat over a fire, or in water or other liquor.

**Seald**, *n.* [See *supra.*] A burn, or injury to the skin and flesh by some hot liquid, or by steam.

**Seald**, *n.* [Originally *scall*, *q. v.*] Scurf on the head; scab.

**Seāld**, *n.* [Icel. *skáld*, Ger. *skalde*, allied to O. H. Ger. *scellan*, to sound.] A reciter and singer of heroic poems, eulogies, &c., among the Norsemen.

**Seald'-hēad**, *n.* [See SCALD.] (*Med.*) A pustular eruption of the hairy scalp.

**Seāld'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to the scalds or poets of antiquity.

**Seāle**, *n.* [A.-S. *scālu*, *sceālu*, dish of a balance, balance, Icel. *skāl*, balance, dish, O. H. Ger. *scāla*, dish, shell.] The dish of a balance; hence, the balance itself; an instrument or machine for weighing;— chiefly in the plural when applied to the whole instrument.

**Seāle**, *n.* [A.-S. *scealu*, *scalu*, a shell, parings.] **1.** One of the small, thin, membranous or bony pieces which form the covering of many fishes and reptiles. **2.** Hence, any thin layer or leaf of metal or other material. **3.** An incrustation deposited on the inside of a vessel in which water is heated.

**Seāle**, *n.* [Lat. *scalæ*, *scala*.] **1.** A ladder; series of steps. **2.** Hence, any thing graduated, especially when employed as a measure or rule, or marked by lines or degrees at regular intervals; especially, (*Mus.*) The gamut, or graduating series of all the tones, ascending or descending, from the key-tone to its octave. **3.** Hence, gradation; scheme of comparative rank or order. **4.** Relative dimensions, without difference in proportion of parts.

**Seāle**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCALING.] To climb by a ladder, or as if by a ladder; to clamber up.

**Seāle**, *v. t.* [From *scale*, the covering of a fish.] **1.** To strip or clear of scales. **2.** To take off in thin layers or scales. [*laminæ.*]

**Seāle**, *v. i.* To separate and come off in thin layers or

**Sea-lēne'**, *a.* [Lat. *scalenus*, Gr. *σκαληνός.*] (*Geom.*) (*a.*) Having the sides and angles unequal;— said of a triangle. (*b.*) Having the axis inclined to the base, as a cone. [*angles unequal.*]

**Sea-lēne'**, *n.* (*Geom.*) A triangle having its sides and

**Seā'ler**, *n.* One who scales.

**Seā'li-ness**, *n.* [From *scaly.*] The state of being scaly; roughness. [*leprosy.*]

**Seāll**, *n.* [See SCALD and SCALE.] Scab; scabbiness;

**Seāll'ion** (-yun), *n.* [Lat. *capa Ascalonia*, from *Ascalon*, a town in Palestine.] (*Bot.*) A plant, which grows about Ascalon, in Palestine. It is allied to the garlic and onion.

**Seā'lop** (skōl'lup), *n.* [See ESCALOP.] **1.** (*Conch.*) A marine shell-fish or bivalve mollusk, often used for food. The shell was formerly worn by pilgrims as a mark that they had been to the Holy Land. **2.** A curving of the edge of any thing, like the segment of a circle. **3.** A kind of dish for baking oysters in.

**Seā'lop** (skōl'lup), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCALLOPED (skōl'lupt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCALLOPING.] To mark or cut the edge or border of into segments of circles.

**Seā'loped** (skōl'lupt), *a.* **1.** Made or done with or in a scallop. **2.** Having the edge or border cut or marked with segments of circles.

*Scalloped oysters* (*Cookery.*), oysters baked with crumbs of bread strewn over the surface. This was, at first, done in scallop shells, and afterward in a dish for the purpose called a scallop.

**Seālp**, *n.* [Cf. Lat. *scalpere*, to cut, carve, *scalprum*, a sharp, cutting instrument.] That part of the integument of the head usually covered with hair; hence, the skin of the head, or a part of it, with the hair belonging to it, torn off, as by Indian warriors, as a token of victory over an enemy.

**Seālp**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCALPED (skālpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCALPING.] To deprive of the scalp, or integuments of the head.

**Seā'pel**, *n.* [Lat. *scalpellum*, dim. of *scalprum*. See *supra.*] (*Surg.*) A knife used in anatomical dissections and surgical operations.

**Seālp'er**, } *n.* (*Surg.*) An instrument  
**Seālp'ing-ī'ron** (-ī'urn), } used in scraping foul and carious bones.

**Seā'y**, *a.* **1.** Covered or abounding with scales; rough. **2.** Resembling scales, laminæ, or layers. **3.** Mean; scabby. [*Colloq. and vulgar.*]

**Seā'm'ble**, *v. i.* [O. D. *schampelen*, to deviate, to slip, *schampen*, to go away, escape, slip.] **1.** To stir quick; to be busy; to scramble. **2.** To be awkward.

**Seā'm'ble**, *v. t.* To mangle; to maul.

**Seā'n'bler**, *n.* **1.** One who scambles. **2.** A bold intruder upon the generosity or hospitality of others.

**Seā'm'o-ny**, *n.* [Lat. *scammonia*, *scammonea*, Gr. *σκαμμωνία.*] A certain plant and an inspissated sap obtained from it, having a blackish-gray color, a nauseous smell, and a bitter and acrid taste.

**Seāmp**, *n.* [See *infra.*] A great rascal; a scoundrel; a mean villain. [*Colloq.*]

**Seā'm'per**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCAMPERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCAMPERING.] [O. Fr. *escamper*, to escape, to save one's self, as if from a Lat. *excampare*, from *ex*, from, and *campus*, the field (sc. of battle).] To run with speed; to hasten escape.

**Seān**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCANNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCANNING.] [Lat. *scandere*, to climb, to scan.] **1.** To mount by steps; specifically, to go through with, as a verse, marking and distinguishing the feet of which it is composed. **2.** To go over and examine point by point; to scrutinize.

**Seān'dal**, *n.* [Lat. *scandalum*, Gr. *σκάνδαλον*, the stiek or spring in a trap, a snare laid for an enemy, offense, scandal.] **1.** Reproach or reprobation called forth by what is regarded as wrong, heinous, or flagrant; imputed disgrace. **2.** Reproachful aspersion; defamatory speech or report.

**Syn.**— Defamation; detraction; slander; calumny; opprobrium; reproach; shame; disgrace.

**Seān'dal-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCANDALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCANDALIZING.] **1.** To give offense to; to excite the reprobation of. **2.** To reproach, to defame.

**Seān'dal-ōūs**, *a.* **1.** Giving offense; exciting reprobation; calling out condemnation. **2.** Disgraceful to reputation; bringing shame or infamy. **3.** Defamatory; libelous.

**Syn.**— Opprobrious; disgraceful; shameful; base.

**Seān'dal-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a manner to give offense; shamefully.



**Seän'dal-oüs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being scandalous.

**Seän'da-lüm Mag-nä'tum**. [Lat., scandal of magnates.] (*Law.*) A defamatory speech or writing made or published to the injury of a person of dignity; — usually abbreviated *scan. mag.*

**Seän'dent**, *a.* [Lat. *scandens*, *p. pr.* of *scandere*, to climb.] (*Bot.*) Climbing, either with spiral tendrils for support, or by adhesive fibers, as a stalk.

**Seän'sion**, *n.* [Lat. *scansio*, from *scandere*, *scansum*, to climb.] The act of scanning.

**Sean-sö'ri-al**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Climbing, or adapted to climbing; — a term applied to an order of birds.

**Seänt**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCANTING.] [From the adjective.] **1.** To limit; to straiten; to treat illiberally. **2.** To make small, narrow.

**Seänt**, *v. i.* To fail, or become less. [row, or scanty.]

**Seänt**, *a.* [*compar.* SCANTER; *superl.* SCANTEST. *Rare.*] [A.-S. *scæned*, *scæned*, *p. p.* of *scænan*, *scænan*, to break, wound, destroy, Icel. *skeina*, to wound slightly.] Scarcely sufficient; less than is wanted for the purpose.

**Seänt'i-ly**, *adv.* In a scanty manner: not fully.

**Seänt'i-ness**, *n.* Quality or condition of being scanty; narrowness; want of sufficiency.

**Seänt'ling**, *n.* [Fr. *échantillon*, a sample, pattern, from *cantel*, *chantel*, corner, side, piece. See CANTLE.] A piece of timber sawed or cut of a small size, as for studs, rails, &c.

**Seänt'ly**, *adv.* In a scant manner; not fully or sufficiently; narrowly; penuriously.

**Seänt'ness**, *n.* Condition or quality of being scant.

**Seänt'y**, *a.* [*compar.* SCANTIÉR; *superl.* SCANTIEST.] [From *scant*.] **1.** Wanting amplitude or extent. **2.** Not abundant for use or necessity; hardly sufficient. **3.** Sparing; niggardly.

**Syn.** — Seant; narrow; small; poor; deficient; scarce; parsimonious; penurious.

**Seäpe**, *v. t. or i.* To escape. [*Obs. or poet.*]

**Seäpe**, *n.* [Lat. *scapus*, Gr. *σκᾶπος*, *σκῆπος*, *σκῆπτρον*.] (*Bot.*) A peduncle rising from the ground or a subterranean stem, as in the stemless violets, the bloodroot, and the like.

**Seäpe'-gōat**, *n.* (*Jewish Antiq.*) A goat upon whose head were symbolically placed the sins of the people, after which he was suffered to escape into the wilderness.

**Seäpe'-grāce**, *n.* A graceless, hair-brained fellow.

**Seäpe'ment**, *n.* A kind of mechanism. See ESCAPEMENT.

**Seäph'oid**, *a.* [Gr. *σκᾶφη*, or *σκᾶφος*, a boat, and *εἶδος*, likeness.] Resembling a boat in form.

**Seäp'u-lä**, *n.*; *pl.* SEÄP'U-LÆ. [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The shoulder-blade.

**Seäp'u-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *scapularis*, from *scapula*.] Pertaining to the shoulder or to the scapula.

**Seäp'u-lar**, } *n.* [See *supra*.] A part of the habit

**Seäp'u-lar-y**, } of certain religious orders in the Roman Catholic church, consisting of two bands of woolen stuff worn over the gown, of which one crosses the back or shoulders, and the other the stomach.

**Seär**, *n.* [Dan. *skaar*, a cut, notch, slash, from *skäre*, *skiäre*, to cut. Cf. Fr. *escarre*, an eschar, a dry slough, Gr. *ἔσχαρα*.] **1.** A mark remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed; a cicatrix; a blemish. **2.** A bare and broken place on a side of a mountain, or in the high bank of a river.

**Seär**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCARRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCARRING.] To mark with a scar, or scars.

**Seär'a-mouch'** (-mowch'), *n.* [Originally the name of a celebrated Italian comedian.] A personage in the old Italian comedy, characterized by great boastfulness and poltroonery; a buffoon; hence, a person of like characteristics.

**Seärce**, *a.* [*compar.* SCARCEER; *superl.* SCARCEST.] [O. Fr. *escars*, *eschars*, from Low Lat. *scarpsus*, *excarpsus*, for Lat. *excerpsus*, *p. p.* of *excerpere*, to pick out, and hence to contract, to shorten.] Not plentiful or abundant; not easily to be procured.

**Syn.** — Rare; infrequent; deficient; uncommon. See RARE.

**Seärce**, } *adv.* With difficulty; hardly; scanty;

**Seärce'ly**, } barely; but just.

**Seärce'ness**, } *n.* **1.** Condition of being scarce; defect

**Seär'ci-ty**, } of plenty. **2.** Infrequency.

**Syn.** — Deficiency; lack; want; penury; dearth; rareness; rarity.

**Seäre** (4), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCARING.] [Icel. *skirra*, to drive away, *skiarr*, fleeing.] To terrify suddenly; to make afraid.

**Syn.** — To frighten; affright; alarm; terrify.

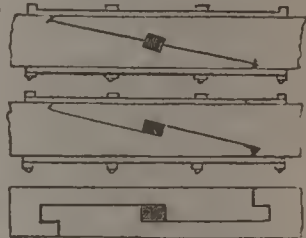
**Seäre'erōw**, *n.* Any thing set up to frighten crows or other fowls from cornfields; hence, any thing terrifying without danger; a vain terror.

**Seärf**, *n.* [Prob. from O. H. Ger. *scarbon*, A.-S. *scearpan*, Fr. *escharper*, *écharper*, to cut, carve; A.-S. *searf*, a fragment, and hence, also, a strip cut off.] A light article of dress, worn loosely over the shoulders or about the neck

**Seärf**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCARFED (skärf); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCARFING.] To throw loosely on; to put on like a scarf.

**Seärf**, *v. t.* [Ger. *scharben*, to notch, indent. See *supra*.] To cut a scarf on, as for a joint in timber.

**Seärf**, *n.* [See *supra*.] (*Carp.*) (a.) The part cut away from each of two pieces of timber to be joined longitudinally, so that the corresponding ends may fit together in an even joint. (b.) The joint so formed.



**Seärf'skīn**, *n.* (*Anat.*) The outer thin integument of the body; the cuticle; the epidermis.

**Seär'i-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* (*Surg.*) The operation of scarifying, especially with the cupping instrument. [ping.]

**Seär'i-fi-cā'tor**, *n.* (*Surg.*) An instrument used in cup-

**Seär'i-fī'er**, *n.* **1.** One who scarifies. **2.** The instrument used for scarifying. **3.** (*Agric.*) An implement for stirring and loosening the soil.

**Seär'i-fīy**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCARIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCARIFYING.] [Lat. *scarificare*, fr. Gr. *σκαριφᾶσθια*, to scratch up, from *σκάριφος*, a pointed instrument.] **1.** To scratch or cut the skin of; to make small incisions in, by means of a lancet or cupping instrument. **2.** To stir the surface soil of.

**Seär'la-ti'nä**, *n.* [N. Lat. See SCARLET.] (*Med.*) Scarlet fever. See SCARLET FEVER.

**Seär'let**, *n.* [Low Lat. *scarlatum*, Turk. *iskerlet*, Per. *sakarlat*.] **1.** An orange-red color, of many tints, hues and shades. **2.** Cloth of a scarlet color. [color.]

**Seär'let**, *a.* Of the color called scarlet; of an orange-red

*Scarlet fever* (*Med.*), a contagious febrile disease, characterized by inflammation of the fauces, and a scarlet rash, appearing usually on the second day, and ending in desquamation about the sixth or seventh day.

**Seärp**, *n.* [See ESCARP.] **1.** A perpendicular, or nearly perpendicular, slope. **2.** (*Fort.*) The interior slope of the ditch nearest the parapet.

**Seärp**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCARPED (skärpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCARPING.] To cut down perpendicularly, or nearly so.

**Seäth**, *n.* [A.-S. *scæth*, for *scæthi*, Goth. *skathis*, Icel. *skadi*.] Damage; injury; waste; harm.

**Seäth**, } *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCATHED (skätht or

**Seäthe**, } skäth); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCATHING (skäth'ing or skäth'ing).] To do harm to; to injure; to damage; to waste; to destroy.

**Seäth'ful**, *a.* Injurious; harmful; destructive.

**Seäth'less**, *a.* Without waste or damage.

**Seät'ter**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCATTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCATTERING.] [A.-S. *scateran*, allied to *sceddan*, to shed. Cf. SHED.] **1.** To strew about; to sprinkle around. **2.** To cause to separate in different directions. **3.** Hence, to frustrate, disappoint, and overthrow.

**Syn.** — To disperse; dissipate; spread; strew; sprinkle.

**Seät'ter**, *v. i.* To be dispersed or dissipated.

**Seät'ter-bräin**, *n.* A giddy or thoughtless person.

**Seaur**, *n.* A precipitous bank or rock; a scar. See SCAR.

**Seäv'en-ger**, *n.* [A.-S. *scafen*, to shave, to scrape. See SHAVE.] A person whose employment is to clean the streets of a city, by scraping or sweeping, and carrying off the filth.

**Scēne** (seen), *n.* [Lat. *scena*, from Gr. *σκηνή*, a covered place, a tent, a stage.] **1.** The structure on which a spectacle or play is exhibited; stage. **2.** One of the slides, hangings, or other devices, used to give an appearance of reality to the action of a play. **3.** A separate portion of a play, subordinate to the act. **4.** Place, time, circumstances, &c., in which any thing is imagined to occur, or where the action of a story, play, poem, or the like, is laid. **5.** An assemblage of objects presented to the view at once; spectacle; show; exhibition; view. **6.** A dramatic or striking exhibition of passionate feeling, or an interview, or the like; often, action, or course of action, done for effect.

**Scēn'er-y**, *n.* **1.** The paintings and hangings represent-

ä, ē, &c., long; ä, ð, &c., short; cäre, fär, äsk, all, what; ère, veil, tērm; pique, fīrm; sön, ör, dq, wölf,



ing the scenes of a play. **2.** General aspect, as regards variety and beauty or reverse in a landscape; combination of natural views.

**Syn.** — Representation; imagery.

**Scēn'ie**, or **Scēn'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or of the  
**Scēn'ie-al** (sēn'ik-al, 110), } nature of, scenery, especially the scenery of a theater; theatrical.

**Scēn'o-graph'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to scenography;  
**Scēn'o-graph'ie-al**, } drawn in perspective.

**Scē-nōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. *σκηνογραφία*, from *σκηνή*, scene, stage, and *γράφειν*, to write.] The representation of a body on a perspective plane; or a description of it, in all its dimensions, as it appears to the eye.

**Scēnt**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCENTING.] [O. Eng. also *sent*, from Fr. *sentir*, to feel, to smell, Lat. *sentire*.] **1.** To perceive by the olfactory organs; to smell. **2.** To imbue or fill with odor; to perfume.

**Scēnt**, *n.* [From the verb.] **1.** Odor; smell. **2.** Power of smelling; sense of smell. **3.** Chase followed by the scent; course of pursuit; track.

**Scēnt'less**, *a.* Having no scent; inodorous.

**Scēp'ter**, } *n.* [Lat. *sceptrum*, from Gr. *σκήπτρον*,  
**Scēp'tre**, } a staff to lean upon, a scepter, from *σκήπτειν*, to lean.] **1.** A staff borne by kings, as a badge of authority; a royal mace. **2.** Hence, royal power or authority.

**Scēp'ter**, } *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCEPTERED, or  
**Scēp'tre**, } SCEPTRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCEPTERING, or SCEPTRING.] To invest with royal authority, or with the ensign of authority.

**Scēp'tie**, *n.* See SKEPTIC; and for SCEPTICAL, SCEPTICISM, &c., see SKEPTICAL, SKEPTICISM, Scepter.

**Scē'di-āsm** (skē'dī-āzm), *n.* [Gr. *σχεδιάσμα*, an extempore speech or action, from *σχεδιάζειν*, to do off-hand, from *σχέδιος*, sudden, off-hand.] Cursory writing on a loose sheet. [Rare.]

**Scēd'ūle** (skēd'yūl), *n.* [Lat. *schedula*, dim. of *scheda*, a strip of papyrus bark, a leaf of paper, Gr. *σχέδη*, a tablet, leaf, allied to *σχίσειν*, to cleave.] A written or printed scroll of paper; a document; especially, an official or formal list or inventory.

**Syn.** — In England, commonly pronounced *shed'yūl*.

**Syn.** — Catalogue; list; inventory. — A *list* is a bare record of names, titles, &c., set down with or without regular order. A *catalogue* is a list arranged according to some principle, and is usually designed to describe things more or less particularly. A *schedule* is a formal list or inventory prepared for legal or business purposes. A *list* must be complete; a *catalogue* must be properly arranged; a *schedule* must have the titles and descriptions explicitly given, and be properly attested.

**Scē'ik** (sheek), *n.* The same as *sheik*. See SHEIK.

**Scē'm'a-tism** (skē'ma-), *n.* [Gr. *σχηματισμός*, the assuming of a shape or posture, a dressing up, from *σχηματίζειν*, to form, shape, dress up.] Particular form or disposition of a thing; outline; figure.

**Scē'm'a-tist** (skē'm'a-tist), *n.* One given to forming schemes; a projector; a schemer.

**Scē'me** (skēm), *n.* [Lat. *schema*, Gr. *σχῆμα*, form, shape, outline, plan, from *σχεῖν*, *ἔχειν*, to have or hold.] **1.** A combination of things connected and adjusted by design. **2.** A plan of something to be done. **3.** Any lineal or mathematical diagram.

**Syn.** — Plan; project; design; contrivance; purpose; device; plot. — *Scheme* and *plan* are subordinate to *design*; they propose modes of carrying our designs into effect. *Scheme* is the least definite of the two, and lies more in speculation. A *plan* is drawn out into details with a view to being carried into effect. As *schemes* are speculative, they often prove visionary; hence the words *schemer* and *scheming*. *Plans*, being more practical, are more frequently carried into effect.

**Scē'me**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCHEMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCHEMING.] To plan; to contrive; to project.

**Scē'me**, *v. i.* To form a plan or project; to contrive.

**Scē'm'er**, *n.* One who schemes or contrives.

**Scē'm'ist**, *n.* A schemer; a projector.

**Scē'sis** (skē'sis), *n.* [Gr. *σχέσις*, from *σχεῖν*, *ἔχειν*, to have or hold.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech whereby a certain affection or inclination of an adversary or opponent is feigned for the purpose of answering it.

**Scē'r'hus**, *n.* See SCHIRRUS.

**Scē'ism** (sizm), *n.* [Lat. *schisma*, Gr. *σχίσμα*, from *σχίσειν*, to split.] Division or separation; specifically, permanent division or separation in the Christian church, occasioned by diversity of opinions, or any other reason.

**Scē's-māt'ie** (siz-māt'ik, 123), } *a.* Pertaining to or  
**Scē's-māt'ie-al** (siz-māt'ik-al), } implying, schism; partaking of the nature of schism; tending to schism.

**Scē's-māt'ie** (siz-), *n.* One who separates from an

established church or religious faith on account of a diversity of opinions.

**Syn.** — Heretic; partisan. See HERETIC.

**Scē'ist** (shīst), *n.* [From Gr. *σχιστός*, divided, divisible, from *σχίσειν*, to divide.] (*Geol.*) A rock having a slaty structure; — used especially in the case of crystalline or metamorphic rocks.

**Scē'ist-ōse'** (125), } *a.* (*Geol.*) Admitting of division by  
**Scē'ist'ōūs**, } natural cleavage into flags, slabs, or slates; — used only with reference to metamorphic rocks.

**Scē'ol'ar** (skōl'ar), *n.* [L. Lat. *scholaris*. See SCHOOL.]

**1.** One who attends a school; one who learns of a teacher. **2.** A learned person; one versed in any branch of knowledge. **3.** One acquainted with books only; a pedant.

**Syn.** — Pupil; learner; disciple. — *Scholar* refers to the instruction, and *pupil* to the care and government of a teacher. A *scholar* is one who is under instruction; a *pupil* is one who is under the immediate and personal care of an instructor; hence we speak of a bright *scholar* and an obedient *pupil*.

**Scē'ol'ar-ly**, *a.* Like a scholar; becoming a scholar.

**Scē'ol'ar-ship**, *n.* **1.** Character and qualities of a scholar; attainments in science or literature. **2.** A foundation for the support of a student.

**Syn.** — Learning; erudition; knowledge.

**Scē'o-lās'tie**, *n.* One who adheres to the method or subtleties of the schools.

**Scē'o-lās'tie**, } *a.* [Gr. *σχολαστικός*, from *σχολή*,  
**Scē'o-lās'tie-al**, } leisure, a lecture, a school. See  
SCHOOL.] **1.** Pertaining to, or suiting, a scholar, a school, or schools. **2.** Pertaining to the schoolmen, or philosophers and divines of the middle ages, who spent much time on points of nice and abstract speculation. **3.** Hence, pedantic; formal.

**Scē'o-lās'tie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a scholastic manner; according to the niceties or method of the schools.

**Scē'o-lās'ti-cism**, *n.* The method or subtleties of the schools of philosophy; scholastic formality.

**Scē'ol'i-āst** (skō'li-āst), *n.* [Gr. *σχολιαστής*, from *σχόλιον*, a scholium. See SCHOLIUM.] A commentator or annotator.

**Scē'ol'i-āst'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to a scholiast or his pursuit.  
**Scē'ol'i-ūm**, *n.*; Lat. *pl.* *SEHŌ'LI-A*, Eng. *pl.* *SEHŌ'LI-ŪMS*. [N. Lat. *scholium*, fr. Gr. *σχόλιον*, fr. *σχολή*. See SCHOOL.] **1.** A marginal annotation; — so called as being the fruit of the leisure hours of the writers. **2.** (*Math.*) A remark or observation subjoined to a demonstration.

**Scē'ool** (skōol), *n.* [Lat. *schola*, from Gr. *σχολή*, leisure, time given to literary studies, a school.] **1.** A place for learned intercourse and instruction; an institution for learning. **2.** An institution of learning of a lower grade, below a college or university; a place of elementary instruction. **3.** A session of an institution of instruction. **4.** One of the mediæval seminaries for teaching logic, metaphysics, and theology, which were characterized by academical disputations and subtleties of reasoning. **5.** An assemblage of scholars; a body of pupils. **6.** The disciples or followers of a teacher; a sect or denomination in philosophy, theology, science, &c.

**Scē'ool**, *n.* [O. Eng. *scull*, fr. A.-S. *scēol*, a multitude.] A shoal or compact body, as of fish.

**Scē'ool**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCHOOLLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCHOOLING.] **1.** To train in an institution of learning. **2.** To tutor; to chide and admonish.

**Scē'ool'-boy**, *n.* A boy who attends a school.

**Scē'ool'-dāme**, *n.* The female teacher of a school.

**Scē'ool'-fēl'lōw**, *n.* One bred at the same school and at the same time as another.

**Scē'ool'-house**, *n.*; *pl.* *SEHŌ'OL'-HOUS'ES*. A house appropriated for the use of schools, or for instruction.

**Scē'ool'ing**, *n.* **1.** Instruction in school; tuition. **2.** Reproof; reprimand. **3.** Compensation for instruction.

**Scē'ool'-man**, *n.*; *pl.* *SEHŌ'OL'-MEN*. One versed in the niceties of academical disputation, or of the school divinity of the middle ages.

**Scē'ool'-mās'ter**, *n.* A man who presides over and teaches a school; a male teacher or instructor.

**Scē'ool'-mīs'tress**, *n.* A woman who governs and teaches a school.

**Scē'oon'er** (skōon'er), *n.* [From *scoon*, a word popularly used in some parts of New England to denote the act of making stones skip along the surface of the water. Cf. Scot. *scon*, id.; also A.-S. *scunian*, to avoid, shun, Prov. Eng. *scun*. The word was originally written *scooner*.] (*Naut.*) A small, sharp-built vessel, usually having two masts, with fore-and-aft sails.



Schooner.



**Schörl** (shôrl), *n.* [Ger. *schörl*, Sw. *skörl*, perh. from *skör*, Dan. *skivør*, brittle.] (*Min.*) Black tourmaline.

**Sci-äg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. *σκιαγραφία*, fr. *σκία*, a shadow, and *γράφειν*, to write, describe.] **1.** The art or science of projecting or delineating shadows as they fall in nature. **2.** (*Arch.*) The profile or vertical section of a building.

**Sci-ät'ie**, } *n.* [From Gr. *ισχιαδικός*, subject to pains  
**Sci-ät'i-eä**, } in the hips and loins, from *ισχιάς*, *ισχιά-*  
*δος*, pain in the loins and hips, from *ισχίον*, the hip  
joint.] (*Med.*) (*a.*) Neuralgia of the sciatic nerve. (*b.*)  
A rheumatic affection of the hip joint, or of the parts  
surrounding it.

**Sci-ät'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to, or affecting, the hip.

**Sci'ence**, *n.* [Lat. *scientia*, from *scire*, to know.] **1.**  
Penetrating and comprehensive information, skill, or ex-  
pertness. **2.** Investigation of truth for its own sake.  
**3.** That which is known **4.** Knowledge duly arranged,  
and referred to general truths and principles on which it  
is founded, and from which it is derived.

**Syn.**— Literature; art.— *Science* is literally *knowledge*, but  
now denotes a systematic and orderly arrangement of knowl-  
edge, and hence we speak of reducing a subject to a *science*.  
In a more distinctive sense, *science* embraces those branches  
of knowledge which give a positive statement of truth as  
founded in the nature of things or established by observation  
and experiment. The term *literature* sometimes denotes all  
compositions not embraced under *science*, but is usually con-  
fined to the *belles-lettres*. [See LITERATURE.] *Art* is that  
which depends on practice and skill in performance.

**Sci'en-tif'ie**, *a.* [Lat. *scientia*, science, and *facere*, to  
make.] Agreeing with, or depending on, the rules or  
principles of science.

**Sci'en-tif'ie-al**, } *adv.* In a scientific manner; accord-  
**Sci'en-tif'ie-al-ly**, } ing to the principles of science.

**Sci'i-cēt** (sīl'i-sēt). [Lat., contracted from *scire licet*,  
you may know.] To wit; namely;—often abbreviated  
to *sc.*, or *ss.*

**Sci'm'i-ter**, } *n.* A short sword with a convex edge or  
**Sci'm'i-tar**, } recurved point. See CIMETER.

**Sci'n'til-lant**, *a.* [Lat. *scintillans*, *p. pr.* of *scintillare*, to  
sparkle.] Emitting sparks, or fine igneous particles;  
sparkling.

**Sci'n'til-lāte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCINTILLATED; *p.*  
*pr.* & *vb. n.* SCINTILLATING.] [Lat. *scintillare*, *scin-*  
*tillatum*, from *scintilla*, a spark.] **1.** To emit sparks, or  
fine igneous particles. **2.** To sparkle, as the fixed stars.

**Sci'n'til-lā'tion**, *n.* Act of scintillating; act of emitting  
sparks, or of twinkling.

**Sci-ög'ra-phy**, *n.* The same as SCIAGRAPHY.

**Sci'o-lis'm** (sī'o-lizm), *n.* The knowledge of a sciolist;  
superficial science.

**Sci'o-lis't** (sī'o-lis't), *n.* [Lat. *sciolus*, dim. of *sciens*, know-  
ing, from *scire*, to know.] One who knows any thing  
superficially; a smatterer.

**Sci-öm'a-ehy**, *n.* [Gr. *σκιαμαχία*, *σκιομαχία*, fr. *σκία*,  
a shadow, and *μάχη*, battle.] A mock contest with one's  
own shadow or with shadows; imaginary or futile com-  
bat.

**Sci'o-mān'cy**, *n.* [Gr. *σκία*, a shadow, and *μαντεία*,  
divination.] Divination by means of shadows.

**Sci'on**, *n.* [See CION.] **1.** A shoot or twig of a plant,  
especially when cut for ingrafting in a stock; a cion.  
**2.** A descendant; an heir.

**Sci-öp'tie**, } *a.* [Gr. *σκία*, shadow, and *ὀπτικός*, belong-  
**Sci-öp'trie**, } ing to seeing or sight, from the root *ὀπ*,  
future *ὄψομαι*, to see.] Of, or pertaining to, a certain  
optical arrangement for forming images in a darkened  
room.

**Sci're-facias** (sī're-fā'shī-as), *n.* [Lat., cause you to  
know.] (*Law.*) A judicial writ, founded upon some  
record, and requiring the party proceeded against to  
show cause why the party bringing it should not have  
advantage of such record, or why the record should not  
be annulled.

**Sci'r-rhōs'i-ty** (skīr-rōs'i-tŷ), *n.* [See SCIRRHIUS.]  
(*Med.*) A morbid induration, as of a gland.

**Sci'r-rhōs** (skīr'rus), *a.* [See *infra.*] Proceeding from  
scirrhus; of the nature of scirrhus; indurated; knotty.

**Sci'r-rhus** (skīr'rus), *n.*; Lat. *pl.* SCĪR/RHĪ, Eng. *pl.*  
SCĪR/RHUS-ES. [N. Lat. *scirrhus*, Gr. *σκίρρος*, *σκίρος*.]  
(*Med.*) (*a.*) An indolent induration, particularly of the  
glands. (*b.*) A hard, cancerous growth, which emits a  
creaking sound when incised.

**Sci's'sel** (61), *n.* [See SCISSILE.] Clippings of met-  
als made in various mechanical operations.

**Sci's'sile** (sīs'sīl), *a.* [Lat. *scissilis*, from *scindere*, *scis-*  
*sum*, to cut, to split.] Capable of being cut or divided  
by a sharp instrument.

**Sci's'sion** (sīzh'un), *n.* [Lat. *scissio*, from *scindere*, *scis-*

*sum*, to cut, to split.] Act of cutting or dividing by an  
edged instrument.

**Sci's'sor**, *v. t.* To cut with scissors or shears.

**Sci's'sors** (sīz'zurs), *n. pl.* [Lat. *scissor*, one who cleaves  
or divides, from *scindere*, *scissum*, to cut, split.] A cut-  
ting instrument consisting of two cutting blades mova-  
ble on a pin in the center.

**Sci's'sure** (sīzh'yūr), *n.* [Lat. *scissura*, from *scindere*,  
*scissum*, to cut, split.] A longitudinal opening made by  
cutting; a cleft; a fissure.

**Sela-vō'ni-an**, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Selavo-  
nia, or the country inhabited by the Slavic race.

**Sela-vō'ni-an**, *a.* (*Geog.*) (*a.*) A native or inhabitant  
of Slavonia. (*b.*) The language of the Slavic race.

**Sele-rō'mā**, *n.* [From Gr. *σκληρός*, hard.] (*Med.*) In-  
duration of the cellular tissue.

**Sele-rō't'ie**, *a.* [From Gr. *σκληρός*, hard.] Hard; firm.

**Sele-rō't'ie**, *n.* (*Anat.*) The firm, white outer coat of  
the eye.

**Seōbs**, *n. sing.* & *pl.* [Lat. *scobs*, or *scobis*, from *scabere*,  
to scrape.] **1.** Rasplings of ivory, hartshorn, metals,  
&c. **2.** The dross of metals.

**Seōff**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCOFFED (skōft); *p. pr.* & *vb.*  
*n.* SCOFFING.] [Icel. *skuppa*, to laugh at; O. H. Ger.  
*scoph*, sport.] To show insolent ridicule, mockery, or  
contumelious language.

**Syn.**— To sneer; mock; gibe; jeer. See SNEER.

**Seōff**, *v. t.* To treat with derision or scorn; to mock at.

**Seōff**, *n.* Expression of scorn or contempt.

**Seōff'er**, *n.* One who scoffs; one who mocks or derides.

**Seōff'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a scoffing manner; with inockery.

**Seōld**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCOLDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.*  
SCOLDING.] [D. *schelden*, O. H. Ger. *sceltan*.] To find  
fault; to chide sharply or coarsely.

**Seōld**, *v. t.* To chide with rudeness and boisterous  
clamor; to rate; also, to rebuke or reprove with severity.

**Seōld**, *n.* **1.** One who scolds; especially, a rude, clamor-  
ous, foul-mouthed woman; a shrew. **2.** A scolding.

**Seōld'er**, *n.* One who scolds or rails.

**Seōl'lop**, *n.* **1.** A kind of shell-fish. [See SCALLOP.] **2.**  
An indenting like those of a scallop shell. [LOP.]

**Seōl'lop**, *v. t.* To form or cut with scallops. See SCAL-

**Seōnce**, *n.* [D. *schans*, Icel. *skans*, N. H. Ger. *schanze*.]

**1.** A fortification; a fort. **2.** Hence, a helmet. **3.**  
Hence, the head; the skull; and also,  
brains; sense; discretion. [*Colloq.*]

**4.** A protection for a light; hence, a  
fixed hanging or projecting candlestick.

**5.** Hence, the circular tube, with a  
brim, in a candlestick, into which the  
candle is inserted.

**Seōop**, *n.* [D. *schop*, a shovel, Dan.  
*skuffe*, a shovel, allied to Ger. *schieben*,  
*schuppen*, Eng. *shove*.] **1.** A large  
ladle; a vessel for bailing boats. **2.**  
(*Surg.*) A spoon-shaped vessel, used to  
extract certain foreign bodies. **3.** A  
basin-like cavity. **4.** A sweep; a stroke;  
a swoop.

**Seōop**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCOOPED (skōopt), *p. pr.* &  
*vb. n.* SCOOPIING.] **1.** To take out with a scoop, or  
with a sweeping motion. **2.** To empty by lading. **3.**  
To make hollow, as a scoop or dish; to excavate.

**Seōop'-nēt**, *n.* A hand-net, so formed as to fish from a  
river.

**Seōpe**, *n.* [Gr. *σκοπός*, from *σκέπτεσθαι*, *σκοπεῖν*, root  
*σκέπ*, to view.] **1.** That at which one aims; the thing,  
or end, to which the mind directs its view. **2.** Room  
or opportunity for free outlook or aim; amplitude of  
opportunity; free course or vent. **3.** Length; extent;  
sweep.

**Syn.**— Space; room; design; aim; purpose; intention;  
object; tendency; drift.

**Seor-bū'tie**, } *a.* [N. Lat. *scorbuticus*, D. *scheurbuik*,  
**Seor-bū'tie-al**, } H. Ger. *scharbock*, *schorbock*, scurvy.]  
Pertaining to, resembling, or affected with, scurvy.

**Seōrch**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCORCHED (scōrecht); *p.*  
*pr.* & *vb. n.* SCORCHING.] [L. Lat. *excorticare*, fr. Lat.  
*ex*, from, and *cortex*, *corticis*, bark; because the skin,  
which is, as it were, the bark of the body, falls off when  
scorched.] **1.** To burn superficially; to parch, or  
shrivel by heat, the surface of. **2.** To affect painfully  
with heat, or as with heat.

**Seōrch**, *v. i.* To be burnt on the surface; to be parched;  
to be dried up.

**Seōrc**, *n.* [A.-S. *scor*, a notch; a score, from *sceran*, to  
shear, cut, divide.] **1.** A notch or incision; especially,



Scence, (4).



a mark made for the purpose of keeping account of something; a tally-mark. **2.** An account or reckoning; bill; hence, indebtedness. **3.** Reason; motive; sake. **4.** The number of twenty, as being marked off by a special score or tally. **5.** (*Mus.*) The original and entire draught, or its transcript, of a musical composition, with the parts for all the different instruments or voices; —so called from the bar, which was formerly drawn through all the parts.

**Seōre**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCORING.] **1.** To mark with lines, scratches or notches. **2.** Especially, to mark with significant lines or notches, for keeping account of something. **3.** To mark or signify by lines or notches; to set down; to charge. **4.** To write down, as music, in proper order and arrangement.

**Seō'ri-ā**, *n.*; *pl.* SEŌ'RI-Ā. [*Gr.* σκωρία, from σκῶρ, dung, ordure.] **1.** The recrement of metals in fusion; slag; dross. **2.** The cellular, slaggy lavas of a volcano.

**Seō'ri-ā'ceous**, *a.* Pertaining to dross; partaking of the nature of scoria. [into scoria.]

**Seō'ri-fi-eā'tion**, *n.* (*Metal.*) Act of reducing a body

**Seō'ri-fōrm**, *a.* [*Lat.* scoria, dross, and *forma*, form.] Like scoria; in the form of dross.

**Seō'ri-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCORIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCORIFYING.] [*Lat.* scoria, dross, and *facere*, to make.] To reduce to scoria or drossy matter.

**Seōrn**, *n.* [*O. Fr.* escorner, to humiliate, outrage, N. Fr. écorner, to break off the horns, to curtail, to diminish, fr. *Lat.* ex, from, and *cornu*, a horn.] **1.** Extreme and passionate contempt. **2.** That which is scorned; an object of extreme disdain.

**Syn.** — Contempt; disdain; derision; contumely; despite; slight; dishonor; contempt.

**Seōrn**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCORNEO; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCORNING.] To hold in extreme contempt.

**Syn.** — To contemn; despise; slight; disdain; neglect; disregard. See CONTEMN.

**Seōrn'er**, *n.* **1.** One who scorns; a contemner. **2.** A scoffer; a derider.

**Seōrn'ful**, *a.* Full of scorn or contempt.

**Syn.** — Contemptuous; disdainful; contumelious; reproachful; insolent.

**Seōrn'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a scornful manner; with contempt or contumely.

**Seōr'pi-on**, *n.* [*Lat.* scorpio, scorpions, *Gr.* σκορπίος, σκορπίων, allied to A.-S. *scarp*, Eng. *sharp*.]

**1.** A sort of spider, having an elongated body, terminated by a long, slender tail formed of six joints, the last of which terminates in a very acute sting, which effuses a venomous liquid. **2.** (*Script.*) A painful scourge. **3.** (*Astron.*) The eighth sign of the zodiac. **4.** (*Ichth.*) A certain sea-fish.



Scorpion.

**Seōr'ta-to-ry**, *a.* [From *Lat.* scortator, a fornicator, from *scortari*, to fornicate, from *scortum*, a prostitute.] Pertaining to, or consisting in, fornication or lewdness.

**Seōt**, *n.* [*A.-S.* scot, N. H. Ger. schosz, scot, tax, from *schieszen*, to shoot, *geld schieszen*, to count money by casts.] A portion of money assessed or paid; a tax or contribution; a mulct; a fine.

**Seōt**, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Scotland.

**Seōtch**, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Scotland or its inhabitants; Scottish.

**Seōtch**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCOTCHED (skōtcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCOTCHING.] [*Cf.* Armor. *skaaz*, the shoulder, *skaazia*, to shoulder up, to prop, to support; W. *ysgwydd*, a shoulder, *ysgwyddaw*, to shoulder.] To support, as a wheel, by placing some obstacle to prevent its rolling.

**Seōtch**, *v. t.* [*Gael.* sgoch, to make an incision, to slit.] To chop off a bit of the bark, skin, or surface of; to wound superficially.

**Seōtch**, *n.* A slight cut; a shallow incision.

**Seōtch'-eōl'lops**, } *n. pl.* Veal cut into  
**Seōtched'-eōl'lops** (skōtcht'-), } small pieces.

**Seōtch'man**, *n.*; *pl.* SEŌTCH'MEN. (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Scotland; a Scot; a Scotsman.

**Seōt'-free**, *a.* **1.** Free from payment or scot; untaxed. **2.** Hence, unhurt; clear; safe.

**Seōt'o-graph**, *n.* [*Gr.* σκότος, darkness, and γράφειν, to write.] An instrument for writing in the dark, or without seeing.

**Seōt'o-my**, *n.* [*Gr.* σκότωμα, dizziness, from σκοτοῦν, to darken, from σκότος, darkness.] Dizziness or swimming of the head, with dimness of sight.

**Seōts**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the Scotch; Scotch; Scottish.

**Seōt'ti-cism**, *n.* An idiom or expression peculiar to the natives of Scotland.

**Seōt'tish**, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to the inhabitants of Scotland, or to their country or language.

**Seoun'drel**, *n.* [Corrupted from Ger. *schandkerl*, a scoundrel, from *schande*, disgrace, infamy, and *kerl*, fellow.] A mean, worthless fellow; a rascal; a base villain.

**Seoun'drel**, *a.* Low; base; mean; unprincipled

**Seoun'drel-ism**, *n.* Baseness; turpitude; rascality.

**Seour**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCOURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCOURING.] [*A.-S.* scūr, a scouring. D. *schuren*, *schueren*, to scour, N. H. Ger. *scheuern*, N. Fr. *écurer*, from *Lat.* ex and *curare*, to take care of.] **1.** To rub hard with something rough, for the purpose of cleaning; to cleanse from grease, dirt, &c. **2.** To purge violently. **3.** To remove by rubbing or cleansing. **4.** To pass swiftly over; to range; to traverse thoroughly.

**Seour**, *v. i.* **1.** To clean any thing by rubbing. **2.** To clean; to cleanse. **3.** To be purged to excess. **4.** To run with celerity.

**Seour'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, scours.

**Seour'ge**, *n.* [*Fr.* *escourgée*, for *escouricée*, from *Lat.* ex-coriata (sc. scutica), from ex and corium, leather.] **1.** A lash; a strap or cord, especially one used to inflict pain or punishment; a whip. **2.** Hence, a punishment, or a means of inflicting punishment.

**Seour'ge**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCOURGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCOURGING.] [From the *n.*] **1.** To whip severely; to lash. **2.** To afflict for sins or faults, and with the purpose of correction.

**Seour'ger**, *n.* One who scourges or punishes.

**Seout**, *n.* [*O. Fr.* *escout*, spy, from *escouter*, *escolter*, N. Fr. *écouter*, to listen, to hear, *Lat.* auscultare, to hear with attention, to listen to.] A person sent out to gain and bring in tidings, especially of the movements and condition of an enemy; a spy.

**Seout**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCOUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCOUTING.] [*Cf.* Prov. Eng. *scout*, to pelt.] **1.** To spy out; to watch for. **2.** To pass over or through, for the purpose of spying out; to reconnoiter. **3.** To sneer at; to treat with contempt.

**Seout**, *v. i.* To act as a scout.

**Seow** (skou), *n.* [*D.* *schouw*, fr. *schouwen*, Ger. *schauen*, to look, to see, prob. because it was visible by a flag set up.] (*Naut.*) A large, flat-bottomed boat.

**Seowl**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCOWLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCOWLING.] [*II.* Ger. *schielen*, to squint; A.-S. *scilægged*, *scolêged*, scowl-eyed.] **1.** To wrinkle the brows, as in frowning or displeasure. **2.** Hence, to look gloomy, dark, or tempestuous.

**Seowl**, *n.* **1.** The wrinkling of the brows in frowning. **2.** Hence, gloom; dark or rude aspect.

**Serāb'ble** (skrāb'bl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCRABBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCRABBLING.] [Diminutive of *scrape*.] **1.** To scrape, paw, or scratch with the hands; to seramble. [*Local and Colloq.*] **2.** To scribble; to scrawl.

**Serāb'ble**, *n.* The act of serabbling; a scramble.

**Serāg**, *n.* [*Contr.* from Ir. & Gael. *scrabach*, *sgrabach*, rough, rugged.] Something thin or lean with roughness; especially, a neck piece of meat.

**Serāg'ged**, *a.* **1.** Rough with irregular points; scraggy. **2.** Lean with roughness.

**Serāg'ged-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being scragged.

**Serāg'gy**, *a.* [*compar.* SCRAGGIER; *superl.* SCRAGGIEST.] **1.** Rough with irregular points; scragged. **2.** Lean and rough.

**Serām'ble**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCRAMBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCRAMBLING.] [*Dim.* of Prov. Eng. *scramb*, to rake together with the hands, or *scamp*, to snatch at. *Cf.* SCRABBLE.] **1.** To go on all-fours; to clamber with hands and knees. **2.** To struggle with others for something thrown upon the ground.

**Serām'ble**, *v. t.* To mix and cook in a confused mass.

**Serām'ble**, *n.* **1.** Act of scrambling; climbing on all-fours, or clambering. **2.** Act of jostling and pushing for something desired.

**Serām'bler**, *n.* One who scrambles.

**Serāp**, *n.* [*O. Eng.* *scrape*, from *scrape*, *v. t.*] **1.** Something scraped off; hence, a small piece; a bit; a fragment. **2.** *pl.* The skinny substance that remains after trying animal fat.

**Serāp'-book**, *n.* A blank book in which extracts cut from books and papers may be pasted and kept.

**Serāpe**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCRAPED (skrāpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCRAPING.] [*A.-S.* *screpan*, *screopan*, Icel. *skrapa*,



to crack, waver.] **1.** To rub the surface of with a sharp or rough instrument; to abrade. **2.** To remove by rubbing or grating. **3.** To collect by harsh, coarse, and laborious effort. **4.** To express disapprobation of by noisy movements of the feet upon the floor.

To scrape acquaintance, to make one's self acquainted; — a phrase introduced from the practice of scraping in bowling.

**Serāpe**, *v. i.* **1.** To rub over the surface of any thing with something which roughens or removes it. **2.** Hence, to play awkwardly and inharmoniously on a violin, &c. **3.** To make an awkward bow, with a drawing back of the foot.

**Serāpe**, *n.* [See *supra*.] **1.** A rubbing over with something harsh; hence, the effect produced by rubbing, as of a scraping instrument, of the foot, &c. **2.** An awkwardly obsequious bow. **3.** A disagreeable and embarrassing predicament.

**Serāp'er**, *n.* **1.** An instrument with which any thing is scraped. **2.** One who scrapes.

**Serāp'ing**, *n.* Something scraped off.

**Serāteh**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCRATCHED (*skrātcht*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCRATCHING.] [O. Eng. *cratch*, *cracchen*, O. H. Ger. *krazjan*, *krazcn*.] **1.** To rub and tear the surface of with something sharp or ragged. **2.** To dig or excavate with the claws.

To scratch out, to erase; to rub out; to obliterate.

**Serāteh**, *v. i.* To use the claws in tearing or digging.

**Serāteh**, *n.* **1.** A break in the surface of a thing made by scratching; a slight incision. **2.** (*Pugilistic Matches*.) A line across the prize ring, up to which boxers are brought when they join fight; hence, test, trial, or proof of courage. [*Colloq.*] **3.** *pl.* (*Far.*) A disease in horses consisting of dry chaps or scabs, between the heel and pastern joint. **4.** A kind of wig covering only a portion of the head.

**Serawl**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCRAWLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCRAWLING.] [Cf. D. *schravelen*, *scrafelen*, to scratch or scrape; Eng. *scrabble* and *crawl*.] To draw or write awkwardly and irregularly; to scribble.

**Serawl**, *v. i.* To write unskillfully and inelegantly.

**Serawl**, *n.* **1.** Unskillful or inelegant writing; or a piece of hasty, bad writing. **2.** A ragged, broken branch of a tree; brush. [*Local, Amer.*] [*writer.*]

**Serawl'er**, *n.* One who serawls; a hasty or awkward

**Serēak**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCREAMED (*skreekt*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCREAMING.] [Icel. *skrækia*. Cf. SHRIEK and SCREECH.] To utter suddenly a sharp, shrill sound or outcry; to scream; to ereak, as a door or wheel.

**Serēak**, *n.* A creaking; a screech.

**Serēam**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCREAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCREAMING.] [Cf. A.-S. *hrēman*, *hryman*, to cry out; Icel. *hreima*, to resound.] To utter a sudden, sharp outcry, as in a fright or extreme pain; to shriek.

**Serēam**, *n.* A shriek, or sharp, shrill cry, uttered suddenly, as in terror or in pain; a shriek; a screech.

**Screech**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCREECHED (*skreecht*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCREECHING.] [Icel. *skrækia*, to howl, *skrækja*, to twitter; W. *ysgrechian*, *ysgrechiaw*, to scream.] To utter a harsh, shrill cry, as in terror or acute pain; to utter a scream; to shriek.

**Screech**, *n.* **1.** A harsh, shrill cry, uttered in acute pain, or in a sudden fright. **2.** A harsh, shrill cry, as of a fowl. [*greable cry.*]

**Screech'-owl**, *n.* An owl that utters a harsh, dis-

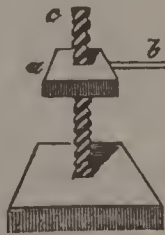
**Screed**, *n.* [Cf. Prov. Eng. *screed*, a shred, the border of a cap; A.-S. *screade*, a shred, leaf. See SHRED.] (*Arch.*) A wooden rule for running moldings.

**Screen**, *n.* [N. H. Ger. *schirm*, a screen; O. H. Ger. *scirm*, *scerm*.] **1.** Any thing that shelters or protects from danger, prevents inconvenience, shuts off view, &c. **2.** A long, coarse riddle or sieve.

**Screen**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCREENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCREENING.] **1.** To provide with a shelter or means of concealment; to protect by hiding; to conceal. **2.** To pass through a screen.

**Syn.** — To cover; shelter; protect; defend; shield; hide.

**Screw** (*skry*), *n.* [O. Eng. *scrue*, Icel. *skrúfa*, D. *schroef*, O. D. *schroeve*, H. Ger. *schraube*.] **1.** A cylinder, or a cylindrical perforation, having a continuous rib or thread winding round it spirally; — used for various purposes. It is one of the six mechanical powers. **2.** Any thing shaped or acting like a screw; especially, a form of wheel for propelling steam-vessels. **3.** A miser; a skinflint; a sharp



Screw.  
a, nut; b, handle, or lever;  
c, screw.

bargainer; also, a harsh, inexorable instructor; a persistent questioner. **4.** A small quantity of tobacco twisted up in a piece of paper. **5.** A steam-vessel propelled by a serew instead of wheels.

**Serew** (*skry*), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCREWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCREWING.] **1.** To press, fasten or make firm by a screw. **2.** To force; to squeeze; to press. **3.** To use violent means toward. **4.** To deform by contortions; to distort. **5.** To examine minutely, as a student. [*Cant. Amer. Colleges.*]

**Serew'-drīver** (*skry'-'*), *n.* An implement for turning screws, resembling a blunt chisel.

**Serew'-jäck** (*skry'jäck*), *n.* A contrivance for raising great weights through short lifts by means of a serew, or more usually a powerful combination of toothed wheels, working in a stock or frame.

**Serew'-pine** (*skry'-'*), *n.* (*Bot.*)

A tree or bush having long, lanceolate leaves, like those of the pine-apple, arranged spirally about the trunk, whence the name. It grows in loose, sandy, or marshy places, and often shoots down aerial roots. There are several species. They abound on tropical islands of the Old World and the Pacific Ocean.



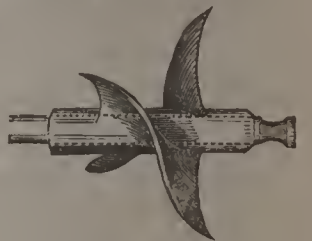
Screw-pine.

**Serew'-propēl'er** (*skry'-'*), *n.*

A steam-vessel propelled by a screw; also the screw, or spiral-bladed wheel, used in the propulsion of steam-vessels.

**Serīb'ble** (*skrib'bl*), *v. t.* [*imp.*

& *p. p.* SCRIBBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCRIBBLING.] [From Lat. *scribere*, to write.] **1.** To write with haste, or without care or regard to correctness or elegance. **2.** To fill or cover with worthless writing.



Screw-propeller.

**Serīb'ble**, *v. i.* To write without care, elegance, or value; to serawl.

**Serīb'ble**, *n.* Hasty or careless writing.

**Serīb'bler**, *n.* One who scribbles; a writer of no reputation.

**Serībe**, *n.* [Lat. *scriba*, from Lat. *scribere*, to write.] **1.** One who writes; a writer; especially, an official or public writer. **2.** (*Jewish & Sacred Hist.*) A writer and a doctor of the law; one who read and explained the law to the people.

**Serībe**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCRIBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCRIBING.] (*Carp.*) To mark or fit by a rule or compasses; to fit, as one edge of a board, &c., to another edge, or to a surface.

**Serim'māge**, *n.* [Probably a corruption of *skirmish*.] A general row or fight.

**Serimp**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCRIMPED (*skrīmt*, 84); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCRIMPING.] [H. Ger. *schrumpfen*, D. *krimpen*, to crumple, shrivel, shrink.] To make too small or short; to limit or straiten; to scant. [*Prov. Eng. Local, Amer.*]

**Serip**, *n.* [L. Lat. *scrippum*, Icel. *skreppa*, W. *ysgrab*, dim. *ysgrepan*.] A small bag; a wallet; a satchel.

**Serip**, *n.* [Abbrev. from *script*, q. v.] **1.** A small writing, certificate, or schedule. **2.** A certificate of stock subscribed to a bank or other company, or of a share of other joint property; one of the forms of certificate given in exchange for a loan.

**Script**, *n.* [Lat. *scriptum*, something written, from *scribere*, *scriptum*, to write.] (*Print.*) A kind of type made in imitation of handwriting.

*This line is printed in Script.*

**Serip'to-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *scriptorius*, from *scribere*, *scriptum*, to write.] Expressed in writing.

**Serip'tūr-al**, *a.* Contained in the Scriptures; according to the Scriptures.

**Serip'tūre** (53), *n.* [Lat. *scriptura*, from *scribere*, *scriptum*, to write.] **1.** Any thing written; a writing. **2.** The books of the Old and New Testament; the Bible; — chiefly in the plural.

**Serip'tūr-ist**, *n.* One strongly attached to, or versed in, the Scriptures.

**Serive'ner** (*skriv'ner*), *n.* [O. Fr. *escrivain*, N. Fr. *écrivain*, from Lat. *scribere*, to write.] **1.** One whose occupation is to draw contracts or other writings. **2.** One whose business is to place money at interest.



**Serōf'u-lā**, *n.* [Lat. *scrofulæ*, from *scrofa*, a breeding sow, because swine are frequently subject to that complaint, or by a fanciful comparison of the glandular swellings to little pigs.] (*Med.*) A constitutional disease, generally hereditary, which affects the lymphatic glands, oftenest those of the neck; king's-evil.

**Serōf'u-loūs**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to scrofula, or partaking of its nature. **2.** Diseased with scrofula.

**Serōll**, *n.* [O. Fr. *escrol*, *escrou*, *escroue*, N. Fr. *écrou*, *écrouc*, fr. Lat. *ex, con*, and *rotulus*, *rotula*. See **ROLL**.]

**1.** A roll of paper or parchment; a schedule. **2.** (*Arch.*) (*a.*) A convolved or spiral ornament, variously introduced. (*b.*) The volute of the Ionic and Corinthian capital. **3.** A mark or flourish added to a person's signature to a writing.

**Serō'ti-fōrm**, *a.* [Lat. *scrotum* and *forma*, form. See **SCROTUM**.] Purse-shaped; pouch-shaped.

**Serō'tum**, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The bag which contains the testicles.

**Serüb**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **SCRUBBED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SCRUBBING**.] [D. *schrobben*, L. Ger. *schrubben*, to scrub, Gael. *sgrob* to scratch or scrape with the nails.] To rub hard; usually, to rub with a brush, or with something coarse or rough.

**Serüb**, *v. i.* To be diligent and penurious.

**Serüb**, *n.* [See the verb.] **1.** One who labors hard and lives meanly. **2.** Something small and mean. **3.** A worn-out brush. **4.** Close, low growth of bushes.

**Serüb'bed**, *a.* Dwarfed or stunted; scrubby.

**Serüb'by**, *a.* [*compar.* **SCRUBBIER**; *superl.* **SCRUBBIEST**.] Small and mean; stunted in growth.

**Serü'ple**, *n.* [From Lat. *scrupulus*, a small, sharp stone, the 24th of an ounce, uneasiness, doubt, dim. of *scrupus*, a rough or sharp stone.] **1.** A weight of 20 grains, the third part of a dram. **2.** Hence, a very small quantity. **3.** Hesitation as to action from the difficulty of determining what is right or expedient.

**Serü'ple**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* **SCRUPLED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SCRUPLING**.] To be reluctant as regards decision or action; to doubt or hesitate.

**Serü'pler**, *n.* One who scruples or hesitates.

**Serü'pu-lōs'i-ty**, *n.* Quality or state of being scrupulous; doubt; doubtfulness respecting decision or action.

**Serü'pu-loūs**, *a.* **1.** Full of scruples; cautious in decision from a fear of offending or doing wrong. **2.** Careful; cautious; exact.

**Serü'pu-loūs-ly**, *adv.* In a scrupulous manner; with a nice regard to minute particulars or to exact propriety.

**Serü'pu-loūs-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being scrupulous; niceness, exactness, or caution in determining or in acting, from a regard to truth, propriety, or expedience.

**Serü'ti-nīze**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **SCRUTINIZED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SCRUTINIZING**.] [From *scrutiny*.] To search closely; to examine or inquire into critically.

**Serü'ti-ny**, *n.* [Lat. *scrutinium*, from *scrutari*, to search carefully, orig. to search even to the rags, from *scruta*, also *gruta*, Gr. *γρῦρη*, trash, trumpery.] Close search; minute inquiry; critical examination.

**Seru-toire'** (*skru-twōr'*), *n.* [See **ESCRITOIR**.] A kind of desk or cabinet, with a lid opening downward for writing on it.

**Seūd**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* **SCUDDED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SCUDDING**.] [A.-S. *sceotan*, to shoot, dart, rush, haste away. See **SHOOT**.] **1.** To be driven or to flee or fly with haste; to fly. **2.** (*Naut.*) To be driven with precipitation before a tempest, with little or no sail spread.

**Seūd**, *v. t.* To pass over quickly.

**Seūd**, *n.* **1.** Act of scudding; a driving along. **2.** Loose, vapory clouds driven swiftly by the wind.

**Seūf'fle** (*skūf'fl*), *n.* [A.-S. *schūfan*, to shove, push, thrust. See **SHOVE**, and cf. **SHUFFLE**.] **1.** A contention or trial of strength between two persons, who embrace each other's bodies. **2.** Hence, a confused contest; a fight.

**Seūf'fle**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* **SCUFFLED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SCUFFLING**.] **1.** To strive or struggle with close grapple. **2.** Hence, to strive or contend tumultuously.

**Seūf'fler**, *n.* One who scuffles.

**Seūlk**, *v. i.* See **SKULK**.

**Seūll**, *n.* (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A boat. [See **SCULLER**.] (*b.*) An oar so short that one man can work a pair; especially, a single oar used in propelling a boat, it being placed over the stern.

**Seūll**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **SCULLED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SCULLING**.] (*Naut.*) To impel a boat by moving and turning an oar over the stern.

**Seūll'er**, *n.* **1.** A boat rowed by one man with two sculls, or short oars. **2.** One who sculls, or rows with sculls.

**Seūll'er-y**, *n.* [O. Fr. *esculier*, *escueillier*, from *escuelle*, *escudelle*, a dish, a porringer, fr. Lat. *scutella*, a square salver.] **1.** A place where dishes, kettles, &c., are kept. **2.** An apartment attached to the kitchen, where the dirty work is done.

**Seūll'ion** (*skūl'yun*), *n.* [O. Fr. *sculier*, from O. Fr. *escuelle*. See **SCULLERY**.] A servant who does menial services in the kitchen.

**Seūll'pin**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A certain small fish furnished with spines.

**Seūlp'tor**, *n.* One who sculptures; one who carves images or figures.

**Seūlp'tūr-al**, *a.* Pertaining to sculpture.

**Seūlp'tūre** (53), *n.* [Lat. *sculptura*, fr. *sculpere*, *sculptum*, to carve, allied to Gr. *γλύφειν*.] **1.** The art of carving or cutting wood, stone, or other material into images. **2.** Carved work.

**Seūlp'tūre**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **SCULPTURED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SCULPTURING**.] To form with the chisel on wood, stone, or metal; to carve; to engrave.

**Seūm**, *n.* [Icel. *skūm*, O. H. Ger. *scūm*, Gael. *sgūm*, O. Fr. *escume*.] **1.** The impurities which rise to the surface of liquids, in boiling or fermentation, or which form on the surface by other means; also the scoria; dross. **2.** Hence, refuse; that which is vile or worthless.

**Seūm**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **SCUMMED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SCUMMING**.] To take the scum from; to skim.

**Seūm'ble**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **SCUMBLE**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SCUMBLING**.] [Dim. of *scum*.] To cover lightly, or spread thinly, as a painting, drawing, and the like, with opaque or semi-opaque colors.

**Seūm'mer**, *n.* Excrement; dung; scumber.

**Seūm'mer**, *n.* An instrument used for taking off the scum of liquors; a skimmer.

**Seūp'per**, *n.* [Probably from *scoop*, *v. t.*] (*Naut.*) The channel cut through the water-ways and side of a ship, for carrying off the water from the deck.

**Seūp'per-hōse**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A pipe attached to the mouth of the scuppers, on the outside of a vessel, to prevent the water from entering.

**Seūp'per-nāil**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A nail with a broad head, for securing the edge of the hose to the scupper.

**Seūrf**, *n.* [A.-S. *scurf*, from *sceorfan*, to gnaw, bite.] **1.** A dry scab or mealy crust formed on the skin of an animal. **2.** Any thing adhering to the surface.

**Seūrf'i-ness**, *n.* The state of being scurfy.

**Seūrf'y**, *a.* [*compar.* **SCURFIER**; *superl.* **SCURFIEST**.] Having scurf; covered with scurf; resembling scurf.

**Seūr'rile**, *a.* [Lat. *scurrilis*, from *scurra*, a buffoon, jester.] Such as befits a buffoon or vulgar jester; grossly opprobrious in language; scurrilous; low; mean.

**Seur-ril'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being scurrile or scurrilous; mean, vile, or obscene jocularity. **2.** Gross or obscene language or behavior.

**Syn.**—Scurrilousness; abuse; insolence; vulgarity; indecency.

**Seūr'ril-oūs**, *a.* [See **SCURRILE**.] **1.** Using low and indecent language. **2.** Containing low indecency or abuse.

**Syn.**—Opprobrious; abusive; reproachful; insulting; insolent; offensive; gross; vile; vulgar; low; foul; foul-mouthed; indecent; scurrile; mean.

**Seūr'ril-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In a scurrilous manner.

**Seūr'ril-oūs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being scurrilous; that which is scurrilous.

**Seūr'vi-ly**, *adv.* In a scurvy manner; basely; meanly.

**Seūr'vi-ness**, *n.* State of being scurvy; vileness; meanness.

**Seūr'vy**, *n.* [See **SCURF** and **SCORBUTIC**.] (*Med.*) A disease characterized by livid spots of various sizes, paleness, languor, depression of spirits, general exhaustion, pains in the limbs, spongy and bleeding gums, and bleeding from almost all the mucous membranes.

**Seūr'vy**, *a.* [*compar.* **SCURVIER**; *superl.* **SCURVIEST**.] **1.** Covered or affected by scurf or scabs; scurfy; specifically, diseased with the scurvy. **2.** Vile; mean; low; contemptible.

**Seūr'vy-grāss**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant growing on rocks near the sea, often used as a remedy for the scurvy.

**Seūt**, *n.* [Icel. *skott*, allied to W. *cwt*, a rump or tail, Lat. *cauda*.] The tail of a hare or other animal whose tail is short.

**Seūtch**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **SCUTCHED** (*skūtcht*), *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SCUTCHING**.] [Same as **SCOTCH**, to cut slightly.] **1.** To beat or whip slightly. **2.** To dress by beat-



Sculpin.



ing and separating woody fiber from, as flax. **3.** (*Cotton Manuf.*) To beat and loosen the fiber of, as the filaments of cotton.

**Seŭtch'eôn, n.** [Abbrev. from *escutcheon*.] **1.** An escutcheon; an emblazoned shield. **2.** An ornamental brass plate placed over a key-hole.

**Seŭ'ti-fôrm, a.** [Lat. *scutum*, shield, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a buckler or shield.

**Seŭ'ttle** (skŭt'tl), *n.* [From Lat. *scutella*, diminutive of *scutra*, a dish or platter.] **1.** A broad, shallow basket. **2.** Specifically, a wide-mouthed vessel for holding coal.

**Seŭ'ttle, n.** [O. Fr. *escoutille*, N. Fr. *écoutille*, from *escouter*, *écouter*, to listen, to hear; Sp. *escotilla*. See SCOUT.] **1.** A small opening in an outside wall or covering, furnished with a lid. **2.** The lid or door which covers or closes an opening in a wall, roof, or the like.

**Seŭ'ttle, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* SCUTTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SCUTTLING.] [From the *n.*] **1.** To cut large holes through the bottom, deck, or sides of, as a ship, for any purpose. **2.** To sink, as a ship, by making holes through the bottom.

**Seŭm'e-tar, n.** See CIMETER.

**Seŭthe** (sith), *n.* [A.-S. *sîdhe*, for *sigdhe*, Icel. *sigdh*, allied to Lat. *secare*, Eng. *saw*, q. v.] An instrument for mowing grass, grain, or the like, composed of a long, curving blade, with a sharp edge, made fast to a handle.

**Seŭthe'man, n.; pl.** SEŪTHE'MEN. One who uses a scythe; a mower.

**Seŭth'i-an, a.** (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Scythia, a name given to the northern part of Asia, and Europe adjoining to Asia.

**Seŭth'i-an, n.** (*Geog.*) (*a.*) A native or inhabitant of Scythia. (*b.*) The language of the Scythians.

**Seā, n.** [A.-S. *sæ*, *sêo*, O. H. Ger. *sêo*, Icel. *sær*, Goth. *sairvs*.] **1.** One of the larger bodies of salt water, less than an ocean, found on the earth's surface. **2.** An inland body of water; a lake. [*Rare.*] **3.** The ocean. **4.** The swell of the ocean or other body of water in a tempest. **5.** A high wave or billow; a surge.

*Half seas over, half drunk.* [*Colloq.*]—*On the high seas, in the open sea, the common highway of nations.*

**Seā'-a-nēm'o-ne, n.** (*Zoöl.*) A kind of polyp resembling a flower.

**Seā'-bānk, n.** **1.** The sea-shore. **2.** A bank or mole to defend against the sea.

**Seā'-bōard, n.** [From *sea* and *board*, Fr. *bord*, side.] The sea-shore.

**Seā'-bōard, adv.** Toward the sea.

**Seā'-bōat, n.** A vessel considered with reference to her power of resisting a storm.

**Seā'-bōrn, a.** **1.** Born of the sea; produced by the sea. **2.** Born at sea. [*banks.*]

**Seā'-brēach, n.** Irruption of the sea by breaking the **Seā'-breeze, n.** A wind, or current of air, blowing from the sea upon land.

**Seā'-eālf, n.; pl.** SEĀ'-EĀLVES (-kāvz). (*Zoöl.*) A marine animal, the common seal.

**Seā'-eāp'tain** (42), *n.* The captain of a vessel.

**Seā'-eōal, n.** Coal brought by sea;—a name formerly used for mineral coal. [*to the sea or ocean.*]

**Seā'-eōast, n.** The shore or border of the land adjacent

**Seā'-ēl'e-phānt, n.** (*Zoöl.*) A species of seal, of great size, and remarkable for the prolongation of the nose, in the male, into an erectile, soft, elastic snout. [*sailor.*]

**Seā'-fār'er, n.** One who follows the seas; a mariner; a

**Seā'-fār'ing, a.** Following the business of a seaman; customarily employed in navigation.

**Seā'-fīght** (-fīt), *n.* An engagement between ships at sea; a naval action.

**Seā'-fīsh, n.** Any fish that lives usually in salt water.

**Seā'-fowl, n.** A marine fowl; any bird that lives by the sea, and procures its food from salt water.

**Seā'-gāge, n.** The depth that a vessel sinks in the water.

**Seā'-gōd, n.** A marine deity; a fabulous being supposed to preside over the ocean or sea, as Neptune.

**Seā'-gō'ing, a.** Going upon the sea; especially, sailing upon the deep sea.

**Seā'-green, a.** Having the color of sea-water; being of a faint green color, with a slightly bluish tinge.

**Seā'-hōg, n.** (*Zoöl.*) The porpoise.

**Seā'-hōrse, n.** **1.** (*Zoöl.*) (*a.*) The walrus. (*b.*) The hippopotamus, or river-horse. **2.** (*Ichth.*) A fish allied to the pipe-fish, and having a prehensile tail.

**Seā'-kāl'e, n.** (*Bot.*) A plant found growing along sandy shores, the young shoots and leaf-stalks of which are used as food.

**Seā'-kīng, n.** One of the leaders of piratical squadrons among the Danes or Normans; a Norse pirate chief.

**Seāl, n.** [A.-S. *seol*, *siol*, *syl*, *seolh*, Icel. *selr*, O. H. Ger. *selach*.] (*Zoöl.*) An aquatic carnivorous mammal inhabiting sea-coasts, and found principally in the higher latitudes of both hemispheres.



Seal.

**Seāl, n.** [From Lat. *sigillum*, a little figure or image, a seal, dim. of *signum*, a mark, sign, figure.] **1.** An engraved or inscribed stamp, for making an impression in wax or other soft substance. **2.** Wax, or other tenacious substance, set to an instrument and stamped with a seal. **3.** Hence, the wax or wafer that makes fast a letter or other paper. **4.** Hence, that which confirms, ratifies, makes stable, or authenticates.

**Seāl, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEALING.] **1.** To set or affix a seal to; to confirm; to ratify. **2.** To mark with a stamp, as an evidence of standard exactness, legal size, or merchantable quality. **3.** To fasten with a seal. **4.** Hence, to shut or keep close; to make fast; to keep secure or secret.

**Seā'-lēgs, n. pl.** Legs able to maintain their possessor upright in stormy weather at sea; ability to walk steadily on deck in a rough sea.

**Seāl'er, n.** One who seals; especially, an officer whose duty it is to seal writs, to stamp weights and measures, and the like.

**Seāl'ing-wāx, n.** A compound of the resin lac, with some less brittle resin, used for sealing letters.

**Seā'-lī'on, n.** (*Zoöl.*) A seal of large dimensions, as the sea-elephant;—especially applied to certain large, earless seals, with manes somewhat like those of the lion.

**Seām, n.** [A.-S. *seām*, *seóm*, *sēm*, from *seowian*, to sew.] **1.** The fold or line on the surface of cloth formed by the sewing together of two different pieces. **2.** Hence, a line of junction; a suture. **3.** (*Geol. & Mining.*) A narrow vein between two thicker ones. **4.** A scar; a cicatrix.

**Seām, n.** [A.-S. *seām*, O. H. Ger. *soum*, Low. Lat. *sauma*, Lat. *sagma*, Gr. *σάγμα*.] A denomination of weight or measure; as, (*a.*) The quantity of eight bushels of grain. (*b.*) The quantity of 120 pounds of glass. (*c.*) A horse-load of timber, of about three hundred weight. [*Eng.*]

**Seām, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEAMING.] **1.** To form a seam upon or of; to join by sewing together. **2.** To mark with something resembling a seam; to scar. **3.** To knit with a certain stitch.

**Seā'-māid, n.** **1.** The mermaid. **2.** A sea-nymph.

**Seā'-man, n.; pl.** SEĀ'-MEN. A mariner; a sailor;—applied both to officers and common mariners.

**Seā'-man-shīp, n.** The skill of a good seaman; the art, or skill in the art, of working a ship.

**Seā'-mārk, n.** Any elevated object on land which serves for a direction to mariners; a beacon visible from the sea.

**Seā'-mew** (-mū), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A gull; the mew.

**Seām'less, a.** Without a seam.

**Seā'-mōn'ster, n.** A huge marine animal.

**Seām'stress, or Seām'stress, n.** [*For seamsteress.*] A woman whose occupation is sewing; a needle-woman.

**Seām'y, a.** Containing seams, or showing them.

**Seā'-nā'vcl, n.** (*Zoöl.*) A kind of small shell-fish.

**Séance** (sā'ōngss'), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *sedens*, *p. pr.* of *sedere*, Fr. *seoir*, to sit.] Session, as of some public body.

**Seā'-nē'ttle, n.** (*Zoöl.*) Any medusa which has the property of stinging when touched.

**Seā'-nŭm'ph, n.** A nymph or goddess of the sea.

**Seā'-ōt'ter, n.** (*Zoöl.*) An aquatic, mammiferous animal found in the northern parts of the Pacific Ocean, the fur of which is highly valued.

**Seā'-pī'e, n.** A dish of food consisting of paste and meat boiled together;—so named because common at sea.

**Seā'-pī'ēce, n.** A picture representing a scene at sea.

**Seā'-pōrt, n.** A port on the sea-shore; an ocean harbor.

**Seār, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEARING.] [A.-S. *seārian*, O. H. Ger. *schrēn*, to dry, allied to Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, *ξηραίνεω*, to dry, parch.] **1.** To wither; to dry up. **2.** To expose to a degree of heat such as changes the color or hardness of the surface; to scorch; to make callous.

**Seār, a.** Dry; withered. [*Written also sere.*]

**Seārch, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEARCHED (sērecht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEARCHING.] [L. Lat. *circare*, *circare*, to go about, seek, from Lat. *circum*, *circa*, around.] **1.** To look over or through, for the purpose of finding something. **2.** To inquire after; to look for. **3.** To try or put to the test.



**Syn.**— To explore; examine; scrutinize; seek; investigate; pry into; inquire.

**Sēarch**, *v. i.* To seek; to look; to make inquiry or exploration; to hunt.

**Sēarch**, *n.* Act of seeking or looking for something.

**Syn.**— Scrutiny; examination; exploration; investigation; research; inquiry; quest; pursuit.

**Sēarch'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being searched, examined, or explored.

**Sēarch'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, searches, explores, or examines; a seeker; an inquirer; an examiner; a trier.

**Sēarch'-war'rant**, *n.* (*Law.*) A warrant legally issued, authorizing persons to search houses, or other places, for goods stolen, secreted, or concealed.

**Sēar'-elōth**, *n.* [*A.-S. sār-clādh*, a sore cloth. See **SORE.**] A cloth to cover a sore; a plaster.

**Sēar'ed-ness**, *n.* The state of being seared, cauterized, or hardened; hardness; hence, insensibility.

**Sēa'-rōōm**, *n.* Ample space or distance from land, shoals, or rocks, sufficient for a ship to drive or seud without danger of shipwreck.

**Sēa'-sēr'pent**, *n.* **1.** A serpent-like animal of great size, supposed to dwell in the sea; now commonly reckoned as fabulous. **2.** A kind of eel found in the Mediterranean. **3.** A large marine serpent found in the Australian seas. [*sea.*]

**Sēa'-shēll**, *n.* A marine shell; a shell that grows in the

**Sēa'-shōre**, *n.* **1.** The coast of the sea. **2.** (*Law.*) All the ground between the ordinary high-water and low-water marks.

**Sēa'sick**, *a.* Affected with sickness or nausea, by means of the pitching or rolling of a vessel.

**Sēa'sick-ness**, *n.* The sickness or nausea occasioned by the pitching and rolling of a ship.

**Sēa'-sīde**, *n.* The land bordering on the sea.

**Sēa'sōn** (*sē'zōn*), *n.* [*Fr. saison*, from *Lat. satio*, a sowing, a planting, from *serere*, *saturn*, to sow, plant.] **1.** One of the four divisions of the year, spring, summer, autumn, winter. **2.** A suitable or convenient time; proper conjuncture. **3.** A certain period of time not very long; a while; a time.

*In season*, in good time, or sufficiently early for the purpose. — *Out of season*, beyond or out of the proper or usual time.

**Sēa'sōn** (*sē'zōn*), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SEASONED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. SEASONING.*] **1.** To render suitable or appropriate; to prepare. **2.** To habituate; to accustom. **3.** To prepare by drying or hardening, or removal of natural juices. **4.** To render palatable; to give zest or relish to; to spice. **5.** To fit for enjoyment; to render agreeable. **6.** To qualify by admixture; to temper. **7.** To imbue; hence, to communicate first instruction to.

**Sēa'sōn** (*sē'zōn*), *v. i.* **1.** To become mature; to grow fit for use; to become adapted to a climate. **2.** To become dry and hard, as timber.

**Sēa'sōn-a-ble** (*sē'zōn-a-bl*), *a.* Occurring in good time, in due season, or in proper time for the purpose.

**Syn.**— Opportune; timely; fit; convenient.

**Sēa'sōn-a-ble-ness** (*sē'zōn-*), *n.* Opportuneness.

**Sēa'sōn-a-bly** (*sē'zōn-*), *adv.* In due time; in time convenient; sufficiently early.

**Sēa'sōn-er** (*sē'zōn-*), *n.* One who, or that which, seasons.

**Sēa'sōn-ing** (*sē'zōn-ing*), *n.* **1.** That which is added to any species of food, to give it a higher relish; a condiment. **2.** Hence, something added or mixed, to enhance the pleasure of enjoyment.

**Sēat**, *n.* [*A.-S. siot*, *set*, *seat*, a setting. See **SIT.**] **1.** The place or thing upon which one sits. **2.** The place where any thing is situated, resides, or abides; station; site; abode. **3.** Something made to be set in or upon. **4.** That part of a thing on which a person sits. **5.** A right to sit; regular place of sitting. **6.** Posture or way of sitting of a person on horseback. **7.** (*Mach.*) A part on which another part rests.

**Sēat**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SEATED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. SEATING.*] **1.** To place on a seat; to cause to sit down. **2.** To station; to locate; to establish; to fix. **3.** To assign a seat to, or the seats of. **4.** To fix; to set firm. **5.** To repair by making the seat new.

**Sēa'-tērm**, *n.* A word or term used appropriately by seamen, or peculiar to the art of navigation.

**Sēa'-ū'ni-cōrn**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) The narwhal. See **NARWHAL.**

**Sēa'ward**, *a.* Directed toward the sea. [*sea.*]

**Sēa'ward**, *adv.* Toward the sea; in the direction of the

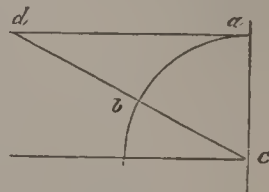
**Sēa'-weed**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A marine plant of the class of *Algæ.*

**Sēa'-wor'thy** (*-wŭr'thŷ*), *a.* Fit for a voyage; worthy of being trusted to transport a cargo with safety.

**Se-bā'ceous**, *a.* [*N. Lat. sebaceus*, from *Lat. sebum*, tallow.] **1.** Made of, or pertaining to, tallow or fat. **2.** (*Bot.*) Looking like wax, tallow, or grease. **3.** (*Physiol.*) Affording fatty secretions.

**Sē'eant**, *a.* [*Lat. secans*, *p. pr.* of *secare*, to cut.] Cutting; dividing into two parts.

**Sē'eant**, *n.* **1.** (*Geom.*) A line that cuts another. **2.** (*Trigonometry.*) A right line drawn from the center of a circle through one end of an arc, and terminated by a tangent drawn through the other end. Thus the line *c d* is the secant of the arc *a b*.



Secant. (2.)

**Se-cēde'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. SECEDED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. SECEDING.*] [*Lat. secedere*, *secessum*, from *se*, aside, and *cedere*, to go, to move.] To withdraw from fellowship, communion, or association; especially, in the United States, to withdraw, as a State, from the National Union.

**Se-cēd'er**, *n.* One who secedes.

**Se-cērn'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SECERNED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. SECERNING.*] [*Lat. secernere*, from *se*, aside, and *cernere*, to separate, sift.] **1.** To separate; to distinguish. **2.** (*Physiol.*) To secrete.

**Se-cērn'ment**, *n.* The process or act of secreting.

**Se-cēs'sion** (*-sēs'h'un*), *n.* [*Lat. secessio*. See **SECEDE.**]

**1.** Act of seceding; separation from fellowship or association. **2.** (*U. S. Hist.*) The withdrawal, or attempt to withdraw, from the National Union.

**Se-cēs'sion-ist**, *n.* One who upholds secession.

**Sēck'el** (*sēk'el*), *n.* A small, pulpy variety of pear of delicious flavor.

**Se-clūde'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SECLUDED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. SECLUDING.*] [*Lat. secludere*, *seclusum*, fr. *se*, aside, and *cludere*, to shut.] **1.** To shut up apart from others; to withdraw into solitude. **2.** To shut out; to prevent from entering; to exclude.

**Se-clū'sion**, *n.* Act of secluding, or state of seclusion; separation from society or connection.

**Syn.**— Solitude; separation; withdrawal; retirement; privacy. See **SOLITUDE.**

**Sēe'ond**, *a.* [*Lat. secundus*, the second, from *sequi*, to follow.] **1.** Immediately following the first; next to the first in order of place or time. **2.** Next in value, power, excellence, dignity, or rank.

**Sēe'ond**, *n.* **1.** One who follows or comes after; one next and inferior in place, time, rank, or the like. **2.** One who attends another for his support and aid; specifically, one who acts as another's aid in a duel. **3.** The sixtieth part of a minute of time or of a degree, that is, the second regular division next to the hour or degree. **4.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) The interval between any tone and the tone represented on the degree of the staff next above it. (*b.*) The second part in a concerted piece; — often popularly applied to the alto. **5. pl.** A coarse kind of flour.

**Sēe'ond**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. SECONDED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. SECONDING.*] **1.** To follow or attend for the purpose of assisting; to support; to back; to assist; to forward; to encourage. **2.** Specifically, to support, as a motion or proposal, by adding one's voice to that of the mover or proposer.

**Sēe'ond-a-ri-ly**, *adv.* In a secondary manner or degree; not primarily.

**Sēe'ond-a-ry**, *a.* **1.** Succeeding next in order to the first; of second place, origin, rank, and the like. **2.** Acting by deputation or delegated authority.

**Syn.**— Second; second-rate; subordinate; inferior.

**Sēe'ond-a-ry**, *n.* **1.** One who occupies a subordinate, inferior, or auxiliary place. **2.** (*Astron.*) A satellite. **3.** (*Ornith.*) A quill growing on the second bone of a bird's wing.

**Sēe'ond-er**, *n.* One who seconds or supports what another attempts, affirms, moves, or proposes.

**Sēe'ond-hānd**, *n.* The hand marking the seconds in a clock or watch.

**Sēe'ond-hānd**, *n.* Possession obtained by transfer from a previous owner.

**Sēe'ond-hānd**, *a.* **1.** Not original or primary. **2.** Not new; previously possessed or used by another.

**Sēe'ond-ly**, *adv.* In the second place. [*value.*]

**Sēe'ond-rāte**, *a.* Of the second size, rank, quality, or

**Sēe'ond-sight** (*-sīt*), *n.* The power of seeing things future or distant; prophetic vision.

**Sē'ere-ey**, *n.* **1.** State of being secret; separation; re-

**food**, **foōt**; **ŭrn**, **ryde**, **pull**; **çell**, **çhaise**, **call**, **eçho**; **çem**, **çet**; **aç**; **eçist**; **lincer**, **link**; **this**.



tirement; privacy; concealment. **2.** Fidelity to a secret.

**Sē'eret, a.** [Lat. *secretus*, p. p. of *secernere*, to put apart, to separate.] **1.** Separate; hence, hid; concealed from general notice or knowledge. **2.** Kept from general knowledge or solution; known only to one or to few.

**Syn.**—Hidden; concealed; secluded; retired; unseen; unknown; private; obscure; recondite; latent; covert; clandestine; privy. See HIDDEN.

**Sē'eret, n.** **1.** Something studiously concealed; a thing kept from general knowledge. **2.** A thing not discovered; a mystery. **3. pl.** The genital organs.

*In secret*, in a private place; in privacy or secrecy; in a state or place not seen; privately.

**Sē're-ta-ry (44), n.** [L. Lat. *secretarius*, from Lat. *secretum*, a secret; originally a confidant, one intrusted with secrets.] **1.** A person employed to write orders, letters, dispatches, public or private papers, records, and the like. **2.** An officer whose business is to superintend and manage the affairs of a particular department of government. **3.** A piece of furniture with conveniences for writing; an escritoire.

**Sē're-ta-ry-bīrd, n.** [So called from the tufts of feathers at the back of its head, which were fancifully thought to resemble pens stuck behind the ear.] (*Ornith.*) A bird of South Africa, with an aquiline head and beak, the legs of a crane, and a lengthened crest and tail.

**Sē're-ta-ry-ship, n.** The office of a secretary.

**Se-crēte', v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* SECRETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SECRETING.] [Lat. *secernere*, to separate, p. p. *secretus*, separated, secret, hidden. See SECRET.] **1.** To deposit in a place of hiding; to remove from observation. **2.** (*Physiol.*) To separate by the processes of the vital economy, from the circulating fluids, as the blood, sap, &c.

**Syn.**—To conceal; hide. See CONCEAL.

**Se-crēt'ion, n.** **1.** Act of secreting; especially, production from the general nourishing substance, of particular substances in the vital economy. **2.** The matter secreted. [tion.]

**Sē're-tī'tioūs (-tīsh'us), a.** Produced by animal secretion.

**Se-crēt'ive, a.** Tending to secrete, or to keep secret or private.

**Se-crēt'ive-ness, n.** The quality of being secretive.

**Sē'eret-ly, adv.** In a secret or clandestine manner.

**Syn.**—Privately; privily; latently; covertly.

**Sē'eret-ness, n.** State or quality of being secret.

**Sē're-to-ry, or Se-crēt'o-ry, a.** Performing the office of secretion.

**Sēet, n.** [Lat. *secta*, from *secare*, *sectum*, to cut off, to separate.] A body of persons who have separated from others in virtue of some special doctrine, or set of doctrines, which they hold in common; a school or denomination; especially, a religious denomination.

**Se-tā'ri-an (89), a.** Pertaining or peculiar to a sect, or to sects.

**Se-tā'ri-an, n.** One of a sect; a member or adherent of a special school, denomination, or religious or philosophical party.

**Syn.**—Heretic; partisan; schismatic. See HERETIC.

**Se-tā'ri-an-ism, n.** The quality or character of a sectarian; devotion to the interests of a party.

**Sēe'ta-ry, n.** [See SECT.] A sectarian; a member or adherent of a sect.

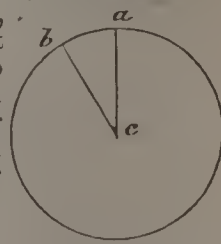
**Sēe'tile, a.** [Lat. *sectilis*, from *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] **1.** Capable of being cut. **2.** (*Min.*) Capable of being cut smoothly.

**Sēe'tion, n.** [Lat. *sectio*, from *secare*, *sectum*, to cut off.] **1.** Act of cutting, or of separation by cutting. **2.** A part separated from the rest; a division; a portion; as, specifically, (a.) A distinct part of a book or writing; the subdivision of a chapter, law, or other writing; hence, the character §, often used to denote such a division. (b.) A distinct part of a country or people, community, class, or the like. (c.) One of the portions, of one square mile each, into which the public lands of the United States are divided. **3.** (*Geom.*) The intersection of two superficies, or of a superficies and a solid. **4.** Representation of any thing as it would appear if cut through by any intersecting plane; profile.

**Syn.**—Part.—The English apply the word *section* to a part or portion of a body of men, as "a section of the clergy," "a small section of the Whigs," &c. We have no such use of the word in this country, but use it abundantly in a way never known in England, as in the phrases, "the eastern section of our country," &c., giving the same sense also to the adjective *sectional*, as, *sectional feelings*, interests, &c. This perhaps arose from our public lands being surveyed and divided into squares of 640 acres each, called *sections*, which has made the term in this sense prevalent throughout the United States.

**Sēe'tion-al, a.** Pertaining to a section; partial.

**Sēe'tor, n.** [Lat., a cutter, from *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A part of a circle comprehended between two radii and the included arc. **2.** A mathematical instrument, used for plotting, &c., to any scale. **3.** An astronomical instrument, used for measuring differences of declination too great for the compass of a micrometer.



a c b, sector.

**Sēe'u-lar, a.** [Lat. *secularis*, from *seculum*, a generation, age, the times, the world.] **1.** Coming or observed once in an age or century. **2.** Pertaining to an age, or the progress of ages, or to a long period of time. **3.** Pertaining to this present world, or to things not spiritual or holy; worldly. **4.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) Not bound by monastic vows or rules.

**Sēe'u-lar, n.** **1.** An ecclesiastic not bound by monastic rules. **2.** (*Ecl.*) A church officer whose functions are confined to the vocal department of the choir.

**Sēe'u-lār'i-ty, n.** Supreme attention to the things of the present life; worldiness.

**Sēe'u-lar-i-zā'tion, n.** Act of rendering secular, or state of being rendered secular; conversion from religious to lay possession and uses.

**Sēe'u-lar-ize, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* SECULARIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SECULARIZING.] **1.** To convert from regular or monastic into secular. **2.** To convert from spiritual to secular or common use. **3.** To make worldly or unspiritual.

**Sēe'u-lar-ly, adv.** In a secular or worldly manner.

**Sēe'u-lar-ness, n.** Quality of being secular; worldiness.

**Sēe'un-dīne, n.** **1.** (*Bot.*) The second coat of an ovule. **2. pl.** (*Obstet.*) The several coats or membranes in which the fetus is wrapped in the womb; the after-birth.

**Se-eūr'a-ble, a.** Capable of being secured.

**Se-eūre', a.** [Lat. *securus*, from *se*, for *sine*, without, and *cura*, care.] **1.** Free from care or anxiety; easy in mind. **2.** Over-confident. **3.** Confident in opinion; not entertaining, or not having reason to entertain, doubt. **4.** Not exposed to danger.

**Syn.**—Safe; undisturbed; easy; sure; certain; assured; confident; careless; heedless; inattentive.

**Se-eūre', v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* SECURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SECURING.] **1.** To make safe; to guard; to protect. **2.** To make certain; to assure; to insure. **3.** To make fast; to close, inclose, or confine effectually. **4.** To get possession of; to make one's self secure of.

**Se-eūre'ly, adv.** In a secure manner; without fear or apprehension; without danger; safely.

**Se-eūre'ness, n.** Condition or quality of being secure; confidence of safety; want of vigilance.

**Se-eū'ri-ty, n.** **1.** Condition of being secure; as, (a.) Freedom from apprehension, anxiety, or care. (b.) Over-carelessness; negligence. (c.) Freedom from risk; safety. **2.** That which secures or makes safe; specifically, (a.) Something given or deposited to make certain the fulfillment of an obligation, the payment of a debt, or the like. (b.) One who becomes surety for another. **3.** An evidence of debt or of property, as a bond, a certificate of stock, and the like.

**Syn.**—Protection; defense; guard; shelter; safety; certainty; ease; assurance; carelessness; confidence; surety; pledge.

**Se-dān', n.** [Said to be named from *Sedan*, in France, where it was first made.] A portable chair or covered vehicle for carrying a single person.

**Se-dāte', a.** [Lat. *sedatus*, p. p. of *sedare*, to allay, calm.] Unruffled by passion.

**Syn.**—Settled; composed; calm; quiet; tranquil; still; serene; unruffled; undisturbed; contemplative; sober; serious.



Sedan.

**Se-dāte'ly, adv.** In a sedate manner; soberly.



**Se-dāte'ness**, *n.* Condition or quality of being sedate; freedom from agitation; composure; serenity; tranquillity.

**Sēd'a-tive**, *a.* [From Lat. *sedare*. See SEDATE.] Tending to calm, moderate, or tranquilize; *specifically*, allaying irritability and irritation.

**Sēd'a-tive**, *n.* (*Med.*) A remedy which allays irritability and irritation, and irritative activity or pain.

**Sēd'en-ta-ri-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being sedentary.

**Sēd'en-ta-ry** (44), *a.* [Lat. *sedentarius*, from *sedere*, to sit.] 1. Accustomed to sit much or long. 2. Requiring much sitting. 3. Passed for the most part in sitting.

**Sēd'ge**, *n.* [A.-S. *secg*, Ir. & Gael. *seisg*, W. *hêsg*.] (*Bot.*) A plant growing in dense tufts, generally in wet grounds.

**Sēd'g'y**, *a.* Overgrown with sedge.

**Sēd'i-ment**, *n.* [Lat. *sedimentum*, from *sedere*, to sit, to settle.] The matter which subsides to the bottom, from water or any other liquid.

**Syn.**—Settlings; lees; dregs; feculence.

**Sēd'i-mēnt'a-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to, formed by, or consisting of, matter that has subsided.

**Se-dī'tion** (-dīsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *seditio*, from *se*, *sed*, aside, and *itio*, a going, from *ire*, *itum*, to go.] The raising of commotion in a state, not amounting to insurrection; excitement of resistance to lawful authority.

**Syn.**—Insurrection; tumult; uproar; riot; rebellion; revolt. See INSURRECTION.

**Se-dī'tion-a-ry** (-dīsh'un-), *n.* An inciter or promoter of sedition.

**Se-dī'tiōūs** (-dīsh'us), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, sedition. 2. Tending to excite sedition. 3. Turbulent; factious, or guilty of sedition.

**Se-dī'tiōūs-ly** (-dīsh'us-), *adv.* In a seditious manner.

**Se-dī'tiōūs-ness** (-dīsh'us-), *n.* The quality of being seditious; disposition to excite popular commotion in opposition to law, or the act of doing so.

**Sēd'litz Pow'ders** (108). [From *Sedlitz*, in Bohemia.] Certain aperient powders which are dissolved separately in water, and when mixed, form an efferescing drink.

**Se-dū'ce'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEDUCED (se-dūst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEDUCING.] [Lat. *seducere*, from *se*, aside, and *ducere*, to lead.] 1. To draw aside from the path of rectitude and duty. 2. To induce to surrender chastity.

**Syn.**—To allure; entice; tempt; attract; mislead; decoy; inveigle. See ALLURE.

**Se-dū'ce'ment**, *n.* 1. Act of seducing; seduction. 2. The means employed to seduce.

**Se-dū'cer**, *n.* One who seduces; *specifically*, one who prevails by art and persuasions over the chastity of a woman.

**Se-dū'ci-ble**, *a.* Capable of being seduced or led astray.

**Se-dū'c'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of seducing, or of enticing from the path of duty; *specifically*, the act or crime of persuading a female to surrender her chastity. 2. That which seduces; means of leading astray.

**Se-dū'c'tive**, *a.* Tending to lead astray.

**Se-dū'li-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *sedulitas*. See *infra*.] Quality of being sedulous; unremitting industry.

**Sēd'u-loūs**, *a.* [Lat. *sedulus*, from *sedere*, to sit.] Diligent in application or pursuit; steadily industrious.

**Syn.**—Assiduous; diligent; industrious; laborious; unremitting.

**Sēd'u-loūs-ly**, *adv.* In a sedulous manner; assiduously.

**Sēd'u-loūs-ness**, *n.* Assiduity; assiduousness; steady diligence.

**See**, *n.* [From Lat. *sedes*, a seat, from *sedere*, to sit.] 1. A diocese; the jurisdiction of a bishop. 2. The seat of an archbishop; a province or jurisdiction of an archbishop. 3. The seat, place, or office of the pope or Roman pontiff. 4. The pope or court of Rome.

**See**, *v. t.* [*imp.* SAW; *p. p.* SEEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEEING.] [A.-S. *seon*, for *sehwan*, Goth. *saihvan*, Icel. *sia*.] 1. To perceive by the eye. 2. To perceive by mental vision; to form an idea or conception of. 3. To regard or look to; to take care of; to beware. 4. To have an interview with; *especially*, to make a call upon; to visit. 5. To fall in with; to meet or associate with. 6. To make acquaintance with; to experience.

**Syn.**—To behold; discern; perceive; desery.

**See**, *v. i.* 1. To have the power of sight. 2. To have intellectual apprehension. 3. To be attentive; to pay regard; to give heed.

**Seed**, *n.* [A.-S. *sæd*, from *sāwan*, to sow; Goth. *sebs*, *seths*, Icel. *sād*.] 1. (*Bot.*) The embryo, with its envelop or envelopes, or the matured ovule, the growth of which gives origin to a new plant. 2. (*Physiol.*) The

generative fluid of the male; semen. 3. That from which any thing springs; first principle. 4. The principle of production. 5. Progeny; offspring; children; descendants. 6. Race; generation; birth.

**Seed**, *v. i.* 1. To grow to maturity, so as to produce seed. 2. To shed the seed.

**Seed**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEEDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEEDING.] To sprinkle with seed, or as if with seed; to sow.

**Seed'-būd**, *n.* (*Bot.*) The germ, germen, or rudiment of the fruit in embryo; the ovule.

**Seed'-cāke**, *n.* A sweet cake containing aromatic seeds.

**Seed'ling**, *n.* A plant reared from the seed, as distinguished from one propagated by layers, buds, or the like.

**Seeds'man**, *n.*; *pl.* SEEDS'MEN. A person who deals in seeds; also, a sower.

**Seed'-time**, *n.* The season proper for sowing.

**Seed'-vēs'sel**, *n.* (*Bot.*) The case which contains the seeds; a pod.

**Seed'y**, *a.* [*compar.* SEEDIER; *superl.* SEEDIEST.] 1. Abounding with seeds; bearing seeds. 2. Old and worn out; poor and miserable looking; shabbily clothed. [*Colloq.*]

**See'ing**, *p. pr.*, but commonly regarded as a *conj.* In view of the fact that; considering; taking into account that; inasmuch as; since.

**Seek**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOUGHT (sawt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEEKING.] [A.-S. *sēcan*, *sēcean*, *sæcan*, Goth. *sōkjan*, Icel. *sōkia*, from A.-S. *sacan*, to contend, strive, Goth. *sakan*, Icel. *saka*, allied to Lat. *sequi*, to follow.] 1. To go in search or quest of; to try to find. 2. To endeavor to find or gain by any means.

**Seek**, *v. i.* 1. To make search or inquiry. 2. To endeavor; to attempt; to strive.

**Seek'er**, *n.* 1. One who seeks; an inquirer. 2. One of a sect who profess no determinate religion.

**Seel**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEELING.] [Fr. *siller*, *ciller*, from *cil*, Lat. *cilium*, an eyelash.] 1. To render incapable of seeing by sewing the eyelids together. 2. Hence, to shut the eyes of; to render blind.

**Seem**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEEMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEEMING.] [Prov. Eng. *seem*, to think, imagine; O. Eng. *seem*, to become, befit; A.-S. *sēman*, to judge, appease; Goth. *samjan*, to please; Icel. *sōma*, to become, beseem.] To have a show or semblance; to present an appearance.

**Syn.**—To appear; look.—To *appear* has reference to a thing's being presented to our view; as, the sun *appears*; to *seem* is connected with the idea of *semblance*, and usually implies an inference of our mind as to the probability of a thing's being so; as, a storm *seems* to be coming. "The story *appears* to be true" means that the facts, as presented, go to show its truth; "the story *seems* to be true" means it has the semblance of being so, and we infer that it is true.

*Should seem, would seem.*—These phrases differ only in strength. We use "*should seem*" when the case is so strong as to render the inference almost a *necessary* one; we use "*would seem*" to express a prevailing *semblance* or probability, with perhaps a slight implication that the case may be otherwise. Mr. Pickering supposed "*would seem*" to be a peculiarity of America; it is used, however, by English writers in the sense given above.

**Seem'er**, *n.* One who seems; one who carries an appearance or semblance. [*of.*]

**Seem'ing**, *p. a.* Appearing like; having the semblance.

**Syn.**—Apparent; specious. See APPARENT.

**Seem'ing**, *n.* Appearance; show; semblance; fair appearance. [*sibly.*]

**Seem'ing-ly**, *adv.* In appearance; apparently; ostensibly.

**Seem'ing-ness**, *n.* Fair appearance; plausibility.

**Seem'li-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being seemly; comeliness; grace; fitness; propriety; decency.

**Seem'ly**, *a.* [*compar.* SEEMLIER; *superl.* SEEMLIEST.] [From *seem*, *v. t.*] Suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character.

**Syn.**—Becoming; fit; suitable; proper; appropriate; congruous; meet; decent; decorous.

**Seen**, *p. p.* of *see*. See SEE.

**Seer**, *n.* [From *see*.] A person who foresees events; a prophet.

**See'saw**, *n.* [Prob. a reduplication of *saw*, expressing the motion to and fro, in the act of sawing.] 1. A play among children, in which two persons, seated upon the opposite ends of a board which is supported in the middle, move alternately up and down. 2. A board adjusted for this purpose. 3. A vibratory or reciprocating motion.

**See'saw**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEESAWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEESAWING.] To move backward and forward, or upward and downward.

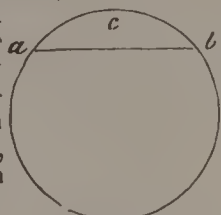


**See'saw**, *a.* Moving up and down or to and fro; having a reciprocating motion.

**Seethe**, *v. t.* [*imp.* SEETHED (*SOD*, *obs.*); *p. p.* SEETHED, *SODDEN*; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEETHING.] [A.-S. *seóðhan*, *sióðhan*, O. H. Ger. *siudan*, Icel. *sióða*.] To decoct or prepare for food in hot liquid; to boil.

**Seethe**, *v. i.* To be in a state of ebullition; to boil.

**Ség'ment**, *n.* [Lat. *segmentum*, from *secare*, to cut, cut off.] **1.** One of the parts into which any body naturally separates or is divided; a section; a portion. **2.** (*Geom.*) A part cut off from a figure by a line or plane; especially, that part of a circle contained between a chord and an arc of that circle.



**Ség're-gáte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEGREGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEGREGATING.] [Lat. *segregare*, *segregatum*, fr. *se*, aside, and *gregare*, to collect into a flock or herd, from *grex*, *gregis*, a flock or herd.] To separate from others; to set apart.

**Ség're-gá'tion**, *n.* Act of segregating, or state of being segregated; separation from others; a parting.

**Seid'litz** (*sīd'/līts*). See *SEDLITZ*.

**Sēign-eū'ri-al** (*seen-yū'/-al*), *a.* [Fr., from *seigneur*. See *SEIGNIOR*.] **1.** Pertaining to the lord of a manor; manorial. **2.** Vested with large powers; independent.

**Sēign'ior** (*seen'yūr*), *n.* [Fr. *seigneur*, O. Fr. *seignior*, from Lat. *senior*, elder, eompar. of *senex*, *senis*, old.] A lord; the lord of a manor; — the English equivalent of the Spanish *Senor* and Italian *Signor*, titles of address corresponding to *Sir* or *Mr.*

*Grand Seignior*, the sultan of Turkey.

**Sēign'ior-áge** (*seen'yūr-*, 45), *n.* **1.** Something claimed or taken by virtue of sovereign prerogative; specifically, a certain toll or deduction on bullion brought to a mint to be coined. **2.** Profit or percentage, as the money paid on a copy-right by a publisher to an author. [*Eng.*]

**Sēign'ior-y** (*seen'yūr-ý*), *n.* **1.** Power or authority of a lord; dominion. **2.** A lordship; a manor.

**Sēine** (*seen*), *n.* [Fr. *seine*, A.-S. *segene*, It. & Lat. *sagena*, Gr. *σαγήνη*.] A large net for catching fish.

**Sēis'in**, *n.* The same as *seizin*. See *SEIZIN*.

**Sēiz'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being seized; liable to be taken.

**Sēize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SEIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEIZING.] [From O. H. Ger. *sazjan*, to set, *bi-sazjan*, to occupy, to seize.] **1.** To fall or rush upon suddenly and lay hold on. **2.** To take possession of by force. **3.** To come upon suddenly. **4.** To take possession of by virtue of a warrant or legal authority. **5.** (*Naut.*) To bind or fasten together, as ropes.

**Syn.** — To catch; grasp; clutch; snatch; apprehend; arrest; take; capture.

**Sēiz'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, seizes.

**Sēiz'in**, *n.* [See *SEIZE*.] **1.** (*Law.*) Possession of an estate of freehold. **2.** The thing possessed; possession.

**Sēiz'or**, *n.* (*Law.*) One who seizes, or takes possession.

**Sēiz'ūre**, *n.* **1.** Act of seizing, or state of being seized; sudden and violent grasp or gripe. **2.** Retention within one's grasp or power; possession. **3.** Thing laid hold of or possessed.

**Se-jū'goũs**, *a.* [Lat. *sejugis* (sc. *currus*), a team of six horses, from *sex*, six, and *jugum*, yoke, team.] (*Bot.*) Having six pairs of leaflets.

**Sē'lāh**, *n.* [Heb., from *sālāh*, to repose, to be silent.] (*Script.*) A word of doubtful meaning, occurring very frequently in the Psalms; by some supposed to signify silence or a pause in the musical performance of the song; by others, to call special attention to the subject.

**Sēl'dóm**, *adv.* [A.-S. *seldan*, *seldon*, *seldum*, O. H. Ger. *seltan*.] Rarely; not often; not frequently.

**Se-lēct'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SELECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SELECTING.] [Lat. *seligere*, *selectum*, from *se*, aside, apart, and *legere*, to gather.] To choose and take from a number; to pick out; to cull.

**Se-lēct'**, *a.* Taken from a number by preference; of special value or excellence.

**Syn.** — Selected; chosen; picked; choice.

**Se-lēc'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of selecting, or state of being selected; choice, by preference, from many others. **2.** That which is selected; something chosen or culled; also, the collection of things culled.

**Se-lēct'mān**, *n.*; *pl.* SE-LĒCT'MEN. [From *select* and *man*.] A town officer chosen annually, in the New England States, to manage the concerns of the town, provide for the poor, &c.

**Se-lēct'ness**, *n.* State of being select or well chosen.

**Se-lēct'or**, *n.* [Lat.] One who selects or chooses.

**Sēl'e-nīte**, *n.* [Lat. *selenites*, Gr. *σεληνίτης* (sc. *λίθος*), from *σελήνη*, the moon; — so called from a resemblance in luster or appearance to the moon.] (*Min.*) A variety of sulphate of lime or gypsum, occurring in transparent crystals, or crystalline masses.

**Sēl'e-nōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. *σελήνη*, the moon, and *γράφειν*, to describe.] A description of the surface of the moon.

**Sēlf**, *n.*; *pl.* SĒLVES. [A.-S. *silf*, *sylf*, *self*, *seolf*, Icel. *siálfr*, O. H. Ger. *selb*, Goth. *siiba*, *silbō*, prob. contracted from *si-liba*, from *sik*, one's self, and *lip*, body, life, having one's own body.] **1.** The individual as an object to his own reflective consciousness; a person as a distinct individual. **2.** Hence, personal interest, or love of private interest.

**Syn.** — *Self* is united to certain personal pronouns and pronominal adjectives to express emphasis or distinction. Thus, for emphasis, *I myself* will write; *I* will examine for *myself*. It is also used reflexively.

**Sēlf'-a-bāse'ment**, *n.* Humiliation or abasement proceeding from consciousness of inferiority, guilt, or shame.

**Sēlf'-a-būse'**, *n.* **1.** Abuse of one's own person or powers. **2.** Masturbation; onanism.

**Sēlf'-con-çēit'**, *n.* Conceit of one's self; a high opinion of one's powers or endowments; vanity.

**Sēlf'-con-çēit'ed**, *a.* Having a high or overweening opinion of one's own person or merits; vain; puffed up; conceited.

**Sēlf'-eōn'fi-dence**, *n.* Confidence in one's own opinion or powers, without extraneous aid; self-reliance.

**Sēlf'-eōn'sciōūs**, *a.* **1.** Conscious of one's acts or states as belonging to, or originating in, one's self. **2.** Conscious of one's self as an object of the observation of others. **3.** Estimating too highly one's capacities, claims, or importance.

**Sēlf'-con-trōl'**, *n.* Control of one's self; restraint exercised over one's self.

**Sēlf'-de-fēnse'**, *n.* The act of defending one's own person, property, or reputation.

**Sēlf'-de-nī'al**, *n.* The denial of one's self; the forbearing to gratify one's own appetites or desires.

**Sēlf'-es-teem'**, *n.* The esteem or good opinion of one's self; complacency.

**Sēlf'-ēv'i-dent**, *a.* Evident without proof or reasoning; producing certainty or clear conviction upon a bare presentation to the mind.

**Sēlf'-ex-ist'ent** (-*egz-*), *a.* Existing of or by himself, independent of any other being.

**Sēlf'-gōv'ern-ment**, *n.* **1.** The government of one's self; self-control. **2.** Hence, government by the mass of the nation, or the people; democracy.

**Sēlf'-in'ter-est**, *n.* Private interest; the interest or advantage of one's self.

**Sēlf'ish**, *a.* Regarding one's own good in disregard, or at the expense, of that of others.

**Sēlf'ish-ly**, *adv.* In a selfish manner; with regard to private interest only or chiefly.

**Sēlf'ish-ness**, *n.* The quality of being selfish; exclusive regard to one's own interest or happiness.

**Syn.** — See *SELF-LOVE*.

**Sēlf'-lōve** (-*lūv*), *n.* The love of one's self; tendency to seek one's own benefit or advantage.

**Syn.** — *Selfishness*. — The term *self-love* is used in a twofold sense: (1.) It denotes that longing for *good* or for *well-being* which actuates the breasts of all, entering into and characterizing every special desire. In this sense, it has no moral quality, being, from the nature of the case, neither good nor evil. (2.) It is applied to a voluntary regard for the gratification of special desires. In this sense, it is morally good or bad according as these desires are conformed to duty or opposed to it. *Selfishness* is always voluntary and always wrong, being that regard to our own interests, gratification, &c., which is sought or indulged at the expense and to the injury of others.

**Sēlf'-māde**, *a.* Made by one's self.

*Self-made man*, a man who has risen from poverty, ignorance, or obscurity, to wealth, learning, fame, or power, by means of his own talents or energies.

**Sēlf'-pos-sēs'sion** (-*pos-sēs'h'un* or *poz-zēs'h'un*), *n.* The possession of one's powers; calmness; self-command; presence of mind.

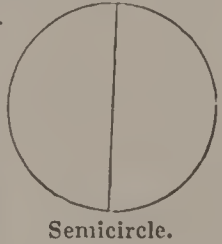
**Sēlf'-re-prōach'**, *n.* The act of reproaching or condemning one's self.

**Sēlf'-sāme**, *a.* Precisely the same; the very same; identical.

**Sēlf'-suf-fī'cient** (-*fīsh'ent*), *a.* Having full confidence in one's own strength, abilities, or endowments; hence, haughty; overbearing.



**Sĕlf'-will**, *n.* One's own will; obstinacy.  
**Sĕlf'-willed'**, *a.* Governed by one's own will; not yielding to the will or wishes of others.  
**Sĕll**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOLD; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SELLING.] [A.-S. *sellan*, *syllan*, to give, to sell; Goth. *saljan*, Icel. *selia*.] **1.** To transfer to another for an equivalent; to dispose of in return for something, especially for money. **2.** Hence, to accept a price or reward for, as for a breach of duty, trust, or the like; to betray. **3.** To impose upon or betray; to make a fool of; to cheat.  
**Sĕll**, *v. i.* **1.** To practice selling. **2.** To be sold.  
**Sĕll**, *n.* An imposition or trick, as in a case where confidence has been reposed, or expectation excited.  
**Sĕll'an-ders**, } *n. pl.* [Fr. *solandres*, *solandre*.] (*Far.*)  
**Sĕll'en-ders**, } A skin disease on the front of a horse's hock, owing to a want of cleanliness.  
**Sĕll'er**, *n.* One who sells; a vender.  
**Sĕll'vāge**, } *n.* [Prob. from *self* and *edge*, as if its own  
**Sĕll'vedge**, } proper edge.] The edge of cloth, woven in such a manner as to prevent raveling; list.  
**Sĕlves**, *p. l.* of *self*. See SELF.  
**Sĕm'a-phōre**, *n.* [Gr. *σημα*, a sign, and *φέρειν*, to bear.] An apparatus for exhibiting signals to convey information from a distance; a telegraph.  
**Sĕm'a-phōr'ic**, } *a.* Pertaining to a semaphore, or  
**Sĕm'a-phōr'ic-al**, } to semaphores; telegraphic.  
**Sĕm'blānce**, *n.* [Fr. from *sembler*, to seem, resemble, from Lat. *simulare*, *simulare*, to imitate, from *similis*, like, resembling.] **1.** Seeming; appearance; show; form. **2.** Likeness; resemblance; similitude.  
**Sĕm'en**, *n.* [Lat., from the root *se*, whence *serere*, *sevi*, *satum*, to sow.] Seed, especially the male generative product of animals; sperm.  
**Sĕ-mēs'ter**, *n.* [Ger., from Lat. *semestris*, half-yearly, fr. *sex*, six, and *mensis*, a month.] A period or term of six months. [*Ger. Universities*.]  
**Sĕm'ī-ān'nu-al** (-ān'yū-), *a.* Half yearly.  
**Sĕm'ī-ān'nu-al-ly** (-ān'yū-), *adv.* Every half year.  
**Sĕm'ī-ān'nu-lar** (-ān'yū-), *a.* Having the figure of a half circle; half-round.  
**Sĕm'ī-brĕve**, *n.* (*Mus.*) A note, of half the time of the breve; — called also a *whole note*. It is the longest note now in general use.  
**Sĕm'ī-chō'rus**, *n.* [Lat. *semichorus*, Gr. *ἡμιχόριον*.] (*Mus.*) A short chorus performed by a few singers.  
**Sĕm'ī-ċir'ele**, *n.* **1.** The half of a circle. **2.** A body in the form of half of a circle.  
**Sĕm'ī-ċir'cu-lar**, *a.* Having the form of half of a circle.  
**Sĕm'ī-ċō'lon** (llō); *n.* A point or sentential mark [:] used to indicate a separation between parts or members of a sentence, more distinct than that marked by a comma, and a pause in reading usually of longer duration.  
**Sĕm'ī-dī-ān'e-ter**, *n.* Half of a diameter; a right line, or the length of a right line, drawn from the center of a circle, sphere, or other curved figure, to its circumference; a radius.  
**Sĕm'ī-dī-āph'a-noūs**, *a.* Half or imperfectly diaphanous or transparent; translucent.  
**Sĕm'ī-flū'id**, *a.* Imperfectly fluid.  
**Sĕm'ī-lū'nar**, } *a.* Resembling in form a half moon.  
**Sĕm'ī-lū'nate**, }  
**Sĕm'ī-nal**, *a.* [Lat. *seminalis*, from *semen*, *seminis*, seed.] **1.** Pertaining to seed. **2.** Contained in seed; holding the relations of seed, source, or first principle.  
**Syn.** — Germinal; radical; rudimental; original.  
**Sĕm'ī-nā'ri-an**, } *n.* One educated in a seminary;  
**Sĕm'ī-na-rīst**, } specifically, a Roman Catholic priest educated in a foreign seminary.  
**Sĕm'ī-na-ry** (44), *n.* [Lat. *seminarium*, from *seminarius*, belonging to seed, from *semen*, *seminis*, seed.] An institution of education; a school, academy, college, or university, in which young persons are instructed in the branches of learning.  
**Sĕm'ī-nā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of sowing. **2.** (*Bot.*) Natural dispersion of seeds.  
**Sĕm'ī-nīf'ic**, } *a.* [Lat. *semen*, *seminis*, seed, and  
**Sĕm'ī-nīf'ic-al**, } *facere*, to make.] Forming or producing seed, or the originative principle.  
**Sĕm'ī-ōr'di-nate**, *a.* (*Conic Sections*.) The half of an ordinate. See ORDINATE.  
**Sĕ-mīp'ē-dal**, *a.* Containing a half foot.  
**Sĕm'ī-quā'ver**, *n.* (*Mus.*) A note of half the duration of the quaver; a sixteenth note.



**Sĕm'ī-sphĕr'ic**, } *a.* Having the figure of a half  
**Sĕm'ī-sphĕr'ic-al**, } sphere.  
**Sĕ-mīt'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to the family of nations or languages of which the Hebrews, the Syrians, and the Arabs are the chief members; — so called because in the Bible genealogies they are chiefly ranked as descendants of Shem, the son of Noah.  
**Sĕm'ī-tōne**, *n.* (*Mus.*) Half a tone; — the name commonly applied to the smaller intervals of the diatonic scale.  
**Sĕm'ī-tōn'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to a semitone; consisting of a semitone or of semitones.  
**Sĕm'ī-vow'el**, *n.* (*Gram.*) (*a.*) A sound intermediate between a vowel and a consonant, or partaking of the nature of both, and sometimes used in language with the value of a vowel. (*b.*) The sign representing such a sound.  
**Sĕm'pī-tĕr'nal**, *a.* [Lat. *sempiternus*, from *semper*, always.] Of never-ending duration; everlasting; endless; having beginning, but no end.  
**Sĕm'pī-tĕr'nī-ty**, *n.* Future duration without end.  
**Sĕmp'stress**, *n.* See SEAMSTRESS.  
**Sĕn'a-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *senarius*, from *seni*, each, from *sex*, six.] Of six; belonging to six; containing six.  
**Sĕn'ate**, *n.* [Lat. *senatus*, from *senex*, *senis*, old, an old man.] An assembly or council of citizens distinguished by birth, dignities, wealth, influence, &c., and invested with a share in the government; as, (*a.*) (*Anc. Rome.*) A body of elders chosen from the nobles of the nation, and having supreme legislative authority. (*b.*) The upper or less numerous branch of a legislature in various countries, as in France and in the United States. Hence, in general, a legislative body; a state council.  
*Senate-house*, a house in which a senate meets, or a place of public council.  
**Sĕn'a-tor**, *n.* A member of a senate.  
**Sĕn'a-tō'ri-al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or becoming a senator or a senate. **2.** Entitled to elect a senator. [*Amer.*]  
**Sĕn'a-tō'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of a senate; with dignity or solemnity.  
**Sĕn'a-tor-ship**, *n.* The office or dignity of a senator.  
**Sĕnd**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SENT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SENDING.] [A.-S. *sendan*, Goth. *sandjan*, Icel. *senda*, allied to Goth. *sinth*, A.-S. *sidh*, way, journey.] **1.** To cause to go in any manner; to dispatch. **2.** To procure the going, carrying, transmission, &c., of. **3.** To emit; to cast; to throw; to hurl. **4.** To commission or direct to go and act. **5.** To cause to happen; to inflict. **6.** To grant; to bestow.  
**Sĕnd**, *v. i.* To dispatch an agent or messenger.  
**Sĕ-nēs'ċenċe**, *n.* [From Lat. *senescens*, *p. p.* of *senescere*, to grow old, *inh.* form of *senere*, to be old.] The state of growing old; decay by time. [of time.]  
**Sĕ-nēs'ċent**, *a.* Growing old; decaying with the lapse  
**Sĕn'es-ċhal** (sĕn'e-shal; formerly sĕn'es-kal, 95), *n.* [L. Lat. *seniscalcus*, *siniscalcus*, O. Ger. *senescalc*, *scneschalt*, from the root *sin*, signifying strength, duration, age (cf. Lat. *senex*, *senis*, old), and *scal*, *scalth*, a servant.] A steward; an officer in the houses of princes and dignitaries, who has the superintendence of feasts and domestic ceremonies.  
**Sĕn'ile**, *a.* [Lat. *senilis*, from *senex*, *senis*, old; an old man.] Pertaining to old age; proceeding from age.  
**Sĕ-nīl'ī-ty**, *n.* State of being senile; old age.  
**Sĕn'ior** (sĕn'yur), *a.* [Lat. *senior*, compar. of *senex*, *senis*, old.] **1.** More advanced in age or rank; elder. **2.** Belonging to the fourth year of the collegiate course in American colleges, or the third year in professional schools.  
**Sĕn'ior**, *n.* **1.** One who is older than another. **2.** One older in office; one prior in grade or rank. **3.** An aged person. **4.** One in the fourth year of his collegiate course at an American college; — also, one in the third year of his course at a professional school.  
**Sĕn-iōr'ī-ty** (sĕn-yōr'ī-tĕ), *n.* **1.** Quality or condition of being senior; priority of birth. **2.** Priority or superiority in office or rank.  
**Sĕn'nā**, *n.* [Ar. *sauā* or *senā*.] (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant, and especially its leaves, which last are largely used in medicine as a cathartic.  
**Sĕn'night** (sĕn'nit), *n.* [Contracted from *sevennight*, as *fortnight*, from *fourteenight*.] The space of seven nights and days; a week.  
**Sĕ-nōċ'u-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *seni*, six each, from *sex*, six, and *oculus*, eye.] Having six eyes.  
**Sĕn'sate**, } *a.* [Lat. *sensatus*, gifted with sense, intel-  
**Sĕn'sā-ted**, } ligent, from *sensus*, sense.] Perceived by the senses.

fōod, fōot; fĕrn, rĕde, pull; ċell, ċhaise, call, eċho; ġem, ġet; aġ; exġist; lġnger, lġnk; thġs.



**Sen-sā'tion**, *n.* [From Lat. *sensus*, *sense*.] **1.** An impression made upon the mind through the medium of the organs of sense. **2.** Agreeable or disagreeable feelings occasioned by objects not corporeal or material. **3.** A state of excited interest or feeling.

**Syn.** — Perception. — The distinction between *sensation* and *perception*, when used in mental philosophy, may be thus stated: If I simply *smell* a rose, I have a *sensation*; if I refer that smell to the external object which occasioned it, I have a *perception*. Thus the former is mere feeling, without the idea of an object; the latter is the mind's apprehension of some external object as occasioning that feeling.

**Sen-sā'tion-al**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the sensations. **2.** Attended by, or fitted to excite, great interest.

**Sen-sā'tion-al-ism**, *n.* The doctrine that our ideas originate solely in sensation, and consist of sensations transformed.

**Sēnse**, *n.* [Lat. *sensus*, fr. *sentire*, *sensum*, to perceive, to feel.] **1.** Perception by the bodily organs; sensation; feeling. **2.** Perception through the intellect; apprehension; discernment; appreciation. **3.** Perception, or the capacity of gaining a knowledge of the exterior world by means of the bodily organs; — often used in the pl., and especially of the five senses of feeling, sight, hearing, smell, and taste. **4.** Sound perception and reasoning. **5.** Judgment; notion; opinion. **6.** Meaning; import; signification.

*Common sense*, "such ordinary complement of intelligence, that, if a person be deficient therein, he is accounted mad or foolish."

**Syn.** — Understanding; reason. — Some philosophers have given a technical signification to these terms, which may here be stated. *Sense* is the mind's acting in the direct cognition either of material objects or of its own mental states. In the first case, it is called the *outer*, in the second, the *inner*, sense. *Understanding* is the logical faculty, i. e., the power of apprehending under general conceptions, or the power of classifying, arranging, and making deductions. *Reason* is the power of apprehending those first or fundamental truths or principles which are the conditions of all real and scientific knowledge, and which control the mind in all its processes of investigation and deduction. These distinctions are given, not as established, but simply because they often occur in writers of the present day.

**Sēnse'less**, *a.* **1.** Destitute of sense; incapable of feeling; insensible. **2.** Wanting appreciation or sympathy; without sensibility. **3.** Destitute of understanding; foolish; stupid. **4.** Contrary to reason or sound judgment; unwise; ill-judged; foolish.

**Sēnse'less-ly**, *adv.* In a senseless manner.

**Sēnse'less-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being senseless; unreasonableness; folly; stupidity.

**Sēn'si-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Quality or condition of being sensible; capacity to feel or perceive. **2.** The capacity of the soul to exercise, or to be the subject of, emotion or feeling, as distinguished from the intellect and the will; also, the capacity for any specific feeling or emotion. **3.** Acuteness of sensation or of perception; quick emotion or sympathy. **4.** That quality of an instrument which makes it indicate very slight changes of condition; delicacy.

**Syn.** — Taste; susceptility; feeling. See TASTE.

**Sēn'si-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *sensibilis*, fr. *sensus*, *sense*.] **1.** Capable of being perceived by the senses; hence, also, perceptible to the mind. **2.** Having the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects. **3.** Easily affected; having nice perception or acute feeling; also, readily moved or affected by natural agents. **4.** Perceiving or having perception, either by the senses or the mind; cognizant; satisfied; persuaded. **5.** Having moral perception. **6.** Possessing or containing sense or reason; characterized by good sense.

**Syn.** — Intelligent; wise. — We call a man *sensible* whose judgments and conduct are marked and governed by sound judgment or good common sense. We call one *intelligent* who is quick and clear in his understanding, i. e., who discriminates readily and nicely in respect to difficult and important distinctions. The sphere of the *sensible* man lies in matters of practical concern; of the *intelligent* man, in subjects of intellectual interest.

**Sēn'si-ble-ness**, *n.* **1.** Condition or quality of being sensible; sensibility; susceptibility. **2.** Intelligence; reasonableness.

**Sēn'si-bly**, *adv.* **1.** In a sensible manner; perceptibly to the senses. **2.** With intelligence or good sense.

**Sen-sī'fic**, *a.* [Lat. *sensificus*, from *sensus*, *sense*, and *facere*, to make.] Producing sensation.

**Sēn'si-tive**, *a.* **1.** Having sense or feeling. **2.** Especially, having quick and acute sensibility; highly susceptible; easily and acutely affected. **3.** Having a capacity of being easily affected or moved. **4.** Pertaining to, or depending on, sensation.

**Sēn'si-tive-ly**, *adv.* In a sensitive manner.

**Sēn'si-tive-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being sensitive; acute sensibility.

**Sen-sō'ri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the sensory or sensorium.

**Sen-sō'ri-ūm**, } *n.* [From Lat. *sentire*, *sensum*, to dis-

**Sēn'so-ry**, } cern or perceive by the senses.] **1.** The whole nervous system, when animated, so far as it is susceptible of common or special sensations. **2.** An organ of sense.

**Sēn'so-ry**, *a.* Of, or connected with, the sensory, or with sensation.

**Sēn'su-al** (sēn'shū-al), *a.* [Lat. *sensualis*, from *sensus*, *sense*.] **1.** Pertaining to, consisting in, or affecting, the senses, or bodily organs of perception. **2.** Carnal; fleshly; pertaining to, or consisting in, the gratification of sense, or the indulgence of appetite. **3.** Devoted to the pleasures of sense and appetite; luxurious; voluptuous. **4.** Pertaining or peculiar to sensualism, as a philosophical doctrine.

**Sēn'su-al-ism** (sēn'shū-al-), *n.* **1.** Condition or character of one who is sensual; sensuality. **2.** (*Philos.*) The doctrine that all our ideas, or the operations of the understanding, not only originate in sensation, but are transformed sensations, copies, or relics of sensations; sensationalism.

**Sēn'su-al-ist** (sēn'shū-al-), *n.* One given to the indulgence of the appetites or senses.

**Sēn'su-āl'i-ty** (sēn'shū-), *n.* Quality of being sensual; free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures.

**Sēn'su-al-ize** (sēn'shū-al-), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SENSUALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SENSUALIZING.] To make sensual; to debase by carnal gratifications.

**Sēn'su-al-ly** (sēn'shū-al-), *adv.* In a sensual manner.

**Sēn'su-ōūs** (sēn'shū-), *a.* Pertaining to, or addressing, the senses; connected with sensible objects.

**Sēn'tēnce**, *n.* [Lat. *sententia*, for *sententia*, from *sentire*, to discern by the senses and the mind, to feel, to think.] **1.** An opinion; a decision; especially, a philosophical or theological opinion. **2.** (*Law.*) In the civil and admiralty law, the judgment of a court pronounced in a cause; in the common law, a judgment passed on a criminal by a court or judge. **3.** (*Gram.*) A combination of words, which is complete as expressing a thought.

**Sēn'tēnce**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SENTENCED (sēn'tēnst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SENTENCING.] To pass or pronounce judgment upon; to doom.

**Sen-tēn'tial**, *a.* **1.** Comprising sentences. **2.** Pertaining to a sentence, or full period.

**Sen-tēn'tiōūs**, *a.* Abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims; short and energetic.

**Sen-tēn'tiōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a sententious manner; in short, expressive periods; with striking brevity.

**Sen-tēn'tiōūs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being sententious.

**Sēn'ti-ent** (sēn'shī-ent), *a.* [Lat. *sentiens*, *p. pr.* of *sentire*, to discern or perceive by the senses.] Having a faculty of sensation and perception.

**Sēn'ti-ent** (sēn'shī-ent), *n.* One who has the faculty of perception.

**Sēn'ti-ment**, *n.* [From Lat. *sentire*, to perceive, feel, think.] **1.** A thought prompted by passion or feeling; feeling toward or respecting some person or thing. **2.** The decision of the mind formed by deliberation or reasoning. **3.** A sentence, or passage, considered as the expression of a thought; a maxim; a toast. **4.** Sensibility; feeling; tender susceptibility.

**Syn.** — Thought; opinion; notion; sensibility; feeling. — An *opinion* is an intellectual judgment in respect to any and every kind of truth. *Feeling* describes those affections of pleasure and pain which spring from the exercise of our sentient and emotional powers. *Sentiment* (particularly in the plural) lies between them, denoting *settled opinions* or principles in regard to subjects which interest the feelings strongly, and are presented more or less constantly in practical life. Hence it is more appropriate to speak of our religious *sentiments* than *opinions*, unless we mean to exclude all reference to our feelings. The word *sentiment*, in the singular, leans ordinarily more to the side of feeling, and denotes a refined sensibility on subjects affecting the heart.

**Sēn'ti-mēnt'al**, *a.* **1.** Abounding with sentiments or reflections. **2.** Hence, having an access of sentiment or sensibility; artificially or affectedly tender.

**Syn.** — Romantle. — *Sentimental* usually describes an error or excess of the sensibilities; *romantic*, a vice of the imagination. The votary of the former gives indulgence to his sensibilities for the mere luxury of their excitement; the votary of the latter allows his imagination to rove for the pleasure of creating scenes of ideal enjoyment, and gazing on the creations which he has made. One who is *sentimental* is apt to be laughed at; one who is *romantic* not unfrequently falls into fatal errors.

**Sēn'ti-mēnt'al-ism**, *n.* Character or behavior of a sentimentalist; sentimentality.



**Sěn'ti-měnt'al-ist**, *n.* One who affects sentiment, fine feeling, or exquisite sensibility.

**Sěn'ti-měnt'āl'i-ty**, *n.* Affixation of fine feeling or exquisite sensibility.

**Sěn'ti-měnt'al-ize**, *v. i.* To affect exquisite sensibility.

**Sěn'ti-měnt'al-ly**, *adv.* In a sentimental manner.

**Sěn'ti-nel**, *n.* [From Lat. *sentina*, bottom of a ship, where filthy water collects, and which the *sentinator* was obliged to watch, and take care of, on account of the sea-water continually entering; afterward transferred from the navy to the army.] (*Mil.*) A soldier set to watch or guard an army, camp, or other place, from surprise.

**Sěn'try**, *n.* [Abbreviated and corrupted from *sentinel*.] **1.** A soldier on guard; a sentinel. **2.** Guard; watch; the duty of a sentinel.

**Sěn'try-bōx**, *n.* A box to cover a sentinel at his post, and shelter him from the weather.

**Sē'pal**, *n.* [N. Lat. *sepalum*.] (*Bot.*) A leaf or division of the calyx.

**Sēp'a-ra-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being separable.

**Sēp'a-ra-ble**, *a.* Capable of being separated, disjoined, disunited, or rent.

**Sēp'a-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being separable.

**Sēp'a-rāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* *SSS*, *Sepals*. SEPARATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEPARATING.] [Lat. *separare*, *separatum*, from *se*, aside, and *parare*, to make ready, prepare.] **1.** To part in any manner. **2.** To sever, as by an intervening space; to hold apart. **3.** To set apart; to select from among others.

**Syn.** — To part; disunite; sever; disjoin; divide; disconnect.

**Sēp'a-rāte**, *v. i.* To part; to become disunited; to be disconnected; to withdraw from each other.

**Sēp'a-rate** (45), *a.* **1.** Divided from another or others; disconnected; separated. **2.** Unconnected; not united; distinct. **3.** Disunited from the body; incorporeal.

**Sēp'a-rate-ly**, *adv.* In a separate state; apart; distinctly; singly.

**Sēp'a-rate-ness**, *n.* The state of being separate.

**Sēp'a-rā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of separating; disjunction. **2.** State of being separate; disunion; disconnection. **3.** Chemical analysis. **4.** Disunion of married persons.

**Syn.** — Divorce. — In England, a distinction is made between a *separation* and a *divorce* in the proper sense of the term. The former may be granted by the Ecclesiastical Court, but allows neither of the parties to marry again; the latter can be granted only by a special act of Parliament.

**Sēp'a-ra-tīsm**, *n.* Disposition to withdraw from a church; the practice of so withdrawing.

**Sēp'a-ra-tīst**, *n.* One who withdraws or separates himself; especially, one who withdraws from a church to which he has belonged.

**Syn.** — A dissenter; a non-conformist; a schismatic; a secretary.

**Sēp'a-rā'tor**, *n.* One who, or that which, separates or disjoins; a divider.

**Sēp'a-ra-to-ry** (50), *n.* **1.** A chemical vessel for separating liquors. **2.** A surgical instrument for separating the pericranium from the cranium.

**Se-pawn'**, *n.* A species of food, consisting of meal of maize boiled in water; hasty pudding. [*Local, Amer.*]

**Sē'pī-ā**, *n.*; *pl.* *SĒ'PI-Æ*. [Lat., from Gr. *σηπία*, the cuttle-fish or squid.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The cuttle-fish. **2.** A pigment, formerly supposed to be prepared from the ink of the cuttle-fish; Indian ink.

**Sē'poy**, *n.* [*Hind. sipahee*.] A native of India, employed as a soldier in the service of a European power.

**Sēpt**, *n.* [A.-S. *sib*, consanguinity, alliance; O. H. Ger. *sippea*, M. H. Ger. *sippe*, *sipt*, Icel. *sift*, line of consanguinity.] A clan, race, or family, proceeding from a common progenitor; — used of the races or families in Ireland.

**Sēpt'an'gle**, *n.* (*Geom.*) A figure with seven sides and seven angles; a heptagon.

**Sept-ān'gu-lar**, *a.* [From Lat. *septem*, seven, and *angulus*, an angle.] Having seven angles.

**Sep-tēm'ber**, *n.* [Lat., from *septem*, seven, as being the seventh month of the Roman year, which began with March.] The month following August; the ninth month of the year, reckoning from January.

**Sēp'ten-a-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *septenarius*, from *septem*, seven.] **1.** Consisting of, or relating to, seven. **2.** Lasting seven years.

**Sep-tēn'ni-al**, *a.* [Lat. *septennis*, from *septem*, seven,

and *annus*, year.] **1.** Continuing seven years. **2.** Happening once in every seven years.

**Sep-tēn'tri-on**, *n.* [Lat. *septentrio*, the northern regions, the north, *septentriones*, the seven stars near the north pole, called the Great Bear, or those called the Little Bear, properly, the seven plow-oxen, because they were compared to a wagon with oxen yoked to it, fr. *septem*, seven, and *trio*, a plow-ox.] The north or northern regions. [northern.]

**Sep-tēn'tri-on-al**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the north; **Sēp'tic**, } *a.* [Gr. *σηπτικός*, from *σήπειν*, to make putrefaction. **Sēp'tic-al**, } *trid.*] Having power to promote putrefaction.

**Sep-tif'lu-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *septem*, seven, and *fluere*, to flow.] Flowing in seven streams.

**Sēp'ti-lāt'er-al**, *a.* [Lat. *septem*, seven, and *latus*, *lateris*, a side.] Having seven sides.

**Sep-till'ion**, *n.* [From Lat. *septem*, seven.] According to the English notation, the product of a million involved to the seventh power, or the number expressed by a unit with forty-two ciphers annexed; according to the French notation, the number expressed by a unit with twenty-four ciphers annexed. See Note under NUMERATION.

**Sep-tin'su-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *septem*, seven, and *insula*, island.] Consisting of seven islands.

**Sēp'tu-āg'e-nā'ri-an**, *n.* A person who is seventy years of age; a septuagenary.

**Sēp'tu-āg'e-na-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *septuagenarius*, from *septuageni*, seventy each, from *septuaginta*, seventy.] Consisting of seventy; also, seventy years old.

**Sēp'tu-āg'e-na-ry**, *n.* A person seventy years of age; a septuagenarian.

**Sēp'tu-a-gēs'i-mā**, *n.* [From Lat. *septuagesimus*, the seventieth, from *septuaginta*, seventy.] (*Ecl.*) The third Sunday before Lent; — so called because it is seventy days before Easter.

**Sēp'tu-a-gēs'i-mal**, *a.* Consisting of seventy, or of seventy years.

**Sēp'tu-a-gīnt**, *n.* [From Lat. *septuaginta*, seventy.] A Greek version of the Old Testament; — so called because it was said to be the work of seventy, or rather of seventy-two, interpreters.

**Sēp'tum**, *n.*; *pl.* *SĒP'TA*. [Lat., an inclosure, hedge, fence, from *sepire*, to hedge in, to inclose.] A partition; specifically, (*a.*) (*Bot.*) A partition that separates the cells of the fruit. (*b.*) (*Anat.*) A partition which separates two cavities.

**Sēp'tu-ple**, *a.* [Gr. *ἑπταπλοῦς*, late Lat. *septuplum*, a septuple.] Seven times as much; sevenfold.

**Sēp'tu-ple**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SEPTUPLIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEPTUPLING.] To multiply by seven.

**Sēp'ul-cher**, } *n.* [Lat. *sepulcrum*, *sepulchrum*, from *Sēp'ul-ehre*, } *sepelire*, to bury.] A place in which the dead body of a human being is interred, or a place destined for that purpose; a grave; a tomb.

**Se-pūl'cher**, } *v. t.* To bury; to inter; to entomb.

**Se-pūl'chral**, *a.* Pertaining to burial, to the grave, or to monuments erected to the memory of the dead.

**Sēp'ul-tūre** (53), *n.* [Lat. *sepultura*, from *sepelire*, *sepulturem*, to bury.] Act of depositing the dead body of a human being in the grave; burial; interment.

**Se-quā'ciōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *sequax*, *sequacis*, from *sequi*, to follow.] **1.** Inclined to follow a leader; following; attendant. **2.** Having or observing logical sequence.

**Sē'quel** (sē'kwel), *n.* [Lat. *sequela*, from *sequi*, to follow.] **1.** That which follows; a succeeding part; continuation. **2.** Consequence; event.

**Sē'quence**, *n.* [See *infra*.] **1.** State or quality of being sequent; succession. **2.** That which follows or succeeds; consequence. **3.** (*Mus.*) A succession of similar harmonic steps.

**Sē'quent**, *a.* [Lat. *sequens*, *p. pr.* of *sequi*, to follow; It. *sequente*.] Following; succeeding.

**Se-quēs'ter**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SEQUESTERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEQUESTERING.] [Lat. *sequestrare*, to give up for safe keeping, from Lat. *sequester*, a depositary, trustee.] **1.** (*Law.*) To separate from the owner for a time; to take possession of, as property belonging to another, and hold it till the profits have paid the demand for which it is taken or till he has performed the decree of court or clears himself of contempt. **2.** To take from or set aside from, as parties in controversy, and put into the possession of an indifferent person. **3.** To set apart; to separate from other things.

**Se-quēs'ter**, *v. i.* (*Law.*) To renounce, as a widow, any concern with the estate of her husband.

**Se-quēs'tra-ble**, *a.* Capable of being sequestered.



*SSS*, *Sepals*.



**Se-ques'trāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SEQUESTERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEQUESTERING.] To sequester.

**Sēq'ues-trā'tion**, *n.* **1.** (*Civil & Common Law.*) Act of separating or setting aside a thing in controversy from the possession of both the parties that contend for it, to be delivered to the one adjudged entitled to it. (*Chancery.*) A prerogative process empowering certain commissioners to take and hold a defendant's property, and receive the rents and profits thereof, till he clears himself of a contempt or performs a decree of the court. (*Eccl. Law.*) A kind of execution for a rent, as in the case of a benefited clerk, of the profits of a benefice, till he shall have satisfied some debt established by decree. (*International Law.*) The seizure, by a belligerent power, of debts due from its subjects to the enemy. **2.** State of being separated or set aside; retirement; seclusion from society.

**Sēq'ues-trā'tor**, *n.* [*Lat.* See *supra.*] **1.** One who sequesters property. **2.** One to whom the keeping of sequestered property is committed.

**Sē'quin**, *n.* [*It. zecchino*, from *zecca*, the mint, from *Ar. sekkah, sikkah*, a die, a stamp.] A gold coin of Italy worth about \$2.30, and of Turkey worth about \$1.85.

**Se-rāg'lio** (-rāl'yo), *n.* [*It. serraglio*, an inclosure of palisades, from *It. serrare*, to shut, from *L. Lat. serra*, *Lat. sera*, a bar for fastening doors; afterward used for the *Per. serāi*, a palace.] **1.** The palace of the grand seignior, or Turkish sultan, in which are confined the females of the harem. **2.** Hence, a harem; and hence, a house of debauchery.

**Sēr'aph**, *n.*; *Eng. pl.* SĒR'APHS; *Heb. pl.* SĒR'A-PHĪM. [*From Heb. sārāph*, to burn, to be eminent.] An angel of the highest order.

**Se-rāph'ie**, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, becoming or suitable to, a seraph; angelic; sublime.  
**Se-rāph'ie-al**, } **2.** Burning or inflamed with love or zeal.

**Sēr'a-phīm**, *n. pl.* [*See SERAPH.*] Angels of the highest order in the celestial hierarchy; — sometimes improperly written *seraphims*, as in the common English version of the Bible.

**Sēr'aph-īnc**, *n.* [*From seraph.*] (*Mus.*) A wind instrument of the organ kind whose sounding parts are metallic reeds.

**Se-rās'kiōr**, *n.* [*Per. ser'asker*, from *ser*, head, chief, and *Ar. asker*, an army.] A general or commander of land forces in the Turkish empire.

**Sēre**, *a.* Dry; withered; sear. See SEAR.

**Sēr'e-nāde'**, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *soir*, *It. sera*, evening, from *Lat. serus*, late.] (*Mus.*) Music performed in the open air at night in compliment to some person, especially to a lady.

**Sēr'e-nāde'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SERENADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SERENADING.] To entertain with nocturnal music.

**Sēr'e-nāde'**, *v. i.* To perform nocturnal music.

**Se-rēne'**, *a.* [*Lat. serenus.*] **1.** Clear and calm; fair; bright. **2.** Unruffled; undisturbed.

*Serene* is given as a title to several princes and magistrates in Europe; as, *serene* highness; most *serene*.

**Se-rēne'ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a serene manner; calmly; quietly. **2.** With unruffled temper; coolly.

**Se-rēne'ness**, *n.* State of being serene; serenity.

**Se-rēn'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Condition or quality of being serene; clearness and calmness; quietness; stillness; peace. **2.** Calmness of mind.

**Sērf** (14), *n.* [*Fr. serf*, *Lat. servus.*] A servant or slave employed in husbandry.

**Syn.** — Slave. — A *slave* is the absolute property of his master, and may be sold in any way; a *serf* is usually one bound to work on a certain estate, and thus attached to the soil, though in some countries *serfs* are mere slaves.

**Sērf'dōm**, *n.* The state or condition of serfs.

**Sērgē**, *n.* [*Low Lat. sargia, sargium*, from *Lat. sericus*, silken; originally a silken stuff.] A woolen twilled stuff, the warp of which is worsted and the weft woolen.

**Ser'geant-çy** (sār'jen-sy or sēr'jen-sy), *n.* The office of a sergeant; sergeantship.

**Ser'geant** (sār'jent or sēr'jent), *n.* [*From Lat. serviens*, *p. pr. of servire*, to serve.] [*Written also serjeant.*] **1.** Formerly, an officer in England, nearly answering to the more modern bailiff of the hundred. **2.** (*Mil.*) A non-commissioned officer, next in rank above the corporal, in a company of infantry or troop of cavalry, whose duty is to instruct recruits in discipline, to form the ranks, &c. **3.** A lawyer of the highest rank. [*Eng.*]

**Ser'geant-at-ārms'** (sār' or sēr'-), *n.* (*Legislative Bodies.*) An officer who executes the commands of the body in preserving order and punishing offenses.

**Ser'geant-mā'jor** (sār' or sēr'-), *n.* (*Mil.*) A non-

commissioned officer who acts as assistant to the adjutant.

**Ser'geant-shīp** (sār'jent-shīp or sēr'jent-shīp), *n.* The office of a serjeant.

**Sēr'i-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a series; appearing in successive parts.

**Sēr'i-al**, *n.* A work appearing in a series or succession of parts; a tale, or other writing, published in successive numbers of a periodical.

**Sēr'i-ā'tim**, *adv.* [*Lat.*] In regular order.

**Se-rī'ceous** (-rīsh'us), *a.* [*Lat. sericeus*, equiv. to *sericus*, silken, *sericum*, Seric stuff, silk, from *Seres*, *Gr. Σήρες*, the Chinese, celebrated for their silken fabrics.] Pertaining to silk; consisting of silk; silky.

**Sēr'riēs** (sēr'rēz or sēr'rī-ēz, 89), *n.* [*Lat. series*, fr. *serere*, *sertum*, to join or bind together.] **1.** A number of things or events standing or succeeding in order, and connected by a like relation; a line or row of things. **2.** (*Nat. Hist.*) An order or subdivision of some class of natural bodies. **3.** (*Math.*) An indefinite number of terms succeeding one another, each of which is derived from one or more of the preceding by a fixed law.

**Sēr'i-o-cōm'ie**, } *a.* Having a mixture of seriousness  
**Sēr'i-o-cōm'ie-al**, } and comicality.

**Sēr'i-ōūs**, *a.* [*Lat. serius.*] **1.** Grave in manner or disposition; earnest; not light, gay, or volatile. **2.** Really intending what is said; being in earnest. **3.** Important; not trifling. **4.** Hence, giving rise to apprehension; attended with danger.

**Syn.** — Grave; solemn; weighty. See GRAVE.

**Sēr'i-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a serious manner; gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity.

**Sēr'i-ōūs-ness**, *n.* Condition or quality of being serious; gravity of manner or of mind; solemnity.

**Ser'jeant**, *n.* A sergeant. See SERGEANT.

**Sēr'mōi** (14), *n.* [*Lat. sermo, sermonis*, a speaking, discourse, from *serere, sertum*, to join, connect, i. q. *serta oratio*, a connected speech.] **1.** A discourse delivered in public, for the purpose of religious instruction, and grounded on some text or passage of Scripture. **2.** Hence, a serious address; a set exhortation or reproof.

**Sēr'mōn-ize**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SERMONIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SERMONIZING.] To compose or write a sermon or sermons; to preach.

**Sēr'mōn-iz'er**, *n.* One who sermonizes.

**Se-rōn'** } (-rōn'), *n.* [*Fr. seron*, *Sp. seron*, a hamper,  
**Se-rōon'** } pannier, augm. of *sera*, a large pannier or basket.] **1.** A bale or package of skin or leather for drugs or the like. **2.** (*Com.*) A weight, varying with the substance to which it is applied.

**Se-rōs'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** The thin, watery liquid forming the chief constituent of most animal fluids; serum. **2.** A fluid which exudes from the albumen of the serum of the blood when coagulated by heat.

**Sēr'roūs**, *a.* [*See SERUM.*] **1.** Thin; watery; like whey; said of that part of the blood which separates in coagulation from the red part; also, of the fluid which lubricates a serous membrane. **2.** Pertaining to serum.

**Sēr'pent**, *n.* [*Lat. serpens, serpentis* (sc. *bestia*), fr. *serpens*, *p. pr. of serpere*, *Gr. έρπειν*, to creep.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A snake; an ophidian reptile without feet, with an extremely elongated body, and moving by means of the folds it forms when in contact with the ground. **2.** Figuratively, a subtle or malicious person. **3.** A species of firework having a serpentine motion. **4.** (*Astron.*) A certain constellation. **5.** (*Mus.*) A bass wind instrument; — so called from its form.

**Sēr'pen-tīnc**, *a.* Resembling a serpent; having the shape or qualities of a serpent; moving like a serpent; meandering; crooked; spiral.

**Sēr'pen-tīnc**, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral or rock usually of an obscure green color, with shades and spots, which give it a spotted or mottled appearance resembling a serpent's skin.

**Sēr'rate**, } *a.* [*Lat. serratus*, from *serra*, a saw.]  
**Sēr'rā-ted**, } Notched on the edge, like a saw.

**Sēr'ra-tūre** (53), *n.* [*Lat. serratura*, a sawing, from *serrare*, to saw.] A notching like that between the teeth of a saw, in the edge of any thing.

**Sēr'rum**, *n.* [*Lat.*, allied to *Gr. όρός*, or *όρός*.] (*Physiol.*) (*a.*) The liquid portion of the blood, after the separation of the coagulum or clot. (*b.*) A fluid of similar nature exuded from the blood-vessels.

**Sēr'vant**, *n.* [*Lat. serviens*, *p. pr. of servire*.] **1.** One who serves, or does services, voluntarily or involuntarily. **2.** One in a state of subjection. **3.** A person of base condition or ignoble spirit.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ěre, vġil, těrm; pġque, fġrm; sōn, ôr, dġ, wġlf.



Your humble servant, your obedient servant, phrases of civility, used more especially in closing a letter, and expressing the willingness of the speaker or writer to do service to the person addressed.

**Syn.** — Serf; menial; drudge; slave.

**Serve** (14), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SERVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SERVING.] [Lat. *servire*, from Lat. *servus*, a servant or slave.] **1.** To work for; to labor in behalf of; to act as servant to; to be in the employment of; *specifically*, to render spiritual obedience and worship to. **2.** To be subservient or subordinate to; to minister to. **3.** To attend at meals. **4.** Hence, to bring forward, arrange, deal, distribute; as, a portion of any thing, especially of food prepared for eating. **5.** To do the duties required in or for. **6.** To contribute or conduce to; to be left sufficient for; to satisfy. **7.** To treat; to behave one's self to.

To serve an attachment, execution, &c., (*Law*), to levy it. — To serve a process or writ, to read it, so as to give due notice to the party concerned, or to leave an attested copy with him or his attorney, or at his usual place of abode. — To serve a warrant, to read it, and to seize the person against whom it is issued. — To serve a rope (*Naut.*), to wind something, as spun-yarn, &c., tight round it, to prevent friction.

**Syn.** — To obey; minister to; subserve; promote; aid; help; assist; benefit; suecor.

**Serve**, *v. i.* **1.** To be a servant or slave. **2.** To wait; to attend. **3.** To discharge the requirements of an office or employment; *specifically*, to act as a soldier, seaman, &c. **4.** To be of use; to be sufficient; to answer.

**Ser'vice**, *n.* **1.** Act of serving; occupation of a servant; performance of labor for the benefit of another, or at another's command. **2.** Labor performed for another; assistance or kindness rendered; office. **3.** Official religious duty performed. **4.** A musical composition for use in churches. **5.** Duty performed in, or appropriate to, any office or charge; hence, *specifically*, military or naval duty. **6.** Useful office; advantage conferred; benefit; avail. **7.** Profession of respect uttered or sent. **8.** A set or number of vessels ordinarily used at table. **9.** (*Naut.*) The materials used for serving a rope, as spun-yarn, &c. **10.** (*Bot.*) A tree and its fruit, the European mountain-ash, or roan-tree.

**Ser'vice-a-ble**, *a.* **1.** Doing service; promoting happiness, interest, advantage, or any good; beneficial; advantageous. **2.** Prepared for rendering service; hence, active; diligent; officious.

**Ser'vice-a-ble-ness**, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being serviceable; beneficialness. **2.** Readiness to do service; diligence.

**Ser'vice-a-bly**, *adv.* In a serviceable manner.

**Ser'vile**, *a.* [Lat. *servilis*, from *servire*, to serve.] **1.** Pertaining to, or befitting, a servant or slave; slavish; mean. **2.** Held in subjection; dependent. **3.** Meanly submissive; cringing; fawning. **4.** (*Gram*) (*a.*) Not belonging to the original root. (*b.*) Not itself sounded, but serving to lengthen the preceding vowel.

**Ser'vile-ly**, *adv.* In a servile manner; slavishly.

**Ser'vile-ness**, } *n.* State or quality of being servile; the  
**Ser'vil'i-ty**, } condition of a slave or bondman;  
slavish deference.

**Syn.** — Slavery; baseness; obsequiousness.

**Ser'ving-māid**, *n.* A female servant; a menial.

**Ser'vi-tor**, *n.* [Lat., from *servire*, to serve.] **1.** A servant; an attendant; a follower or adherent. **2.** (*University of Oxford*.) An undergraduate, who is partly supported by the college funds. They formerly waited at table.

**Ser'vi-tor-ship**, *n.* Office or condition of a servitor.

**Ser'vi-tūde** (14), *n.* [Lat. *servitudo*, from *servire*, to serve; *servus*, a slave.] **1.** State of voluntary or involuntary subjection to a master; service; slavery; bondage. **2.** (*Law*.) A right, whereby one thing is subject to another thing or person, for use or convenience, contrary to the common right.

**Sēs'a-me**, *n.* [Lat. *sesamum*, *scsama*, Gr. *σήσαμον*, *σησάμη*, Ar. *simsim*.] (*Bot.*) An annual herbaceous plant, from the seeds of which an oil is expressed.

**Ses-qui'p'e-dal**, } *a.* [Lat. *sesquipedalis*, from *ses-*  
**Ses-qui'p'e-dā'li-an**, } *qui*, one and a half, and *pes*,  
*pedis*, a foot.] Measuring or containing a foot and a half; — sometimes humorously or derisively applied to long words.

**Sēs'sile**, *a.* [Lat. *sessilis*, low, dwarf, from *sedere*, *sessum*, to sit.] **1.** Attached without any sensible projecting support. **2.** (*Bot.*) Issuing directly from the main stem or branch, without a footstalk.

**Sēs'sion**, *n.* [Lat. *sessio*, from *sedere*, *sessum*, to sit.] **1.** Act of sitting, or state of being seated. **2.** Actual

sitting of a court, council, legislature, &c., for the transaction of business. **3.** The time or term during which a court, council, legislature, and the like, meet daily for business.

**Sēs'sion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a session, or to sessions.

**Sēs's-pōol**, *n.* [From A.-S. *sess*, a settle, a seat, *sessian*, to settle, sit. Cf. CESS-POOL.] A cavity sunk in the earth to receive the sediment of water conveyed in drains; a cess-pool.

**Sēs'terçe**, *n.* [Lat. *sestertius* (*sc. nummus*), from *sester-tius*, two and a half, from *semis*, half, and *tertius*, third.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A Roman coin, in value originally containing two asses and a half, afterward four asses; — equal to about two pence sterling, or four cents.

The sestertium was equivalent to one thousand sesterces, equal to about \$40.

**Sēt**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SET; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SETTING.] [A.-S. *settan*, Goth *satjan*, Icel. *setia*. Cf. *sit*, of which *set* is prop. the causative verb.] **1.** To cause to sit; to seat; to make to assume a specified position; to place; to put; to fix. **2.** To attach to; to put or place on. **3.** To put in a condition or state; to cause to be. **4.** To make fast, permanent, or stable; to render motionless. Hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) To cause to stop; to obstruct; hence, to embarrass. (*b.*) To determine; hence, to make unyielding or obstinate; to render stiff or rigid. (*c.*) To plant. (*d.*) To fix, as a precious stone in metal; hence, to place in or amid something which embellishes and shows off. (*e.*) To convert into curd. **5.** To appoint; to assign. **6.** To put into a desired position or condition; to adjust; to regulate; to adapt. Hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) To put in due order, as an instrument. (*b.*) To extend, as the sail of a ship. (*c.*) To give a pitch to, as a tune. (*d.*) To reduce from a dislocated or fractured state, as a limb. **7.** To stake at play; to wager; to risk. **8.** To adapt, as words to notes; to prepare for singing. **9.** To variegated with objects placed here and there.

**Sēt**, *v. i.* **1.** To pass below the horizon; to go down. **2.** To strike root; to begin to germinate. **3.** To become fixed or rigid. **4.** Hence, to congeal or concrete. **5.** To have a certain direction in motion; to move on; to tend. **6.** To indicate the position of game; — said of a dog. **7.** To apply one's self.

**Sēt**, *p. a.* **1.** Fixed; firm; obstinate. **2.** Regular; uniform; formal. **3.** Established; prescribed.

**Sēt**, *n.* **1.** Act of setting; descent below the horizon. **2.** That which is set, placed, or fixed; as, (*a.*) A young plant for growth. (*b.*) (*Mech.*) Permanent change of figure, in consequence of pressure. **3.** A number of things of the same kind, ordinarily used together; an assortment; a suit. **4.** A number of persons associated by custom, office, common opinion, or quality, or the like; a clique. **5.** Direction or course.

**Syn.** — Pair; collection; series. See PAIR.

**Se-tā'ccoū's**, *a.* [From Lat. *seta*, a bristle.] **1.** Set with, or consisting of, bristles; bristly. **2.** (*Nat. Hist.*) Having the slender form of a bristle.

**Se-tig'er-oū's**, *a.* [Lat. *seta*, bristle, and *gerere*, to bear.] (*Nat. Hist.*) Covered with bristles.

**Sēt'-ōff**, *n.* **1.** That which is set off against another thing; an offset. **2.** A decoration; an ornament. **3.** (*Law*.) A counter-claim; a distinct claim filed or set up by the defendant against the plaintiff's demand. **4.** (*Arch.*) The part of a wall, &c., which is exposed horizontally when the portion above it is reduced in thickness.

**Syn.** — Offset. — *Offset* originally denoted "that which branches off or projects," as a shoot from a tree, but has long been used in America in the sense of *set-off*, or equivalent. This use is beginning to obtain in England, though Macaulay uses *set-off*, and so, perhaps, do a majority of English writers. *Set-off* is the appropriate term in legal proceedings.

**Sēt'on** (*colloq. sē'on*), *n.* [Lat. *seta*, a thick, stiff hair, a bristle.] (*Surg.*) A few horse hairs, or a twist of silk or fine linen, drawn through the skin by means of a large needle, by which a small opening is made and continued.

**Se-tōse'** (125), } *a.* [Lat. *setosus*, from *seta*, bristle.]  
**Sēt'tous**, } (*Nat. Hist.*) Having the surface set with bristles; bristly.

**Set-tee'**, *n.* [From *set*.] A long seat with a back; a kind of arm-chair for several persons to sit in at once.

**Sēt'ter**, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, sets. **2.** A sporting dog of the hound kind, that indicates, by sitting or crouching, the place where game lies hid.



Setter (2).



**Sēt'ting**, *n.* **1.** Act of putting, placing, fixing, or establishing. **2.** Act of sinking, or seeming to sink, below the horizon. **3.** (a.) Something set in or inserted. (b.) That in which something, as a gem, is set. **4.** The direction of a current, sea, or wind.

**Sēt'tle** (sēt'tl), *n.* [A.-S. *sitel*, *setel*, *sell*, from *sittan*, to sit.] **1.** A wide step or platform lower than some other part. **2.** A bench with a high back.

**Sēt'tle**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. SETTLED; p. pr. & vb. n. SETTLING.] [From *set*.] **1.** To place in a fixed or permanent condition; to make firm, steady, or stable, hence, *specifically*, (a.) To establish in business, in situation, and the like. (b.) To establish in the pastoral office. [Amer.] **2.** To render quiet, clear, and the like; to still. Hence, *specifically*, (a.) To clear of dregs and impurities; to render pure or clear. (b.) To restore to a smooth, dry, or passable condition. **3.** To cause to sink; to lower; to depress. **4.** To free from uncertainty or wavering; to make sure, firm, or constant. **5.** To adjust, as something in discussion or controversy; to adjust, as accounts; to liquidate; to balance. **6.** To plant with inhabitants; to colonize; to people.

**Syn.**—To fix; establish; regulate; arrange; compose; adjust; determine; decide.

**Sēt'tle**, *v. i.* **1.** To become fixed or permanent; to establish one's self; to assume a lasting form or condition. **2.** *Specifically*, to fix one's place or residence; to take up habitation; also, to be established in an employment or profession. **3.** To become quiet or clear; to become dry and hard, as the ground after rain or frost; to clarify and deposit dregs, as a liquid. **4.** To sink gradually; to subside. **5.** To become calm; to cease from agitation. **6.** To adjust differences or accounts.

**Sēt'tle-ment** (sēt'tl-), *n.* **1.** Act of settling, or state of being settled; as, *specifically*, (a.) Establishment in business, condition, or the like; ordination or installation as pastor. (b.) Establishment of inhabitants; colonization. (c.) Act or process of adjusting or determining; composure of doubts or differences; liquidation of accounts. (d.) Bestowal or giving possession under legal sanction. (e.) (Law.) A disposition of property for the benefit of some person or persons, usually through the medium of trustees. **2.** That which settles, or is settled, established, or fixed; as, (a.) Matter that subsides; settlements; lees; dregs. (b.) A colony newly established; a place settled. (c.) The sum secured to a person; *especially*, a jointure made to a woman at her marriage. **3.** (Law.) A settled place of abode; residence; legal residence.

**Sēt'tler**, *n.* **1.** One who settles. **2.** *Especially*, one who establishes himself in a colony; a colonist.

**Sēt'tling**, *n.* **1.** Act of making a settlement. **2.** Act of subsiding, as lees. **3.** Adjustment of differences. **4.** *pl.* Lees; dregs; sediment.

**Sēt't-ṭo**, *n.* A conflict in boxing, argument, or the like.

**Sēv'en** (sēv'n), *a.* [A.-S. *seofon*, *seofan*, *seofen*, Goth. & O. H. Ger. *sibun*, allied to Lat. *septem*, Gr. *ἑπτὰ*, Skr. *saptan*.] One more than six.

**Sēv'en**, *n.* **1.** The number greater by one than six. **2.** A symbol representing seven units, as 7, or vii.

**Sēv'en-fōld**, *a.* Repeated seven times; increased to seven times the size or amount.

**Sēv'en-nīght** (sēv'nīt, 101), *n.* A week; the period of seven days and nights.

**Sēv'en-teen**, *a.* [A.-S. *seofontine*, i. e., *seven-ten*.] One more than sixteen or less than eighteen.

**Sēv'en-teen**, *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and seven. **2.** A symbol representing seventeen units, as 17, or xvii.

**Sēv'en-teenth**, *a.* **1.** One next in order after the sixteenth. **2.** Constituting or being one of seventeen equal parts.

**Sēv'en-teenth**, *n.* **1.** One of seventeen equal parts. **2.** The next in order after the sixteenth.

**Sēv'enth** (sēv'nth), *a.* **1.** One next in order after the sixth. **2.** Constituting or being one of seven equal parts.

**Sēv'enth**, *n.* **1.** One of seven equal parts. **2.** One next in order after the sixth. **3.** (Mus.) (a.) The interval between any tone and the tone represented on the seventh degree of the staff next above. (b.) A certain chord.

**Sēv'enth-ly**, *adv.* In the seventh place.

**Sēv'en-ti-eth**, *a.* **1.** Next in order after the sixty-ninth. **2.** Constituting or being one of seventy equal parts into which any thing is divided.

**Sēv'en-ti-eth**, *n.* **1.** One of seventy equal parts. **2.** One next in order after the sixty-ninth.

**Sēv'en-ty** (sēv'n-tī), *a.* [A.-S. *seofontig*.] Seven times ten; one more than sixty-nine.

**Sēv'en-ty**, *n.* **1.** The sum of seven times ten. **2.** A symbol representing seventy units.

**Sēv'er**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. SEVERED; p. pr. & vb. n. SEVERING.] [From Lat. *separare*. See SEPARATE.] **1.** To separate, as one from another. **2.** To cut or break open or apart. **3.** To keep distinct or apart; to make a distinction respecting. **4.** (Law.) To part possession of.

**Syn.**—To divide; part; disjoin; distinguish; discriminate; except; disunite; disconnect.

**Sēv'er**, *v. i.* **1.** To make a separation or distinction; to distinguish. **2.** To be parted or rent asunder.

**Sēv'er-al**, *a.* [L. Lat. *separalis*. See *supra*.] **1.** Separate; distinct; not common to two or more; single. **2.** Diverse; different; various. **3.** Consisting of a number; more than two, but not very many; diverse; sundry.

**Sēv'er-al-ly**, *adv.* Separately; distinctly; apart from others.

**Sēv'er-al-ty**, *n.* A state of separation from the rest, or from all others.

**Sēv'er-ançe**, *n.* Act of severing or dividing; separation.

**Se-vēre'**, *a.* [compar. SEVERER; superl. SEVEREST.] [Lat. *severus*.] **1.** Serious in feeling or manner; externally sedate. **2.** Very strict, in judgment, discipline, or government. **3.** Rigidly methodical, or adherent to rule or principle; exactly conformed to a standard. **4.** Difficult to be endured.

**Syn.**—Strict; grave; austere; stern; morose; rigid; exact; rigorous; hard; rough; harsh; censorious; tart; acrimonious; sarcastic; satirical; cutting; biting; keen; bitter; cruel. See STRICT.

**Se-vēre'ly**, *adv.* In a severe manner; gravely; rigidly; strictly; painfully; extremely; fiercely. [ity.]

**Se-vēre'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being severe; sever-

**Se-vēr'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being severe; as, (a.) Gravity or austerity; extreme strictness. (b.) Quality or power of distressing or paining. (c.) Extreme coldness or inclemency. (d.) Harshness; cruel treatment. (e.) Exactness; rigorousness. (f.) Strictness; rigid accuracy.

**Sew** (sō), *v. t.* [imp. SEWED; p. p. SEWED, rarely SEWN; p. pr. & vb. n. SEWING.] [A.-S. *siwian*, *seowian*, *suwan*, Goth. *siujan*, allied to Lat. *suere*.] To unite or fasten together with a needle and thread.

**Sew** (sō), *v. i.* To practice sewing.

**Sew'age** (sū'ej, 45), *n.* **1.** The contents of a sewer; sewerage. **2.** A systematic arrangement of sewers; sewerage.

**Sew'er** (sū'er), *n.* [From O. Eng. *sew*, to drain, fr. A.-S. *sihan*, contr. *seōn*, to strain, filter, flow down, descend, O. H. Ger. *sihan*, Icel. *sia*.] A drain or passage to convey off water and filth under ground.

**Sew'er** (sū'er), *n.* [From O. Eng. *sew*, to follow, to bring on and remove meat at table, O. Fr. *sevre*, *sievre*, *seure*, *sievre*, *suire*, *sivre*, *siure*, N. Fr. *suivre*, from Lat. *sequi*.] An upper servant who set on and removed the dishes at a feast.

**Sew'er** (sō'er), *n.* One who sews, or uses a needle.

**Sew'er-age** (sū'er-, 45), *n.* **1.** Construction of a sewer. **2.** The system of sewers in a city, town, &c.; the general drainage of a place by sewers. **3.** The materials collected in, and discharged by, sewers; sewage.

**Sēx**, *n.* [Lat. *sexus*.] **1.** The distinguishing peculiarity of male or female; the physical difference between male and female. **2.** One of the two groups of organic beings formed on the distinction of male and female. **3.** (Bot.) (a.) The distinguishing peculiarity of plants, as staminate or pistillate. (b.) One of the groups founded on this distinction. **4.** Womankind; females;—so used by way of emphasis.

**Sēx'a-ge-nā'ri-an**, *n.* A person of the age of sixty years.

**Sex-āg'e-na-ry**, or **Sēx'a-ge-na-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *sexagenarius*, from *sexageni*, sixty each, from *sexaginta*, sixty.] Pertaining to, or designating, the number sixty; proceeding by sixties.

**Sēx'a-gēs'i-mā**, *n.* [Lat. *sexagesimus*, sixtieth, fr. *sexaginta*, sixty.] (Eccl.) The second Sunday before Lent, the next to Shrove-Tuesday, so called as being about the sixtieth day before Easter.

**Sēx'a-gēs'i-mal**, *a.* Pertaining to, or founded on, the number sixty.

**Sex-ān'gu-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *sexangulus*, sexangular, from *sex*, six, and *angulus*, angle.] Having six angles; hexagonal. [Rare.]

**Sex-ān'gu-lar-ly**, *adv.* With six angles; hexagonally.

**Sex-ēn'ni-al**, *a.* [Lat. *sexennis*, from *sex*, six, and *annus*, a year.] Lasting six years, or happening once in six years.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cäre, fär, äsk, all, what; êre, veĭl, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf,

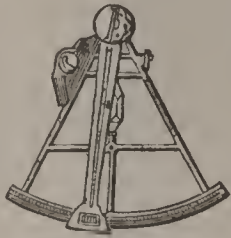


**Sĕx'fid**, } *a.* [Lat. *sex*, six, and *findere*, *fidi*, to cleave  
**Sĕx'i-fid**, } or split.] (*Bot.*) Six-eleft; divided into six  
 parts.

**Sĕx'tain**, *n.* [It. *sestina*, from Lat. *sextus*, sixth, from  
*sex*, six.] A stanza of six lines.

**Sĕx'tant**, *n.* [Lat. *sextans*, *sextantis*,  
 the sixth part of an as, from *sex*, six.]

**1.** (*Math.*) The sixth part of a circle.  
**2.** An instrument of reflection for  
 measuring angular distances between  
 objects, especially at sea.



Sextant.

**Sĕx'tile**, *n.* [From Lat. *sextus*, the  
 sixth, from *sex*, six.] (*Astrol.*) Aspect  
 or position of two planets when dis-  
 tant from each other sixty degrees, or  
 two signs, marked thus,\*.

**Sex-till'ion** (seks-til'yun), *n.* [From Lat. *sex*, six, *sex-  
 tus*, the sixth.] According to the English notation, the  
 product of a million involved to the sixth power, or the  
 number expressed by a unit with 36 eiphers annexed; ac-  
 cording to the French notation, the number expressed by  
 a unit with 21 eiphers annexed. See Note under NU-  
 MERATION.

**Sĕx'to-dĕç'i-mō**, *a.* [Lat. *sextusdecimus*, the sixteenth,  
 from *sextus*, the sixth, *sex*, six, and *decimus*, the tenth,  
*decem*, ten.] Formed of sheets folded so as to make six-  
 teen leaves; of, or equal to, the size of sheets so folded.

**Sĕx'to-dĕç'i-mo**, *n.*; *pl.* SĒX'TO-DĒÇ'I-MŌS. [See *su-  
 pra.*] **1.** A book composed of sheets folded so as to make  
 sixteen leaves, or thirty-two pages. **2.** The size of a book  
 thus composed; — usually indicated thus: 16mo., 16°.

**Sĕx'ton**, *n.* [Contr. from *sacristan*, *q. v.*] An under  
 officer of the church, who takes care of the vessels, vest-  
 ments, &c., of the church, attends on the officiating  
 clergyman, digs graves, and the like.

**Sĕx'ton-shĭp**, *n.* The office of a sexton.

**Sĕx'tu-ple**, *a.* [Low Lat. *sextuplus*.] **1.** Six times as  
 much; sixfold. **2.** (*Mus.*) Having six parts.

**Sĕx'u-al** (sĕk/shŭ-al), *a.* [Lat. *sexualis*, from *sexus*, *sex*.]  
 Pertaining to sex or the sexes; distinguishing sex; re-  
 lating to the distinct organs of the sexes.

**Sĕx'u-al-ist** (sĕk/shŭ-ist), *n.* (*Bot.*) One who believes and  
 maintains the doctrine of sexes in plants.

**Sĕx'u-āl'i-ty** (sĕk/shŭ-i-ty), *n.* The state or quality of be-  
 ing distinguished by sex.

**Shāb**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHABBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.*  
 SHABBING.] [See SCAB, 3.] To play mean tricks; to  
 act shabbily. [meanly; raggedly.]

**Shāb'bi-ly**, *adv.* [From *shabby*.] In a shabby manner;  
**Shāb'bi-ness**, *n.* The quality of being shabby; mean-  
 ness; raggedness.

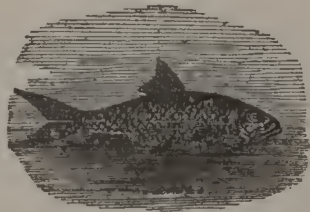
**Shāb'by**, *a.* [*compar.* SHABBIER; *superl.* SHABBIEST.]  
 [D. *schabbig*, H. Ger. *schabig*, from *shaben*, to shave,  
 scratch, *schabe*, a shaving tool, seab. Cf. SCABBY and  
 SCAB.] **1.** Torn or worn to rags; poor; mean; ragged.  
**2.** Clothed with ragged or soiled garments. **3.** Mean;  
 paltry; despicable.

**Shāck**, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *shack*, to shake, to shed, the  
 grain left after gleaning. See SHAKE.] **1.** Liberty of  
 winter pasturage. **2.** Grain left after harvest or glean-  
 ing; fallen mast or acorns. **3.** A shiftless fellow; a  
 vagabond.

**Shāck'le**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHACKLED; *p. pr.* & *vb.*  
*n.* SHACKLING.] [See *infra.*] **1.** To tie or confine the  
 limbs of, so as to prevent free motion; to fetter; to join  
 by a link or chain, as rail-road ears. **2.** To confine so as  
 to obstruct or embarrass action; to impede.

**Shāck'le**, *n.* [Generally in the pl.] [A.-S. *scacul*, *sceacul*,  
 a shackle, from *scacan*, to shake.] **1.** A fetter; gyve;  
 chain. **2.** Hence, that which obstructs or embarrasses  
 free action. **3.** A link for con-  
 necting railroad ears.

**Shād**, *n. sing. & pl.* [Prov. Ger.  
*schade*; Ir. & Gael. *sgadan*,  
 W. *ysgadan*, a herring. Cf.  
 SKATE.] (*Ichth.*) A fish, highly  
 prized for food.



Shad.

**Shād'dock**, *n.* [Said to be so  
 called from Captain *Shaddock*,  
 who first brought this fruit  
 from the East Indies.] (*Bot.*)  
 A tree and its fruit, which is a large species of orange.

**Shāde**, *n.* [A.-S. *scadu*, *scado*, *scaedu*, *scad*, *scead*, Goth.  
*skadus*, Icel. *skuggi*, W. *ysgawd*, allied to Gr. *σκία*, a  
 shade, shadow, *σκότος*, darkness.] **1.** Comparative ob-  
 scurity owing to the interception of the rays of light. **2.**  
 Darkness; obscurity. **3.** An obscure place; a secluded  
 retreat. **4.** Protection; shelter; cover. **5.** Figure of

any thing formed by interception of the rays of light; a  
 shadow. **6.** The soul, after its separation from the body;  
 a spirit; a ghost. **7.** (*Paint.*) The darker portion of a  
 picture. **8.** Degree or variation of color, as darker or  
 lighter. **9.** A very minute difference; degree. **10.** A  
 screen; something that intercepts light or heat.

**Shāde**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.*  
 SHADING.] **1.** To shelter or screen by intercepting the  
 rays of light. **2.** To cover from injury; to protect; to  
 screen. **3.** To overspread with darkness or obscurity;  
 to obscure. **4.** To paint in obscure colors; to darken.  
**5.** To mark with gradations of light or color.

**Shād'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, shades.

**Shād'i-ness**, *n.* State of being shady; umbrageousness.

**Shād'ow**, *n.* [A.-S. *scadu*, gen. *scaduwes*. See SHADE.]

**1.** Shade within defined limits, representing the form of  
 a body which intercepts the rays of light. **2.** Darkness;  
 shade; obscurity. **3.** Obscure place; secluded retreat;  
 shelter. **4.** The darker or less illuminated part of a  
 picture. **5.** That which follows or attends a person or  
 thing, like a shadow. **6.** An imperfect and faint repre-  
 sentation; adumbration; indistinct image; hence, mysti-  
 cal representation; type. **7.** Something unsubstantial;  
 phantom; mockery.

**Shād'ow**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHADOWED; *p. pr.* &  
*vb. n.* SHADOWING.] **1.** To cut off light from; to put  
 in shade; to shade. **2.** To protect; to screen from  
 danger. **3.** To paint in obscure colors. **4.** To mark  
 with slight gradations of color or light; to shade. **5.** To  
 represent faintly or imperfectly; to adumbrate; hence,  
 to represent typically. **6.** To cloud; to darken.

**Shād'ow-y**, *a.* **1.** Full of shade; serving to shade. **2.**  
 Hence, dark; obscure; gloomy. **3.** Faintly light. **4.**  
 Faintly representative; typical. **5.** Unsubstantial; un-  
 real.

**Shād'y**, *a.* [*compar.* SHADIER; *superl.* SHADIEST.] **1.**  
 Abounding with shade or shades; overspread with shade.  
**2.** Sheltered from the glare of light or sultry heat.

**Shāft**, *n.* [A.-S. *scaft*, *scaft*, O. H. Ger. *scaft*, Icel. *skapt*,  
 allied to Lat. *scapus*, Gr. *σκᾶπος*, *σκῆπος*.] **1.** A body of  
 a long cylindrical shape; the cylindrical, column-shaped  
 part of any thing. **2.** Hence, the stem of an arrow; and  
 hence, an arrow; a missile weapon. **3.** (*Arch.*) (*a.*) The  
 body of a column. (*b.*) The part of a chimney above the  
 roof. (*c.*) The spire of a steeple. **4.** The handle of a  
 weapon. **5.** The stem, or stock, of a feather or quill.  
**6.** The pole or one of the thills of a carriage. **7.** (*Mach.*)  
 A bar having one or more journals on which it rests and  
 revolves. **8.** [Upper Ger. *schaft*, H. Ger. *schacht*, allied to  
 Gr. *σκάφος*, that which is dug, a trench, a pit, *σκάπτειν*,  
 to dig.] (*Mining.*) A well-like excavation in the earth,  
 through which the inner cavity of a mine is reached and  
 the ore is brought to the surface.

**Shāg**, *n.* [A.-S. *sceacga*, a bush of hair, that which is  
 rough or shaggy, Icel. *skegg*, the beard.] **1.** Coarse  
 hair or nap, or rough, woolly hair. **2.** A kind of cloth  
 having a long, coarse nap.

**Shāg**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHAGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.*  
 SHAGGING.] **1.** To make rough or hairy. **2.** To make  
 shaggy; to deform.

**Shāg'bark**, *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A species of hickory; — so  
 called from its shaggy bark; called also *shellbark*. (*b.*)  
 The nut of this tree; a hickory-nut.

**Shāg'ged-ness**, } *n.* State of being shagged or shaggy;  
**Shāg'gi-ness**, } roughness, with long, loose hair or  
 wool.

**Shāg'gy**, *a.* [*compar.* SHAGGIER; *superl.* SHAGGIEST.]  
 [From *shag*, *n.*] **1.** Rough with long hair or wool. **2.**  
 Rough; rugged.

**Sha-green'**, *n.* [From Turk. & Per. *sagrî*, the back of  
 a horse or other beast of burden, the leather of a horse's  
 back, the skin of a certain fish.] A kind of leather pre-  
 pared without tanning, from the skins of horses, asses,  
 and camels, and grained so as to be covered with small  
 round pimples or granulations.

**Shāh**, *n.* [Per. *shāh*, a king, sovereign, prince.] The  
 king or monarch of Persia.

**Shāke**, *v. t.* [*imp.* SHOOK; *p. p.* SHAKEN; *p. pr.* & *vb.*  
*n.* SHAKING.] [A.-S. *scacan*, *sceacan*, Icel. *skaka*, A.-S.  
*ofscacan*, to escape.] **1.** To cause to move with quick  
 vibrations; to make to tremble or shiver; to agitate. **2.**  
 To weaken the stability of; to endanger. **3.** To cause to  
 waver; to impair the resolution of. **4.** To give a trem-  
 ulous note to; to trill. **5.** To move or remove by agitat-  
 ing; to rid one's self of.

**Shāke**, *v. i.* To be agitated with a waving or vibratory  
 motion; to tremble; to shiver; to quake; to totter.

**Shāke**, *n.* **1.** A vacillating or wavering motion; a rapid



motion one way and the other; agitation. **2.** A fissure or rent in timber. **3.** A fissure in rock or earth. **4.** (*Mus.*) A rapid alternation of two tones represented on contiguous degrees of the staff; a trill.

**Shāk'er, n.** **1.** A person or thing that shakes or agitates. **2.** One of a sect of Christians, popularly so called from the agitations or movements in dancing which characterize their worship.

**Shāk'y, a.** [*compar.* SHAKIER; *superl.* SHAKIEST.] **1.** Full of shakes, slits, or clefts; unsound; wanting in cohesion. **2.** Shaking or trembling.

**Shāle, n.** [*Ger.* *schale*. See SHELL.] **1.** A shell or husk; a cod or pod. **2.** (*Geol.*) A fine-grained rock, having a slaty structure.

**Shāl, v. i. & auxiliary.** [*imp.* SHOULD.] [*A.-S.* *scal*, *sceal*, I am obliged, *imp.* *scolde*, *sceolde*, *inf.* *sculan*, *scealan*, *Goth.* *skulan*, *pres.* *skal*, *imp.* *skulda*, *Icel.* *skulu*, *pres.* *skal*, *imp.* *skuldi*.] [*Shall* is defective, having no infinitive, imperative, or participle.] As an auxiliary, *shall* indicates a duty or necessity whose obligation is derived from the person speaking; as, you *shall* go; he *shall* go. It thus ordinarily expresses, in the second and third persons, a command, a threat, or a promise. It is also employed in the language of prophecy. In *shall* with the first person, the necessity of the action is sometimes implied as residing elsewhere than in the speaker, as, I *shall* suffer; we *shall* see; and there is always a less distinct and positive assertion of his volition than is indicated by *will*. "I *shall* go" implies nearly a simple futurity; more exactly, a foretelling or an expectation of my going, in which, naturally enough, a certain degree of plan or intention may be included. In a question, the relation of speaker and source of obligation is of course transferred to the person addressed. After a conditional conjunction, as *if*, *whether*, *shall* is used in all persons to express futurity simply. *Should* is every where used in the same connection and the same senses as *shall*, as its imperfect. It also expresses duty or moral obligation. See WILL.

**Shal-loon', n.** [From *Châlons*, in France, where it was first made.] A certain kind of worsted stuff.

**Shāl'top, n.** [*II. Ger.* *schaluppe*, *schlupe*, from *schlüpfen*, to glide, to slip. Cf. SLOOP.] (*Naut.*) A sort of large boat with two masts, and usually rigged like a schooner.

**Shal-lōt', n.** [See ESCHALOT and SCALLION.] (*Bot.*) A bulbous plant resembling the garlic; eschalot.

**Shāl'tōw, a.** [*compar.* SHALLOWER; *superl.* SHALLOWEST.] [From the noun.] **1.** Having little depth; shoal. **2.** Slight; not of low, heavy, or penetrating sound. **3.** Simple; ignorant; superficial; emptiness; silliness.

**Shāl'tōw, n.** [From *shelf*, **2.**] A place where the water of a river, lake, or sea is of little depth; a shoal; a flat; a sand-bank; a shelf.

**Shāl'tōw-ness, n.** **1.** State of being shallow; want of depth. **2.** Superficialness of intellect; emptiness; silliness. **Shām, n.** [See *infra*.] Any trick, fraud, or device that deludes and disappoints.

**Syn.** — Delusion; imposture; feint; humbug.

**Shām, a.** [Cf. *Icel.* *skammr*, *O. II. Ger.* *scamm*, short, *skemmi*, shortness, *skemman*, to shorten; *Icel.* *skemma*, to shorten, corrupt. Cf. also SHAME.] False; counterfeit; pretended.

**Shām, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHAMMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHAMMING.] **1.** To deceive expectation; to trick; to cheat. **2.** To obtrude by fraud or imposition. **3.** To imitate; to ape.

**Shām, v. i.** To make false pretenses; to deceive.

**Shā'man, n.; pl.** SHĀMANS. [From *Per.* & *Hind.* *shaman*, *pl.* *shamanān*, an idolater.] A wizard or conjurer in some northern Asiatic regions.

**Shā'man-ism, n.** The superstitious religion of the northern nations of Asia, consisting in a belief in evil spirits, and in the influence of magic spells and rites.

**Shā'man-ist, n.** A believer in, or adherent to, Shamanism.

**Shām'ble, v. i.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHAMBLE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHAMBLING.] [Cf. *O. D.* *schampelen*, to slip, *schampen*, to slip away, escape. Cf. SCAMBLE.] To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak; to shuffle along.

**Shām'bleg, n. pl.** [*A.-S.* *scamol*, *scamul*, *scamel*, *sceamol*, *scamel*, a bench, form, stool, from *Lat.* *scamnum*, *dim.* *scabellum*, from *scandere*, to climb, ascend.] The place where butcher's meat is sold.

**Shāme, n.** [*A.-S.* *scamu*, *sceamu*, *Icel.* *skömm*, *skam*, *O. H. Ger.* *scama*.] **1.** A painful sensation excited by a consciousness of guilt, or of having done something which

injures reputation; hence, decency; decorum. **2.** Reproach incurred or suffered; dishonor. **3.** The cause or reason of shame. **4.** The parts which modesty requires to be covered.

*For shame!* you should be ashamed; shame on you.

**Syn.** — Reproach; ignominy; disgrace.

**Shāme, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHAMING.] **1.** To make ashamed. **2.** To cover with reproach or ignominy; to dishonor; to disgrace.

**Shāme'fāced** (-fāst), *a.* Easily confused or put out of countenance; diffident; bashful.

*Shamefaced* was once *shamefast*, like *steadfast*, but the ordinary manifestations of shame being by the face, have brought it to its present orthography.

**Shāme'ful, a.** **1.** Bringing shame or disgrace; injurious to reputation. **2.** Raising shame in others.

**Syn.** — Disgraceful; reproachful; indecent; unbecoming; degrading; scandalous; ignominious; infamous.

**Shāme'ful-ly, adv.** In a shameful manner; with indignity or indecency; disgracefully.

**Shāme'less, a.** Destitute of, or indicating an absence of, shame; wanting modesty.

**Syn.** — Impudent; brazen-faced; unblushing; audacious; immodest; indecent; indelicate.

**Shāme'less-ly, adv.** In a shameless manner; without shame; impudently.

**Shāme'less-ness, n.** Destitution of shame; want of sensibility to disgrace or dishonor; impudence.

**Shām'er, n.** One who, or that which, makes ashamed.

**Shām'my, n.** [See CHAMOIS.] A kind of leather prepared originally from the skin of the chamois, and much esteemed for its softness and pliancy.

**Sham-pōō', v. t.** [*Hind.* *tshāmpnā*, to press, to squeeze.] **1.** To rub and percuss the whole surface of the body of, in connection with the hot bath. **2.** To wash thoroughly and rub the head of, with soap or a soapy preparation.

**Shām'rock, n.** [*Ir.* *scamrog*, *seamar*.] (*Bot.*) A plant used by the Irish as their national emblem; white trefoil; white clover.

**Shānk, n.** [*A.-S.* *scanc*, *sceanc*, *O. H. Ger.* *scinca*, *scinkel*.] **1.** The lower joint of the leg from the knee to the foot; the shin; hence, sometimes the bone of the leg; the whole leg. **2.** Hence, that part of an instrument, tool, or other thing, which connects the acting part with a handle or other part, by which it is held or moved.

**Shān'ty, n.** [Said to be from *Ir.* *sean*, old, and *tig*, a house.] A mean dwelling; a temporary building; a hut.

**Shāpe, v. t.** [*imp.* SHAPED (shāpt); *p. p.* SHAPED, or SHAPEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHAPING.] [*A.-S.* *scapan*, *sceapan*, *scepan*, *Goth.* *skapen*, *skapjan*, *Icel.* *skapa*, *skepja*.]

**1.** To form or create; to make; to produce. **2.** To mold or make into a particular form. **3.** To adapt to a purpose; to regulate; to adjust; to direct. **4.** To image; to conceive; to beget.

**Shāpe, n.** **1.** Character or construction of a thing as determining its external appearance. **2.** That which has form or figure. **3.** Form of embodiment, as in words.

**Syn.** — Make; figure; form; guise.

**Shāpe'less, a.** Destitute of shape or regular form.

**Shāpe'less-ness, n.** The state of being shapeless.

**Shāpe'ly, a.** [*compar.* SHAPELIER; *superl.* SHAPELIEST.] Having a regular shape; symmetrical; well-formed.

**Shārd, n.** [*A.-S.* *scard*, from *sceran*, to shear, cut, share, part.] **1.** A piece or fragment of an earthen vessel, or of a like brittle substance. **2.** The hard wing-case of a beetle.

**Shāre, n.** [*A.-S.* *scār*, *scear*, *scer*, *O. H. Ger.* *scaro*, *scar*.] The broad iron or blade of a plow which cuts the ground.

**Shāre** (4), *n.* [*A.-S.* *scearu*, *scearu*.] **1.** A certain portion; a part; a division. **2.** Especially, the part allotted or belonging to one, of any property or interest owned by a number. **3.** One of a certain number of equal portions into which any property or invested capital is divided.

*To go shares*, to partake; to be equally concerned.

**Shāre, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHARING.] [*A.-S.* *scearian*, *scirian*, *scyrrian*, from *sceran*. See *supra*.] **1.** To part among two or more; to divide. **2.** To partake or enjoy with others.

**Shāre, v. i.** To have part; to receive a portion.

**Shāre'hōld'er, n.** One who holds or owns a share in a joint fund or property.

**Shār'er, n.** One who shares; one who participates in any thing with another; a partaker.

**Shār'k, n.** [*Lat.* *carcharus*, *Gr.* *καρχαρίας*, so called from its



Shark.



sharp teeth, from *κάρχαρος*, with sharp or jagged teeth.] **1.** (*Ichth.*) A cartilaginous fish having a long, round body, tapering from the head, the surface set with minute osseous graaules in place of scales, and the gill-openings placed upon the sides of the neck. The mouth is set with successive rows of sharp teeth. **2.** A rapacious, artful fellow; a sharper. [*Low.*]

**Shärk**, *v. t.* To pick up hastily, slyly, or in small quantities. [*Low.*]

**Shärk**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHARKED (shärkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHARKING.] **1.** To play the petty thief; to swindle. **2.** To live by shifts and stratagem.

**Shärk'er**, *n.* One who lives by sharking.

**Shärp**, *a.* [*compar.* SHARPER; *superl.* SHARPEST.] [*A.-S.* *secarp*, *Icel.* *skarpr*, *O. H. Ger.* *scarf*, from the root of *shear*.] **1.** Having a very thin edge or fine point. **2.** Terminating in a point or edge; peaked or ridged. **3.** Affecting the senses as if pointed or cutting; keen; penetrating. **4.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) High in pitch. (*b.*) Raised a semitone in pitch. (*c.*) So high as to be out of tune or above true pitch. **5.** Very trying to the feelings. **6.** Cutting in language or import. **7.** Eager in pursuit; impatient for gratification. **8.** Violent; impetuous. **9.** Of keen perception; quick to discern or distinguish; not dull. **10.** Keenly attentive to one's own interest. **11.** Uttered in a whisper, or with the breath alone, as certain consonants; whispered.

**Syn.**—Keen; acute; piercing; penetrating; quick; sagacious; discerning; shrewd; witty; ingenious; sour; acid; tart; pungent; acrid; severe; poignant; biting; acrimonious; sarcastic; cutting; bitter; painful; afflictive; harsh; fierce; ardent; fiery.

**Shärp**, *n.* **1.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) An acute sound; especially, a note raised a semitone above its proper pitch. (*b.*) The character [♯] which directs that a note be thus raised. **2.** A portion of a stream where the water runs very rapidly.

**Shärp**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHARPED (shärpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHARPING.] **1.** To make keen, acute, penetrating, and the like; to sharpen. **2.** (*Mus.*) To raise above the proper pitch; especially, to raise a semitone above the natural tone.

**Shärp'en** (shärp'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHARPENED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHARPENING.] [*A.-S.* *scerpan*, *scyrpan*.] To make sharp; as, (*a.*) To give a keen edge or fine point to. (*b.*) To render more quick or acute in perception. (*c.*) To make more quick, acute, or ingenious. (*d.*) To make more eager. (*e.*) To make more pungent and painful. (*f.*) To make biting, sarcastic, or severe. (*g.*) To render less flat, or more shrill or piercing. (*h.*) To make more tart or acid; to make sour. (*i.*) (*Mus.*) To raise, as a sound by means of a sharp.

**Shärp'en**, *v. i.* To grow or become sharp.

**Shärp'er**, *n.* A shrewd man in making bargains.

**Syn.**—Swindler; cheat; deceiver. See SWINDLER.

**Shärp'ly**, *adv.* In a sharp manner; keenly; acutely; severely; violently.

**Shärp'ness**, *n.* The condition or quality of being sharp, in any of its senses.

**Shärp'-sēt**, *a.* Eager in appetite or desire of gratification; ravenous.

**Shärp'-shōot'er**, *n.* One skilled in shooting at an object with exactness; a good marksman.

**Shärp'-sight'ed** (-sit'ed), *a.* **1.** Having quick or acute sight. **2.** Of quick discernment or acute understanding.

**Shärp'-wit'ted**, *a.* Having an acute or nicely discerning mind.

**Shäs'ter**, } *n.* A treatise for authoritative instruction  
**Shäs'trä**, } among the Hindoos; especially, a treatise containing religious instructions and precepts.

**Shät'ter**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHATTERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHATTERING.] [*A.-S.* *scateran*.] **1.** To break at once into many pieces; to rend; to crack; to split. **2.** To disorder; to derange; to render unsound.

**Shät'ter**, *v. i.* To be broken into fragments.

**Shät'ter**, *n.* A fragment of any thing forcibly rent or broken;—used generally in the plural. [pieces.]

**Shät'ter-y**, *a.* Easily breaking and falling into many

**Shāve**, *v. t.* [*imp.* SHAVED; *p. p.* SHAVED, or SHAVEN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHAVING.] [*A.-S.* *scafan*, *Icel.* *skafa*, *Goth.* *skaban*, allied to *Lat.* *scabere*.] **1.** To cut or pare off from the surface of a body by a razor or other edged instrument. **2.** To make bare or smooth by cutting off closely the surface or surface covering of. **3.** To cut off thin slices, or to cut in thin slices. **4.** To skim along or near the surface of. **5.** To strip; to fleece.

To shave a note, to purchase it at a great discount, or to take interest upon it much beyond the legal rate. [*Colloq.*]

**Shāve**, *v. i.* To use a razor for removing the beard; to cut closely; hence, to be hard in a bargain; to cheat.

**Shāve**, *n.* **1.** A thin slice; a shaving. **2.** A cutting of the beard; the operation of shaving. **3.** An exorbitant cutting down or discount on a note, &c., for cash in hand. [*Amer.*] **4.** A tool with a long blade and a handle at each end, for shaving wood, as hoops, &c.

**Shāve'ling**, *n.* A man shaved; hence, a monk, or other person of a religious order.

**Shāv'er**, *n.* **1.** One who shaves. **2.** One who is close in bargains; a cheat. **3.** One who fleeces; a pillager; a plunderer. **4.** A little fellow. [*Colloq.*]

**Shāv'ing**, *n.* **1.** Act of paring the surface. **2.** A thin slice pared off with a shave, a knife, a plane, or other cutting instrument.

**Shawl**, *n.* [*Per., Hind., and Turk.* *shâl*.] A cloth of wool, cotton, silk, or hair, used as a loose covering for the neck and shoulders.

**Shawm**, *n.* [From *Lat.* *calamus*, a reed, reed-pipe.] (*Mus.*) A wind instrument of music, formerly in use.

**Shē**, *pron.* [*nom.* SHE; *poss.* HER, or HERS; *obj.* HER; *pl. nom.* THEY; *poss.* THEIR, or THEIRS; *obj.* THEM] [*A.-S.* *seō*, *heō*, *Goth.* *si*, *A.-S. n.* *se*, *he*. The possessive *her* or *hers*, and the objective *her*, are from a different root. See HER.] **1.** This or that female; the woman understood or referred to. **2.** A woman; a female;—used humorously as a noun.

**Shēaf**, *n.*; *pl.* SHEAVES. [*A.-S.* *sceáf*, from *scūfan*, *scēofan*, to shove.] **1.** Stalks of wheat, rye, oats, or other grain, bound together. **2.** Any similar bundle or collection.

**Shēaf**, *v. i.* To collect and bind; to make sheaves.

**Shēar**, *v. t.* [*imp.* SHEARED (SHORE, *obs.*); *p. p.* SHEARED, or SHORN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHEARING.] **1.** To cut or clip with shears, scissors, or a like instrument. **2.** To cut or clip from a surface.

**Shēar**, *n.* [From the verb.] **1.** *pl.* A cutting instrument consisting of two blades with a bevel edge, movable on a pin, used for cutting cloth and other substances. **2.** Any thing in the form of shears. Especially, an apparatus for raising heavy weights, as, the lower masts of ships. It consists of two or more spars or pieces of timber, fastened together near the top, and furnished with the necessary tackles.

**Shēar'er**, *n.* One who shears.

**Shēar'ling**, *n.* A sheep that has been but once sheared.

**Shēar'-steel**, *n.* Steel suitable for shears, scythes, and other cutting instruments.

**Shēath**, *n.* [*A.-S.* *scæth*, *scæadh*, *O. H. Ger.* *scēida*, *Icel.* *skeidhir*, *pl.*, prob. from *Skr.* *tshid*, to cover.] **1.** A case for a sword or other long and slender instrument; a scabbard. **2.** Any thin covering for defense or protection.

**Shēathe**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHEATHED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHEATHING.] **1.** To put into a sheath, case, or scabbard. **2.** To fit or furnish with a sheath. **3.** To case or cover with boards or with sheets of copper. **4.** To cover or line.

**Shēath'er**, *n.* One who sheathes.

**Shēath'ing**, *n.* That which sheathes; especially, the casing or covering of a ship's bottom and sides; or the materials for such covering.

**Shēave**, *n.* [*O. D.* *schijve*, orb, disk, wheel, *N. D.* *schijf*, *H. Ger.* *scheibe*. Cf. SHIVE.] A wheel in a block, rail, mast, yard, &c., on which a rope works; the wheel of a pulley.

**Shēd**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHEDDING.] [*A.-S.* *sceddān*, *O. H. Ger.* *scuttan*.] **1.** To cause to emanate, proceed, or flow out; especially, to throw off or give forth from one's self; to emit; diffuse. **2.** To throw off, as a natural covering of hair, feathers, shell, and the like. **3.** To cause to flow off without penetrating.

**Shēd**, *v. i.* To let fall the parts; to throw off a covering or envelope.

**Shēd**, *n.* [*Sw.* *skydd*, a defense, *skydda*, to protect, to shelter. Cf. SHADE.] A slight or temporary erection built to shelter something; an out-building; a hut.

**Shēd'der**, *n.* One who sheds or causes to flow out.

**Sheen**, *a.* [*A.-S.* *scēne*, *scēn*, *scēne*, bright, splendid, beautiful, *O. H. Ger.* *scōni*, *Goth.* *skauns*. See SHINE.] Bright; glittering; showy. [*Rare, except in poetry.*]

**Sheen**, *n.* Brightness; splendor.

**Sheep**, *n. sing. & pl.* [*A.-S.* *scap*, *scēp*, *scēap*, *O. H. Ger.* *scāf*.] **1.** (*Zool.*) A small ruminant quadruped, valued for its flesh and wool. **2.** The people of God, as being under the government and protection of Christ, the great Shepherd.

**Sheep'-cōt**, *n.* A small inclosure for sheep; a pen.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rūde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, eeho; ġem, ġet; aș; exișt; linger, link; thiș.



**Sheep'-hook**, *n.* A hook fastened to a pole, by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep.

**Sheep'ish**, *a.* Like a sheep; bashful; timorous to excess.

**Sheep'ish-ly**, *adv.* In a sheepish manner; bashfully.

**Sheep'ish-ness**, *n.* The quality of being sheepish; excessive modesty or diffidence; bashfulness.

**Sheep's'-e'ye** (-ī), *n.* A modest, diffident look; a loving or desiring glance.

**Sheep'-shēar'er**, *n.* One who shears the wool from

**Sheep'-shēar'ing**, *n.* 1. Act of shearing sheep. 2. Time of shearing sheep; also, a feast made on that occasion.

**Sheep'-skīn**, *n.* The skin of a sheep, or leather prepared from it.

**Sheep'-walk** (-wawk), *n.* Pasture for sheep.

**Sheer**, *a.* [A.-S. *scīr*, *scyr*, Icel. *skīr*, *skīrr*, *skūr*, Goth. *skeirs*.] 1. Separate from any thing foreign; pure; clear.

2. Being only what it seems to be; simple; mere. 3. Clear; thin. 4. Perpendicular; straight up and down.

**Sheer**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHEERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHEERING.] [See SHEAR, the sense of which is, to separate.] To decline or deviate from the line of the proper course; to turn aside.

**Sheer**, *n.* (*Naut.*) (*a.*) The longitudinal curve or bend of a ship's deck or sides. (*b.*) The position in which a ship is sometimes kept at single anchor, to keep her clear of it.

**Sheet**, *n.* [A.-S. *scēte*, *scyte*, from *scēotan*, to shoot, dart, east, extend.] In general, any broad, uninterrupted expanse; hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) A broad piece of cloth used as a part of bed furniture, next to the body. (*b.*) A broad piece of paper, folded or unfolded. (*c.*) *pl.* Hence, a book or pamphlet. (*d.*) A broad expanse of water, or the like. (*e.*) A broad, thinly expanded portion of metal or other substance.

**Sheet**, *n.* [Ger. *schote*. See *supra*.] (*Naut.*) A rope fastened to the lower corner of a sail, to extend and retain it in a particular situation.

**Sheet**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHEETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHEETING.] 1. To fold in a sheet. 2. To cover as with a sheet. 3. To draw or expand, as a sheet.

**Sheet'-ānch'or**, *n.* [O. Eng. *shoot-anchor*.] 1. (*Naut.*) The largest anchor of a ship, which, in stress of weather, is sometimes the seaman's last refuge to prevent the ship from going ashore. 2. Hence, the chief support; the last refuge for safety.

**Sheet'ing**, *n.* Cloth for sheets.

**Shēik** (sheek), *n.* [Ar. *sheikh*, *shaykh*, a venerable old man, a chief, from *shākha*, to grow or be old.] A chief, a lord, a man of eminence; — so called among the Arabians and Moors.

**Shēk'el** (shēk'el), *n.* [Heb., from *shākal*, to weigh.] An ancient weight and coin among the Jews, equal in weight to about half an ounce avoirdupois, and in value equal to about 62½ cents.

**She-kī'nah**, *n.* [Heb., presence of God, from *shākan*, to inhabit.] (*Jewish Hist.*) That miraculous light or visible glory which was a symbol of the divine presence.

**Shēl'drāke**, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *sheld*, variegated, and *drake*.] (*Ornith.*) A species of duck somewhat resembling a goose in its shape, and found in Europe. It has a green or greenish-black head, and its body is variegated with white.

**Shēlf**, *n.*; *pl.* SHĒLVEŒ. [A.-S. *scelfe*, *schylfe*.] 1. A board, or platform, elevated above the floor, and fixed or set horizontally on a frame, or contiguous to a wall, for holding vessels, books, &c. 2. A sand-bank in the sea, or a rock, or ledge of rocks, rendering the water shallow and dangerous to ships.

**Shēlf'y**, *a.* Abounding in, or composed of, shelves; full of dangerous shallows.

**Shēll**, *n.* [A.-S. *scell*, Icel. *skél*. See SCALE.] 1. A hard outside covering; *especially*, that serving as the natural protection of certain fruits and animals; also, the covering or outside layer of an egg. 2. (*Zool.*) (*a.*) The hard organized substance forming the skeleton of many invertebrate animals, usually external, but sometimes internal. (*b.*) The hard covering of some vertebrates, as the armadillo, tortoise, &c. 3. (*Mil.*) A hollow sphere of iron, which, being filled with gunpowder, and fired from a mortar or cannon, bursts into pieces when the powder explodes; a bomb. 4. Any frame-work or exterior structure regarded as not complete or filled in. 5. Hence, outward show without inward substance. 6. An instrument of music, as a lyre. 7. *pl.* The husks of the cacao-nut, a decoction of which is often used as a substitute for chocolate, cocoa, &c.

**Shēll**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.*

SHELLING.] 1. To strip or break off the shell of; or, to take out of the shell. 2. To separate from the *ear*. 3. To throw shells or bombs upon; to bombard.

**Shēll**, *v. i.* 1. To fall off, as a shell, crust, or exterior coat. 2. To cast the shell or exterior covering.

**Shēl'lāc**, } *n.* The resin lac spread into thin plates,

**Shēll'-lāc**, } after being melted and strained.

**Shēll'-bārk**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of hickory whose bark is loose and peeling; shag-bark.

**Shēll'-fīsh**, *n.* An aquatic animal, whose external covering consists of a shell, either testaceous, as in oysters, clams, &c., or crustaceous, as in the lobster.

**Shēll'-work** (-wūrċ), *n.* Work composed of shells, or adorned with them.

**Shēll'y**, *a.* 1. Abounding with shells. 2. Consisting of shells, or of a shell.

**Shēl'ter**, *n.* [See SHIELD.] 1. That which covers or defends from injury or annoyance. 2. Hence, one who protects; a guardian. 3. State of being covered and protected.

**Syn.** — Asylum; refuge; retreat; covert; sanctuary; protection; defense; security.

**Shēl'ter**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHELTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHELTERING.] 1. To furnish a shelter for; to cover from harm or injury. 2. To betake to cover, or a safe place; — used reflexively. 3. To cover from notice.

**Syn.** — To shield; to protect; to disguise.

**Shēl'ter**, *v. i.* To take shelter.

**Shēl'ter-less**, *a.* Destitute of shelter or protection.

**Shēl'tīc**, *n.* A Shetland pony; one of a breed of small ponies; — so called from Shetland, where they originated.

**Shēlve**, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with shelves. 2. To place on a shelf; hence, to put aside with a view to prevent re-appearance.

**Shēlve**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHELVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHELIVING.] To incline; to be sloping.

**Shēlv'y**, *a.* Full of rocks or sand-banks; shallow.

**Shēp'herd** (shēp'erd), *n.* [From *sheep* and *herd*.] 1. A man employed in tending, feeding, and guarding sheep.

2. A rural lover. 3. The pastor of a parish, church, or congregation.

**Shēp'herd-ess** (shēp'erd-), *n.* A woman that tends sheep; hence, a rustic lass.

**Shēr'bet**, *n.* [Ar. *sherbet*, *shorbct*, *sharbat*, properly one drink or sip, a draught, beverage, from *shariba*, to drink.] A drink used in the East, composed of water, lemon-juice, and sugar, with an infusion of some drops of rose-water or other ingredient, to give it an agreeable taste.

**Shērd**, *n.* A fragment. See SHARD.

**Shēr'iff**, *n.* [O. Eng. *shereve*, A.-S. *scīr-gerēfa*, *scīre-gerēfa*, from *scīr*, *scīre*, a shire, and *gerēfa*, a reeve. See REEVE.] The chief officer of a shire or county, to whom is intrusted the execution of the laws.

☞ The office of sheriff in England is judicial and ministerial. In the United States, it is mostly ministerial.

**Shēr'iff-al-ty**, } *n.* The office or jurisdiction of sheriff.

**Shēr'iff-shīp**, } See SHRIEVALTY.

**Shēr'iff-wīck**, }

**Shēr'ry**, *n.* A strong wine of a deep amber color, and having, when good, an aromatic odor; — so called from Xeres, near Cadiz, in Spain, where it is made.

**Shew** (shō), } See SHOW, SHOWED, SHOWN.

**Shewn** (shōn), }

☞ The use of *shew* for *showed* or *shown*, common in some parts of the United States, is a gross vulgarism, which can not be too carefully avoided.

**Shīb'bo-leth**, *n.* [Heb. *shibboleth*, an ear of corn, or a stream, a flood.] 1. A word which was made the criterion by which to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites. The Ephraimites, not being able to pronounce the letter *sh*, pronounced the word *sibboleth*. See *Judges*, xi. and xii. 2. Hence, that which distinguishes one party from another; usually, some peculiarity in things of little importance.

**Shiēld**, *n.* [A.-S. *scild*, *sceld*, *scyld*, Goth. *skildus*, Icel. *skiöldr*, from *skyla*, to cover, to defend.] 1. A broad piece of defensive armor, carried on the arm; a buckler. 2. Any thing which protects or defends; defense; shelter; protection. 3. Figuratively, a person who protects or defends. 4. (*Bot.*) A little colored cup or line, with a hard disk, surrounded by a rim, and containing the fructification of lichens. 5. (*Her.*) The escutcheon or field on which are placed the bearings in coats of arms. 6. (*Mining.*) A framework used to protect workmen in making an adit under ground, and capable of being pushed along as the excavation progresses.



**Shiēld**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHIELDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHIELDING.] To cover as with a shield; to cover from danger; to defend; to protect.

**Shift**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHIFTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHIFTING.] [A.-S. *scifian*, to divide, to order, declare, appoint, to verge, decline, drive away; Icel. *skipta*, to divide, distribute, change.] **1.** To change; to alter. **2.** To transfer from one place or position to another. **3.** To put off or out of the way by some expedient. **4.** To change, as clothes. **5.** To dress in fresh clothes.

**Shift**, *v. i.* **1.** To vary from one point or direction to another; to change about; to move. **2.** To change one's occupation or principles. **3.** To change one's clothes, especially the under garments. **4.** To satisfy one's wants by changing. **5.** To resort to expedients for accomplishing a purpose.

**Shift**, *n.* **1.** A turning from one thing to another; a change; hence, an expedient tried in difficulty. **2.** A temporary or deceitful expedient; fraud; artifice; a trick to escape detection or evil. **3.** An under garment; especially, a woman's under garment; a chemise.

To make shift, to contrive for the moment; to manage.

**Shift'er**, *n.* One who shifts; one who plays tricks or practices artifice; a cozenor.

**Shift'less**, *a.* Characterized by failure, through negligence or incapacity, to provide for one's self, or to use means requisite for success.

**Shift'less-ness**, *n.* A state of being shiftless.

**Shil-lā'lah**, } *n.* An oaken sapling or cudgel, said to be  
**Shil-lā'ly**, } from a wood in Ireland of that name,  
famous for its oaks. [Irish.]

**Shil'ling**, *n.* [A.-S. & O. Sax. *scilling*, Icel. *skillingr*, Goth. *skilliggs*, probably from A.-S. *scillan*, to sound.]

**1.** An English silver coin, equal to twelve pence, or the twentieth part of a pound, equivalent to about 24 cents.

**2.** In the United States, a denomination of money differing in value, relatively to the dollar, in different states, but below that of the English shilling in all; as, in New York, one eighth of a dollar or 12½ cents; in New England, one sixth of a dollar, or 16⅔ cents;—a term used in trade, though no corresponding coin exists.

**Shī'lōh**, *n.* [Heb. *shiloh*, i. e., quiet, rest, from *shālāh*, to rest.] (*Script.*) The Messiah;—so called by Jacob on his death-bed. See Gen. xlix. 10.

**Shī'ly**, *adv.* See SHYLY.

**Shim'mer**, *v. i.* [A.-S. *scimerian*, from *scimian*, *scēman*, to glitter.] To shine faintly; to gleam; to glisten; to glimmer.

**Shim'mer**, *n.* A gleaming; a glimmering.

**Shin**, *n.* [A.-S. *scinu*, Ger. *schiene*.] The fore part of the leg, especially of the human leg, between the ankle and the knee.

**Shin**, *v. t.* To climb by the aid of the hands and legs alone. [*Colloq. or low. Amer.*] [a riot.]

**Shin'dy**, *n.* An uproar or disturbance; a spree; a row;

**Shine**, *v. i.* [*imp.* SHONE, or SHINED; *p. p.* SHONE, or SHINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHINING.] [A.-S., O. Sax., & O. H. Ger. *scinan*, Goth. *skeinan*, Icel. *skina*.] **1.** To emit rays of light; to give light. **2.** To be lively and animated; to be brilliant. **3.** To be glossy or bright, as silk. **4.** To be gay, splendid, or beautiful. **5.** To be eminent, conspicuous, or distinguished.

**Shine**, *n.* **1.** Fair weather. **2.** State of shining; brightness; splendor; luster: gloss; polish. **3.** A liking for a person; a fancy. [*Colloq.*]

**Shin'er**, *n.* **1.** That which shines; as, a bright piece of money. [*Cant.*] **2.** (*Ichth.*) A brilliant, small freshwater fish of the minnow kind.

**Shin'ness**, *n.* See SHYNESS.

**Shin'gle** (shīng'gl), *n.* [O. Eng. *shingle* and *shindle*, Lat. *scindula*, *scandula*, from *scindere*, to split.] **1.** A piece of wood sawed or rived thin and small, with one end thinner than the other, in order to lap lengthwise, used in covering buildings, especially the roof. **2.** (*Geol.*) Round, water-worn, and loose gravel and pebbles, on shores and coasts.

**Shin'gle**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHINGLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHINGLING.] **1.** To cover with shingles. **2.** To cut, as hair, so that one portion overlaps another, like shingles.

**Shin'gles** (shīng'glz), *n.* [From Lat. *cingulum*, a girdle, from *cingere*, to gird.] (*Med.*) A kind of herpes, which spreads around the body like a girdle.

**Shin'ing**, *p. a.* **1.** Bright; splendid; radiant. **2.** Illustrious; distinguished; conspicuous.

**Syn.**—Glistening; resplendent; effulgent; lustrous; brilliant; glittering; sparkling.—*Shining* describes the emission

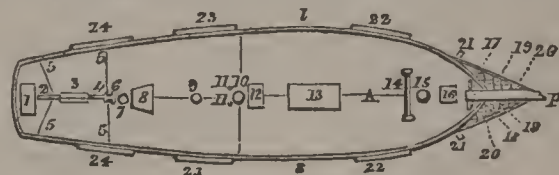
of a strong light from a clear or polished surface. *Brilliant* denotes a shining of great brightness, but with gleams or flashes. *Sparkling* implies a shining intensely from radiant points or sparks, by which the eye is dazzled. The same distinctions obtain when these epithets are figuratively applied. A man of *shining* talents is made conspicuous by possessing them; if they flash upon the mind with a peculiarly striking effect, we call them *brilliant*; if his brilliancy is marked by great vivacity and occasional intensity, he is *sparkling*.

**Shin'-plā'ster**, *n.* A bank-note of low denomination; a piece of paper money;—a name originally given, during a suspension of specie payments, to notes under one dollar, designed to take the place of small change, which had disappeared. [*Amer.*]

**Shin'y**, *a.* [*compar.* SHINIER; *superl.* SHINIEST.] Bright; luminous; clear; unclouded.

**Ship**, *n.* [A.-S. *scip*, Icel. & Goth. *skip*, perh. fr. A.-S. *scyppan*, *sceppan*, to mold, form, shape. Cf. Gr. *σκάφη*, Lat. *scapha*, a boat, from Gr. *σκάπτειν*, to dig, scoop out.] **1.** Any large sea-going vessel. **2.** Especially, a vessel furnished with a bowsprit and three masts, each of which is composed of a lower mast, top-mast, and topgallant-mast, and is square rigged.

*Ship's husband*, one who attends to the requisite repairs of a ship while in port, and does all the other necessary acts preparatory to a voyage.



Ground Plan of a Ship.

*p*, prow; *l*, larboard or port; *s*, starboard; **1**, round-house; **2**, tiller; **3**, grating; **4**, wheel; **5**, wheel-chains; **6**, binnacle; **7**, mizzen-mast; **8**, skylight; **9**, capstan; **10**, main-mast; **11**, pumps; **12**, galley or caboose; **13**, main hatchway; **14**, windlass; **15**, fore-mast; **16**, fore-hatchway; **17**, bits; **18**, bowsprit; **19**, head-rail; **20**, boomkins; **21**, bows; **22**, fore-chains; **23**, main-chains; **24**, mizzen-chains.

**Ship**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHIPPED (shīpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHIPPING.] **1.** To put on board of a ship or vessel of any kind for transportation; hence, to dispose of; to get rid of. **2.** To engage for service on board of a ship. **3.** To receive on board of a ship or vessel. **4.** To fix any thing in its place.

**Ship**, *v. i.* To engage for service on board of a ship.

**Ship'board**, *adv.* Upon or within a ship; aboard.

**Ship'-buil'd'er** (-bīld'er), *n.* A man whose occupation is to construct vessels; a naval architect.

**Ship'-cār'pen-ter**, *n.* A carpenter who works at ship-building.

**Ship'-chān'dler**, *n.* One who deals in cordage, canvas, and other furniture of ships. [of a ship.]

**Ship'-mās'ter**, *n.* The captain, master, or commander

**Ship'māte**, *n.* One who serves on board of the same ship; a fellow sailor.

**Ship'ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of putting any thing on board of a ship or other vessel; embarkation. **2.** That which is shipped.

**Ship'-mōn'ey**, *n.* (*Eng. Hist.*) An imposition formerly charged on the ports, towns, cities, boroughs, and counties of England, for providing and furnishing certain ships for the king's service.

**Ship'per**, *n.* One who ships, or places goods on board a ship for transportation.

**Ship'ping**, *n.* The collective body of ships in one place; vessels of navigation generally; tonnage.

**Ship'-shāpe**, *adv.* In a seaman-like manner; hence, properly; according to usage: well put.

**Ship'wrēck** (-rēk), *n.* **1.** The breaking in pieces of a ship or other vessel by being driven against rocks, shoals, and the like. **2.** A ship destroyed upon the water, or the parts of such a ship. **3.** Hence, total destruction; ruin.

**Ship'wrēck** (-rēk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHIPWRECKED (-rēkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHIPWRECKING.] **1.** To destroy, as a ship at sea, by running ashore or on rocks or sandbanks, or by the force of wind and waves in a tempest. **2.** To expose, as sailors, to destruction by the loss of a ship.

**Ship'wright** (-rīt), *n.* One whose occupation is to construct ships; a builder of ships or other vessels.

**Shire**, or **Shīre**, *n.* [A.-S. *scire*, *scir*, a division, province, county, from *sciran*, *sceran*, to shear, cut off, divide.]

**1.** A portion of the kingdom, originally under the supervision of an earl; a territorial division, usually identical with a county, but sometimes comprising a smaller district. [*Eng.*] **2.** A division of a state, embracing several contiguous townships; a county. [*Amer.*]



**Shīre'-town**, or **Shire'-town**, *n.* The capital town of a county; a county town.

**Shīrk** (18), *v. t.* [Cf. SHARK.] To avoid or get off from; to slink away.

**Shīrk**, *n.* One who seeks to avoid duty; one who lives by shifts and tricks.

**Shīrr** (shīr), *n.* An insertion of cord (usually elastic) between two pieces of cloth; also, the cord itself, or the cloth made with it.

**Shīrred** (shīrd), *a.* [Cf. O. Ger. *schirren*, to prepare.] Having lines or cords inserted between two pieces of cloth.

**Shīrt** (18), *n.* [Icel. *skirta*, *skyrta*, a shirt, D. *schort*, a petticoat, an apron, N. H. Ger. *schurz*, *schürze*, an apron, probably from the root of *short*, *q. v.* Cf. SKIRT.] A loose garment of linen, cotton, or other material, worn by men and boys next the body.

**Shīrt**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* SHIRTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHIRTING.] 1. To cover or clothe as with a shirt. 2. To change the shirt of.

**Shīrt'ing**, *n.* Cloth of the right width for shirts.

**Shīt'tah**, } *n.* [Heb. *shittāh*, pl. *shittīm*.] A sort of  
**Shīt'tim**, } precious wood, of which the tables, altars, and boards of the tabernacle were made among the Jews. It is supposed to have been the wood of a species of *Acacia*.

**Shīve**, *n.* [L. Ger. *schieve*, H. Ger. *scheibe*, Icel. *skífa*, from *skífa*, to split. Cf. SHEAVE.] 1. A slice. 2. A little piece or fragment.

**Shīv'er**, *n.* [N. H. Ger. *schiefer*, a splinter, slate, O. H. Ger. *scivero*, from Icel. *skífa*. Cf. SHIVE.] 1. A small piece or fragment into which a thing breaks by sudden violence. 2. A thin slice.

**Shīv'er**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* SHIVERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHIVERING.] [Ger. *schiefen*, to shiver, to seale, O. D. *scheveren*, *schelferen*.] 1. To break into many small pieces or splinters; to shatter; to dash to pieces by a blow. 2. (Naut.) To cause to shake in the wind;—applied to sails.

**Shīv'er**, *v. i.* [Cf. O. D. *schoeveren*, O. Ger. *schuren*, *schüren*, H. Ger. *schauern*.] 1. To quake; to tremble; to vibrate. 2. To quiver from cold; to be affected with a thrilling sensation, like that of chilliness. 3. To fall at once into many small pieces or parts.

**Shīv'er**, *n.* Act of shivering; a shaking or shuddering caused by cold, pain, fear, or the like; a tremor.

**Shīv'er-y**, *a.* 1. Full of, or inclined to, shivers; trembling. 2. Easily falling into many pieces.

**Shōal**, *n.* [A.-S. *scōlu*, *scēolu*, a school, a band, a company, multitude, crowd.] 1. A crowd; a throng;—said especially of fish. 2. [Cf. SHELF, SHALLOW, and N. H. Ger. *scholle*, a clod, glebe, O. H. Ger. *scollo*, *scolla*.] A sand-bank, or bar; a shallow.

**Shōal**, *v. i.* [imp. & *p. p.* SHOALD; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHOALING.] 1. To assemble in a multitude; to crowd; to throng. 2. To become more shallow.

**Shōal**, *v. t.* To cause to become more shallow; to come to a more shallow part of.

**Shōal**, *a.* Of little depth; shallow.

**Shōal'i-ness**, *n.* The state of being shoaly; shallowness; little depth of water.

**Shōal'y**, *a.* Full of shoals or shallow places; shallow.

**Shōat**, *n.* A young hog. See SHOTE.

**Shōck**, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *scoc*, a swing, D. *schok*, a bounce, jolt, or leap; Fr. *choc*, a shock, collision; allied to *shake*.] 1. A collision; a sharp concussion of one thing against another. 2. That which surprises or offends the intellect or the moral sense; a blow; an offense. 3. [M. H. Ger. *schoc*, N. H. Ger. *schock*, a heap, quantity, a score, threescore.] A pile or assemblage of sheaves of wheat, rye, and the like. 4. (Med.) A violent agitation or derangement of any organ or organs, or of the nervous system.

**Syn.**—Concussion; collision.—A *shock* is literally a violent *shake* or agitation; a *concussion* is a shaking of things together. A *shock* may affect the body or the mind; a *concussion* properly affects only the body or material objects: as, a *concussion* of the brain; a *concussion* of the elements. The effects of a *shock* may or may not be violent and lasting; those of a *concussion* are usually severe and permanent.

**Shōck**, *n.* [From *shag*. See SHOUGH.] 1. A dog with long hair or shag. 2. Hence, a thick mass of short hair.

**Shōck**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* SHOCKED (shōkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHOCKING.] 1. To strike against suddenly; to encounter. 2. To strike with surprise, horror, or disgust; to offend; to disgust. 3. To make or collect into shocks, as sheaves of grain.

**Shōck'ing**, *a.* Striking, as with horror; causing to recoil with horror or disgust; extremely offensive or disgusting.

**Shōck'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a manner to shock, or to strike with horror or disgust.

**Shōd**, *imp. & p. p.* of *shoe*. See SHOE.

**Shōd'dy**, *n.* A fibrous material obtained by deviling or tearing into fibers refuse woolen goods, old stockings, rags, druggets, &c.

**Shōe** (shōō), *n.*; *pl.* SHOES (shōōz). [A.-S. *scōh*, *scōd*, *scēō*, Goth. *skōhs*, Icel. *skōr*, O. H. Ger. *scuoh*, N. H. Ger. *schuh*.] 1. A covering for the foot, usually of leather; also, any thing resembling a shoe in form or use. 2. A plate of iron nailed to the hoof of an animal to defend it from injury. 3. A plate of iron, or slip of wood, nailed to the bottom of the runner of a sleigh or sled. 4. Something in the form of a shoe, or answering a purpose analogous to that of a shoe.

**Shōe**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* SHOD; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHOEING.] 1. To furnish with shoes; to put shoes on. 2. To cover at the bottom. [boots.]

**Shōe'-bläck**, *n.* One who cleans and blacks shoes or

**Shōe'ing-hörn**, *n.* 1. A curved piece of horn used to facilitate the entrance of the foot into a shoe. 2. Hence, any thing by which a transaction is facilitated.

**Shōe'-māk'er**, *n.* One who makes shoes and boots.

**Shō'er**, *n.* One who fits shoes to the feet.

**Shōe'-tie**, *n.* A ribbon or string used for fastening a shoe to the foot.

**Shōne**, or **Shōne**, *imp. & p. p.* of *shine*. See SHINE.

**Shōo**, *interj.* [Cf. N. H. Ger. *scheuchen*, to scare, drive away.] Begone; away;—used in scaring away fowls and other animals.

**Shōok**, *imp.* of *shake*. See SHAKE.

**Shōok**, *n.* [Cf. Prov. Eng. *shock*, split, as wood is by shrinking, *shake*, a crack in wood, a fissure in the earth.] (Com.) (a.) A set of staves sufficient in number for one hogshead, cask, barrel, and the like. (b.) A set of boards for a sugar-box.

**Shōot**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* SHOT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHOOTING.] [A.-S. *scōtan*, *scotian*, Icel. *skiōta*, O. H. Ger. *sciozan*; Skr. *tskud*, to send.] 1. To let fly or cause to be driven with force, as an arrow or bullet. 2. To discharge and cause to be driven with violence. 3. To strike with any thing shot; to hit with a missile. 4. To send out or forth, especially with a rapid or sudden motion; to discharge; to emit; to hurl. 5. To push or thrust forward. 6. To pass rapidly through or under. 7. To variegate as if by sprinkling or intermingling.

**Shōot**, *v. i.* 1. To perform the act of discharging, sending with force, or driving any thing by means of an engine or instrument. 2. To be shot or propelled forcibly; to be emitted, sent forth, or driven along. 3. To be felt, as if darting through one. 4. To germinate; to bud; to sprout. 5. Hence, to make progress; to grow; to advance. 6. To form by shooting. 7. Hence, to spread over; to overspread. 8. To be pushed out; to jut; to project.

**Shōot**, *n.* 1. Act of propelling or driving any thing with violence; discharge of a fire-arm or bowl. 2. Act of striking, or endeavoring to strike, with a missile weapon. 3. A young branch. 4. [Fr. *chute*. See CHUTE.] An inclined plane, either artificial or natural, down which timber, coal, &c., are caused to slide; also, a narrow passage, either natural or artificial, in a river, where the water rushes rapidly. [Amer.]

**Shōot'er**, *n.* 1. One who shoots; an archer; a gunner; a shot. 2. That which shoots; as, a fire-arm. [Amer.]

**Shōot'ing-stär**, *n.* A star-like, luminous meteor, which, appearing suddenly, darts quickly across some portion of the sky and as suddenly disappears.

**Shōp**, *n.* [A.-S. *sceoppa*, a treasury, a storehouse.] 1. A building in which goods, wares, drugs, &c., are sold by retail. 2. A building in which mechanics work.

**Syn.**—Store; warehouse. See STORE.

**Shōp**, *v. i.* [imp. & *p. p.* SHOPPED (shōpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHOPPING.] To visit shops for purchasing goods.

**Shōp'-bōok**, *n.* A book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts. [or by retail.]

**Shōp'-keep'er**, *n.* A trader who sells goods in a shop.

**Shōp'-līft'er**, *n.* One who steals any thing in a shop, or takes goods privately from a shop.

**Shōp'-līft'ing**, *n.* Larceny committed in a shop.

**Shōp'-man**, *n.*; *pl.* SHÖP'-MEN. 1. A petty trader; a shop-keeper; a tradesman. 2. One who serves in a shop; a salesman.

**Shōp'per**, *n.* One who shops.

**Shōre**, *n.* [A.-S. *score*, from *sceran*, *sciran*, to shear, divide.] The coast or land adjacent to a large body of water, as a sea or lake.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ö, &c., short; cäre, fär, äsk, all, what; ère, veil, tērm; pique, fīrm; sòn, ôr, dq, wölf



**Shōre**, *n.* [D. *shoor*, Icel. *skorda*.] A prop, or timber, placed as a brace or support on the side of a building or other thing.

**Shōre**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHORING.] To support by a post or buttress; to prop

**Shōrl**, *n.* [See SCHORL.] (*Min.*) Black tourmaline.

**Shōr'ling**, *n.* The skin of a sheep shorn living.

**Shōrn**, *p. p.* of *shear*. See SHEAR.

**Shōrt**, *a.* [*compar.* SHORTER; *superl.* SHORTEST.] [A.-S. *scort*, *sceort*, prob. from the root of *shear*; O. H. Ger. *scurz*, *kurz*, *kurt*, Icel. *kortr*, Lat. *curtus*.] **1.** Not long; having brief length. **2.** Not extended in time; having very limited duration. **3.** Limited in quantity; inadequate; insufficient; scanty. **4.** Insufficiently provided; inadequately supplied; lacking. **5.** Deficient; defective; imperfect; not coming up, as to a measure or standard. **6.** Near at hand. **7.** Limited in intellectual power or grasp; not tenacious, as memory. **8.** Less important, efficacious, or powerful; not equal or equivalent; less. **9.** Abrupt; petulant. **10.** (*Cookery*.) Breaking or crumbling readily in the mouth: crisp. **11.** Brittle; friable. **12.** (*Stock Exchange*.) Engaging to deliver what is not possessed. **13.** (*Pron.*) (*a.*) Pronounced with a less prolonged utterance, and with a somewhat thinner and more slender sound;—said of vowels, in English, as distinguished from the same when having the "long" sound; as, *a* in *bāt*, *e* in *mēt*, *i* in *pīn*, *o* in *nōt*, *u* in *hūt*, and the like. (*b.*) Less prolonged, simply, and distinguished from the same sound as of long quantity;—said of the vowels in many languages, and sometimes of vowel sounds in English.

**Shōrt**, *n.* **1.** A summary account. **2.** *pl.* The part of ground grain sifted out which is next finer than the bran.

*In short*, in few words; briefly; to sum up or close in a few words.—*The long and short*, the whole.

**Shōrt**, *adv.* In a short manner, as briefly, limitedly, abruptly, suddenly, and the like.

**Shōrt'-breathed** (-brēht), *a.* Having short breath, or quick respiration.

**Shōrt'-cōm'ing**, *n.* Act of failing or coming short; as, (*a.*) Failure of a crop, or the like. (*b.*) Neglect of, or failure in, performance of duty.

**Shōrt'en** (shōrt'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHORTENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHORTENING.] [See SHORT, *a.*] **1.** To make short in measure, extent, or time. **2.** To reduce or diminish in amount, quantity, or extent. **3.** To make deficient in respect to. **4.** To make short or friable, as pastry, with butter or lard.

**Syn.**—To lessen; to abridge; to curtail; to contract; to restrain; to deprive.

**Shōrt'en** (shōrt'n), *v. i.* **1.** To become short or shorter. **2.** To contract.

**Shōrt'en-er**, *n.* One who, or that which, shortens.

**Shōrt'en-ing**, *n.* **1.** A making or becoming short or shorter. **2.** (*Cookery*.) That which renders pastry short or friable, as butter or lard.

**Shōrt'-hānd**, *n.* A compendious method of writing by substituting characters, abbreviations, or symbols, for words; stenography.

**Shōrt'-lived**, *a.* Not living or lasting long; being of short continuance.

**Shōrt'ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a short or brief time or manner. **2.** In few words; briefly.

**Shōrt'ness**, *n.* Quality of being short; brevity; conciseness; limited extent; deficiency.

**Shōrt'-sight** (-sīt), *n.* Short-sightedness.

**Shōrt'-sight'ed** (-sīt'ed), *a.* **1.** Not able to see far; near-sighted. **2.** Not able to look far into futurity; of limited intellect. **3.** Having little regard for the future; heedless.

**Shōrt'-sight'ed-ness** (-sīt'ed-), *n.* **1.** Inability to see things at a distance, or at the distance to which the sight ordinarily extends; myopy. **2.** Defective or limited intellectual sight.

**Shōrt'-wāist'ed**, *a.* **1.** Short from the armpits to the waist;—said of persons. **2.** Short from the shoulder to the commencement of the skirt, to the part about the waist, or to the narrowest and smallest part;—said of garments.

**Shōrt'-wīnd'ed**, *a.* Affected with shortness of breath.

**Shōrt'-wīt'ed**, *a.* Having little wit; not wise.

**Shōt**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *shoot*. See SHOOT.

**Shōt**, *n.*; *pl.* SHOTS, or SHOTS. [A.-S. *scyte*, a blow; Icel. *skot*, a throwing, a javelin. See SHOOT.] **1.** Act of shooting; discharge of a missile weapon. **2.** A missile weapon, particularly a ball or bullet. **3.** Small

globular masses of lead, for killing birds and other small animals. **4.** Flight of a missile weapon, or the distance which it passes from the engine. **5.** A marksman; one who practices shooting. [scot.

**Shōt**, *n.* [See SCOT.] Share or proportion; reckoning;

**Shōt**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHOTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHOTTING.] To load with shot over a cartridge.

**Shōte**, *n.* [A.-S. *sceōta*, a shooting or darting fish, a trout, from *sceōtan*, to shoot.] **1.** A fish resembling the trout. **2.** A young hog; a shoat.

**Shōt'-free**, *a.* Free from charge; exempted from any share of expense; scot-free.

**Shōt'-prōp**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A wooden prop covered with tarred hemp, to stop a hole made by the shot of an enemy in a ship's side. [spawn.

**Shōt'ten** (shōt'tn), *a.* [From *shoot*.] Having ejected the *Shotten herring*, a gutted herring dried for keeping; hence, a mean, meager fellow.

**Shough** (shōk), *n.* A kind of shaggy dog; a shock.

**Should** (shōd), *imp.* of *shall*. See SHALL; also OUGHT.

**Shōul'der**, *n.* [O. Eng. *shulder*, A.-S. *sculdor*, O. H. Ger. *scultarra*, *scultirra*, *scultra*, *sculdra*, probably from Icel. *skyla*, to cover, defend, and allied to *shield*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The joint by which the arm of a human being, or the fore leg of a quadruped, is connected with the body. **2.** The flesh and muscles connected with the shoulder-joint; and hence, the upper part of the back. **3.** Hence, that which supports or sustains; support. **4.** That which resembles a human shoulder, as any protuberance or projecting appendage from the body of a thing. **5.** The fore leg of an animal dressed for market.

**Shōul'der**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHOULDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHOULDERING.] **1.** To push or thrust with the shoulder; to push with violence. **2.** To take upon the shoulder.

**Shōul'der-bēlt**, *n.* A belt that passes across the shoulder.

**Shōul'der-blāde**, *n.* (*Anat.*) The flat bone of the shoulder, or blade-bone.

**Shōul'der-knōt** (-nōt), *n.* An ornamental knot of ribbon or lace, worn on the shoulder; a kind of epaulet.

**Shōul'der-strāp**, *n.* A strap worn on or over the shoulder; *specifically* (*Mil.* & *Naval.*), a narrow strap worn on the shoulder of a commissioned officer, indicating, by suitable devices, the rank he holds.

**Shout**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHOUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHOUTING.] [Perhaps originally a contraction from *shoot out*.] To utter a sudden and loud outcry, usually in joy, triumph, or exultation.

**Shout**, *v. t.* **1.** To utter with a shout; to cry. **2.** To treat with shouts or clamor.

**Shont**, *n.* A loud burst of voice or voices; a vehement and sudden outcry, especially of a multitude.

**Shōve** (shūv), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHOVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHOVING.] [A.-S. *sceōfan*, *scēfan*, Icel. *skufa*, O. H. Ger. & Goth. *skiuban*.] **1.** To drive along by the direct application of strength, without a sudden impulse; to push. **2.** To push along, aside, or away, in a careless or rude manner; to jostle.

**Shōve** (shūv), *v. i.* **1.** To push or drive forward. **2.** To push off; to move in a boat or with a pole.

**Shōve**, *n.* The act of shoving, pushing, or pressing.

**Shōv'el** (shūv'l), *n.* [A.-S. *scofl*, *sceofl*, from *sceōfan*, to shove.] A familiar instrument for throwing earth or loose substances.

**Shōv'el**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHOVELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHOVELING.] **1.** To take up and throw with a shovel. **2.** To gather in great quantities.

**Shōw**, *v. t.* [*imp.* SHOWED; *p. p.* SHOWN, or SHOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHOWING.] [A.-S. *scawian*, *sceawian*, *scewian*, to look, see, view, O. H. Ger. *scawōn*, *scouwōn*, Goth. *scawjan*, Icel. *skoda*.] **1.** To exhibit or present to view; to exhibit. **2.** To cause to see; to enable to perceive. **3.** To teach; to inform; to point out to. **4.** Hence, to usher or guide; to conduct. **5.** To make apparent or clear by evidence, testimony, or reasoning; to prove; to evince; to explain. **6.** To bestow; to confer; to afford.

**Shōw**, *v. i.* To appear; to look; to seem.

*To show off*, to make a show; to display one's self.

**Shōw**, *n.* **1.** Act of showing or bringing to view; appearance; exhibition. **2.** That which is shown or brought to view; a spectacle. **3.** Proud or ostentatious display; parade; pomp. **4.** Semblance; likeness; appearance. **5.** Pretext; specious plausibility.

**Shōw'-bill**, *n.* A broad sheet containing an advertisement, in large letters, placed at shop doors, windows, &c.



**Shōw'-brēad**, *n.* (*Jewish Antiq.*) Loaves of bread which the priest of the week placed before the Lord, on the golden table in the sanctuary.

**Shōw'er**, *n.* One who shows or exhibits.

**Show'er**, *n.* [A.-S. *scūr*, *sceōr*, Icel. & O. H. Ger. *skūr*, Goth. *skura*.] **1.** A fall of rain or hail of short duration.

**2.** That which resembles a shower in falling through the air copiously and rapidly.

**Show'er**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHOWERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHOWERING.] **1.** To water with a shower; to wet copiously with rain. **2.** To bestow liberally.

**Show'er**, *v. i.* To rain in showers.

**Show'er-bāth**, *n.* A bath in which water is showered upon the person, by some contrivance, from above; also, a contrivance for effecting this.

**Show'er-y**, *a.* **1.** Raining in showers. **2.** Pertaining to, or produced by, showers.

**Shōw'i-ly**, *adv.* In a showy manner; pompously.

**Shōw'i-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being showy.

**Show'y**, *a.* [*compar.* SHOWIER; *superl.* SHOWIEST.] Making a show; attracting attention; presenting a marked appearance.

**Syn.**— Splendid; gay; gaudy; gorgous; fine; magnificent; grand; stately; sumptuous; pompous; ostentatious.

**Shrānk**, *imp.* of *shrink*. See SHRINK.

**Shrēd**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHREDDING.] [A.-S. *scradian*, O. H. Ger. *scrōtan*, Goth. *skreitān*.] To cut or tear into small pieces, particularly narrow and long pieces, as of cloth or leather.

**Shrēd**, *n.* **1.** A long, narrow piece cut or torn off; a strip. **2.** A fragment; a piece.

**Shrew** (*shry*), *n.* [Prop. a brawler, from L. Ger. *schrauen*, to cry harshly and noisily, to bawl, brawl, D. *schreeuwen*.]

**1.** A brawling, turbulent, vexatious woman; a scold. **2.** [A.-S. *scraūwa*.] A shrew-mouse.

**Shrewd** (*shryd*), *a.* [*compar.* SHREWDER; *superl.* SHREWDEST.] [Originally the *p. p.* of *shrew*, *v. t.*] **1.** Disposed to be critical and censorious. **2.** Astute; penetrating; discriminating. **3.** Involving or displaying an astute or sagacious judgment.

**Syn.**— Keen; vexatious; troublesome; critical; subtle; artful; discerning; acute; sagacious. — *Shrewd* originally meant *keen*, but *fault-finding* or *contentious*. This latter sense is now dropped, and yet, perhaps, it slightly influences the present application of the word. One who is *shrewd* is keen to detect errors, to penetrate false disguises, to foresee and guard against the selfishness of others. It is not, therefore, a word of as much dignity as *sagacious*, which leads us to think of a man as possessing a comprehensive as well as penetrating mind, whereas *shrewd* does not.

**Shrewd'ly** (*shryd'ly*), *adv.* Archly; sagaciously; with good guess.

**Shrewd'ness** (*shryd'ness*), *n.* Quality or state of being shrewd; astuteness; sagacity.

**Shrew'ish** (*shry'ish*), *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; froward; peevish; petulantly clamorous.

**Shrew'ish-ly** (*shry'ish-ly*), *adv.* In a shrewish manner; peevishly; clamorously; turbulently.

**Shrew'ish-ness** (*shry'ish-ness*), *n.* The state of being shrewish; frowardness; petulance; clamorousness.

**Shrew'-mouse** (*shry'-mouse*), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An insectivorous animal which burrows in the ground.

**Shriēk**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHRIEKED (*shreekt*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHRIEKING.] [See SCREAM and SCREECH.]

**1.** To utter a loud, sharp, shrill cry; to scream, as in a sudden fright, in horror or anguish. **2.** To mourn with sharp, shrill cries.

**Shriēk**, *v. t.* To utter sharply and shrilly.

**Shriēk**, *n.* A sharp, shrill outcry or scream, such as is produced by sudden terror or extreme anguish.

**Shriēv'al-ty**, *n.* [Contracted from *sheriffalty*.] Office or sphere of jurisdiction of a sheriff; sheriffalty.

**Shrift**, *n.* [A.-S. *scrift*, from *scrifan*, to shrive.] Confession made to a priest.

**Shrike**, *n.* [From *shriek*, *q. v.*] (*Ornith.*) A rapacious bird. It is common in Europe.

**Shrill**, *a.* [*compar.* SHRILLER; *superl.* SHRILLEST.] [L. Ger. *shrill*, *schrell*.] Uttering an acute sound; sharp; piercing.

**Shrill**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHRILLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHRILLING.] **1.** To utter an acute, piercing sound; to sound in a sharp, shrill tone. **2.** To have an acute or piercing effect.

**Shrill**, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to make a shrill sound; to utter in a shrill tone. **2.** To pierce; to penetrate; to wound.

**Shrill'ness**, *n.* The state of being shrill or acute in sound; sharpness or fineness of voice. [or voice.]

**Shrill'ly**, *adv.* In a shrill manner; with a sharp sound

**Shrill'y**, *a.* Somewhat shrill or piercing; sharp. [*Poet.*]

**Shrimp**, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *shrimp*, any thing very small; A.-S. *scrimman*, to dry, dry up, wither.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) A long-tailed, decapod crustacean. There are numerous species, some of which are used for food. **2.** A little, wrinkled man; a dwarf;—in contempt.



Shrimp.

**Shrine**, *n.* [See SCRINE.] **1.** A case, box, or receptacle, especially one in which sacred relics are deposited. **2.** Hence, any sacred or hallowed place; an altar; a place of worship.

**Shrink**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHRUNK; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHRINKING. The old *imp.* SHRANK, and *p. p.* SHRUNKEN, are nearly obsolete.] [A.-S. *scrincan*.] **1.** To become wrinkled by contraction; to shrivel; to contract; to dry up. **2.** To withdraw or retire, as from danger; to recoil, as in fear, horror, or distress.

**Shrink**, *v. t.* To cause to contract.

**Shrink**, *n.* Act of shrinking; contraction; recoil.

**Shrink'age**, *n.* **1.** Contraction into a less compass. **2.** Reduction in the bulk or dimensions of any thing by shrinking.

**Shrink'er**, *n.* One who shrinks.

**Shrive**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHRIVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHRIVING.] [A.-S. *scrifan*, Icel. *skrifsta*.] **1.** To hear or receive the confession of;—said of a priest. **2.** To confess;—used reflexively.

**Shrive**, *v. i.* To receive confessions.

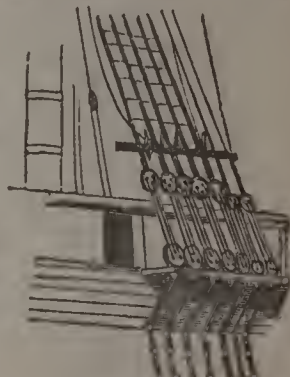
**Shriv'el** (*shriv'el*), *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *skrifst*, a thing torn, and Eng. *riuel*.] To draw, or be drawn, into wrinkles.

**Shriv'el**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHRIVELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHRIVELING.] To cause to shrink or contract.

**Shroud**, *n.* [A.-S. *scrūd*, a garment, shroud, Icel. *skrūd*, adorned, clothed, *skreyta*, to adorn.] **1.** That which clothes, covers, conceals, or protects; a garment. **2.** Especially, a winding-sheet. **3.** Hence, that which clothes, covers, or shelters, like a shroud.

**4. pl.** (*Naut.*) A set of ropes reaching from the mast-heads to the sides of a vessel, to support the masts.

**Shroud**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHROUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHROUDING.] **1.** To cover with a shroud; especially, to inclose in a winding-sheet. **2.** To cover, as with a shroud; to hide; to veil.



Shrouds.

**Shrove'-tide**, *n.* [From *shrove*, *imp.* of *shrive*, to take a confession. See TIDE and TUESDAY.]

The Tuesday following Quinquagesima Sunday, and preceding the first day of Lent, or Ash-Wednesday.

It was formerly customary in England, on this day, for the people to confess their sins to their parish priests.

**Shrüb**, *n.* [A.-S. *scrob*, *scrybe*.] A low, dwarf tree; a woody plant of a size less than a tree.

**Shrüb**, *n.* [See SIRUP and SHERBET.] A liquor composed of acid and sugar, with spirit to preserve it.

**Shrüb'ber-y**, *n.* **1.** A collection of shrubs taken as a whole. **2.** A place where shrubs are planted.

**Shrüb'bi-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being shrubby.

**Shrüb'by**, *a.* [*compar.* SHRUBBIER; *superl.* SHRUBBIEST.] **1.** Full of shrubs. **2.** Resembling a shrub. **3.** Consisting of shrubs or brush.

**Shrüg**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHRUGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHRUGGING.] [Allied to *shrink*, *p. p.* *shrunk*.] To draw up; to contract, especially by way of expressing dislike, dread, doubt, or the like.

**Shrüg**, *v. i.* To raise or draw up the shoulders, as in expressing horror, dissatisfaction, aversion, dread, doubt, or the like.

**Shrüg**, *n.* A drawing up of the shoulders—a motion usually expressing dislike, dread, or doubt.

**Shrüb'ken**, *p. p.* of *shrink*. See SHRINK.

**Shück**, *n.* [Allied to Ger. *schote*, a husk, pod, shell.] A shell or covering; a husk or pod; especially, the covering of a nut.

**Shüd'der**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHUDDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHUDDERING.] [O. D. *schudderēn*, *schudden*, H. Ger. *schaudern*, from D. *schudden*, O. H. Ger. *scutian*, *scuttan*, *scuten*, to shake.] To tremble or shake with fear, horror, or aversion; to shiver with cold; to quake.

**Shüd'der**, *n.* A shaking with fear or horror; a tremor.



**Shūf'fle** (shūf'fl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHUFFLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHUFFLING.] [Dim. of *shove*. See *SHOVE*.] [See *SHOVE*.]

**1.** To shove one way and the other; to push from one to another. **2.** To mix by pushing or shoving; to confuse; to throw into disorder; especially, to change the relative positions of, as cards in the pack.

**Shūf'fle**, *v. i.* **1.** To change the relative position of cards in a pack. **2.** To shift ground; to practice shifts to elude detection. **3.** Hence, to use arts or expedients; to make shift; to struggle. **4.** To move in a slovenly, dragging manner.

**Syn.**—To equivocate; prevaricate; quibble; cavil; evade; sophisticate.

**Shūf'fle**, *n.* **1.** Act of shuffling; act of mixing and throwing into confusion by change of places. **2.** An evasion; a trick; an artifice.

**Shūf'fler**, *n.* One who shuffles or prevaricates.

**Shūn**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHUNNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHUNNING.] [A.-S. *scūnian*, *scēōnian*, allied to D. *schuinen*, to slope.] To avoid; to keep clear of; to get out of the way of; to escape from; to neglect.

**Shūnt**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHUNTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHUNTING.] [See *SHUN*, and also *SHUNT*, *n.*, *infra*.] To turn off to one side; especially, to turn off, as a railway carriage upon a side track; to switch off; hence, to put off

**Shūnt**, *v. i.* To go aside; to turn off. [upon one.]

**Shūnt**, *n.* [D. *schuinte*, slope; declivity; or contr. from *shun it*.] (*Railways*.) A turn off to a side or short rail that the principal rail may be left free.

**Shūt**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHUT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHUTTING.] [A.-S. *scyttan*, *scittan*, to shut or lock up, prob. allied to Ger. *shützen*, to defend, protect, shut.] **1.** To close, as the fingers; to contract. **2.** To close so as to hinder ingress or egress. **3.** To forbid entrance into; to prohibit; to bar.

**Shūt**, *v. i.* To close itself; to become closed.

**Shūt**, *p. a.* (*Pron.*) Having the sound suddenly interrupted or stopped by a succeeding consonant, as the *i* in *pit*, the *o* in *hop*.

**Shūt'ter**, *n.* **1.** One who shuts or closes. **2.** A close cover for a window or other aperture.

**Shūt'tle**, *n.* [A.-S. *scēatle*, *scēadhel*, a weaver's shuttle, from *scēotan*, to shoot.] **1.** An instrument used by weavers for passing the thread of the woof from one side of the cloth to the other, between the threads of the warp. **2.** A shuttlecock.

**Shūt'tle-cōck**, } *n.* A cork stuck with feathers, used  
**Shūt'tle-cōrk**, } to be struck by a battledoor in play;  
also, the play itself.

**Shy**, *a.* [*compar.* SHYER; *superl.* SHYEST.] [A.-S. *scēoh*, Icel. *skyggr*, O. II. Ger. *sciuhan*, to shun, avoid, be shy.] **1.** Sensitively timid; reserved. **2.** Easily frightened; timid. **3.** Cautious; wary; suspicious.

**Syn.**—*Coy*.—*Coy* (originally from Lat. *quietus*) has reference to that quiet caution and reserve with which a delicate female shrinks from the approach of the other sex; *shyness* is a characteristic of sensitive minds, leading them to avoid society from the pain it gives them to meet others. This pain often springs from "an excessive self-consciousness, and a continual impression that every one is looking at them." It therefore usually produces awkwardness, and sometimes a reserve or stateliness of manner which is too often mistaken for pride.

**Shy**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHYING.] To start suddenly aside, as if a little frightened.

**Shy'ly**, *adv.* In a shy or timid manner; not familiarly; with reserve.

**Shy'ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being shy.

**Syn.**—Bashfulness; reserve; coyness; timidity.

**Sī**. (*Mus.*) A syllable applied, in solmization, to the seventh tone of the major diatonic scale.

**Sī-āl'o-gōgue**, *n.* [Gr. *σίαλον*, spittle, saliva, and *ἀγωγός*, leading, from *ἀγειν*, to lead.] (*Med.*) A medicine that promotes the flow of saliva.

**Sīb'i-lant**, *a.* [Lat. *sibilans*, *p. pr.* of *sibilare*, to hiss.] Making a hissing sound; uttered with a hissing sound; hissing.

**Sīb'i-lant**, *n.* A letter that is uttered with a hissing of the voice, as *s* and *z*. [the sound itself.]

**Sīb'i-lā'tion**, *n.* Utterance with a hissing sound; also,

**Sīb'yl**, *n.* [Lat. *sibylla*, Gr. *σίβυλλα*, a prophetess, properly she that tells the will of Jupiter, from Doric *Σιός βόλλα*, from *Σιός*, Doric for *Διός*, gen. of *Zeús*, Jupiter, and *βόλλα*, for *βουλή*, counsel.] **1.** (*Pagan Antiq.*) A woman supposed to be endowed with a spirit of prophecy. **2.** Hence, a female fortune-teller, or gypsy.

**Sīb'yl-līne**, *a.* Pertaining to the sibyls; uttered, written, or composed by sibyls; like the productions of sibyls.

*Sibylline books*, books or documents of prophecies in verse, supposed to contain the fate of the Roman empire, and said to have been purchased by Tarquin the Proud from a sibyl.

**Sīc'ci-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *siccitas*, from *siccus*, dry.] Dryness; aridity; destitution of moisture. [dice.]

**Sīce** (sīz), *n.* [From Lat. *sex*, six.] The number six at

**Sīck**, *a.* [*compar.* SICKER; *superl.* SICKEST.] [O. Eng. *seke*, *q. v.*, A.-S. *syc*, *sīc*, *seōc*, Goth. *siuks*, Icel. *siúkr*.]

**1.** Affected with, or attended by, nausea; inclined to vomit. **2.** Having a strong dislike; disgusted. **3.** Affected with disease of any kind.

*Sick headache* (*Med.*), a variety of headache attended with disorder of the stomach and nausea.

**Syn.**—Diseased; ill; disordered; distempered; indisposed; weak; ailing; feeble; morbid.

**Sīck'en** (sīk'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SICKENED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SICKENING.] **1.** To make qualmish; to disgust.

**2.** To make sick; to disease.

**Sīck'en**, *v. i.* **1.** To be filled to disgust; to be filled with abhorrence; to be satiated. **2.** To become disgusting or tedious. **3.** To become sick.

**Sīck'ish**, *a.* **1.** Somewhat sick or diseased. **2.** Exciting sickness or disgust; nauseating; nauseous.

**Sīck'ish-ness**, *n.* Quality of being sickish, or of exciting disgust.

**Sīck'le** (sīk'l), *n.* [A.-S. *sicol*, *sicel*, O. II. Ger. *sihhila*, Lat. *secula*, from *secare*, to cut, Gr. *ζάγκλη*, *ζάγκλον*, orig. a Sicilian word.] A reaping-hook; a hooked instrument with teeth, used for cutting grain.

**Sīck'le-mān**, *n.*; *pl.* SICK'LE-MĒN. One who uses a sickle; a reaper.

**Sīck'less**, *a.* Free from sickness or disease.

**Sīck'li-ness**, *n.* **1.** State of being sickly; state of being habitually diseased. **2.** State of producing sickness extensively. **3.** Disposition to generate disease extensively.

**Sīck'ly**, *a.* [*compar.* SICKLIER; *superl.* SICKLIEST.]

**1.** Somewhat sick; disposed to illness; tending to disease. **2.** Producing or tending to disease. **3.** Appearing as if sick.

**Syn.**—Diseased; ailing; infirm; weakly; unhealthy; healthless; weak; feeble; languid; faint.

**Sīck'ness**, *n.* [A.-S. *scōcness*, equiv. to *sukt*, Ger. *sueht*.]

**1.** State of being sick or diseased. **2.** A disease or malady; especially, nausea.

**Syn.**—Illness; disease; malady. See *ILLNESS*.

**Sīde**, *n.* [A.-S. *side*, Icel. *sida*, O. II. Ger. *sīta*, from A.-S. *sīdan*, to be extended, *sīd*, large, spacious, Icel. *sīdr*, loose.] **1.** The margin, edge, verge, or border of a surface; especially, one of the longer edges. **2.** One of the surfaces which define or limit a solid, especially one of the longer surfaces. **3.** Any outer portion of a thing considered apart from, and yet in relation to, the rest; also, any part or position viewed as opposite to or contrasted with another. **4.** One half of the body considered as opposite to the other half; the part of the body about the ribs. **5.** A slope or declivity, as of a hill. **6.** Position of a person or party regarded as opposed to another person or party; a body of advocates or partisans. **7.** The interest or cause which one maintains against another; a doctrine opposed to another doctrine; hence, interest; favor. **8.** A line of descent traced through one parent, as distinguished from that traced through another.

**Sīde**, *a.* **1.** Being on the side; or toward the side; lateral. **2.** Hence, indirect; oblique; collateral.

**Sīde**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SIDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIDING.] To embrace the opinions of one party, or engage in its interest, when opposed to another party.

**Sīde'bōard**, *n.* A piece of cabinet work, placed on one side in a dining-room to hold dishes, and the like.

**Sīde'ed**, *a.* Having a side;—used in composition.

**Sīde'ling**, *a.* Inclining to one side; directed toward one side; sloping; inclined.

**Sīde'lōng**, *a.* Lateral; oblique; not directly in front.

**Sīde'lōng**, *adv.* **1.** Laterally; obliquely; in the direction of the side. **2.** On the side.

**Sīd'er-al**, *a.* [See *infra*.] Relating to the stars; hence, affecting unfavorably by the supposed influence of the stars; baleful.

**Sī-dē're-al** (89), *a.* [Lat. *sideralis*, and *sidereus*, from *sidus*, *sideris*, a constellation, a star.] **1.** Relating to the stars; stary; astral. **2.** (*Astron.*) Measured by the apparent motion of the stars; pertaining to, or designated, marked out, or accompanied, by a return to the same position in respect to the stars.

**Sīd'er-o-grāph'ic**, } *a.* Pertaining to siderography,  
**Sīd'er-o-grāph'ic-al**, } or performed by engraved plates of steel.



**Sid'er-ōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. σίδηρος, iron, and γράφειν, to engrave, write.] Art or practice of steel engraving.

**Sid'er-o-seōpe**, *n.* [Gr. σίδηρος, iron, and σκοπεῖν, to view, explore.] An instrument for detecting small quantities of iron in any substance.

**Side'-sād'dle** (-sād'dl), *n.* A saddle for a woman to sit upon when on horseback.

**Sides'man**, *n.*; *pl.* SIDES'MEN. An assistant to the churchwarden.

**Side'walk** (-wawk), *n.* A raised way for foot-passengers at the side of a street or road. [*Amer.*]

**Side'wāys**, *adv.* The same as SIDEWISE.

**Side'wise**, *adv.* 1. Toward one side; inclining. 2. Laterally; on one side.

**Sī'dle** (sī'dl) *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SIDLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIDLING.] To go or move side foremost.

**Siēge**, *n.* [Fr. *siège*, a seat, a siege, from Lat. *sedes*, a seat, *sedere*, to sit.] 1. The setting of an army around or before a fortified place for the purpose of compelling the garrison to surrender. 2. Hence, a continued attempt to gain possession.

**Sī'en-ite**, *n.* See SYENITE.

**Sī-en'nā**, *n.* [From *Sienna*, in Italy.] An earthy pigment of a brownish-yellow color; — it is a silicate of iron and alumina.

**Sī-ēr'rā**, *n.* [Sp., from Lat. *scerra*, a saw, from the resemblance to the teeth of a saw.] A saw-like ridge of mountains and craggy rocks.

**Sī-ēs'tā**, *n.* [Sp., from Lat. *sexta* (sc. *hora*), the sixth hour, sc. of the day after sunrise.] A short sleep taken about the middle of the day, or after dinner.

**Sieve**, *n.* [A.-S. *sife*, L. Ger. *seve*, *sef*, D. *zeef*, *zift*, O. H. Ger. *sip*, N. H. Ger. *sieb*, Dan. *sie*, *sigte*, Icel. *sia*, Sw. *sikt*.] 1. A utensil for separating the fine part of any pulverized or fine substance from the coarse. 2. A kind of coarse basket.

**Sift**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SIFTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIFTING.] [A.-S. *siftian*, from *sife*, sieve.] 1. To separate by a sieve, as the fine part of a substance from the coarse. 2. To separate or part as if by a sieve. 3. To separate the good or bad of; to analyze; hence, to scrutinize.

**Sift'er**, *n.* One who sifts; that which sifts; a sieve.

**Sigh** (sī), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SIGHED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIGHING.] [A.-S. *sican*, *siccetan*, *sēofian*, *siōfian*, O. H. Ger. *sūftōn*.] 1. To make a deep single respiration, especially as the result or involuntary expression of fatigue, exhaustion, grief, sorrow, or the like. 2. Hence, to lament; to grieve. 3. To make a sound like sighing.

**Sigh** (sī), *v. t.* 1. To utter sighs over; to lament or mourn over. 2. To express by sighs.

**Sigh** (sī), *n.* 1. A single deep respiration; a long breath. 2. Hence, a manifestation of grief or sorrow.

**Sigh'er** (sī'er), *n.* One who sighs.

**Sight** (sīt), *n.* [A.-S. *siht*, *gesiht*, from the root of *see*, q. v.] 1. Act of seeing; perception of objects by the eye; view. 2. Power of seeing; the faculty of vision. 3. State of admitting unobstructed vision: visibility; region which the eye at one time surveys. 4. That which is seen. 5. Inspection; examination. 6. Instrument of seeing; the eye. 7. A small aperture through which objects are to be seen, and by which the direction is settled or ascertained. 8. A piece of metal near the muzzle, or another near the breech, of a firearm, to guide the eye in taking aim. 9. A great number, quantity, or sum. [*Colloq., Eng. & Amer.*]

**Syn.** — Vision; view; show; spectacle; representation; exhibition.

**Sight** (sīt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SIGHTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIGHTING.] 1. To get sight of; to see. 2. To look at through a sight; to see accurately. 3. (*Mil.*) To give the proper elevation and direction to by means of a sight.

**Sight** (sīt), *v. i.* 1. To obtain a distinct view. 2. (*Mil.*) To take aim by a sight; to take sight.

**Sight'less** (sīt'les), *a.* 1. Wanting sight; blind. 2. Offensive or unpleasing to the eye; unsightly.

**Sight'li-ness** (sīt'li-), *n.* State of being sightly; comeliness.

**Sight'ly** (sīt'lī), *a.* 1. Open to sight; conspicuous. 2. Pleasing to the sight; comely.

**Sight'-see'ing** (sīt'li-), *a.* Given to seeing sights; eager for novelties or curiosities.

**Sig'moid**, } *a.* [Gr. σιγμοειδής, from σίγμα, sigma, and εἶδος, form, likeness.] Curved in two directions, like the letter S, or the Greek σ.

**Sig'moid'al**, } and εἶδος, form, likeness.] Curved in two directions, like the letter S, or the Greek σ.

**Sign** (sīn), *n.* [Lat. *signum*.] That by which any thing is made known or represented; that which furnishes evi-

dence; hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) A remarkable event, considered by the ancients as indicating the will of a deity. (*b.*) Hence, something serving to indicate the existence, or preserve the memory, of a thing. (*c.*) Any symbol or emblem which prefigures, typifies, or represents, an idea. (*d.*) A word regarded as the outward manifestation of thought. (*e.*) A motion, action, or gesture, by which a thought is expressed, or a command or wish made known. (*f.*) Hence, one of the conventional manual motions by which conversation is carried on, as by the deaf and dumb. (*g.*) A conspicuous notice placed before a house to advertise the business there transacted. (*h.*) (*Astron.*) The twelfth part of the ecliptic or zodiac. (*i.*) (*Alg.*) A character indicating the relation of quantities, or an operation performed upon them. (*j.*) (*Mus.*) Any character, as a flat, sharp, dot, &c.

**Sign-manual** (*Eng. Law.*), the royal signature superscribed at the top of bills of grants and letters-patent; the signature of one's name in his own handwriting.

**Syn.** — Token; mark; note; symptom; indication; symbol; type; omen; prognostic; presage; manifestation.

**Sign** (sīn), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SIGNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIGNING.] 1. To represent by a sign; to signify. 2. To affix a signature to; to notify by hand or seal.

**Sign** (sīn), *v. i.* To make a sign or signal; to communicate intelligence by signs.

**Sign'al**, *n.* [Low Lat. *signale*, from Lat. *signum*. See SIGN.] 1. A sign which has been agreed upon to give notice of some occurrence, command, or danger, to a person at a distance, or, as the occasion of concerted action. 2. Hence, a token; an indication. [*is ordinary.*]

**Sign'al**, *a.* [From the noun.] Distinguished from what **Syn.** — Eminent; remarkable; memorable; extraordinary; notable; conspicuous.

**Sign'al**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SIGNALLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIGNALING.] To communicate by signals.

**Sign'al-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SIGNALIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIGNALIZING.] [From *signal*.] 1. To make signal or eminent. 2. To communicate with by means of a signal. 3. To indicate the existence, presence, or fact of, by a signal.

**Sign'al-ly**, *adv.* In a signal manner; eminently; remarkably.

**Sign'a-tūre** (53), *n.* [Low Lat. *signatura*, from Lat. *signare*, *signatum*. See SIGN, *v. t.*] 1. A sign, stamp, or mark impressed. 2. *Especially*, the name of any person written with his own hand; a sign-manual. 3. (*Mus.*) The flats or sharps at the beginning of a composition, which indicate the key or scale. 4. (*Print.*) A letter or figure by which the sheets of a book or pamphlet are distinguished and their order designated. [*name.*]

**Sign'er** (sīn'er), *n.* One who signs or subscribes his

**Sign'et**, *n.* [O. Fr., diminutive of *signe*. See SIGN, *n.*] A seal; *especially*, the seal used by the sovereign in sealing private letters, and grants that pass by bill under the sign-manual. [*Eng.*]

**Sign'if'i-ean-ge**, } *n.* 1. State of being significant. 2. }  
**Sign'if'i-ean-ge**, } That which is signified. 3. Mo-  
ment; weight; consequence.

**Syn.** — Meaning; import; importance; force.

**Sign'if'i-cant**, *a.* [Lat. *significans*, *p. pr.* of *significare*.] 1. Fitted or designed to signify or make known something; standing as a sign or token. 2. Deserving to be considered; important; momentous.

**Sign'if'i-cant-ly**, *adv.* In a significant manner.

**Sign'i-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of signifying or making known. 2. That which is signified or made known.

**Sign'if'i-ea-tive**, *a.* 1. Betokening or representing by an external sign. 2. Having signification or meaning.

**Sign'i-fi-cā'tor**, *n.* One who, or that which, signifies.

**Sign'if-i-ŷ**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SIGNIFIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SIGNIFYING.] [Lat. *significare*, from *signum*, a sign, and *facere*, to make.] 1. To make known by a sign; to communicate by any conventional token. 2. To convey the notion of. 3. To make known.

**Syn.** — To express; manifest; declare; utter; intimate; betoken; denote; imply; mean.

**Sign'if-i-ŷ**, *v. i.* To express meaning with force.

**Sign'ior** } (*seen'yur*). *n.* Sir; Mr.; — a title of respect  
**Sign'or** } or of address among the Italians.

**Sign-ō'rā** (*seen-yō'rā*), *n.* [It.] Madam; Mrs.; — a title of address or respect among the Italians.

**Sign'-pōst** (sīn'-), *n.* A post on which a sign hangs, or on which papers are placed to give public notice of any thing.

**Sī'lence**, *n.* [See SILENT.] 1. State of being silent; entire absence of sound or noise. 2. Forbearance from,

ā, ē, &c., *long*; ä, ě, &c., *short*; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ěre, veīl, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf,



or absence of, speech. **3.** Secrecy. **4.** Cessation of rage, agitation, or tumult; calmness; quiet. **5.** Absence of mention; oblivion.

**Syn.**—Stillness; muteness; taciturnity.

**Sil'ence**, *interj.* Be silent;—used elliptically for *let there be silence, or keep silence.*

**Sil'ence**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SILENCED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SILENCING.] **1.** To compel to silence; to cause to be still; to still. **2.** To put to rest; to quiet. [*Amer.*]

**Sil'ent**, *a.* [Lat. *silens, silentis*, *p. pr.* of *silere*, to be silent.] **1.** Free from sound or noise; absolutely still. **2.** Indisposed to talk; speechless; mute; habitually taciturn. **3.** Keeping at rest; inactive. **4.** (*Pron.*) Not pronounced; having no sound; quiescent. **5.** Not engaged in active business, or not generally known to be so engaged; dormant.

**Syn.**—Mute; taciturn; dumb; speechless; quiet; still. See MUTE and TACITURN.

**Sil'ent-ly**, *adv.* In a silent manner; quietly.

**Sil'ent-ness**, *n.* State of being silent; silence.

**Sil'ē'si-ā** (-lē'shī-ā, 95), *n.* A kind of thin, coarse linen cloth, originally made in *Silesia*.

**Sil'lex**, *n.* [Lat., a flint.] (*Min.*) Silicic acid, generally impure, as it is found in nature, constituting flint, quartz, and most sands and sandstones.

**Sil'hou-ette** (sil'ōd-ēt), *n.* [*Fr.*, so called from Étienne *Silhouette*, a French minister of finance, about 1757, who tried to arrange every thing in the most economical way, so that every new, and not very expensive, fashion at that time was called *à la Silhouette*.] A representation of the outlines of an object filled in with a black color; a profile.



Silhouette.

**Sil'i-cā**, *n.* [*N. Lat.*, from Lat. *silex, silicis*, a flint.] (*Chem.*) Silicic acid in a state of purity. See SILICIC.

**Sil'i-coūs** } (sil'ish'us), *a.* [Lat. *siliceus*, from *silex*,  
**Sil'i-ciōūs** } *silicis*, a flint.] Pertaining to, or contain-  
ing, silica, or partaking of its nature and qualities.

**Sil'i-ci'e**, *a.* [From Lat. *silex, silicis*, a flint.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, flint or quartz.

*Silicic acid*, an acid composed of one equivalent of silicon and three of oxygen. When pure, it is a light, white powder. Rock-crystal, flint, and other varieties of quartz, are nearly pure silicic acid.

**Sil'i-ci-ūm** (sil'ish'i-um), *n.* Silicon. See SILICON.

**Sil'i-cle** (sil'i-kl), *n.* [Lat. *silicula*, dim. of *siliqua*, a pod or husk.] (*Bot.*) A seed-vessel resembling a silique, but about as broad as long.

**Sil'i-con**, *n.* [See SILICA.] (*Chem.*) A dark, nut-brown, elementary substance, destitute of metallic luster, and a non-conductor of electricity. It is the base of silex, or silica.

**Sil'i-quā**, *n.*; *pl.* SIL'I-QUÆ. The same as SILIQUE, *q. v.*  
**Sil'ique** (sil'ik or sil'ēk'), *n.* [Lat. *siliqua*, a pod or husk, a very small weight or measure.] (*Bot.*) An oblong seed-vessel, consisting of two valves, and a dissepiment between, and opening by sutures at either margin, with the seeds attached to both edges of the dissepiment, and alternately upon each side of it.

**Sil'i-quoūs**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Bearing siliques; pertaining to or resembling siliques.

**Silk**, *n.* [*A.-S.* *seolc, seoloc*, from Lat. *sericum*, Serie stuff, silk. See SERICEOUS.] **1.** The fine, soft thread, produced by various species of caterpillars in the form of a cocoon, especially that produced by the silk-worm. **2.** Hence, thread spun, or cloth woven, from the above-named material. **3.** The filiform styles of the female flower of maize.

**Silk'en** (sil'k'n), *a.* **1.** Made of, resembling, or pertaining to, silk. **2.** Hence, soft, delicate, tender, smooth. **3.** Dressed in silk.

**Silk'i-ness**, *n.* State of being silky or silken; softness and smoothness.

**Silk'-mēr'cer**, *n.* A dealer in silks.

**Silk'-worm** (-wŭrm), *n.* (*Entom.*) The caterpillar which produces silk; the larve of a white or cream-colored moth.

**Silk'y**, *a.* [*compar.* SILKIER; *superl.* SILKIEST.] **1.** Made of, resembling, or pertaining to, silk; silk-like. **2.** Hence, soft and smooth; also, pliant; yielding.

**Sill**, *n.* [*A.-S.* *syl, syll*, *O. H. Ger. suelli*, prob. from Goth. *subjan, gasuljan*, to lay a foundation, to found.] The basis or foundation of a thing; as, the *sills* of a house, of a bridge, of a loom, and the like; hence, (*a.*) The timber or stone at the foot of a door; the threshold. (*b.*) The timber or stone on which a window-frame stands.

**Sil'la-bŭb**, *n.* [*Cf.* Prov. Eng. *sile*, to strain, and *bub*, liquor.] A mixture of wine or cider with milk, forming a soft curd.

**Sil'li-ly**, *adv.* In a silly manner; foolishly.

**Sil'li-ness**, *n.* State of being silly; want of sound sense or judgment.

**Sil'ly**, *a.* [*compar.* SILLIER; *superl.* SILLIEST.] [*O. Eng. seely, sely*, *A.-S. sǣlig, gesǣlig*, happy, good; *Icel. salig*, *O. H. Ger. sǎlig*.] **1.** Weak; helpless; frail. [*Obs.*] **2.** Weak in intellect; destitute of ordinary strength of mind. **3.** Proceeding from want of understanding or common judgment.

**Syn.**—Simple; brainless; witless; shallow; foolish; unwise; indiscreet; imprudent.—One who is *simple* is unconscious of his own ignorance, and falls into mistakes either from a deficiency of intellect or want of experience and intercourse with mankind. One who is *silly* is not only weak in intellect, but is self-satisfied or pleased with his folly, and even mistakes it for wisdom. One who is *stupid* is like one *stupefied*, dull of apprehension, and slow to feel.

**Silt**, *n.* [From Prov. Eng. *sile*, to strain, from Sw. *sila*, to filter.] Mud or fine earth deposited from running or standing water.

**Silt**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SILTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SILTING.] To choke, fill, or obstruct with mud.

**Silt**, *v. i.* To flow into, or percolate through, crevices or narrow places, as muddy water; to ooze.

**Sil'li-ri-an** (89), *a.* (*Geol.*) Of, or pertaining to, the country of the ancient *Silures*, who inhabited a part of England and Wales:—a term applied to the earliest of the Paleozoic ages, and also to the strata of the age.

**Sil'vā**, *n.* [Written also *sylva*.] [Lat.] **1.** A collection of poems. **2.** (*Bot.*) The natural history of the forest trees of a country.

**Sil'van**, *a.* [Written also *sylvan*.] [From Lat. *silva, sylva*, a wood or grove.] Pertaining to, or composed of, woods or groves; woody.

**Sil'ver**, *n.* [*A.-S. silfor, sylfer*, Goth. *silubr*, *Icel. silfr*, allied to Slav. *srebro*, *Bisc. cilarra*.] **1.** (*Min.*) A soft, white, metallic element, very malleable and ductile, and capable of a high polish. **2.** Coin made of silver; silver money. **3.** Any thing having the luster or appearance of silver.

**Sil'ver**, *a.* **1.** Made of silver. **2.** Resembling silver.

**Sil'ver**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SILVERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SILVERING.] **1.** To cover with silver. **2.** To polish like silver; to cause to resemble silver; to make smooth and bright. **3.** To make hoary, or white and shining, like silver.

**Sil'ver-ing**, *n.* **1.** Art, operation, or practice of covering the surface of any thing with silver. **2.** The silver thus laid on.

**Sil'ver-smith**, *n.* One who works in silver.

**Sil'ver-y**, *a.* **1.** Resembling, or having the luster of, silver. **2.** Besprinkled or covered with silver.

**Sil-märre'**, *n.* A woman's long dress or robe; also, a light covering; a scarf.

**Sim'i-lar**, *a.* [From Lat. *similis*, like, similar.] **1.** Exactly corresponding; precisely alike. **2.** Somewhat like; nearly corresponding.

*Similar figures* (*Geom.*), figures which differ from each other only in magnitude, being made up of the same number of like parts similarly situated.

**Sim'i-lār'i-ty**, *n.* State of being similar; perfect or partial resemblance.

[*ner*; with resemblance.]

**Sim'i-lar-ly**, *adv.* In a similar manner; in like man-

**Sim'i-le**, *n.*; *pl.* SIM'I-LĒS. [Lat., from *similis*. See SIMILAR.] (*Rhet.*) A word or phrase by which any thing is likened in one of its aspects to another; a similitude.

**Sim'il'i-tūde** (30), *n.* [Lat. *similitudo*, from *similis*, similar.] **1.** State of being similar or like; resemblance; likeness. **2.** Act of likening one thing to another; fanciful or imaginative comparison; simile.

**Sim'i-tar**, *n.* See CIMETER.

**Sim'mer**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SIMMERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SIMMERING.] [*Prov. Eng.* also *simper*;—an onomatopoeic word.] To boil gently, or with a gentle hissing.

**Sim'mer**, *v. t.* To cause to boil gently.

**Sim'ō-ni-ac**, *n.* One who practices simony, or who buys or sells preferment in the church.

**Sim'o-ni'ae-al**, *a.* Guilty of, consisting of, involving, or pertaining to, simony.

**Sim'on-y**, *n.* [From *Simon* Magus, who wished to purchase the power of conferring the Holy Spirit. *Acts* viii.] The crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment.

**Sil-mōom'**, } *n.* [Ar. *samūm*, from *samma*, to poison.  
**Sil-mōom'**, } Cf. SAMIEL.] A hot, dry wind, that blows occasionally in Arabia, Syria, and the neighboring countries.



**Sĩm'per**, *v. i.* [Prov. Ger. *zimpern*, *zimpehn*, to be affectedly coy.] To smile in a silly, affected, or conceited manner.

**Sĩm'per**, *n.* A smile with an air of silliness, affectation, or conceit.

**Sĩm'per-er**, *n.* One who simpers.

**Sĩm'ple**, *a.* [*compar.* SIMPLER; *superl.* SIMPLEST.] [Lat. *simplex*, *simplicis*, perh. from *semel*, once, a single time, and *plicare*, to fold; or from *sine*, without, and *plica*, a fold.] 1. Single; not complex; not compounded. 2. Plain; unadorned. 3. Not given to artifice, stratagem, or duplicity. 4. Unmistakable; clear; intelligible. 5. Artless in manner; straightforward. 6. Weak in intellect; not wise or sagacious. 7. (*Bot.*) Without subdivisions; entire.

**Syn.** — Uncompounded; unmingled; unmixed; mere; uncombined; elementary; artless; sincere; harmless; undesigning; frank; open; unaffected; inartificial; credulous; silly; foolish; shallow; unwise.

**Sĩm'ple**, *n.* 1. Something not mixed or compounded.

2. (*Med.*) A medicinal plant; — so called because each vegetable is supposed to possess its particular virtue and therefore to constitute a simple remedy.

**Sĩm'ple-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being simple; simplicity.

**Sĩm'ple-ton** (sĩm'pl-tun), *n.* A silly person; a person of weak intellect; a foolish person.

**Sĩm'pli'fi-ty**, *n.* 1. Quality of being simple, unmixed, or uncompounded. 2. Quality of being not complex, or of consisting of few parts. 3. Artlessness of mind; freedom from duplicity; sincerity. 4. Freedom from artificial ornament; plainness. 5. Freedom from subtlety or abstruseness; clearness. 6. Weakness of intellect; silliness.

**Sĩm'pli-fi-cã'tion**, *n.* Act of simplifying, or making simple. **Sĩm'pli-fĩ**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SIMPLIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SIMPLIFYING.] [L. Lat. *simplificare*, from *simplex*, simple, and *facere*, to make.] To make simple; to reduce from the complex state by analysis; to show an easier or shorter process for doing or making.

**Sĩm'plĩst**, *n.* One skilled in simples, or medical plants.

**Sĩm'ply**, *adv.* 1. In a simple manner; without art; without subtlety; artlessly; plainly. 2. When considered in or by itself; merely; solely; barely. 3. Weakly; foolishly.

**Sĩm'u-lãte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SIMULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SIMULATING.] [Lat. *simulare*, *simulatum*, from *similis*, like, similar.] To assume the mere appearance of without the reality; to counterfeit; to feign.

**Sĩm'u-late**, *a.* Feigned; pretended.

**Sĩm'u-lã'tion**, *n.* Act of simulating, or putting on what is not true.

**Syn.** — Counterfeiting; feint; pretense.

**Sĩ'mul-tã'ne-oũs**, *a.* [Low Lat. *simultaneus*, from Lat. *simul*, at the same time, together.] Existing or happening at the same time.

**Sĩ'mul-tã'ne-oũs-ly**, *adv.* At a simultaneous time or in a simultaneous manner.

**Sĩ'mul-tã'ne-oũs-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being simultaneous.

**Sĩn**, *n.* [A.-S. *synn*, *syn*, *sin*, Icel. *synd*, O. H. Ger. *sun-tia*, *sunta*.] 1. Transgression of the law of God; disobedience of the divine command; moral deficiency in the character. 2. A sin-offering; a sacrifice for sin.

*Deadly or mortal sins* (*Rom. Cath. Church.*), willful and deliberate transgressions, which take away divine grace. The seven deadly sins are murder, lust, covetousness, gluttony, pride, envy, and idleness.

**Syn.** — Crime; iniquity; wickedness; wrong. See CRIME.

**Sĩn**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SINNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SINNING.] 1. To depart voluntarily from the path of duty prescribed by God to man; to violate any known rule of duty. 2. To violate human rights, law, or propriety.

**Sĩn'a-pĩsm**, *n.* [Gr. *σιναισιμός*, from *σιναιζειν*, to apply a mustard blister, fr. *σιναιτι*, *σιναιτυ*, mustard.] (*Med.*) Mustard seed pulverized, with some other ingredients, used as an external application.

**Sĩnce**, *adv.* [O. Eng. *sithence*, from A.-S. *sĩdhthan*, afterward, then, since, after, from *sĩdh*, late, lately, afterward, and *thãn*, for *thãm*, to the, to this, to that.] In the time past, counting backward from the present; before this or now; ago.

**Sĩnce**, *prep.* From the time of; subsequently to; after; — with a past event or time for the object.

**Sĩnce**, *conj.* 1. Since the time when; from the (past) time that. 2. From (inferentially), or in view of, the fact that; seeing that; because; considering.

**Sĩn-cẽre'**, *a.* [*compar.* SINCERER; *superl.* SINCEREST.]

[Lat. *sincerus*, said to be composed of *sine*, without, and *cera*, wax, as if applied originally to pure honey.] 1. Pure; unmix; unadulterated. 2. Being in reality what it appears to be; not simulated or falsely assumed.

**Syn.** — Hearty; honest; unfeigned; unvarnished; real; true; unaffected; inartificial; frank; upright; undissembling. See HEARTY.

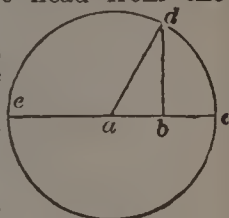
**Sĩn-cẽre'ly**, *adv.* In a sincere manner; honestly; unfeignedly. [sincerity.]

**Sĩn-cẽre'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being sincere;

**Sĩn-cẽr'ĩ-ty**, *n.* State or quality of being sincere; honesty of mind or intention.

**Sĩn'ci-pũt**, *n.* [Lat., from *semi*, half, and *caput*, the head.] (*Anat.*) The fore part of the head from the forehead to the coronal suture.

**Sĩne**, *n.* [From Lat. *sinus*, a bent surface, a curve.] (*Trigonometry.*) (a.) The length of a perpendicular drawn from one extremity of an arc to the diameter drawn through the other extremity. (b.) The perpendicular itself.



Sine.

1. An ecclesiastical benefice, without the care of souls. 2. An office or position which requires or involves no labor or active service.

**Sĩne-cũr'ĩst**, *n.* One who has a sinecure.

**Sĩn'ew** (sĩn'yũ), *n.* [A.-S. *sinewe*, and *sinu*, O. H. Ger. *senewa*, *senawa*, *senwa*, Icel. *sin*.] 1. (*Anat.*) That which unites a muscle to a bone; a tendon. 2. That which supplies strength.

**Sĩn'ew** (sĩn'yũ), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SINEWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SINEWING.] To knit as by sinews.

**Sĩn'ewed** (sĩn'yũd), *a.* 1. Furnished with sinews. 2. Strong; firm; vigorous.

**Sĩn'ew-less** (sĩn'yũ-), *a.* Having no sinews, and hence no strength or vigor.

**Sĩn'ew-y** (sĩn'yũ-y), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling a sinew or sinews. 2. Well braced with sinews; nervous; strong; vigorous; firm.

**Sĩn'ful**, *a.* 1. Full of sin; wicked; iniquitous; criminal; unholy. 2. Containing sin, or consisting in sin.

**Sĩn'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a sinful manner; wickedly; iniquitously.

**Sĩn'ful-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being sinful, or contrary to the divine will; wickedness; iniquity.

**Sĩng**, *v. i.* [*imp.* SUNG, or SANG (*obsolescent*); *p. p.* SUNG; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SINGING.] [A.-S. *singan*, Goth. *siggran*, Icel. *syngia*.] 1. To utter sounds with musical inflections or melodious modulations of voice. 2. To utter sweet or melodious sounds, as birds. 3. To make a small shrill sound. 4. To celebrate something in poetry.

**Sĩng**, *v. t.* 1. To utter with musical modulations of voice. 2. To celebrate in song; to praise in verse.

**Sĩnge**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SINGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SINGEING.] [A.-S. & O. H. Ger. *sengan*, orig. to cause to sing, from *singan*, to sing, because the sound produced by burning slightly seems to be a kind of singing.] To burn slightly or superficially; to burn the surface of.

**Sĩnge**, *n.* A burning of the surface; a slight burn.

**Sĩng'er**, *n.* 1. One who sings. 2. One whose profession is to sing.

**Sĩng'ing-boũk**, *n.* A book containing music for singing; a book of tunes.

**Sĩng'ing-mãs'ter**, *n.* One who teaches vocal music.

**Sĩn'gle** (sĩng'gl, 82), *a.* [Lat. *singulus*.] 1. One only, as distinguished from many, or the whole; individual; separate. 2. Alone; having no companion. 3. Hence, unmarried. 4. Not twisted or combined with others. 5. Performed by one person, or one on each side. 6. Uncompounded; pure; unmixed. 7. Hence, unprejudiced; unbiased; sincere.

**Sĩn'gle** (sĩng'gl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SINGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SINGLING.] To select, as an individual person or thing, from among a number.

**Sĩn'gle-hãnd'ed**, *a.* 1. Having one hand or workman only. 2. Alone; by one's self; unassisted.

**Sĩn'gle-heãrt'ed**, *a.* Having a single or honest heart without duplicity.

**Sĩn'gle-ness**, *n.* 1. State of being single, or separate from all others. 2. Freedom from duplicity, or secondary and selfish ends; purity of mind and purpose; simplicity; sincerity.

**Sĩn'gly**, *adv.* 1. Individually; particularly. 2. Only; by one's self. 3. Without partners, companions, or associates.



**Sing'-sōng**, *n.* A drawling tone, as of a monotonous or badly executed song.

**Sin'gu-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *singularis*, from *singulus*, single.] **1.** (*Logic.*) Existing by itself; single; individual. **2.** (*Gram.*) Denoting one person or thing. **3.** Standing by itself; out of the ordinary course of things. **4.** Distinguished as existing in a very high degree; rarely equaled. **5.** Distinguished as departing from general usage or expectations. **6.** Being alone; unique.

**Syn.**—Unexampled; unprecedented; eminent; extraordinary; remarkable; uncommon; rare; unusual; peculiar; strange; odd; whimsical; eccentric; fantastic.

**Sin'gu-lar**, *n.* (*Gram.*) The singular number.

**Sin'gu-lar'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** State of being singular; some character or quality of a thing by which it is distinguished from all, or from most, others; peculiarity. **2.** Possession of a particular or exclusive privilege, prerogative, or distinction.

**Sin'gu-lar-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a singular manner; peculiarly; strangely; oddly. **2.** So as to express one, or the singular number.

**Sin'is-ter**, *a.* [Lat. *sinister*.] **1.** On the left hand, or the side of the left hand; left. **2.** Unlucky; inauspicious; disastrous; injurious; evil; —the left being usually regarded as the unlucky side. **3.** Wrong, as springing from indirection or obliquity of purpose; dishonest.

**Sin'is-trōr'sal**, *a.* [Lat. *sinistrorsus*, *sinistroversus*, toward the left side, from *sinister*, left, and *vertere*, *vortere*, *versum*, *versum*, to turn.] Rising from left to right, as a spiral line, or helix.

**Sin'is-troūs**, *a.* [See **SINISTER**.] **1.** Being on the left side; inclined to the left. **2.** Wrong; absurd; perverse.

**Sink** (82), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SUNK** (*imp.* **SANK**, nearly obs.); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SINKING**.] [A.-S. *sincan*, Goth. *siggvan*, Icel. *sigá*.] **1.** To fall by the force of gravity; to descend lower and lower; to subside. **2.** To enter deeply; to fall or retire beneath or below the surface. **3.** Hence, to enter so as to make an abiding impression. **4.** To be overwhelmed or depressed. **5.** To fail in strength; to decline; to decay; to decrease. **6.** To decrease in volume, as a river.

**Sink**, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to sink; to immerse in a fluid. **2.** To depress; to degrade. **3.** To plunge into destruction. **4.** To make, by digging or delving. **5.** To bring low; to reduce in quantity. **6.** To cause to decline or fall. **7.** To keep out of sight; to suppress. **8.** To lower in value or amount. **9.** To reduce in amount; to diminish or annihilate by payment.

*Sinking fund* (*Finance*), a fund created for sinking or paying a public debt, or purchasing the stock for the government.

**Syn.**—To fall; subside; drop; droop; lower; decline; decay; decrease; lessen.

**Sink**, *n.* **1.** A drain to carry off filthy water. **2.** A shallow box, connected with a drain, and used for receiving filthy water, &c., as in a kitchen.

**Sink'er**, *n.* A weight on something, as on a fish-line, to sink it.

**Sin'less**, *a.* **1.** Free from sin; pure; perfect. **2.** Innocent of transgression or trespass.

**Sin'less-ly**, *adv.* In a sinless manner; innocently.

**Sin'less-ness**, *n.* State of being sinless; perfect innocence.

**Sin'ner**, *n.* One who has sinned; especially, one who has sinned without repenting of it; a persistent or unrepenting transgressor.

**Sin'o-lōgue**, *n.* [*Sinim*, China, or the Chinese, and Gr. *λόγος*.] One versed in the Chinese language, literature, history, and the like.

**Sin'o-ple**, *n.* [Gr. *σιωνπίς*, *σιωνπική*, a red earth or ocher found in *Sinope*, a town on the Black Sea.] (*Min.*) Red ferruginous quartz.

**Sin'u-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SINUATED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SINUATING**.] [Lat. *sinuare*, *sinuatum*, from *sinus*, a bending, a curve.] To bend in and out; to wind; to turn.

**Sin'u-ā'tion**, *n.* A winding or bending in and out.

**Sin'u-ōs'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being sinuous, or bending in and out. **2.** A series of bends and turns in arches or other irregular figures.

**Sin'u-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *sinuosus*, from *sinus*, a bent surface, a curve.] Bending in and out; of a serpentine or undulating form; winding; crooked.

**Sin'us**, *n.*; Lat. *pl. SĪNUS*; Eng. *pl. SĪNUS-ES*. [Lat., a bent surface, a curve, the folds or bosom of a garment, &c., a bay.] **1.** An opening; a hollow. **2.** A recess in the shore, or an opening into the land. **3.** (*Anat.*) A

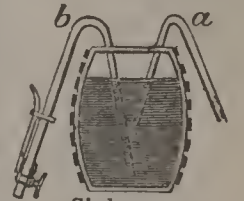
cavity in a bone or other part, wider at the bottom than at the entrance.

**Sip**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SIPPED** (sĭpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SIPPING**.] [A.-S. *sipan*, allied to *sūpan*, to sip, suck up, drink, drink to excess.] **1.** To drink or imbibe in small quantities; to take in with the lips in small quantities. **2.** To draw into the mouth; to extract. **3.** To drink out of.

**Sip**, *v. i.* To drink a small quantity.

**Sip**, *n.* **1.** The taking of a liquor with the lips. **2.** A small draught taken with the lips.

**Siphon**, *n.* [Lat. *sipho*, *siphonis*, Gr. *σίφων*.] A bent tube or pipe with arms of unequal length, by which a liquid can be transferred from one vessel to another, over an intermediate elevation, by means of the pressure of the atmosphere forcing the liquid up the branch immersed in it, while the excess of weight of the liquid in the other branch (when once filled) causes a continuous flow.



Siphons.

*a*, common siphon, *b*, improved siphon with exhausting tube.

**Sip'per**, *n.* One who sips.

**Sir** (18), *n.* [O. Fr. *sire*, contr. from *senre*, from Lat. *senior*, an elder, elderly person, compar. of *senex*, *senis*, an aged person.] **1.** A man of social authority and dignity; a master; a gentleman; — applied as a title of deference or respect to any man of position. **2.** A knight or baronet; — often applied as a prefix to the first or Christian name. **3.** A priest or eurate. [*Obs.*] **4.** A master of arts in American colleges; — applied also to a bachelor of arts. [*Obs.*]

**Sire**, *n.* [O. Fr. *sire*, from Lat. *senior*. See **SIR**.] **1.** A father; a progenitor. **2.** One who stands in the relation of a father, as a king or emperor. **3.** An author; an originator. **4.** The male parent of a beast; — applied especially to horses.

**Sire**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SIRE**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SIRING**.] To beget; to procreate; — used especially of stallions.

**Sir'en** (89), *n.* [Lat. *siren*.] **1.** (*Myth.*) One of three damsels, — said to dwell near the Island of Caprea, and to sing with such sweetness that they who sailed by forgot their country and died in an ecstasy of delight. **2.** Hence, an enticing or alluring woman. **3.** Something which is insidious or deceptive.

**Sir'en**, *a.* Pertaining to a siren, or to the dangerous enticements of music; bewitching; fascinating; alluring.

**Sir'i-ūs**, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *Σείριος*, from *σεΐριος*, *σεΐρός*, hot, scorching.] (*Astron.*) The large and bright star called the *Dog-star*, in the mouth of the constellation *Canis Major*.

**Sir'loin**, *n.* [O. Eng. *surloin*, *surloine*, *surloyne*, from Fr. *surlonge*, from *sur*, upou, *super*, over, and *longe*, loin.] A loin of beef. [Written also *surloin*.]

**Sir'nāme**, *n.* See **SURNAME**.

**Sir-rōe'eo**, *n.*; *pl.* **SĪ-RŌE'EOŌS**. [Ar. *shoruk*, from *shark*, the rising of the sun, the east, from *sharaka*, to rise, as the sun.] An oppressive, relaxing wind from the Libyan deserts, chiefly experienced in Italy, Malta, and Sicily.

**Sir'rah**, *n.* [O. Eng. *sirra*, from *sir*, ha, or *sir*, ho, or from Ir. *sirreach*, poor, sorry, lean.] *Sir*; — a word of reproach and contempt, or of familiarity and playfulness.

**Sir'up**, *n.* [From Ar. *sharāb*, *sharūb*, *sharbat*, *pl. shārābat*, drink, beverage, sirup, from *shariba*, to drink.] The sweet juice of vegetables or fruits, or sugar boiled with vegetable infusions; also, sweetened liquid of any kind.

**Sir'up-y**, *a.* Like sirup, or partaking of its qualities.

**Sis'kin**, *n.* [Dan. *sisgen*, *sisken*, *sise*, Sw. *siska*, Ger. *zeisig*.] (*Ornith.*) A certain singing bird.

**Sis'ter**, *n.* [A.-S. *sweostor*, *suster*, Icel. *systir*, *systur*, *systir*, Goth. *svistar*, O. H. Ger. *swistar*, Russ. *sestrā*, Skr. *swasri*, Lat. *soror*.] **1.** A female whose parents are the same as those of another person. **2.** A female closely allied to, or associated with, another person, as in the same faith, society, and the like.

**Sis'ter-hōod**, *n.* **1.** A society of sisters, or of women united in one faith or order. **2.** State of being a sister.

**Sis'ter-in-law**, *n.*; *pl.* **SĪS'TERS-IN-LAW**. A husband's or wife's sister; also, a brother's wife.

**Sis'ter-ly**, *a.* Like a sister; becoming a sister; affectionate.

**Sit**, *v. i.* [*imp.* **SAT**; *p. p.* **SAT** (**SITTEN**, obs.); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SITTING**.] [A.-S. *sittan*, for *sitian*, Icel. *sitia*, Goth. *sitan*, allied to Lat. *sedere*, Gr. *ἕζεσθαι*, Skr. *sad*.] **1.** To rest upon the haunches. **2.** To perch, as birds. **3.** To remain in a state of repose; to rest; to abide. **4.** To be adjusted; to fit. **5.** Hence, to lie, rest, or bear. **6.** To incubate; to cover and warm eggs for hatching, as a fowl. **7.** To be officially engaged in public business, as

**food**, **foot**; **ûrn**, **ryde**, **pull**; **çell**, **çhaise**, **call**, **echo**; **gem**, **get**; **aş**; **exist**; **linger**, **link**; **this**



judges, legislators, or officers of any kind. **8.** To have position, as at the point blown from.

**Sit**, *v. t.* **1.** To keep the seat upon. **2.** To cause to be seated; — used reflexively.

**Site**, *n.* [Lat. *situs*, from *sinere*, *situm*, to let, put, lay, or set down, *situs*, placed, lying, situate.] **1.** Place where any thing is fixed; situation; local position. **2.** A place fitted or chosen for an edifice.

**Sithe**, *n.* A scythe. See SCYTHE.

**Sit'ten**, *p. p.* of *sit*, for *sat*. See SIT. [Obs.] [bates.

**Sit'ter**, *n.* **1.** One who sits. **2.** A bird that sits or incubates.

**Sit'ting**, *n.* **1.** Posture of being on a seat. **2.** Act of placing one's self on a seat. **3.** A seat, or the space occupied by a person in a church. **4.** Act or time of resting in a posture for a painter to take the likeness. **5.** Actual presence or meeting of any body of men in their seats, clothed with authority to transact business. **6.** A time for which one sits, as at play, at work, or on a visit.

**Sit'u-ate**, *a.* [L. Lat. *situatus*, from *situare*, to place, fr. Lat. *situs*, situation, site. See SITE.] **1.** Permanently fixed; placed. **2.** Placed; residing.

**Sit'u-ā'ted**, *a.* Having a situation; seated, placed, or permanently fixed; residing.

**Sit'u-ā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Location in respect to something else. **2.** Position with respect to society or circumstances. **3.** Relative position; circumstances; temporary state. **4.** Permanent position.

**Syn.** — State; position; seat; site; station; post; place; office; condition; case; plight; predicament. See STATE.

**Six**, *a.* [A.-S. *six*, *seox*, *sex*, Goth. *saihs*, Icel. & Lat. *sex*, Gr. *ἕξ*, Per. *shesh*, Lith. *szessi*, Russ. *shestj*, Skr. *shash*, Heb. *shêsh*.] Twice three; one more than five.

**Six**, *n.* **1.** The sum of three and three. **2.** A symbol representing six units, as 6, or vi.

To be at six and seven, or at sixes and sevens, to be in disorder.

**Six'fōld**, *a.* Six times as much or many.

**Six'pence**, *n.* **1.** An English silver coin of the value of six pennies; half a shilling, or about twelve cents. **2.** The value of six pennies or half a shilling.

**Six'teen**, *a.* Six and ten; consisting of six and ten.

**Six'teen**, *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and six. **2.** A symbol representing sixteen units, as 16, or xvi.

**Six'teenth**, *a.* **1.** Sixth after the tenth; next in order after the fifteenth. **2.** Being one of sixteen equal parts into which any thing is divided.

**Six'teenth**, *n.* **1.** One of sixteen equal parts. **2.** The next in order after the fifteenth. **3.** (*Mus.*) An interval comprising two octaves and a second.

**Sixth**, *a.* **1.** Next in order after the fifth. **2.** Being one of six equal parts into which any thing is divided.

**Sixth**, *n.* **1.** One of six equal parts. **2.** The next in order after the fifth. **3.** (*Mus.*) The interval of four tones and a semitone, embracing six diatonic degrees of the scale.

**Sixth'ly**, *adv.* In the sixth place.

**Six'ti-eth**, *a.* **1.** Next in order after the fifty-ninth. **2.** Being one of sixty equal parts into which any thing is divided.

**Six'ti-eth**, *n.* **1.** One of sixty equal parts. **2.** The next in order after the fifty-ninth.

**Six'ty**, *a.* Six times ten; threescore.

**Six'ty**, *n.* **1.** The sum of six times ten. **2.** A symbol representing sixty units, as 60, or lx., or LX.

**Siz'a-ble**, *a.* **1.** Of considerable size or bulk. **2.** Being of reasonable or suitable size.

**Siz'zar**, *n.* (*University of Cambridge, Eng.*) One of a body of students next below the pensioners, who eat at the public table, after the fellows, free of expense.

They were probably so called from being employed in distributing the *size*, or provisions. See SIZE, 3.

**Size**, *n.* [Abbrev. from *assize*, *q. v.*] **1.** Extent of superficies or volume. **2.** A settled quantity or allowance. [Obs.] **3.** (*University of Cambridge, Eng.*) An allowance of food and drink from the buttery, aside from the regular dinner at commons. **4.** A conventional relative measure of dimension, applied to shoes, gloves, and the like.

**Syn.** — Dimension; bigness; largeness; greatness; magnitude.

**Size**, *n.* [W. *syth*, glue, starch, size, from *syth*, stiff, rigid.] A kind of weak glue made from the clippings of parchment, glove-leather, fish-skin, and the like.

**Size**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SIZING.] **1.** To arrange, according to size or bulk. **2.** To cover with size; to prepare with size. **3.** (*Mining.*) To sift, as pieces of ore or metal, through a wire sieve.

**Siz'i-ness**, *n.* State of being sizzly; glutinousness; viscosness. [arts, &c.; size.]

**Siz'ing**, *n.* A kind of weak glue used in manufactures, **Siz'y**, *a.* Size-like; glutinous; thick and viscous; ropy; having the adhesiveness of size.

**Siz'zle** (siz'zl), *v. i.* To make a hissing sound, as a piece of hot metal when dipped into water to cool.

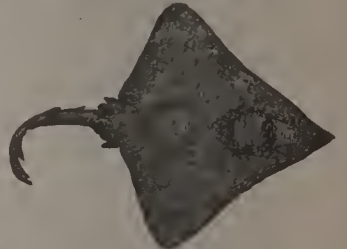
**Siz'zle** (siz'zl), *n.* A hissing sound.

**Skäld**, *n.* See SCALD.

**Skāte**, *n.* [D. *schaats*.] A frame for the foot like the sole of a shoe, furnished with a metallic runner or sometimes with small wheels, for moving rapidly on ice, or other smooth surface.

**Skāte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SKATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SKATING.] To slide or move on skates.

**Skāte**, *n.* [Lat. *squatius*, *squatina*, A.-S. *sceadda*. Cf. SHAD.] (*Ichth.*) A cartilaginous fish having the body flattened, the skin set above with spines or thorns, and pectoral fins which form broad lateral expansions, and give the whole body a rhomboid form.



Skate.

**Skāt'er**, *n.* One who skates.

**Ske-dād'dle**, *v. i.* [Said to be of Swedish and Danish origin.] To betake one's self to flight; to run away with precipitation, as if in a panic. [*Colloq., Amer.*]

**Skein** (skän), *n.* [O. Fr. *escaigne*, N. Fr. *écagne*, Ir. *sgainne*, Gael. *sgeinn*, *sgeinnidh*.] A knot or a number of knots, of thread, silk, or yarn; a quantity of yarn after it is taken from the reel.

**Skēl'e-ton**, *n.* [Gr. *σκελετόν* (sc. *ὄμα*), a dried body, a mummy, from *σκελετός*, dried up, parched, from *σκέλλειν*, to dry.] **1.** (*Physiol.*) The united system of tissues that give support and protection to the softer parts, and transfer motion in an organized body, as bones, shells, the woody tissue of leaves, and the like. **2.** Hence, a very thin or lean person. **3.** The general structure or frame of any thing. **4.** The heads and outline of a literary performance, especially of a sermon.

**Skēp'tic**, *n.* [Written also *sceptic*.] [Gr. *σκεπτικός*, thoughtful, reflective, from *σκέπτεσθαι*, to look carefully or about, to view, consider; Lat. *scepticus*.] **1.** One who is yet undecided as to what is true; an inquirer after facts or reasons. **2.** (*Metaph.*) A doubter as to whether any fact or truth can be certainly known; a universal doubter. **3.** (*Theol.*) One who disbelieves the divine origin of the Christian religion.

**Syn.** — Infidel; unbeliever; doubter. See INFIDEL.

**Skēp'tic**, } *a.* **1.** Of pertaining to, or being, a **Skēp'tic-al**, } *tic*; hesitating to admit the certainty of doctrines or principles. **2.** Doubting or denying the truth of revelation.

**Skēp'ti-cism**, *n.* [Written also *scepticism*.] **1.** An undecided, inquiring state of mind: doubt; uncertainty. **2.** (*Metaph.*) The doctrine that no fact or principle can be certainly known; universal doubt. **3.** (*Theol.*) A doubting of the truth of revelation, or a denial of the divine origin of the Christian religion, or of the being, perfections, or truth of God.

**Skētch**, *n.* [From Lat. *schedium*, (sc. *carmen*), an extemporaneous poem, *schedius*, Gr. *σχέδιος*, made suddenly or off-hand, hastily put or thrown together.] A first rough or incomplete draught or plan of any design.

**Syn.** — Outline; delineation. — *Outline* explains itself; a *sketch* fills up the outline in part, giving broad touches by which an imperfect idea may be conveyed; a *delineation* goes further, carrying out the more striking features of the picture, and going so much into detail as to furnish a clear conception of the whole.

**Skētch**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SKETCHED (skēcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SKETCHING.] **1.** To draw the outline or general figure of; to make a rough draught of. **2.** To plan by giving the principal points or ideas of.

**Syn.** — To delineate; design; draught; depict; portray; paint.

**Skētch'y**, *a.* Containing only an outline or rough form; in the manner of a sketch; incomplete.

**Skew'-bäck** (skū'bak), *n.* (*Civil engin.*) The course of masonry forming the abutment for the voussoirs of a segmental arch, or in iron bridges, for the ribs.

**Skew'er** (skū'er), *n.* [Prob. allied to the root of *shove*. See ASKEW.] A pointed rod for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it in form while roasting; — formerly used instead of pins.



**Skew'er**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SKEWERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SKEWERING.] To fasten with skewers.

**Skid**, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *shide*, a splinter, A.-S. *scide*, Icel. *skid*, from A.-S. *scidan*, to cleave.] **1.** (Naut.) A piece of timber used to protect the side of a vessel from injury by heavy bodies hoisted or lowered against it. **2.** A chain for fastening the wheel of a wagon, to prevent its turning when descending a steep hill. **3.** A piece of timber for supporting any thing, or along which something is rolled or caused to move. [Amer.]

**Skiff**, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *skif*. Cf. SHIP.] A small, light boat.

**Skiff**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SKIFFED (skift); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SKIFFING.] To sail upon in a skiff.

**Skill**, *n.* [A.-S. *scilian*, *scylan*, to separate, to distinguish, Icel. *skilia*, to discern, understand, Sw. *skilja*, Dan. *skille*, D. *scheelen*; A.-S. *scile*, *scyle*, a difference, distinction, Icel. *skil*, distinction, right, Dan. *skiel*, Sw. *skjäl*, *skil*, reason, right, justice.] **1.** Knowledge; understanding. **2.** Familiar knowledge of any art or science, united with readiness and dexterity in execution or performance; ability to perceive and perform.

**Syn.** — Dexterity. — *Skill* is more intelligent; *dexterity* is more mechanical. *Skill* involves superior capacity and cultivation of the intellect; *dexterity* implies a greater talent for imitation, and a sleight of hand obtained by practice.

**Skilled**, *a.* Having familiar knowledge united with readiness and dexterity in its application; expert; skillful.

**Skillet**, *n.* [O. Fr. *escuellette*, dim. of *escuelle*, N. Fr. *écuelle*, a porringer, from Lat. *scutella*, dim. of *scutra*, a dish.] A small vessel with a handle, used for heating and boiling water, &c.

**Skillful**, *a.* Possessed of, or displaying skill.

**Syn.** — Expert; skilled; dexterous; adept; masterly; adroit; clever.

**Skillfully**, *adv.* In a skillful manner; with skill.

**Skillfulness**, *n.* Quality of possessing skill; dexterity; knowledge and ability derived from experience.

**Skim**, *v. t.* [A different orthography of *scum*, q. v.] [*imp. & p. p.* SKIMMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SKIMMING.] **1.** To clear as a liquid from scum. **2.** To take off by skimming. **3.** To pass near the surface of.

**Skim**, *v. i.* **1.** To pass lightly; to glide along near the surface. **2.** To hasten along superficially.

**Skimmer**, *n.* A utensil for skimming liquors.

**Skim-milk**, *n.* Milk from which the cream has been taken; skimmed milk.

**Skimming**, *n.* **1.** Act of taking off that which floats upon a liquid, as scum, cream, or the like. **2. pl.** That which is removed from the surface of a liquid by skimming.

**Skin**, *n.* [A.-S. *scinn*, Icel. *skinn*, O. L. Ger. *schin*, *schinn*.] **1.** (Physiol.) The external membranous envelope of animal bodies. **2.** Skin of an animal separated from the body; a hide; a pelt. **3.** The exterior coat of fruits and plants.

**Skin**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SKINNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SKINNING.] **1.** To strip off the skin or hide of; to flay; to peel. **2.** To cover with skin, or as with skin.

**Skin**, *v. i.* To be covered with skin.

**Skinch**, *v. i.* To squeeze or pinch in order to effect a saving. [Prov. Eng. Colloq. Amer.]

**Skin-deep**, *n.* Superficial; slight.

**Skin-flint**, *n.* [From *skin* and *flint*.] A very penurious person; a miser; a niggard.

**Skinless**, *a.* Having no skin or a very thin skin.

**Skin-ner**, *n.* **1.** One who skins. **2.** One who deals in skins, pelts, or hides. [ing flesh.]

**Skinny**, *a.* Consisting of skin, or of skin only; want-

**Skip**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SKIPPED (skipt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SKIPPING.] [Cf. Icel. *skopa*, *skoppa*, to run.] To leap; to bound; to spring as a goat or lamb.

**Skip**, *v. t.* To pass over or by; to omit; to miss; to leap over.

**Skip**, *n.* **1.** A leap; a bound; a spring. **2.** Act of passing over an interval from one thing to another; an omission of a part.

**Skip-jack**, *n.* **1.** An upstart. **2.** (Entom.) One of a family of coleopterous insects remarkable for leaping to a considerable height when placed upon their backs.

**Skip-er**, *n.* [D. & L. Ger. *schipper*. See SKIPPER and SKIP.] **1.** (Naut.) The master of a small trading or merchant vessel. **2.** [From *skip*.] A dancer. **3.** The cheese maggot.

**Skip-ping-rope**, *n.* A small rope used by young persons in skipping, or leaping up and down.

**Skirmish** (18), *n.* [O. Eng. *scarmishe*, *scarmoge*, *scrymishe*, It. *scaramuccia*, *shermugio*, from *schermire*, to

fence, fight, from O. H. Ger. *skerman*, *skirman*, to defend.] **1.** A slight fight in war; a light combat, especially, between detachments and small parties. **2.** A contest; a contention.

**Skirmish**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SKIRMISHED (skirmisht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SKIRMISHING.] To fight slightly or in small parties; to engage in a skirmish.

**Skirmish-er**, *n.* One who skirmishes.

**Skirret**, *n.* [Contracted from *skirwort*, its older name, a corruption of *sugarwort*.] (Bot.) A plant, cultivated in Europe for the sake of its esculent root, which somewhat resembles the parsnip in flavor.

**Skirrhous**, *n.* See SCIRRHUS.

**Skirt** (18), *n.* [A.-S. *scyrta*, *gescyrta*, to shorten; Icel. *skirta*, *skyrta*, an under-garment, a shirt. Cf. SHIRT.]

**1.** The lower and loose part of a coat or other garment.

**2.** The edge of any part of dress. **3.** Border; margin; extreme part. **4.** A woman's garment like a petticoat.

**Skirt**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SKIRTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SKIRTING.] To border; to form the border or edge of; or to run along the edge of. [ity.]

**Skirt**, *v. i.* To be on the border; to live near the extrem-

**Skittish**, *a.* [From A.-S. *scéotan*, *scitan*, to shoot, dart, east, send forth.] **1.** Easily frightened; shunning familiarity; timorous; shy. **2.** Wanton; volatile; hasty.

**Skittish-ly**, *adv.* In a skittish manner; shyly.

**Skittish-ness**, *n.* **1.** State of being skittish; timidity; shyness. **2.** Fickleness; wantonness.

**Skittles** (skit/tlz), *n. pl.* [See SKITTISH.] Ninepins.

**Skiver**, *n.* [See SHIVER, *n.*] An inferior quality of leather, made of split sheep-skin, tanned by immersion in sumac, and dyed.

**Skulk**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SKULKED (skülkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SKULKING.] [Dan. *skulke*, to spare or save one's self, to play the truant, allied to *skiule*, to hide, conceal, Icel. *skyla*.] To get out of the way in a sneaking manner; to lurk.

**Skulk**, *n.* A person who skulks; one who avoids

**Skulker**, *n.* duty; a lurker; a shirk.

**Skull**, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *sciulla*, skull, Ger. *schädel*, *schedel*, O. H. Ger. *scétela*, Icel. *kollr*, skull. Cf. SCALE and SHELL.] **1.** (Anat.) The bony case which incloses the brain. **2.** An empty, brainless head.

**Skull-cap**, *n.* **1.** A close-fitting cap. **2.** (Bot.) An herbaceous plant, the calyx of whose flower, when inverted, appears like a helmet with the vizor raised.

**Skunk**, *n.* [Contracted from the Abenaki *seganku*.] (Zool.) A fetid, carnivorous animal, found over a very wide extent of country in North America. It is nearly allied to the weasel on the one hand, and to the otter on the other.



Skunk.

**Skunk-bird**, *n.* (Ornith.) The bobolink; —

**Skunk-black-bird**, *n.* popularly so called from the resemblance of the colors of the male, at certain periods of the year, to those of a skunk.

**Skunk-cabbage**, *n.* (Bot.) An endogenous plant, so named from its odor, which strongly resembles that of the skunk.

**Ský** (72), *n.* [Icel. *sky*, O. Sax. *scio*, *sceo*, the region of clouds. Cf. A.-S. *scúa*, *scüwa*, shadow] **1.** The apparent arch or vault of heaven; the heavens. **2.** The weather; the climate.

**Ský-color**, *n.* The color of the sky; a particular species of blue color; azure.

**Skýey**, *a.* Like the sky; ethereal.

**Ský-lark**, *n.* (Ornith.) A species of lark that mounts and sings as it flies. It is common in Europe and in some parts of Asia, and is celebrated for its melodious song.

**Ský-lark-ing**, *n.* (Naut.) Act of running about the rigging of a vessel in sport; frolicking; earousing.

**Ský-light** (-lit), *n.* A window in the roof of a building, or ceiling of a room, for the admission of light from above.

**Ský-rock-et**, *n.* A rocket that ascends high and burns as it flies; a species of fireworks.

**Ský-sail** (colloq. skí/sel), *n.* (Naut.) The sail set next above the royal.

**Slab**, *n.* [Cf. W. *yslab*, *llab*, a thin slip.] **1.** A thin piece



Sky-lark.

food, foot; urn, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; as; exist; linger, link; this-



of any thing, especially of marble or other stone, having plane surfaces. 2. An outside piece taken from a log in sawing it into boards or planks.

**Släb'ber** (*colloq.* slöb'ber), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLABBERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLABBERING.] [H. Ger. *schlabbern*, frequentative form of *schlabben*, to lap.] To let the saliva or other liquid fall from the mouth carelessly; to drivel.

**Släb'ber** (*colloq.* slöb'ber), *v. t.* 1. To wet and foul by liquids suffered to fall carelessly from the mouth, or by liquid spilled. 2. To shed; to spill.

**Släb'ber** (*colloq.* slöb'ber), *n.* Moisture let fall from the mouth in a careless manner; slaver. [an idiot.]

**Släb'ber-er** (*colloq.* slöb'er-er), *n.* One who slabbers;

**Släck**, *a.* [*compar.* SLACKER; *superl.* SLACKEST.] [A.-S. *slæc*, *slæc*, Icel. *slakr*.] 1. Not tense; not hard drawn. 2. Not holding fast. 3. Not using due diligence; not earnest or eager. 4. Not violent; not rapid.

*Slack water*, the time when the tide runs slowly, or the water is at rest; or the interval between the flux and reflux of the tide.

**Syn.**— Loose; relaxed; weak; remiss; backward; abated; diminished; inactive; slow; tardy.

**Släck**, *adv.* In a slack manner; partially.

**Släck**, *n.* The part of a rope that hangs loose, having no strain upon it.

**Släck**, *n.* [Cf. SLAG.] Small coal; coal broken into small pieces. [*Eng.*]

**Släck**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLACKED (släkt),

**Släck'en** (släk'n), } SLACKENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLACKING, SLACKENING.] [A.-S. *slæcian*, *slacian*, D. *slaken*, Icel. *slakna*.] 1. To become slack; to be made less tense, firm, or rigid. 2. To be remiss or backward; to neglect. 3. To lose cohesion, or the quality of adhesion. 4. To abate; to become less violent. 5. To become more slow. 6. To languish; to flag.

**Släck**, *v. t.* 1. To render slack; to make less tense

**Släck'en**, } or tight. 2. Especially, to render less earnest, violent, energetic, rapid, or decided. 3. To withhold; to use less liberally. 4. To deprive of cohesion by combining with water; to slake. [See SLAKE.] 5. To repress; to check.

**Släck'ly**, *adv.* In a slack manner; loosely; remissly.

**Släck'ness**, *n.* State of being slack; want of tightness or rigidity; negligency; inattention; slowness; tardiness; want of tendency; weakness.

**Släg**, *n.* [Sw. *slagg*, L. Ger. *slacke*, H. Ger. *schlacke*.] 1. The dross or recrement of a metal; also, vitrifiedinders. 2. The scoria of a volcano.

**Släke**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLAKED (släkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLAKING.] [Allied to *slack*, *q. v.*] 1. To quench; to extinguish. 2. To mix with water, so that a true chemical combination shall take place; to slack.

**Släke**, *v. i.* To go out; to become extinct.

**Släm**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLAMMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLAMMING.] [Cf. O. Eng. *lam*, to beat, Icel. *lemia*, to beat, strike, Goth. & O. H. Ger. *slahan*, Ger. *schlagen*. See SLAY.] To shut with violence.

**Släm**, *v. i.* 1. To strike violently and noisily. 2. (*Mach.*) To strike hard, as a moving part upon its seat.

**Släm**, *n.* A violent driving and dashing against; a violent shutting of a door.

**Slän'der**, *n.* [O. Eng. *esclaundre*, Fr. *esclandre*, from Lat. *scandalum*, Gr. *σκάνδαλον*. See SCANDAL.] A false tale or report maliciously uttered, and tending to injure the reputation of another.

**Slän'der**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLANDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLANDERING.] To injure by maliciously uttering a false report.

**Syn.**— To asperse; defame; calumniate; vilify; scandalize; reproach. See ASPERSE.

**Slän'der-er**, *n.* A defamer; a calumniator.

**Slän'der-ous**, *a.* 1. Given or disposed to slander. 2. Embodying or containing slander; calumnious.

**Slän'der-ous-ly**, *adv.* In a slanderous manner; calumniously.

**Släng**, *n.* [Said to be of Gypsy origin; but cf. LINGO.] Low, vulgar, unauthorized language; a colloquial mode of expression;—especially, such as is in vogue with some particular class in society.

**Slänt**, *a.* [Prov. Eng. *slent*, *slen*, to slope, slide, Sw. *slinta*, to slide, W. *ysglentiau*, to slide.] Inclined from a direct line; sloping; oblique.

**Slänt**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLANTING.] To turn from a direct line; to give an oblique or sloping direction to.

**Slänt**, *v. i.* To be turned or inclined from a right line; to lie obliquely; to slope.

**Slänt**, *n.* A slanting direction or plane; a slope.

**Slänt'ly**, } *adv.* In an inclined direction; obliquely.

**Slänt'wise**, } **Släp**, *n.* [L. Ger. *slappe*, H. Ger. *schlappe*, from *slappen*, *schlappen*, to slap.] A blow given with the open hand, or with something broad.

**Släp**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLAPPED (släpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLAPPING.] To strike with the open hand, or with something broad.

**Släp**, *adv.* With a sudden and violent blow; hence, quickly; instantly.

**Släp'däsh**, *adv.* [From *slap* and *dash*.] 1. In a bold, careless manner; at random. 2. With a slap; all at once; slap. [*Colloq.*]

**Släp'jäck**, *n.* A sort of flat cake baked upon a griddle; a flapjack. [*Local, Amer.*]

**Släsh**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLASHED (släsh); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLASHING.] [Cf. Icel. *slasa*, to injure, wound.] To cut by striking violently and at random; to cut in long cuts.

**Släsh**, *v. i.* To strike violently and at random with an edged instrument.

**Släsh**, *n.* 1. A long cut; a cut made at random. 2. A large slit in the thighs and arms of old costumes, made to show a brilliant color through the openings.

**Slät**, *n.* [See SLOAT.] A narrow piece of board or timber used to fasten together larger pieces, or to support something.

**Slät**, *v. t.* [Prov. Eng. *Colloq. Amer.*] To slap; to strike; to beat; to throw down violently.

**Släte**, *n.* [O. Eng. *slate*, *slat*; O. Fr. *esclat*, N. Fr. *éclat*, a shiver, splinter, from O. H. Ger. *slëizan*, for *skleizan*, to slit, split.] 1. (*Min.*) An argillaceous stone which readily splits into plates. 2. Any rock or stone having a slaty structure. 3. A prepared piece of such stone; especially, (a.) A thin, flat piece, for roofing or covering houses, &c. (b.) A tablet for writing upon.

**Släte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLATING.] To cover with slate, or plates of stone.

**Slät'er**, *n.* One who slates buildings.

**Slät'ing**, *n.* 1. Act of covering with slates. 2. The covering thus put on. 3. Slates taken collectively; the material for slating.

**Slät'tern**, *n.* [Ger. *schlottern*, to hang or fit loosely. Cf. SLUT.] A woman who is negligent of her dress or house.

**Slät'tern-ly**, *a.* Resembling a slattern; sluttish; negligent; dirty.

**Slät'tern-ly**, *adv.* Negligently; awkwardly.

**Slät'y**, *a.* Resembling slate; having the nature or properties of slate; composed of thin, parallel plates, capable of being separated by splitting.

**Slaugh'ter** (slaw'ter), *n.* [Icel. *slátr*, slain flesh, *sláttir*, a blow, Goth. *slauhts*, slaughter, butchery.] 1. Extensive and unnecessary destruction of human life. 2. Act of killing, as a matter of business.

**Syn.**— Carnage; massacre; butchery; murder; havoc.

**Slaugh'ter** (slaw'ter), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLAUGHTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLAUGHTERING.] 1. To kill; to slay in battle. 2. To butcher.

**Slaugh'ter-er** (slaw'ter-), *n.* A person employed in slaughtering.

**Slaugh'ter-house** (slaw'ter-), *n.* A house where beasts are butchered for the market.

**Slaugh'ter-man** (slaw'ter-), *n.*; *pl.* SLAUGHTER-MEN (slaw'ter-). One employed in killing.

**Slaugh'ter-ous** (slaw'ter-), *a.* Destructive; murderous.

**Släve**, *n.* [From the *Slavonians* or *Sclavonians*, L. Lat. *Slavi* or *Sclavi*, who were frequently made slaves by the Germans.] 1. A person who is held in bondage to another; one who is wholly subject to the will of another. 2. One who has lost the power of resistance. 3. A drudge; one who labors like a slave.

**Syn.**— Bond-servant; bond-slave; captive; henchman; vassal; dependent; drudge. See SERF.

**Släve**, *v. i.* To drudge; to toil; to labor as a slave.

**Släve'höld'er**, *n.* One who holds slaves.

**Släv'er**, *n.* 1. A vessel engaged in the slave-trade. 2. A person engaged in the purchase and sale of slaves.

**Släv'er**, *n.* [See SLABBER.] Saliva driveling from the mouth.

**Släv'er**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLAVERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SLAVERING.] 1. To suffer the spittle to issue from the mouth. 2. To be besmeared with saliva. [mouth.]

**Släv'er**, *v. t.* To smear with saliva issuing from the

**Släv'er-er**, *n.* A driveler; an idiot.

**Släv'er-y**, *n.* Condition of a slave; state of entire subjection of one person to the will of another.



**Syn.** — Bondage; servitude; inthralment; enslavement; captivity; bond-service; vassalage.

**Slāve'-shīp**, *n.* A ship employed in the slave-trade; a ship used for transporting slaves; a slaver.

**Slāve'-trāde**, *n.* The barbarous and wicked business of dealing in slaves, especially of buying them for transportation from their homes to be sold elsewhere.

**Slāv'ish**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to slaves; such as becomes a slave. 2. Servile; laborious; consisting in drudgery.

**Slāv'ish-ly**, *adv.* In a slavish manner; servilely; meanly; basely.

**Slāv'ish-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being slavish; servility; meanness.

**Slāv-ōe'ra-çy**, *n.* [Eng. *slave* and Gr. *κρατεῖν*, to rule.] The persons, or interest, representing slavery politically, or wielding political power for the preservation or advancement of slavery. [Amer.]

**Sla-vō'ni-an**, *n.* (Geog.) A native or inhabitant of Slavonia. [Written also *Sclavonian*.]

**Sla-vō'ni-an**, { *a.* (Geog.) (a.) Pertaining to Slavonia, (b.) Pertaining to the *Sclavi*, who anciently inhabited the country between the Save and Drave; — applied especially to the language now spoken, in its various dialects, in Russia, Poland, Bohemia, &c. [Written also *Sclavonian* and *Sclavonic*.]

**Slaw**, *n.* [D. *sla*, *slaa*, contr. from *salade*. See SALAD.] Sliced cabbage, served cooked, or uncooked, as a salad.

**Slāy**, *v. t.* [imp. SLEW; p. p. SLAIN; p. pr. & vb. n. SLAYING.] [A.-S. *slahan*, *slahan*, *slagan*, contr. *slean*, *slān*, to strike, beat, slay, Goth. & O. H. Ger. *slahan*, Sw. *slå*, Icel. *slá*.] To put to death by a weapon, or by violence; hence, to kill; to destroy.

**Syn.** — To kill; murder; assassinate; slaughter; butcher.

**Slāy'er**, *n.* One who slays; a killer; a murderer.

**Slēave**, *n.* [Icel. *slēfa*, a slender thread, Ger. *schleife*, a knot.] The knotted or entangled part of silk or thread; silk or thread untwisted. [weavers.]

**Slēave**, *v. t.* To separate, as threads; — a term used by weavers.

**Slēa'zy**, *a.* [Ger. *schleiszig*, *schlüssig*, worn out, threadbare, from *schleiszen*, to slit, split, decay.] Wanting firmness of texture or substance; thin; flimsy.

**Slēd**, *n.* [Icel. *sledi*, O. H. Ger. *slito*; A.-S. *slidan*, to slide.] 1. A vehicle, moved on runners, used for conveying heavy loads over the snow; — in England, called *sledge*. 2. A light seat mounted on runners, used for sliding on snow and ice.

**Slēd**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. SLEDDED; p. pr. & vb. n. SLEDDING.] To convey or transport on a sled.

**Slēd'ge** (slēj), *n.* [A.-S. *slēge*, from *slahan*, to strike, beat; Icel. *slēggia*.] A large, heavy hammer.

**Slēd'ge** (slēj), *n.* A vehicle moved on runners, or on low wheels; as, (a.) A hurdle on which, formerly, traitors were drawn to the place of execution. [Eug.] (b.) A sleigh for riding upon snow.

**Sleek**, *a.* [compar. SLEEKER; superl. SLEEKEST.] [O. Eng. *slick*; Icel. *slikia*, to smooth, polish.] Having an even, smooth surface; smooth; hence, glossy.

**Sleek**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. SLEEKED (slēkt); p. pr. & vb. n. SLEEKING.] 1. To make even and smooth. 2. To render smooth, soft, and glossy.

**Sleek'ly**, *adv.* In a sleek manner; smoothly.

**Sleek'ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being sleek; smoothness and glossiness of surface.

**Sleep**, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. SLEPT; p. pr. & vb. n. SLEEPING.] [A.-S. *slæpan*, *slāpan*, Goth. *slēpan*; Icel. *sofa*, Skr. *śrap*, to sleep, Lat. *sopire*, to lull to sleep.] 1. To take rest by a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the powers of the body and mind, and an apathy of the organs of sense. 2. Hence, to be careless, inattentive, or unconcerned. 3. Hence, also, to be dead. 4. To be unemployed, unused, or unagitated; to rest.

**Sleep**, *n.* [A.-S. *slæp*, Goth. *slēps*, O. H. Ger. *slāp*.] A natural and healthy, but temporary and periodical suspension of the functions of the organs of sense, as well as those of the voluntary and rational soul.

**Syn.** — Slumber; repose; rest.

**Sleep'er**, *n.* 1. One who sleeps; also, a drone, or lazy person. 2. A piece of timber or stone, on or near the level of the ground, for the support of some superstructure, as joists, &c., or to steady rails or frame-work. 3. (Naut.) One of the knees which connect the transoms to the after-timbers on the ship's quarter.

**Sleep'i-ly**, *adv.* In a sleepy manner; drowsily.

**Sleep'i-ness**, *n.* State of being sleepy; drowsiness.

**Sleep'ing**, *p. a.* 1. Occupied with sleep. 2. Occupied for sleeping.

*Sleeping partner*, a dormant partner. See DORMANT.

**Sleep'less**, *a.* 1. Having no sleep; wakeful. 2. Having no rest; perpetually agitated.

**Sleep'less-ness**, *n.* Want or destitution of sleep.

**Sleep'-walk'er** (-wawk'-), *n.* A somnambulist, or noctambulist; one who walks in his sleep.

**Sleep'-walk'ing** (-wawk'-), *n.* Somnambulism; walking in one's sleep; noctambulism.

**Sleep'y**, *a.* [compar. SLEEPYER; superl. SLEEPYEST.] 1. Drowsy; inclined to, or overcome by, sleep. 2. Tending to induce sleep; soporiferous; somniferous.

**Sleet**, *n.* [A.-S. *sliht*, from *slahan*, to strike.] A fall of hail or snow mingled with rain, usually in fine particles.

**Sleet**, *v. i.* To snow or hail with a mixture of rain.

**Sleet'y**, *a.* Consisting of sleet, or bringing sleet.

**Sleeve**, *n.* [A.-S. *slēf*, *sluf*, *slēfe*, *slufe*, from *slēfan*, *slifan*, to put on, to clothe.] 1. The part of a garment that is fitted to cover the arm. 2. Any thing resembling a sleeve.

To laugh in the sleeve, to laugh privately or unperceived, especially while apparently preserving a grave or serious demeanor; that is, perhaps, originally, by hiding the face in the wide sleeves of former times.

**Sleeve**, *v. t.* To furnish with sleeves; to put sleeves into.

**Sleeve'less**, *a.* Having no sleeves.

**Sleid** (slād), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. SLEIDED; p. pr. & vb. n. SLEIDING.] [See SLEY.] To sley or prepare for use in the weaver's sley.

**Sleigh** (sla), *n.* [L. Ger. *slede*, *slee*, *slie*. See SLED.] A vehicle moved on runners, and used for transporting persons or goods on snow or ice; — in England commonly called a *sledge*.

**Sleigh'ing** (slā'ing), *n.* 1. State of the snow or ice in winter which admits of running sleighs. 2. Act of riding in a sleigh.

**Sleight** (slīt), *n.* [Eng. *sly*; Icel. *slāgd*, cunning.] 1. An artful trick; a feat so dexterously performed that the manner of performance escapes observation. 2. Dexterous practice; dexterity.

*Sleight of hand*, legerdemain.

**Slēn'der**, *a.* [compar. SLENDERER; superl. SLENDEREST.] [O. D. *slinder*, thin, slender, *slinderen*, *slidderen*, to creep.] 1. Thin or narrow in proportion to circumference or width. 2. Weak; feeble; not strong. 3. Moderate; trivial; inconsiderable. 4. Small; inadequate; meager. 5. Spare; abstemious; simple.

**Slēn'der-ly**, *adv.* In a slender manner; slightly; feebly; inadequately; sparsely.

**Slēn'der-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being slender; thinness; weakness; slightness; feebleness; smallness; insufficiency; spareness.

**Slēpt**, *imp. & p. p.* of *sleep*. See SLEEP.

**Slew**, *imp.* of *slay*. See SLAY.

**Sley** (slā), *n.* [A.-S. *slæ*.] A weaver's reed.

**Slēy** (slā), *v. t.* To part the threads of, and arrange them in a reed; — a term used by weavers.

**Slīce**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. SLICED (slīst); p. pr. & vb. n. SLICING.] [O. H. Ger. *slizau*, *slēizan*, to slit, A.-S. *slitan*.] 1. To cut into thin pieces, or to cut off a thin, broad piece from. 2. To cut into parts.

**Slīce**, *n.* 1. A thin, broad piece cut off. 2. That which is thin and broad, like a slice; as, (a.) A broad, short-handled fire-pan, for use about fires. (b.) A salver, platter, or tray. (c.) A broad, thin knife for taking up or serving fish. (d.) A spatula. (e.) (*Ship-building*.) A tapering piece of plank to be driven between the timbers before planking.

**Slīck**, *a.* Sleek; smooth. See SLEEK.

**Slīck**, *v. t.* To make sleek or smooth.

**Slīd**, *imp. & p. p.* of *slide*. See SLIDE.

**Slīd'den** (slīd'dn), *p. p.* of *slide*. See SLIDE.

**Slide**, *v. i.* [imp. SLID; p. p. SLID, SLIDDEN; p. pr. & vb. n. SLIDING.] [A.-S. *slidan*, Goth. *slīuthan*.] 1. To move along the surface of any body by slipping; to slip; to glide. 2. Especially, to move over snow or ice with a glib, uninterrupted motion. 3. To pass inadvertently. 4. To move gently onward without friction or hindrance. 5. To slip; to fall.

**Slide**, *v. t.* 1. To thrust along; or to thrust by slipping. 2. To pass or put imperceptibly; to slip.

**Slīde**, *n.* 1. A smooth and easy passage. 2. One who, or that which, slides; a slider. 3. Descent of a detached mass of earth or rock down a declivity. 4. (*Mus.*) A grace consisting of two small notes moving by conjoint degrees, and leading to a principal note either above or below.



**Slid'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, slides.

**Slid'ing-rule**, *n.* A mathematical instrument consisting of two parts, one of which slides upon the other, for the mechanical performance of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.

**Slid'ing-scale**, *n.* 1. A scale for raising or lowering imposts in proportion to the fall or rise of prices. 2. A sliding-rule.

**Slight** (slīt), *a.* [*compar.* SLIGHTER; *superl.* SLIGHTEST.] [Goth. *slaihts*, smooth, even; O. H. Ger. *sleht*, smooth, simple; Icel. *slētr*.] 1. Not decidedly marked; inconsiderable; unimportant; weak; gentle;—applied in a great variety of circumstances. 2. Not stout or heavy; slender.

**Slight** (slīt), *n.* A moderate degree of contempt, manifested chiefly by neglect or oversight.

**Syn.**—Neglect; disregard; inattention; contempt; disdain; scorn.

**Slight** (slīt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLIGHTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLIGHTING.] To disregard, as of little value and unworthy of notice.

**Syn.**—To neglect; disregard; disdain; scorn.—To slight is stronger than to neglect. We may neglect a duty or person from inconsideration, or from being over-occupied in other concerns. To slight is always a positive and intentional act, resulting from feelings of dislike or contempt. We ought to put a kind construction on what appears neglect on the part of a friend; but when he slights us, it is obvious that he is our friend no longer.

**Slight'er** (slīt'er), *n.* One who neglects.

**Slight'ly** (slīt'ly), *adv.* In a slight manner; weakly; superficially; negligently.

**Slight'ness** (slīt'-), *n.* Quality or state of being slight; weakness; want of force or strength; superficialness.

**Slī'ly**, *adv.* See SLYLY.

**Slim**, *a.* [*compar.* SLIMMER; *superl.* SLIMMEST.] [D. & M. H. Ger. *slim*, Icel. *slimr*, ill, bad.] 1. Of small diameter or thickness in proportion to the height; slender. 2. Weak; slight; unsubstantial.

**Slime**, *n.* [A.-S. & Icel. *slim*, O. H. Ger. *slim*, *slimmo*.] Soft, moist earth, or clay, having an adhesive quality; viscous mud.

**Slim'i-ness**, *n.* The quality of being slimy.

**Slim'ness**, *n.* State of being slim; slenderness.

**Slim'y**, *a.* [*compar.* SLIMIER; *superl.* SLIMIEST.] 1. Abounding with slime; consisting of slime. 2. Over-spread with slime. 3. Resembling slime; viscous; glutinous.

**Slī'ness**, *n.* See SLYNESS.

**Sling**, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *slinga*, Icel. *slöngva*, *slöngva*.] 1. An instrument for throwing stones, consisting of a strap and two strings. 2. A throw; a stroke. 3. A kind of hanging bandage put round the neck, in which a wounded arm or hand is sustained. 4. (*Naut.*) A rope, with hooks, by which a cask or bale is swung in or out of a ship; also, a rope or iron band used for securing the center of a yard to the mast.

**Sling**, *n.* [Cf. L. Ger. *slingen*, H. Ger. *schlingen*, to swallow.] A drink composed of equal parts of spirit (usually gin) and water sweetened.

**Sling**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLUNG; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLINGING.] 1. To throw with a sling. 2. To throw; to hurl; to cast. 3. To hang so as to swing. 4. (*Naut.*) To put in ropes, or suspend, as a cask, gun, or the like.

**Sling'er**, *n.* One who slings, or uses a sling.

**Slīnk**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLUNK (SLANK, *obs. or rare*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLINKING.] [A.-S. *slincan*, O. H. Ger. *slīhhan*.] 1. To creep away meanly; to steal away; to sneak. 2. To miscarry, as a beast.

**Slīnk**, *v. t.* To cast prematurely; to miscarry of, as the female of a beast.

**Slīp**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLIPPED (slīpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLIPPING.] [A.-S. *slīpan*, Goth. *slīpan*, Icel. *slēppa*] 1. To move along the surface of a thing without bounding, rolling, or stepping; to slide; to glide. 2. To move or fly out of place. 3. To sneak; to slink; to depart or withdraw secretly. 4. To err; to fall into error or fault. 5. To pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly. 6. To enter by oversight. 7. To escape insensibly; to be lost.

**Slīp**, *v. t.* 1. To convey secretly. 2. To part from the branches or stem, as a branch of a tree; to take off. 3. To let loose. 4. To throw off; to disengage one's self from. 5. To suffer abortion of.

To slip on, to put on in haste or loosely.

**Slīp**, *n.* 1. Act of slipping. 2. An unintentional error or fault. 3. A twig separated from the main stock. 4. A leash or string by which a dog is held. 5. An escape;

a secret or unexpected desertion. 6. A long, narrow piece. 7. (*Print.*) A portion of the columns of a newspaper or other work struck off by itself. 8. Any thing easily slipped on; as, (*a.*) A loose garment worn by a female. (*b.*) A child's pinafore. (*c.*) An outside covering or case. 9. An opening or space left between wharves or in a dock. [*Amer.*] 10. A long seat or narrow pew in churches. [*Amer.*]

**Slīp'-knōt** (-nōt), *n.* A knot which slips along the rope or line around which it is made.

**Slīp'per**, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, slips. 2. A kind of light shoe, which may be slipped on with ease. 3. A kind of iron slide or shoe for the wheel of a wagon.

**Slīp'per-i-ly**, *adv.* In a slippery manner.

**Slīp'per-i-ness**, *n.* 1. State or quality of being slippery; lubricity; smoothness; glibness. 2. Uncertainty; want of firm footing.

**Slīp'per-y**, *a.* 1. Allowing or causing any thing to slip or move smoothly, rapidly, and easily upon the surface of; smooth; glib. 2. Not affording firm footing or confidence. 3. Liable or apt to slip away. 4. Liable to slip; not standing firm. 5. Unstable; changeable; uncertain.

**Slīp'shōd**, *a.* 1. Wearing shoes like slippers, without pulling up the quarters or heels. 2. Hence, careless in manners, style, &c.; shuffling.

**Slīp'slōp**, *n.* [A duplication of *slop*.] Bad liquor.

**Slīt**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLIT, or SLITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLITTING.] [A.-S. *slītan*, *slātan*, Icel. *slita*, O. H. Ger. *slīzan*, *slēizjan*.] 1. To cut lengthwise; to cut into long pieces or strips. 2. To cut or make a long fissure in or upon. 3. To rend; to split; to cut.

**Slīt**, *n.* A long cut; or a narrow opening.

**Slīt'ter**, *n.* One who slits.

**Slīt'ting-mill**, *n.* A mill where iron bars, or plates, are slit into narrow strips, as nail-rods, and the like.

**Slīv'er**, or **Slī'ver**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLIVERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLIVERING.] [Prov. Eng. *slive*, A.-S. *slīfan*, to split, cleave.] To cut or divide into long, thin pieces, or into very small pieces.

**Slīv'er**, or **Slī'ver**, *n.* A long piece cut or rent off, or a piece cut or rent lengthwise.

**Slōat**, *n.* [Cf. L. Ger. *slot*, *slat*, D. *slot*, O. H. Ger. *slōz*, a lock, *sluz*, a shutting, the thing which closes or shuts, and the place where a thing closes or shuts, from L. Ger. *sluten*, O. H. Ger. *slīuzan*, to shut, lock, end.] A narrow piece of timber which holds together large pieces.

**Slōb'ber**, *n. & v.* See SLABBER.

**Slōb'ber-y**, *a.* Wet; sloppy.

**Slōe**, *n.* [A.-S. *slā*, *slāhe*, O. H. Ger. *slāha*; D. *sleeuw*, N. H. Ger. *schleh*, harsh, blunt, dull.] A small, bitter, wild plum, the fruit of the black-thorn.

**Slō'gau**, *n.* [Gael. *slogan*, contr. from *sluaghghairm*, i. e., an army-cry.] The war-cry, or gathering-word, of a Highland clan in Scotland.

**Sloop**, *n.* [L. Ger. *slup*, *slupe*, D. *sloop*, H. Ger. *schlupe*, *schaluppe*.] (*Naut.*) A vessel with one mast, the mainsail of which is attached to a gaff above, to a boom below, and to the mast on its foremost edge.

**Slōp**, *n.* [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *slāib*, mud, dirt.] 1. Water carelessly spilled or thrown about; a puddle. 2. *pl.* Dirty water; water in which any thing has been washed or rinsed.

**Slōp**, *n.* [A.-S. *slop*, a frock, from *slūpan*, *slōpan*, to enter secretly, Icel.



Sloop.

*slōppr*, *slīpra*, a thin garment, O. H. Ger. *slauf*, *slouph*, a garment.] 1. A lower garment, as breeches, trowsers, &c.;—chiefly in the plural. 2. *pl.* Hence, ready-made clothes, bedding, and the like.

**Slōp**, *v. t.* 1. To cause to overflow, as a liquid, by the motion of the vessel containing it; to spill. 2. To spill liquid upon.

**Slōp**, *v. i.* To overflow or be spilled, as a liquid, by the motion of the vessel containing it.

**Slōpe**, *a.* [Allied to A.-S. *slōpen*, a slipping, *slūpan*, *slōpan*, to slide or slip away.] Inclined, or inclining, from a horizontal direction. [*Rare.*]

**Slōpe**, *n.* 1. A line or direction inclining from a horizontal line; *properly*, a direction downward. 2. Any ground whose surface forms an angle with the plane of the horizon; a declivity or acclivity.

**Slōpe**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLOPED (slōpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLOPING.] To form with a slope; to direct obliquely; to incline.



**Slope**, *v. i.* To take an oblique direction; to be inclined.

**Slop'ing**, *p. a.* Inclining, or inclined, from a horizontal or other right line; oblique; declivous.

**Slop'py**, *a.* [*compar.* SLOPPIER; *superl.* SLOPPIEST.] [From *slop.*] Wet, so as to spatter easily; muddy; plashy. [sold.]

**Slop'-shōp**, *n.* A shop where ready-made clothes are sold.

**Slōsh**, *n.* The same as *slush*. See SLUSH.

**Slōt**, *n.* [L. Ger. *slot*, *slat*, D. *slot*, a lock. See SLOAT.]

A broad, flat, wooden bar; a slat or sloat.

**Slōt**, *n.* [Scot. *slenth*, Cf. Icel. *slodi*, a path, Sax. *slāting*.] (*Mach.*) A depression or mortise in a plate of metal, or a slit or aperture through it, for the reception of some part of a machine, either fixed as a key-bolt, or movable as a sliding adjustment.

**Slōth**, or **Slōth** (20), *n.* [A.-S. *slēwdh*, *slāwdh*, from *slaw*, slow, *q. v.*] **1.** Slowness; tardiness. **2.** Disinclination to action or labor; sluggishness; laziness. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) A South-American mammal of about the size of a common cat, so called from the remarkable slowness of its motions.

**Slōth'ful**, or **Slōth'ful**, *a.* Addicted to sloth; inactive; sluggish; lazy; indolent; idle.

**Slōth'ful-ly**, or **Slōth'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a slothful manner; lazily; sluggishly; idly.

**Slōth'ful-ness**, or **Slōth'ful-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being slothful; inactivity; laziness.

**Slouch**, *n.* [See *infra.*] **1.** A depression of the head or of some other part of the body. **2.** An awkward, heavy, clownish fellow.

**Slouch**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLOUCHED (*sloucht*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLOUCHING.] [Cf. Eng. *slug*, *slack*, and D. *slus*, *sluus*, *slons*, loose.] To hang down; to have a downcast, clownish look, gait, or manner.

**Slouch**, *v. t.* To depress; to cause to hang down.

**Slough** (slou), *n.* [A.-S. *slōg*, a hollow place, W. *yslwych*, a slough.] A place of deep mud or mire; a hole full of mire.

**Slough** (slūf), *n.* [M. H. Ger. *slūch*, the skin of a serpent, O. D. *sloune*.] **1.** The cast skin of a serpent. **2.** (*Med.*) The part that separates from a foul sore.

**Slough** (slūf), *v. i.* (*Surg.*) To separate from the sound flesh; to come off, as the matter formed over a sore.

**Slough'y** (slūf'y), *a.* Resembling, or of the nature of, a slough, or the dead matter which separates from flesh.

**Slōv'en** (slūv'en or slūv'n, 58), *n.* [Prov. Ger. *schluf* or *schluff*, O. D. *slœf*, slow, squalid, negligent.] A man or boy careless of his dress, or negligent of cleanliness.

**Slōv'en-li-ness** (slūv'en- or slūv'n-), *n.* State or quality of being slovenly; habitual want of cleanliness.

**Slōv'en-ly** (slūv'en- or slūv'n-), *a.* **1.** Negligent of dress or neatness. **2.** Loose; disorderly; not neat.

**Slōv'en-ly** (slūv'en- or slūv'n-), *adv.* In a slovenly manner.

**Slōw**, *a.* [*compar.* SLOWER; *superl.* SLOWEST.] [A.-S. *slaw*, *slēaw*, O. H. Ger. *slēo*, *slēwo*, Icel. *slīor*, *slīar*, *slār*, *slār*, *slāft*, allied to Goth. *slavan*, to be silent] **1.** Not swift; not quick in motion; deliberate. **2.** Not happening in a short time; late. **3.** Not ready; not prompt. **4.** Acting with deliberation. **5.** Indicating a time later than the true time. **6.** Not advancing, growing, or improving rapidly. **7.** Heavy in wit; not alert, prompt, or spirited; wearisome. [*Colloq.*]

**Syn.** — Dilatory; late; lingering; tardy; sluggish; dull; inactive. — *Slow* is the wider term, denoting either a want of rapid motion or inertness of intellect. *Dilatory* signifies a proneness to *defer*, a habit of delaying the performance of what we know must be done. *Tardy* denotes the habit of being behindhand; as, *tardy* in making up one's accounts.

**Slōw**, *v. t.* To render slow; to retard.

**Slōw'ly**, *adv.* In a slow manner; moderately; not rapidly; not early; not rashly; not readily; tardily.

**Slōw'ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being slow; want of readiness or promptness; dullness; deliberation; dilatoriness; tardiness.

**Slōw'-worm** (-wūrm), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A harmless reptile, having a very brittle body; the blind-worm.

**Slūb**, *n.* A roll of wool slightly twisted.

**Slūb**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLUBBED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLUBBING.] To draw out and slightly twist; — applied to wool.

**Slūb'ber**, *v. t.* [D. *slobberen*, Prov. Ger. *schlubbern*,

*schlubben*, to work negligently, to lap. Cf. SLABBER.] To do lazily, imperfectly, or coarsely.

**Slūdge**, *n.* [See SLOUGH.] **1.** Mud; mire; soft mud; slush. **2.** Small floating pieces of ice or snow.

**Slūe**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLUED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLUING.] [Prov. Eng. *slēw*, to turn round. Cf. Icel. *snúa*, to turn, bend.] **1.** (*Naut.*) To turn about a fixed point, usually, the center, as a spar or piece of timber. **2.** To turn about; to twist.

**Slūe**, *v. i.* To turn about; to slip or slide and turn from an expected or desired course.

**Slūg**, *n.* [Allied to *slack*.] **1.** A drone; a slow, heavy, lazy fellow. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A kind of snail, very destructive to plants.

**Slūg**, *n.* [Prob. from the root of *slay*, *q. v.*] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal, used for the charge of a gun.

**Slūg'gard**, *n.* [From *slug* and the termination *ard*.] A person habitually lazy, idle, and inactive; a drone.

**Slūg'gish**, *a.* **1.** Habitually idle and lazy. **2.** Having little motion. **3.** Having no power to move one's self or itself. **4.** Stupid; tame; simple.

**Syn.** — Inert; idle; lazy; slothful; indolent; dronish; slow; dull; drowsy; inactive. See INERT.

**Slūg'gish-ly**, *adv.* In a sluggish manner; lazily.

**Slūg'gish-ness**, *n.* **1.** State of being sluggish; sloth; dullness. **2.** Inertness; slowness.

**Slūice**, *n.* [O. Fr. *escluse*, Low Lat. *exclusa*, *schusa*, from Lat. *excludere*, *exclusum*, to shut out.] **1.** An artificial passage for water fitted with a sliding valve or gate, for regulating the flow. **2.** Hence, any opening; that from which any thing flows. **3.** The stream which flows through a flood-gate. **4.** Hence, any stream, or any thing regarded as flowing in a stream.

**Slūice**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLUICED (*slüst*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLUICING.] To wet copiously, as by opening a sluice; to overwhelm.

**Slūi'cy**, *a.* Falling in streams, as from a sluice.

**Slūm**, *n.* [Said to be a contr. of *asylum*, as vulgarly pronounced with the accent on the first syllable; but cf. SLUMP.] A back street of a city, especially one filled with a poor, dirty, and vicious population.

**Slūm'ber**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLUMBERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLUMBERING.] [O. Eng. *slomber*, *slomer*, A.-S. *slumerian*, from *sluma*, slumber; Icel. *slýma*, to remain at ease.] **1.** To sleep lightly; to doze. **2.** To sleep. **3.** To be in a state of negligence, sloth, supineness, or inactivity. [sound; repose.]

**Slūm'ber**, *n.* Light sleep; sleep that is not deep or

**Slūm'ber-er**, *n.* One who slumbers; a sleeper.

**Slūm'ber-ous**, *a.* Inviting slumber; soporiferous.

**Slūmp**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLUMPED (*slūmpt*, 84); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLUMPING.] [Scot. *slump*, a dull noise produced by something falling into a hole, a marsh swamp. Cf. Icel. *slumpaz*, *slēmbaz*, to be jolted suddenly.] To fall or sink suddenly through or in, as when walking on snow, ice, a bog, &c

**Slūng**, *imp. & p. p.* of *sling*. See SLING.

**Slūng'-shōt**, *n.* A metal ball of small size, with a string attached, used for striking.

**Slūnk**, *imp. & p. p.* of *slink*. See SLINK.

**Slūr**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SLURRED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLURRING.] [Prov. Ger. *schlürren*, *schlören*, *schlürren*, L. Ger. *slüren*, *slören*, *slurren*, D. *slüren*, *slören*, to train, drag, to do negligently and slovenly.] **1.** To soil; to sully; to contaminate; to disgrace. **2.** To pass lightly; to conceal. **3.** (*Mus.*) To sing or perform in a smooth, gliding style.

**Slūr**, *n.* **1.** A mark or stain; hence, slight reproach or disgrace; also, a reproachful intimation; an innuendo. **2.** A trick played upon a person. **3.** (*Mus.*) A mark, thus [— or —], connecting notes that are to be sung to the same syllable, or made in one continued breath; a tie.

**Slūsh**, *n.* [See SLUDGE and SLOUGH.] **1.** Soft mud; sludge; slosh. **2.** A mixture of snow and water. **3.** A soft mixture of grease and other materials, for lubrication. **4.** Refuse grease and fat, especially from salt meat. **5.** (*Mach.*) A mixture of white lead and lime, with which the bright parts of machines are painted to be preserved from oxidation.

**Slūsh**, *v. t.* **1.** To smear with slush or grease. **2.** (*Mach.*) To paint with a mixture of white lead and lime.

**Slūt**, *n.* [Prov. Ger. *schlutte*, *schlutze*, *schlotze*; D. *slut*, a rag, O. D. *slodde*, a slut.] **1.** An untidy woman; a slattern. **2.** A female dog; a bitch.

**Slūt'tish**, *a.* Like a slut; untidy; careless; disorderly.

**Slūt'tish-ly**, *adv.* In a sluttish manner; negligently.



Sloth.



**Slūt'tish-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being sluttish.  
**Sly**, *a.* [*compar.* SLYER; *superl.* SLYEST.] [H. Ger. *schlau*, Icel. *slágr*. Cf. SLEIGHT.] 1. Dexterous in performing an action so as to escape notice; nimble; skillful; cautious; shrewd; knowing. 2. Artfully cunning; secretly mischievous; insidious. 3. Done with, and marked by, artful and dexterous secrecy.

*On the sly*, in a sly or secret manner.

**Syn.** — Cunning; crafty; subtle; wily. See CUNNING.

**Sly'-bōots**, *n.* A sly, cunning, or waggish person.

**Sly'ly**, *adv.* In a sly manner; craftily; insidiously.

**Sly'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being sly; cunning.

**Smäck**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMACKED (smäkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMACKING.] [A.-S. *smeccan*, to taste, Icel. *smacka*, O. H. Ger. *smeccan*.] 1. To kiss with a loud sound; to buss. 2. To make a noise by the separation of the lips, after tasting any thing. 3. To be tintured with any particular taste. 4. To have, or exhibit, natural indications of the presence or influence.

**Smäck**, *v. t.* 1. To kiss with a sharp noise; to buss. 2. To make a noise with, as the lips, by separating them in the act of kissing or after tasting. 3. To make a sharp noise by striking; to crack.

**Smäck**, *n.* 1. A loud kiss; a buss. 2. A quick, sharp noise, as of the lips when suddenly separated, or of a whip. 3. Taste; flavor; savor. 4. A quick, smart blow; a slap.

**Smäck**, *n.* [D. *smak*, H. Ger. *schmacke*, *schmake*, Fr. *senaque*, A.-S. *snacc*, Icel. *snäkr*, *sneckia*.] (*Naut.*) A small coasting or fishing vessel, commonly rigged as a sloop.

**Small**, *a.* [*compar.* SMALLER; *superl.* SMALLEST.] [A.-S. *smāl*, *smal*, *smeal*, Goth. *smals*, Icel. *smár*, allied to Slav. *mal'*.] 1. Not large or extended in dimensions; little in quantity or degree; minute in bulk. 2. Being of slight consequence; feeble in influence or importance. 3. Evincing little worth or ability. 4. Not prolonged in duration. 5. Weak; slender; gentle; not loud.

*Small beer*, a kind of weak beer.—*Small talk*, light or trifling conversation; chit-chat.

**Syn.** — Diminutive; unimportant; trivial; insignificant; paltry; mean; short; fine.

**Small**, *n.* The small or slender part of a thing.

**Small'-arms**, *n. pl.* Muskets, rifles, pistols, &c., in distinction from cannon.

**Small'ness**, *n.* The state of being small; littleness; diminutiveness; inconsiderableness.

**Small'-pōx**, *n.* [From *small*, and *pox*, *pocks*.] (*Med.*) A disease consisting of a constitutional febrile affection, and a cutaneous eruption; variola.

**Smalt**, *n.* [From O. H. Ger. *smaltjan*, *smaltzjan*, for *smelzan*, to melt. See SMELT.] Common glass tinged of a fine deep blue, by the protoxide of cobalt ground fine, and used as a pigment in various arts.

**Sma-räg'dīne**, *a.* [Gr. *σμαράγδινος*, from *σμάραγδος*, emerald.] Pertaining to emerald; consisting of emerald, or resembling it.

**Smart**, *n.* [D. *smart*, *smert*, O. H. Ger. *merz*, allied to Russ. *smertj*, Lat. *mors*, death.] 1. Quick, pungent, lively pain. 2. Severe, pungent pain of mind.

**Smärt**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMARTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMARTING.] 1. To feel a lively, pungent pain, particularly a pungent, local pain from some piercing or irritating application. 2. To feel a pungent pain of mind. 3. To be punished.

**Smärt**, *a.* [*compar.* SMARTER; *superl.* SMARTEST.] 1. Causing a keen, local pain. 2. Severe; poignant. 3. Vigorous; sharp. 4. Accomplishing, or able to accomplish, results quickly; active; efficient. 5. Marked by acuteness or shrewdness; quick in suggestion or reply; vivacious; witty. 6. Showy; dashy; spruce. 7. Brisk; fresh.

**Syn.** — Pungent; quick; lively; keen; clever.—*Smart* has been much used in New England to describe a person who is intelligent, vigorous, and active; as, a *smart* young fellow, a *smart* workman, &c., coinciding very nearly with the English sense of *clever*. The nearest approach to this in England is in such expressions as, he was *smart* (pungent or witty) in his reply, &c. But *smart* and *smartness*, when applied to persons, are more commonly used in reference to dress; as, a *smart* appearance, &c.

**Smärt'ly**, *adv.* In a smart manner; keenly; sharply; actively; wittily; showily.

**Smärt'-mōn'ey** (-mūn'-), *n.* Money paid by a person to buy himself off from some unpleasant engagement or some painful situation.

**Smärt'ness**, *n.* Quality of being smart or pungent.

**Syn.** — Pungency; poignancy; tartness; sharpness; acute-

ness; keenness; quickness; vigor; liveliness; briskness; vivacity; wittiness.

**Smāsh**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMASHED (smāsht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMASHING.] [From the root of *smite*, q. v.] To break in pieces by violence; to dash to pieces; to crush.

**Smāsh**, *n.* A breaking to pieces; utter destruction.

**Smät'ter**, *v. i.* [Ger. *schmettern*, to dash, crash, to warble, quaver; from the root of *smite*.] 1. To talk superficially or ignorantly. 2. To have a slight taste, or a slight, superficial knowledge.

**Smät'ter**, *n.* Slight, superficial knowledge.

**Smät'ter-er**, *n.* One who has only a slight, superficial knowledge; a sciolist.

**Smät'ter-ing**, *n.* A slight, superficial knowledge.

**Smēar**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMEARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMEARING.] [A.-S. *smerwian*, *smerian*, *smirian*, *smyrigan*, from *smeru*, fat, grease.] 1. To overspread with any thing unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; to besmear; to daub. 2. To soil; to pollute.

**Smēar**, *n.* A spot made by an unctuous or adhesive substance, or as if by such a substance.

**Syn.** — Blot; blotch; patch; daub; stain.

**Smēll**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMELLED, SMELT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMELLING.] [L. Ger. *smellen*, *smelen*, *smölen*, *schmelen*, to smoke, to reek; D. *smeulen*, to smolder.] 1. To perceive by the nose; to have a sensation excited of, by means of the nasal organs. 2. To perceive as if by the smell; to give heed to.

**Smēll**, *v. i.* 1. To affect the olfactory nerves; to have an odor or particular scent. 2. To have a particular tincture or smack of any quality. 3. To exercise the sense of smell.

**Smēll**, *n.* 1. Sense by which certain qualities of bodies are perceived through the instrumentality of the olfactory nerves. 2. The quality of any thing, or emanation therefrom, which affects the olfactory organs.

**Syn.** — Scent; odor; perfume; fragrance.

**Smēll'er**, *n.* 1. One who smells. 2. The organ of the sense of smell; the nose.

**Smēll'ing**, *n.* The sense by which odors are perceived; the sense of smell.

**Smēlt**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *smell*. See SMELL.

**Smēlt**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A small fish, allied to the salmon. It is of a silvery white color, and is highly esteemed as delicate food. It emits a peculiar odor, whence the name.



Smelt.

**Smēlt**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMELTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMELTING.] [M. D. *smelten*, Icel. *smelta*, O. H. Ger. *smelzan*. Cf. MELT.] To melt as ore, for the purpose of separating the metal from extraneous substances.

**Smēlt'er**, *n.* One who melts ore.

**Smēlt'er-y**, *n.* A house or place for smelting ores.

**Smērk**, *n.* An affected smile. See SMIRK.

**Smīck'er**, *v. i.* [Icel. *sneikr*, slippery, O. Ger. *schmeichen*, to flatter.] To look amorously or wantonly.

**Smī'laξ**, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *σμίλαξ*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of evergreen, climbing shrubs, found in the warm and temperate parts of both hemispheres.

**Smīle**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMILING.] [O. Ger. *schmielen*, *schmieren*, allied to Skr. *smi*, to laugh.] 1. To contract the features of the face in such a manner as to express pleasure, moderate joy, or love and kindness. 2. To express slight contempt by a look implying sarcasm or pity. 3. To look gay and joyous. 4. To be propitious; to favor; to countenance.

**Smīle**, *v. t.* To express by a smile.

**Smīle**, *n.* 1. Act of smiling; a peculiar contraction of the features of the face, which naturally expresses pleasure, moderate joy, approbation, or kindness. 2. A somewhat similar expression of countenance, indicative of satisfaction combined with malevolent feelings, as contempt, scorn, &c. 3. Favor; countenance; propitiousness. 4. Gay or joyous appearance.

**Smīl'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a smiling manner; with a smile or look of pleasure.

**Smīrch** (18), *v. t.* [From the root of *smear*, q. v.] To cloud; to dusk; to soil.

**Smīrk**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMIRKED (smīrkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMIRKING.] [A.-S. *smercian*, *smearician*. Cf. M. H. Ger. *smieren*, *smielen*, O. Ger. *schmierer*, *schmielen*, to smile.] To look affectedly soft or kind; to smile in an affected or conceited manner.

**Smīrk**, *n.* An affected, conceited, or silly smile; a sim-

**Smīt**, *p. p.* of *smite*. See SMITE.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ěre, veīl, tēm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf,



**Smite**, *v. t.* [*imp.* SMOTE; *p. p.* SMITTEN, rarely SMIT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMITING.] [A.-S. *smītan*, O. H. Ger. *smīzan*.] 1. To throw, drive, or force the fist or hand, or stone or weapon, against; to strike. 2. To slay by a blow; to kill. 3. To beat or put to rout in battle. 4. To blast. 5. To afflict; to chasten; to punish. 6. To strike or affect with passion, as love or

**Smite**, *v. i.* To strike; to collide. [fear.]

**Smī't'er**, *n.* One who smites or strikes

**Smith**, *n.* [A.-S. *smīth*, Goth. *smītha*, Icel. *smīdhr*, O. H. Ger. *smī*, *smīd*.] One who forges with the hammer; one who works in metals.

**Smith'er-y**, *n.* 1. The workshop of a smith; a smithy. 2. Work done by a smith.

**Smith'y**, *n.* [A.-S. *smīdhhe*, Icel. *smīdia*, O. H. Ger. *smītta*.] The shop of a smith; a smithery.

**Smītt**, *n.* [H. Ger. *schmitz*, *schmitze*, from *smitten*, *schmitzen*, to besmear.] Fine clay or ocher made up into balls, used for marking sheep.

**Smī't'ou** (smī't/ou), *p. p.* of *smite*. 1. Struck; killed. 2. Affected with some passion; especially, affected by the passion of love; enamored.

**Smōck**, *n.* [A.-S. *smōcc*, O. H. Ger. *smōcco*, Icel. *smōckr*.] 1. A woman's under garment; a shift; a chemise. 2. A blouse.

**Smōck'-frōck**, *n.* A coarse linen frock or shirt worn over the coat by farm-laborers.

**Smōke** (20), *n.* [A.-S. *smōcca*, *smēoc*, *smēc*, *smyc*, from *smēocan*, to smoke.] 1. The exhalation, visible vapor or substance that escapes or is expelled from a burning body. 2. That which resembles smoke, as vapor or watery exhalations.

**Smōke**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMOKED (smōkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMOKING.] 1. To emit smoke. 2. Hence, to burn; to be kindled; to rage. 3. To raise a dust or smoke by rapid motion. 4. To use tobacco in a pipe or cigar.

**Smōke**, *v. t.* 1. To apply smoke to; to scent, medicate, or dry by smoke. 2. To burn and draw into the mouth and puff out the smoke of, as tobacco; to burn or use in smoking. 3. To subject to the operation of smoke, for the purpose of annoying or driving out.

**Smōke'-jāck**, *n.* A contrivance for turning a spit by means of a fly or wheel turned by the current of ascending air in a chimney.

**Smōk'er**, *n.* 1. One who dries by smoke. 2. One who uses tobacco by inhaling its smoke from a pipe or cigar.

**Smōk'i-ly**, *adv.* In a smoky manner.

**Smōk'i-ness**, *n.* The state of being smoky.

**Smōk'y**, *a.* [*compar.* SMOKIER; *superl.* SMOKIEST.] 1. Emitting smoke. 2. Having the appearance or nature of smoke. 3. Filled with smoke, or with a vapor resembling it. 4. Subject to be filled with smoke from the chimneys or fire-places. 5. Tarnished with smoke.

**Smōl'd'er**, } *v. i.* [Prov. Ger. *schmolen*, for *schmören*,  
**Smōul'd'er**, } D. *smēulen*, to smolder.] To waste away by a slow and suppressed combustion.

**Smōoth**, *a.* [*compar.* SMOOTHER; *superl.* SMOOTH-EST.] [A.-S. *smōdhe*, *smōdhe*.] 1. Having an even surface; not rough. 2. Gently flowing; not ruffled or obstructed. 3. Flowing or uttered without stops, obstruction, or hesitation. 4. Bland; mild; soothing.

**Syn.**— Even; plain; level; flat; polished; glossy; sleek; soft; voluble; flattering; adulatory; deceptive.

**Smōoth**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMOOTHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMOOTHING.] To make smooth; to make even on the surface by any means; hence, (a.) To make easy. (b.) To make flowing.

**Smōoth'ly**, *adv.* In a smooth manner; evenly; unobstructedly; blandly; flatteringly.

**Smōoth'ness**, *n.* The quality or condition of being smooth; evenness of surface; softness or mildness; gentleness; blandness.

**Smōte**, *imp.* of *smite*. See SMITE.

**Smōth'er** (smōth'er), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMOTHERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMOTHERING.] [Allied to O. Eng. *smoor*, *smore*, to suffocate, A.-S. *smorian*.] 1. To destroy the life of by suffocation. 2. To affect as by suffocation; to stifle. 3. Hence, to repress the action of; to cover from the view of the public; to suppress.

**Smōth'er** (smōth'er), *v. i.* 1. To be suffocated or stifled. 2. To be suppressed or concealed. 3. To burn slowly, without sufficient air and smoke; to smolder.

**Smōul'd'er**, *v. i.* See SMOLDER.

**Smūg**, *a.* [L. Ger. *smuck*, H. Ger. *schmuck*.] Studiously neat or nice; spruce; affectedly nice.

**Smūg'gle**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMUGGLED; *p. pr.* &

*vb. n.* SMUGGLING.] [L. Ger. *smuggeln*, D. *smokkelen*, H. Ger. *schmuggeln*, from Sw. *smyga*, to introduce or convey secretly, A.-S. *smēogan*, *smūgan*, *smūan*, to creep, to flow or spread gradually, Icel. *smiuga*, to penetrate, creep.] 1. To import or export secretly, contrary to the law; or without paying the duties imposed by law. 2. To convey, or introduce, clandestinely.

**Smūg'gler**, *n.* 1. One who imports or exports goods privately and contrary to law. 2. A vessel employed in smuggling.

**Smūt**, *n.* [M. H. Ger. *smuz*, A.-S. *smitta*; D. *smet*, a spot or stain, *smodderen*, to smut.] 1. Foul matter, like soot or coal-dust, or the spot or soil which this makes. 2. (Bot.) A parasitic fungus, which forms on grain, blasting it. 3. Obscene or filthy language; ribaldry; obscenity.

**Smūt**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMUTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMUTTING.] 1. To stain or mark with smut. 2. To taint with mildew, as grain. 3. To blacken; to tarnish.

**Smūt**, *v. i.* 1. To gather or be converted into smut. 2. To give off smut; to crock.

**Smūtch**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMUTCHED (smūcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SMUTCHING.] [From *smoke*, q. v.] To blacken with smoke, soot, or coal.

**Smūtch**, *n.* Stain; dirty spot.

**Smūt'ti-ly**, *adv.* 1. In a smutty manner; smokily; foully. 2. With obscene language; obscenely.

**Smūt'ti-ness**, *n.* 1. Quality or condition of being smutty. 2. Obsceneness of language.

**Smūt'ty**, *a.* [*compar.* SMUTTIER; *superl.* SMUTTIEST.] 1. Soiled with smut, coal, soot, or the like. 2. Tainted with mildew. 3. Obscene.

**Snāck**, *n.* [O. & Prov. Eng. *snack*, to snatch, allied to *snap*.] A share; an equal part or portion;— obsolete, except in the colloquial phrase, *go snacks*, to take part.

**Snāf'fle**, *n.* [L. Ger. *snuff*, *snuffe*, *snuff*, a snout, nose, *snuffeln*, to snuffle, O. H. Ger. *snabul*, beak, bill, snout.] 1. A bridle consisting of a slender bit-mouth, without branches. 2. A snaffle-bit.

**Snāf'fle**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNAFFLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNAFFLING.] To bridle; to hold or manage with a bridle.

**Snāf'fle-bit**, *n.* A kind of slender bit, having a joint in the part to be placed in the mouth.

**Snāg**, *n.* [From Gael. & Ir. *snaigh*, *snaidh*, to cut down, to prune, to sharpen, *p. p.* *snaighthe*, *snaidhte*, cut off, lopped.] 1. A short branch, or a sharp or rough branch. 2. A tooth, in contempt; or a tooth projecting beyond the rest. 3. The trunk of a large tree fixed to the bottom of a river at one end, and rising nearly or quite to the surface at the other end, by which vessels are often pierced and sunk. [Amer.]

**Snāg**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNAGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNAGGING.] To injure or destroy by or upon a snag. [Amer.]

**Snāg'ged**, *a.* Full of snags; snaggy.

**Snāg'gy**, *a.* Full of snags; full of short, rough branches or sharp points; abounding with knots.

**Snāil**, *n.* [A.-S. *snagel*, *snegel*, *snagl*, *snal*, dim. of *snaca*, *snake*.] 1. (Zool.) An air-breathing mollusk, which moves very slowly by creeping.

The eyes of this animal are in the horns, one at the end of each, which it can retract at pleasure. Some of them have shells, others do not. 2. Hence a drone; a sluggard; a lazy, slow-moving person.

**Snāil'-like**, *adv.* In the manner of a snail; slowly.

**Snāke**, *n.* [A.-S. *snaca*, from *snacan*, *snican*, to creep, to sneak.] A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from a viper.

**Snāke**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNAKED (snākt), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNAKING.] 1. To drag or draw, as a snake from a hole. [Amer.] 2. (Naut.) To wind round spirally, as a large rope with a smaller one, or with cord.

**Snāke'rōot**, *n.* (Bot.) One of several plants of different genera and species, most of which are, or were formerly, reputed to be efficacious as remedies for the bites of serpents.

**Snāk'y**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a snake, or to snakes; resembling a snake; serpentine; winding. 2. Sly; cunning; insinuating. 3. Covered with serpents; having serpents.

**Snāp**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SNAPPED (snāpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SNAPPING.] [L. Ger. & D. *snappen*, Icel. *snapa*.] 1. To break short, as substances that are brittle. 2.



Snail.



To strike with a sharp sound. **3.** To bite or seize suddenly, especially with the teeth. **4.** To crack; as, to snap a whip.

To snap one up, to treat with sharp words; to interrupt suddenly or snappishly.

**Snäp**, *v. i.* **1.** To break short; to part asunder suddenly. **2.** To make an effort to bite. **3.** To utter sharp, harsh, angry words.

**Snäp**, *n.* **1.** A sudden breaking of any substance. **2.** A sudden seizing, or effort to seize, with the teeth. **3.** A crack of a whip, or a similar sound. **4.** A sudden and severe interval, as of cold weather. [*Amer.*] **5.** A small catch or fastening, as of a bracelet. **6.** A crisp kind of gingerbread nut or cake.

**Snäp'-dräg-on**, *n.* **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant, the showy corollas of some species of which resemble the face of an animal or a mask. **2.** A play in which raisins or sweetmeats are snatched from burning brandy, and put into the mouth.

**Snäp'pish**, *a.* **1.** Eager to bite; apt to snap. **2.** Sharp in reply; apt to speak angrily or tartly.

**Snäp'pish-ly**, *adv.* In a snappish manner; peevishly; angrily; tartly.

**Snäp'pish-ness**, *n.* The quality of being snappish.

**Snäre** (4), *n.* [*Icel.* *snara*, snare; *O. H. Ger.* *snare*, *sner*, a string, *snarahha*, a noose; *Goth.* *snorjo*, a string.] **1.** A contrivance consisting often of a noose of cords, by which a bird or other creature may be entangled; a trap; a catch; a wile. **2.** Hence, any thing by which one is entangled and brought into trouble. **3.** The gut or string stretched across the lower head of a drum.

**Snäre**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SNARED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SNARING.] To catch with a snare; to entangle; to bring into unexpected evil, perplexity, or danger.

**Snärl**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SNARLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SNARLING.] [*L. Ger. & O. D.* *snarren.*] **1.** To growl, as an angry or surly dog; to gnarl. **2.** To speak roughly.

**Snärl**, *v. t.* [*From snare*, *v. t.*] **1.** To entangle; to complicate. **2.** To embarrass; to insnare.

**Snärl**, *n.* A knot or complication of hair, thread, or the like, which it is difficult to disentangle; hence, embarrassing difficulty.

**Snärl'er**, *n.* One who snarls; a surly, growling animal; a grumbling, quarrelsome fellow.

**Snätch**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SNATCHED (*snächt*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SNATCHING.] [*O. & Prov. Eng.* *snack*, to snatch. See SNACK, *n.*] **1.** To seize hastily, abruptly, or without permission or ceremony. **2.** To seize and transport away.

**Syn.**—To twitch; pluck; pull; catch; grasp; gripe.

**Snätch**, *n.* **1.** A hasty catch or seizing. **2.** A catching at or attempt to seize suddenly. **3.** A short period of vigorous action. **4.** A small piece, fragment, or quantity.

**Snätch'-blöck**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A kind of block used in ships, having an opening in one side to receive the bight of a rope.

**Snätch'er**, *n.* One who snatches or takes abruptly.

**Snäth**, *n.* [*A.-S.* *snæd.*] The handle of a scythe. [*New Eng.*]

**Snēak**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SNEAKED (108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SNEAKING.] [*A.-S.* *snēcan*, *snacan*, *O. H. Ger.* *snahan*, *snahhan*. Cf. SNAKE.] **1.** To creep or steal away privately. **2.** To behave with meanness and servility.

**Snēak**, *n.* A mean, sneaking fellow.

**Snēak'ing**, *p. a.* **1.** Marked by cowardly concealment; mean; servile; crouching. **2.** Covetous; niggardly.

**Snēak'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a sneaking manner; meanly.

**Sneer**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SNEERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SNEERING.] [*Cf. snort*, to laugh loudly.] **1.** To show contempt by turning up the nose, or by a particular cast of countenance. **2.** To insinuate contempt by a covert expression.

**Syn.**—To scoff; jeer; gibe.—The verb to sneer implies to cast contempt indirectly or by covert expressions. To jeer is stronger, and denotes the use of severe sarcastic reflections. To scoff is stronger still, implying the use of insolent mockery and derision.

**Sneer**, *n.* **1.** A look of contempt, disdain, derision, or ridicule. **2.** An expression of ludicrous scorn.

**Sneer'er**, *n.* One who sneers.

**Sneer'ing-ly**, *adv.* With a look of contempt or scorn.

**Sneeze**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SNEEZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SNEEZING.] [*Cf. A.-S.* *fnēosan*, to sneeze, *fnēosung*, a sneezing.] To emit air, chiefly through the nose, audibly and violently, by a kind of involuntary convulsive force, occasioned by irritation of the inner membrane of the nose.

Not to be sneezed at, not to be despised or contemned; not to be treated lightly. [*Colloq.*]

**Sneeze**, *n.* A sudden and violent ejection of air, chiefly through the nose, with an audible sound.

**Snick'er**, *v. i.* [*Prov. Ger.* *schnickern*, from *schnicken*, to move quickly.] **1.** To laugh slyly. **2.** To laugh with snall, audible catches of voice, as when persons attempt to suppress loud laughter.

**Snick'er**, *n.* A half-suppressed broken laugh.

**Sniff**, *v. i.* [See SNUFF.] To draw air audibly up the nose; to snuff.

**Sniff**, *v. t.* **1.** To draw in with the breath through the nose. **2.** To perceive as by sniffing; to scent; to smell; to snuff.

**Sniff**, *n.* Perception by sniffing; that which is taken by sniffing.

**Sniff**, *v. i.* [*From sniff*, *supra.*] To sniff; to snuff; to smell.

**Snig'ger**, *v. i.* To laugh in a half-suppressed broken manner; to snicker.

**Snig'ger**, *n.* [See SNICKER.] A half-suppressed broken laugh; a snicker.

**Snip**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SNIPPED (*snīpt*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SNIPPING.] [*D.* *snippen*, *Ger.* *schnippen*, *schnippsen.*] To cut off the nip of, or to cut off at once with shears or scissors; to cut off; to nip.

**Snip**, *n.* **1.** A single cut, as with shears or scissors, a clip. **2.** A small shred; a bit cut off.

**Snipe**, *n.* [*From L. Ger.* *snippe*, *snippe*, *II. Ger.* *schnebbe*, *schnippe*, *schneppe*, bill, beak;—so named from its long bill.] (*Ornith.*) A bird that frequents the banks of rivers and the borders of fens, distinguished by its long, straight, slender bill.



Snipe.

**Snip'per-snäp'per**, *n.* A small insignificant fellow. [*Colloq.*]

**Sniv'el** (*sniv'el*), *n.* [*A.-S.* *snifling*, *snofel*. Cf. SNIFF and SNUFFLE.] Mucus running from the nose; snot.

**Sniv'el**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SNIVELED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SNIVELING.] **1.** To run at the nose. **2.** To cry or whine as children.

**Sniv'el-er**, *n.* **1.** One who cries with sniveling. **2.** One who weeps for slight causes.

**Snöb**, *n.* [*Prov. Eng.* *snob*, *snot*, *snot*, a miserable fellow. See SNIFF.] An affected and pretentious person; especially, a vulgar person, who apes gentility, or affects the intimacy of noble or distinguished persons; an upstart; a parvenu.

**Snöb'bish**, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, a snob.

**Snöb'bish-ness**, *n.* The quality of being snobbish; the character or habits of a snob.

**Snöoze**, *n.* [*Scot.* *snooze*, to sleep, a modification of *Eng.* *snuff*, to snort.] A short sleep; a nap; slumber. [*Prov. Eng. Colloq., Amer.*]

**Snöoze**, *v. i.* To sleep; to doze; to drowse. [*Colloq.*]

**Snöre**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SNORED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SNORING.] [*A.-S.* *snora*, a snoring; *M. H. Ger.* *snarken*, *N. H. Ger.* *schnarchen*, allied to *schnarren*, to rattle; *Icel.* *snarka*, to crackle.] To breathe with a rough, hoarse noise in sleep.

**Snöre**, *n.* A breathing with a harsh noise in sleep.

**Snört**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SNORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SNORTING.] [*From snore.*] **1.** To force the air with violence through the nose, so as to make a noise, as high-spirited horses. **2.** To laugh out loudly. [*Prov. Eng. Colloq., Amer.*]

**Snöt**, *n.* [*A.-S., D., & Dan.* *snot*, *Icel.* *snöta.*] Mucus secreted in, or discharged from, the nose.

**Snöt'ty**, *a.* Foul with snot; hence, mean; dirty.

**Snout**, *n.* [*L. Ger.* *snute*, *Icel.* *snúdr*, *W.* *ysnid.*] **1.** The long, projecting nose of a beast, as that of swine. **2.** The nose of a man;—in contempt. **3.** The nozzle or end of a hollow pipe.

**Snout**, *v. t.* To furnish with a nozzle or point.

**Snōw**, *n.* [*A.-S.* *snāw*, *Goth.* *snaiws*, *Icel.* *snídr*, allied to *Ir. & Gael.* *sneachd*, *Bohemian* *snih*, *Lat.* *nix*, *Gr.* *νίψ*, acc. *νίφα*, *W.* *nyf.*] Watery particles congealed into white or transparent crystals, or flakes, in the air, and falling to the earth.

**Snōw**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SNOWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SNOWING.] To fall in snow;—chiefly used impersonally.

**Snōw**, *v. t.* To scatter like snow.

**Snōw'-ball**, *n.* A round mass of snow, pressed or rolled together.



**Snōw'-ball**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SNOW-BALLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SNOW-BALLING.] To pelt with snow-balls.

**Snōw'-bird**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird which appears in the time of snow; — the popular name of various birds.

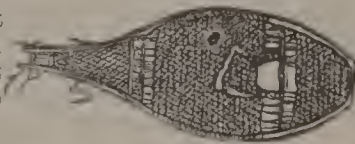
**Snōw'-blind**, *a.* Affected with snow-blindness.

**Snōw'-blind'ness**, *n.* Blindness, or dimness of sight, caused by the light reflected from snow.

**Snōw'-drift**, *n.* A bank of snow driven together by the wind.

**Snōw'-drōp**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A bulbous plant bearing white flowers, which often appear while the snow is on the ground.

**Snōw'-shoe**, *n.* A light shoe, or racket, worn by men traveling on snow, to prevent their feet from sinking into the snow.



Snow-shoe.

**Snōw'-white**, *a.* White as snow; very white.

**Snōw'y**, *a.* 1. White like snow. 2. Abounding with snow. 3. Pure; unblemished.

**Snūb**, *n.* [*See infra.*] A check or rebuke.

**Snūb**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SNUBBED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SNUBBING.] [*Icel. snubba*, to rebuke. Cf. SNIP.] 1. To clip or break off the end of. 2. To check, stop, or rebuke, with a tart, sarcastic reply or remark. 3. To slight designedly. [or flat nose.]

**Snūb'-nōse**, *n.* [*Prov. Eng. snub*, to stunt.] A short snuff, *n.* [*Ger. schnuppe*, from *schnuppen*, for *schnuffen*.]

1. The part of a candle-wick charred by the flame, whether burning or not. 2. [*D. snuif*, *Dan. & Sw. snus*.] Pulverized tobacco or other substance, snuffed up or prepared to be snuffed up into the nose.

[*Up to snuff*, not likely to be imposed upon; knowing; acute. [*Colloq.*]]

**Snūff**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SNUFFED (snūft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SNUFFING.] 1. To draw in with the breath; to inhale. 2. To perceive by the nose; to scent; to smell. 3. To take off the end of the snuff of.

**Snūff**, *v. i.* 1. To inhale air with violence or with noise. 2. To turn up the nose and inhale air, as an expression of contempt; hence, to take offense.

**Snūff'-bōx**, *n.* A box for carrying snuff about the person.

**Snūff'er**, *n.* 1. One who snuffs. 2. *pl.* An instrument for cropping the snuff of a candle.

**Snūff'le** (snūf'li), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SNUFFLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SNUFFLING.] [*L. Ger. snuffeln*, *H. Ger. schnüffeln*, *D. snuffelen*.] To speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose, especially when it is obstructed; to snifle.

**Snūff'le**, *n.* 1. A sound made by the passage of air through the nostrils. 2. An affected nasal twang; hence, cant.

**Snūff'ler**, *n.* One who snuffles, or speaks through the nose when obstructed. [*mucus.*]

**Snūff'les** (snūf'lez), *n. pl.* Obstruction of the nose by snuff.

**Snūff'y**, *a.* Soiled with snuff.

**Snūg**, *v. i.* [*See infra.*] To lie close; to snuggle.

**Snūg**, *a.* [*compar. SNUGGER*; *superl. SNUGGEST.*] [*Prov. Eng. snug*, tight, handsome, *Icel. snöggr*, *snög*, smooth, neat, *Ger. schmiegen*, *schmiegehn*, to smooth, polish, to dress smart, allied to *A.-S. snican*, to creep.] 1. Closely pressed. 2. Close; concealed. 3. Compact, convenient, and comfortable.

**Snūg'gle**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SNUGGLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SNUGGLING.] [*From snug.*] To move one way and the other to get a close place; to lie close for convenience or warmth.

**Snūg'ly**, *adv.* In a snug manner; closely; safely.

**Snūg'ness**, *n.* The state of being snug.

**Sō**, *adv.* [*A.-S. swa*, *Goth. swa*, *Icel. svá*, *sva*, *so*.] 1. In that manner or degree; as indicated in any way, or as implied, or as supposed to be known. 2. In like manner or degree; thus; with equal reason; — used correlatively, following *as*. 3. In such manner; to such degree; — used correlatively with *as* or *that* coming after. 4. Very; in a high degree; that is, in such a degree as can not well be expressed. 5. In the same manner; in this or that condition; under these circumstances; in this way; — with reflex reference to something just asserted or implied; used also with the verb *to be*, as a predicate. 6. Therefore; on this account; for this reason. 7. It is well; let it be; be it so; — used to express assent. 8. Well; the fact being so; — used as an expletive.

[*So forth*, further in the same or a similar manner. — *So that*, to the end that; in order that.]

**Sō**, *conj.* Provided that; on condition that; in case that

**Sōak**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOAKED (sōkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOAKING.] [*A.-S. sōcian*, to soak, steep, *sūcan*, *sūgan*, to suck. Cf. SUCK.] 1. To cause or suffer to lie in a fluid till the substance has imbibed what it can contain; to steep. 2. To drench; to wet thoroughly. 3. To penetrate by wetting thoroughly.

**Sōak**, *v. i.* 1. To lie steeped in water or other fluid. 2. To enter into pores or interstices.

**Sōak'er**, *n.* 1. One who soaks in a liquid. 2. A hard drinker. [*Low.*]

**Sōap** (20), *n.* [*A.-S. sāpe*, *Lat. sapo*, *Gr. σάπων*; *W. scbon*.] A compound of one or more of the acids obtained from fatty bodies, with alkalis or oxides.

**Sōap**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOAPED (sōpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOAPING.] To rub or wash over with soap.

**Sōap'-boil'er**, *n.* One whose occupation is to make soap.

**Sōap'-būb'ble**, *n.* A spherical film of soap-suds formed by inflation.

**Sōap'-stōne**, *n.* (*Min.*) A soft magnesian mineral; steatite; — so called from its soapy or greasy feel.

**Sōap'-wort** (-wūrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant; — so called from its bruised leaves producing a lather, like soap, when agitated in water.

**Sōap'y**, *a.* 1. Resembling soap; having the qualities of soap. 2. Smeared with soap.

**Sōar**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOARED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOARING.] [*Fr. essorer*, to soar, *essor*, a flight; *It. sorare*, from *Lat. ex* and *aura*, the air.] 1. To fly aloft, as a bird; to mount upward on wings, or as on wings. 2. To rise or tower in thought or imagination.

**Sōar**, *n.* A towering flight.

**Sōb**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOBBED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOBBING.] [*A.-S. seōfian*, *siofian*, to complain, bewail, *seōb-gende*, *i. e.*, *seōfgende*, complaining, sobbing, *O. H. Ger. stiftōn*, to groan; *Goth. svogjan*, *A.-S. swōgan*.] To sigh with a sudden heaving of the breast, or a kind of convulsive motion.

**Sōb**, *n.* 1. A convulsive sigh or catching of the breath in sorrow. 2. Any sorrowful cry or sound.

**Sō'ber**, *a.* [*compar. SOBERER*; *superl. SOBEREST.*] [*Lat. sobrius*; *A.-S. syfer*, *sifer*, sober, pure.] 1. Habitually temperate in the use of spirituous liquors. 2. Not intoxicated by spirituous liquors. 3. Exercising cool, dispassionate reason; self-controlled. 4. Not proceeding from, or attended with, passion. 5. Serious in demeanor, habit, or appearance.

**Syn.** — Grave; temperate; abstinent; abstemious; moderate; regular; steady; calm; cool; collected; dispassionate; unimpassioned; sedate; staid; serious; solemn; somber. See GRAVE.

**Sō'ber**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOBERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOBERING.] To make sober; to cure of intoxication.

**Sō'ber**, *v. i.* To become sober.

**Sō'ber-ly**, *adv.* In a sober manner; temperately.

**Sō'ber-mīnd'ed**, *a.* Having a disposition or temper habitually sober, calm, and temperate.

**Sō'ber-ness**, *n.* State of being sober; freedom from intoxication; temperance; gravity; calmness.

**So-brī'e-ty**, *n.* 1. Habitual soberness or temperance as to the use of spirituous liquors. 2. Habitual freedom from enthusiasm, inordinate passion, or over-heated imagination. 3. Gravity without sadness or melancholy.

**Syn.** — Soberness; temperance; abstinence; abstemiousness; moderation; regularity; steadiness; calmness; coolness; sober-mindedness; sedateness; staidness; gravity; seriousness; solemnity.

**Sobriquet** (sō'bre-kā'), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *sot*, foolish, silly, and *O. Fr. briquet*, id.] An assumed name; a nickname.

**Sōe**, *n.* [*A.-S. sōc*, the power of holding court, sway, domain, *L. Lat. soca*.] (*Eng. Law.*) (*a.*) The power or privilege of holding a court in a district, as in a manor. (*b.*) Liberty or privilege of tenants excused from customary burdens.

**Sōe'āge**, *n.* [*From soc*, *supra.*] (*Eng. Law.*) A tenure of lands and tenements by a certain or determinate service, as to hold by fealty and twenty shillings rent.

**Sō'cia-bī'l-i-ty** (sō'sha-), *n.* Quality of being sociable; sociableness.

**Sō'cia-ble** (sō'sha-bl), *a.* [*Lat. sociabilis*, from *sociare*, to associate, from *socius*, a companion.] 1. Inclined to, or adapted for, society; especially, disposed to company. 2. Hence, ready to converse; inclined to talk with others. 3. Affording opportunities for conversation.

**Syn.** — Social; companionable; conversible; friendly; familiar; communicative; accessible.

**Sō'cia-ble-ness** (sō'sha-bl-), *n.* Quality of being sociable; inclination to company and converse.



**Sō'cia-bly** (sō'sha-blŷ), *adv.* In a sociable manner; with free intercourse; conversibly; familiarly.

**Sō'cial**, *a.* [Lat. *socialis*, from *socius*, a companion.] **1.** Pertaining to society; relating to men living in society. **2.** Ready or disposed to mix in friendly converse. **3.** Consisting in union or mutual converse. **4.** (*Bot.*) Naturally growing together.

**Syn.** — Sociable; companionable; conversible; friendly; familiar; communicative; convivial; festive.

**Sō'cial-ism**, *n.* A theory of society which advocates a better arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed; communism.

**Sō'cial-ist**, *n.* One who advocates socialism.

**Sō'cial-ist'ie**, *a.* Relating to, or like, socialism.

**Sō'ci-āl'i-ty** (sō'shī-āl'i-ty, 95), *n.* Quality of being social; sociableness.

**Sō'cial-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SOCIALIZED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SOCIALIZING**.] **1.** To render social. **2.** To subject to, or regulate by, the principles of socialism.

**Sō'cial-ly**, *adv.* In a social manner or way.

**So-ci'e-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *societas*, from *socius*, a companion.]

**1.** A number of persons associated for any temporary or permanent objects; a partnership. **2.** The persons, collectively considered, who live in any region or at any period; *specifically*, the more cultivated portion of any community in its social relations and influences. **3.** Companionship; fellowship; company. [*creed.*]

**So-cin'i-an**, *a.* Pertaining to Socinus or his religious

**So-cin'i-an**, *n.* One of the followers of Socinus.

**So-cin'i-an-ism**, *n.* (*Ecol. Hist.*) The tenets or doctrines of Faustus and Laelius Socinus, Italian theologians of the 16th century, who denied the Trinity, the deity of Christ, the personality of the devil, the native and total depravity of man, the vicarious atonement, and the eternity of future punishment.

**Sō'ci-ōl'o-gy** (sō'shī-), *n.* That branch of philosophy which treats of human society; social science.

**Sock**, *n.* [Lat. *soccus*, a kind of low-heeled, light shoe.] A covering for the foot; *especially*, (*a.*) The shoe worn by an ancient actor of comedy; hence, comedy, in distinction from tragedy. (*b.*) A knit or woven covering for the foot, rather shorter than a stocking.

**Sock'et**, *n.* [From *sock*, *supra.*] **1.** An opening into which any thing is fitted. **2.** *Especially*, the little hollow tube or place in which a candle is fixed in the candlestick.

**Sō'cle** (sō'kl or sō'kl), *n.* [Lat. *soculus*, dim. of *soccus*. See **SOCK**.] (*Arch.*) (*a.*) A plain block or plinth, forming a low pedestal to a statue, column, &c. (*b.*) A plain face or plinth at the lower part of a wall.

**Sō'e-man**, *n.*; *pl.* **Sō'e-mĕn**. [See **SOCAGE**.] (*O. Eng. Law.*) One who holds lands or tenements by socage.

**So-crāt'ic**, } *a.* Pertaining to Socrates, the Grecian  
**So-crāt'ic-al**, } sage, or to his manner of teaching and philosophizing; *i. e.* by series of questions leading to the desired result.

**So-crāt'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In the Socratic method.

**Sōd**, *n.* [D. *zode*, *zōd*, O. D. *sode*, *soode*.] Earth filled with the roots of grass; turf; sward.

**Sōd**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SODDED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SODDING**.] To cover with sod; to turf.

**Sō'dā**, *n.* [From Lat. *salsus*, salted, salt.] The protoxide of the metal sodium.

*Carbonate of soda*, a salt compounded of carbonic acid and soda, chiefly obtained by the conversion of sea-water into sulphate of soda. It is largely used in arts and manufactures.

**So-dāl'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *sodalitas*, fr. *sodalis*, a comrade, companion.] A fellowship or fraternity.

**Sō'dā-wā'ter**, *n.* A very weak solution of soda in water, or more often simple water highly charged with carbonic acid.

**Sōd'den**, *p. p.* of *seethe*. See **SEETHE**.

**Sōd'dy**, *a.* Consisting of, or covered with, sod; turfy.

**Sō'di-um**, *n.* [N. Lat., from *soda*, *q. v.*] (*Chem.*) A yellowish-white metallic element, soft like wax, and lighter than water; the metallic base of soda.

**Sōd'om-ite**, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Sodom. **2.** One guilty of sodomy. [*ner.*]

**Sōd'om-y**, *n.* Carnal copulation in an unnatural man-

**So-ēv'er**. A word compounded of *so* and *ever*, used in composition with *who*, *what*, *where*, *when*, *how*, &c., and indicating a selection from all possible or supposable persons, things, places, or times. It is sometimes used separate from the pronoun.

**Sō'fā** (20), *n.*; *pl.* **Sō'fās**. [Ar. *soffah*, from *saffa*, to dispose in order.] A long ornamental seat, usually with a stuffed bottom.

**Sō'fī**, *n.*; *pl.* **Sō'fīs**. [Per. *sūfi*, or *sūfi*, prob. from Gr. σοφός, wise.] One of a certain religious order in Persia; a dervish.

**Sō'fism**, *n.* The doctrine or principles of the Sofis.

**Sōf'fit**, *n.* [It. *soffitta*, *soffitto*, from Lat. *suffixus*, *p. p.* of *suffigere*, to fasten beneath or below, from *sub*, under, beneath, and *figere*, *fixum*, to fix, fasten.] (*Arch.*) A ceiling; *especially*, the under side of the subordinate parts and members of buildings, such as staircases, archways, cornices, &c.

**Sōft** (21), *a.* [*compar.* **SOFTER**; *superl.* **SOFTEST**.] [A.-S. *sōfte*, *sōft*, *sēfte*, O. H. Ger. *samft*, *samfti*, *sanfti*, N. H. Ger. *sanfti*, L. Ger. *sacht*, Dan. *sagte*, Sw. *sakta*, allied to Icel. *sēfa*, to mitigate, soothe.] **1.** Easily yielding to pressure; easily impressed or cut. **2.** Not rough, rugged, or harsh to the touch. **3.** Agreeable to perceive or feel. **4.** Not harsh or offensive to the sight; pleasing to the eye. **5.** Not harsh or rough in sound; gentle and pleasing to the ear. **6.** Easily yielding: susceptible to influence. **7.** Effeminate; not courageous or manly. **8.** Gentle in action or motion. **9.** Not tinged with salts, so as to decompose soap. **10.** Easy; quiet; undisturbed. **11.** (*Pron.*) Not pronounced with an abrupt or explosive utterance; — said of certain consonants.

**Syn.** — Impressive; yielding; smooth; delicate; fine; flexible; mild; gentle; kind; delicate; weak; quiet; easy.

**Sōft**, *adv.* Softly; gently; quietly.

**Sōft**, *interj.* Be soft; hold; stop; not so fast.

**Sōft'en** (sōf'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SOFTENED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SOFTENING**.] To make soft or more soft, in any of the senses of that word.

**Sōft'en** (sōf'n), *v. i.* To become soft or more soft.

**Sōft'en-er** (sōf'n-er), *n.* One who, or that which, softens.

**Sōft'-heārt'ed**, *a.* Having softness or tenderness of heart; gentle; meek. [*quietly*; *mildly*.]

**Sōft'ly**, *adv.* In a soft manner; not hard; gently;

**Sōft'ness**, *n.* Quality of being soft; as, (*a.*) Impresibility, smoothness, fineness, delicacy, and the like; — said of material objects. (*b.*) Acceptableness to the senses, feeling, sight, hearing, &c., arising from delicacy or from the absence of harshness, hardness, &c. (*c.*) Mildness; gentleness; — said of manners, language, temper and the like. (*d.*) Hence, effeminacy; weakness; simplicity. (*e.*) Susceptibility; tenderness. (*f.*) Hence, timorousness; pusillanimity.

**Sōg'gy**, *a.* [*compar.* **SOGGIER**; *superl.* **SOGGIEST**.] [Icel. *sōggr*, damp. Cf. **SOAK**.] Filled with water; soft with moisture; wet.

**So-hō'**, *interj.* Ho! — a word used in calling from a distant place; a sportsman's halloo.

**Soi-disant** (swā'de/zōng'), *a.* [Fr.] Calling himself; self-styled; pretended; would-be.

**Soil**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SOILED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SOILING**.] [A.-S. *sylian*, *sēlan*, to soil, stain, Goth. *sauljan*, Icel. *sēla*.] **1.** To make dirty on the surface. **2.** To cover or tinge with any thing extraneous. **3.** To cover with soil or dung; to manure.

**Syn.** — To foul; dirt; dirty; begrime; bemire; bespatter; besmear; daub; bedaub; stain; tarnish; sully; defile; pollute.

**Soil**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *saoler*, *saouler*, to satiate, Lat. *satullare*, from *satullus*, dim. of *satur*, sated.] To feed, as cattle or horses in the barn or an inclosure with fresh grass or green food cut for them; hence, to purge by feeding upon green food.

**Soil**, *n.* **1.** Any foul matter upon another substance; dirt; foulness; spot. **2.** Stain; tarnish.

**Soil**, *n.* [Lat. *solum*, bottom, soil.] **1.** The upper stratum of the earth; mold. **2.** Land; country. **3.** Dung; compost; manure.

**Soirée** (swā'rā'), *n.* [Fr., from *soir*, evening, from Lat. *serus*, late.] An evening party.

**Sō'jour** (sō'jurn), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SOJOURNED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SOJOURNING**.] [O. Fr. *sojorner*, *sejorner*, from Lat. *sub*, under, about, and *diurnus*, belonging to the day.] To dwell for a time; to live in a place as a temporary resident, or as a stranger.

**Sō'jour** (sō'jurn), *n.* A temporary residence, as that of a traveler in a foreign land.

**Sō'jour-er**, *n.* A temporary resident; a stranger or traveler who dwells in a place for a time.

**Sō'jour-ment** (sō'jurn-), *n.* Temporary residence.

**Sōl**, *n.* [Lat.] **1.** The sun. **2.** (*Her.*) The color of gold in the coats of sovereign princes.

**Sōl** (20), *n.* (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A syllable applied in solmization to the fifth tone of the diatonic scale. (*b.*) The tone itself.



**Söl'ace**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOLACED (söl'est); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOLACING.] 1. To cheer in grief, or under calamity; to relieve in affliction. 2. To assuage.

**Syn.**—To comfort; alleviate; allay; console.

**Söl'ace**, *n.* [Lat. *solatium*, from *solari*, to comfort, console.] Comfort in grief; alleviation of grief or anxiety; also that which relieves in distress.

**Syn.**—Comfort; alleviation; relief. See COMFORT.

**Söl'ace-ment**, *n.* The act of solacing or comforting; the state of being solaced.

**Söl'an-gööse**, *n.* [Norw. *sule*, Icel. *sula*, *haf-sula*.] (*Ornith.*) The gannet, a web-footed sea-fowl, found on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, Labrador, &c.

**Söl'ar**, *a.* [Lat. *solaris*, from *sol*, the sun.] 1. Pertaining to the sun; proceeding from the sun. 2. Measured by the progress of the sun, or by its revolution. 3. Produced by means of the sun.

**Söld**, *imp. & p. p.* of *sell*. See SELL.

**Söl'der**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOLDERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOLDERING.] [From Lat. *solidare*, from *solidus*, firm, solid.] To unite the surfaces of, as metals, by the intervention of a more fusible metal or metallic cement.

**Söl'der**, *n.* A metal or metallic composition for uniting the surface of metals; a metallic cement.

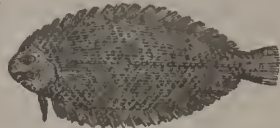
**Söl'dier** (söl'jer, 77), *n.* [From Lat. *solidus*, a piece of money, the pay of a soldier.] 1. One who is engaged in military service, as an officer or private. 2. Especially, a private in military service as distinguished from an officer. 3. A brave warrior.

**Söl'dier-ly** (söl'jer-), *a.* Like or becoming a real soldier; brave; martial; heroic; honorable.

**Söl'dier-y** (söl'jer-ý), *n.* A body of soldiers collectively considered; the military.

**Söle**, *n.* [A.-S. *sole*, Icel. *sóli*, Goth. *sulja*, Lat. *solea*.] 1. The bottom of the foot; hence, also, rarely, the foot itself. 2. The bottom of a shoe or boot, or the piece of leather which constitutes the bottom. 3. The bottom or lower part of any thing, or that on which any thing rests in standing.

**Söle**, *n.* [Lat. *solea*.] (*Ichth.*) A marine flat fish which has both eyes placed on one side of the head, namely, that side which is uppermost when they are swimming.



Sole.

**Söle**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOLED; *p. pr. & vb.* SOLING.] To furnish with a sole.

**Söle**, *a.* [Lat. *solus*.] 1. Being or acting without another. 2. (*Law.*) Unmarried.

**Syn.**—Single; individual; only; alone; solitary.

**Söl'e-çism**, *n.* [Gr. *σολοικισμός*, from *σολοικίζειν*, to speak or write incorrectly, from the corruption of the Attic dialect among the Athenian colonists of Σόλοι, in Cilicia.] 1. Impropropriety in language, or a gross deviation from the rules of syntax. 2. Hence any unfitness, absurdity, or impropriety.

**Syn.**—Barbarism.—These terms have come down from the ancient rhetoricians. A *barbarism* is a word either foreign or uncongenial to a language, and not yet received into it. *Solecism* is derived from the *Söli*, a people of Attica, who, having colonized in Cilicia, lost the purity of their language. Hence, the term *solecism* was applied to a violation of the laws of syntax; and at a subsequent period, to any expression involving an absurdity or violation of the necessary laws of thought. The term has also been applied figuratively to absurdity of conduct.

**Söl'e-çist**, *n.* One who commits a solecism.

**Söl'e-çist'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, a solecism.

**Söl'e-çist'ie-al**, } *eeism.*

**Söle'ly** (109), *adv.* Singly; alone; only; without another.

**Söl'emn** (söl'em), *a.* [O. Fr. *solempne*, Lat. *solemnis*, *solemnis*, from Oscan *sollus*, all, and Lat. *annus*, a year, prop. that which takes place every year, used esp. of religious solemnities.] 1. Marked with religious rites and pomps; enjoined by religion. 2. Fitted to awaken or express serious reflections. 3. Affectedly grave or serious. 4. (*Law.*) Made in legal form.

**Syn.**—Grave; formal; ritual; ceremonial; sober; serious; reverential; devotional; devout. See GRAVE.

**So-lém'ni-ty**, *n.* 1. A rite or ceremony performed with religious reverence. 2. A ceremony adapted to impress awe. 3. Gravity; steady seriousness. 4. Hence, affected gravity or seriousness. 5. Appearance calculated to inspire with solemn feelings. 6. (*Law.*) A proceeding according to due form.

**Söl'em-ni-zä'tion**, *n.* Act of solemnizing; celebration.

**Söl'em-nize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOLEMNIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOLEMNIZING.] 1. To perform with solemn

or ritual ceremonies and respect, or according to legal forms. 2. To dignify or honor by ceremonies; hence, to celebrate; to make famous. 3. To make grave, serious, and reverential. [This sense is not well authorized.]

**Söl'emn-ly** (söl'em-lý), *adv.* In a solemn manner; with gravity; seriously; formally; truly.

**Söl-fä'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOL-FAED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOL-FAING.] [It. & Sp. *solfa*, the gamut, from the syllables *fa, sol*.] To pronounce the notes of the gamut, ascending or descending.

**Söl-fäg'gio** (sol-fäd'jo), *n.* [It., from *solfa*, the gamut.] (*Mus.*) The system of arranging the scale by the names *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*, by which singing is taught.

**So-liç'it**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOLICITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOLICITING.] [Lat. *solicitare*, *solicitare*, from *solicitus*, wholly (i. e., violently) moved, from Oscan *sollus*, whole, and *citus*, *p. p.* of *ciere*, to move, excite.] 1. To ask from with earnestness; to make petition to. 2. To endeavor to obtain; to seek. 3. To awake or excite to action; to invite.

**Syn.**—To beseech; ask; request; crave; supplicate; entreat; beg; implore; importune. See BESEECH.

**So-liç'it-ä'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of soliciting; earnest request; importunity. 2. Excitement; invitation.

**So-liç'it-or**, *n.* 1. One who solicits or asks with earnestness. 2. (*Law.*) An attorney or advocate; one admitted to practice in a court of chancery or equity; a title sometimes given to the law officer of a city, town, or government.

**So-liç'it-or-gén'er-al**, *n.* An officer of the crown, associated with the attorney-general in managing the legal business of the crown and public offices. [*Eng.*]

**So-liç'it-oüs**, *a.* [Lat. *solicitus*, *solicitus*.] Disposed to solicit; eager to obtain, as something desirable; anxious to avoid, as any thing evil; concerned; careful.

**So-liç'it-oüs-ly**, *adv.* In a solicitous manner; anxiously.

**So-liç'it-ress**, *n.* A woman who solicits or petitions.

**So-liç'i-tüde** (30), *n.* [Lat. *solicitudo*.] State of being solicitous; uneasiness of mind occasioned by the fear of evil or the desire of good.

**Syn.**—Care; carefulness; concern; anxiety; trouble. See CARE.

**Söl'id**, *a.* [Lat. *solidus*, fr. *solum*, the bottom, ground.] 1. Having the constituent parts so firmly adhering as to resist the impression or penetration of other bodies. 2. Not hollow; full of matter; not spongy; dense. 3. Having all the geometrical dimensions; eubic. 4. Firm; compact; strong. 5. Worthy of credit, trust, or esteem.

*Solid angle* (*Geom.*), an angle formed by three or more plane angles, which are not in the same plane, meeting in a point.

**Syn.**—Hard; substantial; stable; sound; real; valid; true; just; weighty; profound; grave; important.—*Solid* and *hard* both relate to the internal constitution of bodies; but *hard* denotes a firmer adherence of the component parts than *solid*. *Hard* is opposed to *soft*, and *solid* to *fluid* or *liquid*. Wood is always *solid*; but some kinds of wood are *hard*, and others are *soft*.

**Söl'id**, *n.* 1. A substance held in a fixed form by cohesion among its particles. 2. (*Geom.*) A magnitude which has length, breadth, and thickness.

**Söl'i-där'i-ty**, *n.* [Fr. *solidarité*, from *solide*, *solid*.] An entire union or consolidation of interests and responsibilities; fellowship.

**So-lid'i-fi-cä'tion**, *n.* The act of making solid.

**So-lid'i-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOLIDIFIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOLIDIFYING.] [Lat. *solidus*, *solid*, and *facere*, to make.] To make solid or compact.

**So-lid'i-fy**, *v. i.* To become solid; to harden.

**So-lid'i-ty**, *n.* 1. The state of being solid; fullness of matter. 2. Moral firmness or soundness. 3. (*Geom.*) The solid contents of a body; volume.

**Syn.**—Firmness; solidness; hardness; density; compactness; strength; soundness; validity; certainty.

**Söl'id-ly**, *adv.* In a solid manner; densely; compactly; firmly; truly.

**Söl'id-ness**, *n.* 1. The quality of being solid; solidity, as of material bodies. 2. Soundness; validity, as of arguments, reasons, principles, &c.

**Söl'id-ün'gu-late**, *n.* [Lat. *solidus*, *solid*, and *ungula*, a hoof.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a tribe of mammals having a single or solid hoof on each foot.

**Söl'id-ün'gu-loüs**, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having hoofs that are not cloven.

**Söl'i-fid'i-an**, *n.* [Lat. *solus*, alone, and *fides*, faith.] (*Ecll.*) One who maintains that faith alone, without works, is sufficient for justification.

**Söl'i-fid'i-an**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the Solifidians.

**Söl'i-fid'i-an-ism**, *n.* The tenets of Solifidians.

foöd, foöt; ûrn, rüde, pull; çell, çhaise, call, eeho; çem, çet; aç; exist; linger, link; this.



**So-lil'o-quize**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOLILOQUIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOLILOQUIZING.] To utter a soliloquy.

**So-lil'o-quy**, *n.* [Lat. *soliloquium*, from *solus*, alone, and *loqui*, to speak.] 1. A talking to one's self. 2. A written composition, reciting what it is supposed a person speaks to himself.

**Söl'i-péd**, *n.* [Lat. *solus*, alone, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal whose hoof is not cloven; a solidungulate.

**Söl'i-tâire'**, *n.* [Fr. See SOLITARY.] A certain game which one person can play alone.

**Söl'i-ta-ri-ness**, *n.* 1. State of being solitary; retirement, or habitual retirement. 2. Destitution of company, or of animated beings; solitude; loneliness.

**Söl'i-ta-ry** (44), *a.* [Lat. *solitarius*, from *solus*, alone.] 1. Inclined to be alone; destitute of associates; alone; living alone. 2. Not much visited or frequented; retired. 3. Gloomy; still; dismal. 4. Single; individual. 5. (*Bot.*) Being one only in a place; separate.

**Söl'i-ta-ry**, *n.* One who lives alone or in solitude; a hermit; a recluse.

**Söl'i-tüde** (30), *n.* [Lat. *solitudo*, from *solus*, alone.] 1. A state of being alone; a lonely life. 2. Remoteness from society; destitution of company. 3. A lonely place; a desert.

**Syn.**—Loneliness; solitariness; lonesomeness; retiredness; reclusiveness.—*Retirement* is a withdrawal from general society, implying that a person has been engaged in its scenes. *Solitude* describes the fact that a person is alone; *seclusion*, that he is shut out from others, usually by his own choice; *loneliness*, that he feels the pain and oppression of being alone. Hence, *retirement* is opposed to a gay or active life; *solitude*, to society; *seclusion* to freedom of access on the part of others; and *loneliness* to that of society, which the heart demands.

**Söl'mi-zä'tion**, *n.* [Fr. *solmisation*, from *solmiser*, fr. the musical notes *sol, mi*. See SOL-FA.] (*Mus.*) The act of sol-fa'ing.

**Söl'tō**, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* SÖ'LÖŦ; Lat. *SÖ'LI*. [It., from Lat. *solus*, alone.] (*Mus.*) A tune, air, or strain, played by a single instrument, or sung by a single voice.

**Söl'stice**, *n.* [Lat. *solstitium*, from *sol*, the sun, and *sistere, stiti*, to cause to stand.] (*Astron.*) (*a*) The point in the ecliptic at which the sun is furthest from the equator, north or south, namely, the first point of Cancer and the first point of Capricorn, the former being called the *summer solstice*, the latter the *winter solstice*. (*b*) The time of the sun's entering the solstices or solstitial points, namely about the 21st June and the 21st December.

**Sol-sti'tial** (sol-sti'ſh'al), *a.* 1. Of, or pertaining to, a solstice. 2. Happening at a solstice; especially (with reference to the northern hemisphere), happening at the summer solstice.

**Söl'u-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of a body which renders it susceptible of solution.

**Söl'u-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *solubilis*, from *solvere, solutum*, to loosen, to dissolve.] Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution.

**Söl'us**, *a.* [Lat.] Alone;—chiefly used in the directions of plays, and the like.

**So-lü'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *solutio*, from *solvere, solutum*, to loosen; dissolve.] 1. Act of separating the parts of any body; disruption; breach. 2. The disentangling of any intricate problem or question;—used especially in mathematics. 3. State of being solved or disintegrated; disintegration. 4. Action of an attraction between one or more solids and a fluid when brought in contact, by which the former become themselves fluid, and are diffused through the latter; state of a body as thus diffused. 5. The preparation made by dissolving a solid in a liquid. 6. (*Law.*) Release from an obligation; especially, release from a debt by payment. 7. (*Med.*) (*a*) Termination of a disease. (*b*) A crisis.

*Solution of continuity*, the separation of connection or of connected substances or parts;—applied, in surgery, to a fracture, laceration, and the like.

**Söl'u-tive**, *a.* Tending to dissolve.

**Söl'v'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Ability to pay all just debts.

**Söl'v'a-ble**, *a.* [From Lat. *solvere*, to dissolve, pay.] 1. Capable of being solved, resolved, or explained. 2. Capable of being paid. [*ity*]

**Söl'v'a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being solvable; solvability.

**Söl've**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SOLVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOLVING.] [Lat. *solvere*.] 1. To loosen or separate the parts of; to dissipate. 2. To clear up, as what is obscure, or difficult to be understood.

**Syn.**—To explain; resolve; unfold; clear up; remove.

**Söl'v'en-çy**, *n.* State of being solvent; ability to pay all debts or just claims.

**Söl'v-ënd'**, *n.* [Lat. *solvendus, solvendum*, from *solvere*. See SOLUTION.] A substance to be dissolved.

**Söl'v-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *solvens*, *p. pr.* of *solvere*. See SOLVABLE.] 1. Having the power of dissolving. 2. Able to pay all just debts. 3. Sufficient to pay all just debts.

**Söl'v-ent**, *n.* A fluid that dissolves any substance; a menstruum.

**Söl'v-er**, *n.* One who solves, or explains.

**So-mät'ies**, *n. sing.* The science which treats of the general properties of matter; somatology.

**Sö'ma-tist**, *n.* One who admits the existence of corporeal or material beings only.

**Sö'ma-töl'o-gy**, *n.* [From Gr. *σῶμα, σώματος*, the body, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The doctrine of the general properties of bodies or material substances.

**Söm'ber**, } *a.* [From Lat. *sub umbra*, under shade.]

**Söm'bre**, } Dull; dusky; cloudy; gloomy; melancholy; sad; grave.

**Söm'brou's**, *a.* Gloomy; somber.

**Söme** (süm), *a.* [A.-S. *sum*, Goth. *sums*, Icel. *sumr*.] 1. Consisting of a greater or less portion or sum. 2. A certain;—indicating a person, thing, event, &c., as not known individually or more specifically. 3. Not much; a little; moderate. 4. About; near; more or less. 5. Certain; this, not that; these; not those;—in distinction from *others*. 6. A part; a portion;—used pronominally.

The illiterate of our country often use *some* as an adverb instead of *somewhat*, or an equivalent expression, as, "I am some tired;" "he is some better;" "it rains some," &c. This blunder is rarely if ever heard in England, and is a decided Americanism.

**Söme'bod-y** (süm'-), *n.* 1. A person unknown or uncertain; a person indeterminate. 2. A person of consideration. [not yet known.]

**Söme'how**, *adv.* In one way or another; in some way

**Söm'er-sault** (süm'er-), *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *sou-Söm'er-sët* } *bresaut*, from Lat. *supra*, over, and *saltus*, a leap.] A leap in which a person turns with his heels over his head, and lights upon his feet.

**Söme'thing**, *n.* 1. Any thing unknown or undetermined. 2. A part; a portion, more or less; an indefinite quantity or degree.

**Söme'thing**, *adv.* In some degree; somewhat.

**Söme'time**, *adv.* 1. At a past time indefinitely referred to; once; formerly. 2. At one time or other hereafter.

**Söme'time**, *a.* Having been formerly; former.

**Söme'times**, *adv.* 1. At times; at intervals; not always; now and then. 2. At one time.

**Söme'what** (süm'hwöt), *n.* More or less; a certain quantity or degree, indeterminate; something.

**Söme'what** (süm'hwöt), *adv.* In some degree or quantity. See **SÖME**.

**Söme'whêre**, *adv.* In some place unknown or not specified; in one place or another.

**Som-näm'bu-lä'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *somnus*, sleep, and *ambulatio*, a walking about.] Act of walking in sleep.

**Som-näm'bu-lie**, *a.* Walking in sleep; pertaining to somnambulism.

**Som-näm'bu-liſm**, *n.* A state of sleep in which some of the senses and voluntary powers are partially awake.

**Som-näm'bu-liſt**, *n.* A person who walks in his sleep; a sleep-walker.

**Som-nif'er-oüs**, *a.* [Lat. *somnifer*, from *somnus*, sleep, and *ferre*, to bring.] Causing or inducing sleep; soporific.

**Som-nif'ic**, *a.* [Lat. *somnificus*, from *somnus*, sleep, and *facere*, to make.] Causing sleep; tending to induce sleep.

**Som-nil'o-quençe**, *n.* The act of talking in sleep.

**Som-nil'o-quist**, *n.* One who talks in his sleep.

**Som-nil'o-quoüs**, *a.* [Lat. *somnus*, sleep, and *loqui*, to speak.] Apt to talk in sleep.

**Som-nil'o-quy**, *n.* A talking or speaking in sleep.

**Som-nip'a-thy**, *n.* [Lat. *somnus*, sleep, and Gr. *πάθος*, a suffering of the body.] Sleep from sympathy, or by the process of mesmerism.

**Söm'no-lençe**, } *n.* [Lat. *somnolentia*.] 1. Sleepi-

**Söm'no-len-çy**, } ness; drowsiness; inelination to sleep. 2. (*Med.*) A state intermediate between sleeping and waking.

**Söm'no-lent**, *a.* [Lat. *somnolentus*, from *somnus*, sleep.] Sleepy; drowsy; inclined to sleep.

**Söm'no-lent-ly**, *adv.* In a somnolent manner.

**Sön** (sün), *n.* [A.-S. *sunu*, Goth. *sunus*, Icel. *sonr*, Slav. *syn*, Skr. *sönu*, from *sü*, to beget.] 1. A male child; the male issue of a parent. 2. A male descendant, however distant; hence, in the plural, descendants in general. 3. Any young male person spoken of as a child. 4. A



- native or inhabitant of some specified place. **5.** The produce of any thing. **6.** Jesus Christ, the Savior.
- Sõ'nant**, *a.* [Lat. *sonans*, *p. pr.* of *sonare*, to sound.] **1.** Pertaining to sound; sounding. **2.** (*Pron.*) Uttered with intonated or resonant breath; intonated; vocal, not surd;—said of certain articulations of alphabetic sounds.
- So-nã'tã**, *n.* [It., from It. and Lat. *sonare*, to sound.] (*Mus.*) An extended composition for one or two instruments, consisting usually of three or four movements.
- Sõng**, *n.* [A.-S. *song*, *sang*, *sanc*, from *singan*, to sing.] **1.** That which is sung. **2.** A short poem to be sung; a ballad. **3.** A lay; a strain; a poem. **4.** Poetical composition; poetry. **5.** An object of derision. **6.** A mere trifle.
- Syn.**—Sonnet; ballad; canticle; earl; canzonet; ditty; hymn; descant; lay; strain; poesy; verse.
- Sõng'ster**, *n.* [From Eng. *song*.] One who sings; one skilled in singing; especially, a bird that sings.
- Sõng'sstress**, *n.* A female singer.
- So-nif'er-õus**, *a.* [From Lat. *sonus*, sound, and *ferre*, to produce.] Sounding; producing sound.
- Sõn'-in-law**, *n.*; *pl.* SÕNŹ'-IN-LAW. A man married to one's daughter.
- Sõn'net**, *n.* [It. *sonetto*, from It. *suono*, a sound, a song, from Lat. *sonus*, a sound.] A poem of fourteen lines, the rhymes being adjusted by a particular rule.
- Sõn'net**, *v. i.* To compose sonnets.
- Sõn'net-er'**, *n.* A composer of sonnets or small poems; a small poet;—usually in contempt.
- Sõn'o-rif'ie**, *a.* [From Lat. *sonor*, *sonoris*, a sound, and *facere*, to make.] Producing sound.
- So-nõ'roũs** (118), *a.* [Lat. *sonorus*, from *sonor*, *sonoris*, a sound, from *sonare*, to sound.] **1.** Giving sound when struck. **2.** Giving a clear or loud sound. **3.** Yielding sound; characterized by sound; vocal. **4.** High-sounding; magnificent in respect of sound.
- So-nõ'roũs-ly**, *adv.* In a sonorous manner.
- So-nõ'roũs-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being sonorous.
- Sõn'ship**, *n.* **1.** State of being a son, or of having the relation of a son. **2.** Character of a son; filiation.
- Sõon** (28), *adv.* [A.-S. *sona*, *sunã*, *sones*, Goth. *suns*.] **1.** In a short time; shortly after any time specified or supposed. **2.** Without the usual delay; early. **3.** Readily; willingly.
- Soot** (sõot or sõot), *n.* [A.-S. & Icel. *sõt*, Gael. *suith*, Ir. *suth*, *suiſche*, W. *sicta*.] A black substance formed by combustion, or disengaged from fuel in the process of combustion.
- Soot** (sõot or sõot), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOOTING.] To cover or foul with soot.
- Sõot'er-kim**, *n.* [Cf. Prov. Ger. *sutteru*, to boil gently.] A kind of false birth, fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves.
- Sõoth**, *n.* [A.-S. *sõdh*, for *sanadh*, Icel. *sannr*, Goth. *sunis*.] Truth; reality.
- Sõothe**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOOTHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOOTHING.] [A.-S. *ge-sõdhian*, to soothe, to flatter; Goth. *suthjan*, *suthjon*, to tickle, as the ears.] **1.** To please with blandishments or soft words; to flatter. **2.** To soften; to assuage; to calm. **3.** To gratify; to please.
- Syn.**—To allay; compose; mollify; tranquilize; pacify; mitigate.
- Sõoth'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, soothes.
- Sõoth'sãy**, *v. i.* To foretell; to predict.
- Sõoth'sãy-er**, *n.* One who undertakes to foretell events; a foreteller; a prognosticator.
- Sõoth'sãy-ing**, *n.* The foretelling of events.
- Soot'i-ness** (sõot'- or sõot'-), *n.* Quality of being sooty, or foul with soot.
- Soot'y** (sõot'ý or sõot'ý), *a.* [*compar.* SOOTIER; *superl.* SOOTIEST.] Producing, pertaining to, consisting of, or soiled by, soot; dusky; dark; dingy.
- Sõp**, *n.* [A.-S. *sype*, a wetting, sop, soup, from A.-S. *sûpan*, to sip, taste, soak; Icel. *sáup*, *sûp*, soup.] **1.** Any thing steeped, or dipped and softened, in any liquid, especially in broth or liquid food, and intended to be eaten. **2.** Any thing given to pacify;—so called from the sop given to Cerberus, as related in mythology.
- Sõp**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOPPED (sõpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOPPING.] To steep or dip in liquor.
- Sõph**, *n.* **1.** (*Eng. Univ.*) A sophister;—abbreviated from *sophister*. [See SOPHISTER.] **2.** (*Amer. Colleges.*) A sophomore;—abbreviated from *sophomore*.
- Sõph'ism**, *n.* [Lat. *sophisma*, Gr. *σοφισμα*, from *σοφί-ζεσθαι*, to be or become wise, to play the sophist, from *σοφός*, wise.] The doctrine or avowed mode of reasoning practiced by a sophist; hence, any fallacy designed to deceive.
- Sõph'ist**, *n.* [Gr. *σοφιστής*. See *supra*.] **1.** One of a class of men who taught eloquence, philosophy and politics in ancient Greece, and were noted for their fallacious but plausible mode of reasoning. **2.** Hence, captious or fallacious reasoner.
- Sõph'ist-er**, *n.* [See *supra*.] (*Eng. Universities.*) A student who is advanced beyond the first year of his residence.
- Syn.**—In the older American colleges, the Junior and Senior classes were originally called—and in some of them are still called—Junior Sophisters and Senior Sophisters.
- So-phist'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to a sophist, or embody-  
**So-phist'ie-al**, } ing sophistry; fallaciously subtle.
- So-phist'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a sophistical manner.
- So-phist'i-eãte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOPHISTICATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SOPHISTICATING.] To render worthless by admixture; to pervert.
- Syn.**—To adulterate; debase; corrupt; vitiate.
- So-phist'i-eate**, } *a.* Adulterated; not pure; not  
**So-phist'i-eã'ted**, } genuine.
- So-phist'i-eã'tion**, *n.* Act of adulterating; a counterfeiting or debasing the purity of any thing by a foreign admixture.
- So-phist'i-eã'tor**, *n.* One who adulterates.
- Sõph'istry**, *n.* The practice of a sophist; fallacious reasoning.
- Sõph'o-mõre**, *n.* [Prob. from *Soph* or *Sophister* (q. v.) and Gr. *μωρός*, foolish.] One belonging to the second of the four classes in an American college.
- Sõph'o-mõr'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a  
**Sõph'o-mõr'ie-al**, } sophomore; inflated in style or manner. [*Amer.*]
- Sõp'o-rif'er-õus**, *a.* [Lat. *soporifer*, from *sopor*, a heavy sleep, and *ferre*, to bring.] Causing sleep, or tending to produce it.
- Syn.**—Somniferous; narcotic; opiate; anodyne.
- Sõp'o-rif'ie**, *a.* [Lat. *sopor*, a heavy sleep, and *facere*, to make.] Causing sleep; tending to cause sleep; soporiferous.
- Sõp'o-rif'ie**, *n.* A medicine, drug, plant, or other thing that has the quality of inducing sleep.
- Sõp'o-rõse'** (125), } *a.* [Lat. *soporosus*, from *sopor*, a heavy  
**Sõp'o-roũs**, } sleep.] Causing sleep; sleepy.
- So-prã'no**, *n.* [It., from *soprano*, superior, highest, from *sopra*, equiv. to Lat. *supra*, above.] (*Mus.*) The treble; the highest female voice.
- Sõr'cer-er**, *n.* [Low Lat. *sortarius*, from Lat. *sors*, *sortis*, a lot, decision by lot, fate, destiny.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician.
- Sõr'cer-ess**, *n.* A female sorcerer.
- Sõr'cer-õus**, *a.* Pertaining to sorcery.
- Sõr'cer-y**, *n.* Divination by the assistance, or supposed assistance, of evil spirits; magic; enchantment; witchcraft.
- Sõr'did**, *a.* [Lat. *sordidus*, from *sordere*, to be filthy or dirty.] **1.** Vile; base; mean. **2.** Meanly avaricious.
- Syn.**—Filthy; foul; dirty; gross; avaricious; covetous; niggardly.
- Sõr'did-ly**, *adv.* In a sordid manner; meanly; basely; covetously.
- Sõr'did-ness**, *n.* The state of being sordid; filthiness; baseness; meanness; niggardliness.
- Sõr'dine**, *n.* [It. *sordina*, *sordino*, from *sordo*, Lat. *surdus*, deaf, dull-sounding.] (*Mus.*) A small damper in the mouth of a trumpet, or on the bridge of a violin, violoncello, &c., to make the sound fainter.
- Sõre**, *n.* [A.-S. & Icel. *sâr*, Goth. *sair*.] **1.** A place where the skin and flesh are ruptured or bruised, so as to be tender or painful. **2.** An ulcer; a boil. **3.** Grief; affliction; trouble; difficulty.
- Sõre**, *a.* [*compar.* SORER; *superl.* SOREST.] [A.-S. & Icel. *sâr*.] **1.** Tender; painful; inflamed. **2.** Tender, as the mind; easily pained, grieved, or vexed. **3.** Violent with pain; severe; afflictive; distressing.
- Sõre**, *adv.* **1.** In a sore manner; with pain. **2.** Greatly; violently; deeply.
- Sõr'el**, *n.* [Dim. of *sore*, a buck.] **1.** A buck of the third year. **2.** A yellowish or reddish-brown color; sorrel.
- Sõre'ly**, *adv.* In a sore manner; grievously; greatly.
- Sõre'ness**, *n.* State of being sore; tenderness; painfulness.
- Sõr'ghum** (sõr'gum), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of tall grasses or canes, of which some species are used as fodder, and have a sweetish juice, which has been used for the manufacture of sugar.
- Sõ-rũ'tēs**, *n.* [Gr. *σωρείτης* (se. *συλλογισμός*), properly, heaped up; hence, a heap of syllogisms, from *σωρός*, a



heap.] (*Logic.*) An abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms, in a series of propositions so arranged that the predicate of each one that precedes forms the subject of each one that follows, and the conclusion from all affirms the predicate of the last of the subject of the first proposition.

**Sō-rōr'i-cīde**, *n.* [Lat. *sororicida*, from *soror*, a sister, and *cādere*, to kill.] The murder, or murderer, of a sister.

**Sōr'rel**, *a.* [O. Fr. *sor*, *sore*, yellowish brown, It. *sauro*, *soro*, from Bisc. *zuria*, *churia*, white.] Of a yellowish or reddish brown color.

**Sōr'rel**, *n.* A yellowish or reddish brown color.

**Sōr'rel**, *n.* [From O. H. Ger., A.-S., & Icel. *sūr*, *sour*.] (*Bot.*) One of various plants having a sour juice.

**Sōr'ri-ly**, *adv.* In a sorry or pitiful manner.

**Sōr'ri-ness**, *n.* The state of being sorry or pitiful; meanness; poorness; despicableness.

**Sōr'rōw**, *n.* [O. Eng. *sorwe*, *sorewe*, A.-S. *sorg*, *sorh*, Goth. *saurga*, Icel. *sorg*; allied to *sore*, *q. v.*] Uneasiness or pain of mind produced by the loss of any good, real or supposed, or by disappointment in the expectation of good; regret; unhappiness.

**Syn.**—Affliction; grief; sadness; mourning.—*Sorrow* denotes suffering of mind, either from the loss of some good, real or supposed, or disappointment in our expectation of good. *Grief* expresses a poignant or uncontrollable degree of sorrow, which weighs or presses down the mind under a sense of loss. *Sadness* is that depression of thought and feeling which is a frequent but not invariable result of sorrow. See **GRIEF**.

**Sōr'rōw**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SORROWED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SORROWING**.] To feel pain of mind in consequence of evil experienced, feared, or done; to grieve; to be sad.

**Sōr'rōw-ful**, *a.* **1.** Full of sorrow; exhibiting sorrow. **2.** Producing sorrow. **3.** Expressing sorrow.

**Syn.**—Sad; mournful; dismal; disconsolate; dreary; dreary; grievous; lamentable; doleful; baleful; distressing.

**Sōr'rōw-ful-ly**, *adv.* In a sorrowful manner

**Sōr'rōw-ful-ness**, *n.* State of being sorrowful; grief.

**Sōr'ry**, *a.* [*compar.* **SORRIER**; *superl.* **SORRIEST**.] [Allied to *sorrow* and *sore*.] **1.** Grieved for the loss of some good; pained for some evil. **2.** Melancholy; dismal. **3.** Poor; mean; vile; worthless.

**Syn.**—Hurt; afflicted; mortified; vexed; chagrined.

**Sōrt**, *n.* [Lat. *sors*, *sortis*, a lot, part.] **1.** A kind or species; any number or collection of individual persons or things characterized by the same or like qualities. **2.** Manner; form of being or acting. **3.** Degree of any quality. **4. pl.** (*Print.*) Letters, points, marks, spaces, or quadrats of particular kinds.

*Out of sorts* (*Print.*), with some letters, or sorts of type, in the font, deficient or exhausted; hence, in ill-humor; unwell. [*Colloq.*]—*To run upon sorts* (*Print.*), to use or require a greater number of some particular letters or marks than the regular proportion.

**Syn.**—Kind; species; rank; condition.—*Kind* originally denoted things of the same family, or bound together by some natural affinity; and hence, a class. *Sort* signifies that which constitutes a particular lot or parcel, not implying, necessarily, the idea of affinity, but of mere assemblage. The two words are now used to a great extent interchangeably, though *sort* (perhaps from its original meaning of *lot*) sometimes carries with it a slight tone of disparagement or contempt, as when we say, that *sort* of people, that *sort* of language, &c.

**Sōrt**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SORTED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SORTING**.] **1.** To separate, as things having like qualities, from other things, and place in distinct classes or divisions. **2.** To reduce to order from a state of confusion. **3.** To conjoin; to put together in distribution. **4.** To select; to cull.

**Sōrt**, *v. i.* **1.** To be joined with others of the same species; to agree. **2.** To consort; to associate; to conjoin. **3.** To suit; to fit. **4.** To terminate; to have success; to fall out.

**Sōrt'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being sorted.

**Sōrt'er**, *n.* One who sorts; one who arranges by sorts.

**Sōrt'iē**, *n.* [Fr., from *sortir*, to go out, to issue.] (*Mil.*) The issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; a sally.

**Sōrt'i-lēge**, *n.* [Lat. *sors*, *sortis*, a lot, and *legere*, to gather, to select.] Act or practice of drawing lots; divination by drawing lots.

**Sō'-sō**, *a.* Neither very good nor very bad; passable; tolerable; indifferent.

**Sōt**, *n.* [A.-S. *sot*, L. Lat. *sottus*, from Chald. & N. Heb. *shoteh*, foolish.] A person stupefied by excessive drinking; an habitual drunkard.

**Sōt'tish**, *a.* **1.** Doltish; very foolish. **2.** Dull or stupid with intemperance.

**Syn.**—Dull; stupid; senseless; infatuate.

**Sōt'tish-ly**, *adv.* In a sottish manner; stupidly.

**Sōt'tish-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being sottish; stupidity; especially, stupidity from intoxication.

**Sotto Voce** (sōt'to-vō'cha). [It.] (*Mus.*) With a restrained voice or moderate force.

**Sou** (sō), *n.*; *pl.* **SOUS** (sō). [Fr. *sou*, *sol*, from Lat. *solidus*. See **SOLDIER**.] A French money of account, and a copper coin, in value the 20th part of a livre, or of a franc.

**Sou-chōng'**, *n.* [Chin. *se ou chong*, i. e., small, good quality.] A kind of black tea.

**Sōugh** (sūf), *v. i.* [O. D. *soeffen*, to blow, A.-S. *soefian*, *siófan*, to groan. Cf. **SIGH** and **SOB**.] To whistle or sigh, as the wind.

**Sōugh** (sūf), *n.* **1.** A hollow murmur or roaring; a buzzing. **2.** Hence, a rumor or flying report.

**Sought** (sawt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *seek*. See **SEEK**.

**Sōul**, *n.* [A.-S. *sāvel*, *sāvl*, *sāul*, Goth. *sairala*, Icel. *sāla*, *sāl*.] **1.** The spiritual, rational, and immortal part in man;—sometimes, in distinction from the mind, the moral and emotional part of man's nature, in distinction from intellect;—sometimes, the intellect only; the understanding. **2.** The seat of real life or vitality; the animating or essential part. **3.** Hence, the leader; the inspirer of any action. **4.** Any noble manifestation of the heart or moral nature. **5.** A human being; a person; a man. **6.** A pure or disembodied spirit.

**Syn.**—Spirit; life; courage; fire; ardor.

**Sōul'less** (109), *a.* Without a soul, or without greatness or nobleness of mind; mean; spiritless.

**Sound**, *a.* [*compar.* **SOUNDER**; *superl.* **SOUNDEST**.] [A.-S. *sund*, *gesund*, O. H. Ger. *gisunt*, allied to Lat. *sanus*.] **1.** Entire; unbroken; free from imperfection, defect, or decay. **2.** Healthy; not diseased;—said of body or mind. **3.** Firm; strong; vigorous. **4.** Founded in truth; supported by justice or law; weighty; solid. **5.** Heavy; laid on with force. **6.** Profound; unbroken; undisturbed. **7.** Free from error; correct. **8.** Founded in right and law; legal; valid.

**Sound**, *adv.* Soundly; heartily.

**Sound**, *n.* [A.-S. & Icel. *sund*, a swimming. See *infra*.] The air-bladder of a fish.

**Sound**, *n.* [A.-S. & Icel. *sund*, a narrow sea or strait, from Icel. *synda*, A.-S. *swimman*, to swim; A.-S. *sund*, for *swund*.] (*Geog.*) A narrow passage of water; a strait between the main land and an isle, or connecting two seas, or connecting a sea or lake with the ocean.

**Sound**, *n.* [A.-S. *sundgerd*, *sundline*, a sounding line.] (*Surg.*) A probe of any kind; especially, a probe to be introduced into the bladder, in order to discover whether there is a stone in that organ.

**Sound**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SOUNDED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **SOUNDING**.] **1.** To measure the depth of; especially, to ascertain the depth of by means of a line and plummet. **2.** To seek to interpret or discern the intentions or secret wishes of; to examine; to test. **3.** (*Surg.*) To introduce a sound into the bladder of, as a patient, in order to ascertain whether a stone is there or not.

**Sound**, *v. i.* To use the line and lead in searching the depth of water.

**Sound**, *n.* [O. Eng. *soun*, A.-S. *sōn*, Lat. *sonus*, from *sonare*, to sound.] **1.** A sensation or perception of the mind received by means of the ear, and produced by the impulse or vibration of the air or other medium with which the ear is in contact; noise; report. **2.** The impulse or vibration which would occasion sound to a percipient if present with unimpaired organs. **3.** Noise without signification; noise and nothing else.

**Sound**, *v. i.* **1.** To make a noise; to utter a voice. **2.** To be conveyed in sound; to be spread or published.

**Sound**, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to make a noise; to play on. **2.** To utter audibly. **3.** To give a signal for by a certain sound. **4.** To celebrate or honor by sounds; to cause to be reported. **5.** To spread by sound or report.

**Sound'-bōard**, *n.* A sounding-board.

**Sound'ing**, *p. a.* **1.** Sonorous; making a noise. **2.** Having a magnificent sound.

**Sound'ing**, *n.* **1.** Act of one who, or that which, sounds. **2. pl.** (*Naut.*) Any place or part of the ocean or other water where a sounding-line will reach the bottom.

**Sound'ing-bōard**, *n.* **1.** A thin board which propagates the sound in an organ, violin, &c. **2.** A board, or structure with a flat surface, suspended behind or over a pulpit or rostrum to give distinctness and effect to a speaker's voice.

**Sound'ly**, *adv.* In a sound manner; healthily; heartily;

ā, ē, &c., *long*; ä, ö, &c., *short*; cāre, fār, āsk, all, what; ēre, vail, tērm; pique, fīrm; sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf.



severely; smartly; truly; without error; firmly; fast; closely.

**Sound'ness**, *n.* State of being sound or firm; freedom from error or fallacy.

**Syn.**—Wholeness; entireness; firmness; strength; solidity; healthiness; truth; rectitude; orthodoxy.

**Soup**, *n.* [Fr. *soupe*, Icel. *siup*, *sup*, O. H. Ger. *souf*, *sûf*. See SOP and SUP.] A decoction of flesh for food, highly seasoned; strong broth.

**Sour**, *a.* [compar. SOURER; superl. SOUREST.] [A.-S., O. H. Ger., & Icel. *sîr*, W. & Fr. *sur*.] 1. Having a pungent taste; sharp to the taste. 2. Turned or coagulated, as milk; rancid. 3. Harsh of temper. 4. Disagreeable to the feelings; producing discontent; hard to bear. 5. Expressing discontent or peevishness.

**Syn.**—Acid; sharp; tart; acetous; acetic; harsh; acrimonious; crabbed; dogged; currish; peevish.

**Sour**, *n.* A sour or acid substance; an acid.

**Sour**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. SOURED; p. pr. & vb. n. SOURING.] 1. To make acid. 2. To make harsh, cold, or unkindly. 3. To make cross, crabbed, peevish, or discontented. 4. To make unhappy, uneasy, or less agreeable.

**Sour**, *v. i.* 1. To become acid or tart. 2. To become peevish or crabbed.

**Source**, *n.* [Fr. *source*, for *sourse*, from O. Fr. *sors*, p. p. of *sourdre*, to spring forth or up, from Lat. *surgere*, to lift or raise up, to spring up.] 1. That person or place from which any thing proceeds. 2. Especially, the spring or fountain from which a stream of water proceeds; any collection of water in which a stream originates.

**Syn.**—Origin; rise; spring; fountain; beginning. See ORIGIN.

**Sour'-erout**, } *n.* [Ger. *sauer-kraut*, i. e., sour-cabbage.]  
**Sour'-kroust**, } Cabbage cut fine, and suffered to ferment till it becomes sour.

**Sour'ly**, *adv.* In a sour manner; acidly; peevishly; acrimoniously; discontentedly.

**Sour'ness**, *n.* State of being sour; acidity; harshness; peevishness; discontent.

**Souse**, *n.* [A modification of *sauce*.] 1. Pickle made with salt. 2. Something kept or steeped in pickle; especially, the ears, feet, &c., of swine pickled. 3. Act of plunging suddenly into water.

**Souse**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. SOUSED (soust); p. pr. & vb. n. SOUSING.] 1. To plunge into water. 2. To steep in pickle.

**Souse**, *v. i.* [Cf. Ger. *sausen*, to rush, bluster.] To plunge, as a bird upon its prey; to fall suddenly.

**South**, *n.* [A.-S. *sûdh*, for *sundh*, *sunnadh*, from *sunne*, the sun; O. H. Ger. *sund*, Icel. *sûdhr*, *sunnr*.] 1. The point of compass directly opposite to the north. 2. Any particular land considered as opposed to the north.

**South**, *a.* Lying toward the south; situated at the south, or in a southern direction from the point of observation or reckoning.

**South**, *adv.* 1. Toward the south; southward; as, to go south. 2. From the south.

**South**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. SOUTHED (southd); p. pr. & vb. n. SOUTHING (south'ing).] 1. To turn or move toward the south. 2. (*Astron.*) To come to the meridian; to cross the north and south line;—said chiefly of the moon.

**South-east'**, *n.* The point of the compass equally distant from the south and east.

**South-east'**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding  
**South-east'er-ly**, } from, the south-east.  
**South-east'ern**, }

**South'er-li-ness** (sûth'er-), *n.* The state or quality of being southerly.

**South'er-ly** (sûth'er-ly), } *a.* Pertaining to, situated in,  
**South'ern** (sûth'ern), } or proceeding from, the  
south; situated, or proceeding, toward the south.

**South'ern-er** (sûth'ern-er), *n.* An inhabitant or native of the south or Southern States.

**South'ern-mōst** (sûth'ern-mōst 20), *a.* Furthest toward the south.

**South'ern-wōod** (sûth'ern-wōod), *n.* (*Bot.*) A composite fragrant plant, used in making beer.

**South'ing**, *n.* 1. Tendency or motion to the south. 2. The time at which the moon passes the meridian. 3. (*Navigation.*) Course or distance south.

**South'ron** (sûth'-), *n.* An inhabitant of the more southern part of a country; a southerner.

**South'ward** (or sûth'ard), *adv.* Toward the south.

**South'ward** (or sûth'ard), *n.* The southern regions or countries.

**South-wēst'**, *n.* The point of the compass equally distant from the south and west.

**South-wēst'**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding  
**South-wēst'er-ly**, } from, the south-west; lying in  
the direction of the south-west.

**South-wēst'er**, *n.* A storm or gale from the south-west.

**South-wēst'ern**, *a.* In the direction of south-west, or nearly so; in that direction from the central part.

**Souvenir** (soov'neer'), *n.* [Fr., from *souvenir*, to remember, from Lat. *subvenire*, to come up, to come to mind.] A remembrancer; a keepsake.

**Sov'er-eign** (söv'er-iu or sÿv'er-in, 22), *a.* [O. Fr. *soverain*, *suverain*, as if from a Lat. *superanus*, from *superus*, upper, higher, fr. *super*, above.] 1. Supreme in power; superior to all others; chief; possessing, or entitled to, original authority or jurisdiction. 2. Efficacious in the highest degree; effectual; controlling; predominant.

**Sov'er-eign** (söv'er-in or sÿv'er-in), *n.* 1. One who exercises supreme control. 2. A gold coin of England, bearing an effigy of the head of the reigning king or queen, and valued at one pound sterling, or about \$4.84.

**Syn.**—King; prince; monarch; potentate; emperor.

**Sov'er-eign-ty** (söv'er-in- or sÿv'er-in-), *n.* Exercise of, or right to exercise, supreme power; dominion.

**Sow**, *n.* [A.-S. *sugu*, O. H. Ger. *sû*, Icel. *syr*, allied to Lat. *sus*; Skr. *sûkara*.] The female of the hog kind, or of swine.

**Sōw** (sō), *v. t.* [imp. SOWED; p. p. SOWED, or SOWN; p. pr. & vb. n. SOWING.] [A.-S. *sāwan*, Goth. *saian*, Icel. *sá*, *sôa*, allied to Lat. *serere*, *sevi*.] 1. To scatter, as seed, upon the earth; hence, to plant in any way. 2. To supply or stock with seed; to scatter seed upon. 3. To spread abroad; to propagate. 4. To scatter over; to besprinkle. [of a crop.]

**Sōw**, *v. i.* To scatter seed for growth and the production

**Sow'ce**, *n.* & *v. t.* The same as *souse*. See SOUSE.

**Sōw'er**, *n.* 1. One who sows or scatters. 2. A breeder; a promoter.

**Soy**, *n.* 1. A kind of sauce for fish, brought chiefly from Japan, said to be produced from a species of bean. 2. The plant from which this sauce is obtained.

**Spā**, *n.* A spring of mineral water;—so called from a place of this name in Belgium.

**Spā'ce**, *n.* [Lat. *spatium*, space, *spatiari*, to walk about.] 1. Extension, considered independently of any thing which it may contain; room; extension. 2. The interval between any two or more objects. 3. Quantity of time; also, the interval between two points of time. 4. (*Print.*) (*a.*) Distance or interval between lines, or between words in the lines, as in books. (*b.*) A small piece of metal cast lower than a letter, used to separate words or letters.

**Spā'ce**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. SPACED (spāst); p. pr. & vb. n. SPACING.] (*Print.*) To arrange the spaces and intervals in or between.

**Spā'ciōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *spatiosus*. See *supra*.] 1. Inclosing an extended space; vast in extent. 2. Having large or ample room; roomy.

**Syn.**—Ample; capacious.—*Ample* implies largeness in quantity or amount, as, *ample stores*, *ample room*, *ample resources*, &c.; *spacious* denotes wide physical extent or space, as, a *spacious hall*, the *spacious ocean*, &c.; *capacious* denotes, literally, the power of holding much, and hence wide or comprehensive, as, a *capacious harbor*, a *capacious mind*.

**Spā'ciōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a spacious manner; widely; extensively.

**Spā'ciōūs-ness**, *n.* The quality of being spacious; largeness of extent; extensiveness; roominess.

**Spā'de**, *n.* [A.-S. *spadu*, *spada*, *spad*, Icel. *spadi*, O. H. Ger. *spato*, *spado*, Lat. *spatha*, Gr. *σπάθη*.] 1. An instrument for digging or cutting the ground. 2. *pl.* A suit of cards, each of which bears one or more figures resembling a spade.

**Spā'de**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. SPADED; p. pr. & vb. n. SPADING.] To dig with a spade.

**Spa-dī'ceōūs** (-dīsh'us), *a.* [N. Lat. *spadicus*, from *spadix*, *spadicis*, a date-brown or nut-brown color.] Of a light red color, usually denominated bay.

**Spa-dille'**, *n.* [Sp. *espadilla*, dim. of *espada*, a sword.] The ace of spades at ombre and quadrille.

**Spān**, *n.* [A.-S. *spann*, *sponn*, O. H. Ger. *spanna*, Icel. *spönn*, from A.-S. & O. H. Ger. *spannan*, to span.] 1. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; nine inches. 2. Hence, a brief extent or portion of time. 3. (*Arch.*) Extent of an arch between its abutments. 4. (*Naut.*) A rope secured at both ends to any object, the purchase being hooked to the bight. 5. [D. *span*, Ger. *gespann*, from A.-S. & O.



H. Ger. *spannan*, to span, join.] A pair of horses driven together. [Amer.]

**Spän**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* SPANNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPANNING.] 1. To measure by the hand with the fingers extended, or with the fingers encompassing the object. 2. To measure, or reach, from one side of to the other; to measure; to compass.

**Spän**, *imp.* of *spin.* for *spun.* [Obs.] See SPIN.

**Spän'drel**, *n.* [Eng. *span*, O. Eng. *spande.*] (Arch.) The irregular triangular space between the curve of an arch and the rectangle inclosing it; or the space between the outer moldings of two contiguous arches, and a horizontal line above them, or another arch above and inclosing them.

**Spän'gle** (späng'gl), *n.* [O. Eng. *spang*, Prov. Ger. *span-gel*, prob. from A.-S. & O. H. Ger. *spannan*, to span, elasp, join.] 1. A small plate or boss of shining metal, used as an ornament. 2. Any thing small and brilliant.

**Spän'gle** (späng'gl), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* SPANGLING; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPANGLING.] To set or sprinkle with spangles.

**Spän'iard** (spän'yard), *n.* (Geog.) A native or inhabitant of Spain.

**Spän'iel** (-yel), *n.* [Lat. *hispaniolus*, from *Hispaniola*, or Hayti, where was the best breed of this dog.] A dog used in sports of the field, remarkable for his sagacity and obedience.



Spaniel.

**Spän'ish**, *a.* (Geog.) Of, or pertaining to, Spain.

**Spän'ish**, *n.* The language of Spain.

**Spänk**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* SPANKED (spänkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPANKING.] [From *span.*] To strike on the breech with the open hand; to slap.

**Spänk'er**, *n.* 1. [From *spank.*] (Naut.) The after-sail of a ship or bark. 2. One who takes long strides in walking; also, a stout person. [Eng.] 3. Something very large, or larger than common. [Colloq.]

**Spänk'ing**, *p. a.* Moving with a quick, lively pace.

*Spanking breeze*, a strong breeze.

**Spän'-lōng**, *a.* Of the length of a span.

**Spän'ner**, *n.* 1. One who spans. 2. An instrument used in the manner of a lever to tighten the nuts upon screws.

**Spän'-worm** (-würm), *n.* (Entom.) The canker-worm; — so called from the way in which it spans or measures the distance over which it passes.

**Spär**, *n.* [Prov. & O. Eng. *spaad*, *spat.* Cf. M. H. Ger. *spat*, a chip, a splinter, and A.-S. *spar-stān*, chalk-stone.] (Min.) Any earthy mineral that breaks with regular surfaces, and has some degree of luster.

**Spär**, *n.* [D. *spar*, Icel. *sparra*, O. H. Ger. *sparro*, a beam, bar.] (Naut.) A long beam; — a general term for mast, yard, boom, and gaff.

**Spär**, *v. i.* [imp. & *p. p.* SPARRING; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPARRING.] [Prov. Eng. *spar*, to inquire. Cf. A.-S. *spyrian*, to inquire, argue, dispute; O. H. Ger. *spurian.*] 1. To contend with the fists for exercise or amusement; to box. 2. To dispute; to quarrel in words; to wrangle.

**Spär**, *n.* 1. A feigned blow. 2. A contest at sparring or boxing.

**Spär'a-ble**, *n.* [Corrupted from *sparrow-bill*, *q. v.*] A small nail used by shoemakers.

**Späre** (4), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* SPARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPARING.] [A.-S. *sparian*, O. H. Ger. *sparēn*, *sparōn*, Icel. *spara.*] 1. To hold as scarce or valuable; to use frugally; to save. 2. To part with reluctantly; to allow to be taken away; to give up. 3. To do without; to dispense with. 4. To omit; to forbear. 5. To save from danger or punishment; hence, to treat tenderly. 6. To withhold from. 7. To save or gain, as from some engrossing occupation or pressing necessity.

**Späre**, *v. i.* 1. To be frugal. 2. To live frugally; to be parsimonious. 3. To forbear; to be scrupulous. 4. To use merey or forbearance; to be tender.

**Späre**, *a.* [compar. SPARER; superl. SPAREST; — not used in all the senses of the word.] 1. Not abundant or plentiful. 2. Parsimonious; sparing. 3. Over and above what is necessary, or which may be dispensed with. 4. Held in reserve, to be used in an emergency. 5. Wanting flesh.

**Syn.** — Scanty; parsimonious; superfluous; lean; meager; thin.

**Späre'ly**, *adv.* In a spare manner; sparingly.

**Späre'-rib**, *n.* [Eng. *spare*, *a.*, and *rib.*] The piece of a hog taken from the side, consisting of the ribs with little flesh on them.

**Spär'ing**, *a.* 1. Scarce; little. 2. Scanty; not plentiful; not abundant. 3. Saving; parsimonious; chary.

**Spär'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a sparing manner; not abundantly; frugally; parsimoniously; abstinently.

**Spärk**, *n.* [A.-S. *spearca*, from A.-S. and O. H. Ger. *springan*, to spring, or allied to Lat. *spargere*, to scatter.]

1. A small particle of fire or ignited substance emitted from bodies in combustion. 2. A small, shining body, or transient light. 3. That which, like a spark, may be kindled into a flame or action; a feeble germ; an elementary principle. 4. A brisk, showy, gay man. 5. A lover; a gallant; a beau.

**Spärk**, *v. i.* To play the spark or lover.

**Spärk'ish**, *a.* 1. Like a spark; airy; gay. 2. Showy; well-dressed; fine.

**Spärk'le** (spärk'l), *n.* [Diminutive of *spark.*] A little spark; a scintillation.

**Spärk'le** (spärk'l), *v. i.* [imp. & *p. p.* SPARKLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPARKLING.] 1. To emit sparks. 2. To appear like sparks. 3. To twinkle. 4. To flash as with sparks. 5. To emit little bubbles, as certain kinds of liquors.

**Syn.** — To shine; glisten; scintillate; radiate; coruscate.

**Spärk'le** (spärk'l), *v. t.* To shine with; to emit, as light or fire.

**Spärk'ler**, *n.* One who, or that which, sparkles.

**Spärk'ling**, *p. a.* Emitting sparks.

**Syn.** — Glittering; brilliant; shining. See SHINING.

**Spär'rōw**, *n.* [O. Eng. *sparwe*, A.-S. *spearwa*, *spearwa*, Goth. *sparwa*, Icel. *sporr.*] (Ornith.) One of several species of small passerine birds, having conical bills, and feeding on insects and seeds.



Sparrow.

**Spär'rōw-grāss**, *n.* [Corrupt. from *asparagus.*] Asparagus. [Vulgar.] See ASPARAGUS.

**Spär'rōw-hawvk**, *n.* (Ornith.) A small species of short-winged hawk.

**Spär'ry**, *a.* Resembling spar, or consisting of spar; having a confused crystalline structure.

**Spärse**, *a.* [compar. SPARSER; superl. SPARSEST.] [Lat. *sparsus*, *p. p.* of *spargere*, to strew, scatter.] Thinly scattered; set or planted here and there.

**Spärse'ness**, *n.* State of being sparse; thinness.

**Spär'sim**, *adv.* [Lat., from *spargere*, to strew, scatter.] Sparsely; scatteredly; here and there.

**Spär'tan**, *a.* [Lat. *Spartanus.*] (Geog.) Of, or pertaining to, Sparta, especially to ancient Sparta; hence, hardy; undaunted.

**Späsm**, *n.* [Gr. *σπασμός*, from *σπάειν*, *σπᾶν*, to draw, to cause convulsion.] 1. (Med.) An involuntary and morbid contraction of one or more muscles or muscular fibers. 2. A sudden, violent, and perhaps fruitless effort.

**Späs-mōd'ie**, } *a.* 1. Relating to spasm; consisting }  
**Späs-mōd'ie-al**, } in spasm. 2. Soon relaxed or ex- }  
hausted; convulsive.

**Späs-mōd'ie**, *n.* (Med.) A medicine good for removing spasm; an anti-spasmodic.

**Späs'tie**, *a.* [Gr. *σπαστικός*, from *σπάειν*, to draw.] Relating to spasm; spasmodic.

**Spät**, *imp.* of *spit.* [Rare.] See SPIT.

**Spät**, *n.* [From the root of *spit*; that which is ejected.] 1. The young of shell-fish. 2. [Cf. PAT.] A slight blow. 3. Hence, a little quarrel or dissension. [Local, Amer.]

**Spä-thä'ceōñs**, *a.* (Bot.) Having or resembling a spathe.

**Späthe**, *n.* [Lat. *spatha*, Gr. *σπάθη.*] (Bot.) A sheath-formed involucre, as in the Indian turnip.

**Späth'ie**, *a.* [From Ger. *spath*, *spar.*] Like spar; foliated or lamellar; spathose.

**Späth'i-fōrm**, *a.* [N. Lat. *spathum*, *spar*, and Lat. *forma*, *form.*] Resembling spar in form.

**Späth'ōse**, } *a.* 1. (Bot.) Having a spathe; resembling }  
**Späth'ōūs**, } a spathe; spathaceous. 2. (Min.) Hav- }  
ing the characters of spar; sparry.

**Spät'ter**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* SPATTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPATTERING.] [From the root of *spit.*] 1. To sprinkle with a liquid or with any wet substance, as water, mud, or the like. 2. To injure by aspersion; to defame. [Obs.]

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ö, &c., short; cäre, fär, äsk, all, what; ère, veil, tōrm; pique, firm; sòn, òr, do, wòlf,



**Spät'ter-dāsh'es**, *n. pl.* [From *spatter* and *dash*.] Coverings for the legs, to keep them clean from water and mud.

**Spät'u-lā**, *n.* [Lat. *spatula*, *spathula*, dim. of *spatha*. Cf. SPADE.] A thin, broad-bladed knife, used for spreading plasters, &c.

**Spät'u-late**, *a.* (*Nat. Hist.*) Shaped like a spatula, or like a battledoor; roundish, with a long, narrow, linear base.

**Spāv'in**, *n.* [From O. H. Ger. *sparwari*, a sparrow-hawk, because this disease makes the horse raise the infirm leg, like a sparrow-hawk.] (*Far.*) A swelling in or near some of the joints of a horse, by which lameness is produced.

**Spāv'ined**, *a.* Affected with spavin.

**Spawn**, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *spunnî*, udder, A.-S. *spanu*, *spana*, Prov. Eng. *spean*, *spene*, a teat, from O. H. Ger. *spanian*, *spenian*, *spenên*, to milk.] **1.** The eggs of fish or frogs when ejected. **2.** Any product or offspring;—in contempt. **3.** Buds or branches produced from underground stems. **4.** (*Bot.*) The white fibrous matter forming the matrix from which fungi are produced.

**Spawn**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPAWNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPAWNING.] **1.** To produce or deposit, as fishes do their eggs. **2.** To bring forth; to generate;—used contemptuously.

**Spawn**, *v. i.* **1.** To deposit eggs, as fish or frogs. **2.** To issue, as offspring;—used contemptuously.

**Spawn'er**, *n.* The female fish.

**Spay**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPAYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPAYING.] [Cf. W. *yspaddu*, to exhaust, to empty, *dyspaddu*, to geld, Lat. *spado*, a eunuch, Gr. *σπάδων*, from *σπάειν*, *σπάειν*, to draw out.] To extirpate the ovaries of; to castrate;—said only of female animals.

**Spēak**, *v. i.* [*imp.* SPOKE (SPAKE, nearly obsolete); *p. p.* SPOKEN (SPOKE, colloq. or rare); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPEAKING.] [A.-S. *sprecan*, *spreocan*, *specan*, O. H. Ger. *sprehhan*.] **1.** To utter words or articulate sounds, as human beings; to express thoughts by words. **2.** To express opinions. **3.** To utter a speech, discourse, or harangue. **4.** To make mention. **5.** To give sound; to sound.

**Syn.**—To say; tell; talk; converse; discourse; articulate; pronounce.

**Spēak**, *v. t.* **1.** To utter with the mouth; to pronounce. **2.** To declare; to proclaim. **3.** To talk or converse in. **4.** To address; to accost. **5.** To exhibit; to make known. **6.** To express silently, or by signs. **7.** To communicate.

To *spēak* a ship (*Naut.*), to hail and speak to her commander.

**Spēak'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being spoken.

**Spēak'er**, *n.* **1.** One who speaks. **2.** Especially, one who utters or pronounces a discourse. **3.** One who presides over, or speaks for, a deliberative assembly, preserving order and regulating the debates; a chairman.

**Spēak'er-ship**, *n.* The office of speaker.

**Spēak'ing**, *n.* **1.** Act of uttering words; discourse. **2.** Public declamation.

**Spēar**, *n.* [A.-S. *spere*, *speore*, *spiore*, Icel. *spior*, Lat. *sparus*.] **1.** A long, pointed weapon, used in war and hunting, by thrusting or throwing; a lance. **2.** A sharp-pointed instrument with barbs, used for stabbing fish, &c. **3.** A shoot, as of grass; a spire.

**Spēar**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPEARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPEARING.] To pierce or kill with a spear.

**Spēar**, *v. i.* To shoot into a long stem, as some plants.

**Spēar'man**, *n.*; *pl.* SPĒAR'MEN. One who is armed with a spear.

**Spēar'mīnt**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant; a species of mint.

**Spē'cial** (spēsh'al), *a.* [Lat. *specialis*, fr. *species*, a particular sort, kind, or quality.] **1.** Pertaining to, or constituting, a species or sort. **2.** Different from others; extraordinary; uncommon. **3.** Designed for a particular purpose or person. **4.** Limited in range; confined to a definite field of action or discussion.

In *special*, particularly. — *Special pleading*, the allegation of special or new matter as distinguished from a direct denial of matter previously alleged on the other side. The popular denomination of the whole science of pleading. The phrase is sometimes popularly applied to the specious, but unsound, argumentation of one whose aim is victory, and not truth.

**Syn.**—Peculiar; appropriate; specific; distinctive. See PECULIAR.

**Spē'cial-ist** (spēsh'al-ist), *n.* One who devotes himself to a speciality.

**Spē'ci-āl'i-ty** (spēsh'ī-), *n.* **1.** A particular or peculiar case. **2.** The special or peculiar mark or characteristic of a person or thing; a special occupation or object of attention; a speciality.

**Spē'cial-ly** (spēsh'al-lŷ), *adv.* **1.** In a special manner; particularly; especially. **2.** For a particular purpose.

**Spē'cial-ty** (spēsh'al-tŷ), *n.* **1.** Particularity. **2.** A particular or peculiar case. **3.** (*Law.*) A contract, or obligation, under seal; a contract by deed. **4.** That for which a person is distinguished, or which he makes an object of special attention; speciality.

**Spē'cie** (spēsh'ŷ), *n.* [Cf. obs. *species*, coin; also, It. *in ispecie*, in cash or ready money.] Copper, silver, or gold coin; hard money.

**Spē'ciēs** (spēsh'ēz), *n. sing. & pl.* [Lat., from *specere*, to look, behold.] **1.** Appearance; image. [*Rare.*] **2.** (*Logic.*) A conception subordinated to another conception, called a genus, or generic conception, from which it differs in containing or comprehending more attributes, and extending to fewer individuals. **3.** (*Nat. Hist.*) A permanent class of existing things, or beings, associated according to attributes, or properties determined by scientific observation. **4.** Sort; kind; variety. **5.** (*Civil Law.*) The form or shape given to materials; fashion or shape; form; figure.

**Spe'cif'ie**, } *a.* [N. Lat. *specificus*, from Lat. *species*, **Spe'cif'ie-al**, } a particular sort or kind, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** Pertaining to, characterizing, or constituting a species. **2.** Tending to specify or make particular; definite; limited; precise. **3.** (*Med.*) Exerting a peculiar influence over any part of the body.

*Specific gravity* (*Physics*), the weight that belongs to an equal bulk of each body.—*Specific name* (*Nat. Hist.*), the name which, appended to the name of the genus, constitutes the distinctive name of the species.

**Spe'cif'ie**, *n.* (*Med.*) A remedy which exerts a special action in the prevention or cure of a disease; a remedy supposed to be infallible.

**Spe'cif'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a specific manner; according to the nature of the species; definitely; particularly.

**Spe'cif'ie-al-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being specific.

**Spē'ci-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of specifying, or determining, by a mark or limit. **2.** Designation of particulars; particular mention. **3.** A written statement containing a minute description or enumeration of particulars. **4.** Any article or thing specified.

**Spē'ci-fŷ**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPECIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPECIFYING.] [L. Lat. *specificare*. See SPECIFIC.] To mention or name, as a particular thing.

**Spē'ci-men**, *n.* [Lat., from *specere*, to look, to behold.] A part, or small portion, of any thing, or number of things, intended to exhibit the kind and quality of the whole, or of what is not exhibited.

**Syn.**—Sample; model; pattern.—A *specimen* is a representative of the class of things to which it belongs; as, a *specimen* of photography. A *sample* is a part of the thing itself, designed to show the quality of the whole; as, a *sample* of sugar or of broadcloth. A cabinet of minerals consists of *specimens*; if a part be broken off from any one of these specimens, it is a *sample* of the mineral to which it belongs.

**Spē'ciōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *speciosus*, from *species*, look, show, appearance, from *specere*, to look, to behold.] **1.** Obvious; showy; manifest. **2.** Apparently right; superficially fair, just, or correct; appearing well at first view.

**Syn.**—Plausible; ostensible; colorable; feasible. See PLAUSIBLE.

**Spē'ciōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a specious manner; with a fair appearance; with show of right.

**Spē'ciōūs-ness**, *n.* The quality of being specious; plausible appearance; fair external show.

**Spēck**, *n.* [A.-S. *specca*, L. Ger. *spaaek*.] **1.** A small place in any thing that is discolored by foreign matter, or is of a color different from that of the main substance. **2.** A very small thing.

**Syn.**—Spot; stain; flaw; blemish.

**Spēck**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPECKED (spēkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPECKING.] To stain in spots or drops; to spot.

**Spēck'le** (spēk'l), *n.* [Dim. of *speck*.] A little spot in any thing, of a different substance or color from that of the thing itself; a speck.

**Spēck'le** (spēk'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPECKLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPECKLING.] To mark with small spots of a different color; to variegate with spots.

**Spēe'ta-ele**, *n.* [Lat. *spectaculum*, from *spectare*, to look at, to behold, intens. form of *specere*, id.] **1.** Something exhibited to view;—usually, as extraordinary, or as unusual and worthy of special notice. **2. pl.** An optical instrument used to assist or correct some defect of vision.

**Syn.**—Show; sight; exhibition; representation; pageant.

**Spēe'ta-eled**, *a.* Furnished with spectacles; wearing spectacles.

**Spee-tāe'u-lar**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to shows; of the



nature of a show. **2.** Of, or pertaining to, spectacles, or glasses for the eyes.

**Spee-tā'tor**, *n.* One who sees or beholds; one personally present at any exhibition.

**Syn.**— Looker-on; beholder; observer; witness.

**Spee-tā'tress**, } *n.* A female beholder or looker-on.  
**Spee-tā'trix**, }

**Spēe'ter**, } *n.* [Lat. *spectrum*, an appearance, image, from *specere*, to look.] **1.** An apparition; a ghost. **2.** Something made preternaturally visible.

**Spēe'tral**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a specter; ghostly. **2.** Pertaining to a spectrum.

**Spēe'trum**, *n.*; *pl.* SPĒE'TRĀ. [Lat. See SPECTER.] **1.** A visible form; something seen. **2.** (*Opt.*) The several colored and other rays of which light is composed, separated by the refraction of a prism or other means.

**Spēe'u-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *specularis*. See SPECULUM.] Having the qualities of a speculum or mirror; having a smooth, reflecting surface.

*Specular iron (Min.)*, an ore of iron occurring frequently in crystals of a brilliant metallic luster.

**Spēe'u-lāte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPECULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPECULATING.] [Lat. *speculari*, *speculatus*, to spy out, observe, from *specula*, a lookout, from *specere*, to look.] **1.** To consider by turning an object in the mind, and viewing it in its different aspects and relations; to meditate. **2.** (*Com.*) To purchase with the expectation of a contingent advance in value, and a consequent sale at a profit.

**Spēe'u-lā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *speculatio*.] **1.** The act of speculating; as, (*a.*) Mental view of any thing in its various aspects and relations; contemplation. (*b.*) (*Com.*) Act or practice of buying land or goods, &c., in expectation of a rise of price and of selling them at an advance, as distinguished from a regular trade. **2.** Conclusion to which the mind comes by speculating; mere theory; view; conjecture. **3.** Act or result of scientific or abstract thinking.

**Spēe'u-la-tist**, *n.* A speculator; a theorist.

**Spēe'u-la-tive**, *a.* **1.** Given to, or concerning, speculation; involving, or formed by, speculation; ideal; theoretical. **2.** Pertaining to speculation in land, goods, and the like.

**Spēe'u-lā'tive-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a speculative manner; ideally; theoretically. **2.** In the way of speculation in lands, goods, and the like.

**Spēe'u-lā'tor**, *n.* **1.** One who speculates or forms theories. **2.** (*Com.*) One who buys goods, land, or other things, with the expectation of a rise of price, and of deriving profit from such advance.

**Spēe'u-la-to-ry**, *a.* **1.** Exercising speculation; speculative. **2.** Intended or adapted for viewing or spying.

**Spēe'u-lūm**, *n.*; *pl.* SPĒE'U-LĀ. [Lat., from *specere*, to look, behold.] **1.** A mirror or looking-glass. **2.** A reflector of polished metal, especially such as is used in reflecting telescopes. **3.** (*Surg.*) An instrument for dilating certain passages of the body, and throwing the light within them.

**Spēd**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *speed*. See SPEED.

**Speech**, *n.* [A.-S. *spræc*, *spæc*, O. H. Ger. *sprâhha*. See SPEAK.] **1.** The faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words, as in human beings; power of speaking. **2.** That which is spoken; words, as expressing ideas. **3.** A particular language; a tongue; a dialect. **4.** Talk; common saying. **5.** A formal discourse in public. **6.** Any declaration of thoughts.

**Syn.**— Harangue; language; address; oration. See HARANGUE and LANGUAGE.

**Speech'i-fy**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPEECHIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPEECHIFYING.] [Eng. *speech* and Lat. *facere*, to make.] To make a speech; to harangue;— used derisively or humorously.

**Speech'less**, *a.* **1.** Destitute or deprived of the faculty of speech; dumb. **2.** Not speaking for a time; mute; silent.

**Speech'less-ness**, *n.* The state of being speechless; muteness.

**Speed**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPED, SPEEDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPEEDING.] [A.-S. *spēdan*, from *spōwan*, O. H. Ger. *spuōan*, *spuōan*, *spuōn*, to succeed, A.-S. *spēd*, O. H. Ger. *spuot*, prosperity, haste. Cf. Gr. *σπεύδειν*, to make haste.] **1.** To make haste. **2.** To attain what one seeks for; to prosper; to succeed. **3.** To have any condition, good or ill; to fare.

**Speed**, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to make haste; to dispatch with celerity. **2.** To help forward; to cause to succeed.

**3.** To hasten to a conclusion; to bring to a result. **4.** To bring to destruction; to ruin.

**Syn.**— To dispatch; hasten; accelerate; hurry.

**Speed**, *n.* **1.** The moving or causing to move forward with celerity. **2.** Prosperity in an undertaking; favorable issue; success. **3.** Start; advance.

**Syn.**— Haste; swiftness; celerity; quickness; dispatch; expedition; hurry; acceleration. See HASTE.

**Speed'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, speeds.

**Speed'i-ly**, *adv.* In a speedy manner; quickly.

**Speed'i-ness**, *n.* The quality of being speedy; quickness; celerity; haste; dispatch.

**Speed'y**, *a.* [*compar.* SPEEDIER; *superl.* SPEEDIEST.] Not dilatory or slow; quick; swift; nimble; hasty; rapid in motion.

**Speïss**, *n.* [Ger. *speise*, food; mixed metal, for bells, &c.] (*Min.*) Copper nickel, consisting of nickel and arsenic.

**Spell**, *n.* [See SPELL, *v. t.*] **1.** The relief of one person by another in any piece of work. **2.** A gratuitous helping forward of another's work. [*Amer.*] **3.** A short period; a brief time; a season.

**Spell**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPELLING.] [A.-S. *spellian*, to supply another's place, *spelung*, *spelung*, a turn, change.] To supply the place of; to relieve; to help.

**Spell**, *n.* [A.-S. *spell*, history, tale, speech, a magic charm or song, O. H. Ger. *spel*, *spil*, Icel. *spiall*, conversation, Goth. *spill*.] A verse or phrase repeated for its magical power; hence, any charm.

**Spell**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPELLED, or SPELT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPELLING.] [A.-S. *spellian*, Goth. *spillon*, to relate, narrate.] **1.** To discover by characters or marks; to read;— with *out*. **2.** To tell or name the letters of, as a word. **3.** To write or print with the proper letters.

**Spell**, *v. i.* To form words with the proper letters, either in reading or writing. [charm.]

**Spell'-bound**, *a.* Arrested or locked up by a spell or

**Spell'er**, *n.* **1.** One who spells; one skilled in spelling. **2.** A book containing exercises in spelling; a spelling-book. [*Amer.*]

**Spell'ing**, *n.* **1.** Act of naming the letters of a word, or of writing or printing words with their proper letters. **2.** Manner of forming words with letters; orthography.

**Spell'ing-book** (27), *n.* A book for teaching children to spell and read; a speller.

**Spelt**, *n.* [A.-S. *spelt*, O. H. Ger. *spelza*, *spelzo*, *spelta*, *spelt*, from O. H. Ger. *spaltan*, to split, on account of the deep splits or cuts of the ears.] (*Bot.*) A species of grain, much cultivated for food in Germany and Switzerland.

**Spel'ter**, *n.* [L. Ger. *spialter*, H. Ger. & D. *spianter*. See PEWTER.] Zinc.

**Spēnce**, *n.* [O. Fr. *despense*, buffet, buttery, from *despendre*, to spend, distribute, Lat. *dispendere*, *dispensum*. See DISPENSE.] A place where provisions are kept; a buttery; a larder; a pantry.

**Spēn'cer**, *n.* **1.** [From Lord *Spencer*, who first wore it, or brought it into fashion.] A short over-jacket worn by men or women. **2.** (*Naut.*) A fore-and-aft sail, abaft the fore and main masts, set with a gaff and no boom; a trysail carried at the foremast or mainmast.

**Spēnd**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPENT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPENDING.] [A.-S. *spēndan*, *āspēndan*, from Lat. *expendere* or *dispendere*, to weigh out, to expend, dispense.] **1.** To weigh or lay out; to dispose of; to part with. **2.** To bestow for any purpose. **3.** To consume; to waste; to squander. **4.** To pass, as time; to suffer to pass away. **5.** To exhaust of force or strength; to waste.

**Spēnd**, *v. i.* **1.** To make expense; to make disposition of money. **2.** To be lost or wasted; to be dissipated or consumed.

**Spēnd'er**, *n.* One who spends.

**Spēnd'thrift**, *n.* One who spends money profusely or improvidently; a prodigal; one who lavishes his estate.

**Sperm** (14), *n.* [Gr. *σπέρμα*, gen. *σπέρματος*, from *σπείρειν*, to sow.] **1.** Animal seed. **2.** Spermaceti. [*A colloquial contraction.*] **3.** Spawn of fishes or frogs.

**Sperm'a-çē'tī**, *n.* [Lat. *sperma*, sperm, and *cetus*, Gr. *κῆτος*, any large sea-animal, a whale.] A fatty matter obtained chiefly from the head of the cachalot, or spermaceti whale.

**Sperm'a-ry**, *n.* (*Anat.*) The spermatic gland or glands of the male.

**Sper-māt'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of,  
**Sper-māt'ie-al**, } the semen, or conveying it; seminal.

**Sper-māt'o-çēle**, *n.* [Gr. *σπέρμα*, sperm, and *κῆλη*, a tumor.] (*Med.*) A swelling of the spermatic vessels.



**Spērm'-oil**, *n.* Oil obtained from the cachalot, or spermaceti whale.

**Spew** (spū), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPEWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPEWING.] [A.-S. *speowan*, *spīwan*, Goth. *speivan*, *spevan*, Icel. *spya*, allied to Lat. *spuere*.] **1.** To eject from the stomach; to vomit. **2.** To cast forth with abhorrence.

**Spew**, *v. i.* To discharge the contents of the stomach; to vomit.

**Sphāc'e-lāte**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPHACELATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPHACELATING.] [N. Lat. *sphacelare*, *sphacelatum*, from Gr. *σφάκελος*, gangrene.] **1.** To mortify; to become gangrenous, as flesh. **2.** To decay or become carious, as a bone.

**Sphāc'e-lā'tion**, *n.* (*Med.*) The process of becoming, or making, gangrenous; mortification.

**Sphēne**, *n.* [Gr. *σφην*, a wedge.] (*Min.*) A mineral composed of silica, titanitic acid, and lime. It is found usually in thin, wedge-shaped crystals.

**Sphē'noid**, } *a.* [Gr. *σφην*, *σφηνός*, a wedge, and *Sphē'noid'al*, } *είδος*, likeness.] Resembling a wedge.

**Sphēre**, *n.* [Lat. *sphera*, Gr. *σφαῖρα*.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A body contained under a single surface, which, in every part, is equally distant from a point within, called its center. **2.** Any orb or star. **3.** (*Astron.*) (*a.*) The apparent surface of the heavens, which seems to the eye spherical and every where equally distant. (*b.*) One of the concentric and eccentric revolving spherical transparent shells, in which the stars, sun, planets, and moon were once supposed to be set, and by which they were carried. **4.** Circuit of action, knowledge, or influence. **5.** Rank; order of society.

**Syn.**—Globe; orb; circle; compass; province; employment. See **GLOBE**.

**Sphēre**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPHERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPHERING.] **1.** To place in a sphere. **2.** To form into roundness.

**Sphēr'ie**, } *a.* **1.** Having the form of a sphere; **Sphēr'ie'al**, } globular. **2.** Pertaining to a sphere. **3.** Relating to the heavenly orbs.

**Sphēr'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In the form of a sphere.

**Sphēr'ie-al-ness**, } *n.* State or quality of being spher- **Sphēric'i-ty**, } ical; roundness.

**Sphēr'ies**, *n. sing.* The science of the properties and relations of the circles, figures, and other magnitudes of a sphere, produced by planes intersecting it.

**Sphē'roid**, *n.* [Gr. *σφαιροειδής*, ball-like, spherical, from *σφαῖρα*, sphere, and *είδος*, form.] A body nearly spherical; especially, a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes.

**Sphe-roid'al**, } *a.* Having the form of a spheroid; **Sphe-roid'ie**, } approaching the form of a sphere. **Sphe-roid'ie-al**, }

**Sphēr'ule** (sīēr'ool, 53), *n.* [Lat. *sphærule*.] A little sphere or spherical body.

**Sphīnx**, *n.* [Lat. *sphinx*, Gr. *σφίγξ*, from *σφίγγειν*, to bind tight or together, as if the throttler.] (*Myth.*) A monster usually represented as having the winged body of a lion, and the face and breast of a young woman. It proposed riddles and put to death all who were unable to solve them.



Sphinx.

**Sphra-gis'ties**, *n. sing.* [Gr. *σφραγιστικός*, of or for sealing, from *σφραγίς*, a seal.] The science of seals, their history, age, and distinctions.

**Spice**, *n.* [Lat. *species*, a particular sort or kind, a species, Late Lat. *spices*, drugs, &c., of the same sort.] **1.** A vegetable production, fragrant or aromatic to the smell and pungent to the taste. **2.** Hence, that which resembles spice, or enriches or alters the quality of a thing in a small degree; hence, also, a small quantity.

**Spice**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPICED (spist); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPICING.] **1.** To season with spice, or that which resembles spice. **2.** To fill or impregnate with the odor of spices.

**Spī'cer**, *n.* **1.** One who seasons with spice. **2.** One who deals in spice. [spices.]

**Spī'cer-y**, *n.* **1.** Spices in general. **2.** A repository of spices.

**Spick**, *n.* [See **SPIKE**.] A spike or nail. [*Prov. Eng.*]

*Spick and span new*, quite new; that is, as new as a spike or nail just made and a chip just split.

**Spīe'u-lar**, *a.* [From Lat. *spiculum*, a dart.] Resembling a dart; having sharp points.

**Spīe'u-lāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *spiculare*, *spiculatum*, from *spiculum*, a little point; a dart.] To sharpen to a point.

**Spīe'ule**, *n.* [Lat. *spiculum*, dim. of *spicum*, *spica*, a point, a dart.] A minute, slender granule or point.

**Spī'cy**, *a.* [*compar.* SPICIER; *superl.* SPICIEST.] **1.** Producing, pertaining to, or abounding with, spices. **2.** Hence, pungent; pointed.

**Syn.**—Racy; aromatic; fragrant; smart; pungent. See **RACY**.

**Spī'der**, *n.* [For *spinder*, from *spin*, so named from spinning his web.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the class *Arachnida*, some of which are remarkable for spinning webs for taking their prey and forming a convenient habitation. **2.** A frying-pan, somewhat resembling, in form, a spider.

**Spīg'nel**, *n.* See **SPICKNEL**.

**Spīg'ot**, *n.* [From *spick*, for *spike*.] A pin or peg used to stop a faucet, or to stop a small hole in a cask of liquor.

**Spike**, *n.* [D. *spijker*, Icel. *spikari*, a spike, allied to Lat. *spica*, a point, a dart.] **1.** A sort of very large nail. **2.** An ear of corn or grain. **3.** A shoot. **4.** (*Bot.*) A species of inflorescence, in which sessile flowers are alternate on a common simple peduncle, as lavender, corn, and the like.

**Spike**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPIKED (spikt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPIKING.] **1.** To fasten with spikes, or long and large nails. **2.** To set with spikes. **3.** To stop the vent of with a spike, nail, or the like.

**Spiked** (spikt), *p. a.* Furnished with spikes, as corn; fastened with spikes; stopped with spikes.

**Spike'let**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A small spike making a part of a large one.

**Spike'nard** (*colloq.* spīk'nard), *n.* [See **SPIKE** and **NARD**.] **1.** (*Bot.*) An aromatic plant. The spikenard of the ancients is a species of valerian. **2.** A fragrant essential oil.

**Spīk'y**, *a.* **1.** Having a sharp point or points. **2.** Furnished or armed with spikes.

**Spile**, *n.* [L. Ger. *spile*, D. *spijl*.] **1.** A small peg or wooden pin, used to stop a hole. **2.** A stake driven into the ground as a support for some superstructure; a pile.

**Spill**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPILLED, or SPILT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPILLING.] [A.-S. *spillan*, Icel. *spilla*, O. H. Ger. *spildan*.] **1.** To suffer to fall or run out of a vessel; to lose or suffer to be scattered. **2.** To cause to flow out or lose; to shed, or suffer to be shed, as in battle or in manslaughter.

**Spill**, *v. i.* To be shed; to run over; to fall out, be lost, or wasted.

**Spin**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPUN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPINNING.] [A.-S., Goth., & O. H. Ger. *spinnan*, Icel. *spinna*, allied to *span*.] **1.** To draw out and twist into threads, either by the hand or machinery. **2.** To draw out tediously; to extend to a great length;—with *out*. **3.** To protract; to spend by delays. **4.** To turn or cause to whirl; to twirl. **5.** (*Mach.*) To shape, as metal, by revolving as in a lathe, and pressing against it with a roller or hand-tool.

**Spin**, *v. i.* **1.** To practice spinning. **2.** To perform the act of drawing and twisting threads. **3.** To whirl, as a top or a spindle. **4.** To stream or issue in a thread or small current.

**Spin'ach** } (spīn'ej), *n.* [L. Lat. *spinachium*, *spinachia*, **Spin'age** } *spinacia*, fr. Lat. *spina*, a thorn, prickle, so called from its pointed leaves.] (*Bot.*) A plant whose leaves are used for greens and other culinary purposes.

**Spī'nal**, *a.* Pertaining to the spine or back-bone of an animal.

**Spī'dle**, *n.* [A.-S. *spindel*, *spinl*, from *spinnan*, to spin.] **1.** The long, slender rod in spinning-wheels by which the thread is twisted, and on which, when twisted, it is wound. **2.** A slender, pointed rod or pin on which any thing turns; an axis, or arbor. **3.** The fusee of a watch. **4.** A long, slender stalk.

**Spī'dle**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPINDLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPINDLING.] To shoot or grow in a long, slender stalk or body.

**Spī'dle-lēgged**, *a.* Having long, slender legs.

**Spī'dle-shānked** (-shānkt), *a.* Having long, slender legs.

**Spī'dle-shānks**, *n.* A tall, slender person;—used humorously or in contempt.

**Spīne**, *n.* [Lat. *spina*, a thorn, the spine.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A sharp process from the woody part of a plant; a thorn. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A rigid, jointed spike upon any part of an animal. **3.** The back-bone or spinal column of an animal.



**Spī'nel**, or **Spī-nel'**, } *n.* [L. Lat. *spinellus*, from Lat. *spina*, a thorn, a prickle, prob. so called from its pointed crystals.] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in octohedrons, of great hardness.

**Spīn'et**, or **Spī-nēt'**, *n.* [From Lat. *spina*, a thorn, because its quills resemble thorns.] (*Mus.*) An instrument of music resembling a harpsichord, but smaller; a virginal; — now superseded by the piano-forte.

**Spī-nīf'er-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *spinifer*, fr. *spina*, a thorn, and *ferre*, to bear, produce.] Producing spines; bearing thorns; thorny.

**Spīn'ner**, *n.* 1. One who spins. 2. A spider.

**Spīn'ner**, } *n.* (*Zool.*) An organ with which spiders and some insects form their silk or webs.

**Spīn'ning-jēn'ny**, *n.* An engine or machine for spinning wool or cotton.

**Spīn'ning-wheel**, *n.* A machine for spinning yarn or thread, in which a wheel drives a single spindle.

**Spī-nōse'** (125), *a.* [Lat. *spinousus*, from *spina*, a thorn.] Full of spines; armed with thorns; thorny.

**Spī-nōs'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being spiny or thorny.

**Spī'noūs**, *a.* Spinose.

**Spīn'ster**, *n.* [From *spin* and the termination *ster*.] 1. A woman who spins. 2. (*Law.*) An unmarried woman; a single woman; — used in legal proceedings as an addition to the surname.

**Spīn'y**, *a.* 1. Full of spines; thorny. 2. Like a spine; slender. 3. Perplexed; difficult; troublesome.

**Spir'a-ele** (spī'a-kl or spī'ra-kl, 89), *n.* [Lat. *spiraculum*, from *spirare*, to breathe.] 1. (*Anat.*) A small aperture in animal and vegetable bodies, by which air or other fluid is exhaled or inhaled. 2. Any small aperture, hole, or vent.

**Spir'ra'e'a**, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *σπειραία*, from *σπείρα*, spire.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants including the meadow-sweet and the hardhack.

**Spir'al** (89), *a.* [From Lat. *spira*, a coil, a spire.] Winding round a cylinder or other round body, or in a circular form, and at the same time rising or advancing forward; winding like a screw.

**Spir'al**, *n.* (*Geom.*) A curve described by a point called the *generatrix*, moving along a straight line according to a mathematical law, while the line is revolving about a fixed point called the *pole*.

**Spir'al-ly**, *adv.* In a spiral form or direction.

**Spir'rant**, *n.* [Lat. *spirans*, *spirantis*, *p. pr.* of *spirare*, to breathe.] (*Pron.*) A consonant sound uttered with perceptible expiration, or emission of breath; — said of *f*, *v*, *th* surd and sonant, and the German *ch*.

**Spīre**, *n.* [Lat. *spira*. Gr. *σπείρα*, a coil, a spire; L. Ger. *spier*, a little point or sharp end; Icel. *spira*, a pinnacle.]

1. A winding line like the threads of a screw; any thing wreathed or contorted; a curl; a twist; a wreath. 2. A body that shoots up or out to a point in a conical or pyramidal form; a steeple. 3. A stalk or blade of grass or other plant.

**Spīre**, *v. i.* [Lat. *spirare*.] 1. To shoot up in a conical form. 2. To sprout, as grain in malting.

**Spir'it**, *n.* [Lat. *spiritus*, from *spirare*, to breathe, to blow.] 1. Air set in motion by breathing; breath; hence, sometimes, life itself. 2. Life, or living substance, considered independently of corporeal existence. 3. The intelligent, immaterial, and immortal part of man; the soul. 4. A disembodied soul. 5. Hence, a supernatural apparition; a specter; a ghost; also, sometimes, a sprite; a fairy. 6. Any remarkable manifestation of life or energy. 7. One who evinces great activity or peculiar characteristics of mind or temper. 8. Temper or disposition of mind; intellectual or moral state; often, in the pl., animation; cheerfulness. 9. *pl.* Hence, a liquid produced by distillation: especially, alcohol. 10. *pl.* Hence, rum, whisky, brandy, and other distilled liquors having much alcohol. 11. Intent; real meaning; — opposed to the *letter*, or to *formal statement*; also, characteristic quality.

*Holy Spirit*, or *The Spirit* (*Theol.*), the Spirit of God, or the third person of the Trinity; the Holy Ghost. — *Spirit of wine*, pure alcohol, so called because formerly obtained only from wine.

**Syn.** — Life; ardor; fire; courage; vivacity; enterprise.

**Spir'it**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPIRITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPIRITING.] 1. To animate with vigor; to excite; to encourage; to inspirit. 2. To convey rapidly and secretly, or mysteriously, as if by the agency of a spirit; to kidnap. [fire.]

**Spir'it-ed**, *p. a.* Animated; full of life; full of spirit or **Syn.** — Lively; vivacious; ardent; active; bold; courageous.

**Spir'it-ed-ly**, *adv.* In a spirited manner; with spirit. **Spir'it-ism**, *n.* Belief or doctrine of the spiritists; spiritualism.

**Spir'it-ist**, *n.* One who believes in direct intercourse with departed spirits through persons called *mediums*; a spiritualist.

**Spir'it-less**, *a.* 1. Destitute of spirits; wanting animation; dejected; depressed. 2. Wanting life, courage, or fire.

**Spir'it-less-ly**, *adv.* In a spiritless manner; lifelessly. **Spir'it-less-ness**, *n.* The state of being spiritless; dullness; want of life or vigor. [ardent.]

**Spir'it-oūs**, *a.* 1. Like spirit; refined; pure. 2. Fine; **Spir'it-u-al**, *a.* 1. Consisting of spirits; incorporeal. 2.

Pertaining to the intellectual and higher endowments of the mind; mental; intellectual. 3. Pertaining to the moral feelings or states of the soul. 4. Pertaining to the soul or its affections, as influenced by the Spirit; proceeding from the Holy Spirit; pure; holy; divine. 5. Relating to sacred things; ecclesiastical.

**Spir'it-u-al-ism**, *n.* 1. State of being spiritual. 2. (*Philos.*) The doctrine in opposition to the materialists, that all which exists is spirit or soul. 3. A belief in the frequent communication of intelligence from the world of spirits, by means of physical phenomena, commonly manifested through a person of special susceptibility, called a *medium*.

**Spir'it-u-al-ist**, *n.* 1. One who professes a regard for spiritual things only. 2. One who maintains the doctrine of spiritualism. 3. One who believes in direct intercourse with departed spirits, through the agency of persons called *mediums*.

**Spir'it-u-āl'i-ty**, *n.* 1. State of being spiritual. 2. That which belongs to the church, or to a person as an ecclesiastic, or to religion, as distinct from temporalities.

**Spir'it-u-al-iz-ā'tion**, *n.* The act of spiritualizing.

**Spir'it-u-al-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPIRITUALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPIRITUALIZING.] 1. To refine intellectually or morally. 2. To imbue with spirituality or life

**Spir'it-u-al-ly**, *adv.* In a spiritual manner; with purity of spirit or heart.

**Spir'it-u-oūs**, *a.* 1. Having the quality of spirit; tenacious in substance, and having active powers or properties; active; pure. 2. Consisting of, or containing, refined spirit; ardent.

**Spī-rōm'e-ter**, *n.* [Lat. *spirare*, to breathe, and Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the vital capacity of the lungs.

**Spirt**, *v. t.* & *i.* To spurt. See SPURT.

**Spir'y**, *a.* 1. Of a spiral form; wreathed; curled. 2. Having the form of a pyramid; pyramidal. 3. Furnished or abounding with spires.

**Spīs'si-tūde** (30), *n.* [Lat. *spissitudo*, from *spissus*, dense.] Thickness of soft substances; denseness or compactness belonging to substances not perfectly liquid nor perfectly solid.

**Spit**, *n.* [A.-S. *spitu*, D. *spit*, O. H. Ger. *spiz*. Icel. *spita*, a wooden nail, *spjót*, a spear.] 1. A pointed iron prong or bar on which meat is roasted. 2. A small point of land running into the sea.

**Spit**, *n.* [See the verb.] The secretion formed by the glands of the mouth; saliva.

**Spit**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPITTING.] [From the noun.] 1. To thrust a spit through; to put upon a spit. 2. Hence, to thrust through; to pierce.

**Spit**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPIT (SPAT, obs.); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPITTING.] [A.-S. *spittan*, *spatan*, Icel. *spjyta*, O. Ger. *spitzen*. Cf. Lat. *sputare*, from *spuere*.] 1. To eject from the mouth, as saliva or other matter. 2. To eject or throw out with violence.

**Spit**, *v. i.* To throw out saliva from the mouth.

**Spit'al**, *n.* [Also *spittle*, abbreviated from *hospital*.] [O. Fr. *ospital*, *hospital*.] A hospital. See HOSPITAL. [Obs.]

**Spīte**, *n.* [Abbreviated from *despite*, *q. v.*] Hatred; malice; malignity.

*In spite of*, in opposition to all efforts of; in defiance or contempt of. — *To owe one a spite*, to entertain a mean hatred for him.

**Syn.** — Figue; rancor; malevolence; grudge; malice. — *Malice* has more reference to the disposition, and *spite* to the manifestations of it in words and actions. *Malice* denotes a spirit which desires evil to others. *Spite* is a temper which delights to express itself in bitter and cutting language, or in low and irritating actions. It is, therefore, meaner than *malice*, though not always more criminal.

**Spīte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPITING.] 1. To be angry or vexed at; to hate. 2. To treat maliciously; to injure; to thwart.



**Spite'ful**, *a.* Filled with spite; having a desire to vex, annoy, or injure; malignant; malicious.

**Spite'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a spiteful manner; malignantly.

**Spite'ful-ness**, *n.* State of being spiteful; malice.

**Spit'fire**, *n.* A violent, irascible, or passionate person. [*Colloq.*]

**Spit'ter**, *n.* **1.** One who puts meat on a spit. **2.** One who ejects saliva from his mouth. **3.** A young deer whose horns begin to shoot or become sharp.

**Spit'tle** (spit'tl), *n.* [From Eng. *spit*.] The thick, moist matter which is secreted by the salivary glands; saliva.

**Spit-toon'**, *n.* A vessel to receive spittle.

**Splāsh**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPLASHED (splāst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPLASHING.] [Allied to *plash*, *q. v.*] To spatter with water, or with water and mud.

**Splāsh**, *v. i.* To strike and dash about water.

**Splāsh**, *n.* Water, or water and dirt thrown upon any thing, or thrown from a puddle and the like.

**Splāsh'y**, *a.* Full of dirty water; wet and muddy, so as to be easily splashed about.

**Splāy**, *a.* [Abbrev. from *display*, *q. v.*] Displayed; spread; turned outward.

**Splāy**, *n.* A slanted or sloped surface; especially, the expansion given to doors, windows, and the like, by slanting their sides.

**Splāy'-foōt**, *n.* A foot having the sole flattened instead of concave; flat-foot.

**Splāy'-foōt**, } *a.* Having the foot turned outward;  
**Splāy'-foōt'ed**, } having a wide foot.

**Splāy'-mouth**, *n.*; *pl.* SPLĀY'-MOUTHŪ (-mouthz). A wide mouth: a mouth stretched in derision.

**Spleen**, *n.* [Gr. *σπλήν*, the milt or spleen, affection of the spleen.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A glandular organ, situated in the upper portion of the abdominal cavity to the left of the stomach; the milt. The ancients supposed it to be the seat of anger and melancholy. **2.** Anger; latent spite; ill humor. **3.** Melancholy; hypochondriacal affections.

**Spleen'ish**, *a.* Spleeny; affected with spleen.

**Spleen'y**, *a.* **1.** Angry; peevish; fretful. **2.** Affected with nervous complaints; melancholy.

**Splēn'dent**, *a.* [Lat. *splendens*, *p. pr.* of *splendere*, to shine.] **1.** Shining; beaming with light. **2.** Very conspicuous; illustrious.

**Splēn'did**, *a.* [Lat. *splendidus*, from *splendere*, to shine.] **1.** Possessing or displaying splendor; shining; very bright. **2.** Showy; magnificent; sumptuous. **3.** Illustrious; heroic; brilliant; celebrated; famous.

**Splēn'did-ly**, *adv.* In a splendid manner; brightly; magnificently; sumptuously.

**Splēn'dor**, *n.* [Lat., from *splendere*, to shine.] **1.** Great brightness; brilliant luster. **2.** Great show of richness and elegance. **3.** Eminence.

**Syn.**—Luster; splendor; brilliancy; magnificence; gorgeousness; display; showiness; pomp; parade.

**Splēn'e-tic** (123), *a.* Affected with spleen.

**Syn.**—Morose; gloomy; sullen; peevish; fretful.

**Splēn'e-tic**, *n.* A person affected with spleen.

**Splīce**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPLICED (splīst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPLICING.] [D. *splitsen*, *splitten*, Ger. *splitsen*, *splizzen*, *splissen*, *spleiszen*, allied to *split*.] **1.** To unite as two ropes or parts of a rope, by a particular manner of interweaving the strands. **2.** To unite, by lapping two ends together, and binding, or in any way making fast. **3.** (*Mach.*) To scarf.

**Splīce**, *n.* **1.** The union of ropes by interweaving the strands. **2.** (*Mach.*) A connection between pieces of wood or metal by means of overlapping parts; a scarfing.

**Splint**, *n.* [Ger. *splint*, *splinten*, *splitter*, D. *splint*, *splinter*. See *infra*.] **1.** A piece split off; a splinter. **2.** (*Surg.*) A thin piece of wood, or other substance, used to hold or protect a broken bone when set.

**Splint**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPLINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPLINTING.] To fasten or confine with splints, as a broken limb.

**Splīn'ter**, *n.* A thin piece of wood, or other solid substance, rent from the main body.

**Splīn'ter**, *v. t.* [L. Ger. *splinten*, *spliten*, *splitten*, *spliteru*, D. *splinteren*. See *SPLIT*.] To split or rend into long thin pieces; to shiver.

**Splīn'ter**, *v. i.* To be split or rent into long pieces.

**Splīn'ter-y**, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, splinters.

**Split**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPLIT (SPLITTED, *rare*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPLITTING.] [Icel. *splita*, O. H. Ger. *splīzan*.]

**1.** To divide longitudinally or lengthwise; to rive; to cleave. **2.** To tear asunder by violence; to burst; to rend. **3.** To separate into parts or parties.

**Splīt**, *v. i.* **1.** To part asunder; to burst. **2.** To burst with laughter. **3.** To be dashed to pieces.

**Splīt**, *n.* **1.** A crack, rent, or longitudinal fissure. **2.** A breach or separation, as in a political party. [*Colloq.*]

**Splūt'ter**, *n.* A bustle; a stir. [*Colloq. and low.*]

**Splūt'ter**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPLUTTERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPLUTTERING.] [Prov. Eng. *splutter*, equiv. to *splutter*, *q. v.*] To speak hastily and confusedly. [*Colloq. and low.*]

**Spoil**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPOILED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPOILING.] [Lat. *spoliare*, from *spolium*. See *SPOIL*, *n.*]

**1.** To plunder; to strip by violence; to rob. **2.** To seize by violence; to take by force. **3.** To cause to decay and perish; to vitiate; to mar. **4.** To render useless by injury; to ruin; to destroy.

**Spoil**, *v. i.* **1.** To practice plunder or robbery. **2.** To lose the valuable qualities; to be corrupted; to decay.

**Spoil**, *n.* **1.** That which is taken from others by violence; especially, the plunder taken from an enemy; pillage; booty. **2.** That which is gained by strength or effort. **3.** Act or practice of plundering; robbery. **4.** Corruption; cause of corruption.

**Spoil'er**, *n.* **1.** One who spoils; a plunderer; a pillager; a robber. **2.** One who corrupts, mars, or renders useless.

**Spōke** (20), *imp. of speak*. See *SPEAK*.

**Spōke**, *n.* [A.-S. *spāca*, O. H. Ger. *speihho*, *speihha*.] **1.** One of the small bars inserted in the hub, or nave of a wheel, and serving to support the rim or felly. **2.** The round of a ladder. **3.** A contrivance for fastening the wheel of a vehicle, to prevent it from turning in going down a hill.

**Spōke**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPOKED (spōkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPOKING.] To furnish with spokes.

**Spōk'en** (spōk'n, 20), *p. p. of speak*. See *SPEAK*.

**Spōke'shāve**, *n.* A kind of drawing-knife for dressing the spokes of wheels, and other curved work.

**Spōkes'man**, *n.*; *pl.* SPŌKES'MEN. [From *speak*, *spoke*, and *man*.] One who speaks for another.

**Spō'li-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPOLIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPOLIATING.] [Lat. *spoliare*, *spoliatum*. See *SPOIL*.] To plunder; to pillage; to destroy.

**Spō'li-āte**, *v. i.* To practice plunder; to commit robbery.

**Spō'li-ā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of plundering; robbery; destruction; deprivation; despoliation. **2.** Robbery in war; especially, the act or practice of plundering neutrals at sea, under authority.

**Spō'li-ā'tor**, *n.* One who spoliates.

**Spon-dā'ic**, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a spondee; con-  
**Spon-dā'ic-al**, } sisting of spondees. **2.** Composed of spondees in excess.

**Spon'dee**, *n.* [Lat. *spondeus*, Gr. *σπονδαίος* (sc. *ποῦς*), from *σπονδή*, a libation, so called because at libations slow, solemn melodies were used, chiefly in this meter.] (*Pros.*) A poetic foot of two long syllables.

**Spōn'dyl**, } *n.* [Lat. *spondylus*, Gr. *σπόνδυλος*, *σφόν-*  
**Spōn'dyle**, } *δυλος*.] (*Anat.*) A joint of the back-bone, a vertebra.

**Spon'ge** (spūnj), *n.* [Lat. *spongia*, Gr. *σπογγία*, *σπόγγος*.]

**1.** A fibrous substance, regarded as of the nature of a compound animal, found adhering to rocks, shells, &c., under water. It is so porous as to imbibe a great quantity of water, and is used for various purposes in the arts and in surgery. **2.** One who lives upon others; a sponger. **3.** Any sponge-like substance; especially, dough before it is kneaded and formed, and while being converted into a light, spongy mass by the agency of the yeast or leaven. **4.** (*Gun.*) An instrument for cleaning cannon after a discharge.

**Spon'ge** (spūnj), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPONGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPONGING.] **1.** To cleanse or wipe with a sponge. **2.** To wipe out with a sponge; to efface; to destroy all trace of.

**Spon'ge**, *v. i.* **1.** To suck in or imbibe, as a sponge. **2.** To gain by mean arts, by intrusion, or hanging on. **3.** To be converted, as dough, into a light, spongy mass by the agency of yeast or leaven.

**Spon'ger**, *n.* **1.** One who uses a sponge. **2.** A parasitical dependent; a hanger-on.

**Spon'gi-ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being spongy, or porous like sponge.

**Spon'ging-house**, *n.* (*Law.*) A bailiff's house to put debtors in before being taken to jail, or until they compromise with their creditors.

**Spon'gy**, *a.* **1.** Soft and full of cavities. **2.** Wet; drenched; soaked and soft, like sponge. **3.** Having the quality of imbibing fluids, like a sponge.



**Spōn'sal**, *a.* [Lat. *sponsalis*, from *sponsus*, a betrothal, from *spondere*, *sponsum*, to betroth.] Relating to marriage, or to a spouse.

**Spōn'sion**, *n.* [Lat. *sponsio*, from *spondere*, *sponsum*, to promise solemnly.] Act of becoming surety for another.

**Spōn'sor**, *n.* [Lat., from *spondere*, *sponsum*, to engage one's self.] 1. A surety. 2. One who, at the baptism of an infant, professes the Christian faith in its name, and guarantees its religious education; a godfather or godmother.

**Spōn'ta-nē'i-ty**, *n.* Quality or state of being spontaneous, or acting from native feeling, proneness, or temperament, without constraint or external force.

**Spon-tā'ne-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *spontaneus*, from *sponte*, of free will, voluntarily.] 1. Proceeding from natural feeling, temperament, or disposition, or from a native internal proneness, readiness, or tendency. 2. Proceeding from internal impulse, energy, or natural law, without external force. 3. Produced without being planted, or without human labor.

**Syn.** — Voluntary : uncompelled ; willing. — What is *voluntary* is the result of a *volition*, or act of choice; it therefore implies some degree of consideration, and may be the result of mere reason without excited feeling. What is *spontaneous* springs wholly from feeling by a kind of outburst of the mind which admits of no reflection; as, a *spontaneous* burst of applause. Hence, the term is sometimes applied to things inanimate.

**Spon-tā'ne-oūs-ly**, *adv.* 1. In a spontaneous manner; of one's own accord. 2. By its own force or energy.

**Spon-tōon'**, *n.* [Fr. *sponton*, *esponton*, It. *spontone*, fr. *spuntare*, to break off the point, to blunt, from *punta*, a point, top, end, from *pungere*, *pugnere*, *p. p.* *punto*, Lat. *pungere*, to prick, sting.] (*Mil.*) A kind of half pike, borne by inferior officers of infantry.

**Spool**, *n.* [D. *spoel*, O. H. Ger. *spuolo*, *spuola*.] A piece of cane or reed with a knot at each end, or a hollow cylinder of wood with a ridge at each end, used to wind thread or yarn upon.

**Spool**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPOOLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPOOLING.] To wind on spools.

**Spoom**, *v. i.* [Prob. from *spume*, foam. See SPUME.] (*Naut.*) To be driven steadily and swiftly as before a strong wind.

**Spōon**, *n.* [A.-S. *spōn*, *spoon*, a chip, Icel. *spánn*, *spónn*, a chip, a spoon.] An instrument consisting of a small concave basin with a handle, used in preparing or partaking of food.

**Spōon'bill**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A certain wading bird, so named from the shape of the bill. In form and habits it is allied to the heron.

**Spōon'-drift**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A showery sprinkling of sea-water, swept from the tops of the waves, and driven upon the surface in a tempest.

**Spōon'ful**, *n.*; *pl.* SPōON'-FULS. 1. The quantity which a spoon contains, or is able to contain. 2. Hence, a small quantity.

**Spōon'-mēat**, *n.* Food that is or must be taken with a spoon; liquid food.

**Spo-rād'ic**, } *a.* [Gr. *σποραδικός*, scattered, from  
**Spo-rād'ic-al**, } *σποράς*, *σποράδος*, id., from *σπείρειν*,  
to sow seed, to scatter like seed.] Occurring singly or apart from other things of the same kind; separate; single.

**Spōre**, *n.* [Gr. *σπόρος*, a sowing, seed, from *σπείρειν*, to sow.] (*Bot.*) One of the minute grains in flowerless plants which performs the function of seeds.

**Spōrt**, *n.* [Abbrev. from *disport*, *q. v.*] 1. That which diverts and makes mirth. 2. Contemptuous mirth. 3. That with which one plays or which is driven about; a toy. 4. Diversion of the field, as fowling, hunting, fishing, and the like.

**Syn.** — Play; game; diversion; frolic; mirth; mock; mockery; jeer.

**Spōrt**, *v. t.* 1. To divert; to make merry; — used reflexively. 2. To represent by any kind of play. 3. To exhibit or bring out in public. [*Colloq.*]

**Spōrt**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPORTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPORTING.] 1. To play; to frolic; to wanton. 2. To practice the diversions of the field. 3. To trifle.

**Spōrt'er**, *n.* One who sports; a sportsman.

**Spōrt'ful**, *a.* 1. Full of sport; merry; frolicsome. 2. Done in jest or for mere play.

**Spōrt'ive**, *a.* Tending to, or provocative of, sport; gay, frolicsome; playful.

**Spōrt'ive-ly**, *adv.* In a sportive manner; gayly; merrily; playfully.

**Spōrts'man**, *n.*; *pl.* SPōRTS/MEN. One who pursues or is skilled in the sports of the field; one who hunts, fishes, and fowls.

**Spōrts'man-shīp**, *n.* The practice of sportsmen; skill in field sports.

**Spōt**, *n.* [D. *spat*, from the root of *spit*; O. H. Ger. *spot*, Icel. *spott*, mockery, derision.] 1. A mark on a substance made by foreign matter. 2. Hence, a stain on character or reputation. 3. A small extent of space; any particular place. 4. A place of a different color from the ground upon which it is.

**Syn.** — Stain; flaw; speck; blot; disgrace; reproach; fault; blemish; place; site; locality.

**Spōt**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPOTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPOTTING.] 1. To make visible marks upon with some foreign matter. 2. To mark or note so as to insure recognition. [*Colloq.*] 3. To blemish; to tarnish, as reputation.

*Spotted fever* (*Med.*), a species of fever accompanied by a rash or eruption of red spots; typhus.

**Syn.** — To mark; blot; stain; discolor; disgrace.

**Spōt'less**, *a.* Without a spot; especially, free from reproach or impurity.

**Syn.** — Blameless; unspotted; unblemished; pure; immaculate; irreproachable. See BLAMELESS.

**Spōt'less-ly**, *adv.* In a spotless manner.

**Spōt'less-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being spotless; freedom from spot or stain; freedom from reproach.

**Spōt'ted**, *a.* Marked with spots.

**Spōt'ti-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being spotty.

**Spōt'ty**, *a.* Full of spots; marked with discolored places.

**Spous'al**, *a.* [See ESPOUSAL, SPONSAL, and SPOUSE.] Pertaining to a spouse, or to a marriage.

**Syn.** — Nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal.

**Spous'al**, *n.* Marriage; nuptials; — generally used in the plural.

**Spouse**, *n.* [O. Fr. *espous*, *espos*, fem. *espouse*, *spouse*, Lat. *sponsus*, *sponsa*, from *spondere*, *sponsum*, to promise solemnly, to engage one's self.] A man or woman engaged or joined in wedlock; a married person, husband or wife.

**Spouse'less**, *a.* Destitute of a spouse; having no husband or wife; unmarried.

**Spout**, *n.* [D. *spuit*, a spout, *spuiten*, to spout, allied to *spit*, *q. v.*] 1. A pipe or tube for conducting a fluid. 2. A pipe, or a projecting mouth of a vessel, used in directing a stream of a liquid poured out.

To put, or shove up the spout, to pawn or pledge at a pawnbroker's. [*Cant.*]

**Spout**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPOUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPOUTING.] 1. To throw out, as liquids through a narrow orifice, or pipe. 2. To throw out, as words, with affected gravity; to mouth.

**Spout**, *v. i.* 1. To issue with violence, as a liquid through a narrow orifice or from a spout. 2. To utter a speech, especially in a pompous manner.

**Sprāin**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPRAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPRAINING.] [O. Fr. *espreindre*, N. Fr. *épreindre*, to press, to force out, from Lat. *exprimere*. See EXPRESS.] To weaken, as a joint or muscle, by sudden and excessive exertion; to overstrain.

**Sprāin**, *n.* An excessive strain of the muscles or ligaments of a joint, without dislocation.

**Sprāng**, *imp.* of *spring*, for *sprung*. See SPRING.

**Sprāt**, *n.* [O. Eng. & D. *sprot*, H. Ger. *sprotte*.] (*Ichth.*) A small fish, closely allied to the herring and pilchard.

**Sprawl**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPRAWLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPRAWLING.] [Dan. *spralle*, *spralde*, Sw. *sprattla*, to palpitate, D. *spartelen*, *spertelen*, to palpitate.] 1. To lie with the limbs stretched out or struggling. 2. To spread irregularly, as vines, plants, or trees. 3. To move, when lying down, with awkward extension and motions of the limbs.

**Sprāy**, *n.* [A.-S. *sprecc*, a twig, branch, Icel. *sprek*, id., O. H. Ger. *spraioh*, twigs, from *sprāhhōn*, to cut. Cf. SPRIG.] 1. A small shoot or branch; a twig. 2. A collective body of small branches.

**Sprāy**, *v.* [A.-S. *sprēgan*, to pour, *geondsprēgan* to pour through, D. *spreijen*, *spreiden*, to sprinkle.] Water

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ēre, veil, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf.



flying in small drops or particles, as by the force of wind, the dashing of waves, &c.

**Spřead**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPREAD; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPREADING.] [A.-S. *sprædan*, O. H. Ger. *spreitan*.] **1.** To extend in length and breadth, or in breadth only. **2.** To extend so as to cover something. **3.** To divulge; to publish, as news or fame. **4.** To cause to affect great numbers. **5.** To emit; to diffuse, as emanations or effluvia. **6.** To scatter over a larger surface. **7.** To prepare; to set and furnish with provisions.

**Syn.** — To open; unfurl; diffuse; propagate; disperse; publish; distribute; scatter; circulate; disseminate; dispense.

**Spřead**, *v. i.* **1.** To extend in length and breadth in all directions, or in breadth only. **2.** To be extended by drawing or beating. **3.** To be made known more extensively. **4.** To be propagated from one to another.

**Spřead**, *n.* **1.** Extent; compass. **2.** Expansion of parts. **3.** A table, as spread or furnished with a meal. [*Colloq.*]

**Spřead'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, spreads.

**Spřee**, *n.* [Fr. *spré*, a spark, animation, spirit.] A merry frolic; especially, a drinking frolic; a carousal. [*Colloq.*]

**Spřig**, *n.* [A.-S. *sprec*. See SPRAY.] **1.** A small shoot or twig of a tree or other plant. **2.** A youth; a lad; — used as a term of slight disparagement.

**Spřig**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPRIGGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPRIGGING.] To mark or adorn with the representation of small branches.

**Spřig'gy**, *a.* Full of sprigs or small branches.

**Spřight** (sprit), *n.* [Contracted from *spirit*, *q. v.*] A spirit; a shade; a soul; an incorporeal agent; an apparition.

**Spřight'less** (sprit'-), *a.* Destitute of life; dull.

**Spřight'li-ness** (sprit'-), *n.* Quality of being sprightly; liveliness.

**Syn.** — Life; briskness; vigor; activity; gayety; vivacity.

**Spřight'ly** (sprit'-), *a.* Spirit-like, or spright-like; lively; brisk; animated; vigorous; airy; gay.

**Spřing**, *v. i.* [*imp.* SPRUNG (SPRANG, *obsolescent*); *p. p.* SPRUNG; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPRINGING.] [A.-S. *springan*, *sprincan*, O. H. Ger. *springan*, Icel. *springa*.] **1.** To leap; to bound; to jump. **2.** To issue with speed and violence. **3.** To start or rise suddenly from a covert. **4.** To fly back; to start. **5.** To bend or wind from a straight direction or plane surface. **6.** To shoot up, out, or forth; to come to the light; to begin to appear. **7.** To issue or proceed, as from a parent or ancestor; to result, as from a cause, motive, reason, or principle. **8.** To grow; to thrive.

**Spřing**, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to spring up; to start or rouse, as game. **2.** To produce quickly or unexpectedly. **3.** To contrive, or to produce or propose on a sudden. **4.** To cause to explode. **5.** To burst; to cause to open. **6.** To crack or split; to bend or strain so as to weaken. **7.** To cause to close suddenly, as the parts of a trap. **8.** To insert, as a beam in a place too short for it, by bending it so as to bring the ends nearer together, and allowing it to straighten when in place.

**Spřing**, *n.* **1.** A leap; a bound; a jump, as of an animal. **2.** A flying back; resilience. **3.** Elastic power or force. **4.** An elastic body, as a steel rod, plate, or coil; a mass, or strip, of India rubber, &c.; — used for various mechanical purposes. **5.** Any source of supply; especially, the source from which a stream proceeds; a fountain. **6.** That by which action, or motion, is produced or propagated; cause; origin. **7.** The season of the year when plants begin to vegetate and rise; the months of March, April, and May.

**Spřing'e**, *n.* [From *spring*, *v. i.*] A noose, which, being fastened to an elastic body, is drawn close with a sudden spring, by which means it catches a bird or other animal.

**Spřing'er**, *n.* **1.** One who springs; one who rouses game. **2.** A young plant. **3.** (*Arch.*) (*a.*) The impost, or point at which an arch unites with its support, and from which it seems to spring. (*b.*) The bottom stone of an arch, which lies on the impost. (*c.*) The rib of a groined roof.

**Spřing'-halt**, *n.* (*Far.*) A kind of lameness in which a horse suddenly twitches up his legs.

**Spřing'-head**, *n.* A fountain or source.

**Spřing'i-ness**, *n.* **1.** State of being springy; elasticity; also, power of springing. **2.** State of abounding with springs; wetness or sponginess, as of land.

**Spřing'-tide**, *n.* **1.** The tide which happens at, or soon after, the new and full moon, which rises higher than common tides. **2.** The time of spring; spring time.

**Spřing'y**, *a.* [*compar.* SPRINGIER; *superl.* SPRINGIEST.] **1.** Resembling, or pertaining to, a spring; elastic; light; nimble. **2.** Abounding with springs or fountains; wet; spongy.

**Spřink'le** (sprink'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPRINKLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPRINKLING.] [Diminutive of O. & Prov. Eng. *sprinke*, *springe*, *sprenge*, A.-S. *sprengan*, *sprencan*, to sprinkle.] **1.** To scatter, or disperse, in small drops or particles, as water, seed, &c. **2.** To scatter on; to disperse over in small drops or particles. **3.** To baptize by the application of a small quantity of water; hence, to cleanse; to purify.

**Spřink'le** (sprink'l), *v. i.* **1.** To perform the act of scattering a liquid, or any fine substance. **2.** To rain moderately, or with drops falling now and then.

**Spřink'le** (sprink'l), *n.* **1.** A small quantity scattered; a sprinkling. **2.** A utensil for sprinkling.

**Spřink'ler**, *n.* One who, or that which, sprinkles.

**Spřink'ling**, *n.* **1.** Act of scattering in small drops or parcels. **2.** A small quantity falling in distinct drops or parts. **3.** Hence, a moderate number or quantity, distributed like separate drops.

**Spřit**, *v.* [A.-S. *spreót*, a sprit, spear, pike.] (*Naut.*) A small boom, pole, or spar, crossing the sail of a boat diagonally from the mast to the upper aftmost corner, which it is used to extend and elevate.

**Spřite**, *n.* [Contracted from *spirit*. This is the preferable orthography, but is less common than *spright*.] A spirit; a soul; a shade; an apparition.

**Spřit'-sail**, *n.* (*Naut.*) (*a.*) The sail extended by a sprit. (*b.*) A sail attached to a yard which hangs under the bowsprit.

**Spřout**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPROUTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPROUTING.] [H. Ger. *sprossen*, *spriseszen*, A.-S. *spreótan*, *sprytan*, *spryttan*.] **1.** To shoot, as the seed of a plant; to germinate; hence, to grow like shoots of plants. **2.** To shoot into ramifications.

**Spřout**, *n.* The shoot of a plant.

**Spřuce**, *a.* [*compar.* SPRUCER; *superl.* SPRUCEST.] [Perhaps from *spruce*, a sort of leather from Prussia, which was an article of finery. Cf. also Prov. Ger. *spreuzen*, *spreuzen*, *sprüzen*, *sprutzen*, H. Ger. *spreizen*, to prop, to boast of, *gespreuzt*, *gespreizt*, stiff, prim, boasting.] Neat, without elegance or dignity.

**Syn.** — Finical; neat; trim. See FINICAL.

**Spřuce**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPRUCED (spryst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPRUCING.] To dress with affected neatness.

**Spřuce**, *v. i.* To dress one's self with affected neatness.

**Spřuce**, *n.* [O. Eng. *Spruce* or *Pruse*, Prussia, Prussian; so named because it was first known as a native of Prussia.] (*Bot.*) A coniferous tree, especially the species called Norway Spruce, a native of the north of Europe; — applied in the United States to the hemlock spruce.

**Spřuce'-beer**, *n.* A kind of beer which is tinctured or flavored with spruce.

**Spřuce'ly**, *adv.* In a spruce manner; with affected neatness.

**Spřuce'ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being spruce; trimness; fineness.

**Spřung**, *imp. & p. p.* of *spring*. See SPRING.

**Spřy**, *a.* [*compar.* SPRYER; *superl.* SPRYEST.] Having great power of leaping or running; nimble; active; vigorous. [*Prov. Eng. Colloq., Amer.*]

**Spřyd**, *n.* [Dan. *spyd*, a spear.] **1.** An implement somewhat like a chisel, with a long handle, used for destroying weeds. **2.** Any short and thick thing. [*Amer.*]

**Spřume**, *n.* [Lat. *spuma*, from *spuere*, to spit, to spew.] Frothy matter raised on liquors or fluid substances by boiling, effervescence, or agitation; froth; foam; scum.

**Spřume**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPUMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPUMING.] To froth; to foam.

**Spu-mës'cence**, *n.* State of being foamy; frothiness.

**Spu-mës'cent**, *a.* [Lat. *spumescens*, *p. pr.* of *spumescere*, to grow foamy, from *spuma*, foam.] Resembling froth or foam.

**Spřum'ous**, } *a.* [Lat. *spumousus*, from *spuma*, foam; }  
**Spřum'y**, } Consisting of froth or scum; foamy.

**Spřun**, *imp. & p. p.* of *spin*. See SPIN.

*Spun hay*, hay twisted into ropes for convenient carriage, as on a military expedition.

**Spřunge**, *n.* See SPONGE.



Norway Spruce.

**foöd**, **foöt**; **ûrn**, **ryde**, **pull**; **çell**, **çhaise**, **eall**, **echo**; **çem**, **çet**; **aç**; **exiçt**; **liçger**, **liçk**; **this**



**Spũnk**, *n.* [Gael. *spong*, Ir. *sponc*, tinder, sponge; A.-S. *sponge*, a sponge, *spon*, *spoon*, a chip, tinder, touchwood. Cf. PUNK.] **1.** Wood that readily takes fire; touchwood; also, a kind of tinder made from a species of fungus; punk; amadou. **2.** An inflammable temper; spirit; pluck. [Colloq.]

**Spũnk'y**, *a.* [compar. SPUNKIER; superl. SPUNKIEST.] Full of spunk; quick; spirited. [Colloq.]

**Spũn'-yarn**, *n.* (Naut.) A line or cord formed of two or three rope-yarns twisted.

**Spũr**, *n.* [A.-S. *spura*, *spora*, Icel. *spori*, O. H. Ger. *sporo*, allied to *spear*.] **1.** An instrument having a little wheel, with sharp points, worn on a horseman's heels, to prick a horse in order to hasten his pace. **2.** Incitement; instigation. **3.** Something that projects; a snag. **4.** The largest or principal root of a tree. **5.** The hard, pointed projection on a cock's leg. **6.** (Geog.) A mountain that shoots from any other mountain, or range of mountains, and extends to some distance in a lateral direction. **7.** (Carp.) A brace; a strut. **8.** (Bot.) (a.) Any projecting appendage of a flower looking like a spur. (b.) A seed of rye, and some other grasses, affected with a species of fungus; ergot.

**Spũr**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. SPURRED; p. pr. & vb. n. SPURRING.] [From the noun.] **1.** To prick with spurs; to incite to a more hasty pace. **2.** To urge or encourage to action, or to a more vigorous pursuit of an object.

**Syn.**—To incite; to instigate; to impel; to drive.

**Spũr**, *v. i.* **1.** To travel with great expedition; to hasten. **2.** To press forward.

**Spũr'-gall**, *v. t.* To gall or wound with a spur.

**Spũr'-gall**, *n.* A place galled or excoriated by much using of the spur.

**Spũrge**, *n.* [O. Fr. *espurg*, from Lat. *expurgare*, to purge. See EXPURGATE.] (Bot.) A plant having an acrid, milky juice.

**Spũ'ri-oũs**, *a.* [Lat. *spurius*.] **1.** Not proceeding from the true source, or from the source pretended; not genuine. **2.** Not legitimate.

**Syn.**—Counterfeit; false; adulterate; supposititious; fictitious; bastard.

**Spũ'ri-oũs-ly**, *adv.* In a spurious manner; falsely.

**Spũ'ri-oũs-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being spurious, counterfeit, or illegitimate.

**Spũrn**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. SPURNED; p. pr. & vb. n. SPURNING.] [A.-S. *spurnan*, *speornan*, to kick, offend, allied to *spura*, heel. See SPUR.] **1.** To drive back or away, as with the foot; to kick. **2.** To reject with disdain; to treat with contempt.

**Spũrn**, *v. i.* **1.** To kick or toss up the heels. **2.** To manifest disdain in rejecting any thing.

**Spũrn**, *n.* **1.** A kick. [Rare.] **2.** Disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment.

**Spũrred** (spũrd), *p. a.* **1.** Wearing spurs, or having shoots like spurs. **2.** Affected with spur or ergot.

**Spũr'rer**, *n.* One who uses spurs.

**Spũr'ri-er**, *n.* One who makes spurs.

**Spũr'-roy'al**, *n.* A gold coin, first made in the reign of Edward IV., and having a star on the reverse, resembling the rovel of a spur. Its value was about 15 shillings.

**Spũrt**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. SPURTED; p. pr. & vb. n. SPURTING.] [Written also *spirt*, formed from O. Eng. *spryt*, to sprout, to bud, by a transposition of the letters *i* and *r*. Cf. SPROUT.] To throw, drive, or force out, violently, as a liquid in a stream, from a pipe or small orifice.

**Spũrt**, *v. i.* To gush or issue out in a stream, as liquor from a cask.

**Spũrt**, *n.* A sudden or violent gushing of a liquid substance from a tube, orifice, or other confined place; a jet.

**Spũt'ter**, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. SPUTTERED; p. pr. & vb. n. SPUTTERING.] [From the root of *spout* and *spit*. See SPATTER.] **1.** To spit, or to emit saliva from the mouth in small or scattered portions, as in rapid speaking. **2.** To throw out moisture in small, detached parts. **3.** To fly off in small particles with some crackling or noise. **4.** To utter words hastily and indistinctly.

**Spũt'ter**, *v. t.* To throw out with haste and noise; to utter with indistinctness.

**Spũt'ter**, *n.* Moist matter thrown out in small particles.

**Spũt'ter-er**, *n.* One who sputters.

**Spỹ**, *n.* [See ESPY.] **1.** One who keeps a constant watch of the conduct of others. **2.** (Mil.) A person sent into an enemy's camp to inspect their works, ascertain their strength or their movements, and secretly communicate intelligence to the proper officer.

**Syn.**—See EMISSARY.

**Spỹ**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. SPIED; p. pr. & vb. n. SPYING.] [See ESPY, *v. t.*] **1.** To gain sight of; to discover at a distance, or in a state of concealment; to espy; to see. **2.** To discover by close search or examination. **3.** To view, inspect, and examine secretly.

**Spỹ**, *v. i.* To search narrowly; to scrutinize.

**Spỹ'-bōat**, *n.* A boat sent to make discoveries and bring intelligence.

**Spỹ'-gläss**, *n.* A small telescope for viewing distant terrestrial objects.

**Squab** (skwōb), *a.* [Prov. Sw. *squab*, a soft and fat body, *squabba*, allied to Icel. *qvap*, soft, fat, *qvapa*, to tremble with loose fat, D. *kwab*, Ger. *quabbe*, a dewlap, a fat lump of flesh.] **1.** Fat; thick; plump; bulky. **2.** Unfledged; unfeathered.

**Squab** (skwōb), *n.* **1.** A young pigeon or dove. **2.** A person of a short, fat figure. **3.** A thickly stuffed cushion for the seat of a sofa, couch, or chair.

**Squab'ble** (skwōb'bl), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. SQUABBLED; p. pr. & vb. n. SQUABBLING.] [Allied to L. Ger. *kabbeln*, Sw. *käbbla*, to quarrel.] **1.** To contend for superiority. **2.** To debate peevishly.

**Syn.**—To dispute; contend; scuffle; wrangle; quarrel; struggle.

**Squab'ble** (skwōb'bl), *v. t.* (Print.) To disarrange or mix, so that the letters of one line get into any of the adjacent lines;—said of lines or a page or form of type.

**Squab'ble** (skwōb'bl), *n.* A scuffle; a wrangle; a brawl; a petty quarrel. [son.]

**Squab'bler**, *n.* One who squabbles; a contentious person.

**Squab'by**, *a.* Short and thick; squabbish.

**Squad** (skwōd), *n.* [Fr. *escouade*, It. *squadra*, from Lat. *ex* and *quadra*, a square, from *quatuor*, four.] **1.** (Mil.) A small party of men assembled for drill, inspection, or other purposes. **2.** Hence, any small party.

**Squad'ron**, *n.* [See *supra*.] **1.** A square body of troops. [Rare.] **2.** (Mil.) A body of cavalry comprising two companies or troops, averaging from 150 to 200 men. **3.** (Naut.) A detachment of vessels under the command of the senior officer.

**Squal'id** (sqwōl'id), *a.* [Lat. *squalidus*, from *squalere*, to be foul or filthy.] Dirty through neglect; foul; filthy.

**Squa-lid'i-ty**, *n.* State of being squalid; foulness; filthiness.

**Squal'id-ly**, *adv.* In a squalid, filthy manner.

**Squal'id-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being squalid.

**Squall**, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. SQUALLED; p. pr. & vb. n. SQUALLING.] [Sw. *sqvåla*, to cry out. Ir. & Gael. *sqal*, to shriek.] To scream or cry violently, as a woman frightened, or a child in anger or distress.

**Squall**, *n.* [See *supra*.] **1.** A loud scream; a harsh cry. **2.** A sudden and violent gust of wind, often attended with rain or snow.

**Squall'er**, *n.* One who squalls or cries aloud.

**Squall'y**, *a.* Abounding with squalls; disturbed often with sudden and violent gusts of wind.

**Squā'loid**, *a.* [Lat. *squalus*, a shark, and *eiðos*, likeness.] Like a shark; resembling a shark.

**Squā'lōr**, *n.* [Lat., from *squalere*, to be foul or filthy.] Foulness; filthiness; squalidity; squalidness.

**Squa-mōse'** (125), *a.* [Lat. *squamosus*, from *squama*, **Squā'mōs**, } a scale.] Covered with, or consisting of, scales; scaly.

**Squan'der** (skwōn'-), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. SQUANDERED; p. pr. & vb. n. SQUANDERING.] [O. & Prov. Ger. *schwenden*, now only *verschwenden*, O. H. Ger. *suandian*, *suentan*, from *swindan*, *swintan*, to vanish, dwindle.] To spend lavishly or profusely; to spend prodigally.

**Syn.**—To spend; expend; waste; scatter; dissipate.

**Squan'der-er**, *n.* One who squanders; a prodigal.

**Squāre** (4), *a.* [See *infra*.] **1.** Having four equal sides and four right angles. **2.** Forming a right angle. **3.** Having a shape broad for the height, with rectilinear and angular rather than curving outlines. **4.** Exactly suitable or correspondent; true; just. **5.** Rendering equal justice; fair; honest. **6.** Even; leaving no balance. **7.** (Naut.) (a.) At right angles with the mast or the keel, and parallel to the horizon. (b.) Of greater length than usual; as, a square sail.

*Square measure*, the measure of a superficies or surface, which depends on the length and breadth taken conjointly.—*Square number*. See SQUARE, *n.*, 5.—*Square root of a quantity* (Math.), that number or quantity which, multiplied by itself, produces the given quantity.—*Three-square*, *five-square*, &c., having three or five equal sides.

**Squāre**, *n.* [From Lat. *ex* and *quadra*, a square.] (Geom.)

**1.** A rectilineal figure having four equal sides and four right angles. **2.** Hence, that which is square, or nearly so,

**ā**, **ē**, &c., *long*; **ä**, **ë**, &c., *short*; **cāre**, **fār**, **āsk**, **āll**, **whāt**; **ēre**, **veil**, **tērm**; **pīque**, **fīrm**; **sōn**, **ōr**, **dō**, **wōlf**



or is reckoned by squares or square measure. **3.** An area of four sides, with houses on each side; sometimes, a solid block of houses; also, sometimes, an open place formed by the meeting or intersection of two or more streets. **4.** (*Carp. & Joinery.*) An instrument used to lay out or test square work. It is of several forms. **5.** The product of a number or quantity multiplied by itself. **6.** (*Mil.*) A square body of troops used to resist the charge of cavalry on critical occasions. **7.** Relation of harmony or exact agreement; equality; level.



Carpenter's Square.

*On the square, or upon the square, in an open, fair manner; honestly, or upon honor.*

**Squāre**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SQUARED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SQUARING.] **1.** To form with four equal sides and four right angles. **2.** To reduce to a square; to form to right angles. **3.** To turn squarely or completely, as in dislike, anger, &c. **4.** To compare with, or reduce to, any given measure or standard. **5.** To adjust; to regulate; to fit; to accommodate. **6.** To make even, so as to leave no difference or balance. **7.** (*Math.*) To multiply by itself. **8.** (*Naut.*) To place at right angles with the mast or keel.

*To square the circle (Math.), to determine the exact contents of a circle in square measure. The solution of this famous problem is now generally admitted to be impossible.*

**Squāre**, *v. i.* **1.** To accord or agree exactly; to conform or agree; to suit; to fit. **2.** To take a boxing attitude.

**Squārely**, *adv.* In a square form or manner.

**Squāre'ness**, *n.* The state of being square.

**Squāre'-rigged**, *a.* (*Naut.*) Having the chief sails extended by yards, suspended by the middle, and not by stays, gaffs, booms, and lateen yards.

**Squar-rose'**, *a.* [*Lat. squarrosus*, perhaps scurfy, scabby.] (*Nat. Hist.*) Ragged, or full of loose scales or projecting parts; rough; jagged.

**Squash** (skwōsh), *v. t.* [*Eng. quash*, *q. v.*, or from *O. Fr. escācher, esquachier*, to squash, to crush.] To beat or press into pulp, or a flat mass; to crush.

**Squash**, *n.* **1.** Something soft and easily crushed, especially, an unripe pod of pease. **2.** A sudden fall of a heavy, soft body.

**Squash**, *n.* [*Mass. Indian asq*, pl. *asquash*, raw, green, immature, applied to fruit and vegetables used when green, or without cooking; *askutasquash*, vine-apple.] (*Bot.*) A plant and its fruit, of the gourd kind.

**Squat** (skwōt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SQUATTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SQUATTING.] [*From Prov. Eng. quat*, to squat down. Cf. *It. quatto*, squat, covering, from *Lat. coactus*, *p. p.* of *cogere*, to drive or urge together.] **1.** To sit down upon the hams or heels, as a human being. **2.** To stoop or lie close to escape observation, as a partridge or rabbit. **3.** To settle on another's land without title. [*Amer.*]

**Squat** (skwōt), *a.* **1.** Sitting on the hams or heels: sitting close to the ground; covering. **2.** Short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting.

**Squat** (skwōt), *n.* The posture of one that sits on his hams, or close to the ground.

**Squat'ter**, *n.* **1.** One who squats or sits close. **2.** One who settles on new land, particularly on public land, without a title. [*Amer.*]

**Squaw**, *n.* [*Massachusetts squa*, *eshqua*, Narragansett *squāws*.] A woman;—in the language of Indian tribes of the Algonquin family.

**Squēak**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SQUEAKED (skwēkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SQUEAKING.] [*Sw. squāka*, to cry like a frog, *O. Sw.* to cry out, *H. Ger. quieken*, to squeak, squeal.] To utter a sharp, shrill cry, usually of short duration; or to make a sharp noise, as a pipe or quill, a wheel, a door, &c.

**Squēak**, *n.* A sharp, shrill sound suddenly uttered, either of the human voice or of any animal or instrument.

**Squēak'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, squeaks.

**Squēal**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SQUEALED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SQUEALING.] [*Sw. squāla*, to cry out. See SQUALL.] To cry with a sharp, shrill, prolonged sound, as certain animals do, indicating want, displeasure, or pain.

**Squēal**, *n.* A shrill, sharp, and somewhat prolonged cry.

**Squēam'ish**, *a.* [*From qualmish*. See QUALM.] Having a stomach that is easily turned, or that readily nauseates any thing; hence, nice to excess in taste; easily disgusted.

*Syn.*—Fastidious; dainty; over-nice; scrupulous. See FASTIDIOUS.

**Squēam'ish-ly**, *adv.* In a squeamish manner.

**Squēam'ish-ness**, *n.* The state of being squeamish, fastidiousness; excessive scrupulousness.

**Squeeze**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SQUEEZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SQUEEZING.] [*A.-S. cwisan, cwissan, cwysan*, to crush, squeeze, *O. H. Ger. quezzon*.] **1.** To press between two bodies; to press closely. **2.** To oppress with hardships, burdens, and taxes. **3.** To force between close bodies; to compel, or cause to pass.

*Syn.*—To compress; hug; pinch; gripe; crowd.

**Squeeze**, *v. i.* To urge one's way; to pass by pressing; to press; to crowd.

*To squeeze through*, to pass through by pressing and urging forward.

**Squeeze**, *n.* Act of one who squeezes; compression.

**Squēch** (66), *v. t.* [*Allied to Prov. Eng. quelch*, a blow, and *quell*, to crush.] To crush; to put down. [*Colloq.*]

**Squib**, *n.* [*Cf. Prov. Eng. squib*, a child's syringe.] **1.** A little pipe, or hollow cylinder of paper, filled with powder, or combustible matter, and sent into the air burning, and bursting with a crack; a cracker. **2.** [*Allied to quip*.] A sarcastic speech; a petty lampoon; a brief, witty essay.

**Squid**, *n.* The cuttle-fish;—often used as bait by fishermen.

**Squill**, *n.* [*Lat. squilla, scilla*, *Gr. σκίλλα*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A lily-like plant, having a bulbous root, of acrid and emetic properties. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A crustaceous sea animal, called also *sea-onion*. **3.** (*Entom.*) An insect having a long body covered with a crust, the head broad and squat.

**Squin'an-ey**, *n.* [*O. Fr. squinance*, from *Lat. synanche*, *Gr. συνάγχη*, from *σύν*, with, and *ἄγχειν*, to strangle, throttle, the same as *κυνάγχη*, strictly a dog-throttling; *O. Eng. squinacy, squincy*.] The quinsy. [*Obs.*]

**Squint**, *a.* [*D. schuinte*, a slope, *schuin*, *schuinsch*, sloping, oblique, *schuins*, slopingly. Cf. ASKANT.] **1.** Looking obliquely. **2.** Not having the optic axes coincident;—said of the eyes. **3.** Looking with suspicion.

**Squint**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SQUINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SQUINTING.] **1.** To see obliquely. **2.** To have the axes of the eyes not coincident. **3.** To run obliquely; to slope.

**Squint**, *v. t.* **1.** To turn to an oblique position. **2.** To cause to look with non-coincident optic axes.

**Squint**, *n.* **1.** Act, or habit, of squinting. **2.** A want of coincidence of the axes of the eyes. **3.** (*Arch.*) An oblique opening in the wall of a church.

**Squint'-eye** (-i), *n.* An eye that squints.

**Squint'-eyed** (-id), *a.* **1.** Having eyes that squint. **2.** Oblique; indirect; malignaut. **3.** Looking obliquely, or by side glances.

**Squire**, *n.* The same as *esquire*. See ESQUIRE.

**Squire**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SQUIRED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SQUIRING.] **1.** To attend as a squire. **2.** To attend as a beau, or gallant, for aid and protection. [*Colloq.*]

**Squīr-ee'n'**, *n.* One who is half squire and half farmer;—used humorously. [*Eng.*]

**Squirm** (18), *v. i. or t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SQUIRMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SQUIRMING.] [*Allied to Lith. kirm*, *Skr. krimi*, a worm. Cf. SWARM, *v. i.*, 5.] **1.** To move, or cease to move, like a worm or eel. **2.** To climb, by embracing and clinging with the hands and feet, as to a tree.

**Squīr'el** (skwīr'el or skwūr'el), *n.* [*L. Lat. squirelus, squirulus*, dim of *Lat. sciurus*, *Gr. σκίουρος*, from *σκιά*, shade, and *οὐρά*, tail.] (*Zoöl.*) A small, rodent mammal having a bushy tail, and very nimble in running and leaping on trees.



Squirrel.

**Squirt** (18), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SQUIRTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SQUIRTING.] [*Cf. L. Ger. swirtjen*, to squirt, *O. Sw. squätta*, id., *squättra*, to scatter.] To eject or drive out of a narrow pipe or orifice, in a stream.

**Squirt**, *v. i.* To throw out liquid from a narrow orifice, in a rapid stream.

**Squirt**, *n.* **1.** An instrument with which a liquid is ejected in a stream with force. **2.** A small, quick stream.

**Squirt'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, squirts.

**Stāb**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STABBED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STABBING.] [*O. D. staven*, to fix, fasten, from *stave*, *staf*, a staff, rod, *Ger. stab*, a staff, stick.] **1.** To pierce with a pointed weapon. **2.** To kill by the thrust of a

foōd, foōt; ūrn, ryde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, eeho; ġem, ġet; aꝥ; exist; linger, link; this.



pointed instrument **3.** To injure secretly or by malicious falsehood or slander.

**Stāb**, *v. i.* **1.** To give a wound with a pointed weapon. **2.** To give a mortal wound.

**Stāb**, *n.* **1.** The thrust of a pointed weapon. **2.** A wound with a sharp-pointed weapon. **3.** An injury given in the dark.

**Stābat Mā'ter**. [Lat.] A celebrated Latin hymn, beginning with these words.

**Stāb'ber**, *n.* One who stabs; a privy murderer.

**Stā-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *stabilitas*, from *stabilire*, to make firm or stable, from Lat. *stabilis*.] **1.** State of being stable or firm; strength to stand without being moved or overthrown. **2.** Steadiness or firmness of character, resolution, or purpose.

**Syn.**—Steadiness; stableness; constancy; immovability; firmness.

**Stā'ble** (stā'bl), *a.* [Lat. *stabilis*, from *stare*, to stand.] **1.** Firmly established; not easily moved, shaken, or overthrown. **2.** Steady in purpose; firm in resolution. **3.** Not subject to be overthrown or changed.

**Syn.**—Fixed; steady; constant; abiding; strong.

**Stā'ble**, *a.* [Lat. *stabulum*, from *stare*, to stand.] A house, shed, or building, for beasts to lodge and feed in.

**Stā'ble**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. STABLED; p. pr. & vb. n. STABLING.] To put or keep in a stable.

**Stā'ble**, *v. i.* To dwell or lodge in a stable.

**Stā'ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being stable; fixedness; firmness of position or establishment.

**Stā'bling**, *n.* **1.** Act or practice of keeping cattle in a stable. **2.** A house, shed, or room for keeping horses and cattle. [ily.]

**Stā'bly**, *adv.* In a stable manner; firmly; fixedly; steadily.

**Stac-cā'to**, *a.* [It., p. p. of *staccare*, equiv. to *distaccare*. See DETACH.] (*Mus.*) Disconnected; separated; distinct;—a direction to perform the notes of a passage in a short, distinct, and pointed manner;—often indicated by heavy accents written over or under the notes.

**Stäck**, *n.* [Icel. *stackr*, a heap, Prov. Ger. *stock*, from the root of *stick*.] **1.** A large pile of hay, grain, straw, and the like. **2.** A number of funnels or chimneys standing together. **3.** The chimney of a locomotive or steam-vessel.

*Stack of arms* (*Mil.*), a number of muskets or rifles set up together, with the bayonets crossing one another, forming a conical pile.

**Stäck**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. STACKED (stäkt); p. pr. & vb. n. STACKING.] To lay, as hay or grain, in a conical or other pile; to make into a large pile.

**Stād'dle** (stād'dl), *n.* [A.-S. *stadhol*, *stadhul*, *stadhel*, a foundation, firm seat, from the root of *stead*, *steady*.] **1.** Any thing which serves for support; especially, the frame or support of a stack of hay or grain. [*Eng.*] **2.** A small tree of any kind, especially a forest tree.

**Stā'di-ūm**, *n.*; *pl.* STĀ'DI-Ā. [Lat., from Gr. *στάδιον*, strictly, that which stands fast, hence, a fixed standard of length, from *στάδιος*, standing, fast and firm, from *ίστάvai*, to stand.] A Greek measure of length, equal to 606 feet 9 inches English.

**Städt'höld-er** (stāt'-), *n.* [D. *stadhouder*, from *stad*, a city, a town, and *houder*, a holder.] Formerly, the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland; or the governor or lieutenant-governor of a province.

**Stāff**, *n.*; *pl.* STĀ'VESS or STĀFFS (in the first five senses), STĀFFS (in the last two senses). [A.-S. *staf*, a staff, prop, *steb*, a stump; Icel. *stafr*.] **1.** A pole or stick, used for many purposes. **2.** A stick carried in the hand for support or defense; hence, a support. **3.** (*Mus.*) The five lines and the spaces on which music is written. **4.** A pole or stick borne as an ensign of authority. **5.** A pole erected in a ship, or elsewhere, to hoist and display a flag upon. **6.** [From *staff*, as an ensign of authority and supreme command.] (*Mil.*) An establishment of officers in various departments attached to an army, or to the commander of an army. **7.** Hence, a corps of executive officers connected with some large establishment, who act in carrying out its designs.

**Stäg**, *n.* [Icel. *steggr*, the male of several animals.] **1.** The male red deer; the male of the hind; a hart. **2.** The male of the bovine genus, castrated at such an age that he never gains the full size of an ox.

**Stäge**, *n.* [O. Fr. *estage*, *estaigne*, N. Fr. *étage*, as if from a Lat. *staticus*, from *stare*, to remain.] **1.** A platform slightly elevated, on which an orator may speak, a play be performed, &c. **2.** A scaffold; a staging. **3.** The floor for scenic performances; hence, the theater; hence, also, the dramatic profession; the drama, as acted or

exhibited. **4.** A place where any thing is publicly exhibited; the scene of any noted action or career. **5.** A place appointed for the relay of horses. **6.** The distance between two places of rest on a road. **7.** A degree of advancement in any pursuit, or of progress toward an end or result. **8.** Any large vehicle running from station to station for the accommodation of the public.

**Stäge'-eōach** (20), *n.* A coach that runs regularly from one stage to another, for the convenience of passengers. [coach.]

**Stäge'-drīv'er**, *n.* One who drives a stage or stage-coach.

**Stäge'-plāy**, *n.* A dramatic or theatrical entertainment.

**Stā'ger**, *n.* **1.** One who has long acted on the stage of life; a person of skill derived from long experience. **2.** A horse used in drawing a stage.

**Stäg'ger**, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. STAGGERED; p. pr. & vb. n. STAGGERING.] [O. D. *staggeren*, to stagger, from *staken*, *staecken*, to stop.] **1.** To move to one side and the other in standing or walking; to reel; to vacillate. **2.** To cease to stand firm; to begin to give way. **3.** To begin to doubt and waver in purpose; to hesitate.

**Stäg'ger**, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to reel. **2.** To make less steady or confident.

**Stäg'ger-ing-ly**, *adv.* In a staggering manner.

**Stäg'gers**, *n. pl.* (*Far.*) A disease of horses and other animals, by which they fall down suddenly without sense or motion; apoplexy.

**Stā'ging**, *n.* **1.** A structure of posts and boards for supporting workmen, &c., in building. **2.** The business of running, managing, or of journeying in, stage-coaches.

**Stäg'nān-cy**, *n.* The state of being stagnant.

**Stäg'nānt**, *a.* [Lat. *stagnans*, p. pr. of *stagnare*. See STAGNATE.] **1.** Inclined to stagnate; motionless; impure from want of motion. **2.** Not active; dull; not brisk.

**Stäg'nāte**, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. STAGNATED; p. pr. & vb. n. STAGNATING.] [Lat. *stagnare*, *stagnatum*, from *stagnum*, a piece of standing water.] **1.** To cease to flow; to be motionless. **2.** To cease to be brisk or active.

**Stag-nā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Condition of being stagnant; cessation of flowing or circulation, as of a fluid. **2.** Cessation of action, or of brisk action; state of being dull.

**Stāid**, *imp. & p. p.* of *stay*. See STAY.

**Stāid**, *a.* [From *stay*, to stop.] Sober; not wild, volatile, flighty, or faneiful.

**Syn.**—Grave; steady; composed; regular; sedate.

**Stāid'ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being staid.

**Syn.**—Sobriety; gravity; steadiness; regularity; constancy; firmness; stability.

**Stāin**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. STAINED; p. pr. & vb. n. STAINING.] [Abbrev. from *distain*, q. v.] **1.** To discolor by the application of foreign matter. **2.** To color, as wood, glass, &c., by processes affecting the material itself. **3.** To tinge with a different color. **4.** To impress with figures, in colors different from the ground. **5.** To spot with guilt or infamy; to bring reproach on.

**Syn.**—To paint; dye; blot; soil; sully; discolor; disgrace; taint.

**Stāin**, *n.* **1.** A discoloration from foreign matter. **2.** A natural spot of a color different from the ground. **3.** Taint of guilt. **4.** Cause of reproach.

**Syn.**—Blot; spot; taint; pollution; blemish; tarnish; color; disgrace; infamy; shame.

**Stāin'er**, *n.* One who stains, blots, or tarnishes; a dyer.

**Stāin'less**, *a.* **1.** Free from any stain. **2.** Free from the reproach of guilt; free from sin.

**Syn.**—Blameless; spotless; faultless.

**Stāir** (4), *n.* [A.-S. *stager*, from A.-S. & O. H. Ger. *stigan*, to ascend, rise.] **1.** One step of a series, for ascending or descending to a different level. **2.** A series of steps, as for passing from one story of a house to another;—commonly in the plural.

*Pair of stairs*, a set or flight of stairs;—a legitimate expression, *pair*, in this phrase, having its ancient meaning of a *set*.

**Stāir'eāse**, *n.* A flight of stairs with their supporting framework, casing, balusters, &c.

**Stāir'-wāy**, *n.* A flight of stairs or steps.

**Stāke**, *n.* [A.-S. *staca*, from the root of *stick*.] **1.** A stick, pointed at one end so as easily to be pushed into the ground. **2.** Especially, the piece of timber to which a martyr was affixed while he was burning; hence, martyrdom, especially by fire. **3.** That which is laid down as a wager.

*At stake*, in danger; hazarded; pledged.



**Stake**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STAKED (stákt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STAKING.] **1.** To fasten, support, or defend with stakes. **2.** To mark the limits by stakes. **3.** To put at hazard upon the issue of competition, or upon a future contingency; to wager.

**Stal-læ'tie**, } *a.* Pertaining to stalactite; resembling  
**Stal-læ'tie-al**, } a stalactite; stalactitic.

**Stal-læ'tite**, *n.*; *pl.* STA-LÆ'TITES. [From Gr. σταλακτός, oozing out in drops, dropping, from σταλάζειν, to drop.] (*Min.*) A pendent cone or cylinder of carbonate of lime, resembling an icicle in form.

**Stal'æ-tit'ie**, } *a.* Having the form or characters  
**Stal'æ-tit'ie-al**, } of a stalactite.

**Stal-läg'mite**, *n.* [From Gr. στάλαγμα, that which drops, a drop, from σταλάζειν, to drop.] A deposit of earthy or calcareous matter, made by calcareous water dropping on the floors of caverns.

**Stäl'ag-mit'ie**, } *a.* Having the form of stalag-  
**Stäl'ag-mit'ie-al**, } mites.

**Stäle**, *a.* [From *stale*, urine, first used of beer and similar fermented liquors.] **1.** Vapid or tasteless from age. **2.** Not new; not freshly made. **3.** Having lost the life or graces of youth; decayed. **4.** Worn out by use; trite; common; having lost its novelty and power of pleasing.

**Stäle**, *n.* [See *infra*.] **1.** Old vapid beer. [*Obs.*] **2.** Urine, especially that of beasts. [*Obs.*]

**Stäle**, *v. i.* [Ger. & D. *stallen*, from O. H. Ger. *stal*, A.-S. *steall*, Eng. *stall*, a stable.] To make water; to discharge urine; — said especially of horses and cattle.

**Stäle'-mäte**, *n.* (*Chess-playing*.) The position of the king, when, being required to move, though not in check, he cannot move without being placed in check.

**Stäle'ness**, *n.* **1.** State of being stale; vapidness. **2.** Triteness; commonness.

**Stalk** (stawk), *n.* [Icel. *stilk*, allied to A.-S. *stealc*, *sizlc*, high, steep.] **1.** The stem or main axis of a plant. **2.** The petiole, pedicel, or peduncle of a plant. **3.** The stem of a quill.

**Stalk** (stawk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STALKED (stawk't); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STALKING.] [A.-S. *stælean*, *stealcian*, to go slowly, from *stealc*, *stealc*, high, elevated.] **1.** To walk with high and proud steps. **2.** To walk behind something as a screen, for the purpose of taking game.

**Stalk** (stawk), *v. t.* To approach under cover of a screen, or by stealth.

**Stalk'er** (stawk'er), *n.* **1.** One who stalks. **2.** A kind of fishing-net.

**Stalk'ing-hôrse** (stawk'-'-), *n.* **1.** A horse, or a figure resembling a horse, behind which a fowler conceals himself from the sight of the game which he is aiming to kill. **2.** Hence, a pretense; a mere pretext.

**Stalk'y** (stawk'y), *a.* Hard as a stalk; resembling a stalk.

**Stall**, *n.* [A.-S. *steall*, *stall*, a place, seat, or station, a stable, state, condition, D. & O. H. Ger. *stal*, Icel. *stallr*, from the root *stal*, Skr. *sthal*, to stand, whence O. H. Ger. *stallan*, *stellan*, to place.] **1.** A stand; a station; hence, the place where a horse or an ox is kept and fed. **2.** A stable; a place for cattle. **3.** A small apartment or slight shed in which merchandise is exposed for sale. **4.** The seat of an ecclesiastical dignitary in the choir of a church.

**Stall**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STALLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STALLING.] **1.** To put into a stall or stable; to keep in a stable. **2.** To plunge into mire so as not to be able to proceed.

**Stall'age**, *n.* Right of erecting stalls in fairs; rent paid for a stall.

**Stall-feed**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STALL-FED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STALL-FEEDING.] To feed and fatten in a stable, or on dry fodder.

**Stall'ion** (stäl'yun), *n.* [From O. H. Ger. *stal*, A.-S. *steall*, Eng. *stall*, a stable.] A horse not castrated, used for raising stock.

**Stal'wart**, *a.* [Cf. A.-S. *stælweordh*, worth stealing or taking, and afterward extended to other causes of estimation, *stealweard*, help, aid, *stêlferhdh*, a man of iron mood, *stadholferrhdh*, firm-minded, brave.] Brave; bold; strong; redoubted; daring; vehement; violent.

**Stä'men**, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* STÄ'MENŶ (used only in the fourth sense); Lat. *pl.* STÄM'I-NÄ (in the first three senses). [Lat. *stamen*, the warp, a thread, fiber, from Gr. στήμων, the warp, from ιστάναί, to stand.] **1.** A thread; especially, a warp thread. **2.** *pl.* The fixed, firm part of a body which supports it or gives it its strength and solidity. **3.** *pl.* Whatever constitutes the principal

strength or support of any thing. **4.** (*Bot.*) The male organ of flowers for secreting and furnishing the poller or fecundating dust.

**Stäm'i-nal**, *a.* Pertaining to stamens or stamina; consisting in stamens or stamina.

**Stäm'i-nate**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with, or producing stamens.

**Stäm'n'e-al**, } *a.* [Lat. *stamineus*, from *stamen*, *q.*  
**Stäm'n'e-ous**, } *v.*] **1.** Consisting of stamens or threads. **2.** (*Bot.*) Of, pertaining to, or attached to, the stamens.

**Stäm'mer**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STAMMERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STAMMERING.] [O. H. Ger. *stammalôn*, *stammen*, Icel. *stama*, A.-S. *stommattan*, to stammer; *stamor*, *stamur*, *stamer*, one who stammers, Icel. *stamr*, O. H. Ger. *stam*, *stamm*, Goth. *stamms*.] To hesitate or falter in speaking; and hence, to speak with stops and difficulty; to stutter.

**Stäm'mer**, *v. t.* To utter, or pronounce, with hesitation, or imperfectly.

**Stäm'mer**, *n.* Defective utterance, or involuntary interruption of utterance; a stutter.

**Stäm'mer-er**, *n.* One who stutters, or hesitates, in speaking.

**Stämp**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STAMPED (84); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STAMPING.] [O. H. Ger. *stampôn*, to stamp, pound, beat.] **1.** To strike, beat, or press forcibly with the bottom of the foot. **2.** To impress with some mark or figure. **3.** To impress; to imprint; to fix deeply. **4.** To coin; to mint; to form. **5.** To cut out into various forms with a stamp. **6.** (*Metal.*) To crush by the downward action of a kind of heavy hammer.

**Stämp**, *v. i.* To strike the foot forcibly downward.

**Stämp**, *n.* **1.** Act of stamping. **2.** Any instrument for making impressions on other bodies. **3.** The mark made by stamping; an impression. **4.** That which is marked; a thing stamped. **5.** An official mark set upon things chargeable with duty to government, as evidence that the duty is paid. **6.** Hence, a stamped or printed device, issued by the government, and required by law to be affixed to certain papers, as evidence that the government dues are paid. **7.** An instrument for cutting out materials, as paper, leather, &c., into various forms. **8.** A character of reputation, good or bad, fixed on any thing. **9.** Current value derived from suffrage or attestation; authority. **10.** Make; cast; form; character. **11.** (*Metal.*) A kind of hammer, or pestle, for beating ores to powder.

**Stämp'-äet**, *n.* An act of the British Parliament, imposing a duty on all paper, vellum, and parchment used in the British American colonies, and declaring all writings on unstamped materials to be null and void.

**Stäm-pède'**, *n.* [From STAMP, *q. v.*] A sudden fright seizing upon large bodies of cattle or horses, and leading them to run for many miles; hence, any sudden flight in consequence of a panic.

**Stäm-pède'**, *v. t.* To disperse by causing sudden fright, as a herd, troop, or teams of animals.

**Stämp'er**, *n.* An instrument for pounding or stamping.

**Stänch** (66), *v. t.* [Formerly written *staunch*.] [*imp. & p. p.* STANCHED (stäncht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STANCHING.] [L. Lat. *stancare*, *stagnare*, to stanch, from Lat. *stagnare*, to be or make stagnant.] To stop the flowing of, as blood; to dry up.

**Stänch**, *v. i.* To stop, as blood; to cease to flow.

**Stänch**, *a.* [*compar.* STANCHER; *superl.* STANCHEST.] [From *stanch*, *v. t.*, and hence, lit. stopped or stayed.]

**1.** Strong and tight; sound; firm. **2.** Firm in principle; constant and zealous; hearty; steady.

**Stänch'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, stanches or stops the flowing, as of blood.

**Stän'chion** (stän'shun), *n.* [See STANCH, *v. t.*] A prop or support; a small post.

**Stänch'ness**, *n.* The state of being stanch; soundness; firmness in principle; closeness of adherence.

**Ständ**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STOOD; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STANDING.] [A.-S. *standan*, *stondan*, Goth. *standan*, Icel. *standa*.] **1.** To remain at rest in an erect position; as, (*a.*) To rest on the feet, neither lying nor sitting. (*b.*) To continue upright, fixed by the roots or fastenings. (*c.*) To remain firm on a foundation. **2.** To occupy, as its place; to be situated or located. **3.** To cease from progress; to stop; to pause; to halt. **4.** To remain without ruin or injury; to endure; hence, to find endurance, strength, or resources. **5.** To maintain one's ground; to be acquitted. **6.** To maintain an invincible or permanent attitude; to be fixed, steady or firm. **7.** To adhere to fixed principles; to maintain moral rec-



titude. **8.** To have or maintain a position, order, or rank. **9.** To be in some particular state; to be. **10.** (*Naut.*) To hold a course at sea. **11.** (*Law.*) (a.) To be or remain as it is; to continue in force. (b.) To appear in court.

*To stand by*, (a.) To be near; to be present. (b.) To maintain; to defend; to support. — *To stand for*, (a.) To offer one's self as a candidate. (b.) To side with; to support; to maintain, or to profess or attempt to maintain. (c.) To be in the place of. (d.) (*Naut.*) To direct the course toward. — *To stand in hand*, to be conducive to one's interest; to be serviceable or advantageous. — *To stand out*, (a.) To project; to be prominent. (b.) To persist in opposition or resistance. — *To stand to*, (a.) To ply; to urge; to persevere in using. (b.) To remain fixed in a purpose or opinion. (c.) To adhere to, as to a contract, assertion, promise, and the like. (d.) To maintain the ground. (e.) To be consistent with. — *To stand up for*, to defend; to justify; to support or attempt to support.

**Ständ**, *v. t.* **1.** To endure; to sustain; to bear. **2.** To resist, without yielding or receding; to withstand. **3.** To yield to; to abide by; to admit.

*To stand fire*, to receive the fire of arms from an enemy without giving way. — *To stand it*, stoutly to endure; to maintain one's ground or state. [*Colloq.*] — *To stand one's ground*, to maintain one's position. — *To stand trial*, to sustain the trial or examination of a cause.

**Ständ**, *n.* **1.** A place, or post, where one stands. **2.** Hence, a station in a city for carriages, cabs, and the like. **3.** A stop; a halt. **4.** An erection for spectators. **5.** Something on which a thing rests or is laid. **6.** Any frame on which vessels and utensils may be laid. **7.** The place where a witness stands to testify in court. **8.** Act of opposing; resistance.

*To be at a stand*, to stop on account of some doubt or difficulty; hence, to be perplexed; to be embarrassed. — *To make a stand*, to halt for the purpose of offering resistance to a pursuing enemy.

**Syn.** — Rest; interruption; obstruction; perplexity; difficulty; embarrassment; hesitation.

**Ständ'ard**, *n.* [From Lat. *extendere*, to spread out, extend.] **1.** An ensign of war; a staff with a flag or colors; a banner. **2.** That which is established by authority as a rule or measure of quantity; hence the original weight or measure sanctioned by government. **3.** That which is established as a rule or model; criterion. **4.** (*Coinage.*) Proportion of weight of fine metal and alloy established by authority. **5.** A standing tree or stem. **6.** A tree not dwarfed by grafting upon a stock of a smaller species. **7.** (*Carp.*) An upright support, as the poles of a scaffold; any upright in framing.

**Ständ'ard**, *a.* **1.** Having a fixed or permanent value. **2.** Not of the dwarf kind. [*ard.*]

**Ständ'ard-beâr'er**, *n.* An officer who bears a stand.

**Ständ'er**, *n.* One who stands.

**Ständ'ing**, *p. a.* **1.** Established, either by law or by custom, or the like; settled; permanent; not temporary. **2.** Not flowing; stagnant. **3.** Not movable; fixed. **4.** Remaining erect; not cut down.

**Ständ'ing**, *n.* **1.** Act of stopping or coming to a stand; state of being erect upon the feet; stand. **2.** Duration or existence; continuance. **3.** Possession of an office, character, or place. **4.** Power to stand. **5.** Condition in society; reputation; rank.

**Ständ'ish**, *n.* [From *stand* and *dish*.] A stand or case for pen and ink.

**Ständ'-point**, *n.* A fixed point or station; a basis or fundamental principle; point of view.

**Ständ'-still**, *n.* A standing without moving forward; a stop.

**Stän'höpe** (*colloq.* stän'up), *n.* A light, two-wheeled, or sometimes four-wheeled, carriage, without a top; — so called from Lord Stanhope.

**Stän'na-ry**, *a.* [From Lat. *stannum*, tin.] Of, or pertaining to, tin-mines, or to tin-works.

**Stän'na-ry**, *n.* **1.** A tin-mine; or tin-works. **2.** Certain royal rights or prerogatives in respect to tin-mines in a district. [*Eng.*]

**Stän'nie**, *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, tin.

**Stän-nif'er-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *stannum*, tin, and *ferre*, to bear.] Containing or affording tin.

**Stän'noüs**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, tin.

**Stän'zä**, *n.*; *pl.* STÄN'ZÄS. [It. *stanza*, a room, habitation, a stanza, *i. e.*, a stop, from Lat. *stans*, *p. pr.* of *stare*, to stand.] (*Poet.*) A combination or arrangement of lines of verse usually recurring, whether like or unlike, in measure.

**Stä'ple** (stä'pl), *n.* [A.-S. *stapol*, *stapel*, a step, a prop. post, table, from *stapan*, to step, go, raise.] **1.** A settled mart or market; an emporium. [*Obs.*] **2.** A

principal commodity or production of a country or district. **3.** Hence, the principal element; the chief ingredient. **4.** The thread or pile of wool, cotton, or flax. **5.** A loop of metal formed with two points, to be driven into wood, to hold a hook. **6.** Unmanufactured material; raw material.

**Stä'ple** (stä'pl), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or being a market or staple for, commodities. [*Rare.*] **2.** Established in commerce; settled. **3.** Regularly produced or made for market; chief; principal.

**Stä'pler**, *n.* **1.** A dealer in staple commodities. **2.** One employed to assort wool according to its staple.

**Stär**, *n.* [O. Eng. *sterre*, A.-S. *steorra*, Icel. *stiarna*, Goth. *stairnô*, Gr. *ἀστὴρ*, Lat. *stella*, for *sterna*, or *sterla*, *sterula*, W. *seren*, Skr. *stri*, *târâ*, for *stârâ*, Basque *izarra*.] **1.** One of the innumerable luminous bodies seen in the heavens. **2.** That which resembles the figure of a star, as an ornament worn on the breast to indicate rank or honor. **3.** Especially, the figure of a star [thus \*] used in writing or printing, as a reference to a note in the margin, and for other purposes; an asterisk. **4.** A person of brilliant and attractive qualities, especially on public occasions; a distinguished theatrical performer, and the like.

**Stär**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STARRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STARRING.] To set or adorn with stars, or bright, radiating bodies.

**Stär**, *v. i.* To be bright, or attract attention, as a star; to shine like a star; hence, to figure prominently, especially as a theatrical performer.

**Stär'bōard** (*colloq.* stâr'burd), *n.* [A. S. *steórbord*, from *steóran*, to steer, and *bord*, a board, plank, border.] (*Naut.*) The right hand side of a ship or boat, to a person looking forward.

**Stär'bōard** (*colloq.* stâr'burd), *a.* (*Naut.*) Pertaining to the right-hand side of a ship; being or lying on the right side.

**Stärch**, *a.* [A.-S. *stearc*, stark, strong, rough. See STARK.] Stiff; precise; rigid.

**Stärch**, *n.* [From *starch*, stiff; Ger. *starke*, from *starken*, to strengthen, stiffen, starch, from *stark*, strong.] A granular substance, chiefly of vegetable origin, used for stiffening cloth.

**Stärch**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STARCHED (stärcht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STARCHING.] To stiffen with starch.

**Stär'-chäm'ber**, *n.* [So called either fr. A.-S. *steóran*, *styrán*, to steer, govern, or from being held in a room at the exchequer where the chests containing certain Jewish contracts and obligations called *starrs* (from the Hebrew *shetar*, pronounced *shitar*) were kept.] An ancient court of criminal jurisdiction in England, which sat without the intervention of a jury. It was abolished during the reign of Charles I.

**Stärched** (stärcht), *p. a.* **1.** Stiffened with starch. **2.** Stiff; precise; formal.

**Stärch'ed-ness**, *n.* The state of being starched; stiffness in manners; formality.

**Stärch'er**, *n.* One who starches.

**Stärch'ly**, *adv.* In a starch manner; formally.

**Stärch'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being starch; stiffness of manner; preciseness.

**Stärch'y**, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, starch; stiff.

**Stäre**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STARED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STAR-ING.] [A.-S. *starian*, O. H. Ger. *starên*, Icel. *stara*.] To look with fixed eyes wide open; to fasten an earnest look on some object.

**Syn.** — To gaze; to look earnestly. See GAZE.

**Stäre**, *v. t.* To look earnestly at; to gaze at.

**Stäre**, *n.* Act of staring; a fixed look with eyes wide open.

**Stär'er**, *n.* One who stares or gazes.

**Stär'-finch** (66), *n.* (*Ornith.*) A certain bird; — the red-start.

**Stär'-fīsh**, *n.* A marine animal.

**Stär'-gāz'er**, *n.* One who gazes at the stars; sometimes, in contempt, an astronomer.

**Stär'-gāz'ing**, *n.* Act or practice of observing the stars with attention; astrology.

**Stärk**, *a.* [*compar.* STARKER; *superl.* STARKEST.] [A.-S. *stearc*, O. H. Ger. *starach*, Icel. *sterkr*, *styrkr*, strong, rough; formed on the root of Ger. *starr*, stiff.] **1.** Stiff; strong; rugged. **2.** Mere; sheer; pure; downright; unmistakable.

**Stärk**, *adv.* Wholly; entirely; absolutely.

**Stär'less**, *a.* Having no stars visible, or no starlight.

**Stär'light** (-lit), *n.* The light proceeding from the stars.

**Stär'light** (-lit), *a.* Lighted by the stars, or by the stars only.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; câre, fär, âsk, all, what; êre, veîl, têrm; pique, fîrm; sôn, ôr, do, wôlf.



**Stār'ling**, *n.* [See STARE.] (*Ornith.*) A small bird, common in Europe. It is sociable, and builds about houses, old towers, and the like.

**Stār'ry**, *a.* **1.** Abounding with stars; adorned with stars. **2.** Consisting of, or proceeding from, the stars; stellar; stellular. **3.** Shining like stars; resembling stars.

**Stārt**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STARTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STARTING.] [O. Eng. *stirte*, *sterte*, O. H. Ger. *sturzan*, to hurl, rush, fall, allied to the root of *stir*, *q. v.*] **1.** To move suddenly, as with a spring or leap, from any sudden feeling or emotion. **2.** To shrink; to wince. **3.** To set out; to begin.

**Stārt**, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to move suddenly; to alarm; to rouse. **2.** To produce suddenly to view or notice. **3.** To bring within pursuit. **4.** To move suddenly from its place; to dislocate. **5.** (*Naut.*) To quicken or give a start to by punishing with a rope's end.

**Stārt**, *n.* **1.** A sudden spring, leap, or motion, occasioned by surprise, fear, pain, or the like. **2.** A convulsive motion, twitch, or spasm. **3.** A wanton or unexpected movement; a sally. **4.** Act of setting out; outset.

**Stārt**, *n.* [A.-S. *steort*, a tail, an extremity, Icel. *stertr*, N. H. Ger. *sterz*, a tail.] A projection; a push; a horn; a tail.

**Stārt'er**, *n.* One who starts.

**Stārt'ing-pōst**, *n.* A post, stake, barrier, or place, from which competitors in a race start, or begin the race.

**Stārt'le** (stārt'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STARTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STARTLING.] [Diminutive of *stārt*.] To shrink; to move suddenly, or be excited, on feeling a sudden alarm.

**Stārt'le** (stārt'l), *v. t.* To excite by sudden alarm, surprise, or apprehension.

**Syn.**—To start; shock; fright; frighten; alarm; surprise.

**Stārt'le** (stārt'l), *n.* A sudden motion or shock occasioned by an unexpected alarm, surprise, or apprehension of danger.

**Stārt'ūp**, *n.* **1.** An upstart. [*Obs.*] **2.** A kind of high rustic shoe. [being starved.]

**Star-vā'tion**, *n.* The act of starving, or the state of **Stārve**, *v. i.* [A.-S. *steorfan*, *stearfian*, to perish with hunger or cold, N. H. Ger. *sterben*, to die, either by disease or hunger, or by a wound, O. H. Ger. *sterban*.] **1.** To perish or die with cold. [*Eng.*] **2.** To perish with hunger; to suffer extreme hunger or want; to be very indigent.

**Stārve**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STARVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STARVING.] **1.** To kill with cold. [*Eng.*] **2.** To kill with hunger. **3.** To distress or subdue by famine. **4.** To destroy by want. **5.** To deprive of force or vigor.

**Stārve'ling** (stārv'ling), *a.* Hungry; lean; pining with want.

**Stārve'ling**, *n.* An animal or plant made thin, lean, and weak through want of nutriment.

**Stāte**, *n.* [Lat. *status*, a standing, position, from *stare*, *statum*, to stand.] **1.** Circumstances or condition of a being or thing at any given time. **2.** Rank; quality. **3.** Condition of prosperity or grandeur; wealthy or prosperous circumstances. **4.** Any body of men united by profession, or constituting a community of a particular character. **5.** The bodies that constitute the legislature of a country. **6.** A body politic; the whole body of people united under one government, whatever may be the form of the government. **7.** In the United States, one of the commonwealths or bodies politic, the people of which make up the body of the nation, and which stand in certain specified relations with the national government. **8.** Appearance of greatness; pomp.

**Syn.**—Situation; condition.—*State* is generic; the *situation* of a thing is its state in reference to external objects and influences; its *condition* is its internal state, or what it is in itself considered. Our *situation* is good or bad as outward things bear favorably or unfavorably upon us; our *condition* is good or bad, according to the state we are *actually* in as respects our persons, families, property, and other things which comprise our sources of enjoyment.

**Stāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STATING.] To express the particulars of; to represent fully in words; to narrate; to recite.

**Stāt'ed**, *a.* **1.** Settled; established; regular; occurring at regular times. **2.** Fixed; established.

**Stāt'ed-ly**, *adv.* At stated or appointed times.



Starling.

**Stāte'-house**, *n.*; *pl.* STĀTE'-HOUS'ES. The building in which the legislature of a state holds its sessions; a state capitol. [grandeur]

**Stāte'li-ness**, *n.* Condition of being stately; dignity; **Stāte'ly**, *a.* [*compar.* STATELIER; *superl.* STATELIEST.] Evincing state or dignity.

**Syn.**—Lofty; dignified; majestic; magnificent; grand; august.

**Stāte'ly**, *adv.* Majestically; loftily.

**Stāte'ment**, *n.* **1.** Act of stating, reciting, or presenting, verbally or on paper. **2.** A narrative; a recital.

**Stāte'-rōom** (28), *n.* **1.** A magnificent room in a palace or great house. **2.** An apartment for lodging in a ship's cabin.

**Stātes'man**, *n.*; *pl.* STĀTES'MEN. **1.** A man versed in the arts of government; *especially*, one eminent for political abilities. **2.** One employed in public affairs.

**Stātes'man-ly**, *adv.* In a manner becoming a statesman. [ments of a statesman.]

**Stātes'man-ship**, *n.* The qualifications or employ-  
**Stāt'ic**, } *a.* [Gr. *στατικός*, from *ιστάναι*, to cause to  
**Stāt'ic-al**, } stand.] **1.** Pertaining to bodies at rest,  
or in equilibrium. **2.** Resting; acting by mere weight.

**Stāt'ics**, *n. sing.* [Gr. *στατική*, (*sc. ἐπιστήμη*, *fr. στατικός*.)] That branch of mechanics which treats of the equilibrium of forces, or relates to bodies as held at rest by the forces acting on them.

**Stā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *statio*, from *stare*, *statum*, to stand.]

**1.** The spot or place where any thing stands, especially, where a person or thing habitually stands, or is appointed to remain for a time; hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) A stopping-place where railroad trains take in passengers, &c. (*b.*) The place where the police force of any precinct is assembled when not on duty. (*c.*) (*Surv.*) The place at which an instrument is planted, and observations are made. **2.** Post assigned; office. **3.** Situation; position. **4.** Employment; occupation; business. **5.** Character; state; condition of life. **6.** (*Eccl.*) (*a.*) The fast of the fourth and sixth days of the week, Wednesday and Friday, in memory of the council which condemned Christ, and of his passion. (*b.*) A church, among the Roman Catholics, where indulgences are to be had on certain days. (*c.*) One of the places at which ecclesiastical processions pause for the performance of an act of devotion.

**Syn.**—Depot.—It is unfortunate that, in America, the stopping-places on our railways first received the name of *depot*—a gross misapplication of the term, since it means simply a *store-house*, or magazine. In England, the name has always been "station," or "station-house;" and there is now a strong tendency to adopt this in America as the only proper word.

**Stā'tion**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STATIONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STATIONING.] To place; to set; to appoint to the occupation of a post, place, or office.

**Stā'tion-al**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a station.

**Stā'tion-a-ry**, *a.* **1.** Not moving, or not appearing to move; stable; fixed. **2.** Not improving; not growing wiser, greater, or better.

**Stā'tion-er**, *n.* One who sells paper, quills, inkstands, pencils, and other furniture for writing.

**Stā'tion-er-y**, *n.* The articles usually sold by stationers, as paper, ink, quills, and the like.

**Stā'tion-er-y**, *a.* Belonging to a stationer.

**Stāt'ist**, *n.* [From *state*.] A statesman; a politician; one skilled in government.

**Sta-tīs'tic**, } *a.* Pertaining to the condition of a  
**Sta-tīs'tic-al**, } people, their economy, their property,  
and resources; pertaining to statistics.

**Sta-tīs'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* In the way of statistics.

**Stāt'is-tī'cian** (-tīsh'an), *n.* A person who is familiar with the science of statistics.

**Sta-tīs'tics**, *n. sing. & pl.* [From Eng. *statist*, a statesman, *a.*, from *state*, Lat. *status*.] **1.** A collection of facts arranged and classified, respecting the condition of the people in a state, or respecting any particular class or interest. **2.** The science which has to do with the collection and classification of such facts.

**Stā'tive**, *a.* [Lat. *stativus*, from *stare*, *statum*, to stand.] Pertaining to a fixed camp, or military posts or quarters.

**Stāt'u-a-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *statuaria* (*sc. ars*), from *statua*, statue.] **1.** Art of carving statues or images. **2.** One who practices the art of carving images or making statues. **3.** A statue, or collection of statues.

**Stāt'ūe** (stāt'yū), *n.* [Lat. *statua*, *i. e.*, *stativa effigies*, from Lat. *stativus*, standing still, from *stare*, *statum*, to stand.] A solid substance formed by carving into the likeness of a whole living being; an image.



- Stāt'u-ēsquo'** (-ēsk'), *a.* Partaking of, or exemplifying, the characteristics of a statue.
- Stāt'u-ētte'**, *n.* [Fr.] A small statue.
- Stāt'ūre**, *n.* [Lat. *statura*, orig. an upright posture, hence height or size of the body, from *stare*, *statum*, to stand.] The natural height of an animal body; — generally used of the human body.
- Stā'tus**, *n.* [Lat.] State; condition.
- Stā'tus In Quō.** } [Lat.] A treaty between belligerents,  
**Stā'tus Quō.** } which leaves each party in *statu quo ante bellum*, that is, in the state in which it was before the war.
- Stāt'u-Quō.** See STATUS QUO. [fore the war.]
- Stāt'u-ta-ble**, *a.* [From *statute*.] 1. Made or introduced by statute. 2. Made or being in conformity to statute.
- Stāt'ute** (stāt'yūt), *n.* [L. Lat. *statutum*, from *statutus*, *p. p.* of *statuere*, to set, ordain, from *stare*, *statum*, to stand.] 1. An act of the legislature of a state or country, declaring, commanding, or prohibiting something; a positive law. 2. The act of a corporation, or of its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law.
- Statute of limitations (Law.)*, a statute assigning a certain time, after which rights cannot be enforced by action.
- Syn.** — Law; act; regulation; edict; decree. See LAW.
- Stāt'u-to-ry**, *a.* Enacted by statute; depending on
- Stāunch**, *a.* See STANCH. [statute for its authority.]
- Stāve**, *n.* [Eng. *staff*, Ger. *stab*.] 1. A thin, narrow piece of wood, of which casks are made. 2. A part of a psalm appointed to be sung in churches.
- Stāve**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* STAVED, or STOVE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STAVING.] [From *stave*, *staff*, *n.*] 1. To thrust through with a staff; to break a hole in; to burst. 2. To push, as with a staff. 3. To delay forcibly; to drive away; — with *off*. 4. To pour out. 5. To render solid by compressing with a pointed or edged tool.
- Stāy**, *v. i.* [imp. & *p. p.* STAYED, or STAID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STAYING.] [Dan. *staae*, Sw. *stå*, to stand. Cf. Lat. *stare*, to stand.] 1. To remain; to continue in a place; to stop; to stand still. 2. To continue in a state. 3. To wait; to attend. 4. To dwell; to tarry. 5. To rely; to confide; to trust.
- Stāy**, *v. t.* 1. To hold from proceeding; to withhold; to restrain; to stop. 2. To delay; to obstruct. 3. [O. Fr. *estayer*, to prop, from O. D. *staede*, *staeye*, a prop, *staeden*, to establish, Icel. *stedia*, to confirm; A.-S. *stede*, a place, *stead*.] To stop from motion or falling; to prop; to hold up; to support. 4. To sustain with strength; to satisfy in part. 5. (*Naut.*) To tack, as a vessel, so that the wind, from being on one side, is caused to blow on the other.
- Stāy**, *n.* 1. Continuance in a place; abode for a time indefinite; sojourn. 2. Cessation of motion or progression; stand; stop. 3. [Fr. *estai*, *étai*, support, a large rope, *estai*, *étaie*, a prop, Icel. *stag*, a strong rope to support the mast.] That which serves as a prop or support. 4. *pl.* A bodice; a corset. 5. (*Naut.*) A large, strong rope, employed to support a mast.
- In stays, or hove in stays (Naut.)*, in the act or situation of staying, or going about from one tack to another. — *To miss stays*, to fail in the attempt to go about.
- Stāy'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, stays, stops, or restrains: one who upholds or supports.
- Stāy'-sāil**, *n.* (*Naut.*) Any sail extended on a stay.
- Stēad**, *n.* [O. Eng. *stede*, A.-S. *stede*, a place, station, Icel. *stadr*, Goth. *staths*.] Place or room which another had, or might have.
- To stand in stead*, to be of use or great advantage.
- Stēad'fāst**, *a.* [From *stead* and *fast*, *i. e.*, fast in place.] 1. Firmly fixed or established; fast fixed; firm. 2. Constant; firm; resolute.
- Stēad'fāst-ly**, *adv.* In a steadfast manner; firmly.
- Stēad'fāst-ness**, *n.* The state of being steadfast; firmness; fixedness; constancy.
- Stēad'i-ly**, *adv.* In a steady manner; firmly.
- Stēad'i-ness**, *n.* State of being steady; firmness.
- Syn.** — Constancy; steadfastness; resolution; immutability; unchangeableness.
- Stēad'y**, *a.* [compar. STEADIER; superl. STEADIEST.] 1. Firm in standing or position; fixed. 2. Constant in feeling, purpose, or pursuit; not fickle, changeable, or wavering. 3. Constant; uniform.
- Syn.** — Fixed; regular; undeviating; unremitted; stable.
- Stēad'y**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* STEADIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STEADYING.] To hold or keep from shaking, reeling, or falling; to support. [tion.]
- Stēad'y**, *v. i.* To be firm; to maintain an upright posi-
- Stēāk**, *n.* [Icel. *steik*, broiled meat, *steikia*, to broil. Cf. A.-S. *stycce*, *sticce*, a part, piece, steak.] A slice of beef, pork, venison, or the like, broiled or cut for broiling.
- Stēal**, *v. t.* [imp. STOLE; *p. p.* STOLEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STEALING.] [A.-S. *stelan*, *stalan*, Goth. *stilan*, Icel. *stela*.] 1. To take without right or leave. 2. To withdraw or convey without notice, or clandestinely. 3. To gain or win by address or gradual and imperceptible means. 4. To accomplish in a concealed or unobserved manner.
- To steal a march*, to gain an advantage unobserved.
- Syn.** — To filch; pilfer; purloin.
- Stēal**, *v. i.* 1. To practice theft. 2. To slip in, along, or away, unperceived.
- Stēal'er**, *n.* One who steals; a thief.
- Stēalth**, *n.* The bringing to pass any thing in a secret or concealed manner; a secret or clandestine procedure.
- Stēalth'i-ly**, *adv.* In a stealthy manner; by stealth.
- Stēalth'i-ness**, *n.* The state, quality, or character of being stealthy; stealth.
- Stēalth'y**, *a.* [compar. STEALTHIER; superl. STEALTHIEST.] Done by stealth; accomplished clandestinely; unperceived; secret; private; sly.
- Stēam**, *n.* [A.-S. *steām*, *stēm*, *stym*, L. Ger. *stīm*, weather when snow or rain is drifted by the wind.] 1. The elastic, aëriform fluid into which water is converted, when heated to the boiling point. 2. Mist formed by condensed vapor; visible vapor. 3. Any exhalation.
- Stēam**, *v. i.* [imp. & *p. p.* STEAMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STEAMING.] 1. To rise or pass off in vapor, or like vapor. 2. To rise in steam-like vapor. 3. To move or travel by the agency of steam.
- Stēam**, *v. t.* 1. To exhale; to evaporate. 2. To apply steam to for softening, dressing, or preparing.
- Stēam'-bōat**, *n.* A boat, especially one of large size, propelled through the water by steam.
- Stēam'-boil'er**, *n.* A boiler for generating steam, or for subjecting objects to the operation of steam.
- Stēam'-ēn'gīne** (-ēn'jīn), *n.* An engine moved by steam.
- Stēam'er**, *n.* 1. A vessel propelled by steam. 2. A fire-engine, the pumps of which are worked by steam. 3. A vessel in which articles are subjected to the action of steam, as in washing or cookery.
- Stēam'-gāuge**, *n.* An instrument for indicating the pressure of the steam in a boiler.
- Stēam'i-ness**, *n.* The quality or condition of being steamy; vaporousness; mistiness.
- Stēam'-pāck'et**, *n.* A packet or vessel propelled by steam, and running periodically between certain ports.
- Stēam'-shīp**, *n.* A ship propelled by the power of steam.
- Stēam'-tūg**, *n.* A steam-vessel used in towing ships.
- Stēam'-vē'ssel**, *n.* A vessel propelled by steam.
- Stēam'y**, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, steam; full of steam; vaporous; misty.
- Stē'a-rīne**, *n.* [From Gr. *στεάρον*, tallow, suet.] (*Chem.*) (a.) One of the proximate principles of animal fat. (b.) An acid produced by the action of alkalis on stearine.
- Stē'a-tīte**, *n.* [From Gr. *στεάρον*, *στάτος*, fat, tallow.] (*Min.*) A soft magnesian rock having a soapy feel. It is also called *soap-stone*.
- Stēd'fāst**, *a.* See STEADFAST.
- Stēed**, *n.* [A.-S. *stēda*, *stēdha*, from *stōd*, a stud of breeding steeds. Cf. Icel. *stēdda*, a mare.] A horse; especially, a spirited horse for state or war.
- Stēel**, *n.* [A.-S. *stēl*, *styl*, for *stāhel*, Icel. *stāl*, O. H. Ger. *stahal*.] 1. Iron combined with a small portion of carbon. It is used in making a great variety of instruments. 2. Hence, an instrument made of steel, as a sword, knife, or the like. 3. *Specifically*, an instrument of steel for sharpening table knives upon. 4. Hardness; sternness; rigor.
- Stēel**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* STEELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STEELING.] 1. To overlay, point, or edge with steel. 2. To make hard or extremely hard; to make insensible or obdurate. 3. To cause to resemble steel, as in smoothness, polish, or other qualities.
- Stēel'y**, *a.* 1. Made, or consisting of, steel. 2. Hence, resembling steel; hard; firm.
- Stēel'yard** (*colloq.* stīl'yard), *n.* A form of balance in which the body to be weighed is suspended from the shorter arm of a lever.
- Stēep**, *a.* [compar. STEEPER; superl. STEEPEST.] [A.-S. *steāp*. Cf. Icel. *steypir*, a precipice, *steypa*, to



Steelyard.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ö, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ēre, vēil, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf,



hurl down, disturb.] Ascending or descending with great inclination: precipitous.

**Steep, n.** A precipitous place, hill, mountain, rock, or ascent.

**Steep, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* STEEPED (steeped); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STEEPING.] [Ger. *stippen*, to steep, dip, Icel. *steypa*, to overthrow.] To soak in a liquid; to macerate.

**Steep'er, n.** A vessel, vat, or cistern, in which things are steeped.

**Steep'le, n.** [A.-S. *stipel*, *stypel*, allied to *steep*, a.] A tower or turret of a church, ending in a point; a spire.

**Steep'le-chāse, n.** A race between a number of horsemen, to see which can first reach some distant object (as a church steeple) in a straight course.

**Steep'ly, adv.** In a steep manner; with steepness.

**Steep'ness, n.** State of being steep; precipitous declivity.

**Steep'y, a.** Having a precipitous declivity; steep. [*Poet.*]

**Steer, n.** [A.-S. *steór*, Goth. *stiur*, Skr. *sthaurin*, *sthōrin*, Gr. *ταῦρος*, Lat. *taurus*, Icel. *thior*, W. *tarw*.] A young male of the bovine genus; especially, a castrated taurine male from two to four years old.

**Steer, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* STEERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STEERING.] [A.-S. *steóran*, *stióran*, Icel. *styra*, Goth. *stiurjan*, to establish.] To control the career of; to direct; to guide; to govern; — applied especially to a vessel in the water.

**Steer, v. i.** 1. To direct and govern a ship or other vessel in its course. 2. To be directed and governed. 3. To conduct one's self.

**Steer'age, n.** 1. Act or practice of directing and governing in a course. 2. (*Naut.*) (a.) The manner in which an individual ship is affected by the helm. (b.) An apartment in the space between decks forward of the great cabin; also, an apartment in a ship for an inferior class of passengers. 3. That by which a course is directed.

**Steers'man, n.; pl.** STEERS'MEN. One who steers; the helmsman of a ship.

**Steeve, v. i.** [Cf. O. D. *steve*, staff.] (*Ship-building.*) To make an angle with the horizon, or with the line of a vessel's keel; — said of the bowsprit.

**Stēg'a-nōg'ra-phy, n.** [Gr. *στεγανός*, covered, from *στέγειν*, to cover closely, and *γράφειν*, to write.] The art of writing in ciphers, or characters not intelligible except to the persons who correspond with each other.

**Stēll'ar, } a.** [Lat. *stellaris*, from *stella*, a star.] 1. **Stēll'a-ry, }** Pertaining to stars; astral. 2. Full of stars; set with stars; starry.

**Stēll'ate, } a.** [Lat. *stellatus*, p. p. of *stellare*, to set or **Stēll'ā-ted, }** cover with stars, from *stella*, a star.] 1. Resembling a star; radiated. 2. (*Bot.*) Arranged in the form of a star.

**Stel'lif'er-ōūs, a.** [Lat. *stellifer*, from *stella*, a star, and *ferre*, to bear.] Having, or abounding with, stars.

**Stēll'i-fōrm, a.** [Lat. *stella*, a star, and *forma*, a form.] Like a star; radiated.

**Stēll'u-lar (stēll'yū-), a.** [From Lat. *stellula*, dim of *stella*, a star.] Having the shape of little stars; radiated.

**Stē-lōg'ra-phy, n.** [Gr. *στήλη*, a post, slab, pillar, and *γράφειν*, to write, *στηλογραφία*, an inscription on a tablet.] Art of writing or inscribing characters on pillars.

**Stēm, n.** [A.-S. *stemn*, *stefn*, *stāfn*, Icel. *stofn*, O. II. Ger. *stamme*; allied to the root of *staff*.] 1. The principal body of a tree, shrub, or plant of any kind. 2. A little branch which connects a fruit or flower with a main branch. 3. The stock of a family. 4. A descendant; progeny. 5. [A.-S. *stefn*, Icel. *stafn*.] (*Naut.*) A curved piece of timber to which the two sides of a ship are united at the fore end. Hence, the forward part of a vessel. 6. Hence, the leading position; the lookout. 7. (*Mus.*) The short, perpendicular line added to the body of a note.

**Stēm, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* STEMMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STEMMING.] 1. To oppose, or cut, as with the stem of a vessel; to make progress against, as a current. 2. To oppose; to check, as a stream or moving force.

**Stēm'son, n.** (*Ship-building.*) A piece of timber, fixed on the after part of the apron inside.

**Stēnch (66), n.** [A.-S. *stenc*, *stanc*, fr. *stincan*, to stink.] An ill smell; offensive odor; stink.

**Stēn'cil, n.** [Cf. Prov. Eng. *stencil*, the post of a door, A.-S. *stenge*, a bar of wood, stake, pole.] A thin plate of metal, leather, or other material, used in painting, marking, &c. The pattern is cut out of the plate, which is then laid flat on the surface to be marked, and the color brushed over it.

**Stēn'cil, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* STENCILED; *p. pr. & vb.*

*n.* STENCILING.] To paint or color in figures with stencils.

**Stē-nōg'ra-pher, n.** One skilled in stenography.

**Stēn'o-grāph'ie, } a.** Of, or pertaining to, stenog-  
**Stēn'o-grāph'ie-al, }** raphy.

**Stē-nōg'ra-phist, n.** A stenographer.

**Stē-nōg'ra-phy, n.** [Gr. *στενός*, narrow, close, and *γράφειν*, to write.] The art of writing in short-hand, by using abbreviations or characters for whole words.

**Sten-tō'ri-an, a.** [Gr. *στεντόρειος*, fr. *Στέντωρ*, a herald, spoken of by Homer, having a very loud voice.] 1. Extremely loud. 2. Able to utter a very loud sound.

**Stēp, v. i.** [*imp. & p. p.* STEPPED (stēpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STEPPING.] [A.-S. *steppan*, *stapan*, O. II. Ger. *stephan*, allied to Gr. *στειβειν*, to tread.] 1. To advance or recede by a movement of the foot or feet. 2. To walk a little distance. 3. To walk gravely, slowly, or resolutely.

**Stēp, v. t.** 1. To set, as the foot. 2. To fix the foot of, as a mast, in its step.

**Stēp, n.** 1. An advance or movement made by one removal of the foot; a pace. 2. One remove in ascending or descending; a stair. 3. Space passed by the foot in walking or running. 4. A small space or distance. 5. Gradation; degree. 6. Act of advancement; progression; decisive gain or advantage. 7. A print of the foot; footprint; track; trace; vestige. 8. Gait; manner of walking. 9. Proceeding; measure; action. 10. The round or rundle of a ladder. 11. (*Mus.*) A degree; — a name sometimes given to one of the larger diatonic degrees or intervals of the scale, as between one and two. 12. *pl.* A portable frame-work of stairs. 13. (*Naut.*) (a.) A block of wood, or a solid platform on the keelson, supporting the heel of the mast. (b.) A piece of wood in which another is fixed upright. 14. (*Mach.*) A kind of bearing in which the lower extremity of a spindle or a vertical shaft revolves.

**Stēp'-brōth'er (-brūth'er), n.** A brother by marriage.

**Stēp'-daugh'ter (-daw'ter), n.** A daughter by marriage only.

**Stēp'-fā'ther, n.** A father by marriage only.

**Stēp'-mōth'er (-mūth'er), n.** A mother by marriage only.

**Stēppe (stēp), n.** [Russ. *stepj*.] One of the vast plains in South-eastern Europe and Asia, generally elevated, and free from wood.

**Stēp'ping-stōne, n.** 1. A stone to raise the feet above the water or mud in walking. 2. Hence, a means of progress or further advancement.

**Stēp'-sīs'ter, n.** A sister by marriage only.

**Stēp'-sōn (-sūn), n.** A son by marriage only.

**Stēr'co-rā'ceous, a.** [Lat. *stercus*, *stercoris*, dung.] Of, or pertaining to, dung, or partaking of its nature.

**Stère (stēr), n.** [Fr. from Gr. *στερεός*, firm, solid.] The French unit for solid measure, commonly used for bulky articles, being equal to a cubic meter, equivalent to 35.3166 English, or 31.31044 American cubic feet.

**Stē-re-o-grāph'ie, } a.** Made or done according to  
**Stē-re-o grāph'ie-al, }** the rules of stereography; delineated on a plane.

**Stē-re-ōg'ra-phy, n.** [Gr. *στερεός*, firm, solid, and *γράφειν*, to write.] The art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane; a branch of solid geometry which shows the construction of all solids which are regularly defined.

**Stē-re-ōm'e-try, n.** [Gr. *στερεός*, firm, solid, and *μέτρον*, a measure, *μετρέιν*, to measure.] The art of measuring solid bodies, and finding their solid contents.

**Stē-re-o-scōpe, n.** [From Gr. *στερεός*, firm, solid, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view.] An optical instrument for giving to pictures the appearance of solid forms, as seen in nature.

**Stē-re-o-scōp'ie, } a.** Pertaining to the stereoscope;  
**Stē-re-o-scōp'ie-al, }** adapted to the stereoscope.

**Stē-re-ōt'o-my, n.** [Gr. *στερεός*, firm, solid, and *τέμνειν*, to cut, *τομή*, a cutting.] The science or art of cutting solids into certain figures or sections, as arches, and the like.

**Stē-re-o-týpe, n.** [Gr. *στερεός*, firm, solid, and *τύπος*, type.] 1. A plate of type-metal, resembling the surface of a page of type. 2. The art of making plates of type-metal in imitation of pages of type.


**Stē-re-o-týpe, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* STEREOTYPED (108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STEREOTYPING.] To make stereotype plates for, as for a book.

**Stē-re-o-týp'er, n.** One who makes stereotype plates.

**Stē-re-o-tý-pōg'ra-phy, n.** [Gr. *στερεός*, firm, solid, *τύπος*, a type, and *γράφειν*, to write.] The art or practice of printing from stereotype plates.

food, foot; ūrn, ryde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, eeho; ġem, ġet; aš; exist; linger, link; this.



- Stér'ile**, *a.* [Lat. *sterilis*, allied to Gr. *στερρός*, *στεῖρος*, stiff, barren.] **1.** Producing little or no crop; barren; unfruitful; not fertile. **2.** Producing no young. **3.** Destitute of ideas or sentiment. **4.** (*Bot.*) Bearing only stamens.
- Ste-ril'i-ty**, *n.* Quality or condition of being sterile; barrenness; unproductiveness; unfruitfulness.
- Stēr'ling**, *a.* [O. Eng. *sterlynge*, *starling*, from *Easterling*, once the popular name of German traders in England, whose money was of the purest quality.] **1.** Belonging to, or relating to, the British money of account, or to the British coinage. **2.** Genuine; pure; of excellent quality.
- Stērn** (14), *a.* [*compar.* STERNER; *superl.* STERNEST.] [A.-S. *stærne*, *styrne*, allied to N. H. Ger. *starr*, O. H. Ger. *star*, stiff, *stornēn*, to be stiff, astonished.] **1.** Fixed, with an aspect of severity and authority. **2.** Severe of manner. **3.** Rigidly steadfast.
- Syn.**— Severe; austere; rigid; rigorous; harsh; cruel; unrelenting; immovable.
- Stērn**, *n.* [A.-S. *stearn*, equiv. to *steór*, *stiór*, helm, *steórern*, equiv. to *steórsell*, *stearusell*, stern, *steór*, a steering.] **1.** (*Naut.*) The hind part of a ship or other vessel, or of a boat. **2.** The hinder part of any thing.
- Stērn'al**, *a.* Pertaining to the sternum, or breast-bone.
- Stērn'-bōard**, *n.* (*Naut.*) The backward motion of a vessel; hence, a loss of way in making a tack.
- Stērn'-chāse**, *n.* A chase in which two vessels sail on one and the same course, one following in the wake of the other.
- Stērn'-chāse**, } *n.* (*Naut.*) A cannon placed in a  
**Stērn'-chās'er**, } ship's stern, pointing backward, and  
intended to annoy a ship that is in pursuit of her.
- Stērn'ly**, *adv.* In a stern manner; austere.
- Stērn'ness** (109), *n.* The quality or state of being stern; rigidity; rigor; severity.
- Stērn'-pōst**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A straight piece of timber, erected on the extremity of the keel to support the rudder and terminate the ship behind.
- Stērn'-sheets**, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) That part of a boat which is between the stern and the aftermost seat of the rowers.
- Stēr'num**, *n.* [N. Lat., from Gr. *στέρον*.] (*Anat.*) A flat, symmetrical bone on the median line of the chest in front; the breast-bone.
- Stēr'nu-tā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *sternutatio*, from *sternutare*, to sneeze, intensive form of *sternuere*, id.] The act of sneezing.
- Ster-nū'ta-tive**, *a.* Having the quality of provoking to sneeze. [to sneeze.]
- Ster-nū'ta-to-ry** (50), *a.* Having the quality of exciting
- Ster-nū'ta-to-ry**, *n.* A substance that provokes sneezing.
- Stērn'-wāy**, *n.* (*Naut.*) The movement of a ship backward, or with her stern foremost.
- Ster-tō'ri-ōūs**, } *a.* [From Lat. *stertere*, to snore.]  
**Stēr'to-roūs**, } Characterized by a deep snoring, which accompanies inspiration in some diseases, especially apoplexy; hence, hoarsely breathing; snoring.
- Stēth'o-scōpe**, *n.* [Gr. *στήθος*, the breast, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine.] An instrument used to distinguish sounds in the human chest, so that the operator may judge of the regular action or condition of the part thus examined, as the heart, the lungs, &c.
- Stēve**, *v. t.* [From the root of *stow*.] To stow, as cotton or wool in a ship's hold.
- Stē've-dōre'**, *n.* One whose occupation is to load and unload vessels in port.
- Stew** (stū), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STEWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STEWING.] [O. Fr. *estuver*, L. Ger. *stowca* or *stoven*, D. *stoven*. See *STOVE*.] To boil slowly, in a moderate manner, or with a simmering heat; to seethe.
- Stew** (stū), *v. i.* To be seethed in a slow, gentle manner, or in heat and moisture.
- Stew** (stū), *n.* **1.** A house for bathing, sweating, cupping, &c. **2.** A house of prostitution; a brothel. **3.** A dish that has been cooked by stewing. **4.** A state of agitating excitement; confusion. [*Colloq.*]
- Stew'ard** (stū'ard), *n.* [O. Eng. *stivard*, A.-S. *stigerweard*, *stiveward*. Cf. A.-S. *stigu*, *stig*, a way, path, *stige*, a sty, Icel. *stia*, a box, recess, and Eng. *ward*.] **1.** A man employed to manage domestic concerns, superintend other servants, collect rents, keep accounts, &c. **2.** (*Naut.*) A waiter on board a ship or other vessel. **3.** A fiscal agent of certain bodies.
- Stew'ard-ess**, *n.* A female waiter on shipboard.
- Stew'ard-ship**, *n.* The office of a steward.
- Stew'ish** (stū'-), *a.* Suiting a stew, or brothel.
- Stew'-pān**, *n.* A pan in which things are stewed.
- Stīb'i-al**, *a.* [From Lat. *stibium*, antimony.] Like, or having the qualities of, antimony; antimonial.
- Stīb'i-ūm**, *n.* [Lat. *stibium*, *stibi*, *stimum*, Gr. *στιβι*, *στίμμ*.] (*Min.*) (*a.*) Antimony. (*b.*) Antimony glance
- Stīch** (stīk), *n.* [Gr. *στίχος*, a row, line, from *στέιχειν*, to ascend.] **1.** A verse, of whatever measure or number of feet. **2.** A line in the Scriptures. **3.** A row or rank of trees.
- Stīck**, *n.* [A.-S. *sticca*, allied to *stecan*, *stician*, to stab, prick, pierce; Icel. *stiki*, a staff, *sticki*, a dagger; O. H. Ger. *steccho*.] **1.** The small shoot, or branch, of a tree or shrub, cut off; a rod; also, a staff. **2.** Any stem or branch of a tree, of any size, cut for fuel or timber. **3.** Any thing shaped like a stick. **4.** (*Print.*) An instrument of adjustable width in which type are arranged in words and lines. **5.** A thrust; a stab.
- Gold-stick**, a title of the colonels of the two regiments of Life Guards in England, whose duty it is to attend the sovereign on all state occasions.—**Silver-stick**, a title given to the field-officer of the Life Guards when on duty at the palace.
- Stīck**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STUCK; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STICKING.] **1.** To cause to enter, as a pointed instrument; to pierce; to stab; hence, to kill by piercing. **2.** To fasten or cause to remain by piercing. **3.** To set; to fix in. **4.** To set with something pointed. **5.** To fix on a pointed instrument. **6.** To attach by causing to adhere to the surface. **7.** (*Print.*) To compose, or arrange in a composing-stick. [*Colloq.*]
- Stīck**, *v. i.* **1.** To hold to, by cleaving to the surface, as by tenacity or attraction; to adhere. **2.** Hence, to remain where placed; to cling; to be united closely. **3.** To be hindered from proceeding; to stop. **4.** To be embarrassed or puzzled; to hesitate. **5.** To cause difficulties or scruples. **6.** To adhere closely in friendship and affection.
- To stick at**, to hesitate.—**To stick by**, (*a.*) To adhere closely; to be constant; to be firm in supporting. (*b.*) To be troublesome by adhering.—**To stick out**, to project; to be prominent.—**To stick to**, to be firm; to be persevering.
- Stīck'i-ness**, *n.* Quality of being sticky; adhesiveness; viscousness; glutinousness; tenacity.
- Stīck'-lāe**, *n.* Lae in its natural state, incrusting small twigs.
- Stīck'le** (stīk'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STICKLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STICKLING.] [From the practice of prize-fighters, who placed seconds with staffs or sticks to interpose occasionally.] **1.** To take part with one side or the other. **2.** To contend, contest, or altercate, in a pertinacious manner on insufficient grounds.
- Stīck'le-bāck**, *n.* [O. & Prov. Eng. *stickle*, a prickle, spine, sting, and *back*.] (*Ichth.*) A small fish;—so called from the spines which arm their back, ventral fins, and other parts.
- 
- Stickleback.
- Stīck'ler**, *n.* One who stickles; as, (*a.*) One who arbitrates a duel; a second; an umpire. (*b.*) One who pertinaciously contends for some trifling thing.
- Stīck'y**, *a.* [*compar.* STICKIER; *superl.* STICKIEST.] Inclined to stick; having the quality of adhering to a surface.
- Syn.**— Adhesive; gluey; viscous; viscid; glutinous; tenacious.
- Stīff**, *a.* [*compar.* STIFFER; *superl.* STIFFEST.] [A.-S. *stīf*, Icel. *stýfr*, O. H. Ger. *stif*.] **1.** Not easily bent; not flexible or pliant. **2.** Not liquid or fluid; thick and tenacious; inspissated. **3.** Impetuous in motion. **4.** Not easily subdued; firm in resistance or perseverance. **5.** Not natural and easy; formal in manner. **6.** (*Naut.*) Bearing a press of canvas without careening much.
- Syn.**— Rigid; inflexible; strong; hardy; stubborn; obstinate; pertinacious; harsh; formal; constrained; affected; starched; rigorous.
- Stīff'en** (stīf'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STIFFENED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STIFFENING.] **1.** To make stiff; to make less pliant or flexible. **2.** To inspissate; to make more thick or viscous.
- Stīff'en** (stīf'n), *v. i.* **1.** To become stiff; to become more rigid or less flexible. **2.** To become more thick, or less soft; to be inspissated. **3.** To become less susceptible of impression; to grow more obstinate.
- Stīff'ly**, *adv.* In a stiff manner; firmly; strongly; rigidly; obstinately.
- Stīff'-nēcked** (-nēkt), *a.* Stubborn; inflexible; obstinate; contumacious.

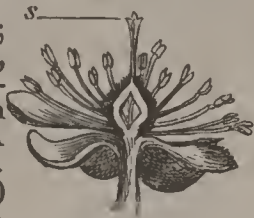


**Stiff'ness**, *n.* State of being stiff; rigidity; thickness; torpidness; tension; obstinacy; constraint; rigorousness; harshness.

**Sti'fle** (sti'fl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STIFLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STIFLING.] [Diminutive of *stive*. Cf. Icel. *stifla*, *styfla*, to repress, *styfa*, to cut off.] **1.** To stop the breath; to choke. **2.** To extinguish; to deaden; to quench. **3.** To suppress the manifestation or report of; to conceal; to destroy.

**Sti'fle**, *n.* [From *stiff*.] **1.** (*Far.*) The joint on the hind leg of a horse next to the flank, and corresponding to the knee in man. **2.** A disease in the knee-pan of a horse or other animal.

**Stig'mā**, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* STIG'MAS; Lat. *pl.* STIG'MA-TA. [Gr. *στίγμα*, prick or mark of a pointed instrument, spot, mark burned in, from *στίχειν*, to prick, brand.] **1.** A mark with a burning iron; a brand. **2.** Any mark of infamy. **3.** (*Bot.*) That vascular part of the pistil which receives the pollen.



s, Stigma. (*Bot.*)

**Stig-māt'le**, } *a.* **1.** Marked with a stigma, or with  
**Stig-māt'le-al**, } something reproachful to character.  
**2.** Impressing with infamy or reproach.

**Stig'ma-tize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STIGMATIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STIGMATIZING.] **1.** To mark with a stigma or brand. **2.** To set a mark of disgrace on.

**Stile**, *n.* [See *STYLE*.] A pin set on the face of a dial to form a shadow; a style.

**Stile**, *n.* [A.-S. *stigel*, a step, a ladder, from *stigan*, to ascend.] A step, or set of steps, for ascending and descending, in passing a fence or wall.

**Sti-lēt'to**, *n.*; *pl.* STI-LĒT'TŌS. [It., dim. of *stilo*, a dagger, from Lat. *stilus*, *stylus*, a pointed instrument.] **1.** A small dagger with a round, pointed blade. **2.** A pointed instrument for making eyelet holes in working muslin.

**Sti-lēt'to**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STILETTOED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STILETTOING.] To stab or pierce with a stiletto.

**Still**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STILLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STILLING.] [A.-S. *stillan*, from *stille*, still, quiet, firm; O. H. Ger. *stilljan*, Icel. *stilla*.] **1.** To stop, as noise. **2.** To stop, as motion or agitation; to make quiet. **3.** To quiet, as tumult, agitation, or excitement.

**Syn.**—To calm; allay; lull; pacify; appease; subdue; suppress; silence; check; restrain.

**Still**, *a.* [*compar.* STILLER; *superl.* STILLEST.] **1.** Uttering no sound; silent. **2.** Not disturbed by noise or agitation. **3.** Motionless.

**Syn.**—Quiet; calm; noiseless; serene; inert; stagnant.

**Still**, *n.* Freedom from noise; calm; silence. [*Poet.*]

**Still**, *adv.* **1.** To this time; until and during the time now present. **2.** Habitually; always; uniformly. **3.** By an additional degree; with repeated and added efforts. **4.** Hence, notwithstanding what has been said or done; in spite of what has occurred; nevertheless;—sometimes used as a conjunction. **5.** After that.

**Still**, *n.* [From the *v. infra.*] **1.** A vessel, used in the distillation of liquors. **2.** A distillery.

**Still**, *v. t.* [Abbrev. from *distill*, *q. v.*] **1.** To cause to fall by drops. **2.** To distill.

**Sti'la-ti'tious** (-tish'us), *a.* [Lat. *stillatitius*, from *stillare*, to drop, from *stilla*, a drop.] Falling in drops; drawn by a still.

**Sti'la-to-ry**, *n.* [From *still*, for *distill*. Cf. *DISTILLATORY*, *a.*] [*Rare.*] **1.** An alembic; a vessel for distillation. **2.** A laboratory.

**Sti'l'-birth**, *n.* A thing born without life.

**Sti'l'-bōrn**, *a.* **1.** Dead at the birth. **2.** Abortive.

**Sti'l'-būrn**, *v. t.* To burn in the process of distillation.

**Sti'l'-life**, *n.* (*Painting.*) The class or style of painting which represents objects not having animate existence, as fruits, flowers, dead game or animals, &c.

**Sti'l'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being still; freedom from noise, motion, agitation, excitement, and the like.

**Sti'l'y**, *a.* Still; quiet; calm.

**Sti'l'y** (109), *adv.* **1.** Silently; without noise. **2.** Calmly; quietly; without tumult.

**Stilt**, *n.* [D. *stelt*, O. H. Ger. *stelza*.] **1.** A piece of wood constructed to raise the foot above the ground in walking. **2.** A root which rises above the surface of the ground.

**Stilt**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STILTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STILTING.] **1.** To raise on stilts; to elevate. **2.** To raise by unnatural means.

**Stim'u-lant**, *a.* [Lat. *stimulans*, *p. pr.* of *stimulare*.

See *STIMULATE*.] **1.** Serving to stimulate. **2.** (*Med.*) Producing increased vital action in the organism, or any of its parts.

**Stim'u-lant**, *n.* **1.** That which stimulates, provokes, or excites. **2.** (*Med.*) An agent which produces an increase of vital activity in the organism, or any of its parts.

**Stim'u-lāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STIMULATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STIMULATING.] [Lat. *stimulare*, *stimulatum*, to prick or goad on, to incite, from *stimulus*, a goad.]

**1.** To excite, rouse, or animate to action or more vigorous exertion by some pungent motive, or by persuasion. **2.** (*Med.*) To produce an exaltation of vital activity in.

**Syn.**—To animate; incite; encourage; impel; urge; instigate; irritate; exasperate; incense.

**Stim'u-lā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of stimulating, or state of being stimulated. **2.** (*Med.*) An exaltation of organic action.

**Stim'u-lā'tive**, *a.* Having the quality of stimulating.

**Stim'u-lā'tive**, *n.* That which stimulates; that which rouses into more vigorous action.

**Stim'u-lā'tor**, *n.* One who stimulates.

**Stim'u-lūs**, *n.*; *pl.* STIM'U-LI. [Lat., for *stimulus*, allied to Lat. *instigare*, to stimulate, Gr. *στίχειν*, to prick, root *στυ*.] **1.** A goad; hence, something that rouses the mind or spirits. **2.** (*Med.*) That which produces an increase of vital action.

**Sting**, *n.* [A.-S. *sting*, *stineg*, Icel. *stingr*, *stunga*. Cf. *STICK*.] **1.** A sharp-pointed weapon or instrument with which certain animals are armed by nature for their defense, and which they thrust from the hinder part of the body, to pierce any animal that annoys or provokes them. **2.** The thrust of a sting into the flesh. **3.** Any thing that gives acute pain. **4.** The point of an epigram, or other pointed, sarcastic saying.

**Sting**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STUNG (STANG is obsolete); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STINGING.] **1.** To pierce with a sting. **2.** To pain acutely.

**Sting'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, stings.

**Stin'gi-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being stingy; extreme avarice; niggardliness.

**Stin'go**, *n.* [From *sting*, on account of the sharpness of the taste.] Old beer; sharp or strong liquor. [*Low.*]

**Sting'y**, *a.* Having power to sting or produce pain.

**Stin'gy**, *a.* [*compar.* STINGIER; *superl.* STINGIEST.] [Originally, eager, greedy, pricked on, stimulated, from *sting*, *supra.*] Extremely close and covetous; meanly avaricious; niggardly.

**Stink**, *v. i.* [*imp.* STANK, or STUNK; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STINKING.] [A.-S. *stincan*, O. H. Ger. *stinchan*.] To emit a strong, offensive smell.

**Stink**, *n.* A strong, offensive smell; a disgusting odor.

**Stink'ard**, *n.* **1.** A mean, stinking, paltry fellow. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous animal allied to the skunk, found in Java and Sumatra.

**Stint**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STINTING.] [A.-S. *stintan*, *styntan*, to blunt, dull. Cf. *STUNT*.] **1.** To restrain within certain limits; to bound; to confine; to limit. **2.** To assign a certain task in labor to. [*Colloq. Amer.*]

**Stint**, *n.* **1.** Limit; bound; restraint; extent. **2.** Quantity assigned; proportion allotted.

**Stint'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, stints.

**Stipe**, *n.* [Lat. *stipes*, a stock, post, branch; Gr. *στίπος*.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) The base of a frond, as of a fern. (*b.*) The stalk of a pistil. (*c.*) The trunk of a tree. (*d.*) The stem of a fungus or mushroom when any exists.

**Sti'pend**, *n.* [Lat. *stipendium*, from *stips*, *stipis*, a gift, donation, given in small coin, and *pendere*, to weigh or pay out.] Settled pay or compensation for services, whether daily or monthly wages, or an annual salary.

**Sti-pēnd'i-a-ry**, *a.* Receiving wages or salary.

**Sti-pēnd'i-a-ry**, *n.* One who receives a stipend.

**Sti'p'ple** (sti'pl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STIPPLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STIPPLING.] [D. *stippelen*, to make points, to spot, dot, dim. of *stippen*, to dip, point, dot, *stip*, *stippel*, a dot, spot.] To engrave by means of dots.

**Sti'p'ple**, *n.* A mode of engraving in imitation of chalk drawings, in which the effect is produced by dots instead of lines.

**Sti'p'u-lā**, *n.*; *pl.* STI'P'U-LÆ. [Lat.] (*Bot.*) A stipule.

**Sti'p'u-lāte**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STIPULATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STIPULATING.] [Lat. *stipulari*, *stipulatus*, orig. to conclude a money transaction, from *stips*, *stipis*, a gift in small coin.] To make an agreement or covenant with any person or company to do or forbear any thing; to bargain; to contract.

**Sti'p'u-late**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with stipules.

food, foot; ūrn, rude, pull; çell, çhaise, call, cecho; ġem, ġet; aș; exist, linger; link; this.



**Stip'u-lā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of stipulating; a contracting or bargaining. 2. That which is stipulated or agreed upon.

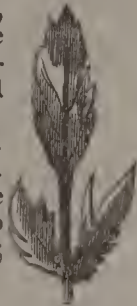
**Syn.**—Covenant; agreement; contract; engagement.

**Stip'u-lā'tor**, *n.* One who stipulates, contracts, or covenants.

**Stip'ule**, *n.* [Lat. *stipula*, a stalk, stem, straw, dim. of *stipes*.] (*Bot.*) An appendage at the base of petioles or leaves, usually somewhat resembling a small leaf in texture and appearance.

**Stir** (18), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STIRRED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STIRRING.] [A.-S. *styrian*, O. H. Ger. *stōrjan*, *stōran*.] 1. To change the place of in any manner. 2. To bring into debate; to agitate. 3. To incite to action; to instigate; to prompt.

**Syn.**—To move; incite; awaken; rouse; animate; stimulate; excite; provoke.



Stipule.

**Stir**, *v. i.* 1. To move one's self; to change one's position. 2. To be in motion; to be active. 3. To become the object of notice or conversation. 4. To rise in the morning.

**Stir**, *n.* 1. Agitation; tumult; bustle. 2. Public disturbance or commotion; seditious uproar. 3. Agitation of thoughts.

**Stir'rer**, *n.* 1. One who stirs, or is in motion. 2. One who puts in motion. 3. A riser in the morning. 4. An exciter; an instigator.

**Stir'rup** (*stūr'rup* or *stir'rup*), *n.* [A.-S. *stigerāp*, *stigrāp*, *stirāp*, from *stigan*, to mount, ascend, and *rāp*, a rope.] 1. A kind of riug, for receiving the foot of a rider, and attached to a strap which is fastened to the saddle. 2. (*Mach.*) Any piece resembling, in shape and functions, the stirrup of a saddle.

**Stitch**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STITCHED (*stīcht*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STITCHING.] [A.-S. *stician*, to prick, pierce. Cf. STICK.] 1. To form stitches in; especially, to sew in such a manner as to show on the surface a continuous line of stitches. 2. To sew or unite together.

**Stitch**, *v. i.* To practice stitching.

**Stitch**, *n.* 1. A single pass of a needle in sewing; the loop or turn of the thread thus made. 2. A single turn of the thread round a needle in knitting. 3. A space between two double furrows in plowed ground. 4. An acute lancinating pain, like the piercing of a needle.

**Stith'y**, *n.* [Icel. *stedhi*, Sw. *stad*, an anvil.] 1. An anvil. 2. A smith's shop; a smithy.

**Stive**, *v. t.* [Allied to *stew*, *stow*, *stuff*, and Lat. *stipare*, to press together.] 1. To stuff up close. 2. To make hot, sultry, and close.

**Sti'ver**, *n.* [D. *stuiver*.] A Dutch coin and money of account, of the value of two cents, or about one penny sterling.

**Stōak**, *v. t.* [Cf. Ger. *storken*, to stop, and *sticken*, to choke.] (*Naut.*) To stop; to choke.

**Stōat**, *n.* [Cf. STOTE and STOT.] (*Zoöl.*) The ermine;—so called when of a reddish color, as in summer.

**Stoe-cāde**, *n.* See STOCKADE.

**Stōck**, *n.* [A.-S. *stoc*, a stock, trunk, stick, fr. *stecan*, to strike, prick; O. H. Ger. *stoc*, *stoch*, Icel. *stockr*. See STICK.] 1. The stem or main body of a tree or plant; the fixed, strong, firm part. 2. The stem or firm branch in which a graft is inserted. 3. Something fixed, solid, and senseless; a post. 4. Hence, one who is as dull and lifeless as a post. 5. The principal supporting part; the part in which others are inserted, or to which they are attached; as, specifically, (*a.*) The wood to which the barrel, lock, &c., of a fire-arm are secured; also, a long, rectangular piece of wood, which is an important part of several forms of gun-carriage. (*b.*) The wooden handle or contrivance by which bits are held in boring; a brace. (*c.*) The block of wood which constitutes the body of a plane. (*d.*) The piece of timber in which the shank of an anchor is inserted. (*e.*) The block in which an anvil is fixed. (*f.*) An adjustable wrench for holding dies for cutting screws. (*g.*) The part of a tally struck in the exchequer, which is delivered to the person who has lent the king money on account, the other part being kept by an officer in that court. [*Eng.*] 6. The original progenitor; also, the race or line of a family; lineage; family. 7. Money invested in business; capital of a bank or other company; money funded in government securities; *pl.* property consisting of shares in joint-stock companies [*Amer.*], or in the obligations of a government for its funded debt. [*Eng.*] 8. (*Book-keeping.*) The account which is debited with all the sums contributed or added to the capital of the concern, and

credited with whatever is at any time withdrawn. 9. Supply provided; store. 10. (*Agric.*) Domestic animals or beasts collected, used, or raised on a farm. 11. A kind of stiff, wide band or cravat for the neck. 12. *pl.* A frame, with holes in which the feet or the feet and hands of criminals were confined by way of punishment. 13. *pl.* The frame or timbers on which a ship rests while building. 14. (*Bot.*) A flowering, cruciferous plant, several species of which are cultivated for ornament.



Stocks (12).

**Dead stock** (*Agric.*), the implements of husbandry, and produce stored up for use;—in distinction from *live stock*, or the domestic animals on a farm.—*To take stock*, to make an inventory of stock or goods on hand.

**Syn.**—Fund; capital; store; supply; accumulation; hoard; provision.

**Stōck**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STOCKED (*stōkt*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STOCKING.] 1. To lay up for future use, as merchandise, &c. 2. To provide with material requisites; to store; to fill; to supply. 3. To put into a pack, as cards.

**Stōck**, *a.* Used or available for constant service or application, as if constituting a portion of a stock or supply; standard; permanent; standing.

**Stock-āde**, *n.* [See STOCCADE.] 1. (*Mil.*) A line of posts or stakes set in the earth as a fence or barrier. 2. An inclosure or pen made with posts and stakes.



Stockade.

**Stock-āde**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STOCKADED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STOCKADING.] To surround or fortify with sharpened posts fixed in the ground.

**Stōck'-brō'ker**, *n.* A broker who deals in the purchase and sale of shares or stocks.

**Stōck'-dōve** (-dūv), *n.* (*Ornith.*) The wild pigeon of Europe, so called because at one time believed to be the stock of the domestic pigeon, or else from its breeding in the stocks of trees.

**Stōck'-ex-chānge**, *n.* 1. The building or place where stocks are bought and sold; hence transactions of all kinds in stocks. 2. An association or body of stock-brokers. [*Eng.*]

**Stōck'-fīsh**, *n.* Cod dried in the sun without being salted;—so called from its hardness.

**Stōck'hōld-er**, *n.* One who is a proprietor of stock in the public funds, or in the funds of a bank or other company.

**Stōck'ing**, *n.* [From *stock*.] A close-fitting covering for the foot and leg, usually knit or woven.

**Stōck'ish**, *a.* Hard; stupid; blockish.

**Stōck'-jōb'ber**, *n.* One who speculates in stocks for gain.

**Stōck'-jōv'bing**, *n.* Act or art of dealing in stocks.

**Stōck'-still**, *a.* Still as a fixed post; perfectly still.

**Stōck'y**, *a.* [From *stock*.] Thick and firm; stout; rather thick than tall or corpulent.

**Stō'ie**, *n.* [Gr. *στωϊκός*, from *στόα*, a roofed colonnade, a porch, esp. a porch in Athens where Zeno and his successors taught.] 1. A disciple of the philosopher Zeno, who taught that men should be unmoved by joy or grief, and submit without complaint to the unavoidable necessity by which all things are governed. 2. Hence, a person not easily excited; an apathetic person.

**Stō'ie**, } *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the  
**Stō'ie-al**, } Stoics or their doctrines. 2. Unfeeling; manifesting indifference to pleasure or pain.

**Stō'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of the Stoics; without apparent feeling or sensibility.

**Stō'ie-al-ness**, *n.* The state of being stoical.

**Stō'i-çīsm**, *n.* 1. The opinions and maxims of the Stoics. 2. A real or pretended indifference to pleasure or pain.

**Stōk'er**, *n.* [From Prov. Eng. *stoke*, to stir the fire, from *stoke*, a stoek, stick, post.] One who is employed to tend a furnace and supply it with fuel, especially that of a locomotive, or marine steam-engine.

**Stōle**, *imp.* of steal. See STEAL.

**Stōle**, *n.* [Gr. *στολή*, equipment in clothes, dress, robe, from *στέλλειν*, to array, equip.] 1. A long, loose garment reaching to the feet. 2. (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ére, veīl, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf,



narrow band of silk or stuff, worn on the left shoulder of deacons, and across both shoulders of bishops and priests, pendent on each side nearly to the ground.

*Groom of the stole*, the first lord of the bed-chamber, in the household of the king of England.

**Stōle**, *n.* [Lat. *stolo*, *stolonis*.] (*Bot.*) A lax, trailing stem given off at the summit of the root, and taking root at intervals; a sucker.

**Stōlen** (stōln, 58), *p. p.* of *steal*. See **STEAL**.

**Stōl'id**, *a.* [Lat. *stolidus*.] Hopelessly insensible or stupid; dull; foolish.

**Sto-lid'i-ty**, *n.* State or quality of being stolid; dullness of intellect; stupidity.

**Stōm'aeh** (stūm'ak), *n.* [Lat. *stomachus*, Gr. *στόμαχος*, from *στόμα*, a mouth, any outlet or entrance.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A musculo-membranous reservoir, situated immediately beneath the diaphragm. It is one of the principal organs of digestion. **2.** Appetite. **3.** Inclination; liking; desire.

**Stōm'aeh** (stūm'ak), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **STOMACHED** (stūm'akt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **STOMACHING**.] [See *supra*; Lat. *stomachari*, to be angry or vexed at a thing.] **1.** To resent. **2.** To receive or bear without repugnance; to brook. [*Colloq.*]

**Stōm'a-cher** (stūm'a-cher), *n.* An ornament or support to the breast, worn by women.

**Sto-mæh'ie**, } *a.* **1.** Of, or pertaining to, the  
**Sto-mæh'ie-al**, } stomach. **2.** Strengthening to the  
stomach; exciting the action of the stomach.

**Sto-mæh'ie** (sto-mæk'ik), *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that strengthens the stomach and excites its action.

**Stōmp**, *v. i.* To stamp with the foot. [*Vulgar.*]

**Stōne** (20), *n.* [A.-S. *stān*, Icel. *steinn*, Goth. *stains*.] **1.** A mass of concretion earthy or mineral matter. **2.** A precious stone; a gem. **3.** A monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead. **4.** (*Med.*) A calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the disease arising from a calculus. **5.** A testicle. **6.** The nut of a drupe or stone fruit. **7.** A weight which legally is 14 pounds, but in practice varies with the article weighed. [*Eng.*]

☞ The *stone* of butchers' meat or fish is reckoned at 8 lbs.; of cheese, 16 lbs.; of hemp, 32 lbs.; of glass, 5 lbs.

**8.** Torpidness and insensibility.

*Philosopher's stone*, a pretended substance formerly supposed to have the property of turning any other substance into gold. — *Rocking-stone*, a large stone so balanced upon another stone that it can be set in motion, or made to oscillate, by a slight force. — *To leave no stone unturned*, to use all practicable means to effect an object.

**Syn.** — See **Rock**.

**Stōne**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **STONED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **STONING**.] **1.** To pelt, beat, or kill with stones. **2.** To free from stones. **3.** To wall or face with stones.

**Stōne'-eōal**, *n.* Hard coal; anthracite coal.

**Stōne'-eūt'ter**, *n.* One whose occupation is to cut or hew stones.

**Stōne'-fruit**, *n.* Fruit whose seeds are covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp, as peaches, cherries, plums, and the like; a drupe.

**Stōne'-mār'ten**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of marten, found in stony or mountainous regions.

**Stōn'er**, *n.* **1.** One who beats or kills with stones. **2.** One who walls with stones.

**Stōne's'e-āst**, } *n.* The distance which a stone may  
**Stōne's'e-thrōw**, } be thrown by the hand.

**Stōne'-wāre**, *n.* A species of potter's ware of a coarse kind, glazed and baked.

**Stōne'-work** (-wŭrk), *n.* Mason's work of stone.

**Stōn'i-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being stony, or abounding with stones.

**Stōn'y**, *a.* **1.** Relating to, made of, abounding in, or resembling, stone. **2.** Converting into stone; petrifying. **3.** Inflexible; cruel; pitiless; obdurate.

**Stōn'y-heārt'ed**, *a.* Hard-hearted; cruel; unfeeling.

**Stōōd**, *imp.* of *stand*. See **STAND**.

**Stōōk**, *n.* [L. Ger. *stŭke*, a heap, bundle, H. Ger. *stauche*, a truss, bundle of flax.] A small collection of sheaves set up in the field; — in England, 12 sheaves.

**Stōōk**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **STOOKED** (stōōkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **STOOKING**.] To set up, as sheaves of grain, in stooks.

**Stōōl**, *n.* [A.-S. *stōl*, Icel. *stōll*, Goth. *stols*, allied to O. H. Ger. *stellan*, *staljan*, to put, set, place.] **1.** A seat without a back, intended for one person. **2.** The seat used in evacuating the contents of the bowels; hence, a discharge from the bowels.

**Stōōl**, *n.* [Lat. *stolo*. See **STOLE**.] The root or stem

of a tree or plant, cut off near the ground, from which shoots spring up; also, the set of shoots thus produced.

**Stōōl'-pīg'eon** (-pīj'un), *n.* A pigeon used as a decoy, to draw others within a net; hence, a person used as a decoy for others.

**Stōōp**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **STOOPEd** (stōōpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **STOOPIng**.] [A.-S. *stūpian*, O. D. *stuyppen*, *stoepen*.] **1.** To bend the body downward and forward; to incline forward in standing or walking. **2.** To bend by compulsion. **3.** To descend from rank or dignity. **4.** To come down on prey, as a hawk; especially, to come down from a height with closed wings; to swoop. **5.** To alight from the wing; to sink.

**Syn.** — To lean; to yield; submit; condescend; descend; cower; shrink.

**Stōōp**, *n.* **1.** Act of stooping. **2.** Descent from dignity or superiority; condescension. **3.** The fall of a bird on its prey; a swoop.

**Stōōp**, *n.* [D. *stoep*, fr. O. D. *stoepen*, to sit.] The steps of a door; often, a porch with a balustrade and seats on the sides. [*Amer.*]

**Stōōp**, *n.* [A.-S. *stoppa*, a large cup, D. *stoop*, a measure of about two quarts, Icel. *stauþ*, a cup, O. H. Ger. *stouph*, *stopfa*.] A vessel of liquor; a flagon.

**Stōōp'er**, *n.* One who stoops, or bends the body forward.

**Stōp**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **STOPPED** (stōpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **STOPPIng**.] [Icel. *stoppa*, O. H. Ger. *stopphōn*, L. Lat. *stopare*, *stupare*, from Lat. *stupa*, *stuppa*, the coarse part of flax, tow, oakum.] **1.** To close, as an aperture, by filling or by obstructing. **2.** To obstruct; to render impassable. **3.** To arrest the progress of. **4.** To hinder from acting or moving. **5.** To regulate the sounds of, as musical strings, by pressing them against the finger-board. **6.** To punctuate.

**Syn.** — To obstruct; hinder; impede; repress; suppress; restrain; delay; interrupt.

**Stōp**, *v. i.* **1.** To cease to go forward. **2.** To cease from any motion or course of action. **3.** To spend a short time; to stay; to tarry. [*Colloq.*, *Amer.*]

**Stōp**, *n.* **1.** Act of stopping or state of being stopped; hindrance of progress, of operation, or of action. **2.** That which stops, impedes, or obstructs. **3.** Any contrivance by which the sounds of a musical instrument are regulated. **4.** A mark of punctuation.

**Syn.** — Cessation; check; obstruction; hindrance; interruption; obstacle; impediment. See **CESSATION**.

**Stōp'-eōck**, *n.* A pipe for letting out a fluid, stopped by a turning-cock.

**Stōp'-gāp**, *n.* **1.** That which closes or fills up an opening, gap, or chasm. **2.** Hence, a temporary expedient.

**Stōp'pāge**, *n.* Act of stopping or arresting progress or motion, or state of being stopped.

**Stōp'per**, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, stops, closes, shuts, or hinders; that which closes or fills a vent or hole in a vessel. **2.** (*Naut.*) A short piece of rope having a knot at one or both ends, with a lanyard under the knot, used to secure something.

**Stōp'per**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **STOPPERED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **STOPPERING**.] To close or secure with a stopper.

**Stōp'ple** (stōp/pl), *n.* [Dim. of *stop*, *n.*] That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel; a stopper.

**Stōr'āge** (stōr'ej, 45), *n.* [From *store*.] **1.** Act of depositing in a store or warehouse for safe keeping; or the safe keeping of goods in a warehouse. **2.** The price for keeping goods in a store.

**Stōr'rax**, *n.* [Lat. *storax*, *styrax*, Gr. *στυράξ*.] A fragrant resin resembling benzoin. In medicine, it is used as an expectorant.

**Stōre**, *n.* [L. Lat. *storia*, *storium*, a certain quantity of a thing, *staurum*, any necessity. Cf. A.-S. & Icel. *stōr*, great, large, vast.] **1.** A source from which supplies may be drawn; hence, a great quantity, or a great number. **2.** A place of deposit for large quantities; a storehouse; a magazine. **3.** Hence, any place where goods are sold, whether by wholesale or retail. [*Amer.*] **4. pl.** Articles, especially of food, accumulated for some specific object.

*In store*, in a state of accumulation; hence, in a state of readiness. — *To set store by*, to value greatly. [*Colloq.*]

**Syn.** — Fund; supply; abundance; plenty; accumulation; provision; shop. — The English call the place where goods are sold (however large or splendid it may be) a *shop*, and confine the word *store* to its original meaning; viz., a warehouse or place where goods are stored. Our American application of the word *store* to all places, except the lowest, where goods are sold, marks a tendency to "scale upward" in the use of terms, which we have in common with the French, among whom *boutique* has, in like manner, given place to *magasin* as a place for the sale of goods.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, eall, eeho; ġem, ġet; aŷ; exist; linger, link; thīs



**Stōre**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STORED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STORING.] **1.** To collect as a reserved supply; to accumulate; to furnish; to supply. **2.** To stock or furnish against a future time. **3.** To deposit in a store, warehouse, or other building, for preservation.

**Stōre'-house**, *n.* A building for keeping goods of any kind, especially provisions; a magazine; warehouse.

**Stōre'-room**, *n.* A room in which articles are stored.

**Stō'ried** (stō'rid), *p. a.* [From *story*.] **1.** Told in a story. **2.** Having a history; interesting from the stories which pertain to it. **3.** Furnished with, or having, stories; — chiefly in composition.

**Stōrk**, *n.* [A.-S. *stork*, Icel. *storkr*, O. H. Ger. *stork*, *storkh*.] (*Ornith.*) A large wading bird with a long, straight, conical bill, allied to the heron.



Stork.

**Stōrm**, *n.* [A.-S. *storm*, Icel. *stormr*, O. & N. H. Ger. *sturm*, from the root of *stir*.] **1.** A violent disturbance of the atmosphere, producing wind, rain, snow, hail, or thunder and lightning; hence, often, a fall of rain or snow. **2.** Hence, a violent agitation of human society; a civil, political, or domestic commotion. **3.** Tumultuous force; adversity; distress. **4.** (*Mil.*) A violent assault on a fortified place.

**Syn.** — Tempest; violence; agitation; calamity. — *Storm* is violent agitation, a commotion of the elements by wind, &c., but not necessarily implying the fall of any thing from the clouds. Hence, to call a mere fall of rain without wind a *storm* (though common in this country), is a departure from the true sense of the word. A *tempest* is one of those sudden and violent storms common on the coast of Italy, where the term originated, and is usually attended by a deluge of rain, with lightning and thunder.

**Stōrm**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STORMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STORMING.] (*Mil.*) To attack and attempt to take by scaling the walls, forcing gates or breaches, and the like.

**Stōrm**, *v. i.* **1.** To raise a tempest. **2.** To blow with violence; also, to rain, hail, snow, or the like, especially in a violent manner; — used impersonally. **3.** To rage; to fume.

**Stōrm'-bēat**, *a.* Beaten, injured, or impaired by storms.

**Stōrm'i ness**, *n.* The state of being stormy; tempestuousness; impetuosity.

**Stōrm'y**, *a.* [*compar.* STORMIER; *superl.* STORMIEST.] **1.** Characterized by, or proceeding from, storm; agitated with furious winds; boisterous. **2.** Proceeding from violent agitation or fury. **3.** Violent; passionate; rough.

**Stōrth'ing** (stōr'ting), *n.* [Norw. *storting*, from *stor*, great, and *ting*, court, court of justice.] The Parliament of Norway, elected once in three years, but holding annual sessions.

**Stō'ry** (20), *n.* [From Lat. *historia*. See HISTORY.] **1.** A narration or recital of that which has occurred; history. **2.** Especially, the relation of an incident or minor event; a short narrative; a tale. **3.** More especially, a fictitious narrative, less elaborate than a novel. **4.** A falsehood. [*Colloq.*]

**Stō'ry**, *n.* [Either from *store*, a store-house, warehouse, or allied to *stair*.] A set of rooms on the same floor or level; a loft; a floor.

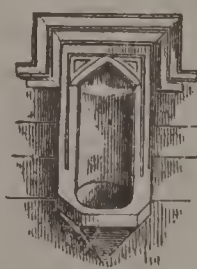
**Stō'ry**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STORIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STORING.] To make the subject of a story or tale; to narrate or describe.

**Stō'ry-tēll'er**, *n.* One who tells stories; a narrator of a series of incidents or fictitious tales.

**Stōp** (stōp), *n.* [See STOOP.] **1.** A flagon. [*Scot.*] **2.** (*Ecc.*) A basin for holy water at the entrance of Roman Catholic churches.

**Stout**, *a.* [*compar.* STOUTER; *superl.* STOUTEST.] [Icel. *stoltr*, D. *stout*, O. & N. H. Ger. *stolz*, bold, stout, proud.] **1.** Strong; lusty; vigorous; robust. **2.** Bold; intrepid; valiant; brave. **3.** Big in stature; large. [*Colloq.*]

**Syn.** — Corpulent. — *Stout*, in our early writers (as in the English Bible), was used chiefly or wholly in the sense of *strong* or *bold*; as, a *stout* champion, a *stout* heart, a *stout* resistance, &c. At a later period it was used for *thick-set* or *bulky*; and more recently, especially in England, the idea has been carried still further, so that Taylor says in his Synonyms, "The *stout* man has the proportions of an ox; he is corpulent, fat, and fleshy in relation to his size." Few in America entirely drop the original sense; and many who have read Washington Irving's story of the "Stout Gentleman" never suspected that he was merely a *very fat* man.



Stoup.

**Stout**, *n.* A strong kind of beer.

**Stout'ly**, *adv.* In a stout manner; lustily; boldly; obstinately.

**Stout'ness**, *n.* The condition of being stout.

**Syn.** — Strength; bulk; courage; force; valor; lustiness; brawniness; boldness; fortitude; stubbornness.

**Stōve**, *n.* [A.-S. *stofa*, a stove, bath, Icel. *stofa*, a room, D. *stoof*, O. D. *stove*, O. H. Ger. *stupa*, *stuba*, L. Lat. *stuba*.] **1.** A house or room artificially warmed; a hot-house for plants. [*Obs.*] **2.** Especially, an apparatus in which a fire is made for warming a room or house, or for culinary or other purposes.

**Stōve**, *imp. of stave.* See STAVE.

**Stō'ver**, *n.* [O. Fr. *estover*, *estovoir*, necessity, provisions.] Fodder, and all kinds of provision for cattle.

**Stōw**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STOWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STOWING.] [D. *stouwen*, *stuwen*, M. H. Ger. *stüwen*. Cf. A.-S. *stow*, a place, a fixed place or mansion, Icel. *stô*.] **1.** To place or arrange in a compact mass. **2.** To fill, by packing closely.

**Stōw'age**, *n.* **1.** Act or operation of placing in a suitable position; or the suitable disposition of several things together. **2.** Room for the reception of things to be deposited. **3.** State of being laid up.

**Stra-bis'mus**, *n.* [N. Lat. *strabismus*, Gr. *στραβισμός*, from *στραβίσειν*, to squint, from *στραβών*, *στραβός*, distorted, squinting, from *στρέφειν*, to twist, turn.] (*Med.*) An affection of one or both eyes, in which the optic axes cannot be directed to the same object; squinting.

**Strād'dle** (strād'dl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STRADDLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRADDLING.] [From the root of *stride*.] To stand or walk with the legs far apart.

**Strād'dle**, *v. t.* To stand or sit astride of.

**Strād'dle**, *n.* **1.** Act of standing, sitting, or walking with the feet further apart than usual. **2.** Position, or distance between the feet, of one who straddles.

**Sträg'gle** (sträg'gl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* STRAGGLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRAGGLING.] [From *stray*; Prov. Eng. *strage*.] **1.** To wander from the direct course or way; to rove. **2.** To wander at large without any certain direction or object. **3.** To escape or stretch beyond proper limits, as the branches of a plant. **4.** To occur at intervals or apart from one another.

**Sträg'gler**, *n.* One who straggles; a vagabond.

**Straight** (strät), *a.* [*compar.* STRAIGHTER; *superl.* STRAIGHTEST.] [A.-S. *streht*, *p. p.* of *streccan*, to stretch, extend.] **1.** Passing from one point to another by the nearest course; direct; not deviating or crooked. **2.** (*Bot.*) Not much curved. **3.** According with justice and rectitude; upright.

**Straight** (strät), *a.* Narrow; close; tight; — properly written *strait*. See STRAIT.

**Straight** (strät), *adv.* Immediately; directly; in the shortest time.

**Straight'en** (strät'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STRAIGHTENED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRAIGHTENING.] **1.** To make straight; to reduce to a straight form. **2.** To reduce to difficulties or distress.

**Straight'en-er** (strät'n-er), *n.* One who, or that which, straightens.

**Straight'fōr-ward** (strät'-), *a.* Proceeding in a straight course; not deviating. [*cdly.*]

**Straight'ly** (strät'lī), *adv.* In a right line; not crooked.

**Straight'ness** (strät'-), *n.* The quality or state of being straight; rectitude.

**Straight'wāy** (strät'-), *adv.* Immediately; without loss of time; without delay.

**Strāin**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STRAINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRAINING.] [O. Fr. *straindre*, *estraindre*, *estraindre*, Lat. *stringere*, to draw or bind tight.] **1.** To draw with force; to stretch. **2.** To put to the utmost strength; to exert to the utmost. **3.** To harm by over-exertion; to injure by drawing or stretching; to sprain. **4.** To make tighter. **5.** To make uneasy or unnatural; to force; to constrain. **6.** To filter.

**Strāin**, *v. i.* **1.** To make violent efforts. **2.** To be filtered.

**Strāin**, *n.* **1.** A violent effort. **2.** Especially, an injurious tension of the muscles, or hurtful over-exertion. **3.** A continued course of action. **4.** A particular portion of a tune; especially, one with a peculiar interest or expression. **5.** The subject or theme of a poem or discourse; style. **6.** Turn; tendency; inborn disposition.

**Strāin'er**, *n.* **1.** One who strains. **2.** That through which any liquid passes for purification.

**Strāit**, *a.* [*compar.* STRAITER; *superl.* STRAITEST.] [O. Fr. *estreit*, *estroit*, *stroit*, from Lat. *strictus*, drawn



together, close, tight, p. p. of *stringere*, to draw tight.]  
**1.** Narrow; close; not broad. **2.** Difficult; distressful.  
**Strait**, *n.*; *pl.* STRAITS. [See *supra*.] **1.** (*Geog.*) A narrow pass or passage, either in a mountain or in the ocean; — chiefly in the plural. **2.** Distress; difficulty; distressing necessity.  
**Strait'en** (strät'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STRAITENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRAITENING.] **1.** To make strait; to narrow; to confine. **2.** To make tense or tight. **3.** To distress; to press with poverty or other necessity.  
**Strait'-jäck'et**, *n.* A strait-waistcoat.  
**Strait'-läced** (-läst), *a.* **1.** Bound tightly with stays. **2.** Strict in manners or morals.  
**Strait'ly**, *adv.* In a straight manner; narrowly; closely; strictly; rigorously; intimately.  
**Strait'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being strait; narrowness; strictness; rigor; distress; difficulty; want; scarcity.  
**Strait'-wäist'eōat**, *n.* A dress used for restraining maniacs, or those laboring under violent delirium, and having long sleeves which are tied behind the back, so that the arms can not be extricated from them.  
**Sträke**, *n.* [See STREAK.] **1.** An iron band by which the feloes of a wheel are secured to each other. **2.** (*Ship-building*) A continuous range of planks on the bottom or sides of a vessel, reaching from the stem to the stern; a streak.  
**Stra-mün'e-oūs**, *a.* [*Rare.*] [Lat. *stramineus*, fr. *stramen*, straw, from *sternere*, *stratum*, to spread out, to strew.] **1.** Consisting of straw. **2.** Chaffy; like straw; straw-colored.  
**Stra-mō'ni-ūm**, *n.* [N. Lat. *stramonium*, Russ. *dur-mán.*] (*Bot.*) A plant having rank leaves, and large trumpet-shaped flowers. It is used in medicine as a narcotic.  
**Sträm'o-nÿ**, *n.* (*Bot.*) Stramonium.  
**Stränd**, *n.* [A.-S., Ger., & D. *strand*, Icel. *strönd*, *strind*.] **1.** The shore or beach of the sea or ocean, or of a large lake. **2.** One of the twists of which a rope is composed.  
**Stränd**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STRANDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRANDING.] **1.** To drive or run aground on a shore or strand, as a ship. **2.** To break one of the strands of, as a rope.  
**Stränd**, *v. i.* To drift or be driven on shore; to run aground.  
**Stränge**, *a.* [*compar.* STRANGER; *superl.* STRANGEST.] [O. Fr. *estrange*, fr. Lat. *extraneus*, that is without, externally.] **1.** Belonging to another country. **2.** Not domestic; belonging to other persons. **3.** Not before known, heard, or seen. **4.** Not according to the common way. **5.** Causing surprise; exciting curiosity.  
**Syn.** — Foreign; new; outlandish; wonderful; astonishing; marvelous; unusual; odd; uncommon; irregular; queer; eccentric; particular.  
**Stränge'ly**, *adv.* In a strange manner; in a manner or degree to excite surprise or wonder.  
**Stränge'ness**, *n.* **1.** Condition of being strange. **2.** Distance in behavior; reserve; coldness. **3.** Uncouthness. **4.** Alienation of mind; estrangement. **5.** The power of exciting surprise and wonder; wonderfulness.  
**Strän'ger**, *n.* One who is strange; as, (*a.*) a foreigner. (*b.*) One whose home is at a distance from the place where he is, but in the same country. (*c.*) One who is unknown or unacquainted.  
**Strän'gle** (sträng'gl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STRANGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRANGLING.] [Lat. *strangulare*, Gr. *στραγγαλᾶν*, *στραγγαλιζειν*, from *στραγγάλη*, a halter, from *στράγγειν*, to draw or bind tight, to squeeze, Lat. *stringere*.] **1.** To destroy the life of by stopping respiration; to suffocate; to choke. **2.** To suppress.  
**Strän'gler**, *n.* One who strangles.  
**Strän'gles** (sträng'glz), *n.* (*Far.*) A tumor or swelling in a horse's throat.  
**Strän'gu-lä'ted**, *a.* (*Surg.*) Having the circulation stopped in any part by compression.  
**Strän'gu-lä'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of strangling; suffocation. **2.** (*Med.*) Inordinate compression or constriction.  
**Stra-ngū'ri-oūs**, *a.* Laboring under strangury; of the nature of strangury.  
**Strän'gu-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *stranguria*, Gr. *στραγγουρία*, from *στράγγξ*, *στράγγος*, a drop, and *οὔρειν*, to make water, *οὔρον*, urine.] (*Med.*) A painful discharge of urine, drop by drop.  
**Sträp**, *n.* [Lat. *stroppus*, *struppus*, Gr. *στροφος*, from *στρέφειν*, to twist. Cf. STROP.] **1.** A long, narrow slip of cloth, leather, or other material, of various forms and for various uses. **2.** An instrument for sharpening

a razor; a strop. **3.** (*Carp.*) An iron plate for connecting two or more timbers, to which it is serewed by bolts.  
**4.** (*Mach.*) A band or strip of metal, usually curved, to elasp and hold other parts. **5.** (*Naut.*) A piece of rope formed into a circle, used to retain a block in its position.  
**Sträp**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STRAPPED (sträpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRAPPING.] **1.** To beat or chastise with a strap. **2.** To fasten or bind with a strap. **3.** To sharpen by rubbing on a strap, or strop, as a razor.  
**Strap-pä'do**, *n.* [It. *strappata*, a pull, the strappado, from *strappare*, to pull.] A military punishment, which consisted in drawing an offender to the top of a beam, and letting him fall. [pado  
**Strap-pä'do**, *v. t.* To punish or torture by the strap.  
**Sträp'ping**, *a.* Tall; lusty.  
**Strä'tä**, *n.*; *pl.* of *stratum*. See STRATUM.  
**Strät'a-gem**, *n.* [Gr. *στρατήγημα*, from *στρατηγείν*, to be leader of an army, from *στρατηγός*, a commander.] **1.** A plan or scheme for deceiving an enemy. **2.** Any artifice.  
**Strät'e-gēt'ies**, *n. sing.* (*Mil.*) The science of military movement; generalship.  
**Stra-tē'gie**, *a.* Pertaining to strategy; effected by  
**Stra-tē'gie-al**, *a.* artifice.  
**Strategic point**, any point or region in the theater of warlike operations which affords to its possessor an advantage over his opponent.  
**Strät'e-gist**, *n.* One skilled in strategy, or the science of directing great military movements.  
**Strät'e-gy**, *n.* Science of military command, or science of directing great military movements; generalship.  
**Strät'i-fi-cä'tion**, *n.* **1.** State of being formed into layers in the earth. **2.** Act of laying in strata. **3.** Process of being arranged in strata or layers.  
**Strät'i-fōrm**, *a.* [Lat. *stratum* and *forma*, form.] Having the form of strata.  
**Strät'i-fÿ**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STRATIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRATIFYING.] [Lat. *stratum* and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To form or deposit in layers, as substances in the earth. **2.** To lay in strata.  
**Stra-tōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. *στρατός*, an army, and *γράφειν*, to write.] Description of an army, or what belongs to an army.  
**Strät'um**, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* STRÄ'TUMS (*Rare*); Lat. *pl.* STRÄ'TÄ. [Lat., from *sternere*, *stratum*, to spread.] **1.** (*Geol.*) A bed of earth or rock of any kind, formed by natural causes, and consisting usually of a series of layers. **2.** A bed or layer artificially made.  
**Straw**, *n.* [A.-S. *straw*, *strew*, *strewu*, *streu*, *strea*, from the root of *strew*.] **1.** The stalk or stem of certain species of grain, pulse, &c. **2.** A mass of the stalks of certain species of grain when cut, and after being thrashed. **3.** Any thing proverbially worthless.  
**Man of straw**, an image of straw, &c., resembling a man; hence, an imaginary person. — *Straw bail*, worthless bail, as being given by irresponsible persons. — *To be in the straw*, to be brought to bed, as a pregnant woman, beds having been formerly made of straw.  
**Straw'ber-ry**, *n.* [From *straw* and *berry*.] (*Bot.*) A plant and its fruit of many varieties.  
**Straw'eöl'or** (-kül'ur), *n.* The color of dry straw; a delicate, yellowish color.  
**Straw'y**, *a.* Pertaining to, made of, or like, straw.  
**Sträy**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STRAYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRAYING.] [O. Fr. *estrayer*, to stray, L. Lat. *extravagare*, from Lat. *extra*, on the outside, without, and *vagare*, *vagari*, to stroll about, to ramble.] **1.** To wander, as from a direct course. **2.** To wander from company, or from the proper limits. **3.** To wander from the path of duty or rectitude.  
**Syn.** — To deviate; err; swerve; rove; ramble; depart.  
**Sträy**, *a.* Having gone astray; strayed, wandering. [*Colloq.*]  
**Sträy**, *n.* Any domestic animal that wanders at large, or is lost; an estray.  
**Strēak**, *n.* [A.-S. *strica*, a line, stroke, course, fr. *strican*, to go, O. H. Ger. *strichan*.] **1.** A line or long mark, of a different color from the ground; a stripe. **2.** (*Ship-building*.) A uniform range of planks on the side or bottom, reaching from the stem to the stern.  
**Strēak**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STREAKED (streekt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STREAKING.] To form streaks or stripes in; to stripe.  
**Strēaked** (streekt or streek'ed, 60), *a.* Marked or variegated with stripes of a different color.  
**Strēak'y**, *a.* Having streaks; striped; variegated with lines of a different color.

foöd, foöt; ūrn, rüde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; gem, gēt; aș; exist; linger, link; this-



**Strēam**, *n.* [A.-S. *streám*, Icel. *straumr*, O. H. Ger. *strom*.] **1.** A current of water or other fluid; *specifically*, (a.) A current of water in the ocean. (b.) A current of melted metal or other substance. (c.) A current or flow of air or gas. **2.** An issuing in beams or rays, as of light. **3.** Any thing issuing from a source, and moving with a continued succession of parts. **4.** Drift; tendency; series of tending or moving causes.

**Syn.** — Current. — *Current* gives us but one idea, that of *running*; *stream* adds the idea of this onward flow being the result of some uniform force; hence we speak of a shifting *current* and a steady *stream*. There are many *currents* in the ocean, but there is only one *Gulf Stream*. The *stream* of the Mississippi rolls on with increasing force; but where it is most rapid there are reflex *currents* on the side which run in a contrary direction.

**Strēam**, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. STREAMED; p. pr. & vb. n. STREAMING.] **1.** To issue in a stream; to flow in a current, as a fluid or whatever resembles fluids. **2.** To pour out or emit an abundant stream, as of tears. **3.** To issue in streaks or rays; to radiate. **4.** To extend; to stretch in a long line. [pour.]

**Strēam**, *v. t.* To send forth in a current or stream; to **Strēam'er**, *n.* **1.** An ensign or flag; a pennon. **2.** An auroral stream or column of light shooting upward from the horizon.

**Strēam'let**, *n.* A small stream; a rivulet; a rill.

**Strēam'y**, *a.* **1.** Abounding with streams or running water. **2.** Flowing with a current.

**Street**, *n.* [L. Lat. *strata* (sc. *via*), a paved way, from Lat. *sternere*, *stratum*, to spread, pave.] A paved way or road; a city road; hence, a main way, in distinction from a lane or alley.

**Syn.** — Road; way. See ROAD.

**Street-walk'er** (-wawk'-), *n.* A common prostitute who offers herself to sale in the streets.

**Strēngth**, *n.* [A.-S. *strengdhu*, *strengdho*, *strengdh*, from *streng*, strong. See STRONG.] **1.** Quality or state of being strong; capacity for exertion or endurance, whether physical, intellectual, or moral. **2.** Quality of bodies by which they endure the application of force without breaking or yielding. **3.** Power of resisting attacks. **4.** Effective power in an institution or enactment; legal or moral force. **5.** One who, or that which, is regarded as embodying force, strength, or firmness. **6.** Amount or numbers of any body, as of an army, a navy, and the like. **7.** Vigor of style; force of expression; — said of a literary work. **8.** Intensity or degree of the distinguishing and essential element. **9.** Vehemence; force.

**Syn.** — Force; robustness; toughness; hardness; stoutness; brawniness; lustiness; firmness; puissance; support; spirit; validity; confidence; authority. See FORCE.

**Strēngth'en** (strēngth'n), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. STRENGTHENED; p. pr. & vb. n. STRENGTHENING.] **1.** To make strong or stronger; to add strength to. **2.** To fix in resolution. **3.** To cause to increase in power or security.

**Syn.** — To invigorate; confirm; establish; fortify; animate; encourage.

**Strēngth'en** (strēngth'n), *v. i.* To grow strong or stronger.

**Strēngth'en-er** (strēngth'n-er), *n.* One who, or that which, increases strength, physical or moral.

**Strēn'u-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *strenuus*, allied to Gr. *σπρηής*, strong, hard, rough, harsh.] Eagerly pressing or urgent.

**Syn.** — Zealous; ardent; bold; earnest; valiant; intrepid.

**Strēn'u-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a strenuous manner; ardently; boldly; vigorously; actively.

**Strēn'u-ōūs-ness**, *n.* Condition or quality of being strenuous; eagerness; earnestness; active zeal.

**Strēss**, *n.* [Abbrev. from *distress*.] **1.** That which bears with force or weight, or the force or weight itself; that which constrains; pressure; urgency; importance; violence. **2.** (*Mech.*) Force exerted in any direction or manner between contiguous bodies or parts of bodies.

**Strētch**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. STRETCHED (strēcht); p. pr. & vb. n. STRETCHING.] [A.-S. *streccan*, O. H. Ger. *strecchan*.] **1.** To draw out; to extend, especially in length. **2.** To extend in breadth; to spread; to expand. **3.** To reach out; to put forth. **4.** To make tense; to render tight. **5.** To strain. **6.** To exaggerate; to extend too far.

**Strētch**, *v. i.* **1.** To be drawn out in length or in breadth, or both. **2.** To be extended; to spread. **3.** To be extended, without breaking, as elastic substances. **4.** To strain beyond the truth; to exaggerate. **5.** (*Naut.*) To direct a course; to sail. **6.** To make violent efforts in running.

**Strētch**, *n.* **1.** Act of stretching, or state of being stretched; reach; effort; struggle; strain. **2.** Extent to which any thing may be stretched; hence, any extended portion or division. **3.** (*Naut.*) Reach or extent of progress on one tack; a tack. **4.** Course; direction.

**Strētch'er**, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, stretches. **2.** (*Masonry*.) A brick or stone laid with its longer dimension in the line of direction of the wall. **3.** A piece of timber in building. **4.** (*Naut.*) A narrow piece of plank for rowers to set their feet against. **5.** A litter or frame for carrying sick, wounded, or dead persons.

**Strew** (strū or strō), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. STREWED; p. pr. & vb. n. STREWING.] [A.-S. *strewian*, *strewian*, *strewian*, Icel. *strá*, Goth. *straujan*, allied to Lat. *sternere*, *stravi*, *stratum*, and Gr. *σπρωννύειν*, *σπορηννύειν*.] **1.** To scatter; to spread by scattering. **2.** To scatter loosely. **3.** To cover by scattering something over.

**Strī'ā**, *n.*; *pl.* STRĪ'Æ. [Lat.] (*Nat. Hist.*) A small channel, or thread-like line, in the surface of a shell, a crystal, or other object.

**Strī'ate**, } *a.* [Lat. *striatus*, p. p. of *striare*, to furnish  
**Strī'ā-ted**, } with channels, from *stria*. See *supra*.]  
Formed with small channels; finely channeled.

**Strīck'en** (strīck'n), *p. p.* of *strike*, and *p. a.* **1.** Struck; smitten. [See STRIKE.] **2.** Brought under influence or control. **3.** Worn out; advanced. **4.** Whole; entire; — said of the hour as marked by the striking of the clock.

**Strīck'le** (strīck'l), *n.* **1.** An instrument to strike grain to a level with the measure. **2.** An instrument for whetting scythes; a rifle.

**Strīct**, *a.* [*compar.* STRICTER; *superl.* STRICTEST.] [Lat. *strictus*; p. p. of *stringere*, to draw or bind tight, to strain.] **1.** Strained; drawn close; tight. **2.** Tense; not relaxed. **3.** Exact; accurate; rigorously nice. **4.** Governed or governing by exact rules; observing exact rules; rigorous. **5.** Rigidly interpreted; exactly limited; restricted.

**Syn.** — Severe. — *Strict* points to a person or thing, as one that binds closely or keeps under control, as *strict* in discipline, *strict* rules, &c.; *severe* marks a readiness or disposition to inflict pain. *Strict* is therefore ordinarily taken in a good sense; *severe* in a bad one, except where peculiar circumstances demand punishment.

**Strīct'ly**, *adv.* In a strict manner; tightly; closely; exactly; precisely; rigorously.

**Strīct'ness**, *n.* **1.** Quality or condition of being strict; closeness; tightness. **2.** Exactness in the observance of rules, laws, rites, and the like. **3.** Rigor; harshness; sternness.

**Strīct'ūre** (53), *n.* **1.** A touch of adverse criticism; critical remark; censure. **2.** (*Med.*) A drawing; a morbid contraction of any passage of the body.

**Strīde**, *n.* [See *infra*.] A step, especially one that is long, measured, or pompous.

**Strīde**, *v. i.* [imp. STRID, STRODE; p. p. STRID, STRIDDEN; p. pr. & vb. n. STRIDING.] [A.-S. *stridan*, to walk about, *gestrīdan*, to stride, mount.] **1.** To walk with long steps. **2.** To straddle.

**Strīde**, *v. t.* To pass over at a step.

**Strīdent**, *a.* [Lat. *stridens*, p. pr. of *stridere*, to make a grating or creaking noise.] Characterized by harshness; grating.

**Strīd'ōr**, *n.* [Lat., from *stridere*, to make any harsh, grating, or creaking sound.] A harsh, shrill, or creaking noise.

**Strīd'u-loūs**, *a.* [Lat. *stridulus*. See *supra*.] Making a small, harsh sound, or a creaking.

**Strīfe**, *n.* [See STRIVE.] **1.** Exertion or contention for superiority, either intellectual or physical. **2.** Contention in battle; struggle for victory. **3.** That which is contended against.

**Syn.** — Contention; contest; struggle; quarrel. See CONTENTION.

**Strī-gōse'**, } *a.* [Lat. *strigosus*, from *stringere*, to scrape.]  
**Strī-goūs**, } (*Bot.*) Set with stiff, lauceolate bristles; hispid.

**Strike**, *v. t.* [imp. STRUCK; p. p. STRUCK, STRICKEN (STROOK, obs.); p. pr. & vb. n. STRIKING. *Struck* is more commonly used, in the p. p., than *stricken*.] [A.-S. *strīcan*, *āstrīcan*, Icel. *strika*.] **1.** To touch or hit with some force; to give a blow to. **2.** To give, as a blow; to impel with or as with a blow. **3.** To stamp with a stroke; to coin. **4.** To cause to enter or penetrate. **5.** To graze in successive hits or touches. **6.** To punish; to smite. **7.** To cause to sound by one or more beats. **8.** To lower; to let or take down. **9.** To impress strongly



**10.** To affect in some particular manner by a sudden impression or impulse. **11.** To produce by a sudden action. **12.** To make and ratify. **13.** To level, as a measure of grain, salt, &c., by scraping off with a straight instrument what is above the level of the top.

To strike hands with, to make a compact or agreement with. — To strike off, (a.) (Print.) To impress; to print. (b.) To separate by a blow or any sudden action. — To strike out, (a.) To produce by collision; to force out. (b.) To blot out; to efface; to erase. (c.) To devise; to invent; to contrive. — To strike sail, to take in sail; hence, to cease to advance. — To strike up, (a.) To cause to sound. (b.) To begin to sing or play.

**Strike**, *v. i.* **1.** To make a quick blow or thrust. **2.** To hit; to dash; to clash. **3.** To sound by percussion, with blows, or as if with blows. **4.** To make an attack. **5.** To touch. **6.** To be stranded. **7.** To pass with a quick or strong effect; to penetrate. **8.** To quit work in order to compel an increase, or prevent a reduction, of wages. [Recent.] **9.** To lower a flag or colors in token of respect, or to signify a surrender of the ship to an enemy. **10.** To break forth; to commence suddenly.

**Strike**, *n.* **1.** An instrument with a straight edge for leveling a measure of grain, salt, and the like. **2.** Act of combining and demanding higher wages for work. **3.** (Geol.) The horizontal direction of the out-cropping edges of tilted rocks.

**Strik'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, strikes.

**Strīng**, *n.* [A.-S. *string*, *streng*, *streng*, Icel. *streng*.]

**1.** A small or slender rope, line, or cord. **2.** A ribbon. **3.** A thread on which any thing is filed; and hence, a line of things. **4.** The cord of a musical instrument. **5.** A nerve or tendon of an animal body. **6.** A series of things connected or following in succession. **7.** (Ship-building.) The highest range of planks in a ship's ceiling.

**Strīng**, *v. t.* [imp. STRUNG; *p. p.* STRUNG, rarely STRINGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRINGING.] **1.** To furnish with strings. **2.** To put in tune the strings of, as a stringed instrument. **3.** To put on a string or thread. **4.** To make tense; to strengthen. **5.** To deprive of strings; to strip the strings from.

**Strīnged** (strīngd, 60), *a.* Having strings.

**Strīn'gen-cy**, *n.* State or quality of being stringent; severe pressure.

**Strīn'gent**, *a.* [Lat. *stringens*, *p. pr.* of *stringere*, to draw or bind tight.] Binding strongly; urgent; making severe requirements.

**Strīng'er**, *n.* **1.** One who strings; one who makes or provides strings, especially for bows. **2.** (Railway Engin.) A longitudinal sleeper. **3.** A streak of planking carried round the inside of a vessel on the under side of the beams.

**Strīng'-halt**, *n.* (Far.) A sudden and convulsive twitching of the hinder leg of a horse. [Corruptly called *spring-halt*.]

**Strīng'i-ness**, *n.* The state of being stringy.

**Strīng'y**, *a.* **1.** Consisting of strings or small threads; fibrous; filamentous. **2.** Capable of being drawn into a string, or strings; ropy; viscid.

**Strīp**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* STRIPPED (strīpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRIPPING.] [A.-S. *strypan*.] **1.** To pull or tear off, as a covering. **2.** To deprive of a covering; to skin; to peel. **3.** To deprive; to bereave; to make destitute. **4.** To uncover or unsheathe. **5.** To press out the last milk of, at a milking.

**Strīp**, *v. i.* To take off clothes or covering; to undress.

**Strīp**, *n.* A narrow piece, comparatively long.

**Strīpe**, *n.* [L. Ger. *stripe*, Ger. *streif*, *streifen*. See STRIP, *v. t.*] **1.** A line, or long, narrow division of any thing, of a different color from the ground. **2.** A long, narrow piece attached to something of a different color. **3.** A stroke or blow, especially one made with a rod, strap, or scourge. **4.** A long, narrow discoloration of the skin made by the blow of a lash or rod.

**Strīpe**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* STRIPED (strīpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRIPING.] To make stripes; to form with lines of different colors; to variegate with stripes.

**Striped** (strīpt, 60), *a.* Having stripes of different colors.

**Strīp'ling**, *n.* [Dim. of *strip*; as if a small strip from the main stock or stem.] A youth just passing from boyhood to manhood; a lad.

**Strīp'pings**, *n. pl.* The last milk drawn from a cow at a milking.

**Strīve**, *v. i.* [imp. STROVE, *p. p.* STRIVEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRIVING.] [O. Fr. *estriver*, O. H. Ger. *streban*.] **1.** To make efforts; to use exertions; to labor hard. **2.** To struggle in opposition. **3.** To contend reciprocally.

**Syn.** — To contend; vie; emulate; struggle; endeavor; aim; contest.

**Strīv'er**, *n.* One who strives or contends.

**Strōb'ile**, *n.* [Gr. *στρόβιλος*, from *στρέφειν*, to twist.]

**1.** (Bot.) A multiple fruit in the form of a cone or head, as that of the hop or pine; a cone. **2.** (Physiol.) An individual producing, non-sexually, sexual individuals differing from itself also in other respects, as the tape-worm.

**Strōke**, *n.* [From *strike*.] **1.** A blow; the striking of one body against another. **2.** A hostile blow or attack. **3.** A sudden attack of disease or affliction; calamity. **4.** Fatal attack. **5.** The sound of the clock. **6.** A dash in writing or printing; the touch of a pen or pencil. **7.** A masterly effort. **8.** An effort suddenly or unexpectedly produced. **9.** Series of operations. [Colloq.] **10.** (Naut.) The sweep of an oar in rowing. **11.** (Steam-eng.) The entire movement of the piston from one end to the other of the cylinder.

**Strōke**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* STROKED (strōkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STROKING.] [A.-S. *strācian*, from *strican*, to strike, Icel. *striuga*. See STRIKE.] **1.** To rub gently with the hand; especially, to rub gently in one direction; to soothe. **2.** To make smooth.

**Strōk'er**, *n.* One who strokes; one who pretends to cure by stroking.

**Strōkes'man**, *n.*; *pl.* STRŌKES'MEN. (Rowing.) The man who rows the aftermost oar, and whose stroke is to be followed by the rest.

**Strōll**, *v. i.* [imp. & *p. p.* STROLLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STROLLING.] [Prov. Ger. *strollen*, *strolen*, *strolchen*.] To wander on foot; to ramble idly or leisurely.

**Syn.** — To rove; roam; range; stray.

**Strōll**, *n.* A wandering on foot; a walking idly and leisurely; a ramble.

**Strōll'er**, *n.* One who strolls; a vagabond; a vagrant.

**Strōng**, *a.* [compar. STRONGER; superl. STRONGEST (82).] [A.-S. *strang*, *strong*, *streng*, from the root of *string*; Icel. *strangr*, O. H. Ger. *strangi*, *strengi*, severe, tight, strong.] **1.** Having physical active power, or great physical power to act; vigorous. **2.** Having physical passive power; having ability to bear or endure. **3.** Able to sustain attacks; not easily subdued or taken. **4.** Having great military or naval force. **5.** Having great wealth, means, or resources. **6.** Reaching a certain degree or limit, in respect to strength or numbers. **7.** Moving with rapidity; violent; impetuous. **8.** Naturally secure against the attacks of disease; sound; robust. **9.** Adapted to make a deep or effectual impression on the mind or imagination. **10.** Ardent; zealous; earnestly engaged. **11.** Having virtues of great efficacy; or having a particular quality in a great degree. **12.** Full of spirit; intoxicating. **13.** Affecting the sight forcibly; bright; vivid. **14.** Affecting the taste forcibly. **15.** Affecting the smell powerfully. **16.** Not of easy digestion; solid. **17.** Well established; not easily overthrown or altered. **18.** Violent; vehement; earnest. **19.** Having great force, vigor, power, or the like, as the mind, intellect, or any faculty. **20.** Comprising much in few words; energetic.

**Syn.** — Robust; vigorous; powerful; stout; solid; firm; hardy; muscular; forcible; cogent; valid. See ROBUST.

**Strōng'hōld**, *n.* A fastness; a fort or fortress; a fortified place; a place of security.

**Strōng'ly**, *adv.* In a strong manner; with strength; with great force or power; firmly; forcibly; eagerly.

**Strōn'ti-ā** (strōn'shī-ā), } *n.* [From *Strontian*, in Argyleshire, where it was first found.] (Min.) An earth of a white color, resembling baryta in many of its properties.

**Strōp**, *n.* [See STRAP.] A strip of leather, or of wood covered with leather or other suitable material, used for sharpening razors.

**Strōp**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* STROPPED (strōpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STROPPING.] To draw over a strop with a view to sharpen.

**Strōp**, *n.* [From Lat. *struppus*, *stropus*.] (Naut.) A piece of rope spliced circularly, and put round a block for hanging it.

**Strō'phe**, *n.*; *pl.* STRŌ'PHĒS. [Gr. *στροφή*, fr. *στρέφειν*, to twist, to turn.] (Anc. Poet.) That part of a song, or dance, which was performed by turning from the right to the left of the orchestra.

**Strōve**, *imp.* of *strive*. See STRIVE.

**Strōw**, *v. t.* The same as STREW, *q. v.*

**Strūck**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *strike*. See STRIKE.

**Strūct'ūr-al**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, structure.

**foōd**, **foōt**; **ûrn**, **rûde**, **pûll**; **çell**, **çhaise**, **eall**, **eecho**; **gēm**, **gēt**; **aş**; **exist**; **linger**, **link**; **this**.



**Strüet'üre**, *n.* [Lat. *structura*, from *struere*, *structum*, to join together, to construct.] 1. Act of building. [Rare.] 2. Manner of building; form; construction. 3. Arrangement of parts, or of constituent particles. 4. Manner of organization. 5. A building of any kind; an edifice.

**Strüg'gle** (strüg'gl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STRUGGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRUGGLING.] [Cf. Prov. Ger. *strucheln*, *straucheln*, to scold, quarrel, Icel. *striügr*, a hostile disposition.] 1. To strive, or to make efforts with contortions of the body. 2. To use great efforts; to labor hard. 3. To be in agony; to labor in any kind of difficulty or distress.

**Syn.**—To strive; contend; labor; endeavor.

**Strüg'gle**, *n.* 1. Great labor; forcible effort to obtain an object, or to avoid an evil. 2. Contention; strife. 3. Contortions of extreme distress; agony.

**Syn.**—Endeavor; effort; contest; labor; difficulty. See ENDEAVOR.

**Strüg'gler**, *n.* One who struggles, strives, or contends.

**Strü'má**, *n.* [Lat.] 1. (*Med.*) The same as SCROFULA, *q. v.* 2. (*Bot.*) The swelling or protuberance of any organ.

**Stru-möse**, } *a.* Serofulous; having struma, or swell-  
**Strü'möüs**, } ings in the glands.

**Strüm'pet**, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *strum*, *strump*, a prostitute, Lat. *stuprata*, from *stuprare*, to debauch, *stuprum*, debauchery.] A prostitute; a harlot.

**Strüng**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *string*. See STRING.

**Strüt**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STRUTTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STRUTTING.] [Dan. *strutte*, Ger. *strotzen*.] To walk affectedly with a lofty, proud gait and erect head.

**Strüt**, *n.* 1. Affectation of dignity in walking. 2. (*Arch.*) A piece of timber obliquely placed from a king or queen post to strengthen a rafter or a horizontal piece; a brace. 3. (*Mach.*) Any part of a machine or structure, of which the principal function is to hold things apart.

**Strüt'ter**, *n.* One who struts.

**Strÿeh'ni-á**, } *n.* [From Lat. *strychnos*, Gr. *στρούχνος*,  
**Strÿeh'nine**, } a kind of nightshade, a family of plants, of which the ancients knew three or four species.] (*Chem.*) A vegetable alkaloid, having an intensely bitter taste. It is a valuable medicine, but when taken in excess is very poisonous.

**Stüb**, *n.* [A.-S. *stybb*, *steb*, Icel. *stubbr*, *stubbi*, *stobbi*, allied to Lat. *stipes*.] The stump of a tree, especially of a small tree, or shrub.

**Stüb**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STUBBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STUBBING.] 1. To grub up by the roots; to extirpate. 2. [L. Ger. *stubben*.] To strike, as the toes, against a stump, stone, or other fixed object. [*Amer.*]

**Stüb'bed** (60), *a.* Short and thick.

**Stüb'bed-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being stubbed.

**Stüb'ble** (stüb/bl), *n.* [Dim. of *stüb*, O. H. Ger. *stupfala*, Lat. *stipula*, dim. of *stipes*.] The stumps of wheat, rye, barley, oats, or buckwheat, left in the ground.

**Stüb'born**, *a.* [O. Eng. *stubborne*, *stibborne*, *stibbern*, fr. *stub*.] 1. Unreasonably obstinate; not to be moved or persuaded by reasons. 2. Persevering; steady; constant. 3. Stiff; not flexible. 4. Enduring without complaint; hardy; firm. 5. Not easily melted or worked.

**Syn.**—Obstinate; inflexible; obdurate; headstrong; stiff; hardy; firm; refractory; intractable; rugged; contumacious; heady.—*Stubborn* describes a high degree of obstinacy. He who is *obstinate* is one who will not yield to the appeals we make to his reason and his better feelings. He who is *stubborn* grows more obstinate the more clearly his unreasonableness is exposed, and the more powerfully his feelings are addressed.

**Stüb'born-ly**, *adv.* In a stubborn manner; obstinately.

**Stüb'born-ness** (109), *n.* State or quality of being stubborn; obstinacy; contumacy; refractoriness.

**Stüb'by**, *a.* 1. Abounding with stubs. 2. Short and thick; short and strong.

**Stüb'-näil**, *n.* A nail broken off; a short, thick nail.

**Stüe'eo**, *n.* [It., from O. H. Ger. *stucchi*, shell, stucco.]

1. Plaster of any kind used as a coating for walls; especially, a fine plaster, used for internal decorations and nice work. 2. Work made of stucco.

**Stüe'eo**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STUCCOED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STUCCOING.] To overlay with stucco or fine plaster.

**Stück**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *stick*. See STICK.

**Stüd**, *n.* [A.-S. *studu*, D. *stut*, Icel. *stod*, *styttá*.] 1. (*Arch.*) A small piece of timber or joist inserted in the sills and beams, between the posts, to support the beams or other main timbers. 2. A kind of ornamental nail with a large head. 3. A kind of ornamental button or catch for a shirt. 4. (*Mach.*) A short rod, fixed in and projecting from something.

**Stüd**, *n.* [A.-S. & Icel. *stöd*, O. H. Ger. *stuat*, *stuat*, a mare. Cf. STEED.] A collection of breeding horses and mares; or the place where they are kept.

**Stüd**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STUDDING.] 1. To adorn with shining studs or knobs. 2. To set thickly, as with studs.

**Stüd'ding**, *n.* Material for studs or joists; studs or joists considered collectively; studs.

**Stüd'ding-säil**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A light sail set outside of a principal or square sail of a vessel in free winds to increase her speed.

**Stü'dent**, *n.* [Lat. *studens*, *p. pr.* of *studere*, to study.]

1. A person engaged in study; a scholar. 2. A man devoted to books; a bookish man.

**Stüd'ied** (stüd'id), *p. a.* [From *study*.] 1. Closely examined; well considered. 2. Well versed in any branch of learning; qualified by study. 3. Premeditated.

**Stü'di-o**, *n.*; *pl.* STÜ'DI-ÖG. [It., *study*, school.] The workshop of an artist.

**Stü'di-öüs**, *a.* 1. Given to study. 2. Given to thought, or to the examination of subjects by contemplation; contemplative. 3. Eager to discover something, or to effect some object; diligent. 4. Attentive to: careful. 5. Planned with study; studied. 6. Favorable to study. [*Poet.*]

**Stü'di-öüs-ly**, *adv.* In a studious manner; with study: diligently, carefully; attentively.

**Stü'di-öüs-ness**, *n.* The quality of being studious: addictedness to books; thoughtfulness; diligence.

**Stüd'y**, *n.* [Lat. *studium*, from *studere*, to study.] 1. Application of mind to books, to arts or science, or to any subject, for the purpose of learning what is not before known. 2. Absorbed or thoughtful attention; meditation; contrivance. 3. Any particular branch of learning that is studied; any object of attentive consideration. 4. A building or an apartment devoted to study or to literary employment. 5. (*Fine Arts.*) (*a.*) A work undertaken for improvement in the art, and often left incomplete. (*b.*) A sketch from nature, to be used in the composition of larger and more finished works.

**Stüd'y**, *v. i.* 1. To fix the mind closely upon a subject; to muse. 2. To apply the mind to books or learning. 3. To endeavor diligently.

**Stüd'y**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STUDIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STUDYING.] 1. To apply the mind to. 2. To consider attentively. 3. To con over; to commit to memory.

**Stüfä**, *n.* [It. *stufa*, a stove, hot-house. See STOVE.] A jet of steam issuing from a fissure in the earth.

**Stüff**, *n.* [Probably from Lat. *stuppa*, tow, oakum.] 1. Material to be worked up in any process of manufacture. 2. Especially, woven material; cloth not made into garments. 3. Specifically, a textile fabric made entirely of worsted. 4. Refuse or worthless matter; hence, foolish or irrational language; nonsense.

**Stüff**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STUFFED (stüff); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STUFFING.] 1. To fill by crowding; to load to excess. 2. To thrust or crowd; to press. 3. To fill by being put into. 4. Specifically, to fill with seasoning.

5. To obstruct, as any of the organs. 6. To fill the skin of, for the purpose of preserving as a specimen;—said of animals. 7. To form or fashion by stuffing. 8. To crowd with facts; to cram the mind of.

**Stüff**, *v. i.* To feed gluttonously.

**Stüff'i-ness**, *n.* State of being stuffy, sulky, or obstinate.

**Stüff'ing**, *n.* 1. That which is used for filling any thing. 2. Seasoning for meat.

**Stüff'ing-böx**, *n.* An arrangement for rendering a joint tight where a movable rod passes into a vessel of some kind, as the cylinder of a steam-engine.

**Stüff'y**, *a.* Angry and obstinate; sulky. [*Amer.*]

**Stül'ti-fÿ**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STULTIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STULTIFYING.] [Lat. *stultus*, foolish, and *facere*, to make.] 1. To make foolish; to make a fool of. 2. (*Law.*) To allege or prove to be insane, for avoiding some act.

**Stüm**, *n.* [D. *stom*. Cf. STOOM.] 1. Unfermented grape-juice or wine; must. 2. Wine revived by new fermentation, from the admixture of must.

**Stüm**, *v. t.* To renew, as wine, by mixing must with it, and raising a new fermentation.

**Stüm'ble**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STUMBLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STUMBLING.] [Prov. Eng. *stummer*, to stumble, *stump*, to walk or step very heavily.] 1. To trip in walking or moving in any way upon the legs. 2. To walk in a bungling or unsteady manner. 3. To slide into a crime or an error; to err. 4. To fall or light by chance.



**Stūm'ble, n.** 1. A trip in walking or running. 2. A blunder; a failure.

**Stūm'bler, n.** One who stumbles or makes a blunder.

**Stūm'bling-blōck, } n.** A block or stone that causes  
**Stūm'bling-stōne, }** stumbling; any cause of stumbling or error.

**Stūmp, n.** [L. Ger., Dan., & Sw. *stump*, D. *stomp*, H. Ger. *stumpf*.] 1. The part of a tree or plant remaining in the earth after the stem or trunk is cut off. 2. The part of a limb or other body remaining after a part is amputated or destroyed. 3. *pl.* Legs. [Colloq.] 4. A rod, or frame of rods, used in the game of cricket. 5. A short, thick roll of leather or paper, cut to a point, and used to shade or color a crayon or pencil drawing.

*Stump orator*, one who harangues the populace from the stump of a tree, or other elevation. [Amer.]—To take the stump, to make public addresses for electioneering purposes. [Amer.]

**Stūmp, v. t.** [imp. & p. p. STUMPED (84, 108); p. pr. & vb. n. STUMPING.] 1. To strike, as any thing fixed and hard, with the toe. [Vulgar.] 2. To cut off a part of; to reduce to a stump. 3. To challenge. [Colloq. and low, Amer.] 4. To travel over, delivering speeches for electioneering purposes. [Colloq. Amer.] 5. To knock down, as the stump or wicket in cricket-playing.

**Stūmp'y, a.** 1. Full of stumps. 2. Short and thick; stubby. [Low.]

**Stūn, v. t.** [imp. & p. p. STUNNED; p. pr. & vb. n. STUNNING.] [A.-S. *stunian*; M. H. Ger. *stūnen*, to be astonished.] 1. To make senseless or dizzy with a blow on the head. 2. To overcome; especially, to overpower the sense of hearing of. 3. To surprise completely.

**Stūng, imp. & p. p. of sting.** See STING.

**Stūnk, imp. & p. p. of stink.** See STINK.

**Stūn'ner, n.** One who, or that which, stuns;—often vulgarly applied to whatever overpowers by astonishment.

**Stūnt, v. t.** [imp. & p. p. STUNTED; p. pr. & vb. n. STUNTING.] [A.-S. *stintan*, *styntan*, to blunt, *sunt*, blunt, foolish. See STINT.] To hinder from growth; to prevent the growth of.

**Stūnt, n.** A check in growth, or that which has been checked in its growth; a stunted animal or thing.

**Stūpe, n.** [Lat. *stupa*, *stuppa*, tow, Gr. *στύπη*, *στύπη*. Cf. STUFF.] (Med.) Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments and applied to a hurt or sore; fomentation.

**Stū'pe-fāc'tion, n.** 1. Act of stupefying. 2. A stupid or senseless state; insensibility; stupidity.

**Stū'pe-fāc'tive, a.** Causing insensibility; deadening or blunting the sense of feeling or understanding.

**Stū'pe-fī'er, n.** One who, or that which, stupefies.

**Stū'pe-fī'y, v. t.** [Written also *stupify*, especially in England, but with obvious impropriety.] [imp. & p. p. STUPEFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. STUPEFYING.] [Lat. *stupefacere*, from *stupere*, to be struck senseless, and *facere*, to make.] To make stupid; to blunt the faculty of perception or understanding in.

**Stu-pēn'doūs, a.** [Lat. *stupendus*, astonishing, p. future pass. of *stupere*, to be astonished at.] Astonishing; wonderful; amazing; especially, of astonishing magnitude or elevation.

**Stu-pēn'doūs-ly, adv.** In a stupendous manner.

**Stu-pēn'doūs-ness, n.** The quality or state of being stupendous or astonishing.

**Stū'pid, a.** [Lat. *stupidus*, from *stupere*, to be stupefied.] 1. Very dull; wanting in understanding;—said of persons. 2. Resulting from, or evincing, stupidity;—said of things.

**Syn.**—Simple; insensible; sluggish; senseless; doltish; sottish; dull; heavy. See SILLY.

**Stu-pīd'i-ty, n.** State or quality of being stupid; extreme dullness of perception or understanding.

**Syn.**—Insensibility; sluggishness; sottishness; doltishness; blockishness; senselessness.

**Stū'pid-ly, adv.** In a stupid manner; sottishly.

**Stū'pid-ness, n.** Stupidity.

**Stū'pī-fī'y, v. t.** See STUPEFY.

**Stū'por, n.** [Lat., from *stupere*, to be struck senseless.] 1. Great diminution or suspension of sensibility; numbness. 2. Intellectual insensibility; moral stupidity.

**Stu-prā'tion, n.** [From Lat. *stuprare*, *stupratum*, to ravish.] Violation of chastity by force; rape.

**Stūr'di-ly, adv.** In a sturdy manner; hardily; stoutly.

**Stūr'di-ness, n.** Condition or quality of being sturdy or stout; stoutness.

**Stūr'dy, a.** [compar. STURDIER; superl. STURDIEST.] [O. Fr. *estourdi*, N. Fr. *étourdi*, stunned, giddy, thoughtless, rash, p. p. of *estourdir*, *étourdir*, to stun, to render

giddy, to amaze. Cf. Icel. *styrdr*, rigid, hard.] 1. Foolishly obstinate; implying coarseness or rudeness. 2. Characterized by strength or force. 3. Stiff; stout; strong.

**Syn.**—Hardy; stout; strong; firm; robust; obstinate; forcible.

**Stūr'geon (stūr'jun), n.** [L.

Lat. *sturio*, *sturgio*, O. H. Ger.

*sturo*, *sturio*, *sturi*, A.-S. *styrja*,

*styriga*.] (Ichth.) A large car-

tilaginous fish, several species

of which are found in Northern Europe, in the Black and

Caspian Seas and their tributaries, in the lakes of North

America, &c.

**Stūt'ter, v. i.** [imp. & p. p. STUTTERED; p. pr. & vb.

n. STUTTERING.] [H. Ger. *stottern*, D. *stotteren*, from

D. *stooten*, H. Ger. *stoszen*, to thrust.] To hesitate in

uttering words; to stammer.

**Stūt'ter, n.** The act of stuttering; stammer.

**Stūt'ter-er, n.** One who stutters; a stammerer.

**Stȳ, n.** [A.-S. *stȳgend*, a tumor on the eyelid, from *stȳgan*,

to ascend, rise.] (Med.) An inflamed tumor on the edge

of the eyelid.

**Stȳ, n.** [A.-S. *stȳge*, O. H. Ger. *stȳga*, Icel. *stȳa*.] 1. A

pen or inclosure for swine. 2. A place of bestial de-

bauchery.

**Stȳ, v. t.** To shut up in a sty.

**Stȳg'i-an, a.** [Lat. *Stygius*, from Gr. *Στύξ*, *Στυγός*, the

*Styx*, *i. e.*, the Hateful, from *στυγείν*, to hate.] Of, or

pertaining to, *Styx*, fabled by the ancients to be a river

of hell over which the shades of the dead passed, or the

region of the dead; hence, hellish; infernal.

**Stȳ'lar, a.** Of, or pertaining to, the stile of a dial; stilar.

**Stȳle, n.** [Lat. *stylus*, *stilus*, Gr. *στυλος*,

a pillar, a writing instrument.] 1. An

instrument used by the ancients in writ-

ing on tablets covered with wax. 2.

Hence, any thing resembling the ancient

style; as, (a.) A sharp-pointed tool used

in engraving. (b.) A pointed surgical

instrument. (c.) The pin or gnomon of

a dial. (d.) (*Bot.*) The cylindrical and

tapering portion of the pistil between the

ovary and the stigma. 3. Mode of ex-

pressing thought in language, whether

oral or written; choice of words. 4. Mode

of presentation, especially in music or any

of the fine arts. 5. Regard to what is

deemed elegant and appropriate, especially in literary

composition or in social demeanor; fashion. 6. Mode

or phrase by which any thing is formally designated; the

title; official designation. 7. (*Chron.*) A mode of reckon-

ing time.

**Syn.**—Style is *Old* or *New*. The *Old Style* follows the manner

of computing the months and days established by Julius

Cæsar, according to which every fourth year consists of 366

days, and the other years of 365 days. This is about 11 minutes in

a year too much. Pope Gregory XIII. reformed the calendar by

retrenching 10 days in October, 1582, in order to bring back the

vernal equinox to the same day as at the time of the council of

Nice, A. D. 325. This reformation was adopted by act of Par-

liament in Great Britain in 1751, by which act 11 days in Sep-

tember, 1752, were retrenched, and the 3d day was reckoned

the 14th. This mode of reckoning is called *New Style*, accord-

ing to which every year divisible by 4, (unless it is divisible by

100 without being divisible by 400), has 366 days, and any other

year 365 days.

**Syn.**—Diction; phraseology; manner; course; title. See

DICTION.

**Stȳle, v. t.** [imp. & p. p. STYLED; p. pr. & vb. n.

STYLING.] To give a title to in addressing.

**Syn.**—To call; name; denominate; designate; term;

characterize.

**Stȳ'let, n.** [Diminutive of *style*, q. v.] A small poniard

or dagger; a stiletto.

**Stȳ'lish, a.** Given to, or fond of, the display of style;

highly fashionable; modish; genteel. [Colloq.]

**Stȳ'list, n.** One who is attentive to style; a critic of

style; one who is a master or model of style.

**Stȳp'tic, n.** (*Med.*) Something which serves to arrest

hemorrhage;—often used synonymously with *astringent*.

**Stȳp'tic, } a.** [Lat. *stypticus*, Gr. *στυπτικός*, from

*στυφείν*, to contract.] Producing con-

traction; having the quality of restraining hemorrhage;

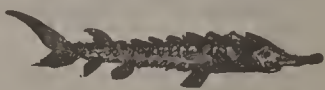
astringent.

**Stȳp'tic'i-ty, n.** Quality of being styptic; astringency.

**Sū'a-ble, a.** [From *sue*.] (*Law.*) Capable of being sued.

**Suā'sion, n.** [Lat. *suasio*, from Lat. *suadere*, *suasum*,

to advise, persuade.] Act of persuading; persuasion.



Sturgeon.



b, Style (Bot.).



**Suā'sīve**, *a.* Having power to persuade; influencing the mind or passions; persuasive.

**Suā'so-ry**, *a.* Tending to persuade.

**Suāv'i-ty** (swāv'i-tý), *n.* [Lat. *suavitas*, from *suavis*, sweet, allied to Gr. *ἄσός, ἡσός*, Eng. *sweet*, Skr. *svādu*, from *svād*, to taste.] That which is sweet or pleasing to the mind; agreeableness; softness; pleasantness; gentleness.

**Süb-áč'id**, *a.* Moderately acid or sour.

**Süb-áč'rid**, *a.* Moderately sharp, pungent, or aerid.

**Süb-ál'pine**, *a.* Approximately alpine; belonging to a region on any high mountain next below alpine.

**Sub-ál'tern** (113), *a.* [L. Lat. *subalternus*, from Lat. *sub*, under, and *alternus*, one after another.] Ranked or ranged below; subordinate; inferior.

**Sub-ál'tern**, *n.* A person holding a subordinate position; specifically, a commissioned military officer below the rank of captain.

**Süb'al-tēr'nate**, *a.* 1. Succeeding by turns; successive. 2. Subordinate; inferior.

**Süb-ā'que-oūs**, *a.* 1. Being under water, or beneath the surface of water. 2. (*Geol.*) Formed in or under water.

**Süb-ās'tral**, *a.* Beneath the stars or heavens; terrestrial.

**Süb'as-trín'gent**, *a.* Astringent in a small degree; moderately astringent.

**Süb'au-dít'tion** (-dīsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *subauditio*, from *subaudire*, to understand or supply a word omitted, from prefix *sub*, under, and *audire*, to hear.] Act of understanding something not expressed.

**Süb'-bāse**, } *n.* (*Mus.*) The deepest pedal stop, or  
**Süb'-bāss**, } the lowest tones of an organ; the fundamental base.

**Süb-chánt'er**, *n.* (*Eccl.*) An underechanter; a deputy of the precentor of a cathedral.

**Süb'eon-mít'tee**, *n.* An under committee; a part or division of a committee.

**Süb'eön'tra-ry**, *a.* 1. Contrary in an inferior degree. 2. (*Geom.*) Having, or being, in a contrary order;—said of a section of an oblique cone on a circular base by a plane not parallel to the base, but inclined to the axis, so that the section is a circle;—applied also to two similar triangles when so placed as to have a common angle at the vertex, the opposite sides not being parallel. 3. (*Logic.*) Characterizing the relation of opposition between the particular affirmative and particular negative; also, applied to the relation between two attributes which co-exist in the same substance, yet in such a way that the more there is of one, the less there is of the other.

**Süb'eön'tra-ry**, *n.* (*Logic.*) A subcontrary proposition; a proposition inferior or contrary in a lower degree.

**Süb'eu-tā'ne-oūs**, *a.* Situated under the skin.

**Süb-dēa'eon** (-dē'kn), *n.* (*Eccl.*) A deacon's servant, in the Roman Catholic church.

**Süb-dēan'**, *n.* An under dean; a dean's substitute or vicegerent.

**Süb-dēan'er-y**, *n.* The office and rank of subdean.

**Süb'di-vide'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUBDIVIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBDIVIDING.] To divide the parts of into more parts; to divide again, as what has already been divided.

**Süb'di-vide'**, *v. i.* To be subdivided.

**Süb'di-viś'ion** (-vīzh'un), *n.* 1. Act of subdividing, or separating a part into smaller parts. 2. Part of a thing made by subdividing.

**Süb-dōm'i-nant**, *n.* (*Mus.*) The fourth tone above the tonic;—so called as being under the dominant.

**Sub-dūct'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *subducere*, *subductum*, from *sub*, under, and *ducere*, to lead, to draw.] 1. To withdraw; to take away. 2. To subtract by arithmetical operation.

**Sub-dūc'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of subducing, taking away, or withdrawing. 2. Arithmetical subtraction.

**Sub-dūc'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUBDUED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBDUING.] [From Lat. *sub*, under, and *ducere*, to lead.] 1. To bring under; to conquer by force or the exertion of superior power, and bring into permanent subjection. 2. To overpower so as to disable from further resistance. 3. To overpower and destroy the force of. 4. To break, by conquering a refractory temper or evil passions. 5. To overcome by persuasion, or other mild means. 6. To reduce to tenderness. 7. To make mellow; to break, as land; also, to destroy, as weeds.

**Syn.**—To conquer; overpower; overcome; surmount; vanquish. See CONQUER.

**Sub-dū'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, conquers and brings into subjection; a tamer.

**Su-bēr'te**, *a.* [From Lat. *suber*, the cork-tree.] (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or extracted from, cork.

**Süb'fām'i-ly**, *n.* (*Nat. Hist.*) A subordinate family; a division of a family.

**Süb'gē'nus**, *n.* (*Nat. Hist.*) A subdivision of a genus, comprehending one or more species. [rapidly.]

**Süb'i-to**, *adv.* [It. and Lat.] (*Mus.*) In haste; quickly;

**Süb-jā'cent**, *a.* [Lat. *subjacens*, *p. pr.* of *subjacere*, to lie under, from prefix *sub*, under, and *jacere*, to lie.] 1. Lying under or below. 2. Being in a lower situation, though not directly beneath.

**Süb'ject**, *a.* [Lat. *subjectus*, lying under, subjected, *p. p.* of *subjicere*, to throw, lay, place, or bring under, from prefix *sub*, under, and *jacere*, to throw.] 1. Placed or situate under. 2. Placed under the power and dominion of another. 3. Exposed; disposed.

**Syn.**—Liable; subordinate; inferior; obnoxious; tributary. See LIABLE.

**Süb'ject**, *n.* [Lat. *subjectus*. See *supra*.] 1. That which is placed under the authority, dominion, or influence of something else. 2. Especially, one who is brought under the authority of a ruler. 3. That which is brought under any physical operation or process. 4. That which is brought under thought or examination; that which is taken up for discussion. 5. The person who is treated of. 6. (*Logic & Gram.*) That of which any thing is affirmed or predicated; that which is spoken of. 7. That in which any quality, attribute, or relation, whether spiritual or material, inheres, or to which any of these appertain; substance. 8. Hence, that substance or being which is conscious of its own operations; the thinking agent or principal. 9. (*Mus.*) The principal melody or theme of a movement. 10. (*Anat.*) A dead body for the purposes of dissection.

**Sub-jēct'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUBJECTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBJECTING.] 1. To bring under the control, power, dominion, or action of; to subdue; to enslave. 2. To expose; to make liable. 3. To submit; to make accountable. 4. To make subservient. 5. To cause to undergo.

**Sub-jēc'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of subjecting or bringing under the dominion of another. 2. State of being subject, or under the control and government of another.

**Sub-jēct'ive**, *a.* 1. Of, or pertaining to, a subject. 2. Especially, pertaining to, or derived from, one's own consciousness, in distinction from external observation.

**Syn.**—See OBJECTIVE.

**Sub-jēct'ive-ly**, *adv.* In a subjective manner; in relation to the subject.

**Sub-jēct'ive-ness**, *n.* The state of being subjective.

**Süb'ject-iv'i-ty**, *n.* 1. State of being subjective. 2. That which is treated in a subjective manner.

**Süb'ject-māt'ter**, *n.* The matter or thought presented for consideration in some statement or discussion.

**Sub-join'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUBJOINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBJOINING.] To add after something else has been said or written.

**Syn.**—To add; annex; join; unite; coalesce. See ADD.

**Süb'ju-gāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUBJUGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBJUGATING.] [Lat. *subjugare*, *subjugatum*, from prefix *sub*, under, and *jugum*, a yoke.] To subdue and bring under the yoke of power or dominion; to compel to submit to the absolute control of another.

**Syn.**—To conquer; vanquish; subdue; overcome.

**Süb'ju-gā'tion**, *n.* Act of subjugating or bringing under the power or absolute control of another.

**Sub-jūne'tion**, *n.* Act of subjoining, or state of being subjoined.

**Sub-jūne'tive**, *a.* [Lat. *subjunctivus*, from *subjungere*, to subjoin.] Subjoined or added to something before said or written.

*Subjunctive mode* (*Gram.*), that form of a verb which expresses condition, hypothesis, contingency, and is subjoined or added as subordinate to some other verb, and often connected with it by *if*, *that*, *though*, *lest*, *unless*, *except*, *until*, &c.

**Sub-jūne'tive**, *n.* (*Gram.*) The subjunctive mode.

**Süb'lap-sā'ri-an**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the Sublap-sarians, or to their opinions.

**Süb'lap-sā'ri-an**, *n.* [From Lat. prefix *sub*, under, below, after, and *lapsus*, fall.] One of that class of Calvinists who consider the decree of election as contemplating the apostasy as past, and the elect as being in a fallen and guilty state.

**Sub-lā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *sublatio*, from *tollere*, *sublatum*, to take away.] Act of taking or carrying away.

**Süb-lēt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUBLET; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBLETTING.] To underlet; to lease, as a lessee to another person.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, all, what; ěre, veĭl, tĕrm; pique, firm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf,



**sub-lim'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being sublimated.  
**Süb/li-mäte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBLIMATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBLIMATING.] [Lat. *sublimare*, *sublimatum*, to raise, elevate, from *sublimis*, high.] **1.** To bring by heat into the state of vapor, which, on cooling, returns again to the solid state. **2.** To refine and exalt; to heighten; to elevate.

**Süb/li-mate**, *n.* (*Chem.*) The product of a sublimation.  
**Süb/li-mate**, *a.* Brought into a state of vapor by heat, and again condensed, as solid substances.

**Süb/li-mä'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of sublimating, or state of being sublimated. **2.** Act of heightening or improving; exaltation; elevation.

**Sub-lime'**, *a.* [*compar.* SUBLIMER; *superl.* SUBLIMEST.] [Lat. *sublimis*, from *sublevare*, to lift up.] **1.** Lifted up high in place. **2.** Distinguished by lofty or noble traits; eminent. **3.** Awakening or expressing the emotion of awe, adoration, veneration, heroic resolve, and the like. **4.** Elevated by joy; elate.

**Syn.**—Grand; exalted; lofty; noble; majestic. See GRAND.

**Sub-lime'**, *n.* A grand or lofty style.

**Sub-lime'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBLIMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBLIMING.] **1.** To bring to a state of vapor by heat, and condense again by cold; to sublimate. **2.** To exalt; to heighten; to improve. **3.** To dignify; to ennoble.

**Sub-lime'**, *v. i.* To be brought or changed into a state of vapor by heat, and then condensed by cold, as a solid substance.

**Sub-lime'ly**, *adv.* In a sublime manner; with elevated conceptions; loftily.

**Sub-lime'ness**, *n.* The quality or condition of being sublime; sublimity.

**Sub-lim'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** State of being sublime; as, (*a.*) Elevation of place; lofty height. (*b.*) Nobleness of nature or character; eminence. (*c.*) An elevated feeling of astonishment and awe, at the contemplation of great scenes and objects, or of exalted excellence. **2.** Loftiness of sentiment or style.

**Syn.**—Grandeur; magnificence.—The mental state indicated by these two words is the same, namely, a mingled emotion of astonishment and awe. In speaking of the quality which produces this emotion, we call it *grandeur* when it springs from what is vast in space, power, &c.; we call it *sublimity* when it springs from what is elevated far above the ordinary incidents of humanity. An immense plane is *grand*. The heavens are not only *grand*, but *sublime* (as the predominating emotion), from their immense height. Exalted intellect, and especially exalted virtue under severe trials, gives us the sense of moral *sublimity*, as in the case of our Savior, in his prayer for his murderers. We do not speak of Satan, when standing by the fiery gulf, with his "unconquerable will and study of revenge," as a *sublime* object; but there is a melancholy *grandeur* thrown around him, as of "archangel ruined."

**Süb-lin'e-ä'tion**, *n.* A mark of a line or lines under a word in a sentence, or under another line.

**Süb-lin'gual**, *a.* Situated under the tongue.

**Süb-lū'nar**, } *a.* Situated beneath the moon; terres-  
**Süb/lu-na-ry**, } trial; earthly; pertaining to this world.

**Süb/ma-rine'**, *a.* Being, acting, or growing, under water in the sea.

**Süb-mē'di-ant**, *n.* (*Mus.*) The sixth tone of the scale; the predominant.

**Sub-mērgē'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBMERGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBMERGING.] [Lat. *submergere*, *summergere*, from prefix *sub*, under, and *mergere*, *mersum*, to plunge.] **1.** To put under water; to plunge. **2.** To cover or overflow with water; to drown.

**Sub-mērgē'**, *v. i.* To plunge, as into water or other fluid; hence, to be completely included or incorporated.

**Sub-mēr'gēnce**, *n.* Act of submerging, or state of being submerged.

**Sub-mērse'** (14), } *a.* [See *supra.*] (*Bot.*) Being  
**Sub-mērsed'** (-mērst'), } or growing under water, as the leaves of aquatic plants.

**Sub-mēr'sion**, *n.* **1.** Act of submerging, or putting under water or other fluid, or of causing to be overflowed. **2.** State of being put under water or other fluid.

**Sub-mīs'sion** (-mīsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *missio*. See SUBMIT.] **1.** Act of submitting; act of yielding to power or authority; obedience. **2.** State of being submissive; acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence; meekness; resignation. **3.** Acknowledgment of a fault; confession of error. **4.** (*Law.*) An agreement by which parties engage to submit any matter of controversy between them to the decision of arbitrators.

**Sub-mīs'sive**, *a.* Inclined or ready to submit.

**Syn.**—Obedient; compliant; yielding; obsequious; subservient; humble; modest; passive.

**Sub-mīs'sive-ly**, *adv.* In a submissive manner; with submission; humbly.

**Sub-mīs'sive-ness**, *n.* Quality or condition of being submissive; humbleness; dependence; penitence.

**Sub-mīt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBMITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBMITTING.] [Lat. *mittere*, from prefix *sub*, under, and *mittere*, to send.] **1.** To yield, resign, or surrender to power, will, or authority. **2.** To leave or commit to the discretion or judgment of another or others; to refer.

**Sub-mīt'**, *v. i.* **1.** To yield one's person to the power of another. **2.** To yield one's opinion to the opinion or authority of another. **3.** To acquiesce in the authority of another. **4.** To be submissive; to yield without murmuring.

**Syn.**—To surrender; bend; stoop; acquiesce; comply.

**Süb-mül'ti-ple**, *n.* (*Math.*) A number or quantity which is contained in another an exact number of times, or is an aliquot part of it.

**Süb-näs'cent**, *a.* [Lat. *subnascens*, *p. pr.* of *subnasci*, to grow under, from prefix *sub*, under, and *nasci*, to be born; to arise.] Growing underneath.

**Sub-ôr'di-na-çy**, *n.* [Lat. prefix *sub*, under, and *ordinans*, *p. pr.* of *ordinare*, to set in order, to arrange.] State of being subordinate, or subject to control.

**Sub-ôr'di-nate**, *a.* **1.** Placed in a lower class or rank; holding a lower position. **2.** Inferior in order, in nature, in dignity, in power, importance, or the like.

**Sub-ôr'di-nate**, *n.* One who stands in order or rank below another.

**Sub-ôr'di-näte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBORDINATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBORDINATING.] [Lat. prefix *sub*, under, and *ordinare*, to set in order, to arrange.] **1.** To place in a lower order; to make, or consider as, of less value or importance. **2.** To subject or subdue.

**Sub-ôr'di-näte-ly**, *adv.* In a subordinate manner.

**Sub-ôr'di-nä'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of subordinating, placing in a lower order, or subjecting. **2.** State of being subordinate; inferiority of rank or dignity; subjection. **3.** Place of rank among inferiors.

**Sub-örn'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBORNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBORNING.] [Lat. *subornare*, from prefix *sub*, under, secretly, and *ornare*, to furnish, provide.] **1.** (*Law.*) To procure or cause to take a false oath amounting to perjury. **2.** To procure privately, or by collusion.

**Süb/or-nä'tion**, *n.* **1.** (*Law.*) Act of suborning; crime of procuring a person to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury. **2.** Crime of procuring one to do a criminal or bad action.

**Sub-örn'er**, *n.* One who suborns.

**Süb-ō'val**, *a.* Somewhat oval; nearly oval.

**Sub-pœ'nä**, *n.* [Lat. *sub*, under, and *pœna*, punishment.] (*Law.*) A writ commanding the attendance in court of the person on whom it is served, as a witness, &c., under a penalty. [Written also *subpena*.]

**Sub-pœ'nä**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBPŒNAED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBPŒNAING.] (*Law.*) To serve with a writ of subpœna; to command attendance in court by a legal writ, under a penalty in case of disobedience.

**Süb-rēe'tor**, *n.* A rector's deputy or substitute.

**Sub-rēp'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *subreptio*, from *subripere*, *subreptum*, to snatch or take away secretly; from prefix *sub*, under, secretly, and *rapere*, to snatch away.] Act of obtaining a favor by surprise or unfair representation.

**Süb'salt**, *n.* (*Chem.*) (*a.*) An oxysalt containing a less number of equivalents of the acid than of the base, or in which the latter is a suboxide. (*b.*) A haloid salt, or analogous compound, in which the number of equivalents of the electro-negative constituent is less than that of the electro-positive constituent.

**Sub-seribe'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBSCRIBED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBSCRIBING.] [Lat. *scribere*, from prefix *sub*, under, and *scribere*, to write.] **1.** To write underneath; to sign with one's own hand; to bind one's self by writing one's name beneath. **2.** To attest by writing one's name beneath. **3.** To promise to give, by writing one's name.

**Sub-seribe'**, *v. i.* **1.** To give consent to something written, by signing one's name; hence, to assent; to agree. **2.** To promise to give a certain sum by setting one's name to a paper. **3.** To enter one's name for a newspaper, a book, and the like.

**Sub-serib'er**, *n.* **1.** One who subscribes; one who contributes to an undertaking by subscribing. **2.** One who enters his name for a paper, book, map, and the like.

**Süb'script**, *n.* Any thing underwritten.

**Süb'script**, *a.* Written below or underneath.



**Sub-serip'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of subscribing. **2.** That which is subscribed; as, (a.) A paper to which a signature is attached. (b.) The signature attached to a paper. (c.) Consent or attestation given by underwriting the name. (d.) Sum subscribed; amount of sums subscribed.

**Sũb'se-quence**, } *n.* State of being subsequent, or of  
**Sũb'se-quen-çy**, } coming after something.

**Sũb'se-quent**, *a.* [Lat. *subsequens*, *p. pr.* of *subsequi*.] **1.** Following in time; coming or being after something else at any time. **2.** Following in order of place.

**Sũb'se-quent-ly**, *adv.* In a subsequent time, manner, position, or the like.

**Sub-sẽrve'**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* SUBSERVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBSERVING.] [Lat. *subservire*, from prefix *sub*, under, and *servire*, to serve.] To serve in subordination or instrumentally; to be subservient to; to help forward; to promote.

**Sub-sẽrve'**, *v. i.* To be subservient or subordinate.

**Sub-sẽrv'i-en-çe**, } *n.* Condition of being subservient;  
**Sub-sẽrv'i-en-çy**, } use or operation that promotes some purpose.

**Sub-sẽrv'i-ent**, *a.* Fitted or disposed to subservise; useful in an inferior capacity; subordinate.

**Syn.**— Subject; inferior; submissive.

**Sub-side'**, *v. i.* [imp. & *p. p.* SUBSIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBSIDING.] [Lat. *subsidiere*, from prefix *sub*, under, below, and *sidere*, to sit down, to settle.] **1.** To sink or fall to the bottom. **2.** To fall into a state of quiet; to become tranquil; to abate. **3.** To tend downward; to descend; to sink.

**Syn.**— See ABATE.

**Sub-sid'en-çe**, } *n.* **1.** Act or process of subsiding or  
**Sub-sid'en-çy**, } falling, as in the lees of liquors. **2.** Act of sinking or gradually descending, as ground.

**Sub-sid'i-a-ry** (44), *a.* [Lat. *subsidiarius*. See SUBSIDY.] Furnishing a subsidy; serving to help; assistant; auxiliary.

**Sub-sid'i-a-ry**, *n.* One who, or that which, contributes aid; an assistant; an auxiliary.

**Sũb'si-dize**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* SUBSIDIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBSIDIZING.] [From *subsidy*.] To purchase the assistance of by the payment of a subsidy.

**Sũb'si-dy**, *n.* [Lat. *subsidium*, orig., troops stationed in reserve in the third line of battle, from *subsidiere*, to sit down. See SUBSIDE.] **1.** Support; aid; especially, extraordinary aid in money rendered to a sovereign, or to a friendly power. **2.** Specifically, a sum of money paid by one prince or nation to another, to purchase the service of auxiliary troops.

**Syn.**— Tribute.— A *subsidy* is voluntary; a *tribute* is exacted. A *subsidy* is paid to an ally for his services; a *tribute* is given in acknowledgment of dependence or subjection. England gave *subsides* to most of the German powers for carrying on the war against Bonaparte; *tribute* was paid to the Roman republic by most of the nations of the earth.

**Sub-sist'**, *v. i.* [imp. & *p. p.* SUBSISTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBSISTING.] [Lat. *subsistere*, from pref. *sub*, under, and *sistere*, to stand, to be fixed.] **1.** To be; to have existence; to inhere. **2.** To continue. **3.** To be supported; to live. [maintain.]

**Sub-sist'**, *v. t.* To support with provisions; to feed; to

**Sub-sist'en-çe**, *n.* **1.** Real being. **2.** State of being subsistent; inherency. **3.** Means of support; provisions, or that which procures provisions.

**Sub-sist'ent**, *a.* **1.** Having real being. **2.** Inherent.

**Sũb'soil**, *n.* The bed or stratum of earth which lies immediately beneath the surface soil.

**Sũb-spẽ'ciẽs** (-spẽ/shẽz), *n.* A subordinate species; a division of a species.

**Sũb'stance**, *n.* [Lat. *substantia*, from *substare*, to be under or present, to stand firm, from prefix *sub*, under, and *stare*, to stand.] **1.** That which underlies all outward manifestations; substratum; that which constitutes any thing what it is; nature; real or existing essence. **2.** The most important element in any existence; the characteristics of any thing. **3.** Any thing which has a material form; body; matter. **4.** Estate; property.

**Sub-stãn'tial**, *a.* **1.** Belonging to substance; actually existing. **2.** Not seeming or imaginary; real; true. **3.** Corporeal; material. **4.** Having good substance; strong; stout; solid. **5.** Possessed of goods or estate; moderately wealthy.

**Sub-stãn'ti-ål'i-ty** (-shĩ-ål'i-tỹ), *n.* The state of being substantial; corporeity; materiality.

**Sub-stãn'tial-ly**, *adv.* In a substantial manner; really; solidly; truly; essentially; competently.

**Sub-stãn'tial-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being substantial; firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting.

**Sub-stãn'tials**, *n. pl.* Essential parts.

**Sub-stãn'ti-ãte** (-shĩ-ãt), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* SUBSTANTIATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBSTANTIATING.] **1.** To make to exist. **2.** To establish by proof or competent evidence; to verify.

**Sũb'stan-tiv'al**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or in the nature of a substantive.

**Sũb'stan-tive**, *a.* Betokening, or expressing existence.

**Sũb'stan-tive**, *n.* (*Gram.*) A noun; the part of speech which designates something that exists, or some object of thought, either material or immaterial.

**Sũb'stan-tive-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a substantive manner; in substance; essentially. **2.** (*Gram.*) As a substantive name, or noun.

**Sũb'sti-tũte**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* SUBSTITUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBSTITUTING.] [Lat. *substituere*, *substitutum*, from prefix *sub*, under, and *statuere*, to put, place.] To put in the place of another; to exchange.

**Sũb'sti-tũte**, *n.* One who, or that which, is substituted or put in the place of another.

**Sũb'sti-tũ'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of substituting or putting one person or thing in the place of another. **2.** State of being substituted for another person or thing. **3.** (*Theol.*) The doctrine that Christ suffered vicariously.

**Sũb'sti-tũ'tion-al**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, substitution.

**Sũb'strãte**, *a.* Having very slight furrows.

**Sub-strã'tum**, *n.*; *pl.* SUB-STRã'Tã. [Lat. *substratus*, *p. p.* of *substernere*, to strew under, fr. prefix *sub*, under, and *sternere*, to strew.] **1.** That which is laid or spread under; a layer of earth lying under another. **2.** (*Agric.*) The subsoil. **3.** (*Metaph.*) The permanent subject or cause of phenomena; substance.

**Sub-strũc'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *substructio*, from *substruere*, *substructum*, to under-build, from prefix *sub*, under, and *struere*, to build.] Under-building; foundation.

**Sub-strũct'ũre**, *n.* An under-structure; a foundation.

**Sũb'style**, *n.* A right line, on which the style or gnomon of a dial is erected.

**Sub-sũl'to-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *subsillire*, *subsultum*, to spring up, from prefix *sub*, under, and *salire*, *saltum*, to leap, spring.] Bounding; leaping; moving by sudden leaps or starts.

**Sũb-tãu'gent**, *n.* (*Geom.*) The part of the axis contained between the ordinate and tangent drawn to the same point in a curve.

**Sub-tẽnd'**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* SUBTENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUBTENDING.] [Lat. *subtendere*, fr. prefix *sub*, under, and *tendere*, to stretch, extend.] To extend under, or be opposite to.

**Sub-tẽnse'**, *n.* [Lat. *subtendere*, *subtentum*, or *subtentum*, to stretch underneath.] (*Geom.*) The line subtending or stretching across; the chord.

**Sub-tẽr'flu-ent**, } *a.* [Lat. *subterfluens*, *p. pr.* of *sub-*  
**Sub-tẽr'flu-õus**, } *terfluere*, to flow beneath; from prefix *subter*, under, beneath, and *fluere*, to flow.] Running under or beneath.

**Sũb'ter-fũge**, *n.* [L. Lat. *subterfugium*, fr. Lat. *subterfugere*, to flee secretly, to escape, fr. prefix *subter*, under, and *fugere*, to flee.] That to which a person resorts for escape or concealment; hence, a shift; an evasion.

**Syn.**— Prevarication; quibble; excuse.

**Sũb'ter-rã'ne-an** (124), } *a.* [Lat. *subterraneus*, from  
**Sũb'ter-rã'ne-õus**, } prefix *sub*, under, and *terra*, earth.] Being or lying under the surface of the earth; situated within the earth, or under ground.

**Sũb'tile**, *a.* [Lat. *subtilis*, from prefix *sub*, under, somewhat, slightly, and *tela*, a web, warp, and therefore properly woven fine.] **1.** Thin; not dense or gross; rare. **2.** Delicately constituted or constructed; nice; fine; delicate. **3.** Acute; piercing. **4.** Characterized by acuteness of mind; refined. **5.** Sly; crafty; insinuating. [In the last two senses commonly written *subtle*.]

**Syn.**— Acute; shrewd; artful; cunning.— In *acute* the image is that of a needle's point; in *subtile* that of a thread spun out to extreme fineness. Hence, he who is *acute* has a piercing judgment, which enables him to discern and discriminate with the nicest accuracy; he who has a *subtile* intellect can spin the finest thread of thought, and follow out a subject in its most complicated relations, without letting go his hold, or becoming lost or perplexed in its utmost intricacies. *Acuteness* guards against error; *subtility* carries forward our investigations into tenuous and recondite truths. The former belongs more to speculative and abstract inquiries; the latter to the philosophy of the heart and of social life. Edwards was singularly *acute*; Lord Bacon had a *subtility* of intellect which seemed to spread itself throughout every part of a subject like a kind of "diffusive touch."

ã, ê, &c., long; ä, ë, &c., short; câre, fãr, åsk, all, what; êre, veil, tẽrm; pique, firm; sõn, ôr, dõ, wõlf,



**Süb'tile-ly** (109), *adv.* In a subtle manner; thinly; finely; artfully; cunningly; craftily.

**Süb'tile-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being subtle; thinness; rareness; fineness; acuteness; cunning; artfulness.

**Sub'til'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being subtle; subtility.

**Süb'til-i-zä'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of making subtle, fine, or thin. 2. (*Chem.*) The operation of making so volatile as to rise in steam or vapor. 3. Refinement; extreme acuteness.

**Süb'til-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBTILIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBTILIZING.] 1. To make thin or fine; to make less gross or coarse. 2. To refine.

**Süb'til-ize**, *v. i.* To refine in argument; to make very nice distinctions.

**Süb'til-ty**, *n.* [*Contr. from subtility, q. v.*] 1. State or quality of being subtle; thinness; fineness. 2. Refinement; extreme acuteness. 3. Slyness; cunning; artifice. [In the last two senses, the word is more commonly written *subtlety*.]

**Süb'tle** (süt'l), *a.* [*compar.* SUBTLER; *superl.* SUBTLEST.] [*Contr. from subtile, q. v.*] 1. Sly in design; artful; cunning; insinuating; subtle. 2. Cunningly devised.

**Süb'tle-ness** (süt'l-nes), *n.* Quality of being subtle.

**Süb'tle-ty** (süt'l-tý), *n.* 1. Quality of being subtle, or sly; cunning; craftiness; artfulness. 2. Acuteness of intellect; shrewdness.

**Süb'tly** (süt'lý), *adv.* 1. In a subtle manner; slyly; artfully. 2. Nicely; delicately.

**Süb-tön'ie**, *n.* (*Pron.*) An elementary sound or element of speech having a partial vocality; a vocal or sonant consonant.

**Sub-träet'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBTRACTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBTRACTING.] [*Lat. subtrahere, subtractum, fr. prefix sub, under, and trahere, to draw.*] To withdraw or take from the rest, as a part; to deduct.

**Sub-träet'er**, *n.* One who subtracts.

**Sub-träe'tion**, *n.* 1. Act or operation of subtracting or deducting. 2. (*Math.*) The taking of a lesser number or quantity from a greater of the same kind or denomination.

**Sub-träe'tive**, *a.* 1. Tending or having power to subtract. 2. (*Math.*) Preceded by the sign minus.

**Süb'tra-hënd'**, *n.* [*Lat. subtrahendus, p. fut. pass. of subtrahere. See SUBTRACT.*] (*Math.*) The sum or number to be subtracted or taken from another.

**Süb'-trëas'u-ry**, *n.* A subordinate treasury or place of deposit, as for the income derived from various sources of revenue in different places remote from the capital of a state or nation.

**Süb'urb**, *n.* [*Lat. suburbium, from prefix sub, under, below, near, and urbs, a city.*] 1. The region on the confines of any city or large town, including buildings, streets, or territory. 2. Hence, the confines; the out part.

**Sub-ür'ban**, *a.* Pertaining to, inhabiting, or being in, the suburbs of a city.

**Sub-ür'ban**, *n.* A dweller in the suburbs of a city.

**Süb'va-rí'e-ty**, *n.* A subordinate variety.

**Sub-vëne'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBVENED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBVENING.] [*Lat. prefix sub, under, and venire, to come.*] To come under or happen.

**Sub-vën'tion**, *n.* [*Low Lat. subventio, from Lat. subvenire, to assist, from prefix sub, under, and venire, to come.*] 1. Act of coming under. 2. A government aid or bounty.

**Sub-vër'sion**, *n.* Act of subverting, or state of being subverted; entire overthrow; utter ruin.

**Sub-vër'sive**, *a.* Tending to subvert or overthrow and ruin.

**Sub-vërt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUBVERTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUBVERTING.] [*Lat. subvertere, subversum, from prefix sub, under, and vertere, to turn.*] 1. To overthrow from the foundation; to ruin utterly. 2. To pervert, as the mind, and turn it from the truth.

**Syn.** — To overturn; overthrow; destroy; invert; reverse; extinguish; corrupt; confound.

**Sub-vërt'er**, *n.* One who subverts; an overthrower.

**Sub-vërt'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being subverted.

**Süb-work'er** (-würk'er), *n.* A subordinate worker.

**Süc'çe-dä'ne-oüs**, *a.* [*See SUCCEED.*] Pertaining to, or acting as, a succedaneum; supplying the place of something else.

**Süc'çe-dä'ne-üm**, *n.*; *pl. SÜC'ÇE-DÄ'NE-Ä.* [*Lat. See infra.*] That which is used for something else; a substitute.

**Sue-ceed'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUCCEDED; *p. pr. &*

*vb. n.* SUCCEEDING.] [*Lat. succedere, successum, from prefix sub, under, and cedere, to go, to go along, to go from.*] 1. To follow in order; to take the place of. 2. To come after; to be subsequent or consequent.

**Syn.** — To follow; pursue. See FOLLOW.

**Sue-ceed'**, *v. i.* 1. To come next in order. 2. To come in the place of another. 3. Hence, to ascend the throne after the removal or death of the occupant. 4. To obtain the object desired; to have a prosperous termination. 5. To be received with general favor.

**Sue-ceed'er**, *n.* One who succeeds; one who follows or comes in the place of another; a successor.

**Sue-cess'**, *n.* [*Lat. successus. See SUCCEED.*] Act of succeeding, or state of having succeeded; favorable termination of any thing attempted; prosperous issue.

**Sue-cess'ful**, *a.* Resulting in, assuring, or promotive of success; accomplishing what was proposed.

**Syn.** — Happy; prosperous; fortunate; auspicious; lucky.

**Sue-cess'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a successful manner; prosperously; favorably.

**Sue-cess'ful-ness**, *n.* Condition of being successful; prosperous conclusion; favorable event; success.

**Sue-cess'ion** (-sësh'u), *n.* [*Lat. successio. See SUCCEED.*] 1. Act of succeeding; a following of things in order of time or place, or a series of things so following; sequence. 2. A series of persons or things according to some established rule of precedence. 3. An order of descendants; lineage; race. 4. Power or right of acceding to the station or title of a father, or other predecessor. 5. The right to enter upon the possession of the property of an ancestor, or one near of kin, or preceding in an established order.

**Sue-cess'ion-al** (-sësh'un-), *a.* Pertaining to, or existing in, a regular order or succession; consecutive.

**Sue-cess'sive**, *a.* Following in order or uninterrupted course; coming after without interruption or interval.

**Sue-cess'sive-ly**, *adv.* In a successive manner; in a series or order.

**Sue-cess'sive-ness**, *n.* State of being successive.

**Sue-cess'sor**, *n.* One who succeeds or follows; one who takes the place and part which another has left.

**Sue-cinet'**, *a.* [*Lat. succinctus, p. p. of succingere, to gird below, or from below, to tuck up, from sub, under, below, and cingere, to gird.*] 1. Girded or tucked up; bound. [*Rare.*] 2. Compressed into a narrow compass.

**Syn.** — Short; brief; concise; compendious; summary; laconic; terse.

**Sue-cinet'ly**, *adv.* In a succinct manner; briefly; concisely.

**Sue-cinet'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being succinct; brevity; conciseness.

**Sue-cin'ie**, *a.* [*Lat. succinum, amber.*] (*Chem.*) Of, or pertaining to, amber; drawn from amber.

**Süe'ci-noüs**, *a.* [*See supra.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, amber.

**Süe'eor**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUCCORED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUCCORING.] [*O. Fr. succurre, soucourre, It. soccorrere, Lat. succurrere, from sub, under, and currere, to run.*] To help or relieve when in difficulty, want, or distress.

**Syn.** — To aid; assist; relieve; deliver; cherish; comfort.

**Süe'eor**, *n.* 1. Aid; help; assistance; especially, assistance that relieves and delivers from difficulty, want, or distress. 2. The person or thing that brings relief.

**Süe'eor'er**, *n.* One who affords succor; a helper.

**Süe'eor-ry**, *n.* [*Corrupted from chicory, q. v.*] (*Bot.*) A plant; chicory.

**Süe'eo-täsh**, *n.* [*Narraganset Ind. msickquatash, corn boiled whole.*] Green maize and beans boiled together. [*Amer.*]

**Süe'eu-lençe**, } *n.* The condition of being succulent; }  
**Süe'eu-len-çy**, } juiciness.

**Süe'eu-lent**, *a.* [*Lat. succulentus, from succus, juice, from sugere, to suck.*] Full of juice; juicy.

**Sue-eümb'** (62), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUCCUMBED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUCCUMBING.] [*Lat. succumbere, from sub, under, and cubere, for cubare, to lie down.*] To yield; to submit; to sink unresistingly.

**Sue-eüs'sion** (-küsh'un), *n.* [*Lat. succussio, from succutere, intens. form of succussum, to shake below, from sub, under, below, and quaterere, to shake. See supra.*] 1. Act of shaking; a shake. 2. (*Med.*) A mode of ascertaining the existence of a liquid in the thorax, by shaking the body.

**Süch**, *a.* [*O. Eng. swiche, swilch, swilk, A.-S. swelic, swilc, sulic, Icel. slikr, for sválikr, Goth. svaleiks, from sva, so, and leiks, like.*] 1. Of that kind; of the like kind; like;

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rüde, pull; çell, çhaise, call, eecho; ġem, ġet; aq; exist; linger, link; this.



—followed by *as* before the thing to which it relates. **2.** Of that particular quality or character specified. **3.** The same that; — with *as*.

*Such and such, or such or such, certain; some; — used to represent the object indefinitely.*

**Sück, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* SUCKED (sükt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUCKING.] [A.-S. *súcān, sūgan*, O. H. Ger. *sūgan*, Icel. *siuga*, allied to Lat. *sugere*.] **1.** To draw up, in, or out, as a liquid, by the action of the mouth and tongue. **2.** To draw milk from, with the mouth. **3.** To draw in or imbibe, by any process which resembles sucking; to inhale; to absorb. **4.** To draw or drain. **5.** To draw in, as a whirlpool; to engulf.

**Sück, v. i.** **1.** To draw by exhausting the air, as with the mouth, or with a tube. **2.** To draw the breast. **3.** To draw in; to imbibe.

**Sück, n.** **1.** Act of drawing with the mouth. **2.** Milk drawn from the breast by the mouth.

**Sück'er, n.** **1.** One who, or that which, sucks or draws with the mouth. **2.** The piston of a pump. **3.** A pipe through which any thing is drawn. **4.** (*Bot.*) The shoot of a plant from the roots or lower part of the stem. **5.** (*Ichth.*) (*a.*) A fish; the lump-sucker or lump-fish. (*b.*) A fresh-water fish of the carp family. **6.** An inhabitant of Illinois. [*Colloq., Amer.*]

**Sück'er, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* SUCKERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUCKERING.] To strip off the suckers or shoots from.

**Sück'le, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* SUCKLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUCKLING.] [*Dim. of suck.*] To give suck to; to nurse at the breast. [*breast.*]

**Sück'ling, n.** A young child or animal nursed at the

**Süe'tion, n.** [From Lat. *sugere, suctum*, to suck.] Act of sucking or drawing, as fluids, by exhausting the air.

**Sue-tō'ri-al, a.** **1.** Adapted for sucking; living by sucking. **2.** Capable of adhering by suction.

**Sū'da-to-ry, n.** [See *infra.*] A sweating-bath; a vapor bath.

**Sū'da-to-ry, a.** [Lat. *sudatorius*, from *sudare*, to sweat.] Sweating; perspiring.

**Sūd'den** (58), *a.* [A.-S. *soden*, O. Fr. *sodain, sudain, soubdain*, fr. Lat. *subitus*, that has come on suddenly, sudden, from *subire, subitum*, to come on, to steal upon, from *sub*, under, secretly, and *ire*, to go.] **1.** Happening without previous notice; coming unexpectedly. **2.** Hastily prepared or employed; quick; rapid.

**Syn.**—Unexpected; unanticipated; unusual; abrupt; unlooked-for.

**Sūd'den, n.** An unexpected occurrence; surprise.

**Sūd'den-ly, adv.** In a sudden, unexpected manner; unexpectedly; hastily.

**Sūd'den-ness, n.** State of being sudden; a coming or happening without previous notice.

**Sū'dor-īf'er-oūs, a.** [Lat. *sudor*, sweat, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing or secreting perspiration.

**Sū'dor-īf'ie, a.** [Lat. *sudor*, sweat, and *facere*, to make.] Causing sweat.

**Sū'dor-īf'ie, n.** (*Med.*) A medicine that produces sweat.

**Sū'dor-īp'a-roūs, a.** (*Phys.*) Producing sweat.

*Sudoriparous glands*, glands consisting of a minute tube coiled in a globular form, situated in the subcutaneous areolar tissue, and secreting the sweat.

**Sūd's, n. sing.** [Ger. *sud*, a seething, from *sieden*, to seethe.] Water impregnated with soap.

**Sūe** (64), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUING.] [See *SEW.*] **1.** To follow up; to prosecute; to endeavor to win. **2.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) To seek justice or right from, by legal process; to prosecute judicially. (*b.*) To proceed with, as an action, and follow it up to its proper termination. **3.** (*Naut.*) To leave high and dry on shore.

*To sue out* (*Law.*), to petition for and take out, or to apply for and obtain.

**Sūe, v. i.** **1.** To seek by request; to make application; to petition; to plead. **2.** To prosecute; to make legal claim. **3.** (*Naut.*) To be left high and dry on the shore, as a ship.

**Sū'et, n.** [Fr. *suif*, Lat. *sebum, sebum*.] The harder and less fusible fat of an animal about the kidneys and loins.

**Sū'et-y, a.** Consisting of suet or resembling it.

**Sūf'fer, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* SUFFERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUFFERING.] [Lat. *sufferre*, from pref. *sub*, under, and *ferre*, to bear.] **1.** To feel or endure with pain, annoyance, and the like; to undergo. **2.** To endure without sinking. **3.** To be affected by. **4.** To allow; not to forbid or hinder.

**Syn.**—To permit; bear; endure; support; sustain; admit; tolerate. See *PERMIT*.

**Sūf'fer, v. i.** **1.** To feel or undergo pain of body or mind. **2.** To undergo punishment. **3.** To be injured.

**Sūf'fer-a-ble, a.** Capable of being suffered or permitted; allowable; tolerable.

**Sūf'fer-a-ble-ness, n.** The state or quality of being sufferable; tolerableness.

**Sūf'fer-a-bly, adv.** In a sufferable manner; tolerably.

**Sūf'fer-ance, n.** **1.** State of suffering; pain endured. **2.** Submission under difficult or oppressive circumstances. **3.** Negative consent by not forbidding or hindering.

**Syn.**—Endurance; pain; misery; inconvenience; patience; moderation; toleration; permission.

**Sūf'fer-er, n.** **1.** One who suffers; one who endures suffering. **2.** One who permits or allows.

**Sūf'fer-ing, n.** The bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; pain endured; distress, loss, or injury incurred.

**Suf'fice'** (-fīz', 64), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUFFICED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUFFICING.] [Lat. *sufficere*, to hold out, to be sufficient, from prefix *sub*, under, and *facere*, to make.] To be enough or sufficient.

**Suf'fice'** (suf-fīz'), *v. t.* To satisfy; to content; to be equal to the wants or demands of.

**Suf-fī'cien-ty** (-fīsh'en-), *n.* **1.** State of being sufficient, or adequate to the end proposed. **2.** Qualification for any purpose; ability; capacity. **3.** Adequate substance or means; competence. **4.** Ample stock or fund.

**Suf-fī'cient** (-fīsh'ent), *a.* [Lat. *sufficiens*, *p. pr. of sufficere*.] **1.** Adequate to suffice; equal to the end proposed. **2.** Possessing adequate talents or accomplishments; of competent power or ability.

**Syn.**—Enough; adequate; competent; full; satisfactory; ample; qualified; fit; responsible.

**Suf-fī'cient-ly** (-fīsh'ent-), *adv.* To a sufficient degree; enough.

**Sūf'fix, n.** [See *infra.*] A letter or syllable added to the end of a word; an affix; a postfix.

**Suf-fix'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUFFIXED (suf-fīkst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUFFIXING.] [Lat. *suffigere, suffixum*, to fix below or on, from prefix *sub*, under, below, and *figere*, to fix.] To add or annex to the end, as a letter or syllable to a word.

**Suf-flā'te'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *sufflare, sufflatum*, from *sub*, under, and *flare*, to blow.] To blow up; to inflate.

**Suf-flā'tion, n.** Act of blowing up or inflating.

**Sūf'fo-eā'te, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* SUFFOCATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUFFOCATING.] [Lat. *suffocare, suffocatum*, from *sub*, under, and *faux, faucis*, pl. *fauces*, the throat.]

**1.** To choke or kill by stopping respiration; to stifle; to smother. **2.** To destroy; to extinguish. [*ered.*]

**Sūf'fo-eā'te, v. i.** To become choked, stifled, or smothered.

**Sūf'fo-eā'tion, n.** **1.** Act of suffocating, choking, or stifling. **2.** Condition of being suffocated.

**Sūf'fo-eā'tive, a.** Tending or able to suffocate.

**Suf-fōs'sion, n.** [Lat. *suffosio*, fr. *suffodere, suffosum*, to dig under, fr. *sub*, under, and *fodere*, to dig.] A digging under; an undermining.

**Sūf'fra-gau, a.** [Lat. *suffragans*, *p. pr. of suffragari*, to support with one's vote, to be favorable, from *suffragium*, a vote, suffrage.] Assisting.

**Sūf'fra-gan, n.** (*Eccl.*) A bishop considered as an assistant, or as subject, to his metropolitan; an assistant bishop.

**Sūf'frage, n.** [Lat. *suffragium*. See *supra.*] **1.** A voice given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a man for an office or trust; vote. **2.** Testimonial; attestation. **3.** United response or prayer.

**Suf-fū'mi-gā'te, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* SUFFUMIGATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUFFUMIGATING.] [Lat. *suffumigare, suffumigatum*, from *sub*, under, below, and *fumigare*, to smoke, to fumigate.] To apply fumes or smoke to the parts of, as to the body in medicine.

**Suf-fū'mi-gā'tion, n.** The operation of smoking any thing, especially the parts of the body; fumigation.

**Suf-fū'se'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUFFUSED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUFFUSING.] [Lat. *suffundere, suffusum*, from *sub*, under, and *fundere*, to pour.] To overspread, as with a fluid or tincture.

**Suf-fū'sion, n.** **1.** Act or operation of suffusing, as with a fluid or with a color. **2.** State of being suffused. **3.** That which is suffused.

**Sug'ar** (shōōg'ar), *n.* [Lat. *saccharum*, Gr. *σάκχαρ, σάκχαρι, σάκχαρον*, Ar. *sukkar, assukkar*, Skr. *sarkara*, Pracrit. *sakkara*.] **1.** A sweet, crystalline substance, obtained from certain vegetable products, as the sugar-cane, maple, beet, sorghum, &c. **2.** That which resembles sugar in taste, appearance, or the like; as *sugar of*

ā, ē, &c., *long*; ä, ë, &c., *short*; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ēre, veīl, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf,



lead, that is, acetate of lead, so called because it has a close resemblance to sugar in appearance, and tastes sweet. **3.** Figuratively, compliment or flattery employed to disguise or render acceptable something obnoxious.

**Sug'ar** (shōōg'ar), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUGARED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUGARING.] **1.** To impregnate, season, cover, sprinkle, or mix with sugar. **2.** To disguise by flattery or soft words; to compliment; to sweeten.

**Sug'ar-eān'dy** (shōōg'ar-), *n.* Sugar clarified and con-creted or crystallized.

**Sug'ar-eāne** (shōōg'ar-), *n.* (*Bot.*) The cane or plant from whose juice sugar is obtained

**Sug'ar-lōaf** (shōōg'ar-), *n.* A mass of refined sugar, usually in the form of a truncated cone.

**Sug'ar-plūm** (shōōg'ar-), *n.* A species of candy made up in small, flattened balls or disks.

**Sug'ar-y** (shōōg'ar-ŷ), *a.* Resembling or containing sugar; sweet.

**Sug-gēst'** (sug-jēst' or sud-jēst'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUGGESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUGGESTING.] [*Lat. suggerere, suggestum, from sub, under, and gerere, to carry, to bring.*]

**1.** To introduce indirectly to the thoughts. **2.** To propose with diffidence or modesty.

**Syn.** — To hint; allude; refer to; glance at; insinuate.

**Sug-gēst'er** (sug- or sud-), *n.* One who suggests.

**Sug-gēs'tion** (sug-jēst'yun or sud-jēst'yun), *n.* **1.** Act of suggesting. **2.** That which is suggested; a diffident proposal or mention; also, formerly, a secret incitement.

**Syn.** — Hint. — A *hint* is literally a *nod*, and is the briefest mode of calling one's attention to a subject; a *suggestion* is literally a *throwing* of something before the mind, a modest or delicate mode of presenting argument or advice. A *hint* is usually something slight or covert, and may be merely negative in its character: a *suggestion* is ordinarily intended to furnish us with some *practical* assistance or directions. "He gave me a *hint* of my danger, and added some kind *suggestions* as to the means of avoiding it."

**Sug-gēst'ive** (sug-jēst'- or sud-jēst'-), *a.* Containing a suggestion, hint, or intimation.

**Sū'i-çīd'al** (110), *a.* Partaking, or in the nature of, the crime of suicide.

**Sū'i-çīde** (92), *n.* [*L. Lat. suicidium, fr. Lat. sui, of one's self, and cadere, to slay, to kill.*] **1.** Act of designedly destroying one's own life, committed by a person of years of discretion and of sound mind; self-murder. **2.** One guilty of self-murder. [*ing.*]

**Sū'i-çī-dism**, *n.* State of being suicidal, or self murder.

**Sūit**, *n.* [*Fr. suite, from suivre, to follow. See SUE.*]

**1.** Act of suing; the process by which one endeavors to gain an end or object; endeavor. **2.** Especially, the attempt to win a woman in marriage; courtship. **3.** (*Law.*) An action or process for the recovery of a right or claim; prosecution of right before any tribunal. **4.** A retinue; a company of attendants or followers. **5.** The individuals collectively considered which constitute a series, as of rooms, buildings, cards, and the like. **6.** A number of things used together, and in a degree necessary to be united, in order to answer the purpose; a set; sometimes with less dependence of the particular parts on each other, but still united in use.

**Sūit**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUITING.] **1.** To fit; to adapt; to make proper. **2.** To be fitted to; to become. **3.** To please; to make content.

**Sūit**, *v. i.* To agree; to accord.

**Syn.** — To comport; tally; correspond; match; answer.

**Sūit'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of suiting; likely to suit.

**Syn.** — Proper; fitting; becoming; accordant; competent; correspondent.

**Sūit'a-ble-ness**, *n.* The quality or condition of being suitable; fitness; propriety.

**Sūit'a-bly**, *adv.* In a suitable manner; fitly; agreeably.

**Sūite** (sweet), *n.* [*Fr. See SUIT, n.*] **1.** The retinue or attendants of a distinguished personage. [*See SUIT, n. 4.*] **2.** A connected series or succession, as of objects; a set; a series; a collection; as, a *suite* of rooms. [*See SUIT, n. 5.*]

**Sūit'or**, *n.* **1.** One who sues; a petitioner; an applicant. **2.** Especially, one who solicits a woman in marriage; a wooer; a lover. **3.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) One who sues or prosecutes a demand in court. (*b.*) One who attends a court, whether plaintiff, defendant, petitioner, appellant, witness, juror, or the like.

**Sūl'cate**, } *a.* [*Lat. sulcatus, p. p. of sulcare, to fur-*  
**Sūl'eā-ted**, } row, from *sulcus*, a furrow.] (*Nat. Hist.*)  
Scored with deep, broad channels longitudinally; furrowed; grooved.

**Sūlk'i-ly**, *adv.* In a sulky manner; sullenly; morosely.

**Sūlk'i-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being sulky; sullen-

**Sūlks**, *n. pl.* A sulky mood or humor. [*ness.*]

**Sūlk'y**, *a.* [*compar. SULKIER; superl. SULKIEST.*]

[*From sulc.*] Sullen; sour; obstinate; morose.

**Sūlk'y**, *n.* [*From sulky, a., so called from the owner's desire of riding alone.*] A two-wheeled carriage for a single person.

**Sūl'len**, *a.* [*O. Eng. solein, solain, lonely, sullen, as if from Lat. solanus, from solus, alone.*] **1.** Gloomy; dismal. **2.** Mischievous; malignant. **3.** Gloomily angry and silent; cross; affected with ill humor. **4.** Obstinate; intractable. **5.** Heavy; dull; sluggish.

**Syn.** — Sulky; sour; cross; ill-natured.

**Sūl'len-ly**, *adv.* In a sullen manner; gloomily; obstinately; intractably; with moroseness.

**Sūl'len-ness** (109), *n.* The state or quality of being sullen; ill nature with silence.

**Syn.** — Moroseness; gloominess; malignity; intractableness; intractability; sulkiness.

**Sūl'ly**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SULLIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SULLYING.] [*Fr. souiller. See SOIL.*] **1.** To soil; to dirt; to spot. **2.** To tarnish; to darken. **3.** To stain; to injure, as the purity of reputation.

**Sūl'ly**, *v. i.* To be soiled or tarnished.

**Sūl'ly**, *n.* Soil; tarnish; spot.

**Sūl'phate** (45), *n.* [*From Lat. sulphur, sulfur, brimstone, sulphur.*] (*Chem.*) A salt formed by sulphuric acid in combination with any base.

**Sūl'phur**, *n.* [*Lat.*] A simple mineral substance, of a yellow color, brittle, insoluble in water, burning with a blue flame and a peculiar suffocating odor.

**Sūl'phu-rate**, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling sulphur.

**Sūl'phu-rā'tion**, *n.* (*Chem.*) The subjecting a thing to the action of sulphur, especially of sulphurous gas.

**Sul-phū're-ōūs**, *a.* Consisting of sulphur; having the qualities of, or impregnated with, sulphur

**Sūl'phu-rēt**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A combination of sulphur with another element, or with a body which may take the place of an element.

**Sūl'phu-rēt'ed**, *a.* (*Chem.*) Having sulphur in combination; containing, or combined with, sulphur.

**Sul-phū'rie**, *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, sulphur.

*Sulphuric acid*, an acid formed by one equivalent of sulphur combined with three equivalents of oxygen.

**Sūl'phur-ōūs**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, sulphur; containing sulphur.

*Sulphurous acid*, an acid formed by one equivalent of sulphur combined with two equivalents of oxygen.

**Sūl'phur-y**, *a.* Partaking of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur.

**Sūl'tan** (*Oriental pron. sul-tān'*), *n.* [*Ar. sultān, sultān, power, prince, king, fr. salita, to be hard, strong.*] The emperor of the Turks; the grand seignior. [*sultancs.*]

**Sul-tā'nā**, or **Sul-tā'nā**, *n.* The wife of a sultan; a sultana. [*or close air.*]

**Sūl'tan-ess**, *n.* A sultana. [*or close air.*]

**Sūl'tri-ness**, *n.* State of being sultry; heat with a moist

**Sūl'try**, *a.* [*compar. SULTRIER; superl. SULTRIEST.*]

[*Corrupted from sweltry, q. v.*] **1.** Very hot, burning, and oppressive. **2.** Hot, close, stagnant, and oppressive, as air.

**Sūm**, *n.* [*Lat. summa, from summus, highest, from superus, upper, higher, from super, above.*] **1.** The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars. **2.** A quantity of money or currency; any amount, indefinitely. **3.** The principal heads or thoughts, when viewed together; the amount; the substance; compendium. **4.** Height; completion. **5.** A problem to be solved, or example to be wrought, in arithmetic.

**Sūm**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUMMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUMMING.] **1.** To bring together into one whole; to cast up, as a column of figures. **2.** To bring or collect into a small compass. **3.** (*Falconry.*) To supply or furnish with feathers full grown.

**Syn.** — To collect; comprise; condense; comprehend; compute.

**Sū'mae**, } (*colloq. shy'mak*), *n.* [*From Ar. summak,*  
**Sū'mach**, } from *samaka*, to be high, tall, or long.]

(*Bot.*) A plant or shrub of many species, some of which are used in tanning, some in dyeing, and some in medicine.



Sugar-cane.



**Sūm'ma-ri-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a summary manner; briefly; concisely. **2.** In a short way or method; without delay.

**Sūm'ma-ry**, *a.* [From Lat. *summa*. See SUM.] **1.** Formed into a sum; summed up; reduced into a narrow compass, or into few words. **2.** Hence, rapidly performed; quickly executed.

**Syn.**—Short; brief; concise; compendious; succinct.

**Sūm'ma-ry**, *n.* An abridged account; an abstract, or compendium, containing the sum or substance of a fuller account.

**Sum-mā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of summing, or forming a sum, or total amount. **2.** An aggregate.

**Sūm'mer**, *n.* [A.-S. *sumor*, *sumer*, O. H. Ger. & Icel. *sumar*.] The warmest period of the year; north of the equator, the months of June, July, and August.

*Indian summer*, in the United States, a period of warm weather late in autumn.—*Summer-complaint* (*Med.*), diarrhea occurring in summer;—often applied also to dysentery and cholera infantum.

**Sūm'mer**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUMMERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUMMERING.] To pass the summer.

**Sūm'mer**, *n.* [Fr. *sommier*, a rafter. See SUMPTER.] (*Arch.*) A large stone or beam placed horizontally on columns, piers, posts, or the like, serving for various uses.

**Sūm'mer-fāl'lōw**, *n.* A fallow made during the warm months, to kill weeds.

**Sūm'mer-house**, *n.*; *pl.* SŪM'MER-HOUSES. **1.** A house or apartment in a garden, to be used in summer. **2.** A house for summer residence.

**Sūm'mer-sault**, } *n.* See SOMERSAULT, SOMER-  
Sūm'mer-sēt, } SET.

**Sūm'mit**, *n.* [From Lat. *summum*, from *summus*, highest.] **1.** The top; the highest point. **2.** The highest degree; utmost elevation.

**Sūm'mon**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUMMONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUMMONING.] [From Lat. *summonere*, to give a hint, from *sub*, under, secretly, and *monere*, to warn.] **1.** To call, cite, or notify to appear. **2.** To give notice to, or command to appear, as in court. **3.** To call up; to excite into action or exertion. **4.** (*Mil.*) To call upon to surrender.

**Syn.**—To convene; convoke; excite; invite; bid. See CALL.

**Sūm'mon-er**, *n.* One who summons or cites by authority.

**Sūm'mong**, *n.*; *pl.* SŪM'MONGS-ES. [With a *pl.* termination, but used in the singular number.] **1.** The command of a superior, to appear at a place named, or to attend to some public duty. **2.** (*Law.*) A warning or citation to appear in court at a day specified. **3.** (*Mil.*) A call or invitation to surrender.

**Sūm'pter**, *n.* [N. Fr. *sommier*, a beast of burden, Lat. *sagmarius*, a pack-horse, from Fr. *somme*, from Lat. *sagma*, Gr. *σάγμα*, a pack-saddle, L. Lat. *sagma*, load.] An animal, especially a horse, that carries packs or burdens;—chiefly in composition.

**Sūmpt'u-a-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *sumptuarius*, from *sumptus*, expense, cost, fr. *sumere*, *sumptum*, to take, use, spend.] Relating to expense; regulating expense or expenditure.

*Sumptuary laws*, such as restrain or limit the expenses of citizens in apparel, food, furniture, or the like.

**Sūmpt'u-oūs** (84), *a.* [Lat. *sumptuosus*, from *sumptus*, expense, cost.] Involving large outlay or expense.

**Syn.**—Costly; splendid; magnificent; princely.

**Sūmpt'u-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In a sumptuous manner.

**Sūmpt'u-oūs-ness**, *n.* State of being sumptuous; costliness; expensiveness; splendor.

**Sūn**, *n.* [A.-S. *sunna*, *sunne*, Icel. & O. H. Ger. *sunna*, Goth. *sunna*, Skr. *syāna*, *syona*, Goth. *sauil*, Icel. *sol*, Lat. *sol*, Gr. *ἥλιος*, *ἄελιος*, Skr. *śūrya*, from *svar*, heaven.] **1.** The luminous orb, the light of which constitutes day, and its absence night; the central body round which the earth and planets revolve. **2.** Any heavenly body which forms the center of a system of orbs. **3.** The sunshine. **4.** Whatever resembles the sun in splendor or importance.

**Sūn**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUNNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUNNING.] To warm or dry in the light of the sun.

**Sūn'-bēam**, *n.* A beam or ray of the sun.

**Sūn'-bōn'net**, *n.* A bonnet projecting in front of the face, worn as a protection against the rays of the sun. [*Amer.*]

**Sūn'būrn**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUNBURNED, or SUNBURNT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUNBURNING.] To burn, discolor, or scorch by the sun.

**Sūn'day**, *n.* [From *sun* and *day*;—so called because this day was anciently dedicated to the sun, or to its

worship.] The first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath; the Lord's day.

**Syn.**—See SABBATH.

**Sūn'day-school**, *n.* A school for religious instruction on the Lord's day.

**Sūn'der**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUNDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUNDERING.] [A.-S. *sunderian*, *sundrian*, *syndrian*, from *sundor*, *sunder*, *sunder*, separate, apart.] To disunite in almost any manner, either by rending, cutting, or breaking; to part; to separate; to divide; to sever.

**Sūn'der**, *n.* A separation into parts; a division or severance.

**Sūn'-dew** (sūn'dū), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, the leaves of which are furnished with small, bristle-like glands, which exude drops of a clear fluid, glittering like dew-drops.

**Sūn'-dī'al**, *n.* An instrument to show the time of day by means of the shadow of a gnomon or style on a plate.

**Sūn'down**, *n.* Sunset; sunsetting.

**Sūn'driēs**, *n. pl.* Many different or small things; sundry things.

**Sūn'dry**, *a.* [A.-S. *synderig*, *syndrig*, *sundrig*, fr. *sundor*, *sunder*, separate. See SUNDER, *v.*] Several; divers; more than one or two.

**Sūn'fish**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) (*a.*) A large, soft-finned sea-fish, supposed to be so named from its nearly circular form and shining surface. (*b.*) A small, fresh-water fish of the perch family. [*Amer.*] (*c.*) A species of shark.

**Sūn'flower**, *n.* A plant;—so called from the form and color of its flower, which is a large disk with yellow rays, or from its habit of turning to the sun.

**Sūng**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *sing*. See SING.

**Sūnk**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *sink*. See SINK.

**Sūnk'en** (sūnk'n), *a.* Lying on the bottom of a river or other water; sunk.

**Sūn'less**, *a.* Destitute of the sun or its rays.

**Sūn'light** (-lit), *n.* The light of the sun.

**Sūn'ny**, *a.* [*compar.* SUNNIER; *superl.* SUNNIEST.] **1.** Pertaining to, proceeding from, or resembling, the sun. **2.** Exposed to the rays of the sun. **3.** Colored by the sun.

**Sūn'rise**, } *n.* **1.** First appearance of the sun above  
Sūn'riš-ing, } the horizon in the morning; more generally, the time of such appearance. **2.** Hence, the east.

**Sūn'set**, } *n.* **1.** The descent of the sun below  
Sūn'sēt-ting, } the horizon; or the time when the sun sets; evening. **2.** Hence, the west.

**Sūn'shine**, *n.* **1.** The light of the sun, or the place where it shines. **2.** State of being warmed and illuminated by the rays of the sun, or as if by its rays.

**Sūn'shīn-y**, *a.* **1.** Bright with the rays of the sun; clear, warm, or pleasant. **2.** Bright like the sun.

**Sūn'-strōke**, *n.* (*Med.*) Any affection produced by the action of the sun on some region of the body; especially, a sudden prostration of the physical powers, with symptoms resembling those of apoplexy, occasioned by exposure to excessive heat.

**Sūp**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUPPED (sūpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUPPING.] [A.-S. *sūpan*, to sip, drink, Icel. *supa*. See SIP.] To take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid; to sip.

**Sūp**, *v. i.* [Fr. *souper*. See *supra* and SOUP.] To eat the evening meal; to take supper.

**Sūp**, *n.* A small mouthful, as of liquor or broth; a little taken with the lips; a sip.

**Sū'per-a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *superabilis*, from *superare*, to go over, to surmount, from *super*, above, over.] Capable of being overcome or conquered. [berant.]

**Sū'per-a-bōund'**, *v. i.* To be very abundant or exuberant.

**Sū'per-a-būn'dance**, *n.* State of being superabundant; more than enough.

**Sū'per-a-būn'dant**, *a.* Abounding to excess; being more than is sufficient.

**Sū'per-a-būn'dant-ly**, *adv.* More than sufficiently.

**Sū'per-ād'd'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUPERADDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUPERADDING.] **1.** To add over and above. **2.** To add or annex, as something extrinsic.

**Sū'per-ad-dī'tion** (-dīsh'ūn), *n.* **1.** Act of adding to something, or of adding something extraneous. **2.** That which is added. [angels]

**Sū'per-an-ġēl'ie**, *a.* Superior in nature or rank to the

**Sū'per-ān'nu-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUPERANNUATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUPERANNUATING.] [Lat. *super*, above, over, and *annus*, a year.] To impair or disqualify by old age and infirmity.

**Sū'per-ān'nu-ā'tion**, *n.* State of being superannuated, or too old for office or business, or of being disqualified by old age; decrepitude.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ö, &c., short; cäre, fär, äsk, all, what; ère, veil, tērm; pique, firm; sòn, òr, dō, wòlf



**Su-pērb'**, *a.* [Lat. *superbus*, from *super*, above, over.] **1.** Grand; magnificent; august; stately. **2.** Rich; elegant. **3.** Showy; pompous.

**Su-pērb'ly**, *adv.* In a superb or splendid manner; magnificently; elegantly; showily; pompously.

**Sū'per-ēār'go**, *n.* An officer or person in a merchant ship, whose business is to manage the sales and superintend all the commercial concerns of the voyage.

**Sū'per-çil'i-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *superciliosus*, from *supercilium*, an eyebrow, pride, from *super*, above, over, and *cilium*, an eyelid.] **1.** Lofty with pride; haughty; dictatorial. **2.** Manifesting haughtiness, or proceeding from it; overbearing.

**Sū'per-çil'i-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In a supercilious manner; haughtily; dogmatically.

**Sū'per-çil'i-oūs-ness**, *n.* State of being supercilious; an overbearing temper or manner; haughtiness.

**Sū'per-dōm'i-nant**, *n.* (*Mus.*) The sixth tone of the scale; that which is next above the dominant; — called also *sub-médiant*.

**Sū'per-ēm'i-nençe**, } *n.* State of being supereminent;  
**Sū'per-ēm'i-nen-çy**, } distinguished eminence.

**Sū'per-ēm'i-nent**, *a.* Eminent in a superior degree; surpassing others in excellence.

**Sū'per-ēm'i-nent-ly**, *adv.* In a supereminent manner; in a superior degree of excellence.

**Sū'per-ēr'o-gāte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUPEREROGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUPEREROGATING.] [Lat. *supererogare*, *supererogatum*, to spend or pay out over and above, from *super*, over, above, and *erogare*, to expend money from the public treasury after asking the consent of the people.] To do more than duty requires.

**Sū'per-ēr'o-gā'tion**, *n.* Act of supererogating; performance of more than duty or necessity requires.

**Sū'per-e-rōg'a-to-ry**, *a.* Performed to an extent not enjoined or not required by duty or necessity.

**Sū'per-ēx'çel-lençe**, *n.* Superior excellence.

**Sū'per-ēx'çel-lent**, *a.* Excellent in an uncommon degree.

**Sū'per-fe-tā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *superfetare*, *superfetatum*, from *super*, above, over, and *fetare*, to bring forth.] A second conception after a prior one, and before the birth of the first, by which two fetuses are growing at once in the same womb.

**Sū'per-fī'cial** (-fīsh'al), *a.* [Lat. *superficialis*. See SUPERFICIES.] **1.** Lying on, or pertaining to, the surface; shallow; not deep. **2.** Reaching or comprehending only what is obvious or apparent; not profound; shallow.

**Sū'per-fī'cial-ly** (-fīsh'al-ly), *adv.* In a superficial manner; on the surface only.

**Sū'per-fī'cial-ness** (-fīsh'al-ness), *n.* **1.** State of being superficial; shallowness. **2.** Slight knowledge; sciolism.

**Sū'per-fī'ciēs** (-fīsh'ēz), *n.* [Lat., from *super*, above, over, and *facies*, make, figure, shape.] **1.** The surface; the exterior part or face of a thing. **2.** (*Civil Law.*) Every thing on the surface of a piece of ground, or of a building, so closely connected by art or nature as to constitute a part of it.

**Sū'per-fīne** (fīn), *a.* Very fine, or most fine; surpassing others in fineness.

**Sū'per-flū'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *superfluitas*.] **1.** A greater quantity than is wanted. **2.** State of being superfluous; something beyond what is wanted.

**Syn.** — Superabundance; excess; redundancy.

**Su-pēr'flu-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *superfluus*, overflowing, from *superfluere*, to overflow, from *super*, over, and *fluere*, to flow.] More than is wanted or sufficient.

**Syn.** — Unnecessary; useless; exuberant; redundant; needless.

**Su-pēr'flu-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In a superfluous manner.

**Su-pēr'flu-oūs-ness**, *n.* The state of being superfluous, or beyond what is wanted. [divine.]

**Sū'per-hū'man**, *a.* Above or beyond what is human.

**Sū'per-im-pōse'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUPERIMPOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUPERIMPOSING.] To lay or impose on something else. [thing else.]

**Sū'per-in-eūm'bent**, *a.* Lying, or resting, on something.

**Sū'per-in-dūçe'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUPERINDUCED (-dūst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUPERINDUCING.] To bring in, or upon, as an addition to something.

**Sū'per-in-dūçe'tion**, *n.* Act of superinducing, or state of being superinduced.

**Sū'per-in-tēnd'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUPERINTENDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUPERINTENDING.] To have or exercise the charge and oversight of; to take care of with authority.

**Sū'per-in-tēnd'ençe**, } *n.* Act of superintending;  
**Sū'per-in-tēnd'en-çy**, } care and oversight for the purpose of direction.

**Syn.** — Inspection; oversight; care; direction; control; guidance.

**Sū'per-in-tēnd'ent**, *n.* One who has the oversight and charge of something, with the power of direction.

**Syn.** — Inspector; overseer; manager; director; curator.

**Su-pē'ri-or** (89), *a.* [Lat. *superior*, compar. of *superus*, being above, from *super*, above, over.] **1.** More elevated in place; higher; upper. **2.** Higher in rank or office. **3.** Surpassing others in the greatness, goodness, or value of any quality. **4.** Beyond the power or influence of. **5.** (*Bot.*) (*a.*) Belonging to the part of an axillary flower which is toward the main stem. (*b.*) Pointing toward the apex of the fruit; — said of the radicle.

**Su-pē'ri-or**, *n.* **1.** One who is more advanced in age. **2.** One who is more elevated in rank or office. **3.** One who surpasses others in dignity, excellence, or qualities of any kind. **4.** The chief of a monastery, convent, or abbey. **5.** (*Print.*) A small letter or figure used as an exponent, or as a mark of reference, or for other purposes; — so called from its position, standing above or near the top of the line, as, *a* or <sup>1</sup>.

**Su-pē'ri-ōr'i-ty** (89), *n.* State or quality of being superior.

**Syn.** — Pre-eminence; excellence; predominancy; prevalence; ascendancy; odds; advantage.

**Su-pēr'la-tīve** (14), *a.* [Lat. *superlativus*, from *superlatus*, *p. p.* of *superferre*, from *super*, over, and *ferre*, *latus*, to carry, to bear. See *supra*.] **1.** Most eminent; surpassing all other; supreme. **2.** (*Gram.*) Expressing, as a form of the adjective or adverb, the highest degree of the quality, as among the objects that are compared.

**Su-pēr'la-tīve**, *n.* **1.** That which is highest or most eminent. **2.** (*Gram.*) (*a.*) The highest degree of comparison of adjectives and adverbs. (*b.*) A word in the superlative degree.

**Su-pēr'la-tīve-ly**, *adv.* In a superlative manner.

**Su-pēr'la-tīve-ness**, *n.* The state of being superlative, or in the highest degree.

**Sū'per-lū'nar**, } *a.* Being above the moon; not sub-  
**Sū'per-lū'na-ry**, } lunar, or of this world.

**Sū'per'nal**, *a.* [Lat. *supernus*, from *super*, above.] **1.** Being in a higher place or region. **2.** Relating to things above; celestial; heavenly.

**Sū'per-nā'tant**, *a.* [Lat. *supernatans*, *p. pr.* of *supernatare*, to swim above, from *super*, above, and *natare*, to swim.] Swimming above; floating on the surface.

**Sū'per-nāt'u-ral**, *a.* Being beyond, or exceeding, the powers or laws of nature; miraculous.

**Syn.** — Preternatural. — *Preternatural* signifies *beside* nature, and *supernatural*, *above* or *beyond* nature. What is very greatly aside from the ordinary course of things is *preternatural*; what is above or beyond the established laws of the universe is *supernatural*. The dark day which terrified all Europe nearly a century ago was *preternatural*; the resurrection of the dead is *supernatural*.

**Sū'per-nāt'u-ral-īsm**, *n.* **1.** State of being supernatural. **2.** Doctrine of a divine and supernatural agency in the production of the miracles and revelations recorded in the Bible, and in the grace which renews and sanctifies men.

**Sū'per-nāt'u-ral-īst**, *n.* One who holds the principles of supernaturalism.

**Sū'per-nāt'u-ral-ly**, *adv.* In a supernatural manner.

**Sū'per-nū'mer-a-ry**, *a.* **1.** Exceeding the number stated or prescribed. **2.** Exceeding a necessary, usual, or required number or quantity.

**Sū'per-nū'mer-a-ry**, *n.* A person or thing beyond what is necessary or usual; *especially*, a person employed to fill the place of another, as of an officer killed in battle, an actor upon the stage, or the like.

**Sū'per-po-sū'tion** (-zīsh'un), *n.* **1.** A being placed or situated above or upon something. **2.** That which is situated above or upon something else.

**Sū'per-roy'al**, *a.* Larger than royal; — denoting the largest species of printing paper.

**Sū'per-salt**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt with a greater number of equivalents of acid than of the base.

**Sū'per-sāt'u-rāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUPERSATURATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUPERSATURATING.] To add to beyond saturation.

**Sū'per-scribe'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SUPERSCRIBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SUPERSCRIBING.] [Lat. *superscribere*, fr. *super*, over, and *scribere*, to write.] To write or engrave on the top, outside, or surface; or to write the name or address of a person on the outside or cover of.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhaise, call, cecho; ġem, ġet; aș; exișt; linger, link; this.



**Sū/per-serīp'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of superscribing. **2.** That which is written or engraved on the surface, outside, or above something else.

**Sū/per-sēde'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPERSEDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPERSEDING.] [Lat. *supersedere*, to sit above, to be superior to, to forbear, omit, from *super*, above, and *sedere*, to sit.] **1.** To come or be placed in the room of; to displace; to replace. **2.** To set aside; to render unnecessary.

**Syn.** — To suspend; set aside; overrule; succeed.

**Sū/per-sē/de-ās**, *n.* [Lat., suspend, set aside, stay, 2d person present subjunctive of *supersedere*. See *supra*.] (*Law.*) A writ or command to suspend the powers of an officer in certain cases, or to stay proceedings under another writ.

**Sū/per-sēd'ūre**, *n.* The act of superseding.

**Sū/per-stī'tion** (-stīsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *superstitio*, orig. a standing still over or by a thing; hence, amazement, wonder, esp. of the divine or supernatural, from *superstare*, to stand over, from *super*, over, and *stare*, to stand.] **1.** An excessive reverence or fear of that which is unknown or mysterious. **2.** Especially, an ignorant or irrational worship of the Supreme Deity; excessive exactness or rigor in religious opinions or practice. **3.** The worship of false gods; false religion. **4.** Belief in the direct agency of superior powers, in certain extraordinary or singular events, or in omens and prognostics.

**Syn.** — Fanaticism. — *Superstition* springs from the imagination in a gloomy state: *fanaticism* from this same faculty in a state of high-wrought and self-confident excitement. The former leads to weak fears or excessive scrupulosity as to outward observances; the latter to an utter disregard of reason under the false assumption of enjoying a direct guidance from on high.

**Sū/per-stī'tious** (-stīsh'us), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or proceeding from, superstition. **2.** Evincing superstition; addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies and scruples in regard to religion. **3.** Scrupulous beyond need.

**Sū/per-stī'tious-ly** (-stīsh'us-), *adv.* In a superstitious manner.

**Sū/per-stī'tious-ness** (-stī'tious-), *n.* The quality of being superstitious; superstition.

**Sū/per-strā'tum**, *n.*; *pl.* SŪ/PER-STRĀ'TĀ. A stratum or layer above another, or resting on something else.

**Sū/per-strūc'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *superstruere*, *superstructum*, from *super*, over, and *struere*, to build.] **1.** Act of building upon. **2.** That which is built upon some foundation; a superstructure.

**Sū/per-strūc'tūre** (53), *n.* **1.** Any material structure or edifice built on something else; especially, the building raised on a foundation. **2.** Any thing erected on a foundation or basis.

**Sū/per-sub-stān'tial**, *a.* Being more than substance.

**Sū/per-vēne'**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPERVENED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPERVENING.] [Lat. *supervenire*, to come over or upon, from *super*, over, and *venire*, to come.] To come upon as something extraneous; to take place; to happen.

[ditional or extraneous.]

**Sū/per-vēn'ient**, *a.* Coming upon as something additional.

**Sū/per-vēn'tion**, *n.* The act of supervening.

**Sū/per-vī's'al**, *n.* Act of supervising; supervision.

**Sū/per-vī'se'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPERVISED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPERVISING.] [Lat. *super*, over, and *visere*, to look at attentively, to view, survey, intens. form of *videre*, *visum*, to see.] To oversee for direction; to superintend; to inspect.

**Sū/per-vī'sion** (-vīzh'un), *n.* Act of overseeing; inspection; superintendence.

**Sū/per-vī's'or**, *n.* One who supervises; an overseer; an inspector; a superintendent.

**Sū/per-vī's'o-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to, or having, supervision.

**Sū/pi-nā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *supinatio*. See SUPINE.] Act of lying, or state of being laid, with the face upward.

**Sū/pīne**, *n.* [Lat. *supinum* (sc. *verbum*), from *supinus*, bent or thrown backward, prob. because, although furnished with substantive case-endings, it throws itself back, as it were, on the verb.] (*Gram.*) A verbal noun; or a substantival modification of the infinitive mood, in Latin.

**Su-pīne'**, *a.* **1.** Lying on the back, or with the face upward. **2.** Leaning backward, or inclining with exposure to the sun. **3.** Negligent; heedless.

**Syn.** — Indolent; thoughtless; inattentive; listless; careless; drowsy.

**Su-pīne'ly**, *adv.* In a supine manner; carelessly; indolently; drowsily; in a heedless, thoughtless state.

**Su-pīne'ness** (109), *n.* The state of being supine; indolence; drowsiness; heedlessness.

**Sūp'per**, *n.* [Fr. *souper*. See SOUP and SUP.] That which is supped; a meal taken at the close of the day.

**Sūp'per-less**, *a.* Wanting supper; being without supper.

**Sūp-plānt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPPLANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPPLANTING.] [Lat. *supplantare*, to trip up one's heels, to throw down, from *sub*, under, and *planta*, the sole of the foot.] **1.** To remove or displace by stratagem; or to displace and take the place of. **2.** To overthrow; to undermine.

**Syn.** — To remove; displace; overpower; force away; supersede.

**Sūp'plan-tā'tion**, *n.* Act of supplanting.

**Sūp-plānt'er**, *n.* One who supplants.

**Sūp'ple** (sūp'pl), *a.* [From Lat. *supplex*, bending the knees, from *sub*, under, and *plicare*, to fold.] **1.** Easily bent. **2.** Compliant; not obstinate. **3.** Bending to the humor of others; obsequious.

**Syn.** — Pliant; flexible; yielding; bending; flattering; fawning; soft.

**Sūp'ple** (sūp'pl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPPLIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPPLYING.] **1.** To make soft and pliant; to render flexible. **2.** To make compliant or submissive.

**Sūp'ple** (sūp'pl), *v. i.* To become soft and pliant.

**Sūp'plē-ment**, *n.* [Lat. *supplementum*, from *supplere*, to fill up.] That which fills up, completes, or perfects something to which it is added; specifically, something added to a book or paper to make good its deficiencies or correct its errors.

**Sūp'plē-ment**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPPLEMENTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPPLEMENTING.] To fill up or supply by additions; to add to.

**Sūp'plē-mēnt'al**, } *a.* Added to supply what is  
**Sūp'plē-mēnt'a-ry**, } wanted; additional.

**Sūp'ple-ness** (sūp'pl-nes), *n.* [From *supple*.] **1.** Quality of being supple, or easily bent. **2.** Quality of easily yielding.

**Syn.** — Pliancy; pliability; flexibility; facility; compliance.

**Sūp'plē-tive**, } *a.* Supplying what is lacking; filling  
**Sūp'plē-to-ry**, } up deficiencies; supplemental.

**Sūp'pli-ant**, *a.* [Fr. *suppliant*, *p. pr.* of *supplier*, to entreat. See SUPPLICATE.] **1.** Asking earnestly and submissively. **2.** Manifesting entreaty; expressive of humble supplication.

**Syn.** — Entreating; beseeching; suing; begging; supplicating; imploring.

**Sūp'pli-ant**, *n.* A humble petitioner; one who entreats submissively.

**Sūp'pli-ant-ly**, *adv.* In a suppliant manner.

**Sūp'pli-eant**, *n.* One who supplicates; a petitioner who asks earnestly and submissively.

**Sūp'pli-cāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPPLICATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPPLICATING.] [Lat. *supplicare*, *supplicatum*, from *supplex*, *supplicis*, kneeling down.] **1.** To entreat for; to seek by earnest prayer. **2.** To address in prayer.

**Syn.** — To beseech; entreat; beg; petition; implore; importune; solicit; crave.

**Sūp'pli-cāte**, *v. i.* To petition with earnestness and submission; to implore.

**Sūp'pli-cā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of supplicating; humble and earnest prayer in worship. **2.** Humble petition; earnest request.

**Syn.** — Entreaty; petition; solicitation; craving.

**Sūp'pli-ca-to-ry**, *a.* Containing supplication; submissively.

**Sūp-plī'er**, *n.* One who supplies. [sive.]

**Sūp-plī'y**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPPLIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPPLYING.] [Fr. *suppléer*, Lat. *supplere*, from *sub*, under, and *plere*, to fill.] **1.** To fill up, as any deficiency happens; to furnish with what is wanted. **2.** To serve instead of. **3.** To bring or furnish.

**Syn.** — To provide; administer; minister; contribute; yield; accommodate.

**Sūp-plī'y**, *n.* **1.** Sufficiency of things for use or want. **2.** Especially, the food, &c., which meets the daily necessities of an army or other large body of men; store; — chiefly in the plural.

**Sūp-pōrt'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPPORTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPPORTING.] [Lat. *supportare*, from *sub*, under, and *portare*, to carry.] **1.** To keep from falling; to sustain, in a literal or physical sense. **2.** To endure without being overcome, exhausted, or changed in character. **3.** To keep from fainting or sinking. **4.** To assume and carry successfully, as the part of an actor. **5.** To furnish with the means of sustenance or livelihood. **6.** To carry on; to enable to continue. **7.** To verify; to make



good. **S.** To defend successfully. **9.** To uphold by aid or countenance. **10.** To attend as an honorary assistant.

**Syn.** — To maintain; endure; substantiate; countenance; patronize; help; back; second; succor; relieve; uphold; encourage; favor; nurture; nourish; cherish; shield; defend; protect; stay; assist; forward.

**Sup-pōrt'**, *n.* **1.** Act or operation of supporting, upholding, or sustaining. **2.** That which upholds, sustains, or keeps from falling. **3.** That which maintains or preserves from being overcome, failing, yielding, sinking, giving way, &c.

**Syn.** — Stay; prop; maintenance; subsistence; assistance; favor; countenance; encouragement; patronage; aid; help; succor; nutriment; sustenance; food.

**Sup-pōrt'a-ble**, *a.* **1.** Capable of being supported, borne, or sustained; enduring; tolerable. **2.** Capable of being maintained.

**Sup-pōrt'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, supports.

**Sup-pōs'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being supposed, or imagined to exist.

**Sup-pōs'al**, *n.* Position without proof; supposition.

**Sup-pōs'e'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPPOSED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPPOSING.] [From Lat. *sub*, under, and *pausare*, to pause; or from Lat. *supponere*, *suppositum*, from *sub*, under, and *ponere*, to put, to place.] **1.** To imagine or admit to exist, for the sake of argument or illustration; to assume to be true. **2.** To receive as true. **3.** To require to exist or be true; to imply by the laws of thought or of nature.

**Syn.** — To imagine; believe; conclude; judge; consider; view; regard; conjecture; assume.

**Sup-pōs'e'**, *v. i.* To make supposition; to think; to believe or imagine.

**Sup-pōs'er**, *n.* One who supposes.

**Sūp'po-sī'tion** (-zīsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of supposing. **2.** That which is supposed; hypothesis.

**Sūp'po-sī'tion-al** (-zīsh'un-), *a.* Hypothetical.

**Sup-pōs'i-tī'tious** (-tīsh'us), *a.* [Lat. *suppositivus*, fr. *supponere*, *suppositum*, to put in the place of another, to substitute.] Put by trick in the place or character belonging to another; spurious; counterfeit.

**Sup-pōs'i-tī'tious-ly** (-tīsh'us-ly), *adv.* In a supposititious manner; spuriously.

**Sup-pōs'i-tī'tious-ness** (-tīsh'us-ness), *n.* The state of being supposititious.

**Sup-pōs'i-tive**, *a.* Including or implying supposition.

**Sup-pōs'i-tive-ly**, *adv.* With, by, or upon, supposition.

**Sup-prēss'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPPRESSED (-prēst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPPRESSING.] [Lat. *supprimere*, *suppressum*, from *sub*, under, and *premere*, *pressum*, to press.] **1.** To overpower and crush; to put down. **2.** To keep in; to restrain from utterance or vent. **3.** To retain without disclosure or making public. **4.** To obstruct from discharges.

**Syn.** — To repress; restrain; put down; overthrow; overpower; overwhelm; conceal; stifle; stop; smother.

**Sup-prēs'sion** (-prēsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of suppressing, or state of being suppressed. **2.** Stoppage or obstruction of excretions or discharges, or of a cutaneous eruption. **3.** (*Gram.*) Omission.

**Syn.** — Overthrow; destruction; concealment; detention; retention; obstruction.

**Sup-prēs'sive**, *a.* Tending to suppress; subduing; concealing.

**Sup-prēs'sor**, *n.* [Lat.] One who suppresses.

**Sūp'pu-rāte**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUPPURATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUPPURATING.] [Lat. *suppurare*, *suppuratum*, from *sub*, under, and *pus*, *puris*, matter.] To generate pus.

**Sūp'pu-rā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Process of suppurating, or forming pus, as in a wound or abscess. **2.** The matter produced by suppuration.

**Sūp'pu-ra-tive**, *a.* Tending to suppurate; promoting suppuration. [suppuration.]

**Sūp'pu-ra-tive**, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that promotes

**Sū'pra-lap-sā'ri-an**, *n.* [Lat. *supra*, above, beyond, and *lapsus*, fall.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of that class of Calvinists, who believed that God's decree of election determined that man should fall, in order that the opportunity might be furnished of securing the redemption of a part of the race.

**Sū'pra-mūn'dāne**, *a.* Being, or situated, above the world or above our system. [ISM, q. v.]

**Sū'pra-nāt'u-ral-ism**, *n.* Same as SUPERNATURAL-

**Su-prēm'a-ty**, *n.* [See SUPREME.] State of being supreme, or in the highest station of power; higher authority or power.

**Su-prēme'** (92), *a.* [Lat. *supremus*, superl. of *superus*, that is above, upper, from *super*, above.] **1.** Holding the highest place in government or power. **2.** Highest, greatest, or most excellent. **3.** Utmost; greatest possible.

**Su-prēme'ly**, *adv.* In a supreme manner; in the highest degree; to the utmost extent.

**Sū'ral**, *a.* [Lat. *sura*, the calf of the leg.] (*Anat.*) Being in, or pertaining to, the calf of the leg.

**Sūr'bāse**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A cornice or series of moldings on the top of the base of a pedestal, podium, &c.

**Sur-bāse'ment**, *n.* (*Arch.*) The trait of any arch or vault which describes a portion of an ellipse.

**Sur-chārg'e'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SURCHARGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SURCHARGING.] [Fr. *surcharger*. See CHARGE.]

**1.** To overload; to overburden. **2.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) To overstock; especially, to put more cattle into, as a common, than the person has a right to do, or more than the herbage will sustain. (*b.*) (*Equity.*) To show an omission in for which credit ought to have been given.

**Sur-chārg'e'**, *n.* An excessive load or burden; a load greater than can be well borne.

**Sur-chār'ger**, *n.* One who surcharges or overloads.

**Sūr'cin-gle** (-sūng-gl), *n.* [Prefix *sur* and *cingle*.] **1.** A belt, band, or girth, which passes over a saddle, or over any thing laid on a horse's back, to bind it fast. **2.** (*Eccl.*) The girdle of a cassock.

**Sūr'eōat**, *n.* [Prefix *sur* and *coat*.] **1.** A short coat worn over the other garments; especially, the long and flowing drapery of knights, anterior to the introduction of plate armor. **2.** A short robe worn by females, at the close of the 11th century, over the tunic.

**Sūrd**, *a.* [Lat. *surdus*.] **1.** Deaf. [*Obs.*] **2.** (*Math.*) Not capable of being expressed in rational numbers; radical. **3.** (*Pron.*) Uttered with simple breath; not sonant; unintonated; toneless; atonic.

**Sūrd**, *n.* (*Math.*) A quantity which cannot be expressed by rational numbers.

**Sure** (shūr), *a.* [*compar.* Surer; *superl.* SUREST.] [Fr. *sûr*, O. Fr. *seür*, *secur*. See SECURE.] **1.** Certainly knowing and believing; confident beyond doubt. **2.** Certain to find or retain. **3.** Certain not to fail or disappoint expectation.

To be sure, or be sure, certainly; without doubt. — To make sure, to make certain; to secure so that there can be no failure of the purpose or object.

**Syn.** — Certain; unailing; infallible; safe; firm; permanent; steady; stable; strong; secure; indisputable; confident; positive.

**Sure** (shūr), *adv.* Certainly; without doubt; doubtless; surely.

**Sure'-foōt'ed** (shūr'-), *a.* Not apt to stumble or fall.

**Sure'ly** (shūr'-), *adv.* **1.** In a sure or certain manner; certainly; infallibly; undoubtedly. **2.** Without danger of falling; steadily.

**Sure'ness** (shūr'-), *n.* State of being sure; certainty.

**Sure'ty** (shūr'ty), *n.* **1.** State of being sure; certainty; security. **2.** That which makes sure; ground of confidence or security. **3.** Security against loss or damage. **4.** (*Law.*) One who engages to answer for another's appearance in court, or for his payment of a debt, or for the performance of some act; a bondsman; a bail.

**Sure'ty-ship** (shūr'ty-ship), *n.* State of being surety; obligation of a person to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another.

**Sūrf**, *n.* [Cf. O. Fr. *surflo*, the rising of billow upon billow, and Prov. Ger. *surfen*, *sürfen*, to suck in, to swallow.] The swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore, or upon sand-banks or rocks.

**Sūr'face**, *n.* [Fr. *surface*. See SUPERFICIES, and FACE.] **1.** The exterior part of any thing that has length and breadth; superficies; outside. **2.** Hence, outward or external appearance. **3.** (*Geom.*) A magnitude that has length and breadth without thickness; superficies.

**Sūr'feit**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SURFEITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SURFEITING.] [From the noun.] **1.** To overfeed, and produce sickness or uneasiness. **2.** To fill to satiety and disgust; to cloy.

**Sūr'feit**, *v. i.* To be fed, or to feast, till the system is oppressed, and sickness or uneasiness ensues.

**Sūr'feit**, *n.* [O. Fr. *surfait*, excess, arrogance, crime, fr. *surfaire*, to augment, exaggerate, fr. *sur*, over, and *faire*, to make, do, Lat. *facere*.] **1.** Excess in eating and drinking. **2.** Fullness and oppression of the system, occasioned by excessive eating and drinking. **3.** Hence, disgust caused by excess; satiety.

**Sūr'feit-er**, *n.* One who surfeits or riots; a glutton.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; ġem, ġet; aș; exișt; linger, link; thiș



**Sûrge**, *n.* [From Lat. *surgere*, to rise. See SOURCE.] A large wave or billow; a great, rolling swell of water.

**Sûrge**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SURGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SURGING.] (*Naut.*) To let go, as a portion of a rope, suddenly; or to render, as a rope, round a pin.

**Sûrge**, *v. i.* **1.** To swell; to rise high and roll, as waves. **2.** (*Naut.*) To slip back.

**Sûr'geon** (sûr'jun), *n.* [O. Eng. *surgian*, O. Fr. *surgien*, contr. from *chirurgien*. See CHIRURGEON.] One whose profession or occupation is to cure diseases or injuries of the body by manual operation.

**Sûr'geon-ry**, *n.* Office or employment of a surgeon.

**Sûr'ger-y**, *n.* [Contr. from O. Eng. *surgeonry*.] **1.** Art of healing by manual operation; that branch of medical science which treats of manual operations for the healing of diseases or injuries of the body. **2.** A place where surgical operations are performed, or medicines prepared.

**Sûr'gie-al**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, surgeons or surgery.

**Sûr'gy**, *a.* Rising in surges or billows; full of surges; resembling surges in motion or appearance.

**Sûr'li-ly**, *adv.* [From *surly*.] In a surly manner.

**Sûr'li-ness**, *n.* State of being surly; gloomy moroseness; crabbed ill nature.

**Sûr'loin**, *n.* [Fr. *surlonge*, from *sur*, upon, and *longe*, loin.] A loin of beef, or the upper part of the loin. See SIRLOIN, the more usual, but not the preferable orthography.

**Sûr'ly**, *a.* [*compar.* SURLIER; *superl.* SURLIEST.] [From *sour*.] **1.** Gloomily morose; ill-natured, abrupt, and rude; sour; crabbed; cross and rude. **2.** Rough; dark; tempestuous.

**Sur-mîse'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SURMISED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SURMISING.] [From the noun.] To imagine without certain knowledge; to infer or suppose.

**Sur-mîse'**, *n.* [O. Fr. *surmise*, accusation, from *surmettre*, *p. p.* *surmis*, to impose, accuse, from *sur*, over, upon, and *mettre*, to put, set.] The thought or imagination that something may be, on feeble or scanty evidence.

**Syn.** — Conjecture; supposition; suspicion; doubt.

**Sur-mîs'er**, *n.* One who surmises.

**Sur-mount'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SURMOUNTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SURMOUNTING.] [Fr. *surmonter*, from *sur*, over, and *monter*, to mount.] **1.** To rise above, or higher than. **2.** To overcome. **3.** To surpass; to exceed.

**Syn.** — To conquer; vanquish; subdue.

**Sur-mount'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being surmounted.

**Sur-mount'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, surmounts.

**Sur-mûl'let**, *n.* [Fr. *surmulet*, from *saur*, *saure*, brownish yellow, red, and *mulet*, a mullet.] (*Ichth.*) A fish allied to the perch.

**Sûr'nâme**, *n.* [Prefix *sur* and *name*.] **1.** A name or appellation added to, or over and above, the baptismal or Christian name, and which becomes a family name. **2.** An appellation added to the original name.

**Sur-nâme'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SURNAMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SURNAMING.] To name or call by an appellation added to the original name.

**Sur-pâss'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SURPASSED (sur-pâst'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SURPASSING.] [Fr. *surpasser*, from *sur*, over, and *passer*, to pass.] To go beyond in any thing good or bad.

**Syn.** — To exceed; excel; outdo; outstrip.

**Sur-pâss'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being surpassed.

**Sur-pâss'ing**, *p. a.* Excellent in an eminent degree; exceeding others.

**Sûr'plîce**, *n.* [Fr. *surplis*, L. Lat. *superpellicium*, from *super*, over, and *pellicium*, *pelliceum*, a robe of fur. See PELISSE.] (*Eccl.*) A white garment worn over another dress by the clergy of certain churches.

**Sûr'plîce-fees**, *n. pl.* (*Eccl.*) Fees paid to the English clergy for occasional duties.

**Sûr'plus**, *n.* [Fr. *surplus*, from *sur*, Lat. *super*, over, and Fr. & Lat. *plus*, more.] That which remains when use is satisfied; excess beyond what is prescribed or wanted.

**Sûr'plus-âge**, *n.* [See *supra*, and cf. SUPERPLUSAGE.] **1.** Surplus; excess. **2.** (*Law.*) Matter in pleading not necessary or relevant to the case, and which may be rejected.

**Sur-prîs'al**, *n.* Act of surprising, or coming upon suddenly and unexpectedly; or state of being surprised.

**Sur-prîse'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SURPRISED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SURPRISING.] [Fr. *surprendre*, *p. p.* *surpris*, from Lat. *supra*, over, and *prendere*, *prehendere*, to take.] **1.** To come or fall upon suddenly and unexpectedly. **2.** To strike with wonder or astonishment by something sudden, unexpected, or remarkable. **3.** To

throw the mind of into disorder by something suddenly presented to the view or to the mind; to confuse.

**Sur-prîse'**, *n.* [Fr. *surprise*, from *surprendre*, *surpris*. See *supra*.] **1.** Act of coming upon unawares, or of taking suddenly and without preparation. **2.** (*Law.*) State of being surprised, or taken unexpectedly. **3.** A moderate degree of sudden wonder and astonishment.

**Syn.** — Wonder; astonishment; amazement.

**Sur-prîs'er**, *n.* One who surprises.

**Sur-prîs'ing**, *p. a.* Exciting surprise.

**Syn.** — Wonderful; extraordinary; astonishing.

**Sur-prîs'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a surprising manner or degree.

**Sûr're-bût'**, *v. i.* [Prefix *sur* and *rebut*.] (*Law.*) To reply, as a plaintiff to a defendant's rebutter.

**Sûr're-bût'ter**, *n.* (*Law.*) The plaintiff's reply in matters of fact to a defendant's rebutter.

**Sûr're-join'**, *v. i.* [Prefix *sur* and *rejoin*.] (*Law.*) To reply, as a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

**Sûr're-join'der**, *n.* (*Law.*) The answer of a plaintiff in matters of fact to a defendant's rejoinder.

**Sur-rên'der**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SURRENDERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SURRENDERING.] [O. Fr. *surrender*, to deliver, from *sur*, over, and *rendre*, to render, q. v.] **1.** To give or deliver up possession of upon compulsion or demand. **2.** To yield to the possession of another; to give up; to resign. **3.** (*Law.*) To give up, as a principal by his bail, a fugitive from justice by a foreign state, &c. **4.** To yield to any influence, passion, or power; — used reflexively.

**Sur-rên'der**, *v. i.* To give up one's self into the power of another; to yield.

**Sur-rên'der**, *n.* Act of surrendering; the act of yielding or resigning one's person, or the possession of something, into the power of another. [surrender.]

**Sur-rên'der-or** (127), *n.* (*Law.*) One who makes a

**Sur-rêp'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *surreptio*, or *subreptio*. See SUBREPTION.] Act or process of getting in a surreptitious manner.

**Sûr'rêp-tî'tious** (-tîsh'us), *a.* [Lat. *surreptitius*, or *subreptitius*. See SUBREPTION.] Done by stealth, or without proper authority.

**Sûr'rêp-tî'tious-ly** (-tîsh'us-ly), *adv.* In a surreptitious manner; by stealth; fraudulently.

**Sûr'ro-gâte**, *n.* [Lat. *surrogatus*, *p. p.* of *surrogare*, to substitute, fr. pref. *sub*, under, and *rogare*, to ask, propose.] **1.** A deputy; a delegate; a substitute. **2.** The deputy of an ecclesiastical judge. [Eng.] **3.** In some of the States of the Union, an officer who presides over the probate of wills and testaments.

**Sur-round'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SURROUNDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SURROUNDING.] [Prefix *sur* and *round*.] **1.** To inclose on all sides. **2.** To lie or be on all sides of.

**Syn.** — To encompass; encircle; environ; invest; hem in; fence about.

**Sur-round'ing**, *n.* **1.** An encompassing. **2. pl.** Things which surround; external or attending circumstances. [Recent.]

**Sur-sô'p'id**, *n.* (*Math.*) The fifth power of a number.

**Sur-tout'** (-tôot'), *n.* [Fr. *surtout*, from *sur*, over, and *tout*, all.] A man's coat worn over his other garments; an overcoat, especially when long and fitting closely.

**Surveillance** (sur-vâl'yôngss'), *n.* [Fr., from *surveiller*, to watch over, from *sur*, over, and *veiller*, Lat. *vigilare*, to watch.] Watch; inspection.

**Surveillant** (sur-vâl'yông'), *n.*; *pl.* SURVEILLANTS. [See *supra*.] One who watches over another; an overseer; a spy.

**Sur-vey'** (115), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SURVEYED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SURVEYING.] [O. Fr. *surveoir*, from *sur*, over, and *veoir*, Lat. *videre*, to see.] **1.** To inspect or take a view of, as from a high place. **2.** To view with a scrutinizing eye. **3.** To examine with reference to condition, situation and value. **4.** To determine the form, extent, position, &c., of, as a tract of land, a coast, harbor, or the like, by means of linear and angular measurements.

**Sûr'vey**, *n.* [Formerly accented universally on the last syllable, and still so accented by many speakers.] **1.** A general view, as from an elevated place. **2.** A particular view; an examination; especially, an official examination of all the parts or particulars of a thing, with a design to ascertain the condition, quantity, or quality. **3.** Operation of finding the contour, dimensions, position, or other particulars of, as any part of the earth's surface; also, a measured plan and description of any line or portion of country. **4.** A district for the collection of the customs. [Amer.]

**Syn.** — Review; retrospect; examination; prospect.



**Sur-vey'ing**, *n.* That branch of applied mathematics which teaches the art of determining the area of any portion of the earth's surface, with an accurate delineation of the same on paper.

**Sur-vey'or** (sur-vā'ur), *n.* **1.** An overseer; a superintendent. **2.** One who views and examines for the purpose of ascertaining the condition, quantity, or quality of any thing. **3.** One who measures land, or practices the art of surveying. **4.** (*Customs.*) (*a.*) An officer who ascertains the contents of casks, and the quantity of liquors subject to duty; a gauger. (*b.*) In the United States, an officer who ascertains the weight and quantity of goods subject to duty.

**Sur-vey'or-ship**, *n.* The office of a surveyor.

**Sur-viv'al**, *n.* A living longer than, or beyond the life of, another person, thing, or event.

**Sur-vive'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SURVIVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SURVIVING.] [*Fr. survive, from sur (Lat. super), above, beyond, and vivre (Lat. vivere), to live.*] To live beyond the life or existence of; to outlive; to live longer than.

**Sur-vive'**, *v. i.* To remain alive; to continue to live.

**Sur-viv'or**, *n.* One who survives or outlives another person, or any thing.

**Sur-viv'or-ship**, *n.* **1.** State of being a survivor. **2.** (*Law.*) Right of a joint tenant, or other person who has a joint interest in an estate, to take the whole estate upon the death of the other.

**Sus-cep'ti-bil'i-ty**, *a.* **1.** State or quality of being susceptible; capability of receiving impressions, or of being affected. **2.** Specifically, capacity for feeling or emotional excitement.

**Syn.** — Capability; sensibility; feeling; emotion.

**Sus-cep'ti-ble**, *a.* [*From Lat. suscipere, to take up, to support, undertake, suffer, admit, from sus, from subs, for sub, under, and capere, to take.*] **1.** Capable of admitting any thing additional, or any change, affection, or influence. **2.** Capable of impression; impressible; tender. **3.** Having nice sensibility.

**Sus-cep'tive**, *a.* Capable of admitting; readily admitting.

**Sus'cep-tiv'i-ty**, *n.* Capacity of admitting.

**Sus-cep'i-ent**, *a.* [*Lat. suscipiens, p. pr. of suscipere, to take up, admit.*] Receiving; admitting.

**Sus-cep'i-ent**, *n.* One who takes or admits.

**Sus-pect'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUSPECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUSPECTING.] [*Lat. suspicere, suspectum, from sub, under, and specere, to look, view.*] **1.** To imagine to exist, often upon weak evidence, or no evidence at all. **2.** To imagine to be guilty upon slight evidence, or without proof. **3.** To hold to be uncertain.

**Syn.** — To mistrust; distrust; surmise; doubt.

**Sus-pect'**, *v. i.* To imagine guilt; to have a suspicion.

**Sus-pect'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being suspected; open, or liable to, suspicion or distrust.

**Sus-pect'ed-ness**, *n.* State of being suspected or doubted.

**Sus-pect'er**, *n.* One who suspects.

**Sus-pend'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUSPENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUSPENDING.] [*Lat. suspendere, suspensum, fr. sus, from subs, for sub, under, and pendere, to hang.*] **1.** To attach to something above. **2.** To make to depend. **3.** To cause to cease for a time; to hinder from proceeding. **4.** To hold in a state undetermined. **5.** To debar from any privilege, from the execution of an office, or from the enjoyment of income. **6.** To cause to cease for a time from operation or effect.

**Syn.** — To hang; interrupt; delay; intermit; stay; hinder; debar.

**Sus-pend'**, *v. i.* To cease from operation or activity; especially, to stop payment, or be unable to meet obligations or engagements.

**Sus-pend'er**, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, suspends. **2.** *pl.* Straps for holding up pantaloons; braces; gallowses.

**Sus-pense'**, *n.* [*See supra.*] **1.** A state of uncertainty; indetermination; indecision. **2.** Cessation for a time; stop.

**Sus-pen'sion**, *n.* **1.** Act of suspending, or state of being suspended. **2.** Especially, temporary delay, interruption, or cessation, as of labor, judgment, payment, punishment, &c. **3.** A conditional withholding, interruption, or delay.

**Syn.** — Delay; interruption; intermission; stop; withholding.

**Sus-pen'so-ry**, *a.* **1.** Suspended; hanging; depending. **2.** Fitted or serving to suspend; suspending.

**Sus-pen'so-ry**, *n.* That which suspends, or holds up, as a truss; specifically, a bandage for suspending the scrotum.

**Sus-pi'cion** (-pīsh'un), *n.* [*Lat. suspicio. See SUSPECT.*] Act of suspecting; imagination of the existence of something without proof, or upon very slight evidence, or upon no evidence at all.

**Syn.** — Jealousy; distrust; mistrust; diffidence; doubt.

**Sus-pi'ciōus** (-pīsh'us), *a.* **1.** Inclined to suspect. **2.** Indicating suspicion or fear. **3.** Liable to suspicion; adapted to raise suspicion. **4.** Given to suspicion.

**Syn.** — Jealous; distrustful; mistrustful; doubtful; questionable. *See JEALOUS.*

**Sus-pi'ciōus-ly** (-pīsh'us), *adv.* In a suspicious manner.

**Sus-pi'ciōus-ness** (-pīsh'us), *n.* Quality or state of being suspicious.

**Sus-pir'al**, *n.* [*From suspire.*] **1.** A breathing-hole; a vent or ventiduct. **2.** A spring of water passing under ground toward a cistern or conduit.

**Sus'pi-rā'tion**, *n.* [*See infra.*] Act of sighing; a sigh.

**Sus-pire'**, *v. i.* [*Lat. suspirare, to breathe out, to sigh, from sub, under, and spirare, to breathe.*] To fetch a long, deep breath; to sigh.

**Sus-tāin'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SUSTAINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SUSTAINING.] [*Lat. sustinere, from sus, fr. subs, for sub, under, and tenere, to hold.*] **1.** To keep from falling; to bear. **2.** Hence, to keep from sinking in despondence. **3.** To maintain; to keep alive; to nourish. **4.** To aid, vindicate, comfort, or relieve. **5.** To endure without failing or yielding. **6.** To suffer; to undergo. **7.** To allow the prosecution of; to sanction. **8.** To prove; to establish by evidence; to be conclusive of as evidence. **9.** (*Mus.*) To continue as the sound of notes through their whole length.

**Syn.** — To support; uphold; subsist; assist; relieve.

**Sus-tāin'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being sustained.

**Sus-tāin'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, sustains.

**Sus'te-nance**, *n.* [*O. Fr. sustenance. See SUSTAIN.*]

**1.** Act of sustaining; support; maintenance. **2.** That which supports life; food; provisions.

**Sus'ten-tā'tion**, *n.* [*Lat. sustentatio, from sustentare, to support, maintain, intens. form of sustinere. See SUSTAIN.*] **1.** Preservation from falling; support. **2.** Use of food or provisions. **3.** Maintenance of life.

**Sūt'ler**, *n.* [*D. zoetelaar, O. D. soeteler, a small trader, especially in camps, from soetelen, to undertake low offices; H. Ger. sudeln, to do dirty work, to sully, soil.*] A person who follows an army, and sells to the troops provisions, liquors, &c.

**Sut-tee'**, *n.* [*Skr. satī, f. of sat, existing, real, true, good, p. pr. of sat, to be.*] **1.** A widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile of her husband. **2.** The sacrifice of burning a widow on the funeral pile of her husband. [*India.*]

**Sut-tee'ism**, *n.* The practice of self-immolation among widows in Hindostan.

**Sūt'tle** (sūt'tl), *n.* [*From subtle, subtile.*] (*Com.*) The weight when the tare has been deducted, and tret is yet to be allowed.

**Sūt'ūr-al**, *a.* Of, or relating to, a suture or seam.

**Sūt'ūre** (53), *n.* [*Lat. sutura, from suere, sutum, to sew or stitch.*] **1.** Act of sewing; also, the line along which two things or parts are sewed together, or are united so as to form a seam, or that which resembles one. **2.** (*Anat.*) The seam or joint which unites the bones of the skull.

**Sū'ze-rāin**, *n.* A superior lord, to whom fealty is due.

**Sū'ze-rain-ty**, *n.* [*Fr. suzeraineté, from suzerain, paramount, a lord paramount, from Fr. sus, above, over, Lat. susum, sursum. See SOVEREIGN.*] Dominion or authority of a suzerain; paramount authority.

**Swab** (swōb), *n.* [*From the root of sweep.*] **1.** A mop for cleaning floors, &c. **2.** A bit of sponge, cloth, or the like, fastened to a handle for cleansing the mouth.

**Swab** (swōb), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SWABBED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWABBING.] To clean with a mop or swab.

**Swab'ber** (swōb'ber), *n.* **1.** One who uses a swab to clean a floor or deck. **2.** An inferior officer on board of ships of war, whose business it is to see that the ship is kept clean.

**Swad'dle** (swōd'dl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SWADDLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWADDLING.] [*From the noun. See infra.*] To bind, as with a bandage; to swathe, as an infant.

**Swad'dle** (swōd'dl), *n.* [*A.-S. swædhil, swedhil, swedhel, a bundle, from swedhian, to bind.*] Clothes bound tight round the body.

food, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, call, eecho, ġem, ġet; aș; exist; linger, link; this



**Swad'dling-bånd,** } *n.* A band or cloth wrapped  
**Swad'dling-elöth,** } round an infant, especially  
 round a new-born infant.

**Swäg,** *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWAGGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWAGGING.] [Prov. Eng. *swag*, to hang loose and heavy, to swing about, allied to Ger. *schwanken*, to totter, to reel, from *schwingen*, Eng. *swing*.] To sink down by its weight; to lean.

**Swäge,** *n.* A tool, variously shaped or grooved on the end or face, used by workers in metals, for shaping their work.

**Swäge,** *v. t.* To shape by means of a swage; to fashion, as a piece of iron, by drawing it into a groove or mold having the required shape.

**Swäg'ger,** *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWAGGERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWAGGERING.] [Cf. A.-S. *swëgan*, to make a noise, to rattle, *swëgian*, to prevail.] To boast or brag noisily; to bluster; to bully.

**Swäg'ger,** *n.* Boastfulness or insolence of manner.

**Swäg'ger-er,** *n.* A blusterer; a bully; a boaster.

**Swäg'gy,** *a.* Inclined to swag; sinking, hanging, or leaning by its weight.

**Swāin,** *n.* [A.-S. *swān*, O. H. Ger. *suein*, Icel. *sveina*.] A rustic; especially, a country gallant or lover.

**Swāle,** *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *sgail*, a shade, a shadow.] An interval or vale; a tract of low, and usually wet land. [*Local, Amer.*]

**Swāle,** *v. t. & i.* To waste; to sweal. See SWEAL.

**Swal'lōw,** *n.* [A.-S. *swalewe*, *swēalwe*, O. H. Ger. *sualawa*, Icel. *svala*.] (*Ornith.*) A small bird with long wings, a forked or pointed tail, and small, hooked feet.

**Swal'lōw,** *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWALLOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWALLOWING.] [A.-S. *swelgan*, *swilgan*, O. H. Ger. *suelahan*, *suelhan*, Icel. *svelgja*, *svelgr*, O. Ger. *schwalg*, the throat, gullet.]



Swallow.

**1.** To take into the stomach. **2.** To draw into an abyss or gulf. **3.** To receive or embrace, as opinions or belief, without examination or scruple. **4.** To appropriate. **5.** To occupy; to employ. **6.** To seize and waste; to exhaust. **7.** To retract; to recant.

**Syn.** — To absorb; imbibe; engulf; engross; consume.

**Swal'lōw,** *n.* **1.** The gullet or esophagus; the throat. **2.** As much as is, or can be, swallowed at once.

**Swal'low-tāiled,** *a.* Like a swallow's tail in form, having narrow and tapering or pointed skirts.

**Swām,** *imp.* of *swim*. See SWIM.

**Swamp** (swōmp), *n.* [Allied to *sump*, from the root of *swim*.] Low ground filled with water; land wet and spongy, but not usually covered with water.

**Swamp** (swōmp), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWAMPED (84); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWAMPING.] **1.** To plunge, whelm, or sink in a swamp, or as in a swamp. **2.** (*Naut.*) To overset, sink, or cause to become filled, as a boat, in water. **3.** To plunge into inextricable difficulties.

**Swamp'y,** *a.* Consisting of swamp; like a swamp.

**Swān,** *n.* [A.-S. *swan*, O. H. Ger. *suan*, Icel. *svanr*.] (*Ornith.*) A large web-footed bird, like the goose, but handsomer, and more graceful, having also a longer neck and beak, and being generally larger and stronger.

**Swan's'-down,** *n.* A fine, soft, thick cloth of wool mixed with silk or cotton; a sort of twilled fustian, like moleskin.



Swan.

**Swan'-skīn,** *n.* A species of flannel of a soft texture, thick and warm.

**Swap** (swōp), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWAPPED (swōpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWAPPING.] [O. & Prov. Eng., to strike; Ger. *schwappen*. Cf. to *strike* a bargain.] To exchange; to barter; to swop. [*Colloq.*]

**Swap** (swōp), *n.* An exchange; barter. [*Colloq.*]

**Swārd,** *n.* [A.-S. *swærd*, Icel. *svōrdr*.] The grassy surface of land; turf.

**Swārd,** *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWARDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWARDING.] To cover with sward.

**Swāre,** *imp.* of *swear*. [*Obs.*] See SWEAR.

**Swarm,** *n.* [A.-S. *swærm*, O. H. Ger. *swarm*, Icel. *sværmr*, from the root of Ger. *schwirren*, to make a sharp, shrill, or piercing noise, Skr. *swar*, to sound.] **1.** A large number of small animals or insects, especially when in motion. **2.** Specifically, a great number of honey bees which emigrate from a hive at once, under

the direction of a queen; or a like body of bees united and settled permanently in a hive. **3.** Hence, any great number or multitude.

**Swarm,** *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWARMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWARMING.] **1.** To collect and depart from a hive by flight in a body, as bees. **2.** To appear or collect in a crowd; to throng together. **3.** To be crowded; to be thronged. **4.** To abound; to be filled, as with a number or crowd of objects. **5.** [Allied to *worm*.] To climb, as a tree, by embracing it with the arms and legs, and scrambling; to shin.

**Swart,** } *a.* [A.-S. *swært*, Goth. *svarts*, Icel. *svart*,  
**Swārth,** } O. H. Ger. *swartz*.] Being of a dark hue; moderately black; tawny.

**Swārth'i-ly,** *adv.* In a swarthy manner; with a tawny hue; duskily.

**Swārth'i-ness,** *n.* The state of being swarthy.

**Swārth'y,** *a.* [*compar.* SWARTHIER; *superl.* SWARTHIEŪT. [From *swarth* or *swart*.] Being of a dark hue or dusky complexion; blaek or tawny.

**Swash** (swōsh), *n.* [See *infra*.] **1.** A swaggering fellow. **2.** [From *wash*, with *s* prefixed.] Impulse of water flowing with violence; a dashing of water. **3.** A narrow channel of water lying within a sand-bank, or between that and the shore. [*Local, Amer.*]

**Swash,** *v. i.* [Sw. *svassa*, to bully, to rodomontade, Ger. *schwatzen*, to talk, prattle, prate.] **1.** To bluster; to make a great noise. **2.** [See *supra*, *n.*, 2.] To dash or flow noisily, as water; to splash.

**Swath** (swawth), *n.* [A.-S. *swadhu*.] **1.** A band or fillet. **2.** A line of grass or grain cut and thrown together by the scythe. **3.** The whole sweep of a scythe, or the whole breadth from which grass or grain is cut by it.

**Swāthe,** *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWATHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWATHING.] [A.-S. *swædhian*, to bind. Cf. SWADDLE.] To bind with a swath, band, bandage, or rollers.

**Swāthe,** *n.* A bandage.

**Swāy,** *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWAYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWAYING.] [Prov. Eng. *sweg*, *swēigh*, *sway*, to swing, incline, Icel. *sveigia*, L. Ger. *swājen*, to be turned by the wind, A.-S. *swëgian*, to prevail. Cf. SWAG.] **1.** To move or wield with the hand. **2.** To influence or direct by power and authority, or by moral force. **3.** To cause to incline to one side. **4.** (*Naut.*) To hoist; to raise.

**Syn.** — To bias; rule; govern; direct; influence; swing; move; wave.

**Swāy,** *v. i.* **1.** To bear rule; to govern. **2.** To have weight or influence. **3.** To be drawn to one side by weight.

**Swāy,** *n.* **1.** Power exerted in governing. **2.** Influence, weight, or authority that inclines to one side. **3.** Preponderation. **4.** Swing or sweep of a weapon.

**Syn.** — Rule; dominion; power; empire; control; influence; direction; preponderance; ascendancy.

**Swēal,** *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWEALED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWEALING.] [A.-S. *swēlan*, to burn slowly and without a flame, O. H. Ger. *suelan*, *suelên*, *suillên*, Icel. *svala*.] To melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle.

**Sweâr** (4), *v. i.* [*imp.* SWORE (formerly SWARE); *p. p.* SWORN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWEARING.] [A.-S. & O. H. Ger. *swërian*, Goth. *swëran*, Icel. *svëria*, allied to A.-S. *swarian*, to affirm, to answer, Icel. *svara*, to answer, *q. v.*] **1.** To affirm or utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed. **2.** (*Law.*) To give evidence on oath. **3.** To use the name of God or sacred things profanely.

**Sweâr,** *v. t.* **1.** To utter or affirm with a solemn appeal to God for the truth of the declaration. **2.** (*Law.*) To cause to take an oath; to administer an oath to. **3.** To declare or charge upon oath.

**Sweâr'er,** *n.* One who swears; especially, one who uses profane language.

**Swēat,** *n.* [A.-S. *swāt*, Icel. *sveiti*, O. H. Ger. *swëiz*, allied to Skr. *svēdas*, Lat. *sudor*, Gr. *ἰδρῶς*.] **1.** The fluid or sensible moisture which is excreted from the skin of an animal. **2.** State of one who sweats; hence, labor; toil; drudgery. **3.** Moisture issuing from any substance.

**Swēat,** *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWEAT, or SWEATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWEATING.] **1.** To excrete sensible moisture from the skin. **2.** To toil; to labor; to drudge. **3.** To emit moisture, as green plants in a heap.

**Swēat,** *v. t.* **1.** To cause to excrete moisture from the skin. **2.** To emit or suffer to flow from the pores; to exude.

**Swēat'er,** *n.* One who sweats. [sweat.]

**Swēat'i-ness,** *n.* State of being sweaty, or moist with



**Sweat'y**, *a.* [*compar.* SWEATIER; *superl.* SWEATIEST.]

1. Moist with sweat. 2. Consisting of sweat. 3. Laborious; toilsome; difficult.

**Swēd'ish**, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Sweden.

**Swēd'ish**, *n.* The language of the Swedes.

**Sweep**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWEPT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWEEPING.] [A.-S. *swāpan*, Icel. *sopa*, Goth. *sveipan*.]

1. To brush, or rub over with a brush, broom, or besom, for removing loose dirt. 2. To drive or carry along or off by a long, brushing stroke, or force, or by flowing on the earth. 3. To drive, destroy, or carry off many at a stroke, or with celerity and violence. 4. To move over in strides or with a train. 5. To carry with a long, swinging, or dragging motion. 6. To strike with a long stroke. 7. (*Naut.*) To draw or drag over. 8. To pass rapidly over, as with the eye or other instrument of observation.

**Sweep**, *v. i.* 1. To pass with swiftmess and violence, as something broad, or brushing the surface of any thing. 2. To pass over or brush along with celerity and force. 3. To pass with pomp. 4. To move with a long reach. 5. To include or comprehend many individuals or particulars in a single act or assertion.

**Sweep**, *n.* 1. Act of sweeping. 2. Compass of a stroke. 3. Compass of any turning body or motion. 4. Compass of any thing flowing or brushing. 5. Violent and general destruction. 6. Direction and extent of any motion not rectilinear. 7. One who sweeps; a sweeper. 8. The pole moved on a fulcrum or post, used to raise and lower a bucket in a well.

**Sweep'er**, *n.* One who sweeps; a sweep. [*bish.*]

**Sweep'ings**, *n. pl.* Things collected by sweeping; rub-

**Sweep'stakes**, *n. sing. or pl.* 1. The whole money or other things staked or won at a horse-race. 2. One who wins all.

**Sweep'y**, *a.* Passing with speed and violence over a great compass at once.

**Sweet**, *a.* [*compar.* SWEETER; *superl.* SWEETEST.]

[A.-S. *swēte*, Goth. *sutis*, for *svotis*, Icel. *sōtr*, allied to Lat. *suavis*, for *suavis*, Gr. *ἡδύς*, Skr. *svādu*, from *svad*, to be of a sweet taste, to taste.] 1. Having a taste or flavor resembling that of honey or sugar. 2. Pleasing to the smell; fragrant. 3. Pleasing to the ear; soft; melodious; harmonious. 4. Pleasing to the eye; beautiful. 5. Fresh; not salt. 6. Not changed from a sound or wholesome state. 7. Mild; soft; gentle.

**Syn.**—Sugary; saccharine; dulcet; luscious.

**Sweet**, *n.* 1. That which is sweet to the taste;—used chiefly in the plural. 2. That which is sweet or pleasant in odor; a perfume. 3. That which is pleasing or grateful to the mind. 4. A darling;—a term of endearment.

**Sweet-brēad**, *n.* The pancreas of an animal, used for food.

**Sweet-brī'er**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A shrubby plant of the rose kind, cultivated for its fragrant smell.

**Sweet'en** (*swēt'n*), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWEETENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWEETENING.] 1. To make sweet to the taste. 2. To make pleasing to the mind. 3. To make mild or kind. 4. To make less painful. 5. To increase the agreeable qualities of. 6. To make delicate. 7. To make pure and salubrious by destroying noxious matter. 8. To make warm and fertile. 9. To restore to purity.

**Sweet'en**, *v. i.* To become sweet.

**Sweet'en-er**, *n.* One who, or that which, sweetens.

**Sweet-fērn**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A small North American shrub, having sweet-scented or aromatic leaves resembling fern-leaves.

**Sweet'heärt**, *n.* A lover or mistress.

**Sweet'ing**, *n.* 1. A sweet apple. 2. A darling;—a word of endearment.

**Sweet'ish**, *a.* Somewhat sweet or grateful to the taste.

**Sweet'ly**, *adv.* In a sweet manner; gratefully.

**Sweet'mēat**, *n.* Fruit preserved with sugar, as peaches, pears, melons, nuts, orange peel, and the like.

**Sweet'ness**, *n.* Quality of being sweet, in any of its senses; as, gratefulness to the taste, or to the smell; fragrance; agreeableness to the ear, melody; agreeableness of manners; softness; mildness; amiableness.

**Sweet-oil**, *n.* Olive-oil.

**Sweet-po-tā'to**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A trailing plant and its sweetish starchy tubers, which are much used for food.

**Sweet-will'iam**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of pink of many varieties.

**Swēll**, *v. i.* [*imp.* SWELLED; *p. p.* SWELLED (SWOLLEN, or SWOLN, is less usual); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWELLING.] [A.-S. *swellan*, *swillan*, Icel. *svella*.] 1. To grow larger by matter added within, or by expansion of the

inclosed substance. 2. To increase in size or extent by any addition. 3. To rise or be driven into waves or billows. 4. To be puffed up or bloated. 5. To be inflated; to belly. 6. To be turgid or bombastic. 7. To bulge out. 8. To be elated; to rise into arrogance. 9. To grow upon the view. 10. To become larger in amount. 11. To act in a pompous, ostentatious, or arrogant manner; to strut.

**Swēll**, *v. t.* 1. To increase the size, bulk, or dimensions of. 2. To aggravate; to heighten. 3. To raise to arrogance. 4. (*Mus.*) To augment in force or loudness, as the sound of a note.

**Swēll**, *n.* 1. Act of swelling. 2. Gradual increase; as, (a.) Augmentation in bulk. (b.) Elevation; rise;—said of height. (c.) Force; intensity; power;—said of sound. (d.) Increase of power in style, or increase of rhetorical force. 3. A gradual ascent or elevation of land. 4. A wave or billow; especially, a succession of large waves. 5. The fluctuation of the sea after a storm. 6. (*Mus.*) A gradual increase and decrease of the volume of sound;—generally indicated thus  $\diamond$ . 7. A showy, dashing, boastful person.

**Swēll'ing**, *n.* 1. Protuberance; prominence. 2. A tumor. 3. A rising or enlargement by passion.

**Swēll'-mōb**, *n.* Well-dressed thieves, taken collectively.

**Swēlt'er**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWELTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWELTERING.] [A.-S. *sweltan*, Goth. *sviltan*, *gasviltan*, to perish, Icel. *svelta*, to hunger.] To be overcome and faint with heat; to be ready to perish with heat.

**Swēlt'er**, *v. t.* To oppress with heat.

**Swēpt**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *sweep*. See SWEEP.

**Swērve**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWERVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWERVING.] [L. Ger. *swarven*, D. *zwerven*, to swerve, to rove, M. H. Ger. *swerben*, to be whirled, to wander, O. H. Ger. *swerban*, Goth. *svairban*, to wipe. Cf. SWARM.]

1. To wander from any line prescribed, or from a rule of duty; to deviate. 2. To climb or move forward by winding or turning.

**Swift**, *a.* [*compar.* SWIFTER; *superl.* SWIFTEST.]

[A.-S. *swift*, from *swifan*, to move quickly, to whirl, to wander, Icel. *svífa*, to be moved, O. H. Ger. *sueibōn*, to wave, hover. Cf. SWEEP.] 1. Moving with celerity or velocity. 2. Ready; prompt. 3. Coming without delay.

**Syn.**—Quick; fleet; speedy; nimble; rapid; expeditious.

**Swift**, *n.* 1. A reel, for winding yarn, thread, &c.;—chiefly in the plural. 2. (*Ornith.*) A small bird, like the swallow, but having a shorter bill and very long wings. 3. (*Zoöl.*) The common newt or eft; a species of lizard.

**Swift'ly**, *adv.* In a swift manner; with celerity.

**Swift'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being swift; speed; rapid motion; quickness; celerity; velocity; rapidity.

**Swig**, *v. t. & i.* [A.-S. *swilgan*, *swelgan*, to swallow, devour.] To drink by large draughts. [*Colloq. and vulgar.*]

**Swig**, *n.* A large draught. [*Colloq. and vulgar.*]

**Swill**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWILLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWILLING.] [A.-S. *swilgan*, *swelgan*, to swallow, devour; *swilian*, to wash.] To drink grossly or greedily.

**Swill**, *v. i.* To drink greedily or swinishly; to drink to excess.

**Swill**, *n.* 1. Large draughts of liquor. 2. The wash, or mixture of liquid substances, given to swine.

**Swill'er**, *n.* One who swills, or drinks voraciously.

**Swim**, *v. i.* [*imp.* SWAM; *p. p.* SWUM; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWIMMING.] [A.-S. & O. H. Ger. *swimman*, Icel. *svema*.]

1. To be supported in water or other fluid; to float. 2. To move progressively in water by means of the hands and feet, or of fins. 3. To be borne along by a current. 4. To glide along with a smooth motion, or with a waving motion. 5. To be dizzy or vertiginous. 6. To be overflowed or drenched. 7. To abound; to have abundance.

**Swim**, *v. t.* 1. To pass or move over, or on, by swimming. 2. To immerse in water that the lighter parts may swim. 3. To cause or compel to swim; to make to float.

**Swim**, *n.* 1. Act of swimming; a gliding motion, like that of one swimming. 2. The time or distance one swims, or can swim. 3. The air-bladder of a fish; the sound.

**Swim'mer**, *n.* One who swims.

**Swim'ming-ly**, *adv.* In an easy, gliding manner, as if swimming; smoothly; hence, successfully.

**Swin'dle** (*swin'dl*), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWINDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SWINDLING.] [N. H. Ger. *schwindeln*, to

foōd, foōt; ūrn, rude, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; ġem, ġet; aq; exist; linger, link; this-



be dizzy or giddy, to cheat, from *schwindel*, dizziness, giddiness, from *schwinden*, to vanish, to dwindle.] To cheat and defraud grossly, or with deliberate artifice.

**Swind'le**, *n.* Act or process of defrauding by systematic imposition.

**Swind'ler**, *n.* One who swindles; a cheat.

**Syn.** — Sharper. — One who obtains money or goods under false pretenses is a *swindler*; one who cheats by sharp practice, as in playing at cards, or staking what he can not pay, is a *sharp*.

**Swine**, *n. sing. & pl.* [A.-S. & O. H. Ger. *swin*, Icel. *svin*, Goth. *svein*, Pol. *swinia*.] (Zool.) A well-known pachydermatous animal; a hog; a pig. The male is called *boar*, and the female *sow*.

**Swine'-hërd**, *n.* A keeper of swine.

**Swine'-pöx**, *n.* (Med.) A variety of the chicken-pox, with acuminated vesicles containing a watery fluid.

**Swing**, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. SWUNG; p. pr. & vb. n. SWINGING.] [A.-S. *swingan*, *swengan*, O. H. Ger. *swingan*.] **1.** To move to and fro, as a body suspended in the air; to wave; to vibrate. **2.** To practice swinging. **3.** (Naut.) (a.) To move or float. (b.) To turn round an anchor. **4.** To be hanged. [Colloq.]

**Swing**, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to wave, or vibrate, as a body suspended in the air. **2.** To move to and fro; to flourish; to brandish.

**Swing**, *n.* **1.** Act of swinging; vibratory motion; oscillation. **2.** Motion from one side to the other. **3.** A line, cord, or other thing suspended and hanging loose, upon which any thing may swing. **4.** Influence or power of a body put in motion. **5.** Free course; unrestrained liberty or license; tendency.

**Swinge** (swinj), *v. t.* [A.-S. *swingan*, to swing, whip.] To beat soundly; to whip; to chastise.

**Swinge'ing** (swinj'ing), *a.* Huge; very large. [Vulgar.]

**Swing'el** (swing'gl), *n.* [A.-S. *swingel*, *swingele*, whip, scourge. See SWING.] That part of a flail which falls on the grain in thrashing; swiple.

**Swing'er**, *n.* One who swings; one who hurls.

**Swing'le** (swing'gl), *v. t.* [From *swing*; A.-S. *swinglung*, a whipping, from *swinglan*, *swingelian*, to whip.]

**1.** To clean as flax, by beating it with a swingle. **2.** To cut off the tops of, without pulling up the roots; — said of weeds.

**Swing'le**, *n.* [See SWINGLE, *v. t.*] A wooden instrument like a large knife, used for cleaning flax.

**Swing'le-tree**, *n.* A whiffle-tree. See SINGLE-TREE.

**Swing'-tree**, *n.* The bar of a carriage to which the traces are fastened; the whiffle-tree or whipple-tree; swingle-tree.

**Swin'ish**, *a.* Befitting swine; like swine; gross; hog-gish; brutal.

**Swipe**, *n.* A sweep. See SWEEP.

**Swip'le** (swip'l), *n.* That part of a flail which strikes the grain in thrashing; a swingle.

**Swirl**, *n.* [Icel. *swirra*, to whirl.] An eddy, as of water, wind, or snow; a whirl; a gyration.

**Swiss**, *n. sing. & pl.* (Geog.) A native or inhabitant of Switzerland; the people of Switzerland.

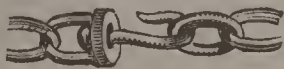
**Swiss**, *a.* (Geog.) Of, or pertaining to, Switzerland.

**Switch**, *n.* [From *swing*, *swinge*.] **1.** A small, flexible twig or rod. **2.** (Railways.) A movable part of two opposite rails, for transferring a car from one track to another.

**Switch**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. SWITCHED (swicht); p. pr. & vb. n. SWITCHING.] **1.** To strike with a small twig or rod; to beat; to lash. **2.** To turn from one railway track to another; to transfer by a switch.

**Switch'man**, *n. ; pl.* SWITCH/MEN. One who tends a switch on a railway.

**Swiv'el** (swiv'l), *n.* [A.-S. *swifan*, to move quickly, to revolve, Icel. *sveifla*, to whirl, shake. Cf. SWIFT.] **1.** (Mech.) A ring, link, or staple, that turns round on a pin or neck. **2.** (Mil.) A small cannon fixed in a swivel, or in a socket, or turning on a pivot.



Swivel and chain.

**Swiv'el** (swiv'l), *v. i.* To turn on a staple, pin, or pivot.

**Swöb**, *n. & v.* The same as *swab*. See SWAB.

**Swöllen** (swöln, 58), { *p. p.* of *swell*; — irregular and less

**Swölu**, } common than *swelled*.

**Swöon**, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. SWOONED; p. pr. & vb. n. SWOONING.] [A.-S. *swunan*, *âswunan*, to fail in intellect, allied to *swanian*, *âswanian*, to faint, *swima*, vertigo, failure.] To sink into a fainting fit; to faint.

**Swöon**, *n.* A fainting fit; syncope.

**Swoöp**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. SWOOPED (swöopt); p. pr. & vb. n. SWOOPING.] [Allied to *sweep*.] **1.** To fall

on at once and seize; to catch while on the wing. **2.** To catch up with a sweep.

**Swoöp**, *v. i.* To descend with closed wings from a height upon prey, as a hawk; to stoop.

**Swoöp**, *n.* A falling on and seizing, as of a rapacious fowl on his prey.

**Swöp**, *v. t.* The same as *swap*. See SWAP.

**Swörd** (sörd), *n.* [A.-S. *sweord*, *sword*, Icel. *sverd*, O. H. Ger. *swert*.] **1.** An offensive weapon having a long, strong, and usually sharp-pointed blade, for cutting or thrusting. **2.** Hence, the emblem of judicial vengeance or punishment, or of authority and power. **3.** Destruction in battle. **4.** The military power of a country.

**Swörd'-bëlt** (sörd'-'), *n.* A belt to suspend a sword by.

**Swörd'ed** (sörd'cd), *a.* Girded with a sword.

**Swörd'-fish** (sörd'-'), *n.* (Ichth.) A large fish, allied to the mackerel, and having the upper jaw elongated into a sword-shaped process.



Sword-fish.

**Swörd'-knöt** (sörd'nöt), *n.* A ribbon tied to the hilt of a sword.

**Swörd'-pläy'er** (sörd'-'), *n.* A fencer; a gladiator.

**Swörds'man** (sördz'-'), *n. ; pl.* SWÖRDS/MEN. **1.** A soldier; a fighting man. **2.** One skilled in the use of the sword.

**Swöre**, *imp.* of *swear*. See SWEAR.

**Swörn**, *p. p.* or *p. a.* from *swear*. See SWEAR.

**Swound**, *n.* A swoon. [Rare.]

**Swüm**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *swim*. See SWIM.

**Swüng**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *swing*. See SWING.

**Syb'a-rite**, *n.* [From Lat. *Sybaris*, Gr. *Συβαρίς*, a city in Italy, noted for the effeminacy and voluptuousness of its inhabitants.] A person devoted to luxury and pleasure.

**Syb'a-rit'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the

**Syb'a-rit'ie-al**, } Sybarites; luxurious; wanton.

**Sye'a-mine**, *n.* [Lat. *sycaminus*, Gr. *συκάμινος*.] The mulberry-tree.

**Sye'a-möre**, *n.* [Lat. *sycamorus*, Gr. *συκομόρος*, the fig-mulberry, from *σῦκον*, a fig, and *μόρον*, the black mulberry; Heb. *sik' mäh*.] (Bot.) A large tree allied to the common fig. It is found in Egypt and Syria.



Sycamore.

In America, the plane tree, or buttonwood, is often called by this name. In England, the name is given to a large maple.

**Sy-çee'**, } *n.* Silver in the form of small masses,

**Sy-çee'-sil'ver**, } lumps, or ingots, and used as a cur-

rency. [China.]

**Sye'o-phau-çy**, *n.* Character or characteristic of a sycophant; hence, obsequious flattery; servility.

**Sye'o-phant**, *n.* [Lat. *sycophanta*, Gr. *συκοφάντης*, fr. *σῦκον*, a fig, and *φαίειν*, to show.] **1.** Originally, an informer in Athens, who sought favor by denouncing those who stole figs, or exported them contrary to law.

**2.** Hence, a base parasite; a mean flatterer; especially, a flatterer of princes and great men.

**Sye'o-phänt'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling,

**Sye'o-phänt'ie-al**, } a sycophant; obsequiously flat-

tering; parasitic.

**Sye-nite**, *n.* (Min.) A crystalline rock composed of quartz, hornblende, and feldspar, taking its name from *Syene*, in Upper Egypt, where it is found. It differs from granite only in containing hornblende in the place of mica.

**Sye-nit'ie**, *a.* Relating to, or like, syenite.

**Syl-läb'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a syl-

**Syl-läb'ie-al**, } lable or syllables.

**Syl-läb'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a syllabic manner.

**Syl-läb'i-eäte**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. SYLLABICATED; p. pr. & vb. n. SYLLABICATING.] To form into syllables; to syllabify.

**Syl-läb'i-eä'tion**, *n.* Act or method of dividing words into syllables.

**Syl-läb'i-fi-eä'tion**, *n.* Same as SYLLABICATION, *q. v.*

**Syl-läb'i-fy**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. SYLLABIFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. SYLLABIFYING.] To form or divide into syllables.

**Syl-la-ble**, *n.* [Lat. *syllaba*, Gr. *συλλαβή*, that which is held together, a syllable, from *συλλαμβάνειν*, to take together, from *σύν*, with, and *λαμβάνειν*, to take.] **1.** An elementary sound, or a combination of elementary sounds, uttered together, or at a single effort or impulse of the voice, and constituting a word or a part of a word. **2.** In writing and printing, a part of a word separated from



the rest, and capable of being pronounced by a single impulse of the voice. [See Prin. of Pron. § 129.] **3.** A small part of a sentence or discourse; a particle.

**Sÿl'a-büb, n.** A compound drink made of wine and milk.

**Sÿl'a-büs, n.;** Eng. *pl.* SÿL/LA-BUS-ES; Lat. *pl.* SÿL/LA-Bÿ. [Lat., from the same source as *syllable*.] A compendium containing the heads of a discourse; an abstract.

**Sÿl-löp'sis, n.** [Lat.; Gr. σύλληψις, a taking together, from συλλαμβάνειν. See SYLLABLE.] **1.** (*Rhet.*) The use of words in a literal and metaphorical sense at the same time. **2.** (*Gram.*) The agreement of a verb or adjective with one, rather than another, of two nouns, with either of which it might agree in gender, number, &c.

**Sÿl-löp'tie, } a.** Of, pertaining to, or containing,  
**Sÿl-löp'tie-al, }** syllepsis.

**Sÿl'lo-ġism, n.** [Lat. *sylogismus*, Gr. συλλογισμός, a reckoning all together, a reasoning, from συλλογίζεσθαι, to reckon all together, to bring at once before the mind, to infer, from σύν, with, together, and λογίζεσθαι, to reckon, to conclude by reasoning.] (*Logic.*) The regular logical form of every argument, consisting of three propositions, of which the first two are called the *premises*, and the last the *conclusion*.

**Sÿl'lo-ġis'tie, } a.** Of, or pertaining to, a syllogism;  
**Sÿl'lo-ġis'tie-al, }** consisting of a syllogism, or of the form of reasoning by syllogisms.

**Sÿl'lo-ġis'tie-al-ly, adv.** In the form of a syllogism; by means of syllogisms.

**Sÿl'lo-ġize, v. i.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* SYLLOGIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SYLLOGIZING.] To reason by syllogisms.

**Sÿlph, n.** [From Gr. σίλφη, a kind of grub, beetle, or moth.] An imaginary being inhabiting the air; a fairy.

**Sÿlph'id, n.** A little sylph; a young sylph.

**Sÿl'vá, n.;** *pl.* SÿL/VÆ. [Lat. *sylva*, *silva*.] **1.** The forest trees of any region or country. **2.** (*Bot.*) A work containing a botanical description of the forest trees of any region or country. **3.** (*Poet.*) A collection of poetical pieces of various kinds.

**Sÿl'van, a.** **1.** Of, or pertaining to, a *sylva*; forest-like; hence, also, rural; rustic. **2.** Abounding in forests or in trees; woody.

**Sÿl'van, n.** [Lat. *Sylvanus*, from *sylva*, a wood or forest.] A fabled deity of the wood; a satyr; a faun; sometimes, a rustic.

**Sÿm'bol, n.** [Lat. *symbolus*, *symbolum*, Gr. σύμβολον, sign by which one knows or infers a thing, fr. συμβάλλειν, to throw or put together, to compare, from σύν, with, and βάλλειν, to throw.] **1.** The sign or representation of something moral or intellectual by the images or properties of natural things. **2.** A letter or character which is significant. **3.** (*Math.*) Any character used to represent a quantity, an operation, a relation, or an abbreviation.

**Syn.** — Emblem; figure; type; representation.

**Sym-böl'ie, n.** (*Theol.*) That branch of historic theology which treats of creeds.

**Sym-böl'ie, } a.** Of, pertaining to, or in the nature  
**Sym-böl'ie-al, }** of, a symbol; representative.

**Sym-böl'ie-al-ly, adv.** In a symbolical manner; by signs; typically.

**Sym-böl'ies, n. sing.** The same as SYMBOLIC, *q. v.*

**Sÿm'bol-ism, n.** **1.** A system of symbols or representations. **2.** (*Chem.*) A combining together of parts or ingredients. **3.** (*Theol.*) The science of creeds; symbolic. [in properties.]

**Sÿm'bol-i-zā'tion, n.** Act of symbolizing; resemblance

**Sÿm'bol-ize, v. i.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* SYMBOLIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SYMBOLIZING.] To have a resemblance of qualities or properties.

**Sÿm'bol-ize, v. t.** **1.** To make to agree in properties or qualities. **2.** To make representative of something. **3.** To represent by a symbol.

**Sym-böl'o-ġy, n.** [For *symbolology*, from Gr. σύμβολον, symbol, and λόγος, discourse.] The art of expressing by symbols.

**Sym-mēt'rie-al, a.** **1.** Involving or exhibiting symmetry; proportional in its parts. **2.** (*Math.*) Having corresponding parts or relations.

**Sym-mēt'rie-al-ly, adv.** In a symmetrical manner.

**Sÿm'me-trize, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* SYMMETRIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SYMMETRIZING.] To reduce to symmetry.

**Sÿm'me-try, n.** [Lat. *symmetria*, Gr. συμμετρία, from σύν, with, together, and μέτρον, measure.] A due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; or

the union and conformity of the members of a work to the whole.

**Sÿm'pa-thēt'ie, } a.** **1.** Inclined to or exhibiting  
**Sÿm'pa-thēt'ie-al, }** sympathy. **2.** (*Med.*) Produced by sympathy.

**Sÿm'pa-thēt'ie-al-ly, adv.** With or by sympathy.

**Sÿm'pa-thize, v. i.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* SYMPATHIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SYMPATHIZING.] **1.** To have a common feeling, as of bodily pleasure or pain. **2.** To feel in consequence of what another feels.

**Sÿm'pa-ty, n.** [Lat. *sympathia*, Gr. συμπάθεια, from σύν, with, and πάθος, suffering, passion, from πάσχειν, παθεῖν, to suffer.] **1.** Feeling corresponding to that which another feels; fellow-feeling. **2.** An agreement of affections or inclinations, or a conformity of natural temperament, which makes two persons pleased with each other. **3.** Pity; commiseration. **4.** (*Med.*) The reciprocal influence exercised by the various parts of the body on one another.

**Syn.** — Pity; fellow-feeling; compassion; commiseration; tenderness; condolence; agreement. — *Sympathy* is literally a fellow-feeling with others in their varied conditions of joy or of grief. This term, however, is now more commonly applied to a fellow-feeling with others under affliction, and then coincides very nearly with *commiseration*. In this case it is commonly followed by *for*; as, to feel *sympathy* for a friend when we see him distressed. The verb *sympathize* is followed by *with*; as, to *sympathize* with a friend in his distresses or enjoyments. See PITY.

**Sym-phō'ni-oūs, a.** Agreeing in sound; accordant; harmonious.

**Sÿm'pho-ny, n.** [Lat. *symphonia*, Gr. συμφωνία, from σύν, with, and φωνή, a sound, the voice.] **1.** A consonance or harmony of sounds, agreeable to the ear. **2.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) An elaborate instrumental composition for a full orchestra, consisting usually of three or four contrasted yet inwardly related movements. (*b.*) An instrumental passage at the beginning or end, or in the course of, a vocal composition.

**Sÿm'phÿ-sis, n.** [Lat., from Gr. σύμφυσις, fr. συμφύειν, to grow together, from σύν, with, and φύειν, to grow.] (*Anat.*) (*a.*) Union of bones by cartilage. (*b.*) Union or coalescence of parts previously separate. (*c.*) Insertion of different parts, as tendons.

**Sym-pō'si-āc, a.** [Lat. *symposiacus*, Gr. συμποσιάκος. See SYMPOSIUM.] Of, or pertaining to, drinking together and merry-making. [*Rare.*]

**Sym-pō'si-āc, n.** A conference or conversation, as of philosophers at a banquet.

**Sÿm-pō'si-ūm, n.;** *pl.* SÿM-PŌ'SI-Ā. [Lat.; Gr. συμπίσιον, from συμπίνειν, to drink together, from σύν, with, and πίνειν, to drink.] A drinking together; a merry feast.

**Sÿmp'tom (S4), n.** [Gr. σύμπτωμα, from συμπίπτειν, to fall together, from σύν, with, and πίπτειν, to fall, πτώμα, a fall.] **1.** (*Med.*) A perceptible change in the body or its functions, which indicates disease. **2.** That which indicates the existence of something else.

**Syn.** — Mark; note; sign; token; indication.

**Sÿmp'tom-āt'ie, } a.** **1.** Of, or pertaining to, symp-  
**Sÿmp'tom-āt'ie-al, }** toms; indicating the existence of something else. **2.** According to symptoms.

**Sÿmp'tom-āt'ie-al-ly, adv.** By means of symptoms.

**Sÿn-ær'e-sis, } n.** [Gr. συναίρεσις, a taking or drawing  
**Sÿn-ær'e-sis, }** together, from συναίρειν, to take together, from σύν, with, and αἰρῆν, to take with the hand, to grasp.] (*Gram.*) A figure by which two vowels that are ordinarily separated are drawn together into one syllable.

**Sÿn'a-gōġ'ie-al, a.** Of, or pertaining to, a synagogue.

**Sÿn'a-gōġue, n.** [Lat. *synagoga*, Gr. συναγωγή, an assembly, fr. συναγειν, to bring together, fr. σύν, with, and ἄγειν, to lead.] **1.** A congregation or assembly of Jews met for the purpose of worship. **2.** A Jewish place of worship.

**Sÿn'a-lē'phā, n.** [Gr. συναλοιφή, a melting together, from συναλείφειν, to melt together, from σύν, with, together, and ἀλείφειν, to besmear, anoint.] (*Gram.*) A contraction of syllables by suppressing some vowel or diphthong at the end of a word, before another vowel or diphthong.

**Sÿn'a-lē'pha, n.** See SYNALEPHA.

**Sÿn'ar-thrō'sis, n.** [Gr. συνάρθρωσις, a being jointed together, from συναρθρῶν, to link or join together, from σύν, with, and ἄρθρον, a joint.] (*Anat.*) Union of bones without motion.

**Sÿn'ehro-nal (sĭnk'ro-), } a.** [See SYNCHRONOUS.]  
**Sÿn-ehrōn'ie-al, }** Happening at the same time; simultaneous.



**Syn'ehro-niŝm**, *n.* [Gr. συγχρονισμός, from συγχρονίζω, to be contemporary with, from σύγχρονος, synchronous.] **1.** Concurrence of two or more events in time; simultaneousness. **2.** The tabular arrangement of historical events and personages, according to their dates.

**Syn'ehro-nize**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SYNCHRONIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SYNCHRONIZING.] To agree in time; to be simultaneous. [multaneous.]

**Syn'ehro-noŭs**, *a.* Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

**Syn'eo-pāte** (sīnk'o-pāt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SYNCO-PATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SYNCOPATING.] [L. Lat. *syncopare*, *syncopatum*. See SYNCOPE.] **1.** To contract, as a word, by taking one or more letters or syllables from the middle. **2.** (*Mus.*) To commence, as a tone on an unaccented part of a measure, and continue into the following unaccented part.

**Syn'eo-pā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Contraction of a word by taking a letter, letters, or a syllable, from the middle. **2.** (*Mus.*) Performance of a passage by syncopating the notes.

**Syn'eō-pe**, *n.* [Lat. *syncope*, *syncopa*, Gr. συγκοπή, from συγκόπτειν, to beat together, to weary, from σύν, with, and κόπτειν, to strike, cut off.] **1.** (*Mus.*) Same as SYNCOPATION, *q. v.* **2.** (*Gram.*) An elision or retrenchment of one or more letters, or a syllable, from the middle of a word. **3.** (*Med.*) A fainting or swooning.

**Syn'ere-tiŝm**, *n.* [Gr. συγκρητισμός, from συγκρητίζω, to make two parties join against a third, from σύν, with, together, and κρητίζω, to behave like a Cretan, *i. e.*, to lie.] Attempted union of principles or parties irreconcilably at variance with each other.

**Syn'die**, *n.* [Lat. *syndicus*, Gr. σύνδικος, helping in a court of justice, an advocate, from σύν, with, and δίκη, justice.] An officer of government, invested with different powers in different countries; also, one chosen to transact business for others.

**Syn'dro-me**, *n.* [Gr. συνδρομή, from σύν, with, and δρόμος, a course, a running.] (*Med.*) The concurrence or combination of symptoms in a disease.

**Syn'ē-do-che**, *n.* [Lat. *synecdoche*, Gr. συνεκδοχή, fr. συνεδέχασθαι, to receive jointly, from σύν, with, and ἐδέχασθαι, to receive.] (*Rhet.*) A figure or trope by which the whole of a thing is put for a part, or a part for the whole.

**Syn'ee-dōch'ie-al** (-dōk'-), *a.* Expressed by synecdoche; implying a synecdoche. [*uer.*]

**Syn'ee-dōch'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a synecdochical manner.

**Syn'od**, *n.* [Lat. *synodus*, Gr. σύνοδος, a meeting, from σύν, with, and ὁδός, a way.] **1.** (*Ecl. Hist.*) A council or meeting of ecclesiastics to consult on matters of religion. **2.** A meeting, convention, or council.

**Syn'ōd'ie**, } *a.* **1.** Of, or pertaining to, a synod;  
**Syn'ōd'ie-al**, } transacted in a synod. **2.** (*Astron.*)  
Pertaining to conjunction, especially to the period between two successive conjunctions.

**Syn'ōd'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a synodical manner; by the authority of a synod.

**Syn'o-nŷm**, *n.* [See SYNONYMOUS.] One of two or more words in the same language which are the precise equivalents of each other, or which have very nearly the same signification, and therefore are liable to be confounded together.

**Syn'o-nŷm'ie**, *n.* (*Gram.*) The science, or the scientific treatment, of synonymous words.

**Syn-ōn'y-miŝt**, *n.* One who collects and explains synonymous words.

**Syn-ōn'y-miŝe**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SYNONYMIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SYNONYMIZING.] To express in different words of the same meaning.

**Syn-ōn'y-mōŭs**, *a.* [Gr. συνώνυμος, from σύν, with, together, and ὄνομα, ὄνυμα, name.] Expressing the same thing; conveying the same idea; pertaining to synonyms.

**Syn.**—Identical; interchangeable.—If no words are *synonymous* except those which are *identical* in use and meaning, so that the one can in all cases be substituted for the other, we have scarcely ten such words in our language. But the term more properly denotes that the words in question approach so near to each other, that, in many or most cases, they can be used interchangeably. **1.** Words may thus coincide in *certain* connections, and so be interchanged, when they cannot be interchanged in other connections; thus we may speak either of *strength* of mind or of *force* of mind, but we say the *force* (not *strength*) of gravitation. **2.** Two words may differ slightly, but this difference may be unimportant to the speaker's object, so that he may freely interchange them; thus it makes but little difference, in most cases, whether we speak of a man's having *secured* his object or having *attained* his object. For these and other causes we have numerous words which may, in many cases or connections, be used interchangeably, and these are properly called *synonyms*.

**Syn-ōn'y-mōŭs-ly**, *adv.* In a synonymous manner.

**Syn-ōn'y-my**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being synonymous. **2.** (*Rhet.*) A figure by which synonymous words are used to amplify a discourse.

**Syn-ōp'sis**, *n.*; *pl.* SYN-ŌP'SĒS. [Lat., fr. Gr. σύνοψις, from σύν, with, together, and ὄψις, a sight, view.] A general view, or a collection of heads or parts so arranged as to exhibit a general view of the whole.

**Syn.**—Conspectus; abridgment; compendium; epitome; abstract. See ABRIDGMENT.

**Syn-ōp'tie**, } *a.* Affording a general view of the whole,  
**Syn-ōp'tie-al**, } or of the principal parts of a thing.

**Syn-ōp'tie-al-ly**, *adv.* In such a manner as to present a general view in a short compass.

**Syn-ō'vi-ā**, *n.* [From Gr. σύν, with, and Lat. *ovum*, Gr. ὄον, an egg.] (*Anat.*) A fluid secreted within the synovial capsules of the joints, serving as a lubricating fluid to the latter.

**Syn-ō'vi-al**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the synovia, or lubricating fluid of the joints.

**Syn-tāe'tie**, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, syntax;  
**Syn-tāe'tie-al**, } eording to the rules of syntax.

**Syn'tax**, *n.* [N. Lat. *syntaxis*, Gr. σύνταξις, fr. συντάσσειν, to put together in order, from σύν, with, and τάσσειν, to put in order.] (*Gram.*) The construction of sentences; the due arrangement of words in sentences in their necessary relations, according to established usage.

**Syn'the-sis**, *n.*; *pl.* SŶN'THE-SĒS. [Lat., fr. Gr. σύνθεσις, from συντιθέναι, to place or put together, from σύν, with, and τιθέναι, to place, θέσις, a placing.] **1.** Composition, or the putting of two or more things together. **2.** (*Chem.*) The uniting of elements to form a compound. **3.** (*Logic.*) The combination of separate elements of thought into a whole.

**Syn-thēt'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to synthesis; consisting  
**Syn-thēt'ie-al**, } in synthesis or composition.

**Syn-thēt'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* By synthesis.

**Syph'i-lis**, *n.* [From *Syphilus*, a shepherd in a Latin poem "Syphilus, sive morbus Gallicus," published in 1530: from Gr. σῦς, hog, swine, and φίλος, dear, loving.] (*Med.*) An infectious venereal disease.

**Syph'i-lit'ie**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, syphilis; infected with syphilis.

**Sy'phon**, *n.* The same as SIPHON, *q. v.*

**Sy'ren**, *n.* The same as SIREN. See SIREN.

**Syr'i-āe**, *n.* The language of Syria; especially, the ancient language of that country. [language.]

**Syr'i-āe**, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Syria, or its

**Sy-riū'gā**, *n.* [N. Lat., from Gr. σῦριγγή, σῦριγγος, a pipe, tube.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the lilac.

The moek orange is popularly so called because its stems were formerly used as pipe-stems.

**Syr'inge**, *n.* [From Gr. σῦριγγή, a pipe or tube. Cf. *supra.*] A tube terminating in a small orifice, and filled, by the action of a piston, with a liquid, which is first drawn in and then expelled in a stream, as for injecting animal bodies, &c.

**Syr'inge**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SYRINGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SYRINGING.] **1.** To inject by means of a syringe. **2.** To wash and cleanse by injections from a syringe.

**Syr'in-gōt'o-my**, *n.* [Gr. σῦριγγή, a pipe or tube, a hollow sore, and τέμνειν, to cut.] (*Surg.*) The operation of cutting for the fistula.

**Syr'tis** (sēr'-), *n.* [Lat. *syrtis*, Gr. σῦρτις, from σῦρειν, to draw along.] A quicksand.

**Syr'up**, *n.* See SIRUP, the preferable, but perhaps less usual, orthography.

**Sys'tem**, *n.* [Lat. *systema*, Gr. σύστημα, from συνιστάναι, to place together.] **1.** An assemblage of objects arranged in regular subordination, or after some distinct method, usually logical or scientific. **2.** Hence, the whole scheme of created things regarded as forming one complete plan or whole; the universe. **3.** Regular method or order.

**4.** (*Mus.*) An interval compounded, or supposed to be compounded, of several lesser intervals. **5.** (*Physiol.*) The totality of parts in the body, performing the same, or an analogous or a connected function; hence, also, the body as a functional unity or whole.

**Sys'tem-āt'ie**, } *a.* **1.** Of, or pertaining to, system;  
**Sys'tem-āt'ie-al**, } consisting in system; methodical. **2.** Proceeding according to system or regular method.

**Sys'tem-āt'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a systematical manner.

**Sys'tem-a-tiŝt**, *n.* One who forms a system, or reduces to system.

**Sys'tem-a-tiŝe**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SYSTEMATIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SYSTEMATIZING.] To reduce to system; to arrange methodically.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ěre, veil, tĕrm; pique, firm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf,



**Sÿs'tem-a-tiz'er**, *n.* One who systematizes, or reduces things to system.

**Sÿs'tem-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SYSTEMIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SYSTEMIZING.] To reduce to system; to systematize.

**Sÿs'tem-iz'er**, *n.* One who systemizes; a systematizer.

**Sÿs'to-le**, *n.* [Gr. συστολή, from συστέλλειν, to contract, from σύν, with, and στέλλειν, to set, place.] **1.** (*Gram.*) The shortening of a long syllable. **2.** (*Physiol.*) The contraction of the heart and arteries for expelling the blood and carrying on the circulation.

**Sÿs'tyle**, *n.* [Gr. σύστυλος, from σύν, with, and στῦλος, a column.] (*Arch.*) (*a.*) The arrangement of columns in such a manner that they are two diameters apart. (*b.*) A temple, or other edifice, having a row of columns set close together around it, as in the Parthenon at Athens.

**Sÿz'y-gy**, *n.* [Lat. *syzygia*, Gr. συζυγία, union, from συζευγύναι, to yoke together, fr. σύν, with, and ζευγύναι, to yoke.] (*Astron.*) The point of an orbit, as of the moon or a planet, at which it is in conjunction or opposition; — commonly used in the plural.

## T.

**T** (*te*), the twentieth letter of the English alphabet, is a simple consonant, allied to both *D* and *N*, all three of these letters being dental elements. When *t* is followed by *h*, as in *think* and *that*, the combination really forms a distinct sound, for which we have no single character. This combination has two sounds in English; surd or whispered, as in *think*, and sonant or vocal, as in *that*. See *Prin. of Pron.* §§ 96 — 100.

To suit or fit to a *T*, to suit exactly; to answer perfectly; — perhaps so used with reference to a carpenter's T-square.

**Tăb**, *n.* A border of lace, resembling in form and position the border of a cap, worn on the inner front edges of ladies' bonnets.

**Tăb'ard**, *n.* [W. *tabar*, L. Gr. ταμπάριον, L. Lat. *tabardus*, *tabardum*, *tabarrus*.] A sort of tunic or mantle formerly worn over the armor, covering the body before and behind, and reaching below the loins, but open at the sides, from the shoulders downward.

**Tăb'ard-er**, *n.* One who wears a tabard.

**Tăb'a-sheer'**, *n.* [Cf. Per. *tabshîr*, clay.] A concretion in the joints of the bamboo, consisting chiefly of pure silice. It is used in the East Indies as a medicine.

**Tăb'by**, *a.* [See the noun.] **1.** Having a wavy or watered appearance. **2.** Brinded; brindled; diversified in color.

**Tăb'by**, *n.* [From Per. *utâbî*, a kind of rich, undulated silk.] **1.** A kind of waved silk, usually watered. **2.** A mixture of lime with shells, gravel, or stones, and water, forming a kind of artificial rock. **3.** A cat of a tabby color.

**Tăb'by**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TABBIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TABBING.] To water, or cause to look wavy by the process of calendering.

**Tăb'e-făc'tion**, *n.* A wasting away by disease.

**Tăb'e-fy**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TABELIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TABELYING.] [Lat. *tabefacere*, from *tabes*, a wasting away, and *facere*, to make.] To waste gradually; to lose flesh.

**Tăb'er-na-ele**, *n.* [Lat. *tabernaculum*, dim. of *taberna*, a hut, shed, from the root of *tabula*, a board.] **1.** A slightly built or temporary habitation; a tent. **2.** A portable structure used by the Jews during the exodus as a place of worship. **3.** Hence, the Jewish temple; and, more rarely any other place of worship. **4.** Any small cell, or like place, in which some holy or precious thing was deposited or kept.

*Feast of Tabernacles*, a Jewish festival lasting seven days, during which the people dwelt in booths formed of the boughs of trees, in commemoration of the habitation of their ancestors in similar dwellings during their pilgrimage in the wilderness.

**Tăb'er-na-ele**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TABERNACLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TABERNACLING.] To dwell or reside for a time.

**Tăb'er-năc'u-lar**, *a.* Pertaining to a tabernacle, or to the Jewish tabernacle.

**Tăb'ēs**, *n.* [Lat., from *tabere*, to waste away.] (*Med.*) Progressive emaciation of the whole body, accompanied with hectic fever, and with no well-marked local symptoms.

**Tăb'id**, *a.* [Lat. *tabidus*. See *TABES*.] Relating to, or wasted by, *tabes*.

**Tăb'id-ness**, *n.* The state of being wasted by *tabes*.

**Tăb'la-tūre** (53), *n.* [From Lat. *tabula*, a board, a tablet.] **1.** (*Paint.*) A painting on a wall and ceiling; hence, a picture in general. **2.** (*Mus.*) An ancient mode of indicating musical sounds by letters instead of notes.

**Tă'ble**, *n.* [From Lat. *tabula*, a board, tablet, a painting.] **1.** A smooth, flat surface like the side of a board; a

thin, flat, smooth piece of any thing. **2.** Hence, a slab, leaf, or flat superficies, of wood, stone, metal, or other material, on which any thing is cut or written; a tablet; hence, sometimes, a memorandum-book. **3.** That which is cut, drawn, or written on a smooth, flat surface; an inscription; a drawing; sometimes, a painting. **4.** Hence, in a great variety of applications, a condensed statement which may be comprehended by the eye in a single view; the presentation of many items or particulars in one connected group; a scheme; a schedule; a synopsis; an index. **5.** An article of household furniture used for a great variety of purposes, as to eat, work, or write upon. **6.** Hence, food placed on a table to be partaken of; fare. **7.** The company assembled round a *tabic*.

*The Lord's Table*, the communion of the Lord's Supper. — *To lay on the table* (*Parliamentary Usage*), to lay, as a report, motion, and the like, on the table of the presiding officer, — that is, to postpone, by a vote, the consideration of. — *To turn the tables*, to change the condition or fortune of contending parties; — a metaphorical expression taken from the vicissitudes of fortune in gaming.

**Tă'ble**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TABLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TABLING.] **1.** To form into a table or catalogue; to tabulate. **2.** (*Carp.*) To scarf. **3.** (*Parliamentary Usage*) To lay on the table, that is, to postpone the consideration of, till called for, or indefinitely, by a formal vote. **4.** (*Presbyterian Church*.) To enter upon the docket.

**Tableau** (tab-lō'), *n.*; *pl.* TABLEAUX' (tab-lōz'). [Fr., from Lat. *tabula*, a painting. See *TABLE*.] A striking and vivid representation; especially, the representation of some scene by means of persons grouped in the proper manner, placed in appropriate postures, and remaining silent and perfectly still.

**Tă'ble-beer**, *n.* Beer for the table, or for common use.

**Tă'ble-book** (27), *n.* A memorandum-book; a tablet.

**Tă'ble-elōth**, *n.* A cloth for covering a table.

**Table-d'hôte** (tä/bl-dōt), *n.* [Fr., literally table of the landlord.] A common table for guests at a French hotel; an ordinary.

**Tă'ble-land** (109), *n.* Elevated flat land; a plateau.

**Tă'ble-spoon**, *n.* One of the larger or largest spoons used at the table.

**Tă'ble-spoon'ful**, *n.*; *pl.* TĂ'BLE-SPOON'FULS. As much as a table-spoon will hold.

**Tăb'let**, *n.* [Diminutive of *table*.] **1.** A small table or flat surface. **2.** A small, flat piece of any thing on which to write, paint, draw, or engrave. **3.** *pl.* A kind of pocket memorandum-book. **4.** (*Med.*) A solid kind of confection, commonly made of dry ingredients, usually with sugar, and formed into little flat squares; — called also *lozenge* and *troche*. [meals.]

**Tă'ble-talk** (-tawk), *n.* Conversation at table, or at

**Tă'ble-tŭp'ping**, } *n.* Certain movements of tables or

**Tă'ble-tŭrn'ing**, } other objects, attributed by some

to the agency of departed spirits, by others to the development of latent vital or spiritual forces, but more commonly ascribed to the muscular force of persons in connection with the objects moved.

**Tă'bling**, *n.* **1.** A forming into tables. **2.** (*Carp.*) The letting of one timber into another by alternate scores or projections.

**Tă-bōō'**, *n.* A political prohibition and religious consecration interdict, formerly of great force among the inhabitants of the islands of the Pacific; hence, a total prohibition of intercourse with or approach to any thing.

**Tă-bōō'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TABOOED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TABOOING.] To forbid, or to forbid the use of; to interdict approach or use.

**Tă'bor**, *n.* [From Ar. & Per. *tumbâr*, *timbâr*, *tambâr*, a

foōd, foōt; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, çall, çecho; ġem, ġet; aș; exișt; linge, link; this.



- kind of lute or guitar, a drum.] A small drum used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife.
- Tăb'o-rét**, *n.* [From *tabor*.] A small tabor. [Rare.]
- Tăb'o-rîne**, } *n.* [Cf. TAMBOURINE.] A small, shallow
- Tăb'o-rîn**, } drum; a tabor.
- Tăb'ou-rét**, *n.* [Fr., dim. of O. Fr. *tabor*, *tabour*, a drum; so called from its resemblance to a drum. See TABOR.] 1. A seat without arms or back, cushioned and stuffed; a stool. 2. An embroidery frame.
- Tăb'ret**, *n.* [See TABOR.] A small tabor; a taboret.
- Ta-bu'**, *n.* & *v.* See TABOO.
- Tăb'û-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *tabularis*, from *tabula*, a board, table.] Having the form of, or pertaining to, a table, in any of the uses of the word.
- Tăb'u-lâte**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. TABULATED; p. pr. & vb. n. TABULATING.] [L. Lat. *tabulare*, from Lat. *tabula*, a board, table.] 1. To reduce to tables or synopses. 2. To shape with a flat surface.
- Tăe'a-ma-hăe** (110), } *n.* 1. (Bot.) A tree of North
- Tăe'a-ma-hă'eâ**, } America, commonly called *bal-*
- sam poplar*. 2. A resin yielded by certain plants.
- Ta-chôm'e-ter**, *n.* [From Gr. *τάχος*, swiftness, speed, from *ταχύς*, quick, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring velocity, as of running water or of machines.
- Ta-chÿg'ra-phy**, *n.* [From Gr. *ταχυγραφείν*, to write fast, from *ταχύς*, quick, fast, and *γράφειν*, to write.] The art or practice of rapid writing; stenography; shorthand writing.
- Tăc'it**, *a.* [Lat. *tacitus*, from *tacere*, to be silent.] Implied, but not expressed; silent. [cation.]
- Tăc'it-ly**, *adv.* In a tacit manner; silently; by implication.
- Tăc'i-tûrn**, *a.* Habitually silent; not free to converse; not apt to talk or speak.
- Syn.**— Silent; reserved.— *Silent* has reference to the act; *taciturn*, to the habit. A man may be *silent* from circumstances; he is *taciturn* from disposition. The loquacious man is at times *silent*; one who is *taciturn* may now and then make an effort at conversation.
- Tăc'i-tûrn'i-ty**, *n.* Habitual silence or reserve in speaking.
- Tăck**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. TACKED (tăkt); p. pr. & vb. n. TACKING.] [O. D. *tacken*, to touch, take, seize, fix, allied to Eng., *take*.] 1. To fasten or attach. 2. Especially, to attach or secure in a slight or hasty manner, as by stitching or nailing.
- Tăck**, *n.* [D. *tak*, H. Ger. *zacke*, Gael. *tacaid*.] 1. A small, short, sharp-pointed nail, usually having a broad head. 2. (Naut.) (a.) A rope to confine the foremost lower corners of the courses and stay-sails, when the wind crosses the ship's course obliquely; also, a rope to pull the lower corner of a studding-sail to the boom. (b.) The part of a sail to which the tack is usually fastened. (c.) The course of a ship in regard to the position of her sails.
- Hard tack*, a large kind of hard crackers, much used for food by sailors and soldiers.
- Tăck**, *v. i.* (Naut.) To change the course of a ship by shifting the tacks and position of the sails and rudder.
- Tăck**, *v. t.* (Naut.) To change the course of, as a ship, by shifting the position of the sails and rudder.
- Tăck'le** (tăk'l), *n.* [D. *takel*, allied to Goth. *tahjan*, Icel. *taka*, Eng. *take*.] 1. A machine for raising or lowering heavy weights. 2. Instruments of action; weapons. 3. (Naut.) The rigging and apparatus of a ship.
- Sometimes improperly pronounced tă'kle, especially by seamen.*
- Tăck'le** (tăk'l), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. TACKLED; p. pr. & vb. n. TACKLING.] 1. To harness. [Prov. Eng. Colloq., Amer.] 2. To seize; to lay hold of.
- Tăck'ling**, *n.* 1. Furniture of the masts and yards of a ship. 2. Instruments of action. 3. The straps and fixtures by which a horse draws a carriage; harness.
- Tăct**, *n.* [Lat. *tactus*, from *tangere*, *tactum*, to touch.] Peculiar skill or faculty; nice perception; ready power of appreciating and doing what is required by circumstances.
- Tăe'tie**, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the art of military
- Tăe'tie-al**, } and naval dispositions for battle, evolu-
- tions, &c.
- Tăe-ti'cian** (-tîsh'an), *n.* One versed in tactics; hence, a maneuverer; an adroit manager.
- Tăe'ties**, *n. sing.* [Gr. *τακτικά*, pl., and *τακτική* (sc. *τέχνη*), from *τακτικός*, fit for ordering or arranging, from *τάσσειν*, *τάττειν*, to put in order, to arrange.] The science and art of disposing military and naval forces in order for battle, and performing military and naval evolutions.
- Tăe'tile**, *a.* [Lat. *tactilis*, fr. *tangere*, *tactum*, to touch.] Capable of being touched; pertaining to the organs, or the sense, of touch. [by touch.]
- Tăe-til'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being tactile; perceptibility
- Tăe'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *tactio*, from *tangere*, *tactum*, to touch.] Act of touching; touch; contact.
- Tăet'u-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the sense, or the organs, of touch; consisting in, or derived from, touch.
- Tăd'pôle**, *n.* [O. Eng. *tadde*, now *toad*, and the root of Gr. *πῶλος*, Lat. *pullus*, a young animal, Eng. *foal*, *filly*.] The young of a frog, in its first state from the spawn; a polliwog.
- Tăe'di-um**, *n.* [Lat.] Weariness; tedium. See TEDIUM.
- Tă'en** (tân). A contraction of *taken*. [Poet.]
- Tăffer-el**, *n.* See TAFFRAIL.
- Tăffe-tă**, } *n.* [From Per. *tâstah*, i. e., orig., twisted,
- Tăffe-ty**, } woven, from *tâstan*, to twist, to spin.] A
- fine, smooth stuff of silk, having usually a remarkably wavy luster.
- Tăff'rail**, *n.* [D. *tafereel*, a panel, picture, from *tafel*, table.] (Naut.) The upper part of a ship's stern, which is flat like a table on the top, and sometimes ornamented with carved work; the rail around a ship's stern.
- Tăffy**, *n.* A kind of eandy made of molasses boiled down and poured out in shallow pans.
- Tăg**, *n.* [Allied to *tack*, q. v.] 1. A metallic point at the end of a string. 2. Hence, any slight appendage, as to an article of dress; specifically, a direction-card, or label. 3. Something mean and paltry; the rabble. [Low.]
- Tăg**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. TAGGED; p. pr. & vb. n. TAGGING.] 1. To fit with a point or points. 2. To fit, as one thing to another.
- Tăg**, *v. i.* To follow closely, as it were an appendage.
- Tăg**, *n.* [Allied to *tack*, to fasten, attach.] A play in which one person runs after and touches another, and then in turn runs away to avoid being touched.
- Taglia** (tălyä), *n.* [It. *taglia*, a cutting, a pulley, from *tagliare*, to cut.] (Mech.) A peculiar combination of pulleys.
- Tăg'-răg**, *n.* or *a.* [See TAG, *n.*, 4. and RAG.] The lowest class of people; the rabble. [Low.]
- Tăil**, *n.* [A.-S. *tægel*, *tagl*, Icel. *tagl*, O. H. Ger. *zagil*, *zagal*, from Goth. *tagl*, hair.] 1. Any long, flexible, terminal appendage; the part of an animal which terminates its body behind. 2. Hence, the back, lower, or inferior part of any thing. 3. The side of a coin opposite to that which bears the head or effigy. 4. Whatever resembles, in shape or position, the tail of an animal, as a catkin.
- Tăil**, *n.* [O. Fr. *tail*, a cutting, from Fr. *tailler*, to cut.] (Law.) Limitation; abridgment.
- Estate in tail*, an estate limited to certain heirs, and from which the other heirs are precluded.
- Tăil**, *a.* [See *supra*.] (Law.) Limited; abridged; reduced; curtailed.
- To tail in or on* (Arch.), to fasten by one of the ends into a wall or some other support.
- Tăil'ăge**, *n.* [Fr. *tailage*, from *tailler*, to cut. See *supra*.] A share; hence, a tax or toll; tallage.
- Tăil'lor**, *n.* [Fr. *tailleur*, from *tailler*, to cut.] One whose occupation is to cut out and make men's garments.
- Tăil'lor**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. TAILORED; p. pr. & vb. n. TAILORING.] To practice making men's clothes.
- Tăil'lor-ess**, *n.* A woman who makes garments for men or boys.
- Tăil'-piêce**, *n.* 1. An appendage. 2. (Print.) An ornament placed at the bottom of a short page to fill up the space, or at the end of a book.
- Tăil'-răce**, *n.* The stream of water which runs from the mill after it has been applied to move the wheel.
- Tăint**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. TAINTED; p. pr. & vb. n. TAINTING.] [Fr. *teindre*, to dye, tinge, p. p. *teint*, O. Fr. *taindre*, p. p. *taint*, from Lat. *tingere*. See TINGE.] 1. To imbue or impregnate, as with some extraneous matter which alters the sensible qualities of the substance. 2. More generally, to impregnate with something odious, noxious, or poisonous. 3. To stain; to sully; to tarnish.
- Syn.**— To contaminate; defile; pollute; corrupt; infect; disease; vitiate; poison.
- Tăint**, *v. i.* 1. To be infected or corrupted. 2. To be affected with incipient putrefaction.
- Tăint**, *n.* 1. Tincture; stain. 2. Infection; corruption. 3. A blemish on reputation.
- Tăint'ûre** (53), *n.* Taint; tinge; defilement; stain. [Rare.]



**Tāke**, *v. t.* [*imp.* TOOK; *p. p.* TAKEN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TAKING.] [A.-S. *tacan*, Icel. *taka*, allied to Goth. *tēkan*, Lat. *tangere*, root *tag*, to touch.] **1.** In a more active sense, to lay hold of; to seize with the hands, or otherwise; to get into one's hold or possession; hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) To obtain possession of by force or artifice; to capture; also, to come upon or befall; to attack; to seize. (*b.*) To captivate; to interest; to charm. (*c.*) To make selection of; to choose; also, to have recourse to; — in this latter sense often intransitive. (*d.*) To employ; to use; hence, to demand; to require. (*e.*) To form a likeness of; to delineate; to picture. (*f.*) To assume; to acquire, as shape; to permit to one's self; to enjoy or experience, as rest, revenge, delight, shame; to form and adopt, as a resolution; — used in general senses, limited by the following complement, in many rather idiomatic phrases. **2.** In a more passive sense, (*a.*) To accept, as something offered; to receive. (*b.*) To partake of; to swallow. (*c.*) To undertake readily; to surmount or leap. (*d.*) To submit to; to tolerate; to endure. (*e.*) To admit, as something presented to the mind; also, to receive in thought; to understand; to interpret; to suppose. (*f.*) To admit; to receive; to bear; to submit to; to agree with; — used in general senses. **3.** With prepositions, *take* means to convey, move, or remove; to conduct; to transfer; to recover; to assume, &c.

To *take advantage of*, to catch by surprise; to make use of a favorable state of things to the prejudice of. — To *take aim*, to aim. — To *take air*, to be divulged or made public. — To *take arms*, to commence war or hostilities. — To *take breath*, to stop, as from labor, in order to breathe or rest. — To *take care*, to be careful. — To *take care of*, to have the charge or care of. — To *take down*, (*a.*) To reduce; to bring lower; to depress. (*b.*) To swallow. (*c.*) To pull down; to pull to pieces. (*d.*) To record; to write down. (*e.*) To attack; to make an attack upon. — To *take effect*, to have the intended effect; to be efficacious. — To *take fire*, to become ignited or inflamed. — To *take heart*, to gain confidence or courage. — To *take heed*, to be careful or cautious. — To *take in*, (*a.*) To inclose; to fence. (*b.*) To encompass or embrace; to comprise. (*c.*) To draw into a smaller compass; to contract; to furl. (*d.*) To cheat; to circumvent; to deceive. [*Colloq.*] (*e.*) To admit; to receive. — To *take in hand*, to undertake; to attempt to execute. — To *take in vain*, to employ or utter, as in an oath. — To *take leave*, to bid adieu or farewell. — To *take notice*, (*a.*) To observe, or to observe with particular attention. (*b.*) To show by some act that observation is made. — To *take oath*, to swear with solemnity, or in a judicial manner. — To *take off*, (*a.*) To remove, as from the surface, top, or outside. (*b.*) To cut off. (*c.*) To destroy. (*d.*) To remove; to invalidate. (*e.*) To withdraw; to call or draw away. (*f.*) To swallow. (*g.*) To purchase; to take in trade. (*h.*) To copy; to reproduce. (*i.*) To imitate; to mimic. — To *take out*, (*a.*) To remove from within a place; to separate; to deduct. (*b.*) To draw out; to remove; to clear or cleanse from. — To *take a paper*, or *the like*, to receive regularly, on paying the price of subscription. — To *take part*, to share; to partake. — To *take part with*, to unite with; to join with. — To *take place*, to happen; to come, or come to pass. — To *take root*, (*a.*) To live and grow, as a plant. (*b.*) To be established, as principles. — To *take the advantage of*, to use any advantage offered by; to employ to advantage. — To *take the air*, to walk or ride in the open air. — To *take the field* (*Mil.*), to encamp; to commence the operations of a campaign. — To *take to heart*, to be sensibly affected by; to feel sensibly. — To *take up*, (*a.*) To lift; to raise. (*b.*) To buy or borrow. (*c.*) To begin. (*d.*) To engross; to employ. (*e.*) To seize; to catch; to arrest. (*f.*) To admit; to believe. (*g.*) To reprimand. (*h.*) To begin where another left off. (*i.*) To occupy; to fill. (*j.*) To assume; to carry on or manage for another. (*k.*) To comprise; to include. (*l.*) To adopt; to assume. (*m.*) To receive, accept, or adopt for the purpose of assisting; to favor. (*n.*) To collect; to exact, as a tax. (*o.*) To pay and receive. — To *take up one's connection*, to terminate one's relations. — To *take upon one's self*, (*a.*) To assume; to undertake. (*b.*) To appropriate to one's self; to allow to be imputed to one's self.

**Tāke**, *v. i.* **1.** To catch; to fix, or be fixed. **2.** To have the intended or natural effect. **3.** To please; to gain reception. **4.** To move or direct the course; to betake one's self; to go.

To *take after*, (*a.*) To learn to follow; to copy; to imitate. (*b.*) To resemble. — To *take on*, to be violently affected. — To *take to*, (*a.*) To apply to; to be fond of. (*b.*) To resort to; to betake to. — To *take up with*, to be contented to receive; to receive without opposition.

**Tāke**, *n.* **1.** The quantity of fish captured at one haul or catch. **2.** (*Print.*) The quantity of copy taken in hand by a compositor at one time.

**Tāke'-ōff**, *n.*; *pl.* TĀKE'-ÖFFS. An imitation, especially in the way of caricature.

**Tāk'er**, *n.* One who takes, receives, or apprehends.

**Tāk'ing**, *p. a.* Alluring; attracting.

**Tāk'ing**, *n.* **1.** Act of gaining possession. **2.** Agitation; excitement; distress of mind.

**Tāl'bot** (*tawl'bot*), *n.* A sort of dog, noted for his quick scent and eager pursuit of game.

The figure of a dog is said to be borne in the arms of the *Talbot* family; whence, perhaps, the name.

**Tāl'bo-t̄ype**, *n.* [From the name of the inventor.] A process of taking pictures by the camera obscura on chemically prepared paper.

**Tāle**, *n.* [From Ar. *talk*.] (*Min.*) A soft magnesian mineral, of a soapy feel, and usually of greenish, whitish, or grayish colors.

**Tālck'y**, *a.* Containing, consisting of, or resembling, **Tal-eōse'**, } *a.* Pertaining to, composed of, or resembling **Tāle'ōūs**, } bling, tale; talcky.

**Tāle**, *n.* [A.-S. *talū*, from *telian*, *tellan*, to tell. See TELL.] **1.** That which is told; an oral relation. **2.** A reckoning by count; an enumeration; a number reckoned or stated. **3.** A written rehearsal of what has occurred.

**Syn.** — Anecdote; story; fable; incident; memoir; relation; account; legend; narrative.

**Tāle'-beār'er**, *n.* One who officiously tells tales.

**Tāle'-beār'ing**, *n.* The act of informing officiously; communication of secrets maliciously.

**Tāl'ent**, *n.* [Lat. *talentum*, fr. Gr. *τάλαντον*, a balance, any thing weighed, a definite weight, a talent, from *τᾶν*, for *ταλᾶν*, to bear.] **1.** Among the ancient Greeks, a weight and denomination of money. The Attic talent, as a weight, was nearly equal to 57 lbs. avoirdupois; as a denomination of silver money, £243 15s. sterling, or about \$1180. **2.** Among the Hebrews, a weight and denomination of money. As a weight it was equal to about 93½ lbs. avoirdupois; as a denomination of silver, it has been variously estimated at from £340 to £396 sterling, or about \$1645 to \$1916. **3.** Intellectual ability, natural or acquired; a special gift, particularly in business, art, or the like; — a metaphorical use of the word, probably originating in the Scripture parable of the talents. *Matt.* xxv.

**Syn.** — Genius; ability; faculty; gift; endowment. See GENIUS.

**Tāl'ent-ed**, *a.* Furnished with talents or skill.

This word has been strongly objected to by Coleridge and some other critics, but, as it would seem, upon not very good grounds, as the use of *talent* or *talents* to signify mental ability, although at first merely metaphorical, is now fully established, and *talented*, as a formative, is just as analogical and legitimate as *gifted*, *bigoted*, *turreted*, *targeted*, and numerous other adjectives having a participial form, but derived directly from nouns, and not from verbs.

**Tāl'ēs**, *n. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *talīs*, such.] (*Law.*) A supply of persons from those in or about the court-house to make up any deficiency in the number of jurors regularly summoned, being like, or *such*, as the latter.

**Tāles'man**, *n.*; *pl.* TĀLES'MEN. (*Law.*) A person called to make up the deficiency in the number of jurors when a tales is awarded.

**Tāl'is-man**, *n.*; *pl.* TĀL'IS-MANS. [From Ar. *tilism*, *tilsam*, a magical image, *pl. talāsim*, *tilsamāt*, from Gr. *τέλεσμα*, tribute, tax, Late Gr., an initiation, incantation, from *τελεῖν*, to perform, to pay tax, to initiate, especially in the mysteries.] **1.** A magical figure cut or engraved under certain superstitious observances of the configuration of the heavens, to which wonderful effects are ascribed. **2.** Hence, something that produces extraordinary effects, especially in averting or repelling evil; a charm.

**Tāl'is-mān'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to, or having the } **Tāl'is-mān'ie-al**, } properties of, a talisman; magical.

**Talk** (*tawk*), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TALKED (*tawkt*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TALKING.] [Prov. Ger. *talken*, to speak indistinctly; Icel. *tulka*, to interpret, allied to *tell*.] **1.** To converse familiarly; to speak, as in familiar discourse. **2.** To confer; to reason. **3.** To prate; to speak impertinently.

**Talk** (*tawk*), *v. t.* **1.** To speak freely; to use for conversing or communicating. **2.** To mention in talking; to utter. **3.** To consume or spend in talking.

**Talk** (*tawk*), *n.* **1.** Familiar converse; mutual discourse. **2.** Report; rumor. **3.** Subject of discourse.

**Syn.** — Conversation; colloquy; discourse; chat; dialogue; conference; communication. See CONVERSATION.

**Talk'a-tive** (*tawk'a-tiv*), *a.* Given to much talking.

**Syn.** — Garrulous; loquacious; prating. See GARRULOUS.

**Talk'a-tive-ness** (*tawk'a-tiv-*), *n.* The quality or condition of being talkative; loquacity; garrulity.

**Talk'er** (*tawk'er*), *n.* **1.** One who talks; especially, one who is noted for his power of conversing readily or agreeably. **2.** A loquacious person; also, a boaster; a braggart.

**Tall**, *a.* [*compar.* TALLER; *superl.* TALLEST.] [*W. iāl*, *talāu*, to make or grow tall. Cf. Sw. *tall*, a pine-tree.] High in stature; long and comparatively slender.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; ġem, ġet; aŷ; exiŷt; lĩnger, lĩnk; thiŷ



**Syn.** — High; lofty. — *High* is the generic term, and is probably allied to the verb *to hang*, as hung up. *Tall* describes that which has a small diameter in proportion to its height; hence, we speak of a *tall* man, a *tall* steeple, a *tall* mast, &c., but not of a *tall* hill or a *tall* house. *Lofty* has a special reference to the expanse above us, and may be applied to extension in breadth as well as height; as, a *lofty* mountain, a *lofty* room. *Tall* is applied only to physical objects; *high* and *lofty* have a moral acceptation, as, *high* thought, purpose, &c., *lofty* aspirations, a *lofty* genius. *Lofty* is the stronger word, and is usually coupled with the grand, or that which excites admiration.

**Tállage**, } *n.* [Written also *tailage*.] [See **TAILAGE**.]  
**Tállí-áge**, } (*O. Eng. Law.*) A certain rate or tax paid by barons, knights, and inferior tenants, toward the public expenses.

**Tállness**, *n.* The quality or state of being tall.

**Tállów**, *n.* [A.-S. *telg*, *tǣlg*, Icel. *tólg*, *tólk*.] **1.** The suet or fat of animals of the sheep and ox kinds. **2.** The fat of some other animals, or the fat obtained from certain plants, or from other sources resembling that of animals of the sheep and ox kind.

**Tállów**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **TALLOWED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **TALLOWING**.] **1.** To grease or smear with tallow. **2.** To fatten.

**Tállów-chánd'ler**, *n.* One who makes or sells tallow candles.

**Tállów-ish**, *a.* Having the properties or nature of tallow; resembling tallow.

**Tállów'y**, *a.* Having the qualities of tallow; greasy.

**Táll'y**, *n.* [Fr. *taille*, a cutting, cut, tally, from *tailler*, to cut.] **1.** A piece of wood on which notches or scores are cut, as the marks of number. **2.** One thing made to suit another; a match; a mate.

**Táll'y**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **TALLIED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **TALLYING**.] **1.** To score with correspondent notches; to make to correspond. **2.** (*Naut.*) To pull aft, as the sheets or lower corners of the main and fore-sail.

**Táll'y**, *v. i.* To be fitted; to suit; to correspond.

**Táll'y-hō**, *interj.* & *n.* The huntsman's cry to incite or urge on his hounds.

**Táll'y-man**, *n.*; *pl.* **TÁL'LY-MEN**. **1.** One who keeps the tally. **2.** One who keeps a tally-shop.

**Táll'y-shōp**, *n.* A shop at which goods or articles are sold to customers on account, the account being kept in corresponding books, one called the *tally*, kept by the buyer, the other the *counter-tally*, kept by the seller, payments being made weekly or otherwise by agreement.

**Táll'mā**, *n.*; *pl.* **TÁL'MĀŠ**. A kind of large cape, or short, full cloak, worn by ladies and also by gentlemen.

**Táll'mud**, *n.* [Chald. *talmūd*, instruction, doctrine, fr. *lāmad*, to learn, *limmad*, to teach, *talmid*, a scholar.] The body of the Hebrew laws, traditions, and explanations, or the book that contains them.

**Tal-mūd'ie**, } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or contained in,  
**Tal-mūd'ie-al**, } the Talmud.

**Táll'mud-íst**, *n.* One versed in the Talmud.

**Táll'mud-íst'ie**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the Talmud; resembling the Talmud; Talmudic.

**Táll'on**, *n.* [L. Lat. *talus*, from Lat. *talus*, the ankle, heel.] **1.** The claw of a fowl. **2.** (*Arch.*) A kind of molding; ogee.

**Táll'us**, *n.* [Lat. *talus*, the ankle.] **1.** (*Anat.*) That bone of the foot which articulates with the leg. **2.** (*Arch. & Fort.*) The slope or inclination of a work. **3.** (*Geol.*) A sloping heap of fragments of rocks at the foot of a precipice.

**Tám'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being tamed or subdued.

**Tám'a-räck**, *n.* (*Bot.*) The larch, a coniferous tree having deciduous leaves.

**Tám'a-rīnd**, *n.* [From Ar. *tamar-hīndī*, i. e., Indian date, from *tamar*, a dried date.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A leguminous tree, cultivated in tropical countries for its shade and its fruit. (*b.*) One of the preserved seed-pods of the tamarind, which abound with an acid pulp of refrigerant and laxative properties.

**Tám'a-rīsk**, *n.* [Lat. *tamariscus*, *tamaricum*, Gr. *μυρίκη*.] (*Bot.*) A tree or shrub of several species.

**Tám'bae**, *n.* **1.** An alloy of copper. **2.** Aloes-wood.

**Tám'bour**, *n.* [Fr. *tambour*, a drum. See **TABOR**.] **1.** A kind of small flat drum; a tambourine. **2.** A small circular frame, somewhat resembling a drum, for working embroidery upon; also, a species of embroidery in which threads of gold and silver are worked in leaves, flowers, &c. **3.** (*Arch.*) (*a.*) The vase on which the leaves of the Corinthian and Composite capitals are placed. (*b.*) The wall of a circular temple surrounded with columns. (*c.*) The circular vertical part above or below a cupola. (*d.*) A lobby or vestibule, inclosed with folding doors.

**Tám'bour-ine'**, *n.* [Fr. *tambourin*, It. *tamburino*. See *supra*.] **1.** A shallow drum, with only one skin, played on with the hand, and having bells at the sides. **2.** A lively French dance, formerly in vogue in operas.



Tambourine.

**Táme**, *a.* [*compar.* **TAMER**; *superl.* **TAMEST**.] [See *infra*.]

**1.** Having laid aside, or become changed from, native wildness and shyness; accustoming to man. **2.** Crushed; subdued; spiritless. **3.** Deficient in animation; dull; flat.

**Syn.** — Gentle; mild; meek. See **GENTLE**.

**Táme**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **TAMED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **TAMING**.] [A.-S. *tamian*, *temian*, Goth. *tamjan*, *gatamjan*, Icel. *temia*, O. H. Ger. *zamôn*, *zamjan*, *zemjan*, allied to Skr. *dam*, Gr. *δαμῶν*, Lat. *domare*.] **1.** To reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to reclaim; to domesticate. **2.** To subdue; to conquer.

**Táme'ly**, *adv.* In a tame manner; with unresisting submission; meanly; servilely.

**Táme'ness**, *n.* The quality of being tame or gentle; a state of domestication; want of spirit.

**Tám'er**, *n.* One who tames or subdues.

**Tám'is**, } *n.* A kind of woolen cloth highly glazed,  
**Tám'my**, } often used for straining saucers.

**Támp**, *v. t.* [See **TAMPION**.] **1.** To fill up, as a hole bored in a rock for blasting, especially by driving in something with frequent strokes. **2.** To drive in or down by frequent gentle strokes.

**Tám'per**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **TAMPERED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **TAMPERING**.] [A modif. of *temper*, q. v.] To meddle; to try little experiments.

**Tám'pi-on**, *n.* [Fr. *tampon*, *tapon*, *tape*, Sp. *tapon*, fr. L. Ger. *tappe*, D. & Eng. *tap*. See **TAP**, *n.*, 2.] [Written also *tompion*.] **1.** The stopper of a cannon or other piece of ordnance. **2.** A plug to stop the upper end of an organ-pipe.

**Tán**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **TANNED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **TANNING**.] [See *infra*.] **1.** To convert into leather, as the skins of animals. **2.** To make brown by exposure to the rays of the sun.

**Tán**, *v. i.* To become tanned.

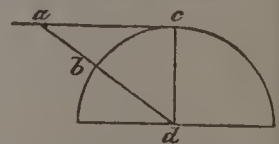
**Tán**, *n.* [Fr. *tan*, O. D. *tane*, *tanne*, prob. from Armor. *tann*, an oak, and oak-bark, allied to Ger. *tanne*, a fir.] **1.** The bark of the oak, and some other trees, bruised and broken by a mill, for tanning hides. **2.** A yellowish-brown color, like that of tan. **3.** A browning of the skin by exposure to the sun.

**Tán'dem**, *adv.* [Lat. *tandem*, at length.] One after another; — said of horses harnessed and driven one before another, instead of side by side.

**Táng**, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *tang*, part of a knife or fork which passes into the haft, prong of a fork, a sting, a bad taste or flavor, Icel. *tangi*, id., Gr. *ταγγός*, rancid.] **1.** A strong or offensive taste; especially, a taste of something extraneous to the thing itself. **2.** Relish; taste. **3.** Something that leaves a sting or pain behind. **4.** A projecting part of an object by means of which it is secured to a handle, or to some other part; any thing resembling a tongue in form or position.

**Tán'gen-çy**, *n.* State or quality of being tangent; a contact or touching.

**Tán'gent**, *n.* [Lat. *tangens*, *p. pr.* of *tangere*, to touch.] (*Geom.*) A right line which touches a curve, but which, when produced, does not cut it.



**Tán'gent**, *a.* **1.** Touching. **2.** (*Geom.*) Touching at a single point. *ac*, tangent; *ad*, tangential radius; *bc*, arc.

**Tan-gén'tial**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a tangent; in the direction of a tangent.

**Tán'gi-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being tangible, or perceptible to the touch.

**Tán'gi-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *tangibilis*, from *tangere*, to touch.] **1.** Perceptible by the touch; palpable. **2.** Capable of being possessed or realized; readily apprehensible by the mind.

**Tán'gle** (tǎng'gl), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **TANGLED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **TANGLING**.] [Prob. allied to Goth. *tagl*, hair. See **TAIL**.] **1.** To unite or knit together confusedly; to interweave or interlock, as threads. **2.** To insnare: to entrap. [*fusedly*.]

**Tán'gle** (tǎng'gl), *v. i.* To be entangled or united.

**Tán'gle** (tǎng'gl), *n.* **1.** A knot of threads, or other



- things, so interwoven as not to be easily disengaged. **2.** [Ger. & Dan. *tang*, Sw. *tång*.] (*Bot.*) An edible seaweed, having long, ribbon-shaped fronds.
- Tānk**, *n.* [Fr. *étang*, O. Fr. *estanc*, Lat. *stagnum*.] A large basin or cistern.
- Tānk'ard**, *n.* [O. Fr. *tanquart*, O. D. *tanckaerd*, perh. by a metathesis, from Lat. *cantharus*, Gr. *κάνθαρος*. Cf. *supra*.] A large vessel for liquors, or a drinking vessel, with a cover.
- Tān'ner**, *n.* One whose occupation is to tan hides.
- Tān'ner-y**, *n.* The house and apparatus for tanning.
- Tān'nie**, *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, tan.
- Tān'nin**, *n.* [Fr. *tannin*, N. Lat. *tanninum*. See **TAN**.] (*Chem.*) The astringent principle of oak-bark, nut-galls, &c.
- Tān'sy**, *n.* [Fr. *tanaisie*, N. Lat. *athanasia*, from Gr. *ἀθανασία*, immortality, from *ἀθάνατος*, immortal.] (*Bot.*) An extremely bitter plant used for medicinal and culinary purposes.
- Tān'ta-li'm**, *n.* The punishment of Tantalus; a teasing with vain hopes.
- Tān'ta-li-zā'tion**, *n.* The act of tantalizing.
- Tān'ta-lize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **TANTALIZED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **TANTALIZING**.] [From *Tantalus*. See *infra*.] To tease or torment with a prospect of good that can not be realized.
- Syn.**—To disappoint; tease; vex; irritate; provoke.—To *disappoint* is literally to *do away* what was (or was taken to be) *appointed*; hence, the peculiar pain from hopes thus dashed to the ground. To *tantalize* describes a most distressing form of disappointment, as in the case of Tantalus, a Phrygian king in fabulous history, who was condemned to stand up to his chin in water, with a tree of fair fruit over his head, both of which, as he attempted to allay his hunger or thirst, fled from his approach. Hence, to *tantalize* is to visit with the bitterest disappointment, — to torment by exciting hopes or expectations which can never be realized.
- Tān'ta-liz'er**, *n.* One who tantalizes.
- Tān'ta-mount'**, *a.* [Lat. *tantus*, so much, and Eng. *amount*, from Fr. *amont*, on high.] Equivalent in value or signification; equal.
- Tan-tiv'y**, or **Tān'ti-vy**, *adv.* [Said to be from the note of a hunting-horn.] Swiftly; speedily; rapidly; — a hunting term.
- Tān'trum**, *n.* A whim or burst of ill-humor; an affected air. [*Colloq.*]
- Tān'-yārd**, *n.* An inclosure where the tanning of leather is carried on.
- Tāp**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **TAPPED** (tāpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **TAPPING**.] [Fr. *taper*, to strike, *tape*, a slap, tap, from Prov. Ger. *tapp*, *tapps*, a blow, *tappe*, a paw, fist.] **1.** To strike with something small, or to strike with a very gentle blow. **2.** To put a new sole or heel on, as a shoe or boot.
- Tāp**, *n.* [See *supra*.] **1.** A slight blow with a small thing. **2.** The piece of leather fastened upon the bottom of a boot or shoe, in repairing the sole or heel.
- Tāp**, *v. i.* To strike a gentle blow.
- Tāp**, *v. t.* [A.-S. *tappan*, *tappian*, Icel. *tappa*.] **1.** To pierce so as to let out a fluid, as a cask, a tree, a humor, or any thing containing a pent-up fluid. **2.** Hence, to draw from in any analogous way.
- Tāp**, *n.* [A.-S. *tāppa*, Icel. *tappi*, O. H. Ger. *zapfo*. Cf. **TAMPION**.] **1.** A hole or pipe through which liquor is drawn. **2.** A plug or spile for stopping a hole pierced in a cask. **3.** Liquor measured out, as through a tap. **4.** A place where liquor is drawn for drinking; a bar. **5.** (*Mech.*) A conical screw grooved longitudinally, for cutting threads in nuts.
- Tāpe**, *n.* [A.-S. *tāppe*, a fillet. Cf. O. H. Ger. *tepi*, *teppi*, *tepih*, a cloak, and Eng. *tippet*.] A narrow piece of woven fabric used for strings and the like.
- Tā'per**, *n.* [A.-S. *tapur*, *tapor*, *taper*, Ir. *tapar*.] **1.** A small wax-candle, or a small light. **2.** A gradual diminution of thickness in an elongated object.
- Tā'per**, *a.* [Supposed to be from the form of a taper.] Regularly narrowed toward the point; conical; pyramidal.
- Tā'per**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **TAPERED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **TAPERING**.] To diminish or become gradually smaller toward one end.
- Tā'per**, *v. t.* To make or cause to taper.
- Tāp'es-try**, *n.* [Fr. *tapisserie*, from *tapisser*, to carpet, to cover with tapestry, from *tapis*, a carpet, carpeting; fr. Lat. *tapes*, or *tapete*, *tapetis*, carpet, tapestry; Gr. *τάπης*, *ταπίς*.] A kind of woven hangings of wool and silk, often enriched with gold and silver, representing various figures.

*Tapestry carpet*, an elegant kind of two-ply or ingrain carpet, in which the warp or weft is printed before weaving, so as to produce the figure in the cloth.

**Tāp'es-try**, *v. t.* To adorn with tapestry, or as if with tapestry.

**Tāpe'-worm** (-wūrm), *n.* (*Med.*) A broad, flat, many-jointed worm, often many feet in length, found in the intestines of man and other vertebrate animals.

**Tāp'-house**, *n.* A house where liquors are retailed.

**Tāp'i-ō'eá**, *n.* A coarsely granular substance obtained by heating the moistened starch obtained from the roots of a Brazilian plant.

**Tā'pir**, *n.* [Braz. *tapy'ra*.] (*Zoöl.*) A hoofed mammal, somewhat like a pig, but having a short proboscis.



Tapir.

**Tā'pis** (or *tā-pē'*), *n.* [Fr. See **TAPESTRY**.] Carpeting; tapestry; formerly, the cover of a council-table.

Upon the *tapis*, on the table, or under consideration.

**Tāp'pet**, *n.* (*Mach.*) A small lever or projection intended to tap or touch lightly something else, with a view to change or regulate motion.

**Tāp'-rōot**, *n.* (*Bot.*) The root of a plant which penetrates the earth directly downward.

**Tāp'ster**, *n.* [From Eng. *tap*, to pierce, broach, or open a cask.] One whose business is to draw ale or other liquor.

**Tār**, *n.* [A.-S. *teru*, *teor*, Icel. *tiara*, H. Ger. *theer*.] **1.** A thick, impure, resinous substance, of a dark color, obtained from pine and fir-trees, by burning the wood with a close, smothering heat. **2.** A sailor; — so called from his tarred clothes.

**Tār**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **TARRED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **TARRING**.] To smear with tar.

**Ta-rānt'u-lā**, *n.* [From *Taranto*, in the south of Italy.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of spider. Its bite sometimes produces a trifling effect, about equal to the sting of a wasp.



Tarantula.

**Tār'di-ly**, *adv.* In a tardy manner; slowly.

**Tār'di-ness**, *n.* Quality of being tardy; slowness; lateness.

**Tār'dy**, *a.* [*compar.* **TARDIER**; *superl.* **TARDIEST**.] [Lat. *tardus*, slow.] **1.** Moving with a slow pace or motion. **2.** Not being in season; late.

**Syn.**—Slow; dilatory; tedious; reluctant. See **SLOW**.

**Tāre**, *n.* [Cf. Prov. Eng. *tare*, brisk, eager.] **1.** A weed growing among wheat and other grain; — alleged by modern naturalists to be the darnel. **2.** (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A plant of several species, which are troublesome weeds. (*b.*) A plant of the vetch kind, cultivated in England for fodder; vetch.

**Tāre**, *n.* [From Ar. *tarah*, thrown away, removed, from *taraha*, to reject, remove.] (*Com.*) Allowance or abatement of a certain weight or quantity from the weight or quantity of a commodity sold in a cask, chest, bag, &c., which the seller makes to the buyer.

**Tāre**, *imp.* of *tear*, for *tore*. [*Obs.*] See **TEAR**.

**Tār'get**, *n.* [Fr. *targe*, A.-S. *targe*, Icel. *tiarga*, O. H. Ger. *targa*, Ar. & Per. *turs*, *dark*, *dirk*, *darkah*, *darkih*. Cf. O. H. Ger. *zarga*, frame, border, edge.] **1.** A kind of small shield or buckler. **2.** A mark for marksmen to fire at in their practice.

**Tār'get-eer'**, } *n.* One armed with a target or shield.

**Tār'get-iēr'**, }

**Tār'gum**, *n.* [Chald. *targūm*, interpretation, from *targēm*, to interpret.] A translation or paraphrase of the Scriptures in the Chaldee language.

**Tār'iff**, *n.* [From Ar. *ta'rif*, information, explanation, definition, from *a'rafa*, to know, to inform, explain.] (*Com.*) (*a.*) Properly, a list or table of goods with the duties or customs to be paid for the same, either on importation or exportation. (*b.*) A list or table of duties or customs to be paid on goods imported or exported.

**Tār'la-tan**, *n.* A kind of thin, transparent muslin, used for ladies' dresses, and the like.

**Tār'n**, *n.* [Icel. *tiörn*.] **1.** A small lake among the mountains. **2.** A bog; a marsh; a fen.

**Tār'nish**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **TARNISHED** (-nisht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **TARNISHING**.] [Fr. *ternir*, *p. pr.* *ternissant*, to tarnish, from O. H. Ger. *tarnjan*, A.-S. *dernan*, *dyrnan*, to hide, O. H. Ger. *tarni*, hidden.] **1.** To diminish or



destroy the luster of. **2.** To diminish or destroy the purity of.

**Syn.**—To sully; stain; dim.

**Tär'nish**, *v. i.* To lose luster; to become dull.

**Tär'nish**, *n.* State of being soiled or tarnished; soil; blemish.

**Tar-pau'lin**, *n.* [Written also *tarpauling*, and *tarpauling*. Cf. O. Eng. *pall*, a sort of fine cloth, and Prov. Eng. *pauling*, a covering for a cart.] **1.** A piece of canvas covered with tar, or a composition, to render it waterproof. **2.** A hat covered with painted or tarred cloth, worn by sailors and others. **3.** Hence, a sailor.

**Tär'ra-gö'n**, *n.* [O. Fr. *targon*, from L. Lat. *draco*, for Lat. *dracunculus*, dim. of *draco*, a dragon.] (*Bot.*) A plant used in France for perfuming vinegar.

**Tär'ras**, *n.* See TRASS.

**Tär'ri-ançe**, *n.* Act of tarrying; delay; lateness.

**Tär'ry** (5), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TARRIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TARRYING.] [O. Eng. *targen*, O. Fr. *targer*, *tarjer*, *targier*, as if from a Lat. word *tardicare*, from *tardare*, to make slow, to tarry, from *tardus*, slow.] **1.** To stay behind; to remain in arrear. **2.** To delay; to put off going or coming. **3.** To stay; to remain.

**Syn.**—To abide; continue; lodge; await; loiter.

**Tär'ry**, *n.* Stay; stop; delay.

**Tär'ry** (5), *a.* Consisting of, covered with, or like, tar.

**Tärt**, *a.* [A.-S. *teart*, from *tearan*, to tear, split.] **1.** Sharp to the taste; acidulous. **2.** Keen; severe.

**Tärt**, *n.* [From Lat. *tortus*, *p. p.* of *torquere*, to twist, bend, wind, because tarts were originally made of a twisted shape.] A species of small open pie or flat piece of pastry, containing jelly or conserve.

**Tär'tan**, *n.* [Fr. *tiretaine*, linsey-woolsey, Sp. *tiritaña*, *tiritaira*, a sort of thin silk, from *tiritar*, to shiver with cold.] Woolen cloth, checkered with threads of various colors, much worn in Scotland.

**Tär'tar**, *n.* [Low Lat. *tartarum*, L. Gr. *τάρταρον*.] **1.** (*Chem.*) An acid concrete salt, deposited from wines completely fermented. When pure, it is called *cream of tartar*, and when crude, *argal*, or *argol*. **2.** A concretion which often incrusts the teeth. **3.** (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Tartary.

*Tartar-emetica* (*Chem.*), a double salt, consisting of tartaric acid in combination with potassa and protoxide of antimony.—To catch a Tartar, to lay hold of or encounter a person who proves too strong for the assailant.

**Tar-tā're-an**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, Tartarus; hellish; Tartareous.

**Tar-tā're-oūs**, *a.* **1.** Consisting of, or resembling, tartar, or partaking of its properties. **2.** Of, or pertaining to, Tartarus; Tartarean.

**Tar-tär'ie**, *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from tartar.

*Tartaric acid*, an acid obtained from tartar, soluble, white, and crystalline.

**Tär'tar-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TARTARIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TARTARIZING.] To impregnate with tartar; to refine by means of the salt of tartar.

**Tär'ta-rūs**, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *Tárapos*.] (*Gr. Myth.*) The infernal regions; the place of punishment for the spirits of the wicked.

**Tärt'ly**, *adv.* In a tart manner; sourly; sharply.

**Tärt'ness**, *n.* The quality of being tart or sharp.

**Syn.**—Acrimony; sourness; keenness; poignancy; severity; asperity; acerbity; harshness.

**Tär'trāte**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the combination of tartaric acid with a base.

**Tar-tuffe'**, *n.* [Fr. *tartufe*.] An hypocritical devotee;—a nickname derived from the name of the hero in a celebrated comedy of Molière.

**Tär'-wa'ter**, *n.* **1.** A cold infusion of tar in water, used as a medicine. **2.** The ammoniacal water of gasworks.

**Tāsk**, *n.* [L. Lat. *tasca*, *taxa*, from Lat. *taxare*, to rate, appraise, estimate. Cf. TAX.] **1.** Business or study imposed by another. **2.** Business; undertaking. **3.** Burdensome employment. **4.** A lesson; a fixed portion of study imposed by a teacher.

To take to task, to reprove; to reprimand.

**Syn.**—Work; labor; business; study; toil; drudgery.

**Tāsk**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TASKED (tāskt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TASKING.] **1.** To impose a task upon. **2.** To oppress with severe or excessive burdens.

**Tāsk'er**, *n.* One who imposes a task.

**Tāsk'-mās'ter**, *n.* One who imposes a task, or burdens with labor; an overseer.

**Tās'sel**, *n.* [From Lat. *taxillus*, a little die, dim. of *talus*,

a die of a longish shape, rounded on two sides and marked only on the other four.] **1.** A sort of pendent ornament, attached to cushions, curtains, &c., ending in loose threads. **2.** The pendent flower or head of some plants.

**Tās'sel**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TASSELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TASSELING.] To put forth a tassel or flower.

**Tās'sel**, *v. t.* To adorn with tassels.

**Tāst'a-ble**, *a.* Capable or worthy of being tasted; savory; relishing.

**Tāste**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TASTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TASTING.] [O. Fr. *taster*, as if from a Lat. word *taxitare*, from *taxare*, to touch sharply, to estimate, intensive form of *tangere*, to touch.] **1.** To try by the touch of the tongue; to perceive the relish or flavor of by taking a small quantity into the mouth. **2.** To eat a small quantity of. **3.** To become acquainted with by actual trial; to experience; to undergo. **4.** To partake of; to participate in;—usually with an implied sense of relish or pleasure.

**Tāste**, *v. i.* **1.** To try food with the mouth; to eat or drink; sometimes to eat or drink a little only. **2.** To excite a particular sensation, by which the quality or flavor is distinguished; to have a particular quality or character. **3.** To have perception, experience, or enjoyment; to partake.

**Tāste**, *n.* **1.** Act of tasting. **2.** A particular sensation excited by the application of a substance to the tongue. **3.** The sense by which the savor of bodies is ascertained, having its principal seat in the tongue. **4.** Intellectual relish. **5.** Nice perception, or the power of perceiving and relishing excellence in human performances; critical judgment; discernment. **6.** Manner, with respect to what is pleasing; style. **7.** A small portion given as a specimen; a bit. **8.** A kind of narrow ribbon.

**Syn.**—Savor; relish; flavor; sensibility; judgment.—Some consider *taste* as a mere *sensibility*, and others as a simple exercise of *judgment*; but a union of both is requisite to the existence of any thing which deserves the name. An original sense of the beautiful is just as necessary to esthetic judgments, as a sense of right and wrong to the formation of any just conclusions on moral subjects. But this "sense of the beautiful" is not an arbitrary principle. It is under the guidance of reason; it grows in delicacy and correctness with the progress of the individual and of society at large; it has its laws, which are seated in the nature of man; and it is in the development of these laws that we find the true "standard of taste."

**Tāste'ful**, *a.* **1.** Having a high relish; savory. **2.** Having, or exhibiting, good taste; tasty.

**Tāste'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a tasteful manner; with good taste.

**Tāste'ful-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being tasteful.

**Tāste'less**, *a.* **1.** Having no taste; insipid. **2.** Having no power of giving pleasure.

**Tāste'less-ness**, *n.* The state of being tasteless, or in bad taste.

**Tāst'er**, *n.* **1.** One who tastes. **2.** One who first tastes food or liquor.

**Tāst'i-ly**, *adv.* In a tasty manner; with good taste.

**Tāst'y**, *a.* [*compar.* TASTIER; *superl.* TASTIEST.] **1.** Having a good taste, or nice perception of excellence. **2.** Being in conformity to the principles of good taste; elegant.

**Tāt'ter**, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Jeel. *tetr*, *tetur*, a torn garment, *tötr*, a cento, tatter.] To rend or tear into rags; to be in tatters or rags;—obsolete, except in the *p. p.*

**Tāt'ter**, *n.* A rag, or a part torn and hanging to the thing.

**Tāt'ter-de-māl'ion**, *n.* [From Eng. *tatter* and O. Fr. *maillon*, long-clothes, swaddling clothes.] A ragged fellow; a ragamuffin.

**Tāt'ting**, *n.* A kind of lace edging woven or knit from common sewing thread, with a peculiar stitch.

**Tāt'tle** (tāt'tl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TATTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TATTLING.] [L. Ger. *tateln*, *täteln*, *tatern*, Up. Ger. *tattern*, D. *tateren*.] **1.** To prate; to use many words with little meaning. **2.** To tell tales; to communicate secrets.

**Tāt'tle**, *n.* Idle talk or chat; trifling talk; prate.

**Tāt'tler**, *n.* One who tattles; an idle talker.

**Tat-tōō'**, *n.* [D. *taptoe*, from *tap*, a tap, faucet, and *toe*, to shut (*i. e.*, the taps, or drinking-houses, shut from the soldiers).] (*Mil.*) A beat of drum at night, giving notice to soldiers to repair to their quarters or tents.

*Devil's tattoo*, a beating or drumming with the fingers, or foot, as from listlessness, fatigue, or the like. [*Colloq.*]

**Tat-tōō'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TATTOOED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TATTOOING.] [Prob. by reduplication of the Polynesian word *ta*, to strike.] To color indelibly, as the flesh, by pricking in fluids or dye-stuffs.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ö, &c., short; cäre, fär, äsk, all, what; ère, veil, tērm; pique, firm; sön, ör, dö, wölf



**Tat-too'**, *n.* Indelible marks or figures made by puncturing the body and introducing some pigment.

**Taught** (tawt, 75), *a.* [Written also *taut*.] [From the root of *tight*.] Tightly drawn or strained.

**Taught** (tawt, 75), *imp. & p. p.* of *teach*. See **TEACH**.

**Taunt**, *a.* [O. Fr. *tant*, Lat. *tantus*, of such size, so great in extent.] (*Naut.*) Very high or tall, as the masts of a ship.

**Taunt**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **TAUNTED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **TAUNTING**.] [O. Sw. *tanta*, *danta*, to reproach, *tant*, *tand*, mockery, O. D. *tanden*, to attack, *danten*, to trifle. Cf. Fr. *tancer*, to taunt, upbraid.] To reproach with severe or insulting words; to revile; to upbraid.

**Syn.**—To deride; ridicule; mock; censure. See **DERIDE**.

**Taunt**, *n.* Upbraiding words; bitter or sarcastic reproach; insulting invective.

**Taunt'er**, *n.* One who taunts, reproaches, or upbraids.

**Taunt'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a taunting manner; insultingly; scoffingly.

**Tau'ri-fôrm**, *a.* [Lat. *tauriformis*, from *taurus*, a bull, and *forma*, a form.] Having the form of a bull.

**Tau'rîne**, *a.* [Lat. *taurinus*, from *taurus*, a bull.] **1.** Relating to a bull. **2.** Of, or relating to, the common bull, ox, and cow.

**Taurus**, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *ταῦρος*.] (*Astron.*) (*a.*) The Bull, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. (*b.*) The second zodiacal constellation.

**Taut**, *a.* Tight. See **TAUGHT**, *a.*

**Tau-tôg'**, *n.* [The plural of *taut*, the Indian name.] (*Ichth.*) A fish found on the coast of New England, valued for food; the blackfish.

**Tau'to-lôg'ie**, *a.* Involving tautology; having the

**Tau'to-lôg'ie-al**, *a.* same signification.

**Tau-tôl'o-gîst**, *n.* One who uses different words or phrases, in succession, to express the same sense.

**Tau-tôl'o-gîze**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* **TAUTOLOGIZED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **TAUTOLOGIZING**.] To repeat the same thing in different words.

**Tau-tôl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *ταῦτολογία*, from *ταυτό*, the same, and *λέγειν*, to say, speak, *λόγος*, speech.] A repetition of the same meaning in different words.

**Syn.**—Repetition.—There may be frequent repetitions (as in legal instruments) which are warranted either by necessity or convenience; but *tautology* is always a fault, being a sameness of expression which adds nothing either to the sense or the sound.

**Tau'to-phôn'ie-al**, *a.* [Gr. *ταυτόφωνος*, from *ταυτό*, the same, and *φωνή*, sound, voice.] Repeating the same sound.

**Tau-tôph'o-ny**, *n.* Repetition of the same sound.

**Tāv'ern**, *n.* [Lat. *taberna*, from the root *tab*, whence *tabula*, a board.] A public house where entertainment and accommodation for travelers and other guests are provided; an inn; a hotel.

**Taw**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **TAWED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **TAWING**.] [A.-S. *tawian*, *teagen*, to prepare, to taw, Goth. *taijan*, to do.] To dress and prepare in white, as the skins of sheep, lambs, goats, and kids, for gloves, &c., by imbuing them with alum, salt, and other materials.

**Taw**, *n.* [See *supra*.] **1.** A large marble to be played with. **2.** A game at marbles.

**Taw'dri-ly**, *adv.* In a tawdry manner.

**Taw'dri-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being tawdry; excessive finery.

**Taw'dry**, *a.* [*compar.* **TAWDRIER**; *superl.* **TAWDRIEST**.] [Corrupted from *Saint Audrey* or *Auldrey*, meaning *Saint Ethelreda*, and orig. implying, bought at the fair of St. Audrey, where laces and gay toys of all sorts were sold.] Very fine and showy in colors, without taste or elegance.

**Taw'er**, *n.* One who taws; a dresser of white leather.

**Taw'ny**, *a.* [*compar.* **TAWNIER**; *superl.* **TAWNIEST**.] [D. *tanig*, Fr. *tanné*, *p. p.* of *tanner*, to tan, D. *tanen*.] Of a dull yellowish-brown color, like things tanned, or persons who are sunburnt.

**Tax**, *n.* [L. Lat. *taxa*, for Lat. *taxatio*, from *taxare*, to value, estimate.] **1.** A charge, especially a pecuniary burden imposed by authority; as, (*a.*) A levy made upon property for the support of a government. (*b.*) Especially, the sum laid upon a specific thing, as upon polls, lands, houses, income, &c. (*c.*) A sum imposed on the members of a society, to defray its expenses. **2.** A task exacted from one who is under control. **3.** A disagreeable or burdensome duty or charge.

**Syn.**—Impost; tribute; contribution; duty; toll; rate; assessment; exaction; custom; demand.

**Tax**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **TAXED** (*tăkst*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **TAXING**.] **1.** To subject to pay a tax or taxes; to lay

a burden upon; especially, to exact money from for the support of government. **2.** To assess, fix, or determine judicially, as the amount of cost on actions in court. **3.** To charge; to censure; to accuse.

**Tăx'a-ble**, *a.* **1.** Capable of being taxed; liable by law to the assessment of taxes. **2.** (*Law.*) Capable of being legally charged by a court against the plaintiff or defendant in a suit.

**Tăx'a-bly**, *adv.* In a taxable manner.

**Tăx-ă'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of laying a tax, or of imposing taxes. **2.** Act of assessing a bill of cost.

**Tăx'er**, *n.* One who taxes.

**Tăx'i-dêr'mie**, *a.* Pertaining to the art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals.

**Tăx'i-dêr'mist**, *n.* A person skilled in taxidermy.

**Tăx'i-dêr'my**, *n.* [Gr. *τάξις*, arrangement, and *δέρμα*, a skin.] Art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals, so as to represent their natural appearance.

**Tēa**, *n.* [Chin. *tshâ*, Prov. Chin. *tha*, *the*.] **1.** The leaves of a shrub or small tree, a native of China and Japan.

**2.** A decoction or infusion of the dried leaves of tea in boiling water. **3.** Any infusion or decoction, especially when made of the dried leaves of plants. **4.** The evening meal, at which tea is usually served; supper.

**Tēach**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **TAUGHT**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **TEACHING**.] [A.-S. *tæcan*, to show, teach, allied to *tihan*, *teón*, to say, accuse, Goth. *teihan*, Icel. *tia*, allied to Gr. *δεικνύναι*, to show, and Lat. *docere*, to teach.] **1.** To impart the knowledge of; to inculcate as true or important; to exhibit impressively; to tell. **2.** To direct as an instructor; to guide the studies of. **3.** To admonish; to counsel.

**Syn.**—To instruct; tell; guide. See **LEARN**.

**Tēach'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being taught; also, readily receiving instruction; docile.

**Tēach'a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being teachable.

**Tēach'er**, *n.* **1.** One who teaches or instructs; an instructor; a tutor. **2.** One who instructs others in religion; a preacher; a minister of the gospel.

**Tēach'ing**, *n.* Act or business of instructing.

**Syn.**—Education; instruction; breeding. See **EDUCATION**.

**Tēa'-eūp**, *n.* A small eup for drinking tea from.

**Tēague**, *n.* [W. *taeog*, *taeawg*, *taiawg*, rustic, rude, a vassal, villain, peasant, clown. Cf. **TIKE**.] An Irishman;—in contempt.

**Tēak**, *n.* [Malabar *theka*, *tekka*.] (*Bot.*) A tree of the East Indies, which furnishes very excellent ship timber; also, the timber of the tree.

**Tēa'-kê't'le**, *n.* A kettle in which water is boiled for [making tea.]

**Tēal**, *n.* [D. *teeling*, *teeling*.] (*Ornith.*) A web-footed water-fowl, nearly allied to the common duck, but smaller.

**Tēam**, *n.* [A.-S. *teám*, for *teáham*, offspring, progeny, race of descendants, any thing following in a row, order, or team, from *teámian*, *tēman*, *tyman*, to bear, to team.] **1.** A number of animals moving together. **2.** Two or more horses, oxen, or other beasts harnessed together to the same vehicle for drawing.

**Tēam'ster**, *n.* [From *team* and the termination *ster*.] One who drives a team.

**Tēa'-pôt**, *n.* A vessel with a spout, in which tea is made, and from which it is poured into tea-cups.

**Tēar**, *n.* [A.-S. *tæher*, *tær*, *tear*, Goth. *tagr*, Icel. *târ*, W. *daigr*; Gr. *δάκρυον*, *δάκρυμα*, Lat. *lacrima*, for O. Lat. *dacrima*.] **1.** A drop of the limpid fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland, and appearing in the eyes, or flowing from them. **2.** Something in the form of a transparent drop of fluid matter; also, a solid, transparent, tear-shaped drop, as of some balsams or resins.

**Tēâr** (*târ*), *v. t.* [*imp.* **TORE** (**TARE**, *obs.*); *p. p.* **TORN**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **TEARING**.] [A.-S. *teran*, Goth. *tairan*, allied to Lat. *terere*, Gr. *τείνειν*.] **1.** To separate by violence; to pull apart by force; to rend; to lacerate. **2.** Hence, to divide by violent measures; to shatter; to rend. **3.** To pull with violence. **4.** To move violently.

**Tēâr**, *v. i.* To move and act with turbulent violence; to rush with violence; hence, to rage; to rave.

**Tēâr**, *n.* A rent; a fissure.

**Tēâr'er**, *n.* **1.** One who tears or rends any thing. **2.** One who rages or raves with violence.

**Tēâr'ful**, *a.* Abounding with tears; weeping; shedding tears.



Teal.

**food, foôt; ūrn, rŭde, pull; cell, çhaise, eall, echo; ġem, ġet; as; exist; linger, link; this.**



**Tēar'less**, *a.* Shedding no tears; without tears.

**Tēase**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TEASED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEASING.] [A.-S. *tæsan*, to pluck, tease, O. H. Ger. *zeisan*, to pluck, pull. Cf. **TOUSE**.] **1.** To comb or card, as wool or flax. **2.** To scratch, as cloth in dressing, for the purpose of raising a nap. **3.** To harass, annoy, disturb, or irritate, by petty requests, or by jests and raillery.

**Syn.**—To vex; plague; torment; mortify; tantalize; chagrin.—To *tease* is literally to pull or scratch, and implies a prolonged annoyance in respect to little things, which is often more irritating and harder to bear than severe pain. *Vex* meant originally to seize and bear away hither and thither, and hence, to disturb; as, to *vex* the ocean with storms. This sense of the term now rarely occurs; but *vex* is still a stronger word than *tease*, denoting the disturbance or anger created by minor provocations, losses, disappointments, &c. We are *teased* by the buzzing of a fly in our ears; we are *vexed* by the carelessness or stupidity of our servants.

**Tēa'sel** (tē'zəl), *n.* [A.-S. *tæsel*, *tæsl*, the fuller's herb. See *supra*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant, of which one species bears a large bur used for raising a nap on woolen cloth. **2.** The bur of the plant. **3.** Any contrivance intended as a substitute for teasels in dressing cloth.

**Tēa'sel** (tē'zəl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TEASELED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEASELING.] To subject as woolen cloth, to the action of teasels.

**Tēas'er**, *n.* One who teases or vexes.

**Tēa'-spōon**, *n.* A small spoon used in drinking tea and other beverages.

**Tēat**, *n.* [A.-S. *tit*, *titt* (not unusually so pronounced to this day), H. Ger. *zitze*, W. *têth*, *didi*, Gr. *τίθη*, *τιθός*.] That organ, in female mammals, through which their young draw the milk from the breast or the udder.

**Tēa'-tā'ble**, *n.* A table on which tea furniture is set.

**Tēa-tō'tal**, *a.* See **TEETOTAL**.

**Tēa'-ûrn**, *n.* A vessel in the form of an urn or vase, for supplying heated water for tea.

**Tēa'zle**, *n. & v. t.* The same as *teasel*. See **TEASEL**.

**Tēch'nie**, } *a.* [Gr. *τεχνικός*, fr. *τέχνη*, an art.] **1.** Of arts; also, to any science, business, or the like. **2.** Specially appropriate to any art, science, or business.

**Tēch'ni-cāl'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being technical. **2.** That which is technical, or peculiar to any trade, profession, sect, or the like.

**Tēch'nie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a technical manner.

**Tēch'nie-al-ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being technical, or peculiar to the arts; technicality.

**Tēch'nies**, *n. sing. or pl.* The doctrine of arts in general; such branches of learning as respect the arts; in the plural, technical terms or objects.

**Tēch'no-lōg'ie**, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, technology.

**Tēch'no-lōg'ie-al**, } *ogy.*

**Tēch-nōl'o-gist**, *n.* One who discourses or treats of arts, or of the terms of art.

**Tēch-nōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *τέχνη*, an art, and *λόγος*, discourse.] **1.** A description of, or a treatise on, the useful arts. **2.** An explanation of technical terms. **3.** A collection and explanation of terms peculiar to an art or science.

**Tēch'y**, *a.* [Corrupted from *touchy*.] Peevish; fretful.

**Tēc-tōn'ie**, *a.* [Gr. *τεκτονικός*, from *τέκτων*, *τέκτονος*, a carpenter, builder.] Of, or pertaining to, building or construction.

**Tēd**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TEDDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEDDING.] [W. *tedu*, to stretch out, distend, *teddu*, to spread out, display.] To spread, or turn, as new-mowed grass from the swath, and scatter it for drying;—chiefly in the *p. p.* [**TEETHER**.]

**Tēd'der**, *n.* [O. D. *tudder*, Icel. *tiodhr*.] A tether. See **Te Dē'um**. [Lat.] An ancient Christian hymn, often sung in churches on occasions of special worship or thanksgiving;—so called from the first words, "*Te Deum laudamus*"—We praise thee, O God.

**Tē'di-ōūs** (or *tēd'yus*), *a.* [Lat. *tædiosus*, from *tædium*. See *infra*.] Involving tedium; tiresome from continuance, prolixity, or slowness which causes prolixity.

**Syn.**—Irrksome; wearisome; fatiguing; sluggish; dilatory; tardy. See **IRKSOME**.

**Tē'di-ōūs-ly** (or *tēd'yus-ly*), *adv.* In a tedious manner.

**Tē'di-ōūs-ness** (or *tēd'yus-ness*), *n.* Quality of being tedious; wearisomeness; tiresomeness; prolixity.

**Tē'di-ūm**, *n.* [Lat. *tædium*, from *tædet*, it disgusts, wearies one.] Irrksomeness; wearisomeness.

**Teem**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TEEMED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEEMING.] [A.-S. *tyman*, *tēman*, *teāmian*, to produce. Cf. **TEAM**.] **1.** To bring forth, as an animal; to produce fruit, as a plant; to bear. **2.** To be pregnant; to

conceive. **3.** To be full; to be stocked to overflowing; to be prolific.

**Teem**, *v. t.* To produce; to bring forth.

**Teem'er**, *n.* One who teems, or brings forth young.

**Teens**, *n. pl.* [From *teen*, ten.] The years of one's age having the termination *teen*, beginning with thirteen and ending with nineteen.

**Teeth**, *n.*; *pl.* of *tooth*. See **TOOTH**.

**Teeth**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TEETHED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEETHING.] [From the noun.] To breed teeth.

**Teeth'ing**, *n.* The process by which first teeth make their way through the gums; dentition.

**Tee-tō'tal**, *a.* Entire; total. [*Colloq.*]

**Tee-tō'tal-er**, *n.* One pledged to entire abstinence from all intoxicating drinks;—a cant word formed in England, by reduplicating, for the sake of emphasis, the initial letter of the adjective *total*. [ance.]

**Tee-tō'tal-ism**, *n.* Principle or practice of strict temperance.

**Tee-tō'tum**, *n.* A child's toy, somewhat resembling a top, and twirled by the fingers.

**Tēg'u-lar**, *a.* [L. Lat. *tegularis*, from *tegula*, a tile, from *tegere*, *tectum*, to cover.] Pertaining to, or resembling, a tile, or arranged like tiles.

**Tēg'u-ment**, *n.* [Lat. *tegumentum*, from *tegere*, to cover.] **1.** A cover or covering. **2.** Especially, the covering of a living body, or of some part or organ of such a body. [teguments.]

**Tēg'u-mēnt'a-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, **Tēil** (teel), } *n.* [Lat. *tilia*, Ir. & Gael. *teile*.] (*Bot.*) The **Tēil'-tree**, } lime-tree or linden.

**Tēl'a-ry** (līō), *a.* [L. Lat. *telaris*, fr. Lat. *tela*, a web, from *texela*, fr. *texere*, to weave.] Of, or pertaining to, a web.

**Tēl'e-grām**, *n.* [Gr. *τῆλε*, far, and *γράμμα*, that which is written, from *γράφειν*, to write.] A message sent by telegraph; a telegraphic dispatch. [*Recent*.]

**Tēl'e-grāph**, *n.* [Gr. *τῆλε*, far, far off, and *γράφειν*, to write.] An apparatus, or a process, for communicating intelligence rapidly between distant points, especially by means of preconcerted visible signals representing words or ideas, or by means of words and signs transmitted by electro-magnetism.

**Tēl'e-grāph**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TELEGRAPHED (108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TELEGRAPHING.] To convey or announce by telegraph. [ist.]

**Tēl'e-grāph'er**, *n.* A telegraphic operator; a telegrapher.

**Tēl'e-grāph'ie**, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the tele-

**Tēl'e-grāph'ie-al**, } graph; made, or communicated by, a telegraph.

**Te-lēg'ra-phist**, or **Tēl'e-grāph'ist**, *n.* One who operates on a telegraph; a telegraphic operator; a telegrapher.

**Te-lēg'ra-phy**, *n.* Science or art of constructing, or of communicating by means of, telegraphs.

**Tēle-ōl'o-gy** (līō), *n.* [Gr. *τέλος*, *τέλεος*, the end or issue, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The science or doctrine of the final causes of things.

**Tēl'e-scōpe**, *n.* [Gr. *τηλεσκόπος*, viewing afar, far-seeing, fr. *τῆλε*, far, far off, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view.] An optical instrument employed in viewing distant objects, as the heavenly bodies.

**Tēl'e-scōp'ie**, } *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or performed by, a telescope. **2.** Seen or discoverable only by a telescope. **3.** Able to discern objects at a distance; far-seeing. **4.** Having the power of extension by joints sliding one within another, like the tube of a pocket telescope.

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**Te-lēs'tich**, *n.* [Gr. *τέλος*, the end, and *στίχος*, a line, verse.] A poem in which the final letters of the lines make a name;—the reverse of an *acrostic*.

**Tēl'ie**, *a.* [Gr. *τελικός*, from *τέλος*, the end.] (*Gram.*) Denoting the final end or purpose.

**Tēll**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TOLD; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TELLING.] [A.-S. *telian*, *tellan*, Icel. *tala*, *telia*, O. H. Ger. *zeljan*, *zellan*.] **1.** To enumerate; to number; to count. **2.** To utter or recite in detail; to give an account of. **3.** To make known; to publish; to betray. **4.** To give instruction to; to teach. **5.** To ascertain by observing; to find out; to discover.

**Syn.**—To communicate; impart; reveal; disclose; inform; acquaint; report; repeat; rehearse; recite; narrate.

**Tēll**, *v. i.* **1.** To give an account, to make report. **2.** To produce a marked effect.

**Tēll'er**, *n.* **1.** One who tells, relates, or communicates; as, (*a.*) A recounter; an enumerator. (*b.*) A narrator or describer. **2.** In the English Exchequer, one of four officers whose business it is to receive and pay all moneys due or belonging to the crown. **3.** An officer of a bank, who counts over money received, and pays it out on

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cäre, fär, äsk, all, what; ère, veil, tērm; pique, fīrm; sōn, ôr, do, wōlf,



checks. **4.** One who is appointed to count the votes given in a public meeting, assembly, and the like.

**Těll'-tāle**, *a.* Telling tales; babbling.

**Těll'-tāle**, *n.* **1.** An officious informer; one who tells that which prudence should suppress. **2.** (*Mach.*) A machine or contrivance for indicating or recording something.

**Těll-ū'rie**, *a.* [Lat. *tellus*, *telluris*, the earth.] **1.** Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the earth. **2.** Pertaining to, or containing, tellurium.

**Těll-ū'ri-ūm**, *n.* [From Lat. *tellus*, *telluris*, the earth.] (*Chem.*) A metal of a silver-white color, and in its chemical properties closely resembling sulphur and selenium.

**Těll'o-type**, *n.* [Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, and *τύπος*, impression.] An electric telegraph which prints the messages.

**Te-měr'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *temeritas*, from *temere*, by chance; rashly.] Unreasonable contempt of danger; extreme venturesomeness.

**Syn.** — Rashness. — *Temerity* refers to the disposition, *rashness* to the act. We show *temerity* in our resolutions, conclusions, &c. We show *rashness*, from time to time, in the actions of life.

**Těm'per**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TEMPERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TEMPERING.] [Lat. *temperare*, from *tempus*, time, orig. a piece cut off, a part, from the root *tem*, Gr. *τέμνειν*, to cut off.] **1.** To mingle in due proportion; to modify, as by adding some new element. **2.** Hence, to soften; to mollify; to assuage. **3.** To bring to a proper degree of hardness. **4.** (*Founding.*) To moisten to a proper consistency. **5.** (*Mus.*) To adjust, as the mathematical scale to the actual scale, or that in actual use.

**Těm'per**, *n.* **1.** Due mixture of different qualities; just combination. **2.** Constitution of body; temperament. **3.** Disposition of mind; constitution of the mind, particularly with regard to the passions and affections. **4.** Calmness or soundness of mind; moderation. **5.** Heat of mind or passion; proneness to anger. [*Colloq.*] **6.** State of a metal or other substance, especially as to its hardness, produced by some process of heating or cooling.

**Těm'per-a-ment**, *n.* **1.** Internal constitution; temperament. **2.** Act of tempering or modifying; adjustment, as of clashing rules, interests, passions, &c. **3.** (*Mus.*) A system of compromises in the tuning of organs, piano fortes, &c., whereby the tones generated with the vibrations of a ground-tone, are mutually modified and in part canceled, until their number is reduced to the actual practicable scale of twelve tones to the octave. **4.** (*Med.*) The peculiar physical and mental character of an individual; natural organization or constitution.

**Těm'per-a-nce**, *n.* [Lat. *temperantia*. See TEMPER.] Habitual moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions; sedateness. [*Rare.*]

**Těm'per-ate**, *a.* [Lat. *temperatus*, *p. pr.* of *temperare*. See TEMPER.] **1.** Moderate; not excessive. **2.** Moderate in the indulgence of the appetites and passions. **3.** Not marked with passion; not violent.

**Syn.** — Abstemious; sober; calm; cool; sedate.

**Těm'per-ate-ly**, *adv.* In a temperate manner; moderately; without excess; calmly.

**Těm'per-ate-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being temperate; moderation; calmness; temperance.

**Těm'per-a-tūre** (53), *n.* **1.** Constitution; state; degree of any quality. **2.** (*Physics.*) Condition with respect to heat or cold; degree of heat or cold.

**Těm'pest**, *n.* [Lat. *tempestas*, a portion of time, a season, weather, storm, from *tempus*, time.] **1.** A storm of extreme violence. **2.** Hence, any violent tumult or commotion.

**Syn.** — Storm; agitation; perturbation. See STORM.

**Tem-pěst'u-oūs**, *a.* Involving, resembling, or pertaining to, a tempest; turbulent; violent; stormy.

**Tem-pěst'u-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In a tempestuous manner; turbulently; violently.

**Tem-pěst'u-oūs-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being tempestuous; turbulence; storminess.

**Těm'plar**, *n.* **1.** One of a religious military order, first established at Jerusalem to protect pilgrims traveling to the Holy Land; they occupied an apartment of the palace of Baldwin II., near the Temple. **2.** A student of law, so called from having apartments in the Temple at London, which originally belonged to the Knights Templars.

**Těm'plate**, *n.* A templet. See TEMPLET.

**Těm'ple** (těm'pl), *n.* [Lat. *templum*, a space marked out, a temple, for *templum*, as a dim. of *tempus*, according to its primary signification, a piece or portion cut off.] **1.** An edifice in honor of some deity, or for his worship. **2.**

(*Jewish Antiq.*) The edifice erected at Jerusalem for the worship of Jehovah. **3.** A place of public Christian worship; a church. **4.** Any place in which the divine presence specially resides. **5.** In London, an edifice once occupied by the order of Knights Templars, and now appropriated to the chambers of two inns of court.

**Těm'ple**, *n.* [From Lat. *tempora*, *tempus*, properly the right place, the fatal spot, from *tempus*, *temporis*, the fitting or appointed time.] The flat portion of the head between the forehead and ear.

**Těm'plet**, *n.* [L. Lat. *templatus*, vaulted, from Lat. *templum*, a small timber.] **1.** A mold used by bricklayers and masons in cutting or setting out their work. **2.** A thin mold or pattern used by machinists, millwrights, &c. **3.** (*Arch.*) A short piece of timber under a beam to distribute the weight or pressure.

**Těm'po-ral**, *a.* [Lat. *temporalis*, from *tempus*, *temporis*, time.] **1.** Of, or pertaining to, time, that is, to the present life, or this world; secular. **2.** Civil or political.

**Syn.** — Transient; fleeting; transitory.

**Těm'po-ral**, *a.* (*Anat.*) Of, or pertaining to, the temple or temples of the head. [porality.]

**Těm'po-ral**, *n.* Any thing temporal or secular; a tem-

**Těm'po-rāl'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** (*Eng. Law.*) State or quality of being temporary. **2.** *pl.* That which pertains to temporal welfare; especially, revenues of an ecclesiastic proceeding from lands, tenements, or lay-fees, tithes, and the like.

**Těm'po-ral-ly**, *adv.* In a temporal manner.

**Těm'po-ra-ri-ly**, *adv.* In a temporary manner.

**Těm'po-ra-ri-ness**, *n.* State of being temporary.

**Těm'po-ra-ry** (44), *a.* [Lat. *temporarius*, from *tempus*, *temporis*, time.] Lasting for a time only; existing or continuing for a limited time.

**Těm'po-ri-zā'tion**, *n.* Act of temporizing.

**Těm'po-rīze**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TEMPORIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TEMPORIZING.] [From Lat. *tempus*, *temporis*, time.] To comply with the time or occasion; to humor or yield to the current of opinion or to circumstances.

**Těmpt** (84), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TEMPTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TEMPTING.] [Lat. *teutare*, *temptare*, intens. form of *tendere*, to stretch.] **1.** To endeavor to accomplish or reach; to try. **2.** To endeavor to persuade; to incite; to instigate. **3.** To put to trial; to test; to prove. **4.** To lead, or endeavor to lead, into evil.

**Syn.** — To entice; allure; attract; decoy; seduce.

**Těmpt'a-ble**, *a.* Liable to be tempted; capable of being tempted.

**Temp-tā'tion** (84), *n.* **1.** The act of tempting; enticement to evil. **2.** State of being tempted. **3.** That which tempts; an allurements.

**Těmpt'er**, *n.* **1.** One who tempts or entices. **2.** Especially, Satan or the Devil, regarded as the great enticer to evil.

**Těmpt'ress**, *n.* A woman who entices.

**Těn**, *a.* [A.-S. *tēn*, *tīn*, *tyn*, for *tehon*, Goth. *taihuu*, Icel. *tiu*, W. *deg*, Gr. *déka*, Lat. *decem*, Skr. *daśan*.] Twice five; nine and one.

**Těn**, *n.* **1.** The number consisting of nine and one; the sum of five and five. **2.** A symbol representing ten units, as X or 10.

**Těn'a-ble** (těn'a-bl, 110), *a.* [Fr. *tenable*, from *tenir*, Lat. *tenere*, to hold.] Capable of being held, maintained, or defended against an assailant.

**Těn'a-ble-ness**, *n.* The state of being tenable.

**Te-nā'ciōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *tenax*, *teuacis*, from *tenere*, to hold.] **1.** Holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; apt to retain; retentive. **2.** Apt to adhere to another substance; adhesive. **3.** Holding stoutly to one's opinion or purpose; obstinate; stubborn.

**Te-nā'ciōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a tenacious manner; retentively; firmly; adhesively.

**Te-nā'ciōūs-ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being tenacious; retentiveness; firmness; adhesiveness.

**Te-nāč'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being tenacious; retentiveness; adhesiveness. **2.** That quality of bodies which keeps them from parting without considerable force; cohesiveness.

**Těn'an-čy**, *n.* [L. Lat. *tenentia*, *tenantia*.] (*Law.*) A holding, or a mode of holding, an estate; tenure; the temporary possession of what belongs to another.

**Těn'ant**, *n.* [Fr. *tenant*, *p. pr.* of *tenir*, Lat. *tenere*, to hold.] **1.** (*Law.*) One who has the occupation or temporary possession of lands or tenements, whose title is in another. **2.** A dweller; an occupant.

**Těn'ant**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TENANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TENANTING.] To hold or possess as a tenant.

**lōod**, fčot; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhaise, call, echo; ġem, ġet; aš; exist; linger, link; this.



**Těn'ant-a-ble**, *a.* Fit to be rented; in a state of repair suitable for a tenant.

**Těn'ant-less**, *a.* Having no tenants; unoccupied.

**Těn'ant-ry**, *n.* The body of tenants.

**Ténch** (66), *n.* [O. Fr. *tenche*, Lat. *tinca*.] (*Ichth.*) A European fresh-water fish, of the carp family, very tenacious of life.

**Tënd**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TENDING.] [Abbrev. from *attend*.] **1.** To accompany as an assistant or protector; to care for the wants of; to watch; to guard. **2.** To be attentive to; to note carefully; to attend to.

**Tënd**, *v. i.* [Lat. *tendere*, Gr. *τείνειν*, *τάννμαι*, Goth. *thanjan*, Skr. *tan*.] **1.** To move in a certain direction. **2.** To be directed, as to any end or purpose; to aim; to exert activity or influence. **3.** To act as a means; to contribute.

**Tënd'ançe**, *n.* State of attending or waiting; attendance.

**Tënd'en-çy**, *n.* Direction or course toward any place, object, effect, or result.

**Syn.**—Disposition; inclination; proneness; drift; scope; aim. See DISPOSITION.

**Tënd'er**, *n.* [From *tend*.] **1.** One who tends or takes care of another. **2.** (*Naut.*) A small vessel employed to attend a larger one, for supplying her with provisions, &c. **3.** A car attached to locomotives, to supply them with fuel and water, while making a trip. **4.** [See TENDER, *v. t.*] (*Law.*) An offer, either of money to pay a debt, or of service to be performed, in order to save a penalty or forfeiture. **5.** Any offer for acceptance; especially, a proposal for performing a service advertised for. **6.** The thing offered.

**Tënd'er**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TENDERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TENDERING.] [Fr. *tendre*, to stretch, stretch out, reach, Lat. *tendere*. See TEND, *v. i.*] **1.** To offer in payment or satisfaction of a demand, for saving a penalty or forfeiture. **2.** To offer in words; to exhibit or present for acceptance.

**Těn'der**, *a.* [*compar.* TENDERER; *superl.* TENDEREST.] [Fr. *tendre*, Lat. *tener*.] **1.** Easily impressed, broken, bruised, or injured; not firm or hard. **2.** Sensible to impression and pain; easily pained. **3.** Not hardy, or able to endure hardship. **4.** Not yet strong and mature; weak and feeble. **5.** Susceptible of the softer passions, as love, compassion, kindness; easily excited to pity, forgiveness, or favor. **6.** Exciting kind concern; precious. **7.** Careful to save inviolate, or not to injure. **8.** Unwilling to cause pain. **9.** Apt to give pain. **10.** Adapted to excite feeling or sympathy; expressive of the softer passions.

**Syn.**—Delicate; effeminate; soft; compassionate; kind; humane; merciful; pitiful; pathetic.

**Těn'der-heärt'ed**, *a.* Having great sensibility; susceptible of impressions or influence.

**Těn'der-loin**, *n.* A tender part of flesh in the hind quarter of beef.

**Těn'der-ly**, *adv.* In a tender manner; with tenderness; mildly; gently; softly; kindly.

**Těn'der-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being tender.

**Syn.**—Delicacy; softness; brittleness; soreness; sensibility; benignity; humanity; benevolence; kindness; pity; clemency; scrupulousness; caution.

**Těn'di-noũs**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, a tendon. **2.** Full of tendons; sinewy.

**Těn'don**, *n.* [N. Lat. *tendo*, fr. Lat. *tendere*, to stretch, extend; Gr. *τένων*, from *τείνειν*, to stretch.] (*Anat.*) A hard, insensible cord or bundle of fibers, by which motion is communicated from a muscle to a bone.

**Těn'dril**, *n.* [From *tender*, properly the tender branch or sprig of a plant.] (*Bot.*) A filiform, spiral shoot of a plant that winds round another body for the purpose of support.

**Te-nē'br-i-oũs**, } *a.* [Lat. *tenebrosus*, from *tenebræ*, dark-  
**Těn'e-broũs**, } ness.] Dark; gloomy; dusky; obscure.

**Těn'e-ment**, *n.* [L. Lat. *tenementum*, from Lat. *tenere*, to hold.] **1.** A house or lands depending on a manor. **2.** A dwelling house; a building for a habitation; or an apartment in a building, used by one family; often, in modern usage, an inferior dwelling house rented to poor persons. **3.** (*Law.*) Any species of permanent property that may be held, so as to create a tenancy, as lands, houses, rent, an office, a peerage, &c.

**Syn.**—House; dwelling; habitation.—There may be many houses under one roof, but they are completely separated from each other by party-walls. A tenement may be detached by itself, or it may be part of a house divided off for the use of a distinct family.

**Těn'e-měnt'al**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a tenement; capable of being held by tenants.

**Těn'et**, *n.* [Lat. *tenet*, he holds, from *tenere*, to hold.] Any opinion, principle, dogma, or doctrine, which a person holds or maintains as true.

**Syn.**—See DOGMA.

**Těn'fōld**, *a.* Ten times more or ten times as many.

**Těn'nis**, *n.* [Fr. *tenez*, hold or take it, from *tenir*, Lat. *tenere*, to hold.] A play in which a ball is driven continually, or kept in motion by striking it with rackets or with the open hand.

**Těn'on**, *n.* [Fr., from *tenir*, Lat. *tenere*, to hold.] The end of a piece of wood cut into form, for insertion into a cavity in another piece called a mortise, in order to unite the two pieces.

**Těn'on**, *v. t.* To fit for insertion into a mortise, as the end of a piece of timber.

**Těn'on-saw**, *n.* A saw with a thin blade usually stiffened by a brass or steel back, for cutting tenons.

**Těn'or**, *n.* [Lat. *tenor*, from *tenere*, to hold; that is, a holding on in a continued course.] **1.** Stamp; character. **2.** The general drift, course, or direction of thought; purport; intent; general meaning. **3.** [Fr. *ténor*, It. *tenore*.] (*Mus.*) (*a.*) The higher of the two kinds of voices usually belonging to adult males; hence, the part of a tune adapted to this voice. (*b.*) A person who sings the tenor, or the instrument that plays it. **4.** (*Law.*) An exact copy of a writing, set forth in the words and figures of it.

**Těn'-pĩng**, *n.* A game played with ten pins, usually of wood, and a ball.

**Těnsē**, *a.* [Lat. *tensus*, *p. p.* of *tendere*, to stretch.] Stretched; strained to stiffness; rigid; not lax.

**Těnsē**, *n.* [Fr. *temps*, Lat. *tempus*, time, tense.] (*Gram.*) One of the forms which a verb takes to indicate the time of the action or event signified.

**Těnsē'ness**, *n.* The state of being tense, or stretched to stiffness; stiffness.

**Těn'sile**, *a.* [From Lat. *tendere*, *tensum*, to stretch.] **1.** Of, or pertaining to, extension. **2.** Capable of extension.

**Těn'sion**, *n.* [Lat. *tensio*, from *tendere*, *tensum*, to stretch.] **1.** Act of stretching or straining. **2.** State of being stretched or strained to stiffness; the state of being bent or strained; hence, high intellectual effort; strong excitement of feeling. **3.** The degree of stretching to which a wire, cord, beam, &c., is strained by drawing it in the direction of its length. **4.** (*Mech.*) The force by which a bow or string is pulled when forming part of any system in equilibrium or in motion. **5.** (*Physics.*) Expansive or elastic force.

**Těn'si-ty**, *n.* State of being tense, or strained to stiffness; tension.

**Těnt**, *n.* [L. Lat. *tenta*, for Lat. *tentorium*, prop. something stretched out, from *tendere*, *tensum*, to stretch.] **1.** A pavilion or portable lodge of canvas or other coarse cloth, stretched and sustained by poles. **2.** [From Lat. *tentare*, to handle, feel, try.] (*Surg.*) A roll of lint or linen, used to dilate an opening in the flesh, or to prevent the healing of a wound.

**Těnt**, *v. t.* **1.** To cover with tents; to pitch tents upon. **2.** To probe; to search as with a tent.

**Těn'ta-cle**, *n.* [N. Lat. *tentaculum*, from Lat. *tentare*, to handle, feel.] (*Zoöl.*) A filiform process or organ, proceeding from the head of an invertebrate animal, as polyp, snail, insect, crab, &c., being either an organ of feeling, prehension, or motion.

**Ten-tă'e-u-lar**, *a.* Pertaining to tentacles; in the nature of a tentacle or tentacles.

**Těn'ta-tive**, *a.* [From Lat. *tentare*, to try.] Trying; essaying; experimental.

**Těnt'ed**, *p. a.* **1.** Covered or furnished with tents, as soldiers. **2.** Covered with tents.

**Těn'ter**, *n.* [From Fr. *tendre*, Lat. *tendere*, *tentum*, to stretch.] A machine or frame for stretching cloth, by means of hooks, so that it may dry even and square.

To be on the tenters, to be on the stretch; to be in distress, uneasiness, or suspense.

**Těn'ter**, *v. t.* To hang or stretch on tenters.

**Těn'ter-hōok**, *n.* A sharp, hooked nail, used in stretching cloth on a tenter.

**Těnth**, *a.* [From *ten*.] **1.** Next in order after the ninth. **2.** Being one of ten equal parts into which any thing is divided.

**Těnth**, *n.* **1.** One of ten equal parts. **2.** The tenth part of any thing, as of annual produce or increase; tithe. **3.** (*Mus.*) The interval between any tone and



the tone represented on the tenth degree of the staff above it.

**Tēnth'ly**, *adv.* In the tenth place.

**Te-nū'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *tenuitas*, from *tenuis*, thin.] 1. Smallness in diameter; thinness, applied to a broad substance, and slenderness, applied to one that is long. 2. Rarity; rareness; thinness, as of a fluid.

**Tēn'u-ōūs**, *a.* [From Lat. *tenuis*, thin.] 1. Thin; slender; small; minute. 2. Rare; subtle; not dense.

**Tēn'ūre**, *n.* [L. Lat. *tenura*, from Lat. *tenere*, to hold.] 1. Act or right of holding, as property, especially real estate. 2. (*Eng. Law.*) The manner of holding lands and tenements of a superior. 3. The consideration, condition, or service which the occupier of land gives to his lord or superior for the use of his land. 4. Manner of holding in general. [or moderately warm.]

**Tēp'e-fāe'tion**, *n.* Act or operation of making tepid, **Tēp'e-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TEPEFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TEPEFYING.] [Lat. *tepefacere*, from *tepere*, to be tepid, and *facere*, to make.] To make moderately warm.

**Tēp'e-fy**, *v. i.* To become moderately warm.

**Tēp'id**, *a.* [Lat. *tepidus*, from *tepere*, to be warm.] Moderately warm; luke-warm.

**Te-pīd'i-ty**, *n.* State or quality of being tepid; moderate warmth.

**Tēp'id-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being tepid; moderate warmth.

**Tēp'or**, *n.* [Lat., from *tepere*, to be tepid.] Gentle heat; moderate warmth.

**Tēr'a-phīm**, *n. pl.* [Heb. *terāphīm*.] Household deities or images; tutelary domestic divinities.

**Tēr'a-tōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *τέρας*, *τέρας*, a wonder, monster, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The science which treats of malformations and monstrosities.

**Tērçe**, *n.* The same as *tierce*. See TIERCE.

**Tērçe-mā'jor**, *n.* See *tierce*. (*Card-playing.*) A sequence of the three best cards.

**Tēr'e-bīnth**, *n.* [Lat. *terebinthus*, Gr. *τερέβινθος*.] The turpentine-tree.

**Tēr'e-bīn'thine**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, turpentine.

**Tēr'e-brā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *terebratio*, fr. *terebrare*, *terebratum*, from *terebrā*, a borer, from *terere*, to rub.] Act of terebrating or boring.

**Te-rēte'**, *a.* [Lat. *teres*, *teretis*, rounded off, prop. rubbed off, from *terere*, to rub.] (*Bot.*) Cylindrical and slightly tapering; columnar, as some stems of plants.

**Ter-gēm'i-noūs**, *a.* [Lat. *tergeminus*, from *ter*, thrice, and *geminus*, twin-born.] Threefold.

**Tēr'gi-ver-sā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *tergiversatio*, *tergiversari*, *tergiversatus*, to turn one's back, to shift, from *tergum*, the back, and *versare*, intens. form of *vertere*, to turn.] 1. A shifting; shift; subterfuge; evasion. 2. Fickleness of conduct; change.

**Tērm** (14), *n.* [Lat. *terminus*, *terminis*, and *terminus*, allied to Gr. *τέρμα*, *τέρμων*.] 1. A bound or boundary; the extremity of any thing; a limit. 2. The time for which any thing lasts; any limited time. 3. Especially, in universities and colleges, the time during which instruction is regularly given to students. 4. (*Law.*) (*a.*) The whole duration of an estate, as for the term of a life, or for a term of years. (*b.*) A space of time granted to a debtor for discharging his obligation. (*c.*) The time in which a court is held or open for the trial of causes. 5. (*Logic.*) One of the three component parts of a syllogism, each one of which is used twice. 6. Hence, a word or expression; specifically, one that denotes something peculiar to an art. 7. (*Alg.*) A member of a compound quantity. 8. *pl.* (*Law.*) In contracts, propositions stated or promises made; conditions.

To bring to terms, to make to submit or agree.—To make terms, to come to terms; to make an agreement; to agree.

**Syn.**—Word.—*Term* signifies a word of specific meaning, applicable to a definite class of objects. It is therefore more determinate and technical than *word*, which denotes an utterance that represents or expresses our thoughts and feelings. Hence we speak of a scientific *term* (not *word*), and of stating things in distinct *terms*, &c. Still, in a looser sense, it is used to a great extent interchangeably with *word*, for variety of expression.

**Tērm**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TERMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TERMING.] To apply a term to; to name; to call; to denominate.

**Tēr'ma-gan-çy**, *n.* The state or quality of being termagant; turbulence; tumultuousness.

**Tēr'ma-gant**, *a.* [See *infra*.] Tumultuous; turbulent; boisterous or furious; quarrelsome; scolding.

**Tēr'ma-gant**, *n.* [Orig. a kind of supposed deity of the Mohammedans, extremely vociferous and tumultuous in the ancient moralities, farces, and puppet shows; O. Eng. *Trivigant*, *Termagant*.] A boisterous, brawling, turbulent woman.

**Tēr'm'er**, *n.* (*Law.*) One who has an estate for a term of years or for life.

**Tēr'mēs**, *n.*; *pl.* TĒR'MI-TĒS. [Lat. *termes*, *tarmes*, gen. *tarmitis*, a wood-worm.] A species of ant mostly found within the tropics, and very destructive to trees and wood-work.

**Tēr'mi-na-ble**, *a.* Capable of being bounded; limitable.

**Tēr'mi-nal**, *a.* [Lat. *terminalis*. See TERM.] 1. Pertaining to, or forming, the end or extremity. 2. (*Bot.*) Growing at the end of a branch or stem.

**Tēr'mi-nāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TERMINATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TERMINATING.] [Lat. *terminare*, *terminatum*. See TERM.] 1. To set a term or limit to; to limit. 2. To put an end to.

**Syn.**—To complete; finish; end; bound.

**Tēr'mi-nāte**, *v. i.* 1. To be limited in space by a point, line, or surface; to stop short; to cease. 2. To come to a limit in time; to end; to close.

**Tēr'mi-nā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of terminating; act of ending or concluding. 2. Limit in space or extent; bound. 3. End in time or existence. 4. Effect; consequence; conclusion; result. 5. (*Gram.*) The end or ending of a word.

**Tēr'mi-nā'tion-al**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or forming, a termination.

**Tēr'mi-na-tive**, *a.* Tending or serving to terminate; terminating; determining; absolute; definitive.

**Tēr'mi-ner**, *n.* [Fr. *terminer*, to bound, limit, end. See TERMINATE.] A determining; as, in *oyer* and *terminer*. See OYER.

**Tēr'mi-nōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Lat. *terminus*, term, and Gr. *λόγος*, discourse.] 1. The doctrine of terms; a treatise on terms. 2. The terms actually used in any business, art, science, or the like; nomenclature.

**Tēr'mi-nūs**, *n.*; *pl.* TER'MI-NĪ. [Lat. Cf. TERM.] 1. Literally, a boundary; a border. 2. Any post or stone marking a boundary. 3. The extreme point at either end of a piece of railway; also, the station-house at either end.

**Tēr'mīte**, *n.*; *pl.* TĒR'MITES. (*Entom.*) The white ant. See TERMES.

**Tēr'm'or**, *n.* (*Law.*) One who has an estate for a term of years or life; a termor.

**Tēr'n**, *n.* [Dan. *terne*, *tärne*, Icel. *therna*, sea-swallow, maid-servant.] (*Ornith.*) A long-winged aquatic fowl, closely allied to the gulls.

**Tēr'na-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *ternarius*, from *terni*, three each, three, fr. *tres*, *tria*, three.] Proceeding by threes; consisting of three.

**Tēr'na-ry**, *n.* The number three; three things taken together.

**Tēr'rā**, *n.* [Lat.] The earth; earth.

**Tēr'rā cotta**, [It.] Baked clay; a kind of pottery made from fine clay hardened by heat, and used for statues, vases, and the like.

**Tēr'ra-çy**, *n.* [From Lat. *terra*, the earth.] 1. A raised level space or platform of earth, supported on one or more sides by a wall or bank of turf, or the like. 2. The flat roof of a house.

**Tēr'ra-pīn**, *n.* [Fr. *terrapène*.] (*Zoöl.*) A large kind of turtle or tortoise, living in sea-water, the flesh of which is highly valued as an article of food.

**Ter-rā'que-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *terra*, the earth, and *aqua*, water.] Consisting of land and water, as the globe or **Tēr'ras**, *n.* See TRASS. [earth.]

**Ter-rēne'**, *a.* [Lat. *terrenus*, from *terra*, the earth.] 1. Of, or pertaining to, the earth; earthy. 2. Earthly; terrestrial.

**Ter-rēs'tri-al**, *a.* [Lat. *terrestris*, from *terra*, the earth.] 1. Of, or pertaining to, the earth; existing on the earth; earthly. 2. Representing, or consisting of, the earth. 3. Pertaining to the present state; sublunary. 4. Consisting of, or belonging to, land, in distinction from water. [manner.]

**Ter-rēs'tri-al-ly**, *adv.* After a terrestrial or earthly manner.

**Tēr'ri-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *terribilis*, from *terrere*, to frighten.] 1. Adapted to excite terror, awe, or dread. 2. Excessive; extreme; severe. [*Colloq.*]

**Syn.**—Terrific; fearful; frightful; formidable; dreadful; horrible; shocking; awful.

**Tēr'ri-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being terrible.

**Tēr'ri-bly**, *adv.* 1. In a manner to excite terror. 2. Violently; very greatly. [*Colloq.*]



Tern.

[together.]



**Tēr'ri-er**, *n.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *terra*, the earth.] 1. A dog or little hound, remarkable for going into the ground after animals that burrow. 2. A lodge or hole where foxes, rabbits, badgers, &c., and the like, secure themselves.



Terrier Dog.

**Ter-rif'ie**, *a.* [Lat. *terrificus*, from *terrere*, to frighten, and *facere*, to make.] Causing terror; adapted to excite great fear or dread.

**Tēr'ri-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TERRIFIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TERRIFYING.] [See *supra*.] To alarm or shock with fear; to frighten; to alarm.

**Tēr'ri-tō'ri-al**, *a.* 1. Of, or pertaining to, territory or land. 2. Limited to a certain district.

**Tēr'ri-to-ry** (110), *n.* [Lat. *territorium*, from *terra*, the earth.] 1. The extent of land within the bounds, or belonging to the jurisdiction, of any state, city, or other body. 2. A tract of land belonging to, or under the dominion of, a prince or state, lying at a distance from the parent country or from the seat of government. 3. Especially, in the United States, a portion of the country not included within the limits of any State, and not yet admitted as a State into the Union, but organized with a separate legislature, under a territorial governor and other officers appointed by the President and Senate of the United States.

**Tēr'ror**, *n.* [Lat. *terror*, from *terrere*, to frighten.] 1. Extreme fear; fear that agitates the body and mind; violent dread. 2. The cause of extreme fear.

**Syn.**—Alarm; fright; consternation; dread; dismay. See ALARM.

**Tēr'ror-ism**, *n.* A state of being terrified, or a state impressing terror.

**Tēr'ror-ist**, *n.* [*Fr. Hist.*] An agent or partisan of the revolutionary tribunal of 1793-94.

**Tērse** (14), *a.* [*compar.* TERSER; *superl.* TERSEST.] [Lat. *tersus*, *p. p.* of *tergere*, to rub or wipe off.] Elegantly concise; compact with smoothness, grace, or elegance.

**Syn.**—Concise. — *Terse* was defined by Johnson "cleanly written," *i. e.*, free from blemishes, neat, or smooth. Its present sense is "free from excrescences," and hence compact, with smoothness, grace, or elegance, as in the following lines of Whitehead:—

"In eight *terse* lines has Phædrus told  
(So frugal were the bards of old)  
A tale of goats; and closed with grace,  
Plan, moral, all, in that short space."

It differs from *concise* in not implying perhaps quite as much condensation, but chiefly in the additional idea of "grace or elegance."

**Tērse'ly**, *adv.* In a terse manner; neatly; concisely.

**Tērse'ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being terse; neatness; conciseness; succinctness.

**Tēr'tial**, *n.* [From Lat. *tertius*, third, because they are feathers of the third row.] (*Ornith.*) One of the quills or large feathers near the junction of the wing with the body.

**Tēr'tian**, *a.* [Lat. *tertianus*, from *tertius*, the third.] Occurring every third day.

**Tēr'tian**, *n.* [Lat. *tertiana* (*sc. febris*).] (*Med.*) A disease or fever whose paroxysms return every third day.

**Tēr'ti-a-ry** (tēr'shī-a-rĭ, 44, 95), *a.* [Lat. *tertiarius*, from *tertius*, the third.] Of the third formation, order, or rank; third.

**Tēr'ti-āte** (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* [Lat. *tertiare*, *tertiatum*, from *tertius*, the third.] 1. To do or perform for the third time. 2. To examine the thickness of, as ordnance, in order to ascertain its strength.

**Tēs'sel-lāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TESSELLATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TESSELLATING.] [Lat. *tessellare*, from *tessella*, a little cube, dim. of *tessera*, a square piece of stone, wood, &c., from Gr. *τέσσερες*, *τέσσαρες*, four.] To form into squares or checkers; to lay with checkered work.

**Tēs'sel-lā'ted**, *p. a.* 1. Formed in little squares or mosaic work; checkered. 2. (*Bot.*) Spotted like a chess-board.

**Tēs'sel-lā'tion**, *n.* Mosaic work, or the operation of making it.

**Tēst**, *n.* [From Lat. *testum*, an earthen vessel, fr. *testa*, an earthen pot.] 1. (*Metal.*) A cupel, in which metals are melted for trial and refinement. 2. Examination by the cupel; hence, any critical trial and examination. 3. Means of trial. 4. That with which any thing is compared for proof of its genuineness; a standard. 5. Ground of admission or exclusion. 6. Judgment; distinction; discrimination. 7. (*Chem.*) A substance em-

ployed to detect any unknown constituent of a compound, by causing it to exhibit some characteristic property; a re-agent.

**Test-act** (*Eng. Law*), an oath and declaration against transubstantiation, which all officers, civil and military, were formerly obliged to take within six months after their admission.

**Syn.**—Criterion; standard; experience; proof; experiment; trial. — *Trial* is the wider term; *test* is a searching and decisive trial. It is derived from the Latin *testa* (earthen pot), which term was early applied to the *fining-pot*, or *crucible*, in which metals are melted for trial and refinement. Hence the peculiar force of the word, as indicating a trial or criterion of the most decisive kind.

**Tēst**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TESTING.] 1. (*Metal.*) To refine, as gold or silver, by means of lead, in a test. 2. To put to the proof; to prove the truth or genuineness of by experiment, or by some fixed principle or standard. 3. (*Chem.*) To examine or try by the application of test-paper, or some re-agent.

**Tēst'a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *testabilis*, from *testari*, to testify, to publish one's last will.] (*Law.*) Capable of being devised, or given by will.

**Tes-tā'ce-ā** (-she-), } *n. pl.* [Lat. *testaceum*, a shelled } animal, from *testaceus*.] (*Zoöl.*)  
**Tes-tā'ceans**, }  
Marine animals covered with shells, especially mollusks; shell-fish.

**Tes-tā'ceous**, *a.* [Lat. *testaceus*, from *testa*, a shell.] Consisting of a hard shell, or having a hard, continuous shell.

**Testaceous animals** (*Zoöl.*), animals having a strong, thick, entire shell, as oysters and clams, thus distinguished from *crustaceous animals*, whose shells are more thin and soft, and consist of several pieces jointed, as lobsters.

**Tēs'ta-ment**, *n.* [Lat. *testamentum*, fr. *testari*, to be a witness, to make one's last will, fr. *testis*, a witness.] 1. (*Law.*) A solemn, authentic instrument in writing, by which a person declares his will as to the disposal of his estate and effects after his death.

This is otherwise called a *will*, and sometimes a *last will and testament*.

2. One of the two general divisions of the canonical books of the sacred Scriptures; as, the *Old Testament*; the *New Testament*;—often limited, in colloquial language, to the latter.

**Tēs'ta-ment'al**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a testament; testamentary.

**Tēs'ta-ment'a-ry**, *a.* 1. Of, or pertaining to, a will or testament. 2. Bequeathed by will; given by testament. 3. Done, or appointed by, or founded on, a testament or will.

**Tēs'tate**, *a.* [Lat. *testatus*, *p. p.* of *testari*. See TESTAMENT.] (*Law.*) Having made and left a will.

**Tes-tā'tor**. A man who makes and leaves a will or testament at death.

**Tes-tā'trix**, *n.* A woman who makes and leaves a will at death; a female testator.

**Tēs'ter**, *n.* [From Lat. *testa*, an earthen pot, the skull.] 1. A flat canopy, as over a pulpit, tomb, and the like. 2. The top covering of a bed, consisting of some species of cloth, supported by the bedstead.

**Tēs'ter**, *n.* [O. Fr. *teston*, from *teste*, the head, the head of the king being impressed upon the coin.] An old French silver coin, of the value of about sixpence sterling.

**Tēs'ti-cle**, *n.* [Lat. *testiculus*, dim. of *testis*, a testicle.] (*Anat.*) One of the glands which secrete the seminal fluid in males.

**Tēs'ti-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* Act of testifying, or giving testimony or evidence.

**Tēs'ti-fī'er**, *n.* One who testifies; one who gives testimony.  
**Tēs'ti-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TESTIFIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TESTIFYING.] [Lat. *testificari*, from *testis*, a witness, and *facere*, to make.] To make a solemn declaration, verbal or written, (and in law under oath or affirmation) to establish some fact; to give testimony; to bear witness.

**Tēs'ti-fy**, *v. t.* To bear witness to; to support the truth of by testimony; to affirm or declare solemnly, or under oath.

**Tēs'ti-ly**, *adv.* In a testy manner; fretfully; peevishly.

**Tēs'ti-mō'ni-al**, *n.* A writing or certificate which bears testimony in favor of one's character or good conduct.

**Tēs'ti-mō'ni-al**, *a.* Relating to, or containing, testimony.

**Tēs'ti-mo-ny** (50), *n.* [Lat. *testimonium*, from *testari*, to be a witness, to testify, to attest. See TESTAMENT.] 1. A solemn declaration or affirmation made for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact. 2. Affir-



mation; declaration. **3.** Open attestation; profession. **4.** Witness; proof of some fact. **5.** Manifestation; expression or correct manifestation. **6.** (*Jewish Antiq.*) The two tables of the law. **7.** Hence, the whole divine revelation; the Scriptures.

**Syn.** — Proof; evidence. — *Proof*, being Anglo-Saxon, is most familiar, and is used more frequently (though not exclusively) as to facts and things which occur in the ordinary concerns of life. *Evidence* is a word of more dignity, and is more generally applied to that which is moral or intellectual; as, the evidences of Christianity, &c. *Testimony* is strictly the evidence of a witness given under oath; when used figuratively or in a wider sense, the word *testimony* has still a reference to some living agent as its author, as when we speak of the testimony of conscience, or of doing a thing in testimony of our affection, &c.

**Tēs'ti-ness**, *n.* The state of being testy; fretfulness; peevishness; petulance.

**Tes-tōon'**, *n.* [It. *testone*, Sp. & O. Fr. *teston*. See **TESTER**.] An Italian silver coin. The testoon of Rome is worth 1s. 3d. sterling, or about 30 cents.

**Tes-tū'di-nal**, *a.* Pertaining to the tortoise, or resembling it.

**Tes-tū'di-nate**, } *a.* [Lat. *testudinatus*, fr. Lat. *tes-*  
**Tes-tū'di-nā'ted**, } *tudo*, *testudinis*, a tortoise, an  
arch or vault.] Shaped like the back of a tortoise;  
roofed; arched; vaulted.

**Tēs'tu-dīn'e-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *testudineus*.] Resembling the shell of a tortoise.

**Tes-tū'do**, *n.* [Lat., from *testa*, the shell of shell-fish, or of testaceous animals.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) The tortoise. **2.** Among the ancient Romans, a cover or screen which a body of troops formed with their shields or targets, by holding them over their heads when standing close to each other. **3.** (*Med.*) An encysted tumor, supposed to resemble a tortoise in form.

**Tēs'ty**, *a.* [*compar.* **TESTIER**; *superl.* **TESTIEST**.] [O. Fr. *testu*, N. Fr. *têtu*, from *teste*, *tête*, the head. See **TESTER**.] Fretful; peevish; petulant; easily irritated.

**Tēt'a-nūs**, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *τέτανος*, fr. *τετανός*, stretched, fr. *τείνειν*, to stretch.] (*Med.*) A painful and usually fatal disease, resulting generally from a wound, of which the principal symptom is persistent spasm of the voluntary muscles.

**Tête** (tāt), *n.* [Fr., the head. See **TESTER**.] False hair; a kind of wig of false hair.

**Tête-à-tête** (tāt'ā-tāt'), *n.* [Fr., head to head.] **1.** Private conversation. **2.** A form of sofa for two persons, so curved that they are brought face to face while sitting on different sides of the sofa.

**Tēth'er**, *n.* [See **TEDDER**.] A rope or chain by which a beast is confined for feeding within certain limits.

**Tēth'er**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **TETHERED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **TETHERING**.] To confine, as a beast, with a rope or chain, for feeding within certain limits.

**Tēt'ra-ehōrd**, *n.* [Lat. *tetrachordon*, Gr. *τετράχορδον*, fr. *τετράχορδος*, four-stringed, fr. *τέτρα*, for *τέτορα*, *τέταρα*, *τέσσαρα*, fr. *τέσσαρες*, four, and *χορδή*, a chord.] (*Anc. Mus.*) A series of four sounds, of which the extremes, or first and last, constituted a fourth.

**Tēt'rad**, *n.* [Lat. *tetras*, *tetradis*, Gr. *τετράς*, *τετράδος*.] The number four; a collection of four things.

**Tēt'ra-gōn**, *n.* [Lat. *tetragonum*, Gr. *τετράγωνον*, from *τέτρα*, four, and *γωνία*, corner, angle.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A plane figure, having four angles; a quadrangle. **2.** (*Astrol.*) An aspect of two planets with regard to the earth, when they are distant from each other  $90^\circ$ , or the fourth of a circle.

**Te-träg'o-nal**, *a.* **1.** Of, or pertaining to, a tetragon: having four angles or sides. **2.** (*Bot.*) Having prominent longitudinal angles, as a stem.

**Tēt'ra-hē'dral**, *a.* [See **TETRAHEDRON**.] Having, or composed of, four sides.

**Tēt'ra-hē'dron**, *n.* [Gr. *τέτρα*, four, and *ἔδρα*, seat, base, from *ἕζεσθαι*, to sit.] (*Geom.*) A solid figure inclosed by four triangles.

**Te-trām'e-ter**, *n.* [Lat. *tetrametrus*, Gr. *τετράμετρος*, from *τέτρα*, four, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] (*Anc. Poet.*) A verse consisting of four measures, that is, in iambic, trochaic, and anapestic verse, of eight feet; in other kinds of verse, of four feet.



Tetragons. (*Geom.*)



Tetrahedron.

**Tēt'ra-pēt'al-oūs**, *a.* [Gr. *τέτρα*, four, and *πέταλον*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Containing four distinct petals or flower leaves.

**Te-trāph'yl-loūs**, or **Tēt'ra-phŷl'loūs** (117), *a.* [Gr. *τέτρα*, four, and *φύλλον*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having four leaves; consisting of four distinct leaves or leaflets.

**Tēt'rap-tōte**, or **Te-trāp'tōte**, *n.* [Lat. *tetraptotum*, Gr. *τετράπτωτον*, fr. Gr. *τέτρα*, four, and *πτωτός*, falling, *πτώσις*, a falling, a case, fr. *πίπτειν*, to fall.] (*Gram.*) A noun that has four cases only.

**Tē'trāreh**, *n.* [Gr. *τετράρχης*, *τέτραρχος*, fr. *τέτρα*, four, and *ἄρχος*, a ruler, *ἄρχειν*, to lead, rule.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province; hence, any petty king or sovereign.

**Te-trāreh'ate**, *n.* (*Rom. Antiq.*) The fourth part of a province under a Roman tetrarch; office or jurisdiction of a tetrarch.

**Te-trāreh'ie-al**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a tetrarchy.

**Tēt'rāreh-y**, *n.* A tetrarchate.

**Te-trās'tich** (-trās'tik), *n.* [Gr. *τετράστιχον*, from *τέτρα*, four, and *στίχος*, a row, verse.] A stanza, epigram, or poem, consisting of four verses.

**Tēt'ra-stŷle**, *n.* [Lat. *tetrastylon*, Gr. *τετράστυλον*, fr. *τέτρα*, four, and *στυλος*, a column.] (*Anc. Arch.*) A building with four columns in front.

**Tēt'ra-syl-lāb'ie**, } *a.* Consisting of, or having, four  
**Tēt'ra-syl-lāb'ie-al**, } syllables.

**Tēt'ra-sŷl-la-ble**, *n.* [Gr. *τετρασύλλαβος*, of four syllables, from *τέτρα*, four, and *συλλαβή*, syllable.] A word consisting of four syllables.

**Tēt'ter**, *n.* [A.-S. *teter*, *tetr*, O. H. Ger. *zittaroch*. Cf. **TATTER**.] A vesicular disease of the skin; herpes; a cutaneous disease.

**Tēt'ter**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **TETTERED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **TETTERING**.] To affect with tetter.

**Teū-tōn'ie**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the Teutons, a people of ancient Germany; or to their descendants, among whom are included all who are of Anglo-Saxon ancestry.

**Tew** (tū), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **TEWED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **TEWING**.] [A.-S. *tawian*. See **TAW**.] **1.** To work at; to prepare by working; hence, to work hard; to fatigue. **2.** To beat or dress, as leather, hemp, and the like; to taw.

**Tēxt**, *n.* [Lat. *textus*, texture, structure, context, from *texere*, *textum*, to weave, to compose.] **1.** A discourse or composition on which a note or commentary is written; the original words of an author, in distinction from a paraphrase or commentary. **2.** A verse or passage of Scripture quoted as the subject of a discourse, or in proof of a doctrine.

**Tēxt'-bōōk**, *n.* A volume, as of some classical author, on which a teacher lectures or comments; hence, any manual of instruction; a school-book.

**Tēxt'-hānd**, *n.* A large hand in writing;—so called because it was the practice to write the text of a book in a large hand, and the notes in a smaller hand.

**Tēxt'ile**, *a.* [Lat. *textilis*, from *texere*, to weave.] Woven, or capable of being woven; formed by weaving.

**Tex-tō'ri-al**, *a.* [Lat. *textorius*, from *textor*, a weaver, from *texere*, *textum*, to weave.] Of, or pertaining to, weaving.

**Tēxt'u-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in, the text.

**Tēxt'u-a-rīst**, } *n.* One who is well versed in the Script-  
**Tēxt'u-a-ry**, } ures, and can readily quote texts.

**Tēxt'u-a-ry**, *a.* **1.** Contained in the text; textual. **2.** Serving as a text; authoritative.

**Tēxt'ūre** (ē3), *n.* [Lat. *textura*, from *texere*, *textum*, to weave.] **1.** Act of weaving. **2.** That which is woven; a fabric formed by weaving. **3.** The disposition or connection of threads, filaments, or other slender bodies interwoven. **4.** The disposition of the several parts of any body in connection with each other.

**Thān**, *conj.* [A.-S. *thane*, *thonne*, *thenne*, O. H. Ger. *danne*, *denni*. See **THEN**.] A particle expressing comparison, used after certain adjectives and adverbs which express comparison or diversity. It is usually followed by the object compared in the nominative case. Sometimes, however, the object compared is placed in the objective case, and *than* may then be considered as a preposition.

**Thān'a-tōp'sis**, *n.* [Gr. *θάνατος* and *ὄψις*, view.] A view of, or meditation on, death.

**Thāne**, *n.* [A.-S. *thegen*, *thegn*, *theng*, *thēn*, a minister or servant, a servant of the king, a nobleman, a soldier, officer, Icel. *thegn*, a freeman, O. H. Ger. *degan*, a disciple, soldier, master.] A dignitary under the Anglo-Saxons and Danes in England. After the Conquest, this title was disused, and *baron* took its place.



**Thāne'ship**, *n.* The state or dignity of a thane.

**Thānk**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THANKED (thānkt); *p. pr.* & *v. b. n.* THANKING.] [See *infra.*] To express gratitude to for a favor or for kindness bestowed.

**Thānk**, *n.*; *pl.* THĀNKs. [Generally in the plural.] [A.-S. *thanc*, *thone*, thought, will, thanks, Goth. *thagks*, thanks, Icel. *thackir*, *pl.*, allied to Goth. *thagkjan*, A.-S. *thencean*, *thencan*, to think, to remember. See THINK.] Expression of gratitude; acknowledgment expressive of a sense of favor or kindness received.

**Thānk'ful**, *a.* Impressed with a sense of kindness received, and ready to acknowledge it; grateful.

**Thānk'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a thankful manner; gratefully.

**Thānk'ful-ness**, *n.* State of being thankful; expression of thanks.

**Thānk'less**, *a.* Not acknowledging favors, or expressing thankfulness for them; unthankful; ungrateful.

**Thānk'less-ness**, *n.* The state of being thankless; ingratitude.

**Thānk-s-gīv'er**, *n.* One who gives thanks, or acknowledges a kindness.

**Thānk-s-gīv-ing**, *n.* 1. Act of rendering thanks, or expressing gratitude for favors or mercies. 2. A public celebration of divine goodness; also, a day set apart for such celebration.

**Thānk'-wor'thy** (-wūr'thŷ), *a.* Deserving thanks; worthy of gratitude; meritorious.

**Thāt** (128), *pron. & conj.*; — *pl.* THOSE, when used as a *pron.* [A.-S. *the*, *se*, *m.*, *thēð*, *seð*, *f.*, *thāt*, *n.*, Goth. *sa*, *sō*, *thata*; Icel. *that*. Cf. THE.] 1. A pronoun referring usually to something before mentioned or understood, or to something more remote, and used, (*a.*) As a demonstrative pronoun, pointing out a person or thing before mentioned, or supposed to be understood. Hence, it often designates a specific thing or person emphatically.

☞ In these cases, *that* is an adjective. *That* is also used in opposition to *this*, or by way of distinction. When *this* and *that* refer to foregoing words, *this* refers to the latter, and *that* to the former.

(*b.*) As a relative pronoun, equivalent to *who* or *which*, serving to point out and make definite a person or thing spoken of or alluded to before. In such cases it is used both in the singular and plural. (*c.*) Referring to an entire sentence or paragraph, and not merely to a word.

2. [A.-S. *thāt*, Goth. *thatei*, contracted from *thata* and *ei*, *that*.] A conjunction, having still much of the force of a demonstrative pronoun. (*a.*) Introducing a clause, as the object of the preceding verb.

☞ *That* was formerly used for *that which*, like *what*.

(*b.*) Introducing a reason or purpose, and sometimes a result.

In *that*, for the reason that; because; — a phrase denoting some particular attribute, cause, or reason.

**Thāth**, *n.* [A.-S. *thāc*, *thac*, *thac*, Icel. *thak*, O. H. Ger. *dah*.] Straw or other substance used to cover the roofs of buildings, or stacks of hay or grain.

**Thāth**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THATCHED (thācht); *p. pr.* & *v. b. n.* THATCHING.] To cover with straw, reeds, or some similar substance.

**Thāth'er**, *n.* One who thatches.

**Thāu'ma-tūr'gīe**, } *a.* Exciting wonder.

**Thāu'ma-tūr'gīe-al**, }

**Thāu'ma-tūr'gus**, *n.* [Gr. *θαυματουργός*, wonder-working, from *θαύμα*, a wonder, and *εργεω*, *εργειν*, to work, *εργον*, work.] A miracle-worker.

**Thāu'ma-tūr'gy**, *n.* Act of performing something wonderful.

**Thaw**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THAWED; *p. pr.* & *v. b. n.* THAWING.] [A.-S. *thawan*, Icel. *thāma*, to consume, digest, Goth. *daujan*, to unloose, enfeeble.] 1. To melt, dissolve, or become fluid, as ice or snow. 2. To become so warm as to melt ice and snow.

**Thaw**, *v. t.* To cause to melt; to dissolve, as ice, snow, hail, or frozen earth.

**Thaw**, *n.* The melting of ice or snow; liquefaction by heat of any thing congealed by frost.

**The** (128), *definite article*, or *definitive a.* [A.-S. *the* or *se*, *thēð* or *seð*, *thāt*, Goth. *sa*, *sō*, *thata*, Icel. *sá*, *sú*, *that*.] A word placed before nouns, and used, (*a.*) To designate or specify a general conception, or to limit a meaning more or less definitely. (*b.*) To personify or individualize a species. (*c.*) [A.-S. *thy*, *thē*, equiv. to Lat. *eo*, instrumental case of *the*, *thāt*; Goth. *the*, O. H. Ger. *thiu*. See THAT.] Before adjectives in the comparative and superlative degree, to heighten or make more complete the contrast.

**Thē'ar-ehy**, *n.* [From Gr. *θεός*, God, and *ἀρχεω*, to be first, to rule; Gr. *θεαρχία*.] Government by God; theocracy.

**Thē'a-ter**, } *n.* [Lat. *theatrum*, Gr. *θέατρον*, fr. *θεᾶσθαι*, to see, view.] 1. Among the ancients, an edifice in which spectacles or shows were exhibited.

2. In modern times, a house for the exhibition of dramatic performances; a playhouse. 3. Any room adapted to the exhibition of any performance before an assembly, as for public lectures, for anatomical demonstrations before a class, and like purposes. 4. That which resembles a theater in form, use, and the like.

**The-āt'rie**, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a theater, or to scenic representations; resembling the manner of dramatic performers.

**The-āt'rie-al**, }

**The-āt'rie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a theatrical manner; in a manner suiting the stage.

**The-āt'rie-als**, *n. pl.* Dramatic performances.

**Thē'ban**, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Thebes; also, a wise man.

**Thē'ban**, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Thebes.

*Theban year* (*Anc. Chron.*), the Egyptian year of 365 days and 6 hours.

**Thee**, *pron.*; *objective case* of *thou*. [A.-S. *the*, *thec*, Goth. *thuk*.] See THOU.

**Thēft**, *n.* [A.-S. *thēfdh*, *thyfdh*. See THIEF.] The act of stealing; (*Law.*) the private, unlawful, felonious taking of another person's goods or movables, with an intent to steal them.

**Thē'ine**, *n.* [From N. Lat. *thea*. See *supra.*] (*Chem.*) A bitter, fusible, and volatile principle, obtained from tea and coffee.

**Thēir** (thār, 12), *a. pron.* [A.-S. *thāra*, *thæra*, properly gen. pl. of *the*, *se*. See THAT.] Of them; — employed in the sense of a pronominal adjective, denoting *of* or *belonging to*, or the possession by two or more. When standing alone, that is, when the word qualified by it is omitted, it has the form *theirs*; and, being used as a substitute for the adjective and the noun to which it refers, may be the nominative to a verb, or the object of a verb or preposition.

**Thē'ism**, *n.* [From Gr. *θεός*, God.] The belief or acknowledgment of the existence of a God, as opposed to *atheism*.

**Thē'ist**, *n.* One who believes in the existence of a God; especially, one who believes in a personal God.

**The-ist'ie**, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, theism, or to a theist; according to the doctrine of theists.

**The-ist'ie-al**, }

**Thēm**, *pron.*; *objective case* of *they*. Those persons or things; those. See THEY.

**Thēme**, *n.* [Lat. *thema*, Gr. *θέμα*, from *τιθέναι*, to set, place.] 1. A subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks. 2. A short dissertation, usually on some assigned topic. 3. (*Gram.*) A radical verb, or the verb in its primary, absolute state, not modified by inflections, as the infinitive mode in English.

**Them-sēlves'**, *pron.*; *pl.* of *himself*, *herself*, or *itself*. See HIMSELF, HERSELF, and ITSELF.

**Thēn**, *adv.* [A.-S. *thonne*, *thanne*, *thenne*, Goth. *than*. Cf. THAN.] 1. At that time, referring to a time specified, either past or future. 2. Soon afterward, or immediately; afterward. 3. Therefore; for this reason. 4. At another time.

*By then*, by the time that. — *Till then*, until that time.

☞ *Then* is often used elliptically, like an adjective, for *the then existing*; as, *the then administration*.

**Thēn**, *conj.* In that case; in consequence.

**Syn.** — Therefore. — Both these words are used in reasoning; but *therefore* takes the lead, while *then* is rather subordinate or incidental. *Therefore* states reasons and draws inferences in form; *then*, to a great extent, takes the point as proved, and passes on to the general conclusion. "Therefore, being justified by faith, we have peace with God." "So, then, faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God."

**Thēnce**, *adv.* [O. Eng. *thenne*, or with the termination of a genitive, *thennes*, *thens*, A.-S. *thanan*, *thanon*, *thanun*, *thanone*, *thanonne*, Icel. *thadhan*, Goth. *thathrōh*, *thathrō*. Cf. *supra.*] 1. From that place.

☞ It is not unusual, though a pleonasm, to use *from* before *thence*.

2. From that time. 3. For that reason.

**Thēnce'fōrth**, *adv.* From that time.

**Thēnce'fōr'ward**, *adv.* From that time onward.

**The-ōe'ra-cy**, *n.* [Gr. *θεοκρατία*, from *θεός*, God, and *κρατεω*, to be strong, to rule, from *κράτος*, strength.] 1. Government of a state by the immediate direction or administration of God. 2. The state thus governed.

**Thē'o-erāt'ie**, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a theocracy; administered by the immediate direction of God.

**Thē'o-erāt'ie-al**, }

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; câre, fâr, âsk, all, whät; êre, veil, tērm; pîque, fîrm; sôn, ôr, dō, wôlf,



**The-ōd'o-līte**, *n.* [Of obscure origin; probably ill-formed either from Gr. θεάομαι, θεῶμαι, I see, or θέω, I run, and δολιχός, long.] An instrument, variously constructed, used, especially in trigonometrical surveying, for the accurate measurement of horizontal angles, and also usually of vertical angles.

**The-ōg'o-ny**, *n.* [Lat. *theogonia*, Gr. θεογονία, from θεός, a god, and γονή, γόνος, race, birth, from γένειν, γίγνεσθαι, to bring forth, to be born.] The generation of the gods; that branch of heathen theology which taught the genealogy of their deities.

**The-ō-lō-g'i-an**, *n.* [Lat. *theologus*, from Gr. θεολόγος, a theologian, from Θεός, God, and λέγειν, to speak.] A person well versed in theology; a professor of divinity; a divine.

**The-ō-lōg'ie**, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, divinity,  
**The-ō-lōg'ie-al**, } or the science of God and of divine things.

**The-ō-lōg'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* According to the principles of theology.

**The-ōl'o-g'ist**, *n.* One versed in theology.

**The-ōl'o-g'ize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* THEOLOGIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* THEOLOGIZING.] To render theological.

**The-ōl'o-g'ize**, *v. i.* To frame a system of theology; to theorize or speculate upon theological subjects.

**The-ō-lōgue** (-lōg), *n.* The same as THEOLOGIST.

**The-ōl'o-gy**, *n.* The science which treats of the existence, character, and attributes of God, his laws and government, the doctrines we are to believe, and the duties we are to practice.

*Natural theology*, the knowledge of God from his works, by the light of nature and reason.

**The-ōin'a-ehy**, *n.* [Gr. θεομαχία, from θεός, a god, and μάχεσθαι, to fight, μάχη, a battle.] 1. A fighting against the gods. 2. Opposition to the divine will.

**The-ōp'a-thy**, *n.* [Gr. Θεός, God, and πάθος, suffering, violent feeling, from πάσχειν, παθεῖν, to suffer.] Capacity for religious affections or worship.

**The-ōph'a-ny**, *n.* [Gr. θεοφάνεια, from Θεός, God, and φαίνεσθαι, to appear.] A manifestation of God to man by actual appearance.

**The-ōr'bo**, *n.* [Fr. *théorbe*, *téorbe*, *tuorbe*, It. *tiorba*.] (*Mus.*) A musical instrument made like a large lute, but with two heads, to each of which some of the strings were attached.

**The-ō-rem**, *n.* [Lat. *theoremata*, Gr. θεώρημα, fr. θεωρεῖν, to look at, from θεωρός, a spectator.] 1. That which is considered and established as a principle; hence, sometimes, a rule. 2. (*Math.*) A statement of a principle to be demonstrated.

**The-ō-re-māt'ie**, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a the-  
**The-ō-re-māt'ie-al**, } orem; comprised in a theorem;  
**The-ō-rēm'ie**, } consisting of theorems.

**The-ō-rēt'ie**, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to, depending on,  
**The-ō-rēt'ie-al**, } or confined to, theory; speculative.  
2. Terminating in theory or speculation; unpractical.

**The-ō-rēt'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a theoretical manner; by theory; in speculation; speculatively; not practically.

**The-ō-rīst**, *n.* One who forms theories; one given to theory; a theorizer.

**The-ō-rīze**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* THEORIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* THEORIZING.] To form a theory or theories; to speculate.

**The-ō-rīz'er**, *n.* One who theorizes; a theorist.

**The-ō-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *theoria*, Gr. θεωρία, from θεωρεῖν, to look at.] 1. A doctrine, or scheme of things, which terminates in speculation or contemplation, without a view to practice; speculation. 2. An exposition of the general principles of any science. 3. The science distinguished from the art. 4. The philosophical explanation of phenomena, either physical or moral.

*Syn.*—Hypothesis.—A *hypothesis*, literally, a *supposition*, and is brought forward to account for certain phenomena: it rests for its proof solely on the fact that it explains the phenomena. *Theory* is a deduction from established truths, from which it follows as a necessary consequence. *Hypothesis* might attempt to explain the tides by assuming a magnetic virtue in the sun and moon; *theory* does it by deducing them from the known laws of gravitation.

**The-ō-sōph'ie**, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, theoso-  
**The-ō-sōph'ie-al**, } phy.

**The-ōs'o-phism**, *n.* Theosophy, or a process of it.

**The-ōs'o-phist**, *n.* One addicted to theosophy.



Theodolite.

**The-ōs'o-phy**, *n.* [Gr. θεοσοφία, from θεόσοφος, wise in the things of God, Θεός, God, and σοφός, wise.] Supposed intercourse with God and superior spirits, and consequent attainment of superhuman knowledge by physical processes; also, a direct, as distinguished from a revealed, knowledge of God, supposed to be attained by extraordinary illumination.

**Thēr'a-peū'tie**, } *a.* [Gr. θεραπευτικός, fr. θεραπεύ-  
**Thēr'a-peū'tie-al**, } ειν, to serve, to take care of, to heal.] Of, or pertaining to, the healing art; curative.

**Thēr'a-peū'ties**, *n. sing.* That part of medicine which respects the discovery and application of remedies for diseases.

**Thère** (12), *adv.* [A.-S. *thær*, *thēr*, Icel. & Goth. *thar*.] In that place.

*There* is used to begin sentences, or before a verb, without adding essentially to the meaning. It is also much used in composition, and then has the sense of a pronoun.

**Thère'a-bout'**, } *adv.* 1. Near that place. 2. Near  
**Thère'a-bouts'**, } that number, degree, or quantity;  
nearly.

**Thère-âft'er**, *adv.* After that; afterward.

**Thère-ât'**, *adv.* 1. At that place. 2. At that occurrence or event; on that account.

**Thère-bȳ'**, *adv.* By that; by that means; in consequence of that.

**Thère-fôr'**, *adv.* For that, or this, or it.

**Thère'fōre** (thēr'fōr or thâr'fōr), *conj. & adv.* [From *there* and *for*.] 1. For that or this reason, referring to something previously stated; for that. 2. Consequently; by consequence. 3. In return or recompense for this or that.

*Syn.*—See THEN.

**Thère-frōm'**, *adv.* From this or that.

**Thère-in'**, *adv.* In that or this place, time, or thing; in that particular.

**Thère'in-to'**, *adv.* Into that, or that place.

**Thère-ōf'** (thēr-ōff' or thēr-ōv', 71), *adv.* Of that or this.

**Thère-ōn'**, *adv.* On that or this.

**Thère-out'**, *adv.* Out of that or this.

**Thère-to'**, *adv.* To that or this.

**Thère-ūn'to'**, *adv.* Unto that or this; thereto.

**Thère'up-ōn'**, *adv.* 1. Upon that or this. 2. On account of that; in consequence of that. 3. Immediately; without delay.

**Thère-wīth'** (thēr-wīth' or thēr-wīth', 99), *adv.* With that or this.

**Thēr'i-ae**, *n.* [Lat. *theriaca*, from *theriacus*, Gr. θηριακός, of wild or venomous beasts, good against the poison of animals, from θηρίον, a beast.] An ancient composition of pulverized drugs and honey, esteemed efficacious against the effects of poison.

**Thēr'i-æe**, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, theriac; having  
**The-rī'æe-al**, } the properties of theriac; medicinal.  
**Thēr'i-al**, }

**Thēr'mal**, *a.* [From Lat. *therma*, Gr. θερμαι, hot springs, from θερμη, heat, from θερμός, hot, warm.] Of, or pertaining to, heat; warm. [electricity.]

**Thēr'mo-e-lēe'trie**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, thermo-  
**Thēr'mo-e'le-e-trīc'i-ty**, *n.* [From Gr. θερμός, warm, hot, and Eng. *electricity*.] Electricity developed by the action of heat.

**Ther-mōm'e-ter**, *n.* [Gr. θερμη, heat, θερμός, hot, and μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring temperature, founded on the principle that changes of temperature in bodies are accompanied by proportional changes in their volume or dimensions.

**Thēr'mo-mēt'rie**, } *a.* 1. Of, or pertaining to, a  
**Thēr'mo-mēt'rie-al**, } thermometer. 2. Made by means of a thermometer.

**Thēr'mo-seōpe**, *n.* [Gr. θερμη, heat, θερμός, hot, and σκοπεῖν, to view.] Any instrument for indicating changes of temperature without indicating the degree of heat by which it is affected.

**The-sq'u'rus**, *n.* [Lat.] A treasury or storehouse;—often applied to a comprehensive volume, like a dictionary or cyclopedia.

**Thēse**, *pron.*; *pl.* of *this*. [A.-S. *this*, *thās*, gen. *pl.* *thīses*, *thīsse*, *thīserē*.] See THIS.

**Thē'sis**, *n.*; *pl.* THĒ'SĒS. [Lat. *thesis*, Gr. θέσις, from τιθέναι, to place, set.] 1. A position or proposition which a person advances and offers to maintain, or which is actually maintained by argument; a theme; especially, a subject or proposition for a school or university exercise, or the exercise itself. 2. Hence, an essay upon a specific theme. 3. (*Mus.*) The unaccented part of the



measure. **4.** (*Pros.*) (*a.*) The depression of the voice in pronouncing the syllables of a word. (*b.*) The part of the foot upon which such a depression falls.

**Thēs'pi-an**, *a.* [From *Thespis*, Gr. Θέσπις, the founder of the Greek drama.] Of, or relating to, tragic acting.

**The-ūr'gīe**,  
**The-ūr'gīe-al**, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, theurgy.

**Thē'ur-gīst**, *n.* [Lat. *theurgus*, Gr. θεουργός, doing the works of God, from Θεός, God, and ἔργειν, ἔρδειν, to work, ἔργον, work.] One who pretends to, or is addicted to, theurgy.

**Thē'ur-gy**, *n.* [Lat. *theurgia*, Gr. θεουργία. See *supra.*]  
**1.** Among the Egyptian Platonists, an imaginary science supposed to have been revealed to men by the gods themselves in very ancient times; also, the ability, by means of certain acts, words, and symbols, to move the gods to impart to us secrets which surpass the powers of reason, and to render themselves visible. **2.** That species of magic in which effects are produced by supernatural agency.

**Thew** (thū), *n.* [Chiefly used in the plural.] [A.-S. *theaw*, *thau*, *thaw*.] Muscle or strength; nerve; brawn.

**They** (thā), *pron. pl.*; *poss.* THEIRS, *obj.* THEM. [A.-S. *thā*, Goth. *thái*.] The plural of *he*, *she*, or *it*; denoting more than one person or thing.

☞ *They* is sometimes used indefinitely, as our ancestors used *man*, and as the French use *on*.

**Thick**, *a.* [*compar.* THICKER; *superl.* THICKEST.] [A.-S. *thicce*, Icel. *thyckr*, O. H. Ger. *thiki*, *dicchi*. Cf. TIGHT.] **1.** Dense; not thin; inspissated. **2.** Not transparent or clear; hence, turbid, muddy, or misty. **3.** Abundant, close, or crowded in space; frequently recurring. **4.** Measuring in the third dimension other than length and breadth, or in general dimension other than length;—said of a solid body. **5.** Having more depth or extent from one surface to its opposite than usual. **6.** Not having a good articulation. **7.** Somewhat deaf; dull. **8.** Intimate; very friendly; familiar. [*Colloq.*]

**Syn.**—Dense; close; compact; solid; gross; coarse.

**Thick**, *n.* The thickest part, or the time when any thing is thickest.

Through *thick* and *thin*, through whatever is in the way; through all obstacles or impediments.

**Thick**, *adv.* **1.** Frequently; fast; quick. **2.** Closely. **3.** To a great depth, or to a thicker depth than usual.

**Thick'en** (thik'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THICKENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THICKENING.] To make thick, in any of the senses of the word; as, (*a.*) To render dense; to inspissate. (*b.*) To make close; to fill up interstices in.

**Thick'en** (thik'n), *v. i.* To become thick in any of the senses of the word; as, (*a.*) To become more dense; to be inspissated. (*b.*) To become consolidated; to concrete. (*c.*) To become dark or obscure. (*d.*) To become close, or more close or numerous; to crowd; to press. (*e.*) To become quick and animated.

**Thick'en-ing** (thik'n-ing), *n.* Something put into a liquid or mass to make it thicker.

**Thick'et**, *n.* A wood or collection of trees or shrubs closely set.

**Thick'ish**, *a.* Somewhat thick.

**Thick'ly**, *adv.* In a thick condition or manner; deeply; closely; quickly.

**Thick'ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being thick; denseness; density; consistence; spissitude; grossness; dullness.

**Thick'sēt**, *a.* **1.** Close planted. **2.** Having a short, thick body; stout.

**Thick'sēt**, *n.* **1.** A close or thick hedge. **2.** A kind of stout, twilled cotton cloth.

**Thick'-skīnned**, *a.* **1.** Having a thick skin. **2.** Not sensitive; dull; obtuse. [head.]

**Thick'-skūll**, *n.* Dullness, or a dull person; a block.  
**Thiēf**, *n.*: *pl.* THIEVES. [A.-S. *thief*, *thiof*, *thēf*, Icel. *thiofr*, Goth. *thiubs*.] One who secretly, unlawfully, and feloniously takes the goods or personal property of another.

**Syn.**—Robber; pilferer.—A *thief* takes out property by stealth; a *robber* attacks us openly, and strips us by main force. The *robber* braves the laws; the *thief* endeavors to evade them.

**Thiēve**, *v. i.* To practice theft; to steal.

**Thiēv'er-y**, *n.* **1.** The practice of stealing; theft. **2.** That which is stolen.

**Thiēv'ish**, *a.* **1.** Given to stealing; addicted to the practice of theft. **2.** Like a thief; acting by stealth; sly; secret. **3.** Partaking of the nature of theft.

**Thiēv'ish-ly**, *adv.* In a thievish manner; by theft.

**Thiēv'ish-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being thievish.

**Thigh** (thī), *n.* [A.-S. *theoh*, Icel. *thio*, O. H. Ger. *dioh*, *thioh*.] (*Anat.*) The thick, fleshy portion of the leg, between the knee and the trunk.

**Thill**, *n.* [A.-S. *thile*, *thill*, a board, plank, beam, thill, Icel. *thil*, *thili*, *thilia*, a table, allied to Eng. *deal*, *q. v.*] A shaft of a cart, gig, or other carriage.

**Thim'ble** (thim'bl), *n.* [Prob. a diminutive of *thumb*.]

**1.** A kind of metallic cap or cover, or sometimes a ring, for the finger, used in sewing to protect the finger from the needle. **2.** (*Mech.*) Any thimble-shaped appendage or fixture. **3.** (*Naut.*) An iron ring with a groove round its circumference, to receive the rope which is spliced about it.

**Thim'ble-bēr'ry**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of black raspberry, common in America.

**Thim'ble-rig**, *n.* A sleight-of-hand trick played with three small cups, shaped like thimbles, and a small ball.

**Thim'ble-rig**, *v. t.* To cheat by means of small cups or thimbles, and a pea or small ball placed under one of the thimbles, and quickly shifted to another.

**Thin**, *a.* [*compar.* THINNER; *superl.* THINNEST.] [A.-S. *thynne*, *thyn*, *thin*, Icel. *thunnr*, O. H. Ger. *dunni*, allied to Lat. *tenuis*, Skr. *tanu*, Gr. *τυννός*, Celt. *tanas*, *tana*, *tene*, and A.-S. *thenian*, to extend, Goth. *thanjan*, Icel. *thenia*, Gr. *τείνειν*, Lat. *tendere*.] **1.** Having little thickness or extent from one surface to the opposite. **2.** Rare; not dense;—applied to fluids or soft mixtures. **3.** Not close; not crowded; not filling the space; hence, not abundant. **4.** Not full or well grown. **5.** Slim; small; slender; lean; gaunt. **6.** Small; fine; not full. **7.** Slight; flimsy; not sufficient for a covering.

**Thin**, *adv.* Not thickly or closely; in a scattered state.

**Thin**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THINNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THINNING.] To make thin in any of its senses; as, (*a.*) To make rare or less thick; to attenuate. (*b.*) To make less close, crowded, or numerous. (*c.*) To attenuate; to rarefy; to make less dense.

**Thin**, *v. i.* To grow or become thin.

**Thine**, *pronominal a.* [A.-S. *thīn*, prop. and orig. gen. of *thu* or *thū*, thou; Goth. *theina*, *theins*, Icel. *thinn*.] Belonging to thee; relating to thee; thy;—formerly used for *thy* before a vowel.

☞ *Thine* is used when the substantive to which it belongs is separated from the pronoun, or when the noun is not expressed.

**Thing**, *n.* [A.-S. *thing*, *thingc*, Icel. *thing*, O. H. Ger. *dīng*, allied to A.-S. *thingan*, to become heavy; hence, orig. a heavy thing.] **1.** An inanimate object; any lifeless material. **2.** Whatever exists or is conceived to exist, as a separate being, whether animate or inanimate. **3.** A transaction or occurrence; an event; a deed. **4.** A portion or part; something. **5.** A diminutive or slighted object; any object viewed as merely existing. **6.** *pl.* Clothes; furniture; appurtenances. [*Colloq.*]

**Think**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THOUGHT (thawt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THINKING.] [A.-S. *thencean*, *thencan*, *thyncean*, *thyncan*, Icel. *thenkja*, Goth. *thagkjan*, *thagkjan*, *thankjan*.] To employ any of the intellectual powers except sense and perception; hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) To call any thing to mind; to remember. (*b.*) To reflect upon any subject; to consider; to deliberate. (*c.*) To form an opinion; to judge. (*d.*) To purpose; to intend; to design. (*e.*) To presume; to venture.

**Syn.**—To expect; guess; cogitate; reflect; ponder; contemplate; meditate; muse; imagine; suppose; believe. See EXPECT.

**Think**, *v. t.* [See *supra.*] **1.** To conceive; to imagine. **2.** To plan or design; to plot; to compass. **3.** To believe; to consider; to esteem.

**Think'er**, *n.* One who thinks; especially and chiefly, one who thinks in a particular manner.

**Think'ing**, *p. a.* Having the faculty of thought; cogitative; capable of a regular train of ideas.

**Think'ing**, *n.* Imagination; cogitation; judgment.

**Think'ing-ly**, *adv.* By thought.

**Thin'ly**, *adv.* In a thin, loose, scattered manner.

**Thin'ness** (109), *n.* State of being thin, in any of the senses of the word; smallness of extent from one side or surface to the opposite; tenuity; rareness; fluidity.

**Thin'-skīnned**, *a.* **1.** Having a thin skin. **2.** Hence, sensitive; irritable.

**Thīrd** (18), *a.* [O. Eng. *thridde*, A.-S. *thridda*, for *thridia*, Goth. *thridja*, Icel. *thridie*, Gr. *τρίτος*, Lat. *tertius*. See THREE.] **1.** The next after the second; coming after two of the same class. **2.** Constituting or being one of three equal parts into which any thing is divided.

*Third estate.* (*a.*) In England, the commons, or the com-



monalty, who are represented in Parliament by the Commons. (b.) In France, the body of the people, exclusive of the nobility and titled classes; the commons; — so called previously to the Revolution of 1789.

**Third**, *n.* 1. The quotient of a unit divided by three; one of three equal parts. 2. The sixtieth part of a second of time. 3. (*Mus.*) The interval of a tone and a semitone, embracing three diatonic degrees of the scale; — called also, sometimes, *third sound*. 4. *pl.* (*Law.*) The third part of the estate of a deceased husband, which, by some local laws, the widow is entitled to enjoy during

**Thirdly**, *adv.* In the third place. [her life.]

**Thirst** (18), *n.* [See *infra.*] 1. The desire, uneasiness, or suffering, occasioned by want of drink. 2. A want and eager desire after any thing.

**Thirst**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THIRSTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THIRSTING.] [A.-S. *thyrstau*, Goth. *thairstjan*, Icel. *thyrsta*, allied to Goth. *thairsan*, to be dry, *thairstus*, dry, Gr. *τέρσεσθαι*, to be or become dry, Lat. *torrere*, to dry, Skr. *irish*, to thirst.] 1. To experience a painful sensation of the throat, or fauces, for want of drink. 2. To have a vehement desire.

**Thirstily**, *adv.* In a thirsty manner.

**Thirstiness**, *n.* State of being thirsty; thirst.

**Thirsty**, *a.* [*compar.* THIRSTIER; *superl.* THIRSTIEST.] 1. Feeling a painful or distressing sensation from want of drink. 2. Deficient in moisture; dry; parched. 3. Having a vehement desire of any thing.

**Thirteen**, *a.* [A.-S. *threótýne*, from *thri*, *m.*, *threó*, *f.* and *neut.*, three, and *lyn*, *lín*, *tên*, *tên*, ten.] One more than twelve; ten and three.

**Thirteen**, *n.* 1. The sum of ten and three. 2. A symbol representing thirteen units, as 13, or xiii.

**Thirteenth**, *a.* 1. Next in order after the twelfth; the third after the tenth. 2. Being one of thirteen equal parts into which any thing is divided.

**Thirteenth**, *n.* 1. The quotient of a unit divided by thirteen; one of thirteen equal parts. 2. (*Mus.*) The interval comprising an octave and a sixth.

**Thirtieth**, *a.* 1. Next in order after the twenty-ninth; the tenth after the twentieth. 2. Being one of thirty equal parts into which any thing is divided.

**Thirtieth**, *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by thirty; one of thirty equal parts.

**Thirty**, *a.* [O. Eng. *thritty*, A.-S. *thritig*, *thrittig*.] Three times ten; one more than twenty-nine.

**Thirty**, *n.* 1. The sum of three times ten, or twenty and ten. 2. A symbol representing thirty units, as 30, or xxx.

**This**, *pron.*; *pl.* THESE. [A.-S. *thes*, *m.*, *theós*, *f.*, *this*, *n.*, Icel. *thessi*, *thetta*.] A pronoun, used, (a.) As a demonstrative, denoting something that is present or near in place or time, or something just mentioned, or that is just about to be mentioned; — thus used as a pronoun proper, or as a pronominal adjective. (b.) Denoting the last part, as a period of time. (c.) As opposed or correlative to *that*, and sometimes as opposed to *other*.

**This**, *n.* [A.-S. *thistel*, Icel. *thistill*, allied to Eng. *teasel*, *q. v.*] (*Bot.*) One of numerous prickly plants of the class *Syngenesia*, and several genera. The name is also given to other prickly plants not of the class *Syngenesia*.

**This**, *tly* (thís'ly), *a.* Overgrown with thistles.

**Thither**, *adv.* [A.-S. *thider*, *thyder*, Icel. *thadhra*, Goth. *thathrô*, allied to A.-S. *the*, *théo*, *thät*. See *THAT* and *THE*.] 1. To that place; — opposed to *hither*. 2. To that point, end, or result.

**Syn.** — There. — *Thither* denotes motion toward a place; *there* denotes rest in a place; as, I am going *thither*, and shall meet you *there*. But *thither* has now become obsolete, except in poetry, or a style purposely conformed to the past, and hence *there* has taken the place of *thither*; as, I shall go *there* to-morrow; we shall go together.

**Thitherward**, *adv.* Toward that place.

**Thole**, *n.* [A.-S. *thol*, Icel. *thollr*, post, pin.] A pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat, to keep the oar in the rowlock, when used in rowing.

**Thole-pin**, *n.* The same as *THOLE*, *q. v.*

**Thomsonianism** (tom-sō'nī-an-izm), *n.* (*Med.*) A medical system, of which one of the leading principles is, that the human body is composed of four elements, earth, air, fire, and water; and one of its apothegms, that metals and minerals are in the earth, and, being extracted from the depths of the earth, have a tendency to carry all down into the earth who use them; that the tendency of all vegetables is to spring up from the earth, and therefore to uphold man from the grave; — so called from the founder, Dr. Samuel Thomson, of Massachusetts.

**Thong**, *n.* [O. Eng. *thwang*, A.-S. *thwang*, *thwong*, from

O. Sax. *thuingan*, Icel. *thvinga*, O. H. Ger. *duingan*, to press, force.] A strap of leather, used for fastening any thing. [or breast.]

**Thoracic**, *a.* (*Anat.*) Of, or pertaining to, the thorax

**Thorax**, *a.* [From Lat. *thorus*, *torus*, a couch, bed.] Of, or pertaining to, a bed.

**Thorax** (89), *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *θώραξ*.] 1. (*Anat.*) The portion of the trunk between the neck and abdomen; the chest. 2. (*Entom.*) The second general segment of insects.

**Thorn**, *n.* [A.-S. *thoru*, *thyrn*, Icel. *thoru*, Goth. *thairnus*; Pol. *tarn*, W. *draen*.] 1. A sharp, ligneous, or woody shoot from the stem of a tree or shrub; a spine; — popularly, but incorrectly, a prickle. 2. A tree or shrub armed with spines, or sharp, ligneous shoots; — sometimes incorrectly applied to a bush with prickles. 3. Hence, any thing troublesome; trouble; care.

**Thornback**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A fish of the ray kind, which has prickles on its back.

**Thorn-hedge**, *n.* A hedge or fence consisting of thorn.

**Thorny**, *a.* [*compar.* THORNIER; *superl.* THORNIEST.]

1. Full of thorns or spines. 2. Sharp; pricking. 3. Troublesome; vexatious; harassing.

**Thorough** (thūr'o), *a.* [A.-S. *thuruh*, *thurh*, O. H. Ger. *duruh*, *durah*, *durih*, *durh*. See *THROUGH*.] Passing through or to the end; hence, complete; perfect.

**Thoroughly** (thūr'o), *prep.* The same as *THROUGH*, *q. v.* [*Obs.*]

**Thorough-base** (thūr'o-bās), *n.* (*Mus.*) Representation of chords by figures placed under the base; — sometimes used as synonymous with *harmony*.

**Thorough-brace** (thūr'o-), *n.* A leather strap supporting the body of a carriage, and serving the purpose of a spring.

**Thorough-bred** (thūr'o-), *a.* 1. (*Horsemanship*.) Bred from the best blood, as horses. 2. Hence, completely bred or accomplished.

**Thorough-fare** (thūr'o-), *n.* A passage through; a passage from one street or opening to another; an unobstructed way; hence, a frequented street.

**Thorough-going** (thūr'o-), *a.* Going through, or to the end or bottom; very thorough; complete.

**Thoroughly** (thūr'o-), *adv.* In a thorough manner; fully; entirely; completely.

**Thoroughness** (thūr'o-), *n.* State or quality of being thorough; completeness; perfectness.

**Thorough-paced** (thūr'o-pāst), *a.* Perfect in what is undertaken; complete; going all lengths.

**Thorough-wort** (thūr'o-wūrt), *n.* (*Bot.*) A North American plant found in low or wet grounds, and valued for its medicinal properties; boneset.

**Those**, *pron.*; *pl.* of *that*. [A.-S. *thā*, *nom.* and *acc. pl.* of *the*, *théo*, *thät*, *thās*, *nom.* and *acc. pl.* of *thes*, *theós*, *this*, *this*. See *THESE*.] See *THAT*.

**Thou**, *pron.* [*uom.* THOU; *poss.* THY, or THINE; *obj.* THEE; *pl. nom.* YOU; *poss.* YOUR or YOURS; *obj.* YOU.] [A.-S. *thū*, *thu*, Icel. *thū*, Goth. *thu*, allied to Lat. *tu*, Gr. *σύ*, Slav. *ty*, Celt. *ti*, Skr. *tvam*.] The second personal pronoun, in the singular number, denoting the person addressed; — used in the solemn or poetical style.

**Though** (thō, 75), *adv.* & *conj.* [A.-S. *theáh*, *thêh*, Goth. *thau*, *thauh*, Icel. *thô*, *thôat*.] 1. Granting; admitting; notwithstanding. 2. However; — used in familiar language at the end of a sentence.

As though, as if; of the same kind, or in the same manner, that it would be, if.

**Syn.** — Although. — These words differ only in one respect; *although* is the stronger and more emphatic of the two, and is therefore usually chosen to begin a sentence, as, "Although I have many competitors, I still hope to succeed." See *WHILE*.

**Thought** (thawt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *think*. See *THINK*.

**Thought** (thawt), *n.* [A.-S. *theaht*, *thoht*, *gethoht*, from *theucan*, *theucan*, to think.] 1. Act of thinking; exercise of the mind in any way except sense and perception; reflection. 2. Meditation; serious consideration. 3. That which is thought. (a.) An opinion; a conclusion; a judgment. (b.) A conceit; a fancy. 4. Design; purpose; intention. 5. A small degree or quantity. [*Colloq.*]

**Syn.** — Idea; conception; imagination; notion; supposition; reflection; consideration; meditation; contemplation; cogitation; deliberation.

**Thoughtful** (thawt/-), *a.* 1. Full of thought; employed in meditation. 2. Having the mind directed to an object. 3. Promoting serious thought; favorable to musing or meditation.

**Syn.** — Considerate; deliberate; contemplative; attentive; careful; wary; circumspect; reflective; discreet. — He who is habitually *thoughtful* rarely neglects his duty or his true inter-



est; he who is *considerate* pauses to reflect and guard himself against error. One who is not *thoughtful* by nature, if he can be made *considerate*, will usually be guarded against serious mistakes.

**Thought'ful-ly** (thawt'-), *adv.* In a thoughtful manner.

**Thought'ful-ness** (thawt'-), *n.* State or quality of being thoughtful; deep meditation; solicitude.

**Thought'less** (thawt'-), *a.* Lacking or free from thought; careless; negligent.

**Thought'less-ly** (thawt'-), *adv.* In a thoughtless manner; without thought; carelessly; stupidly.

**Thought'less-ness** (thawt'-), *n.* State or quality of being thoughtless; heedlessness; carelessness.

**Thou'sand**, *a.* [A.-S. *thūsend*, Icel. *thúsund*, *thúsundr*, Goth. *thūsundi*, i. e., ten times a hundred, from *thus*, for *tigus*, *taihun*, ten, and *hund*, hundred.] **1.** Consisting of ten hundred; being ten times one hundred. **2.** Hence, consisting of a great number indefinitely.

**Thou'sand**, *n.* **1.** The number of ten hundred. **2.** Hence, indefinitely, a great number. **3.** A symbol representing one thousand units; as, 1000, M, or CIO.

**Thou'sandth**, *a.* **1.** Next in order after nine hundred and ninety-nine; — the ordinal of thousand. **2.** Constituting one of a thousand equal parts into which any thing is divided.

**Thou'sandth**, *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by a thousand; one of a thousand equal parts.

**Thral**, *n.* [A.-S. *thral*, *thrāl*, *threāl*, Icel. *thrill*, from *thrāla*, to serve, drudge, toil.] **1.** A slave; a bondman. **2.** Slavery; bondage; servitude.

**Thral**, *v. t.* To enslave; to inthrall.

**Thrāl'dóm**, *n.* Condition of a thrall; slavery; bondage; state of servitude.

**Thrašh**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THRASHED (thrašht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THRASHING.] [A.-S. *thriscan*, *threscan*, Goth. *thriskan*, Icel. *threskia*.] **1.** To beat out grain from; to thresh the husk of with a flail. **2.** To beat soundly; to drub.

**Thrašh**, *v. i.* **1.** To practice thrashing. **2.** Hence, to labor; to drudge.

**Thrašh'er**, *n.* [A.-S. *thriscere*, *threscere*.] **1.** One who thrashes grain. **2.** The fox-shark or sea-fox, a large species of shark.

**Thrašh'ing-flōor**, *n.* [From *thrash* and *floor*.] A floor or area on which grain is beaten out.

**Thra-sōn'ie-al**, *a.* [Lat. *Thrasonianus*, from *Thraso*, the name of a braggart soldier in Terence's *Eunuch*.] **1.** Given to bragging; boasting. **2.** Implying ostentatious display; boastful.

**Thra-sōn'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a thrasonial manner; boastfully.

**Threåd**, *n.* [A.-S. *threåd*, Icel. *thrádr*, O. H. Ger. *drāt*, for *drāhad*, from A.-S. *thráwan*, O. H. Ger. *drājan*, *drāhan*, *trāhan*, to twist.] **1.** A very small twist of flax, wool, cotton, silk, or the like, drawn out to considerable length. **2.** A filament, as of a flower, or of any fibrous substance, as of bark: also, a line of gold or silver. **3.** Something continued in a long course or tenor. **4.** The prominent spiral part of a screw or nut.

**Threåd**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THREADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THREADING.] **1.** To pass a thread through the eye of. **2.** To pass or pierce through, as a narrow way or channel.

**Threåd'bāre**, *a.* **1.** Worn to the naked thread; having the nap worn off. **2.** Hence, worn out; trite; hackneyed; used till it has lost its novelty or interest.

**Threåd'y**, *a.* **1.** Like thread or filaments; slender. **2.** Containing or consisting of thread.

**Threāt**, *n.* [See *infra*.] Declaration of an intention or determination to inflict punishment, loss, or pain on another.

**Syn.** — Menace; denunciation. — *Threat* is Anglo-Saxon, and *menace* is Latin. As often happens, the former is the more familiar term; the latter is employed only in the higher kinds of style. We are *threatened* with a drought; the country is *menaced* with war.

**Threāt'en** (thrēt'/n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THREATENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THREATENING.] [A.-S. *threātian*, to urge, threaten, Icel. *threyta*, to weary; O. H. Ger. *driuzan*, *driozan*, to vex, Goth. *thriutan*, *usthriutan*, to grieve, vex.] **1.** To hold up to, as a terror, the expectation of evil; to menace. **2.** To exhibit the appearance of something evil or unpleasant as approaching to or toward.

**Threāt'en**, *v. i.* To use threats or menaces.

**Threāt'en-er** (thrēt'/n-er), *n.* One who threatens.

**Threāt'en-ing** (thrēt'/n-ing), *p. a.* **1.** Indicating a threat or menace. **2.** Indicating something impending.

**Syn.** — Imminent; impending. See **IMMINENT**.

**Threāt'ful**, *a.* Full of threats; having a menacing appearance.

**Three**, *a.* [A.-S. *thri*, *m.*, *threó*, *f.* and *neut.*, Goth. *threis*, *thrijós*, *thrija*, Icel. *thrir*, *thriar*, *thriú*, allied to Lat. *tres*, *triú*, Gr. *treís*, *tría*, Ir., Gael., & W. *tri*, Pol. *trzy*, Skr. *tri*.] Two and one.

**Three**, *n.* **1.** The sum of two and one; the number next above two. **2.** A symbol representing three units, as 3 or iii.

**Three'-eōr'nered**, *a.* Having three corners or angles.

**Three'-dēck'er**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A vessel of war carrying guns on three decks.

**Three'fōld**, *a.* Consisting of three, or thrice repeated.

**Three'pence** (thrip'eus), *n.* A small silver coin of three times the value of a penny.

**Three'pen-ny** (thrip'en-ný), *a.* Worth three pence only; hence, worth but little; poor; mean.

**Three'-ply**, *a.* [From *three* and *ply*, a fold.] Consisting of three distinct webs inwrought together in weaving, as cloth or carpeting.

**Three'-sīd'ed**, *a.* Having three sides, especially three plane sides.

**Thrēn'o-dy**, *n.* [Gr. *θρηνωδία*, from *θρήνος* and *ὠδή*, a song.] A song of lamentation; a short funeral poem; a dirge; a threnode.

**Thresh**, *v. t.* To thresh. See **THRASH**.

**Thresh'er**, *n.* One who threshes; a thrasher.

**Thresh'ōld**, *n.* [O. Eng. *threswald*, A.-S. *threswald*, *threswald*, prob. fr. *threscan*, *threscan*, to thresh, thrash, and *wald*, *weald*, wood, forest.] **1.** The door-sill; the plank, stone, or piece of timber which lies at the bottom or under a door; hence, entrance; gate; door. **2.** The place or point of entering or beginning; outset.

**Threw** (thry), *imp.* of *throw*. See **THROW**.

**Thrice**, *adv.* [O. Eng. *thries*, from *three*, with the termination of a genitive.] **1.** Three times. **2.** Repeatedly; earnestly; emphatically; very.

**Thrid**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THRIDDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THRIDDING.] [From *thread*, *v. t.*] To slide through, by a narrow passage; to pass, as a thread through the eye of a needle; to thread.

**Thrift**, *n.* [From *thrive*.] **1.** A thriving state or condition; economical management in regard to property.

**2.** Success and advance in the acquisition of property.

**3.** Vigorous growth, as of a plant.

**Syn.** — Frugality; economy; prosperity; gain; profit.

**Thrift'i-ly**, *adv.* In a thrifty manner; frugally; successfully; prosperously.

**Thrift'i-ness**, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being thrifty; frugality; good husbandry. **2.** Prosperity in business.

**Thrift'less**, *a.* Not thrifty; deficient in thrift; profuse; extravagant; not thriving.

**Thrift'y**, *a.* [*compar.* THRIFTIER; *superl.* THRIFTIEST.] **1.** Given to, or evincing, thrift; using economy and good management of property. **2.** Thriving by industry and frugality; increasing in wealth. **3.** Growing rapidly or vigorously, as a plant; thriving.

**Syn.** — Frugal; sparing; economical; saving; careful.

**Thrill**, *n.* [See the verb.] **1.** A drill. **2.** A warbling; a trill. [See **TRILL**.] **3.** A breathing place or hole. **4.** A thrilling sensation.

**Thrill**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THRILLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THRILLING.] [A.-S. *thryhlian*, *thrylian*, Ger. *drillen*, *trillen*, Prov. Ger. *trilen*, *trirlen*. See **THIRL** and **DRILL**.] **1.** To perforate by turning a pointed instrument; to bore; to drill. **2.** Hence, to pierce; to penetrate; to affect, as if by something that pierces or pricks, or that causes a tingling sensation.

**Thrill**, *v. i.* **1.** To pierce, as something sharp; to penetrate; especially, to cause a tingling sensation that runs through the system with a slight shivering. **2.** To feel a sharp, shivering sensation, running through the body.

**Thrive**, *v. i.* [*imp.* THRIVED; *p. p.* THRIVED or THRIVEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THRIVING.] [Icel. *thrifa*, to care, *thrifaz*, to grow, flourish, *thrif*, *n. pl.*, good success, care, *threifa*, to touch, A.-S. *thraflan*, to urge, impel, allied to Goth. *dreiban*, A.-S. *drifan*, Eng. *drive*, *q. v.*]

**1.** To prosper by industry, economy, and good management of property. **2.** To prosper in any business. **3.** To grow vigorously or luxuriantly, as a plant; to flourish.

**Thriv'er**, *n.* One who thrives or prospers.

**Throat** (20), *n.* [A.-S. *throta*, *throta*, O. H. Ger. *droza*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) The portion of the neck anterior to the spinal column, with its cavities or passages. **2.** Hence, the passage through which any thing is ejected upward from the lungs or stomach. **3.** Any thing long and deep.



**Thrōb**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THROBBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THROBBING.] [Probably contracted from *throw up*, or allied to Gr. *θορυβεῖν*, to make a noise.] To beat, as the heart or pulse, with more than usual force or rapidity; to palpitate.

**Thrōb**, *n.* A beat, or strong pulsation; a violent beating of the heart and arteries; a palpitation.

**Thrōe**, *n.* [A.-S. *threā*, for *threāw*, chiding, menace, affliction, from *threōwan*, to suffer.] Extreme pain; violent pang; anguish; agony; especially, the anguish of travail in childbirth, or parturition.

**Thrōne**, *n.* [Lat. *thronus*, Gr. *θρόνος*, allied to *θρᾶνος*, a bench, and *θρήνυς*, a footstool, from *θράω*, to set, aorist middle *θρήσασθαι*, to set one's self, to sit.] 1. A chair of state, commonly a royal seat. 2. Hence, sovereign power and dignity. 3. Hence, one who is invested with power or authority.

**Thrōne**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THRONED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THRONING.] 1. To place on a royal seat; to enthrone. 2. To place in an elevated position; to exalt.

**Thrōng**, *n.* [A.-S. *thrang*, *throng*, Icel. *thraung*, from A.-S. *thringan*, to press.] A multitude of living beings pressing or pressed into a close body or assemblage.

**Syn.** — Multitude; crowd. — Any great number of persons form a *multitude*; a *throng* is a large number of persons who press together into a collective body; a crowd is a mass of persons who press so closely together as to bring their bodies into immediate or inconvenient contact. A dispersed *multitude*; the *thronged* streets of a city; a *crowded* coach; a *crowded* table.

**Thrōng**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THRONGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THRONGING.] To crowd together; to press into a close body, as a multitude of persons.

**Thrōng**, *v. t.* To crowd, or press, as persons.

**Thrōs'tle** (thrōs'l), *n.* [A.-S. *throstle*, *throstle*, Icel. *thrōstr*, allied to Lat. *turdus*.] (*Ornith.*) See THRUSH.

**Thrōs'tle** (thrōs'l), *n.* A machine for spinning wool, cotton, &c.

**Thrōt'tle** (thrōt'tl), *n.* [Dim. of *throat*, *q. v.*] The wind-pipe or trachea; the weasand.

**Thrōt'tle**, *v. i.* 1. To have the throat obstructed so as to endanger suffocation; to choke; to suffocate. 2. To breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated.

**Thrōt'tle**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THROTTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THROTTLING.] To choke; to strangle.

**Through** (thrō, 21), *prep.* [A.-S. *thurh*, *thuruh*, Goth. *thairh*, W. *truc*, *truy*.] 1. From end to end of, or from side to side of. 2. Between the sides or walls of; within. 3. By means of; by the agency of. 4. Over the whole surface or extent of. 5. Among or in the midst of. 6. From beginning to end; to the end or conclusion.

**Through** (thrō), *adv.* 1. From one end or side to the other. 2. From beginning to end. 3. To the end; to the ultimate purpose.

To *fall through*, to be given up, as a project or plan, before being brought to an issue; to be abandoned; to fail.

**Through-out** (thrō-), *prep.* Quite through; in every part of; from one extremity to the other of.

**Through-out** (thrō-), *adv.* In every part.

**Thrōw**, *v. t.* [*imp.* THREW; *p. p.* THROWN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THROWING.] [A.-S. *thrāwan*, to twist, turn, throw. O. H. Ger. *drājan*, *drāhan*, to turn, twist.] 1. To fling or cast in a winding direction; to hurl. 2. Hence, to sling or cast in any manner; to propel; to project; to send. 3. To wind or twist two or more filaments of, as silk, so as to form one thread. 4. (*Pottery.*) To form or shape roughly on a potter's wheel. 5. To venture at dice. 6. To divest or strip one's self of; to put off. 7. To put on; to spread carelessly. 8. To overturn; to prostrate in wrestling.

To *throw away*, (a.) To lose by neglect or folly; to spend in vain. (b.) To reject. — To *throw back*, (a.) To retort; to cast back, as a reply. (b.) To reject; to refuse. — To *throw by*, to lay aside or neglect as useless. — To *throw down*, (a.) To subvert; to overthrow; to destroy. (b.) To bring down from a high station; to degrade. — To *throw in*, (a.) To inject, as a fluid. (b.) To deposit with others; to add without enumeration or valuation. (c.) To give up or relinquish. — To *throw off*, (a.) To expel; to clear from. (b.) To reject; to discard. — To *throw on*, to cast on; to load. — To *throw one's self down*, to lie down. — To *throw one's self on or upon*, to resign one's self to the favor, clemency, or sustaining power of. — To *throw out*, (a.) To cast out; to reject or discard; to expel. (b.) To utter; to give utterance to; to speak. — To *throw up*, (a.) To resign; to give up. (b.) To discharge from the stomach.

**Thrōw**, *v. i.* To perform the act of casting; to cast; specifically, to cast dice.

**Thrōw**, *n.* 1. Act of hurling or flinging; a driving or propelling from the hand, or from an engine. 2. A cast of dice; the manner in which dice fall when cast. 3. The distance which a missile is or may be thrown.

**Thrōw'er**, *n.* One who throws; specifically, (a.) One who throws or twists silk; a throwster. (b.) One who shapes vessels on a potter's wheel.

**Thrōw'ster**, *n.* [From *throw* and *ster*.] One who throws, twists, or winds silk.

**Thrūm**, *n.* [Icel. *thröm*, edge, lip. O. H. Ger. *drum*, end.] 1. One of the ends of weavers' threads; a tuft. 2. Any coarse yarn.

**Thrūm**, *v. i.* [Icel. *thruma*, to groan, to sigh, to thunder, equiv. to H. Ger. *trommeln*, to drum.] To play rudely or monotonously on an instrument with the fingers.

**Thrūm**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THRUMMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THRUMMING.] [See THRUM, *n.*] 1. To furnish with thrums; to insert tufts in. 2. To play, as an instrument, in a rude or monotonous manner.

**Thrūsh**, *n.* [A.-S. *thrysc*, O.

H. Ger. *drosca*, *droscha*,

*throsga*, Icel. *thrōstr*. Cf.

THRUSTLE.] 1. (*Ornith.*)

A small, plainly-colored sing-

ing bird, of various species.

2. [From *thrust*.] (*Far.*) An

inflammatory and suppurat-

ing affection in the feet of the

horse and some other ani-

mals. 3. (*Med.*) Minute ul-

cers in the mouth, fauces,

and esophagus.

**Thrūst**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THRUST; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THRUSTING.] [Icel. *thrīsta*, to force, urge, A.-S. *thristjan*, to hear.] To push or drive with force; to drive, force, or impel.

To *thrust one's self*, to obtrude; to intrude; to enter where one is not invited or not welcome. — To *thrust through*, to pierce; to stab.

**Thrūst**, *v. i.* 1. To make a push; to attack with a pointed weapon. 2. To enter by pushing; to squeeze in. 3. To push forward; to press on; to intrude.

**Thrūst**, *n.* 1. A violent push or driving, as with a pointed weapon or with the hand or foot. 2. Attack; assault. 3. (*Arch.*) A horizontal, outward pressure, as of an arch against its abutments.

**Syn.** — Push; shove; assault; attack. — *Push* and *shove* are distinguished from *thrust*. The two former imply the application of force by one body already in contact with the body to be impelled. *Thrust*, on the contrary, often implies the impulse or application of force by a moving body — a body in motion before it reaches the body to be impelled. This distinction does not, however, extend to every case.

**Thrūst'er**, *n.* One who thrusts or stabs.

**Thūd**, *n.* [A.-S. *thoden*, noise, din.] 1. A stroke or single impetus of a tempestuous wind. 2. A stroke, or blow, causing a blunt, dull, and hollow sound.

**Thūg**, *n.* [Hind. *thag*, a deceiver, robber, from *thagnā*, to deceive.] One of a Hindoo sect who practiced murder stealthily and from religious motives.

**Thūmb** (thūm), *n.* [A.-S. *thuma* or *thūma*, Icel. *thumal-fingr*, O. H. Ger. *thūmo*.] The short, thick finger of the human hand, or the corresponding member of other animals.

**Thūmb** (thūm), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THUMBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THUMBING.] 1. To handle awkwardly; to play with the fingers. 2. To soil or wear with the thumb or the fingers.

**Thūmb** (thūm), *v. i.* To play with the thumbs, or with the thumbs and fingers; to thrum.

**Thūmb'-screw** (thūm'skrɪ), *n.* A screw having the head flattened in the direction of its length, so that it may be turned by the thumb and fore finger.

**Thūmb'-stall** (thūm'-), *n.* A kind of thimble or ferule of iron, horn, or leather, for protecting the thumb.

**Thūm'mim**, *n. pl.* [See URIM.] Perfections; — a Hebrew word.

The *urim* and *thummim* were worn as ornaments in the breastplate of the high priest when he attended the altar; but what they were has never been ascertained.

**Thūmp**, *n.* [An onomatopoeic word.] 1. The sudden fall of a heavy weight. 2. The sound made by the sudden fall of a heavy body, as of a hammer, or the like.

**Thūmp**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THUMPED (84); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* THUMPING.] To strike or beat with something thick or heavy, or so as to cause a dull sound.

**Thūmp**, *v. i.* To strike or fall with a heavy blow.

**Thūmp'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, thumps.

**Thūn'der**, *n.* [A.-S. *thunor*, *thunder*, Icel. *dunn*, O. H. Ger. *donar*, Per. *tundur*, W. & Corn. *taran*, Lat. *tonitru*.] 1. The sound which follows a flash of lightning. 2. A



Thrush.



**thunder-bolt.** [Obs.] 3. Any loud noise. 4. An alarming or startling threat or denunciation.

**Thūn'der**, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. THUNDERED; p. pr. & vb. n. THUNDERING.] 1. To sound, rattle, or roar, as an explosion of electricity. 2. To make a loud noise, especially, a heavy sound, of some continuance.

**Thūn'der**, *v. t.* To emit with noise and terror; to publish, as a threat or denunciation.

**Thūn'der-bōlt**, *n.* 1. A shaft of lightning. 2. Hence, a daring or irresistible hero. 3. Ecclesiastical denunciation; fulmination.

**Thūn'der-clāp**, *n.* A burst of thunder; sudden report of an explosion of electricity.

**Thūn'der-er**, *n.* One who thunders; — an epithet applied by the ancients to Jupiter.

**Thūn'der-oūs**, *a.* 1. Producing thunder. [Rare.] 2. Making a noise like thunder; sonorous.

**Thūn'der-show'er**, *n.* A shower accompanied with thunder.

**Thūn'der-stōrm**, *n.* A storm accompanied with lightning and thunder.

**Thūn'der-strūck**, *p. a.* Astonished: amazed; struck dumb by something surprising or terrible suddenly presented to the mind or view.

**Thūn'der-tūbe**, *n.* A fulgurite. See FULGURITE.

**Thū'ri-ble**, *n.* [Lat. *thuribulum*, fr. *thus*, *thuris*, frankincense, fr. Gr. *θύος*, a sacrifice, an offering, from *θύειν*, to sacrifice.] A censer of metal, for burning incense, held in the hand or suspended by chains, used in solemn services of the Roman Catholic Church.

**Thu-ri'fer-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *thurifer*, from *thus*, *thuris*, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing or bearing frankincense.

**Thū'ri-fi-eā'tion**, *n.* [From Lat. *thus*, *thuris*, and *facere*, to make.] The act of fuming with incense; or, the act of burning incense.

**Thūrs'day**, *n.* [A.-S. *thunres dæg*, from *thunres*, genitive of *thunor*, thunder, and *dæg*, day; — so called from its being orig. consecrated to *Thor*, Icel. *Thorr*, the god of thunder.] The fifth day of the week; the day after Wednesday and before Friday.

**Thūs**, *adv.* [A.-S. & O. Low G. *thus*, O. H. Ger. *sus*.] 1. In this or that manner; on this wise. 2. To this degree or extent; so.

**Thwäck**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. THWACKED (thwächt); p. pr. & vb. n. THWACKING.] [A.-S. *thaccian*, to touch gently, to stroke. Cf. WHACK.] To strike with something flat or heavy.

**Syn.** — To bang; to beat or thrash; to thump.

**Thwäck**, *n.* A heavy blow with something flat or heavy; a thump.

**Thwart**, *a.* [A.-S. *thweorh*, *thweorg*, *thweor*, adv. *thweores*, Icel. *thver*, adv. *thvert*, Goth. *twairhs*, angry. Cf. QUEER.] Across something else; transverse.

**Thwart**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. THWARTED; p. pr. & vb. n. THWARTING.] 1. To move across or counter to; to cross. 2. To cross, as a purpose; to oppose; hence, to frustrate or defeat.

**Thwart**, *v. i.* To move or go in an oblique or crosswise manner.

**Thwart**, *n.* (Naut.) The seat or bench of a boat on which the rowers sit, placed athwart the boat.

**Thwart-ships**, *adv.* (Naut.) Across the ship.

**Thy**, *pron.* [Abbrev. from *thine*, q. v.] Of thee, or belonging to thee; the possessive of *thee*; — used in the solemn or grave style, and in poetry.

**Thy'me-wood**, *n.* [Gr. *ξύλον θύϊνον*, from *θύϊνος*, adj., pertaining to the tree *θύϊα*, or *θύϊα*, an African tree with sweet-smelling wood, from *θύειν*, to sacrifice, to smell.] A precious wood, mentioned Rev. xviii. thought to be from a tree which is a native of Barbary, and allied to the pines.

**Thyme** (tīm), *n.* [Lat. *thymum*, *thymus*, Gr. *θύμον*, *θύμος*, from *θύειν*, to sacrifice, to smell, because of its sweet smell, or because it was first used to burn on the altar.] (Bot.) A certain plant. The garden thyme is a warm, pungent aromatic, much used to give a relish to seasoning and soups.

**Thym'y** (tīm'ý), *a.* Abounding in thyme; fragrant.

**Thy'roid**, *a.* [Gr. *θυροειδής*, shield-shaped, fr. *θυρεός*, a large, oblong shield, from *θύρα*, a door, and *είδος*, form.] Resembling a shield.

*Thyroid cartilage* (Anat.), a cartilage constituting the anterior, superior, and largest part of the larynx, and sometimes popularly called *Adam's apple*.

**Thy-sēlf'**, *pron.* An emphasized form of the personal pronoun of the second person; — used as a subject with *thy*, to express distinction with emphasis.

**Ti-ā'rā**, *n.* [Lat.: Gr. *τιάρα*, *τιάρας*, *τιήρης*.] 1. A form of head-dress resembling a hat with a high crown, worn by the ancient Persians. 2. The pope's triple crown.

**Tib'i-ā**, *n.* [Lat.] (Anat.) The shin-bone; the larger of the two bones which form the second segment of the leg.

**Tib'i-al**, *a.* [Lat. *tibialis*, fr. *tibia*, the shin-bone, and a pipe or flute orig. made of bone.] 1. Pertaining to the large bone of the leg. 2. Pertaining to a pipe or flute.

**Tic**, *n.* [See *infra*.] (Med.) A local and habitual convulsive motion of certain muscles; especially, such a motion of some of the muscles of the face; twitching; vellication.

**Tic-douloureux** (tik'dōo-lōo-rōō'), *n.* [Fr., from *tic*, a knock, and *douloureux*, painful.] (Med.) Neuralgia in the face; a painful affection of a nerve, coming on in sudden attacks, usually in the head or face.

**Tick**, *n.* [Probably abbrev. from *ticket*, q. v.] Credit; trust.

**Tick**, *n.* [Fr. *tique*, D. *teek*, M. & N. H. Ger. *zecke*.] (Entom.) A little insect, of a livid color, that infests sheep, dogs, goats, cows, and other animals.

**Tick**, *n.* [From Lat. *theca*, case, Gr. *θήκη*.] 1. The cover or case of a bed, containing feathers, wool, or other material. 2. A kind of cloth, woven in stripes of different colors, of which the tick or cover of a bed is made.

**Tick**, *v. i.* [From *tick*, credit.] 1. To go on trust or credit. 2. To give tick; to trust.

**Tick**, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. TICKED (tik't); p. pr. & vb. n. TICKING.] To make a small noise, as a watch or clock; to beat; to click.

**Tick**, *n.* 1. The distinct, quick beat, as of a watch or clock. 2. Any small mark to direct attention to something else, or to serve as a check.

**Tick'en**, *n.* [From *tick*.] Cloth for bed-ticks, or cases for beds; ticking.

**Tick'et**, *n.* [For *sticket*, from O. Fr. *esticquette*, N. Fr. *étiquette*, a label, ticket, a small pointed piece of wood, from L. Ger. *stikke*, a tack, pin, peg, *stikken*, H. Ger. *stecken*, to stick, to fix.] A small piece of paper serving as a notice, certificate, or distinguishing token of something; — used for various purposes; as, (a.) A certificate of right of admission to a place of assembly, or to be carried in a public conveyance. (b.) A label to show the character or price of goods in a parcel. (c.) A certificate or token of a share in a lottery, &c.

*Ticket of leave*, a license given to a convict or prisoner of the crown to be at large, and to labor for himself. [Eng.]

**Tick'et**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. TICKETED; p. pr. & vb. n. TICKETING.] 1. To distinguish by a ticket. 2. To put a ticket on, as goods, &c. 3. To furnish with a ticket. [Amer.]

**Tick'ing**, *n.* [From *tick*. See TICKEN.] A closely-woven cloth used for making bed-ticks; ticken.

**Tick'le** (tik'l), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. TICKLED; p. pr. & vb. n. TICKLING.] [Diminutive of *tick*, to beat, pat.] 1. To touch lightly, so as to cause a peculiar thrilling sensation, which commonly causes laughter. 2. To please by slight gratification.

**Tick'le** (tik'l), *v. i.* 1. To feel titillation. 2. To excite the sensation of titillation.

**Tick'ler**, *n.* One who, or that which, tickles or pleases.

**Tick'lish**, *a.* 1. Sensible to slight touches; easily tickled. 2. Standing so as to be liable to totter and fall at the slightest touch. 3. Difficult: nice: critical.

**Tick'lish-ness**, *n.* 1. State or quality of being ticklish. 2. The state of being tottering, or liable to fall. 3. Criticalness of condition or state.

**Tid'al**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, tides; periodically rising and falling, or flowing and ebbing.

**Tid'bit**, *n.* A delicate or tender piece of any thing eatable. [Written also *tithbit*.]

**Tide**, *n.* [A.-S. *tid*, for *tihadh*, time, from *tihan*, to say, show, Goth. *teihan*.] 1. Time; season. [Obs.] 2. The alternate rising and falling of the waters of the ocean, and of bays, rivers, &c., connected therewith.

The flow or rising of the water is called *flood-tide*, and the reflux, *ebb-tide*. See also SPRING-TIDE and NEAP-TIDE.

3. Stream; current. 4. Tendency or direction of causes, influences, or events; course; current; sometimes, favorable concurrence of causes or influences.



Tiara (2.)



**Tide**, *v. t.* To drive with the tide or stream.

**Tide**, *v. i.* **1.** To pour a tide or flood. **2.** (*Naut.*) To work in or out of a river or harbor by favor of the tide, and anchor when it becomes adverse.

**Tide'-lock**, *n.* A lock situated between an entrance-basin and a canal, harbor, or river, and forming a communication between them, being furnished with double gates, so that craft can pass either way at all times of the tide; — called also *guard-lock*.

**Tides'-mān**, *n.*; *pl.* **TIDES'-MEN.** An officer who remains on board of a merchant ship till the goods are landed, to prevent the evasion of the duties.

**Tide'-wāit'er**, *n.* An officer who watches the landing of goods, to secure the payment of duties.

**Ti'di-ly**, *adv.* In a tidy manner; with neat simplicity.

**Ti'di-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being tidy; neatness.

**Ti'dings**, *n. pl.* [From *O. Eng. tiden*, *A.-S. tidian*, to happen, *Eng. betide*, from *A.-S. tid*, *Eng. tide*.] Account of what has taken place, and was not before known.

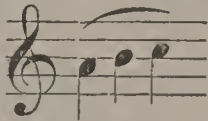
**Syn.**—*News*; *advice*; *information*; *intelligence*. — The term *news* denotes recent intelligence from any quarter; the term *tidings* denotes intelligence expected from a particular quarter, showing what has there *betided*. We may be indifferent as to *news*, but are always more or less interested in *tidings*. We read the *news* daily in the public prints; we wait for *tidings* respecting an absent or sick friend. We may be curious to hear the *news*; we are always anxious for *tidings*.

**Ti'dy**, *a.* [*compar.* **TIDIER**; *superl.* **TIDIEST**.] [From *tide*, *time*, *season*.] Arranged in good order; neat; kept in proper and becoming neatness, or habitually keeping things so.

**Ti'dy**, *n.* **1.** A cover, often of ornamental work, for the back of a chair, the arms of a sofa, and the like. **2.** A child's pinafore. [*Eng.*]

**Tie**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **TIED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **TYING**.] [*A.-S. tēgan*, *tygan*, *contr. tyan*, *tian*.] **1.** To fasten with a band or cord and knot; to bind. **2.** To fold and make fast; to knit; to complicate. **3.** To unite so as not to be easily parted; to fasten. **4.** To hold or constrain by authority or moral influence; to constrain; to restrain; to confine. **5.** (*Mus.*) To unite, as notes, by a cross line, or by a curve line drawn over them.

**Tie**, *n.* **1.** A knot; fastening. **2.** Bond; obligation, moral or legal. **3.** A knot of hair. **4.** An equality in numbers, as of votes, &c., which prevents either party from being victorious. **5.** (*Arch. & Eng.*) Any part, as a beam, a rod, or the like, for holding two bodies or parts together. **6.** (*Mus.*) A line drawn across the stems of notes, or a curved line written over or under the notes, signifying that they are to be slurred, or closely united in the performance.



Tie (*Mus.*)

**Ti'er**, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, ties. **2.** A child's apron without sleeves, and covering the upper part of the body; a pinafore.

**Tiēr** (*tēr*), *n.* [*A.-S. tiēr*, *rank*, *series*, *heap*, *attire*, *tīr*, *tyr*, *splendor*, *brightness*, *O. H. Ger. ziarī*, *zierī*, *ornament*. See **TIRE**.] A row or rank, especially when two or more rows are placed one above another.

*Tiers of a cable*, the ranges of windings of a cable, laid one within another when coiled.

**Tierce** (*tērss* or *tērss*), *n.* [*Fr. tierce*, a third, *fr. tiers*, *tierce*, third, from *Lat. tertius*, the third.] **1.** A cask whose content is one third of a pipe, that is, 42 wine gallons; also, a liquid measure of 42 wine, or 35 imperial, gallons. **2.** A cask for packing salt provisions for shipping, containing 336 pounds. **3.** (*Mus.*) A third. [See **THIRD**.] **4.** [*Cf. TERCE*.] (*Card-playing*.) A sequence of three cards of the same suit. **5.** A particular sort of thrust in fencing.

**Tiēr'cel**, } *n.* [*L. Lat. tertiolus*, from *Lat. tertius*, the third, so called because the third in the nest is said to be a male.] The male hawk, or goshawk. See **TERCEL**.

**Tiēr'cet** (*tēr'set* or *tēr'set*), *n.* [From *Lat. tertius*, the third. *Cf. TIERCE*.] (*Poetry*.) A triplet; three lines rhyming together.

**Tiers-état** (*te-ēr-zā'tā'*), *n.* [*Fr.*] The third estate, or commonalty, answering to the commons in Great Britain; — so called in distinction from, and as inferior to, the nobles and clergy. [*France*.]

**Tiff**, *n.* [Allied to *Prov. Eng. tip*, *tift*, a draught of liquor, *tipe*, to pour liquor from one vessel into another.] **1.** Liquor, or rather a small draught of liquor. **2.** A fit of anger or peevishness.

**Tif'fa-ny**, *n.* [*O. Eng. tiffenay*. *Cf. O. Fr. tiffe*, ornament, *tiffer*, to adjust, adorn.] A species of gauze, or very thin silk.

**Ti'ger**, *n.* [*Lat. tigris*, *Gr. τίγρις*.]

**1.** (*Zoöl.*) A fierce and rapacious animal found in the warmer parts of Asia, chiefly in India, and the Indian islands. **2.** A servant in livery, who rides with his master or mistress. **3.** A kind of growl or screech, after cheering. [*Colloq., Amer.*]



*American tiger* (*Zoöl.*), the panther. See **PANTHER**.

Bengal Tiger.

**Ti'ger-eāt**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous animal resembling the tiger, but of smaller size, as the ocelot. [*flowers*.]

**Ti'ger-lil'y**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of lily having spotted

**Tight** (*tīt*), *a.* [*compar.* **TIGHTER**; *superl.* **TIGHTEST**.]

[*O. Eng. tight*, *p. p.* of *tie*, to bind; *A.-S. tyged*, *tyd*.]

**1.** Firmly held together; compact. **2.** Close so as not to admit the passage of a fluid; not leaky. **3.** Close so as not to admit the entrance of air. **4.** Fitting close to the body. **5.** Not ragged; whole; neat. **6.** Close; parsimonious; saving. [*Colloq., Amer.*] **7.** Not slack or loose; taut; — applied to a rope extended or stretched out. **8.** Somewhat intoxicated. [*Colloq., Amer.*] **9.** Pressing or stringent. [*Amer.*]

**Tight'en** (*tīt'n*), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **TIGHTENED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **TIGHTENING**.] To draw tighter; to straighten; to make more close in any manner.

**Tight'ly** (*tīt'ly*), *adv.* In a tight manner; closely.

**Tight'ness** (*tīt'nes*), *n.* **1.** Quality or condition of being tight; closeness; compactness; neatness. **2.** Stringency.

**Tights** (*tīts*), *n. pl.* Close-fitting pantaloons.

**Ti'gress**, *n.* [From *tiger*.] The female of the tiger.

**Ti'grish**, *a.* Resembling a tiger.

**Tike**, *n.* [*Armor. tick*, a housekeeper, farmer, from *tî*, a house, *W. ty*, *Gael. tigh*, *teach*.] **1.** A countryman or clown. **2.** [*Icel. tîk*, a bitch, *cur*.] A dog; a cur.

**Til'bu-ry**, *n.* [Prob. from *Tilbury fort*, in the County of Essex, in England.] A kind of gig or two-wheeled carriage, without a top or cover.

**Tile**, *n.* [*A.-S. tigul*, *tigol*, *tigel*, from *Lat. tegula*, from *tegere*, to cover.] A plate or thin piece of slate-stone or of baked clay, used for covering the roofs of buildings, for floors, for drains, &c.

**Tile**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **TILED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **TILING**.]

**1.** To cover with tiles. **2.** To cover, as tiles.

**Til'er**, *n.* **1.** A man who covers buildings with tiles. **2.** A doorkeeper at a lodge of freemasons.

**Til'er-y**, *n.* A place where tiles are made or burned.

**Till**, *n.* [*A.-S. tilian*, to prepay, provide, seek, tell, compute.] A money-box in a shop; a drawer.

**Till**, *prep.* [*A.-S. til*, prob. accusative of *til*, *till*, an end, object, station, *O. H. Ger. zil*, *end*, *limit*, *object*.] **1.** To the time of; until. **2.** Up to the time; — that is to the time specified in the sentence or clause following.

*Till now*, to the present time. — *Till then*, to that time.

**Till**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **TILLED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **TILLING**.] [*A.-S. tilian*, *teolian*, *O. H. Ger. zilōn*, *zilōn*. *Cf. TILL*, *n.*, and **TOIL**.] To plow and prepare for seed, and to dress crops of; to cultivate. [*arable*.]

**Till'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being tilled; fit for the plow;

**Till'age**, *n.* **1.** The operation, practice, or art of tilling. **2.** A place tilled or cultivated.

**Syn.**—*Cultivation*; *culture*; *husbandry*; *farming*; *agriculture*.

**Till'er**, *n.* **1.** One who tills; a husbandman; a cultivator. **2.** (*Naut.*) The bar or lever used to turn the rudder of a ship or boat. **3.** (*Agric.*) (*a.*) The shoot of a plant, springing from the root of the original stalk. (*b.*) The sprout or young tree that springs from the root or stump.

**Till'er**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* **TILLERED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **TILLERING**.] To put forth new shoots from the root, or round the bottom of the original stalk. [Sometimes written *tillow*.]

**Tilt**, *n.* [*A.-S. teld*, *geteld*, *geteald*, *Icel. tiald*, *H. Ger. zelt*, *fr. A.-S. teldan*, to cover, shut in.] **1.** A covering over head; a tent. **2.** The cloth covering of a cart or wagon. **3.** A small awning extended over the stern-sheets of a boat.

**Tilt**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **TILTIED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **TILTING**.] To cover with a tilt, or awning.

**Tilt**, *v. t.* [*A.-S. tealtrian*, *tealtian*, to waver, *tealt*, in constant, *Icel. tōlt*, a trotting, *tōlta*, to trot.] **1.** To raise one end of, as a cask, for discharging liquor from. **2.** To point or thrust, as a lance. **3.** To hammer or forge with a tilt-hammer, or tilt.



**Tilt**, *v. i.* **1.** To run, or ride, and thrust with a lance. **2.** To fight with rapiers. **3.** To rush, as in combat. **4.** To play unsteadily; to ride, float, and toss. **5.** To lean; to fall, as on one side.

**Tilt**, *n.* **1.** A thrust, as with a lance. **2.** A military exercise on horseback, in which the combatants attacked each other with lances; a tournament. **3.** A tilt-hammer. **4.** Inclination forward.

**Tilt'er**, *n.* **1.** One who practices the exercise of pushing a lance on horseback. **2.** One who hammers with a tilt, or tilt-hammer.

**Tilth**, *n.* [A.-S. *tildh*, from *tilian*, to till.] State of being tilled or prepared for a crop; culture.

**Tilt'-häm'mer**, *n.* A heavy hammer, used in iron-works, which is lifted or tilted by projections or wipers on the axis of a wheel; a trip-hammer.

**Tim'ber**, *n.* [A.-S. *timbor*, *timber*, wood, building, Icel. *timbr*, beams, O. H. Ger. *zimbar*, wood, edifice; A.-S. *timberian*, *timbran*, to build, Goth. *timrjan*, *timbrjan*, Icel. *timbra*.] **1.** That sort of wood which is proper for buildings or for tools, utensils, furniture, carriages, fences, ships, and the like. **2.** The body or trunk of a tree. **3.** Material for any structure. **4.** A single piece or squared stick of wood for building, or already framed. **5.** Woods or forest; wooded land. [Western U. S.] **6.** (*Naut.*) A rib of a curving piece of wood, branching outward from the keel and bending upward in a vertical direction. **7.** [Sw. *timber*, M. H. Ger. *zimber*, Fr. *timbre*, a bundle of firs, O. D. *timmer*, *timber*, top, apex.] A legal quantity of fur-skins, as of martens, ermines, sables, and the like, being in some cases 40 skins, in others 120.

**Tim'ber**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TIMBERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TIMBERING.] To furnish with timber. See TIMBERED.

**Tim'bered** (tim'berd), *p. a.* **1.** Furnished with timber. **2.** Covered with growing timber. [*Amerc.*]

**Tim'bre** (tim'ber), *n.* [Fr. *timbre*. See TIMBER.] **1.** (*Her.*) A rank or row, as of ermine; also, the crest on a coat of arms. **2.** (*Mus.*) The quality of tone distinguishing voices or instruments. **3.** A legal quantity of small skins, varying from 40 to 120.

**Tim'brel**, *n.* [It. *tamburello*, dim. of *tamburo*, a tabor.] An instrument of music; a kind of drum, tabor, or tabret. [timbrel.]

**Tim'breled** (tim'breld), *a.* Sung to the sound of the

**Time**, *n.* [A.-S. *tīma*, for *tīhama*, from *tīhan*, to say, Icel. *tīmi*, time, Ir. & Gael. *tīm*, time.] **1.** A particular period or part of duration, whether past, present, or future. **2.** A proper season: an opportunity. **3.** Absolute or unmeasured duration. **4.** The duration of one's life; hours and days one has at his disposal. **5.** The period at which any definite event occurred, or person lived: age; period. **6.** Allotted period. **7.** Parturition; delivery. **8.** Performance or occurrence of an action or event, considered with reference to repetition; repetition. **9.** *pl.* State of things at a particular period. **10.** The present life; existence in this world. **11.** (*Mus.*) Measure of sounds; measure; tone.

*Apparent time*, the time of day reckoned by the sun, or so that twelve o'clock at the place is the instant of the transit of the sun's center over the meridian. — *At times*, at distinct intervals of duration; now and then. — *Common time* (*Mil.*), the ordinary time of marching, in which 90 steps, each 28 inches in length, are taken in one minute. — *Quick time*, time of marching, in which 110 steps, of the same length as in common time, are taken in one minute. — *In time*, (*a.*) In good season; sufficiently early. (*b.*) After a considerable space of duration; eventually; finally. — *Mean solar time*, or *mean time*, time regulated by the average or mean motion of the sun; time as indicated by a uniformly-going clock once rightly adjusted. — *Time of day*, salutation appropriate to the times of the day, as good-morning, good evening, greeting, &c. — *Time out of memory*, or *time immemorial* (*Law.*), time beyond memory; time to which memory does not extend. — *To kill time*, to busy one's self with something which occupies the attention, so as to make the time pass pleasantly, or without tediousness. — *To lose time*, (*a.*) To delay. (*b.*) To go too slow. — *True time*, (*a.*) Mean time as kept by a uniformly-going clock. (*b.*) (*Astron.*) Apparent time as reckoned from the transit of the sun's center over the meridian.

**Time**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TIMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TIMING.] **1.** To adapt to the time or occasion. **2.** To regulate as to time. **3.** To ascertain the time, duration, or rate of. **4.** To measure, as in music or harmony.

**Time**, *v. i.* To keep or beat time; to proceed in time.

**Time'-keeper**, *n.* A clock, watch, or other chronometer.

**Time'li-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being timely; seasonableness; a being in good time.

**Time'ly**, *a.* [*compar.* TIMELIER; *superl.* TIMELIEST.] Being in good time; sufficiently early; seasonable.

**Time'ly**, *adv.* Early; soon; in good season.

**Time'-pièce**, *n.* A clock, watch, or other instrument, to measure the progress of time; a chronometer.

**Time'-sērv'er**, *n.* One who adapts his opinions and manners to the times; one who obsequiously complies with the ruling power.

**Time'-sērv'ing**, *a.* Obsequiously complying with the spirit of the times, or the humors of men in power.

**Time'-sērv'ing**, *n.* An obsequious compliance with the spirit of the times, or the humors of men in power, which implies a surrender of one's independence, and sometimes of one's integrity.

**Syn.** — Temporizing. — Both these words are applied to the conduct of one who adapts himself servilely to times and seasons. A *time-server* is rather active, and a *temporizer*, passive. One whose policy is *time-serving* comes forward to act upon principles or opinions which may promote his advancement; one who is *temporizing* yields to the current of public sentiment or prejudice, and shrinks from a course of action which might injure him with others. The former is dishonest; the latter is weak; and both are contemptible.

**Time'-tā'ble**, *n.* A tabular statement of the time at which, or within which, something is to take place.

**Tim'id**, *a.* [Lat. *timidus*, from *timere*, to fear.] Wanting courage to meet danger.

**Syn.** — Fearful; timorous; afraid; cowardly; pusillanimous; faint-hearted; shrinking; retiring.

**Tī-mīd'i-ty**, *n.* Quality or state of being timid; want of courage; timorousness; fearfulness.

**Tim'id-ly**, *adv.* In a timid manner; weakly; without courage.

**Tim'ist**, *n.* (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A performer who keeps good time. (*b.*) A performer spoken of with reference to his ability to keep good time.

**Tim'o-roūs**, *a.* [L. Lat. *timorosos*, from Lat. *timor*, fear, from *timere*, to fear.] **1.** Fearful of danger; timid; destitute of courage. **2.** Indicating fear; full of scruples.

**Tim'o-roūs-ly**, *adv.* In a timorous manner; fearfully.

**Tim'o-roūs-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being timorous; fearfulness; timidity; want of courage.

**Tim'o-thy**, *n.* [From *Timothy* Hanson, who carried it to England from America about 1780.] (*Bot.*) A kind of grass much prized for fodder; herds-grass.

**Tin**, *n.* [A.-S. & Icel. *tīn*, O. H. Ger. *zīn*; Ir. *stan*, W. *ystaen*, Lat. *stannum*.] **1.** (*Chem.*) A white, soft, non-elastic metal, very malleable. **2.** Thin plates of iron covered with tin. **3.** Money. [*Can.*]

**Tin**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TINNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TINNING.] To cover with tin or tinned iron, or to overlay with tin-foil.

**Tīn'e'al**, *n.* [Malay, *tingkal*, Hind. *tīnkār*, *tānkār*, Per. *tīnkār*, *tīnkāl*, *tāngār*.] Crude borax.

**Tīn'et**, *n.* Stain; color; tinge; tincture.

**Tīn'e-tō'ri-al**, *a.* [Lat. *tinctorius*, from *tinctor*, a dyer, *tingere*, *tinctorum*, to dye.] Of, or relating to, color; serving to color.

**Tīn'et'ūre** (53), *n.* [Lat. *tinctoria*, fr. *tingere*, *tinctorum*, to tinge, dye. See TINGE.] **1.** A tinge or shade of color.

**2.** (*Her.*) One of the metals, colors, or furs used in armor. **3.** The finer and more volatile parts of a substance, separated by a solvent. **4.** (*Med.*) A spirit containing medicinal substances in solution. **5.** Slight taste superadded to any substance. **6.** Slight quality added to any thing.

**Tīn'et'ūre**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TINCTURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TINCTURING.] **1.** To tinge: to impregnate with some extraneous matter. **2.** To imbue the mind of; to communicate a portion of any thing foreign to.

**Tīn'der**, *n.* [A.-S. *tēnder*, *tynder*, *tyndre*, from *tendan*, *tīndan*, Goth. *tandjan*, *tīndan*, Icel. *tendra*, to kindle.] Something very inflammable, used for kindling fire from a spark.

**Tīn'der-bōx**, *n.* A box in which tinder is kept.

**Tīn'e**, *n.* [A.-S. *tīnd*, a prickle, *tīndas*, a harrow, Icel. *tīndr*, a tooth or prickle, O. H. Ger. *zīnna*, wing, *zīnko*, prong, spike, summit, pinnae.] The tooth or spike of a fork; a prong; also, the tooth of a harrow or drag.

**Tīn'-foil**, *n.* Tin reduced to a thin leaf.

**Tīng**, *n.* [An onomatopoeic word. Cf. Lat. *tinnire*, to ring, jingle, tinkle, Eng. *ding-dong*, *din*, *tink*.] A sharp sound, as of a bell; a tinkling.

**Tīng'e**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TINGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TINGEING.] [Lat. *tingere*, Gr. *τέγγειν*.] To imbue or impregnate with something foreign; especially, to color slightly.

**Syn.** — To color; dye; stain.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; câre, fâr, âsk, ałl, whať; êre, veıl, tērm; pı̄que, fı̄rm; sôn, ôr, dō, wōlf,



**Tinge**, *n.* A slight degree of some color, taste, or something foreign, infused into another substance or mixture, or added to it.

**Syn.** — Tincture; color; dye; taste.

**Tin'ger**, *n.* One who, or that which, tinges.

**Tin'gle** (tĭng'gl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TINGLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TINGLING.] [Dim. of *ting*, *q. v.*] **1.** To feel a kind of thrilling sensation, as in hearing a shrill sound.

**2.** To feel a sharp, thrilling pain. **3.** To have a sharp, thrilling sensation, or a slight pricking sensation.

**Tink'er**, *n.* [From *tink*, because their way of proclaiming their trade is to beat a kettle, or because in their work they make a tinkling noise.] A mender of brass kettles, pans, and other metal ware.

**Tink'er**, *v. t.* To mend or solder, as metal wares; hence, more generally, to mend.

**Tink'er**, *v. i.* To busy one's self in mending old vessels; to be occupied with small mechanical works.

**Tink'le** (tĭnk'l), *v. i.* [Dim. of *tink*. See TINK and TINGLE.] **1.** To make small, quick, sharp sounds, as by striking on metal; to clink. **2.** To hear, or resound with, a small, sharp sound.

**Tink'le**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TINKLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TINKLING.] To cause to clink, or make sharp, quick sounds.

**Tink'le**, *n.* A small, sharp, quick sound, as that made by striking metal.

**Tin'man**, *n.*; *pl.* TĪN'MEN. A manufacturer of tin vessels; a dealer in tin ware.

**Tin'ner**, *n.* **1.** One who works in the tin-mines. **2.** One who works in tin ware; a tinman.

**Tin'ny**, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, abounding with, or resembling, tin.

**Tin'-plāte**, *n.* Thin sheet-iron coated with tin.

**Tin'sel**, *n.* [Fr. *étincelle*, O. Fr. *estincelle*, a spark, Lat. *scintilla*.] **1.** A shining material used for ornamental purposes. **2.** Something very shining and gaudy, or having a false luster, and more gay than valuable. **3.** A kind of ornamental lace.

**Tin'sel**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TINSELED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TINSELING.] To adorn with tinsel; to deck out with cheap but showy ornaments.

**Tint**, *n.* [Fr. *teinte*, *teint*, from Lat. *tinctus*, *p. p.* of *tingere*, to dye.] A slight coloring distinct from the principal color; a feeble dye.

**Tint**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TINTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TINTING.] To give a slight coloring to; to tinge.

**Tin'tin-nāb'u-la-ry**, *a.* [From Lat. *tintinnabulum*, a little bell, fr. *tintinnare*, to ring, jingle, a reduplicated form of *tinnire*, *id.*] Having or making the sound of a bell.

**Tin'tin-nāb'u-lā'tion**, *n.* A tinkling sound, as of a bell or bells.

**Tin'tin-nāb'u-joūs**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the tinkling of a bell; having a tinkling sound.

**Tĭny**, *a.* [*compar.* TINIER; *superl.* TINIEST.] [Prob. a dim. of *thin*, Dan. *tynd*.] Very small; little; puny.

**Tip**, *n.* [D. & Dan. *tip*, Icel. *typpi*.] The point or extremity of any thing small; the end.

**Tip**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TIPPED (tĭpt, 108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TIPPING.] **1.** To form a point upon; to cover the tip, top, or end of. **2.** [L. Ger. *tippen*, Sw. *tippa*.] To strike slightly, or with the end of any thing small; to tap. **3.** To bestow a gift or douceur upon; to give to. [*Eng.*] **4.** To lower one end of, or to throw upon the end. [*Amer.*]

To tip the wink, to direct a wink, or to wink to another for notice.

**Tip**, *v. i.* To fall on or toward one side; to throw off; to fall headlong; to die.

**Tip'pet**, *n.* [A.-S. *tāppet*, from *tāppe*, tape. See TAPE.] A narrow covering for the neck, made of fur or cloth.

**Tip'ple** (tĭp'pl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TIPPLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TIPPLING.] [Dim. of *tip*, *v. t.* See TIPSY.] To drink spirituous or strong liquors habitually; especially, to drink frequently, without absolute drunkenness.

**Tip'ple** (tĭp'pl), *v. t.* To drink, as strong liquors, in luxury or excess.

**Tip'pler**, *n.* One who habitually indulges in the excessive use of spirituous liquors; often one who does so without absolute drunkenness.

**Tip'stāff**, *n.* **1.** An officer who bears a staff tipped with metal; a constable. **2.** A staff tipped with metal.

**Tip'sy**, *a.* [Prov. Ger. *tĭps*, drunkenness. Cf. TIPPLE.] **1.** Affected with strong drink, but not absolutely or completely drunk: fuddled; intoxicated. **2.** Staggering, as if from intoxication.

**Tĭp'tōe**, *n.* The end of the toe.

**Tĭp'-tōp**, *n.* The highest or utmost degree.

**Tĭp'-tōp**, *a.* Very excellent; most excellent or perfect.

**Tĭ-rāde'**, *n.* [Fr., from *tirer*, to draw. See TIRE, *v. t.*] A strain of censure or invective; a series of violent declamation.

**Tĭre**, *n.* [See TIER.] **1.** A row or rank. **2.** A head-dress; a tiara. **3.** Attire; apparel. **4.** A child's apron, covering the breast and having no sleeves; a tier. [See TIER.] **5.** A band or hoop of iron, used to bind the fel-lies of wheels.

**Tĭre**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TIRED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TIRING.] [A.-S. *terian*, *tirian*, to vex, irritate, *teorian*, *âteorian*, *geteorian*, to weary, from *teran*, to tear; Fr. *tirer*, to draw, It. *tirare*, from Goth. *tairan*, A.-S. *teran*, Eng. *tear*.] To exhaust the strength of, by toil or labor.

**Syn.** — To jade; weary; fatigue; exhaust; harass. See JADE.

**Tĭre**, *v. i.* To become weary; to be fatigued; to have the strength fail; to have the patience exhausted.

**Tĭre**, *v. i.* [Fr. *tirer*, to draw or pull.] To seize, pull, and tear prey, as a bird does.

**Tĭred'ness**, *n.* State of being wearied; weariness.

**Tĭre'sōme**, *a.* Fitted or tending to tire; exhausting the strength or patience; wearisome; fatiguing; tedious.

**Tĭre'sōme-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being tiresome; wearisomeness; tediousness.

**Tĭre'-wom'an**, *n.*; *pl.* TĪRE'-WOM'EN (-wĭm'en). **1.** A woman who makes head-dresses. [*Obs.*] **2.** A dresser in a theater. [dress for the stage]

**Tĭr'ing-roōm**, *n.* The room or place where players

**Tĭro**, *n.* [Lat.] A beginner; a tyro. See TYRO.

**Tĭ-rō'ni-an**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, Tiro, the learned freedman and amanuensis of Cicero.

*Tironian notes*, the short-hand of Roman antiquity.

**Tĭs'ie**, *n.* [See *supra*.] Consumption; morbid waste; phthisis. See PHTHISIS.

**Tĭs'sue** (tĭsh'shŭ), *n.* [Fr. *tissu*, from *tissu*, *p. p.* of *tisser*, *tistre*, to weave, from Lat. *texere*.] **1.** Cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or with figured colors. **2.** (*Anat.*) The texture of anatomical elements of which any part of the body is composed. **3.** A connected series.

*Tissue-paper*, very thin, gauze-like paper.

**Tĭs'sue** (tĭsh'shŭ), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TISSUED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TISSUING.] To form tissue of; to interweave.

**Tĭt**, *n.* A teat. See TEAT.

**Tĭt**, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *tita*, a tender thing.] **1.** A small horse; also, in contempt, a woman. **2.** [Cf. Eng. TEAT and TITMOUSE.] A small bird; a titmouse, or tonitit.

*Tit for tat*, an equivalent.

**Tĭ-tā'ni-ūm**, *n.* [So called from the *Titans*; Gr. *Τῑτᾶνες*, giants of the Greek mythology.] (*Chem.*) A metal of a deep-blue color, found in various parts of the world.

**Tĭt'bĭt**, *n.* A tender piece. See TIDBIT.

**Tĭth'a-ble**, *a.* Subject to the payment of tithes.

**Tĭthe**, *n.* [A.-S. *teōdha*, the tenth.] **1.** A tenth; the tenth part of any thing; specifically, the tenth part of the increase arising from the profits of land and stock, allotted to the clergy for their support. **2.** Hence, a small part or proportion.

**Tĭthe**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TITHED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TITHING.] To tax to the amount of a tenth.

**Tĭth'ing**, *n.* **1.** Act of levying or taking tithe; that which is taken as tithe; a tithe. **2.** (*Anglo-Sax. Law.*) A number or company of ten householders dwelling near each other, and sureties for each other's good behavior; a decennary.

**Tĭth'ing-mān**, *n.*; *pl.* TĪTH'ING-MĒN. **1.** (*Anglo-Sax. Law.*) The chief man of a tithing. **2.** (*Law.*) A peace officer; an under constable. **3.** A parish officer annually elected to enforce the observance of the Sabbath. [*Local, Amer.*]

**Tĭt'il-lāte**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TITILLATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TITILLATING.] [Lat. *titillare*, *titillatum*.] To tickle.

**Tĭt'il-lā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of tickling, or state of being tickled. **2.** Any pleasurable sensation.

**Tĭt'lārĭk**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A small bird; a species of lark.

**Tĭtle** (tĭ'tl), *n.* [Lat. *titulus*.] **1.** An inscription put over any thing as a name by which it is known. **2.** The inscription in the beginning of a book, containing the subject of the work, and sometimes the author's name. **3.** (*Civil & Canon Laws.*) A chapter or division of a book. **4.** An appellation of dignity, distinction, or pre-eminence given to persons. **5.** A name; designation. **6.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) That which constitutes a just cause of



exclusive possession; right. (b.) The instrument which is evidence of a right.

**Syn.**— Epithet; name; appellation; denomination. See EPIPHET and NAME.

**Tít'le**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TITLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TITLING.] [Lat. *titulare.*] To call by a title; to name; to entitle. [title.]

**Tít'le-pāge**, *n.* The page of a book which contains its

**Tít'mouse**, *n.*; *pl.* TIT'MÍŪE.

[From *tit*, small, little, and A.-S. *māse*, a titmouse.] (*Ornith.*) A small perching bird; the tit, or tomtit. There are numerous species.



Titmouse.

**Tít'ter**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TIT-TERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TITTERING.] [Cf. Icel. *titra*, to tremble, N. H. Ger. *zittern*, to tremble, *kichern*, to titter. See DIDDER.] To laugh with the tongue striking against the root of the upper teeth.

**Tít'ter**, *n.* A restrained laugh.

**Tít'tle** (tít'tl), *n.* [Apparently a dim. of *tit*, small.] A small particle; a minute part; a jot; an iota.

**Tít'tle-tāt'tle**, *n.* [A reduplication of *tattle.*] Idle, trifling talk; empty prattle.

**Tít'u-lar**, *a.* [From Lat. *titulus.* See TITLE.] Existing in title or name only; nominal; having the title to an office or dignity without discharging its appropriate duties.

**Tít'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* In a titular manner; nominally.

**Tít'u-lar-y**, *n.* A person invested with a title, in virtue of which he holds an office or benefice, whether he performs the duties of it or not.

**Tít'u-lar-y**, *a.* 1. Consisting in a title; titular. 2. Of, or pertaining to, a title.

**Tmē'sis** (mē'sis), *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *τμήσις*, from *τέμνειν*, to cut.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a compound word is separated, by the intervention of one or more words.

**To** (tō when emphasized, or standing alone, but tō when not emphatic), *prep.* [A.-S. *tō*, Goth. *du*, for *tu*, Ir. & Gael. *do.*] 1. It primarily indicates approach and arrival, motion made in the direction of a place or thing and attaining it, access; and, also, motion or tendency without arrival; it is opposed to *from*. 2. Hence, it indicates motion, course, or tendency toward a time, a state or condition, an aim, or any thing capable of being regarded as a limit to movement or action. 3. Hence, further, in a very general way, and with innumerable varieties of application, it connects transitive verbs with their remoter or indirect object, and adjectives, nouns, and neuter or passive verbs with a following noun which limits their action. 4. As sign of the infinitive, *to* had originally the use just defined, governing the infinitive as a verbal noun, and connecting it as indirect object with a preceding verb or adjective. But it has come to be the almost constant prefix to the infinitive, even in situations where it has no prepositional meaning. 5. In many phrases, and in connection with many other words, *to* has a pregnant meaning, or is used elliptically: thus it denotes or implies, (a.) Extent; limit; degree of comprehension. (b.) Effect; end; consequence. (c.) Apposition; connection; antithesis; opposition. (d.) Accord; adaptation. (e.) Comparison. (f.) Addition; union. (g.) Accompaniment.

*To-day, to-night, to-morrow*, are peculiar phrases derived from our ancestors. *To*, in the two first, has the sense or force of *this; this day, this night*. In the last, it is equivalent to *in or on; in or on the morrow*.

*To and fro*, backward and forward. In this phrase *to* is adverbial. — *To the face*, in presence of; not in the absence of. — *To wit*, to know; namely.

*To* is often used adverbially to modify the sense of verbs; as, *to come to; to heave to*.

**Tōad** (20), *n.* [A.-S. *tādīe*, *tādige*, perhaps allied to Icel. *tad*, dung, so called from its ugly appearance.] A small batrachian reptile, having a warty and thick body. It is useful in gardens by feeding on noxious insects.

**Tōad'-ēat'er**, *n.* [Said to be from an old practice among mountebanks' boys of eating toads (vulgarly supposed to be poisonous), in order that their masters might have an opportunity of pretending to effect a cure.] A fawning, obsequious parasite; a mean sycophant; a toady.

**Tōad'-stōne**, *n.* 1. (*Min.*) A variety of trap-rock, of a brownish-gray color.

The name is said by some to be derived from the Ger-

man *tott stein*, meaning *dead stone*, that is, stone which contains no ores.

2. A kind of jewel or precious stone formerly popularly supposed to be contained in the head of a toad.

**Tōad'-stōol**, *n.* A mushroom, a plant which commonly grows in moist and rich ground.

**Tōad'y**, *n.* [See TOAD-EATER.] A toad-eater; a sycophant. [*Colloq. and vulgar.*]

**Tōad'y**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TOADIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOADYING.] To fawn upon with mean sycophancy.

**Tōast**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TOASTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOASTING.] [Lat. *torrere*, *tostum*, to parch, roast.] 1. To dry and scorch by the heat of a fire. 2. To warm thoroughly. 3. To name when a health is drunk; to drink to the health of, or in honor of.

**Tōast**, *n.* 1. Bread dried and scorched by the fire, sometimes put into milk or melted butter, and, formerly, into liquor. 2. A lady in honor of whom persons are invited to drink;—so called from the toasts formerly put into liquor, which were considered a great delicacy. 3. Hence, the name of any person, especially a person of distinction, in honor of whom health is drunk; hence, also, any thing considered worthy to be commemorated in a similar way; a sentiment.

**Tōast'er**, *n.* 1. One who toasts. 2. An instrument for toasting any thing.

**Tōast'-mās'ter**, *n.* One who, at public dinners, announces the toasts, and directs or times the cheering.

**To-bāc'eo**, *n.* [From the Indian *tabaco*, the tube or pipe in which the Indians or Caribbees smoked the plant, transferred by the Spaniards to the herb itself.] 1. A plant, a native of America, much used for smoking and chewing, and in snuff. As a medicine, it is narcotic, emetic, and cathartic. 2. The leaves of the plant prepared for smoking, chewing, &c.

**To-bāc'eo-nīst**, *n.* A dealer in tobacco; also, a manufacturer of tobacco.

**To-cōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *τόκος*, a birth, from *τίκτειν*, to bring forth, and *λόγος*, discourse.] (*Med.*) The science of obstetrics or midwifery.

**Tōe'sin**, *n.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *toquer*, to touch, strike, and *sein*, *seint*, a bell, L. Lat. *signum*, from Lat. *signum*, a sign, signal.] An alarm-bell, or the ringing of a bell for the purpose of alarm.

**Tōd**, *n.* [Icel. *toddi*, a piece of a thing, *tota*, a little branch, Ger. *zotte*, *zote*, a tuft of hair, hanging together, a shag.] 1. A bush; a thick shrub. [*Rare.*] 2. A quantity of wool, being 28 pounds.

**To-dāy'**, *n.* [From *to* and *day.*] The present day.

**To-dāy'**, *adv.* On this day; on the present day.

**Tōd'dle**, *v. i.* [Allied to *totter*, *daddle*, and *topple.*] To walk with short steps, as a child.

**Tōd'dler**, *n.* One who toddles; an infant or young child.

**Tōd'dy**, *n.* [From Hind. *tārī*, the juice of the palmyra tree, vulgarly *toddy.*] 1. A juice drawn from various kinds of the palm in the East Indies; or a spirituous liquor prepared from it. 2. A mixture of spirit and water sweetened.

**To-dō'**, *n.* Bustle; stir; commotion; ado. [*Colloq.*]

**Tōe**, *n.* [A.-S. *tāh*, *tā*, Icel. *tā*, O. H. Ger. *zēha.*] 1. One of the small members which form the extremity of the foot. 2. The fore part of the hoof of a horse, and of other hoofed animals. 3. The member of a beast's foot corresponding to the toe in man.

**Tōe**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TOED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOEING.] To touch or reach with the toes; to come fully up to.

**Tōf'fy**, *n.* The same as TAFFY, *q. v.*

**Tō'gā**, *n.* [Lat. *tegere*, to cover.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) The loose outer garment worn by the ancient Romans, consisting of a single broad piece of cloth, and wrapped around the body.

**Tō'gā-ted**, } *a.* [Lat. *togatus*, from *toga*, a covering,  
**Tō'ged**, } gown, from *tegere*, to cover.] Dressed in a gown; wearing a gown.

**To-gēth'er**, *adv.* [A.-S. *tō gādere*, i. e., *at gādere*, *ongeador*, together, from *gador*, at once. Cf. GATHER.] 1. In the same place. 2. In the same time; contemporaneously. 3. In company; unitedly. 4. In or into union; into junction. 5. In concert.

Together with, in union with; in company or mixture with.

**Tōg'gē-y**, *n.* [From O. Eng. *toge*, a toga, gown. See TOGATED.] Clothes; garments; articles of dress. [*Colloq.*]

**Tōg'gle**, *n.* [Cf. Eng. *tug*, and Ger. *stöckel*, a little stick.] 1. (*Naut.*) A small wooden pin tapering toward both ends with a groove around its center. 2. A button.

**ā**, **ē**, &c., long; **ă**, **ĕ**, &c., short; **cāre**, **fār**, **āsk**, **āll**, **whāt**; **ēre**, **veil**, **tērm**; **pīque**, **fīrm**; **sōn**, **ōr**, **dō**, **wōlf**,



**Tõg'gle-joint, n.** An elbow or knee joint, consisting of two bars so connected that they may be brought into a straight line, and made to produce great end-wise pressure.

**Toil, v. i.** [*imp. & p. p.* TOILED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOILING.] [A.-S. *teolian, tilian*, to study, toil. See TILL, *v. t. & n.*] To exert strength with pain and fatigue of body or mind; to labor; to work hard.

**Toil, n.** Labor with pain and fatigue; labor that oppresses the body or mind.

**Syn.**— Labor; drudgery; work; exertion; occupation; employment; task; travail. — *Labor* implies strenuous exertion, but not necessarily such as overtasks the faculties; *toil* denotes a severity of labor which is painful and exhausting; *drudgery* implies mean and degrading work, or, at least, work which wearies or disgusts from its minuteness or dull uniformity.

**Toil, n.** [Fr. *toiles*, pl., toils, nets, from *toile*, cloth, canvas, fr. Lat. *tela*, any woven stuff, a web, contracted from *texela*, fr. *texere*, to weave.] A net or snare; any thread, web, or string spread for taking prey.

**Toil'er, n.** One who toils, or labors with pain.

**Toilet, n.** [Fr. *toilette*, from *toile*, cloth, linen. See *supra*.] 1. A covering spread over a table in a chamber or dressing-room. 2. A dressing-table. 3. Mode of dressing, or that which is arranged in dressing; attire; dress. 4. A bag or case for night-clothes.

To make one's toilet, to adjust one's dress with care.

**Toil'sõme, a.** Attended with toil, or fatigue and pain; laborious; wearisome.

**Toil'sõme-ness, n.** The quality or state of being toil'sõme; laboriousness; wearisomeness.

**Toise (toiz), n.** [Fr. *toise*. Cf. It. *tesa*, tension, from Lat. *tendere*, *tensum*, to stretch, extend.] A fathom or long measure in France, containing six French feet, or about 6.39459 English feet.

**To-kāy', n.** A kind of wine produced at Tokay, in Hungary, made of white grapes, and having a remarkable aroma.

**Tõ'ken (tõ'kn), n.** [A.-S. *tæcon, tæcun, tæcen, tæcen*, fr. *tæcan*, to teach, show; Goth. *táikns*, Icel. *takn, teikn*.] 1. Something intended or supposed to represent or indicate something else; a sign. 2. A memorial of friendship; a souvenir. 3. A piece of metal intended for currency, and issued by a private party, redeemable by the issuer in lawful money. 4. (*Print.*) Ten quires of paper.

**Syn.**— Sign; note; symbol; badge.

**Tõld, imp. & p. p.** of *tell*. See TELL.

**Tõle, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* TOLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOLLING.] [Prob. from *toll*, to call by the sound of a bell.] To allure by some bait.

**Tõl'er-able, a.** [Lat. *tolerabilis*.] 1. Capable of being borne or endured; supportable, either physically or mentally. 2. Fit to be tolerated; sufferable. 3. Moderately good or agreeable; not contemptible; passable.

**Tõl'er-able-ness, n.** The state of being tolerable.

**Tõl'er-ably, adv.** 1. In a tolerable manner; supportably. 2. Moderately well; passably; not perfectly.

**Tõl'er-ance, n.** The endurance of offensive persons or opinions; toleration.

**Tõl'er-ant, a.** [Lat. *tolerans*, *p. pr.* of *tolerare*.] Inclined to tolerate; forbearing; indulgent.

**Tõl'er-ate, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* TOLERATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOLERATING.] [Lat. *tolerare, toleratum*, fr. the root *tol*, whence *tollere*, to lift up, and *tuli*, perfect of *ferre*, to bear.] To suffer to be or to be done without prohibition or hindrance; not to restrain.

**Tõl'er-ã'tion, n.** [Lat. *toleratio*.] 1. Act of tolerating; allowance of that which is not wholly approved. 2. Specifically, the allowance of religious opinions and modes of worship in a state, when contrary to or different from those of the established church or belief. 3. Freedom from bigotry and severity, especially in respect to matters of religion.

**Tõll, n.** [A.-S. *toll*, fr. Lat. *telonium, teloneum*, Gr. *τελώνιον*, a toll-house, custom-house, from *τέλος*, a tax, duty, toll.] 1. A tax paid for some liberty or privilege, particularly for the privilege of passing over a bridge or on a highway. 2. A portion of grain taken by a miller as a compensation for grinding.

**Syn.**— Tax; custom; duty; impost.

**Tõll, v. t.** [Lat. *tollere*.] 1. (*Law.*) To take away; to vacate; to annul. 2. To draw. See TOLE.

**Tõll, v. i.** [*imp. & p. p.* TOLLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOLLING.] [Cf. W. *tol, tolo*, a loud sound, a din.] To sound or ring, as a bell, with strokes uniformly repeated at intervals, as at funerals.



Toggle-joint.

**Tõll, v. t.** 1. To cause to sound, as a bell, with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated. 2. To strike, or to indicate by striking, as the hour.

**Tõll, n.** The sounding of a bell with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated.

**Tõll'boõth, n.** [From *toll* and *booth*.] [Written also *tolbooth*.] 1. A place where goods are weighed to ascertain the duties or toll. [Obs.] 2. A prison.

**Tõll'-bridge, n.** A bridge where toll is paid for passing it.

**Tõll'er, n.** 1. A toll-gatherer. 2. One who tolls a bell.

**Tõll'-gãth'er-er, n.** The man who takes or gathers toll.

**Tõll'-house, n.**; *pl.* TõLL'-HOUS'ES. A house erected or occupied by a receiver of tolls.

**Tõll'man, n.**; *pl.* TõLL'MEN. One who receives or collects toll; a toll-gatherer.

**To-lu', n.** A resin, or oleo-resin, produced by a tree of South America. It is said to have been first brought from Santiago de Tolu, in New Granada.

**Tõm'a-hawk, n.** [Indian.]

A kind of war-hatchet used by the American Indians. It was originally made of stone, but afterwards of iron.

**Tõm'a-hawk, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* TOMAHAWKED (108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOMAHAWKING.] To cut or kill with a hatchet called a tomahawk.

**To-mã'to, or To-mã'to, n.** [Of American origin.] (*Bot.*)

A plant and its fruit, which is called also *love-apple*, and is eaten either raw or cooked.

**Tõmb (tõm), n.** [Late Lat. *tumba*, from Gr. *τύμβος*, a tomb, grave.] 1. A pit in which the dead body of a human being is deposited; a grave. 2. A house or vault for the reception of the dead. 3. A tombstone.

**Tõmb (tõm), v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* TOMBED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOMBING.] To place in a tomb; to bury; to inter.

**Tõm'bae, n.** [From Malay. *tambaga*, copper, Jav. *tambaga*.] An alloy of copper and zinc.

**Tõmb'less (tõm'les), a.** Destitute of a tomb or sepulchral monument.

**Tõm'boy, n.** [From *Tom*, for *Thomas*, and *boy*.] A rude, boisterous boy; also, and more commonly, a romping girl. [*Colloq.*]

**Tõmb'stõne (tõm'-), n.** A stone erected over a grave, to preserve the memory of the deceased; a monument.

**Tõm'eãt, n.** A male eat, especially when full grown or of large size.

**Tõm'eõd, n.** [From *Tom*, for *Thomas*, and *cod*. Cf. Fr. *tacaud*, whiting-pout, Ind. *tacaud*, i. e. plenty-fish.] (*Ichth.*) A small fish which is abundant on the American coast soon after frost commences, and hence often called *frost-fish*.

**Tõme, n.** [Lat. *tomus*, from Gr. *τόμος*, a piece cut off, a part of a book, a volume, from *τέμνειν*, to cut.] A ponderous volume; a book.

**To-mõr'rõw, n.** [From *to* and *morrow*. See TO.] The day after the present; the next day.

**To-mõr'rõw, adv.** On the day after the present day; on the morrow.

**Tõm'pi-on, n.** The stopper of a cannon. See TAMPION.

**Tõm'rig, n.** [From *Tom*, for *Thomas*, and *rig*.] A rude, wild, wanton girl; a tomboy.

**Tõm'tit, or Tõm-tit', n.** [From *Tom*, for *Thomas*, and *tit*.] A little bird; the titmouse.

**Tõn, n.** [Fr. See TONE.] The prevailing fashion or mode; vogue.

**Tõn (tũn), n.** [A.-S. *tunne*, a tun, tub, a large vessel, II. Ger. *tonne*. See TUN.] (*Com.*) (*a.*) The weight of twenty hundred gross, or 2240 pounds. In the United States the ton is commonly estimated at 2000 pounds, this being sometimes called the *short ton*. (*b.*) A certain weight or space, — in the latter case about forty cubic feet, — by which the burden of a ship is estimated. (*c.*) A certain quantity of timber, consisting of 40 solid feet, if round, or 54 feet, if square.

**Syn.**— Tun. — The spelling *ton* has long been appropriated to the dry measure, and *tun* to the wet measure, denoting a large cask, and also a certain measure for liquids, which varies in different countries. Although the words were originally derived from the same Saxon word *tunna*, this distinction is a convenient one, and is now generally prevalent. The word *tun* is falling out of use even as to liquids.

**Tõne, n.** [Lat. *tonus*, a sound, tone, from Gr. *τόνος*, a



Tomahawks.



stretching, straining, raising of the voice, a tone, accent, from *τείνειν*, to stretch or strain.] **1.** Sound, or the character of a sound, or a sound considered as of this or that character. **2.** (*Rhet.*) Inflection or modulation of the voice. **3.** A whining or affected style of speaking. **4.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A sound considered as to pitch. (*b.*) The larger kind of interval between contiguous sounds in the diatonic scale, the smaller being called a *semitone*. (*c.*) The peculiar quality of sound in any voice or instrument. **5.** (*Med.*) Healthy and vigorous state of the body, or of any of its organs or parts. **6.** State of mind; temper; mood. **7.** Tenor; character; spirit; drift. **8.** General or prevailing character or style, as of morals, manners, or sentiment, in reference to a scale of high and low. **9.** (*Paint.*) Prevailing color of a picture, or its general effect.

**Tōne**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TONED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TONING.] **1.** To utter with an affected tone. **2.** To tunc. See TUNE.

To *tone down*, (*a.*) To give a lower tone or sound to; hence, to diminish or weaken the striking characteristics of; to soften. (*b.*) (*Paint.*) To bring the colors of into harmonious relations as to light and shade.

**Tōne'less**, *a.* Having no tone; unmusical.

**Tōngs**, *n. pl.* [A.-S. *tange*, Icel. *taung*, *tōng*, O. H. Ger. *zangā*.] An instrument, consisting of two long shafts joined at one end, used for handling fire or heated metals.

**Tōngue** (tūng), *n.* [A.-S. *tunge*, Icel. *tunga*, Goth. *tug-gô*, O. Lat. *dingua*, afterward *lingua*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A muscular organ, attached by one end to the floor of the mouth, serving as the instrument of taste, and in man of articulation also. **2.** Hence, speech, discourse; sometimes, fluency of speech. **3.** Power of articulate utterance; speech. **4.** A language. **5.** Words or declarations only. **6.** A nation, as distinguished by language. **7.** That which is considered as resembling an animal's tongue, in position or form; as, the *tongue* of a buckle; a *tongue* of land, &c.

To *hold the tongue*, to be silent; to keep one's peace.

**Syn.** — See LANGUAGE.

**Tōngue** (tūng), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TONGUED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TONGUING.] **1.** (*Mus.*) To modulate or modify with the tongue, as notes, in playing the flute, &c. **2.** To join by means of a tongue and groove.

**Tōngue** (tūng), *v. i.* (*Mus.*) To use the tongue in forming the notes, as in playing the flute, and some other wind instruments.

**Tōngued** (tūngd), *a.* Having a tongue.

**Tōngue'less** (tūng'-), *a.* **1.** Having no tongue. **2.** Hence, speechless; mute.

**Tōngue'-tied** (tūng'tīd), *a.* **1.** Destitute of the power of distinct articulation; having an impediment in the speech. **2.** Unable to speak freely, from whatever cause.

**Tōn'ie**, *a.* [Gr. *τονικός*. See TONE.] **1.** Of, or relating to, tones or sounds. **2.** Increasing tension; hence, increasing strength. **3.** (*Med.*) Increasing strength, or the tone of the animal system.

**Tōn'ie**, *n.* **1.** (*Med.*) A medicine that increases the strength, and gives vigor of action to the system. **2.** (*Mus.*) The key-tone, or first tone of the scale.

**To-night'** (-nīt), *n.* [From *to* and *night*. See TO.] The present night, or the night after the present day.

**To-night'** (-nīt), *adv.* On this night.

**Tōn'nage** (tūn'naj, 45), *n.* [From *ton*.] **1.** The weight of goods carried in a boat or ship. **2.** The cubical content or burden of a ship in tons; or the amount of weight which one or several ships may carry. **3.** A duty or impost on ships, estimated per ton, or a duty, toll, or rate payable on goods per ton, transported on canals. **4.** The whole amount of shipping estimated by tons. See TON.

**Tōn'sil**, *n.* [Lat. *tonsillæ*, pl.] (*Anat.*) One of two glandular bodies in the throat or fauces.

**Tōn'sile**, *a.* [Lat. *tonsilis*, from *tondere*, *tonsum*, to shear. clip.] Capable of being clipped.

**Ton-sō'ri-al**, *a.* [Lat. *tonsorius*, from *tonsor*, a shearer, barber, from *tondere*, *tonsum*, to shear.] Of, or pertaining to, a barber, or to shaving.

**Tōn'sure** (tōn'shyr), *n.* [Lat. *tonsura*. See *supra*.] **1.** Act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the crown of the head; or the state of being shorn. **2.** (*Rom. Cath. Church*) The corona or crown which priests wear as a mark of their order, and of their rank in the church.

**Ton-tine'** (-tēn'), *n.* [So called from its inventor, *Tonti*, an Italian, in the 17th century.] An annuity or survivorship; or a loan raised on life-annuities, with the benefit of survivorship.

**Tōo**, *adv.* [A.-S. *tō*, Ger. *dazu*. See TO.] **1.** Over, more than enough. **2.** Likewise; also; in addition.

**Syn.** — Also; likewise. See ALSO.

**Tōok** (27), *imp. of take*. See TAKE.

**Tōol**, *n.* [A.-S. *tōl*, for *tawil*, from *tawian*, to make, prepare. See TAW.] **1.** An instrument, used in the manual arts, to facilitate mechanical operations; any instrument used by a craftsman or laborer at his work; an implement. **2.** Hence, any instrument of use or service. **3.** A person used as an instrument by another person.

**Tōol**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TOOLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOOLING.] To shape, form, or finish with a tool.

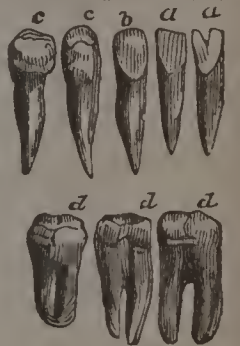
**Tōol'ing**, *n.* Workmanship performed with a tool.

**Tōot**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TOOTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOOTING.] [D. *toeten*, *tuuten*, *tuyten*, Ger. *tuten*, *tuuten*, to blow the horn; Icel. *tauta*, to murmur.] To make a peculiar noise by contact of the tongue with the root of the upper teeth at the beginning and end of the sound; also, to sound a horn in a similar manner.

**Tōot**, *v. t.* To cause to sound, as a horn, the note being modified at the beginning and end as if by pronouncing the letter *t*; hence, to blow; to sound. [or horn.]

**Tōot'er**, *n.* One who toots; one who plays upon a pipe.

**Tōoth**, *n.*; *pl.* TEETH. [A.-S. *tōdh*, *pl. tēdh*, Icel. *tōnn*, Goth. *tunthus*, allied to Lat. *dens*, *dentis*, Gr. *ὀδός*, *ὀδόντος*, W. *dant*, Skr. *danta*, from *danç*, *dag*, to bite, Gr. *δάκνειν*.] **1.** (*Anat.*) One of the series of small bones attached to the jaws of vertebrate animals which serve the purpose of taking and chewing food. **2.** Hence, taste; palate. **3.** Any projection corresponding to the tooth of an animal, in shape, position, or office.



Tecth.

In the teeth, directly; in direct opposition; in front. — *Skin of the teeth*, a phrase occurring in Job xix. 20, of which various explanations have been given. By some it is thought to signify the enamel of the teeth, by others the gums; but Gesenius regards it as a proverbial expression, meaning, "I have scarcely a sound spot in my body." — *To cast in the teeth*, to retort reproachfully. — *Tooth and nail*, as it were by biting and scratching; with one's utmost power. — *To show the teeth*, to threaten. — *To the teeth*, in open opposition; directly to one's face.

*a, a*, incisors; *b*, canine, cuspid, or dog tooth; *c, c*, bicuspids, or lesser molars; *d, d*, molars, or great molars.

**Tōoth**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TOOTHED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOOTHING.] **1.** To furnish with teeth. **2.** To indent; to cut into teeth.

**Tōoth'āche** (-āk), *n.* Pain in the teeth.

**Tōoth'-draw'er**, *n.* One who extracts teeth with instruments.

**Tōothed** (tōōht), *p. a.* **1.** Having teeth or jags. **2.** (*Bot.*) Having projecting points, remote from each other, about the edge; dentate.

**Tōoth'-ēdge**, *n.* The sensation excited by grating sounds, and by the touch of certain substances, as keen

**Tōoth'less**, *a.* Having no teeth. [acids.]

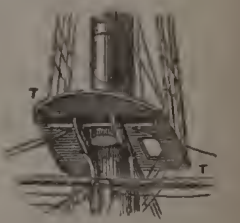
**Tōoth'-pick**, } *n.* An instrument for cleaning the

**Tōoth'-pick'er**, } teeth of substances lodged between them. [dentifrice.]

**Tōoth'-pow'der**, *n.* A powder for cleaning the teeth; a

**Tōoth'sōme**, *a.* Grateful to the taste; palatable.

**Tōp**, *n.* [A.-S. *top*, Icel. *toppr*, W. *top*, *tob*.] **1.** The highest part of any thing; the upper end, edge, or extremity; the upper side or surface. **2.** The utmost degree. **3.** The highest rank; the most honorable position. **4.** The chief person. **5.** The crown of the head, or the hair upon it; the head. **6.** (*Naut.*) A sort of platform, surrounding the head of the lower mast, and projecting on all sides.



**Tōp**, *n.* [M. H. Ger. & Up. Ger. *topf*.] A child's toy, commonly pear-shaped, made to spin on its point.

**Tōp**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TOPPED (108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOPPING.] **1.** To rise aloft; to be eminent. **2.** To predominate. **3.** To excel; to rise above others.

**Tōp**, *v. t.* **1.** To cover on the top; to tip; to cap. **2.** To rise above. **3.** To rise to the top of. **4.** To outgo; to surpass. **5.** To take off the top or upper part of; to crop. **6.** To perform eminently.

To *top off*, to complete by putting on, or finishing, the top or uppermost part of; hence, to complete; to finish; to adorn.

*ā, ē, &c.*, long; *ă, ě, &c.*, short; *câre, fâr, âsk, ăll, whăt*; *êre, veil, tērm*; *pîque, fîrm*; *sôn, ôr, dō, wôlf*,



**Tō'pāreh**, *n.* [Gr. *τόπαρχος, τοπάρχης*, from *τόπος*, a place, and *ἄρχειν*, to govern, to rule.] The ruler or principal man in a place or country.

**Tō'pāreh-y**, *n.* A small state, consisting of a few cities or towns; a petty country governed by a toparch.

**Tō'paz**, *n.* [Gr. *τόπαζος, τοπάζιος, τοπάζιον*, prob. from Skr. *tapas*, fire, the sun, from *tap*, to heat.] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in rhombic prisms, generally yellowish and pellucid. It is highly valued as a gem.

**Tōp'-bōots**, *n. pl.* Boots with an ornamental band of bright-colored leather around the upper part.

**Tōp'-elōth**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A piece of canvas used to cover the hammocks which are lashed to the top in action.

**Tōpe**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **TOPED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **TOPING**.] [*cf.* Prov. & O. Eng. to *top off*, to empty at one draught.] To drink hard; to drink spirituous liquors to excess.

**Tō'per**, *n.* One who drinks to excess; a drunkard; a sot.

**Tōp'-gāl'lant**, *a.* (*Naut.*) Situated above the topmast and below the royal mast; being the third of the kind in order from the deck.

**Tōp'-hēav'y**, *a.* Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower.

**Tō'phet**, *n.* [Heb. *tōphet*, literally, a place to be spit upon, an abominable place, from *tūph*, to spit out.] A place lying east or south-east of Jerusalem, in the valley of Hinnom, where fires were continually kept to burn dead carcasses, and where all the filth of the city was poured; hence, in symbol, hell.

**Tōp'i-a-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *topiarius*, belonging to ornamental gardening, from *topia* (*sc. opera*), ornamental gardening, from Gr. *τόπος*, a place.] Shaped by cutting.

**Tōp'ie**, *n.* [Lat. *topica*, Gr. *τοπικά*. See *infra*.] **1.** (*Rhet. & Logic*.) One of the various general forms of argument to be employed in probable as distinguished from demonstrative reasoning; also a prepared argument, or point of argument, of a sort applicable to a great variety of cases. (*pl.*) A treatise on, or a system or scheme of, forms of argument or oratory. **2.** An argument or reason. **3.** The subject of any distinct portion of a discourse, argument, or literary composition; also, the main subject of the whole; a matter treated of; a point; a head. **4.** [See *infra*.] (*Med.*) An external local remedy, applied as a plaster, a poultice, &c.

**Tōp'ie**, *a.* [Gr. *τοπικός*, belonging to a place, from *τόπος*, a place, topic, commonplace.] **1.** Of, or pertaining to, a place; limited; local. **2.** Pertaining to, or consisting of, a topic or topics. **3.** Not demonstrative, but merely probable.

**Tōp'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a topical manner; with application to, or limitation of, a particular place or topic.

**Tōp'-knōt** (-nōt), *n.* A crest of feathers on the head or top, as of a bird; also, an ornamental knot or bow worn on the top of the head, as by women.

**Tōp'māst**, *n.* (*Naut.*) The second mast, or that which is next above the lower mast, and above which is the top-gallant-mast.

**Tōp'mōst**, *a.* Highest; uppermost.

**To-pōg'ra-pher**, *n.* One skilled in the science of topography.

**Tōp'o-grāph'ie**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, topography; descriptive of a place.

**Tōp'o-grāph'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a topographical manner.

**To-pōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. *τοπογραφία*, from *τόπος*, a place, and *γράφειν*, to describe.] The description of a particular place, city, town, manor, parish, or tract of land; especially, the exact and scientific delineation and description in minute detail of any place or region.

**Tōp'ping**, *p. a.* **1.** Rising above; surpassing. **2.** Hence, assuming superiority; proud.

**Tōp'ple** (tōp'pl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **TOPPLED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **TOPPLING**.] [*Dim.* of *top*.] To fall forward; to pitch or tumble down.

**Tōp'-sāil**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sail extended across the topmast, above which is the top-gallant-sail.

**Tōp'sy-tūr'vy**, *adv.* [*Tops*, or heads, in the turf.] In an inverted posture; with the top or head downward; with the bottom upward; upside down.

**Tōque** (tōk), *n.* [Fr. *toque, toquet*, W. *toc*, from *Toquet'* (to-kā'), *tociauw, tuciarw*, to eurtail, clip, dock, trim.] A kind of bonnet or head-dress.

**Tōrch**, *n.* [Fr. *torche*, L. Lat. *tortisius*, from Lat. *torquere, tortum*, to twist, because it is twisted like a rope, Lat. *tortum*.] A light formed of some combustible substance; a large candle or flambeau.

**Tōrch'-beār'er**, *n.* One who carries a torch.

**Tōrch'-light** (-līt), *n.* **1.** The light of a torch, or of

torches. **2.** A light kindled to supply the want of the sun.

**Tōre**, *imp.* of *tear*. See **TEAR**.

**To-reu'tie**, *a.* [Gr. *τορευτικός*, belonging to work in relief, *τορευτός*, elaborate.] (*Sculp.*) Highly finished or polished;—applied properly to figures in hard wood, ivory, and the like.

**Tōr'ment**, *n.* [Lat. *tormentum*, an engine for hurling missiles, an instrument of torture, torture, prop. an instrument with which any thing is turned or twisted, from *torquere*, to turn, to twist.] **1.** Extreme pain; anguish; the utmost degree of misery, either of body or mind. **2.** That which gives pain, vexation, or misery.

**Tor-mēnt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **TORMENTED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **TORMENTING**.] **1.** To put to extreme pain or anguish, either of body or mind. **2.** To pain; to distress; to afflict. **3.** To tease; to vex; to harass.

**Tor-mēnt'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, torments

**Tor-mēnt'or**, *n.* or tortures.

**Tōrn**, *p. p.* of *tear*. See **TEAR**.

**Tor-nā'do**, *n.*; *pl.* **TOR-NĀ'DŌES**. [From Sp. *tornar*, It. & L. Lat. *tornare*, to turn, that is, a whirling wind. See **TURN**.] A violent gust of wind, or a tempest distinguished by a whirling, progressive motion; a hurricane.

**Tor-pē'do**, *n.*; *pl.* **TOR-PĒ'DŌES**. [Lat., from *torpere*, to be stiff, numb, or torpid.] **1.** (*Ichth.*) A species of ray, having electric power. It is also called *cramp-fish*.

**2.** An engine or machine used for destroying ships by blowing them up. **3.** A small ball or pellet, which explodes when thrown upon a hard object.



Torpedo (1.)

**Tor-pēs'cent**, *a.* [Lat. *torpescens*, *p. pr.* of *torpescere*, to grow stiff, numb, or torpid, inchoative form of *torpere*.] Becoming torpid or numb.

**Tōr'pid**, *a.* [Lat. *torpidus*, from *torpere*, to be stiff, numb, or torpid.] **1.** Having lost motion, or the power of exertion and feeling; numb. **2.** Dull; stupid; sluggish; inactive.

**Tor-pid'i-ty**, *n.* Torpidness; numbness; dullness.

**Tōr'pid-ness**, *n.* **1.** The state of being torpid; numb-

**Tōr'pi-tūde**, *n.* **2.** Dullness; inactivity; sluggishness; stupidity.

**Tōr'por**, *n.* [Lat., from *torpere*, to be numb or torpid.] **1.** The state of being torpid; loss of motion, or of the power of motion; numbness; inactivity. **2.** Dullness; laziness; sluggishness; stupidity.

**Tōr'por-īf'ie**, *a.* [From Lat. *torpor* and *facere*, to make.] Tending to produce torpor.

**Tōr're-fāc'tion**, *n.* Operation of torrefying, or state of being torrefied.

**Tōr're-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **TORREFIED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **TORREFYING**.] [Lat. *torrefacere*, from *torrere*, to dry by heat, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To dry by a fire; to parch. **2.** (*Metal.*) To roast or scorch, as metallic ores.

**Tōr'rent**, *n.* [Lat. *torrens, torrentis*, from *torrens*, burning, roaring, boiling, *p. pr.* of *torrere*, to dry by heat, to burn.] **1.** A violent stream, as of water, lava, or the like. **2.** A violent or rapid flow; a strong current.

**Tōr'rid**, *a.* [Lat. *torridus*, from *torrere*, to parch.] **1.** Parched; dried with heat. **2.** Violently hot; burning or parching.

*Torrid zone* (*Geog.*), that space or broad belt of the earth included between the tropics, where the heat is always great.

**Tōr'sion**, *n.* [Late Lat. *torsio*, from Lat. *torquere, tortum*, to twist.] **1.** Act of turning or twisting. **2.** (*Mech.*) That force with which a thread, wire, or rod of any material, returns, or tends to return, to a state of rest after it has been twisted.

**Tōr'so**, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* **TŌR'SŌS**; It. *pl.* **TŌR'SÌ**. [It. *torso*, from Lat. *thyrsus*, Gr. *θύρσος*, a light, straight staff, a stalk, stem.] (*Sculp.*) The trunk of a statue, mutilated of head and limbs.

**Tōrt**, *n.* [From Lat. *tortus*, twisted, crooked, *p. p.* of *torquere*, to twist, bend.] (*Law.*) Any wrong or injury; a wrongful act, for which an action will lie; a form of action, in some States, for a wrong or injury.

**Tōrt'ile**, *a.* [Lat. *tortilis*, fr. *torquere, tortum*, to twist, wind.] Twisted; wreathed; coiled.

**Tōrt'ioūs**, *a.* [From *tort*.] **1.** Injurious; done wrongfully. **2.** (*Law.*) Implying tort, or injury for which the law gives damages.

**Tōrt'ive**, *a.* [From Lat. *tortus*, *p. p.* of *torquere*, to twist, wind.] Twisted; wreathed.



**Tôr'toise** (tôr'tis), *n.* [O. Fr. from *tortis*, *tortisse*, crooked, fr. Lat. *tortus*, twisted, crooked, contorted, p. p. of *torquere*, to twist, to wind; — so called from its crooked feet.] **1.** (Zool.) A reptile inclosed in a case formed by two leathery or scaly shields, and having horny jaws in the place of teeth.



Tortoise.

The name is sometimes restricted to the land tortoises, the term *turtle* being applied to the marine species.

**2.** (Antiq.) A defense used by the ancients; a *testudo*.

**Tôrt'u-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *tortuosus*, from *tortus*, twisted, crooked, p. p. of *torquere*, to twist, wind.] **1.** Bent in different directions; wreathed; twisted; winding. **2.** Deviating from rectitude; erroneous; wrong; deceitful.

**Tôrt'ûre** (tôrt'yûr, 53), *n.* [Lat. *tortura*, from Lat. *torquere*, *tortum*, to twist, rack, torture.] **1.** Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; pang; agony; torment. **2.** Especially, severe pain inflicted judicially, either as a punishment for a crime, or for the purpose of extorting a confession.

**Tôrt'ûre**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. TORTURED; p. pr. & vb. n. TORTURING.] **1.** To put to torture; to pain extremely. **2.** To punish with torture.

**Tôrt'ûr-er**, *n.* One who tortures; a tormentor.

**Tôrus**, *n.* [Lat., an elevation, protuberance.] (*Arch.*) A large molding used in the bases of columns. Its profile is semicircular.

**Tô'ry**, *n.* [Said to be an Irish word, denoting a robber or a savage, or from *toree*, give me (sc. your money).] **1.** (*Eng. Politics.*) A member of the conservative party, as opposed to the whig or progressive party. **2.** (*Amer. Hist.*) One who, in the time of the Revolution, favored the claims of Great Britain against the colonies.

**Tô'ry**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the tories.

**Tô'ry-ism**, *n.* The principles of the tories.

**Töss** (21), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. TOSSED (less properly TOST); p. pr. & vb. n. TOSSING.] [*W. tosiaw*, *tosio*, to jerk, toss, snatch, *tos*, a quick jerk, a toss, a snatch.] **1.** To throw with the hand; to throw upward. **2.** To lift or throw up with a sudden or violent motion. **3.** To cause to rise and fall. **4.** To agitate; to make restless.

To toss off; to drink hastily.

**Töss**, *v. i.* **1.** To roll and tumble; to be in violent commotion. **2.** To be tossed.

To toss for, to gamble for.— To toss up, to throw a coin into the air, and wager on what side it will fall.

**Töss**, *n.* **1.** A throwing upward, or with a jerk. **2.** A throwing up of the head with a jerk.

**Töss'pôt**, *n.* A toper; an habitual drunkard.

**Töst**, *imp. & p. p.* of *toss*. See *TOSS*.

**Tôt**, *n.* Any thing small; — used as a term of endearment.

**Tôt'al**, *a.* [L. Lat. *totalis*, from Lat. *totus*, all, whole.] **1.** Full; complete. **2.** Not divided.

Syn.— Whole; entire; complete; integral; See *WHOLE*.

**Tôt'al**, *n.* The whole; the whole sum or amount.

**To-täl'i-ty**, *n.* The whole sum; whole quantity or amount.

**Tôt'al-ly**, *adv.* In a total manner; wholly; entirely; fully; completely.

**Tôte**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. TOTED; p. pr. & vb. n. TOTING.] [Said to be of African origin.] To carry or bear. [*Colloq., Southern States.*]

**Tôt'ter**, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. TOTTERED; p. pr. & vb. n. TOTTERING.] [Allied to Prov. Ger. *tattern*, *dattern*, *dottern*, to tremble, shake, Eng. *titter*, *didder*, *dadder*.] **1.** To shake so as to threaten a fall. **2.** To shake; to reel; to lean.

**Tôt'tle**, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. TOTTLLED; p. pr. & vb. n. TOTTLING.] To walk in a wavering, unsteady manner; to toddle. [*Prov. Eng. Colloq., Amer.*]

**Tou'ean** (tôo'kan), *n.* [Sp. & S. American *tucá*, *tucán*, Pg. & Braz. *tucano*.] (*Ornith.*) A bird of tropical America, of several species, remarkable for the large size of its bill.

**Tou'ch**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. TOUCHED (108); p. pr. & vb. n. TOUCHING.] [Fr. *toucher*. It. *toccare*. Cf. Goth. *tëkan*, *taitok*, *taitokun*, to touch; Lat. *tangere*, *tactum*, orig. *tagere*, id., O. H. Ger. *zuchôn*, *zochôn*, to pluck, seize, move quickly.] **1.** To come in contact with; to extend the hand, foot, &c., so as to reach or rest on. **2.** To perceive by the sense of feeling. **3.** To come to; to



Toucan.

reach; to attain to. **4.** To relate to; to concern. **5.** To handle, speak of, or deal with gently or slightly. **6.** To meddle or interfere with. **7.** To affect the senses or the sensibility of; to move. **8.** To mark or delineate slightly. [*Rare.*] **9.** To make an impression on. **10.** To strike, as an instrument of music. **11.** To perform, as a tune; to play. **12.** To influence by impulse. **13.** To afflict or distress.

To touch up, to repair, or to improve by slight touches or emendations.

**Tou'ch** (tüch), *v. i.* **1.** To be in contact. **2.** To treat any thing slightly in discourse.

To touch and go (*Naut.*), to touch bottom, as a ship in sailing, with much decrease of speed.— To touch at, to come or go to, without tarrying.

**Tou'ch**, *n.* **1.** Act of touching, or state of being touched; contact. **2.** The sense of feeling or common sensation, one of the five senses. **3.** Power of exciting the affections. **4.** An emotion or affection. **5.** Personal reference or application. **6.** A stroke; hence, animadversion; censure; reproof. **7.** A single stroke on a drawing or picture. **8.** Feature; lineament. **9.** Act of the hand on a musical instrument; hence, musical notes. **10.** A small quantity intermixed; a little. **11.** A hint; suggestion; slight notice. **12.** Examination or trial by some decisive standard; test; proof. **13.** (*Mus.*) Particular or characteristic mode of action; also, the manner of touching, striking, or pressing the keys of a piano-forte.

**Tou'ch'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being touched; tangible.

**Tou'ch'-hôle**, *n.* The vent of a cannon or other species of fire-arms, by which fire is communicated to the powder.

**Tou'ch'i-ness**, *n.* The quality of being touchy; peevishness; irritability; irascibility.

**Tou'ch'ing**, *p. a.* Affecting; moving; pathetic.

**Tou'ch'ing**, *prep.* Concerning; relating to; with respect to.

**Tou'ch'-me-nôt**, *n.* (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A plant of the genus *Impatiens*. (*b.*) The squirting-cucumber.

**Tou'ch'-stône**, *n.* **1.** (*Mil.*) A variety of extremely compact silicious schist, used for ascertaining the purity of gold and silver by the streak impressed on the stone. **2.** Hence, any test or criterion.

**Tou'ch'-wood**, *n.* Decayed wood, used like a match for taking fire from a spark.

**Tou'ch'y**, *a.* Peevish; irritable; irascible; apt to take fire. [*Colloq.*]

**Tou'gh** (tüf), *a.* [*compar.* TOUGHER; *superl.* TOUGHEST.] [A.-S. *tôh*, for *tâh*, *tæh*, O. H. Ger. *zâh*, *zâhi*, *zâch*, Icel. *segr*.] **1.** Having the quality of flexibility without brittleness. **2.** Not easily broken; able to endure hardship; firm; strong. **3.** Not easily separated; tenacious; rosy. **4.** Stiff; rigid; not flexible. **5.** Severe; violent. [*Colloq.*]

**Tou'gh'en** (tüf'n), *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. TOUGHENED; p. pr. & vb. n. TOUGHENING.] To grow tough, or tougher.

**Tou'gh'en** (tüf'n), *v. t.* To make tough or tougher.

**Tou'gh'ness** (tüf'nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being tough; flexibility, with a firm adhesion of parts. **2.** Strength of constitution or texture. **3.** Viscosity; tenacity; clamminess.

**Tou-pee'**, *n.* [Fr. *toupet*, dim. of O. Fr. *top*,

**Tou-pect'** (tôo-pâ'), } a tuft, allied to Eng. *top*.] **1.** A little tuft; a curl or artificial lock of hair. **2.** A small wig.

**Tour** (tôor), *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *τόπος*, a carpenter's tool, a turner's chisel, a circle, a round.] **1.** A going round; hence, a journey in a circuit. **2.** (*Mil.*) Any thing done successively, or by regular order; a turn.

Syn.— Journey; excursion; pilgrimage. See *JOURNEY*.

**Tour**, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. TOURED; p. pr. & vb. n. TOURING.] To make a tour.

**Tour-bill'ion** (tôor-bil'yun), *n.* [Fr. *tourbillon*, a whirlwind, whirlpool, tourbillion, from Lat. *turbo*, *turbinis*, a whirl, whirlwind.] An ornamental fire-work, turning round, when in the air, so as to present the appearance of a scroll of fire.

**Tour'ist** (tôor'ist), *n.* One who makes a tour, or performs a journey in a circuit.

**Tour'ma-line**, *n.* [From *tourmal*, a name given to this stone in Ceylon.] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring usually in black three-sided or six-sided prisms, terminated by three-sided pyramids.

**Toûr'na-ment** (tûr'na-ment), *n.* [See *TOURNEY*.] A mock-fight or military sport, in which a number of combatants were engaged.



**Toûr'ney** (tûr'nÿ), *n.* [See *infra*.] A tournament.

**Toûr'ney**, *v. i.* [O. Fr. *tournoier*, *tornoier*, *torneier*, fr. the root of *turn*, *q. v.*] To perform tournaments; to tilt.

**Toûr-ni-quêt** (tûr'ni-kêt), *n.* [Fr., from *tourner*, to turn.] A surgical instrument or bandage which is tightened or relaxed with a screw, and used to check the flow of blood, as from wounds, by external pressure.

**Tournure** (tûr-nûr'), *n.* [Fr., from *tourner*, to turn.] 1. Turn; contour; figure. 2. A part of the dress of a lady used for expanding the skirt; a bustle.

**Touse**, *v. t. & i.* [L. Ger. *tûsen*, N. H. Ger. *zausen*, *zeisen*. Cf. TEASE.] To pull; to haul; to tear; to rave.

**Tous'er**, *n.* One who touses.

**Tou'sle** (tou'zl), *v. t.* [Dim. of *touse*; L. Ger. *tuseln*.] To put into disorder; to tumble; to touse. [*Colloq. and low*.]

**Tout-ensemble** (tûot'ông'sông'bl), *n.* [Fr., all together.] (*Fine Arts*.) The general effect of a work as a whole.

**Tôw**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TOWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOWING.] [A.-S. *téohan*, *téon*, to lead, draw.] To drag, as a boat or ship, through the water by means of a rope.

**Tôw**, *n.* [A.-S. *taw*, *tow*, tow; Icel. *taug*, II. Ger. *tau*, a rope.] 1. The coarse and broken part of flax or hemp. 2. Act of towing, or state of being towed.

**Tôw'age**, *n.* 1. Act of towing. 2. Price paid for towing.

**Tôward** (tô'ard), } *prep.* [A.-S. *tôward*, *tôwardes*.

**Tôwardz** (tô'ardz), } See TO and WARD.] 1. In the direction of. 2. With direction to, in a moral sense; with respect to; regarding. 3. Nearly; about.

**Tôward** (tô'ard), } *adv.* Near; at hand; in a state

**Tôwardz** (tô'ardz), } of preparation.

**Tôward** (tô'ard), *a.* [A.-S. *tôward*. See *supra*.]

Ready to do or learn; not froward; apt.

**Tôward-li-ness** (tô'ward-), *n.* Quality of being to-

ward; readiness to do or learn; aptness; docility.

**Tôward-ly** (tô'ward-), *a.* Ready to do or learn; apt;

docile; tractable; compliant with duty.

**Tôward-ness** (tô'ward-), *n.* Towardliness.

**Tôw'-bôat**, *n.* 1. A boat which is towed. 2. A steamer

used for towing other vessels.

**Tow'el**, *n.* [From O. H. Ger. *duahilla*, *dwahilla*, from

*dwahan*, Goth. *thvahan*, A.-S. *dhvahan*, *dhvêan*, Icel.

*thvo*, to wash.] A cloth used for wiping the hands, and

for other purposes; a napkin.

**Tow'er**, *n.* [A.-S. *torr*, Lat. *turris*, Gr. *τύρρις*, *τύρρις*.]

1. A lofty building much higher than broad, and vari-

ously shaped, standing alone or forming part of another

edifice, as of a church, castle, &c. 2. A citadel; a fort-

ress; hence, a defender. 3. A high head-dress formerly

in vogue.

**Tow'er**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TOWERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.*

TOWERING.] To be lofty or very high; hence, to soar.

**Tow'ered**, *n.* Adorned or defended by towers.

**Tow'er-ing**, *p. a.* 1. Very high; elevated. 2. Ex-

treme; violent; surpassing.

**Tow'er-y**, *a.* Adorned or defended by towers.

**Tôw'-line**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small hawser, used to tow a

ship, &c.

**Tôw'-pâth**, *n.* A path used by men or horses that tow

boats.

**Town**, *n.* [A.-S. *tûn*, inclosure, garden, house, village,

town, *tynan*, to inclose, shut, Icel. *tûn*, O. H. Ger. *zûn*.]

1. A collection of houses inclosed by fences or walls.

[*Obs.*] 2. Hence, any collection of houses larger than

a village, and not incorporated as a city. 3. Any num-

ber of houses to which belongs a regular market, and

which is not a city or the see of a bishop. [*Eng.*] 4.

The body of inhabitants resident in a town. [*Amer.*]

5. A township. [*Local, Amer.*] 6. The court end of

London. 7. The metropolis or its inhabitants.

**Syn.**—Village; hamlet. See VILLAGE.

**Town'-elêrk**, *n.* An officer who keeps the records of a

town, and enters all its official proceedings.

**Town'-erî'er**, *n.* A public crier.

**Town'-hall**, *n.* A public room or building for trans-

acting the business of a town.

**Town'-house**, *n.*; *pl.* TOWN'-HOUS'ES. 1. The house

where the public business of the town is transacted by

the inhabitants. [*Amer.*] 2. A house in town, in op-

position to a house in the country.

**Town'-meet'ing**, *n.* A legal meeting of the inhabi-

tants of a town for the transaction of business.

**Townz'-fôlk** (-fôk), *n.* The people of a town; especially,

the inhabitants of a city.

**Town'ship**, *n.* The district or territory of a town.

**Townz'man**, *n.*; *pl.* TOWNZ'MEN. An inhabitant of

a town; one of the same town with another.

**Town'-talk** (-tawk), *n.* The common talk of a place,

or the subject of common conversation.

**Tow'ser**, *n.* [From *touse*.] A familiar name for a dog.

**Tôx'i-co-lôg'ie-al**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, toxicology.

**Tôx'i-eôl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, and *λόγος*, a

discourse.] The science which treats of poisons, their

effects, antidotes, and recognition.

**Toy**, *n.* [D. *tooi*, tire, attire, ornament, *tooijen*, to attire,

adorn, allied to *toogen*, *toon*, to show.] 1. A plaything

for children; a bawble. 2. A thing for amusement, but

of no real value; a trifle. 3. Matter of no importance.

4. Wild fancy; folly; trifling opinion or behavior. 5.

Amorous dalliance.

**Toy**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TOYED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TOY-

ING.] To dally amorously; to trifle; to play; to wanton.

**Toy'er**, *n.* One who toys; one who is full of trifling

tricks.

**Toy'man**, *n.*; *pl.* TOY'MEN. One who deals in toys.

**Toy'-shôp**, *n.* A shop where toys are sold.

**Trâce**, *n.* [See TRACE, *v. t.*] 1. A mark left by any

thing passing; a footprint; a track. 2. A mark, im-

pression, or visible appearance of any thing left when

the thing itself no longer exists.

**Syn.**—Vestige; mark; token. See VESTIGE.

**Trâce**, *n.* [See *infra*.] One of the two straps, chains, or

ropes, by which a carriage or sleigh is drawn by horses.

**Trâce**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRACED (trâst); *p. pr. & vb. n.*

TRACING] [Fr. *tracer*, as if from a Lat. *tractiare*, from

*tractus*, *p. p.* of *trahere*, to draw.] 1. To walk over; to

pass through. 2. To draw or delineate with marks; es-

pecially, to copy, as a drawing, by following the lines and

marking them on a sheet superimposed. 3. To follow

by footsteps or tracks, or some mark that has been

left by a person or thing which has preceded. 4. Hence,

to follow the trace or track of. 5. To follow with exact-

ness.

**Trâce-er**, *n.* One who, or that which, traces. [*ness.*

**Trâce'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being traced.

**Trâce-er-y**, *n.* (*Goth. Arch.*) (*a.*) An ornamental diver-

gency of the mullions of a window, into arches, curves,

&c. (*b.*) The subdivisions of groined vaults, and the

like.

**Trâ'che-â** (trâ'ke-â, Lat. *pron.* tra-kê'â), *n.*; *pl.* TRÂ-

CHÊ-Æ (Lat. *pron.* tra-kê'e). [Lat. *trachia*, N. Lat.

*trachea*, Gr. *τραχεῖα* (*sc.* ἀρτηρία), from *τραχύς*, rough,

rugged.] 1. (*Anat.*) The windpipe, or canal conveying

air to the lungs; the weasand. 2. The air-tubes of the

body in insects and similar animals.

**Trâ'che-ô't'o-my**, *n.* [Gr. *τραχεῖα*, the windpipe, and

*τέμνειν*, to cut.] (*Surg.*) Operation of making an open-

ing into the windpipe.

**Trâ'ehÿte** (trâ'kit), *n.* [Gr. *τραχύς*, rough, rugged.] A

nearly compact, feldspathic, volcanic rock, breaking with

a rough surface.

**Träck**, *n.* [O. Fr. *trac*, track of horses, mules, trace of

animals, D. *treck*, *trek*, a drawing, *trecken*, *trekken*, to

draw.] 1. A mark left by something that has passed

along. 2. A mark or impression left by the foot, either

of man or beast; trace; vestige; footprint. 3. A road;

a beaten path. 4. Course; way. 5. (*Railways*.) The

permanent way.

**Träck**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRACKED (trâkt); *p. pr. &*

*vb. n.* TRACKING.] 1. To follow when guided by a

trace, or by footsteps. 2. (*Naut.*) To draw or tow, as a

vessel.

**Träck'age**, *n.* A drawing or towing, as of a boat.

**Träck'less**, *a.* Having no track; unmarked by no foot-

steps.

**Træct**, *n.* [Lat. *tractus*, from *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.]

1. Something drawn out or extended. 2. A region, or

quantity of land or water, of indefinite extent. 3. A

written discourse or dissertation, generally not of great

extent; especially, a short treatise on practical religion.

4. Continued or protracted duration; length; extent.

**Syn.**—Region; district; quarter; essay; treatise; disser-

tation.

**Træct'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality or state of being tractable

or docile; docility; tractableness.

**Træct'a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *tractabilis*, from *tractare*, to draw

violently, to handle, treat.] 1. Capable of being easily

led, taught, or managed; docile; manageable. 2.

Capable of being handled; practicable; feasible.

**Træct'a-ble-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being tracta-

ble; docility.

**Træct'a-bly**, *adv.* In a tractable manner.

**Træct'ate**, *n.* [Lat. *tractatus*.] A treatise; a tract. [*Obs.*]

**food**, **foôt**; **ûrn**, **rûde**, **pûll**; **çell**, **çhaise**, **eall**, **eêho**; **gêm**, **gêt**; **aş**; **exist**; **linger**, **link**; **this**.



**Tract'ile**, *a.* [From Lat. *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.] Capable of being drawn out in length; ductile.

**Tract'il'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being tractile; ductility.

**Trac'tion**, *n.* [From Lat. *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.] 1. Act of drawing, or state of being drawn. 2. Attraction; a drawing toward.

**Tract'ive**, *a.* Serving to draw; pulling; attracting.

**Tract'or**, *n.* [From Lat. *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.] 1. That which draws, or is used for drawing. 2. *pl.* (*Med.*) Two small, pointed bars of brass and steel, which, being drawn over diseased parts of the body, were, at one time, supposed to give relief through the agency of electricity or magnetism.

**Tract'o-ry**, } *n.* [Lat. *tractorius*, of drawing, and a  
**Tract'rix**, } hypoth. Lat. word *tractrix*, from *trahere*,  
*tractum*, to draw. (*Geom.*) The curve described on a plane by a heavy point attached to a string and drawn along by moving the other end of the string.

**Trade**, *n.* [Fr. *traite*, conveyance of corn, wine, &c., transportation, trade; from *traiter*, to handle, to treat, to trade, Lat. *tractare*.] 1. Act or business of exchanging commodities by barter; the business of buying and selling for money; commerce; traffic; barter. 2. The business which a person has learned, and which he carries on; especially, mechanical employment. 3. Business pursued. 4. Instruments of any occupation. 5. Custom; habit. 6. A company of men engaged in the same occupation. 7. *pl.* The trade-winds.

**Syn.**—Profession; occupation; office; calling; avocation; employment; commerce; dealing; traffic.

**Trade**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRADED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRADING.] 1. To barter, or to buy and sell; to traffic; to bargain. 2. To buy and sell or exchange property, in a single instance.

**Trade**, *v. t.* 1. To sell or exchange in commerce. 2. To barter; to exchange.

**Trade'-märk**, *n.* A distinguishing mark or device used by a manufacturer on his goods or labels, the legal right in which is recognized by law.

**Trad'er**, *n.* One engaged in trade or commerce; a trafficker; a merchant.

**Trade'-säle**, *n.* An auction by and for the trade, especially that of the booksellers.

**Trades'man**, *n.*; *pl.* TRADES'MEN. 1. One who trades; a shopkeeper. 2. Any mechanic or artificer.

**Trades'-ün'ion**, *n.* A combination among workmen for the purpose of maintaining their rights and privileges, with respect to wages, hours of labor, customs, and the like.

**Trade'-wind**, *n.* A wind in or near the torrid zone, which blows from the same quarter throughout the year, — so called because of great advantage to navigators, and hence to trade.

**Tra-di'tion** (-dīsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *traditio*, from *tradere*, *transdere*, *traditum*, to give up, transmit, fr. *trans*, over, and *dare*, to give.] 1. Act of delivering into the hands of another; delivery. 2. Unwritten or oral delivery of opinions, doctrines, practices, rites, and customs, from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity. 3. Hence, knowledge or belief transmitted without the aid of written memorials.

**Tra-di'tion-al** (-dīsh'un-al), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, tradition; communicated from ancestors to descendants by word only.

**Tra-di'tion-al-ly** (-dīsh'un-), *adv.* In a traditional manner; by tradition.

**Tra-di'tion-a-ry** (44), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, tradition; traditional.

**Tra-di'tion-er** } (-dīsh'un-), *n.* One who adheres to  
**Tra-di'tion-ist** } tradition.

**Trad'i-tive**, *a.* Transmitted or transmissible from father to son, or from age to age, by oral communication.

**Tra-dū'ce'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRADUCED (-düst', 108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRADUCING.] [Lat. *traducere*, to lead along, to exhibit as a spectacle, to disgrace, to transfer, to derive, fr. *trans*, across, over, and *ducere*, to lead.] To represent as blamable; willfully to misrepresent.

**Syn.**—To calumniate; vilify; defame; disparage; detract; depreciate; decry; slander.

**Tra-dū'cer**, *n.* One who traduces; a calumniator; a slanderer.

**Tra-dūc'tion**, *n.* 1. Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation. 2. Transmission from one to another; tradition; also, a translation into another language. 3. Act of transferring; conveyance; transportation.

**Träff'ie**, *n.* [See *infra*.] 1. Commerce, either by barter or by buying and selling; trade. 2. Business done

on a railway with reference to the number of passengers or the amount of freight.

**Syn.**—Commerce; dealing; barter.

**Träff'ie**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRAFFICKED (träff'fikt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRAFFICKING.] [L. Lat. *traficare*, *traffigare*, either from Lat. *tra*, for *trans*, across, over, and *facere*, to make, or from Lat. *transfretare*, to pass over the sea, to ferry over; L. Lat. corrupted into *transfegare*.] To pass goods and commodities from one person to another for an equivalent in goods or money; to barter; to trade.

**Träff'ie**, *v. t.* To exchange in traffic.

**Träff'ick-er**, *n.* One who traffics; a trader; a merchant.

**Träg'a-cānth**, *n.* [Gr. *τραγάκανθα*, from *τράγος*, a he-goat, and *ἀκανθα*, a thorn.] The concrete juice or gum of several species of shrubby or herbaceous plants, found in various parts of the northern hemisphere.

**Tra-gē'di-an**, *n.* 1. A writer of tragedy. [*Rare.*] 2. A tragic actor or actress.

**Träg'e-dy**, *n.* [Lat. *tragædia*, Gr. *τραγωδία*, orig. a goat-song, from *τράγος*, a goat, and *ὄδή*, a song, either from the oldest tragedies being exhibited when a goat was sacrificed, or because a goat was the prize, or because the actors were clothed in goat-skins.] 1. A dramatic poem representing some signal action performed by illustrious persons, and generally having a fatal issue. 2. A fatal and mournful event; any event in which human lives are lost by human violence.

**Träg'ie**, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of,  
**Träg'ie-al**, } tragedy. 2. Fatal to life; calamitous.  
3. Mournful; expressive of tragedy, loss of life, or of sorrow.

**Träg'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a tragical manner; mournfully.

**Träg'ie-al-ness**, *n.* Quality of being tragical; sadness.

**Träg'i-cōm'e-dy**, *n.* [See TRAGIC and COMEDY.] A composition partaking of the nature both of tragedy and comedy.

**Träg'i-cōm'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to tragi-comedy;  
**Träg'i-cōm'ie-al**, } partaking of a mixture of grave and comic scenes.

**Träil**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRAILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRAILING.] [Norm. Fr. *trailler*, to search after, O. Fr. *trailler*, to hunt a deer on a cold scent, also to pursue him with a lime-hound, Fr. *trailler*, *tirailler*, to trail a fishing-line; D. *treilen*, to draw with a rope, to tow, *treil*, a rope for drawing a boat.] 1. To hunt by the track. 2. To draw along the ground. 3. (*Mil.*) To carry, as a fire-arm, with the breech near the ground and the upper part inclined forward, the piece being held by the right hand near the middle. 4. To tread down, as grass, by walking through.

**Träil**, *v. i.* 1. To be drawn out in length. 2. To grow to great length, especially when slender and creeping upon the ground, as a plant.

**Träil**, *n.* 1. Scent left on the ground by an animal pursued. 2. Any thing drawn to length. 3. Any thing drawn behind in long undulations; a train. 4. The entrails of a fowl, especially of game; — also, sometimes, the entrails of sheep. 5. (*Mil.*) That part of the stock of a gun-carriage which rests on the ground when the piece is unlimbered.

**Träin**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRAINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRAINING.] [L. Lat. *trahinare*, *trainare*, fr. *trahina*, fr. Lat. *traha*, a drag, sledge, fr. Lat. *trahere*, to draw.] 1. To draw along; to trail. 2. To draw by persuasion, artifice, &c., to entice; to allure. 3. To teach and form by practice; to exercise; to discipline. 4. To break, tame, and accustom to draw, as oxen. 5. (*Hort.*) To lead or direct, and form to a wall or espalier; to form by growth, lopping, or pruning.

To train a gun (*Mil.*), to point it at some object either forward or else abaft the beam, that is, not directly on the side.

**Träin**, *v. i.* To do duty in a military company. [*Colloq.*]

**Träin**, *n.* 1. That which draws along; especially, persuasion, artifice, or enticement. 2. That which is drawn along in the rear of or after something; that which is in the hinder part or rear; as, (*a.*) That part of a gown which trails behind the wearer; (*b.*) The after part of a gun-carriage. (*c.*) The tail of a bird. 3. A number of followers; a retinue. 4. A succession of connected things; a series. 5. Regular method; process; course. 6. A line of gunpowder, laid to lead fire to a charge, or to a quantity intended for execution. 7. A continuous or connected line of cars or carriages on a railroad.

**Syn.**—Cars. — *Train* is the word universally used in England with reference to railway traveling; as, I came in the morning train, &c. In the United States, the phrase *the cars* has been extensively introduced in the room of *train*; as, *the cars* are late; I came in *the cars*, &c., though, in fact, a person



travels in only one car. The English expression is obviously more appropriate, and is prevailing more and more among Americans, to the exclusion of *the cars*.

**Trāin'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being trained.  
**Trāin'-bānd**, *n.* A band or company of militia.  
**Trāin'-beār'er**, *n.* One who holds up a train, as of a robe.  
**Trāin'er**, *n.* 1. One who trains; especially, one who trains or prepares men, horses, &c., for athletic exercises. 2. A militia-man when called out for exercise or discipline. [*Amer.*]  
**Trāin'-oil**, *n.* [D. *traan*, N. H. Ger. *thran*, allied to D. *traan*, Ger. *thräne*, a tear, drop.] Oil from the blubber or fat of whales.  
**Trāipse**, *v. i.* [Ger. *trapsen*, *trappsen*, to tread noisily, to walk stamping, intens. form of *trappen*, id.] To walk or run about sluttishly or thoughtlessly. [*Colloq. and low.*]  
**Trāit** (trāt), *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *tractus*, from *trahere*, to draw.] 1. A stroke; a touch. 2. A distinguishing or marked feature or peculiarity.  
**Trāi'tor**, *n.* [O. Fr. *traïtor*, *traïteur*, *traditeur*, Lat. *traditor*, fr. *tradere*, *traditum*, to deliver, to give up, to betray.] 1. One who violates his allegiance and betrays his country; one guilty of treason. [See TREASON.] 2. One who betrays his trust; a betrayer.  
**Trāi'tor-ess**, *n.* A woman who betrays.  
**Trāi'tor-oūs**, *a.* 1. Guilty of treason; treacherous; perfidious; faithless. 2. Consisting in, or partaking of, treason.  
**Trāi'tor-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In a traitorous manner.  
**Trāi'tor-oūs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being traitorous; treachery.  
**Trāi'tress**, *n.* A female traitor; a traitress.  
**Tra-jēct'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRAJECTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRAJECTING.] [Lat. *trajicere*, *trajectum*, fr. *trans*, across, and *jacere*, to throw.] To throw or cast through.  
**Tra-jēc'tion**, *n.* Act of trajecting; a throwing or casting through or across; also, emission.  
**Tra-jēct'o-ry**, *n.* The curve which a moving body describes in space.  
**Trāl'a-tī'tion** (trāl'a-tīsh'un), *n.* [See *infra.*] A change, as in the use of words; a metaphor.  
**Trāl'a-tī'tioūs** (trāl'a-tīsh'us), *a.* [Lat. *tralatitius*, *tralatitius*, from *transferre*, *translatum*, or *tratum*, See TRANSFER.] Metaphorical; figurative; tropical; not literal.  
**Trām**, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *tram*, a train, shaft of a vehicle, beam or bar. See TRAIN, and cf. O. Sw. *trām*, *trum*, O. Ger. *tram*, a beam.] 1. A coal wagon used in some parts of England, especially at Newcastle. 2. One of the rails or tracks of a tram-road.  
**Trām'mel**, *n.* [Fr. *travail*, L. Lat. *tramallum*, *tramela*, a kind of net for taking fish, fr. Lat. *tres*, three, and *macula*, Fr. *maille*, spot.] 1. A kind of long net for catching birds or fishes. 2. A kind of shackles for regulating the motions of a horse. 3. Whatever impedes activity, progress, or freedom. 4. An iron hook, used for hanging kettles and other vessels over the fire. 5. (*Mech.*) An instrument for drawing ellipses; also, another name for beam-compasses.  
**Trām'mel**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRAMMELED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRAMMELING.] To confine; to hamper; to shackle.  
**Trām'mel-er**, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, trammels or restrains. 2. One who uses a trammel-net.  
**Tra-mōn'tane**, or **Trām'on-tāne**, *a.* [It. *tramontano*, Lat. *transmontanus*, fr. *trans*, across, beyond, and *mons*, *montis*, mountain.] Lying or being beyond the mountain; foreign; barbarous.  
**Trāmp**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRAMPED (84); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRAMPING.] [Icel. *trampa*, Goth. *trīmpjan*, pret. *tramp*, D. & Ger. *trappen*.] To tread forcibly and repeatedly; to trample.  
**Trāmp**, *v. i.* To travel; to wander or stroll.  
**Trāmp**, *n.* 1. A foot-journey. 2. A foot traveler; a trampler.  
**Trāmp'er**, *n.* One who tramps; a stroller; a vagrant.  
**Trām'ple** (trām'pl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRAMPLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRAMPLING.] [Ger. *trampeln*, fr. *trampen*, D. *trampelen*, *trappelen*. See *supra.*] 1. To tread under foot; especially, to tread upon with pride, contempt, triumph, or scorn. 2. To prostrate by treading. 3. To treat with pride, contempt, and insult.  
**Trām'ple**, *v. i.* 1. To tread in contempt. 2. To tread with force and rapidity.  
**Trām'pler**, *n.* One who tramples or treads down.  
**Trām'-rōad**, } *n.* [See TRAM.] A road prepared for  
**Trām'-wāy**, } easy transit of trains or wagons, by

forming the wheel-tracks of smooth beams of wood, blocks of stone, or plates of iron.  
**Trānce**, *n.* [Fr. *transe*, fright, Lat. *transitus*, a passage, from *transire*, to pass over; *trans*, across, over, and *ire*, to go.] 1. A state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body into another state of being; an ecstasy. 2. (*Med.*) Total suspension of mental power and voluntary motion, pulsation and breathing continuing; catalepsy.  
**Trān'quil** (trānk'wil), *a.* [Lat. *tranquillus*.] Quiet; calm; undisturbed; peaceful; not agitated.  
**Trān'quil-ize** } (trānk'wil-) *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRAN-  
**Trān'quil'lize** } QUILIZED, or TRANQUILLIZED;  
*p. pr. & vb. n.* TRANQUILIZING, or TRANQUILLIZING.]  
 To render tranquil; to allay when agitated.  
**Syn.** — To quiet; to compose; still; soothe; appease; calm; pacify.  
**Trān'quil-iz'er**, } *n.* One who, or that which, tran-  
**Trān'quil-liz'er**, } quilizes, or makes calm and peace-  
 ful.  
**Tran-qui'l'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *tranquillitas*.] State or quality of being tranquil; a calm state; freedom from disturbance or agitation; quietness.  
**Trān'quil-ly**, *adv.* In a tranquil manner; quietly.  
**Trān'quil-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being tranquil; quietness; peacefulness.  
**Trans-act'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRANSACTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRANSACTING.] [Lat. *transigere*, *transactum*; *trans*, across, through, and *agere*, to lead, act.] To do; to perform; to manage.  
**Trans-act'**, *v. i.* To conduct matters; to manage.  
**Trans-act'ion**, *n.* 1. The doing or performing of any business; management of any affair. 2. That which is done; an affair.  
**Syn.** — Proceeding; action; process. — A *transaction* is something already done and completed; a *proceeding* is either something which is now going on, or, if ended, is still contemplated with reference to its *progress* or successive stages. The *proceedings* at the trial of Lord Russell were marked by deep injustice, and they led to a *transaction*, in his beheading, of flagrant enormity.  
**Trans-act'or**, *n.* [Lat.] One who transacts or performs.  
**Trans-ālp'ine**, *a.* [Lat. *transalpinus*, from *trans*, across, beyond, and *Alpinus*, Alpine, of the Alps.] (*Geog.*) Lying or being beyond the Alps in regard to Rome, that is, on the north or west of the Alps; — opposed to *Cisalpine*.  
**Trans-at-lān'tic**, *a.* Lying or being beyond the Atlantic.  
**Tran-scēnd'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TRANSCENDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TRANSCENDING.] [Lat. *transcendere*, from *trans*, beyond, over, and *scandere*, to climb.] 1. To rise above; to surmount. 2. To pass over; to go beyond. 3. To surpass; to outgo; to excel; to exceed.  
**Tran-scēnd'en'ce**, } *n.* State of being transcendent;  
**Tran-scēnd'en-çy**, } superior excellence; supereminence.  
**Tran-scēnd'ent**, *a.* 1. Very excellent; superior or supreme in excellence; surpassing others. 2. (*Kantian Philos.*) Transcending or going beyond the bounds of human knowledge.  
**Trān'scēnd-ēnt'al**, *a.* 1. Supereminent; surpassing others. 2. (*Kantian Philos.*) Of, or pertaining to, that which can be determined *a priori*, in regard to the fundamental principles of all human knowledge.  
*Transcendental quantity* (*Math.*), a quantity which can not be represented by an algebraic expression of a finite number of terms.  
**Syn.** — Empirical. — *Transcendental* and *empirical*, with the corresponding nouns, *transcendentalism* and *empiricism*, are of comparatively recent origin. *Empirical* refers to knowledge which is gained by the experience of actual phenomena, without reference to the principles or laws to which they are to be referred, or by which they are to be explained. *Transcendental* has reference to those beliefs or principles which are not derived from experience, and yet are absolutely necessary to make experience possible or useful. Such, in the better sense of the term, is the *transcendental* philosophy, or *transcendentalism*. Each of these words has also been used in a bad sense. *Empiricism*, in this case, is applied to that one-sided view of knowledge which neglects or loses sight of the truths or principles referred to above, and trusts to experience alone. *Transcendentalism* has been applied to the opposite extreme, which, in its depreciation of experience, loses sight of the relation which facts and phenomena sustain to principles. Hence the term has been applied to a kind of investigation, or a use of language, which is vague, obscure, fantastic, or extravagant.  
**Trān'scēnd-ēnt'al-ism**, *n.* (*Kantian Philos.*) The transcending or going beyond empiricism, and ascertaining *a priori* the fundamental principles of human knowledge.  
**Syn.** — The word is also sometimes used for that which is vague and illusive in philosophy.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; ġem, ġet; aș; exiŝt, llinger; link; thiŝ



**Trăn'scend-ënt'al-ist, n.** One who believes in transcendentalism. [ner.]

**Trăn'scend-ënt'al-ly, adv.** In a transcendental manner.

**Trăn'scënd'ënt-ly, adv.** In a transcendent manner; very excellently; supereminently. [lence.]

**Trăn'scënd'ënt-ness, a.** Superior or unusual excellence.

**Trăn-seribe', v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRANSCRIBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRANSCRIBING.] [Lat. *transcribere*, from *trans*, across, over, and *scribere*, to write.] To write over again, or in the same words; to copy.

**Trăn-serīb'er, n.** One who transcribes; a copyist.

**Trăn'script, n.** [Lat. *transcriptum*, from *transcriptus*, *p. p.* of *transcribere*. See *supra*.] **1.** That which has been transcribed; a written copy. **2.** A copy of any kind; an imitation.

**Trăn-scrip'tion, n.** **1.** Act of transcribing or copying. **2.** (*Mus.*) A kind of free translation of a vocal into a piano-forte or an orchestral work.

**Trăn-ël'e-men-tā'tion, n.** [From Lat. *trans*, over, and *elementum*, element.] (*Ecol.*) Transubstantiation.

**Trăn'sept, n.** [From Lat. *trans*, across, beyond, and *septum*, an inclosure.] (*Arch.*) Any part of a church that projects at right angles to the body (that is, the high central portion of either nave or choir), and is of equal, or nearly equal, height to this; in a cruciform church, one of the arms of the cross.

**Trăn-fēr', v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRANSFERRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRANSFERRING.] [Lat. *transferre*, from *trans*, across, over, and *ferre*, to bear.] **1.** To convey from one place or person to another. **2.** To make over the possession or control of. **3.** To remove from one substance to another.

**Syn.** — To sell; give; alienate; estrange; sequester.

**Trăn'sfer, n.** **1.** Act of transferring, or of being transferred. **2.** Conveyance of right, title, or property, either real or personal, from one person to another. **3.** That which is transferred.

**Trăn-fēr'a-ble, a.** **1.** Capable of being transferred or conveyed from one place or person to another. **2.** Negotiable, as a note, bill of exchange, &c. [made.]

**Trăn'sfer-ee', n.** The person to whom a transfer is made.

**Trăn'sfer-ençe, n.** Act of transferring; transfer.

**Trăn-fēr'rençe, n.** See TRANSFERENCE.

**Trăn-fēr'rer, n.** One who makes a transfer.

**Trăn-fēr'ri-ble, a.** Capable of being transferred; transferable. See TRANSFERABLE.

**Trăn-fig'u-rā'tion, n.** **1.** A change of form; especially, the supernatural change in the personal appearance of our Savior on the mount. **2.** A feast on the 6th of August, in commemoration of this miraculous change.

**Trăn-fig'ūre, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRANSFIGURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRANSFIGURING.] [Lat. *transfigurare*, from *trans*, across, over, and *figurare*, to form, shape, from *figura*, form, figure.] **1.** To change the outward form or appearance of; to transform. **2.** Especially, to change to something very elevated and glorious.

**Trăn-fix', v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRANSFIXED (*trans-fikst'*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRANSFIXING.] [Lat. *transfigere*, *transfixum*, from *trans*, across, through, and *figere*, to fix, fasten.] To pierce through, as with a pointed weapon.

**Trăn-fōrm', v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRANSFORMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRANSFORMING.] [Lat. *transformare*, from *trans*, across, over, and *formare*, to form.] **1.** To change the form of; to metamorphose. **2.** To change into another substance; to transmute. **3.** (*Theol.*) To change the disposition and temper of, from a state of enmity to God and his law into a disposition and temper conformed to the will of God. **4.** (*Math.*) To change into another form without altering the value, or changing the area or volume.

**Trăn'sfor-mā'tion, n.** Act of transforming, or state of being transformed; change of form or condition; metamorphosis; transmutation.

**Trăn-fōrm'ing, p. a.** Effecting, or able to effect, a change of form or state.

**Trăn-fūse', v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRANSFUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRANSFUSING.] [Lat. *transfundere*, *transfusum*, from *trans*, over, across, and *fundere*, to pour, pour out.] **1.** To pour, as liquor, out of one vessel into another. **2.** (*Med.*) To transfer, as blood, from the veins or arteries of one animal to those of another. **3.** To cause to pass from one to another.

**Trăn-fūš'i-ble, a.** Capable of being transfused.

**Trăn-fūš'ion, n.** **1.** Act of transfusing, or pouring, as liquor, out of one vessel into another. **2.** (*Med.*) Act of transferring the blood of one animal into the vascular system of another by means of a tube.

**Trăn-grēss', v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRANSGRESSED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRANSGRESSING.] [Lat. *transgredi*, *transgressus*, from *trans*, across, and *gradi*, to pass, walk.] To overpass, as any rule prescribed as the limit of duty; to break or violate, as a law, civil or moral.

**Trăn-grēss', v. i.** To offend by violating a law; to sin.

**Trăn-grēs'sion (-grēsh'un), n.** **1.** Act of transgressing; violation of a law or known principle of rectitude. **2.** Fault; offense.

**Syn.** — Crime; infringement; misdemeanor; misdeed; affront.

**Trăn-grēs'sive, a.** Disposed to transgress; faulty; culpable.

**Trăn-grēs'sor, n.** One who breaks a law or violates a command; a sinner.

**Trăn-ship', v. t.** See TRANSSHIP.

**Trăn'sient (-shent), a.** [Lat. *transiens*, *p. pr.* of *transire*, to go or pass over, from *trans*, across, over, and *ire*, to go.] **1.** Passing, as it were, over or across a space or scene viewed, and then disappearing; hence, of short duration; not permanent or stationary. **2.** Hasty; momentary; imperfect.

**Syn.** — Transitory; fleeting; evanescent.

**Trăn'sient-ly (-shent-), adv.** In a transient manner; in passage; for a short time.

**Trăn'sient-ness (-shent-), n.** State of being transient; speedy passage.

**Trăn-sil'i-ençe, } n.** [Lat. *transiliens*, *p. pr.* of *trans-*  
**Trăn-sil'i-en-çy, } silire, to leap across or over, from  
*trans*, across, over, and *salire*, to leap.] A leap across or from thing to thing.**

**Trăn'sit, n.** [Lat. *transitus*, from *transire*, to go over. See TRANSIENT.] **1.** Act of passing; passage through or over. **2.** Act or process of causing to pass; conveyance. **3.** A line of passage or conveyance through a country. **4.** (*Astron.*) (*a.*) The passage of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place, or through the field of a telescope. (*b.*) The passage of a smaller body across the disk of a larger. (*c.*) A transit-instrument.

**Trăn'sit-īn'stru-ment, n.** A kind of telescope, used in connection with a clock for observing the time of transit of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place.

**Trăn-s'ition (tran-sīzh'un or tran-zīsh'un, 109), n.** [Lat. *transitio*. See *supra*.] **1.** Passage from one place or state to another; change. **2.** (*Mus.*) A passing directly from one key to another. **3.** (*Rhet.*) A passing from one subject to another.

**Trăn-s'ition-al (-sīzh'un- or -zīsh'un-), a.** Containing, involving, or denoting transition.

**Trăn'si-tive, a.** [Lat. *transitivus*.] Effected by transference of signification.

*Transitive verb (Gram.)*, a verb which is or may be followed by an object.

**Trăn'si-tive-ly, adv.** In a transitive manner.

**Trăn'si-to-ri-ly, adv.** In a transitory manner; of short continuance.

**Trăn'si-to-ri-ness, n.** The state of being transitory; speedy departure or evanescence.

**Trăn'si-to-ry (50), a.** [Lat. *transitorius*. See *supra*.] Continuing only for a short time; speedily vanishing or ceasing to be.

**Syn.** — Transient; fleeting; evanescent; short-lived. See FLEETING.

**Trăn-lāte', v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRANSLATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRANSLATING.] [Lat. *transferre*, *translatum*. See TRANSFER.] **1.** To remove from one place to another. **2.** To cause to remove from one part of the body to another. **3.** To change to another condition, position, office, or form; to transform; hence, to remove as by death. **4.** To render into another language; to interpret; hence, to explain or recapitulate in other words.

**Trăn-lā'tion, n.** **1.** Act of translating, removing, or transferring; removal. **2.** State of being translated or removed. **3.** Act of rendering into another language; interpretation. **4.** That which is translated; a version. **5.** (*Mech.*) Motion in which all the points of the moving body have the same velocity or move in parallel straight lines.

**Trăn-lāt'or, n.** One who translates.

**Trăn-līt'er-āte, v. t.** [Lat. *trans*, across, and *littera*, a letter, *litteratē*, literally.] To express by means of different, and usually simpler, alphabetic characters.

**Trăn'slo-eā'tion, n.** [Lat. *trans*, across, and *locatio*, a placing.] Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places.

**Trăn-lū'çençe, } n.** State of being translucent; clear-  
**Trăn-lū'çen-çy, } ness; partial transparency.**



**Trans-lū'cent**, *a.* [Lat. *translucens*, p. pr. of *translucere*, to shine through, from *trans*, across, through, and *lucere*, to shine.] **1.** Transmitting rays of light without permitting objects to be distinctly seen; pellucid. **2.** clear.

**Syn.**—Transparent.—A thing is *translucent* when it merely admits the passage of light without enabling us to distinguish objects through it; it is *transparent* when we can clearly discern objects placed on the other side of it. Glass, water, &c., are *transparent*; ground glass, horn, &c., are *translucent*.

**Trāns'ma-rīne'** (-reen'), *a.* [Lat. *transmarinus*, from *trans*, across, beyond, and *marinus*, marine, from *mare*, the sea.] Lying or being beyond the sea.

**Trāns'mi-grant**, *a.* [Lat. *transmigrans*, p. pr. of *transmigrare*. See TRANSMIGRATE.] Migrating or passing from one place or state to another.

**Trāns'mi-grāte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRANSMIGRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRANSMIGRATING.] [Lat. *transmigrare*, *transmigratum*, from *trans*, across, and *migrare*, to migrate.] **1.** To pass from one country or jurisdiction to another for the purpose of residence; to migrate. **2.** To pass from one body or state into another.

**Trāns'mi-grā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of transmigrating. **2.** Especially, the passing of the soul into another body.

**Trāns'mi-grā'tor**, *n.* One who transmigrates.

**Trans-mīs'sible**, *a.* Capable of being transmitted or passed from one to another; capable of being passed through any substance.

**Trans-mīs'sion** (-mīsh'un), *n.* **1.** Act of transmitting, or state of being transmitted. **2.** (*Law.*) The right possessed by an heir or legatee of transmitting to his successor or successors any inheritance, legacy, right, or privilege, to which he is entitled.

**Trans-mīs'sive**, *a.* Capable of being transmitted.

**Trans-mīt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRANSMITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRANSMITTING.] [Lat. *transmittere*, from *trans*, across, over, and *mittere*, to send.] **1.** To cause to pass over or through; to send from one person or place to another. **2.** To suffer to pass through.

**Trans-mīt'ter**, *n.* One who transmits.

**Trans-mīt'tible**, *a.* Capable of being transmitted; transmissible.

**Trans-mūt'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being transmuted or changed into a different substance.

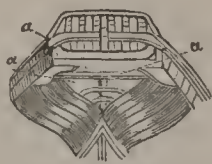
**Trans-mūt'a-bly**, *adv.* In a transmutable manner.

**Trāns'mu-tā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of transmuting, or state of being transmuted. **2.** (*Geom.*) Change or reduction of one figure or body into another of the same area or solidity, but of a different form.

**Trans-mūte'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRANSMUTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRANSMUTING.] [Lat. *transmutare*, fr. *trans*, across, and *mutare*, to change.] To change from one nature, form, or substance, into another; to transform.

**Trans-mūt'er**, *n.* One who transmutes.

**Trāns'ōm**, *n.* [From Lat. *trans*, across, and *sumere*, *sumptum*, to take. Cf. Lat. *transenna*, a rope, noose, springe, L. Lat., a lattice, window.] **1.** (*Arch.*) (*a.*) A horizontal mullion or cross-bar in a window. (*b.*) A lintel over a door. **2.** (*Naut.*) A beam or timber across the stern-post of a ship. **3.** (*Gun.*) The piece of wood or iron connecting the cheeks of some gun-carriages.



*Transom-window* (*Arch.*), a window divided into two parts by a transom.

**Trans-pār'en-ey**, *n.* **1.** Quality or condition of being transparent. **2.** That which is transparent; especially, a picture on thin cloth, glass, porcelain, or the like, to be viewed by natural or artificial light, which shines through it.

**Syn.**—Clearness; translucency; diaphaneity.

**Trans-pār'ent**, *a.* [L. Lat. *transparens*, p. pr. of *transparere*, to be transparent, fr. Latin *trans*, across, through, and *parere*, to appear.] Having the property of transmitting rays of light, so that bodies can be distinctly seen through.

**Syn.**—Translucent; pellucid; clear; bright; limpid; lucid; diaphanous. See TRANSLUCENT.

**Trans-pār'ent-ly**, *adv.* In a transparent manner; clearly.

**Trans-pār'ent-ness**, *n.* The quality of being transparent; transparency.

**Tran-spīe'n-oūs**, *a.* [From Lat. *transpicere*, to see or look through, from *trans*, through, and *specere*, *spicere*, to look, see.] Transparent; pervious to the sight.

**Trans-piērcē'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRANSPIERCED

(-pērst'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRANSPIERCING.] To pierce through; to penetrate; to permeate.

**Trāns'pī-rā'tion**, *n.* Cutaneous exhalation.

**Trans-pīre'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRANSPIRED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRANSPIRING.] [From Lat. *trans*, across, through, and *spirare*, to breathe.] To emit through the excretories of the skin; to send off in vapor.

**Trans-pīre'**, *v. i.* **1.** To pass off in insensible perspiration. **2.** To escape from secrecy; to become public. **3.** To happen or come to pass.

**Syn.**—This sense of the word, which is of recent introduction, is common in the United States, especially in the language of conversation and of newspaper writers, and is used, to some extent, in England. Its use, however, is censured by critics of both countries.

**Trans-plāce'**, *v. t.* To remove; to put in a new place.

**Trans-plānt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRANSPLANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRANSPLANTING.] **1.** To remove and plant in another place. **2.** To remove and settle or establish for residence in another place.

**Trāns'plan-tā'tion**, *n.* State of being transplanted.

**Trans-plānt'er**, *n.* One who transplants.

**Trans-pōrt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRANSPORTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRANSPORTING.] [Lat. *transportare*, fr. *trans*, across, and *portare*, to carry.] **1.** To carry or convey from one place to another; to remove. **2.** To carry into banishment, as a criminal. **3.** To carry away with vehement emotion; to ravish with pleasure or ecstasy.

**Trāns'pōrt**, *n.* **1.** Transportation; carriage; conveyance. **2.** A ship or vessel employed for transporting, especially for carrying soldiers, warlike stores, &c., from one place to another, or to convey convicts to the place of their destination. **3.** Vehement emotion; passion; ecstasy; rapture. **4.** A convict transported or sentenced to exile.

**Trans-pōrt'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being transported.

**Trāns'por-tā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of transporting from one place to another; removal; conveyance. **2.** State of being transported. [if transported.]

**Trans-pōrt'ed-ly**, *adv.* In a transported manner; as

**Trans-pōrt'er**, *n.* One who transports or removes.

**Trans-pōrt'ing**, *p. a.* Carrying away with vehement emotion; passionate; ecstatic. [transposed.]

**Trans-pōs'al**, *n.* Act of transposing, or state of being

**Trans-pōse'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRANPOSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRANSPOSING.] [Lat. *transponere*, *transpositum*, fr. *trans*, across, and *ponere*, to put, place.] **1.** To change the place or order of; to substitute one for the other of. **2.** (*Alg.*) To bring, as any term of an equation, from one side over to the other, without destroying the equation. **3.** (*Mus.*) To change the key of.

**Trāns'po-sī'tion** (-zīsh'un), *n.* Act of transposing, or state of being transposed; especially, (*a.*) (*Alg.*) The bringing of any term of an equation from one side over to the other, without destroying the equation. (*b.*) (*Mus.*) A change in the composition, by which the whole is removed into another key.

**Trāns'po-sī'tion-al** (-zīsh'un-al), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or involving, transposition. [conveyance to another.]

**Trans-ship'**, *v. t.* To transfer from one ship or other

**Trans-ship'ment**, *n.* Act of transshipping, or transferring, as goods, from one ship or other conveyance to another.

**Trān'sub-stān'ti-āte** (-stān'shī-āt, 91), *v. t.* [Low Lat. *transubstantiare*, *transubstantiatum*, fr. Lat. *trans*, across, over, and *substantia*, substance.] (*Rom. Cath. Theol.*) To change, as the sacramental bread and wine, into the flesh and blood of Christ.

**Trān'sub-stān'ti-ā'tion** (-stān'shī-), *n.* **1.** A change into another substance. **2.** (*Rom. Cath. Theol.*) The doctrine that the bread and wine in the eucharist is converted into the body and blood of Christ.

**Trān'su-dā'tion**, *n.* The act or process of transuding; — (*Chem.*) the same as EXOSMOSE, q. v.

**Tran-sūde'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRANSUDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRANSDUDING.] [From Lat. *trans*, across, through, and *sudare*, to sweat.] To pass through the pores or interstices of texture, as perspirable matter or other fluid.

**Trans-vēe'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *transvectio*, from *transvehere*, to carry across, from pref. *trans*, across, over, and *vehere*, to carry.] Act of conveying or carrying over.

**Trans-vēr'sal**, *a.* Running or lying across.

**Trans-vēr'sal**, *n.* (*Geom.*) A straight or curved line which intersects any system of other lines.

**Trans-vēr'se'**, *a.* [Lat. *transversus*, p. p. of *transvertere*, to turn or direct across, fr. prefix *trans*, across, and *vertere*, to turn.] Lying or being across, or in a crosswise direction.

foōd, foōt; tūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, eecho; ġem, ġet; aș; exist; linger, link; this.



**Trāns'verse**, *n.* (*Geom.*) The longer axis of an ellipse.

**Trans-vērse'ly**, *adv.* In a transverse manner.

**Trāp**, *n.* [A.-S. *treppe*, *trappe*, O. H. Ger. *trapo*, L. Lat. *trappa*.] **1.** A contrivance that shuts suddenly or with a spring, used for taking game. **2.** An ambush; a stratagem. **3.** A wooden instrument shaped somewhat like a shoe, used in the game of trap ball. **4.** A drain-pipe for sinks, siphons, and the like. **5. pl.** [See TRAPPINGS, and TRAP, 3.] Small or portable articles for dress, furniture, or use; goods; furniture. [*Colloq.*]

**Trāp**, *n.* [Sw. *trapp*, fr. *trappa*, Dan. *trappe*, Ger. *trappe*, stairs, because the rocks of this class often occur in large, tabular masses, rising above one another, like steps.] (*Min.*) A heavy, igneous rock, of a greenish-black or grayish color, consisting of an intimate mixture of feldspar and hornblende or pyroxene.

**Trāp**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRAPPED (trāpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRAPPING.] **1.** To catch in a trap. **2.** To insnare; to take by stratagem. **3.** To adorn. [*Rare.*]

**Trā-pān'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRAPPANNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRAPPANNING.] To insnare; to catch by stratagem.

**Trā-pān'**, *n.* [Fr. *trappe*, a trap, and *pan*, a piece of string, noose. See TRAP, and cf. TREPAN.] A snare; a stratagem.

**Trā-pān'ner**, *n.* One who traps or insnares.

**Trāp'-dōor**, *n.* A door, as in a floor or roof, which shuts close, like a valve.

**Trā-pēze'**, *n.* A trapezium.

**Trā-pē'zi-ūm**, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* TRA-PĒ'ZI-ŪMS; Lat. *pl.* TRA-PĒ'ZI-Ā. [N. Lat., fr. Gr. *τραπέζιον*, a little table, an irregular four-sided figure, diminutive of *τράπεζα*, a table.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure contained under four right lines, of which no two are parallel.

**Trāp'e-zoid**, *n.* [Gr. *τραπέζοειδής*, fr. *τράπεζα*, *τραπέζιον*, and *εἶδος*, shape, likeness.] (*Geom.*) A plane, four-sided figure, having two of the opposite sides parallel to each other.

**Trāp'per**, *n.* One who sets traps to catch animals, usually for furs.

**Trāp'pings**, *n. pl.* [From *trap*, *v. t.*, 3.] **1.** That which serves to trap or adorn; ornaments; external decorations. **2.** Especially, ornaments put on horses.

**Trāsh**, *n.* [Cf. Prov. Ger. *träsch*, *träst*, grounds, husk of grapes, *trashed*, that which is thrashed. See THRESH.] **1.** That which is worthless; stuff which is good for nothing. **2.** Especially, loppings of trees, bruised canes, and the like.

**Trāsh'y**, *a.* [*compar.* TRASHIER; *superl.* TRASHIEST.] Like trash; waste; rejected; worthless; useless.

**Trāss**, *n.* [Ger. *trass*, *tarrass*, prob. allied to Fr. *terrasse*, earth-work, from *terre*, Lat. *terra*, earth.] (*Min.*) A volcanic earth resembling puzzolana, used as a cement; or a coarse sort of mortar, durable in water, and used to line cisterns, &c.

**Trāu-māt'ie**, *a.* [Gr. *τραυματικός*, fr. *τραῦμα*, *τραύματος*, a wound.] (*Med.*) (*a.*) Pertaining, or applied to, wounds. (*b.*) Adapted to the cure of wounds; vulnerary. (*c.*) Produced by wounds.

**Trāu-māt'ie**, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine useful in the cure of wounds.

**Trāv'ail** (42), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRAVAILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRAVAILING.] [Fr. *travailler*, to labor, to toil, to torment, to distract; Pg. *trabalhar*, It. *travagliare*, fr. Pg. *travar*, to stop, check, from Lat. *trabs*, a beam.] **1.** To labor with pain; to toil. **2.** To suffer the pangs of childbirth. [*turition.*]

**Trāv'ail**, *n.* **1.** Labor with pain; severe toil. **2.** Par-

**Trāv'el**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRAVELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRAVELING.] [A different orthography and application of *travail*.] **1.** To go or march on foot; to walk. **2.** To pass by riding, or in any manner, to a distant place; to journey. **3.** To pass; to go; to move.

**Trāv'el**, *v. t.* To journey over; to pass.

**Trāv'el**, *n.* **1.** Act of traveling from place to place; a journey. **2. pl.** An account, by one who travels, of occurrences and observations made during a journey.

**Trāv'eled**, *p. a.* **1.** Gained or made by travel. **2.** Having gained knowledge or experience by traveling; hence, knowing.

**Trāv'el-er**, *n.* **1.** One who travels in any way. **2.** Specifically, a commercial agent who travels for the purpose of receiving orders for merchants, making collections, &c. **3.** (*Naut.*) An iron ring made to travel on a rope or boom.

**Trāv'ers-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being traversed or denied.

**Trāv'erse**, *a.* [It. *trasverso*, Lat. *transversus*, *p. p.* of

*transvertere*, to turn or direct across, fr. *trans*, across, and *vertere*, to turn.] Lying across; being in a direction across something else.

**Trāv'erse**, *n.* Any thing that traverses or crosses; especially, (*a.*) Something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs. (*b.*) A barrier, movable screen, or curtain. (*c.*) (*Arch.*) A gallery or loft of communication in a church or other large building. (*d.*) (*Fort.*) A work thrown up to intercept an enfilade, or reverse fire, along any line of work or passage exposed to such a fire. (*e.*) (*Law.*) A formal denial of some matter of fact alleged by the opposite party in any stage of the pleadings. (*f.*) (*Naut.*) The series of zigzag courses made by a ship in passing from one place to another. (*g.*) (*Geom.*) A line lying across a figure or other lines. (*h.*) (*Gun.*) The turning a gun so as to make it point in any desired direction.

*Traverse jury* (*Law*), a jury that tries cases; a petit jury.

**Trāv'erse**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRAVERSED (trāv'erst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRAVERSING.] **1.** To lay in a cross direction; to cross. **2.** To thwart; to obstruct. **3.** To wander over; to cross in traveling. **4.** To pass over and view. **5.** (*Gun.*) To turn to the one side or the other, in order to point in any direction. **6.** (*Carp.*) To plane in a direction across the grain of the wood. **7.** (*Law Pleadings.*) To deny formally, as, what the opposite party has alleged.

*To traverse a yard* (*Naut.*), to brace it aft.

**Trāv'erse**, *v. i.* **1.** To use the posture or motions of opposition or counteraction, as in fencing. **2.** To turn, as on a pivot; to swivel.

**Trāv'ers-er**, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, traverses or moves, as an index on a scale. **2.** (*Law.*) One who traverses or denies. **3.** (*Railways.*) A platform for shifting cars, &c., from one track to another.

**Trāv'erse-sāil'ing**, *n.* (*Naut.*) The method of finding the resulting course and distance from a series of different shorter courses and distances actually passed over by a ship.

**Trāv'er-tīne**, *n.* [Fr. *travertin*, Lat. *lapis Tiburtinus*, from *Tibur*, an ancient town of Latium, now Tivoli.] (*Min.*) A white concretionary limestone, deposited from water, holding lime in solution.

**Trāv'es-ty**, *n.* [Fr. *travestir*, to disguise, to travesty, fr. Lat. *tra*, trans, across, over, and *vestire*, to dress, clothe.] A burlesque translation or imitation of a work; a parody.

**Trāv'es-ty**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRAVESTIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRAVESTYING.] To translate or parody so as to render ridiculous or ludicrous.

**Trāwl**, *n.* **1.** A trawl-net. **2.** A long line, sometimes extending a mile or more, having short lines with baited hooks attached to it, used for catching certain fish.

**Trāwl**, *v. i.* To take fish with a trawl.

**Trāwl'er**, *n.* [Cf. TRAIL.] One who, or that which, trawls.

**Trāwl'nēt**, *n.* A kind of drag-net for catching fish that live near the bottom of the water.

**Trāy**, *n.* [The same as *trough*, differently written.] **1.** A small trough or wooden vessel, for various domestic uses. **2.** A waiter or salver.

**Trēach'er-ōūs**, *a.* Like a traitor; involving treachery; traitorous to the state or sovereign; betraying a trust.

*Syn.* — Faithless; perfidious; false; insidious; plotting.

**Trēach'er-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a treacherous manner; faithlessly; perfidiously.

**Trēach'er-ōūs-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being treacherous; faithlessness; perfidiousness.

**Trēach'er-y**, *n.* [Fr. *tricherie*, a cheating, trickery, from *tricher*, to cheat, to trick. See TRICK.] Violation of allegiance, or of faith and confidence; treasonable or perfidious conduct.

**Trēa'ele** (trē'kl), *n.* [O. Fr. *triacle*, N. Fr. *thériaque*, Lat. *theriaca*, Gr. *θηριακόν* (sc. *φάρμακον*), an antidote against the bite of poisonous animals, from *θηρίον*, a beast, a wild beast.] **1.** A medicinal compound formerly used as a preventive of, or cure for, the effects of poison or the bites of venomous animals. **2.** A viscid, uncrystallizable sirup, which drains from the sugar-refiner's molds. The word is often used for *molasses*.

**Trēad**, *v. i.* [*imp.* TROD; *p. p.* TROD, TRODDEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TREADING.] [A.-S. *tredan*, Icel. *trodha*, Goth. *trudan*, allied to Lat. *trudere*, to thrust, shove forward.] **1.** To set the foot. **2.** To walk or go. **3.** To copulate, as birds.

*To tread on or upon*, to follow closely. — *To tread upon the heels of*, to follow close upon.

**Trēad**, *v. t.* **1.** To step or walk on. **2.** To beat or press with the feet. **3.** To crush under the foot; to

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; câre, fär, âsk, all, what; êre, veil, tērm; pique, firm; sôn, ôr, dq, wôlf,



trample. **4.** To copulate with; to feather; to cover; — said of the male bird.

**Trēad**, *n.* **1.** A step or stepping. **2.** Act of copulation in birds. **3.** Manner of stepping; gait. **4.** (*Arch.*) Horizontal part of a step, on which the foot is placed. **5.** (*Fort.*) Top of the banquet on which soldiers stand to fire. **6.** (*Mach.*) (*a.*) The part of a wheel that bears upon the road or rail. (*b.*) The part of a rail upon which ear-wheels bear.

**Trēad'er**, *n.* One who treads.

**Trēad'le** (trēd'l), *n.* The part of a loom, or other machine, which is moved by the foot.

**Trēad'mill**, *n.* A mill worked by persons treading on steps upon the periphery of a wide horizontal wheel. It is used chiefly as a means of prison discipline.

**Trēa'son** (trē'zn), *n.* [*O. Fr. traïson, traïsson, Lat. traditio, from Fr. trahir, O. Fr. traïr, Pr. trahir, traïr, Lat. tradere, to give up, surrender, betray.*] The offense of attempting to overthrow or betray the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance; disloyalty; treachery.

*☞* In England, to imagine or compass the death of the king, or of the prince, or of the queen consort, or of the heir apparent of the crown, is high treason, as are many other offenses created by statute. In the United States, treason is confined to the actual levying of war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

**Trēa'son-a-ble** (trē'zn-a-bl), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, treason; involving the crime of treason, or partaking of its guilt.

**Syn.** — Treacherous; traitorous; perfidious; insidious.

**Trēa'son-a-ble-ness** (trē'zn-a-bl-ness), *n.* State or quality of being treasonable.

**Trēas'ure** (trēzh'ūr), *n.* [*Lat. thesaurus, Gr. θησαυρός, a store laid up, treasure, from θε, the root of τίθημι, to put, place.*] **1.** Wealth accumulated; especially, a stock or store of money in reserve. **2.** A great quantity of any thing collected for future use. **3.** That which is very much valued.

**Trēas'ure** (trēzh'ūr), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. TREASURED; p. pr. & vb. n. TREASURING.*] To collect and lay up, as money or other things, for future use; to hoard.

**Trēas'ūr-er** (trēzh'ūr-er), *n.* One who has the care of a treasure or treasury; one who has charge of collected funds.

**Trēas'ure-trōve** (trēzh'ūr-), *n.* [*From treasure, and trovē, trouvē, p. p. of O. Fr. trover, N. Fr. trouver, to find.*] Any money, bullion, &c., found hidden, the owner of which is not known.

**Trēas'ūr-y** (trēzh'ūr-ŷ), *n.* **1.** A place or building in which stores of wealth are repositied; especially, a place where public revenues are deposited and kept; hence, also, the place of deposit and disbursement of any collected funds. **2.** Especially, that department of a government which has charge of the finances. **3.** A repository of abundance.

**Trēat**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. TREATED; p. pr. & vb. n. TREATING.*] [*Fr. traiter, fr. Lat. tractare, to draw violently, to handle, manage, treat, intens. form of trahere, tractum, to draw.*] **1.** To manage; to use. **2.** To handle in a particular manner, in writing or speaking. **3.** To entertain with food or drink, especially the latter, as a compliment or expression of regard. **4.** To manage in the application of remedies. **5.** To subject to the action of.

**Trēat**, *v. i.* **1.** To discourse; to handle a subject in writing or speaking. **2.** To come to terms of accommodation. **3.** To give an entertainment of food or drink, especially the latter.

**Trēat**, *n.* **1.** An entertainment given as an expression of regard. **2.** Something given for entertainment; something which affords much pleasure.

**Trēat'er**, *n.* One who treats; one who entertains.

**Trēa'tise**, *n.* A written composition on a particular subject, in which the principles of it are discussed or explained.

**Trēat'ment**, *n.* **1.** Manner in which a subject is treated; manner of mixing or combining, of decomposing, &c. **2.** Manner of using; behavior toward a person; usage. **3.** Manner of applying remedies to cure. **4.** Manner of applying remedies to.

**Trēa'ty**, *n.* [*Fr. traité, Lat. tractatus. See TREAT.*] **1.** Act of treating for the adjustment of differences; negotiation. **2.** A formal agreement, league, or contract between two or more independent nations or sovereigns.

**Trēb'le** (trēb'l), *a.* [*O. Fr.; N. Fr. triple. See TRIPLE.*] **1.** Threefold; triple. **2.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) Acute; sharp. (*b.*) Playing or singing the highest part or most acute sounds.

**Trēb'le** (trēb'l), *n.* (*Mus.*) Highest of the four principal parts in music; the part usually sung by women; soprano.

*☞* This is sometimes called the *first treble*, to distinguish it from the *second treble*, or *alto*, which is sung by lower female voices.

**Trēb'le** (trēb'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. TREBLED; p. pr. & vb. n. TREBLING.*] To make thrice as much; to make threefold.

**Trēb'le** (trēb'l), *v. i.* To become threefold.

**Trēb'ly**, *adv.* With a threefold number or quantity.

**Trēb'u-çhet**, { *n.* [*Fr. trébuchet, a gin, trap, O. Fr. Trēbuck-et, } trebuquet, trabuchet, an engine of war for hurling stones.] **1.** A cucking-stool; a tumbrel. **2.** A kind of trap. **3.** A machine used in the Middle Ages for throwing stones, &c.*

**Tree**, *n.* [*A.-S. treow, treó, trē, Icel. trē, Goth. triu, allied to Gr. δρῦς, Slav. drevs, Skr. taru.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant which is woody, branched, and perennial, like a shrub, but of larger size, generally exceeding ten feet in height, and of a single stock instead of a cluster. **2.** Something constructed in the form of, or considered as resembling, a tree. **3.** A piece of timber, or something usually made of timber; — used in composition. **4.** A cross. [*Obs.*]

*Tree of a saddle*, the frame of it.

**Tree**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. TREED; p. pr. & vb. n. TREEING.*] **1.** To drive to a tree; to cause to ascend a tree. **2.** To place upon a tree; to fit with a tree; to stretch upon a tree.

**Tree'-frōg**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A frog having the extremities of its toes expanded into rounded, viscous surfaces, by means of which it climbs trees.

**Tree'nāil** (*commonly pronounced trēn'nel*), *n.* [*From tree and nail.*] (*Naut.*) A long, wooden pin, used in fastening the planks of a ship to the timbers.

**Tree'-tōad**, *n.* The same as TREE-FROG, q. v.

**Trē'foil**, *n.* [*Lat. trifolium, fr.*



Trefoils.

*tres, tria, three, and folium, a leaf.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant of many species, of the genus *Trifolium*, which includes the white clover, red clover, &c.

**2.** (*Arch.*) An ornament of three cusps in a circle, resembling three-leaved clover.

**Trēil'lage**, *n.* [*Fr. treillage, from treillis, trellis. See infra.*] (*Hort.*) A sort of rail-work, for supporting espaliers, and sometimes for wall-trees.

**Trē'lis**, *n.* [*Fr. treillis, from treille, from Lat. trichila, a bower, arbor, summer-house.*] A frame of cross-barred work or lattice-work, used for various purposes.

**Trē'lis'd** (-līst), *a.* Having a trellis or trellises.

**Trēm'ble** (trēm'bl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. TREMBLED; p. pr. & vb. n. TREMBLING.*] [*From Lat. tremulus, trembling, tremulous, from tremere, to shake, tremble.*] **1.** To shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, or weakness; to quake; to quiver; to shiver; to shudder. **2.** To totter; to shake; — said of a thing. **3.** To quaver; to shake, as sound.

**Trēm'ble**, *n.* An involuntary shaking or quivering.

**Trēm'bler**, *n.* One who trembles.

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**Trēm'ble**, *n.* One who trembles.

food, foot; ūrn, rude, pull; çell, çhaise, call, eecho; ġem, ġet; aq; exist; linger, link; this.



**2.** (*Fort.*) An excavation made during a siege, for the purpose of covering the troops as they advance toward the besieged place.

**Trēnch'ant**, *a.* [O. Fr. *trenchant*, *p. pr.* of *trancher*, *trencher*. See *supra*.] **1.** Fitted to trench or cut; cutting; sharp. **2.** Unsparing; severe.

**Trēnch'er**, *n.* **1.** One who trenches, or digs ditches. **2.** A large wooden plate or platter. **3.** The table; hence, the pleasures of the table; food.

**Trēnch'er-man**, *n.*; *pl.* TRĒNCH'ER-MEN. A feeder; a great eater; a gormandizer.

**Trēnch'-plow**, } *n.* A plow for opening land to a  
**Trēnch'-plough**, } greater depth than that of com-  
mon furrows.

**Trēnch'-plow**, } *v. t.* To plow with deep furrows,  
**Trēnch'-plough**, } for the purpose of loosening the  
land to a greater depth than usual.

**Trend**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRENDING; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRENDING.] [Orig. to bend round, from Dan. & Sw. *trind*, round.] To have a particular direction; to run; to tend.

**Trend**, *n.* Inclination in a particular direction; tendency; direction.

**Tren'dle**, *n.* [A.-S. *trendel*, *tryndel*, circle, ring, from Fries., Dan., & Sw. *trind*, round. See TREND, *v. i.* and cf. TRUNDLE.] A little wheel; the hoop of a wheel; a trundle.

**Tren'tal**, *n.* [L. Lat. *trentale*, from *trenta*, Lat. *triginta*, thirty.] **1.** An office for the dead in the Roman Catholic service, consisting of thirty masses rehearsed for thirty days successively. **2.** A dirge; an elegy.

**Tre-pān'**, *n.* [L. Lat. *trepanum*, fr. Gr. *τρύπανον*, a borer, auger, from *τρύπτειν*, to bore.] (*Surg.*) A cylindrical saw for perforating the skull, turned, when used, like a gimblet.

**Tre-pān'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TREPANNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TREPANNING.] To perforate the skull with a trepan, and take out a piece.

**Tre-pān'**, *v. t.* [See TRAPAN.] To ensnare; to trap; to trapan.

**Tre-pān'**, *n.* A snare; a trapan.

**Tre-pān'ner**, *n.* One who trepans.

**Tre-phine'**, or **Tre-phine'**, *n.* [Dim. of *trepan*, *q. v.*] (*Surg.*) An instrument for trepanning, more modern than the trepan.

**Tre-phine'**, or **Tre-phine'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TREPHINGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TREPHINGING.] To perforate with a trephine; to trepan.

**Trēp'i-dā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *trepidatio*, from *trepidare*, to hurry with alarm, to tremble, fr. *trepidus*, trembling.] An involuntary trembling, sometimes an effect of paralysis, but usually caused by terror or fear; hence, a state of terror.

**Syn.**—Tremor; agitation; disturbance; emotion; fear.

**Trēs'pass**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRESPASSED (trēs'past); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRESPASSING.] [O. Fr. *trespasser*, *transpasser*, Low Lat. *transpassare*, from *trans*, across, over, and *passare*, to pass, from Lat. *passus*, step.] **1.** To pass unlawfully over the boundary line of another's land. **2.** To go too far; to intrude. **3.** To commit any offense, or to do any act that injures or annoys another; hence, in a moral sense, to violate any known rule of duty.

**Trēs'pass**, *n.* **1.** Any injury or offense done to another. **2.** Any voluntary transgression of the moral law; any violation of a known rule of duty. **3.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) An unlawful act committed with force and violence on the person, property, or relative rights of another. (*b.*) An action for injuries accompanied with force.

**Syn.**—Offense; breach; infringement; transgression; misdemeanor; misdeed; sin.

**Trēs'pass-er**, *n.* **1.** One who commits a trespass. **2.** A transgressor of the moral law; a sinner.

**Trēss**, *n.* [From Gr. *τρίχα*, threefold, because a tress is usually formed by interlacing three pieces.] A braid, knot, or curl of hair; a ringlet.

**Trēs'tle** (trēs'tl), *n.* [From D. *driestal*, a tripod, fr. *drie*, three, and *stal*, a place, stall.] **1.** A movable frame or support for any thing, consisting of three or four legs secured to a top-piece, and forming a sort of stool or horse; also, a kind of frame-work of strong posts or piles, and cross-beams, for supporting a bridge, &c. **2.** The frame of a table.

*Trestle-board*, a board used by architects, draughtsmen, and the like, for drawing designs upon; so called because formerly supported by trestles.

**Trēt**, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *trett*, draught, N. Fr. *trait*, fr. O. Fr. *traire*, Lat. *trahere*, to draw.] (*Com.*) An allowance to

purchasers for waste or refuse matter, of 4 pounds on every 104 pounds of weigh, after tare is deducted.

**Trēv'et**, *n.* [From Lat. *tripēs*, *tripedis*, having three feet, from *tres*, *tria*, three, and *pēs*, *pedis*, a foot.] A stool or other thing supported by three legs.

**Trey** (trā), *n.* [O. Fr. *trei*, *troi*, *trois*, Lat. *tres*, *tria*, three.] A three at cards; a card of three spots.

**Tri'a-ble**, *a.* **1.** Fit or possible to be tried; liable to be subjected to trial or test. **2.** Liable to undergo a judicial examination.

**Tri'a-ble-ness**, *n.* The state of being triable.

**Tri'ad**, *n.* [Lat. *trias*, *triadis*, Gr. *τριάς*, *τριάδος*, from *τρεις*, *τρία*, three.] **1.** The union of three; three objects united. **2.** (*Mus.*) The common chord, consisting of a tone with its third and fifth.

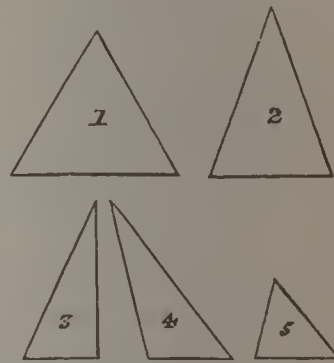
*Triads of the Welsh bards*, poetical histories, in which three facts or circumstances are mentioned together.

**Tri'al**, *n.* [See TRY.] **1.** Act of trying or testing in any manner; specifically, (*a.*) Any exertion of strength for the purpose of ascertaining what it is capable of effecting. (*b.*) Act of testing by experience; experiment. (*c.*) Examination by a test. **2.** That which tries or afflicts; that which tries the character or principle; that which tempts to evil. **3.** State of being tried or tempted. **4.** (*Law.*) The formal examination of the matter in issue in a cause before a competent tribunal.

**Syn.**—Test; attempt; endeavor; effort; experiment; proof; essay. See TEST.

**Tri'an-gle**, *n.* [Lat. *triangulum*, fr. *tres*, *tria*, three, and *angulus*, corner, angle.] **1.** (*Geom.*) A figure bounded by three lines, and containing three angles.

A triangle is either *plane*, *spherical*, or *curvilinear*, according as its sides are straight lines, or arcs of great circles of a sphere, or any curved lines whatever. A plane triangle is designated as *scalene*, *isosceles*, or *equilateral*, according as it has no two sides equal, two sides equal, or all sides equal; and also as *right-angled*, or *oblique-angled*, according as it has one right-angle, or none; and an oblique-angled triangle is either *acute-angled* or *obtuse-angled*, according as all the angles are acute, or one of them obtuse. The terms *scalene*, *isosceles*, *equilateral*, *right-angled*, *acute-angled*, and *obtuse-angled*, are applied to spherical in the same sense as to plane triangles.



Triangles.

1, equilateral triangle; 2, isosceles triangle; 3, right-angled triangle; 4, obtuse-angled triangle; 5, scalene triangle. 1, 2, and 5, are also acute-angled triangles.

**2.** (*Mus.*) A bar of steel bent into the form of a triangle, and struck with a small rod.

**Tri'an-gled** (-āng-gld), *a.* Having three angles; triangular.

**Tri'ān-gu-lar**, *a.* **1.** Having three angles. **2.** (*Bot.*) (*a.*) Flat or lamellar, and having three sides. (*b.*) Oblong, and having three lateral faces.

**Tri'ān-gu-lāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRIANGULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRIANGULATING.] **1.** To survey by means of a series of triangles properly laid down and measured. **2.** To make triangular.

**Tri'ān-gu-lā'tion**, *n.* (*Survey.*) The series of triangles with which the face of a country is covered in a trigonometrical survey; the operation of measuring the elements necessary to determine the triangles into which the country to be surveyed is supposed to be divided.

**Tri'ārch-y**, *n.* [Gr. *τριάρχια*, from *τρι* and *ἀρχή*, sovereignty, *ἀρχεῖν*, to be first, to rule.] Government by three persons.

**Tribe**, *n.* [Lat. *tribus*, orig. a third part of the Roman people, afterward a tribe, perhaps from Æolie *τριππός*, equiv. to *τριπύς*, a third part.] **1.** A family, race, or series of generations, descending from the same progenitor. **2.** (*Nat. Hist.*) A number of things having certain characters or resemblances in common. **3.** A nation of savages or uncivilized people, united under one leader or government. **4.** Any division, class, or distinct portion of people or persons.

**Trib'let**, } *n.* [Fr. *triboulet*.] **1.** A goldsmith's tool  
**Trib'o-let**, } for making rings. **2.** A steel cylinder  
round which metal is bent in forming tubes.

**Tri'bōm'e-ter**, *n.* [Gr. *τριβειν*, to rub, and *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument to ascertain the degree of friction in rubbing surfaces.

**Tri'brach**, *n.* [Gr. *τριβραχύς*, fr. *τρι* and *βραχύς*, short.] (*Pros.*) A poetic foot of three short syllables.



**Trib'u-lá'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *tribulatio*, from *tribulare*, to press, afflict, from *tribulum*, a thrashing-sledge.] That which occasions distress or vexation; severe affliction.

**Tri-bū'nal**, *n.* [Lat. *tribunal*, *tribunale*, from *tribunus*, a tribune who administered justice.] 1. The bench on which a judge and his associates sit for administering justice. 2. Hence, a court of justice. 3. In France, a gallery or eminence where musical performers are placed for a concert.

**Trib'une**, *n.* [Lat. *tribunus*, prop. chief of a tribe, from *tribus*, tribe.] 1. (*Rom. Antiq.*) An officer or magistrate chosen by the people, to protect them from the oppression of the patricians or nobles. 2. Anciently, a bench or elevated place, from which speeches were delivered; in France, a pulpit or elevated place in a legislative assembly, where a speaker stands while making an address.

**Trib'une-ship**, *n.* The office of a tribune.

**Trib'u-ni'tial** (-nīsh'al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to tribunes. 2. Suiting a tribune.

**Trib'u-ta-ry** (tā), *a.* [Lat. *tributarius*.] 1. Paying tribute to another. 2. Hence, subordinate; inferior. 3. Paid in tribute. 4. Yielding supplies of any thing; contributing.

**Trib'u-ta-ry**, *n.* One who pays tribute or a stated sum to a conquering power.

**Trib'ute**, *n.* [Lat. *tributum*, from *tribuere*, *tributum*, to bestow, grant, pay.] 1. An annual or stated sum of money or other valuable thing, paid by one prince or nation to another, either as an acknowledgment of submission, or as the price of peace and protection, or by virtue of some treaty. 2. A personal contribution in token of services rendered, or as that which is due or deserved.

**Tri'ce**, *v. t.* [Ger. *trissen*, to brace the sprit-sail and sprit-top-sail, *trisse*, brace.] (*Naut.*) To haul or tie up by means of a rope.

**Tri'ce**, *n.* [Perh. from *thrice*, while one can count three; but cf. Sp. *tris*, noise made by the breaking of glass, *tríce*, an instant, *en un trís*, in an instant.] A very short time; an instant; a moment.

**Tri-çĕn'ni-al**, *a.* [Lat. *tricennalis*, fr. *tricennium*, thirty years, fr. *triginta*, thirty, and *annus*, year.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, thirty years; occurring once in every thirty years.

**Tri-ehū'nú**, *n.*; *pl.* **TRĪ-EHĪ'NÆ**. [Gr. *τρίχινος*, hairy, made of hair, from *θρίξ*, *τριχός*, hair.] An animal parasite found in the voluntary muscles of animals, and sometimes in man, producing death by its presence.

**Tri'ehôrd**, *n.* [Gr. *τρίχορδον*, fr. *τρῆι*, three, and *χορδή*, cord, or string.] (*Mus.*) An instrument, as a lyre or harp, having three strings.

**Trick**, *n.* [D. *trek*, a pull, or drawing, a trick, *trekken*, to draw, O. Fr. *tricher*, *trichier*, *trecher*, to cheat, to trick.] 1. Artifice or stratagem; a sly procedure, usually with a dishonest intent implied. 2. A sly, dexterous, or ingenious procedure fitted to puzzle or amuse. 3. Mischievous or annoying behavior. 4. A particular habit or manner; a peculiarity. 5. (*Card-playing.*) The whole number of cards played in one round, and consisting of as many cards as there are players.

**Syn.** — Stratagem; wile; fraud; cheat; juggle; finesse; sleight; deception; imposture; delusion; imposition.

**Trick**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **TRICKED** (trīkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **TRICKING**.] To deceive; to impose on; to cheat.

**Trick**, *v. t.* [Cf. W. *treclaw*, to furnish, to equip out, *trec*, an implement, harness, gear.] To dress; to decorate; to set off; to adorn fantastically.

**Trick**, *v. i.* To live by deception and fraud.

**Trick'ish**, *a.* Given to tricks; full of deception and cheating; knavish.

**Trick'ish-ness**, *n.* State of being trickish or deceitful.

**Trick'le** (trīkl'), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **TRICKLED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **TRICKLING**.] [Cf. Prov. Ger. *trippeln*, equiv. to H. Ger. *tröpfeln*, to fall in small drops, to trickle. Cf. **DRIBBLE**.] To flow in a small, gentle stream; to run down. [cheat.]

**Trick'ster**, *n.* One who tricks; a deceiver; a tricker; a **Trick'-träck**, *n.* [Fr. *trictac*. Cf. **TRICTACK**.] A game resembling backgammon. [ish.]

**Trick'y**, *a.* Given to tricks; practising deception; knav-

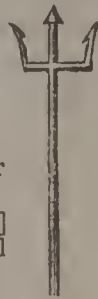
**Tri'eól-or**, *n.* [From Lat. *tri*, q. v., and *color*, color.] 1. The national French banner, of three colors, blue, white, and red, adopted at the first revolution. 2. Any three-colored flag.

**Tri-eôr'po-ral**, } *a.* [Lat. *tricorpor*, from *tri*, *tris*, three, **Tri-eôr'po-rate**, } thrice, and *corpus*, *corporis*, body.] Having three bodies.

**Tri-eūs'pid**, *a.* [Lat. *tricuspis*, *tricuspidis*, from *tri*, *tris*, three, thrice, and *cuspis*, *cuspidis*, a point.] Having three cusps or points.

**Tri-dæ'tyl**, } *a.* [Gr. *τριδάκτυλος*, from *τρι*, *τρís*, three, thrice, and *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe.] Having three toes.

**Tri'dent**, *n.* [Lat. *tridens*, *tridentis*, fr. *tri*, and *dens*, tooth.] 1. (*Anc. Myth.*) A kind of scepter or spear with three prongs, the common attribute of Neptune. 2. A three-pronged fish-spear.



**Tri'dent**, *a.* Having three teeth or prongs.

**Tri-dĕnt'ate**, } *a.* Having three teeth or prongs; trident.

**Tri-dĕnt'ā-ted**, } **Tri-dĕnt'ine**, *a.* [From Lat. *Tridentum*, Trent.] Pertaining to Trent, or the celebrated council held in that city.

**Tri-ĕn'ni-al**, *a.* [Lat. *triennium* (sc. *spatium*), the space of three years, from *tri*, *tris*, three, thrice, and *annus*, year.] 1. Continuing three years. 2. Happening, or appearing, once in every three years.

**Tri-ĕn'ni-al-ly**, *adv.* Once in three years.

**Tri'er**, *n.* 1. One who tries; one who makes experiments. 2. One who tries judicially. 3. (*Law.*) A person appointed to try challenges of jurors.

**Tri'fāl-lōw**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **TRIFALLOVED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **TRIFALLOWING**.] [Prefix *tri*, *tris*, three, thrice, and *fallow*.] To plow the third time before sowing, as land or a field.

**Tri'fid**, *a.* [Lat. *trifidus*, from *tri*, *tris*, three, thrice, and *findere*, *fidi*, to split.] (*Bot.*) Divided half way into three parts; three-cleft.

**Tri'fle** (trīfl), *n.* [See *infra*.] 1. A thing of very little value or importance. 2. A dish composed of sweetmeats and cake, with syllabub. 3. A certain sort of cake.

**Tri'fle**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **TRIFLED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **TRIFLING**.] [O. D. *treyselen*, to trifle. Cf. A.-S. *trifelan*, *trifolian*, *tribulan*, to break, griud, pound.] To act or talk with levity; to indulge in light amusements.

To trifle with, to treat without respect or seriousness; to mock; to make sport of.

**Tri'fle**, *v. t.* To spend in vanity; to waste to no good purpose; to dissipate.

**Tri'fler**, *n.* One who trifles, or acts with levity.

**Tri'fling**, *p. a.* Being of small value or importance; trivial; inconsiderable.

**Tri'fling-ly**, *adv.* In a trifling manner; with levity.

**Tri-flō'ral**, } *a.* [Lat. *tri*, three, and *flos*, *floris*, flower.]

**Tri-flō'rouis**, } (*Bot.*) Bearing three flowers.

**Tri-fō'li-āte**, } *a.* [From Lat. *tri*, and *folium*, leaf.]

**Tri-fō'li-ā'ted**, } (*Bot.*) Having three leaves, as clover.

**Tri'fôrm**, *a.* [Lat. *triformis*, from *tri*, *tris*, three, thrice, and *forma*, form.] Having a triple form or shape.

**Trig**, *v. t.* [Dan. *trykke*, to press, Icel. *thrykia*, A.-S. *thryccan*, O. H. Ger. *druckjan*; W. *trigaw*, to stay, to tarry.] To stop, as a wheel, by placing something under it; to scotch.

**Trig**, *a.* [Allied to *trick*, to dress, to decorate.] Full; trim; neat.

**Trig'a-my**, *n.* [Gr. *τριγαμία*, from *τρι*, *τρís*, three, thrice, and *γαμείν*, to marry, *γάμος*, marriage.] State of being married three times, or state of having three husbands or three wives at the same time.

**Trig'ger**, *n.* [From *trig*; Ger. *drücker*, the trigger of a gun.] 1. A catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on a declivity. 2. The catch of a musket or pistol, which, being pulled, looses the lock for striking fire.

**Tri-gin'tal**, *n.* The same as **TRENTAL**, q. v.

**Tri'glyph**, *n.* [Lat. *triglyphus*, Gr. *τριγλύφος*, fr. *τρι*, *τρís*, three, thrice, and *γλύφειν*, to carve, *γλυφή*, a carving.] (*Arch.*) An ornament in the frieze of the Doric column, repeated at equal intervals.



Triglyphs.

**Tri-glyph'ic**, } *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, triglyphs.

**Tri-glyph'ic-al**, } **Tri'gon**, *n.* [Gr. *τρίγωνον*, from *τρι*, *τρís*, three, thrice, and *γωνία*, a corner, angle.] 1. A triangle. 2. (*Astrol.*) Trine, an aspect of two planets distant 120 degrees from each other.

**Tri'g'o-nal** (110), *a.* 1. Having three angles or corners; triangular. 2. (*Bot.*) Having three prominent longitudinal angles.

**Tri'g'o-no-mĕt'ric**, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, trig-

**Tri'g'o-no-mĕt'ric-al**, } onometry; performed by, or according to, the rules of trigonometry.

**Tri'g'o-no-mĕt'ric-al-ly**, *adv.* In a trigonometrical



manner; according to the rules or principles of trigonometry.

**Trig'o-nōm'e-try**, *n.* [Gr. τρίγωνον, a triangle, and μέτρον, measure, μετρέειν, to measure.] That branch of mathematics which treats of the relations of the sides and angles of triangles, with the methods of deducing from certain parts given other parts required.

**Tri'graph**, *n.* [Gr. τρι, τρίς, three, thrice, and γραφή, a writing.] Three letters united in pronunciation so as to have but one sound, or to form but one syllable, as *ieu* in *adieu*.

**Tri-hē'dral**, *a.* Having three equal sides or faces.

**Tri-hē'dron**, *n.* [Gr. τρι, τρίς, three, thrice, and ἔδρα, a seat, base.] A figure having three equal sides.

**Trij'u-goūs**, or **Tri-jū'goūs**, *a.* [Lat. *trijugus*, triple-yoked, threefold, from Lat. *tri*, *tris*, three, thrice, and *jugum*, a yoke.] (*Bot.*) In three pairs.

**Tri-lāt'er-al**, *a.* [Lat. *trilaterus*, from *tri*, *tris*, three, thrice, and *latus*, *lateris*, side.] Having three sides.

**Tri-lit'er-al**, *a.* [From Lat. *tri*, *tris*, three, thrice, and *littera*, letter.] Consisting of three letters.

**Tri-lit'er-al**, *n.* A word consisting of three letters.

**Trill**, *n.* [See *infra*.] (*Mus.*) A shake or quaver of the voice in singing, or of the sound of an instrument.

**Trill**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRILLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRILLING.] [It. *trillare*, Fr. *triller*; D. *trillen*, *drillen*, to tremble, to shake. Cf. THRILL, *v. i.*, 2.] To utter with a quavering or tremulousness of voice; to shake.

**Trill**, *v. i.* 1. To flow in a small stream; to trickle. 2. To shake or quaver.

**Trill'ion** (tril'yun), *n.* [From Lat. *tri*, and L. Lat. *millio*, Fr. *milliou*, a million.] According to the English notation, the product of a million involved to the third power, or the number represented by a unit with 18 ciphers annexed; according to the French notation, the number expressed by a unit with 12 ciphers annexed. See Note under NUMERATION.

**Tri-lō'bate**, or **Tri-lo-bāte**, *a.* [From Gr. τρι, τρίς, three, thrice, and λοβός, a lobe.] Having three lobes.

**Tri-lo-bīte**, *n.* [See *supra*.] (*Paleon.*) One of an extinct family of crustaceans.

**Tri-lōe'u-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *tri*, *tris*, three, thrice, and *loculus*, a little place, a cell or compartment, diminutive of *locus*, a place.] (*Bot.*) Having three cells for seeds; three-celled.

**Tri-lō-gy**, *n.* [Gr. τριλογία, from τρι, τρίς, three, thrice, and λόγος, speech, discourse.] A series of three complete dramas, which bear a mutual relation, and form parts of one historical and poetical picture.

**Trim**, *a.* [*compar.* TRIMMER; *superl.* TRIMMEST.] [A.-S. *trum*, firm, strong. See *infra*.] Fitly adjusted; being in good order, or made ready for service or use.

**Syn.**— Firm; compact; snug; neat; fair.

**Trim**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRIMMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRIMMING.] [A.-S. *trymian*, *trymman*, to prepare, dispose, make strong.] 1. To make trim; to put in order for any purpose; to adjust. 2. To dress; to decorate; to adorn. 3. To make ready or right by cutting or shortening; to clip or lop. 4. (*Carp.*) To dress, as timber; to make smooth. 5. (*Naut.*) (*a.*) To adjust, as a ship, by disposing the weight of persons or goods so that she shall sit well on the water and sail well. (*b.*) To arrange in due order for sailing.

**Trim**, *v. i.* To balance; to fluctuate between parties, so as to appear to favor each.

**Trim**, *n.* 1. Dress; gear; ornaments. 2. Disposition; state or condition. 3. State of a ship or her cargo, ballast, masts, &c., by which she is well prepared for sailing.

**Tri-mēs'ter**, *n.* [From Lat. *trimestris*, of three months, from *tri*, *tris*, three, thrice, and *mensis*, month.] A term or period of three months.

**Trim'e-ter**, *n.* [Lat. *trimetrus*, Gr. τρίμετρος, τρίμετρον, from τρι, τρίς, three, thrice, and μέτρον, measure.] (*Pros.*) A poetical division of verse, consisting of three measures.

**Tri-mēt'rie-al**, *a.* Consisting of three poetical measures.

**Trim'ly**, *adv.* In a trim manner; nicely; in good order.

**Trim'mer**, *n.* 1. One who trims, arranges, fits, or ornaments. 2. One who fluctuates between parties, so as to appear to favor either; a time-server.

**Trim'ming**, *n.* 1. Act of one who trims. 2. That which serves to trim, adjust, ornament, and the like; especially, the necessary or the ornamental appendages, as of a garment; hence, sometimes, the concomitants of a dish; a relish;—usually in the plural.

**Trim'ness**, *n.* State of being trim; compactness; snugness.

**Tri'nal**, *a.* [From Lat. *trinus*, *trini*, three each, threefold, from *tres*, *tria*, three.] Threefold.

**Trine**, *n.* [See *supra*.] (*Astrol.*) The aspect of planets distant from each other 120 degrees, or one third of the zodiac.

**Tri'n'gle** (trín'gl), *n.* [Fr. *tringle*, L. Lat. *taringa*, *tarinca*, of Celtic origin.] 1. (*Arch.*) A little square member, as a listel, reglet, &c., but especially a little member fixed exactly over every triglyph. 2. A lath or rod between the posts of a bed.

**Tri'n'i-tā'ri-an**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the Trinity.

**Tri'n'i-tā'ri-an**, *n.* One who believes the doctrine of the Trinity.

**Tri'n'i-tā'ri-an-ism**, *n.* The doctrine of Trinitarians.

**Tri'n'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *trinitas*, from *trini*, three each.] (*Theol.*) The union of three persons (the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit) in one Godhead, so that all the three are one God as to substance, but three persons as to individuality.

*Trinity term* (*Eng. Courts*), the sitting of the law courts between May 22 and June 12.

**Tri'nk'et**, *n.* [Perh. orig. *tricket*, from Prov. Eng. *trick*, *trig*, elegant, neat, trim.] 1. A small ornament, as a jewel, ring, or the like. 2. A thing of little value; tackle; tools.

**Tri-nō'mi-al**, *n.* [From Gr. τρι, τρίς, three, thrice, and νομή, division, distribution, from νέμειν, to distribute.] (*Math.*) A quantity consisting of three terms, connected by the sign | or —.

**Tri'o**, or **Tri'io**, *n.* [It., Sp., & Fr., from Lat. *tres*, *tria*, three.] 1. Three persons in company or acting together. 2. (*Mus.*) A composition for three parts.

**Tri'or**, *n.* [From *try*.] The same as TRIER, *q. v.*

**Tri'p**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRIPPED (trípt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRIPPING.] [D. *trippen*, *trippelen*, Ger. *trippen*, *trippeln*, Goth. *trimpau*, O. Fr. *triper*, *treper*, W. *tripiaw*.]

1. To move with light, quick steps; to skip; to move nimbly. 2. To take a brief or sudden journey; to travel. 3. To make a false step; to lose footing; to make a false movement. 4. To commit an offense against morality, propriety, or rule; to err.

**Tri'p**, *v. t.* 1. To cause to take a false step; to cause to lose the footing, stumble, or fall. 2. To overthrow by depriving of support; to supplant. 3. To detect in a misstep; to catch; to convict. 4. (*Naut.*) To loose, as the anchor, from the bottom, by its cable or buoy-rope.

**Tri'p**, *n.* 1. A quick, light step; a skip. 2. A brief journey or voyage; an excursion or jaunt. 3. A false step; a misstep; a loss of footing or balance. 4. A slight error; a failure; a mistake. 5. A stroke, or catch, by which a wrestler supplants his antagonist.

**Tri'p-ar-tīte**, or **Tri-pārt'ite**, *a.* [Lat. *tripartitus*, fr. *tri*, *tris*, three, thrice, and *partitus*, *p. p.* of *partiri*, to part, to divide, from *pars*, *partis*, a part.] 1. Divided into three parts. 2. Having three corresponding parts or copies. 3. Made between three parties.

**Tri'p-ar-tī'tion** (-tish'un), *n.* A division by threes, or into three parts.

**Tri'pe**, *n.* [Fr. *tripe*, O. D. *tripe*, W. *tripa*.] The entrails; also, the large stomach of ruminating animals, when prepared for food.

**Tri'p'e-dal**, *a.* [Lat. *tripedalis*, from *tri*, *tris*, three, thrice, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Having three feet.

**Tri-pēr'son-al**, *a.* [From Lat. *tri*, and *persona*, a person.] Consisting of three persons.

**Tri-pēr'son-āl'i-ty**, *n.* The state of existing in three persons in one Godhead; trinity.

**Tri-pēt'al-oūs**, *a.* [From Gr. τρι, τρίς, three, thrice, and πέταλον, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having three petals or flower leaves.

**Tri'p'-hām'mer**, *n.* A heavy hammer at the end of a beam, which is raised, tilted, or tripped, by projecting teeth, on a revolving shaft; a tilt-hammer.

**Tri'ph'thong** (trif'thong or tri'p'thong), *n.* [From Gr. τρι, τρίς, three, thrice, and φθόγγή, φθόγγος, the voice, a sound.] (*Pron.*) A combination of three vowels in a single syllable, forming a simple or compound sound; a union of three vowel characters, representing together a single sound, as *ieu* in *adieu*; a triglyph.

**Tri'ph-thōn'gal** (trif- or tri'p-, 82), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a triphthong; consisting of three letters pronounced together in a single syllable.

**Tri'p'le** (tríp'l), *a.* [Lat. *triplex*, from *tri*, *tris*, three, thrice, and *plicare*, to fold, Lat. *triplex*, Gr. τριπλοῦς. Cf. TREBLE.] 1. Consisting of three united; multiplied by three. 2. Three times repeated; treble. See TREBLE.







to troll, trundle, *troell*, a wheel, a reel.] 1. To move circularly or volubly; to roll; to turn. 2. To circulate, as a vessel in drinking. 3. To sing the parts of in succession, as of a round or catch; also, to sing loudly or freely. 4. To angle for with a hook drawn along the surface of the water; hence, to allure; to entice. 5. To fish in; to seek to catch fish from.

**Tröll**, *v. i.* 1. To roll; to run about. 2. To fish with a rod whose line runs on a wheel or pulley, or by drawing the hook through the water.

**Tröll**, *n.* (*Scandinavian Myth.*) A supernatural being of diminutive size, said to inhabit caves, hills, and like places.

**Tröll'lop**, *n.* [From *troll*, to roll, to stroll.] A woman loosely dressed; a slattern; a slut.

**Tröm'bōne** (*It. pron.* trom-bō'nā), *n.* [*It. trombone*, augm. of *tromba*, a trumpet.] (*Mus.*) A deep-toned brass instrument of the trumpet kind, consisting of three tubes.



Trombone.

**Trömp**, *n.* [*Fr. trombe*, a water-spout, a water-blowing machine. See TRUMPET.] A blowing apparatus, used in furnaces.

**Trōop**, *n.* [*Fr. troupe*, *L. Lat. troppus*, prob. from *Lat. turba*, a crowd, throng, troop; *Gr. τῦρβη*.] 1. A collection of people; a company; a number; a multitude. 2. *pl.* Soldiers taken collectively; an army. 3. *Specifically*, a small body or company of cavalry, light-horse, or dragoons, commanded by a captain.

**Trōop**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. TROOPED* (trōopt, 108); *p. pr. & vb. n. TROOPING*.] 1. To move in numbers; to come or gather in crowds. 2. To march on; to go forward in haste. [soldier.]

**Trōop'er**, *n.* A soldier in a body of cavalry; a horse-

**Trōpe**, *n.* [*Lat. tropus*, *Gr. τῦρπος*, from *τρέπειν*, to turn.] (*Rhet.*) (*a.*) Use of a word or expression in a different sense from that which properly belongs to it. (*b.*) The expression so used.

**Trōphy**, *n.* [*Lat. tropæum*, *Gr. τῦρπαιον*, strictly a monument of the enemy's defeat, fr. *τροπή*, a turn, a rout, fr. *τρέπειν*, to turn.] 1. (*Antiq.*) (*a.*) A pile of arms, taken from a vanquished enemy. (*b.*) The representation of such a pile in marble, on medals, &c. 2. Any thing taken from an enemy, and preserved as a memorial of victory. 3. Evidence of victory.

**Trōp'ie**, *n.* [*Lat. tropicus*, *i. e.*, where the sun turns back, *Gr. τροπικός* (sc. κύκλος), fr. *τρέπειν*, to turn.] 1. (*Astron.*) One of the two small circles of the celestial sphere, situated on each side of the equator, at a distance of 23° 28', and parallel to it, which the sun just reaches at its greatest declination north or south. 2. (*Geog.*) (*a.*) One of the two corresponding parallels of terrestrial latitude. (*b.*) *pl.* The regions lying between the tropics, or near them on either side.

**Trōp'ie**, } *a.* 1. Of, or pertaining to, the tropics; }  
**Trōp'ie-al**, } being within the tropics. 2. Incident }  
to the tropics. 3. [From *trope*.] Rhetorically changed }  
from its proper or original sense; figurative.

**Trōp'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a tropical or figurative manner.

**Trōp'o-lōg'ie**, } *a.* Characterized or varied by }  
**Trōp'o-lōg'ie-al**, } tropes; changed from the original import.

**Tro-pōl'o-gy**, *n.* [*Gr. τῦρπος*, a trope, and *λόγος*, discourse.] A rhetorical mode of speech, including tropes.

**Trōt**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. TROTTED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. TROTTING*.] [*Fr. trotter*, *It. trottare*, as if from a *Lat. trotare*, *Ital. trotare*, from *tolutim ire*, to trot, *tolutarius*, going on a trot, *Ger. trotten*, *W. trotiaw*.] 1. To move faster than in walking, as a horse or other quadruped, by lifting one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side at the same time. 2. To walk or move fast; to run.

**Trōt**, *v. t.* To cause to move, as a horse or other animal, in the pace called a trot.

**Trōt**, *n.* The pace of a horse or other quadruped, more rapid than a walk, when he lifts one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side at the same time.

**Trōth** (21), *n.* [The old orthography of *truth*, *q. v.*] 1. Belief; faith; fidelity. 2. Truth; verity; veracity.

**Trōt'ter**, *n.* 1. A beast that trots. 2. The foot of an animal, especially that of a sheep; — applied humorously to the human foot.

**Trou'ba-dour'** (110), *n.* [*Fr. troubadour*, *O. Fr. trouveur*, *trouveur*, from *Fr. trouver*, *O. Fr. trover*, *trouver*, to find, invent, compose.] One of a school of poets who flourished from the 11th to the latter end of the 13th century, principally at Provence, in the south of France.

**Troub'le** (trūb'l), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. TROUBLED*; *p.*

*pr. & vb. n. TROUBLING*.] [From *Lat. turbare*, to disturb, fr. *turba*, a disorder, tumult, crowd.] 1. To put into confused motion; to agitate. 2. To give disturbance or distress to. 3. To give occasion for labor to.

**Syn.** — To disturb; perplex; afflict; distress; grieve; harass; annoy; tease; vex; molest.

**Troub'le**, *n.* [From *Lat. turbula*, a disorderly group, a little crowd of people, dim. of *turba*, a crowd.] 1. The state of being troubled or disturbed. 2. That which gives disturbance, annoyance, or vexation.

To take the trouble, to be at the pains; to exert one's self.

**Syn.** — Affliction; disturbance; perplexity; annoyance; molestation; vexation; inconvenience; calamity; misfortune; adversity; embarrassment; anxiety; sorrow; misery.

**Troub'ler**, *n.* One who troubles or disturbs.

**Troub'le-sōme**, *a.* Giving trouble, disturbance, or inconvenience.

**Syn.** — Uneasy; vexatious; perplexing; harassing; annoying; disgusting; irksome; afflictive; burdensome; tiresome; wearisome; importunate.

**Troub'le-sōme-ly**, *adv.* In a way to give trouble; vexatiously. [troublesome.]

**Troub'le-sōme-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being

**Troub'lōus**, *a.* 1. Full of trouble or commotion; agitated; tumultuous. 2. Full of trouble or disorder; troublesome; full of affliction.

**Trough** (trauf, 21), *n.* [*A.-S. trog*, *troh*, *Icel. trog*. Cf. TRAY.] 1. A long, hollow vessel, generally for holding water or other liquid; also, a wooden channel for conveying water, as to a mill-wheel. 2. Hence, a channel, receptacle, or depression, of a long and narrow shape.

**Trounce**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. TROUNCED* (108); *p. pr. & vb. n. TROUNCING*.] [*O. Fr. troncer*, to cut, *trons*, *tronce*, *tronche*, a stump, piece of wood.] To punish or beat severely; to castigate. [*Colloq.*]

**Troupe** (trōp), *n.* [*Fr.*, troop. See TROOP.] A company or troop; especially, the company of performers in a play or opera.

**Trou'sers**, *n. pl.* [*O. Fr. trouses*, breeches worn by pages, from *trousse*, *trousse*, a bundle, a truss, *q. v.*] A loose garment worn by males, extending from the waist to the knee or to the ankle, and covering the lower limbs.

**Syn.** — Pantaloon. — In the United States, the original word *trousers* is almost laid aside, the term being only applied to the loose garment of sailors or laborers, while *pantaloon* is used in all other cases. The English adhere to the old term in respect equally to the dress of gentlemen and all others, making much less use than we do of the word *pantaloon* in speaking of this part of the dress.

**Trousseau** (trō'sō'), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *trousse*, a bundle, truss. See TRUSS.] The collective lighter equipments or outfit of a lady when about to be married.

**Trout**, *n.* [*A.-S. truht*, *Lat.*

*tracta*, *tractus*, fr. *Gr. τῦρκ-της*, a sea-fish with sharp teeth, from *τῦργειν*, to gnaw.]

(*Ichth.*) A fresh-water fish variegated with spots, and esteemed most delicate food.



Trout.

**Trō'ver**, *n.* [*O. Fr. trover*, *truver*, *N. Fr. trouver*, to find.] (*Law.*) (*a.*) The gaining possession of any goods, whether by finding or by other means. (*b.*) An action to recover damages against one who found goods, and would not deliver them to the owner on demand.

**Trōw** (trō), *v. i.* [*A.-S. treōwian*, *trūwian*, *trywian*, *treōwan*, *trywan*, to trust, believe, *Goth. traunan*, *Icel. trúa*.] To believe; to trust; to think or suppose. [*Obs.*]

**Trow'el**, *n.* [*Lat. trulla*, *truella*, dim. of *trua*, a ladle.] 1. A mason's tool, used in spreading and dressing mortar, and breaking bricks. 2. A gardener's tool, somewhat like a mason's trowel.

**Trow'sers**, *n. pl.* The same as TROUSERS, *q. v.*

**Troy**, } *n.* [Said to have been named }  
**Troy'-weight** (-wāt), } from *Troyes*, in France, where }  
it was first adopted in Europe. Some, however, say that }  
the original name was *tron*.] The weight by which gold }  
and silver, jewels, and the like, are weighed.

In this weight, the pound is divided into 12 ounces, the ounce into 20 pennyweights, and the pennyweight into 24 grains.

**Trū'an-çy**, *n.* Act of playing, or state of being, truant.

**Trū'ant**, *a.* [See *infra*.] Wandering from business; loitering; idle, and shirking duty.

**Trū'ant**, *n.* [*Fr. truand*, *O. Fr. truant*, a vagrant, beggar, of Celtic origin; *W. tru*, *truand*, wretched, miserable.] One who stays away from business or duty; an idler; a loiterer; a shirk; especially, a pupil who stays away from school without leave.

To play truant, to stray away; to idle; to loiter.



**Truce**, *n.* [O. Eng. *trewis*, *trewse*, *trewa*, from O. H. Ger. *triwa*, *triuwa*, faith, compact, A.-S. *tréow*, *tréowa*, *tráwa*, Goth. *triggva*. See TRUE.] **1.** (Mil.) A temporary cessation of hostilities, for negotiation or other purpose; an armistice. **2.** Hence, intermission of action, pain, or contest; short quiet.

*Flag of truce* (Mil.), a white flag exhibited by one of the hostile parties, during the flying of which hostilities are suspended.

**Truce'-breāk'er**, *n.* One who violates a truce.

**Trück**, *v. i.* [imp. & *p. p.* TRUCKED (trükt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRUCKING.] [Fr. *troquer*, Sp. & Pg. *trocar*.] To exchange commodities; to barter; to deal.

**Trück**, *v. t.* To exchange; to give in exchange; to barter.

**Trück**, *n.* **1.** Exchange of commodities; barter. **2.** Commodities appropriate to barter; hence, small commodities, and sometimes, luggage. [Colloq.]

**Trück**, *n.* [Gr. τροχός, a wheel, from τρέχειν, to run.]

**1.** A small, wooden wheel, not bound with iron. **2.** A low carriage for carrying heavy articles. **3.** (Railway Mach.) A swiveling frame with wheels, springs, &c., to carry and guide one end of a locomotive or car. **4.** (Naut.) A small wooden cap at the summit of a flag-staff or mast-head. **5.** A small, solid wheel, as for a gun-carriage.

**Trück'age**, *n.* **1.** Practice of bartering goods; exchange; barter. **2.** Money paid for conveyance on a truck.

**Trück'er**, *n.* One who traffics by exchange of goods.

**Trück'le**, *n.* [Dim. of *truck*, a wheel.] A small wheel or caster.

**Trück'le**, *v. i.* [L. Ger. *truggeln*, to flatter; to fawn; A.-S. *trucian*, to fail, diminish.] To yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another; to submit; to creep.

**Trück'le-béd**, *n.* A bed that runs on wheels, and may be pushed under another; a trundle-bed.

**Trück'man**, *n.*; *pl.* TRUCK'MEN. **1.** One who does business in the way of barter. **2.** One who conveys goods on a truck. [Amer.]

**Trü'eu-lençe**, } *n.* **1.** Quality of being truculent; ferociousness. **2.** Terribleness of countenance.

**Trü'eu-lent** (110), *a.* [Lat. *truculentus*, fr. *trux*, *trucis*, wild, fierce.] **1.** Fierce; savage; barbarous. **2.** Of ferocious aspect. **3.** Cruel; destructive; ruthless.

**Trüdge**, *v. i.* [imp. & *p. p.* TRUDGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRUDGING.] [Allied to *tread*.] **1.** To go on foot. **2.** To travel or march with labor; to jog along.

**True**, *a.* [compar. TRUER; superl. TRUEST.] [A.-S. *tréowe*, *triwe*, *trywe*, faithful, Icel. *tryggr*, *trür*, Goth. *triggvs*. Cf. TROW.] **1.** Conformable to fact; in accordance with the actual state of things. **2.** Conformable to a rule or pattern; exact. **3.** Steady in adhering to friends, to promises, to a prince, or the like; faithful; loyal. **4.** Actual; not counterfeit, adulterated, or pretended; genuine; pure; real.

**True'-blüe**, *a.* Of inflexible honesty and fidelity;—a term derived from the *true* or *Coventry blue*, formerly celebrated for its unchanging color.

**True'-blüe**, *n.* A person of inflexible integrity and fidelity.

**True'-börn**, *a.* Of genuine birth; having a right by birth to any title.

**True'-bréd**, *a.* **1.** Of a genuine or right breed. **2.** Being of real breeding or education. [cere.]

**True'-heärt'ed**, *a.* Of a faithful heart; honest; sincere. **True'löve'-knöt** (-löv'nöt-), *n.* A knot composed of lines united with many involutions; the emblem of interwoven affection or engagements.

**True'ness**, *n.* Quality of being true; truth; reality; genuineness; faithfulness; sincerity; exactness.

**True'-pén'ny**, *n.* An honest fellow.

**Trüf'le** (trü'íl), *n.* [O. Fr. *truffe*, N. Fr. *truffe*, Lat. *tuber*.] A kind of mushroom found buried in the soil of woods at a depth of several inches, much esteemed as an esculent.

**Trü'ism**, *n.* An undoubted or self-evident truth.

**Trüll**, *n.* [H. Ger. *trolle*, *troll*, L. Ger. *trulle*. See TROLLOP and TROLL.] A drab; a strumpet; a harlot; a trollop.

**Trü'ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a true manner; according to truth. **2.** Exactly; justly; precisely. **3.** Sincerely; honestly; faithfully. **4.** In fact; in reality.

**Trümp**, *n.* [Fr. *trompe*, It. *tromba*, Lat. *tuba*, O. H. Ger. *trumba*, *trumpa*, Icel. *trumba*, drum.] A wind instrument of music; a trumpet.

**Trümp**, *n.* [See TRIUMPH.] **1.** One of the suit of

cards which takes any of the other suits. **2.** A good fellow. [Colloq.]

To put to the trumps, to reduce to the last expedient, or to the utmost exertion of power.

**Trümp**, *v. i.* [imp. & *p. p.* TRUMPED (84); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRUMPING.] To play a trump card when another suit has been led.

**Trümp**, *v. t.* To take with a trump card.

**Trümp**, *v. t.* [Fr. *tromper*.] **1.** To trick or impose on. **2.** To impose unfairly; to obtrude.

To trump up, to devise; to collect with unfairness; to fabricate.

**Trümp'er-y**, *a.* [Fr. *tromperie*, deceit, from *tromper*, to deceive.] Something serving to deceive by false show or pretenses; worthless but showy matter; hence, things worn out and of no value; rubbish.

**Trümp'er-y**, *n.* Worthless or deceptive in character.

**Trümp'et**, *n.* [See TRUMP.] A wind instrument of music, often used in war and military exercises.

*Ear-trumpet*, an instrument, usually trumpet-shaped, used as an aid to hearing, by partially deaf persons.—*Speaking-trumpet*, an instrument for conveying articulate sounds with increased force.

**Trümp'et**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* TRUMPETED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRUMPETING.] To publish by sound of trumpet; to proclaim.

**Trümp'et-er**, *n.* **1.** One who sounds a trumpet. **2.** One who proclaims, publishes, or denounces. **3.** (Ornith.) (a.) A variety of the domestic pigeon. (b.) A bird of South America, somewhat resembling both the pheasants and the cranes;—so called from its uttering a noise resembling that of a trumpet.

**Trüne'äte**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* TRUNCATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRUNCATING.] [Lat. *truncare*, *truncatum*, from *truncus*, maimed, cut short, fr. *truncus*, a trunk of a tree.] To cut off; to lop; to maim.

**Trüne'äte**, *a.* [Lat. *truncatus*, *p. p.* of *truncare*. See *supra*.] (Bot.) Appearing as if cut off at the tip.

**Trüne'ä-ted**, *p. a.* Cut off; cut short; maimed.

*Truncated cone or pyramid* (Geom.), a cone or pyramid whose vertex is cut off by a plane parallel to its base.

**Trun-eän'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of truncating, lopping, or cutting off. **2.** State of being truncated. **3.** (Min.) Replacement of an edge by a plane equally inclined to the adjoining faces.

**Trün'cheon** (trün'shun), *n.* [Fr. *trouçon*, O. Fr. *tronchon*, *tronce*, *tros*, from Lat. *thyrsus*, a stalk, stem, staff, Gr. *θύρσος*.] **1.** A short staff; a club. **2.** A baton, or staff of command. **3.** A stout stem, as of a tree, with the branches lopped off.

**Trün'dle**, *n.* **1.** A little wheel. **2.** A kind of low cart with small wooden wheels. **3.** A motion as of something moving upon little wheels. **4.** (Mach.) (a.) A wheel or pinion having its teeth formed of cylinders or spindles, as in mill-work. (b.) One of the bars of such a wheel.

**Trün'dle**, *v. t.* **1.** To roll, as a thing on little wheels. **2.** To cause to roll.

**Trün'dle**, *v. i.* [imp. & *p. p.* TRUNDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRUNDLING.] [A.-S. *tyndeled*, made round, from *tryndel*, *trendel*, a sphere, an orb, a circle.] **1.** To roll, as on little wheels. **2.** To roll, as a hoop.

**Trün'dle-béd**, *n.* A low bed that is moved on little wheels, so that it can be pushed under a higher bed; a truckle-bed.

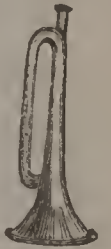
**Trünk**, *n.* [Lat. *truncus*, O. Lat. *troncus*.] **1.** The stem or body of a tree, apart from its limbs and roots; stock. **2.** The body of an animal, apart from the limbs. **3.** The main body of any thing. **4.** The snout or proboscis of an elephant. **5.** A box or chest covered with leather or hide, for containing clothes, &c.; a portmanteau.

**Trünk'-höse**, *n.* Large breeches formerly worn, reaching to the knees.

**Trün'nel**, *n.* A wooden pin or plug; a treenail.

**Trün'ion** (trün'yun), *n.* [O. Fr. *trognon*, the stock, stump, or trunk of a tree. See TRUNK.] (Gun.) A knob projecting on each side of a piece, and serving to support it on the cheeks of the carriage.

**Trüss**, *n.* [Fr. *trousse*, O. Fr. *trosse*, L. Lat. *trossa*, from Fr. *trousser*, O. Fr. *trosser*, *trusser*, *torser*, to pack, pack up; It. *torciare*, to twist, to tie fast, from Lat. *torquere*, *tortum*, to twist.] **1.** A bundle, as of hay or straw. **2.**



Trumpet.



Trunk-hose.



(Surg.) A bandage or apparatus used in cases of hernia. **3.** (Naut.) The rope or iron used to keep the center of a yard to the mast. **4.** (Arch.) A framed assemblage of timbers for fastening or binding a beam, or for supporting a roof, &c. **5.** (Engin.) A triangular frame, or a polygonal frame, to which rigidity is given by staying and bracing.

**Trüss**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRUSSED (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRUSSING.] **1.** To bind or pack close. **2.** To skewer, as a fowl for cooking it. **3.** To execute by hanging; to hang.

**Trüst**, *n.* [Icel. *trausti*, confidence, security, Goth. *trausti*, a convention, covenant. See *infra.*] **1.** Reliance on the integrity, veracity, justice, friendship, or other sound principle of another. **2.** Credit given; especially, delivery of property or merchandise in reliance upon future payment. **3.** Dependence upon something future or contingent, as if present or actual. **4.** That which is committed or intrusted to one. **5.** Responsible charge or office. **6.** That upon which confidence is reposed; ground of reliance. **7.** (Law.) An estate held for the use of another.

**Syn.**— Confidence; belief; faith; hope; expectation; charge; deposit.

**Trüst**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRUSTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRUSTING.] [O. D. *troesten*, *troosten*, to instigate, incite; *troosten*, to console; Icel. *treysta*, to confide, confirm, *traustr*, faithful, firm; O. Sax. *tröstian*, *gitröston*, Ger. *trösten*, to console. See *supra.*] **1.** To place confidence in; to rely on. **2.** To give credence to; to believe; to credit. **3.** To show confidence by intrusting. **4.** To commit, as to one's care; to intrust. **5.** To give credit to; to sell to upon credit. **6.** To venture confidently.

**Trüst**, *v. i.* **1.** To be credulous. **2.** To be confident, as of something present or future. **3.** To sell, exchange, or alienate, in reliance upon a promise to pay.

**Trüst-ee'**, *n.* A person to whom property is legally committed in trust, to be applied either for the benefit of specified individuals or for public uses.

*Trustee process* (Law.), a process by which a creditor may attach his debtor's goods, effects, and credits in the hands of a third person.

**Trüst'er**, *n.* 'One who trusts, or gives credit.

**Trüst'ful**, *n.* Full of trust; trusting.

**Trüst'i-ly**, *adv.* In a trusty manner; faithfully; honestly.

**Trüst'i-ness**, *n.* Quality of being trusty; fidelity; **Trüst'wor-thi-ness** (-wûr/thî-nes), *n.* State or quality of being trustworthy.

**Trüst'wor-thy** (-wûr/thÿ), *a.* Worthy of trust or confidence; trusty.

**Trüst'y**, *a.* [*compar.* TRUSTIER; *superl.* TRUSTIEST.] **1.** Admitting of being safely trusted; fit to be confided in; trustworthy; reliable. **2.** Hence, not liable to fall; strong; firm.

**Truth**, *n.*; *pl.* TRUTHS (99). [See TRUE, and cf. TROTH.] **1.** The quality of being true; as, (a.) Conformity to fact or reality. (b.) Conformity to rule; exactness. (c.) Fidelity; constancy. (d.) The practice of speaking truth; veracity. (e.) Honesty; virtue. **2.** Real state of things; verity; reality. **3.** A verified fact; an established principle, fixed law, or the like.

**Truth'ful**, *a.* Full of truth; veracious; reliable.

**Truth'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a truthful manner.

**Truth'ful-ness**, *n.* The state of being truthful.

**Trÿ**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TRIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TRYING.] [See *infra.*] To exert strength; to endeavor; to attempt.

**Trÿ**, *v. t.* [Fr. *trier*, to cull, to pick out, as if from a Lat. word *tritare*, fr. *terere*, *tritum*, to rub, bruise, grind.] **1.** To prove by experiment; to make experiment of; to prove; to test. **2.** To purify or refine, as metals; to melt out and procure in a pure state, as oil, tallow, lard, &c. **3.** To subject to severe trial; to put to the test. **4.** (Law.) To examine judicially. **5.** To experience; to have knowledge of by experience. **6.** To essay.

To *try on*, (a.) To put on, as a garment, to ascertain whether it fits the person. (b.) To attempt; to undertake. [*Colloq. and low.*]—To *try tallow*, &c., to melt and separate it from the membranes.—To *try the eyes*, to over-exert them; to strain.

**Syn.**— To attempt; endeavor; strive; aim; examine.—To *try* is the generic, to *attempt* is the specific, term. When we *try*, we are usually uncertain as to success; when we *attempt*, we have always some definite object in view which we seek to accomplish. We may be indifferent as to the result of a *trial*, but we rarely *attempt* any thing without a desire to succeed.

**Trÿ'ing**, *p. a.* Adapted to try, or put to severe trial; severe; afflictive.

**Tüb**, *n.* [D. *tobbe*; N. H. Ger. *zubar*, O. H. Ger. *zuipar*,

from *zwî*, two, and *beran*, to bear.] **1.** An open wooden vessel formed with staves, heading, and hoops;— used for various domestic purposes. **2.** Hence, the amount which a tub contains, as a measure of quantity.

**Tub**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TUBBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TUBBING.] To plant or set in a tub.

**Tūbe**, *n.* [Lat. *tubus*.] **1.** A hollow cylinder, of any material, used for various purposes; a pipe; a conduit. **2.** A vessel of animal bodies or plants which conveys a fluid or other substance.

**Tūbe**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TUBED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TUBING.] To furnish with a tube.

**Tūber**, *n.* [Lat., a hump, knob, prob. fr. *tumber*, from *tumere*, to swell.] (Bot.) A fleshy, rounded stem or root, usually containing starchy matter, as the potato.

**Tūber-cle**, *n.* [Lat. *tuberculum*, dim. of *tuber*.] **1.** (Anat.) A natural small projection or mass. **2.** (Med.) A small mass or aggregation of diseased matter; especially, the deposit which accompanies scrofula or phthisis.

**Tu-bēr'eu-lar**, *a.* **1.** Having little knobs or tubercles. **2.** Affected with tubercles; tuberculous.

**Tūbe'rōse**, or **Tūber-ōse**, *n.* [From Lat. *tuberosus*, tuberos.] A plant with a tuberos root much cultivated for the beauty and exquisite fragrance of its flowers.

**Tūber-ōs'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** State of being tuberos. **2.** (Anat.) A knob-like prominence on a bone, to which muscles and ligaments are attached.

**Tūber-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *tuberosus*. See TUBER.] **1.** Covered with knobby or wart-like prominences. **2.** (Bot.) Consisting of, or containing, tubers.

**Tūb'ing**, *n.* **1.** Act of making tubes. **2.** A series of tubes; a piece of a tube; material for tubes.

**Tūbu-lar**, *a.* [From Lat. *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus*, a tube or pipe.] Having the form of a tube or pipe; consisting of a pipe; fistular.

**Tūbu-late**, *a.* Tubular; tubulated; tubulous.

**Tūbu-lā'ted**, *a.* [Lat. *tubulatus*, from *tubulus*. See *infra.*] **1.** Made in the form of a small tube. **2.** Furnished with a tube.

**Tū'būle**, *n.* [Lat. *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus*, a tube, pipe.] A small pipe; a little tube.

**Tu-bū'li-fōrm'**, *a.* [Lat. *tubulus*, a little tube, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a small tube.

**Tū'bu-loūs**, *a.* [See TUBULE.] **1.** Resembling, or in the form of, a tube. **2.** Containing small tubes; composed wholly of tubulous florets.

**Tūek**, *n.* [W. *twca*, a kind of knife, *twc*, a cut, or chip; L. Lat. *stocus*, *stochus*, fr. Ger. *stock*, a stiek, staff. See *infra.*] **1.** A long, narrow sword; a rapier. **2.** (Naut.) The part of a ship where the ends of the bottom planks are collected under the stern. **3.** A horizontal fold made in the garment.

**Tūek**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TUCKED (tūkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TUCKING.] [L. Ger. *tucken*, H. Ger. *zucken*, to draw with a short and quick motion.] **1.** To thrust or press in or together; to fold under. **2.** To inclose by pushing the clothes closely around.

**Tūck'er**, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, tucks. **2.** A small, thin piece of the dress for covering the breast of women or children.

**Tūes'day** (tūz/dÿ), *n.* [A.-S. *Tiwesdæg*, from *Tiw*, gen. *Tiwes*, Goth. *Tius*, *Tivis*, the Mars of our ancestors, the god of war, and A.-S. *dæg*, a day.] The third day of the week, following Monday.

**Tū'fā**, or **Tū'fā**, *n.* [It. *tufo*, soft, sandy stone.] (Min.) (a.) A soft or porous stone formed by depositions from water. (b.) A volcanic sand-rock, rather friable, formed of agglutinated, volcanic earth; also, a similar rock of trap or basaltic material.

**Tūff**, *n.* Tufa. See TUFa.

**Tūft**, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *tuff*, Tr. *touffe*, for *toupe*, Prov. Fr. *touffette*, W. *tuf*, L. Lat. *tufa*, Icel. *toppr*, a curl, tuft of hair, Fr. *toupet*.] **1.** A collection of small, flexible, or soft things in a knot or bunch. **2.** A cluster; a clump. **3.** A nobleman, or person of quality, especially in the English universities;— so called from the tuft in the cap worn by them. [*Cant or colloq., Eng.*]

**Tūft**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TUFTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TUFTING.] **1.** To separate into tufts. **2.** To adorn with tufts or with a tuft.

**Tūft'ed**, *p. a.* **1.** Adorned with a tuft. **2.** Growing in a tuft or clusters.

**Tūft'-hūnt'er**, *n.* A hanger-on to noblemen, especially in English universities. See TUFT, 3. [*Cant or colloq., Eng.*]

**Tūft'y**, *a.* **1.** Abounding with tufts. **2.** Growing in tufts or clusters.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ð, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ēre, veīl, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf,



**Tūg**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TUGGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TUGGING.] [A.-S. *teóhan*, *teón* (*p. teáh*, *tugon*, *p. p. togen*), *teóhhian*, *teógan*, to pull, draw, tug, Icel. *toga*, Goth. *tiuhan*.] To pull or draw with great effort; to drag along with continued exertion; to haul along.

**Tūg**, *v. i.* **1.** To pull with great effort. **2.** To labor; to strive; to struggle.

**Tūg**, *n.* [See *supra*.] **1.** A pull with the utmost effort. **2.** A steam-vessel used to tow ships. **3.** A trace, or drawing-strap, of a harness.

**Tūg'ger**, *n.* One who tugs or pulls with great effort.

**Tu-ition** (-ish'un), *n.* [Lat. *tuitio*, from *tueri*, *tuitus*, to see, watch, protect.] **1.** Superintending care over a young person; guardianship. **2.** Especially, the act or business of teaching the various branches of learning; instruction. **3.** The money paid for instruction.

**Tu-ition-ary** (tu-ish'un-), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, tuition.

**Tūlip**, *n.* [From Turk. & Per. *tulband*, *dulband*, i. e., a turban; — so called from the resemblance of the form of this flower to a turban.] A bulbous plant, producing flowers of great beauty and of a variety of colors.

**Tulle**, *n.* [Fr., so called from the town of Tulle, in France, where it was first made.] A kind of silk open work or lace.

**Tūm'ble**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TUMBLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TUMBLING.] [O. H. Ger. *tūmildu*, *tūmīn*, D. *tūmelen*, O. D. *tumen*, Icel. *tumba*, *trumba*, A.-S. *tumbian*.] **1.** To roll about by turning one way and the other. **2.** To roll down; to be precipitated. **3.** To play mountebank tricks by various librations and movements of the body.

**Tūm'ble**, *v. t.* **1.** To turn over, or throw about for examination; to roll or move in a rough, coarse, or unceremonious manner; to precipitate. **2.** To disturb; to rumple.

**Tūm'ble**, *n.* Act of tumbling or rolling over; a fall.

**Tūm'bler**, *n.* **1.** One who tumbles; one who plays the tricks of a mountebank. **2.** That part of a lock which detains the shot-bolt in its place, until a key lifts it and leaves the bolt at liberty. **3.** A drinking glass originally made without a foot or stem, with a pointed base, so that it could not be set down with any liquor in it. **4.** A small variety of the domestic pigeon; — so called from its habit of tumbling or turning over in flight. **5.** A sort of dog used for inveigling game; so called from his habit of tumbling before he attacks his prey.

**Tūm'bril**, } *n.* [O. Fr. *tomberel*, from *tomber*, to fall, to  
tumble.] **1.** A ducking-stool for the punishment of scolds. **2.** A rough cart. **3.** A cart with two wheels, for conveying the tools of pioneers, cartridges, &c. **4.** A kind of cage of osiers, willows, or the like, for keeping hay and other food for sheep. [Eng.]

**Tūme-fāc'tion**, *n.* Act or process of tumefying; a tumor; a swelling.

**Tūme-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TUMEFIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TUMEFYING.] [Lat. *tumefacere*, from *tumere*, to swell, and *facere*, to make.] To swell; to cause to swell.

**Tūme-fy**, *v. i.* To rise in a tumor; to swell.

**Tūmid**, *a.* [Lat. *tumidus*, from *tumere*, to swell.] **1.** Swelled, enlarged, or distended. **2.** Rising above the level; protuberant. **3.** Swelling in sound or sense; pompous; bombastic; turgid.

**Tu-mid'i-ty**, *n.* State of being tumid; turgidity.

**Tūmid-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being tumid.

**Tūmor**, *n.* [Lat. *tumor*, from *tumere*, to swell.] (*Med.*) A morbid swelling, or growth, on any part of the body.

**Tūmp**, *n.* [W. *tump*, *tum*, a round mass or heap, a hillock.] A little hillock; a knoll.

**Tūmp**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TUMPED (S4); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TUMPING.] To form a mass of earth or a hillock round, as a plant.

**Tūmu-lar**, *a.* [From Lat. *tumulus*, a mound, fr. *tumere*, to swell.] Consisting in a heap; formed or being in a heap or hillock.

**Tūmu-lōse'**, *a.* Tumulous. [Rare.]

**Tūmult**, *n.* [Lat. *tumulus*, from *tumere*, to swell, as if a restless swelling up, a ferment.] **1.** Commotion, disturbance, or agitation of a multitude, usually accompanied with great noise, uproar, and confusion of voices. **2.** Violent commotion or agitation, with confusion of sounds. **3.** Irregular or confused motion; high excitement.

**Syn.** — Uproar; hurly-burly; ferment; disturbance; turbulence; disorder; confusion; noise; bluster; hubbub; bustle; stir; brawl; riot.

**Tu-mūlt'u-a-ri-ly**, *adv.* In a tumultuary manner.

**Tu-mūlt'u-a-ri-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being tumultuary; turbulence; disposition to tumult.

**Tu-mūlt'u-a-ry** (44), *a.* Attended by or producing a tumult.

**Syn.** — Disorderly; riotous; promiscuous; confused; tumultuous; restless; agitated; unquiet.

**Tu-mūlt'u-oūs**, *a.* **1.** Full of tumult; conducted with tumult. **2.** Greatly agitated. **3.** Agitated; disturbed. **4.** Turbulent; violent.

**Syn.** — Disorderly; irregular; noisy; confused; boisterous; lawless; riotous; seditious.

**Tu-mūlt'u-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In a tumultuous or disorderly manner; by a disorderly multitude.

**Tu-mūlt'u-oūs-ness**, *n.* The state of being tumultuous; disorder; commotion.

**Tū'mu-lūs**, *n.*; *pl.* TŪ'MU-LĪ. [Lat., a mound, a sepulchral mound.] An artificial hillock, especially one raised over the grave of a person buried in ancient times; a barrow.

**Tūn**, *n.* [A.-S. *tunne*, Icel. & O. H. Ger. *tunna*, Ir. & Gael. *tunna*, *tonna*, W. *tynell*, Fr. *tonne*, *tonneau*.] **1.** A large cask. **2.** A certain measure for liquids, as for wine, consisting of two pipes or four hogsheads, or 252 gallons. **3.** A large quantity; — used proverbially.

**Tūn**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TUNNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TUNNING.] To put into tuns or casks.

**Tūn'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being tuned, or made harmonious; hence, harmonious; musical; tuneful.

**Tūne**, *n.* [A different spelling of *tone*, q. v.] **1.** (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A rhythmical, melodious series of musical tones for one voice or instrument, or for any number of voices or instruments in unison, or two or more such series forming parts in harmony; a melody; an air. (*b.*) State of giving the proper sound or sounds; pitch of the voice or an instrument. **2.** Hence, order; harmony; concord; fit disposition, temper, or humor.

**Tūne**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TUNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TUNING.] **1.** To put into a state adapted to produce the proper sounds; to harmonize. **2.** Hence, to put into a proper state or disposition. **3.** To give tone to; to adapt in style of music. **4.** To sing with melody or harmony.

**Tūne**, *v. i.* To form accordant musical sounds.

**Tūne'ful**, *a.* Harmonious; melodious; musical.

**Tūne'less**, *a.* **1.** Without tune; unharmonious; unmusical. **2.** Not employed in making music.

**Tūng'sten**, *n.* [Sw. *tungsten*, Ger. *tungstein*, from Sw. *tung*, heavy, and *sten*, Ger. *stein*, stone.] A metal of a grayish-white color, and considerable luster. It is brittle, nearly as hard as steel, and is fused with extreme difficulty. Its specific gravity is near 17.6.

**Tū'nie**, *n.* [Lat. *tunica*.] **1.** (*Antiq.*) An under-garment worn by both sexes in ancient Rome and the East. **2.** (*Anat.*) A membrane that covers or composes some part or organ. **3.** (*Bot.*) A natural covering; an integument.

**Tū'ni-ele** (tū'nī-kl), *n.* [Lat. *tunicula*, dim. of *tunica*, a tunic.] **1.** A natural covering. (*Eccl.*) **2.** A kind of long robe.

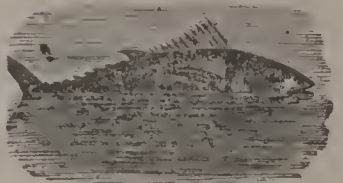
**Tūn'ing-fōrk**, *n.* (*Mus.*) A steel instrument consisting of two prongs and a handle, which, being struck, gives a certain fixed tone; — used for tuning instruments, or for ascertaining the pitch of tuues.

**Tūn'nage**, *n.* See TONNAGE.

**Tūn'nel**, *n.* [From *tun*. See TUN.] **1.** A vessel with a broad mouth at one end, and a pipe or tube at the other, for conveying liquor into casks, bottles, or other vessels. **2.** A flue for the passage of smoke. **3.** An artificial arch or passage under ground for railways, &c. **4.** (*Mining.*) A level passage driven across the measures, or at right angles to the veins which its object is to reach.

**Tūn'nel**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TUNNELED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TUNNELING.] **1.** To form into a tunnel, or like a tunnel. **2.** To catch in a tunnel net. **3.** To make an opening way for passage through, as a hill or mountain, or under, as a river.

**Tūn'ny**, *n.* [Lat. *thunnus*, *thynnus*. Gr. *θύννος*, *θύνος*, fr. *θύνειν*, *θύειν*, to rush or dart along.] (*Ichth.*) A fish of the mackerel family, similar in form to the mackerel, but much larger, rounder, and with a shorter snout.



Tunny.

**Tūr'ban**, *n.* [O. Eng. *turbant*, *tulibant*, *tulipant*, from Per. *dulband*, *dōl-band*, from *dulāi*, double, from *dū*, two, and *lāi*, a fold, and *band*, a band, bandage.] **1.** A head-dress worn



by some Orientals, consisting of a cap, and a sash or scarf wound about the cap. **2.** A head-dress worn by ladies.

**Tûr'ba-ry**, *n.* [L. Lat. *turbaria*, from *turba*, turf.] (*Eng. Law.*) A right of digging turf on another man's land; the ground where turf is dug.

**Tûr'bid**, *a.* [Lat. *turbidus*, from *turba*, tumult, disturbance, *turbare*, to disturb.] Having the lees disturbed; foul with extraneous matter; roiled; muddy; thick.

**Tûr'bid-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being turbid; muddiness; foulness.

**Tûr'bi-nate**, } *a.* [Lat. *turbinatus*, from *turbo* or  
**Tûr'bi-nā'ted**, } *turben*, *turbinis*, a whirl, top.] Shaped like a top, or cone inverted; narrow at the base, and broad at the apex. [top.]

**Tûr'bi-nā'tion**, *n.* Act of spinning or whirling, as a

**Tûr'bīne**, *n.* [Lat. *turbo*, *turbinis*, that which whirls round, whirl.] A horizontal water-wheel, usually constructed with a series of curved floats upon the periphery, against which the water strikes with direct impulse, as it rushes from all sides of an inner flume, and after expending its force upon the floats, passes out at the circumference.

**Tûr'bit**, *n.* [N. Lat.] **1.** A variety of the domestic pigeon, remarkable for its short beak. **2.** The turbot.

**Tûr'bot**, *n.* [Fr. *turbot*, W. *torbw*, perhaps from Lat. *turbo*, a top.] A flat fish, with a body nearly circular.

**Tûr'bu-lençe**, *n.* State or quality of being turbulent; a disturbed state.

**Syn.**—Agitation; tumult; tumultuousness; unruliness; insubordination; rioting.

**Tûr'bu-lent**, *a.* [Lat. *turbulentus*, from *turba*, disorder, tumult.] **1.** In violent commotion. **2.** Disposed to insubordination and disorder. **3.** Producing commotion.

**Syn.**—Disturbed; agitated; tumultuous; riotous; seditious; restless; unquiet; refractory.

**Tûr'bu-lent-ly**, *adv.* In a turbulent manner; tumultuously; with violent agitation.

**Tûr'çism**, *n.* The character, belief, religion, manners, or the like, of the Turks.

**Tu-reen'**, *n.* [From Fr. *terrine*, from *terre*, Lat. *terra*, earth.] A large, deep vessel for holding soup, or other liquid food, at the table.

**Tûrf**, *n.*; *pl.* TÛRFŒ. [A.-S. *turf*, Icel. *torf*, O. H. Ger. *zurf*, *zurft*, *zurba*, allied to Ir. & Gael. *tarp*, a clod, lump.] **1.** That upper stratum of earth which is filled with roots; sward; sod. **2.** Peat, especially when prepared for fuel. **3.** Race-ground; or horse-racing.

**Tûrf**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TURFED (*tûrft*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TURFING.] To cover with turf or sod.

**Tûrf'i-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being turfey.

**Tûrf'y**, *a.* [*compar.* TURFIER; *superl.* TURFIEST.] **1.** Abounding with turf; made of, or covered with, turf. **2.** Having the appearance or qualities of turf.

**Tûr'gent**, *a.* [Lat. *turgens*, *p. pr.* of *turgere*, to swell.] **1.** Rising into a tumor, or puffy state; swelling. **2.** Inflated; bombastic.

**Tur-gēs'çençe**, } *n.* **1.** Act of swelling, or state of  
**Tur-gēs'çen-çy**, } being swelled. **2.** (*Med.*) Superabundance of humors in any part. **3.** Empty magnificence or pompousness; bombast.

**Tur-gēs'çent**, *a.* [Lat. *turgescens*, *p. pr.* of *turgescere*, to begin to swell, inchoative form of *turgere*, to swell.] Swelling; growing big.

**Tûr'gid**, *a.* [Lat. *turgidus*, from *turgere*, to swell.] **1.** Distended beyond the natural state by some internal agent or expansive force; swelled; bloated. **2.** Swelling in style or language; vainly ostentatious.

**Syn.**—Tumid; pompous; inflated; bombastic.

**Tur-gîd'i-ty**, *n.* State of being turgid; tumidness.

**Tûr'gid-ness**, *n.* The quality of being turgid.

**Tûr'key**, *n.* [So called because it was erroneously believed to have come originally from Turkey.] (*Ornith.*) A large gallinaceous fowl, a native of America. The flesh is highly valued for food.

**Tûr'key-bûz'zard**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A common American species of vulture, having a distant resemblance to a turkey. [TURQUOIS, *q. v.*]

**Tur-kois'** (-koiz' or -keez', 38), *n.* (*Min.*) The same as

**Tûr'mer-ic** (123), *n.* [N. Lat. *terra-merita*, *turmerica*.]

**1.** (*Bot.*) An East Indian plant. **2.** (*Med.*) The root or root-stock of the same plant. It is used for dyeing, and also as a medicine.

*Turmeric paper* (*Chem.*), a kind of unsized paper stained yellow with a decoction of turmeric, used as a test for free alkali, which changes its color to brown.

**Tûr'moil**, *n.* [See *infra*.] Harassing labor; trouble; molestation by tumult; disturbance.

**Tûrn**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TURNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TURNING.] [From Lat. *tornare*, to turn in a lathe, to round off, from *tornus*, a lathe, Gr. *τόρνος*, a turner's chisel, *τορνεύειν*, to turn, to work with a lathe and chisel; A.-S. *tyrnan*, to turn, Icel. *turna*, to invert, Goth. *af-taurnan*.] **1.** To form in a lathe. **2.** Hence, to give form to; to shape; to put in proper condition. **3.** To cause to move upon a center, or as if upon a center; to give circular motion to; to cause to revolve. **4.** To cause to present a different side uppermost or outmost. **5.** To give another direction, tendency, or inclination to; to incline differently;—both literally and figuratively. **6.** To change from a given use or office; to divert, as to another purpose or end; to use or employ. **7.** To change the form, quality, aspect, or effect of; to alter; to transform; to translate.

*To be turned of*, to be advanced beyond.—*To turn a corner*, to go round a corner.—*To turn the enemy's flank* (*Mil.*), to pass round and take a position upon the side of it.—*To turn aside*, to avert.—*To turn*, as milk, cider, wine, &c., to cause to ferment and become sour.—*To turn away* (*a.*) To dismiss from service; to discard. (*b.*) To avert.—*To turn down*, to fold or double down.—*To turn in*, to fold or double under.—*To turn in the mind*, to revolve, ponder, or meditate upon.—*To turn off* (*a.*) To dismiss contemptuously. (*b.*) To give over; to reduce. (*c.*) To divert; to deflect. (*d.*) To accomplish; to perform, as work.—*To turn one's money or goods*, to turn a penny, and the like, to exchange in the course of trade; to keep in lively exchange or circulation.—*To turn out* (*a.*) To drive out; to expel. (*b.*) To put to pasture, as cattle or horses. (*c.*) To produce, as the result of labor, or any process of manufacture; to furnish in a completed state.—*To turn over* (*a.*) To cause to change the sides of; to cause to roll over. (*b.*) To transfer. (*c.*) To open and examine one leaf of after another, as a book. (*d.*) To upset; to overturn.—*To turn tail*, to retreat ignominiously.—*To turn the back*, to flee; to retreat.—*To turn the back on or upon*, to treat with contempt; to reject or refuse unceremoniously.—*To turn the edge of*, to make dull; to deprive of sharpness.—*To turn the head or brain of*, to make giddy, wild, insane, or the like; to infatuate.—*To turn the scale*, to change the preponderance; to give superiority or success.—*To turn the stomach of*, to nauseate; to sicken.—*To turn the tables*, to reverse success or superiority.—*To turn to*, to have recourse to; to refer to.—*To turn to profit, advantage*, or the like, to make profitable or advantageous.—*To turn upon*, to retort; to throw back.

**Tûrn**, *v. i.* **1.** To move round; to have a circular motion; to revolve, entirely, repeatedly, or partially; to change position, so as to face differently. **2.** Hence, to revolve as if upon a point of support; to hinge; to depend. **3.** To result or terminate; to issue. **4.** To be deflected; to take a different direction or tendency; to be differently applied. **5.** To be changed, altered, or transformed; to become transmuted; also, to become by changes. **6.** To undergo the process of turning on a lathe. **7.** *In specific uses*, (*a.*) To become acid; to sour;—said of milk, alc. &c. (*b.*) To become giddy;—said of the head. (*c.*) To be nauseated;—said of the stomach. (*d.*) To become inclined in the other direction;—said of scales. (*e.*) To change from ebb to flow, or from flow to ebb;—said of the tide.

*To turn about*, to move the face to another quarter.—*To turn away* (*a.*) To deviate. (*b.*) To depart; to remove.—*To turn in* (*a.*) To bend inward. (*b.*) To enter for lodgings or entertainment. (*c.*) To go to bed.—*To turn off*, to be diverted; to deviate from a course.—*To turn on or upon* (*a.*) To reply or retort. (*b.*) To depend on.—*To turn out* (*a.*) To move from its place, as a bone. (*b.*) To bend outward; to project. (*c.*) To rise from bed. (*d.*) To come abroad; to prove in the result; to issue; to result.—*To turn over*, to turn from side to side; to roll; to tumble.—*To turn to account, profit, advantage*, and the like, to be made profitable; to become worth the while.—*To turn under*, to bend or be folded downward or under.—*To turn up* (*a.*) To bend or be doubled upward. (*b.*) To come to light; to occur; to happen.

**Tûrn**, *n.* **1.** Act of turning; movement or motion about a center, or as if about a center; revolution. **2.** Change of direction; different order, position, aspect of affairs, &c. **3.** Hence, change; alteration; vicissitude. **4.** Successive portion of a course; reckoning from change to change; hence, a winding; a bend; a brief walk. **5.** Successive course; alternate or incidental occasion; appropriate time. **6.** Incidental or opportune deed or office. **7.** Convenience; occasion; purpose. **8.** Form; cast; shape; manner; fashion;—used in a literal or figurative sense; hence, form of expression. **9.** One round of a rope or cord. **10.** *pl.* (*Med.*) Monthly courses; menses. **11.** (*Mus.*) An embellishment, marked thus. ♪, formed of appoggiaturas, and consisting of the principal note, together with the note above,



and the semitone below, the note above being sounded first, the principal note next, and the semitone below last, the three being performed very quickly.

*By turns, (a.)* One after another; alternately. *(b.)* At intervals. — *In turn*, in due order of succession. — *To a turn*, exactly; perfectly; — from the practice of cooking on a revolving spit. — *To take turns*, to alternate; to succeed one another in due order. — *Turn and turn about*, an alternate share of duty. — *Turn of life (Med.)*, the time of the final cessation of the menses in women.

**Tûrn'eōat**, *n.* One who forsakes his party or principles; a renegade; an apostate.

**Tûrn'er**, *n.* **1.** One who turns; especially, one whose occupation is to form articles with a lathe. **2.** A variety of pigeon. **3.** A person who practices athletic or gymnastic exercises; — so called among the Germans.

**Tûrn'er-y**, *n.* **1.** Art of fashioning solid bodies into various forms by means of a lathe. **2.** Things or forms made by a turner, or in the lathe.

**Tûrn'ing**, *n.* **1.** A winding; a bending course; flexure; a corner, as of a street or road. **2.** Deviation from the way or proper course. **3.** Act of forming solid substances into various forms by means of a lathe. **4. pl.** Pieces detached in the process of turnery. **5. (Mil.)** A maneuver by which an enemy, or position, is turned.

**Tûrn'ing-point**, *n.* The point upon which a question turns, and which decides a case.

**Tûrn'ip**, *n.* [Ir. *turnapa*, perhaps from W. *turn*, round, and *meipen*, *maip*, a turnip, A.-S. *nūpe*, Lat. *napus*.] (*Bot.*) A plant, much cultivated on account of its solid, bulbous root, which is valued as an article of food.

**Tûrn'kēy**, *n.*; *pl.* TÛRN'KĒYΣ. A person who has charge of the keys of a prison.

**Tûrn'-out**, *n.*; *pl.* TÛRN'-OUTS. **1.** Act of coming forth. **2.** A short side track on a railroad; a shunt. **3.** An equipage.

**Tûrn'-ō'ver**, *n.* **1.** Act or result of turning over. **2.** A semicircular pie made by turning one half of a circular crust over the other.

**Tûrn'pike**, *n.* **1.** A frame consisting of two bars (originally with sharpened ends), crossing each other at right angles, and turning on a post or pin, to hinder the passage of beasts, but admitting a person to pass between the arms. [*Obs.*] **2.** A toll-gate, or gate set across a road. **3.** A turnpike-road.

**Tûrn'pike**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TURNPIKED (-pīkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TURNPIKING.] To form, as a road, in the manner of a turnpike-road.

**Tûrn'pike-rōad**, *n.* A road on which turnpikes, or toll-gates, are established by law.

**Tûrn'sōle**, *n.* [Fr. *tournesol*, from *tourner*, to turn, and Lat. *sol*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A heliotrope; — so named because its flower is supposed to turn toward the sun. **2.** A kind of dye obtained from certain lichens.

**Tûrn'spīt**, *n.* **1.** One who turns a spit; hence, one engaged in some menial office. **2.** A variety of dog; — so called from being formerly employed to turn a spit.

**Tûrn'stīle**, *n.* A revolving frame in a footpath; a turnpike.

**Tûrn'-tā'ble**, *n.* A large revolving platform, for turning railroad cars, locomotives, &c., in a different direction.

**Tûr'pen-tīne**, *n.* [Fr. *térébenthine*, from Lat. *terebinthinus*, of the turpentine-tree, from *terebinthus*. See TEREBINTH.] An oleo-resinous substance, exuding naturally or on incision from several species of trees, chiefly those of the coniferous kind.

**Tûr'pī-tūde** (53), *n.* [Lat. *turpitude*, from *turpis*, foul, base.] Inherent baseness or vileness of principle, words, or actions.

**Tur-quois'** (-koiz' or -keez', 38), *n.* [Fr. *turquoise*, so called because it came first from Turkey.] (*Min.*) A mineral, of a peculiar bluish-green color. It is susceptible of a high polish, and used in jewelry.

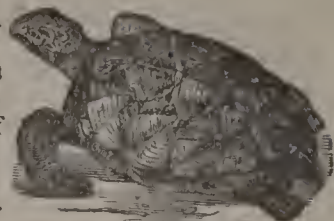
**Tûr'rel**, *n.* [Cf. O. Fr. *touroul*, a little wooden tourniquet to fasten doors or windows.] A certain tool used by coopers.

**Tûr'ret**, *n.* [O. Fr. *tourette*, dim. of *tower*, Lat. *turris*, tower.] A small eminence or spire attached to a building and rising above it. [with turrets.]

**Tûr'ret-ed**, *p. a.* **1.** Formed like a tower. **2.** Furnished

**Tûr'tle** (tûr'tl), *n.* [A.-S. *turtle*, Lat. *turtur*, dim. *turturilla*.] (*Ornith.*) A gallinaceous bird; — called also *turtle-dove* and *turtle-pigeon*. Its note is plaintive and tender, and it is celebrated for the constancy of its affection.

**Tûr'tle**, *n.* [Prob. corrupted from *tortoise*, but thought by some to be the same word as the preceding, transferred to the sea-tortoise on account of its affection for its mate in pairing-time. See TORTOISE.] (*Zoöl.*) A tortoise; — often restricted to the large sea-tortoise.



Turtle.

**Tûr'tle-dōve**, *n.* See TURTLE.

**Tûr'tler**, *n.* One who catches turtles or tortoises.

**Tûs'ean**, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Tuscany, in Italy; — specifically applied to one of the orders of architecture, the most ancient and simple.

**Tûsh**, *interj.* Pshaw! — an exclamation indicating check, rebuke, or contempt.

**Tûsk**, *n.* [A.-S. *tusc*, *tuz*.] The long, pointed, and often protruding tooth of certain rapacious animals.

**Tûsked** (tûskt), *a.* Furnished with tusks.

**Tûs'sle** (tûs/sl), *n.* [See TOUSLE and TOUSE.] A struggle; a conflict; a scuffle. [*Colloq.*]

**Tûs'sle** (tûs/sl), *v. i.* To struggle, as in sport or wrestling; to scuffle. [*Colloq.*]

**Tût**, *interj.* Be still; — an exclamation used for checking or rebuking.

**Tû'te-lāge**, *n.* [From Lat. *tutela*, protection, from *tutari*, to guard, from *tueri*, to watch, defend.] **1.** Guardianship; protection; — applied to the person protecting. **2.** State of being under a guardian.

**Tû'te-lar**, } *a.* Having the charge of protecting a person or a thing; guardian; protecting.

**Tû'te-la-ry**, } son or a thing; guardian; protecting.

**Tû'te-nāg**, *n.* [N. Lat. *tutenago*, *tutanago*. Cf. TUTTY.] **1.** An alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel. **2.** Zinc, or spelter; — so called in India.

**Tû'tor**, *n.* [Lat. *tutor*, from *tueri*, to watch, defend.] One who protects, watches over, or has the care of, another; hence, specifically, (*a.*) (*Civ. Law.*) A guardian. (*b.*) A private or public teacher. (*c.*) (*Eng. Univ. and Colleges.*) An officer or member of some hall, who has the charge of hearing the lessons of the students, and otherwise giving them instruction. (*d.*) (*Amer. Colleges.*) An instructor of a lower rank than a professor.

**Tû'tor**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TUTORING; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TUTORING.] **1.** To have the guardianship or care of; to teach; to instruct. **2.** To treat with authority or severity.

**Tû'tor-āge**, *n.* Office or occupation of a tutor; tutorship; guardianship.

**Tû'tor-ess**, *n.* A female tutor; an instructress; a governess.

**Tu-tō'ri-al**, *a.* Belonging to, or exercised by, a tutor.

**Tutti** (tōt'te), *n. pl.* [It., from Lat. *totus*, *pl. toti*, all.] (*Mus.*) All; — a direction for all the singers or players to perform together.

**Tû'ty**, *n.* [Fr. *tutie*, L. Lat. *tutia*, Per. *tūtiyā*.] An impure protoxide of zinc, collected from the chimneys of smelting furnaces.

**Twā'd'dle** (twōd'dl), *v. i.* [See TWATTLE.] To talk in a weak and silly manner; to prate.

**Twā'd'dle**, *n.* Silly talk; senseless verbiage; gabble.

**Twā'd'dler**, *n.* One who prates in a weak and silly manner.

**Twāin**, *a. or n.* [A.-S. *twegen*, *twā*, two, O. H. Ger. *zwēne*, *zwō*, *zwei*. See TWO.] Two; — nearly obsolete.

**Twāng**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TWANGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TWANGING.] [Cf. TANG, 4, and Prov. Eng. *twang*, a quick pull, a sudden pang, a sharp taste. O. H. Ger. & D. *dwang*, N. H. Ger. *zwang*, constraint, force.] To make the sound of a string which is stretched and suddenly pulled.

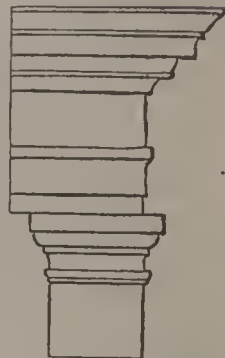
**Twāng**, *v. t.* To make to sound, as by pulling a tense string and letting it go suddenly.

**Twāng**, *n.* **1.** A harsh, quick sound, like that made by a stretched string when pulled and suddenly let go. **2.** A kind of nasal sound of the voice.

**Twat'tle** (twōt'tl), *v. i.* [See TATTLE.] To prate; to talk much and idly; to chatter; to twaddle.

**Twēak**, *v. t.* [A.-S. *twiccian*, to twitch, pull. It is radically the same word as *twitch*.] To pinch and pull with a sudden jerk and twist; to twitch.

**Twēak**, *n.* **1.** A sharp pinch or jerk. **2.** Trouble; distress.



Tuscan Order.



Turnstile.



- Tweed**, *n.* A light, twilled cotton or woolen stuff, used for summer clothing.
- Twée'dle** (twē'dl), *v. t.* [Cf. Ger. *dudeln*, to play badly on an instrument.] To handle lightly; — said with reference to awkward fiddling; hence, to influence as if by fiddling; to coax; to allure.
- Twée'zers**, *n. pl.* [O. Eng. *tweeze*, *tweese*, a surgeon's box of instruments, from Fr. *étuis*, pl. of *étui*, a case, sheath, box.] Small pincers used to pluck out hairs, &c.
- Twēlfth**, *a.* **1.** The second after the tenth; next succeeding the eleventh; — the ordinal of twelve. **2.** Constituting one of twelve equal parts into which any thing is divided.
- Twēlfth**, *n.* **1.** One of twelve equal parts. **2.** (*Mus.*) An interval comprising an octave and a fifth.
- Twēlfth-nīght** (-nīt), *n.* The evening of the twelfth day after Christmas, or Epiphany, observed as a festival.
- Twēlve**, *a.* [A.-S. *twelf*, Icel. *tólf*, Goth. *twalif*, from *tra*, two, and *-lif*, ten, O. H. Ger. *lif*, Icel. *lefu*.] One more than eleven; two and ten; twice six; a dozen.
- Twēlve**, *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and two, or of twice six. **2.** A symbol representing twelve units, as 12, or xii.
- Twēlve'mōnth** (-mūnth, 101), *n.* A year, which consists of twelve calendar months.
- Twēlve-pence**, *n.* A shilling sterling, being about twenty-four cents in United States currency.
- Twēlve'seōre**, *a. & n.* Twelve times twenty; two hundred and forty.
- Twēn'ti-eth**, *a.* **1.** Next in order after the nineteenth; — the ordinal of twenty. **2.** Constituting one of twenty equal parts into which any thing is divided.
- Twēn'ti-eth**, *n.* **1.** One of twenty equal parts. **2.** (*Mus.*) An interval comprising two octaves and a sixth.
- Twēn'ty**, *a.* [A.-S. *twēntig*, *twentig*, for *twāntig*, Goth. *twaitigjus*; composed of Goth. *twai*, A.-S. *twegen*, two, and Goth. *tigjus*; *tigus*, A.-S. *tig*, a decade.] **1.** One more than nineteen; twice ten. **2.** An indefinite number; — used proverbially.
- Twēn'ty**, *n.* **1.** The number next following nineteen; twice ten. **2.** A symbol representing twenty units, as 20, or xx.
- Twī'bil**, *n.* [A.-S. *twibill*, from *twi*, *twy*, *tweo*, two, and *bill*, *bil*, an ax, hoe, bill.] **1.** A kind of mattock, or ax. **2.** A reaping-hook.
- Twīce**, *adv.* [O. Eng. *twies*, from *two*, with the termination of a genitive. Cf. *THRICE*.] **1.** Two times; once and again. **2.** Doubly; in twofold quantity.
- Twī'ddle**, *v. t.* To touch lightly, or play with; to twiddle; to twirl with the fingers.
- Twī'fāl-lōw**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TWIFALLOWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TWIFALLOWING.] [A.-S. *twi*, two, and Eng. *follow*.] To plow a second time; — said of land that is fallowed.
- Twīg**, *n.* [A.-S. *twīg*, from *twi*, *twig*, two, *i. e.*, the bisection or division of the trunk.] A small shoot or branch of a tree or other plant, of no definite length or size.
- Twīg**, *v. t.* To beat with twigs.
- Twīg**, *v. t.* **1.** To understand the meaning of. [*Colloq. and low.*] **2.** To observe slyly.
- Twīg'gy**, *a.* Full of twigs; abounding with shoots.
- Twī'light** (-līt), *n.* [From A.-S. *twi*, two, and Eng. *light*; A.-S. *twēonlēht*, *i. e.*, doubtful light, fr. *twēona*, doubt, fr. *twēdan*, *twēgan*, to doubt, fr. *twi*, *twig*, two, and *lēht*, light.] **1.** The faint light perceived before the rising and after the setting of the sun. **2.** Hence, a dubious or uncertain view.
- Twī'light** (-līt), *a.* **1.** Imperfectly illuminated; shaded; obscure. **2.** Seen or done by twilight.
- Twīll**, *v. t.* [See *QUILL*. Cf. L. Ger. *twillen*, to separate into two parts.] To weave, as cloth, so as to produce the appearance of diagonal lines or ribs, on the surface of.
- Twīll**, *n.* **1.** An appearance of diagonal lines or ribs produced in textile fabrics. **2.** A fabric woven with a twill.
- Twīn**, *n.* [A.-S. *twīn*, double, from *twi*, two, *getwīnne*, pl., twins. See *TWIBIL*, and cf. *TWINE*.] **1.** One of two produced at a birth by an animal that ordinarily brings forth but one at a birth; — used chiefly in the pl. **2. pl.** (*Astron.*) A constellation and sign of the zodiac; Gemini. **3.** One very much resembling another.
- Twīn**, *a.* **1.** Being one of two born at a birth. **2.** Being one of a pair much resembling one another.
- Twīne**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TWINED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TWINING.] [A.-S. *twīnan*, from *twi*, two.] **1.** To twist together; to form by twisting or winding of threads. **2.** To wind about; to embrace; to entwine.
- Twīne**, *v. i.* **1.** To unite closely, or by complication
- of parts. **2.** To wind; to bend; to make turns; to meander.
- Twīne**, *n.* [D. *twijn*, Icel. *twinni*, a double thread, A.-S. *twīn*, fine linen. See *supra*.] **1.** A twist; a convolution. **2.** Act of twining or winding round. **3.** A strong thread composed of two or three smaller threads or strands twisted together; a small cord or string.
- Twīnge**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TWINGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TWINGEING.] [Allied to *tweak*, *twitch*, and *twang*, *q. v.*] **1.** To pull with a twitch; to pinch; to tweak. **2.** To torment with pinching or sharp pains.
- Twīnge**, *v. i.* To have a sudden, sharp, local pain, like a twitch.
- Twīnge**, *n.* **1.** A pinch; a tweak; a twitch. **2.** A darting, local pain of momentary continuance.
- Twīnk'le** (twīnk'l), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* TWINKLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TWINKLING.] [A.-S. *twīncian*.] **1.** To open and shut the eye rapidly; to blink; to wink. **2.** To sparkle; to flash at intervals; to scintillate.
- Twīnk'le**, *n.* **1.** A closing or opening, or a quick motion of the eye; a wink. **2.** The time of a wink; a twinkling.
- Twīnk'ling**, *n.* **1.** Act of one who, or that which, twinkles; a wink. **2.** A scintillation; a sparkling. **3.** The time of a wink; a moment; an instant.
- Twīn'ling**, *n.* [From *twīn*.] A twin lamb.
- Twīrl** (18), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TWIRLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TWIRLING.] [A.-S. *thwiril*, a churn-staff, a flail, O. H. Ger. *dwiril*, A.-S. *thveran*, *âthveran*, to agitate, twirl. Cf. *THWART*, *QUEER*, *QUIRL*.] To move or whirl round; to move and turn rapidly with the fingers.
- Twīrl**, *v. i.* To revolve with velocity; to be whirled round rapidly. [tation.]
- Twīrl**, *n.* A rapid circular motion; a whirling; quick rotation.
- Twīst**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TWISTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TWISTING.] [A.-S. *twīst*, two, cloth of double thread, from *twi*, two; Icel. *twīstr*. id.] **1.** To contort; to complicate; to convolve. **2.** Hence, to turn from the true form or meaning; to pervert. **3.** To wreath; to wind; to unite by intertexture of parts. **4.** Hence, to form; to weave. **5.** To wind in; to insinuate; — used reflexively. **6.** To unite by winding one thread, strand, or other flexible substance round another. **7.** To form into a thread from many fine filaments.
- Twīst**, *v. i.* To be contorted or united by winding round each other.
- Twīst**, *n.* **1.** A contortion; a flexure; a convolution; a bending. **2.** Form given in twisting. **3.** Specifically, that which is formed by twisting, convoluting, or uniting the parts.
- Twīst'er**, *n.* **1.** One who twists. **2.** The instrument used in twisting, or making twists.
- Twīt**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TWITTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TWITTING.] [A.-S. *âtwtitan*, to reproach, blame, from *ât*, at, to, and *wtitan*, to know, to impute, reproach.] To vex by bringing to notice or reminding of a fault, defect, misfortune, or the like.
- Syn.** — To revile; reproach; upbraid; taunt.
- Twīch**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TWITCHED (twīcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TWITCHING.] [A.-S. *twīccian*, to pluck, twitch.] To pull with a sudden jerk; to pluck with a short, quick motion; to snatch.
- Twīch**, *n.* A pull with a jerk; a short, sudden, quick pull or contraction.
- Twīch'-grāss**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of grass which it is difficult to exterminate.
- Twīt'ter**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TWITTERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TWITTERING.] [O. H. Ger. *zwīzarēn*, D. *kwetteren*, Sw. *qvītra*. Cf. *TITTER*.] **1.** To make a succession of small, tremulous, intermitted noises. **2.** To have a slight trembling of the nerves. **3.** To titter: to giggle.
- Twīt'ter**, *n.* One who twits, or reproaches.
- Twīt'ter**, *n.* **1.** A small, tremulous, intermitted noise, like that made by a singing-bird. **2.** A slight trembling or agitation of the nerves. **3.** A half-suppressed laugh; a titter; a giggle.
- 'Twīxt**. A contraction of *betwīxt*.
- Twō** (tōō), *a.* [A.-S. *twegen*, *twā*, two, Goth. *twai*, *trōs*, *trā*, Icel. *tvēir*, *tvār*, *tvō*, W. *dan*, *duy*, Lat. *duo*, Gr. *δύο*, Skr. *dwi*.] One and one.
- In two**, asunder; into two parts; in halves; in twain.
- Twō** (tōō), *n.* **1.** The sum of one and one. **2.** A symbol representing two units, as 2, or ii.
- Twō'-ēdġed** (tōō'-ejd), *a.* Having two edges, or edges on both sides. [two.]
- Twō'fōld** (tōō'-), *a.* Double; duplicate: multiplied by two.
- Twō'fōld** (tōō'-), *adv.* In a double degree; doubly.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; câre, fär, âsk, all, what; êre, veil, tērm; pique, firm; sôn, ôr, dq, wôlf,



**Two'-händ'ed** (tsoo'-), *a.* 1. Having two hands; hence, stout; strong; powerful. 2. Used with both hands.

**Two'-pénce** (tsoo'-), *n.* A small coin and money of account, in England, equivalent to two pennies.

**Two'-pén'ny** (tsoo'-), *a.* Of the value of two-pence.

**Two'-plý** (tsoo'-), *a.* [From *two* and *ply*, *q. v.*] 1. Consisting of two thicknesses, as cloth; double. 2. Woven double, as cloth or carpeting, by incorporating two sets of threads of the warp and two sets of the weft.

**Týke**, *n.* [See **TIKE**, 2.] A dog, or one as contemptible as a dog; a tike.

**Tým'bal**, *n.* [It. *timballo*, *timpano*, Lat. *tympanum*, Gr. *τύμπανον*, *τύπανον*, fr. *τύπτειν*, to beat.] A kind of kettle-drum.

**Tým'pan**, *n.* [From Lat. *tympanum*, a kettle-drum, a panel of a door.] 1. (*Arch.*) A panel; a tympanum. 2. (*Print.*) A frame covered with parchment or cloth, on which the blank sheets are put, in order to be laid on the form to be impressed.

**Tým'pa-núm**, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *τύμπανον*, a kettle-drum, a drum or wheel in machines, the triangular area in a pediment, the panel of a door.] 1. (*Anat.*) (*a.*) The middle hollow portion of the ear, separated by a membrane from the external passage; also, this membrane itself, on which atmospheric vibrations act directly in producing sound; — the *drum* of the ear. (*b.*) In birds and reptiles, the flat scale or membrane which forms the external organ of hearing. 2. (*Arch.*) (*a.*) The naked face of a pediment. (*b.*) The die of a pedestal. (*c.*) The panel of a door.

**Tým'pa-ny**, *n.* [Gr. *τυμπανίας*, from *τύμπανον*, a kettle-drum. See **TYMPANITES**.] 1. (*Med.*) A flatulent distention of the belly. 2. Hence, inflation; conceit; bombast; tumidity; turgidness.

**Týpe**, *n.* [Lat. *typus*, Gr. *τύπος*, fr. *τύπτειν*, root *τυπ*, to beat, strike.] 1. The mark or impression of something; stamp; emblem. 2. Impressed form; kind; sort. 3. The aggregate of characteristic qualities; the representative; and *specifically*, (*a.*) (*Nat. Hist.*) The ideal representation of a species or group, combining its essential characteristics. (*b.*) (*Med.*) The order in which the symptoms of a disease exhibit themselves and succeed each other. 4. A figure or representation of something to come; a token; a sign; a symbol. 5. (*Typog.*) (*a.*) A raised letter, figure, accent, or other character, cast in metal or cut in wood. (*b.*) Types in general; — spoken of collectively.

The types which compose an ordinary book-font consist of Roman CAPITALS, SMALL CAPITALS, and lower-case letters, and *Italic CAPITALS* and *lower-case* letters, with accompanying figures, points, and reference-marks, — in all about two hundred characters. Besides the ordinary Roman and *Italic*, the most important varieties of face are

Old English, or Black Letter,

German Text,

Full-face, Antique, Script,

Old Style, GOTHIC.

**Týpe'-found'er**, *n.* One who casts or manufactures type.

**Týpe'-mēt'al** (-mēt'al or -mēt'l), *n.* A compound of lead and antimony, used for making type.

**Týphoid**, *a.* [Gr. *τυφώδης*, fr. *τύφος*, stupor from fever, and *εἶδος*, form, likeness.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, typhus; like typhus of a low grade.

**Tý-phōon'**, *n.* [Lat. *typhon*, Gr. *τυφών*, *τυφός*, a violent whirlwind, that raises vast whirling clouds of dust; — prob. so called because it was held to be the work of *Typhon*, a giant struck with lightning by Jupiter, and buried under Mount *Ætna*.] 1. A violent tornado or hurricane occurring in the Chinese seas. 2. Sometimes, the simoom.

**Tý'phus**, *n.* [N. Lat., from Gr. *τύφος*, smoke, cloud, stupor arising from fever, from *τύφειν*, to smoke.] (*Med.*) A continuous fever attended with great prostration and cerebral disorder.

**Tý'pie**, } *a.* [Lat. *typicus*, Gr. *τυπικός*, from *τύπος*, } type.] Of the nature of a type; representing something by a form, model, or resemblance; emblematic; figurative.

**Tý'pie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a typical manner; figuratively.

**Tý'pie-al-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being typical.

**Tý'p'i-fý**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **TYPIFIED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **TYPIFYING**.] [From Gr. *τύπος*, type, and Lat. *facere*, to make.] To represent by an image, form, model, or resemblance.

**Tý-pōg'ra-pher**, or **Tý-pōg'ra-pher**, *n.* A printer. **Tý'p'o-grāph'ie**, or **Tý'p'o-grāph'ie**, } *a.* Of, } pertaining to, typography or printing.

**Tý'p'o-grāph'ie-al**, or **Tý'p'o-grāph'ie-al**, } *adv.* In a typographical manner; by means of type; after the manner of printers.

**Tý-pōg'ra-phy**, or **Tý-pōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [From Gr. *τύπος*, type, and *γράφειν*, to write.] The art of printing, or the operation of impressing type on paper.

**Tý-rān'nie**, } *a.* [Lat. *tyrannicus*, Gr. *τυραννικός*.] } Of, or pertaining to a tyrant; unjustly severe in government.

**Tý-rān'nie-al**, } *Syn.* — Imperious; despotic; cruel; arbitrary.

**Tý-rān'nie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a tyrannical manner.

**Tý-rān'ni-cide**, *n.* [Lat. *tyrannicidium*, the killing of a tyrant, *tyrannicida*, the killer of a tyrant, fr. *tyrannus*, a tyrant, and *cædere*, to kill.] 1. Act of killing a tyrant. 2. One who kills a tyrant.

**Týr'an-nize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **TYRANNIZED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **TYRANNIZING**.] To act the tyrant; to exercise arbitrary power.

**Týr'an-nize**, *v. t.* To subject to arbitrary, oppressive, or tyrannical treatment; to oppress.

**Týr'an-noüs**, *a.* Tyrannical; arbitrary; despotic.

**Týr'an-ny**, *n.* [Gr. *τυραννία*. See **TYRANT**.] 1. Government or authority of a tyrant; arbitrary or despotic exercise of power. 2. Cruel government or discipline. 3. Severity; rigor; inelencency.

**Tý'rant**, *n.* [Lat. *tyrannus*, Gr. *τύραννος*, orig. an absolute sovereign, but afterward a severe or cruel ruler, prop. Doric for *κόρανος*, fr. *κύρος*, *κύριος*, a lord, master.] 1. An absolute ruler, or one unrestrained by law or constitution. 2. A monarch, or other ruler or master, who uses power to oppress his subjects; a despotic ruler; a cruel master; an oppressor.

**Týr'i-an**, *a.* 1. (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Tyre or its people. 2. Being of a purple color, like a celebrated dye formerly prepared at Tyre from certain shell-fish, and called *Tyrian purple*.

**Tý'rō**, *n.*; *pl.* **TÝ'RŌS**. [Lat. *tiro*, a newly-levied soldier, a beginner.] 1. A beginner in learning; one in the rudiments of any branch of study; a novice. 2. Hence, a person imperfectly acquainted with a subject.

**Tzār** (zār), *n.* The emperor of Russia. See **CZAR**.

**Tzä-rí'nä** (zä-rē'nä), *n.* The empress of Russia. See **CZARINA**.

## U.

**U** (yoo) is the twenty-first letter and the fifth vowel in the English alphabet. Its true primary sound, in Anglo-Saxon, was the sound which it still retains in most of the languages of Europe — that of *oo* in *cool*, *tool*. This sound was changed to that heard in the words *use*, *tube*, &c., probably in consequence of the attempt made to introduce the Norman-French language into common use in England. Besides these two sounds, *u* has also two other sounds, as exemplified in the words *but*, *bull*. See *Prin. of Pron.* §§ 29-34, and §§ 52, 53. The vowel

*U* has a close affinity to the consonant *v*, and these two letters were formerly confounded in writing and printing.

**Ū-bī'e-ty**, *n.* [N. Lat. *ubietas*, fr. Lat. *ubi*, where.] State of being in a place; local relation.

**Ū-bīq'ni-ta-ry**, *a.* [From Lat. *ubique*, every where, from *ubi*, where.] Existing every where, or in all places; ubiquitous. [unipresent.]

**Ū-bīq'ni-toñs**, *a.* Existing, or being, every where; omnipresent.

**Ū-bīq'ni-ty**, *n.* [From Lat. *ubique*, every where.] Existence in all places at the same time; omnipresence.

∞od, foot; ūrn, rñde, pull; çell, çhaise, call, echo; ġem, ġet; aš; exist; linger, link; this.



**Ūd'der**, *n.* [A.-S. *ūder*, *ūdr*, O. H. Ger. *ūtār*, *ūtaro*, Icel. *juḡr*, *juḡr*, Gr. *οὐθαρ*, *οὐφαρ*, Lat. *uber*, Skr. *ūdhar*, *ūdhan*, *ūdhas*, Finn. *utar*, *utara*, Ir. *uit*, *uitch*.] The gland of a female mammal in which the milk is secreted for the nourishment of the young.

**Ū-dōm'e-ter**, *n.* [From Lat. *udus*, wet, moist, and Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of rain which falls; a rain-gauge.

**Ūḡ'li-ness**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being ugly; want of beauty. **2.** Turpitude of mind; moral depravity; also, ill-nature; crossness.

**Ūḡ'ly**, *a.* [*compar.* UGLIER; *superl.* UGLIEST.] [A.-S. *egle*, *egele*, troublesome, hateful, Goth. *agls*, base, *aglus*, difficult; Goth. *agis*, A.-S. *ōga*, Icel. *ōgn*, terror; Goth. *ōgan*, to fear, *ōgjan*, to frighten.] **1.** Offensive to the sight; of disagreeable or loathsome aspect. **2.** Ill-natured; cross-grained.

**Ū-kāse'**, *n.* [Russ. *ukās*, from *kasāj*, to show, to say.] In Russia, an imperial order having the force of law.

**Ūl'cer**, *n.* [Lat. *ulcus*, *ulceris*, Gr. *έλκος*.] (*Med.*) A sore discharging pus, originating generally in a constitutional disorder.

**Ūl'cer-āte**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ULCERATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ULCERATING.] To become ulcerous.

**Ūl'cer-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *ulcerare*, *ulceratum*, from *ulcus*, ulcer.] To affect with an ulcer or with ulcers.

**Ūl'cer-ā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Process of forming into an ulcer; state of being ulcerated. **2.** An ulcer.

**Ūl'cered**, *a.* Having become ulcerous; ulcerated.

**Ūl'cer-ōūs**, *a.* **1.** Having the nature or character of an ulcer. **2.** Affected with an ulcer or with ulcers.

**Ūl'cer-ōūs-ness**, *n.* The state of being ulcerous.

**Ū-lē'mā**, *n.* [Ar. *ulemā*, the wise or learned men, pl. of *alim*, wise, learned, fr. *alima*, to know.] A corporation, in Turkey, composed of imams, or ministers of religion, muftis, or doctors of law, and cadis, or administrators of justice.

**Ū-līḡ'i-noūs**, *a.* [Lat. *uliginosus*, from *uligo*, moisture, contr. from *uviligo*, from *uvere*, to be moist.] Muddy; oozy; slimy.

**Ūl'lāḡe**, *n.* [Prob. from D. *vullen*, to fill.] (*Com.*) What a cask wants of being full.

**Ūl'nā**, *n.* [Lat. *ulna*, Gr. *ὠλένη*, the elbow.] (*Anat.*) The larger of the two bones of the fore-arm.

**Ūl'nar**, *a.* (*Anat.*) Of, or pertaining to, the ulna.

**Ūl-tē'ri-or**, *a.* [Lat. *ulterior*, comp. of *ulter*, that is beyond, or on the other side.] **1.** Situated beyond, or on the further side. **2.** Further; remoter; more distant; succeeding.

**Ūl'ti-mate** (45), *a.* [L. Lat. *ultimatus*, last, extreme, fr. Lat. *ultimare*, to come to an end, fr. *ultimus*, the furthest, last, superl. of *ulter*, that is beyond.] **1.** Furthest; most remote. **2.** Last in a train of progression or consequences. **3.** Incapable of further analysis, division, or separation; constituent.

**Syn.**—Final; last; extreme; conclusive. See FINAL.

**Ūl'ti-mā-te**, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* ULTIMATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ULTIMATING.] **1.** To come or bring to an end or issue; to end. **2.** To come or bring into use or practice.

**Ūl'ti-mate-ly**, *adv.* Finally; at last; in the end.

**Ūl'ti-mā'tion**, *n.* State of being ultimate; ultimatum.

**Ūl'ti-mā'tum**, *n.* [N. Lat.] A final proposition or condition; especially, the final propositions, conditions, or terms, offered as the basis of a treaty.

**Ūl'ti-mo**, *n.* [Lat. (*sc. mense*), in the last month.] The last month preceding the present;—often contr. to *ulti*.

**Ūl'trā**, *a.* [Lat., from *ulter*, that is beyond or on the other side, from *uls*, beyond, from the pronominal root *il*, whence *ille*, that.] Disposed to go beyond others, or beyond due limit; radical; extreme.

**Ūl'trā**, *n.* One who advocates extreme measures; an ultraist. [measures.]

**Ūl'tra-īsm**, *n.* Principles of men who advocate extreme

**Ūl'tra-īst**, *n.* One who pushes a principle or measure to extremes; a radical or ultra.

**Ūl'tra-ma-rīne'**, *a.* [Lat. *ultra*, beyond, and *marinus*, marine.] Situated or being beyond the sea.

**Ūl'tra ma-rīne'**, *n.* [See *supra*.] It was so called because the lapis-lazuli was orig. brought from beyond the sea,—from Asia.] (*Paint.*) A blue pigment obtained originally by powdering the lapis-lazuli, but now made artificially.

**Ūl'tra-mōn'tāne**, *a.* [L. Lat. *ultramontanus*, fr. Lat. *ultra*, beyond, and *montanus*, belonging to a mountain, from *mons*, *montis*, mountain.] Being beyond the mountains, or Alps, in respect to the one who speaks.

**Ūl'tra-mōn'ta-nīsm**, *n.* The principles of those who maintain extreme views as to the pope's supremacy;—so used by those living north of the Alps.

**Ūl'tra-mūn'dāne**, *a.* [Lat. *ultramundanus*, from Lat. *ultra*, beyond, and *mundanus*, belonging to the world, from *mundus*, the world.] Being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of our system.

**Ūl'u-lāte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *ululare*, *ululatum*, allied to Gr. *ὀλολύζειν*.] To howl, as a dog or wolf.

**Ūl'u-lā'tion**, *n.* A howl, as of the wolf or dog.

**Ūm'bel**, *n.* [Lat. *umbella*, a little shadow, umbrella, dim. of *umbra*, shade.] (*Bot.*) A kind of flower cluster in which the flower-stalks spread moderately from a common point, and form a common plane or convex surface above, as in the carrot.



Umbel.

**Ūm'bel-lar**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, an umbel; having the form of an umbel.

**Ūm'bel-late**, } *a.* (*Bot.*)

**Ūm'bel-lā'ted**, } Bearing

umbels; pertaining to an umbel; umbel-like.

**Ūm'bel-lēt**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A little or partial umbel.

**Ūm'bel-līf'er-ōūs**, *a.* [N. Lat. *umbellifer*, from *umbella* and *ferre*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Producing the inflorescence called an *umbel*; bearing umbels.

**Ūm'ber**, *n.* [N. Lat. *umbra*, from Lat. *umbra*, shade, or from *Umbria*, a district in Italy, where it is said to have been first obtained.] (*Min.*) An ochreous ore of iron, of a brown or blackish-brown color, often used as a pigment.

**Um-bī'lie**, } *a.* [Lat. *umbilicus*, Gr. *ὀμφαλός*.] Of,

**Um-bī'lie-al**, } or pertaining to, the navel.

**Um-bī'lie-eūs**, *n.* [Lat.] **1.** (*Anat.*) A round cicatrix about the median line of the abdomen; the navel. **2.** (*Bot.*) The scar left where the stalk of the seed separates from the base; hilum.

**Ūm'bles** (ŭm'blz), *n. pl.* [See HUMBLE and NOMBLES.] The entrails of a deer; hence, sometimes, entrails in general.

**Ūm'brāḡe**, *n.* [From Lat. *umbra*, a shade.] **1.** Shade; shadow; hence, that which affords a shade, as a screen of trees. **2.** The feeling of being overshadowed; jealousy of another, as standing in one's light or way; hence, suspicion of injury; offense; resentment.

**Um-brā'ḡeoūs**, *a.* [Lat. *umbraticus*, fr. *umbra*, a shade.] **1.** Forming, or affording, a shade; shading. **2.** Shady; shaded.

**Um-brā'ḡeoūs-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being umbrageous; shadiness.

**Um-brē'lā**, *n.* [Lat. *umbra*, a shade. Cf. Lat. *umbella*, a sun-shade, a parasol. See UMBEL.] A shade or screen, carried in the hand for sheltering the person from the rays of the sun, or from rain or snow.

**Ūm'pī-rāḡe**, *n.* **1.** Power, right, or authority of an umpire to decide. **2.** Decision of an umpire; arbitrament.

**Ūm'pīre**, *n.* [O. Eng. *impier*, *umpier*, also *nompeyr*, *noumpere*, fr. Fr. *impair*, *nompair*, uneven, i. e., a third, from *pair*, O. Fr. *par*, *per*, *peer*, *pair*, even, peer, Lat. *par*.] **1.** A third person, to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred. **2.** (*Law.*) A third person, who is to decide a controversy or question submitted to arbitrators, in case of their disagreement.

**Syn.**—Judge; arbitrator; referee. See JUDGE.

**Ūm'pīre-ship**, *n.* Office or authority of an umpire.

**Ūn**. [A.-S. *un*, and sometimes *on*, Goth., O. & H. Ger. *un*, Icel. *ō*, equiv. to *on*, allied to Gr. *ἀν*, *ἀ*. Skr. *an*, *a*, Celtic *an*, Lat. *in*.] A negative prefix of very wide application. It may be attached at will to almost any English adjective, or participle used adjectively, from which it may be desired to form a corresponding negative adjective, while it is also prefixed to less numerous classes of nouns and verbs. Its uses may be classified as follows:—

**I.** It is prefixed to adjectives, or to words used adjectively; as, (*a.*) To adjectives, to denote the absence of the quality designated by the adjective; as, *unaccordant*, *unalterable*, *unambitious*, *unanxious*, *unappreciable*, *unapproachable*, *unartificial*, *unattainable*, *unbearable*, *unbrotherly*, *uncandid*, *uncanonical*, *unchangeable*, *uncheerful*, *unclassical*, *uncommercial*, *uncongenial*, *uncordial*, *uncourtly*, *undefinable*, *undemocratic*, *undesirable*, *undevout*, *undistinguishable*, *undutiful*, *unendurable*, *un-English*, *unenvious*, *uneventful*, *unfamiliar*, *unfeminine*, *unfraternal*, *ungenial*, *ungentle*, *ungentlemanly*, *ungrammatical*, *unimportant*, *uninhabitable*, *unintelligible*, *unjustifiable*,

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāḡ; ěre, veīl, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf.







**Un-blēst'**, *a.* 1. Not blest; excluded from benediction. 2. Wretched; unhappy.

**Un-bōlt'**, *v. t.* To remove a bolt from; to unfasten; to open.

**Un-bōrn'** (126), *a.* Not born; not brought into life; still to appear; future. [dence.]

**Un-bō'som**, *v. t.* To disclose freely; to reveal in confidence.

**Un-bō'som-er**, *n.* One who unbosoms or discloses.

**Un-bound'ed**, *a.* 1. Having no bound or limit; unlimited in extent; infinite; interminable. 2. Having no check or control; unrestrained.

**Un-bow'el**, *v. t.* To deprive of the entrails; to exenterate; to eviscerate.

**Un-brāid'**, *v. t.* To separate the strands of; to undo, as a braid; to disentangle.

**Un-brī'dled**, *p. a.* Loosed from the bridle, or as from the bridle; hence, unrestrained; violent.

**Un-būr'den**, *v. t.* 1. To relieve from a burden or burdens. 2. To throw off, as a burden; to unload.

**Un-çēr'tain**, *a.* 1. Not certain; not positively known. 2. Not to be depended upon. 3. Not having certain knowledge. 4. Not sure of the direction or the result.

**Syn.** — Precarious; doubtful; dubious; unreliable; insecure. See **PRECAIOUS**.

**Un-çēr'tain-ty**, *n.* 1. Quality or state of being uncertain; doubtfulness; dubiousness. 2. Contingency. 3. Want of certainty; want of precision. 4. Something unknown or undetermined.

**Un-chāin'**, *v. t.* To free from chains, confinement, or slavery.

**Un-chār'i-ta-ble**, *a.* Not charitable; contrary to charity; severe in judging; harsh; censorious.

**Un-chāste'**, *a.* Not chaste; not continent; not pure; libidinous; lewd.

**Un-chās'ti-ty**, *n.* Want of chastity; lewdness.

**Un-chris'tian** (-krīst'yan), *a.* 1. Not Christian; not converted to the Christian faith; infidel. 2. Contrary to Christianity; unbecoming a Christian.

**Un-chūrch'**, *v. t.* To expel from a church; to deprive of the character and rights of a church.

**Ūn'cial** (ūn'shal), *a.* [Lat. *uncialis*, amounting to the 12th part of a pound or a foot, from *uncia*, the 12th part of a pound or a foot, an ounce, an inch.] Of, pertaining to, or denoting, a species of character of a large size, compounded between the capital and smaller characters, some of the letters resembling the former, and others the latter.

**Ūn'cial**, *n.* An uncial letter.

**Ūn'çi-fōrm**, *a.* [From Lat. *uncus*, a hook, and *forma*, form.] Having a curved or hooked form.

**Un-çiv'ilem-çis'ion**, *n.* 1. Absence or want of circumcision. 2. Those who are not circumcised.

**Un-çiv'il**, *a.* 1. Not civil or civilized. 2. Not civil; not complaisant; not courteous.

**Syn.** — Uncourteous; impolite; discourteous; uncourtly; rude; clownish; unmannered.

**Un-çiv'il-ized**, *a.* Not civilized; not reclaimed from savage life; rude; barbarous.

**Un-çiv'il-ly**, *adv.* In an uncivil manner; rudely.

**Un-elāsp'**, *v. t.* To open or loose, as what is fastened with a clasp.

**Ūn'ele** (ūnk'l), *a.* [O. Fr. *uncle*, from Lat. *avunculus*, a maternal uncle, dim. of *avus*, a grandfather.] The brother of one's father or mother.

**Un-elēan'**, *a.* 1. Not clean; foul; dirty; filthy. 2. (*Jewish Law*.) Ceremonially impure. 3. Morally impure; sinful.

**Un-elīnch'**, *v. t.* To cause to be no longer clinched; to open, as the closed hand.

**Un-elōse'**, *v. t.* 1. To open; to break the seal of. 2. To disclose; to lay open.

**Un-eōm'fort-a-ble**, *a.* 1. Not comfortable; affording no comfort; gloomy. 2. Giving uneasiness.

**Un-eōm'fort-a-bly**, *adv.* In an uncomfortable manner; without comfort or cheerfulness.

**Un-eōm'mon**, *a.* Not common; not usual; and hence, remarkable; strange.

**Syn.** — Rare; scarce; infrequent; unwonted; unusual.

**Un-eōm'ron-ly**, *adv.* In an uncommon manner or degree; unusually; rarely.

**Un-eōm'mon-ness** (109), *n.* State or quality of being uncommon; rareness of occurrence; infrequency.

**Un-eōm'pro-mīs'ing**, *a.* Not admitting of compromise; not agreeing to terms; making no truce or concession; obstinate; unyielding; inflexible.

**Ūn'eon-çērn'**, *a.* Want of concern; absence of anxiety; freedom from solicitude.

**Ūn'eon-çērned'**, *a.* Not concerned; not anxious; feeling no solicitude; easy in mind; carelessly secure.

**Ūn'eon-çērn'ed-ly**, *adv.* In an unconcerned manner; without anxiety.

**Ūn'eon-dī'tion-al** (-dīsh'un-), *a.* Not conditional, limited, or conditioned; absolute; unreserved.

**Ūn'eon-dī'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* In an unconditional manner; without conditions; without reservation.

**Un-eōn'scion-a-ble**, *a.* 1. Not conscionable; not conformed to reason; unreasonable; inordinate. 2. Enormous; vast.

**Un-eōn'scion-a-bly**, *adv.* Unreasonably.

**Un-eōn'sciōus**, *a.* 1. Not conscious; not having consciousness. 2. Not made the object of consciousness or of distinct perception; imperceptible.

**Un-eōn'sciōus-ly**, *adv.* In an unconscious manner.

**Un-eōn'sciōus-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being unconscious.

**Un-eōn'sti-tū'tion-al**, *a.* Not constitutional; not agreeable to the constitution, or contrary to it.

**Ūn'eon-vērt'ed**, *a.* Not converted; not changed, as in opinion, or from one faith to another; especially, not persuaded of the truth of the Christian religion; hence, unregenerate; sinful; impenitent.

**Un-eōup'le**, *v. t.* To loose, as dogs from their couples; to set loose; to disjoin.

**Un-eōurt'e-oūs**, *a.* Not courteous; uncivil; unpolite; not kind and complaisant; rude.

**Un-eōuth'** (-kōoth'), *a.* [A.-S. *uncūdh*, fr. *un*, not, and *cūdh*, known, equiv. to *gecūdh*, p. p. of *cunnan*, to know.] Having awkward manners; not pleasing in appearance.

**Syn.** — Unfamiliar; unusual; strange; odd; unseemly; awkward; boorish; clumsy.

**Un-eōuth'ly**, *adv.* In an uncouth manner; strangely.

**Un-eōuth'ness** (-kōoth'nes), *n.* State or quality of being uncouth; oddness; strangeness.

**Un-eōv'er** (-kūv'er), *v. t.* 1. To take the cover from; to divest of covering; to lay open. 2. To take off the hat or cap of; to bare the head of.

**Un-eōv'er**, *v. i.* To take off the hat; to bare the head in token of respect.

**Ūn'e'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *unctio*, from *ungere*, *unctum*, to anoint.] 1. Act of anointing, smearing, or rubbing with an unguent, oil, or ointment, especially for medical purposes, or as a symbol of consecration. 2. An unguent; an ointment. 3. Hence, that quality in language, address, or the like, which excites emotion, especially strong devotion; religious fervor and tenderness.

*Extreme unction* (*Rom. Cath. Church*), the application of sacred oil to the head, the hands, and the feet, of a dying person.

**Ūn'et'u-ōs'i-ty**, *n.* State or quality of being unctuous; greasiness; oiliness; fatness.

**Ūn'et'u-ōus** (ūn'kt'yū-us), *a.* [L. Lat. *unctuosus*, fr. Lat. *unctus*, an ointment, from *ungere*, *unctum*, to anoint.] Fat; oily; greasy.

**Un-eūlt'ūre**, *n.* Want of culture or education.

**Ūn'da-ted**, *a.* [Lat. *nudatus*, p. p. of *nudare*, to rise in waves, to undulate, fr. *unda*, a wave.] (*Bot.*) Rising and falling in waves toward the margin, as a leaf.

**Un-dānt'ed**, *a.* Not daunted; not to be subdued or depressed by fear.

**Syn.** — Bold; fearless; brave; courageous; intrepid.

**Un-dē'e-a-gōn**, *n.* [Lat. *undecim*, eleven, and Gr. *γωνία*, an angle.] (*Geom.*) A figure of eleven angles, and consequently of eleven sides.

**Ūn'de-çēive'**, *v. t.* To cause to be no longer deceived; to free from deception, cheat, fallacy, or mistake.

**Ūn'de-nī'a-ble**, *a.* Not deniable; incapable of denial; palpably true; obvious.

**Ūn'de-nī'a-bly**, *adv.* In an undeniable manner; so plainly as to admit no contradiction or denial.

**Ūn'der**, *prep.* [A.-S. *under*, Goth. *undar*, Icel. *undir*, allied to Lat. *inter*, Skr. *antar*.] 1. In a lower position with respect to; so as to be covered, overhung, or overtopped by; beneath; below. 2. Hence, in many figurative uses, which may be classified as follows: (a.) In relation to some thing or person that is superior, weighs upon, oppresses, bows down, governs, directs, powerfully influences, or the like. (b.) In relation to something that exceeds in rank or degree, in number, size, weight, and the like. (c.) In relation to something that comprehends or includes, that represents or designates, that furnishes a cover, pretext, pretense, or the like. (d.) Less specifically, in the relation of being subject, of undergoing regard, treatment, and the like.

*Under arms* (*Mil.*), drawn up in readiness to use arms. — *Under fire*, with exposure to fire; exposed to an enemy's shot. —

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ö, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, all, what; ère, veil, tērm; pique, fīrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf,



*Under one's signature.* See OVER. — *Under sail* (*Naut.*), moved by sails; in motion. — *Under sentence*, having sentence pronounced against. — *Under the breath*, with low voice; very softly. — *Under the lee* (*Naut.*), to the leeward. — *Under the rose.* See ROSE. — *Under way* (*Naut.*), in a condition to make progress; hence, in progress; having started.

**Ůn'der**, *adv.* In a lower, subject, or subordinate condition; in subjection; — used chiefly in a few phrases.

**Ůn'der**, *a.* Lower in rank or degree; subject; subordinate. [auctions.]

**Ůn'der-bĭd'**, *v. t.* To bid or offer less than, as in **Ůn'der-brŭsh**, *n.* Shrubs and small trees in a wood or forest, growing beneath large trees; undergrowth.

**Ůn'der-chārgē'**, *v. t.* To charge below or under; to charge less than is usual or suitable.

**Ůn'der-elōthes** (-klōthz, *colloq.* -klōz), *n. pl.* Clothes worn under others.

**Ůn'der-eŭ'rent**, *n.* A current below the surface of water, sometimes flowing in a contrary direction to that on the surface.

**Ůn'der-dō'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* UNDERDID; *p. p.* UNDERDONE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* UNDERDOING.] 1. To act below one's abilities. 2. To do less than is requisite.

**Ůn'der-dō'**, *v. t.* To do less than is requisite; to cook insufficiently.

**Ůn'der-drāin**, *n.* A covered drain or trench below the surface of the ground, with joints or openings through which the water may percolate from the soil or ground above.

**Ůn'der-drāin'**, *v. t.* To drain by forming a covered channel below the surface.

**Ůn'der-gō'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* UNDERWENT; *p. p.* UNDERGONE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* UNDERGOING.] To be subjected to; to bear; to pass through; to suffer; to sustain.

**Ůn'der-grād'u-ate**, *n.* A student or member of a university or college, who has not taken his first degree.

**Ůn'der-ground**, *a.* Being below the surface of the ground.

**Ůn'der-grōwth**, *n.* That which grows under trees; shrubs or small trees growing among large ones.

**Ůn'der-hānd**, *adv.* 1. By secret means; in a clandestine manner. 2. By fraud; by fraudulent means.

**Ůn'der-hānd**, *a.* Secret; clandestine; — usually implying meanness or fraud, or both.

**Ůn'der-hānd'ed**, *a.* Underhand; clandestine.

**Ůn'der-lāy'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UNDERLAID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* UNDERLAYING.] To lay beneath; to support by something laid under. [or lessee.]

**Ůn'der-lēase**, *n.* (*Law.*) A lease granted by a tenant

**Ůn'der-lēt'**, *v. t.* 1. To let below the value. 2. To let or lease at second hand; to let under a lease.

**Ůn'der-lĭe'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* UNDERLAY; *p. p.* UNDERLAIN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* UNDERLYING.] 1. To lie under; to rest beneath; to be situated under. 2. To be at the basis of; to form the foundation of; to support.

**Ůn'der-lĭe'**, *v. i.* To lie below or under.

**Ůn'der-line'**, *v. t.* To mark a line below, as words; to underscore. [sorry fellow.]

**Ůn'der-ling**, *n.* An inferior person or agent; a mean,

**Ůn'der-mĭne'**, *v. t.* 1. To excavate the earth beneath, especially for the purpose of causing to fall or be overthrown; to sap. 2. To remove the foundation or support of by clandestine means; to ruin in an underhand way.

**Ůn'der-mĭn'er**, *n.* One who undermines, saps, or excavates; one who secretly overthrows. [dition.]

**Ůn'der-mōst**, *a.* Lowest in place, rank, state, or condition.

**Ůn'der-nēath'**, or **Ůn'der-nēath'**, *adv.* [*A.-S. underneodhan*, fr. *under*, under, and *neodhan*, *nidhan*, beneath, downward.] Beneath; below; in a lower place.

**Ůn'der-nēath'**, or **Ůn'der-nēath'**, *prep.* Under; beneath.

**Ůn'der-pāy'**, *v. t.* To pay too little.

**Ůn'der-pĭn'**, *v. t.* 1. To lay stones under, as the sills of a building, on which it is to rest. 2. To place something underneath for support.

**Ůn'der-pĭn'ning**, *n.* 1. Act of one who underpins. 2. The stones on which a building immediately rests.

**Ůn'der-plōt**, *n.* 1. A series of events in a play, proceeding collaterally with the main story, and subservient to it. 2. A clandestine scheme.

**Ůn'der-prōp'**, *v. t.* To prop from beneath; to support.

**Ůn'der-rāte'**, *v. t.* To rate too low; to rate below the value; to undervalue.

**Ůn'der-rŭn'**, *v. t.* To run or pass under; especially, to pass along and under, as a cable, for the purpose of taking in, or of examining, the condition of it.

**Ůn'der-scōre'**, *v. t.* To draw a mark or line under.

**Ůn'der-sĕll'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UNDERSOLD; *p. pr. & vb. n.* UNDERSELLING.] To sell the same articles at a lower price than; to sell cheaper than.

**Ůn'der-shōt**, *a.* Moved by water passing beneath; — said of a water-wheel, and opposed to *overshot*.

**Ůr'der-sĭgn'** (-sĭn'), *v. t.* To write one's name at the foot or end of, as a letter or any legal instrument.

**Ůn'der-sĭzed'**, *a.* Of a size less than is common.

**Ůn'der-stānd'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UNDERSTOOD; *p. pr. & vb. n.* UNDERSTANDING.] 1. To have just and adequate ideas of; to apprehend the meaning or intention of; to know. 2. To be apprised; to have information of. 3. To hold or suppose to mean; to interpret; to ascribe intention to. 4. To mean without expressing; to imply.

**Syn.** — To comprehend. — To *understand* is simply to receive into the intellect; to *comprehend* a subject is to embrace it in all its relations and dependencies. It is easy to *understand* that there is a God, but impossible to *comprehend* the vastness of his existence, wisdom, and power.

**Ůn'der-stānd'**, *v. i.* 1. To have the use of the intellectual faculties. 2. To be informed by another; to learn.

**Ůn'der-stānd'ing**, *n.* 1. Act of a person who understands any thing (in the several senses of the word). 2. An agreement of opinion or feeling; adjustment of differences; any thing mutually understood or agreed upon. 3. Power to understand; the intellectual faculty; power to distinguish truth from falsehood, and to adapt means to ends. 4. *Specifically*, the discursive faculty; the faculty of knowing by the medium or use of general conceptions or relations.

**Syn.** — Knowledge; discernment; interpretation; explanation; belief; harmony; sense; reason; intelligence; perception. See SENSE.

**Ůn'der-stāte'**, *v. t.* To state or represent less strongly than the truth will bear.

**Ůn'der-stōōd'**, *imp. & p. p.* of *understand*.

**Ůn'der-strāp'per** (110), *n.* A petty fellow; an inferior agent.

**Ůn'der-tāke'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* UNDERTOOK; *p. p.* UNDERTAKEN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* UNDERTAKING.] 1. To take upon one's self; to engage in; to enter upon; to set about; to attempt. 2. *Specifically*, to lay one's self under obligations, or enter into stipulations, or covenant or contract, to perform or to execute.

**Ůn'der-tāke'**, *v. i.* 1. To take upon or assume any business or province. 2. To promise; to be bound.

**Ůn'der-tāk'er**, *n.* 1. One who undertakes. 2. *Specifically*, one who takes the charge and management of funerals.

**Ůn'der-tāk'ing**, *n.* That which is undertaken; any business, work, or project which a person engages in, or attempts to perform.

**Syn.** — Enterprise; attempt; engagement.

**Ůn'der-tĕn'ant**, *n.* The tenant of a tenant; one who holds lands or tenements of a tenant.

**Ůn'der-tōne**, *n.* A low or subordinate tone or utterance.

**Ůn'der-tōōk'**, *imp.* of *undertake*. See UNDERTAKE.

**Ůn'der-tōw**, *n.* A current of water below, in a different direction from that on the surface.

**Ůn'der-vāl'ŭe**, *v. t.* 1. To value, rate, or estimate below the real worth. 2. To esteem lightly; to treat as of little worth; to despise.

**Ůn'der-wĕnt'**, *imp.* of *undergo*. See UNDERGO.

**Ůn'der-wōōd**, *n.* Small trees that grow among large trees; coppice.

**Ůn'der-work'** (-wŭrk'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UNDERWORKED, or UNDERWROUGHT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* UNDERWORKING.] 1. To do like work at a less price than. 2. To undermine; to destroy by clandestine measures.

**Ůn'der-work'** (-wŭrk'), *v. i.* To work or labor upon less, or for a less price than is sufficient or proper.

**Ůn'der-world** (-wŭrld), *n.* The lower or inferior world.

**Ůn'der-wrĭte'** (-rĭt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* UNDERWROTE; *p. p.* UNDERWRITTEN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* UNDERWRITING.] 1. To write under something else; to subscribe. 2. To set one's name to, as a policy of insurance, for the purpose of becoming answerable for loss or damage, for a certain premium per cent.

**Ůn'der-wrĭt'er** (-rĭt'er, 110), *n.* An insurer; — so called because he underwrites his name to the conditions of the policy.

**Ůn'de-sĭgn'ing** (-de-zĭn'-), *p. a.* Sincere; upright; artless; having no artful or fraudulent purpose.

**Un-dĭne'** (un-deen'), *n.* [From Lat. *unda*, a wave, water.] One of a class of fabled water-spirits.

**Un-dĭs'ci-plined**, *a.* 1. Not disciplined; not duly exercised and taught; raw. 2. Not instructed; untaught.

**ĭōōd**, **ĭōōt**; **ŭru**, **ryde**, **pull**; **çell**, **çhaise**, **call**, **ceho**; **ġem**, **ġet**; **aç**; **exist**; **linger**, **link**; **this**.



**Un-do'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* UNIDID; *p. p.* UNDONE; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNDOING.] **1.** To reverse, as what has been done; to annul. **2.** To loose; to open; to take to pieces; to unfasten; to untie. **3.** To bring to poverty; to ruin, as in reputation, morals, or the like.

**Un-do'er**, *n.* One who undoes or brings destruction.

**Un-dōne'** (-dūn'), *p. p.* of *undo*. See UNDO; also UN, II.

**Un-doubt'ed** (-dout/-), *a.* Not doubted; not called in question; indubitable; indisputable.

**Un-doubt'ed-ly** (-dout/-), *adv.* In an undoubted manner; without doubt; without question; indubitably.

**Un-dress'**, *v. t.* **1.** To divest of clothes; to strip. **2.** To deprive of ornaments; to disrobe. **3.** (*Med.*) To take the dressing or covering from, as a wound.

**Un'dress**, *n.* **1.** A loose, negligent dress. **2.** (*Mil. & Naval.*) Authorized habitual dress of officers and soldiers, but not full uniform.

**Un-dūe'**, *a.* **1.** Not due; not yet owing. **2.** Not agreeable to a rule or standard, or to duty.

**Syn.**— Disproportioned; excessive; immoderate; inordinate.

**Un'du-lāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNDULATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNDULATING.] [*N. Lat.* *undulare*, *undulatum*, from *undula*, a little wave.] To move backward and forward, or up and down, as waves; to cause to vibrate.

**Un'du-lāte**, *v. i.* To vibrate; to move back and forth; to wave.

**Un'du-lā'tion**, *n.* **1.** A waving motion or vibration. **2.** (*Med.*) The movement of a fluid collected in any natural or artificial cavity, which is felt by pressure or by percussion. **3.** (*Mus.*) A rattling or jarring of sounds, as when discordant tones are sounded together. **4.** (*Physics.*) A motion to and fro, up and down, or from side to side, in any fluid medium, propagated continuously among its particles, but with no translation of the particles themselves corresponding to the propagation of the wave; a vibration.

**Un'du-la-to-ry** (50), *a.* Moving in the manner of waves; resembling the motion of waves, which successively rise or swell and fall; pertaining to a propagated alternating motion, as of waves.

*Undulatory theory (Opt.)*, that theory of light which regards its various phenomena as due to undulations in an ethereal medium, propagated from the radiant with immense, but measurable, velocities, and producing different impressions on the retina according to their amplitude and frequency. The theory of ethereal undulations is applicable not only to the phenomena of light, but also to those of heat, chemical power, &c. The *undulatory theory* is opposed to the *corpuscular* or *emanation theory* of light, according to which light is a material fluid or substance of extreme subtilty.

**Un-dū'ly**, *adv.* In an undue manner; not according to duty or propriety; not in proper proportion; excessively.

**Un-ēarth'**, *v. t.* To drive or draw from the earth; to uncover; hence, to bring out from concealment; to bring to light; to disclose. [natural.]

**Un-ēarth'ly**, *a.* Not terrestrial; supernatural; preternatural.

**Un-ēa'si-ly**, *adv.* In an uneasy manner; with uneasiness or pain.

**Un-ēa'si-ness**, *n.* The quality or condition of being uneasy; want of ease; disquiet; perturbation.

**Un-ēa'sy**, *a.* **1.** Not easy; restless; disturbed; unquiet; disturbed by pain, anxiety, or the like. **2.** Not easy in manner; constrained; stiff; awkward. **3.** Occasioning want of ease; eramping; disagreeable; unpleasing.

**Un-ēnd'ing**, *a.* Not ending; everlasting; eternal.

**Un-ē'qual**, *a.* **1.** Not equal; not matched; not of the same size, length, breadth, quantity, strength, talents, acquirements, age, station, or the like. **2.** Not uniform; not regular.

**Un-ē'qual'ed**, *a.* Not equaled or to be equaled; unparalleled; unrivaled.

**Un-ē'qual-ly**, *adv.* In an unequal manner; not equally; in different degrees.

**Un-ērr'ing**, *a.* **1.** Committing no mistake; incapable of error. **2.** Incapable of failure; certain.

**Un-ē'ven** (-ē/vn), *a.* **1.** Not even; not level; not uniform; rough. **2.** Not equal; not of equal length.

*Uneven number*, a number not divisible by two without a remainder; an odd number.

**Un-ē'ven-ness** (109), *n.* Quality of being uneven; want of uniformity.

**Un'ex-ā'm'pled**, *a.* Having no example or similar case; without precedent; unprecedented; unparalleled.

**Un'ex-čēp'tion-a-ble**, *a.* Not liable to any exception or objection; unobjectionable; faultless; good; excellent.

**Un'ex-čēp'tion-a-bly**, *adv.* In an unexceptionable manner.

**Un'ex-pēet'ed**, *a.* Not expected; coming without warning; not provided against; sudden. [suddenly.]

**Un'ex-pēet'ed-ly**, *adv.* In an unexpected manner;

**Un-fāil'ing**, *p. a.* Not failing; not liable to fail; not capable of being exhausted.

**Un-fāir'** (4), *a.* Not fair; not honest; not impartial; disingenuous; using or involving trick or artifice.

**Un-fāir'ly**, *adv.* In an unfair or unjust manner.

**Un-fāir'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being unfair; dishonest or disingenuous conduct or practice.

**Un-fāith'ful**, *a.* Not faithful; not observant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty; violating trust or confidence.

**Syn.**— Perfidious; treacherous; disloyal; undutiful.

**Un-fāith'ful-ly**, *adv.* In an unfaithful manner; in violation of promises, vows, or duty; treacherously.

**Un-fāith'ful-ness**, *n.* Quality of being unfaithful; neglect or violation of vows, promises, allegiance, or other duty; treachery.

**Un-fās'ten** (-fās'n), *v. t.* To loose; to unfix; to untie.

**Un-fāth'om-a-ble**, *a.* Not fathomable; not to be sounded with a line of ordinary length.

**Un-fā'vor-a-ble**, *a.* Not favorable; not propitious; not disposed or adapted to countenance or support.

**Syn.**— Unpropitious; adverse; contrary; discouraging.

**Un-fā'vor-a-bly**, *adv.* In an unfavorable manner; unpropitiously; unkindly.

**Un-feel'ing**, *a.* **1.** Destitute of feeling; void of sensibility; insensible. **2.** Without kind feelings; cruel; hard-hearted.

**Un-fēt'ter**, *v. t.* **1.** To loose from fetters; to unshackle. **2.** To free from restraint; to set at liberty.

**Un-fil'ial** (-fil'yal), *a.* Unsuitable to a son or child; undutiful; not becoming a child.

**Un-fin'ished** (-fin'isht), *a.* Not finished; not brought to an end; imperfect; incomplete.

**Un-fit'**, *a.* Not fit; unqualified; improper; unsuitable.

**Un-fit'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNFITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNFITTING.] **1.** To make unsuitable; to deprive of the strength, skill, or proper qualities for any thing. **2.** To disqualify. [suitably.]

**Un-fit'ly**, *adv.* In an unfit manner; not properly; un-

**Un-fit'ness**, *n.* Quality of being unfit; want of suitable powers or qualifications.

**Syn.**— Improper; unsuitable; unseasonable; untimely; inexpedient; incompetent.

**Un-fix'**, *v. t.* To loosen from a fastening; to detach from any thing that holds; to unhinge.

**Un-fōld'**, *v. t.* **1.** To open the folds of; to expand; to spread out. **2.** To open, as any thing covered or close; to lay open to view or contemplation. **3.** To release from a fold or pen.

**Syn.**— To display; disclose; reveal; declare; tell.

**Un-fōrmed'**, *p. a.* **1.** Having the form destroyed. **2.** Not formed; not arranged into regular shape, order, or relations.

*Unformed stars (Astron.)*, stars not grouped into any constellation.

**Un-fōrt'u-nate**, *a.* Not fortunate; not prosperous; unlucky; attended with misfortune; unhappy.

**Un-fōrt'u-nate-ly**, *adv.* In an unfortunate manner.

**Un-fōrt'u-nate-ness**, *n.* Condition or quality of being unfortunate; ill fortune; failure of success.

**Un-found'ed**, *a.* **1.** Not founded; not built or established. **2.** Hence, having no foundation; baseless; vain; idle. [infrequent.]

**Un-frē'quent**, *a.* Not frequent; not happening often; rarely visited; seldom resorted to by human beings.

**Un-frē'quent-ly**, *adv.* Not often; seldom; infrequently.

**Un-friēnd'ed**, *a.* Wanting friends; not countenanced or supported.

**Un-friēnd'li-ness**, *n.* The quality of being unfriendly; disfavor; unkindness.

**Un-friēnd'ly**, *a.* **1.** Not friendly; not kind or benevolent; hostile. **2.** Not favorable; not adapted to promote or support any object.

**Un-frūit'ful**, *a.* **1.** Not producing fruit; barren. **2.** Not producing offspring; not prolific; barren. **3.** Not producing good effects or works. **4.** Unproductive; not fertile.

**Un-frūit'ful-ness**, *n.* Quality of being unfruitful; barrenness; infecundity; unproductiveness.

**Un-fūr'l'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNFURLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNFURLING.] To loose from a furled state.

**Syn.**— To unfold; expand; open; spread.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ēre, veĭl, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf



**Un-fûr'nish**, *v. t.* **1.** To strip of furniture; to divest; to strip. **2.** To leave naked.

**Un-gâin/li-ness**, *n.* Clumsiness; awkwardness.

**Un-gâin'ly**, *a.* [O. Eng. *ungain*, A.-S. *ungægne*, *ungengne*, of no effect, vain, from *un* and *genge*, strong, fr. *gangan*, to go.] Not expert or dexterous; clumsy; awkward; uncouth.

**Un-gên'er-oûs**, *a.* Not generous; illiberal; ignoble; unkind; dishonorable.

**Un-gên'er-oûs-ly**, *adv.* In an ungenerous manner.

**Un-gîrd'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNGIRDED, or UNGIRT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNGIRDING.] To loose from a girdle or band; to unbind.

**Un-glûe'**, *v. t.* To separate, as any thing that is glued or cemented.

**Un-gôd/li-ness**, *n.* Quality of being ungodly; impiety; wickedness; disregard of God and his commands.

**Un-gôd'ly**, *a.* **1.** Not godly; neglecting the fear and worship of God; wicked; impious; sinful. **2.** Polluted by sin or wickedness.

**Un-gôvern-a-ble**, *a.* Not capable of being governed, ruled, or restrained; licentious; wild; unbridled.

**Un-gôvern-a-bly**, *adv.* In an ungovernable manner; without restraint; wildly.

**Un-grâce'ful**, *a.* Not graceful; not marked with ease and dignity; wanting beauty and elegance; awkward; clumsy.

**Un-grâce'ful-ly**, *adv.* In an ungraceful manner; awkwardly; inelegantly.

**Un-grâ'cions**, *a.* Not gracious; showing no grace or kindness of heart; without good will; offensive; unpleasing; unacceptable; not favored.

**Un-grâte'ful**, *a.* **1.** Not grateful; not thankful for favors. **2.** Unpleasing; unacceptable; disagreeable.

**Un-grâte'ful-ly**, *adv.* In an ungrateful manner.

**Ūn'gnal** (un'gwal), *a.* [From Lat. *unguis*, a nail, claw, or hoof.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling a nail, claw, or hoof. **2.** Having a nail, claw, or hoof attached; — said of certain bones of the feet.

**Ūn'guent** (ŭng'gwent), *n.* [Lat. *unguentum*, from *ungere*, *ungere*, to anoint.] A soft composition used as a topical remedy, as for sores, burns, and the like; ointment.

**Un-guê'u-lar**, *a.* [N. Lat. *unguicularis*, from Lat. *unguiculus*, diminutive of *unguis*, a nail.] Of, or pertaining to, a claw or nail.

**Un-guê'u-late**, } *a.* [N. Lat. *unguiculatus*, from Lat. *unguiculus*, diminutive of *unguis*, a nail or claw.] **1.** Having claws; clawed. **2.** (*Bot.*) Furnished with a claw, that is, a narrow base, as the petal in some flowers.

**Ūn'gu-late**, *a.* [Lat. *ungulatus*, from *ungula*, a hoof.] **1.** Shaped like a hoof. **2.** Having hoofs.

**Un-hâl'lôw**, *v. t.* To profane; to desecrate.

**Un-hând'i-ly**, *adv.* In an unhandy manner; awkwardly; clumsily.

**Un-hând'sôme** (-hân'sum), *a.* **1.** Not handsome; not beautiful; ungraceful; unbecoming; unsuitable. **2.** Unfair; illiberal; disingenuous. **3.** Not generous or decorous; uncivil; unpolite.

**Un-hând'sôme-ly** (-hân'sum-), *adv.* In an unhandy manner; inelegantly; ungracefully; illiberally.

**Un-hând'y**, *a.* **1.** Not handy; not dexterous; not ready in the use of the hands; awkward. **2.** Not convenient.

**Un-hâp'pi-ly**, *adv.* In an unhappy manner; unfortunately; miserably; calamitously.

**Un-hâp'pi-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being unhappy; misfortune; ill luck; infelicity; misery.

**Un-hâp'py**, *a.* **1.** Not happy or fortunate; unfortunate; unlucky. **2.** In a degree miserable or wretched; not happy. **3.** Marked by infelicity.

**Syn.** — Distressed; evil; afflicted; calamitous; miserable; wretched.

**Ūn'har-mô'ni-oûs**, *a.* Not harmonious; inharmonious.

**Un-hâr'ness**, *v. t.* **1.** To strip of harness. **2.** To disarm; to divest of armor.

**Un-hêalth'ful-ness**, *n.* Quality of being unhealthy; unwholesomeness; insalubriousness.

**Un-hêalth'i-ly**, *adv.* In an unhealthy or unsound manner.

**Un-hêalth'i-ness**, *n.* **1.** Quality or condition of being unhealthy; want of health. **2.** Unsoundness; want of vigor. **3.** Unfavorableness to health.

**Un-hêalth'y**, *a.* **1.** Wanting health; habitually weak or indisposed; unsound; wanting vigor. **2.** Abounding with disease; unfavorable to the preservation of health.

**3.** Insalubrious; unwholesome. **4.** Not indicating health or resulting from health; morbid.

**Un-hêard'**, *a.* **1.** Not heard; not perceived by the ear. **2.** Not known by fame; not illustrious; obscure.

**Un-hînge'**, *v. t.* **1.** To take from the hinges. **2.** To displace; to unfix by violence. **3.** To render unstable or wavering.

**Un-hîtch'**, *v. t.* To free from being hitched, or as if from being hitched.

**Un-hô'li-ness**, *n.* Quality of being unholy; impiety.

**Un-hô'ly**, *a.* Not holy; not hallowed; not consecrated; profane; wicked; impious.

**Un-hôse'**, *v. t.* To throw from a horse; to cause to dismount.

**Un-hou'se'**, *v. t.* To drive from the house or habitation; to dislodge; hence, to deprive of shelter.

**Un-hou'se'led** (-houz'ld), *a.* Not having received the sacrament.

**Un-hûrt'**, *a.* Not hurt; not harmed; free from wound or injury; safe and sound.

**Ū'ni-côrn**, *n.* [Lat. *unicornuus*, from *unicornus*, one-horned, having a single horn, from *unus*, one, and *cornu*, a horn.] **1.** A fabulous animal with one horn; — often represented in heraldry as a supporter. **2.** An animal of some unknown kind, so called in the Scriptures. It was probably some species of wild ox.



Unicorn (1).

**Ū'ni-fi-câ'tion**, *n.* Act of so uniting with another as to make one being; act of unifying, or state of being unified.

**Ū'ni-fôrm**, *a.* [Lat. *uniformis*, fr. *unus*, one, and *forma*, form.] **1.** Having always the same form, manner, or degree. **2.** Of the same form with others; conforming to one rule or mode; consonant. **3.** Consistent with itself at all times.

**Ū'ni-fôrm**, *n.* A dress of the same kind, by which persons are purposely assimilated who belong to the same body, whether military, naval, or any other.

**Ū'ni-fôrm'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being uniform; resemblance to itself at all times. **2.** Conformity to a pattern or rule; resemblance, consonance, or agreement. **3.** Consistency; sameness. **4.** Similitude between the parts of a whole. **5.** Continued or unvaried sameness or likeness.

**Ū'ni-fôrm'ly**, *adv.* In a uniform manner; without variation.

**Ū'ni-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNIFYING.] [Lat. *unus*, one, and *facere*, to make.] To cause to be one; to make into a unit; to unite; to view as one.

**Ūn'im-pêach'a-ble**, *a.* Not to be impeached; exempt from liability to accusation; free from stain, guilt, or fault; irreproachable; blameless.

**Un-în'ter-est-ed**, *a.* **1.** Not interested; not having any interest or property in; having nothing at stake. **2.** Not having the mind or the passions engaged.

**Un-în'ter-rûpt'ed**, *a.* Not interrupted or broken; continuous.

**Ūn'ion** (yûn'yun), *n.* [Lat. *unio*, from *unus*, one.] **1.** Act of uniting or joining two or more things into one; or state of being united or joined. **2.** Agreement; and conjunction of mind, spirit, will, affections, or the like; harmony. **3.** Something formed by a combination or coalition of parts or members; a confederation; a consolidated body. **4.** The upper, inner corner of an ensign, in distinction from the rest of the flag, which is called the *fly*.

The *union* of the United States ensign is a blue field with white stars, denoting the union of the States, and, properly, equal in number to that of the States. The *union* of the British ensign is a like field bearing the three crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, in combination, denoting the union of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

*Union down*, a signal of distress at sea made by reversing the flag, or turning its union downward.

**Syn.** — Unity; junction; connection; concord; alliance; coalition; combination; confederacy. — *Union* is the act of bringing two or more things together so as to make but one. *Unity* is a state of simple oneness, either of essence, as the *unity* of God, or of action, feeling, &c., as *unity* of design, of affection, &c. Thus, we may speak of effecting a *union* of interests which shall result in a perfect *unity* of labor and interest in securing a given object.

**Ūn'ion-ist**, *n.* One who advocates or promotes union; especially, a loyal supporter of a federal union, as that of the United States.



**Ū'ion-jäck**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small flag containing only the union, without the fly.

**U-nīp'a-roūs**, *a.* [Lat. *unus*, one, and *parere*, to bring forth.] Producing one at a birth.

**Ū'ni-pēd**, *a.* [Lat. *unus*, one, and *pes, pedis*, foot.] Having only one foot.

**U-nīque'** (*yū-neek'*), *a.* [Fr. *unique*, Lat. *unicus*, from *unus*, one.] Without a like or equal; unmatched; single in kind or excellence.

**U-nīque'**, *n.* Something unequaled or unparalleled.

**Ū'ni-rā'di-ā'ted**, *a.* [N. Lat. *uniradiatus*, from Lat. *unus*, one, and *radius*, a ray.] Having one ray.

**Ū'ni-sē'ri-al**, *a.* Having only one row or series.

**Ū'ni-sōn**, *n.* [Low Lat. *unisonus*, from Lat. *unus*, one, and *sonus*, a sound.] 1. Harmony; agreement; concord; union. 2. (*Mus.*) An accordant or coincidence of sounds proceeding from an equality in the number of vibrations made in a given time by a sonorous body.

**Ū'ni-sōn**, *a.* 1. Sounding alone. 2. (*Mus.*) Sounded together.

**U-nīs'o-nānç**, *n.* Accordant of sounds. [together.]

**U-nīs'o-nant**, *a.* [Lat. *unus*, one, and *sonans*, p. pr. of *sonare*, to sound.] Being in unison; having the same degree of gravity or acuteness.

**U-nīs'o-noūs**, *a.* Being in unison.

**Ū'nit**, *n.* [Lat. *unitum*, from *unire*, p. p. of *unire*, to unite, from *unus*, one.] A single thing or person; the least whole number; one.

**Ū'ni-tā'ri-an**, *n.* [From Lat. *unitas*, unity.] 1. One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, believing that God exists only in one person. 2. One opposed to dualism, in philosophy, science, and the like.

**Ū'ni-tā'ri-an**, *a.* 1. Of, or pertaining to, Unitarians, or to their doctrines. 2. Of, or pertaining to, a system of philosophy, science, and the like, which is opposed to dualism.

**Ū'ni-tā'ri-an-ism**, *n.* Doctrines of Unitarians.

**Ū'nit-a-ry**, *a.* Of the nature of a unit; not double.

**U-nīte'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNITING.] [Lat. *unire*, *unitum*, from *unus*, one.] 1. To put together or join, as two or more constituents, to form a whole; to cause to adhere. 2. Hence, to join by a legal or moral bond, as families by marriage, nations by treaty, men by opinions; to associate.

**Syn.**—Add; join; annex; coalesce; attach; continue; connect. See ADD.

**U-nīte'**, *v. i.* 1. To become one; to be cemented or consolidated; to coalesce; to grow together. 2. To join in an act; to act in concert.

**U-nī'ted-ly**, *adv.* With union or joint efforts.

**U-nī't'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, unites.

**Ū'ni-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *unitas*, from *unus*, one.] 1. State of being one; oneness. 2. Conjunction; agreement; uniformity. 3. (*Math.*) Any definite quantity, or aggregate of quantities or magnitudes, taken as one, or for which 1 is made to stand in calculation. 4. (*Poet.* & *Rhet.*) One of the principles by which a uniform tenor of story and propriety of representation are preserved; conformity in a composition to these principles.

In the Greek drama, the three unities required were those of *action*, of *time*, and of *place*; in other words, that there should be but one main plot; that the time supposed should not exceed 24 hours; and that the place of the action before the spectators should be one and the same throughout the piece.

5. (*Fine Arts & Mus.*) Such a combination of parts as to constitute a kind of symmetry of style and character.

6. (*Law.*) The peculiar characteristic of an estate held by several, or joint-tenancy.

**Syn.**—Union; oneness; junction; concord; harmony. See UNION.

**Ū'ni-vālv**, *n.* (*Zool.*) A mollusk whose shell is composed of a single piece, as the snail.

**Ū'ni-vālv**, *n.* [From Lat. *unus*, one, and *valva*, a valve.] Having one valve only, as a shell or pericarp.

**Ū'ni-vālv'u-lar**, *a.* Having one valve only.

**Ū'ni-vērs'al**, *a.* 1. Extending to, or affecting, the whole number, quantity, or space: unlimited. 2. Constituting or considered as a whole; total; whole. 3. Comprising particulars, or all the particulars.

**Syn.**—General; all; whole; total. See GENERAL.

**Ū'ni-vērs'al**, *n.* (*Logic.*) (*a.*) A general abstract conception, so called from being universally applicable to, or predicable of, each individual or species contained under it. (*b.*) A universal proposition, or one in which the subject is taken in its widest extent, and the predicate applies to every thing which the subject can denote.

**Ū'ni-vērs'al-ism**, *n.* (*Theol.*) The doctrine or belief

that all men will be saved or made happy in a future life.

**Ū'ni-vērs'al-ist**, *n.* (*Theol.*) One who holds the doctrine that all men will be saved.

**Ū'ni-ver-sāl'i-ty**, *n.* State or quality of being universal; unlimited extension or application.

**Ū'ni-vērs'al-ly**, *adv.* In a universal manner; with extension to the whole; without exception.

**Ū'ni-vērs'e**, *n.* [Lat. *universum*, fr. *universus*, universal, fr. *unus*, one, and *vertere, versum*, to turn, i. e., turned into one, combined into one whole.] All created things viewed as constituting one system or whole; the world.

**Ū'ni-vēr'si-ty**, *n.* [From Lat. *universitas*, all together, the whole, the universe, a society, corporation, fr. *universus*, all together, universal.] A universal school, in which are taught all branches of learning, or the four faculties of theology, medicine, law, and the sciences and arts; an assemblage of colleges established in any place, with professors for instructing students in the sciences and other branches of learning, and where degrees are conferred.

**U-nīv'o-eal**, *a.* [Lat. *univocus*, from *unus*, one, and *vox, vocis*, a voice, word.] 1. Having one meaning only. 2. Having unison of sound, as the octave in music, and its replicates.

**U-nīv'o-eal**, *n.* (*Aristotelian Logic.*) 1. A generic term applicable in the same sense to all the species it embraces. 2. A word having but one meaning.

**U-nīv'o-eal-ly**, *adv.* In a univocal manner; in one term; in one sense.

**Un-joint'**, *v. t.* To disjoint.

**Un-joint'ed**, *p. a.* Having no joint or articulation.

**Un-jūst'**, *a.* 1. Acting contrary to the standard of right established by the divine law; not animated or controlled by justice. 2. Contrary to justice and right; wrong-

**Un-jūst'ly**, *adv.* In an unjust manner. [ful.]

**Un-kīnd'**, *a.* Wanting in kindness or benevolence; cruel; harsh.

**Un-kīnd'li-ness**, *n.* The quality of being unkindly; unkindness; unfavorableness.

**Un-kīnd'ly**, *a.* 1. Not kind; unkind. 2. Unnatural; contrary to nature. 3. Unfavorable; malignant.

**Un-kīnd'ly**, *adv.* 1. In an unkindly manner; without affection; cruelly. 2. Unnaturally.

**Un-kīnd'ness**, *n.* Quality of being unkind; want of kindness; want of natural affection; disfavor.

**Un-knīt'** (*un-uīt'*, 109), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNKNIT, or UNKNITTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNKNITTING.] To separate, as threads that are knit; to open; to loose, as work that is knit or knotted.

**Un-lāçe'**, *v. t.* 1. To loose from lacing or fastening by a cord or strings passed through loops and holes. 2. To loose the dress of. 3. (*Naut.*) To loose and take off, as a bonnet from a sail, or to cast off, as any lacing in any part of the rigging of a vessel.

**Un-lāde'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* UNLADED; *p. p.* UNLADED, or UNLADEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNLADING.] 1. To unload; to take out the cargo of. 2. To remove, as a load or burden; to discharge. [or tied down.]

**Un-lāsh'**, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To loose, as that which is lashed

**Un-lātel'**, *v. i.* To open or loose by lifting the latch.

**Un-lāw'ful**, *a.* Not lawful; contrary to law; illegal; not permitted by law.

**Un-lāw'ful-ly**, *adv.* In an unlawful manner; in violation of law or right; illegally.

**Un-lāw'ful-ness**, *n.* Contrariety to law; illegality.

**Un-lāy'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNLAID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UNLAYING.] (*Naut.*) To untwist.

**Un-lēarn'ed**, *a.* 1. Not learned; ignorant; illiterate; not instructed. 2. Not gained by study; not known. 3. Not suitable to a learned man.

**Un-lēss'**, *conj.* [Prefix *un* and *less*. Cf. O. Eng. *lesse than* and Fr. *à moins que . . . ne*.] Except, that is, remove or dismiss the fact or thing stated in the sentence or clause which follows; if not; supposing that not.

**Syn.**—Except.—*Except* and *unless* were formerly confounded, as, "I will not let thee go *except* thou bless me." In present usage, *except* has always reference to some general fact, rule, &c., of which the speaker goes on to state an "exception," as, "none can enter *except* by permission." *Unless* has reference to some result as affected by our *taking away* or *setting aside* some specified thing, as, "Unless we eat, we shall die;" that is, if we take away the fact or supposition of our eating, the certain result is death.

**Un-līke'**, *a.* Not like; dissimilar; diverse; having no resemblance.

**Un-līke'ly**, *a.* 1. Not likely; improbable; not to be reasonably expected. 2. Likely to fail; unpromising.

**Un-līke'ly**, *adv.* In an unlikely manner; improbably.



**Un-like'ness**, *n.* Want of resemblance; dissimilitude.  
**Un-lim'ber**, *v. t.* (*Mil.*) To detach the limber from.  
**Un-lim'it-ed**, *a.* **1.** Not limited; having no bounds; boundless. **2.** Undefined; indefinite; not bounded by proper exceptions. **3.** Unconfined; not restrained.  
**Un-load'**, *v. t.* **1.** To take the load from; to discharge of a load or cargo; to disburden. **2.** Hence, to relieve from any thing onerous or troublesome.  
**Un-lock'**, *v. t.* **1.** To unfasten, as what is locked. **2.** To open, in general; to lay open.  
**Un-loose'**, *v. t.* To make loose.  
**Un-loose'**, *v. i.* To fall in pieces; to lose all connection or union.  
**Un-loos'en**, *v. t.* To loosen; to unloose.

☞ The words *unloose* and *unloosen* are not necessary, the idea being expressed by *loose* and *loosen*.

**Un-love'li-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being unlovely; want of loveliness; unamiableness.  
**Un-love'ly** (-lŭv'lŷ), *a.* Not lovely; destitute of the qualities which attract love, or possessing qualities that excite dislike; disagreeable; displeasing. [*nately.*]  
**Un-lück'i-ly**, *adv.* In an unlucky manner; unfortun-  
**Un-lück'i-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being unlucky.  
**Un-lück'y**, *a.* **1.** Not lucky; unfortunate; not successful; unhappy. **2.** Ill-omened; inauspicious. **3.** Slightly mischievous; mischievously waggish. [*Colloq.*]  
**Un-māke'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UNMADE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* UNMAKING.] To destroy the form and qualities of; to deprive of being; to uncreate.  
**Un-māl'le-a-ble**, *a.* Not malleable; not capable of being hammered into a plate, or of being extended by beating.  
**Un-mān'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UNMANNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* UNMANNING.] **1.** To emascuate; to deprive of virility. **2.** To deprive of the courage and fortitude of a man; to dishearten; to deject. **3.** To deprive of men.  
**Un-mān'ly**, *a.* **1.** Unsuitable to a man; effeminate. **2.** Not worthy of a noble mind; ignoble; base; ungenerous; cowardly.  
**Un-mān'ner-ly**, *a.* Not mannerly; not having good manners; ill bred; rude in behavior.  
**Un-māsk'**, *v. t.* To strip of a mask, or of any disguise; to lay open; to expose.  
**Un-mēan'ing**, *a.* **1.** Not meaning; destitute of meaning or signification. **2.** Inexpressive; not indicating intelligence.  
**Un-mēr'ci-ful**, *a.* **1.** Not merciful; indisposed to mercy or grace; cruel; inhuman. **2.** Unconscientious; exorbitant. [*Colloq.*]  
**Un-mēr'ci-ful-ly**, *adv.* In an unmerciful manner; without mercy or tenderness; cruelly.  
**Un-mēr'ci-ful-ness**, *n.* The quality of being unmerciful; want of mercy; cruelty.  
**Ūn'mis-tāk'a-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being mistaken or misunderstood; clear; evident; pronounced; distinct.  
**Un-mōor'**, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) (*a.*) To cause to ride with a single anchor, after having been moored by two or more cables. (*b.*) To loose from anchorage.  
**Un-mūf'fle**, *v. t.* **1.** To take a covering from, as the face. **2.** To remove the muffling of, as a drum.  
**Un-mūz'zle**, *v. t.* To loose from a muzzle; to remove a muzzle from.  
**Un-nāt'u-ral** (109), *a.* **1.** Not natural; not in conformity to nature; contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the natural feelings. **2.** Acting without the natural affections.  
**Syn.** — See FACTITIOUS.  
**Un-nāt'u-ral-ly**, *adv.* In an unnatural manner; in opposition to natural feelings and sentiments.  
**Un-nēc'es-sa-ri-ly**, *adv.* In an unnecessary manner; without necessity; needlessly.  
**Un-nēc'es-sa-ri-ness**, *n.* State of being unnecessary; needlessness.  
**Un-nēc'es-sa-ry**, *a.* Not necessary; not required by the circumstances of the case; useless; needless.  
**Un-neigh'bor-ly** (-nā'bur-), *a.* Not suitable to the duties of a neighbor; unfriendly; unkind.  
**Un-nērve'** (109), *v. t.* To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; to weaken; to enfeeble.  
**Un-ōs'ten-tā'tiōūs**, *a.* **1.** Not ostentatious; not boastful; not making show and parade; modest; unassuming. **2.** Not glaring; not showy.  
**Un-pāck'**, *v. t.* To open, as things packed.  
**Un-pāl'at-a-ble**, *a.* Not palatable; offensive to the taste; nauseous.  
**Un-pār'al-leled**, *a.* Having no parallel or equal; unequaled; unmatched.

**Un-pār'lĭa-mēnt'a-ry**, *a.* **1.** Contrary to the usages or rules of proceeding in Parliament. **2.** Contrary to the rules or usages of legislative bodies.

**Un-pĭn'**, *v. t.* To loose from pins; to unfasten, as what is held together by pins.

**Un-plēas'ant**, *a.* Not pleasant; displeasing.

**Un-plēas'ant-ly**, *adv.* In an unpleasant manner.

**Un-plēas'ant-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being unpleasant; disagreeableness.

**Un-pōp'u-lar**, *a.* Not popular; not having the public favor; disliked by the people and community.

**Un-pōp'u-lār'i-ty**, *n.* State of being unpopular.

**Un-prēc'e-dent-ed**, *a.* Having no precedent or example; not preceded by a like case; not having the authority of prior example; novel; new.

**Un-prēc'e-dent-ed-ly**, *adv.* In an unprecedented manner; without precedent.

**Un-prēj'u-dĭced**, *a.* **1.** Not prejudiced; free from undue bias or prepossession; impartial. **2.** Not warped by prejudice.

**Ūn'pre-tēnd'ing**, *a.* Not pretending; making no pretense; not claiming distinction; modest.

**Ūn'pre-tēnd'ing-ly**, *adv.* In an unpretending manner; without pretension; modestly.

**Un-prĭn'ci-pled**, *a.* **1.** Not having settled principles. **2.** Having no good moral principles; destitute of virtue; profligate.

**Ūn'pro-dūc'tive**, *a.* **1.** Not productive; barren. **2.** Not producing large crops; not making profitable returns for labor. **3.** Not profitable; not producing profit or interest, as capital. **4.** Not efficient; not producing any effect.

**Un-prōf'it-a-ble**, *a.* Not profitable; bringing no profit; producing no gain, improvement, or advantage; useless.

**Un-prōf'it-a-bly**, *adv.* In an unprofitable manner; without gain; without any good effect or advantage.

**Un-prōm'is-ing**, *a.* Not promising; not affording a favorable prospect of success, of excellence, of profit, or the like. [*with success; unfortunate.*]

**Un-prōs'per-oūs**, *a.* Not prosperous; not attended

**Un-qual'i-fĭed** (-kwōl'ĭ-fĭd), *a.* **1.** Not qualified; not having the requisite talents, abilities, or accomplishments. **2.** Not having taken the requisite oath or oaths. **3.** Not modified or restricted by conditions or exceptions; absolute; unconditional.

**Un-quēs'tion-a-ble**, *a.* Not questionable; not to be questioned; not to be doubted; indubitable; certain.

**Un-quēs'tion-a-bly**, *adv.* In an unquestionable manner; without doubt; indubitably; unquestionless.

**Un-quĭ'et**, *a.* Not quiet; not calm or tranquil; restless; uneasy; agitated; disturbed.

**Un-quĭ'et-ness**, *n.* State, condition, or quality of being unquiet; want of quiet; restlessness; uneasiness.

**Un-rāv'el** (-rāv'l), *v. t.* **1.** To disentangle; to disentangle or separate, as threads that are knit. **2.** Hence, to clear from complication or difficulty; to unfold; to solve. **3.** To separate the connected or united parts of; to throw into disorder; to confuse.

**Un-rēad'y**, *a.* Not ready or prepared; not prompt or quick; slow; awkward; clumsy. [*ance only.*]

**Un-rē'al**, *a.* Not real; unsubstantial; having appear-

**Un-rēa'son-a-ble** (-rē'zn-a-bl), *a.* **1.** Exceeding the bounds of reason; claiming or insisting on more than is fit. **2.** Immoderate; exorbitant; inordinate.

**Un-rēa'son-a-ble-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being unreasonable.

**Un-rēa'son-a-bly**, *adv.* In an unreasonable manner.

**Ūn're-lĭ'a-ble**, *a.* Not reliable; not to be depended upon; not trustworthy. See RELIABLE.

**Ūn're-mĭt'ting**, *a.* Not abating; not relaxing for a time; incessant; continued; persevering.

**Ūn're-šērv'ed**, *a.* **1.** Not reserved; not retained when a part is granted. **2.** Not limited or restrained; not withheld in part; full: entire. **3.** Concealing or withholding nothing; free; open; frank. [*easefulness.*]

**Un-rēst'**, *n.* Want of rest or repose; unquietness; un-

**Un-rĭd'dle**, *v. t.* To read the riddle of; to solve or explain.

**Un-rĭght'eoūs** (-rĭ'chus), *a.* **1.** Not righteous; not just; evil; wicked. **2.** Contrary to law and equity; unjust.

**Un-rĭght'eoūs-ness** (-rĭ'chus-), *n.* Quality of being unrighteous; injustice; wickedness.

**Un-rĭp'**, *v. t.* To rip.

☞ The prefix in this word is superfluous, as *unrip* signifies simply to rip.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rūde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, eecho; ġem, ġet; aș; exist; linger, link; this.



**Un-ripe'**, *a.* **1.** Not ripe; not mature; not brought to a state of perfection. **2.** Not seasonable; not yet proper. **3.** Not prepared; not completed.

**Un-roll'**, *v. t.* **1.** To open, as what is rolled or convolved. **2.** To display; to lay open.

**Un-rūf'led**, *a.* Not ruffled; calm; tranquil; peaceful; quiet.

**Un-rū'ly**, *a.* **1.** Not submissive to rule; disregarding restraint; disposed to violate law. **2.** Apt to break over fences and escape from inclosures.

**Syn.**— Ungovernable; licentious; turbulent; refractory.

**Un-sād'dle**, *v. t.* **1.** To strip of a saddle; to take the saddle from. **2.** To throw from the saddle; to unhorse.

**Un-sāfe'**, *a.* Not safe; not free from danger; exposed to peril; dangerous; perilous; hazardous.

**Un-sā'vor-y**, *a.* **1.** Not savory; having no savor; tasteless; insipid. **2.** Disagreeable to the taste or smell; offensive; disgusting.

**Un-sāy'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UNSAID; *p. pr. & vb. n.* UNSAYING.] To recant or recall, as what has been said; to retract; to take back again.

**Un-screw'** (-skrū'), *v. t.* To draw the screws from; to loosen or withdraw, as a screw, by turning it.

**Un-serū'pu-lous**, *a.* Not scrupulous; having no scruples; unprincipled; unrestrained; ruthless.

**Un-sēal'**, *v. t.* To break or remove the seal of; to open, as what is sealed.

**Un-sēarch'a-ble**, *a.* Not searchable; impenetrable by searching or exploring; inscrutable; hidden; mysterious.

**Un-sēa'son-a-ble**, *a.* **1.** Not seasonable; not in the proper season or time; ill-timed; untimely. **2.** Beyond the usual time; late. **3.** Not suited to the time or occasion; unfit. **4.** Not suited to the time of the year.

**Un-sēa'son-a-bly**, *adv.* In an unseasonable manner; not seasonably; not in due time, or not in the usual time. [*seat.*]

**Un-sēat'**, *v. t.* To throw from the seat; to deprive of a seat.

**Un-sēa'wor-thy** (-wūr-thŷ), *a.* Not in a fit state, as to repairs, equipments, crew, and all respects, to encounter the ordinary perils of a sea-voyage.

**Un-seem'ly**, *a.* Not seemly; not fit or becoming; uncomely; unbecoming; indecent.

**Un-seem'ly**, *adv.* In an unseemly or unbecoming manner; indecently.

**Un-seen'**, *a.* Not seen; not discovered, invisible; not discoverable.

**Un-sēt'tle** (-sēt'tl), *v. t.* To move or loosen from a fixed state; to unhinge; to make uncertain or fluctuating; to unfix.

**Syn.**— To disconcert; discompose; displace; remove; confuse; disorder.

**Un-sēt'tle**, *v. i.* To become unfix.

**Un-shäck'le** (-shäck'l), *v. t.* To loose from shackles or bonds; to set free from restraint; to unfetter.

**Un-shēathe'**, *v. t.* To draw from the sheath or scabbard, as a sword; hence, to *unshathe* the sword sometimes signifies to commence or make war.

**Un-ship'**, *v. t.* **1.** To take out of a ship or other watercraft. **2.** To remove, as any part or implement, from the place in a ship or post where it is fixed or fitted.

**Un-sīght'ly** (-sīt'lŷ), *a.* Not sightly; disagreeable to the eye; ugly; deformed.

**Un-skill'ful**, *a.* Not skillful; wanting the knowledge and dexterity which are acquired by observation, use, and experience; awkward; bungling; clumsy.

**Un-skill'ful-ness**, *n.* Quality of being unskillful; awkwardness; clumsiness.

**Un-sō'cia-bil'i-ty** (-sō'sha-), *n.* The state or quality of being unsociable; unsociableness.

**Un-sō'cia-ble** (-sō'sha-bl), *a.* Not sociable; not inclined to society; averse to companionship or conversation; solitary; reserved. [*edly.*]

**Un-sō'cia-bly**, *adv.* In an unsociable manner; reservedly.

**Un-sound'**, *a.* **1.** Not sound; wanting any thing essential; deficient; defective. **2.** Infirm; sickly. **3.** Not orthodox; defective. **4.** Not sound in character; not honest; not faithful; not to be trusted; deceitful. **5.** Not close; not compact. **6.** Not sincere: not faithful. **7.** Erroneous; wrong; deceitful; sophistical. **8.** Not strong. **9.** Not fast; not calm. **10.** Not well established; defective; questionable.

**Un-sound'ly**, *adv.* In an unsound manner.

**Un-sound'ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being unsound; defectiveness.

**Un-spār'ing**, *a.* Not sparing; not parsimonious; liberal; profuse.

**Un-spēak'a-ble**, *a.* Not speakable; incapable of being uttered or adequately described.

**Syn.**— Inexpressible; unutterable; ineffable.

**Un-spēak'a-bly**, *adv.* Inexpressibly; unutterably.

**Un-spōt'ted**, *a.* **1.** Not spotted; free from spot. **2.** Especially, free from moral stain; untainted with guilt; unblemished; immaculate.

**Un-stēad'i-ly**, *adv.* In an unsteady manner.

**Un-stēad'i-ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being unsteady; unstableness; inconstancy; want of firmness; irresolution; mutableness.

**Un-stēad'y**, *a.* Not steady; not constant; mutable; variable; changeable.

**Un-stōck'**, *v. t.* **1.** To deprive of a stock; to remove the stock from. **2.** To remove from the stocks, as a ship.

**Un-stōp'**, *v. t.* **1.** To free from a stopple, as a bottle or cask. **2.** To free from any obstruction; to open.

**Un-strīng'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UNSTRUNG; *p. pr. & vb. n.* UNSTRINGING.] **1.** To deprive of strings. **2.** To relax the tension of; to loosen. **3.** To take from a string.

**Ūn'sue-çēss'ful**, *a.* Not successful; not producing the desired event; not fortunate; meeting with, or resulting in, failure; unhappy.

**Un-sūit'a-ble**, *a.* **1.** Not suitable; not adapted; unfit. **2.** Unbecoming; improper.

**Un-sūit'a-bly**, *adv.* In an unsuitable manner; incongruously.

**Ūn-sweār'**, *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* UNSWORE; *p. p.* UNSWORN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* UNSWEARING.] To recant or recall, as an oath; to recall after having sworn.

**Un-tān'gle** (-tāng'gl), *v. t.* To loose from tangles or intricacy; to disentangle.

**Un-tēach'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UNTAUGHT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* UNTEACHING.] To cause to forget, or lose from memory, as what has been taught.

**Un-thīnk'ing**, *a.* **1.** Not thinking; not heedful; thoughtless; inconsiderate. **2.** Not indicating thought or reflection; thoughtless.

**Un-thrēad'**, *v. t.* **1.** To draw or take out a thread from. **2.** To deprive of ligaments; to loose the ligaments or threads of.

**Un-tīe'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UNTIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* UNTYING.] **1.** To loosen; to disengage the parts of, as a knot. **2.** To free from any fastening; to let loose; to unbind. **3.** To loosen from coils or convolution. **4.** To free from hindrance or obstruction. **5.** To resolve; to unfold; to clear.

**Un-tīl'**, *prep.* [*Goth. und, untē, Icel. uns, unz, unsi, A.-S. odh, ōdh, O. H. Ger. unz, unzi, unzan, to, unto, till, until, and Eng. till.*] To; till; as far as; — in respect to time.

**Un-tīl'**, *conj.* As far as; to the point that; to the place or degree that; especially, up to the time that; till.

**Un-time'ly**, *a.* Not timely; happening before the usual or natural time; premature; unseasonable.

**Un-time'ly**, *adv.* Before the natural or usual time; prematurely; unseasonably.

**Ūn'tō**, *prep.* [*Goth. untē, O. Sax. unti, to till, and Eng. to. See UNTIL.*] To; — now used only in antiquated, formal, or scriptural style. See TO.

**Un-tōld'**, *a.* **1.** Not told; not related; not revealed. **2.** Not numbered or counted.

**Un-tō'ward** *a.* **1.** Froward; perverse; refractory. **2.** Awkward; ungraceful. **3.** Inconvenient; troublesome; unmanageable.

**Ūn-tō'ward-ly** *adv.* In an untoward manner; perversely; ungainly.

**Un-tō'ward-ly** *a.* Perverse; froward; awkward; untoward.

**Un-tō'ward-ness** *n.* State or quality of being untoward; frowardness; perverseness; awkwardness.

**Un-trāv'eled**, *a.* **1.** Not traveled; not trodden by passengers. **2.** Having never seen foreign countries; not having gained experience by travel.

**Un-trūe'**, *a.* **1.** Not true; false; contrary to the fact. **2.** Not faithful; inconstant; not fulfilling duties; false; disloyal.

**Un-trū'ly**, *adv.* In an untrue manner; not truly; falsely; not according to reality.

**Un-trūth'**, *n.* **1.** The quality of being untrue; contrariety to truth; falsehood; want of veracity; treachery; want of fidelity. **2.** That which is untrue; a false assertion.

**Syn.**— Lie; falsehood. See LIE.

**Un-twīne'**, *v. t.* To untwist; to disentangle; to separate, as that which winds or clasps.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ð, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, all, whāt; êre, veīl, tērm; piçue, fīrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf



**Un-twist'**, *v. t. or i.* **1.** To separate and open, as threads twisted; to turn back that which is twisted, or as that which is twisted. **2.** To open; to disentangle, as intricacy.

**Un-ū'su-al** (-yū'zhy-al), *a.* Not usual; uncommon; rare.

**Un-ū'su-al-ly** (-yū'zhy-), *adv.* In an unusual manner; not commonly; not frequently; rarely.

**Un-ūt'ter-a-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being uttered or expressed; ineffable; inexpressible.

**Un-vāil'**, *v. t.* To remove a veil from.

**Un-vāl'ūed**, *a.* **1.** Not valued; without value; having no value. **2.** Invaluable. [*Obs.*]

**Un-vār'nished** (-vār'nisht), *a.* **1.** Not overlaid with varnish. **2.** Not artificially colored or adorned; not artfully embellished; plain.

**Un-veil'**, *v. t.* To remove a veil from; to divest of a veil; to uncover; to disclose to view.

**Un-wā'ri-ly** (89), *adv.* In an unwary or careless manner; heedlessly.

**Un-wā'ri-ness**, *n.* Carelessness; heedlessness.

**Un-warped'** (-wōrpt'), *a.* Not warped; not biased; not turned from the true direction; impartial.

**Un-war'rant-a-ble** (-wōr'rant-), *a.* Not warrantable; indefensible; not vindicable; not justifiable; illegal; unjust; improper.

**Un-war'rant-a-bly**, *adv.* In an unwarrantable manner; improperly; unjustly.

**Un-wā'ry** (89), *a.* Not vigilant against danger; not cautious; unguarded; precipitate.

**Un-wēa'ried** (89), *a.* Not wearied; not fatigued or tired; persistent; not tiring or wearying; indefatigable.

**Un-wēave'**, *v. t.* To unfold; to undo, as what has been woven.

**Un-wēll'**, *a.* **1.** Not well; indisposed; not in good health; somewhat ill; ailing. **2.** Ill from menstruation; affected with, or having, catamenial discharges; menstruant.

**Un-whōle'sōme** (-hōl'sum), *a.* **1.** Not wholesome; unfavorable to health; insalubrious. **2.** Pernicious; injudicious.

**Un-whōle'sōme-ness** (-hōl'sum-), *n.* The state or quality of being unwholesome; insalubrity.

**Un-wiēld'y**, *a.* Not wieldy; movable with difficulty; unmanageable; bulky; ponderous. [*luctant.*]

**Un-will'ing**, *a.* Not willing; loath; disinclined; re-

**Un-will'ing-ly**, *adv.* In an unwilling manner; not cheerfully; reluctantly.

**Un-will'ing-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being unwilling; disinclination; reluctance.

**Un-wīnd'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. UNWOUND; p. pr. & vb. n. UNWINDING.*] **1.** To wind off; to loose or separate, as what is wound or convolved. **2.** To disentangle.

**Un-wīnd'** *v. i.* To be or become unwound; to be capable of being unwound.

**Un-wīse'**, *a.* Not wise; defective in wisdom; injudicious; indiscreet; foolish.

**Un-wīse'ly**, *adv.* In an unwise manner; not wisely.

**Un-wit'ting-ly**, *adv.* Without knowledge or consciousness; ignorantly.

**Un-wōnt'ed** (-wūnt'-), *a.* **1.** Not wonted; unaccustomed; unused; not made familiar by practice. **2.** Uncommon; unusual; infrequent; rare.

**Un-wōnt'ed-ly** (-wūnt'ed-), *adv.* In an unwonted or unaccustomed manner.

**Un-wōnt'ed-ness** (-wūnt'ed-), *n.* Quality of being unwonted; uncommonness; rareness; rarity.

**Un-wor'thi-ly** (-wūr'thī-), *adv.* In an unworthy manner; not according to desert.

**Un-wor'thi-ness** (-wūr'thī-), *n.* The quality of being unworthy; want of worth or merit.

**Un-wor'thy** (-wūr'thī), *a.* **1.** Not worthy; undeserving; wanting merit. **2.** Having no worth or value; worthless; ill; base. **3.** Unbecoming; discreditable; not becoming or suiting. [*wrapped or folded.*]

**Un-wrāp'** (-rāp'), *v. t.* To open or undo, as what is

**Un-wrēathe'** (-rēeth'), *v. t.* To untwist or untwine; to untwist or undo, as any thing wreathed.

**Un-wrīt'ten** (-rīt'tn), *a.* **1.** Not written; not reduced to writing; verbal. **2.** Containing no writing; blank.

**Un-yiēld'ing**, *a.* Not yielding; unbending; unpliant; stiff; firm; obstinate.

**Un-yōke'**, *v. t.* **1.** To loose or free from a yoke. **2.** To part; to disjoin; to disconnect.

**Ūp**, *adv.* [*A.-S. up, upp, uppe, Icel. upp, Goth. iup.*] **1.** Aloft; on high; toward a higher place; in a higher position; above. **2.** Hence, in many derived uses; as, (*a.*) From a lower to a higher position, literally or figurative-

ly; — used with verbs of motion expressed or implied. (*b.*) In a higher place or position, literally or figuratively; — used with verbs of rest, situation, condition, and the like. (*c.*) To or in a position of equal advance or equality; not short of, back of, less advanced than, away from, or the like; — usually followed by *to* or *with*. (*d.*) To or in a state of completion; completely; wholly; quite.

*The time is up*, the allotted time is past; the appointed moment is come. — *To blow up*, (*a.*) To inflate; to distend. (*b.*) To destroy by an explosion from beneath. (*c.*) To reprove angrily; to scold. [*Colloq. and low.*] — *To come up with*, to reach in following; to overtake. — *To draw up*, to arrange in due order; to put in proper form. — *To grow up*, to grow to maturity. — *Up to snuff*, experienced; alert and knowing. [*Colloq.*] — *Up and down*, from one place, state, or position, to another; backward and forward.

**Ūp**, *n.* The state of being up or above; a state of elevation, prosperity, and the like.

*Ups and downs*, alternate states of elevation and depression, or of prosperity and the contrary. [*Colloq.*]

**Ūp**, *prep.* From a lower to a higher place; on or along; at a higher situation upon; at the top of.

*Up sound* (*Naut.*), from the sea. — *Up stream*, from the mouth toward the head of a stream; against the stream. — *Up the country*, in a direction toward the head of a stream or river.

**Ū'pas**, *n.* [*Malay. pūhn-ūpas*, from *pūhn*, a tree, and *ūpas*, poison.] (*Bot.*) A tree common in the forests of Java and of the neighboring isles, the secretions of which are poisonous. It has been fabulously reported that the atmosphere surrounding it is deleterious.

**Ūp-beār'**, *v. t.* [*imp. UPBORE; p. p. UPBORNE; p. pr. & vb. n. UPBEARING.*] To bear up; to raise aloft; to elevate; to sustain.

**Ūp-brāid'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. UPBRAIDED; p. pr. & vb. n. UPBRAIDING.*] [*A.-S. upgebredan, upgebregdan*, to upbraid, reproach, from *up*, up, and *gebredan, gebregdan, bredan, bregdan*, to braid, twist.] **1.** To charge with something wrong or disgraceful. **2.** To reprove severely; to bring reproach on; to chide.

**Syn.** — To reproach; blame; censure; condemn.

**Ūp-brāid'er**, *n.* One who upbraids or reproveth. [*up.*]

**Ūp-hēav'al**, *n.* Act of upheaving; a heaving or lifting

**Ūp-hēave'**, *v. t.* To heave or lift up from beneath.

**Ūp-hēld'**, *imp. & p. p.* of *uphold*. See **UPHOLD**.

**Ūp'hīll**, *a.* **1.** Ascending; going up. **2.** Attended with labor; difficult.

**Ūp-hōld'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. UPHELD (UPHOLDEN, obs.); p. pr. & vb. n. UPHOLDING.*] **1.** To hold up; to lift on high; to elevate. **2.** To support; to sustain; to keep from falling; to maintain. **3.** To give moral support to; to countenance.

**Ūp-hōld'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, upholds; a supporter; a defender; a sustainer.

**Ūp-hōl'ster**, *v. t.* To supply with curtains, &c., as a window; to cover anew and repair, as furniture.

**Ūp-hōl'ster-er** (20), *n.* [*A corruption of upholster, and formerly also written upholster, upholsterer.*] One who furnishes houses with furniture, beds, curtains, and the like. [*sterers.*]

**Ūp-hōl'ster-y** (20), *n.* Furniture supplied by uphol-

**Ūp'land**, *n.* High land; ground elevated above the meadows and intervals which lie on the banks of rivers, near the sea, or between hills.

**Ūp'land**, *a.* **1.** High in situation; being on upland. **2.** Of, or pertaining to, uplands.

**Ūp-lift'**, *v. t.* To lift or raise aloft; to raise; to elevate.

**Ūp'mōst**, *a.* Highest; topmost; uppermost.

**Ūp-ōn'**, *prep.* [*From up and on; A.-S. uppan, uppon.*]

On; — used in all the senses of that word, with which it is interchangeable.

**Ūp'per**, *a.; comp.* of *up*. [*O. H. Ger. obaro, oboro, obero, oparōro, A.-S. ufōr*, higher, from *ufa*, above.] Further up, literally or figuratively; higher in situation, position, rank, dignity, or the like; superior.

*Upper case*, the top one of a pair of compositor's cases, used to hold capitals, small capitals, and references. — *Upper ten thousand*, the ten thousand highest in wealth or position; the upper class; the aristocracy; — often abbreviated to *upper ten*. [*Colloq., Amer.*]

**Ūp'per-hānd'**, *n.* Ascendency; superiority.

**Ūp'per-lēath'er**, *n.* The leather for the vamps and quarters of shoes; — often colloquially abbreviated to *upper*.

**Ūp'per-mōst**, *a.* [*superl. of up, or upper.*] Further up; upmost; highest in situation, position, rank, power, or the like; supreme.

**Ūp'pish**, *a.* [*From up.*] Proud; arrogant; assuming; putting on airs of superiority. [*Colloq.*]

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, eall, eeho; ġem, ġet; aŝ; exiŝt; lŭnger, lŭnk; thiŝ.



**Up-rāise'**, *v. t.* To raise; to lift up.  
**Up-rear'**, *v. t.* To rear; to raise.  
**Ūp'right** (ŭp'rīt), *a.* **1.** In an erect position or posture; pointing directly upward; perpendicular. **2.** Adhering to rectitude in all social intercourse; honest; just. **3.** Conformable to moral rectitude.  
**Ūp'right** (ŭp'rīt), *n.* Something standing erect or perpendicular.  
**Ūp'right-ly** (ŭp'rīt-), *adv.* In an upright manner; perpendicularly.  
**Ūp'right-ness** (ŭp'rīt-), *n.* **1.** Quality or condition of being upright; perpendicular erection; erectness. **2.** Integrity in principle or practice; honesty.  
**Up-rise'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* UPROSE; *p. p.* UPRISEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UPRISING.] To rise up; to get up; to rise.  
**Ūp'rōar**, *n.* [D. *uproer*, O. Ger. *uffruor*, N. H. Ger. *auf-ruhr*, from *op*, *upp*, *auf*, up, and D. *roeren*, Icel. *hrōra*, N. H. Ger. *rühren*, O. H. Ger. *rōrjan*, *hruorjan*, A.-S. *hrēran*, to stir, agitate.] Great tumult; violent disturbance and noise; bustle and clamor.  
**Up-rōar'i-ōūs**, *a.* Making, or accompanied by, a great uproar, or noise and tumult.  
**Up-rōot'**, *v. t.* To root up; to tear up by the roots, or as if by the roots; to eradicate. [awake.  
**Up-rouse'**, *v. t.* To rouse up; to rouse from sleep; to  
**Up-sēt'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UPSET; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UPSETTING.] **1.** To set up; to put upright. **2.** To overturn, overthrow, or overset.  
**Ūp'set**, *n.* An overturn; an overthrow, as of a carriage.  
**Ūp'shōt**, *n.* Final issue; conclusion; end.  
**Ūp'side**, *n.* The upper side; the part that is uppermost.  
*Upside down*, with the upper part undermost; hence, in confusion; in complete disorder; topsy-turvy.  
**Up-stārt'**, *v. i.* To start or spring up suddenly.  
**Ūp'stārt**, *n.* **1.** Something that starts or springs up suddenly. **2.** One suddenly arisen from low life to wealth, power, or honor; a parvenu.  
**Up-tūrn'**, *v. t.* To turn up; to direct upward; to throw up.  
**Ūp'ward**, *a.* Directed to a higher place.  
**Ūp'ward**, } *adv.* **1.** In a direction from lower to  
**Ūp'wards**, } higher; toward a higher place; toward  
the source or origin. **2.** In the upper parts; above. **3.**  
Yet more; indefinitely.  
**U-rā'ni-ūm**, *n.* [N. Lat., from Gr. οὐρανός, heaven, in mythology, the son of Erebus and Gaia, and father of Saturn; or from *Uranus*, the planet.] (*Min.*) A metal of a reddish-brown color, commonly obtained in a crystalline form.  
**Ūra-nōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. οὐρανογραφία, from οὐρανός, heaven, and γράφειν, to describe.] A description of the heavens, and the heavenly bodies; uranology.  
**Ūra-nōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. οὐρανός, heaven, and λόγος, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on the heavens and the heavenly bodies.  
**Ūra-nūs**, *n.* [Lat. *Uranus*, Gr. Οὐρανός, the father of Saturn.] (*Astron.*) One of the primary planets. It is about 1,800,000,000 miles from the sun.  
**Ūr'ban**, *a.* [Lat. *urbanus*, fr. *urbs*, *urbis*, a city.] Of, or belonging to, a city.  
**Ur-bāne'**, *a.* [See *supra*.] Courteous in manners; polite; courteous; refined.  
**Ur-bān'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being urbane; civility or courtesy of manners.  
*Syn.* — Politeness; suavity; affability; courtesy.  
**Ūr'chin**, *n.* [O. Eng. *urchone*, *hirchen*, Fr. *hérisson*, O. Fr. *erigon*, *iregon*, from Lat. *ericius*, equiv. to *erinaceus*.] **1.** A hedgehog. **2.** A mischievous elf supposed sometimes to take the form of a hedgehog. **3.** A child; a pert or rough little fellow. [*Jocose*.]  
**U-rē'ter**, *n.* [N. Lat., from Gr. οὐρητήρ, same as οὐρήθρα, the passage of the urine, but also the urinary duct, from οὐρεῖν, to make water, from οὐρον, urine.] (*Anat.*) One of the excretory ducts of the kidney, a tube conveying the urine from the kidney to the bladder.  
**U-rē'thrā**, *n.* [N. Lat., from Gr. οὐρήθρα, from οὐρεῖν, to make water.] (*Anat.*) The canal by which the urine is conducted from the bladder and discharged.  
**U-rē'thral**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the urethra.  
**Ūrge**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* URGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* URGING.] [Lat. *urgere*, *urguere*.] **1.** To press; to push; to drive; to impel; to force onward. **2.** To ply with motives, arguments, persuasion, or importunity. **3.** To press hard upon; to follow closely. **4.** To present in an urgent manner; to press upon attention. **5.** To treat with forcible means; to take severe or violent measures with.

*Syn.* — To animate; incite; impel; instigate; stimulate; encourage.

**Ūr'gen-ey**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being urgent; importunity; earnest solicitation. **2.** Pressure of necessity.  
**Ūr'gent**, *a.* [Lat. *urgens*, *p. pr.* of *urgere*. See URGE.] Urging; pressing; besetting; plying with importunity; instantly important.  
**Ūr'gent-ly**, *adv.* In an urgent manner; pressingly.  
**Ūr'ger**, *n.* One who urges; one who importunes.  
**Ūrim**, *n.* [Heb. *urim*, pl. of *ūr*, flame, fire, *ōr*, light, and *thummim*, pl. of *thōm*, perfection, innocence.] A part of the breastplate of the high-priest among the ancient Jews, in connection with which Jehovah revealed his will on certain occasions. Its nature is not distinctly understood.  
**Ūrin-al**, *n.* [Lat. *urinal*, from *urina*, urine.] **1.** A vessel for containing urine. **2.** A convenience, either public or private, for urinating purposes.  
**Ūrin-a-ry**, *a.* **1.** Of, or pertaining to, urine. **2.** Resembling, or of the nature of, urine.  
**Ūrin-āte**, *v. i.* To discharge urine; to make water.  
**Ūrin-ā'tive**, *a.* Provoking the flow of urine; diuretic.  
**Ūrin-ā'tor**, *n.* [Lat., from *urinari*, to plunge under water, to dive.] One who plunges and sinks in water in search of something, as for pearls; a diver.  
**Ūrine**, *n.* [Lat. *urina*, Gr. οὐρον, allied to Ger. *harn*, urine, and Skr. *vāri*, water.] An animal fluid secreted by the kidneys, whence it is conveyed into the bladder by the ureters, and through the urethra discharged.  
**Ūrin-ōse'**, } *a.* Pertaining to urine, or partaking of its  
**Ūrin-ōūs**, } qualities; having the character of urine.  
**Ūrn**, *n.* [Lat. *urna*.] A vessel of various forms, usually largest in the middle, and furnished with a foot or pedestal, employed for different purposes.  
**Ūru**, *v. t.* To inclose in an urn, or as if in an urn.  
**Ūr'sā**, *n.* [Lat. *ursa*, a she-bear; also, as a constellation, f. of *ursus*, a bear.] A bear.  
*Ursa Major* (*Astron.*), the Great Bear, one of the most conspicuous of the northern constellations, situated near the pole.  
*Ursa Minor*, the Little Bear, the constellation nearest the north pole. It contains the pole-star.  
**Ūr'si-fōrm**, *a.* [Lat. *ursus*, *ursa*, a bear, and *forma*, form.] In the shape of a bear.  
**Ūr'sine**, *a.* [Lat. *ursinus*, from *ursus*, a bear.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a bear.  
**Ūr'su-line**, *n.* (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) One of an order of nuns, so called from St. *Ursula*, under whose protection it was placed.  
**Ūs**, *pron. pl.* [A.-S. *ūs*, *ūsic*, Icel. *oss*, Goth. *uns*, *unsis*.] The objective case of *we*. See I and WE.  
**Ūs'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being used.  
**Ūs'age**, *n.* [L. Lat. *usagium*, *usaticum*, from Lat. *usus*, use, usage, fr. *uti*, *usus*, to use.] **1.** Act of using; mode of using or treating; treatment; conduct with respect to a person or thing. **2.** Long-continued practice; habitual use; method. **3.** Customary use, as of a word in a particular sense or signification, or the signification itself.  
**Ūs'ançe**, *n.* [See USE, *v. t.*] (*Com.*) The time which, by usage or custom, is allowed in certain countries for the payment of a bill of exchange.  
**Ūse**, *n.* [Lat. *usus*, from *uti*, *usus*, to use.] **1.** Act of employing any thing, or of applying it to one's service; application; employment; conversion to an act or purpose. **2.** Occasion or need to employ; necessity. **3.** Advantage derived; usefulness; utility. **4.** Continued or repeated practice; customary employment; usage; custom. **5.** (*Law.*) The benefit or profit of lands and tenements.  
*Syn.* — Custom. — Custom is the frequent repetition of the same act either by one or many; usage belongs to the great body of a people, and implies a use or practice which is so fully established as to have decisive authority. Hence we speak of usage (not custom) as the law of language.  
**Ūse** (yuz), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* USED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* USING.] [From Lat. *uti*, *usus*, to use.] **1.** To make use of; to convert to one's service; to put to a purpose. **2.** To behave toward; to act with regard to; to treat. **3.** To practice customarily. **4.** To accustom; to habituate.  
*Syn.* — Employ. — We use a thing, or make use of it, when we derive from it some enjoyment or service. We employ it when we turn that service into a particular channel. We use words to express our general meaning; we employ certain technical terms in reference to a given subject. To make use of implies a kind of passive agency; as, to make use of a pen; and hence there is often a material difference between the two words when applied to persons. To speak of "making use of another" generally implies a degrading idea, as if we had used him as a tool; while employ has no such sense. A confidential

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cäre, fär, äsk, äll, what; ère, veil, tērm; pique, firm; sön, òr, dø, wølf,



friend is *employed* to negotiate; an inferior agent is *made use of* to carry on an intrigue.

**Use**, *v. i.* To be wont or accustomed; to practice customarily.

**Use'ful**, *a.* Full of use, advantage, or profit; producing, or having power to produce, good; beneficial; profitable.

**Use'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a useful manner; profitably.

**Use'ful-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being useful; conciseness to some end, properly to some valuable end.

**Syn.**—Utility; serviceableness; value; advantage; profit. See UTILITY.

**Use'less**, *a.* Having no use; unserviceable; producing no good end; answering no valuable purpose.

**Syn.**—Fruitless; ineffectual.—We speak of an attempt, &c., as *useless* (not capable of being used to effect) when there are in it inherent difficulties which forbid the hope of success; as, it is *useless* to contend against the decisions of Providence. We speak of it as *fruitless* when it fails, not from any such difficulties, but from some unexpected hindrance or calamity arising to frustrate it; as, the design was rendered *fruitless* by the death of its projector. It is *useless* to attempt any thing without adequate means; and even when we do possess them, our efforts are often *fruitless*. *Ineffectual* nearly resembles *fruitless*, but implies a failure of a less hopeless character; as, after several *ineffectual* efforts, I at last succeeded.

**Use'less-ly**, *adv.* In a useless manner; without profit or advantage.

**Use'less-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being useless; unserviceableness.

**Us'er**, *n.* One who uses, treats, or occupies.

**Ush'er**, *n.* [O. Fr. *ussier*, *uissier*, *oissier*, *hussier*, *huissier*, from *us*, *uis*, *ois*, *hus*, *huis*, *hues*, *huix*, *wuis*, a door.]

**1.** An officer or servant who has the care of the door of a court, hall, chamber, or the like; hence, an officer whose business it is to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of rank. **2.** An under-teacher or assistant to the preceptor of a school.

**Ush'er**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* USHERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* USHERING.] To introduce, as an usher, forerunner, or harbinger; to forerun.

**Us'que-baugh** (üs'kwe-baw), *n.* [Ir. *uisge beatha*, i. e., water of life, from *uisge*, water, and *beatha*, life.] **1.** A kind of whiskey made in Ireland and Scotland. **2.** A liquor compounded of brandy, raisins, cinnamon, and other spices.

**Üst'ion** (üst'yun), *n.* [Lat. *ustio*, from *urere*, *ustum*, to burn.] Act of burning; state of being burned.

**Üs'u-al** (yü'zhü-), *a.* [Lat. *usualis*, from *usus*, use.] In use; such as occurs in ordinary practice, or in the ordinary course of events; customary; ordinary; frequent.

**Üs'u-al-ly** (yü'zhü-al-), *adv.* In the usual manner; commonly; customarily; ordinarily.

**Ü'su-cäp'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *usucapio*, fr. *usucapere*, *usucapitum*, to acquire by long use, from *usu*, abl. of *usus*, use, and *capere*, to take.] (*Civil Law*.) Acquisition of the title or right to property by the uninterrupted and undisputed possession of it for a certain term prescribed by law.

**Ü'su-früct**, *n.* [Lat. *usufructus*, *ususfructus*, *usus et fructus*, from *usus*, use, and *fructus*, fruit.] (*Law*.) The right of using and enjoying the profits of a thing belonging to another, without impairing the substance.

**Ü'su-früct'u-ary**, *n.* [Lat. *usufructuarius*.] A person who has the use of property and reaps the profits of it.

**Ü'su-früct'u-ary**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or in the nature of, a usufruct.

**Ü'sü-rer** (yü'zhü-), *n.* **1.** A person accustomed to lend money and take interest for it. [*Obs.*] **2.** One who lends money at a rate of interest beyond that established by law.

**U-sü'ri-oüs** (-zhü'rí-), *a.* [Lat. *usurarius*.] **1.** Practicing usury; taking exorbitant interest for the use of money. **2.** Partaking of, or containing, usury.

**U-sü'rp'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* USURPED (yü-zä'rp't'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* USURPING.] [Lat. *usurpare*, contr. from Lat. *usurpare*, i. e., to seize to one's own use, from *usus*, use, and *rapere*, to seize.] To seize and hold in possession by force or without right.

**Syn.**—To arrogate; assume; appropriate.

**Ü'sur-pä'tion**, *n.* Act of usurping, or of seizing, or occupying and enjoying, the power or property of another without right.

**U-sü'rp'er**, *n.* One who usurps; one who seizes or occupies power or property without right.

**Ü'su-ry** (yü'zhü-), *n.* [Lat. *usura*, from *uti*, *usus*, to use.] **1.** Interest. [*Obs.*] **2.** Practice of taking interest. [*Obs.*] **3.** Illegal interest; exorbitant interest.

**U-tén'sil** (113), *n.* [Lat. *ustensile*, from *ustensilis*, fit for use, from *uti*, *usus*, to use.] An instrument; an implement; especially, an instrument or vessel used in a kitchen, or in domestic and farming business.

**Ü'ter-ine**, *a.* [Lat. *uterinus*, from *uterus*, the womb.]

**1.** Of, or pertaining to, the womb; belonging to the uterus. **2.** Born of the same mother, but by a different father.

**Ü'te-rüs**, *n.* [Lat. *uterus*.] (*Anat.*) The womb.

**U-tíl/i-tä'ri-an** (89), *a.* [From Lat. *utilitas*, utility.] Consisting in, or pertaining to, utility; pertaining to utilitarianism.

**U-tíl/i-tä'ri-an**, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism.

**U-tíl/i-tä'ri-an-ism**, *n.* **1.** The doctrine that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the end and aim of all social and political institutions. **2.** The doctrine that virtue is founded in utility. **3.** The doctrine that utility is the sole standard of virtue, so that virtue is indicated and tested by its apparent usefulness.

**U-tíl/i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *utilitas*, from *utilis*, useful.] State or quality of being useful; production of good.

**Syn.**—Usefulness; advantageousness; benefit; profit; avail; service.—*Usefulness* is Anglo-Saxon, and *utility* is Latin; and hence the former is used chiefly of things in the *concrete*, while the latter is employed more in a *general* and *abstract* sense. Thus, we speak of the *utility* of an invention, and the *usefulness* of the thing invented; of the *utility* of an institution, and the *usefulness* of an individual. So *beauty* and *utility* (not *usefulness*) are brought into comparison. Still, the words are, in many cases, used interchangeably.

**Ü'til-i-zä'tion**, *n.* Act of utilizing, or state of being utilized.

**Ü'til-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UTILIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UTILIZING.] To make useful; to turn to profitable account or use.

**Ü't'möst**, *a.* [A.-S. *utemöst*, *utemest*, from *ute*, *üt*, out, outward, and *mæst*, *mest*, most.] **1.** Situated at the furthest point or extremity; furthest out; most distant; extreme; last. **2.** Being in the greatest or highest degree.

**Ü't'möst**, *n.* The most that can be; the greatest power, degree, or effort.

**U-tö'pi-ä**, *n.* [From Gr. *οὐ*, not, and *τόπος*, a place.] **1.** An imaginary island, represented by Sir Thomas More, in a work called *Utopia*, as enjoying the greatest perfection in politics, laws, and the like. **2.** Hence, a place or state of ideal perfection.

**U-tö'pi-an**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, Utopia; hence, ideal; chimerical; fanciful.

**U-tö'pi-an-ism**, *n.* Quality or practice of any utopian person or scheme; a chimerical scheme.

**Ü'tri-ele**, *n.* [Lat. *utriculus*, dim. of *uter*, *utris*, a bag, or bottle made of an animal's hide.] **1.** A little bag or bladder; a little cell, as the air-cell of a fucus or seaweed. **2.** (*Physiol.*) A microscopic cell in the structure of an egg, or animal, or plant.

**Ü't'ter**, *a.* [*Positive wanting*; *superl.* UTTERMOST, or UTMOST.] [A.-S. *utter*, *üter*, exterior, from *üt*, *üte*, out, compar. *ütôr*.] **1.** Situated on the outside, or remote from the center; outer. [*Obs.*] **2.** Complete; perfect; total; final. **3.** Peremptory; absolute. **4.** Perfect; mere; entire; quite.

**Ü't'ter**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UTTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* UTTERING.] [From *utter*, supra.] **1.** To put in circulation, as money; to put off, as currency: to cause to pass in trade. **2.** To give expression to; to disclose; to publish; to speak.

**Syn.**—To deliver; give forth; liberate; discharge; pronounce. See DELIVER.

**Ü't'ter-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being uttered, pronounced, or expressed.

**Ü't'ter-ance**, *n.* Act of uttering; sale; circulation; expression; pronunciation; manner of speaking; vocal expression.

**Ü't'ter-er**, *n.* One who utters.

**Ü't'ter-ly**, *adv.* In an utter manner; to the full extent; fully; perfectly; totally.

**Ü't'ter-möst**, *a.* Extreme; utmost; being in the furthest, greatest, or highest degree.

**Ü't'ter-möst**, *n.* Utmost; highest degree of measure; extreme thing or degree possible.

**Ü've-oüs**, *a.* [N. Lat. *uveus*, from Lat. *uva*, a bunch or cluster of grapes, a grape.] Resembling a grape.

**Ü'ru-lä**, *n.* [N. Lat., dim. of Lat. *uva*, a grape.] (*Anat.*) The fleshy conical body suspended from the middle of the lower border of the soft palate.

**Üx-ör'i-çide**, *n.* [Lat. *uxor*, wife, and *cædere*, to kill.]

född, fööt; ärn, ryde, pull; çell, çhaise, call, eeho; çem, çet; aç; exist; linger, liuk; this



**1.** The murder of a wife by her husband. **2.** One who murders his wife.  
**Ux-ō'ri-ōūs** (89), *a.* [Lat. *uxorius*, from *uxor*, a wife.]  
 Submissively or excessively fond of a wife.

**Ux-ō'ri-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* With fond or servile submission to a wife.  
**Ux-ō'ri-ōūs-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being uxorious; excessive and foolish fondness for a wife.

## V.

**V** (ve), the twenty-second letter of the English alphabet, represents a uniform consonant sound, as heard in *vain, eve*. Its form is only a variety of the character by which the vowel U is denoted, the latter being in its origin the cursive character employed with soft materials, while V is better adapted for engraving on stone. The two letters were formerly used indiscriminately, the one for the other. See *W.* See also *Prin. of Pron.*, § 101.

**Vā'eān-cy**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being vacant; emptiness; hence, freedom from employment; leisure; idleness. **2.** That which is vacant; as, (*a.*) Empty space; vacuity. (*b.*) A space between bodies or things; chasm; gap. (*c.*) Unemployed time; interval of leisure. (*d.*) A place or post unfilled; an unoccupied office.

**Vā'eānt**, *a.* [Lat. *vacans*, p. pr. of *vacare*, to be empty; to be free from labor.] **1.** Deprived of contents; empty; not filled. **2.** Hence, unengaged with business or care; unemployed; unoccupied. **3.** Not filled or occupied with an incumbent, possessor, or officer. **4.** Not occupied with study or reflection. **5.** (*Law.*) Abandoned; having no heir, possessor, claimant, or occupier.

**Syn.**— Empty; void; devoid; free; unnumbered; uncrowded; idle. — A thing is *empty* when there is nothing in it; as, an *empty* room, or an *empty* noddle. *Vacant* adds the idea of a thing's having been previously filled, or intended to be filled or occupied; as, a *vacant* seat at the table; a *vacant* space between houses; *vacant* hours, &c. When we speak of a *vacant* look or a *vacant* mind, we imply that the thought naturally to be expected has *vacated* its proper place or office.

**Vā'eānt-ly**, *adv.* In a vacant manner.

**Vā'eāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VACATED; *p. pr.* & *v. b. n.* VACATING.] [Lat. *vacare*, *vacatum*, to be empty.] **1.** To make vacant; to leave empty. **2.** To annul; to make void; to make of no authority or validity.

**Vā'eā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *vacatio*, a being free from a duty, a service, &c., from *vacare*. See *supra.*] **1.** The act of vacating, making void, or of no force. **2.** Intermission of a stated employment, procedure, or office; intermission; rest; hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) (*Law.*) Intermission of judicial proceedings; the space of time between the end of one term and the beginning of the next; non-term. (*b.*) The intermission of the regular studies and exercises of a college or other seminary, when the students have a recess. (*c.*) The time when a sea or other spiritual dignity is vacant.

**Vā'e'ci-nāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VACCINATED; *p. pr.* & *v. b. n.* VACCINATING.] [From Lat. *vaccinus*, belonging to a cow, from *vacca*, a cow.] To inoculate with the cow-pox or kine-pox, by means of a virus, taken either directly or indirectly from cows.

**Vā'e'ci-nā'tion**, *n.* Act, art, or practice of vaccinating, or of inoculating persons with the cow-pox or kine-pox.

**Vā'e'ci-nā'tor**, *n.* One who inoculates with the cow-pox or kine-pox.

**Vā'e'cine** (vāk'sīn or vāk'sīn), *a.* [Lat. *vaccinus*, from *vacca*, a cow.] Pertaining to cows, or to vaccination.

**Vā'e'ci-nīst**, *n.* A vaccinator; one skilled in vaccination.

**Vā'cī-lānt**, *a.* [Lat. *vacillans*, p. pr. of *vacillare*.] Vacillating; wavering; fluctuating; unsteady.

**Vā'cī-lāte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VACILLATED; *p. pr.* & *v. b. n.* VACILLATING.] [Lat. *vacillare*, *vacillatum*.] **1.** To move one way and the other; to reel. **2.** To fluctuate in mind or opinion; to be unsteady or inconstant.

**Syn.**— To fluctuate; waver; stagger. See FLUCTUATE.

**Vā'cī-lā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of vacillating; a wavering; a reeling or staggering. **2.** Fluctuation of mind; unsteadiness; inconstancy. [in nature.]

**Vā'e'u-ist**, *n.* One who holds to the doctrine of a vacuum.

**Vā'eū'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *vacuitas*, from *vacuus*, empty.] **1.** Quality or condition of being vacuous; a state of being unfilled; emptiness. **2.** Space unfilled or unoccupied, or occupied with an invisible fluid only; emptiness; void; vacuum.

**Vā'e'u-ūm**, *n.* [Lat., from *vacuus*.] Space empty or devoid of all matter or body.

**Vā'de-mē'eum**, *n.* [Lat., go with me.] A book or

other thing that a person carries with him as a constant companion; a manual.

**Vāg'a-bōnd**, *a.* [Lat. *vagabundus*, fr. *vagari*, to stroll about, from *vagus*, strolling.] **1.** Floating about without any certain direction; driven to and fro. **2.** Moving from place to place without any settled habitation; wandering.

**Vāg'a-bōnd**, *n.* One who wanders from town to town or place to place, having no certain dwelling, or not abiding in it, and usually without the means of honest livelihood; a vagrant.

**Vāg'a-bōnd'āge**, *n.* Condition of a vagabond; a state or habit of wandering about in idleness.

**Vāg'a-bōnd'ism**, } *n.* The same as VAGABONDAGE.

**Vāg'a-bōnd'ry**, }  
**Vā-gā'ry**, *n.* [Lat. *vagari*, to stroll about.] A wandering of the thoughts; a wild freak; a whim; a whimsical purpose.

**Vā-gī'nā**, *n.*; *pl.* VĀ-GĪ'NÆ. [Lat. *vagina*, a scabbard or sheath.] (*Anat.*) (*a.*) The canal which leads from the external orifice to the uterus or womb. (*b.*) Any part which serves as a sheath or envelope to another.

**Vāg'i-nal**, *a.* **1.** Of, or pertaining to, a vagina or sheath, or resembling a sheath. **2.** (*Anat.*) Of, or pertaining to, the vagina.

**Vāg'i-nant**, *a.* [*N. Lat.* *vaginans*, from Lat. *vagina*, a sheath.] Serving to invest or sheathe.

**Vā'gran-cy**, *n.* State of a vagrant; a wandering without a settled home.

**Vā'grant**, *a.* [*Norm. Fr.* *vagarant*, *O. Fr.* *vagant*, from *Fr.* *vaguer*, to stray, Lat. *vagari*. See VAGARY.] **1.** Moving without certain direction; wandering; unsettled. **2.** Wandering from place to place without any settled habitation.

**Vā'grant**, *n.* One who strolls from place to place; an idle wanderer; a sturdy beggar; a vagabond. [manner.]

**Vā'grant-ly**, *adv.* In a vagrant, wandering, unsettled

**Vāgue** (vāg), *a.* [*compar.* VAGUER; *superl.* VAGUEST.] [Lat. *vagus*.] **1.** Unsettled; unfixed; undetermined. **2.** Proceeding from no known authority.

**Syn.**— Indefinite; loose; lax; uncertain; flying.

**Vāgue'ly** (vāg'ly), *adv.* In a vague manner; unfixedly.

**Vāgue'ness** (vāg'nes), *n.* Quality or condition of being vague; uncertainty; ambiguousness.

**Vāil**, *n.* [Written also *veil*.] A concealing screen or envelope; a cover; a veil.

**Vāil**, *v. t.* [From *O. Eng.* *avale*, *avail*, to let down, from *Fr.* *aval*, *L. Lat.* *avalare*, fr. Lat. *ad* and *vallis*, valley.] To lower in token of inferiority, reverence, submission, or the like.

**Vāin**, *a.* [*compar.* VAINER; *superl.* VAINEST.] [Lat. *vanus*.] **1.** Having no real substance, value, or importance. **2.** Destitute of force or efficiency; to no purpose. **3.** Elated with a high opinion of one's own accomplishments, or with things more showy than valuable. **4.** Showy; ostentatious.

In *vain*, to no purpose; without effect; ineffectual. — To take the name of God in *vain*, to use the name of God with levity or profaneness.

**Syn.**— Empty; worthless; fruitless; ineffectual; idle; unreal; shadowy; unsatisfying; light; inconstant; false; deceitful; delusive; unimportant; trifling.

**Vāin-glō'ri-ōūs**, *a.* Feeling or indicating vainglory; vain to excess of one's own achievements; boastful; vaunting.

**Vāin-glō'ri-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a vainglorious manner.

**Vāin-glō'ry**, *n.* Excessive vanity excited by one's own performances; empty pride; undue elation of mind.

**Vāin'ly**, *adv.* In a vain manner; without effect; ineffectually; boastingly; proudly; arrogantly; idly; foolishly.

**Vāin'ness** (109), *n.* The state or quality of being vain; inefficacy; ineffectualness; empty pride; vanity.

**Vāl'ançe**, *n.* [From *Norm. French* *valant*, *Fr.* *aval*, descending, hanging down, p. pr. of *aval*, to get down, to go down with the current, or stream, *slavaler*, to hang or fall down, to flag. See VAIL.] Hanging drapery for a bed, a couch, a window, &c.; especially,

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ěre, veīl, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf,



that which hangs around a bedstead, from the bed to the floor.

**Väl'ance**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VALANCED (väl'anst); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VALANCING.] To furnish with a valance.

**Väle**, *n.* [Lat. *vallis*. Cf. VALLEY.] 1. A tract of low ground, or of land between hills. 2. A little trough or canal.

**Syn.**—Valley; dingle; dell; dale.

**Väl'e-die'tion**, *n.* [From Lat. *valedicere*, *valedictum*, to say farewell; from *vale*, farewell, and *dicere*, to say.] A farewell, a bidding farewell.

**Väl'e-die-tō'ri-an**, *n.* One who pronounces a valedictory address.

**Väl'e-die'to-ry**, *a.* Bidding farewell; taking leave; suitable, or designed, for an occasion of leave-taking.

**Väl'e-die'to-ry**, *n.* A farewell oration or address spoken at commencement in American colleges, usually by one of the graduating class.

**Väl'ēn'ci-ēnnes'**, *n.* [Fr.] A rich kind of lace made at Valenciennes, in France.

**Väl'en-tīne**, *n.* 1. A sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's day. 2. A letter containing professions of love or affection, sent by one young person to another on St. Valentine's day.

*St. Valentine's day*, a day sacred to St. Valentine; the 14th of February.

**Väl'ē-ri-an**, *n.* [Either from some distinguished individual called *Valerius*, or from Lat. *valere*, to be strong, powerful, on account of its medicinal virtues.] (*Bot.*) A plant of many species. The root of the official valerian has a strong smell, and is much used in medicine as an antispasmodic.

**Väl'et** (väl'et or väl'ā), *n.* [Fr. *valet*, Low Lat. *vasletus*, *varletus*, *vassus*, from W. *gwās*, a youth, lad, page, servant. Cf. VARLET and VASSAL.] A servant who attends on a gentleman's person.

*Valet de chambre* (väl'ā de shōm'br). [Fr.] A body servant, or personal attendant.

**Väl'e-tū'di-nā'ri-an**, *a.* [Lat. *valetudinarius*, fr. *valetudo*, state of health, health, fr. *valere*, to be strong or well.] Of infirm health; seeking to recover health; sickly; weakly; infirm.

**Väl'e-tū'di-nā'ri-an**, *n.* A person of a weak, infirm, or sickly constitution; one who is seeking to recover health.

**Väl'e-tū'di-na-ry** (44), *a.* Infirm; sickly; valetudinarian.

**Väl'e-tū'di-na-ry**, *n.* An infirm person; a valetudinarian.

**Väl'iant** (väl'yant), *a.* [Fr. *vaillant*, Lat. *valens*, *p. pr.* of *valere*, to be strong.] 1. Intrepid in danger; heroic; courageous; brave. 2. Performed with valor; bravely conducted; heroic.

**Väl'iant-ly**, *adv.* In a valiant manner; stoutly; vigorously; courageously; bravely; heroically.

**Väl'iant-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being valiant; stoutness; strength; valor; bravery; intrepidity in danger.

**Väl'id**, *a.* [Lat. *validus*, from *valere*, to be strong.] 1. Having sufficient strength or force; founded in truth; capable of being justified, defended, or supported. 2. (*Law.*) Having legal strength or force; executed with the proper formalities.

**Syn.**—Prevalent; available; efficacious; just; good; weighty; sufficient.

**Väl'id-i-ty**, *n.* 1. State or quality of being valid; strength; force; especially, power to convince; justness; soundness. 2. (*Law.*) Legal strength or force; that quality of a thing which renders it supportable in law or equity.

**Väl'ise'**, *n.* [L. Lat. *valisia*, *valixia*, *valesia*, *vallegia*, as if from a Lat. word *valitia*, *vidulitia*, from Lat. *vidulus*, a leathern trunk, knapsack.] A small sack or case, for containing the clothes, &c., of a traveler; a portmanteau.

**Väl-lā'tion**, *n.* [From Lat. *vallare*, to surround with a rampart, fr. *vallum*, rampart, fr. *vallus*, stake, palisade.] A rampart or intrenchment.

**Väl'ley**, *n.*; *pl.* VÄL'LEYS. [From Lat. *vallis*, *valles*. See VALE.] 1. The space inclosed between ranges of hills or mountains. 2. (*Arch.*) The gutter or internal angle formed by two inclined sides of a roof.

**Syn.**—Vale; dale; dell; dingle; hollow.

**Väl'or**, *n.* [L. Lat. *valor*, fr. Lat. *valere*, to be strong, to be worth.] Strength of mind in regard to danger; personal bravery; warlike courage.

**Syn.**—Courage; heroism; bravery; intrepidity; prowess; gallantry; boldness; fearlessness. See COURAGE and HEROISM.

**Väl'or-oūs**, *a.* Possessing or exhibiting valor; intrepid.

**Syn.**—Stout; bold; brave; courageous.

**Väl'or-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In a valorous manner; heroically.

**Väl'u-a-ble**, *a.* 1. Having value or worth; possessing qualities which are useful and esteemed. 2. Worthy; deserving esteem.

**Syn.**—Precious; costly; estimable.

**Väl'u-a-ble**, *n.* A thing of value; a precious possession.

**Väl'u-ā'tion**, *n.* 1. The act of valuing, or of estimating the value or worth; act of setting a price; estimation; appraisement. 2. Value set upon a thing; estimated worth.

**Väl'u-ā'tor**, *n.* One who sets a value on any thing; an appraiser.

**Väl'ūe**, *n.* [O. Fr., from *valoir*, *p. p.* *valu*, to be worth, from Lat. *valere*, to be strong, to be worth.] 1. The property or properties of a thing which render it useful; or the degree of such property or properties; utility. 2. Hence, precise signification. 3. Rate or estimated worth; amount obtainable in exchange for a thing.

**Syn.**—Worth; price; rate; importance; import.

**Väl'ūe**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VALUED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* VALUING.] 1. To estimate the worth of; to rate at a certain price; to appraise; to reckon with respect to number, power, importance, and the like. 2. To rate at a high price; to have in high esteem; to hold in respect and admiration.

**Syn.**—To compute; rate; esteem; respect; regard; prize.

**Väl'ūe-less**, *a.* Of no value; having no worth.

**Välv'ate**, *a.* Resembling or serving as a valve; consisting of, or opening by, a valve or valves.

**Välve**, *n.* [Lat. *valva*, the leaf, fold, or valve of a door.] 1. A door; especially, a folding door, or one of the leaves of such a door. 2. A lid or cover to an aperture, so formed as to open a communication in one direction, and close it in the other by lifting, turning, or sliding.

**Välved**, *a.* Having valves; composed of valves.

**Välv'u-lar**, *a.* 1. Of, or pertaining to, valves. 2. Containing valves; serving as a valve; opening by means of valves.

**Välv'ule**, *n.* A little valve.

**Vämp**, *n.* [Abbrev. fr. Fr. *avant-pied*, forefoot and vamp, fr. *avant*, before, fore, and *pied*, foot.] The upper leather of a shoe.

**Vämp**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VAMPED (84); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VAMPING.] To provide, as a shoe, with new upper leather; hence, to piece, as an old thing, with a new part; to repair.

**Vämp'er**, *n.* One who vamps, or pieces an old thing with something new.

**Vämp'ire**, *n.* [Ger. & D. *vampir*, Serb. *wampir*, *vampira*.]

1. A dead person superstitiously believed to return in body and soul from the other world, and to wander about the earth doing every kind of mischief to the living, and to suck the blood of persons asleep. 2. Hence, one who lives by preying on others; an extortioner. 3. (*Zoöl.*) A large species of bat found in tropical America.



Vampire (3).

This bat has been fabulously reported to cause the death of men and brute animals by sucking their blood.

**Vämp'ir-ism**, *n.* 1. Belief in the existence of vampires; the practice of blood-sucking. 2. Hence, figuratively, the practice of extortion.

**Vän**, *n.* [Abbreviated from *van-guard*, *q. v.*] The front of an army; or the front line or foremost division of a fleet, either in sailing or in battle.

**Vän**, *n.* [Lat. *vannus*, a van, or fan.] 1. A fan for cleansing grain or the like; a winnowing machine. 2. A wing with which the air is beaten. 3. A large, light, covered wagon, for the transportation of goods, and the like.

**Vän'-eou'ri-er** (-kōo'rī-er, 89), *n.* [Fr. *avant-courrier*, *avant-coureur*, from *avant*, before, fore, and *courier*, *courrier*, *coureur*, a runner. See COURIER.] One sent in advance; a precursor; especially, one of a body of light-armed soldiers sent before armies to beat the road upon the approach of an enemy.



**Vän'dal**, *n.* **1.** (*Anc. Hist.*) One of the most barbarous of the northern nations that invaded Rome in the 5th century, notorious for destroying the monuments of art and literature. **2.** Hence, one hostile to the arts and literature; one who is ignorant and barbarous.

**Vän'dal**, } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the  
**Van-däl'ie**, } Vandals; hence, ferocious; rude; barbarous.

**Vän'dal-ism**, *n.* Spirit or conduct of Vandals; ferocious cruelty; hostility to the arts and literature.

**Van-dyke'**, *n.* An indented and scalloped cape for the neck, worn by females, as seen in the portraits of persons painted by Vandyke in the reign of Charles I.

**Vāne**, *n.* [A.-S. *fana*, O. H. Ger. *fano*, banner, Goth. *fana*, cloth.] **1.** A fixture attached to some elevated object for the purpose of showing which way the wind blows. **2.** Any flat, extended surface moved by the wind; hence, a similar fixture moved in or by water. **3.** The thin, membranous part or web of a feather, on the side of the shaft.

**Vän'-guard**, *n.* [Fr. *avant-garde*, from *avant*, before, fore, and *garde*, guard.] (*Mil.*) The troops who march in front of an army; the first line.

**Va-nil'lá**, *n.* [N. Lat.; Sp. *vainilla* and *vainica*, dim. of Sp. *vaina*, a sheath, a pod, Lat. *vagina*, because its grains of seed are contained in little pods.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) A genus of plants of the orchis group, natives of tropical America. (*b.*) The capsule of the species of this genus, remarkable for its delicate and agreeable odor, and for the volatile, odoriferous oil extracted from it.

**Vän'ish**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VANISHED (*vän'isht*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VANISHING.] [Fr. *s'évanouir*, *vanoyer*, Lat. *vanescere*, *evanescere*, fr. *vanus*, empty, null, vain.] **1.** To pass from a visible to an invisible state; to be lost to view; hence, to disappear gradually. **2.** To be annihilated or lost; to pass away; to disappear.

**Vän'ish**, *n.* (*Elocution.*) The final or closing portion of a syllable, or of a vocal element.

**Vän'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *vanitas*, fr. *vanus*, empty, vain.] **1.** State or quality of being vain; want of substance to satisfy desire. **2.** Especially, an inflation of mind upon slight grounds; empty pride; ostentation. **3.** That which is vain; any thing empty, visionary, or unsubstantial; fruitless desire or effort. **4.** One of the established characters in the old moralities and puppet-shows.

**Syn.**—Egotism; pride; emptiness; unsubstantialness; worthlessness; self-sufficiency; ostentation. See EGOTISM and PRIDE.

**Vän'quish** (*vänk'wish*), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VANQUISHED (*vänk'wist*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VANQUISHING.] [Fr. *vaincre*, pret. *vainquis*, Lat. *vincere*.] **1.** To subdue in battle, as an enemy. **2.** Hence, to defeat in any contest; to get the better of; to put down; to refute in argument.

**Syn.**—To conquer; surmount; overcome; confute; silence. See CONQUER.

**Vän'quish-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being vanquished or conquered.

**Vän'quish-er**, *n.* One who vanquishes; a conqueror.

**Vän'quish-ment**, *n.* The act of vanquishing, or the state of being vanquished or subdued.

**Vän'tage**, *n.* [See ADVANTAGE.] Superior or more favorable situation or opportunity; advantage. [*Rare.*]

*Vantage-ground*, superiority of state or place; place or condition which gives one an advantage over another.

**Väp'id**, *a.* [Lat. *vapidus*, having emitted steam or vapor, *i. e.*, having lost its life and spirit, from *vapor*, steam, vapor.] Having lost its life and spirit.

**Syn.**—Dead; spiritless; insipid; flat; dull; unanimated.

**Väp'id-ly**, *adv.* In a vapid manner.

**Väp'id-ness**, } *n.* State or quality of being vapid; dead-

**Väp'id-i-ty**, } ness; dullness; want of life or spirit.

**Vä'por**, *n.* [Lat. *vapor*.] **1.** (*Physics.*) Any substance in the gaseous or aeriform state, the condition of which is ordinarily that of a liquid or solid. **2.** In a loose and popular sense, any visible diffused substance floating in the atmosphere and impairing its transparency, as smoke, fog, or the like. **3.** Something unsubstantial, fleeting, or transitory. **4. pl.** A disease of nervous debility, in which a variety of strange images float in the brain, or appear as if visible; hence, hypochondriacal affections; dejection; spleen. [*Obs. or rare.*]

**Vä'por**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VAPORED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VAPORING.] [From the noun, *supra*; Lat. *vaporare*.]

**1.** To pass off in fumes, or a moist, floating substance; to steam; to be exhaled; to evaporate. **2.** To boast

or vaunt with a vain, ostentatious display of worth; to brag.

**Väp'o-ra-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being vaporable.

**Väp'o-ra-ble**, *a.* Capable of being converted into vapor by the agency of heat.

**Väp'o-rä'tion**, *n.* Act or process of converting into vapor, or of passing off in vapor; evaporation. [*Rare.*]

**Vä'por-bäth**, *n.* Application of vapor to the body in a close place; also, the place itself.

**Vä'por-er**, *n.* A braggart; a boaster.

**Väp'o-rif'ie**, *a.* [Lat. *vapor*, vapor, and *facere*, to make.] Forming into vapor; converting into steam.

**Vä'por-ing-ly**, *adv.* In a vaporeing or boasting manner.

**Vä'por-ish**, *a.* Full of vapors; affected by hysterics.

**Syn.**—Splenetic; peevish; humorsome; hypochondriacal.

**Väp'o-ri-zä'tion**, *n.* Act of vaporizing, or state of being converted into vapor; the artificial formation of vapor.

**Väp'or-ize** (110), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VAPORIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VAPORIZING.] To convert into vapor by the application of heat.

**Väp'or-ize**, *v. i.* To pass off in vapor.

**Vä'por-ous**, *a.* **1.** Full of vapors or exhalations. **2.** Windy; flatulent. **3.** Proceeding from the vapors; unreal; vain.

**Vä'por-y**, *a.* **1.** Full of vapors; vaporous. **2.** Hypochondriacal; splenetic; peevish.

**Vä'ri-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* State or quality of being variable; variability.

**Vä'ri-a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *variabilis*.] **1.** Having the capacity of varying or changing; capable of alteration in any manner. **2.** Over-susceptible of change; liable to change.

**Syn.**—Changeable; mutable; fickle; wavering; unsteady; versatile; inconstant.

**Vä'ri-a-ble**, *n.* **1.** (*Math.*) A quantity which may increase or decrease; a quantity which admits of an infinite number of values in the same expression. **2.** (*Naut.*) A shifting trade-wind.

**Vä'ri-a-ble-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being variable; susceptibility of change; liability or aptness to alter.

**Vä'ri-a-bly**, *adv.* In a variable manner; changeably.

**Vä'ri-ançe**, *n.* **1.** Act or state of being variant: change of condition. **2.** (*Law.*) A disagreement or difference between two parts of the same legal proceeding, which, to be effectual, ought to agree together. **3.** Difference that produces controversy; disagreement; dissension; discord.

*At variance*, in disagreement; in a state of dissension or controversy; at enmity.

**Vä'ri-äte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *variare*, *variatum*. See VARY.] To alter; to make different; to vary.

**Vä'ri-ä'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of varying; a partial change in the form, position, state, or qualities of the same thing. **2.** The extent to which a thing varies; amount or rate of change. **3.** (*Mus.*) Repetition of a tune or melody with various embellishments and fanciful changes.

**Syn.**—Change; vicissitude; variety; mutation; deviation; alteration; diversity.

**Vär'i-eo-çele**, *a.* [Lat. *varix*, *varicis*, a dilated vein, fr. *varus*, bent, and Gr. *κήλη*, tumor.] (*Surg.*) A varicose enlargement of the veins of the spermatic cord.

**Vär'i-eöse'** (125), } *a.* [See *supra*.] Preternaturally en-

**Vär'i-eoüs**, } larged, or permanently dilated;—  
applied only to veins.

**Vä'ri-e-gäte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VARIEGATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VARIEGATING.] [Lat. *variiegare*, *variiegatum*, fr. *varius*, various, and *agere*, to move, make.] To diversify in external appearance; to mark with different colors.

**Syn.**—To vary; streak; stripe; checker; dapple.

**Vä'ri-e-gä'tion**, *n.* Act of variegating or diversifying, or state of being diversified, by different colors; diversity of colors.

**Va-ri'e-ty**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being various; intermixture or succession of different things. **2.** That which is various; as, (*a.*) A number or collection of different things. (*b.*) Something varying or differing from others of the same general kind.

**Syn.**—Diversity; difference; kind.—A man has a *variety* of employments when he does many things which are not a mere repetition of the same act; he has a *diversity* of employments when the several acts performed are unlike each other, that is, *diverse*. In most cases, where there is *variety* there will be more or less of *diversity*, but not always. One who sells railway tickets performs a great *variety* of acts in a day, while there is but little *diversity* in his employment.



**Vā'ri-o-loid'**, or **Vār'i-o-loid'**, *a.* (*Med.*) Resembling small-pox; pertaining to the disease called varioloid.

**Vā'ri-o-loid'**, or **Vār'i-o-loid'**, *n.* [L. Lat. *variola*, the small-pox, from Lat. *varius*, various, and Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] (*Med.*) The small-pox as modified by previous inoculation or vaccination.

**Va-r'i-o-loūs**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the small-pox.

**Vā'ri-ō'rum**. [Lat., abbrev. from *cum notis variorum*, with notes of various persons.] Of various persons or things; especially (used as an adjective), containing notes by different persons.

**Vā'ri-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *varius*.] 1. Different; diverse; several; manifold. 2. Changeable; uncertain; unfixed. 3. Variegated; diversified.

**Vā'ri-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* In various or different ways.

**Vār'let**, *n.* [O. Fr. *varlet*, *vaslet*, *vallet*. See VALET.] 1. A servant; a valet. [Obs.] 2. Hence, a low fellow; a scoundrel; a rascal.

**Vār'nish**, *n.* [See *infra*.] 1. A thick, viscid liquid, laid on work to give it a gloss. 2. Glossy appearance.

3. An artificial covering to give a fair appearance to any act or conduct; outside show.

**Vār'nish**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VARNISHED (*vār'nisht*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VARNISHING.] [Fr. *vernir*, *vernisser*, It. *vernicare*, *verniciare*, as if from a Lat. word *vitrinire*, to glaze, from L. Lat. *vitrinus*, for Lat. *vitreus*, of or like glass, glassy, from *vitrum*, glass.] 1. To lay varnish on.

2. To cover with something that gives a fair external appearance. 3. To give a fair coloring to.

**Vār'nish-er**, *n.* One who varnishes.

**Vā'ry** (89), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VARIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VARYING.] [Lat. *variare*, from *varius*, various.] 1. To change the aspect of; to alter in form, appearance, substance, or position. 2. To change to something else; to exchange; to alternate. 3. To diversify; to variegate.

**Vā'ry**, *v. i.* 1. To alter, or be altered in any manner; to suffer a partial change. 2. To differ or be different. 3. To alternate. 4. To deviate; to depart. 5. To disagree; to be at variance.

**Vās'e-u-lar**, *a.* [From Lat. *vasculum*, a small vessel, dim. of *vas*, vessel.] 1. Consisting of vessels, or containing them, as an essential part of a structure. 2. Operating by means of, or made up of, an arrangement of vessels. 3. Pertaining to the vessels of animal or vegetable bodies.

**Vās'e-lār'i-ty**, *n.* State or quality of being vascular.

**Vāse**, *n.* [Lat. *vas*, *vasum*.] 1. A vessel, of various forms and materials, for domestic purposes, and anciently for sacrificial uses. 2. (*Arch.*) (*a.*) An ornament of sculpture, placed on a pedestal, representing one of the vessels of the ancients. (*b.*) The body or naked ground of the Corinthian and Composite capital.



Vase.

Down to the time of Walker, this word was made to rhyme with *base*, *case*, &c., and it is still so pronounced, to a great extent, in the United States. In England, it is more commonly pronounced, as Walker gives it, *vaze*, though by some *vāz*, and by a few *vawz*.

**Vās'sal**, *n.* [L. Lat. *vassallus*, *vasallus*, from W. *gwasawl*, serving, from *gwasân*, to serve, from *gwiās*, a youth, page, servant.] 1. One who holds land of a superior, and who vows fidelity and homage to him; a feudatory. 2. A dependent; a servant; a bondman; a slave.

**Vās'sal-age**, *n.* 1. State of being a vassal. 2. Political servitude; dependence; slavery.

**Vāst**, *a.* [*compar.* VASTER; *superl.* VASTEST.] [Lat. *vastus*, empty, waste, vast.] 1. Waste; desert. [Obs.] 2. Being of great extent; very spacious or large. 3. Very great in numbers or amount. 4. Very great in force. 5. Very great in importance.

**Syn.**—Enormous; huge; immense; mighty.

**Vāst**, *n.* A waste region; boundless space.

**Vas-tā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *vastatio*, from *vastare*, to lay waste, from *vastus*, empty, waste.] A laying waste; depopulation; devastation.

**Vāst'ly**, *adv.* To a vast extent or degree; very greatly.

**Vāst'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being vast; enormous magnitude, amount, or importance.

**Vāst'y**, *a.* Very spacious; immense; vast.

**Vāt**, *n.* [A.-S. *fāt*, *fat*, Icel. *fat*, O. H. Ger. *faz*, M. H. Ger. *vaz*.] 1. A large vessel or cistern; a large cask-like receptacle. 2. A measure for liquids, and also a dry measure of varying capacity.

**Vāt'i-can**, *n.* A magnificent assemblage of buildings in

Rome, including one of the pope's palaces, a museum, a library, &c.; hence, the papal authority.

*Thunders of the Vatican*, the anathemas or denunciations of the pope.

**Vāt'i-çide**, *n.* [Lat. *vates*, a prophet, and *cædere*, to kill.] 1. The murder of a prophet. 2. One who murders a prophet.

**Va-tiç'i-nal**, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing prophecy.

**Va-tiç'i-nāte**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *vaticinari*, *vaticinatus*, from *vaticinus*, prophetic, from *vates*, a prophet.] To prophesy; to foretell. [prophecy.]

**Va-tiç'i-nā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *vaticinatio*.] Prediction,

**Va-tiç'i-na'tor**, *n.* One who vaticinates; a prophet.

**Vaude'ville** (*vōd'vil*), *n.* [Fr., from *Vau-de-vire*, a village in Normandy, where Olivier Basselin, at the end of the 14th century, composed such songs.] 1. A kind of song of a lively character, sung to a familiar air in couplets with a refrain. 2. A theatrical piece, the dialogue of which is intermingled with light or satirical songs, sung in familiar airs.

**Vault**, *n.* [L. Lat. *volta*, *voluta*, *volutio*, from Lat. *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll, to turn about.] 1. A continued arch, or an arched roof or ceiling. 2. An arched apartment; especially, a subterranean room, used for storing articles, for a prison, for interment, and the like; a cell; a cellar. 3. A leap or bound; especially, the bound or leap of a horse.

**Vault**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VAULTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VAULTING.] 1. To form with a vault, or to cover with a vault; to give the shape of an arch to; to arch. 2. To leap on; to mount by leaping.

**Vault**, *v. i.* 1. To leap; to bound; to jump; to spring. 2. To exhibit feats of tumbling or leaping.

**Vault'ed**, *a.* 1. Arched; concave. 2. Covered with an arch or vault.

**Vault'er**, *n.* One who vaults; a leaper; a tumbler.

**Vāunt**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VAUNTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VAUNTING.] [Fr. *vanter*, L. Lat. *vanitare*, from Lat. *vanus*, vain.] To boast; to talk with vain ostentation; to brag.

**Vāunt**, *v. t.* To boast of; to make a vain display of.

**Vāunt**, *n.* A vain display of what one is, or has, or has done; boast.

**Vāunt'er**, *n.* One who vaunts; a boaster; a braggart.

**Vēal**, *n.* [O. Fr. *vēel*, *vēdel*, Lat. *vitellus*, dim. of *vitulus*, a calf, Gr. *ἰταλός*.] The flesh of a calf killed for the table.

**Vēe'tor**, *n.* [Lat., a bearer, carrier, from *vehere*, *vectum*, to carry.] Same as RADIUS VECTOR, *q. v.*

**Vē'dā**, or **Vē'dā**, *n.* [Skr. *vēda*, prop. knowledge, from *vid*, to know.] The ancient sacred literature of the Hindoos; also, one of four collections, constituting the most ancient portions and members of that literature.

**Ve-dētte'**, *n.* [Fr. *vedette*, It. *vedetta*, for *veletta*, as if from *vedere*, to see, Lat. *videre*, but really fr. It. *veglia*, Lat. *vigilia*, watch.] A sentinel, usually on horseback; a vidette.

**Veer**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VEERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VEERING.] [Fr. *virer*, It. & L. Lat. *virare*.] To change direction; to turn.

**Veer**, *v. t.* To direct to a different course; to turn.

**Vēg'e-ta-ble**, *n.* [See *infra*.] 1. An organized body destitute of sense and voluntary motion, deriving its nourishment through pores on its outer surface, or vessels in most instances adhering to some other body, as the earth, and in general, propagating itself by seeds. 2. In a more limited sense, a plant used for culinary purposes.

**Vēg'e-ta-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *vegetabilis*, enlivening, from *vegetare*, to enliven.] 1. Belonging to or relating to plants. 2. Consisting of, or comprising, plants. 3. Having the nature of plants.

**Vēg'e-tal**, *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or in the nature of, a vegetable; vegetable. 2. (*Physiol.*) Of, or pertaining to, a class of vital phenomena common to plants and animals.

**Vēg'e-tā'ri-an** (89), *n.* One who holds that vegetables constitute the only proper food for man.

**Vēg'e-tā'ri-an**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, vegetarianism.

**Vēg'e-tā'ri-an-ism**, *n.* The theory and practice of living solely on vegetables.

**Vēg'e-tāte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VEGETATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VEGETATING.] [Lat. *vegetare*, *vegetatum*, to enliven, from *vegetus*, enlivened, animated.] 1. To grow, as plants; to sprout; to germinate. 2. Hence, figuratively, to lead a life too low for an animate creature; to do nothing but eat and grow.

**Vēg'e-tā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act or process of vegetating; vegetable growth. 2. The sum of vegetable life; vegeta-



bles or plants in general. **3.** (*Med.*) (*a.*) A morbid ex-  
 erescence on the valves of the heart, in syphilis. (*b.*) A  
 fleshy granulation at the surface of a wound or ulcer.

**Vĕg'e-tā'tive**, *a.* **1.** Growing, or having the power of  
 growing, as plants. **2.** Having the power to produce  
 growth in plants. **3.** (*Zoöl.*) Partaking of simple growth  
 and enlargement of the systems of nutrition and gener-  
 ation, apart from the sensorial or distinctively animal  
 functions.

**Vĕg'e-tā'tive-ness**, *n.* The quality of being vegetative.

**Vĕ'he-mençe**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being vehement; im-  
 petuous force; impetuosity; violence;—applied also to  
 any kind of forcible action. **2.** Violent ardor; anima-  
 ted fervor.

**Vĕ'he-men-çy**, *n.* Vehemence. [*Rare.*]

**Vĕ'he-ment**, *a.* [*Lat. vehemens*, prob. a protracted form  
 of *vemens*, from *ve*, an inseparable particle denoting pri-  
 vation, and *mens*, the mind, and thus properly not very  
 reasonable, *i. e.*, very eager, violent, vehement.] **1.** Act-  
 ing with great force; forcible; mighty. **2.** Very ar-  
 dent; very eager, urgent, or fervent.

**Syn.**—Furious; violent; impetuous; passionate; ardent;  
 hot.

**Vĕ'he-ment-ly**, *adv.* In a vehement manner; forcibly.

**Vĕ'hi-cle** (*vĕ'hī-kl*), *n.* [*Lat. vehiculum*, from *vehere*, to  
 carry.] **1.** That in which any thing is or may be ear-  
 ried, as a coach, wagon, cart, carriage, or the like; a  
 conveyance. **2.** That which is used as the instrument  
 of conveyance or communication. **3.** (*Pharmacy.*) A  
 substance in which medicine is taken. **4.** (*Paint.*) A  
 liquid with which the various pigments are applied.

**Ve-hĕ'u-lar**, } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or serving as, a  
**Ve-hĕ'u-lar-y**, } vehicle.

**Veil**, *n.* [*Lat. velum*, a sail, covering, curtain, veil, contr.  
 from *vehulum*, from *vehere*, to bear, carry, and thus  
 originally that which bears the ship on.] **1.** Something  
 to intercept the view, and hide an object; especially, a  
 screen, usually of thin gauze or similar material, to hide  
 or protect the face. **2.** A cover; a disguise.

To take the veil, to receive, or be covered with, a veil, as a  
 nun, in token of retirement from the world.

**Syn.**—A mask; cloak; blind; cover; curtain. See VAIL.

**Veil**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. VEILED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. VEIL-  
 ING.*] **1.** To throw a veil over; to cover with a veil.  
**2.** To invest; to cover; to hide; to conceal.

**Vein**, *n.* [*Lat. vena.*] **1.** (*Anat.*) A vessel in animal  
 bodies, which receives the blood from the capillaries, and  
 returns it to the heart; a blood-vessel. **2.** (*Bot.*) A  
 small rib or branch of the frame-work of leaves, &c. **3.**  
 (*Geol. or Mining.*) A seam or layer of any substance,  
 more or less wide, intersecting a rock or stratum, and  
 not corresponding with the stratification. **4.** A fissure,  
 cleft, or cavity, as in the earth or other substance. **5.**  
 A streak or wave of different color, appearing in wood,  
 in marble, and other stones. **6.** A train of valuable as-  
 sociations, thoughts, and the like; a current; a course.  
**7.** Peculiar temper; tendency or turn of mind; humor;  
 strain; quality. [with veins.]

**Vein**, *v. t.* To form or mark with veins; to fill or cover

**Veined** (*vānd*), *a.* **1.** Full of veins; streaked; varie-  
 gated. **2.** (*Bot.*) Having vessels branching over the  
 surface, as a leaf.

**Vein'y**, *a.* Full of veins; veined.

**Vĕ-lĭ'er-oūs**, *a.* [*Lat. velifer*, from *velum*, a sail, and  
*ferre*, to bear.] Bearing, or carrying, sails.

**Vĕ-lĕ'i-ty**, *n.* [From *Lat. velle*, to will, to be willing.]  
 The lowest degree of desire; imperfect or incomplete  
 volition.

**Vĕ'lĭ-e-āte**, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p. VELLICATED*;  
*p. pr. & vb. n. VELLICATING.*] [*Lat. vellicare, vellica-  
 tum*, from *vellere*, to pluck, pull.] To move spasmodic-  
 ally; to twitch.

**Vĕ'lĭ-e-ā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of twitching, or of causing  
 to twitch. **2.** (*Med.*) A local twitching or convulsive  
 motion of a muscular fiber, especially of the face.

**Vĕ'lĭum**, *n.* [*Fr. vĕlin*, from O. Fr. *vĕel*, *Lat. vitellus*,  
*vitulus*, a calf.] A fine kind of parchment.

**Vĕ'l'o-çĭm'e-ter**, *n.* [*Lat. velox, velocis*, rapid, and  
*metrum*, from Gr *μέτρον*, measure.] An apparatus for  
 measuring the speed of machinery.

**Ve-lōç'i-pĕde**, *n.* [From *Lat. velox*, swift, and *Lat. pes*,  
*pedis*, It. *piĕde*, a foot.] A light road-carriage for a  
 single person, usually propelled by means of a bar or pedal  
 which puts in motion the cranked axle of the wheels.

**Ve-lōç'i-ty**, *n.* [*Lat. velocitas*, from *velox, velocis*, swift,  
 quick.] **1.** Quickness of motion. **2.** (*Mech.*) Rate of  
 motion; relation of motion to time, measured by the

number of units of space passed over by the moving body  
 in a unit of time.

**Syn.**—Swiftness; celerity; rapidity; fleetness; speed.

**Vĕl'vet**, *n.* [O. Eng. *velouette, veluet, vellet*, L. *Lat. vel-  
 luetum, vellutum*, as if from a *Lat. word villutus*, for  
*villosus*, shaggy, fr. *villus*, shaggy hair.] A soft material  
 of silk, or of silk and cotton mixed, having a loose pile  
 or short shag of thread on the surface.

**Vĕl'vet-ĕen'**, *n.* A kind of cloth made of cotton, in  
 imitation of velvet; cotton velvet.

**Vĕl'vet-ing**, *n.* The fine shag of velvet; a piece of vel-  
 vet; velvet goods. [smooth; delicate.]

**Vĕl'vet-y**, *a.* Made of velvet, or like velvet; soft;

**Vĕ'nal**, *a.* [From *Lat. vena*, a vein.] Of, or pertaining  
 to, a vein, or to veins; contained in the veins; venous.

**Vĕ'nal**, *a.* [*Lat. venalis*, from *venus*, sale, *venire*, to be  
 sold.] To be bought or obtained for money or other  
 valuable consideration; held for sale.

**Syn.**—Mercenary; hiring; vendible.—One is *mercenary*  
 who is either actually a hiring (as, *mercenary* soldiers, a  
*mercenary* judge, &c.), or is governed by a sordid love of gain;  
 hence, we speak of *mercenary* motives, a *mercenary* marriage,  
 &c. *Venal* goes further, and supposes either an actual purchase,  
 or a readiness to be purchased, which places a person or thing  
 wholly in the power of the purchaser; as, a *venal* press. Brissot  
 played ingeniously on the latter word in his celebrated saying,  
 "My pen is *venal* that it may not be *mercenary*," meaning that  
 he wrote books and sold them to the publishers, in order to  
 avoid the necessity of being the hiring of any political party.

**Ve-nāl'i-ty**, *n.* State or quality of being venal or pur-  
 chasable; mercenariness.

**Vĕn'a-ry**, *a.* [L. *Lat. venarius*, fr. *Lat. venari, venatus*,  
 to hunt.] Of, or relating to, hunting.

**Vĕnd**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. VENDED*; *p. pr. & vb. n.*  
*VENDING.*] [*Lat. vendere.*] To dispose of by sale; to sell.

**Vĕnd-ĕe'**, *n.* The person to whom a thing is vended or

**Vĕnd'er**, *n.* One who vends; a seller. [sold.]

**Vĕnd'i-bĭl'i-ty**, *n.* State of being vendible or salable.

**Vĕnd'i-ble**, *a.* [*Lat. vendibilis*, from *vendere*, to sell.]  
 Capable of being disposed of as an object of trade; sal-  
 able. [vendibility.]

**Vĕnd'i-ble-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being vendible;

**Vĕnd'i-bly**, *adv.* In a vendible or salable manner.

**Vĕn-dĭ'tion** (-dĭsh'un), *n.* [*Lat. venditio*, from *vendere*,  
*venditum*, to sell.] Act of vending or selling; sale.

**Vĕnd'or**, *n.* [See VENDER.] A vender; a seller.

**Vĕn-dūe'**, *n.* [O. Fr. *vendue*, fr. Fr. *vendre*, *p. p. vendu*,  
*vendue*, to sell.] A public sale of any thing, by outcry,  
 to the highest bidder; an auction.

**Ve-neer'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. VENEERED*; *p. pr. & vb.*  
*n. VENEERING.*] [*Ger. furnieren, furniren*, from Fr.  
*fournir*, to furnish, *q. v.*] To overlay or plate with a  
 thin layer of wood or other material for outer finish or  
 decoration.

**Ve-neer'**, *n.* A thin leaf or layer of a more valuable or  
 beautiful material for overlaying an inferior one.

**Ve-neer'ing**, *n.* The act or art of overlaying a coarse  
 or inferior wood with thin leaves of a superior material,  
 or the covering thus laid on. [venom.]

**Vĕn'e-nā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of poisoning. **2.** Poison;

**Vĕn'er-a-ble**, *a.* [*Lat. venerabilis.*] **1.** Capable of  
 being venerated; worthy of veneration or reverence. **2.**  
 Rendered sacred by religious or other associations.

**Vĕn'er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being vener-  
 able.

**Vĕn'er-a-bly**, *adv.* In a venerable manner.

**Vĕn'er-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. VENERATED*; *p. pr. &*  
*vb. n. VENERATING.*] [*Lat. venerari, veneratus.*] To  
 regard with respect and reverence.

**Syn.**—To reverence; revere; adore.

**Vĕn'er-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of venerating, or the state of  
 being venerated; respect mingled with awe.

**Syn.**—Awe; reverence; dread. See AWE.

**Vĕn'er-ā'tor**, *n.* One who venerates and reverences.

**Ve-nĕ're-al** (89), *a.* [*Lat. venercus, venerius*, from *Venus*,  
*Veneris*, Venus, the goddess of love. Cf. *infra.*] **1.** Of,  
 or pertaining to, venery, or sexual love. **2.** Arising  
 from sexual intercourse. **3.** Adapted to the cure of  
 venereal diseases. **4.** Adapted to excite venereal desire;  
 aphrodisiac.

**Vĕn'er-y**, *n.* [*Lat. Venus, Veneris*, the goddess of love.]  
 Sexual love; sexual intercourse.

**Vĕn'er-y**, *n.* [*Fr. vĕnerie*, from O. Fr. *vener, vĕnĕir*,  
*Lat. venari*, to hunt.] Act or exercise of hunting; sports  
 of the chase.

**Vĕ'ne-sĕc'tion**, *n.* [From *Lat. vena*, a vein, and *sectio*,  
 a cutting.] Act or operation of opening a vein for letting  
 blood; blood-letting.

**Ve-nĕ'tian**, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Venice.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ĕ, &c., short; câre, fär, âsk, all, what; êre, vĕil, tĕrm; pĭque, firm; sôn, ôr, dĕ, wĕlf,



*Venetian blind*, a blind for windows, doors, &c., made of thin slats set in a frame, and so disposed as to overlap each other.

**Vēnġe'ance**, *n.* [From Lat. *vindicare*, to avenge. See AVENGE.] Punishment inflicted in return for an injury or offense; retribution; — often, in a bad sense, passionate or unrestrained revenge.

**Vēnġe'ful**, *a.* Vindictive; retributive; revengeful.

**Vēnġe'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a vengeful manner; vindictively.

**Vē'ni-al**, *a.* [Lat. *venialis*, fr. *venia*, forgiveness, pardon.] 1. Capable of being forgiven; not heinous; excusable; pardonable. 2. Allowed; permitted.

**Vē'ni-āl'i-ty**, *n.* State or quality of being venial, or pardonable.

**Vē'ni-al-ly**, *adv.* In a venial manner; pardonably.

**Vē'ni-al-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being venial.

**Ve-nū're**, or **Ve-nū're Fā'ci-ās** (fā'shī-ās), *n.* [Lat., make or cause to come.] (*Law.*) (*a.*) A judicial writ or precept directed to the sheriff, requiring him to cause a certain number of qualified persons to appear in court at a specified time, to serve as jurors in said court. (*b.*) A writ in the nature of a summons to cause the party indicted on a penal statute to appear.

**Vē'n'i-son** (vē'n'i-zn, or vē'n'zn), *n.* [O. Fr. *venison*, *veneison*, N. Fr. *venaison*, from Lat. *venatio*, hunting.] The flesh of edible beasts of chase; game.

☞ In England, the word is more especially applied to the flesh of deer, hares, and certain birds called *game*. In the United States, it is applied exclusively to the flesh of the deer, or cervine genus of animals.

**Vē'n'om**, *n.* [Lat. *venenum*.] 1. Matter fatal or injurious to life; poison. 2. Spite; malice; malignity.

**Syn.** — See POISON.

**Vē'n'om-oūs**, *a.* [O. Eng. *venemous*; Fr. *venimeux*, Lat. *venenosus*, fr. *venenum*, poison.] 1. Full of venom; noxious to animal life; poisonous. 2. Noxious.

**Syn.** — Mischievous; malignant; spiteful.

**Vē'n'om-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In a venomous manner; poisonously; unalighantly; spitefully.

**Vē'n'om-oūs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being venomous.

**Vē'noūs**, *a.* [Lat. *venosus*, from *vena*, a vein.] 1. Of, or pertaining to, a vein, or to veins; contained in veins. 2. (*Bot.*) Marked with veins; veined.

**Vēnt**, *n.* [Prob. from Fr. *vent*, wind, Lat. *ventus*.] 1. A small aperture; a hole, or passage for air or any fluid to escape. 2. Hence, specifically, (*a.*) The opening at which the excrements are discharged. (*b.*) (*Mil.*) The opening at the breech of a fire-arm; touch-hole. (*c.*) (*Arch.*) A loop-hole. (*d.*) (*Steam-boilers.*) The sectional area of the passage for gases divided by the length of the same passage in feet. 3. Hence, figuratively, opportunity of escape from confinement or privacy; emission; escape.

**Vēnt**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VENTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VENTING.] 1. To let out at a vent, or small aperture. 2. To suffer to escape from confinement; to let out.

**Vēnt'ail**, *n.* [O. Fr. *ventaille*, from Lat. *ventus*, wind.] That part of a helmet made to be lifted up for the admission of air or for breathing.

**Vēnt'er**, *n.* One who vents; one who utters or reports.

**Vēnt'hōle**, *n.* 1. A small hole for the passage of air, as in a cask; a vent. 2. (*Casting.*) A hole pierced through a mold for the escape of air and gas.

**Vēn'ti-dū'et**, *n.* [From Lat. *ventus*, gen. *venti*, wind, and *ductus*, a leading, conduit, from *ducere*, *ductum*, to lead.] A passage or pipe for ventilating apartments.

**Vēn'ti-lā'te**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VENTILATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VENTILATING.] [Lat. *ventilare*, *ventilatum*, fr. *ventulus*, a slight wind, dim. of *ventus*, wind.] 1. To fan with wind; to open and expose to the free passage of air or wind; to air. 2. To winnow; to fan. 3. To sift and examine; to expose to examination and discussion.

**Vēn'ti-lā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of ventilating, or state of being ventilated; free exposure to air. 2. Act of fanning or winnowing for the purpose of separating chaff and dust from the grain. 3. Act of sifting and bringing out to view or examination; public exposure.

**Vēn'ti-lā'tor**, *n.* A contrivance for drawing off or expelling foul or stagnant air from any close place or apartment, and introducing that which is fresh and pure.

**Vēn-tō's-i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *ventositas*, from *ventosus*, windy, fr. *ventus*, wind.] 1. State or quality of being ventose; windiness; flatulence. 2. Vainglory; pride.

**Vēn'tral**, *a.* [Lat. *ventralis*, from *venter*, the belly.] 1. Belonging to the belly. 2. (*Bot.*) Of, or pertaining to, that side of an organ, &c., which faces toward the center of a flower.

**Vēn'tri-ele**, *n.* [Lat. *ventriculus*, the stomach, a ventricle, dim. of *venter*, the belly.] (*Anat.*) A cavity of the animal body, as of the brain, or larynx; especially, either of the two cavities of the heart which communicate with the auricles.

**Vēn-trīl'o-quīsm**, *n.* [Lat. *ventriloquus*, speaking from the belly.] Act, art, or practice of speaking in such a manner that the voice appears to come, not from the person, but from some distant or different place.

**Vēn-trīl'o-quīst**, *n.* One who practices ventriloquism.

**Vēn-trīl'o-quīze**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VENTRILOQUIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VENTRILOQUIZING.] To practice ventriloquism.

**Vēn-trīl'o-quoūs**, *a.* [Lat. *ventriloquus*, fr. *venter*, the belly, and *loqui*, *locutus*, to speak.] Speaking in such a manner as to make the sound appear to come from a place remote from the speaker.

**Vēnt'ū're** (vēnt'yūr), *n.* [Sp. & Pg. *aventura*, *ventura*, It. *avventura*, *ventura*. See ADVENTURE.] 1. An undertaking of chance or danger; a hazard. 2. An event that is not, or can not be, foreseen; chance; contingency; luck. 3. The thing put to hazard; a risk; especially, something sent to sea in trade.

**Vēnt'ū're** (53), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VENTURED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VENTURING.] 1. To have the courage or presumption to do, undertake, or say something; to dare. 2. To run a hazard or risk.

**Vēnt'ū're**, *v. t.* 1. To expose to hazard; to risk. 2. To put or send on a venture or chance.

**Vēnt'ūr-er**, *n.* One who ventures or puts to hazard; an adventurer.

**Vēnt'ū're-sō'me** (vēnt'yūr-sum), *a.* Inclined to venture; not loath to run risk or danger.

**Syn.** — Venturous; bold; daring; intrepid.

**Vēnt'ū're-sō'me-ly**, *adv.* Boldly; daringly.

**Vēnt'ūr-oūs**, *a.* Daring; bold; hardy; fearless; adventurous.

**Vēnt'ūr-oūs-ly**, *adv.* Daringly; fearlessly; boldly; intrepidly.

**Vēn'ū'e**, *n.* (*Law.*) A neighborhood or near place; the place or county in which an act or fact is alleged to have happened; the place where an action is laid.

**Vē'nus**, *n.* 1. (*Myth.*) The goddess of female beauty and of love. 2. (*Astron.*) One of the planets, the second in order from the sun. As the morning-star, it was called by the ancients *Lucifer*; as the evening-star, *Hesperus*.

**Ve-rā'ciōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *verax*, *veracis*, from *verus*, true.] 1. Observant of truth; habitually disposed to speak truth; truthful. 2. Characterized by truth; true.

**Ve-rā'ciōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a veracious manner; truthfully.

**Ve-rāç'i-ty**, *n.* State or quality of being veracious; habitual observance of truth; truthfulness; truth.

**Ve-rān'dā**, *n.* [An Oriental word; Malay. *bāranda*, *buranda*, Skr. *waranda*, Hind. & Per. *bārāmadah*, from *Per. bar*, up, and *āmadah*, *p. p.* of *āmadan*, to come.] (*Arch.*) (*a.*) A kind of open portico, formed by extending a sloping roof beyond the main building. (*b.*) A light, open portico or outer gallery, with a sloping roof.

**Ve-rā'tri-ā**, } *n.* [From Lat. *veratrum*, hellebore.]  
**Vēr'a-trī'nā**, } (*Chem.*) A vegetable alkaloid, generally  
**Ve-rā'trine**, } obtained as a crystalline powder, nearly white, acid and poisonous.

**Vērb** (14), *n.* [Lat. *verbum*, a word, verb.] (*Gram.*) A word which affirms or predicates something of some person or thing; a part of speech expressing being, action, or the suffering of action.

**Vērb'al**, *a.* [Lat. *verbalis*, from *verbum*, a word.] 1. Expressed in words; addressed to the ear; spoken; oral; not written. 2. Consisting in, or relating to, words only; dealing with words rather than things. 3. Having word answering to word; literal. 4. (*Gram.*) Derived directly from a verb.

**Vērb'al-īsm**, *n.* Something expressed verbally or orally.

**Vērb'al-īst**, *n.* A literal adherent to, or a minute critic of, words.

**Vērb'al-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VERBALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VERBALIZING.] To convert into a verb; to make verbal.

**Vērb'al-ly**, *adv.* 1. In a verbal manner; by words spoken; orally. 2. Word for word.

**Ver-bā'tim**, *adv.* [Low Lat., from Lat. *verbum*, word.] Word for word; in the same words.

**Ver-bē'nā**, *n.* [Lat. *verbenaca*, vervain, Low & N. Lat. *verbena*, id., from Lat. *verbena*, a bough or branch of laurel, olive, or myrtle, a sacred bough.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, of which several species are extensively culti-



vated, some for their lemon-scented, fragrant foliage, and others for the great beauty of their flowers; vervain.

**Vēr'ber-ā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *verberatio*.] **1.** Act of beating, or striking blows. **2.** Impulse of a body, which causes sound.

**Vēr'bi-āge**, *n.* [See **VERB.**] The use of many words without necessity; superabundance of words; verbosity; wordiness.

**Ver-bōse'**, *a.* [Lat. *verbosus*, from *verbum*, a word.] Abounding in words; using or containing more words than are necessary; tedious by a multiplicity of words; prolix; wordy.

**Ver-bōs'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *verbositas*.] Quality of being verbose; use of more words than are necessary; prolixity.

**Vēr'dan-çy**, *n.* [See **VERDANT.**] **1.** Quality or condition of being verdant; greenness. **2.** Hence, rawness; inexperience; foolishness.

**Vēr'dant**, *a.* [Lat. *viridare*, *p. pr. viridans*, to grow green, *fr. viridis*, green, *fr. virere*, to be green.] **1.** Covered with growing plants or grass; green; fresh. **2.** Green in knowledge; ignorant of the ways of the world. [*Colloq.*]

**Vērd'-an-tique'** (-an-tēk'), *n.* [Fr., from *verd*, *vert*, green, and *antique*, ancient.] **1.** A green incrustation on ancient coins, brass or copper, produced by the action of time. **2.** (*Min.*) (*a.*) A mottled-green serpentine marble. (*b.*) A green porphyry, used as marble.

**Vēr'dant-ly**, *adv.* In a verdant manner; freshly.

**Vēr'der-er**, *n.* [L. Lat. *viridarius*, from Lat. *viridis*, green.] (*Eng. Law.*) An officer who has the charge of the king's forests to preserve the vert and venison, &c.

**Vēr'diet**, *n.* [L. Lat. *verdictum*, *verdictum*, *fr. Lat. vere*, truly, and *dictum*, a saying, a word, *fr. dicere*, *dictum*, to say.] **1.** (*Law.*) The answer of a jury given to the court, concerning any matter of fact in any cause, civil or criminal, committed to their examination and determination. **2.** Decision; judgment; opinion pronounced.

**Vēr'di-gris** (-grees), *n.* [Fr. *verd-de-gris*, *vert-de-gris*, apparently from *verd*, *vert*, green, *de*, of, and *gris*, gray, but really a corruption of N. Lat. *viride æris*, green of brass, equivalent to Lat. *æругo*.] (*Chem.*) The bibasic acetate of copper, much used as a green pigment.

**Vēr'di-ter**, *n.* [Fr. *verd-de-terre*, i. e., earth green.] (*Chem.*) An azure blue substance made by the decomposition of nitrate of copper by chalk.

**Vērd'ūre** (53), *n.* [Fr., *fr. verd*, *vert*, Lat. *viridis*, green.] Green; greenness; freshness of vegetation.

**Vērd'ūr-oūs**, *a.* Covered with verdure.

**Vērgē** (14), *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *virga*, from *virere*, to be green.] **1.** A kind of rod carried as an emblem of authority; the mace of a dean. **2.** (*Arch.*) The shaft of a column; or a small ornamental shaft. **3.** The spindle of a watch-balance. **4.** (*Eng. Law.*) The compass or extent of the king's court.

**Vērgē**, *n.* [See **VERGE**, *v. i.*, and **VIRGE**.] The extreme side or end of any thing which has some extent of length.

**Syn.**—Border; edge; rim; brim; margin; brink.

**Vērgē**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. VERGED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. VERGING*.] [Lat. *vergere*.] **1.** To tend downward; to bend; to slope. **2.** To border upon; to tend; to approach.

**Vēr'ger**, *n.* [Fr., from *verge*, a rod. See **VERGE**.] **1.** One who carries a verge or emblem of office; an attendant upon a dignitary, as on a bishop, a dean, a justice, and the like. [*Eng.*] **2.** The beadle of a cathedral church.

**Vēr'i-fi'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being verified.

**Vēr'i-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* Act of verifying or proving to be true or correct, or state of being verified; confirmation; authentication.

**Vēr'i-fi'er**, *n.* One who verifies or proves.

**Vēr'i-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. VERIFIED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. VERIFYING*.] [L. Lat. *verificare*, from Lat. *verus*, true, and *facere*, to make.] **1.** To prove to be true or correct; to confirm. **2.** To confirm or establish the authenticity of; to authenticate.

**Vēr'i-ly**, *adv.* [From *very*.] **1.** In a true manner; in truth; in fact. **2.** With great confidence; really; truly.

**Vēr'i-sim'i-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *verisimilis*, *fr. verus*, true, and *similis*, like, resembling, similar.] Having the appearance of truth; probable; likely.

**Vēr'i-si-mil'i-tūde**, *n.* Appearance of truth; probability; likelihood.

**Vēr'i-ta-ble**, *a.* [From Lat. *veritas*, truth.] Agreeable to truth or to fact; actual; real; true.

**Vēr'i-ta-bly**, *adv.* In a veritable manner; really; truly.

**Vēr'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *veritas*, from *verus*, true.] **1.** Quality of being very true or real; consonance of a statement, proposition, or other thing to fact. **2.** A true assertion or tenet.

**Syn.**—Truth; certainty; reality; assurance.

**Vēr'jūice**, *n.* [Fr. *verjus*, that is, the juice of green fruits from *verd*, *vert*, green, and *jus*, juice.] The sour juice of crab-apples, of green or unripe grapes, apples, &c.; also, a kind of vinegar made from such juice.

**Vēr'mēs**, *n. pl.* [Lat. *vermes*, *pl. of vermis*, a worm.] Worms. See **WORM**.

**Vēr'mi-çēl'li** (vēr'me-ehēl'li or vēr'me-sēl'li), *n.* [It., *pl. of vermicello*, strictly a little worm, Lat. *vermiculus*, *dim. of vermis*, a worm.] A kind of wheat paste, made into a slender, worm-like form, whence the Italian name.

**Ver-mie'u-lar**, *a.* [N. Lat. *vermicularis*, from *vermiculus*, a little worm, *dim. of vermis*, a worm.] Pertaining to, or resembling, a worm; shaped like a worm; especially, resembling the motion of a worm; peristaltic.

**Ver-mie'u-lāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. VERMICULATED*; *p. pr. & vb. n. VERMICULATING*.] To inlay; to form, as work, by inlaying which resembles the tracks of worms, or appears as if formed by the motion of worms.

**Ver-mie'u-lā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act or operation of moving in the form of a worm; continuation of motion from one part to another, as in the peristaltic motion of the intestines. **2.** Act of forming so as to resemble the motion of a worm.

**Ver-mie'u-lōse'**, *a.* **1.** Containing worms; full of worms or grubs. **2.** Resembling worms.

**Vēr'mi-fōrm**, *a.* [From Lat. *vermis*, a worm, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or shape of a worm.

**Vēr'mi-fūge**, *n.* [N. Lat. *vermifugum*, *fr. Lat. vermis*, a worm, and *fugare*, to drive away, *fr. fugere*, to flee.] (*Med.*) A medicine or substance that expels worms from animal bodies.

**Ver-mil'ion** (-mīl'yūn), *n.* [L. Lat. *vermilion*, from *vermiculus*, from Lat. *vermiculus*, a little worm, N. Lat. that little worm which furnishes the scarlet color, from Lat. *vermis*, a worm.] **1.** A substance consisting of sulphuret or sulphide of mercury, especially when in the form of a fine powder. It is of a bright, beautiful red color. **2.** The cochineal. [See **COCHINEAL**.] **3.** A beautiful red color.

**Vēr'min**, *n. sing. & pl.*; used chiefly as *pl.* [L. Lat. *vermen*, a worm, from Lat. *vermis*, a worm.] **1.** An animal in general. [*Obs.*] **2.** A noxious or mischievous animal; especially, collectively, petty noxious little animals or insects, as squirrels, rats, mice, worms, grubs, flies, &c. **3.** Hence, noxious human beings;—in contempt.

**Vēr'mi-nāte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *verminare*, to have worms, *fr. vermis*, a worm.] To breed vermin.

**Vēr'mi-nā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Generation or breeding of vermin. **2.** A griping of the bowels.

**Vēr'min-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *verminosus*, *fr. vermis*, a worm.] **1.** Tending to breed vermin; full of, or infested by, vermin. **2.** Caused by, or arising from the presence of, vermin.

**Ver-mip'a-roūs**, *a.* [Lat. *vermis*, a worm, and *parere*, to bring forth.] Producing worms.

**Ver-miv'o-roūs**, *a.* [Lat. *vermis*, a worm, and *vorare*, to devour.] Feeding on worms.

**Ver-nāe'u-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *vernaculus*, born in one's house, native, from *verna*, a slave born in his master's house, a native.] Belonging to the country of one's birth; native.

**Ver-nāe'u-lar**, *n.* The vernacular language; one's mother tongue.

**Ver-nāe'u-lar-i-ism**, *n.* A vernacular idiom.

**Vēr'nal**, *a.* [Lat. *vernalis*, from *ver*, spring.] **1.** Belonging to, or appearing in, spring. **2.** Hence, belonging to youth, the spring of life.

*Vernal equinox* (*Astron.*) the equinox in spring or March.

**Ver-nā'tion**, *n.* [N. Lat. *vernatio*.] (*Bot.*) Disposition of the leaves within the bud; prefoliation.

**Vēr'niēr**, *n.* [From the inventor, Pierre Vernier.] A short graduated scale made to slide along the divisions of a graduated instrument, for measuring parts of its smallest spaces.

**Ve-rōn'i-cā**, *n.* [From *Santa Veronica*, who, according to an old legend, as Christ was carrying the cross, wiped his face with a cloth, which received an impression of his countenance; *Veronica*, M. Gr. Βερονίκη, from Macedonian Βερενίκη, for Gr. Φερενίκη, i. e., carrying off victory, victorious; usually but erroneously, derived from Lat. and Gr. *verum icon*, i. e., a true image.] A portrait

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; câre, fâr, âsk, all, what; êre, veil, tērm; pique, fîrm; sôn, ôr, do, wôlf,



or representation of the face of our Savior on handkerchiefs.

**Vēr'sa-tīle**, *a.* [Lat. *versatilis*, from *versare*, to turn around.] **1.** Liable to be turned in opinion. **2.** Turning with ease from one thing to another; readily applied to a new task, or to various subjects. **3.** (*Nat. Hist.*) Capable of revolving; freely movable.

**Syn.**— Variable; changeable; unsteady; fickle.

**Vēr'sa-tīle-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being versatile; versatility.

**Vēr'sa-tīl'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being versatile; aptness to change; variability. **2.** Faculty of easily turning one's mind to new tasks or subjects.

**Vērse** (14), *n.* [Lat. *versus*, a furrow, a row, a line in writing, and, in poetry, a verse, from *vertere*, *versum*, to turn, to turn round.] **1.** A line consisting of a certain number of long and short syllables, disposed according to metrical rules. **2.** Metrical arrangement and language; poetry. **3.** A short division of poetical composition; a stanza; stave. [*Common, but improper.*] **4.** A short division of any composition, especially of the chapters in the Old and New Testaments. **5.** A piece of poetry.

*Blank verse*, poetry in which the lines do not end in rhymes. — *Heroic verse* (*Pros.*), a kind of verse usually consisting of ten syllables, or in English, of five accented syllables, constituting five feet.

**Vērsed** (vērst), *p. a.* [From Lat. *versatus*, *p. p.* of *versari*, to turn about frequently, to turn over, to be engaged in a thing.] Acquainted or familiar, as the result of experience, study, practice, and the like; skilled; practiced.

**Vērs'er**, *n.* A maker of verses; a versifier. [verse

**Vēr'si-ele**, *n.* [Lat. *versiculus*, dim. of *versus*.] A little

**Vēr'si-eōl'or** (-kūl'ur), } *a.* [Lat. *versicolor*, from

**Vēr'si-eōl'ored** (-kūl'urd), } *versare*, to turn, to

change, and *color*, color.] Having various colors; change-

able in color. [metrical composition.]

**Vēr'si-fi-eā'tion**, *n.* Act, art, or practice of versifying;

**Vēr'si-fi'er**, *n.* **1.** One who makes verses. **2.** One

who expresses in verse the ideas of another written in

prose.

**Vēr'si-fy**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* VERSIFIED; *p. pr. & vb.*

*n.* VERSIFYING.] [Lat. *versificare*, from *versus*, a verse,

and *facere*, to make.] To make verses.

**Vēr'si-fy**, *v. t.* **1.** To relate or describe in verse. **2.** To

turn into verse.

**Vēr'sion**, *n.* [*N. Lat.* *versio*, from Lat. *vertere*, *versum*,

to turn, to change, to translate.] **1.** Act of translating,

**2.** A translation; that which is rendered from another

language.

**Vērst**, *n.* [*Russ.* *verstá.*] A Russian measure of length

containing 1501 feet; a werst.

**Vēr'sus**, *prep.* [Lat., toward, turned in the direction of,

from *vertere*, *versum*, to turn.] Against;—chiefly used

in legal language.

**Vērt**, *n.* [*Fr.* *vert*, green, Lat. *viridis*, from *virere*, to be

green.] **1.** (*Eng. Forest Law.*) Every thing that grows

and bears a green leaf within the forest.

**2.** (*Her.*) A green color, represented in

a drawing or engraving by parallel lines

sloping downward toward the right.

**Vēr'te-brā**, *n.*; *pl.* VĒR'TE-BRÆ. [Lat.

from *vertere*, to turn.] (*Anat.*) A joint

or segment of the back-bone or spinal

column in a fish, reptile, bird, or quadru-

ped, and in man.

**Vēr'te-bral**, *a.* **1.** Of, or pertaining to, the joints of

the spine or back-bone. **2.** Having a back-bone.

**Vēr'te-brāte**, *n.* An animal having an internal jointed

skeleton, the back-bone in which is called the vertebral

or spinal column.

**Vēr'te-brāte**, } *a.* (*Anat.*) Having a back-bone, or

**Vēr'te-brā'ted**, } vertebral column, containing the

spinal marrow.

**Vēr'tex**, *n.*; *Eng. pl.* VĒR'TEX-ES; *Lat. pl.* VĒR'TI-

*çĕy.* [Lat., prop. that which turns or revolves about

itself, from *vertere*, to turn.] **1.** Principal or highest

point; top; summit; crown; hence, *specifically*, (*a.*)

The crown of the head. (*b.*) The zenith, or point of the

heavens directly overhead. **2.** (*Math.*) The point in any

figure opposite to, and furthest from, the base; the top

or point opposite the base.

**Vēr'tie-al**, *a.* **1.** Situated at the vertex or highest

point; directly overhead, or in the zenith; perpendicu-

larly above one. **2.** Perpendicular to the plane of the

horizon; upright; plumb.

**Vēr'tie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a vertical manner; from above

downward.

**Vēr'tie-al-ness**, *n.* The state of being vertical.

**Ver-tiç'il-late**, } *a.* [*N. Lat.* *verticillatus*, fr. *vertex*.

**Ver-tiç'il-lā'ted**, } See VERTEX.] (*Bot.*) Arranged

in a ring or whorl; arranged around a stem or pedicel,

like the rays of a wheel.

**Ver-tiç'i-ty**, *n.* [See VERTEX.] Power of turning;

revolution; rotation. [*Rare.*]

**Ver-tiç'i-noūs**, *a.* [Lat. *vertiginosus*, fr. *vertigo*, giddi-

ness.] **1.** Turning round; whirling; rotary. **2.** Af-

feeted with vertigo; giddy; dizzy.

**Ver-tiç'i-noūs-ly**, *adv.* With a whirling or giddiness.

**Ver-tiç'i-noūs-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being ver-

tiginous; giddiness.

**Vēr'ti-go**, *n.* [Lat., from *vertere*, to turn.] Dizziness of

swimming of the head; giddiness.

**Vēr'vain** (42), *n.* [*Fr.* *verveine*. See VERBENA.] (*Bot.*)

A plant of the genus *Verbena*.

**Vēr'y**, *a.* [*O. Eng.* *veray*, *verray*, from Lat. *verax*, true,

veracious, *q. v.*] True; real; actual.

**Vēr'y**, *adv.* In a high degree; to no small extent; ex-

ceedingly; excessively. [*cation.*]

**Vēs'i-eant**, *n.* [See *infra.*] (*Med.*) A blistering appli-

**Vēs'i-eāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VESICATED; *p. pr. &*

*vb. n.* VESICATING.] [*N. Lat.* *vesicare*, *vesicatum*, from

Lat. *vesica*, a bladder, blister.] To raise little bladders

or blisters upon; to blister. [*Rare.*]

**Vēs'i-eā'tion**, *n.* Process of vesicating, or of raising

blisters on the skin.

**Vēs'i-ea-to-ry**, *n.* A blistering application or plaster.

**Vēs'i-ea-to-ry**, *a.* Having a power to blister.

**Vēs'i-ele**, *n.* [Lat. *vesicula*, dim. of *vesica*, a bladder.] A

bladder-like vessel; a membranous cavity; a cyst; a

cell; *especially*, (*a.*) (*Bot.*) A small bladder-like body in

the substance of a vegetable, or upon the surface of a

leaf. (*b.*) (*Med.*) A small orbicular elevation of the cuti-

cle containing lymph; also, any small cavity or sac in

the human body.

**Ve-siç'u-lar**, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or consisting of,

vesicles. **2.** Full of interstices; hollow. **3.** Having

little bladders or glands on the surface, as the leaf of a

plant.

**Ve-siç'u-late**, *a.* Bladdery; full of bladders; vesicular.

**Vēs'per**, *n.* [Lat. *vesper*, the evening, the evening star,

the west, *vespera*, the evening, allied to Gr. *ἑσπερος*, *ἑσ-*

*πέρα.*] The evening star; Hesper; Venus; hence, the

evening.

**Vēs'per-s**, *n. pl.* The evening song, or evening service, in

the Roman Catholic church.

**Vēs'per-tīne**, *a.* [Lat. *vespertinus*.] Pertaining to the

evening; happening, or being, in the evening.

**Vēs'sel**, *n.* [Lat. *vascellum*, dim. of *vasculum*, dim. of

*vas*, a vessel.] **1.** A utensil proper for holding any thing;

a hollow dish of any kind. **2.** Any structure made to

float upon the water, for purposes of commerce or war.

**3.** (*Anat.*) Any tube or canal in which the blood and

other fluids are contained, secreted, or circulated. **4.**

(*Bot.*) (*a.*) A canal or tube, of very small bore, in which

the sap is contained and conveyed. (*b.*) An elongated

tubular cell, with spiral deposits. **5.** Figuratively,

something receiving or containing; hence, one into whom,

or that into which, any thing is conceived as poured.

**Vēst**, *n.* [Lat. *vestis*, a garment, vest, allied to Gr. *ἔσθῆς*,

*ἔσθος*, dress, clothes, Goth. *vasti*, garment, Skr. *vāsas*, id.,

Goth. *vasjan*, to clothe, Skr. *vas*, to be clothed.] **1.** An

article of clothing covering the person; an outer garment.

**2.** Hence, any outer covering. **3.** Specifically, a waist-

coat or body garment for men, without sleeves, and worn

under the coat.

**Syn.**— Garment; vesture; dress; robe; vestment; waist-

coat.— In England, the original word *waistcoat* is always used

for the garment worn immediately under a coat. In the United

States, *vest* has been universally substituted, while *waistcoat*

is more generally used for an under garment; as, a flannel

*waistcoat*.

**Vēst**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* VEST-

ING.] [See *supra.*] **1.** To clothe with a garment, or as

if with a garment, to cover, surround, or encompass

closely. **2.** Hence, to put in possession; to furnish; to

endow. **3.** (*Law.*) To give an immediate fixed right of

present or future enjoyment.

**Vēst**, *v. i.* To come or descend; to be fixed; to take

effect, as a title or right.

**Vēs'tal**, *a.* **1.** Of, or pertaining to, Vesta, the goddess

of fire among the Romans, and a virgin. **2.** Hence,

pure; chaste.

**Vēs'tal**, *n.* (*Rom. Antiq.*) A virgin consecrated to Vesta,

and to the service of watching the sacred fire, which was

to be perpetually kept burning upon her altar.



Vert (2).



**Věst'ed**, *p. a.* Not in a state of contingency or suspension; fixed.

**Ves-tib'u-lar**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a vestibule.

**Věs'ti-bŭle**, *n.* [Lat. *vestibulum*.] The porch or entrance into a house; an antechamber between the hall and the outer doors; a lobby; a porch; a hall.

**Syn.**—Hall; passage.—A *vestibule* is a small apartment within the doors of a building; a *hall* is the first large apartment beyond the vestibule, and, in this country, is usually long and narrow, serving as a passage to the several apartments. In England, the *hall* is generally square or oblong, and a long, narrow space of entrance is called a *passage*, not a *hall*.

**Věs'tiġe**, *n.* [Lat. *vestigium*.] The mark of the foot left on the earth; a track or footstep; trace; sign; hence, faint mark of something which has been or is present, but is lost or has perished.

**Syn.**—Trace.—*Vestige* is literally a foot-print; a *trace* is something drawn out in a *line*. *Vestige*, therefore, always supposes something left behind, while a *trace* is a mere indication that something has been present or is present; as, *traces* of former population; a *trace* of poison in a given substance.

**Věst'ing**, *n.* Cloth for vests; a vest pattern.

**Věst'iment**, *n.* [Lat. *vestimentum*, fr. *vestire*, to clothe, fr. *vestis*, a garment, clothing.] A covering or garment; some part of clothing or dress; a dress; a robe.

**Věs'try**, *n.* [Lat. *vestiarium*, fr. *vestis*, a garment, clothing.] **1.** A room appendant to a church, in which the sacerdotal vestments and sacred utensils are usually kept, and where parochial meetings are held. **2.** (*Church of Eng.*) An assembly of persons who manage parochial affairs;—so called because held in a vestry. **3.** (*Episcopal Church, Amer.*) A committee chosen annually by the parish, who, in conjunction with the church-wardens, manage its temporal concerns.

**Věs'try-man**, *n.*; *pl.* VĚS'TRY-MEN. (*Episcopal Church.*) One belonging to a select number of persons in each parish, who manage its temporal concerns. See VESTRY.

**Věst'ŭre** (53), *n.* [L. Lat. *vestitura*, from Lat. *vestire*, to clothe, dress.] **1.** A garment; a robe; clothing; dress; apparel; vestment; habit; covering; envelope. **2.** (*Law.*) The corn with which land was covered.

**Větch**, *n.* [Lat. *vicia*, Gr. *βυκίον*, O. H. Ger. *wicce*, D. & Lith. *wikke*.] (*Bot.*) A leguminous plant, some species of which are valuable for fodder.

**Větch'ling**, *n.* [From *vetch*.] (*Bot.*) A small, leguminous plant; everlasting pea.

**Větch'y**, *a.* **1.** Consisting of vetches or of pea straw. **2.** Abounding with vetches.

**Vět'er-an**, *a.* [Lat. *veteranus*, from *vetus*, *veteris*, old.] Long exercised in any thing, especially in military life and the duties of a soldier.

**Vět'er-an**, *n.* One who has been long exercised in any service or art, particularly in war.

**Vět'er-i-nā'ri-an**, *n.* [Lat. *veterinarius*, from *veterinarius*, belonging to beasts of burden or draught, from *veterinus*, contracted from *vehiterinus*, from *vehere*, to bear, carry.] One skilled in the diseases of cattle or domestic animals.

**Vět'er-i-na-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to the art of healing or treating the diseases of domestic animals, as oxen, horses, sheep, and the like.

**Vě'to**, *n.*; *pl.* VĚ'TŌĒS. [Lat. *veto*, I forbid.] **1.** Any authoritative prohibition; especially, the power possessed by the executive branch of a legislative body, as a king, president, governor, &c., to negative a bill which has passed the other branches of the legislature; also, the act of exercising this power. **2.** Hence, any authoritative prohibition.

**Vě'to**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VETOED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VETOING.] To withhold assent to, especially to a bill for a law, and thus prevent its enactment.

**Vě'ttŭ-rŭ'no**, *n.* [It., from Lat. *vectura*, a bearing, conveyance, from *vehere*, *vectum*, to carry.] One who carries travelers from one place to another in a vettura, or four-wheeled carriage, at a price agreed on. [*Italy.*]

**Věx**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VEXED (vĕkst); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VEXING.] [Lat. *vexare*, orig. to shake, toss, in carrying, intensive form of *vehere*, *vectum*, to carry.] **1.** To make angry by little provocations; to irritate; to plague; to torment; to harass; to afflict; to trouble. **2.** To disturb; to disquiet; to agitate.

**Syn.**—To tease; irritate; provoke; trouble; disquiet; harass; afflict. See TEASE.

**Vex-ā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *vexatio*. See *supra*.] **1.** Act of vexing, or state of being vexed. **2.** Cause of trouble or disquiet. **3.** A harassing by law; a vexing or troubling, as by a malicious suit.

**Syn.**—Irritation; chagrin; agitation; mortification; uneasi-

ness; trouble; grief; sorrow; distress; affliction. See CHAGRIN.

**Vex-ā'tious**, *a.* **1.** Causing vexation; disturbing or agitating to the mind; causing disquiet. **2.** Distressing; harassing. **3.** Full of vexation, trouble, or disquiet; unsteady.

**Syn.**—Afflictive; provoking; troublesome; teasing; irritating; annoying.

**Vex-ā'tioŭs-ly**, *adv.* In a vexatious manner; so as to give trouble or annoyance.

**Vex-ā'tioŭs-ness**, *n.* The quality of being vexatious, or of giving trouble and disquiet.

**Věx'er**, *n.* One who vexes, irritates, or troubles.

**Věx'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a vexing manner; so as to vex, tease, or irritate. [as, *via* Boston.]

**Vĭ'ā**, *adv.* [Lat., ablative of *via*, way.] By the way of;

**Vĭ'a-bĭl'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being viable; capacity of living after birth. **2.** Capacity of living or being distributed over wide geographical limits.

**Vĭ'a-ble**, *a.* [Fr. *viable*, from *vie*, life, Lat. *vita*, for *victa*, from *vivere*, *victum*, to live.] Capable of living; born alive in such a state of formation as to be capable of living, as a new-born infant or premature child.

**Vĭ'a-dŭct**, *n.* [L. Lat. *viaductus*, from Lat. *via*, a way, and *ductus*, a leading.] A structure of considerable magnitude, and usually of masonry, for carrying a railway across a valley or river.



Viaduct.

**Vĭ'al**, *n.* [See PHIAL.] A small bottle, usually of glass; a phial.

**Vĭ'al**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* Vĭ-ALĒD; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VĭALING.] To put in a vial or vials.

**Vĭ-ām'e-ter**, *n.* [Lat. *via*, a way, and *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring distances traveled over: an odometer.

**Vĭ'and**, *n.* [Fr. *viande*, meat, food, Low Lat. *vianda*, *vianda*, *vivenda*, from Lat. *vivere*, to live.] An article of food; provision for eating; food; victuals;—chiefly in the plural.

**Vĭ-āt'ic**, *a.* [Lat. *viaticus*, from *via*, a way.] Of, or pertaining to, a journey, or to traveling.

**Vĭ-āt'i-eŭm**, *n.* [Lat., from *viaticus*, from *via*, a way.] **1.** Provisions for a journey. **2.** (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) The communion or eucharist, given to persons in their last moments.

**Vĭ'brāte**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VĭBRATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VĭBRATING.] [Lat. *vibrare*, *vibratum*.] **1.** To move to and fro, or from side to side, as a pendulum, an elastic rod, or a stretched string, when disturbed from its position of rest. **2.** To have the constituent particles move to and fro, with alternate compression and dilation of parts, as the air, or any elastic body. **3.** To produce a vibratory effect. **4.** To pass from one state to another.

**Syn.**—To swing; oscillate; sound.

**Vĭ'brāte**, *v. t.* **1.** To brandish; to move to and fro; to swing. **2.** To mark or measure by moving to and fro. **3.** To affect with vibratory motion.

**Syn.**—To swing; oscillate; brandish; quiver.

**Vĭ-brā'tion**, *n.* Act of vibrating, or state of being vibrated, or in vibratory motion; quick motion to and fro; oscillation.

**Vĭ'bra-to-ry** (50), *a.* **1.** Consisting in vibration or oscillation; vibrating. **2.** Causing to vibrate.

**Vĭ'car**, *n.* [Lat. *vicarius*. See VICARIOUS.] (*Eng. Eccl. Law.*) The incumbent of an appropriated benefice.

**Vĭ'car-āġe**, *n.* **1.** The benefice of a vicar. **2.** The residence of a vicar.

**Vĭ-eā'ri-al**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a vicar; small.

**Vĭ-eā'ri-ate**, *a.* Having delegated power, as a vicar; vicarious. [the office or oversight of a vicar.]

**Vĭ-eā'ri-ate**, *n.* Delegated office or power; vicarship; **Vĭ-eā'ri-oŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *vicarius*, from *vicis*, change, alternation, turn, the position, place, office of one person as assumed by another.] **1.** Of, or pertaining to, a vicar, substitute, or deputy; deputy; delegated. **2.** Acting or suffering for another. **3.** Performed or suffered in the place of another; substituted.

**Vĭ-eā'ri-oŭs-ly**, *adv.* In a vicarious manner; in the place of another; by substitution.

**Vĭ'ce**, *n.* [Lat. *vitium*.] **1.** A defect; a fault; a blemish; an imperfection. **2.** A moral fault or failing; especially, immoral conduct or habit; unworthy or undesirable custom. **3.** A character or personage in the old Eng-

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ö, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, all, whāt; ěre, veĭl, tĕrm; pĭque, fĭrm; sŏn, ôr, dŏ, wŏlf,



lish moralities, or moral dramas, having the name sometimes of one vice, sometimes of another, or of *Vice* itself.

**Syn.**— Crime; sin; iniquity; fault; wickedness. See **CRIME**.

**Vice**, *n.* A smith's instrument consisting of two jaws, closing by a screw, for holding work, as in filing, &c.

**Vice**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VICED (*vīst*); *p. pr. & vb. n.* VICING.] To press closely or squeeze with a vice, or as if with a vice.

**Vice**. [Lat. *vice*, in the place of, instead of, for, from *vicis*, change, turn, place.] A prefix used in composition, chiefly in words signifying persons, and denoting one who acts in the place of another, or who is second in rank or authority.

**Vice**, *prep.* In the place of; instead of.

**Vice'**-*ād'*-*mī*-*ral*, *n.* **1.** (*British Navy.*) The second officer in command. **2.** A civil officer, in Great Britain, appointed by the lords commissioners of the admiralty for exercising admiralty jurisdiction within their respective districts.

**Vice'**-*ād'*-*mī*-*ral*-*ty*, *n.* The office of a vice-admiral.

**Vice'**-*chāu*'-*cel*-*lor*, *n.* **1.** (*Law.*) An officer next in rank to a chancellor. **2.** An officer in a university, in England, annually elected to manage the affairs in the absence of the chancellor.

**Vice**-*gē*'-*ren*-*cy*, *n.* The office of a vicegerent; deputed power; lieutenantancy.

**Vice**-*gē*'-*rent* (89), *n.* An officer deputed by a superior, or by proper authority, to exercise the powers of another; a lieutenant; a vicar.

**Vice**-*gē*'-*rent*, *a.* Having, or exercising, delegated power.

**Vice'**-*lēg*'-*ate*, *n.* A legate second in rank to, or acting in place of, another legate.

**Vice'**-*prē*'*s*'-*i*-*den*-*cy*, *n.* The office of vice-president.

**Vice'**-*prē*'*s*'-*i*-*dent*, *n.* An officer next in rank below a president. [royalty.]

**Vice'**-*rē*'-*gal*, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a viceroy or vice-

**Vice'**-*roy*, *n.* [Fr. *vice-roi*, from Fr., Lat., & Eng. *vice*, in the place of, and Fr. *roi*, *roy*, Lat. *rex*, a king.] The governor of a kingdom or country who rules as the king's substitute.

**Vice**-*roy*'-*al*-*ty*, } *n.* Dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a  
**Vice'**-*roy*-*ship*, } viceroy.

**Vic'**-*i*-*na*'-*ge*, *n.* [Lat. *vicinus*, neighboring, a neighbor, from *vicus*, a row of houses, a village.] The place or places adjoining or near; neighborhood; vicinity.

**Vic'**-*i*-*nal*, } *a.* [Lat. *vicinalis*, *vicinus*.] Near; neigh-  
**Vic'**-*ine*, } boring.

**Vi**-*cin*'-*i*-*ty*, *n.* [Lat. *vicinitas*. See *supra*.] **1.** Quality of being near, or not remote; nearness; propinquity; proximity. **2.** That which is near, or not remote; that which is adjacent to any thing; near place.

**Syn.**— Neighborhood; vicinage. See **NEIGHBORHOOD**.

**Vī**'-*ciō*'*ūs* (*vīsh*'*us*), *a.* [Lat. *vitiosus*, from *vitium*, vice.] **1.** Characterized by vice or defects. **2.** Addicted to vice; corrupt in principles or conduct. **3.** Lacking purity. **4.** Not genuine or pure. **5.** Not well tamed or broken; given to bad tricks.

**Syn.**— Corrupt; faulty; wicked; depraved; defective; imperfect; foul; bad; unruly; refractory.

**Vī**'-*ciō*'*ūs*-*ly* (*vīsh*'*us*-), *adv.* In a vicious manner; faultily; corruptly; incorrectly. [vicious.]

**Vī**'-*ciō*'*ūs*-*ness* (*vīsh*'*us*-), *n.* State or quality of being

**Syn.**— Corruptness; wickedness; immorality; profligacy; unruliness.

**Vī**'-*ci*'*s*'-*i*-*tū*-*dē* (53), *n.* [Lat. *vicissitudo*, from *vicis*, change, turn.] **1.** Regular change or succession from one thing to another; alternation; mutual succession. **2.** Change; mutation, as in human affairs.

**Vī**'-*tim*, *n.* [Lat. *victima*, a beast of sacrifice adorned with the fillet or vitta, from *viere*, to bind, bind around.]

**1.** A living being sacrificed to some deity, or in the performance of a religious rite. **2.** A person or thing destroyed or sacrificed in the pursuit of an object, or gratification of a passion. **3.** A person or living creature destroyed by, or suffering, grievous injury. **4.** Hence, one who is caught or cheated; a dupe; a gull. [*Colloq.*]

**Vī**'-*tim*-*ize*, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VICTIMIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* VICTIMIZING.] To make a victim of. [*Colloq.*]

**Vī**'-*tor*, *n.* [Lat., from *vincere*, *victum*, to vanquish, to conquer.] One who gets the better of another in any struggle; especially, one who conquers in war; one who defeats an enemy in battle.

**Syn.**— Conqueror; vanquisher; winner; gainer.

**Vī**'-*tor*, *a.* Gaining the victory; victorious.

**Vī**'-*tor*'-*ine*' (*-een'*), *n.* **1.** A lady's fur tippet. **2.** A fruit allied to the peach.

**Vī**'-*tō*'-*ri*'-*ō*'*ūs*, *a.* [Lat. *victoriosus*.] **1.** Belonging or relating to victory, or a victor; having conquered in battle or contest; having overcome an enemy. **2.** Producing conquest. **3.** Emblematic of conquest; indicating victory.

**Syn.**— Conquering; vanquishing; triumphant; successful.

**Vī**'-*tō*'-*ri*'-*ō*'*ūs*-*ly*, *adv.* In a victorious manner.

**Vī**'-*tō*'-*ri*'-*ō*'*ūs*-*ness*, *n.* State of being victorious; triumph.

**Vī**'-*tō*'-*ry*, *n.* [Lat. *victoria*, from *victor*, a victor.] The defeat of an enemy in battle, or of an antagonist in contest; conquest; triumph.

**Vī**'-*tū*'-*al* (*vīt*'*l*), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VICTUALED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* VICTUALING.] [See *infra*.] To supply with provisions for subsistence; to provide with food.

**Vī**'-*tū*'-*al*-*er* (*vīt*'*l*-*er*), *n.* **1.** One who furnishes victuals or provisions. **2.** One who keeps a house of entertainment.

**Vī**'-*tū*'-*al*'*s* (*vīt*'*l*'*s*), *n. pl.* [Low Lat. *victualia*, from Lat. *victualis*, belonging to living or nourishment, from *victus*, nourishment, from *vivere*, *victum*, to live.] Food for human beings, prepared for eating; that which supports human life; provisions; meat; sustenance.

**Syn.**— Provisions; sustenance; subsistence; meat; food.

**Vī**'-*dē*, *v. imper.* [Lat., imper. of *videre*, to see.] See;— used to direct attention to something.

**Vī**'-*dē*'-*l*'-*i*-*çet*, *adv.* [Lat., contr. from *videre licet*, i. e., it is easy to see, one may or can see.] To wit; namely;— often abbreviated to *viz*.

**Vī**'-*dū*'-*al*, *a.* [L. Lat. *vidualis*, fr. *vidua*, a widow, from *viduus*, widowed.] Of, or pertaining to, the state of a widow; widowed.

**Vī**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* VIED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* VYING.] [A.-S. *wigian*, *wiggan*, to contend, to fight, Goth. *veigan*, *veihan*.] To strive for superiority; to contend; to use emulous effort, as in a race, contest, competition, rivalry, or strife.

**View** (*vū*), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VIEWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* VIEWING.] [From the *n.*] **1.** To look at with attention, or for the purpose of examining; to behold; to inspect; to explore. **2.** To survey intellectually; to examine with the mental eye; to consider.

**Syn.**— To behold; look; eye; survey.

**View** (*vū*), *n.* [O. Fr. *veue*, N. Fr. *vue*, fr. *veoir*, *voir*, to see, *p. p.* *veu*, *vu*, fr. *veue*, *vue*, from Lat. *videre*, id.] **1.** Act of seeing or beholding; sight; survey. **2.** Hence, mental survey; intellectual examination. **3.** Reach of the sight; power of seeing; either physically or mentally. **4.** That which is seen or beheld; scene; display as apprehended by one who looks. **5.** The representation of a scene; a sketch, either drawn or painted. **6.** Mode of looking at or receiving any thing; manner of apprehension. **7.** That which is looked toward or kept in sight, as object, aim, intention, purpose, design. **8.** Appearance; show.

**View'**-*er* (*vū*'-*er*), *n.* One who views, surveys, or examines.

**View'**-*less* (*vū*'-*les*), *a.* Not to be viewed, beheld, or seen; not perceivable by the eye; invisible.

**Vī**'-*gēs*'-*i*-*mal*, *a.* [Lat. *vigesimalis*, twentieth, from *viginti*, twenty.] Twentieth; divided into, or consisting of, twenties or twenty parts.

**Vī**'-*g*'-*il*, *n.* [Lat. *vigilia*, fr. *vigil*, awake, watchful, from *vigere*, to be lively or vigorous.] **1.** Abstinence from sleep, either usual sleep or at the customary time; sleeplessness; watch. **2.** Hence, watching or waking for religious exercises. **3.** The evening before any feast; hence, a religious service performed in the evening preceding a holiday; also, a fast observed on the day preceding a holiday; a wake.

**Vī**'-*g*'-*il*-*ance*, *n.* [Lat. *vigilantia*.] State or quality of being vigilant; forbearance of sleep.

**Syn.**— Watchfulness; caution; guard; watch.

**Vī**'-*g*'-*il*-*ant*, *a.* [Lat. *vigilans*, *p. pr.* of *vigilare*, to watch, fr. *vigil*, awake.] Attentive to discover and avoid danger, or to provide for safety.

**Syn.**— Wakeful; watchful; circumspect.

**Vī**'-*g*'-*il*-*ant*-*ly*, *adv.* In a vigilant manner; watchfully.

**Vignette** (*vin*-*yēt'* or *vīn*'*yēt*), *n.* [Fr. *vignette*, from *vigne*, a vine, fr. Lat. *vinea*, id., fr. *vineus*, belonging to wine, fr. *vinum*, wine.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A running ornament consisting of leaves and tendrils, used in Gothic architecture. **2.** A capital letter in ancient manuscripts. **3.** (*Print.*) Formerly, any kind of printers' ornaments, as heads, flowers, and tail-pieces;— more recently, any kind of wood-cut, engraving, &c., not inclosed within a definite border.



- Vig'or**, *n.* [Lat. *vigor*, fr. *vigere*, to be lively or strong.]  
**1.** Active strength or force of body; physical force. **2.** Strength of mind; intellectual force. **3.** Strength or force in animal or vegetable nature. **4.** Strength; energy; efficacy.
- Vig'or-oūs**, *a.* **1.** Possessing vigor; full of physical strength or active force. **2.** Exhibiting strength, either of body or mind; powerful; strong.
- Vig'or-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In a vigorous manner; forcibly.
- Vig'or-oūs-ness**, *n.* The quality of being vigorous, or possessed of active strength.
- Vī'king**, *n.*; *pl.* VĪ'KINGR or VĪ'KINGS. One of the pirate chiefs from among the Northmen, who plundered the coasts of Europe in the eighth and ninth centuries.
- Vile**, *a.* [compar. VILER; superl. VILEST.] [Lat. *vilis*]  
**1.** Humble; low; despicable. **2.** Morally base or impure; depraved by sin; hateful in the sight of God and men.
- Syn.**—Base; mean; bad; sinful; wicked. See BASE.
- Vile'ly** (109), *adv.* **1.** In a vile manner; basely; meanly; shamefully. **2.** In a cowardly manner.
- Vile'ness**, *n.* **1.** The quality of being vile; baseness; meanness. **2.** Moral baseness or depravity; extreme wickedness; badness.
- Syn.**—Baseness; wickedness; worthlessness; despicableness.
- Vil'i-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* Act of vilifying or defaming.
- Vil'i-fi'er**, *n.* One who vilifies or defames.
- Vil'i-fi-y**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. VILIFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. VILIFYING.] [Lat. *vilificare*, from *vilis*, vile, and *facere*, to make.] To attempt to degrade by slander.
- Syn.**—To debase; defame; revile; abuse; traduce.
- Vil'lā**, *n.*; *pl.* VĪL'LĀS. [Lat. & It. *villa*. See *supra*.] A country-seat; a country residence, usually of a wealthy person.
- Vil'lāge**, *n.* [From Lat. *villa*, q. v.] A small inhabited place; an assemblage of houses in the country, less than a town or city, and inhabited chiefly by farmers and other laboring people.
- Syn.**—Hamlet; town; city.—In England, a *hamlet* denotes a collection of houses too small to have a parish church. A *village* has a church, but no market. A *town* has both a market and a church or churches. A *city* is, in the legal sense, an incorporated borough town, which is, or has been, the place of a bishop's see. It is hardly necessary to say, that the last three words have a different acceptance in the United States.
- Vil'lā-ger**, *n.* An inhabitant of a village.
- Vil'lain** (42), *n.* [O. Fr. *villain*, *vilain*, *vilein*, N. Fr. *vilain*, L. Lat. *villanus*, fr. *villa*, a village, fr. Lat. *villa*, a farm.]  
**1.** (*Feudal Law*.) A feudal tenant of the lowest class; a bondman or servant. **2.** A vile, wicked person; a deliberate scoundrel; a designing rascal.
- Syn.**—Rascal; scoundrel; knave; scamp; profligate.
- Vil'lain-oūs**, *a.* [Written also *villanous*.] **1.** Suited to a villain; like a villain. **2.** Proceeding from extreme depravity. **3.** Sorry; mean; mischievous.
- Syn.**—Wicked; base; depraved; rascally; vile; infamous.
- Vil'lain-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In a villainous manner; with extreme wickedness or depravity; basely.
- Vil'lain-oūs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being villainous; extreme depravity; baseness.
- Vil'lain-y**, *n.* [Written also *villany*.] **1.** Quality of being a villain, or villainous; extreme depravity; atrocious wickedness. **2.** Depraved or infamous talk. **3.** The act of a villain; a deed of deep depravity; a crime.
- Vil'lān-āge**, *n.* [O. Fr. *villanage*, L. Lat. *villanagium*, *villanagium*, *villanaticum*. See VILLAIN.] State of a villain; tenure on condition of doing the meanest services for the lord. [Usually written *villanage*.]
- Vil'lān-oūs**, *a.* [From *villain*.] See VILLAINOUS.
- Vil'lān-y**, *n.* See VILLAINY.
- Vil'lāt'ic**, *a.* [Lat. *villaticus*, belonging to a country-house, from *villa*, a country-house.] Of, or pertaining to, a village.
- Vil'lū**, *n. pl.* [Plural of Lat. *villus*, shaggy hair.] **1.** (*Anat.*) Minute papillary elevations on animal membranes, giving them a velvety appearance. **2.** (*Bot.*) Fine hairs on plants.
- Vil'li-fōrm**, *a.* [Lat. *villus*, shaggy hair, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or appearance of villi; like close-set fibers, either hard or soft.
- Vil'lōse'** (125), } *a.* (*Bot.*) [Lat. *villosus*. See *supra*.]  
**Vil'lōūs**, } **1.** Abounding or covered with fine hairs, or woolly substance; nappy. **2.** (*Anat.*) Furnished with fine, fibril-like projections over a surface; downy.
- Vim'i-nal**, *a.* [From Lat. *vimen*, a pliant twig, fr. *viere*, to bend or twist together.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or producing, twigs.
- Vī-mīn'e-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *vimineus*, fr. *vimen*, a pliant twig.] Made of, or producing, twigs or shoots.
- Vī-nā'ceōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *vinaceus*, fr. *vinum*, wine.] **1.** Belonging to wine or grapes. **2.** Of the color of wine.
- Vīn'āi-grētte'**, *n.* [Fr., from *vinaigre*, vinegar.] **1.** A sauce, of which vinegar, oil, &c., are ingredients. **2.** A small box, or bottle, used as a smelling-bottle, for holding aromatic vinegar, or smelling-salts.
- Vīn'ci-bil'i-ty**, *n.* State or quality of being vineible.
- Vīn'ci-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *vincibilis*, fr. *vincere*, to conquer.] Capable of being overcome or subdued; conquerable.
- Vīn'ci-ble-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being vineible; capability of being conquered; vineibility.
- Vīn'cu-lūm**, *n.*; *pl.* VĪN'CU-LĀ. [Lat., from *vincire*, *vincitum*, to bind.] **1.** A bond of union. **2.** (*Math.*) A straight, horizontal mark placed over several members of a compound quantity, which are to be subjected to the same operation.
- Vīn-dē'mi-al**, *a.* [Lat. *vindemialis*, from *vindemia*, a vintage, from *vinum*, wine, and *demere*, to take away.] Pertaining to a vintage.
- Vīn'di-ca-ble**, *a.* Capable of being vindicated.
- Vīn'di-cāte**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. VINDICATED; p. pr. & vb. n. VINDICATING.] [Lat. *vindicare*, *vindicatum*.]  
**1.** To defend with success; to prove to be just or valid. **2.** To support or maintain as true or correct, against denial, censure, or objections. **3.** To maintain, as a law, or a cause, by overthrowing enemies.
- Syn.**—To assert; maintain; claim; defend; justify.
- Vīn'di-cā'tion**, *n.* Act of vindicating, or state of being vindicated; claim; defense; support, as by proof, legal process, or the like.
- Vīn'di-cā'tive**, *a.* Tending to vindicate; vindicating.
- Vīn'di-cā'tor**, *n.* One who vindicates; one who justifies, maintains, or defends.
- Vīn'di-ca-to-ry** (50), *a.* **1.** Tending to vindicate; justificatory. **2.** Inflicting punishment; avenging; punitive.
- Vīn'di-cā'tive**, *a.* [From Lat. *vindicta*, revenge, punishment. Cf. VINDICATIVE.] Given to revenge; revengeful.
- Vīn'di-cā'tive-ly**, *adv.* In a vindictive manner; revengefully. [ness.]
- Vīn'di-cā'tive-ness**, *n.* Revengeful temper; revengefulness.
- Vīne**, *n.* [Lat. *vinum*, wine, grapes, *vinca*, a vine, from *vineus*, belonging to wine.] (*Bot.*) (*a.*) The plant from which wine is made; the woody, climbing plant, that produces grapes. (*b.*) Hence, a climbing or trailing plant; a creeper.
- Vīne'-drēss'er**, *n.* One who cultivates vines.
- Vīne'-frēt'ter**, *n.* A small insect that injures vines; an aphid.
- Vīn'e-gar**, *n.* [Fr. *vinaigre*, fr. *vin*, Lat. *vinum*, wine, and *aigre*, Lat. *acer*, sour.] **1.** An acid liquor obtained from wine, cider, beer, and the like, by the acetous fermentation. **2.** Hence, any thing sour;—used also metaphorically.
- Vīn'er-y**, *n.* A structure usually inclosed with glass for rearing vines.
- Vīne'y-ard** (vīn'y-ard), *n.* [From *vine* and *yard*.] An inclosure or yard for grape-vines; a plantation of vines producing grapes.
- Vīnoūs**, *a.* [Lat. *vinosus*, from *vinum*, wine.] Having the qualities of wine; pertaining to wine.
- Vīnt'āge** (45), *n.* [From *vine*. See VINDEMIAL.] **1.** The produce, in grapes or in wine, of the vine for the season. **2.** The time of gathering the crop of grapes.
- Vīnt'a-ger**, *n.* One who gathers the vintage.
- Vīnt'ner**, *n.* [O. Eng. *vintener*, Lat. *vinitor*, fr. *vinum*, wine.] One who deals in wine.
- Vīn'y**, *a.* **1.** Belonging to vines; producing grapes. **2.** Abounding in vines.
- Vī'ol**, *n.* [Fr. *viola*, It. *viola*, L. Lat. *vitula*.] **1.** (*Mus.*) A stringed musical instrument formerly in use, of the same form as the violin, but larger.
- Syn.**—The name is now applied as a general term to designate instruments of the violin kind, as *tenor viol*, *base-viol*, and the like.
- 2.** (*Naut.*) A large rope sometimes used in weighing anchor.
- Vī'o-lā**, *n.* [See *supra*.] (*Mus.*) An instrument resembling the violin, but somewhat larger, and a fifth lower in compass. [ble of being violated.]
- Vī'o-la-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *violabilis*. See VIOLATE.] Capable of being violated.
- Vī'o-lā'ceōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *violaceus*, from *viola*, a violet.] Resembling violets in color.



**Vĭ'o-lāte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VIOLATED, *p. pr. & vb. n.* VIOLATING.] [Lat. *violare*, *violatum*, fr. *vis*, strength, force.] **1.** To treat in a violent manner; to abuse; to injure. **2.** To do violence to, as to any thing that should be held sacred or respected. **3.** To commit rape on; to ravish.

**Syn.**—To injure; disturb; interrupt; infringe; transgress; profane; deflower; debauch.

**Vĭ'o-lā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of violating, or state of being violated; interruption, as of sleep or peace. **2.** Infringement; transgression; non-observance. **3.** Profanation or contemptuous treatment of sacred things. **4.** Ravishment; rape.

**Vĭ'o-lā'tive**, *a.* Violating, or tending to violate.

**Vĭ'o-lā'tor**, *n.* **1.** One who violates, injures, interrupts, or disturbs. **2.** One who infringes or transgresses. **3.** One who profanes, or treats with irreverence. **4.** One who debauches; a ravisher.

**Vĭ'o-lence**, *n.* [Lat. *violentia*.] **1.** Quality of being violent; highly excited action, whether physical or moral. **2.** Injury done to that which is entitled to respect, reverence, or observance; unjust force. **3.** Ravishment; rape.

**Syn.**—Vehemence; outrage; fierceness; eagerness; violation; infraction; infringement; transgression; oppression.

**Vĭ'o-lent**, *a.* [Lat. *violentus*, *violens*, fr. *vis*, strength, force.] **1.** Moving or acting with physical strength; excited by strong feeling or passion. **2.** Committing outrage; breaking law or right. **3.** Produced or effected by force.

**Syn.**—Fierce; vehement; outrageous; boisterous; turbulent; furious; impetuous; passionate; severe; extreme; unnatural; abnormal.

**Vĭ'o-lent-ly**, *adv.* In a violent manner; forcibly.

**Vĭ'o-lēt**, *n.* [Lat. *viola*, a violet.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A plant and flower of many species. They are generally low, herbaceous plants, and the flowers of many of the species are of some shade of blue. **2.** The color seen in a violet, being one of the seven primary colors of the solar spectrum. [combined.]

**Vĭ'o-lēt**, *a.* Dark blue, inclining to red; red and blue

**Vĭ'o-līn'**, *n.* [Sp. *violin*, Fr. *violon*. See VIOL.] (*Mus.*) An instrument with four strings, played with a bow; a fiddle.

**Vĭ'o-līn'ist**, *n.* A player on a violin.

**Vĭ'ol-ist**, *n.* A player on the viol; a violinist.

**Vĭ'o-lon-cēl'list**, *n.* One who plays on the violoncello.

**Vĭ'o-lon-cēl'lo** (*vē'o-lon-chēl'lo* or *vē'o-lon-sēl'lo*), *n.* [It., dim. of *violone*, a bass-viol.] (*Mus.*) A bass-viol of four strings, or a bass-violin with long, large strings, giving sounds an octave lower than the tenor violin.

**Violone** (*vē'o-lō'nā*), *n.* [It. *violone*, augm. of *viola*, a viol.] (*Mus.*) The largest instrument of the bass-viol kind, having strings tuned an octave below those of the violoncello.

**Vĭ'per**, *n.* [Lat. *vipera*, prob. contr. from *vivipera*, from *vivus*, alive, and *parere*, to bring forth, because it was believed to be the only serpent that brings forth living young.] **1.** (*Zoöl.*) One of a family of poisonous reptiles belonging to the order of the snakes. **2.** Hence, a malignant person.

**Vĭ'per-ine**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a viper, or to vipers.

**Vĭ'per-ōus**, *a.* Having the qualities of a viper; malignant; venomous.

**Vĭ-rā'go**, *n.*; *pl.* VĪ-RĀ'GŌĒS. [Lat. *virago*, from *vir*, a man.] **1.** A woman of extraordinary stature, strength, and courage; a female warrior. **2.** Hence, a bold, impudent, turbulent woman; a termagant; a vixen.

**Vĭr'e-lāy**, *n.* [Fr. *virelai*, from *vīrer*, to turn, and *lai*, a song, a lay, *q. v.*] An ancient French song, or short poem, wholly in two rhymes, and composed in short lines, with a refrain.

**Vĭ-rēs'cent**, *a.* [Lat. *virescens*, *p. pr.* of *virescere*, to grow green, inchoative form of *virere*, to be green.] Slightly green; beginning to be green; greenish.

**Vĭr'gate** (45), *a.* [Lat. *virgatus*, fr. *virga*, a twig, rod.] (*Bot.*) Having the shape of a rod or wand.

**Vĭr'gin** (18), *n.* [Lat. *virgo*, *virginis*, from *virere*, to be green, to flourish.] A female of unspotted purity; she who has preserved her chastity; a maiden. See VIRGO.

**Vĭr'gin**, *a.* **1.** Chaste; pure; undefiled; fresh; new. **2.** Becoming a virgin; maidenly; modest; indicating modesty.

**Vĭr'gin-al**, *n.* [Probably so called from being used by young girls, or virgins.] (*Mus.*) An instrument formerly in use, somewhat resembling the spinet, but having a rectangular form, like the small piano-forte.

**Vir-gĭn'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of a virgin; maidenhood.

**Vĭr'go**, *n.* [Lat., a virgin.] (*Astron.*) (*a.*) A sign of the zodiac which the sun enters about the 21st of August. (*b.*) A constellation of the zodiac, now occupying chiefly the sign Libra.

**Vĭr'i-dēs'cence**, *n.* State or quality of being viridescent.

**Vĭr'i-dēs'cent**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Slightly green; greenish.

**Vĭ-rĭd'i-ty**, } *n.* [Lat. *viriditas*, from *viridis*, green, fr.

**Vĭr'id-ness**, } *virere*, to be green.] Greenness; verdure.

**Vĭr'ile**, or **Vĭr'ile**, *a.* [Lat. *virilis*, from *vir*, a man.]

**1.** Of, or pertaining to, a man, in the eminent sense of the word (not to *man*, in the sense of the human race); belonging to the male sex. **2.** Masculine.

**Vĭ-rĭl'i-ty**, or **Vĭ-rĭl'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being virile; manhood; manly character. **2.** Power of procreation.

**Vĭr'tu'**, *n.* [It. *virtù*, virtue, from Lat. *virtus*. See VIRTUE.] **1.** A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities. **2.** Objects of art or antiquity, taken collectively.

**Vĭrt'u-al**, *a.* [L. Lat. *virtualis*, from Lat. *virtus*, strength, power.] Being in essence or effect, not in fact.

**Vĭrt'u-al-ly**, *adv.* In a virtual manner; in efficacy or effect only.

**Vĭrt'ūe** (18), *n.* [Lat. *virtus*, strength, courage, excellence, virtue, from *vir*, a man.] **1.** Active quality or power; strength; force; efficacy. **2.** Natural excellence; worth. **3.** Moral excellence; morality; uprightness. **4.** A particular moral excellence. **5.** Especially, female chastity; virginity; purity. **6.** One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy.

*Cardinal virtues.* See CARDINAL.—*In or by virtue of*, through the force of; by authority of.

**Vĭr'tu-ō'so**, *n.*; *Eng. pl.* VĪR'TU-Ō'SŌS; *It. pl.* VĪR'TU-Ō'SĪ. [It. See VIRTUOUS.] One devoted to virtue; a person skilled in the fine arts, in antiquities, curiosities, and the like.

**Vĭrt'u-ōus**, *a.* [See VIRTUE.] **1.** Possessing or exhibiting virtue. **2.** Showing moral virtue or excellence; excellent; good; blameless; morally right; righteous. **3.** Chaste; pure;—applied to women.

**Vĭrt'u-ōus-ly**, *adv.* In a virtuous manner.

**Vĭrt'u-ōus-ness**, *n.* State or character of being virtuous.

**Vĭr'u-lence**, } *n.* **1.** Quality of being virulent; in-

**Vĭr'u-len-ey**, } jurious activity; poisonousness. **2.** Acrimony of temper; extreme bitterness or malignity.

**Syn.**—Malignancy; acrimony; bitterness; rancor; venom; spite.

**Vĭr'u-lent**, *a.* [Lat. *virulentus*, from *virus*, *q. v.*] **1.** Extremely poisonous or venomous; very active in doing injury. **2.** Very bitter in enmity.

**Syn.**—Malignant; venomous; poisonous; rancorous; bitter; spiteful.

**Vĭr'u-lent-ly**, *adv.* In a virulent manner.

**Vĭr'ūs**, *n.* [Lat., a slimy liquid, a poisonous liquid, poison.] **1.** (*Med.*) (*a.*) Contagious or poisonous matter, as of specific ulcers, the bite of snakes, &c. (*b.*) The special contagion of a disease. **2.** Hence, the spirit, aim, or drift of any thing injurious, especially any thing of a moral nature.

**Vĭs**, *n.* [Lat.] Force; power.

*Vis inertiae*, (*a.*) The resistance of matter, as when a body at rest is set in motion, or a body in motion is brought to rest, or has its motion changed either in direction or in velocity. (*b.*) Inertness; inactivity.—*Vis mortua* (*Mech.*), dead force; force doing no work, but only producing pressure.—*Vis viva* (*Mech.*), living force; the force of a body moving against resistance, or doing work, in distinction from *vis mortua*, or dead force.

**Vĭ'sā**, *n.* [Fr.] An official indorsement on a passport; a visé. See VISÉ.

**Vĭ'sā**, *v. t.* To indorse, after examination, with the word *visé*, as a passport; to visé.

**Vĭs'age** (45), *n.* [L. Lat. *visagium*, from Lat. *visus*, a seeing, a look, from *videre*, *visum*, to see.] The face, countenance, or look of a person, or of other animals;—chiefly applied to human beings.

**Vĭs'aged**, *a.* Having a visage or countenance.

**Vĭs-ā-vis** (*vĭz'a-vĭz'*), *n.* [Fr., opposite, face to face.] **1.** One who, or that which, is opposite, or face to face with, another. **2.** A carriage in which two persons sit face to face.

**Vĭs'ce-rā**, *n.*; *pl.* of *viscus*. [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The contents of the great cavities of the body, as of the head, thorax, and abdomen; but especially those of the abdomen; bowels.

**Vĭs'cer-al**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the viscera.



Violin.



Viper.



**Vis'cer-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VISCERATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* VISCERATING.] To deprive of the entrails or viscera; to eviscerate; to embowel.

**Vis'cid**, *a.* [Lat. *viscidus*, from Lat. *viscum*, the mistletoe, bird-lime made from the berries of the mistletoe.] Sticking or adhering, and having a ropy or glutinous consistency.

**Syn.**—Glutinous; adhesive; sticky; tenacious.

**Vis'cid'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being viscid; glutinousness; tenacity; stickiness. **2.** That which is viscid; glutinous concretion.

**Vis'cōs'i-ty**, *n.* [L. Lat. *viscositas*.] Quality of being viscous; viscosity.

**Vis'count** (vī'kount), *n.* [O. Fr. *viscomte*, *vicecomte*, *vicomte*, L. Lat. *vicecomes*, fr. Lat. *vice*, q. v., and *comes*, a companion, L. Lat., a count.] **1.** (*O. Eng. Law.*) An officer who formerly supplied the place of the count or earl. **2.** A nobleman next in rank below an earl; also, his degree or title of nobility. [*Eng.*]

**Vis'count-ess** (vī'kount-), *n.* The lady of a viscount; a peeress of the fourth order. [viscount.]

**Vis'count-y** (vī'kount-ĭ), *n.* The quality and office of a viscount.

**Vis'cōus**, *a.* [Lat. *viscosus*, from *viscum*, bird-lime. See VISCID.] Adhesive or sticky, and having a ropy or glutinous consistency.

**Syn.**—Glutinous; clammy; sticky; adhesive; tenacious.

**Vis'eus**, *n.*; *pl.* VĪS'ĈE-RĀ. [Lat.] (*Anat.*) One of the organs contained in the great cavities of the body; any one of the contents of the cranium, thorax, or abdomen;—chiefly in the plural.

**Vise** (vīs), *n.* [Fr. *vis*, a screw, vise, O. Fr. *vis*, Pr. *vitz*, winding-stairs.] **1.** (*Arch.*) A spiral staircase, the steps of which wind round a perpendicular shaft or pillar. [*Obs.*] **2.** An instrument for gripping and holding things, closed by a screw.

**Visé** (vê-zā'), *n.* [Fr. *visé*, *p. p.* of *viser*, to put a visa to, from Lat. *visus*, seen, *p. pr.* of *videre*, to see.] An indorsement made by the police officers of certain countries on the continent of Europe, on a passport, denoting that it has been examined, and that the person who bears it is permitted to proceed on his journey.

**Visé** (vê-zā'), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VISÉED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* VISÉING.] To examine and indorse, as a passport; to visa.

**Vīs'i-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *visibilitas*.] State or quality of being visible or perceivable by the eye; perceptibility.

**Vīs'i-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *visibilis*, fr. *videre*, *visum*, to see.] **1.** Perceivable by the eye; to be seen; perceptible; in view. **2.** Noticeable; apparent; open; conspicuous.

**Vīs'i-ble-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being visible; visibility.

**Vīs'i-bly**, *adv.* In a visible manner; noticeably; apparently; clearly.

**Vīs'ion** (vīzh'un), *n.* [Lat. *visio*, from *videre*, *visum*, to see.] **1.** Act of seeing external objects; actual sight. **2.** Faculty of seeing; sight. **3.** That which is seen; an object of sight. **4.** Especially, that which is seen otherwise than by the rational eye; an apparition; a phantom. **5.** Hence, something imaginary; a creation of fancy.

**Vīs'ion** (vīzh'un), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VISIONED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* VISIONING.] To see in vision; to dream.

**Vīs'ion-a-ry** (vīzh'un-), *a.* **1.** Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination; given to reverie. **2.** Existing in imagination only; having no solid foundation.

**Syn.**—Fanciful; fantastic; unreal. See FANCIFUL.

**Vīs'ion-a-ry** (vīzh'un-), *n.* **1.** One whose imagination is disturbed. **2.** One who forms impracticable schemes.

**Vīs'it**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VISITED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* VISITING.] [Fr. *visiter*, It. & Lat. *visitare*, from Lat. *visere*, to go to see, to visit, from *videre*, *visum*, to see.] **1.** To go or come to see; to attend. **2.** Hence, specifically, to go or come to see for inspection, examination, correction of abuses, or the like; to examine. **3.** Hence, chiefly in Scripture language, to come to for the purpose of chastising, rewarding, comforting, or the like; to appear before or judge. [salutations.]

**Vīs'it**, *v. i.* To keep up the interchange of civilities and

**Vīs'it**, *n.* **1.** Act of visiting, or going to see a person or thing; a brief stay of business, friendship, ceremony, curiosity, and the like. **2.** Act of going to view or inspect; official or formal inspection; examination; visitation. [spected.]

**Vīs'it-a-ble**, *a.* Liable or subject to be visited or in-

**Vīs'it-ant**, *n.* One who visits; one who goes or comes to see another.

**Vīs'it-ā'tion**, *n.* **1.** Act of visiting, or the state of being visited; access for inspection or examination. **2.** Communication of divine favor and goodness, or, more usually, of divine wrath and vengeance; retribution. **3.** A church festival in honor of the visit of the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth, celebrated on the second of July.

**Vīs'i-ta-tō'ri-al**, *a.* See VISITORIAL.

**Vī-sīte'** (-zeet'), *n.* [Fr.] A light cape or short cloak of silk or lace worn by ladies in summer.

**Vīs'it-or**, *n.* **1.** One who visits, or who comes or goes to see another. **2.** A superior, or person authorized to visit a corporation, or any institution, for the purpose of seeing that the laws, regulations, &c., are observed.

**Vīs'it-ō'ri-al**, *a.* Belonging to a judicial visitor or superintendent.

**Vīsue** (veen or vee'ne), *n.* [Norm. Fr., from Lat. *vicinia*, neighborhood.] Neighborhood; venue. See VENUE.

**Vīs'or**, or **Vī'sor**, *n.* [From Lat. *videre*, *visum*, to see.] **1.** A part of a helmet, perforated for the purpose of seeing through. **2.** A mask used to disfigure and disguise. **3.** The forepiece of a cap, projecting over and protecting the eyes.

**Vīs'ored**, *a.* Wearing a visor; masked; disguised.

**Vīs'tā**, *n.*; *pl.* VĪS'TĀS. [It., sight, view, from *vedere*, *p. p.* *visto*, *veduto*, to see, from Lat. *videre*, *visum*, id.] A view, especially a distant view, through or between intervening objects, as trees; hence, the trees or other things that form an avenue.

**Vīs'u-al** (vīzh'u-al), *a.* [L. Lat. *visualis*, from Lat. *visus*, a seeing, sight, from *videre*, *visum*, to see.] Belonging or relating to sight; used in sight.

*Visual angle* (*Opt.*), the angle formed at the eye by the rays of light coming from the extremities of the object.—*Visual point*, a point in the horizontal line in which the visual rays unite.—*Visual ray*, a line of light supposed to come to the eye from a point of the object seen.

**Vī'tal**, *a.* [Lat. *vitalis*, fr. *vita*, life, for *victa*, fr. *vivere*, *victum*, to live.] **1.** Belonging or relating to life, either animal or vegetable. **2.** Contributing or necessary to life. **3.** Containing life; living. **4.** Being the seat of life; being that on which life depends. **5.** Very necessary; highly important.

**Syn.**—Essential; necessary; immediate; absolute.

**Vī-tāl'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *vitalitas*.] State or quality of being vital; the principle of life; animation.

**Vī'tal-ize** *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VITALIZED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* VITALIZING.] To make vital or alive; to give life to.

**Vī'tal-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a vital manner; so as to give life. **2.** Essentially.

**Vī'tals**, *n. pl.* **1.** Parts of animal bodies essential to life, such as the viscera dependent upon the great sympathetic nerve. **2.** Hence, the part essential to life, or to a sound state.

**Vī'tel-la-ry**, *n.* [From Lat. *vitellus*, a little calf, the yolk of an egg.] The place where the yolk of an egg swims in the white.

**Vī'ti-āte** (vīsh'ĭ-āt, 95), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VITIATED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* VITIATING.] [Lat. *vitiare*, *vitiatum*, fr. *vitium*, a fault, vice.] **1.** To make vicious, faulty, or imperfect; to render defective. **2.** To cause to fail of effect, wholly or in part; to destroy, as the binding force of an instrument or transaction.

**Syn.**—To corrupt; deprave; defile; pollute; taint; contaminate.

**Vī'ti-ā'tion** (vīsh'ĭ-ā'shun), *n.* Act of vitiating, or state of being vitiated; depravation; corruption; invalidation.

**Vī'ti-ōs'i-ty** (vīsh'ĭ-), *n.* Quality of being vicious; corrupt state; depravation.

**Vī'tiōūs**, *a.* } See VICIOUS, VICIOUSLY, VICIOUS-  
**Vī'tiōūs-ly**, *adv.* } NESS.  
**Vī'tiōūs-ness**, *n.* }

**Vī'tre-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *vitreus*, fr. *vitrum*, glass.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or derived from, glass. **2.** Consisting of glass. **3.** Resembling glass.

*Vitreous electricity*, the kind of electricity excited by rubbing glass with certain substances, as distinguished from that developed by the friction of resinous substances;—called also *positive electricity*.

**Vī'tre-ōūs-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being vitreous.

**Vī'trēs'cence**, *n.* State or quality of being vitreous; the quality of being capable of conversion into glass.

**Vī'trēs'cent**, *a.* [From Lat. *vitrum*, glass.] Capable of being formed into glass; tending to become glass.

**Vī'tri fāc'tion**, *n.* Act, process, or operation of vitrifying, or of converting into glass by heat.

**Vī'tri-fāc'tū're**, *n.* [From Lat. *vitrum*, glass, and *facere*, to make.] The manufacture of glass and pottery.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; câre, fâr, âsk, all, what; êre, veil, têrm; pîque, fîrm; sôn. ôr, dq, wqf,



**Vit'ri-fi'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being vitrified, or converted into glass.

**Vit'ri-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* Vitrification.

**Vit'ri-fōrm**, *a.* [Lat. *vitrum*, glass, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or appearance of glass; resembling glass.

**Vit'ri-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VITRIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VITRIFYING.] [From Lat. *vitrum*, glass, and *facere*, to make.] To convert into glass by fusion, or the action of heat.

**Vit'ri-fy**, *v. i.* To become glass; to be converted into glass.

**Vit'ri-ol**, *n.* [N. Lat. *vitriolum*, from Lat. *vitrum*, glass; from its crystalline form, or its translucency, or perhaps from its color.] (*Chem.*) A soluble sulphate of either of the metals.

*Oil of vitriol*, sulphuric, or vitriolic acid;—popularly so called, because, like oil, when poured from one vessel into another, it makes no noise.

**Vit'ri-o-lāte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VITRIOLATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VITRIOLATING.] To convert into a vitriol.

**Vit'ri-ōl'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to vitriol; having the qualities of vitriol, or obtained from it.

*Vitriolic acid* (*Chem.*), sulphuric acid; oil of vitriol.

**Vit'ri-ol-ize**, *v. t.* To vitriolate.

**Vit'n-līne**, *a.* [Lat. *vitulinus*, from *vitulus*, a calf.] Of, or pertaining to, a calf, or to veal.

**Vit-tū'per-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *vituperare*, *vituperatum*, from *vitium*, a fault, and *parare*, to prepare.] To find fault with; to overwhelm with abuse; to censure.

**Vit-tū'per-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of vituperation; abuse; severe censure; blame.

**Vit-tū'per-a-tive**, *a.* Uttering or writing censure; abusive.

**Vī-vā'ciōūs**, *n.* [Lat. *vivax*, *vivacis*, fr. *vivere*, to live.] Sprightly in temper or conduct.

*Syn.*—Sprightly; active; animated; sportive; gay; merry; jocund; light-hearted.

**Vī-vā'ciōūs-ness**, } *n.* 1. Life; spiritedness. 2. Spright-

**Vī-vāç'i-ty**, } liness of temper or behavior; air

of life and activity.

*Syn.*—Liveliness; gayety; animation; sprightliness. See LIVELINESS.

**Vivandière** (ve/vōng/de-êr'), *n.* [Fr. See VIAND.] A female sutler.

**Vī-vā'ri-ūm**, } *n.* [Lat. *vivarium*, fr. *vivarius*, belong-

**Vī'va-ry**, } ing to living creatures, fr. *vivus*, alive,

living, fr. *vivere*, to live.] A place artificially arranged for keeping or raising living animals.

**Viv'id**, *a.* [Lat. *vividus*, fr. *vivere*, to live.] 1. True to the life; exhibiting the appearance of life or freshness; animated. 2. Forming brilliant images, or painting in lively colors; lively.

*Syn.*—Clear; lucid; bright; strong; striking; lively; quick; sprightly; spirited; active.

**Viv'id-ly**, *adv.* 1. In a vivid manner; with life. 2. With brightness; in bright colors. 3. With animated exhibition to the mind.

**Viv'id-ness**, *n.* 1. Quality of being vivid; life; sprightliness. 2. Strength of coloring; brightness.

**Vī-vīf'ie**, } *a.* [Lat. *vivificus*, from *vivus*, alive, and

**Vī-vīf'ie-al**, } *facere*, to make.] Giving life; reviving;

enlivening.

**Vī-vīf'i-eāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *vivificare*, *vivificatum*. See *supra*.] To give life to; to animate; to revive; to recover; to vivify.

**Viv'i-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* Act of vivifying, or state of being vivified; restoration of life; revival.

**Viv'i-fi-cā'tive**, *a.* Able to vivify, animate, or give life.

**Viv'i-fy**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VIVIFIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VIVIFYING. See VIVIFICATE.] To endue with life; to quicken; to animate.

**Vī-vīp'a-roūs**, *a.* [Lat. *viviparus*, fr. *vivus*, alive, and *parere*, to bear, bring forth.] Producing young in a living state, as all mammals.

**Viv'i-sēc'tion**, *n.* [From Lat. *vivus*, alive, and *sectio*, a cutting, from *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] The dissection of an animal while alive, for the purpose of making physiological investigations.

**Vix'en** (vīk'sn), *n.* [A.-S. *fixen*, a she-fox. See FOX.] 1. A fox's cub of either sex. 2. A cross, ill-tempered woman.

**Vix'en-ly**, *a.* Having the qualities of a vixen.

**Viz'ier** (vīz'yer), or **Vī-zīēr'**, *n.* [Ar. *wazīr*, *wazīr*, prop. a bearer of burdens, a porter, from *wazara*, to bear a burden.] A councilor of state; a high executive officer in Turkey and other Oriental countries.

*Grand vizier*, the chief minister of the Turkish empire.

**Vō'e-a-ble**, *n.* [Lat. *vocabulum*, fr. *vocare*, to call, fr.

*vox*, *vocis*, a voice, a word.] A word; a term; a name; specifically, a word considered as composed of certain sounds or letters, without regard to its meaning.

**Vo-cāb'u-la-ry**, *n.* [L. Lat. *vocabularium*, *vocabularius*. See *supra*.] 1. A list or collection of words arranged in alphabetical order and explained. 2. Sum or stock of words employed.

**Vō'e-al**, *a.* [Lat. *vocalis*, fr. *vox*, *vocis*, voice.] 1. Having a voice. 2. Uttered or modulated by the voice. 3. Of, or pertaining to, a vowel or voice-sound;—also, spoken with tone, intonation, and resonance; sonant;—said of certain articulate sounds.

*Vocal chords*, or *cords* (*Anat.*), two thick and strong fibrous bands in the larynx, covered externally by a thin and delicate mucous membrane, and specially concerned with the formation of sound.—*Vocal music*, music made by the voice, in distinction from *instrumental music*.

**Vo-cāl'ie**, *a.* [From Lat. *vocalis* (sc. *litera*), a vowel.] Consisting of the voice, or vowel sounds.

**Vō'e-al-ist**, *n.* A singer, or vocal musician, as opposed to an instrumental performer.

**Vo-cāl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being vocal; utterableness; resonance.

**Vō'e-al-i-zā'tion**, *n.* 1. Act of vocalizing. 2. Formation and utterance of vocal sounds.

**Vō'e-al-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VOCALIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VOCALIZING.] 1. To form into voice; to make vocal or sonant. 2. To practice singing on the vowel sounds.

**Vō'e-al-ly**, *adv.* 1. In a vocal manner; with voice; orally. 2. In words; verbally.

**Vo-cā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *vocatio*, from Lat. *vocare*, to call, from *vox*, *vocis*, voice.] 1. Call; summons; citation; especially, designation to a particular state or profession. 2. Hence, destined or appropriate employment. 3. (*Theol.*) The bestowment of God's distinguishing grace upon a person or nation, by which that person or nation is put in the way of salvation.

*Syn.*—Calling; trade; profession; occupation; designation; destination.

**Vō'e-a-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *vocativus*, fr. *vocare*, to call.] Relating to, or used in, calling or address;—said of that case of the noun, pronoun, or adjective, in which a person or thing is addressed.

**Vō'e-a-tive**, *n.* (*Gram.*) The case in which a word is put when the person or thing is addressed.

**Vo-çif'er-āte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *vociferare*, *vociferari*, *vociferatum*, from *vox*, *vocis*, voice, and *ferre*, to bear.] To cry out with vehemence; to exclaim.

**Vo-çif'er-āte**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VOCIFERATED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VOCIFERATING.] To utter with a loud voice.

*Syn.*—To exclaim; bellow; bawl; roar; hoot; clamor.

**Vo-çif'er-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of vociferating; a violent outcry.

*Syn.*—Exclamation; clamor; bawling; bellowing.

**Vo-çif'er-oūs**, *a.* Making a loud outcry; clamorous; noisy.

**Vō'e'ule**, *n.* [Lat. *vocula*, dim. of *vox*, voice.] A faint or feeble sound, as that heard on separating the lips in pronouncing *p*, *t*, or *k*.

**Vōgue** (vōg), *n.* [From O. H. Ger. *wogōn*, for *wagōn*, M. H. Ger. *wagen*, to move.] Temporary mode, custom, or practice; popular reception;—used now exclusively as part of the phrase *in vogue*.

**Voīce**, *n.* [Lat. *vox*, *vocis*, allied to Gr. *ὄψ*.] 1. Sound or audible noise uttered by the mouth; utterance; hence, the tone or sound emitted by any thing, sometimes, intonated quality of utterance, as distinguished from mere breath sound. 2. Mode of speaking, singing, or otherwise producing sound; distinctive character or quality of tone. 3. Language; words; expression; signification of feeling or opinion. 4. Opinion or choice expressed; a vote. 5. Command; precept;—chiefly in scriptural language. 6. (*Gram.*) A particular form of a verb, by means of which the relation of the subject of the verb to the action expressed by it is indicated.

*Active voice* (*Gram.*), that form of the verb by which its subject is represented as the agent or doer of the action expressed by it.—*Middle voice*, that form of the verb by which its subject is represented as both the agent, or doer, and the object of the action, that is, as performing some act to or upon himself.—*Passive voice*, that form of the verb by which its subject is represented as the object, or person affected by the action.

**Voīce**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VOICED (voist); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VOICING.] To fit for producing the proper sounds; to regulate the tone of.

**Voīced** (voist), *p. a.* Furnished with a voice.

foōd, foōt; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, çall, çecho; çem, çet; aç; exłst; lınger, lınk; thıs.



**Voiceless**, *a.* Having no voice, utterance, or vote.

**Void**, *a.* [O. Fr. *void*, *voide*, *vuit*, *vuid*, *vuide*, fr. Lat. *viduus*, widowed, deprived of, with the first *u* transposed.] **1.** Vacant; not occupied. **2.** Being without; destitute; free. **3.** Having no incumbent; unoccupied. **4.** Having no legal or binding force; null; not sufficient to produce its effect. **5.** Unsubstantial; vain.

**Syn.** — Empty; devoid; wanting; unfurnished; unsupplied.

**Void**, *n.* An empty space; a vacuum; emptiness.

**Void**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VOIDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VOIDING.] **1.** To make or leave vacant or empty; to quit; to leave. **2.** To throw, emit, or send out; to evacuate. **3.** To render of no validity or effect; to vacate; to annul.

**Voidable**, *a.* **1.** Capable of being voided or evacuated. **2.** (*Law.*) Capable of being adjudged void, invalid, and of no force; capable of being avoided.

**Voidance**, *n.* **1.** Act of voiding or emptying; ejection; especially, ejection from a benefice. **2.** State of being void; vacancy, as of an incumbent in a benefice.

**Voider**, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, voids, or empties, vacates, or annuls. **2.** A tray, or basket, used to receive or convey that which is voided or cleared away from a given place.

**Voidness**, *n.* State or quality of being void; emptiness; vacuity; destitution; nullity; inefficacy.

**Volant**, *a.* [Lat. *volans*, *p. pr.* of *volare*, to fly.] **1.** Passing through the air upon wings, or as if upon wings; flying; hence, passing from place to place; current. **2.** Nimble; light and quick; active; rapid.

**Volatile**, *a.* [Lat. *volatilis*, from *volare*, to fly.] **1.** Capable of wasting away, or of easily passing into the æriform state. **2.** Lively; gay; full of spirit; airy; hence, fickle; apt to change.

**Volatility**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being volatile; disposition to exhale or evaporate. **2.** Great sprightliness; mutability.

**Syn.** — Lightness; giddiness; liveliness; levity; fickleness. See LEVITY.

**Volatile**, *n.* Act or process of volatilizing, or rendering volatile.

**Volatile**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VOLATILIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VOLATILIZING.] To render volatile; to cause to exhale or evaporate.

**Volcanic**, *a.* **1.** Of, or pertaining to, a volcano, or to volcanoes. **2.** Produced by a volcano. **3.** Changed or affected by the heat of a volcano.

**Volcanist**, *n.* **1.** One versed in the history and phenomena of volcanoes. **2.** One who believes in the effects of eruptions of fire in the formation of mountains.

**Volcano**, *n.*; *pl.* VOLCANŌES. [From Lat. *Vulcanus*, Vulcan, the god of fire; It. *volcano*, *vulcano*, a burning mountain.] (*Geol.*) A mountain from which lava, steam, sulphureous gases, and the like, are ejected.

**Vole**, *n.* [Fr. *vole*, from *voler*, to steal, to steal away; to rob, abbrev. from Lat. *involare*, to fly at, to seize.] **1.** A deal at cards that draws all the tricks. **2.** (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the rat or mouse kind.

**Volée** (*vo-lā'*), *n.* [Fr., a flight, from *voler*, Lat. *volare*, to fly.] (*Mus.*) A rapid flight of notes.

**Volition** (*-līsh'un*), *n.* [L. Lat. *volitio*, from Lat. *volo*, *velle*, to will, be willing, allied to Gr. *βολ*, *βόλομαι*, *βούλομαι*. Cf. WILL.] **1.** Act of willing or choosing; exercise of the will. **2.** Power of willing or determining.

**Syn.** — Will; choice; preference; determination; purpose. — *Choice* is Anglo-Saxon, and *volition* Latin. The former is the familiar, and the latter the scientific, term for the same state of the will; viz., an "elective preference." When we have "made up our minds" (as we say) to a thing, i. e., have a settled state of choice respecting it, that state is called an *immanent volition*; when we put forth any particular act of choice, that act is called an *emanant*, or *executive*, or *imperative*, volition. When an *immanent*, or settled state of choice, is one which controls or governs a series of actions, we call that state a *predominant volition*; while we give the name of *subordinate volitions* to those particular acts of choice which carry into effect the object sought for by the governing or "predominant volition."

**Volley**, *n.*; *pl.* VOLLĒYS. [Fr. *volée*, a flight, a volley or discharge of several guns, from *voler*, to fly.] **1.** A flight of shot; the discharge of many small arms at once. **2.** A burst or emission of many things at once.

**Volleyed**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VOLLEYED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VOLLEYING.] To discharge with a volley.

**Volleyed**, *v. i.* To be thrown out or discharged at once; to be discharged in a volley, or as if in a volley.

**Voltaic**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, originated by, or named in honor of, *Volta*, who first devised apparatus for developing electric currents by chemical action, and estab-

lished this branch of electric science. **2.** Pertaining to voltaism, or voltaic electricity.

*Voltaic battery*, an apparatus, consisting of a series of plates or pieces of dissimilar metals, as copper and zinc, arranged in pairs, and subjected to the action of a saline or acid solution, by which a current of electricity is generated whenever the two poles, or ends of the series, are connected by a conductor; a galvanic battery. [See BATTERY.] — *Voltaic electricity*, that form of electricity which is developed by chemical action, as in a voltaic pile or battery; galvanism. — *Voltaic pile*, the form of battery first devised by *Volta*, consisting of a column formed by successive pairs of metallic disks, as silver and zinc, with moistened cloth between every two contiguous pairs.

**Voltaism** (*44*), *n.* That form of electricity which is developed by the chemical action between metals and different liquids; also, the branch of science which treats of this form of electricity; — called also *galvanism*.

**Voltigeur** (*völ'te-zhūr'*), *n.* [Fr., from *voltiger*, to vault.] **1.** A leaper, or vaulter. **2.** (*Mil.*) A light infantry soldier, in distinction from a grenadier.

**Volubility**, *n.* [Lat. *volubilitas*.] State or quality of being voluble; as, (*a.*) Aptness to roll. (*b.*) Act of rolling. (*c.*) Fluency of speech.

**Voluble**, *a.* [Lat. *volubilis*, from *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll, to turn round.] **1.** Easily rolling or turning; rotating; apt to roll. **2.** Moving with ease and smoothness in uttering words; of rapid speech; fluent.

**Volubly**, *adv.* In a voluble, rolling, or fluent manner.

**Volume** (*völ'yūm*, *53*), *n.* [From Lat. *volumen*, prop. a thing rolled or wound up, hence a roll of writing, a book, volume, fr. *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll.] **1.** A roll; a scroll. [*Obs.*] **2.** Hence, a book; a tome; especially, that part of an extended work which is bound up together in one cover. **3.** Any thing of a rounded, or swelling form; a contortion; a whirl. **4.** Dimensions; compass; space occupied, as measured by cubic inches, feet, yards, and the like. **5.** (*Mus.*) Power, fullness, quantity, or caliber of voice or tone.

**Volume**, *a.* [From Eng. *volume*, and Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] (*Analytical Chem.*) Performed by measured volumes of standard solutions of re-agents.

**Volumentous**, *a.* **1.** Consisting of many coils or complications. **2.** Consisting of many volumes or books. **3.** Having written much, or made many volumes; copious; diffuse.

**Volumentously**, *adv.* In a voluminous manner; in many volumes; very copiously.

**Volumentousness**, *n.* State or quality of being voluminous.

**Voluntarily**, *adv.* In a voluntary manner; in the exercise of volition; spontaneously.

**Voluntariness**, *n.* State or quality of being voluntary; spontaneousness.

**Voluntary** (*44*), *a.* [Lat. *voluntarius*, fr. *voluntas*, will, choice, fr. *volens*, *p. pr.* of *volo*, *velle*, to will.] **1.** Proceeding from the will; produced in or by an act of choice. **2.** Unconstrained by the interference of another; of his or its own accord; spontaneous. **3.** Done by design or intention; purposed; intended. **4.** Subject to the will; regulated by the will. **5.** Endowed with the power of willing. **6.** (*Law.*) Free; without compulsion; without consideration; gratuitous.

**Voluntary**, *n.* (*Mus.*) A piece played by a musician often extemporarily, according to his fancy; now generally used to indicate the organ-playing at the opening of church service.

**Volunteer**, *n.* **1.** One who enters into any service of his own free will. **2.** (*Mil.*) One who enters into service voluntarily, but when in service is subject to discipline and regulations like other soldiers. **3.** (*Law.*) One to whom a conveyance is made without valuable consideration.

**Volunteered**, *a.* Entering into service of free will; composed of volunteers.

**Volunteered**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VOLUNTEERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VOLUNTEERING.] To offer or bestow voluntarily, or without solicitation or compulsion.

**Volunteered**, *v. i.* To enter into any service of one's free will, without solicitation or compulsion.

**Voluptuary**, *n.* [Lat. *voluptuarius* or *voluptarius*, fr. *voluptas*, pleasure.] A voluptuous person; one who makes his own bodily enjoyments his chief object or care.

**Syn.** — Sensualist; epicure.

**Voluptuary**, *a.* Addicted to, or affording, pleasure.

**Voluptuous**, *a.* [Lat. *voluptuosus*, from *voluptas*, pleasure.] **1.** Full of delight or pleasure; ministering to sensual gratification; exciting sensual desire; sensual. **2.** Given to the enjoyments of luxury and pleasure.



**Vo-lūpt'u-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In a voluptuous manner; with free indulgence of sensual pleasures; luxuriously.

**Vo-lūpt'u-oūs-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being voluptuous; luxurionsness.

**Vo-lūte'**, *n.* [From Lat. *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll.] (*Arch.*) A kind of spiral scroll, used in the Ionic and Composite capitals.

**Vōm'i-cá**, *n.* [Lat. fr. *vomere*, to throw up, vomit forth.] (*Med.*) (*a.*) An abscess in the lungs. (*b.*) An abscess in other soft, spongy organs.

**Vōm'it**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VOMITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VOMITING.] [Lat. *vomere*, *vomitum*, and *v. intens.* *vomitare*, allied to (Gr. *ἐμείν*, Skr. *wam*, Lith. *wėmti*.)] To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth; to puke; to spew.

**Vōm'it**, *v. t.* **1.** To throw up; to disgorge; to puke; **2.** Hence, to eject from any hollow place; to belch forth; to emit.

**Vōm'it**, *n.* [Lat. *vomitus*, fr. *vomere*, *vomitum*.] **1.** The matter ejected from the stomach. **2.** (*Med.*) An emetic.

*Black vomit* (*Med.*), a copious vomiting of dark-colored matter, resembling coffee grounds, — one of the most fatal accompaniments of the yellow fever.

**Vo-mi'tion** (-mish'un), *n.* Act or power of vomiting.

**Vōm'i-tīve**, *a.* Causing the ejection of matter from the stomach; emetic.

**Vo-mi'to** (vo-mē'to), *n.* [Sp., from Lat. *vomitus*. See VOMIT, *n.*] (*Med.*) The yellow fever in its worst form, when it is usually attended with the black vomit.

**Vōm'i-to-ry**, *a.* Procuring vomiting; causing to eject from the stomach; emetic; vomitive.

**Vōm'i-to-ry**, *n.* **1.** An emetic; a vomit. **2.** A principal door or entrance of a large building, as of an amphitheater.

**Vo-rā'ciōñs**, *a.* [Lat. *vorax*, *voracis*, from *vorare*, to devour.] Greedy for eating; very hungry; eager to devour or swallow.

*Syn.* — Ravenous; rapacious; greedy.

**Vo-rā'ciōñs-ly**, *adv.* In a voracious manner; with greedy appetite; ravenously.

**Vo-rā'ciōñs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being voracious; greediness of appetite; ravenousness; rapaciousness.

**Vo-rā'cī-ty**, *n.* Quality of being voracious; greediness of appetite; voraciousness.

**Vo-rā'g'i-noūs**, *a.* [Lat. *voraginosus*, from *vorago*, an abyss, gulf, from *vorare*, to swallow up, devour.] Full of gulfs.

**Vōr'tex**, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* VŌR'TEX-ES; Lat. *pl.* VOR'TI-ĜĒS. [Lat. *vortex*, *vertex*, fr. *vortere*, *vertere*, to turn.] **1.** A whirling or circular motion of any fluid, forming a kind of cavity in the center of the circle; a whirlpool. **2.** A whirling of the air; a whirlwind.

**Vōr'ti-cal**, *a.* [From Lat. *vortex*, *vorticis*. See *supra*.] Pertaining to or resembling a vortex in form or motion; whirling.

**Vōr'ti-cel**, *n.* [N. Lat. *vorticella*, fr. *vortex*, *vorticis*. See *supra*.] (*Zoöl.*) One of certain wheel-animalcules, which, by the rapid rotary motion of the organs round the mouth, create a vortex in the water, and thus obtain their food.

**Vō'ta-ress**, *n.* [See VOTARY, *n.*] A female devoted to any service, worship, or state of life; a female votary.

**Vō'ta-rīst**, *n.* One devoted or given up to any person or thing, to any service, worship, or pursuit; a votary.

**Vō'ta-ry**, *a.* [From Lat. *votus*, *p. p.* of *vorere*, to vow, to devote.] Consecrated by a vow or promise; consequent on a vow; devoted; promised.

**Vō'ta-ry**, *n.* One devoted, consecrated, or engaged by a vow or promise.

**Vō'te**, *n.* [Lat. *votum*, a vow, wish, will, from *vovere*, *votum*, to vow.] **1.** Wish, choice, or opinion, of a person or body of persons, expressed in some received and authorized way; suffrage. **2.** That by which will or preference is expressed in elections, or in deciding propositions. **3.** Expression of will by a majority.

**Vō'te**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VOTING.] [Fr. *voter*.] To express or signify the mind, will, or preference.

**Vō'te**, *v. t.* **1.** To choose by suffrage; to elect. **2.** To enact, establish, grant, or the like, by a vote; to determine. [vote.]

**Vō't'er**, *n.* One who votes; one who has a legal right to vote.

**Vō'tīve**, *a.* [Lat. *votivus*, fr. *votum*, a vow.] Given by vow; devoted.

**Vō'tīve-ly**, *adv.* In a votive manner; by vow.

**Vouch**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VOUCHED (voucht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VOUCHING.] [Norm. Fr. *voucher*, from Lat.

*vocare*, to call, from *vox*, *vocis*, a voice, cry.] **1.** To call upon to witness. **2.** To warrant; to maintain by affirmations. **3.** To back; to support; to establish. **4.** (*Law.*) To call into court to warrant and defend, or to make good a warranty of title.

*Syn.* — To obtest; declare; affirm; attest; confirm; asseverate; aver; protest; assure.

**Vouch**, *v. i.* To bear witness; to give testimony or full attestation.

**Vouch-ee'**, *n.* (*Law.*) One who is called into court to make good his warranty of title in the process of common recovery.

**Vouch'er**, *n.* **1.** One who vouches, or gives witness or full attestation to any thing. **2.** A book, paper, or document which serves to vouch the truth of accounts, or to confirm and establish facts of any kind. **3.** (*Law.*) Act of calling in a person to make good his warranty of title.

**Vouch'er**, *n.* (*Law.*) One who calls in another

**Vouch'or** (127), } to establish his warranty of title.

**Vouch-sāfe'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VOUCHSAFED (vouch-sāft'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VOUCHSAFING.] [From *vouch*, and *safe*, to vouch or answer for safety.] **1.** To permit to be done without danger. **2.** To condescend to grant.

**Vouch-sāfe'**, *v. i.* To condescend; to deign; to yield; to descend or stoop.

**Vow**, *n.* [Lat. *votum*, from *vovere*, *votum*, to vow.] **1.** A solemn promise made to God, or to some deity; a devotion of one's self. **2.** Specifically, a promise of fidelity; a pledge of love or affection.

**Vow**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VOWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VOWING.] **1.** To give, consecrate, or dedicate to God by a solemn promise. **2.** To assert solemnly; to asseverate.

**Vow**, *v. i.* To make a vow, or solemn promise.

**Vowel**, *n.* [Lat. *vocalis* (sc. *litera*), from *vocalis*, sounding, from *vox*, *vocis*, a voice, sound.] (*Gram.*) An utterance of the human voice made through a more open position of the organs than that with which a consonant is uttered; also, a letter or character which represents such a sound.

**Vowel**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a vowel; vocal.

**Vow'el'd**, *a.* Furnished with vowels.

**Vow'er**, *n.* One who makes a vow.

**Voy'age** (*colloq.* *voij*), *n.* [Fr. *voyage*, O. Fr. *voiage*, *voiage*, *veiage*, L. Lat. *viaticum*, fr. Lat. *viaticum*, traveling-money, provision for a journey, fr. *viaticus*, belonging to a road or journey.] Originally a passage on the way; a journey in general; but now chiefly confined to a passing by sea or water from one place, port, or country, to another; especially, a passing or journey by water to a distant place or country.

As *a* in the unaccented termination *age* often sinks, in pronunciation, into the sound of short *i* (See *Prin. of Pron.* § 45), and as the first syllable of the present word ends with the same sound, the vowel of the termination is apt to be omitted, and the word pronounced *voij*, in one syllable, though some, aiming to keep it a dissyllable, say *vaw'ij*.

**Voy'age** (*colloq.* *voij*), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VOYAGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VOYAGING.] To take a voyage or journey; especially, to sail or pass by water.

**Voy'age** (*colloq.* *voij*), *v. t.* To travel; to pass over.

**Voyageur** (vwō'yä'zhūr'), *n.* [Fr., from *voyager*. to travel. See *supra*.] A traveler; — the Canadian name of a class of men employed by the fur companies, &c., in transporting goods by the rivers and across the land, to and from the remote stations at the north-west.

**Vul-cā'ni-an**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, Vulcan, or to works in iron or other metals.

**Vül'can-īst**, *n.* A volcanist. See VOLCANIST.

**Vül'can-i-zā'tion**, *n.* The art or process of imparting new properties to caoutchouc by causing it to combine with sulphur.

**Vül'can-īze**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* VULCANIZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* VULCANIZING.] To change the properties of, as caoutchouc, or India rubber, by the process of vulcanization.

**Vül'gar**, *a.* [Lat. *vulgaris*, from *vulgus*, the multitude, the common people.] **1.** Of, or pertaining to, the mass or multitude of people; common; general; ordinary; public; hence, in general use; vernacular. **2.** Belonging or relating to the common people; pertaining to common life; plebeian; hence, sometimes of little or no value. **3.** Hence, lacking cultivation or refinement; rustic; boorish; also, offensive to good taste, refined feelings, or delicacy.

*Vulgar fraction* (*Arith.*), a fraction expressed by a numerator and denominator; a common fraction: thus,  $\frac{2}{3}$ .

*Syn.* — Common; ordinary; mean; rustic; unrefined.

**Vül'gar**, *n.* The common people.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, eall, eecho; ġem, ġet; aŝ; exiŝt; lĩnger, lĩnk; thiŝ.



**Vul'gar-ışm**, *n.* **1.** Grossness of manners ; vulgarity. **2.** A vulgar phrase or expression.

**Vul-gär'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Quality of being vulgar ; the state of the lower classes of society. **2.** Grossness or clownishness of manners or language.

**Vul'gar-ize**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* VULGARIZED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* VULGARIZING.] To make vulgar.

**Vul'gar-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a vulgar manner ; in the ordinary manner among the common people ; commonly. **2.** Meanly ; rudely ; clownishly.

**Vul'gate** (45), *n.* [From Lat. *vulgatus*, usual, common, *p. p.* of *vulgare*, to make general or common, fr. *vulgus*, the multitude.] A very ancient Latin version of the Scriptures ; — so called from its common use in the Latin church.

**Vul'gate**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the old Latin version of the Scriptures.

**Vul'ner-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* State of being vulnerable.

**Vul'ner-a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *vulnerabilis*, from *vulnerare*, to wound.] **1.** Capable of being wounded ; susceptible of external injuries. **2.** Liable to injury ; subject to be affected injuriously ; assailable.

**Vul'ner-a-ble-ness**, *n.* State of being vulnerable ; vulnerability.

**Vul'ner-a-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *vulnerarius*, fr. *vulnus*, *vulneris*, a wound.] Useful in healing wounds ; adapted to the cure of external injuries.

**Vul'ner-a-ry**, *n.* (*Med.*) Any plant, drug, or composition, useful in the cure of wounds.

**Vul'pine**, *a.* [Lat. *vulpinus*, from *vulpes*, a fox.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the fox ; cunning ; crafty ; artful.

**Vult'ure** (vult'yūr, 53), *n.* [Lat. *vultur*.] (*Ornith.*) A rapacious bird belonging to a certain genus included in the same order as the hawks and the owls. Proper vultures have hitherto been found only on the eastern continent.

**Vult'ur-ine** (vult'yūr-in), *n.* Of, or pertaining to, the vulture ; having the qualities of, or resembling, the vulture ; rapacious.

**Vult'ur-oūs**, *a.* Like a vulture ; rapacious.



Vulture.

## W.

**W** (double ū), the twenty-third letter of the English alphabet, takes its written form and its name from the repetition of a V, this being the form of the Roman capital letter which we call U. In English, it performs the double office of a consonant and a vowel, being a consonant at the beginning of words and syllables, as in *wail*, *forward*, and a vowel at the end of syllables, as in *new*, *row* ; but it never occurs at the end of a syllable except when united to another vowel. See *Principles of Pronunciation* §§ 100-103.

**Wab'ble** (wōb'bl), *v. i.* [Prov. Ger. *wabbeln*, the same as *quabbeln*, *schwabbeln*, *wackeln*.] To move staggeringly from one side to the other ; to vacillate ; — said of a turning or whirling body.

**Wab'ble**, *n.* A hobbling, unequal motion, as of a wheel unevenly hung.

**Wäck'e**, *n.* [Ger. *wacke*, *grauwacke*, O. H. Ger. *wag-wäck'y*, } go, a kind of stone, a flint, a pebble.] (*Geol.*) A rock nearly allied to basalt, of which it may be regarded as a more soft and earthy variety.

*Gray wacke* (*Geol.*), a kind of conglomerate grit-rock, composed of rounded pebbles and sand.

**Wad** (wōd), *n.* [D. & Ger. *watte*, allied to A.-S. *wad*, garment, clothing, weeds, O. H. Ger. *wāt*, garment.] **1.** A little mass, tuft, or bundle, as of hay or tow. **2.** Especially, a little mass of some soft or flexible material for stopping the charge of powder in a gun and pressing it close to the shot, or for keeping the powder and shot close ; hence a soft mass of some loose fibrous substance, used for various purposes, as for stopping an aperture.

**Wad**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WADDED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WADDING.] **1.** To form into a mass or wad, or into wadding. **2.** To insert or crowd a wad into.

**Wad**, *n.* (*Min.*) An earthy oxide of manganese ; — **Wād**, } sometimes applied also to plumbago or black-lead.

**Wad'ding** (wōd'ding), *n.* [See WAD, *supra.*] **1.** A wad, or the materials for wads. **2.** A kind of soft stuff of loose texture, used for stuffing garments ; also, sheets of carded cotton prepared for the same purpose.

**Wad'dle** (wōd'dl), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WADDLED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WADDLING.] [A.-S. *wādlian*, to wander, beg, from *wadan*, to go.] To walk with short steps, throwing the body to one side and the other, like a duck, or a very fat person.

**Wāde**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WADED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WADING.] [A.-S. *wadan*, Icel. *vada*, O. H. Ger. *watan*, allied to Lat. *vadere*, to go, walk.] **1.** To walk through any substance that yields to the feet, as water, mud, sand, &c. **2.** To move or pass with difficulty or labor.

**Wāde**, *v. t.* To pass or cross by walking in or through a liquid, or other yielding substance.

**Wād'er**, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, wades. **2.** (*Ornith.*) One of an order of long-legged birds that wade in the water in search of food.

**Wad'y** (wōd'y) *n.* [Ar. *wādī*, a valley, a channel of a river, a river.] The channel of a water-course, which is dry, except in the rainy season.

**Wā'fer**, *n.* [From L. Ger. & D. *wafel*. See WAFFLE.] **1.** A thin cake or leaf of flour and other ingredients. **2.** A thin leaf-like bread, used by the Roman Catholics in the Eucharist. **3.** A thin leaf of paste, used in sealing letters, &c.

**Wā'fer**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WAFERED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WAFERING.] To seal or close with a wafer.

**Waf'fle** (wōf'fl), *n.* [N. H. Ger. *waffel*, L. Ger. & D. *wafel*. See WAFER.] A thin cake baked hard and rolled, or a soft indented cake baked in an iron utensil on coals.

**Wāft** (6), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WAFTED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WAFTING.] [Allied to *ware*, q. v.] To bear through a fluid or buoyant medium ; to convey through water or air.

**Syn.** — To float ; swim ; fly.

**Wāft**, *v. i.* To be moved or to pass in a buoyant medium ; to float.

**Wāft**, *n.* A signal made by moving something, as a flag in the air.

**Wāft'age**, *n.* Conveyance through a buoyant medium, as air or water ; transportation ; carriage.

**Wāft'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, wafts.

**Wāg**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WAGGED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WAGGING.] [A.-S. *wagan*, *weggan*, *wagian*, to carry, move, wag, Goth. *wigan*, *gawigan*.] To move one way and the other with quick turns ; to cause to vibrate as a part of the body.

**Wāg**, *v. i.* **1.** To move one way and the other : to be shaken to and fro ; to vibrate. **2.** To be in action or motion ; to move ; to stir.

**Wāg**, *n.* [From the verb.] A man full of sport and humor ; a ludicrous fellow ; a humorist ; a wit.

**Wāge**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WAGED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WAGING.] [O. Fr. *wager*, *gager*, to pledge, promise, N. Fr. *gager*, to wager, lay, bet, fr. O. Fr. *wage*, *gage*, guarantee, engagement, L. Lat. *wadium*, *radium*, *quadium*, from Goth. *vadi*, A.-S. *wedd*, *wed*, a pledge, promise.] **1.** To pledge ; to hazard on the event of a contest ; to stake ; to bet ; to lay ; to wager. **2.** To expose one's self to, as a risk ; to venture. **3.** To carry on as a war.

**Wāge**, *n.* [From Goth. *vadi*, O. H. Ger. *wetti*, A.-S. *wed*, *wedd*, pledge, security, promise.] That for which one labors ; stipulated payment for service performed ; at present almost solely in the plural.

**Syn.** — Hire ; reward ; stipend ; salary ; allowance ; pay ; compensation ; remuneration ; fruit.

**Wā'ger**, *n.* [See *supra.*] **1.** Something deposited or hazarded, on the event of a contest or some unsettled question ; a bet ; a stake ; a pledge. **2.** That on which bets are laid.

*Wager of battle* (*Anc. Law.*), the giving of gage or pledge for trying a cause by single combat, formerly allowed in military, criminal, and civil causes. In writs of right, where the trial was by champions, the tenant produced his champion, who, by throwing down his glove as a gage or pledge, thus *waged* or stipulated battle with the champion of the demandant, who, by taking up the glove, accepted the challenge.

**Wā'ger**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WAGERED ; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WAGERING.] To hazard on the issue of a contest, or

ā, ē, &c., long ; ä, ě, &c., short ; cāre, fār, āsk, all, what ; ěre, veil, tĕrm ; pique, fĭrm ; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf,



on some question that is to be decided, or on some casualty; to lay; to bet.

**Wā'ger**, *v. i.* To make a bet; to lay a wager.

**Wā'ger-er**, *n.* One who wagers or lays a bet.

**Wā'ges**, *n.* [Plural in termination, but singular in signification. See WAGE.] A compensation given to a hired person for his or her services.

**Syn.**—Hire; stipend; salary; pay; recompense.

**Wā'ger-y**, *n.* Manner or action of a wag; sarcasm in good humor; pleasantry.

**Wā'gish**, *a.* **1.** Like a wag; roguish in merriment or good humor. **2.** Done, made, or laid in waggery or for sport.

**Syn.**—Sportive; merry; roguish; droll; frolicsome.

**Wā'gish-ly**, *adv.* In a waggish manner; in sport.

**Wā'gish-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being waggish.

**Wā'gle** (wā'gl), *v. i.* [Dim. of *wag*; allied to Lat. *vacillare*.] To reel or move from side to side; to waddle.

**Wā'gle**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WAGGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WAGGLING.] To move one way and the other; to wag.

**Wā'on**, *n.* [A.-S. *wāgen*, *wāgn*, *wæn*, Icel. *vagn*, O. H. Ger. *wagan*, Skr. *vāha*, *vāhana*, Lat. *vehes*, *vehiculum*, from Skr. *vah*, Lat. *vehere*, to bear, carry.] A four-wheeled carriage; especially, one used for carrying freight.

☞ In the United States, light *wagons* are used for the conveyance of persons, and for carrying light commodities.

**Wā'on-āge**, *n.* Money paid for carriage in a wagon.

**Wā'on-er**, *n.* **1.** One who conducts a wagon; a wagon-driver. **2.** (*Astron.*) A constellation; Ursa Major.

**Wā'tāil**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A small bird, of several species, so named from the incessant motion of its long tail.

**Wāif**, *n.* [From *waive*, *wave*, *q. v.*] **1.** (*Eng. Law.*) Goods found of which the owner is not known. **2.** Hence, any thing found, or without an owner; that which comes along, as it were, by chance.

**Wāil**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WAILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WAILING.] [Icel. *vala*, to lament, Ir. *waill*, W. *wylaw*, *gwylaw*.] To lament; to moan; to bewail; to grieve over.

**Wāil**, *v. i.* To express sorrow audibly; to lament; to weep.

**Wāin**, *n.* [A.-S. *wān*, *wāgn*, *wāgen*. See WAGON.] **1.** A carriage for the transportation of goods on wheels; a wagon. **2.** (*Astron.*) A constellation; Ursa Major.

**Wāin-rōpe**, *n.* A rope for binding a load on a wagon; a cart-rope.

**Wāin'scot**, *n.* [O. D. *waeghe-schot*, N. D. *wagen-schot*, a clapboard.] (*Arch.*) A wooden lining or boarding of the walls of apartments, made in panels.

**Wāin'scot**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WAINSCOTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WAINSCOTING.] To line with boards or panel-work, or as if with panel-work.

**Wāin'scot-ing**, *n.* **1.** Act of covering or lining with boards in panel. **2.** The material used to wainscot a house, or the wainscot as a whole.

**Wāist**, *n.* [A.-S. *wāstin*, form, figure, stature, O. H. Ger. *wahst*, increment, stature, Goth. *vahstus*, from A.-S. *wæxan*, Goth. *vahsjan*, O. H. Ger. *wahsan*, to grow.] **1.** That part of the human body which is immediately below the ribs or thorax. **2.** Hence, the middle part of other bodies; especially (*Naut.*), that part of a ship which is between the quarter-deck and fore-castle.

**Wāist-band**, *n.* **1.** The band or upper part of breeches, trousers, pantaloons, or the like, which encompasses the waist. **2.** A sash worn by ladies around the waist.

**Wāist'elōth**, *n.* **1.** A cloth or wrapper worn about the waist. **2.** (*Naut.*) A covering of canvas or tarpauling for the hammocks, stowed on the gangways, between the quarter-deck and the fore-castle.

**Wāist'eōat** (*colloq.* wēs'kut), *n.* A short coat or garment, without sleeves, worn under the coat, extending no lower than the hips, and covering the waist; a vest.

**Syn.**—See VEST.

**Wāit**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WAITED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WAITING.] [From O. H. Ger. *wahtēn*, Icel. *vakta*, to keep, watch.] **1.** To stay or rest in expectation; to stop or remain stationary till the arrival of some person or event; to rest in patience. **2.** To lie in ambush, as an enemy.

To wait on or upon, (*a.*) To attend, as a servant. (*b.*) To go to see; to visit on business or for ceremony. (*c.*) To follow, as a consequence; to await.

**Syn.**—To attend; expect; watch; stay.

**Wāit**, *v. t.* To stay for; to await.

**Wāit**, *n.* **1.** Ambush. **2. pl.** Musicians who perform at night or in the early morning; serenaders.

**Wāit'er**, *n.* **1.** One who waits; an attendant. **2.** A salver; a vessel on which something is carried, as tea-furniture, &c.

**Wāit'ing-māid**, } *n.* A female servant who attends  
**Wāit'ing-wōm'an**, } a lady.

**Wāive**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WAIVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WAIVING.] [See WAVE.] **1.** To relinquish; to give up claim to; not to insist on or claim; to refuse; to forego. **2.** To throw away; to cast off; to reject; to desert.

**Wāiv'er**, *n.* (*Law.*) The act of waiving, or not insisting on, some right, claim, or privilege.

**Wāke**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WAKED (wākt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WAKING.] [A.-S. *wacan*, *wacian*, Goth. *vakan*, Icel. *vaka*.] **1.** To be or to continue awake; to watch; not to sleep. **2.** To hold a night revel. **3.** To awake; to be awakened; to cease to sleep. **4.** To be stirred up from a dormant, torpid, or inactive state.

**Wāke**, *v. t.* **1.** To rouse from sleep. **2.** To put in motion or action; to arouse; to excite. **3.** To bring to life again; to re-animate; to revive. **4.** To sit up, or watch with at night, as a dead body.

**Wāke**, *n.* **1.** Act of waking, or being awakened. **2.** State of forbearing sleep; vigils. **3.** Hence, specifically, (*a.*) An annual parish festival in commemoration of the dedication of the church. (*b.*) The sitting up of persons with a dead body, chiefly among the Irish. **4.** The track left by a vessel in the water.

In the wake of, immediately after; hence, in the train of.

**Wāke'ful**, *a.* Indisposed to sleep; watchful; vigilant.

**Wāke'ful-ness**, *n.* Quality or condition of being wakeful; indisposition to sleep; want of sleep.

**Wāk'en** (wāk'n), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WAKENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WAKENING.] [See WAKE, *v. i.*] To wake; to cease to sleep; to be awakened.

**Wāk'en** (wāk'n), *v. t.* **1.** To excite or rouse from sleep; to awaken. **2.** To excite to action or motion. **3.** To rouse into action; to stir up.

**Wāk'en-er** (wāk'n-er), *n.* One who wakens.

**Wāk'er**, *n.* One who wakes or watches.

**Wāle**, *n.* [A.-S. *walu*, a mark of stripes or blows, Goth. *walus*, a rod, staff, Icel. *völtr* a staff.] **1.** The mark of a rod or whip on animal flesh. **2.** A ridge or streak rising above the surface of cloth, &c. **3.** (*Naut.*) One of the strong planks extending along a ship's sides, throughout the whole length, at different heights.

**Wāle**, *v. t.* To mark with wales or stripes.

**Wālk** (wawk), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WALKED (wawkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WALKING.] [A.-S. *wealcan*, to roll, turn, revolve, O. H. Ger. *walkan*, *zawalchan*, to revolve, Icel. *velkia*.] **1.** To move along on foot; to advance by steps; to go on at a slower or faster rate, but without running. **2.** To move or go on the feet for exercise or amusement. **3.** To be stirring; to be abroad; to go restlessly about;—said of things or persons expected to remain quiet, as a sleeping or dead person. **4.** Hence, to behave; to conduct one's self.

**Wālk** (wawk), *v. t.* **1.** To pass through or upon; to perambulate. **2.** To cause to walk or step slowly; to lead, drive, or ride with a slow pace.

To walk the plank, to walk off the plank into the water and be drowned:—from the practice of pirates who extend a plank from the side of a ship, and compelled those whom they would drown to walk off into the water; figuratively, to vacate an office by compulsion.

**Wālk** (wawk), *n.* **1.** Act of walking; advance without running or leaping. **2.** Act of walking for air or exercise. **3.** Manner of walking; gait; step. **4.** That in or through which one walks; place or distance walked over; hence, a place or region in which animals may graze. **5.** Frequented track: habitual place of action; sphere. **6.** Conduct; course of action; behavior.

**Syn.**—Carriage; way; path; range.

**Wālk'er** (wawk'er), *n.* One who walks.

**Wālk'ing-stāff** (wawk'-), *n.* A staff carried in the hand for support or amusement in walking; a cane.

**Wāll** (wawl), *n.* [A.-S. *wæll*, *wall*, allied to Lat. *vallum*, *vallus*.] **1.** A solid and permanent inclosing fence, as around a field, a park, a town, or the like: also, one of the upright inclosing parts of a building or room. **2. pl.** Fortifications in general; works for defense.

To drive to the wall, to bring to extremities; to push to extremes.—To go to the wall, to be hard pressed or driven; to be the weaker party.—To take the wall, to take the inner side of a walk, that is, the side next the wall; hence, to take the precedence.

foōd, foōt; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; ġem, ġet; aſ; exiſt; linger, link; thiſ.



**Wall**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WALLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WALLING.] 1. To inclose with a wall, or as with a wall. 2. To defend by walls, or as if by walls. 3. To close or fill with a wall.

**Wal-lā'ehi-an**, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Wallachia, or to its inhabitants.

**Wal-lā'ehi-an**, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Wallachia, in Northern Turkey; a Wallach.

**Wal'let** (wōl'let), *n.* [*Fr. mallette, malette, valise, wallet, provision-bag, dim. of malle, a mail, a trunk, from O. H. Ger. malha, malaha, wallet, cloak-bag, portman-teau, Gr. μολγός, an ox-hide, a skin.*] 1. A bag or sack for carrying about the person, as for carrying the necessaries for a journey; a peddler's pack; a bag-like purse; a pocket-book for keeping money about the person. 2. Any thing protuberant and swagging.

**Wall'-eye** (waw'lī), *n.* 1. An eye in which the iris is of a very light gray or whitish color; — said usually of horses. 2. An eye in which the white is very large and distorted. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**Wall'-eyed** (-īd), *a.* Having a wall-eye; hence (in Shakespeare), having an eye which is utterly and incurably perverted; or one that knows no pity.

**Wall'-flower**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A cruciferous, evergreen plant, which grows in old walls, &c.; a stock gillyflower.

**Wall'-fruit**, *n.* Fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall.

**Wal'lop** (wōl'lup), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WALLOPED (wōl'lupt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WALLOPING.] [Formed on A.-S. *weallan, wyllan, wellan*, to spring up, to boil or bubble, Eng. to *well*. Cf. *WELL*.] [*Prov. Eng.*] 1. To boil with a continued bubbling. 2. To waddle. 3. To gallop. 4. To be slatternly.

**Wal'lop**, *v. t.* To beat soundly; to flog; to whip. [*Prov. Eng. Colloq., Amer.*]

**Wal'lōw** (wōl'lo), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WALLOWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WALLOWING.] [O. Eng. *walwe*, A.-S. *wealowian, wealwian, walwian*, Goth. *valugjan*, allied to Skr. *valg*, to move one's self or itself.] 1. To roll one's self about, as in mire or on other substance; to flounder. 2. To live in filth or gross vice.

**Wal'lōw-er**, *n.* 1. One who wallows. 2. (*Mach.*) A lantern-wheel.

**Wal'nut** (wōl'nūt), *n.* [A.-S. *wealh-hnut*, a Welsh or foreign nut, a walnut, from *wealh*, a foreigner, stranger, a Welshman, Celt, and *hnut*, a nut.] (*Bot.*) A tree, and its fruit, comprehending several species, of which some are natives of the United States.

**Wal'rus** (wōl'rus), *n.* [D. *walrus*, from *wal*, in *walwisch*, a whale, and *ros*, a horse.] (*Zoöl.*) An aquatic mammal, resembling the seal, and allied to it.



Walrus.

**Waltz** (wawltz), *n.* [D. *wals*, Ger. *walzer*, from *walzen*, to roll, revolve, dance, O. H. Ger. *walzan*, to roll.] A dance performed by two persons in circular figures with a whirling motion; also, a piece of music composed for this kind of dance.

**Waltz** (wawltz), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WALTZED (108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WALTZING.] To dance a waltz.

**Waltz'er** (wawltz'er), *n.* A person who waltzes.

**Wam'ble** (wōm'bl), *v. i.* [*Fries. vommelen, Dan. vammiel, squeamish, fastidious, Icel. vama, to nauseate.*] 1. To be disturbed with nausea. [*Vulgar.*] 2. To move irregularly to and fro; to roll.

**Wam'pum** (wōm'pum), *n.* [*Ind. wampum, wompam, from the Mass. wōmpi, Del. wāpe, white.*] Small beads made of shells, used by the North American Indians as money, and also wrought into belts, &c., as an ornament.

**Wan** (wōn), *a.* [A.-S. *wann, wonn, wan, won*, pale, lurid, livid, dusky, foul, orig., worn out by toil, from *winnan*, to labor, strive.] Having a pale or sickly hue; pale.

**Wan**, *v. i.* To grow wan; to become pale or sickly in looks.

**Wand** (wōnd), *n.* [*Icel. vōndr, Goth. vandus.*] 1. A small stick; a rod. 2. Hence, *specifically*, (a.) A staff of authority. (b.) A rod used by conjurers or diviners.

**Wan'der** (wōn'der), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WANDERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WANDERING.] [A.-S. *wandrian, wandorian, Icel. andra, to wander; A.-S. wandlian, to be changeable, to change; O. H. Ger. wandalōn, wantalōn, to be changed; allied to A.-S. vendan, to change, to go, to come; vindan, to be borne around; Eng. wend and wind, q. v.*] 1. To ramble here and there; to range about. 2. To go away; to stray off; to go astray. 3. To be delirious.

**Syn.** — To roam; rove; range; stroll; gad; stray; straggle; err; swerve; deviate; depart.

**Wan'der-er** (wōn'der-er), *n.* One who wanders; a rambler; one who roves.

**Wāne**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WANED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WANING.] [A.-S. *wanian, wonian*, O. H. Ger. *wanōn*, Icel. *vana*, from A.-S. *wan, won*; Icel. *van, vanr*, O. H. Ger. *wan*, deficient, vain, wanting.] 1. To be diminished; to decrease; — especially applied to the illuminated part of the moon. 2. To decline; to fail; to sink.

**Wāne**, *n.* 1. Decrease of the illuminated part of the moon to the eye of a spectator. 2. Decline; failure; decrease; declension.

**Wan'ness** (109), *n.* The state or quality of being wan; a sallow, dead, pale color; paleness.

**Wan'nish**, *a.* Somewhat wan; of a pale hue.

**Wānt** (wawnt), *n.* [*See infra.*] 1. State of not having; absence or scarcity of what is needed or desired. 2. In a general sense, destitution; poverty. 3. That which is needed or desired; a thing of which the loss is felt.

**Syn.** — Indigence; deficiency; defect; lack; failure; dearth; scarcity; scarceness. See *INDIGENCE*.

**Want** (wawnt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WANTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WANTING.] 1. To be without; to be destitute of; to lack. 2. To have occasion for, as useful, proper, or requisite; to require; to need. 3. To feel need of; to wish or long for; to desire. 4. To be lacking in respect of, or to the amount of.

**Want**, *v. i.* [*Icel. vanta, to be wanting, allied to A.-S. wanian, Eng. wane, q. v.*] 1. To be deficient or lacking; to fail; to fall short. 2. To be missed; not to be present. 3. To omit; to neglect; to fail. [*ficent.*]

**Want'ing**, *p. a.* 1. Absent; deficient. 2. Slack; de-

**Wan'ton** (wōn'tun), *a.* [*W. gwanton, variable, fickle, wanton, gwantwy, apt to move away, fickle, gwantu, to sever, to thrust.*] 1. Moving or flying loosely; hence, wandering or roving in gayety or sport. 2. Running to excess; loose; unrestrained. 3. Luxuriant; overgrown. 4. Not turned or formed with regularity. 5. Wandering from moral rectitude; licentious; dissolute. 6. *Especially*, deviating from the rules of chastity.

**Syn.** — Sportive; frolicsome; airy; skittish; frisky; coltish; lecherous; lascivious; libidinous.

**Wan'ton**, *n.* A lewd person; a lascivious man or woman.

**Wan'ton**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WANTONED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WANTONING.] 1. To rove and ramble without restraint, rule, or limit; to revel; to frolic. 2. To sport in lewdness or lasciviously.

**Wan'ton-ly**, *adv.* In a wanton manner; loosely; sportively; gayly; lasciviously.

**Wan'ton-ness** (109), *n.* Quality of being wanton.

**Syn.** — Levity; frolicsomeness; sportiveness; lasciviousness; extravagance.

**Wāp'en-tāke**, *n.* [A.-S. *wāpengetāce, wāpentāce*, so called, as some think, because the inhabitants within such divisions were taught the use of arms, from *wāpen*, a weapon, and *tācan*, to teach. According to others, this name had its origin in a custom of touching lances or spears when the hundred, or chief, entered on his office.] In some northern counties of England, a division or district, answering to the *Hundred* in other counties.

**War**, *n.* [O. Eng. & A.-S. *werre, wurre*, from O. H. Ger. *werra*, scandal, quarrel, sedition, from *werran*, to confound, mix.] 1. A state of opposition or contest; enmity; hostility. 2. A contest between nations or states, carried on by force; armed conflict of sovereign powers. 3. The profession of arms; art of war.

**War**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WARRED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WARRING.] 1. To contend; to strive violently; to fight. 2. To make war; to carry on hostilities; or to be in a state of contest by violence.

**War'ble** (wōr'bl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WARBLLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WARBLING.] [O. Eng. *werbelle*, from Ger. *wirbeln*, to turn, to warble; D. *wervelen*, Eng. *whirl*.] 1. To sing in a trilling, quavering, or vibratory manner; to trill. 2. To utter musically; to carol. 3. To cause to quaver or vibrate.

**War'ble**, *v. i.* 1. To be quavered or modulated; to be uttered melodiously. 2. To sing in a trilling manner, or with many turns and variations. [*song.*]

**War'bler**, *n.* A quavering modulation of the voice; a songster; — applied chiefly to birds.

**War'-er**, *n.* A cry or signal used in war.

**War'-dānce**, *n.* A dance among savages preliminary to going to war.

**Wārd**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WARDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.*

ā, ē, &c., *long*; ä, ě, &c., *short*; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, wāt; ěre, veil, tĕrm; pique, firm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf,



WARDING.] [A.-S. *weardian*, to keep, protect, allied to *werian*, *werigan*, to defend; O. H. Ger. *wartên*, *gawartên*. See GUARD.] **1.** To keep in safety; to watch; to guard. **2.** To defend; to protect. **3.** To fend off; to repel; to turn aside, as any thing mischievous that approaches.

**Ward**, *n.* [A.-S. *weard*, *f.*, guard, *weard*, *m.*, keeper, guard, Goth. *vardja*, *wards*, guard. See *supra*.] **1.** Act of guarding; watch; guard; guardianship. **2.** One whose business is to guard, watch, and defend. **3.** State of being under guard or guardianship; custody; the condition of a child under a guardian. **4.** Means of guarding; one who, or that which, guards; defense; protection; defender; protector. **5.** A guarding or defensive motion or position in fencing. **6.** One who, or that which, is guarded: as, *specifically*, (*a.*) A minor or person under the care of a guardian. (*b.*) A certain division or quarter of a town or city, under the charge of an alderman. (*c.*) A division of a hospital. **7.** A projecting ridge of metal in the interior of a lock.

**Syn.**—Watch; stronghold; custody; imprisonment; guardianship.

**Ward'en** (wôrd'n), *n.* [See GUARDIAN and *supra*.] A keeper; a guardian.

**Ward'en-ry**, } *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a  
**Ward'en-ship**, } warden.

**Ward'er**, *n.* **1.** One who wards or keeps; a keeper; a guard. **2.** A truncheon or staff of command, the throwing down of which was a solemn act of prohibition to stay proceedings.

**Ward'rôbe**, *n.* **1.** A room, apartment, or portable closet, where clothes are kept, or wearing apparel is stored. **2.** Wearing apparel in general.

**Ward'room**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A room occupied as a mess-room by the commissioned officers of a war-vessel.

**Ward'ship**, *n.* **1.** Office of a ward or keeper; guardianship; right of guardianship. **2.** State of being under a guardian; pupilage.

**Wâre**, *v. t.* (*Naut.*) To wear; to veer. See WEAR.

**Wâre**, *n.* [A.-S. *wârû*, Icel. *vara*.] Article of merchandise; the sum of articles of a particular kind or class; *especially*, in the plural, goods; commodities; merchandise. [for goods.]

**Wâre'house**, *n.*; *pl.* WÂRE/HOUSE-ES. A storehouse

**Wâre'house**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WAREHOUSED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WAREHOUSING.] **1.** To deposit or secure in a warehouse. **2.** To place in the warehouse of the government or custom-house stores, to be kept until duties are paid.

**Wâre'house-man**, *n.*; *pl.* WÂRE/HOUSE-MEN. **1.** One who keeps a warehouse. **2.** One who keeps a wholesale shop or store for Manchester or woolen goods. [*Eng.*]

**Wâres**, *n.*; *pl.* See WARE.

**War'fare**, *n.* [From *war* and *fare*, to go, to pass, A.-S. *fârû*.] **1.** Military service; war; hostilities. **2.** Contest; struggle.

**War'hôse**, *n.* A horse used in war; *especially*, a strong, powerful, spirited horse for military service; a charger.

**Wâr'i-ly** (4, 89), *adv.* In a wary manner; cautiously.

**Wâr'i-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being wary; prudent care to foresee and guard against evil.

**Syn.**—Caution; watchfulness; circumspection; foresight; care; vigilance; scrupulousness.

**War'like**, *a.* **1.** Fit for war; disposed for war. **2.** Belonging, or relating, to war.

**Syn.**—Martial; hostile; soldierly; soldier-like. See MARTIAL.

**War'lock**, *n.* [A.-S. *wârloga*, a belier or breaker of his agreement, word, or pledge, from *loga*, a liar.] A male witch; a wizard; a sprite; an imp.

**Warm**, *a.* [*compar.* WARMER; *superl.* WARMEST.] [A.-S. *wearm*, Goth. *varms*, Icel. *varmr*, allied to Skr. *gharma*, heat, Gr. *θέρμη*, *θερμός*, *θέρμειν*, Lat. *ferrere*, O. Lat. *formus*, warm.] **1.** Having heat in a moderate degree: not cold. **2.** Subject to heat. **3.** Hence, not cool, indifferent, lukewarm, or the like, in spirit or temper. **4.** Vehement; excited; passionate. **5.** (*Paint.*) Having yellow or yellow-red for a basis.

**Syn.**—Ardent; zealous; fervent; glowing; cordial; keen; violent; furious.

**Warm**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WARMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WARMING.] **1.** To communicate a moderate degree of heat to. **2.** To make engaged or earnest; to excite interest, ardor, or zeal in.

**Warm**, *v. i.* **1.** To become moderately heated. **2.** To become ardent or animated.

**Warm'-blood'ed** (-blüd'ed), *a.* Having warm blood, —applied especially to birds and mammals.

**Warm'-heart'ed**, *a.* Possessing lively interest or affection; cordial; sincere; hearty.

**Warm'ing-pân**, *n.* A pan with a long handle, and a perforated cover used for warming a bed with ignited coals.

**Warm'ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a warm manner. **2.** Eagerly; earnestly; ardently.

**Warmth**, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being warm; gentle heat. **2.** A state of lively and excited interest. **3.** Earnestness; eagerness; enthusiasm. **4.** (*Paint.*) The glowing effect which arises from the use of warm colors, and also from the use of transparent colors, in the process of glazing.

**Syn.**—Zeal; ardor; fervor; fervency; heat; glow; cordiality; animation; excitement; vehemence.

**Warn**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WARNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WARNING.] [A.-S. *warnian*, *wearnian*, Icel. *varna*, O. H. Ger. *warnôn*, *gawarnôn*, allied to Eng. *ware*, *wary*, *q. v.*] **1.** To make ware or aware; to give previous information or notice to; to admonish: hence, to notify or summon by authority. **2.** To caution against any thing that may prove injurious.

**Warn'er**, *n.* One who warns; an admonisher.

**Warn'ing**, *n.* **1.** Caution against danger, or against faults or practices which incur danger; admonition. **2.** Previous notice.

**Warp**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WARPED (wârp't); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WARPING.] [A.-S. *weorpan*, *werpan*, *wyrpan*, *wurpan*, to throw, to cast, Goth. *vairpan*, Icel. *varpa*, *verpa*.] **1.** To turn, twist, or be twisted out of a straight direction, as a board in seasoning or by shrinking. **2.** To turn or incline from a straight, true, or proper course; to deviate; to swerve. **3.** To fly with a bending or waving motion.

**Warp**, *v. t.* **1.** To turn or twist out of shape, or out of a straight direction. **2.** To turn aside from the true direction; to pervert. **3.** (*Naut.*) To tow or move with, as a vessel, a line or warp attached to buoys, to anchors, or the like. **4.** (*Rope-making.*) To run off the reel into hauls to be tarred, as yarns.

**Warp**, *n.* **1.** (*Weaving.*) The threads which are extended lengthwise in the loom, and crossed by the woof. **2.** (*Naut.*) A towing-line; a warping-lawser.

**Warp**, *n.* The state of being warped or twisted.

**Warp'ing**, *n.* **1.** Act or operation of one who, or that which, warps. **2.** Art or occupation of preparing the warp of webs for the weaver.

**War'rant** (wôr'rant), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WARRANTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WARRANTING.] [O. Fr. *warantir*, *garantir*, *guarantir*, from O. Fries. *wara*, *wera*, to warrant, O. H. Ger. *werên*, N. H. Ger. *gewahren*.] **1.** To make secure; to guaranty safety to. **2.** To support by authority or proof; to justify. **3.** To declare with assurance. **4.** (*Law.*) (*a.*) To secure to, as a grantee, an estate granted; to assure. (*b.*) To indemnify against loss. (*c.*) To secure to, as a purchaser, the quality or quantity of the goods sold, as represented. (*d.*) To assure, as a thing sold, to the purchaser; —that is, to engage that the thing is what it appears or is represented to be.

**War'rant** (wôr'rant), *n.* **1.** That which warrants or authorizes; a commission giving authority, or justifying the doing of any thing. **2.** (*Law.*) A precept authorizing an officer to seize an offender and bring him to justice. **3.** That which vouches or insures for any thing; guaranty; security. **4.** That which attests or proves; a voucher. **5.** A writing which authorizes a person to receive money or other thing.

**War'rant-a-ble**, *a.* Authorized by commission, precept, or right: justifiable; defensible. [ble.]

**War'rant-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being warrantable.

**War'rant-a-bly**, *adv.* In a warrantable manner; justifiably.

**War'ran-tee'**, *n.* The person to whom land or other thing is warranted.

**War'rant-er**, *n.* **1.** One who warrants, gives authority, or legally empowers. **2.** One who assures, or covenants to assure; one who contracts to secure another in a right, or to make good any defect of title or quality.

**War'rant-or** (127), *n.* One who warrants.

**Wâr'ran-ty**, *n.* **1.** (*Modern Law & Law of Contracts.*) An engagement or undertaking, express or implied, that a certain fact regarding the subject of a contract is, or shall be, as it is expressly or impliedly declared or promised to be. **2.** (*Insurance Law.*) A stipulation or engagement by a party insured, that certain things, relating to the subject of insurance, or affecting the risk, exist, or



shall exist, or have been, or shall be done. **3.** Security; warrant; guarantee.

**War'ran-ty**, *v. t.* To warrant; to guaranty.

**War'ren** (wôr'ren), *n.* [From O. H. Ger. *warôn*, A.-S. *warian*, Goth. *varjan*, to beware, guard, defend.] **1.** (*Eng. Law.*) (*a.*) A place privileged, by prescription or grant from the king, for keeping certain beasts and fowls. (*b.*) A privilege which one has in his lands, by royal grant or prescription, of hunting and taking wild beasts and birds of *warren*, to the exclusion of any other person not entering by his permission. **2.** A piece of ground for the breeding and preservation of rabbits. **3.** A place for keeping fish, in a river.

**War'ren-er**, *n.* The keeper of a warren.

**War'rior** (wôr'yur or wôr'rî-ur), *n.* [See **WAR.**] A man engaged in war or military life; a soldier; a champion.

**Wart**, *n.* [A.-S. *weart*, Icel. *varta*, O. H. Ger. *warza*, Lat. *verruca*.] **1.** A small, hard excrescence on the skin. **2.** (*Bot.*) A glandular excrescence or hardened protuberance on plants.

**Wart'y**, *a.* **1.** Having warts; full of warts; overgrown with warts. **2.** Of the nature of warts.

**War'-whoop** (-hōop), *n.* [From *war* and *whoop*.] The cry or shout uttered by Indians in war.

**Wā'ry** (4, 89), *a.* [*compar.* **WARIER**; *superl.* **WARIEST**.] [See **WARE**, *a.*] Cautious of danger; carefully watching and guarding against deception, artifices, and dangers.

**Syn.** — Scrupulous; timorously prudent; circumspect. See **CAUTIOUS**.

**Was** (wōz), [A.-S. *wās*.] The past tense of the substantive verb *to be*.

**Wash** (wōsh), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **WASHED** (wōsh't); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **WASHING**.] [A.-S. *wāscan*, *wāsan*, *wāzan*, O. H. Ger. *wāscan*, *wāgan*, *wāzkan*.] **1.** To cleanse by ablution, or by dipping or rubbing in water; to scrub with water, &c. **2.** To cover with water; to wet; hence, to overflow or dash against. **3.** To waste or abrade by the force of water in motion. **4.** To remove by washing; to take away by the action of water. **5.** To tint lightly and thinly. **6.** To overlay with a thin coat of metal.

**Wash** (wōsh), *v. i.* **1.** To perform the act of ablution. **2.** To perform the business of cleansing clothes in water. **3.** To bear the operation of being washed. [*Colloq.*] **4.** To be wasted or worn away by the action of water.

**Wash** (wōsh), *n.* **1.** Act of washing, or ablution; a cleansing, wetting, or dashing with water; hence, the quantity of clothes washed at once. **2.** A piece of ground washed by the action of a sea or river, or sometimes covered and sometimes left dry; also, the shallowest part of a river or arm of the sea; also, a bog; a marsh; a fen. **3.** Substances collected and deposited by the action of water. **4.** Waste liquor, the refuse of food, &c., from a kitchen. **5.** (*Distilling*.) The fermented wort from which the spirit is extracted. **6.** That with which any thing is washed, or wetted, smeared, tinted, coated, &c., upon the surface; as, (*a.*) A cosmetic for the complexion; also, a liquid dentifrice; also, a preparation for the hair. (*b.*) A lotion. (*c.*) A thin coat of color, spread over spaces of a picture. (*d.*) A thin coat of metal, laid on any thing for beauty or preservation. **7.** (*Naut.*) The blade of an oar.

**Wash'-ball**, *n.* A ball of soap, to be used in washing the hands or face.

**Wash'-board**, *n.* **1.** A board with a fluted or ribbed surface on which clothes are rubbed in being washed. **2.** A board running round the walls of a room, next to the floor; mop-board. **3.** (*Naut.*) A broad, thin plank, fixed on the top of a boat or other small vessel's side, to prevent the sea from breaking over; also, a piece of plank on the sill of a lower deck port, for the same purpose.

**Wash'er** (wōsh'er), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, washes. **2.** A ring of metal, leather, or other material, used to relieve friction, to secure tightness of joints, or for other purposes.

**Wash'er-wom'an**, *n.*; *pl.* **WASH'ER-WOM'EN** (-wîm'-en). A woman who washes clothes for others, or for hire.

**Wash'ing** (wōsh'ing), *n.* **1.** Act of one who washes; ablution. **2.** Clothes washed, especially those washed at one time; wash.

**Wash'-leath'er** (wōsh'-), *n.* Split sheep-skin dressed with oil, in imitation of chamois or shammy; also, buff leather for regimental belts.

**Wash'-pōt** (wōsh'-), *n.* A pot or vessel in which any thing is washed.

**Wash'y** (wōsh'ŷ), *a.* **1.** Watery; damp; soft. **2.** Lacking substance or solidity; watery; weak; thin.

**Wasp** (wōsp), *n.* [A.-S. *wāsp*, *wāps*, *wesp*, O. H. Ger. *wafsa*, *wefsa*, Lat. *vespa*.] (*Entom.*) A hymenopterous insect, allied to the hornet, and capable of stinging severely.

**Wasp'ish** (wōsp'ish), *a.* **1.** Having a slender waist, like a wasp. **2.** Quick to resent a trifling affront.

**Syn.** — Snappish; petulant; irritable; irascible; peevish; captious.

**Wasp'ish-ly** (wōsp'ish-lŷ), *adv.* In a waspish or snappish manner; irritably; petulantly.

**Wasp'ish-ness** (wōsp'ish-), *n.* State or quality of being waspish; irritability; irascibility; snappishness.

**Was'sail** (wōs'sil, 42), *n.* [A.-S. *wes-hâl*, be in health.] **1.** An ancient expression of good wishes on a festive occasion, especially in drinking to one. **2.** A festive season; roistering festivity; intemperate indulgence. **3.** A liquor composed of wine or ale, sugar, nutmeg, toast, and roasted apples. **4.** A song or glee sung at a festive gathering.

**Was'sail** (wōs'sil), *v. i.* To hold a festive occasion, especially one at which there was much drinking of healths; to carouse.

**Was'sail** (wōs'sil), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or used for, wassail.

**Was'sail-er** (wōs'sil-er), *n.* One who drinks wassail; a reveler.

**Wast** (wōst), *imp.* of the substantive verb *to be*, in the second person singular, indicative.

**Wāste**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **WASTED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **WASTING**.] [A.-S. *wēstan*, O. H. Ger. *wastjan*, *wōstjan*, *wuostjan*, allied to Lat. *vastare*.] **1.** To bring to ruin; to devastate; to destroy. **2.** To wear away by degrees; to impair gradually. **3.** To spread unnecessarily or carelessly; to employ prodigally; to lavish vainly. **4.** (*Law.*) To damage, impair, or injure, as an estate, voluntarily, or by suffering the buildings, fences, &c., to go to decay.

**Syn.** — To squander; dissipate; lavish; desolate.

**Wāste**, *v. i.* To be diminished; to be consumed by any cause; to dwindle.

**Wāste**, *a.* **1.** Desolate; devastated; stripped; bare; hence, dreary; dismal. **2.** Lying unused; of no worth; valueless. **3.** Lost for want of occupiers.

**Syn.** — Destitute; worthless; superfluous; unproductive; wild; uncultivated.

**Wāste**, *n.* **1.** Act of wasting, devastating, desolating, squandering, lavishing, expending unnecessarily, carelessly, and the like. **2.** That which is wasted or desolate; devastated; uncultivated or wild country; unoccupied or unemployed space; desert. **3.** That which is of no value; worthless remnant; refuse. **4.** (*Law.*) Spoil, destruction, or injury, done to houses, woods, fences, lands, &c., by a tenant.

**Syn.** — Prodigality; diminution; loss; dissipation; destruction; devastation; havoc; desolation; ravage.

**Wāste'-bōok**, *n.* (*Com.*) A book in which rough entries of transactions are made, previous to their being carried into the journal.

**Wāste'ful**, *a.* **1.** Full of waste; destructive to property. **2.** Expending property, or that which is valuable, without necessity or use.

**Syn.** — Lavish; profuse; prodigal; extravagant.

**Wāste'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a wasteful manner; lavishly.

**Wāste'ful-ness**, *n.* The quality of being wasteful; lavishness; prodigality.

**Wāste'-pipe**, *n.* A pipe for conveying off waste water, and the like.

**Wāst'er**, *n.* One who wastes; one who squanders property; one who consumes extravagantly or without use.

**Watch** (wōteh), *n.* [A.-S. *wācce*, Goth. *rahtvô*, Icel. *vakt*. See **WAKE** and *infra*.] **1.** Act of watching; forbearance of sleep; vigil; close observation; guard; preservative or preventive vigilance; formerly, a watching or guarding by night. **2.** One who watches, or those who watch; a sentry; a guard. **3.** Post or office of a watchman; also, the place where he is posted. **4.** The period of the night in which one person, or one set of persons, stand as sentinels; hence, a division of the night. **5.** A small timepiece or chronometer, to be carried in the pocket. **6.** (*Naut.*) (*a.*) An allotted portion of time, usually four hours, for watching, or being on duty. (*b.*) That part of the officers and crew of a vessel who together attend to working her for an allotted time.

**Watch** was formerly distinguished from *ward*, the former signifying a watching or guarding by night, and the latter a watching, guarding, or protecting by day. — *Watch and watch*, an arrangement by which the watches are alternated every other four hours.

ā, ē, &c., *long*; ä, ě, &c., *short*; cāre, fār, āsk, all, what; ěre, veĭl, tĕrm; pĭque, fĭrm; sŏn, ôr, dŏ, wŏlf,



**Watch** (wõtch), *v. i.* **1.** To be awake; to be or continue without sleep; to keep vigil. **2.** To be attentive or vigilant; to be on the lookout; to keep guard. **3.** To be expectant; to wait; to seek opportunity. **4.** To remain awake with any one as nurse or attendant. **5.** (*Naut.*) To float on the surface of the water, as a buoy.

**Watch**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WATCHED (wõtcht); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WATCHING.] **1.** To give heed to; to keep in view; not to lose from sight and observation. **2.** To tend; to guard; to have in keeping.

**Watch'-dög**, *n.* A dog kept to guard premises or property, and to give notice of the approach of intruders.

**Watch'er**, *n.* One who watches; *especially*, one who attends upon the sick during the night. [observe.]

**Watch'ful** (wõtch'fùl), *a.* Full of watch; careful to  
**Syn.**—Vigilant; attentive; cautious; observant; circumspect; wakeful; heedful.

**Watch'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a watchful manner; vigilantly.

**Watch'ful-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being watchful; indisposition to sleep; hence, careful and diligent observation for the purpose of preventing or escaping danger, or of avoiding mistakes and misconduct.

**Syn.**—Vigilance; heedfulness; wakefulness; circumspection; cautiousness.

**Watch'-house**, *n.*; *pl.* WATCH'-HOUSE'S. **1.** A house in which a watch or guard is placed. **2.** A place where persons under temporary arrest by the police of a city are kept; a lock-up.

**Watch'-light** (wõtch'-līt), *n.* A light used for watching or sitting up in the night; *especially*, a candle formerly used for this purpose, having a rush wick.

**Watch'man**, *n.*; *pl.* WATCH'MEN. **1.** One set to watch; a sentinel. **2.** One who guards the streets of a city or building by night.

**Watch'-tower**, *n.* A tower on which a sentinel is placed to watch for enemies or the approach of danger.

**Watch'-word** (wõtch'wùrd), *n.* The word given to sentinels, and to such as have occasion to visit the guards, used as a signal by which a friend is known from an enemy; a countersign; pass-word.

**Wa'ter**, *n.* [*A.-S.* wäter, *Icel.* vatn, *Goth.* vato, *Slav.* voda, *Gr.* ὕδωρ; *Lat.* unda, a wave, *udus, uvidus*, wet, *uvor*, moistness, *Skr.* uda the sea, *und*, to flow.] **1.** The fluid which descends from the clouds in rain, and which forms rivers, lakes, seas, &c. **2.** A body of water, standing or flowing. **3.** One of various liquid secretions, humors, &c.; — so named from their resemblance to water; *especially*, urine. **4.** The color or luster of a diamond.

To make water, (*a.*) To pass urine. (*b.*) (*Naut.*) To admit water; to leak.

**Wa'ter**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WATERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WATERING.] **1.** To wet or overflow with water. **2.** To supply with water for drink. **3.** To wet and calender, as cloth, so as to impart to it a lustrous appearance in wavy lines. [get or take in water.]

**Wa'ter**, *v. i.* **1.** To shed water or liquid matter. **2.** To  
*The mouth waters*, a phrase denoting that a person has a longing desire, the sight of food often causing an increased flow of saliva.

**Wa'ter-bāil'iff**, *n.* An officer of the customs, in England, for searching ships.

**Wa'ter-beā'r'er**, *n.* (*Astron.*) A sign of the zodiac, and the constellation from which it is named; Aquarius.

**Wa'ter-eārt**, *n.* A cart bearing water; *especially*, one by means of which water is sprinkled, as in the streets, &c. [draulic cement.]

**Wa'ter-çēm'ent**, or **Wa'ter-çe-mēnt'**, *n.* Hy-

**Wa'ter-clōs'et**, *n.* A privy; *especially*, a privy furnished with a contrivance for introducing a stream of water to cleanse it.

**Wa'ter-cōl'or** (-kùl'ur), *n.* (*Paint.*) A color ground with water and gum or size; a color the vehicle of which is water.

**Wa'ter-cōurse**, *n.* **1.** A stream of water. **2.** A channel or canal for the conveyance of water, especially in draining lands.

**Wa'ter-crēss**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A small, creeping plant, growing in watery places; — one kind is much cultivated as a relish or salad, and as a preventive of scurvy.

**Wa'ter-cūre**, *n.* (*Med.*) The mode or system of treating diseases with water; hydropathy; — applied also to an establishment where such treatment is employed.

**Wa'ter-dög**, *n.* **1.** A dog accustomed to the water; *especially*, a variety of the common dog, generally of a black color, with some white, remarkable for its aquatic habits, which render it valuable to sportsmen. **2.** A small floating cloud, supposed to indicate rain. **3.** A sailor. [*Colloq.*]

**Wa'ter-er**, *n.* One who waters.

**Wa'ter-fall**, *n.* **1.** A fall or perpendicular descent of the water of a river or stream, or a descent nearly perpendicular; a cascade; a cataract. **2.** A kind of female head-dress or arrangement of the long hair at the back of the head.

**Wa'ter-fowl**, *n.* A bird that frequents the water, or lives about rivers, lakes, or on or near the sea; an aquatic fowl.

**Wa'ter-gāuge**, *n.* An instrument for measuring or ascertaining the depth or quantity of water, as in the boiler of a steam-engine.

**Wa'ter-gīld'ing**, *n.* The gilding of metallic surfaces by covering them with a thin coating of amalgam of gold, and then volatilizing the mercury by heat.

**Wa'ter-grū'el**, *n.* A liquid food, composed of water and a small portion of meal, or other farinaceous substance boiled.

**Wa'ter-i-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being watery.

**Wa'ter-ing-plāce**, *n.* **1.** A place where water may be obtained, as for a ship, for cattle, &c. **2.** A place to which people resort for mineral water, or for the use of water in any way, as bathing, drinking, &c.

**Wa'ter-ish**, *a.* **1.** Resembling water; thin; watery. **2.** Somewhat watery; moist. [wateriness.]

**Wa'ter-ish-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being waterish;

**Wa'ter-lēv'el**, *n.* **1.** The level formed by the surface of still water. **2.** A leveling instrument in which water is employed for determining the horizontal line.

**Wa'ter-lī'y**, *n.* (*Bot.*) An aquatic plant, distinguished for its beautiful, and usually very fragrant, flowers, and large, floating leaves; — applied also to the yellow pond-lily.

**Wa'ter-line**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A horizontal line supposed to be drawn about a ship's bottom at the surface of the water.

**Wa'ter-lōgged**, *a.* (*Naut.*) Rendered log-like, heavy, or clumsy in movement, in consequence of being filled with water.

**Wa'ter-man**, *n.*; *pl.* WA'TER-MEN. **1.** A man who manages water-craft; a boatman; a ferryman. **2.** An attendant on eab-stands, &c., who supplies water to the horses. [*Eng.*]

**Wa'ter-mārk**, *n.* **1.** A mark indicating the height to which water has risen, or at which it has stood. **2.** A letter, device, &c., wrought into paper during the process of manufacture.

**Wa'ter-mēl'on**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant, and its pulpy fruit, which abounds with a sweetish liquor resembling water in color. [water.]

**Wa'ter-mīll**, *n.* A mill whose machinery is moved by

**Wa'ter-qu'şel** (-õ'zł), *n.* (*Ornith.*) An aquatic bird; the dipper.

**Wa'ter-pōt**, *n.* A vessel for holding or conveying water, or for sprinkling water on cloth in bleaching, or on plants, &c.

**Wa'ter-pow'er**, *n.* **1.** The power of water employed to move machinery, &c. **2.** A fall of water which may be used to drive machinery; a source of power from water; a place where water may be readily used to drive machinery.

**Wa'ter-prīv'i-lege**, *n.* **1.** The right to use water for mills, or to drive machinery. **2.** A stream of water capable of being employed to drive machinery, as for a mill. [mit water.]

**Wa'ter-prōof**, *a.* So firm and compact as not to ad-

**Wa'ter-prōof**, *n.* A substance or preparation }  
**Wa'ter-prōof'ing**, } for rendering any thing, as cloth, leather, &c., impervious to water.

**Wa'ter-rām**, *n.* A machine by means of which water is raised by the momentum of a larger stream than the one which is raised; an hydraulic ram.

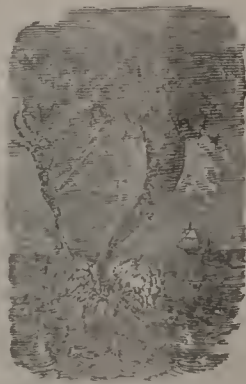
**Wa'ter-rōt**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WATER-ROTTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WATER-ROTTING.] To rot by steeping in water.

**Wa'ter-shēd**, *n.* A range of high land between two river-basins, and discharging its waters into them from opposite directions.

**Wa'ter-sōak**, *v. t.* To soak in water; to fill the interstices of with water.

**Wa'ter-spout**, *n.* A meteorological phenomenon, of the nature of a tornado or whirlwind, usually observed over the sea.

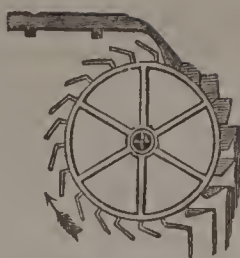
**Wa'ter-tīght** (-tīt), *a.* So tight as to retain or not to admit water, or to suffer it to escape; not leaky.



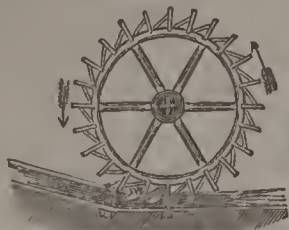
Water-spout.



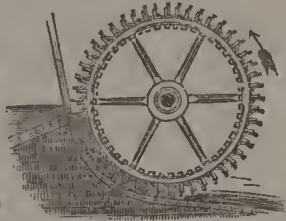
**Water-wheel, n.** Any wheel for propelling machinery or other purposes, that is made to rotate by the direct action of water;— called an *overshot-wheel* when the water is applied at the top, an *undershot-wheel* when at the bottom, a *breast-wheel* when at an intermediate point, and a *turbine-wheel*, when its axis is vertical, and the water acts upon different sides of the wheel at the same time.



Overshot-wheel.



Undershot-wheel.



Breast-wheel.

**Water-work (-wŭrk), n.** A hydraulic

machine; a work, or collection of works, by which a supply of water is furnished for useful or ornamental purposes;— chiefly in the plural.

**Water-y, a.** 1. Resembling water; thin or transparent, as a liquid. 2. Hence, abounding in thin, tasteless, or insipid fluid. 3. Abounding with water; wet. 4. Of, or pertaining to, water. 5. Consisting of water.

**Syn.**— Aqueous; humid; wet; damp; dark; washy.

**Wattle (wŏt'tl), n.** [A.-S. *watel*, *wätel*, *wättl*, hurdle, covering, wattle, allied to *withe*, q. v.] 1. A twig or flexible rod; hence, a hurdle made of such rods. 2. A rod laid on a roof to support the thatch. 3. The fleshy excrescence that grows under the throat of a cock or turkey, or a like substance on a fish.

**Wattle (wŏt'tl), v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* WATTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WATTLING.] 1. To bind with twigs. 2. To twist or interweave, as twigs, one with another; to plait. 3. To form of platted twigs. [sqnall.

**Waul, v. i.** [Allied to *wail*, q. v.] To cry as a cat; to

**Wave, n.** [A.-S. *wæg*, *wæg*, Goth. *vægs*, from *vigan*, A.-S. *wegan*, to move.] 1. An advancing ridge or swell on the surface of a liquid; an undulation. 2. (*Physics.*) A state of vibration propagated from particle to particle through a body or elastic medium, as in the transmission of sound. 3. Water. 4. Inequality of surface. 5. The undulating line or streak of luster on cloth watered and calendered. 6. A waving or undulating motion

**Syn.**— Billow; surge; breaker; inequality; unevenness.

**Wave, v. i.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* WAVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WAVING.] 1. To move like a wave, one way and the other; to undulate. 2. To be moved, as a signal.

**Wave, v. t.** 1. To raise into inequalities of surface. 2. To move one way and the other: to brandish. 3. To signal by a waving motion; to beckon.

**Wave, v. t.** [Norm. Fr. *weyver*, to wave or waive, O. Fr. *guesver*, *guesver*, to abandon, O. Sw. *waga*, *wägia*, to shun, from *wäg*, way. Cf. A.-S. *wafian*, to hesitate, O. H. Ger. *weibôn*, to flow, *weibjan*, to destroy.] [Usually written *waive*.] To put off; to cast off; to cast away; to reject; to relinquish, as a right, claim, or privilege.

**Waveless, a.** Free from waves; undisturbed; un-

**Wavelet, n.** A little wave; a ripple. [agitated.]

**Wave-off'er-ing, n.** An offering in the Jewish services by waving the object, toward the four cardinal points.

**Waver, v. i.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* WAVERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WAVERING.] [D. *weifelen*, to totter, hesitate, A.-S. *wafian*, id. Cf. WAVE, *v. t.*] 1. To play or move to and fro. 2. To be unsettled in opinion.

**Syn.**— To fluctuate; reel; vacillate. See FLUCTUATE.

**Waver-er, n.** One who wavers.

**Wav'y, a.** 1. Rising or swelling in waves. 2. Playing to and fro: undulating.

**Wax, n.** [A.-S. *weax*, *wæx*, Icel. *vax*, O. H. Ger. *wahs*, Slav. *wosk*.] 1. A fatty, solid substance, produced by bees. 2. Hence, any substance resembling wax in consistency or appearance; as, (*a.*) A thick, tenacious substance, secreted in the ear. (*b.*) A wax-like composition used for uniting surfaces, or for excluding air, and like purposes. (*c.*) A composition used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread. (*d.*) (*Bot.*) A wax-like product secreted by certain plants. (*e.*) (*Min.*) A substance, found in connection with certain deposits of rock-salt and coal.

**Wax, v. t.** [*imp.* WAXED (*wäkst*); *p. p.* WAXED (*wäkst*), or WAXEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WAXING.] To smear or rub with wax; to treat with wax.

**Wax, v. i.** [A.-S. *wæxan*, Goth. *vahsjan*, Icel. *vaxa*.]

1. To increase in size; to grow; to become larger or fuller. 2. To pass from one state to another; to become.

**Wax'-cän'dle, n.** A candle made of wax.

**Waxed'-ënd, n.** A thread pointed with a bristle and covered with shoemaker's wax, used in sewing leather, as for boots, shoes, and the like.

**Wax'en (wäks'n), a.** 1. Made of wax. 2. Resembling wax; hence, soft; yielding. 3. Covered with wax.

**Wax'i-ness, n.** The state or quality of being waxy.

**Wax'-wing, n.** (*Ornith.*) A bird, about six or eight inches long. There are several beautiful species, so named because most of them have small, oval, horny appendages on the secondaries of the wings, of the color of red sealing-wax.



Wax-wing.

**Wax'-work (-wŭrk), n.** Work made of wax; especially, a figure or figures formed of wax, in imitation of real beings.

**Wax'y, a.** Resembling wax in appearance or consistency; viscid; adhesive; soft; hence, yielding; pliable.

**Way, n.** [A.-S. *weg*, from *wegan*, to move, Icel. *vægr*, Goth. *vigs*, Lat. *via*.] 1. A moving; passage; progression. 2. That by which one passes or progresses; road or path of any kind. 3. Length of space: distance; interval. 4. Course, or direction of motion or progress. 5. Means by which any thing is reached, or any thing is accomplished; scheme; device. 6. Manner: method; mode; fashion. 7. Regular course; habitual method of life or action. 8. Determined course; resolved mode of action or conduct. 9. (*Naut.*) (*a.*) Progress. (*b.*) *pl.* The timbers on which a ship is launched.

*By the way*, in passing; apropos; aside, as a thing apart from, though connected with, the main object or subject.— *By way of*, as for the purpose of; as being; in character of. *In the family way*, pregnant; with child. [*Colloq.*]— *In the way*, so as to meet, fall in with, obstruct, hinder, and the like.— *Out of the way*, (*a.*) So as not to fall in with, obstruct, hinder, or the like. (*b.*) Apart; aside; away from the usual or proper course; odd; unusual; wrong.— *Right of way (Law)*, a right of private passage over another's ground.— *To be under way*, to have way (*Naut.*), to be in motion, as when a ship begins to move.— *To give way*, to recede; to make room; or to yield; to concede the place or opinion to another. (*Naut.*) To row or ply the oars vigorously.— *To make one's way*, to advance in life by efforts; to advance successfully.— *To make way*, to give room for passing, or to make a vacancy.

**Syn.**— Street; highway; road.— *Way* is generic, denoting any line for passage or conveyance; a *highway* is literally one raised for the sake of dryness and convenience in travelling; a *road* is, strictly, a way for horses and carriages; a *street* is, etymologically, a *paved way*, as early made in towns and cities; and, hence, the word is distinctively applied to roads or highways in compact settlements.

**Way'-bill, n.** A list of passengers in a public vehicle, or of the baggage or amount of goods transported by it.

**Way'fâr-er, n.** A traveler; a passenger. [ney.]

**Way'fâr-ing, a.** Traveling; passing; being on a jour-

**Way'lây, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* WAYLAID; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WAYLAYING.] [From *way* and *lay*.] To lie in wait for; especially, to watch insidiously in the way of, with a view to seize, rob, or slay.

**Way'lây-er, n.** One who waylays or lies in wait.

**Way'-märk, n.** A mark to guide in traveling.

**Way'-side, n.** The edge or border of a road or path.

**Way'-stâ'tion, n.** An intermediate station on a line of travel, especially on a railroad.

**Way'ward, a.** [A.-S. *wawürdlæce*, *wawyrdlæce*, wantonly, from *wæd*, woe, evil, malice.] Liking one's own way; full of humors; froward; perverse; willful.

**Way'ward-ly, adv.** In a wayward manner; perversely.

**Way'ward-ness, n.** The quality of being wayward.

**Way'wōde, n.** [Pol. & Russ. *woyerwōda*, fr. Russ. *woi*, an army, and *wodity*, to lead.] A military commander in various Slavonic countries; afterward applied to governors of towns or provinces, and also in Russia as a high military title.

**Wē, pron.; pl. of I.** [*poss.* OUR, or OURS; *obj.* US. See I.] [A.-S. *we*, Icel. *vör*, Goth. *weis*.] I and others; a number in whom I am included.

*We* is often used by individuals, as authors, editors, and the like, in speaking of themselves, in order to avoid the appearance of egotism in the too frequent repetition of the pronoun *I*. The plural style is also in use among kings and other sovereigns.

**Weak, a.** [*compar.* WEAKER; *superl.* WEAKEST. [A.-S. *wæc*, from *wican*, to yield, to totter; Goth. *vahs*, Icel. *veikr*.] 1. Wanting physical strength; as, (*a.*) Feeble; infirm; sickly; exhausted. (*b.*) Not able to sustain a



great weight. (c.) Easily broken or separated into pieces; not compact. (d.) Not stiff; pliant; frail; soft. (e.) Easily subdued or overcome. (f.) Lacking force of utterance or sound; low; small; feeble. (g.) Of less than the usual strength or spirit. (h.) Lacking ability for an appropriate function or office. **2.** Not possessing, or manifesting, intellectual, logical, moral, or political strength, vigor, or the like; as, (a.) Feeble of mind; spiritless. (b.) Unwise; injudicious; hence, foolish. (c.) Not having full confidence or conviction. (d.) Not able to withstand temptation, urgency, persuasion, or the like. (e.) Not having power to convince; not supported by force of reason or truth. (f.) Wanting in point or vigor of expression. (g.) Not prevalent or effective, or not felt to be prevalent; feeble. (h.) Not wielding or having authority or energy; deficient in the resources that are essential to a ruler or nation.

**Wēak'en** (wēk'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WEAKENED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WEAKENING.] **1.** To make weak; to lessen the strength of; to debilitate; to enfeeble; to enervate. **2.** To reduce in strength or spirit.

**Wēak'en-er**, *n.* He who, or that which, weakens.

**Wēak'ling**, *n.* A weak or feeble creature.

**Wēak'ly**, *adv.* In a weak manner; feebly; with little strength.

**Wēak'ly**, *a.* [*compar.* WEAKLIER; *superl.* WEAKLIEST.] Not strong of constitution; infirm.

**Wēak'ness**, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being weak; want of physical strength. **2.** Want of sprightliness or force. **3.** Want of steadiness or resolution. **4.** Want of moral force or effect upon the mind. **5.** Want of judgment; weak trait or characteristic. **6.** Defect; failing; fault.

**Syn.**—Feebleness; debility; languor; imbecility; infirmness; infirmity; decrepitude; frailty; faintness.

**Wēal**, *n.* [A.-S. *wela*, *wēla*, O. II. Ger. *wela*, *wola*. See WELL.] A sound, healthy, or prosperous state of a person or thing; prosperity; happiness.

**Wēald'en** (wēald'n), *a.* [A.-S. *wēald*, *wald*, a forest, a wood, so called because this formation occurs in the *wēalds* or woods of Kent and Sussex.] (*Geol.*) Of, or pertaining to, the upper part of the oölitic series.

**Wēalth**, *n.* [Eng. *weal*, O. H. Ger. *welida*, *welitha*, riches.] Large possessions of money, goods, or land.

**Syn.**—Riches; affluence; opulence; abundance.

**Wēalth'i-ly**, *adv.* In a wealthy manner; richly.

**Wēalth'i-ness**, *n.* State of being wealthy, or rich.

**Wēalth'y**, *a.* [*compar.* WEALTHIER; *superl.* WEALTHIEST.] Having great wealth, or large possessions in lands, goods, money, or securities, or larger than the generality of men; opulent; affluent; rich.

**Wēan**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WEANED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WEANING.] [A.-S. *wēnian*, *wēnnan*, to accustom, wean, *āwēnian*, *āwēnnan*, to wean.] **1.** To accustom and reconcile to a want or deprivation of the breast. **2.** Hence, to detach or alienate, as the affections, from any object of desire.

**Wēan'ling**, *n.* A child or animal newly weaned.

**Wēap'on**, *n.* [A.-S. *wæpen*, *wēpen*, *wæpun*, Icel. *vǫpn*, *vopn*, Goth. *vepna*, pl.] **1.** An instrument of offensive or defensive combat; something to fight with. **2.** Hence, that with which one contends against another.

**Wēap'on-less**, *a.* Having no weapon; unarmed.

**Wēar** (4), *v. t.* [*imp.* WORE; *p. p.* WORN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WEARING.] [A.-S. *wērian*, *wērigean*, *wēran*, to carry, to wear, as arms or clothes, Goth. *wasjan*, to clothe.] **1.** To carry or bear upon the person, as an article of clothing, decoration, warfare, or the like; to have on. **2.** To have or exhibit an appearance of. **3.** To consume by use; to use up. **4.** To impair, waste, or diminish, by continual attrition, scraping, percussion, and the like. **5.** To cause or occasion by friction or wasting. **6.** To affect by degrees. **7.** [Cf. WARE.] (*Naut.*) To put on another tack, as a ship, by turning her round, with the stern toward the wind; to veer.

**Syn.**—To waste; impair; bear; consume; spend; diminish; veer.

**Wēar**, *v. i.* **1.** To endure or suffer use; to bear the consequences of use, as waste, consumption, or attrition. **2.** To suffer injury by use or time. **3.** To be consumed by slow degrees.

**Wēar**, *n.* **1.** Act of wearing, or state of being worn; consumption by use. **2.** The thing worn; style of dress; the fashion.

*Wear and tear*, the loss by wearing, as of machinery in use; injury to which any thing is subject by use, accident, &c.

**Wēar**, *n.* [A.-S. *wær*, *wēr*, an inclosure, a fish-pond, the sea, a wave, from *waran*, *warian*, *wērian*, to defend, pro-

tect; Icel. *ver*, O. II. Ger. *wari*, *wēri*.] **1.** A dam in a river to stop and raise the water, for conducting it to a mill, for taking fish, &c. **2.** A fence of stakes or twigs set in a stream for catching fish.

**Wēar'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being worn; suitable to be worn.

**Wēar'er**, *n.* **1.** One who wears or carries as appendant to the body. **2.** That which wastes or diminishes.

**Wēar'i-less**, *a.* Incapable of being wearied.

**Wēar'i-ly** (89), *adv.* In a weary manner.

**Wēar'i-ness** (89), *n.* State of being weary or tired; lassitude; exhaustion of strength; fatigue.

**Wēar'i-sōme** (89), *a.* Causing weariness.

**Syn.**—Irksome; tiresome; tedious; fatiguing; annoying; vexatious.

**Wēar'i-sōme-ly**, *adv.* In a wearisome manner.

**Wēar'i-sōme-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being wearisome; tiresomeness; tediousness.

**Wēar'y** (89), *a.* [*compar.* WEARIER; *superl.* WEARIEST.] [A.-S. *wērig*, O. Sax. *wuorig*.] **1.** Having the strength exhausted by toil or exertion. **2.** Causing weariness.

**Syn.**—Tired; fatigued; tiresome; irksome; wearisome.

**Wēar'y** (89), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WEARIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WEARYING.] **1.** To reduce or exhaust the physical strength or endurance of. **2.** To make impatient by continuance. **3.** To harass by any thing irksome.

*To weary out*, to subdue or exhaust by fatigue.

**Syn.**—To jade; tire; fatigue; fag; dispirit. See JADE.

**Wēar'sand**, *n.* [A.-S. *wæsend*, *wasend*, prob. allied to Icel. *vasa*, to hope.] The windpipe; the canal through which air passes to and from the lungs; the throttle.

**Wēar'sel**, *n.* [A.-S. *wesle*, O. H. Ger. *wisala*, *wisila*, *wisula*.] (*Zoöl.*) A small quadruped, about 6 inches in length, with a tail about 2 inches long. It is remarkable for its slender form and agile movements.



Weasel.

**Wēath'er**, *n.* [O. Eng. & A.-S. *weder*, Icel. *vetr*, O. II. Ger. *wetar*, Lith. *wetra*, Slav. *wietr*, from Skr. *wā*, to blow.] The air or atmosphere with respect to its state as regards heat or cold, wetness or dryness, calm or storm, clearness or cloudiness, &c.; meteorological condition of the atmosphere.

*Stress of weather*, violent winds; force of tempests.

**Wēath'er**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WEATHERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WEATHERING.] **1.** To expose to the air; to air; to season by exposure to air. **2.** (*Naut.*) To sail to the windward of; to pass between the wind and. **3.** Hence, to sustain the trying effect of; to endure; to resist.

**Wēath'er-bēat'en** (-bēt'n), *a.* Beaten or harassed by the weather; worn by exposure to the weather.

**Wēath'er-bōard**, *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) (*a.*) That side of a ship which is toward the wind. **2.** (*Arch.*) A board extending from the ridge to the eaves, and forming a close junction between the shingling of a roof and the side of the building beneath, usually at the ends where there is no cornice.

**Wēath'er-bōard**, *v. t.* (*Arch.*) To nail boards upon so as to lap one over another, in order to exclude rain, snow, and the like.

**Wēath'er-bound**, *a.* Delayed by bad weather.

**Wēath'er-eōck**, *n.* **1.** A vane, or weather-vane;—so called because originally often in the figure of a cock. **2.** Hence, any thing or person that turns easily and frequently.

**Wēath'ered**, *a.* **1.** (*Arch.*) Made sloping, so as to throw off water. **2.** (*Geol.*) Having the surface altered in color, texture, or composition, or the edges rounded off by exposure to the elements.

**Wēath'er-gāge**, *n.* Position of a ship to the windward of another; hence, a position of advantage or superiority.

**Wēath'er-glāss**, *n.* An instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere, especially changes of atmospheric pressure, and hence, changes of weather.

**Wēath'er-mōld'ing**, { *n.* (*Arch.*) A canopy or cor-  
**Wēath'er-mōuld'ing**, { nice over doors or windows,  
to throw off the rain.

**Wēath'er-prōof**, *a.* Proof against rough weather.

**Wēath'er-wīse**, *a.* Skillful in foreseeing the changes or state of the weather.

**Wēave**, *v. t.* [*imp.* WOVE; *p. p.* WOVEN, WOVE; *p.*

**fōod**, **fōot**; **ūrn**, **rūde**, **pūll**; **çell**, **çhaise**, **eall**, **eaho**; **gēm**, **gēt**; **aş**; **exist**; **linger**, **link**; **this**.



*pr. & vb. n. WEAVING.*] [A.-S. *wefan*, Icel. *vefa*, Goth. *veiban*; Per. *bāftan*, Gr. *ὄφαινειν*, Skr. *wap.*] **1.** To unite, as threads of any kind, in such a manner as to form a texture; hence, to unite intimately, or by close connection or intermixture. **2.** To form, as cloth, by interlacing threads; hence, to form into a fabric; to compose.

**Weave**, *v. i.* **1.** To practice weaving; to work with a loom. **2.** To become woven or interwoven.

**Weav'er**, *n.* One who weaves.

**Wēa'zen** (wē'zm), *a.* [Cf. WIZEN.] Thin; sharp.

**Wēb**, *n.* [A.-S. *webb*, O. H. Ger. *weppi*, *woppe*, *giveppi*, Icel. *vefr*, *vaf*. See WEAVE.] **1.** That which is woven; texture; textile fabric. **2.** The texture of very fine thread spun by a spider; a cobweb. **3.** An opaque film covering the cornea of the eye. **4.** (*Ornith.*) The membrane which unites the toes of many water-fowls.

**Wēb**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. WEBBED; p. pr. & vb. n. WEBBING.*] To unite or surround with a web, or as if with a web; to envelop; to entangle.

**Webbed**, *a.* [From *web*.] Having the toes united by a membrane, or web.

**Wēb'bing**, *n.* A strong and narrow fabric of hemp, used for suspenders, straps, &c., and for supporting the seats of stuffed chairs, sofas, &c.

**Wēb'-fōot**, *n.*; *pl. WĒB'-FEET.* A foot the toes of which are connected by a membrane.

**Wēb'-fōot'ed**, *a.* Having webbed feet; palmiped.

**Wēd**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. WEDDED; p. pr. & vb. n. WEDDING.*] [A.-S. *weddian*, to covenant, promise, to wed, marry; O. H. Ger. *wetan*, *welian*, *wettan*, Icel. *vedhja*. See WED, *n.*] **1.** To take for husband or for wife; to marry. **2.** To join in marriage; to give in wedlock. **3.** To unite closely in affection; to connect indissolubly or strongly.

**Wēd**, *v. i.* To contract matrimony; to marry.

**Wēd'ded**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, wedlock or marriage.

**Wēd'ding**, *n.* Nuptial ceremony; nuptial festivities; marriage; nuptials.

*Golden wedding*, the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of a marriage when the husband and wife are both living.—*Silver wedding*, the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary.—*Crystal wedding*, the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary.—*Tin wedding*, the celebration of the tenth anniversary.—*Wooden wedding*, the celebration of the fifth anniversary.

**Wēdge**, *n.* [A.-S. *wecg*, *wācg*, Icel. *veggr*, O. H. Ger. *wekki*, *weggi*.] **1.** A piece of metal, or other hard material, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other, used in splitting wood, rocks, &c. It is one of the *mechanical powers*. **2.** Any thing in the form of a wedge, as a body of troops drawn up in such a form.



Wedge.

**Wēdge**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. WEDGED; p. pr. & vb. n. WEDGING.*] **1.** To cleave or separate with a wedge; to rive. **2.** To force or drive as a wedge is driven. **3.** To force, as a wedge forces its way. **4.** To fix in the manner of a wedge. **5.** To fasten with a wedge, or with wedges.

**Wēd'lōck**, *n.* [A.-S. *wedlac*, a pledge, fr. *wedd*, a pledge, and *lac*, a gift, an offering.] Marriage; matrimony.

**Wēdnes'day** (wēnz'dy), *n.* [A.-S. *Wōdnesdag*, from *Wōden*, O. H. Ger. *Wuotan*, Icel. *Odinn*, the highest god of the Germans and Scandinavians, and A.-S. *dæg*, day.] The fourth day of the week.

**Weed**, *n.* [A.-S. *wēod*, *wiōd*. See WEED, *v. t.*] **1.** Any plant that is useless or troublesome. **2.** Whatever is unprofitable or troublesome; any thing useless.

**Weed**, *n.* [A.-S. *wād*, Icel. *vod*, O. H. Ger. *wāt*, *gawāti*, from Goth. *vidan*, to bind.] **1.** A garment; clothing; especially, an upper or outer garment. **2.** An article of dress worn in token of grief; especially in the plural, mourning garb, as of a female.

**Weed**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. WEEDED; p. pr. & vb. n. WEEDING.*] **1.** To free from noxious plants. **2.** To take away, as noxious plants. **3.** To free from any thing hurtful or offensive.

**Weed'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, weeds.

**Weed'y**, *a.* [*compar. WEEDIER; superl. WEEDIEST.*] **1.** Relating to, or consisting of, weeds. **2.** Abounding with weeds.

**Week**, *n.* [A.-S. *wēoce*, *wice*, *wuce*, Icel. *vika*, Goth. *viko*.] A period of seven days, usually that reckoned from one Sabbath or Sunday to the next.

**Week-dāy**, *n.* Any day of the week except the Sabbath or Sunday.

**Week'ly**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a week, or to week-days. **2.** Happening, or done, once a week; hebdomadary.

**Week'ly**, *n.* A publication issued once in seven days, or appearing once in a week.

**Week'ly**, *adv.* Once a week; by hebdomadal periods.

**Ween**, *v. i.* [A.-S. *wēnan*, *wānan*, Goth. *venjan*, Icel. *vāna*, *vona*, *vanta*; A.-S. *wēn*, *wēna*, hope, expectation, opinion, Goth. *wēns*, Icel. *vān*, *von*.] To think; to imagine; to fancy. [*Obs. or poet.*]

**Weep**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. WEPT; p. pr. & vb. n. WEEPING.*] [A.-S. *wēpan*, Goth. *wopjan*, Icel. *ōpa*. Cf. WHOOP.] **1.** To show grief or other passions by shedding tears; to shed tears; to cry. **2.** To lament; to complain. **3.** To flow or run in drops. **4.** To drop water; to drip; to be very wet. **5.** To hang the branches, as if in sorrow; to droop.

**Weep**, *v. t.* **1.** To lament; to bewail; to bemoan. **2.** To shed or pour forth, as tears; to shed drop by drop, as if tears.

**Weep'er**, *n.* One who weeps.

**Weep'ing-wil'lōw**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of willow whose branches grow very long and slender, and hang down nearly in a perpendicular direction.

**Wee'vil** (wē'vl), *n.* [A.-S. *wifel*, *wibil*, O. H. Ger. *wibil*, *wibel*, allied to A.-S. *wefan*, O. H. Ger. *wēban*, to weave.] (*Entom.*) A small insect of the beetle tribe, with a long, beaked head.

**Wēft**, *n.* [A.-S. *wift*, *west*, *westa*, fr. *wefan*, to weave.] **1.** The woof of cloth; the threads that cross the warp from selvage to selvage. **2.** A thing woven.

**Weigh** (wā), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. WEIGHED; p. pr. & vb. n. WEIGHING.*] [A.-S. *wegan*, to bear, move, to weigh, Icel. *vega*, allied to Lat. *vehere*, to carry, Skr. *vah.*] **1.** To bear up; to raise; to lift so that it hangs in the air. **2.** To examine by the balance; to ascertain the weight of. **3.** To be equivalent to in weight; to counterbalance. **4.** To pay, allot, or take by weight. **5.** To ponder in the mind; to estimate deliberately and maturely.

**Weigh** (wā), *v. i.* **1.** To have weight; to be heavy. **2.** Hence, to be considered as important. **3.** To bear heavily; to press hard.

**Weigh** (wā), *n.* A certain quantity estimated by weight; an English measure of weight.

**Weigh'a-ble** (wā'-), *a.* Capable of being weighed.

**Weigh'er** (wā'er), *n.* **1.** One who weighs. **2.** An officer whose duty it is to weigh commodities.

**Weight** (wāt), *n.* [See WEIGH.] **1.** The quality of being heavy; that property of bodies by which they tend toward the center of the earth. **2.** Quantity of heaviness; quantity of matter as estimated by the balance; that which any thing weighs. **3.** Hence, pressure; importance; influence; consequence. **4.** A scale or graduated standard of heaviness. **5.** A ponderous mass; something heavy. **6.** A definite mass of iron, lead, brass, or other metal, to be used for ascertaining the weight of other bodies. **7.** (*Mech.*) The resistance against which a machine acts, as opposed to the power which moves it.

**Syn.**—Ponderousness; gravity; heaviness; burden; load; power; efficacy; moment; impressiveness.

**Weight** (wāt), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. WEIGHTED; p. pr. & vb. n. WEIGHTING.*] To load with a weight or weights; to load down; to attach weights to.

**Weight'i-ly** (wāt'-), *adv.* **1.** In a weighty manner; ponderously. **2.** With force or impressiveness.

**Weight'i-ness** (wāt'-), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being weighty; ponderousness; heaviness. **2.** Solidity; impressiveness; importance.

**Weight'less** (wāt'les), *a.* Having no weight; imponderable; light.

**Weight'y** (wāt'y), *a.* [*compar. WEIGHTIER; superl. WEIGHTIEST.*] **1.** Having weight; heavy. **2.** Hence, important; adapted to turn the balance in the mind, or to convince.

**Syn.**—Ponderous; burdensome; onerous; forcible; momentous; efficacious.

**Wēir**, *n.* [See WEAR.] **1.** A dam in a river to stop and raise the water, for conducting it to a mill, for taking fish, and the like. **2.** A fence of stakes or twigs set in a stream for taking fish; a wear. [See WEAR.]

**Wēird**, *a.* [A.-S. *wyrd*, fate, fortune, one of the Fates.] **1.** Skilled in witchcraft. **2.** Caused by, or suggesting, magical influence; supernatural; unearthly; wild.

*Weird sisters*, the Fates.

**Wēl'cōme** (wēl'kum), *a.* [A.-S. *wilcuma*, a welcome guest, *wilcume*, interj., *wilcumian*, to welcome, fr. *wil*, for *wel*, well, and *cuman*, to come.] **1.** Received with gladness. **2.** Producing gladness in its reception; grateful; pleasing. **3.** Free to have or enjoy gratuitously.



**Wēl'eōme**, *n.* **1.** Salutation of a new comer. **2.** Kind reception of a guest or new comer.

**Wēl'eōme**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WELCOMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WELCOMING.] To salute with kindness, as a new comer; to receive and entertain hospitably and cheerfully.

**Wēl'eōm-er**, *n.* One who welcomes.

**Wēld**, *n.* [Prov. Ger. *waude*, *wiede*, D. *wouw*, *wouwe*, Fr. *gaude*, Sp. *gualda*.] **1.** (Bot.) A plant growing in England and various European countries; woad; — used by dyers to give a yellow color. **2.** The color or coloring matter extracted from this plant.

**Wēld**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WELDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WELDING.] [Ger. & D. *wellen*. Cf. WIELD.] To press or beat into intimate and permanent union, as two pieces of iron when heated almost to fusion.

**Wēld**, *n.* State of being welded; joint made by welding.

**Wēld'er**, *n.* One who welds, or unites by welding.

**Wēl'fāre**, *n.* [From *well* and *fare*, to go, to be in any state, good or bad, to proceed, to happen.] Well-doing or well-being in any respect; enjoyment of health and the common blessings of life.

**Syn.** — Prosperity; happiness.

**Wēl'kin**, *n.* [A.-S. *wolcen*, *welcn*, cloud, air, sky, heaven, O. II. Ger. *wolchan*, Skr. *valāhaka*, a cloud.] The vault of heaven; the sky.

**Wēll**, *n.* [A.-S. *well*, *wyll*, *wella*, *wylla*, fr. *weallan*, to boil.] **1.** An issue of water from the earth; a spring; a fountain. **2.** Hence, a source. **3.** A cylindrical hole sunk into the earth to such a depth as to reach a supply of water. **4.** (Naut.) (a.) An inclosure in the middle of a ship's hold, around the pumps, from the bottom to the lower deck, to preserve them from damage. (b.) An apartment in the hold of a fishing-vessel, having holes in the bottom to let in fresh water for the preservation of fish. **5.** (Mil.) A hole or excavation in the earth, in mining, from which run branches or galleries.

**Wēll**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WELLING.] To issue forth, as water from the earth; to flow; to spring.

**Wēll**, *a.* [*compar.* and *superl.* wanting, the deficiency being supplied by *better* and *best*, from another root.] [See *infra*.] **1.** Good in condition or circumstances; desirable, either in a natural or moral sense. **2.** Being in health; sound in body; not ailing, diseased, or sick. **3.** Being in favor; favored.

**Syn.** — Fortunate; convenient; advantageous; happy.

**Wēll**, *adv.* [A.-S. *wela*, *wel*, Goth. *vaila*, Icel. *vel*.] **1.** In a good or proper manner; justly; rightly. **2.** Suitably to one's condition, to the occasion, or to a proposed end or use; suitably; abundantly; fully; adequately; thoroughly. **3.** In such manner as is desirable; favorably; advantageously; conveniently. **4.** Considerably; not a little; far.

*Well off*, in good condition; especially, in good condition as to property or any advantages; thriving; prosperous. — *Well to do*, well off; prosperous; — used also adjectively.

**Wēll'a-dāy**, *interj.* [Corrupt fr. *welaway*, A.-S. *wālawā*, fr. *wā*, woe, *lā*, lo, oh, and *wā*, woe.] Alas!

**Wēll'-bē'ing**, *n.* Welfare; happiness; prosperity.

**Wēll'-bōrn**, *a.* Born of a noble or respectable family.

**Wēll'-brēd**, *a.* Educated to polished manners; polite; cultivated; refined.

**Wēll'-dō'ing**, *n.* A doing well; performance of duties.

**Wēll'-fā'vored**, *a.* Handsome; well formed; beautiful; pleasing to the eye.

**Wēll'-hēad**, *n.* A source, spring, or fountain.

**Wēll'-hōle**, *n.* (Arch.) The open space in the middle of a staircase, beyond the ends of the stairs.

**Wēll'-mān'nered**, *a.* Polite; well-bred; complaisant.

**Wēll'-mēan'ing**, *a.* Having a good intention.

**Wēll'-mēant**, *a.* Rightly intended; kind; friendly.

**Wēll'-nīgh** (-nī), *adv.* Almost; nearly.

**Wēll'-spōk'en** (-spōk'n), *a.* **1.** Speaking well; speaking with fitness or grace; or speaking kindly. **2.** Spoken with propriety.

**Wēll'-spring**, *n.* A fountain; a spring; a source of continual supply.

**Wēll'-sweep**, *n.* A long pole balanced upon a high post and used in drawing water by means of a bucket from a well.

**Wēll'-wīsh'er**, *n.* One who wishes another well; a person benevolently or friendly inclined.

**Wēlsh**, *a.* (Geog.) Belonging or relating to Wales, or its inhabitants.

**Wēlsh**, *n. sing.* or *pl.* **1. sing.** The language of Wales, or of the Welsh. **2. pl.** (Geog.) The natives or inhabitants of Wales.

**Wēlt**, *n.* [A.-S. *weltan*, to roll, or more prob. from W. *gwald*, a hem, a welt, *gwaldu*, to welt or to hem, from *gwaliau*, to inclose.] That which, being folded or brought round, serves to guard, strengthen, or adorn something; as, (a.) A small cord covered with cloth and sewed on a seam or border to strengthen it; an edge of cloth folded on itself and sewed down. (b.) A narrow strip of leather around a shoe, between the upper leather and sole.

**Wēlt**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WELTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WELTING.] To furnish with a welt; to sew a welt on.

**Wēl'ter**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WELTERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WELTERING.] [A.-S. *weltan*, *waltan*, to roll, to welter, Icel. *velta*, Goth. *valtjan*, *valvjan*.] **1.** To roll, as the body of an animal; to wallow; to tumble about, especially in any thing foul or defiling. **2.** To rise and fall, as waves; to tumble over, as billows.

**Wēn**, *n.* [A.-S. *wenn*, D. *wen*, L. Ger. *wenne*.] (Med.) A circumscribed, indolent tumor, without inflammation or change of color of the skin.

**Wēnch** (66), *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *wencle*, a maid, a daughter, *wencel*, a pupil, orphan, *wincel*, *winclu*, children, offspring.] **1.** A low, vicious, coarse young woman: a drab; a strumpet. **2.** A black woman; a colored female servant; a negress. [Amer.]

**Wēnch**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WENCHED (wēncht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WENCHING.] To frequent the company of wenches, or women of ill fame.

**Wēnch'er**, *n.* One who wenches; a lewd man.

**Wēnd**, *v. i.* [A.-S. *wendan*, to turn, to go, Icel. *wenda*, Goth. *vandjan*, to turn.] To go; to pass; to betake

**Wēnd**, *v. t.* To direct; to betake. [one's self.]

**Wēn'nish**, } *a.* [From *wen*.] Having the nature of a

**Wēn'ny**, } *wen*; resembling a wen.

**Wēnt**, *imp.* of *wend*; — now used as the preterit of *go*, but in origin having no connection with it.

**Wēpt**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *weep*. See WEEP.

**Wēre** (wēr, 57), *imp. ind. pl.* & *imp. subj. sing.* & *pl.* of *be*. [A.-S. *wære*, *wæron*; Icel. *wera*, to be. See WAS.] It is united with *be* to supply its want of tenses, as *went* is with *go*. See BE.

**Wērst**, *n.* A certain Russian measure of length; a verst. See VERST.

**Wērt**. The second person singular of *were*, used as the subjunctive imperfect tense of *be*. See WERE.

**Wē'sand**, *n.* See WEASAND. [Obs.]

**Wēst**, *n.* [A.-S. *west*, Icel. *vestr*, O. II. Ger. *west*, *westan*.] **1.** The direction or quarter of the heavens where the sun sets; the point, direction, or region, opposed to east.

**2.** A country situated in a region toward the sunset, with respect to another.

**Wēst**, *a.* **1.** Situated toward the west, or in the direction of the setting sun; relating to the west. **2.** Coming or moving from the west, or western region.

**Wēst**, *adv.* [A.-S. *west*.] To the western region; at the westward; more westward.

**Wēst'er-ing**, *a.* Passing to the west.

**Wēst'er-ly**, *a.* **1.** Being toward the west; situated in the western region. **2.** Moving from the westward.

**Wēst'er-ly**, *adv.* Tending, going, or moving, toward the west.

**Wēst'ern**, *a.* **1.** Situated in the west; being in that quarter where the sun sets. **2.** Moving toward the west

**Wēst'ward**, *adv.* Toward the west.

**Wēst'ward-ly**, *adv.* In a direction toward the west.

**Wēt**, *a.* [*compar.* WETTER; *superl.* WETTEST.] [A.-S. *wæt*, *weaht*, Icel. *vātr*, *vōtr*, allied to Goth. *vato*, Icel. *vain*, water.] **1.** Containing water; full of moisture.

**2.** Very damp; rainy.

**Syn.** — Nasty; humid; damp; moist. See NASTY.

**Wēt**, *n.* **1.** Water or wetness; moisture or humidity in considerable degree. **2.** Rainy weather; foggy or misty weather.

**Wēt**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WET (rarely WETTED); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WETTING.] [A.-S. *watan*, *gewatan*, Icel. & Sw. *vata*, Dan. *vāde*.] To fill or moisten with water or other liquid; to dip or soak in liquor.

**Wēth'er**, *n.* [A.-S. *wedher*, Icel. *vedhr*, Goth. *vithrus*.] A castrated ram.

**Wēt'ness**, *n.* **1.** State of being wet; moisture; humidity. **2.** A watery or moist state of the atmosphere.

**Wēt'nārsē**, *n.* A nurse who suckles a child, especially the child of another woman.

**Wēt'-shōd**, *a.* Having the feet wet with the shoes or boots on.

**Whāck**, *v. t.* [From *thwack*, q. v.] To strike; to give a heavy or resounding blow to. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

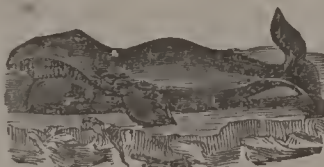


**Whäck**, *v. i.* To strike any thing with a smart blow.

**Whäck**, *n.* A smart, resounding blow.

**Whāle**, *n.* [A.-S. *hwāl*, Icel. *hvalr*, O. H. Ger. *wal*, allied to Gr. *φάλη*, *φάλαινα*, Lat. *balæna*.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal inhabiting the ocean, of the class of *Mammals*, and family of *Cetaceans*.

The Greenland whale, or right whale, when fully grown, is from fifty to sixty-five or seventy feet in length, and from thirty to forty feet in its greatest circumference. The whale furnishes oil, whalebone, &c. The fin-backed whale, called also *great northern rorqual*, is probably the longest animal in creation, sometimes exceeding one hundred feet in length.



Greenland Whale.

**Whāle'bōne**, *n.* A firm, elastic substance resembling bone, taken from the upper jaw of the right whale, used as a stiffening in stays, fans, screens, and for various other purposes.

**Whāle'man**, *n.*; *pl.* WHĀLE'MEN. A man employed in the whale-fishery. [*fishery.*]

**Whāl'er**, *n.* A ship or a person employed in the whale-

**Whap**, *n.* [A.-S. *hwēop*, a whip, *hwēopian*, to whip, scourge.] A blow, or quick, smart stroke.

**Whap'per** (*hwōp'per*), *n.* [See *supra.*] Something uncommonly large of the kind; — applied especially to a bold lie. [*Colloq. and vulgar.*]

**Wharf** (*hwōrf*), *n.*; *pl.* properly WHARVES, but WHARVES is often used, especially in the United States. [A.-S. *hwearf*, *hwēorf*, *hwarf*, from *hwēorfan*, to turn.] A perpendicular mound of timber or stone and earth, raised on the shore of a harbor, river, canal, or the like, or extending into the water, for the convenience of lading and un-lading vessels; a mole; a pier.

**Wharf'age**, *n.* 1. The fee paid for the privilege of using a wharf. 2. A wharf, or wharves in general; wharfing.

**Wharf'in-ger**, *n.* [From *wharfing.*] A man who has the care of a wharf; or the proprietor of a wharf.

**What** (*hwōt*), *pron.* [A.-S. *hwāt*, Icel. *hvat*, Goth. *hwa*, allied to Lat. *quid*. See WHO.] 1. An interrogative pronoun, used (both substantively and adjectively) in asking questions as to things or inanimate objects, corresponding thus to *who*, which is used for persons. 2. Hence, used as an exclamatory word, meaning *how remarkable*, or *how great*; — sometimes prefixed to adjectives in an adverbial sense, as nearly equivalent to *how*; also, used independently, and meaning generally, *how strange a thing!* 3. A compound relative, equivalent, substantively, to *that which*; adjectively, to *the . . . which*; the sort or kind of *the . . . which*; and, rarely, to *the . . . on or at which*; used also in a corresponding adverbial sense. 4. Whatever; whatsoever; — used indefinitely. 5. In part; partly; — with repetition, and followed by *with*.

**What-ēv'er**, *pron.* Any thing soever which; being this or that; all that.

**What'nōt**, *n.* [From the abbreviated phrase *what not*, often used at the close of an enumeration of several particulars or articles; hence, used substantively, to denote a *miscellany*, a *variety*.] A kind of stand or piece of household furniture, having shelves for books, ornaments, &c.

**What'so-ēv'er**, *a.* Whatever.

**Whēal**, *n.* [A.-S. *hwēle*, putrefaction, *hwēlan*, to putrefy. Cf. WALE.] A mark raised by a stroke; a wale.

**Whēat**, *n.* [A.-S. *hwæte*, allied to *hwīt*, white; Goth. *hwāiti*, *hwāitēis*.] (*Bot.*) A plant and the seed of the plant, which furnishes a white flour for bread.

**Whēat'-ēar**, *n.* 1. An ear of wheat. 2. (*Ornith.*) A small bird common in Europe, and found in Greenland; — called also fallow-chat, or fallow-finch. See FALLOW-FINCH.

**Whēat'en**, *a.* [A.-S. *hwæten*.] Made of wheat.

**Wheē'dle** (*hwē'dl*), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHEEDLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHEEDLING.]

[Cf. A.-S. *wadlian*, to be poor, to beg, and O. H. Ger. *wadalōn*, to wander.] 1. To entice by soft words. 2. To gain or get away by flattery.

**Syn.** — To flatter; coax; cajole.

**Wheel**, *n.* [A.-S. *hweōl*, *hweohl*, Icel. *hiol*, *hvel*, wheel; allied to Goth. *valujan*, to roll.] 1. A circular frame

turning on an axis; a rotating disk. 2. Any instrument having a similar form to that described above, or chiefly consisting of a wheel; as, (*a.*) A spinning-wheel. (*b.*) An instrument for punishing criminals, formerly, but now no longer used. (*c.*) (*Naut.*) A circular frame having handles on the rim, used in steering a ship. (*d.*) (*Pottery.*) A round, wooden disk revolving horizontally at the top of a vertical shaft or spindle, on which the clay is shaped. 3. A rolling or revolving body; a disk; an orb. 4. A turn or revolution; rotation; compass.

**Wheel**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHEELED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHEELING.] 1. To convey on wheels. 2. To put into a rotatory motion; to cause to turn or revolve.

**Wheel**, *v. i.* 1. To turn on an axis, or as on an axis; to revolve; to rotate. 2. To go round in a circuit. 3. To roll forward.

**Wheel'bār-rōw**, *n.* A light frame with a box for conveying articles, supported by one wheel, and rolled by a single person.

**Wheel'-eār'riage**, *n.* A carriage moved on wheels.

**Wheel'-house**, *n.*; *pl.* WHEEL'-HOUSES. (*Naut.*) (*a.*) A small house or shelter on deck, which contains the steering-wheel. (*b.*) The paddle-box of steam-vessels.

**Wheel'ing**, *n.* 1. Act of conveying on wheels. 2. Adaptation to wheel-carriages; convenience for passing on wheels.

**Wheel'-work** (-wŭrk), *n.* A combination of wheels, and their connection in a machine.

**Wheel'wright** (hweel'rit), *n.* A man who makes wheels and wheel-carriages.

**Wheeze**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHEEZED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHEEZING.] [A.-S. *hwēosan*. Icel. *hvāsa*, *vāsa*, to hiss, whiz.] To breathe hard, and with an audible sound, as persons affected with asthma.

**Whēlk**, *n.* [A.-S. *hwylca*, varicose vein, *hylca*, *heolca*, a bend.] 1. A wrinkle; an inequality on the surface; a protuberance. 2. A stripe or mark; a streak. 3. (*Zoöl.*) A mollusk having a one-valved, spiral, and gibbous shell, with an oval aperture ending in a short canal or gutter.

**Whēlm**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHELMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHELMING.] [Cf. A.-S. *for-welman*, to overwhelm, to suffocate, *hwelfan*, *hwylfan*, to overwhelm, cover over.] 1. To cover with water or other fluid. 2. To cover completely; to immerse deeply; to overburden.

**Whēlp**, *n.* [A.-S. *hwelp*, Icel. *hwelpr*, O. H. Ger. *hwelf*, *welf*.] 1. The young of the canine species, and also of beasts of prey; a puppy; a cub. 2. A child; a youth; — jocosely or contemptuously so called.

*Whelps of a windlass, capstan, or the like* (*Naut.*), short, upright pieces of wood, &c., placed round the barrel, to prevent it from being chafed.

**Whēlp**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHELPED (*hwēlpt*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHELPING.] To bring forth young, as the female of the canine species and some beasts of prey.

**Whēn**, *adv.* [A.-S. *hwenne*, *hwanne*, *hwanne*, *hwonne*, Goth. *hvan*.] 1. At what time; — used interrogatively. 2. At what time; at the time that; — used relatively. 3. While; whereas; — used in the manner of a conjunction. 4. Which time; then; — elliptically and inaccurately used as a substantive.

*When as*, at the time that; when. [*Obs.*]

**Whēnce**, *adv.* [O. Eng. *whennes*, *whens*, with the termination of a genitive. Cf. HENCE and THENCE.] 1. From what place; hence, from what or which source, origin, antecedent, premise, &c.; how; — used interrogatively. 2. From what or which place, source, &c.; the place, source, &c., from which; — used relatively.

**Whēnce'so-ēv'er**, *relative adv. or conj.* From what place soever; from what cause or source soever.

**Whēn-ēv'er**, *relative adv. or conj.* At whatever time.

**Whēn'so-ēv'er**, *relative adv. or conj.* At what time soever; at whatever time; whenever.

**Whēre** (*4*), *adv.* [A.-S. *hwar*, *hwar*, Goth. & Icel. *hvar*.] 1. At what place; in what situation, position, or circumstances; — used interrogatively. 2. At which place; at the place in which; — used relatively. 3. To what or which place; whither; — used interrogatively and relatively. [*Recent.*]

**Syn.** — See WHITHER.

**Whēre'a-bout'**, } *adv.* 1. About where; near what  
**Whēre'a-bouts'**, } or which place; — used interroga-  
tively and relatively. 2. Concerning which; about  
which.

*Whereabout*, or *whereabouts*, is often used colloquially as a noun.

**Whēre-ās'**, *conj.* 1. Considering that; since; — used

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ēre, vēil, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf,



to introduce a preamble. **2.** When in fact; the case being in truth that; — implying opposition to something that precedes; or implying a recognition of facts.

**Whêre-ât'**, *adv.* **1.** At what; — used relatively. **2.** At what; — used interrogatively.

**Whêre-by'**, *adv.* **1.** By which; — used relatively. **2.** By what; — used interrogatively.

**Whêre'fôre**, *adv.* [From *where* and *for*.] **1.** For which reason; — used relatively. **2.** For what reason; why; — used interrogatively.

**Whêre-în'**, *adv.* **1.** In which; in which thing, time, respect, book, or the like; — used relatively. **2.** In what; — used interrogatively.

**Whêre'in-to'**, *adv.* **1.** Into which; — used relatively. **2.** Into what; — used interrogatively.

**Whêre-ôf'** (hwêr-ôff' or hwêr-ôv'), *adv.* **1.** Of which; — used relatively. **2.** Of what; — used indefinitely. **3.** Of what; — used interrogatively.

**Whêre-ôn'**, *adv.* On which; — used relatively.

**Whêre'so-êv'er**, *adv.* In what place soever; in whatever place, or in any place indefinitely; wherever.

**Whêre-to'**, *adv.* **1.** To which; — used relatively. **2.** To what; to what end; — used interrogatively.

**Whêre'up-ôn'**, *adv.* Upon which; in consequence of which.

**Whêr-êv'er**, *adv.* [From *where* and *ever*.] At whatever

**Whêre-with'**, or **Whêre-with'** (99), *adv.* **1.** With which; — used relatively. **2.** With what; — used interrogatively.

**Whêre'with-âl'**, *adv.* [From *where*, *with*, and *all*. See WITHAL.] The same as WHEREWITH.

**Whêre'with-âl'**, *n.* The means wherewith to accomplish any purpose. [Colloq.]

**Whêr'ry** (hwêr'ry'), *n.* [Allied to *ferry*, q. v.] (*Naut.*) A shallow, light boat, built long and narrow, and sharp at both ends, for fast rowing or sailing.

**Whêt**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHIETTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHIETTING.] [A.-S. *hwettan*, Icel. *hvetja*, *hvessa*, O. H. Ger. *huazzan*, *wezzen*, from A.-S. *hwât*, Icel. *hvattr*, Goth. *hvass*, O. H. Ger. *hwas*, sharp.] **1.** To rub for the purpose of sharpening, as an edge-tool. **2.** To make sharp, keen, or eager; to stimulate. **3.** To stir up; to excite; to provoke.

**Whêt**, *n.* **1.** The act of sharpening by friction. **2.** Something that provokes or stimulates the appetite.

**Whêth'er**, *pron.* [A.-S. *hwadher*, Goth. *hvathar*, Icel. *hvârr*, allied to Lat. *uter*, Gr. *κότερος*, *πότερος*, Skr. *kataras*, from *kas*, Goth. *hvas*, who.] Which of two; which one of two; — used interrogatively and relatively. [Obs. or antiquated.]

**Whêth'er**, *conj.* Used to introduce the first of two or more alternative clauses, the other or others being connected by *or*, or by *or whether*; it also frequently introduces each one, except the last, of several alternatives; sometimes, when the second of two objective alternatives is the simple negative of the first, the second is omitted, and *whether* stands singly, with no correlative.

**Whêt'stōne** (20), *n.* A stone used for sharpening edged instruments by friction.

**Whêt'ter**, *n.* One who, or that which, whets.

**Whew**, *n.* or *interj.* A sound like that of a half-formed whistle, expressing astonishment, scorn, or dislike.

**Whey** (hwā), *n.* [A.-S. *hwæg*, M. H. Ger. *wezzich*. Cf. WHIG.] The serum or watery part of milk, separated from the more thick or coagulable part, particularly in the process of making cheese.

**Whey'ey** (hwā'ÿ), *a.* Partaking of, or resembling, whey.

**Whey'ish** (hwā'ish), *a.* Having the qualities of whey; resembling whey; wheyey.

**Whîch**, *pron.* [O. Eng. *whilke*, *whiche*, A.-S. *hwylc*, *hwylc*, *hwilc*, Icel. *hvîlikr*, Goth. *hvîleiks*, *hvêleiks*, from *hvê*, dative of *hvas*, who, and *leiks*, like, equal.] **1.** An interrogative pronoun, used both substantively and adjectively, to ask for an individual person or thing among several of a class, being more demonstrative than *who* or *what*; — in this use signifying *who*, or *what one* of a number, sort, kind, or the like. **2.** A relative, used generally substantively, but sometimes adjectively, in all numbers and genders, and for all objects excepting persons. **3.** A compound relative, standing for *that which*, *those which*, *the . . . which*, and the like.

☞ *The which* was formerly sometimes used for *which*.

**Whîch-êv'er**, } *pron.* Whether one or the other;  
**Whîch'so-êv'er**, } *which*.

**Whîff**, *n.* [Cf. W. *chwîff*, a whiff, a hiss, Icel. *veifa*, to shake, whirl.] A sudden expulsion of air from the mouth; a quick puff of air.

**Whîff**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHIFFED (hwîft); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHIFFING.] **1.** To throw out in whiffs; to consume in whiffs; to puff. **2.** To convey by a puff; to blow.

**Whîff**, *v. i.* To emit whiffs, as of smoke; to puff; to smoke.

**Whîff'le** (whîff'fl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHIFFLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHIFFLING.] [A.-S. *wæflan*, *wæflan*, to babble, to whiffle, Icel. *veifla*, to shake often.] To waver or shake, as if moved by gusts of wind; to change from one opinion or course to another; to be fickle and unsteady.

**Syn.** — To shift; evade; shuffle; prevaricate.

**Whîff'ler**, *n.* One who whiffles, or frequently changes his opinion or course.

**Whîff'le-tree**, *n.* The bar to which the traces of a carriage are fastened for draught; a whippletree.

**Whîg**, *n.* [From *whig*, whey, which the Scottish Covenanters used to drink, and hence a name given to them, or from *whiggam*, a term used in Scotland in driving horses, *whiggamore*, one who drives horses, contr. to *whig*. In 1648, a party of these people marched to Edinburgh to oppose the king and the duke of Hamilton; and hence the name of *whig* was given to the party opposed to the court.] **1.** (*Eng. Hist.*) One of a political party which had its origin in England in the seventeenth century, advocated popular rights, and was opposed to the tories. Those who supported the king in his high claims were called *tories*, and the advocates of popular rights were called *whigs*. **2.** (*Amer. Hist.*) (*a.*) A friend and supporter of the American Revolution and the war ensuing; — opposed to *tory* and *royalist*. (*b.*) One of a political party in the United States from about 1829 to 1853, opposed in politics to the so-called democrats.

**Whîg**, *a.* Pertaining to, or composed of, whigs; adhering to the principles of the whigs.

**Whîg'g'er-y**, *n.* The principles of a whig.

**Whîg'g'ish**, *a.* Pertaining to whigs; partaking of the principles of whigs.

**Whîg'g'ism**, *n.* The principles of a whig.

**Whîle**, *n.* [A.-S. *hwîl*, Icel. *hvîla*, Goth. *hveila*.] Space of time, or continued duration; time.

Worth *while*, worth the time which it requires; worth the time and pains; hence, worth the expense.

**Whîle**, *adv.* **1.** During the time that; as long as; at the same time that. **2.** Hence, under which circumstances; in which case.

**Syn.** — *Though*. — Both these words are used in comparing things or drawing parallels between them; but *though* also implies *contrast*, which *while* does not. For instance, we may say, "While I admire his courage, I honor him for his self-command;" and "Though I admire his courage, I detest his ferocity." *While* might, indeed, be used in both cases; but if we mean distinctly to imply a contrast, we must use *though*.

**Whîle**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHILED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHILING.] [See *supra*.] To cause to pass away without irksomeness or disgust; to spend or pass.

**Whîleſ** (hwîlz), *adv.* While.

**Whî'lom**, *adv.* [A.-S. *hwîlum*, *hwîlon*, formerly, *prop.* dative pl. of *hwîl*.] Formerly; once; of old. [Obs.]

**Whîlst**, *adv.* The same as WHILE, q. v.

**Whîm**, *n.* [Icel. *hvîm*, a quick movement, *hvîma*, to move quickly, W. *chwîm*, a brisk motion.] A sudden turn or start of the mind; a fancy; a capricious notion; a humor.

**Syn.** — *Freak*. — A *freak* is literally a sudden start or change of place, and hence denotes some particular act which is hasty or fanciful, perhaps humorous or childish; a *whim* is dictated by caprice, and usually implies a state of mind more or less permanent. The young are apt to have their *freaks*, and the old to indulge themselves in *whims*.

**Whîm'per**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHIMPERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHIMPERING.] [Scot. *whimner*, N. II. Ger. *wimmern*.] To cry with a low, whining, broken voice.

**Whîm'per**, *v. t.* To utter in a low, whining tone.

**Whîm'per-er**, *n.* One who whimpers, or whines.

**Whîm'sey** (hwîm'zÿ), *n.* [From *whim*.] A whim; a freak; a capricious notion.

**Whîm'si-eal**, *a.* **1.** Full of whims or whimseys; having odd fancies. **2.** Hence, singular; curious; odd.

**Syn.** — Quaint; freakish; capricious; fanciful; fantastical. See QUAIN'T.

**Whîm'si-eal'i-ty**, *n.* State or quality of being whimsical; whimsicalness.

**Whîm'si-eal-ly**, *adv.* In a whimsical manner.

**Whîm'si-eal-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being whimsical; freakishness; whimsical disposition.

**Whîm'whâm**, *n.* [From *whim* by reduplication.] A whim or whimsey; a freak.

fôod, fôot; ûrn, rûde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; ġem, ġet; aſ; exiſt; linger, link; thiſ.



**Whin**, *n.* [W. *chwyn*, weeds, a single weed.] (*Bot.*) Gorse; furze; — applied also to a leguminous plant, having yellow flowers.

**Whin'chät**, *n.* [From *whine* and *chat*.] (*Ornith.*) A small singing-bird; a species of warbler common in Europe.

**Whine**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHINED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHINING.] [Icel. *hvina*, to creak, *veina*, *keina*, to lament, O. H. Ger. *weinôn*, to deplore, A.-S. *wānian*, *cwānian*, to mourn, howl, Goth. *qvainôn*, to groan.] To utter a plaintive cry; to complain in a shrill, long-drawn tone; hence, to complain in a mean, unmanly way. [*Rare.*]

**Whine**, *n.* A plaintive tone; the nasal puerile tone of mean complaint; mean or affected complaint.

**Whin'er**, *n.* One who whines.

**Whin'ny**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHINNIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHINNYING.] [From the root of *whine*, and allied to Lat. *hinnire*.] To utter the sound of a horse; to neigh.

**Whin'ny**, *n.* The cry or note of a horse; a neigh.

**Whin'ny**, *a.* Abounding in whins, gorse, or furze-bushes.

**Whin'-stōne**, *n.* [From *whin* and *stone*.] (*Geol.*) Trap or green-stone; — a provincial name given to basaltic rocks, and applied by miners to any kind of dark-colored and hard, unstratified rock.

**Whip**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHIPPED (hwīpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHIPPING.] [A.-S. *hweopian*, to whip, Icel. *vippa*, to whirl.] **1.** To strike with a lash, a cord, a rod, or any thing lithe; to lash; to beat. **2.** To drive with lashes. **3.** To punish with the whip; to flog; to beat. **4.** To lash, as with sarcasm, abuse, or the like. **5.** To strike; to thrash; to beat out, as grain, by striking. **6.** To sew lightly; *specifically*, to form into gathers by overcasting a rolled edge and drawing up the thread. **7.** To overlay, as a cord, rope, &c., with other cords; to wrap; to iuwrap. **8.** To take or move by a sudden motion; to jerk; to snatch. **9.** (*Naut.*) To hoist or purchase by means of a whip; to secure the end of from untwisting by overcasting it with yarn.

To whip in, to drive in or keep from scattering, as hounds in a hunt; hence, to collect in and keep from scattering, as members of a legislative body, of a party, and the like.

**Whip**, *v. i.* To move nimbly; to start suddenly and do any thing.

**Whip**, *n.* **1.** An instrument for driving horses or other animals, or for correction. **2.** A coachman or driver of a carriage. **3.** (*Mach.*) One of the four arms or frames of a windmill, on which the sails are spread. **4.** (*Naut.*) A small tackle with a single rope, used to hoist light bodies.

**Whip'-eōrd**, *n.* A kind of hard-twisted or braided cord, sometimes used for making lashes.

**Whip'grāft**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHIPGRAFTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHIPGRAFTING.] To graft by cutting the cion and stock in a sloping direction, so as to fit each other, and by inserting a tongue on the cion into a slit in the stock.

**Whip'-lāsh**, *n.* The lash of a whip.

**Whip'per**, *n.* **1.** One who whips; *especially*, an officer who inflicts the penalty of legal whipping. **2.** One who raises coal with a tackle from a ship's hold.

**Whip'per-īn'**, *n.* **1.** A huntsman who keeps the hounds from wandering, and whips them in, if necessary, to the line of chase. **2.** Hence, one who enforces the discipline of a party, and urges the attendance of the members on all necessary occasions.

**Whip'per-snāp'per**, *n.* A diminutive, insignificant person. [*Colloq.*] [tied to be whipped.]

**Whip'ping-pōst**, *n.* A post to which offenders are

**Whip'ple-tree**, *n.* [See WHIP, and cf. WHIFFLE-TREE.] The bar to which the traces or tugs of a harness are fastened.

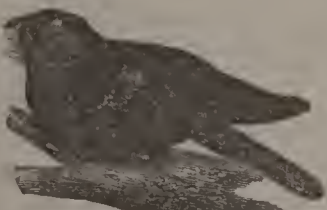
**Whip'-poor-will** (110), *n.* (*Ornith.*) An American bird, allied to the nighthawk and nightjar, so called from its note, or the sounds of its voice.

**Whip'saw**, *n.* A saw usually set in a frame, for dividing timber lengthwise, and commonly worked by two persons.

**Whip'-stāff**, *n.*; *pl.* WHIP'-STAFFS. (*Naut.*) A bar by which the rudder is turned; a tiller.

**Whip'ster**, *n.* [From *whip*, *q. v.*] A nimble little fellow.

**Whip'-stōck**, *n.* The rod or staff to which the lash of a whip is fastened; sometimes, the whole whip.



Whip-poor-will.

**Whipt**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *whip*, for *whipped*.

**Whīr** (18), *v. i.* [A.-S. *hweorfan*, to turn, Icel. *hverfa*, Goth. *hvaiban*.] To whirl round with noise; to fly with a buzzing or whizzing sound.

**Whīr**, *n.* A buzzing or whizzing sound produced by the rapid or whirling motion of any thing.

**Whīrl** (hwīrl, 18), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHIRLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHIRLING.] [Icel. *hvirfla*, to whirl, O. H. Ger. *hwarbalōn*; A.-S. *hverflung*, aberration. See *supra*.]

**1.** To turn round rapidly; to cause to rotate with velocity. **2.** To remove quickly with a revolving motion.

**Whīrl**, *v. i.* **1.** To be turned round rapidly; to move round with velocity; to gyrate. **2.** To move hastily.

**Whīrl**, *n.* **1.** A turning with rapidity or velocity, rapid rotation. **2.** Any thing that moves or is turned with velocity, especially on an axis or pivot. **3.** A revolving hook used in twisting. **4.** (*Bot.* & *Conch.*) A whorl. See WHORL.

**Whīrl'-bāt**, *n.* Any thing moved with a whirl as preparatory for a blow, or to augment the force of it.

**Whīrl'-bōne**, *n.* The patella; the cap of the knee; the knee-pan.

**Whīrl'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, whirls.

**Whīrl'i-gīg'**, *n.* [From *whirl* and *gig*. See GIG.] A child's toy, spun or whirled around like a wheel upon an axis, or like a top.

**Whīrl'pōol**, *n.* An eddy of water; a vortex or gulf in which the water moves round in a circle.

**Whīrl'wind**, *n.* A violent wind moving in a circle round its axis, and having a progressive motion.

**Whisk**, *n.* [Icel. *visk*, O. H. Ger. *wisc*.] **1.** Act of whisking; a rapid, sweeping motion, as of something light. **2.** A small bunch of grass, straw, hair, or the like, used for a brush; hence, a brush or small besom. **3.** A small culinary instrument for whisking or beating eggs, &c. **4.** Part of a woman's dress; a kind of tippet.

**Whisk**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHISKED (hwīskt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHISKING.] [O. H. Ger. *wiskjan*, *wisken*, D. *wisschen*.] **1.** To sweep, brush, or agitate with a light, rapid motion, as the dust from a table, or the white of eggs into a froth. **2.** To move with a quick, sweeping motion.

**Whisk**, *v. i.* To move nimbly and with velocity.

**Whisk'er**, *n.* **1.** He who, or that which, whisks, or moves with a quick, sweeping motion. **2.** That part of the beard which grows upon the sides of the face, or the cheeks; also, formerly, the hair of the upper lip, or mustache. **3.** Hence, the long, projecting hairs growing at the sides of the mouth of a cat, or other such animal.

**Whisk'ered**, *a.* Furned into whiskers; furnished with whiskers; having whiskers.

**Whis'ky**, } *n.* [Corrupted from *usquebaugh*, *q. v.*] A  
**Whis'key**, } spirit distilled from barley, wheat, rye, or maize.

**Whis'per**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHISPERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHISPERING.] [A.-S. *hwisprian*, O. H. Ger. *hwispaldn*, Icel. *hviskra*, *hvisla*. Cf. WHISTLE.] **1.** To speak softly, or under the breath; to utter words without sonant breath. **2.** To make a low, sibilant sound or noise. **3.** To speak with suspicion, or timorous caution. **4.** To plot secretly; to devise mischief.

**Whis'per**, *v. t.* **1.** To utter in a low, and not vocal, tone. **2.** To address in a whisper, or low voice.

**Whis'per**, *n.* **1.** A low, soft, sibilant voice; or words uttered with such a voice. **2.** A cautious or timorous speech.

**Whis'per-er**, *n.* **1.** One who whispers. **2.** One who tells secrets; hence, one who slanders secretly.

**Syn.** — A tattler; backbiter; slanderer.

**Whīst**, *a.* [Cf. Ger. *st!* *pst!* *bst!* hush! peace! silence! Cf. also HIST.] Not speaking; not making a noise; silent; mute; still.

**Whīst**, *n.* A certain game at cards; — so called because it requires silence or close attention.

**Whīst**, *interj.* Be silent; be still; hush; — properly the verb used imperatively.

**Whis'tle** (hwīs/sl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WHISTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WHISTLING.] [A.-S. *hwistlan*, Icel. *hvisla*, to whisper, *q. v.*] **1.** To utter a kind of musical sound, by pressing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips. **2.** To make a shrill sound with a wind instrument, like that made with the lips; to blow a sharp, shrill tone. **3.** To sound shrill, or like a pipe.

**Whis'tle** (hwīs/sl), *v. t.* **1.** To form, utter, or modulate by whistling. **2.** To send or call by a whistle.

**Whis'tle** (hwīs/sl), *n.* **1.** A sharp, shrill sound, made by

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ēre, veīl, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf,



pressing the breath through a small orifice of the lips, or through an instrument which gives a similar sound; the sound used by a sportsman in calling his dogs; the shrill note of a bird; the shrill sound made by wind passing among trees or through crevices; the shrill noise of steam or gas escaping through a small orifice. **2.** An instrument producing a sound like that made by the passage of breath through the compressed lips. **3.** The mouth, as the organ of whistling. [*Colloq.*]

**Whis'tler** (hwis'ler), *n.* One who whistles.

**Whit** (hwit), *n.* [From A.-S. *wiht*, a creature, a thing. See **WIGHT** and **AUGHT**.] The smallest part or particle imaginable; a bit; a jot; — used adverbially.

**White**, *a.* [*compar.* **WHITER**; *superl.* **WHITEST**.] [A.-S. *hwit*, Icel. *hvitr*, Goth. *hveits*, Skr. *çvêta*.] **1.** Having the color of pure snow; reflecting to the eye all the rays of the spectrum combined. **2.** Destitute of color, as in the cheeks; pale. **3.** Hence, pure; clean; free from spot or blemish. **4.** Gray, as the effect of age; having colorless hair. **5.** Characterized by freedom from that which defiles, disturbs, and the like; hence, innocent; fortunate; happy; favorable.

*White feather*, a mark of cowardice. See **FEATHER**. — *White heat*, the temperature at which bodies become incandescent, and appear white from the bright light which they emit. — *White lead*, (*a.*) A carbonate of lead, much used in painting, and for other purposes; ceruse. (*b.*) (*Min.*) A native carbonate of lead. — *White squall* (*Naut.*), a sudden gust of wind which comes up without being marked in its approach by the clouds, and is attended with white, broken water, on the surface of the sea. — *White swelling* (*Med.*), a strumous inflammation of the synovial membranes of the knee-joint, and also of the cancellous texture of the end of the bone forming the knee-joint; — applied also to a lingering, chronic tumor, of almost any kind. — *White wine*, any wine of a clear, transparent color, bordering on white, as Madeira, Sherry, &c.; — opposed to wine of a deep-red color, as Port.

**Syn.** — Pale; snowy; pure; unblemished; sanctified.

**White**, *n.* **1.** The color of pure snow; one of the natural colors of bodies, yet not strictly a color, but a composition of all the colors. **2.** Something having the color of snow, or reflecting to the eye the rays of light unseparated. **3.** The center of a mark at which an arrow or other missile is shot; — formerly painted white. **4.** One of the white race of men.

**White**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **WHITED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **WHITING**.] To make white; to whiten; to whitewash.

**White'-bait**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A very small, delicate fish of the herring kind.

**White'-liv'ered**, *a.* Having a pale look; feeble; cowardly.

**White'-meat**, *n.* [A.-S. *hwit-mêta*.] **1.** Meats made of milk, butter, cheese, eggs, and the like. **2.** Young or delicate flesh or food, as veal, poultry, rabbits, and the like.

**Whit'en** (hwit'n), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **WHITENED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **WHITENING**.] To make white; to bleach; to blanch. [or *waiter*.]

**Whit'en**, *v. i.* To grow white; to turn or become white.

**Whit'en-er**, *n.* One who bleaches or makes white.

**White'ness**, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being white. **2.** Paleness. **3.** Freedom from stain or blemish; purity; cleanness.

**Whites**, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) A discharge of a white, yellowish, or greenish mucus, from the vagina; leucorrhea; fluor albus.

**White'-smith**, *n.* **1.** One who works in tinned iron, or white iron. **2.** A worker in iron who finishes or polishes the work, in distinction from one who forges it.

**White'wash** (hwit'wôsh), *n.* **1.** A wash or liquid composition for whitening something; a wash for making the skin fair. **2.** A composition of lime and water, or of whiting, size, and water, used for whitening the plaster of walls, and the like.

**White'wash**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **WHITEWASHED** (108); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **WHITEWASHING**.] **1.** To cover with a white liquid composition, as with lime and water, &c. **2.** To make white; to give a fair external appearance; hence, to clear, as an insolvent or bankrupt, of debts he owes.

**White'wash-er**, *n.* One who whitewashes.

**White'-weed**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Chrysanthemum*; the ox-eye daisy, — so called from the color of its flowers.

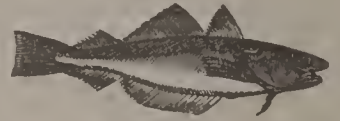
**Whith'er**, *adv.* [A.-S. *hwâder*, *hwider*, Goth. *hwadrê*, *hvalh*, fr. *hva*, who.] **1.** To what place; — used interrogatively. **2.** To what or which place; — used relatively. **3.** To what; to what point or degree; whereunto; whereto.

**Syn.** — Where. — *Whither* is now, to a great extent, obsolete, except in poetry, or in compositions of a grave and serious character. *Where* has taken its place, as in the question, "Where are you going?" &c.

**Whith'er-so-ëv'er**, *adv.* To whatever place.

**Whit'ing**, *n.* [From *white*.]

**1.** (*Ichth.*) A sea-fish, allied to the cod, valued on account of its delicacy and lightness as an article of food. **2.** Ground chalk, carefully cleaned from all stony matter.



Whiting.

**Whit'ish**, *a.* **1.** Somewhat white; white in a moderate degree. **2.** (*Bot.*) (*a.*) Having a color like white somewhat soiled. (*b.*) Covered with an opaque white powder.

**Whit'ish-ness**, *n.* Quality of being whitish.

**Whit'leath-er**, *n.* **1.** Leather dressed with alum, salt, &c., remarkable for its pliability and toughness. **2.** A broad, tough, white ligament on the neck of quadrupeds, which supports the weight of the head.

**Whit'low**, *n.* [From *white* and *low*, flame, fire.] (*Med.*) An inflammation of the fingers or toes, terminating usually in suppuration.

**Whit'sun**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or observed at Whitsuntide.

**Whit'sun-day** (hwit'sn-dÿ), } *n.* [From *white* and *Sun-*

**Whit'sun-tide** (hwit'sn-tid), } *day*, or *tide*.] (*Eccl.*) The seventh Sunday after Easter; a festival commemorative of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost; — so called, because, in the primitive church, those who had been newly baptized appeared at church between Easter and Pentecost in white garments.

**Whit'tle**, *n.* [A.-S. *hwitlê*, a little knife.] **1.** A knife; a pocket, sheath, or clasp-knife. **2.** [A.-S. *hwitel*, a cloak. See **WHITE**.] A grayish, coarse, double blanket worn by westcountrywomen, in England, over the shoulders.

**Whit'tle**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **WHITTLED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **WHITTLING**.] [See *supra*.] To pare or cut off the surface of with a small knife.

**Whit'tle**, *v. i.* To cut or shape a piece of wood with a small knife.

**Whiz**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **WHIZZED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **WHIZZING**.] [Cf. **WHEEZE** and **HISS**.] To make a humming or hissing sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air.

**Whiz**, *n.* A hissing and humming sound.

**Who** (hō), *pron.* [*possess.* **WHOSE**; *object.* **WHOM**.] [A.-S. *hwa*, *hwâ*, Goth. *hvas*, *hrô*, *hva*, Icel. *hver*, *hvern*, Skr. *kas*, Lat. *quis*, *qui*. Cf. **WHAT**.] A relative or interrogative pronoun, used always substantively, and either as singular or plural; what or which person or persons.

*Who* and *whom*, as relative pronouns, are used of persons only, corresponding to *which*, as applied to things. *Who*, *whose*, and *whom*, as compound relatives, are also used of persons only, meaning the person that; the persons that; the one that.

**Whōa** (hwō), *interj.* See **HO**.

**Who-ëv'er** (hō-), *pron.* Whatever person; any one without exception; any person whatever.

**Whōle** (hōl, 20), *a.* [A.-S. *hâl*, healthy, sound, whole, Goth. *hails*, Icel. *heill*, W. *holl*, *oll*, Gr. *ὅλος*, *ὅλος*.] **1.** Containing the total amount, number, and the like. **2.** Not defective or imperfect. **3.** Unimpaired; uninjured. **4.** Possessing, or being in a state of, health and soundness.

*Whole blood* (*Law of Descent*), blood compounded wholly of the same ingredients; blood which is derived from the same couple of ancestors. — *Whole Note* (*Mus.*), the note which represents a tone of longest duration in common use; a semi-breve.

**Syn.** — All; total; complete; entire; integral; undivided; unbroken; healthy; sound; well. — When we use the word *whole*, we refer to a thing as made up of *parts*, none of which are wanting; as a *whole* week; a *whole* year; the *whole* creation. When we use the word *total*, we have reference to all as taken together, and forming a single *totality*; as, the *total* amount; the *total* income. When we speak of a thing as *entire*, we have no reference to parts at all, but regard the thing as an *integer*, i. e., continuous or unbroken; as, an *entire* year; *entire* prosperity. When we speak of a thing as *complete*, there is reference to some progress which results in a *filling out* to some end or object, or, in other words, absolute fullness; as, *complete* success; a *complete* victory.

**Whōle**, *n.* **1.** The entire thing; the entire assemblage of parts; totality. **2.** A regular combination of parts; a system.

*Upon the whole*, considering all things, or the whole; in view of all the circumstances or conditions.

**Syn.** — Totality; amount; aggregate; gross.



**Whōle'ness**, *n.* State of being whole, entire, or sound, entireness; totality; completeness.

**Whōle'sāle** (hōl'-), *n.* Sale of goods by the piece or large quantity, as distinguished from *retail*.

*By wholesale*, in the mass; without distinction or discrimination.

**Whōle'sāle** (hōl'-), *a.* **1.** Buying and selling by the piece or quantity. **2.** Of, or pertaining to, the trade by the piece or quantity.

**Whōle'sōme** (hōl'sum, 20), *a.* [*compar.* WHOLESOMER; *superl.* WHOLESOMEST.] **1.** Tending to promote health; favoring health. **2.** Contributing to the health of the mind; favorable to morals, religion, or prosperity.

**Syn.** — Salubrious; sound; salutary; useful; kindly.

**Whōle'sōme-ly** (hōl'sum-), *adv.* In a wholesome or salutary manner; salubriously.

**Whōle'sōme-ness** (hōl'sum-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being wholesome, or contributing to health; salubrity. **2.** Salutariness; conduciveness to the welfare or happiness.

**Whōl'ly** (hōl'y, 20), *adv.* **1.** In a whole or complete manner; entirely; completely; perfectly. **2.** To the exclusion of other things; totally.

**Whōm** (hōm), *pron.* The objective of *who*. See WHO.

**Whōm'so-ēv'er** (hōm'-) *pron.* The objective of *who-soever*. See WHOSOEVER.

**Whōop** (hōop), *n.* [See *infra*.] A shout of pursuit or of war; a halloo; a hoot, as of an owl.

**Whōop** (hōop), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WHOOPED (hōopt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WHOOPING.] [A.-S. *hwōpan*, to cry out, Goth. *vopjan*, to call, to cry out, *hwōpan*, to boast. Cf. WEEP and HOOP.] To utter a loud cry of eagerness, enthusiasm, or enjoyment; to cry out; to shout; to hoot, as an owl.

**Whōop'ing-cough** (hōop'ing-kawf), *n.* (*Med.*) A violent, convulsive cough, consisting of several expirations, followed by a sonorous inspiration or whoop; chin-cough; hooping-cough.

**Whōp** (hwōp), *v. t.* [*Colloq. and vulgar.*] **1.** To beat severely. [See WHAP.] **2.** To turn over suddenly. See WHAP.

**Whōp**, *n.* [See WHAP.] A sudden fall, or the suddenness of striking in a fall.

**Whōp'per**, *n.* [Cf. WHAPPER.] **1.** One who whops. **2.** Any thing uncommonly large; applied especially to a monstrous lie. [*Colloq.*]

**Whōre** (hōr), *n.* [A.-S. *hōre*, Icel. *hora*, O. H. Ger. *huora*, *huorra*, fr. Goth. *hors*, an adulterer, A.-S. *hōr*, O. H. Ger. *huor*, *hōr*, *huora*, fornication, Skr. *jara*, an adulterer; W. *huran*, *huren*, a whore.] A woman who practices unlawful sexual commerce with men, especially one who does it for hire.

**Syn.** — Harlot; courtesan; prostitute; strumpet; punk; wench; concubine.

**Whōre** (hōr), *v. i.* To have unlawful sexual commerce.

**Whōre'dōm** (hōr'dum), *n.* **1.** Practice of unlawful commerce with the other sex; fornication; lewdness. **2.** (*Script.*) Idolatry.

**Whōre'mās-ter** (hōr'-), *n.* **1.** A man who practices lewdness; a lecher. **2.** One who keeps or procures whores for others; a pimp; a procurer.

**Whōre'mōn-ger** (hōr'mūng-ger), *n.* A whoremaster; a lecher; a pimp.

**Whōr'ish** (hōr'ish), *a.* Resembling a whore in character or conduct; incontinent; lewd; unchaste.

**Whōrl** (hwōrl or hwōrl), *n.* [Allied to *whirl*. See WHIRL, 4.] **1.** (*Bot.*) An arrangement of a number of leaves, flowers, or other organs, around a stem, in the same plane with each other. **2.** (*Couch.*) A wreath or turn of the spire of a univalve.



Whorls.

**Whōrt'le-bēr'ry** (hwōrt'l-), *n.* [Cf. HURTLBERRY, and A.-S. *wyrt*, herb, root, H. Ger. *wurzel*, a root, turnip.] (*Bot.*) A plant or shrub, and its small, round, edible berry, which is highly valued for food; the huckleberry.

**Whōse** (hōz), *pron.* The possessive or genitive case of *who* or *which*. See WHO and WHICH.

**Whōse'so-ēv'er** (hōz'-), *pron.* The possessive of *who-soever*. See WHOSOEVER.

**Whō'so-ēv'er**, *pron.* Whatsoever person; any person whatever that.

**Whūr**, *v. i.* **1.** To make a rough humming sound, like one who pronounces the letter *r* with too much force. **2.** To snarl or growl, as a dog.

**Whūr**, *n.* A humming sound like that of a body moving through the air with velocity; whirl.

**Whȳ**, *adv.* [A.-S. *hwȳ*, *hwē*, *hu*, why, instrum. form of *hwa*, *hwāt*, who, what; Icel. *hvi*, Goth. *hvē*, *du-hvē*.]

**1.** For what cause, reason, or purpose; on what account; — used interrogatively. **2.** For which reason or cause; on which account; for what; — used relatively. **3.** The reason or cause for which; — used as a compound relative.

*Why* is used sometimes emphatically, or as an expletive.

**Wick**, *n.* [A.-S. *weoca*, *wecca*, *wecce*, Icel. *greikr*.] A cotton cord, which by capillary attraction draws up the oil, melted tallow, or wax, or other material used for illumination, in small, successive portions, to be burned.

**Wick'ed** (60), *a.* [Prob. from A.-S. *wiccian*, to bewitch, enchant, because crimes were attributed to enchantment and witchcraft. Cf. WITCH.] Evil in principle or practice; contrary to the moral law; addicted to vice.

**Syn.** — Iniquitous; sinful; criminal; guilty; immoral; unjust; unrighteous; unholy; irreligious; ungodly; profane; vicious; pernicious; atrocious; nefarious; heinous; flagrant; profligate; flagitious; abandoned. See INIQUITOUS.

**Wick'ed-ly**, *adv.* In a wicked manner; viciously; corruptly; immorally.

**Wick'ed-ness**, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being wicked. **2.** A wicked thing or act.

**Syn.** — Sin; sinfulness; criminality; guilt; iniquity; immorality; vice; baseness; villainy; irreligion; impiety; unholiness; ungodliness; atrocity; flagitiousness.

**Wick'er**, *a.* [Icel. *widir*, willow. See WITHY.] Made of, or covered with, twigs or osiers.

**Wick'er**, *n.* A small twig or osier; a rod for making basket-work, and the like.

**Wick'et**, *n.* [O. Fr. *wiket*, *guischet*, fr. Icel. *wik*, recess, corner, A.-S. *wic*, recess, port.] **1.** A small gate or door, especially one forming part of a larger door or gate. **2.** A small gate-like frame-work of rods, used in playing cricket.

**Wick'ing**, *n.* The material of which wicks are made.

**Wide**, *a.* [*compar.* WIDER; *superl.* WIDEST.] [A.-S. *wid*, Icel. *vidr*, O. H. Ger. *wit*.] **1.** Having a great extent every way; spacious; vast. **2.** Having considerable distance or extent between the sides; not narrow. **3.** Of a certain measure between the sides. **4.** Remote; distant.

**Syn.** — Broad; extensive; large.

**Wide**, *adv.* To a distance; far.

**Wide'-a-wāke'**, *a.* On the alert; ready; earnest.

**Wide'ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a wide manner; to a wide degree; far; extensively. **2.** Very much; to a great degree.

**Wid'en** (wid'n), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WIDENED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIDENING.] To make wide or wider.

**Wid'en**, *v. i.* To grow wide, or wider; to enlarge.

**Wide'ness**, *n.* **1.** Quality or state of being wide; breadth; width. **2.** Large extent in all directions.

**Wid'geon** (wij'un), *n.* [Fr. *vingeon*, *gingeon*.] (*Ornith.*)

A water-fowl of the duck group.



**Wid'ōw**, *n.* [A.-S. *weoduwe*, *widuwe*, Goth. *viduvo*, *vidoro*, Lat. *vidua*, from *viduus*, bereft of a husband, spouseless; Skr. *vidhavā*, from *vi*, without, and *dhava*, husband.] A woman who has lost her husband by death, and has not taken another.

**Wid'ōw**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WIDOWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIDOWING.] **1.** To bereave of a husband. **2.** To deprive of one who is loved; to make desolate or bare; to bereave.

**Wid'ōw-er**, *n.* A man who has lost his wife by death, and has not married again.

**Wid'ōw-hōōd**, *n.* The state of being a widow; also, more rarely, the state of being a widower.

**Wid'ōw-ly**, *a.* Becoming or like a widow.

**Width** (108), *n.* [Eng. *wide*, Icel. *vidd*, O. H. Ger. *witi*.] Quality of being wide; extent from side to side; breadth; wideness.

**Wiēld**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WIELDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIELDING.] [A.-S. *wealdan*, *waldan*, to rule, Goth. *valdan*, *gavaldan*, to command, Icel. *valda*, to effect.] **1.** To use with full command or power, as a thing not too heavy for the holder. **2.** To use or employ; to control.

**Syn.** — To swing; sway; manage; handle.

**Wiēld'er**, *n.* One who wields or employs; a manager.



**Wife**, *n.*; *pl.* WIVES. [A.-S. *wif*, Icel. *vif*, O. H. Ger. *wib*.] **1.** A woman; an adult female;— used only in certain compounds and phrases. **2.** The lawful consort of a man: a woman who is united to a man in wedlock.

**Wifehood**, *n.* State and character of a wife.

**Wife'ly**, *a.* Becoming or like a wife; pertaining or suitable to a wife.

**Wig**, *n.* [An abbrev. of *periwig*, *q. v.*] An artificial covering of hair for the head.

**Wiggle** (*wig'gl*), *v. t. or i.* To move to and fro with a quick, jerking motion; to squirm; to wriggle. [Prov. Eng. Colloq., Amer.]

**Wight** (*wit*), *n.* [A.-S. *wiht*, *wuht*, a creature, animal; Goth. *vaihts*, *f.*, *vaiht*, *n.*, Icel. *vätt*, *vättr*, *vettr*, *f.* Cf. **WIIHT** and **AUGHT**.] A being; a person;— used chiefly in irony or burlesque, or in humorous language.

**Wig'wam**, *n.* [From Algonquin or Massachusetts *wēk*, "his house," or "dwelling place;" with possessive and locative affixes, *wēkou-om-ut*, "in his (or their) house;" contracted by the English to *weekwan*, and *wig-wam*.] An Indian cabin or hut of a conical shape, made of bark or mats.



Wigwam.

**Wild**, *a.* [compar. **WILDER**; superl. **WILDEST**.] [A.-S. *wild*, Icel. *villr*, Goth. *vilttheis*, W. *gwyllt*.] **1.** Living in a state of nature; not tamed or domesticated. **2.** Growing or produced without culture; native. **3.** Desert; not inhabited. **4.** Not refined by culture; ferocious; rude. **5.** Not submitted to restraint, training, or regulation; turbulent; violent; inordinate; fanciful; visionary; crazy. **6.** Exposed to the wind and sea; unsheltered. **7.** Indicating strong emotion, intense excitement, or bewilderment.

**Wild** is prefixed to the names of many plants, to distinguish them from such of the name as are cultivated in gardens.— *Wild boar* (*Zool.*), an animal of the hog kind from which the domesticated swine is descended.— *Wild cat* (*Zool.*), an stronger and fiercer than the domestic cat, very destructive to the smaller domestic animals.— *Wild-goose chase*, the pursuit of something as unlikely to be caught as a wild goose.— *To sow one's wild oats*, to pass through a season of wild and thoughtless dissipation, as in youth. [Colloq.]

**Syn.**— Savage; desert; uncivilized; ungoverned; inconstant; loose; irregular; disorderly.

**Wild**, *n.* An uninhabited and uncultivated tract or region; a forest or sandy desert; a wilderness; a desert.

**Wilder**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **WILDERED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **WILDERING**.] [Eng. *wild*.] To cause to lose the way or track; to bewilder.

**Wilder-ness**, *n.* A tract of land or region uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings, whether a forest or a wide, barren plain; a wild; a waste; a desert.

**Wild-fire**, *n.* A composition of inflammable materials, which when inflamed is very hard to quench.

**Wild'grave**, *n.* A head forest keeper.

**Wild'ing**, *n.* **1.** A wild crab-apple. **2.** A young tree that is wild, or growing without cultivation.

**Wild'ly**, *adv.* In a wild condition or manner.

**Syn.**— Heedlessly; irrationally; fiercely; irregularly; licentiously.

**Wild'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being wild.

**Syn.**— Rudeness; savageness; brutality; irregularity; alienation.

**Wile**, *n.* [A.-S. *wile*, Icel. *vél*, *viel*, fraud, *vela*, to deceive. Cf. **GUILE**.] A trick or stratagem practiced for insnaring or deception.

**Wil'ful**, *a.* } See **WILLFUL**, **WILLFULLY**, and  
**Wil'ful-ly**, *adv.* } **WILLFULNESS**.  
**Wil'ful-ness**, *n.* }

**Wili-ly**, *adv.* In a wily manner; by stratagem.

**Wili-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being wily; guile.

**Wilk**, *n.* [A.-S. *weoloc*, *weolc*, *wiloc*, a shell-fish, O. D. *welk*.] A species of mollusk. See **WHELK**.

**Will**, *n.* [A.-S. *willa*, *wille*, Icel. *vili*, *vil*, Goth. *vilja*, Lith. *wále*, Slav. *wola*; W. *gwyll*, *gwyllys*; Gr. *βουλή*.] See the verb.] **1.** Power of choosing; faculty of prefer-

ring or selecting one of two or more objects. **2.** The choice which is made; a volition. **3.** Choice or determination of one who has authority; a decree; a command. **4.** Strong wish or inclination. **5.** That which is strongly wished or desired. **6.** (*Law.*) The legal declaration of a person's mind, as to the manner in which he would have his property or estate disposed of after his death; testament; devise.

**Good will**, (*a.*) Favor; kindness. (*b.*) Right intention. (*Law.*) See **GOOD-WILL**.— *Ill will*, enmity; unkindness.— *Will-with-a-wisp*, a luminous appearance sometimes seen in the air over moist ground, supposed to proceed from hydrogen gas; Jack-with-a-lantern; ignis-fatuus.

**Will**, *v. t.* [*imp.* **WILLED** and **WOULD**; *p. p.* **WILLED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **WILLING**.] [A.-S. *willan*, *willian*, Goth. *viljan*, Icel. *vilja*, allied to Lat. *velle*, *volo*, Gr. *βούλομαι*.] This verb has both an irregular and regular form. **1.** Irregular. [I *will*, thou *wilt*, he *will*; *imp.* *would*; *p. p.* *wanting*.] (*a.*) To wish; to desire. (*b.*) As an auxiliary, used to denote futurity dependent on the subject of the verb. Thus, in the first person, "I *will*" denotes willingness, consent, promise; and when "*will*" is emphasized, it denotes determination or fixed purpose. In the second and third persons, the idea of distinct volition, wish, or purpose, is evanescent, and simple certainty is appropriately expressed. To emphasize *will* denotes (according to the tone or context) certain futurity or fixed determination.

As in *shall* (which see), the second and third persons may be virtually converted into the first, either by question or indirect statement, so as to receive the meaning which belongs to *will* in that person.

In Ireland, Scotland, and the United States, especially in the southern and western portions of the United States, *will* is often improperly used for *shall*, and *would* for *should*, as in the following examples:—

I am able to devote as much time and attention to other subjects as I **WILL** [shall] be under the necessity of doing next winter. CHALMERS.

I **WOULD** [should] in vain attempt, adequately to express the emotions with which I received the testimonials of confidence and regard which you have recently addressed to me. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

**2.** Regular. [I *will*, thou *willest*, he *wills*; *imp.* & *p. p.* *willed*.] (*a.*) To determine by an act of choice; to ordain; to decree. (*b.*) To give or direct the disposal of by testament; to bequeath; to devise.

**Will** as the preterit of *will*, is chiefly employed in conditional, subjunctive, or optative senses. It is used for both present and future time, in conditional propositions, and *would have* for past time. It is never a past participle.

**Will**, *v. i.* **1.** To exercise an act of volition. **2.** To be inclined or disposed; to desire; to choose. **3.** To decide; to determine; to decree. **4.** To order or direct by testament.

**Will'ful**, *a.* [From *will* and *full*.] Governed by the will without yielding to reason.

**Syn.**— Obstinate; perverse; inflexible; stubborn; refractory.

**Will'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a willful manner; obstinately.

**Will'ful-ness**, *n.* Quality of being willful; obstinacy.

**Will'ing**, *a.* [From *will*, *v. t.*; Ger. *willig*, Dan. & Sw. *villig*.] **1.** Free to do or grant; having the mind inclined; disposed; ready; fain. **2.** Received of choice, or without reluctance; chosen; desired.

**Will'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a willing manner; with free will; without reluctance; cheerfully.

**Will'ing-ness**, *n.* Quality of being willing; free choice or consent of the will; readiness of the mind to do or forbear.

**Wil'low**, *n.* [A.-S. *wilig*, *welig*, D. *wilg*.] **1.** (*Bot.*) A tree of many species, most of which are characterized by slender, pliant branches. **2.** (*Cotton Manuf.*) A machine in which cotton is opened and cleansed— probably so called from having been originally a cylindrical cage made of willow rods, though some derive the term from *winnow*, as denoting the winnowing or cleansing action of the machine. [of a willow.]

**Wil'low**, *v. t.* To open and cleanse, as cotton, by means

**Wil'low-y**, *a.* **1.** Abounding with willows. **2.** Resembling a willow; pliant; flexible; pendent; drooping.

**Wil'ly**, *n.* A machine for opening and cleansing wool, similar to the *willow* used in cotton manufactures.

The word is supposed to be a corruption of *willow*, the name of the similar machine used in the cotton manufacture.

**Wilt**, *v.* Second person singular of *will*. See **WILL**.

**Wilt**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **WILTED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **WILTING**.] [Written also *welt*, a modif. of O. Eng. *welk*, Ger. *welken*, to fade, wither, from *welk*, A.-S. *hwilc*, lean.] To lose freshness and become flaccid, as a plant when exposed to great heat in a dry day, or when separated from its root; to droop. [Amer., and Prov. Eng.]

food, foot; ūrn, rude, pull; çell, çhaise, call, echo; gem, get; aș; exist; linger, link; this.



**Wilt**, *v. t.* [*Amer. and Prov. Eng.*] **1.** To make flaccid, as a green plant. **2.** Hence, to depress or destroy the vigor and energy of.

**Wily**, *a.* [*compar. WILIER; superl. WILIEST.*] [From *wile*.] Full of wiles, tricks, or stratagems; mischievously artful.

**Syn.** — Cunning; artful; sly; crafty; subtle. See CUNNING.

**Wim'ble** (wim'bl), *n.* [Scot. *wimmle*, O. D. *wimpel*. See GIMLET.] An instrument for boring holes, turned by a handle; a gimlet.

**Wim'ble**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. WIMBLED; p. pr. & vb. n. WIMBLING.*] To bore or pierce, as with a wimble.

**Wim'ple**, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *wimpal*, a light garment; M. H. Ger. *wimpel*, a veil. Cf. GIMP.] A covering of silk, linen, or other material, laid in folds, for the neck, chin, and sides of the face, formerly worn by women as an out-door covering, and still retained in the conventual dress of nuns.



Wimple.

**Wim'ple**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. WIMPLED; p. pr. & vb. n. WIMPLING.*]

**1.** To draw down, or to lay in folds or plaits, as a veil; to cover as with a veil; hence, to hoodwink. **2.** To cause to appear as if laid in folds or plaits; to make to ripple.

**Wim'ple**, *v. i.* To ripple; to undulate.

**Win**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. WON (WAN, obs.); p. pr. & vb. n. WINNING.*] [A.-S. *winnan*, to strive, labor, fight, gain; Goth. *winnan*, to suffer, Icel. *vinna*.] **1.** To gain by success in competition or contest. **2.** To allure to kindness; to bring to compliance. **3.** To gain over to one's side or party; to render friendly or approving.

**Syn.** — To gain; get; obtain; procure; earn. See GAIN.

**Win**, *v. i.* To gain the victory; to be successful.

**Win'ce**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p. WINCED (winst); p. pr. & vb. n. WINCING.*] [Cf. A.-S. *wincian*, to bend one's self, to nod; W. *gwingaw*, to struggle, to wince; O. Fr. *guenchir*, *guencir*, to give way, to turn aside, fr. O. H. Ger. *wankjan*, *wenkjan*, to decline, move. Cf. WINK.] **1.** To shrink, as from a blow, or from pain; to flinch; to start back. **2.** To kick or flounce when unsteady, or impatient of a rider.

**Win'ce**, *n.* See WINCING-MACHINE.

**Win'cer**, *n.* One who, or that which, winces.

**Win'ch** (66), *n.* [A.-S. *wince*, a winch, a reel to wind thread upon.] **1.** A lever having a projecting handle at one end, and the other end fixed to an axle of a machine. **2.** A crank-handle. **3.** An axle turned by a crank-handle, for raising weights; a windlass.

**Wind**, *n.* [A.-S. *wind*, Icel. *vindr*, Goth. *vinds*, W. *gwynt*, Lat. *ventus*, Skr. *wâta*, from *wâ*, to blow.] **1.** Air naturally in motion with any degree of velocity. **2.** Air artificially put in motion. **3.** Breath modulated by the respiratory and vocal organs, or by an instrument. **4.** Power of respiration; breath. **5.** Gas generated in the stomach and bowels; flatulence. **6.** Air impregnated with an odor or scent. **7.** A direction in which the wind may blow; a point of the compass; especially, one of the cardinal points. **8.** Any thing insignificant or light as wind; mere breath or talk.

☞ In poetry and among singers, this word is often pronounced *wind*.

Between wind and water (*Naut.*), in that part of a ship's side or bottom which is frequently brought above water by the rolling of the ship, or fluctuation of the water's surface. — *Down the wind*, in the direction of, and moving with, the wind. — *In the wind's eye* (*Naut.*), toward the direct point from which the wind blows. — *To carry the wind*, to toss the nose as high as the ears, as a horse. — *To raise the wind*, to procure money. [*Colloq.*] — *To take wind*, or *to get wind*, to be divulged; to become public.

**Wind**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. WINDED; p. pr. & vb. n. WINDING.*] **1.** To expose to the wind; to winnow; to ventilate. **2.** To perceive or follow by the scent; to nose.

**Wind**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. WOUND; p. pr. & vb. n. WINDING.*] To blow; to sound by blowing; especially, to sound so that the notes shall be prolonged and mutually involved.

☞ This word, like the preceding, is derived from *wind*, the noun, which was formerly, and is still sometimes, pronounced *wind*. It has been confounded, however, both in sense and conjugation, with the next word, *q. v.*

**Wind**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. WOUND (rarely WINDED); p. pr. & vb. n. WINDING.*] [A.-S. *windan*, Goth. *windan*, Icel. *vinda*.] **1.** To turn completely, or with repeated turns; especially, to turn about something fixed; to coil;

to twine; to twist. **2.** To entwine; to infold; to encircle. **3.** To turn and bend at one's pleasure; to regulate; to govern. **4.** To introduce by insinuation; to insinuate. **5.** To cover or surround with something coiled about.

To wind up, (*a.*) To bring to a small compass, as a ball of thread; to coil completely. (*b.*) To bring to a conclusion or settlement. (*c.*) To put in a state of renovated or continued motion, as a clock, a watch, or the like, by winding the spring, or that which carries the weight; hence, to prepare for continued movement or action; to put in order anew.

**Wind**, *v. i.* **1.** To turn completely or repeatedly; to become coiled about any thing. **2.** To have a circular course or direction. **3.** To go to the one side or the other; to meander.

**Wind'age**, *n.* [From *wind*, *n.*] (*Gun*) The difference between the diameter of the bore of a gun and that of the shot fired from it.

**Wind'bound**, *a.* (*Naut.*) Prevented from sailing by a contrary wind.

**Wind'-brök'en** (-brök'n, 20), *a.* Diseased in the power of breathing by the rupture, dilatation, or running together of some of the air-cells, so that while the inspiration is by one effort, the expiration is by two.

**Wind'-ëgg**, *n.* An addle egg.

**Wind'er**, *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, winds; hence, a creeping or winding plant. **2.** A reel or swift for winding silk, cotton, &c, on. **3.** One of the steps of a winding staircase.

**Wind'fall**, *n.* **1.** Any thing blown down or off by the wind, as fruit from a tree, or the tree itself. **2.** An unexpected legacy, or other gain.

**Wind'flow'er**, *n.* The anemone; — so called because formerly supposed to open only when the wind was blowing.

**Wind'-gall**, *n.* (*Far.*) A soft tumor on the fetlock joints of a horse; — formerly supposed to contain air.

**Wind'-gün**, *n.* A gun discharged by the force of compressed air.

**Wind'-höv'er** (-hüv'er), *n.* A species of hawk; — so called from hovering in the air, while watching for its prey.

**Wind'i-ness**, *n.* **1.** State or quality of being windy or tempestuous. **2.** Flatulence. **3.** Tendency to generate wind, gas, or flatulence. **4.** Tumor; puffiness.

**Wind'ing**, *n.* **1.** A turn or turning; a bend; flexure; meander. **2.** A call by the boatswain's whistle.

**Wind'ing-sheet**, *n.* A sheet in which a corpse is wound or wrapped.

**Wind'lass**, *n.* [Apparently from *wind* and *lace*; but cf. D. *windas*, *windaas*, fr. *winden*, to wind, and *as*, an axis.] A cylinder or roller for raising weights, turned by a crank or lever, with a rope or chain attached to the weight.



Windlass.

**Wind'less**, *a.* Having no wind; out of breath.

**Wind'mill**, *n.* A mill turned by the wind.

**Win'dōw**, *n.* [Dan. *vindue*, Sw. *vindöga*, Icel. *vindauga*, window, properly wind-eye; O. Eng. *windore*, *windor*, i. e., wind-door.] **1.** An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light and air, usually closed by glazed sashes, capable of being opened and shut. **2.** The door or sash that closes or covers the aperture or opening. **3.** A lattice or casement.



Windmill.

**Win'dōw-sēat**, *n.* A seat in and under a window.

**Wind'pīpe**, *n.* (*Anat.*) The passage for the breath to and from the lungs; the trachea.

**Wind'rōw** (wīn'rō), *n.* [From *wind* and *row*.] A row or line of hay raked together for the purpose of being rolled into cocks or heaps.

**Wind'ward**, *n.* The point from which the wind blows.

To lay an anchor to the windward (*Fig.*), to adopt previous or anticipatory measures for success or security.

**Wind'ward**, *a.* Situated toward the point from which the wind blows.

**Wind'ward**, *adv.* Toward the wind; in the direction from which the wind blows.

**Wind'y**, *a.* [*compar. WINDIER; superl. WINDIEST.*] **1.** Consisting of wind. **2.** Next the wind; windward.



3. Tempestuous; boisterous. 4. Serving to occasion wind or gas in the intestines; flatulent. 5. Attended, or caused, by wind or gas in the intestines. 6. Empty; airy.

**Wine**, *n.* [A.-S. *wīn*, Icel. *vīn*, Goth. *vein*, Lat. *vinum*, Gr. *oivos*, Æolic Gr. *Foivos*; W. *gwin*, Slav. *winó*.] 1. The fermented juice of grapes. 2. Hence, a liquor or beverage resembling that prepared from grapes, yielded by other kinds of fruit. 3. Intoxication.

*Spirit of wine*, alcohol. See SPIRIT.

**Wine'-bib'ber**, *n.* One who drinks much wine; a great drinker.

**Wine'-gláss**, *n.* A small glass in which wine is drunk.

**Wine'-meas'ure** (-mēzh'ur), *n.* [See MEASURE.] The measure by which wines and other spirits are sold, smaller than beer measur.

**Wing**, *n.* [Icel. *vāngr*, wing, *vings*, agitation, fanning; Ger. *schwinge*.] 1. One of two anterior limbs of a fowl, corresponding to the arms of a man, and by most birds used for flying. 2. Any similar member or instrument used for the purpose of flying. 3. Passage by flying; flight. 4. Motive or instrument of flight. 5. That which agitates the air as a wing does, as a fan or vane for winnowing grain. 6. A side-piece; one of two corresponding appendages attached to the sides of any thing; or a single appendage so attached; hence, (a.) (*Arch.*) A side-building, less than the main edifice. (b.) (*Bot.*) A membranous expansion of a plant. (c.) (*Fort.*) The longer side of crown-works, horn-works, and the like, connecting them with the main work. (d.) (*Mil.*) The right or left division of an army, regiment, and the like. (e.) (*Naut.*) That part of the hold or orlop of a vessel which is nearest the sides;—in a fleet, one of the extremities when the ships are drawn up in line, or when forming the two sides of a triangle. (f.) (*Theatrical.*) One of the sides of the stage.

*On the wing*, flying.—*On the wings of the wind*, with the utmost velocity.—*Under the wing*, or *wings of*, under the care or protection of.—*Wing-and-wing* (*Naut.*), the situation of a fore-and-aft vessel when she is going dead before the wind, with her foresail hauled over on one side and her mainsail on the other.

**Wing**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WINGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WINGING.] 1. To furnish with wings; to enable to fly, or to move with celerity. 2. To supply with wings or side-pieces. 3. To transport by flight. 4. To cut off the wings of; to wound in the wing; to disable a wing of.

**Winged** (60), *p. a.* 1. Furnished with wings, or wing-like expansions. 2. Swift; rapid. 3. Wounded or hurt in the wing.

**Wing'less**, *a.* Having no wings; not able to fly.

**Wing'-shell**, *n.* (*Entom.*) The case or shell which covers the wing of a coleopterous insect, as a beetle.

**Wing'y**, *a.* Having wings; rapid.

**Wink**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WINKED (wīnkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WINKING.] [A.-S. *wincian*, O. H. Ger. *winchan*, *winchan*.] 1. To close the eyelids with a quick motion. 2. To close and open the eyelids quickly; to blink. 3. To give a hint by a motion of the eyelids. 4. To shut the eyes purposely for the sake of not seeing any thing, or as if not seeing; to connive at any thing; to avoid taking notice.

**Wink**, *n.* 1. Act of closing the eyelids quickly. 2. A hint given by shutting the eye with a significant cast.

**Wink'er**, *n.* 1. One who winks. 2. A horse's blinder.

**Win'ner**, *n.* One who wins, or gains by success in competition or contest.

**Win'ning**, *p. a.* Attracting; adapted to gain favor; charming.

**Win'ning**, *n.* The sum won or gained by success in competition or contest.

**Win'nōw**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WINNOWNED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WINNOWING.] [A.-S. *windwian* *āwindwian*, to fan; Goth. *vinthjan*, id., *vinthi-skauro*, a fan; Lat. *vannare*, to fan, winnow, from *vannus*, a fan or vau for winnowing grain; O. H. Ger. *wannōn*, to winnow.] 1. To separate and drive off the chaff from by means of wind. 2. To sift for the purpose of separating falsehood from truth. 3. To fan; to beat, as with wings.

**Win'nōw**, *v. i.* To separate chaff from grain.

**Win'nōw-er**, *n.* One who winnows.

**Win'sōme** (wīn'sum), *a.* [*compar.* WINSOMER; *superl.* WINSOMEST.] [A.-S. *wynsum*, *wunsun*, from *wynn*, joy.] Cheerful; merry; gay; light-hearted.

**Win'ter**, *n.* [A.-S. *winter*, Icel. *vetr*, Goth. *vintrus*, prob. allied to *wind*, because it is the windy season of the year.] 1. The cold season of the year; in common usage, in

the northern hemisphere, the period from the first day of December to the first day of March; in astronomical usage, the period from the solstice in December (about the twenty-first day) to the vernal equinox in March (about the twenty-first day). 2. A year.

**Win'ter**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WINTERED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WINTERING.] To pass the winter. [ter.]

**Win'ter**, *v. t.* To keep, feed, or manage during the winter.

**Win'ter-green**, *n.* (*Bot.*) An aromatic, creeping evergreen, having bright red berries;—called also *checker-berry*, and *partridge-berry*.

**Win'ter-kill**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WINTER-KILLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WINTER-KILLING.] To kill by the cold, or exposure of winter. [*Amer.*]

**Win'ter-whēat**, *n.* Wheat sown in autumn, which lives during the winter, and ripens in the following summer.

**Win'ter-y**, *a.* Suitable to winter; resembling winter, or what belongs to winter.

**Syn.**—Cold; stormy; brumal; hyemal; snowy; frosty; icy.

**Win'try**, *a.* The same as WINTERY, *q. v.*

**Win'y**, *a.* Having the taste or qualities of wine.

**Wipe**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WIPE (wīpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIPING.] [A.-S. *wīpian*, to wrap up, to cuddle one's self up, Sw. *vepa*, a blanket; L. Ger. *wīp*, a wisp of straw; M. H. Ger. *wif*, id.] 1. To rub with something soft for cleaning; to clean by rubbing. 2. To strike off gently; to remove by rubbing. 3. To remove by rubbing; to rub off; to clear.

**Wipe**, *n.* 1. Act of rubbing for the purpose of cleaning. 2. A blow; a stroke; a hit. [*Low.*]

**Wip'er**, *n.* 1. One who wipes. 2. Something used for wiping, as a towel, or rag. 3. (*Mach.*) A piece generally projecting from a horizontal axle, for the purpose of raising stampers, heavy pistons, &c., and leaving them to fall by their own weight.

**Wire**, *n.* [A.-S. *wīr*, wire, Icel. *vīr*, id.] An even thread of metal.

**Wire**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WIRED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIRING.] 1. To bind with wire; to apply wire to. 2. To put upon a wire. 3. To snare by means of a wire or wires.

**Wire'-bridge**, *n.* A bridge suspended on wires or cables made of wires.

**Wire'-draw**, *v. t.* [*imp.* WIRE-DREW; *p. p.* WIRE-DRAWN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WIRE-DRAWING.] 1. To form, as a piece of metal, into wire, by drawing it through a hole in a plate of steel. 2. Hence, to draw by art or violence. 3. Hence, also, to draw or spin out to great length and tenuity.

**Wire'-draw'er**, *n.* One who draws metal into wire.

**Wire'-ēdge**, *n.* The thin, wire-like thread of metal sometimes formed on the edge of a tool by the stone in sharpening it.

**Wire'-pull'er**, *n.* One who pulls the wires, as of a puppet; hence, one who operates by secret means; an intriguer. [*Amer.*]

**Wire'-worm** (-wūrm), *n.* The larve of various species of beetles;—so called from its slenderness and uncommon hardness.

**Wīr'i-ness**, *n.* The state of being wiry.

**Wir'y**, *a.* 1. Made of wire; like wire; drawn out like wire. 2. Capable of endurance; tough; sinewy.

**Wis**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WIST.] [O. Eng. *wisse*, *wissen*, to teach, to suppose, A.-S. *wisian*, *wissian*, to instruct, show, govern; A.-S. *gewiss*, Icel. *vis*, certain; A.-S. *wisse*, *wiste*, pret. of *witan*. See WIT, *v. i.*] [*Obs. or poet.*] 1. To know; to be aware. 2. To think; to suppose; to imagine.

**Wis'dōm**, *n.* [A.-S. *wisdōm*, from *wis*, wise, and the termination *dōm*, from *dōm*, doom, judgment, power.] 1. Quality of being wise; knowledge, and the capacity to make due use of it; discernment and judgment; discretion; sagacity. 2. Scientific or practical truth; acquired knowledge; crudition. 3. (*Script.*) Godliness; piety; religion.

**Syn.**—Prudence.—*Wisdom* has been defined to be "the use of the best means for attaining the best ends," and in this sense implies the union of high mental and moral excellence. *Prudence* is of a more negative character; it rather consists in avoiding danger than in taking decisive measures for the accomplishment of an object. Sir Robert Walpole was in many respects a *prudent* statesman, but he was far from being a *wis* one. Burke has remarked that *prudence*, when carried too far, degenerates into a "reptile virtue," which is the more dangerous for the plausible appearance it wears.

**Wis'dōm-toōth**, *n.*; *pl.* WIS'DŌM-TEETH. A large, back double tooth;—familarly so called because ap-



pearing comparatively late, as it were after the person has arrived at the age of wisdom.

**Wise**, *a.* [*compar.* WISER; *superl.* WISEST.] [A.-S. *wis*, Icel. *vís*, Goth. *veis*; allied to *wit*, v. i., q. v.] **1.** Having knowledge; enlightened; erudite; learned. **2.** Hence, especially, making due use of knowledge; discerning and judging soundly concerning what is true or false, proper or improper. **3.** Versed in art or science; specifically, skilled in divination. **4.** Godly; pious; religious. **5.** Dictated or guided by wisdom; containing wisdom; judicious.

**Syn.**— Sage; sagacious; learned; judicious; prudent; godly.

**Wise**, *n.* [A.-S. *wise*, Icel. *vísa*, O. H. Ger. *wisa*, *wis*, allied to A.-S. *wisian*, *wissian*, to instruct, show, direct, govern. Cf. GUISE.] Way of being or acting; manner; mode.

*Wise* is often used in composition, as in *likewise*, *otherwise*, *lengthwise*, &c., in which *ways* is often erroneously substituted for it; as, *otherways*, *lengthways*, &c.

**Wise'ā-ere** (*wíz'ā-ker*), *n.* [Ger. *weissager*, a foreteller, prophet, from *weise*, wise, and *sagen*, to say.] One who makes undue pretensions to wisdom; hence, in contempt, a simpleton; a dunce.

**Wise'ling**, *n.* One who pretends to be wise; a wiseacre.

**Wise'ly**, *adv.* In a wise manner; prudently; judiciously; discreetly; with wisdom.

**Wish**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WISHED (*wísh't*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WISHING.] [A.-S. *wyscan*, O. H. Ger. *wunskian*, *wunscan*, Icel. *öska*, Skr. *wántch*.] **1.** To have a desire; to long; to hanker. **2.** To be disposed or inclined. **3.** To entertain hope or fear in respect to any thing.

**Wish**, *v. t.* **1.** To desire; to long for; to hanker after. **2.** To frame or express desires concerning; to invoke in favor of or against any one; to imprecate.

**Wish**, *n.* **1.** Desire; eager desire; longing. **2.** Expression of desire; request; petition; hence, invocation or imprecation. **3.** A thing desired; object of desire.

**Wish'-bōne**, *n.* The forked bone in front of the breast-bone in birds, corresponding to two clavicles confluent at their lower ends; — called also *merry-thought*.

**Wish'er**, *n.* One who wishes or expresses a wish.

**Wish'ful**, *a.* **1.** Having desire, or ardent desire. **2.** Showing desire.

**Wish'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a wishful manner; with desire, or ardent desire; with the show of desiring.

**Wish'y-wash'y**, *a.* Thin and pale; without force or solidity; also, very weak, when said of liquor.

**Wisp**, *n.* [Icel. & Dan. *wisk*, Ger. *wisch*. See WIIISK.] **1.** A small bundle of straw or other like substance. **2.** A whisk, or small broom.

**Wist**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *wis*. See WIS. [Obs.]

**Wist'ful**, *a.* [From *wist*, pret. of *wis*, q. v.] Eagerly attentive; engrossed; hence, sometimes, with desire or longing; wishful.

**Wist'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a wistful manner.

**Wit**, *v. i.* [A.-S. *witan*.] To know; — now used only in the infinitive, to *wit*, which is employed, especially in legal language, to call attention to a particular thing, or to a more particular specification of what has preceded, and is equivalent to *namely*, that is to say.

**Wit**, *n.* [A.-S. *witt*, *wit*, *gewitt*, Icel. *vit*, O. H. Ger. *wizzi*. See *supra*.] **1.** Mind; intellect; understanding; sense. **2.** A mental faculty or power of the mind. **3.** Felicitous association of objects not usually connected, so as to produce a pleasant surprise; also, the power of readily combining objects in such a manner. **4.** A person of eminent sense or knowledge; a man of genius, fancy, or humor; one distinguished for bright or amusing sayings, for repartee, and the like.

**Syn.**— Ingenuity; humor; satire; sarcasm; irony; burlesque. — *Wit* formerly meant genius, and now denotes the power of seizing on some thought or occurrence, and, by a sudden turn, presenting it under aspects wholly new and unexpected — apparently natural and admissible, if not perfectly just, and bearing on the subject, or the parties concerned, with a laughable keenness and force. "What I want," said a pompous orator, aiming at his antagonist, "is common sense." "Exactly!" was the whispered reply. The pleasure we find in *wit* arises from the ingenuity of the turn, the sudden surprise it brings, and the patness of its application to the case, in the new and ludicrous relations thus flashed upon the view. *Humor* is a quality more congenial than *wit* to the English mind. It consists primarily in taking up the peculiarities of a *humorist* (a class of persons in which England abounds), and drawing them out, as Addison did those of Sir Roger de Coverley, so that we enjoy a hearty, good-natured laugh at the unconscious development he makes of his whims and oddities. From this original sense, the term has been widened to embrace other sources of kindly mirth of the same general character. In a

well-known caricature upon English reserve, an Oxford student is represented as standing on the brink of a river, greatly agitated at the sight of a drowning man before him, and crying out, "O that I had been introduced to this gentleman, that I might save his life!" The "Silent Woman" of Ben Jonson is one of the most humorous productions, in the original sense of the term, which we have in our language.

**Witch**, *n.* [A.-S. *wicce*, *wiglere*, enchanter; *wiglian*, to divine; allied to *wig*, holy.] **1.** A person, especially a woman, who is given to the black art; a sorcerer or sorceress. **2.** A charming person; — said of a woman. [Colloq.]

**Witch**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WITCHED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WITCHING.] To bewitch; to fascinate; to enchant.

**Witch'eráft**, *n.* **1.** Practices of witches; sorcery; enchantments. **2.** Power more than natural.

**Witch'-ēlm**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of elm.

**Witch'er-y**, *n.* **1.** Sorcery; enchantment; witchcraft. **2.** Fascination; entrancing influence.

**Witch'ing**, *a.* Suited to enchantment or witchcraft.

**With**, *prep.* [A.-S. *widh*, *wid*, with, at, against; Icel. *vidh*, against, Cf. A.-S. *mid*, *midh*, Goth. *mith*, Icel. *medh*, Ger. *mit*, with.] *With* denotes or expresses, —

**1.** Nearness; proximity; association; connection; partnership; intercourse. **2.** Situation or estimation among; treatment or regard by. **3.** Friendship or support; assistance; countenance. **4.** Accompanying cause or occasion; instrument; means. **5.** Correspondence; comparison. **6.** Close succession; immediate subsequence.

**With'al'**, *adv.* [From *with* and *all*.] With the rest; likewise; at the same time.

**With'al'**, *prep.* With; — so used when combined with a verb, and following the object of the verb.

**With-draw'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* WITHDREW; *p. p.* WITHDRAWN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WITHDRAWING.] **1.** To take away, as what has been enjoyed; to draw back; to cause to go away or retire. **2.** To take back; to recall or retract.

**With-draw'**, *v. i.* To quit a company or place; to go away.

**Syn.**— To retire; retreat; recede; retrograde; go back.

**With-draw'al**, *n.* Act of withdrawing; withdrawal.

**With-draw'er**, *n.* One who withdraws.

**With-draw'ing-rōom**, *n.* [Cf. DRAWING-ROOM.] A room behind another room for retirement; a drawing-room.

**With-draw'ment**, *n.* Act of withdrawing, or state of being withdrawn; withdrawal.

**Withe** (*wíth*), *n.* [A.-S. *widhig*, *widhige*, *widhie*, *widhdhe*, a withy, willow, twisted rod, Icel. *vidir*, *vidhir*, willow, *vidia*, a withc, bond; Gr. *ιτέα*, orig. with digamma, *Ϝιτέα*, a willow.] **1.** A flexible, slender twig or branch used as a band; a willow twig; a withy. **2.** A band consisting of a twig or twigs twisted. **3.** (*Naut.*) An iron instrument fitted on one end of a mast or boom, with a ring to it, through which another mast or boom is rigged out and secured.

**Withe**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WITHEd (*wíth't*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WITHERING.] To bind or fasten with withes or twigs.

**With'er**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WITHERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WITHERING.] [A.-S. *wytheru*, withering, dryness, *gewytherod*, withered, orig. dried by the weather or air. Cf. A.-S. *gewyther*, the weather, a storm, *weder*, weather, and Ger. *verwittern*, to be decayed by the operation of the weather.] **1.** To fade; to lose freshness; to dry. **2.** To lose or want animal moisture; to pine away, as animal bodies. **3.** To languish; to perish; to pass away.

**With'er**, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to fade and become dry. **2.** To cause to shrink, wrinkle and decay, for want of animal moisture. **3.** To cause to languish, perish, or pass away.

**With'ers**, *n. pl.* [Ger. *widerrist*, from *wider*, against, and *rist*, an elevation, elevated part, the withers of a horse, from the root of *rise*, q. v.] The ridge between the shoulder-bones of a horse, at the bottom of the neck. [See *Illust.* of Horse.]

**With'er-wrūng** (*-rūng*), *a.* Injured or hurt in the withers, as a horse.

**With-hōld'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* WITHHELD; *p. p.* WITHHELD, or WITHHOLDEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WITHHOLDING.]

**1.** To hold back; to restrain; to keep from action. **2.** To retain; to keep back; not to grant.

**With-hōld'er**, *n.* One who withholds.

**With-in'**, *prep.* [A.-S. *widhinnan*, from *widh*, with, and *innan*, in, inwardly, within.] **1.** In the inner or interior part of; inside of. **2.** In the limits or compass of; not further in length than. **3.** Hence, figuratively, inside

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ð, &c., short; cäre, fär, ásk, all, what; ére, veíl, tērm; píque, fírm; sôn, ôr, dō, wōlf,



the limits, reach, or influence of; not beyond, overstepping, exceeding, or the like.

**With-in'**, *adv.* 1. In the inner part; inwardly; internally. 2. In the house; in doors.

**With-out'**, *prep.* [A.-S. *widhutan*, from *widh*, with, and *utan*, *ut*, out.] 1. On or at the outside of; out of. 2. Out of the limits of; out of reach of; beyond. 3. Not with; otherwise than with; in absence of, separation from, or destitution of; independently of; exclusively of. 4. Unless; except;—introducing a clause, and having the force of a conjunction.

☞ In this sense, now rarely used by good writers or speakers. *Without day* (*sine die*), without the appointment of a day to appear or assemble again; finally dismissed.

**With-out'**, *adv.* Not on the inside; not within; on the outside; out of doors; externally.

**With-stand'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WITHSTOOD; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WITHSTANDING.] To oppose; to resist, either with physical or moral force.

**With'y**, *n.* [See WITHE.] 1. A large species of willow. [*Prov. Eng.*] 2. A withe. See WITHE.

**With'y**, *a.* Made of withes; like a withe; flexible and tough.

**Wit-less**, *a.* 1. Destitute of wit or understanding. 2. Hence, indiscreet; not under the guidance of judgment.

**Wit-less-ly**, *adv.* In a witless manner.

**Wit-ling**, *n.* A person who has little wit or understanding; a pretender to wit or smartness.

**Wit-ness**, *n.* [A.-S. *witness*, *gewitness*, from *witan*, to know. See WIT, *v. i.*] 1. Attestation of a fact or event; testimony. 2. That which furnishes evidence or proof. 3. One who beholds or otherwise has personal knowledge of any thing. 4. (*Law.*) (a.) One who gives evidence before a judicial tribunal. (b.) One who sees the execution of an instrument, and subscribes it for the purpose of confirming its authenticity by his testimony. (c.) One who gives testimony.

**Wit-ness**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WITNESSED (*wit/ness*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WITNESSING.] 1. To see or know by personal presence; to have direct cognizance of. 2. To give testimony to; to testify to something. 3. To see the execution of, as an instrument, and subscribe it for the purpose of establishing its authenticity.

**Syn.**—To behold; testify; attest; certify; depose.

**Wit-ness**, *v. i.* To bear testimony; to give evidence; to

**Wit-ness-er**, *n.* One who witnesses. [*testify.*]

**Wit'ti-çism**, *n.* A sentence or phrase which is affectedly witty; an attempt at wit; a conceit.

**Wit'ti-ly**, *adv.* In a witty manner; wisely; ingeniously; artfully; with wit.

**Wit'ti-ness**, *n.* The quality of being witty.

**Wit'ting-ly**, *adv.* [See WIT.] Knowingly; with knowledge.

**Wit'tol**, *n.* [A.-S. *wittol*, *witol*, knowing, from *witan*, to know, to wit.] A man who knows his wife's infidelity, and submits or consents to it. [*Obs.*]

**Wit'ty**, *a.* [*compar.* WITTIER; *superl.* WITTIEST.] Possessing wit or humor; good at repartee.

**Syn.**—Acut; smart; sharp; arch; keen; facetious; satirical; ironical; taunting.

**Wive**, *v. i.* [From *wife*.] [*imp.* & *p. p.* WIVED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WIVING.] To marry, as a man; to take a wife.

**Wive**, *v. t.* 1. To match to a wife; to provide with a wife. 2. To take for a wife; to wed, as a man.

**Wi'ver**, } *n.* [O. Fr. *viere*, viper, from Lat. *vipera*. See

**Wi'vern**.] VIPER.] (*Her.*) A kind of heraldic dragon or serpent.

**Wives**, *n.*; *pl.* of *wife*. See WIFE.

**Wiz'ard**, *n.* [From *wise* and the termination *ard*.] One devoted to the black art; a magician; a conjurer; a sorcerer. [*by wizards.*]

**Wiz'ard**, *a.* 1. Enchanting; charming. 2. Haunted.

**Wiz'en** (*wiz'n*), *a.* [From A.-S. *wisnian*, to grow dry, *wesan*, to weaken, O. H. Ger. *wesan*, lean, *wesanên*, to grow lean, dry, Icel. *visna*.] Thin; dried up; weazen.

**Woad**, *n.* [A.-S. *wād*, O. H. Ger. *weit*, *wet*.] 1. (*Bot.*) An herbaceous plant of which one species was formerly cultivated for the blue coloring matter derived from its leaves. 2. The coloring matter, or the color derived from the plant.

**Woe**, *n.* [A.-S. *wā*, *wāwa*, Icel. *vā*, *vo*, O. H. Ger. *wē*, *wēwa*, *wēwo*; A.-S. *wā*, Goth. *vai*, interj. *woc!* Lat. *vae*, Gr. *oiaí*.] 1. Grief; sorrow; misery; heavy calamity. 2. A curse; malediction.

**Woe'-be-gone'**, *a.* [*Eng.* *woe* and O. *Eng.* *begone*, visited, happened to, from *be*, prefix, and *go*, *p. p.* *gone*.] Overwhelmed with woe; immersed in grief and sorrow.

**Wō'ful**, } *a.* 1. Full of woe; sorrowful; distressed

**Wōe'ful**, } with grief or calamity; unhappy; sad. 2. Bringing calamity, distress, or affliction. 3. Wretched; paltry; miserable.

**Wō'ful-ly**, } *adv.* 1. In a woeful manner; sorrow-

**Wōe'ful-ly**, } fully. 2. Wretchedly; miserably.

**Wō'ful-ness**, } *n.* The quality of being woeful; mis-

**Wōe'ful-ness**, } ery; calamity.

**Wōld**, *n.* [A.-S.] [See WEALD and WOOD.] 1. A wood; a forest. 2. A plain, or open country; a country with-

out wood, whether hilly or not.

**Wolf** (*wulf*), *n.* [A.-S. *wulf*, Goth. *vulfs*, Icel. *úlfr*, allied to Lat. *vulpes*, a fox; Russ. *wolk*, Skr. *vrika*, a wolf.] 1. (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous animal noted for killing sheep and other small domestic animals. 2. Hence, any thing very ravenous, dangerous, or destructive.



Wolf.

To keep the wolf from the door, to keep away poverty; to prevent starvation.

**Wolf'-dōg**, *n.* A dog of a large breed, kept to guard sheep.

**Wolf'ish**, *a.* Like a wolf; having the qualities or form of a wolf.

**Wōl'fram**, *n.* [Ger. *wolfram*, from *wolf*, wolf, and *ram*, *rahm*, cream, soot.] (*Min.*) An ore of tungsten; a tungstate of iron, or of iron and manganese.

**Wōl'f's-bāne**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A poisonous plant; aconite.

**Wōl'ver-ine'**, } *n.* [From *wolf*,

**Wōl'ver-ēne'**, } prob. because it was thought to have wolfish qualities.] 1. (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous mammal; the glutton. [See GLUT-

**TON.**] 2. An inhabitant of Michigan. [*Cant., Amer.*]



Wolverine.

**Wōm'an**, *n.*; *pl.* WOM'EN (*wim/en*). [A.-S. *wifmann*, *wimann*, from *wif*, woman, wife, and *mann*, a man.] 1.

The female of the human race, especially when grown to adult years. 2. A female attendant or servant.

**Wōm'an-hōōd**, *n.* 1. State, character, or collective qualities of a woman. 2. Women collectively.

**Wōm'an-ish**, *a.* Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; effeminate; not becoming a man.

**Wōm'an-kīnd**, *n.* The female sex; the race of females of the human kind.

**Wōm'an-ly**, *a.* Becoming a woman; feminine.

**Wōm'an-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of a woman.

**Wōmb** (*wōm*), *n.* [A.-S. *wamb*, *womb*, Goth. *vamba*, Icel. *vōmb*.] 1. (*Anat.*) The uterus of a female. 2.

The place where any thing is generated or produced. 3. Any cavity containing and enveloping any thing.

**Wōm'bat**, *n.* [Said to be from *womb*, in allusion to the pouch in which the animal carries its young.] (*Zoöl.*) A marsupiate mammal of the opossum family, found in Australia.

**Wōm'en** (*wim/en*), *n.*; *pl.* of *woman*. See WOMAN.

**Wōn** (*wūn*), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *win*. See WIN.

**Wōn'der** (*wūn/der*), *n.* [A. S. *wunder*, *wundor*, O. H. Ger. *wunter*, *wuntar*, Icel. *undur*.] 1. The emotion excited by novelty, or the presentation to the sight or mind of something new, unusual, strange, great, extraordinary, and not well understood; surprise; astonishment.

2. Cause of wonder; that which excites surprise; a prodigy; a miracle.

**Wōn'der** (*wūn/der*), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WONDERED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WONDERING.] 1. To be affected by surprise or admiration; to be struck with astonishment; to marvel. 2. To feel doubt and curiosity.

**Wōn'der-er**, *n.* One who wonders.

**Wōn'der-ful**, *a.* Adapted to excite wonder or admiration; exciting surprise.

**Syn.**—Marvelous; amazing; astonishing; surprising. See MARVELOUS.

**Wōn'der-ful-ly**, *adv.* In a wonderful manner.

**Wōn'der-ment**, *n.* Surprise; astonishment; wonder.

**Wōn'droūs** (*wūn/drūs*), *a.* Such as may excite surprise and astonishment.

**Syn.**—Wonderful; strange; prodigious; marvelous; admirable.

**Wōn'droūs** (*wūn/drūs*), *adv.* In a wonderful or surprising degree; wondrously.

**Wōn'droūs-ly**, *adv.* In a strange or wonderful manner or degree. [*woll not.*]

**Wōn't**. A colloquial contraction of *will not*, or rather of

☞ Commonly pronounced *wūnt* or *wōnt* in New England.

fōōd, fōōt; ūru, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, call, eecho; ġem, ġet; aŝ; exiŝt; lingeŝr, liŝk; thiŝ.



**Wönt** (wünt), *a.* [For *woned*, from *obs. won, wone*, to dwell, A.-S. *wunian*, id.] Using or doing customarily; accustomed; habituated.

**Wönt** (wünt), *n.* Custom; habit; use.

**Wönt** (wünt), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WONT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WONTING.] To be accustomed or habituated; to be used.

**Wönt'ed**, *a.* Accustomed; customary; used.

**Woo**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WOODED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WOOLING.] [A.-S. *wōgian*, from *wōg, wōh, wōd*, a bending, *wōh*, bent.] 1. To solicit in love; to court. 2. To invite with importunity.

**Woo**, *v. i.* To court; to make love.

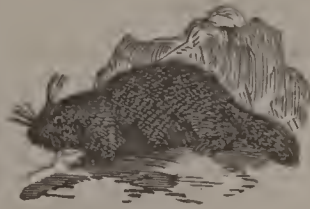
**Wood**, *n.* [A.-S. *wudu*, wood, a wood, L. Ger. *woold*, O. Sax. *wald*, A.-S. *wæald, wald*, O. H. Ger. *wald*, a wood, W. *gwydd*, trees, shrubs.] 1. A large and thick collection of trees; a forest. 2. The hard substance of trees; timber. 3. (*Bot.*) The material of succulent plants and parts of shrubs not hardened and ligneous, as well as of trees. 4. Trees cut or sawed for the fire or other uses.

**Wood**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WOODED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WOODING.] To supply with wood, or get supplies of wood for.

**Wood**, *v. i.* To take in wood; to supply with wood.

**Wood'bīne**, *n.* [A.-S. *wudubend, wudubind*, black ivy.] (*Bot.*) A climbing plant having flowers of great fragrance; the honey-suckle; the eglantine.

**Wood'chūck**, *n.* [From *wood*, and the root of *sow* or *hog*. See HOG, SOW.] (*Zoöl.*) A rodent mammal, a species of marmot. It burrows in the ground, and is very troublesome to farmers by devouring grain, &c.



Woodchuck.

**Wood'eōck**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird of the snipe family frequenting the thickest under-wood, especially in the fall of the year.

**Wood'erāft**, *n.* Skill and practice in shooting and other sports in the woods.

**Wood'eūt**, *n.* An engraving on wood, or an impression from such an engraving.



Woodcock.

**Wood'eūt'ter**, *n.* 1. A person who cuts wood. 2. One who makes wood-cuts; an engraver on wood.

**Wood'ed**, *a.* Supplied or covered with wood.

**Wood'en** (wōod'n), *a.* 1. Made, or consisting, of wood. 2. Clumsy; awkward.

*Wooden spoon*, the last junior optime who takes a university degree — denoting one who is only fit to stay at home and stir porridge. [Cambridge University, Eng.]

**Wood'frēt'ter**, *n.* An insect or worm that eats wood.

**Wood'house**, *n.* A house or shed in which wood is deposited and sheltered from the weather.

**Wood'i-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being woody.

**Wood'lānd**, *n.* Land covered with wood, or land on which trees are suffered to grow either for fuel or timber.

**Wood'lārk**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of lark.

**Wood'mān**, *n.*; *pl.* WOOD'MEN. 1. A forest officer, appointed to take care of the king's wood. [Eng.] 2. A sportsman; a hunter. 3. One who cuts down trees; a wood-cutter.

**Wood'nūm'ph**, *n.* A nymph inhabiting the woods; a fabled goddess of the woods; a dryad.

**Wood'pēck'er**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A scansorial bird of many species. It has a strong bill, and pecks holes in the wood or bark of trees in pursuit of insects.

**Wood'pīg'ēon** (-pīj'un), *n.* (*Ornith.*) The ring-dove.

**Wood'reeve**, *n.* The steward or overseer of a wood. [Eng.]

**Wood'serew** (-skrī), *n.* A screw made of iron, and furnished with a sharp thread, for insertion in wood.



Woodpecker.

**Wood'ward**, *n.* An officer of the forest, whose duty it is to guard the woods. [Eng.]

**Wood'work** (-wŭrk), *n.* That part of any structure which is wrought of wood.

**Wood'y**, *a.* 1. Abounding with wood. 2. Consisting of wood; ligneous.

**Woo'er**, *n.* One who woos, courts, or solicits in love.

**Woo'f**, *n.* [From A.-S. *wefan*, to weave.] 1. The threads that cross the warp in weaving; the weft. 2. Texture; cloth.

**Wool** (27), *n.* [A.-S. *wull*, Goth. *vulla*, Icel. *ull*, Lith. *wilna*, Slav. *wolna*, Finn. *willa*, Basque *ulea*, allied to Lat. *villus, vellus*, Gr. *ὄλος*.] 1. That soft, curled, or crisped species of hair which grows on sheep and some other animals. 2. Short, thick hair, especially when crisped or curled. [to comb wool.]

**Wool'eōmb'er** (-kōm'er), *n.* One whose occupation is

**Wool'd**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WOOLDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WOOLDING.] [D. *woelen*, Ger. *wullen*.] (*Naut.*) To wind; especially, to wind a rope round, as a mast or yard, when made of two or more pieces, at the place where they have been fished or scarfed, for confining and supporting them.

**Wool'en**, *a.* [A.-S. *wullen, wyllen*.] 1. Made of wool; consisting of wool. 2. Pertaining to wool.

**Wool'en**, *n.* Cloth made of wool; woollen goods.

**Wool'en-drā'per**, *n.* One who deals in woollen goods.

**Wool'fell**, *n.* [From *wool* and *fell*, a skin.] A skin with the wool.

**Wool'gāth'er-ing**, *n.* Indulgence in idle exercise of the imagination; a foolish or useless pursuit or design; vagary.

**Wool'grōw'er**, *n.* A person who raises sheep for the production of wool.

**Wool'i-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being woolly.

**Wool'y**, *a.* 1. Consisting of wool. 2. Resembling wool; of the nature of wool. 3. Clothed with wool. 4. (*Bot.*) Clothed with a pubescence resembling wool.

**Wool'pāck**, *n.* 1. A pack or bag of wool weighing 240 pounds. 2. Any thing bulky without weight.

**Wool'sāck**, *n.* A sack or bag of wool; specifically, the seat of the lord chancellor of England in the House of Lords, being a large, square bag of wool, without back or arms, covered with red cloth.

**Wool'stā'pler**, *n.* 1. One who deals in wool. 2. One who sorts wool according to its adaptation to different manufacturing purposes.

**Wootz** (wōots), *n.* A species of steel imported from the East Indies, valued as the material of edge-tools.

**Word** (wŭrd), *n.* [A.-S. *word*, Goth. *ward*, Icel. *ord*, Lett. *wārd*, Lith. *wardas*, allied to Lat. *ver-b-um*.] 1. The spoken sign of a conception or idea: a single component part of human speech or language; a term; a vocable. 2. Hence, the written or printed character, or characters, expressing such a term. 3. Talk; discourse; oral expression. 4. Account; tidings; message. 5. Signal; order; command. 6. Statement; affirmation; declaration; promise. 7. Verbal contention; dispute. 8. A brief remark or observation; a phrase, clause, or short sentence. 9. The Scripture, considered as the revelation of God to man.

*By word of mouth*, orally; by actual speaking. — *Good word*, commendation; favorable account. — *In a word*, briefly; to sum up. — *The Word* (*Theol.*), the second person in the Trinity before his manifestation in time by the incarnation: by those who reject a Trinity of persons, some one or all of the divine attributes personified. — *To eat one's words*, to retract what has been said. — *Word for word*, in the exact words; verbatim; literally; exactly.

**Syn.** — See TERM.

**Word** (wŭrd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WORDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WORDING.] To express in words.

**Word'boōk** (wŭrd'-), *n.* A collection of words; a vocabulary; a dictionary; a lexicon.

**Word'i-ness** (wŭrd'-), *n.* The state or quality of being wordy, or abounding with words.

**Word'ing** (wŭrd'-), *n.* The act or manner of expressing in words; style of expression.

**Word'y** (wŭrd'y), *a.* [*compar.* WORDIER; *superl.* WORDIEST.] 1. Using many words; verbose. 2. Containing many words.

**Wōre**, *imp. of wear.* See WEAR.

**Work** (wŭrk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* WORKED (wŭrkt), or WROUGHT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WORKING.] [A.-S. *wyrcan, weorcan*, Goth. *vaurkjan*, Icel. *verka, virka, yrkja*.] 1. To exert one's self for a purpose; to labor; to be engaged in the performance of a task, a duty, or the like. 2. Hence, in a general sense, to operate; to act; to perform. 3. Hence, figuratively, to be effective; to have effect or influence. 4. To carry on business; to be customarily engaged or employed; to toil. 5. To be in a state of severe exertion, or as if in such a state; to move heavily; to strain; to labor. 6. To make one's way slowly and with difficulty; to proceed with effort. 7. To ferment, as a liquid. 8. To act or operate on the stomach and bowels, as a cathartic.

ū, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, all, whāt; ěre, veil, tĕrm; pique, fĭrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf,



**Work** (wûrk), *v. t.* **1.** To labor or operate upon; to prepare for use, or utilize by labor. **2.** To produce or form by labor; to accomplish; to effect. **3.** To produce by slow degrees, or as if laboriously. **4.** To influence by acting upon; to manage; to lead. **5.** To form with a needle and thread or yarn; *especially*, to embroider. **6.** To set in motion or action; to direct the action of; to govern; to manage. **7.** To cause to ferment, as liquor.

*To work a passage* (*Naut.*), to pay for a passage by doing duty.

**Work** (wûrk), *n.* **1.** Exertion of strength; effort directed to an end; particularly, in man, manual labor. **2.** The matter on which one is at work; material for working upon; subject of exertion. **3.** That which is produced as the result of labor; product; performance; fabric; manufacture; or, in a more general use, act, deed, effect, result, feat. **4.** Hence, *specifically*, (*a.*) That which is produced by mental labor; a composition; a book. (*b.*) Embroidery. (*c.*) *pl.* Structures in civil, military, or naval engineering, as docks, bridges, embankments, trenches, &c.; also, the structures and grounds of a manufacturing establishment. **5.** Manner of working; management; treatment. **6.** *pl.* (*Theol.*) Moral duties, or external performances, as a ground of pardon or justification.

**Syn.** — Labor; employment; toil; occupation; production; achievement.

**Work'a-ble** (wûrk'a-bl), *a.* **1.** Capable of being worked, as a metal. **2.** Capable of being worked, or worth working.

**Work'-båg** (wûrk'-), *n.* A bag for holding instruments or materials for work; *especially*, a bag for holding needle-work, and the like.

**Work'-bõx** (wûrk'-), *n.* A box for holding instruments or materials for work. [q. v.]

**Work'-dāy** (wûrk'-), *n.* & *a.* Same as WORKING-DAY.

**Work'er** (wûrk'er), *n.* One who, or that which, works; a laborer; a performer. [work with another.]

**Work'-fēl'lōw** (wûrk'-), *n.* One engaged in the same

**Work'-fōlk** (wûrk'/fōk), } *n. pl.* Persons that labor.

**Work'-fōlks** (wûrk'/fōks), }

**Work'-house** (wûrk'-), *n.*; *pl.* WORK'-HOUSE'S (wûrk'-). **1.** A house in which idle and vicious persons are confined to labor. **2.** A house where the town poor are maintained at the public expense, and provided with labor; a poor-house.

**Work'ing-dāy** (wûrk'-), *n.* A day on which work is performed, as distinguished from the Sabbath, festivals, and the like.

**Work'ing-dāy** (wûrk'-), *a.* Plodding; hard-working.

**Work'man** (wûrk'man), *n.*; *pl.* WORK'MEN (wûrk'men). **1.** A man employed in labor; a worker. **2.** Hence, *especially*, a skillful artificer or laborer.

**Work'man-like** } (wûrk'-), *a.* Becoming a workman,

**Work'man-ly** } *especially* a skillful one; skillful; well performed.

**Work'man-shīp** (wûrk'man-shīp), *n.* **1.** Skill of a workman; execution or manner of making any thing. **2.** That which is effected, made, or produced; manufacture; *especially*, something made by manual labor.

**Work'shōp** (wûrk'-), *n.* A shop where any manufacture is carried on.

**Work'-tā'ble** (wûrk'-), *n.* A table for holding work, *especially* needle-work, and materials and implements for it.

**Work'-wom'an** (wûrk'-), *n.*; *pl.* WORK'-WOM'EN (wûrk'wim'en), *n.* A woman who performs any work; *especially*, a woman skilled in needlework.

**World** (wûrld), *n.* [A.-S. *weorold*, *worold*, *world*, Icel. *veröld*, O. H. Ger. *weralt*, *werolt*, *worolt*.] **1.** The earth and its inhabitants, with their concerns. **2.** In a more restricted sense, a division of the globe, or of its inhabitants; human affairs as seen from a given point of view; also, state of existence; scene of life and action. **3.** In an extended sense, the earth, and the surrounding heavens; the creation; universe. **4.** Any planet or heavenly body, considered as inhabited. **5.** Customs, practices, and interests of men; general affairs of life; human society. **6.** Individual experience of, or concern with, life; course of life. **7.** The inhabitants of the earth; the human race; mankind. **8.** The earth and its affairs as distinguished from heaven; hence, worldly corruption; the ungodly or wicked part of mankind. **9.** A great multitude or quantity; a large number.

*World's end*, the end or most distant part of the world; the remotest regions. — *World without end*, eternally; everlastingly.

**World'li-ness** (wûrld'-), *n.* Quality of being worldly; a predominant passion for obtaining the good things of this life.

**World'ling** (wûrld'-), *n.* One who is devoted to this world and its enjoyments.

**World'ly** (wûrld'lý), *a.* **1.** Relating to the world; human; common. **2.** Pertaining to this world or life, in contradistinction from the life to come; secular; temporal; devoted to this life and its enjoyments.

**World'ly** (wûrld'lý), *adv.* In a worldly manner.

**World'ly-mīnd'ed** (wûrld'lý-), *a.* Devoted to worldly interests.

**Worm** (wûrm, 34), *n.* [A.-S. *wurm*, *worm*, Goth. *vaurms*, Icel. *ormr*, allied to Lat. *vermis*.] **1.** Originally, any creeping or crawling animal; a serpent, caterpillar, snail, or the like. [*Obs.*] **2.** Any small, creeping animal or reptile, either entirely without feet, or with very short ones. **3.** *pl.* Animals which live and breed in the intestines of other animals. **4.** Figuratively, something that gnaws or afflicts one's conscience. **5.** Any thing spiral, vermiculated, or resembling a worm; as, (*a.*) The thread of a screw. (*b.*) A spiral instrument for drawing cartridges from fire-arms. (*c.*) A small, worm-like ligament under a dog's tongue. (*d.*) A spiral metallic pipe through which vapor passes in distillation. (*e.*) (*Mach.*) A short, revolving screw, the threads of which drive a wheel by gearing into its teeth.

**Worm** (wûrm), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WORMED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WORMING.] To work slowly, gradually, and secretly.

**Worm** (wûrm), *v. t.* **1.** To effect, remove, drive, &c., by slow and secret means. **2.** To draw a wad or cartridge from, as a fire-arm. **3.** To cut the ligament, called a *worm*, from under the tongue of, as a dog, for the purpose of checking a disposition to gnaw. **4.** To wind rope, yarn, or other material spirally round; to wind with spun-yarn.

*To worm one's self into*, to enter gradually by arts and insinuations.

**Worm'-ēat'en** (wûrm'ēt'n), *a.* Gnawed by worms.

**Worm'-fēnce** (wûrm'-), *n.* A zigzag fence, made by placing the ends of the rails upon each other.

**Worm'-seed** (wûrm'-), *n.* A plant whose seed has the property of expelling worms from the stomach, bowels, and intestines.

**Worm'wōod** (wûrm'-), *n.* [A.-S. *wermod*, O. H. Ger. *werimuota*, *wermuota*, *wormota*.] (*Bot.*) A plant having a bitter nauseous taste; — so called because formerly supposed to be fatal to worms.

**Worm'y** (wûrm'ý), *a.* [*compar.* WORMIER; *superl.* WORMIEST.] **1.** Containing a worm; abounding with worms. **2.** Like a worm; earthy; groveling.

**Wōrn**, *p. p.* of *wear*. See WEAR.

**Wōr'ri-er** (wûr'ri-er), *n.* One who worries or harasses.

**Wōr'ry** (wûr'rý), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WORRIED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WORRYING.] [*D. worgen*, *wurgen*, to strangle, O. H. Ger. *wurgjan*.] **1.** To harass with importunity, or with care and anxiety; to torment; to trouble. **2.** To harass with labor; to fatigue. [*Colloq.*] **3.** To harass by pursuit and barking; also, to tear or mangle with the teeth.

**Syn.** — To tease; trouble; fatigue; vex; annoy; plague.

**Wōr'ry** (wûr'rý), *v. i.* To express undue care and anxiety.

**Wōr'ry** (wûr'rý), *n.* A state of disturbance from care and anxiety; vexation; anxiety; trouble.

**Worse** (wûrss), *a.* [A.-S. *wyrsa*, *compar.* of *weorr*, *perverse*, *bad*, O. H. Ger. *wirsiro*, Icel. *werri*. As *bad* has no *compar.* and *superl.*, *worse* and *worst* are used in lieu of them, although radically they have no relation to *bad*.] **1.** Bad, ill, evil, or corrupt, in a higher degree; in poorer health; more sick; — used both in a physical and moral sense.

*The worse*, (*a.*) Loss; disadvantage. (*b.*) Something less good.

**Worse** (wûrss), *adv.* In a manner more evil or bad.

**Wors'en** (wûrss'n), *v. t.* To make worse; to deteriorate;

**Wors'er** (wûrss'er), *a.* Worse. [*Rare.*] [to impair.]

*Wors'er* This old and redundant form of the comparative occurs occasionally in the best authors, although commonly accounted a vulgarity. It has, however, the analogy of *lesser* to sanction its use. See LESSER.

**Wor'ship** (wûr'ship), *n.* [That is, orig., the state of worth or worthiness, fr. *worth*, and the termination *ship*.]

**1.** Honor; respect. [*Obs.*] **2.** Hence, a title of honor, used in addresses to certain magistrates, &c. **3.** Religious reverence and homage; adoration paid to God, or to a being viewed as God. **4.** Idolatry of lovers.

**Syn.** — Adoration; reverence; devotion; veneration; honor; respect.



**Wor'ship** (wûr'ship), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WORSHIPED (wûr'shipt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WORSHIPING.] **1.** To respect; to honor. **2.** To pay divine honors to. **3.** To honor with extravagant love and extreme submission, as a lover.

**Syn.** — To adore; revere; reverence.

**Wor'ship** (wûr'ship), *v. i.* **1.** To perform acts of adoration. **2.** To perform religious service.

**Wor'ship-er** (wûr'ship-er), *n.* One who worships.

**Wor'ship-ful** (wûr'ship-), *a.* Entitled to worship, reverence, or high respect; worthy of honor.

**Wor'ship-ful-ly** (wûr'ship-), *adv.* In a worshipful manner; respectfully.

**Worst** (wûrst), *a.*; *superl.* of *worse*, *q. v.* [See WORSE.] Bad, evil, or pernicious, in the highest degree, whether in a physical or moral sense.

**Worst** (wûrst), *n.* That which is most bad or evil; the most severe, calamitous, or wicked, state or degree.

**Worst** (wûrst), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WORSTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WORSTING.] To gain advantage over in contest; to get the better of; to defeat; to overthrow.

**Worst'ed** (wûst'ed), *n.* [From *Worsted*, a town in Norfolk, England.] Well-twisted yarn, spun of long-staple wool which has been combed to lay the fibers parallel.

**Wort** (wûrt), *n.* [A.-S. *wyrt*, *wirt*, *wert*, *wart*, herb, root, Goth. *vauris*, Icel. *jurt*, *urt*.] **1.** A plant; an herb; — used chiefly in compounds. **2.** Specifically, a plant of the cabbage kind.

**Wort** (wûrt), *n.* [A.-S. *wirt*, *weort*, *wert*, *must*.] New beer unfermented, or in the act of fermentation.

**Worth** (wûrth), *v. i.* [A.-S. *weordhan*, to become, to be, to happen, imperative *weordh*, Goth. *vairthan*, Icel. *verdha*.] To be; to become; to betide; — now used only in the phrases, *woe worth the day*, *woe worth the man*, &c., in which the noun is in the dative case.

**Worth** (wûrth), *n.* [A.-S. *weordh*, *wyrth*, *wurdh*, Goth. *vairths*, Icel. *verd*.] **1.** That quality of a thing which renders it valuable or useful; value; hence, often, value as expressed in a standard, as money. **2.** Value of moral or personal qualities; virtue; eminence; usefulness.

**Syn.** — Desert; merit; excellence; price; rate.

**Worth** (wûrth), *a.* **1.** Equal in value to. **2.** Deserving of; — chiefly in a good sense. **3.** Having wealth or estate to the value of.

**Wor'thi-ly** (wûr'thi-ly), *adv.* In a worthy manner; deservedly; justly; suitably; becomingly. [worthy.]

**Wor'thi-ness** (wûr'thi-ness), *n.* State or quality of being

**Syn.** — Desert; merit; excellence; dignity; virtue; worth.

**Worth'less** (wûrth'-), *a.* Destitute of worth; having no value, virtue, excellence, dignity, or the like.

**Syn.** — Undeserving; valueless; useless; vile; bare; mean.

**Worth'less-ness** (wûrth'-), *n.* Quality of being worthless.

**Wor'thy** (wûr'thy), *a.* [*compar.* WORTHIER; *superl.* WORTHIEST.] **1.** Having worth or excellence; possessing merit. **2.** Having suitable, adapted, or equivalent qualities or value; equal in excellence, value or dignity to; entitled to.

**Syn.** — Deserving; meritorious; excellent; equivalent; valuable; virtuous; estimable; suitable.

**Wor'thy** (wûr'thy), *n.* A man of eminent worth or value; a person of conspicuous desert.

**Wôt**, *v. i.* [A.-S. *wât*, pres. of *witan*, to know.] To know; to be aware. [Obs. or antiquated.]

It is used also as the *imp.* of the obs. verb *weet*, to know.

**Would** (wôod), *imp.* of *will*. See WILL.

**Wound** (wôond or wownd), *n.* [A.-S. *wund*, Icel. *und*, Goth. *vunds*, sore, wounded, A.-S. *wund*.] **1.** A cut, stab, bruise, rent, or the like. **2.** Hence, injury; hurt; damage; detriment.

Walker condemns the pronunciation *wôond*, as a "expensive novelty." It is certainly opposed to an important principle of our language, namely, that words in *ou* of Anglo-Saxon origin retain the regular Old English sound of *ow*, as *sound*, *ground*, *found*, &c. It is to be observed, however, that in Anglo-Saxon, the word was spelt *wund*, the *u* being sounded as *ôo*, as it is, also, in the Icelandic *und*, and the Gothic *vunds*.

**Wound** (wôond or wownd), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WOUNDED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WOUNDING.] To hurt by violence, as by a cut, stab, bruise, and the like; to injure; to damage; hence, often, to hurt the feelings of.

**Wound**, *imp. & p. p.* of *wind*. See KIND.

**Wôve**, *imp.* and rarely *p. p.* of *weave*. See WEAVE.

**Wôv'en**, *p. p.* of *weave*. See WEAVE.

*Woven paper*, or *wove paper*, writing paper having an even, uniform surface, without lines or water-marks.

**Wrăck** (răk), *n.* [Fr. *varec*, *varech*. Cf. Ar. *warak*, a leaf of a tree.] A marine plant out of which kelp is made, and which is also of great utility as a manure.

**Wrăck** (răk), *n.* A thin, flying cloud; a rack. See RACK.

**Wrăith** (răith), *n.* [Prob. corrupted fr. *swairth*, *swarth*, an apparition of a person about to die, from *swarth*, gloomy.] An apparition of a person in his exact likeness, seen before death, or a little after; hence, a specter, a vision; an unreal image.

**Wrăn'gle** (răng'gl), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WRANGLLED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRANGLING.] [L. Ger. *wrangen*, to wrestle, N. H. Ger. *ringen*, id., A.-S. *wringan*, to wring, strain, press. Cf. BRANGLE.] To dispute angrily; to quarrel peevishly and noisily; to brawl; to altercate.

**Wrăn'gle** (răng'gl), *n.* An angry dispute; a noisy quarrel.

**Syn.** — Altercation; bickering; brawl; jar; jangle; contest; controversy; squabble. See ALTERCATION.

**Wrăn'gler** (răng'gler), *n.* One who wrangles.

*Senior wrangler* (Cambridge University, Eng), the student who passes the best examination in mathematics in the senate-house.

**Wrăp** (răp), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WRAPPED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRAPPING.] [Probably allied to *warp*.] **1.** To wind or fold together. **2.** To cover by winding or folding; to envelop completely; to infold. **3.** To conceal by enveloping or infolding; to hide; hence, to involve, as an effect or consequence.

**Wrăp'per** (răp'per), *n.* **1.** One who, or that which, wraps. **2.** That in which any thing is wrapped or inclosed; envelope; covering. **3.** Specifically, a loose outer garment.

**Wrăp'ră-s-eal** (răp'ră-s-kal), *n.* A coarse upper coat.

**Wrăsse** (răs), *n.* [W. *gurachy*, *wrach*, the wrasse.] (*Ichth.*) A prickly-spined, hard-boned fish of several species, inhabiting the Mediterranean and Atlantic.

**Wrăth** (răth), *n.* [A.-S. *wræth*, Icel. *reidi*. See WROTH, *a.*] **1.** Violent anger; vehement exasperation; indignation; rage; fury; ire. **2.** The effects of anger; the just punishment of an offense or crime.

The English, misled by the *w*, which usually causes an *a* immediately following it in the same syllable to take a broad sound, universally pronounce this word *wrôth*, or *wrauth*; but this is contrary to analogy, for the *w* is silent, and the uttered letter *r* intervenes between it and the vowel; and besides, the letter *a* has its Italian sound, almost without exception, before *th*, as in *bath*, *path*, &c. The word is, however, sometimes spelled *wroth*.

**Syn.** — Anger; fury; rage; ire; vengeance; indignation; resentment; passion. See ANGER.

**Wrăth'ful** (răth'-), *a.* **1.** Full of wrath; very angry; greatly incensed. **2.** Springing from, or expressing, wrath.

**Syn.** — Furious; ireful; raging; indignant; resentful; passionate.

**Wrăth'ful-ly** (răth'-), *adv.* In a wrathful manner.

**Wrăth'less** (răth'-) *a.* Free from anger.

**Wrăth'y**, *a.* Very angry. [*Colloq.*]

**Wrăek** (reek), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WREAKED (108); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WREAKING.] [A.-S. *wrecan*, Goth. *wrikan*, Icel. *reka*, *hrekja*.] To execute in vengeance or passion; to inflict; to hurl or drive.

**Wrăeth** (reeth), *n.*; *pl.* WRĒATHS. [See *infra*.] **1.** Something twisted or curled. **2.** A garland; a chaplet; especially, one given to a victor.

**Wrăeath** (reeth), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WREATHED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WREATHING.] [A.-S. *wrêthan*, O. H. Ger. *ridan*, *garidan*, Icel. *rida*, *ridha*. See WRITHE.] **1.** To twist; to convolve; to wind one about another; to entwine. **2.** To surround with any thing twisted or convolved; to encircle; to infold. **3.** To twine or twist about; to encircle.

**Wrăeath** (reeth), *v. i.* To be interwoven or entwined.

**Wrăeath'y** (rêth'y), *a.* Twisted; curled; spiral.

**Wrăeck** (rêk), *n.* [D. *wrak*, damaged, brittle, a wreck, O. D. *wrack*, *wraeck*, bad, vile, *wracke*, a wreck.] **1.** Destruction; ruin; desolation. **2.** Specifically, the destruction or injury of a vessel by being cast on shore, or on rocks, or by being disabled or sunk by the force of winds or waves. **3.** The ruins of a ship stranded or otherwise rendered useless by violence and fracture. **4.** The remains of any thing ruined; dead weeds and grass. **5.** (*Law.*) Goods, &c., which, after a shipwreck, are cast upon the land by the sea.

**Wrăeck** (rêk), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WRECKED (rêkt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WRECKING.] **1.** To destroy, disable, or seriously damage, as a vessel, by driving against the shore or on rocks, by causing to founder or the like. **2.** Hence, to bring wreck or ruin upon; to destroy.



**Wrēck'age** (rēk'ej, 45), *n.* 1. Act of wrecking. 2. That which has been wrecked.

**Wrēck'er** (rēk'er), *n.* 1. One who causes a wreck, as by false lights. 2. One who searches for the wrecks of vessels, for the purpose of plunder, or to save property or lives, or the vessels themselves. 3. A vessel employed by wreckers.

**Wrēck'-mās'ter** (rēk'-), *n.* A person appointed by law to take charge of goods, &c., thrown on shore after a shipwreck.

**Wrēn** (rēn), *n.* [A.-S. *wrenna*, *wrænna*, prob. allied to *wræne*, lascivious.] (*Ornith.*) A small insectivorous bird. It feeds on insects, &c., and is often very familiar with man.



Wren.

**Wrēnch** (rēnch, 66), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WRENCHED (rēncht); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WRENCHING.] [A.-S. *wrencan*, *bewrencan*, to deceive, allied to *wringan*, to wring.] 1. To wrest, twist, or force by violence. 2. To strain; to sprain; to distort.

**Wrēnch** (rēnch), *n.* 1. A violent twist, or a pull with twisting. 2. A sprain. 3. An instrument for exerting a twisting strain, as in turning bolts, nuts, screw-taps, &c.



Wrench (3).

**Wrēst** (rēst), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WRESTED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WRESTING.] [A.-S. *wræstan*. Cf. WRIST.] 1. To turn; to twist; especially, to twist or extort by violence; to pull or force away by violent wringing or twisting. 2. To turn from truth, or twist from its natural meaning by violence.

**Syn.**—To wrench; wring; extort; pervert; distort.

**Wrēst** (rēst), *n.* Violent pulling and twisting; distortion.

**Wrēst'er** (rēst'-), *n.* One who wrests or perverts.

**Wrēs'tle** (rēs'l), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WRESTLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WRESTLING.] [A.-S. *wræstlian*, allied to *wræstan*, to wrest.] 1. To contend, as two persons, by grappling together, and each striving to throw the other down. 2. Hence, to struggle; to strive; to contend.

**Wrēs'tle** (rēs'l), *n.* A struggle between two to see which will throw the other down; a struggle.

**Wrēs'tler** (rēs'ler), *n.* One who wrestles; one who is skillful in wrestling.

**Wrēth** (rēth), *n.* [A.-S. *wrecca*, *wræcca*, an exile, a wretch, *wrac*, *wræc*, exiled, wretched, *wræc*, exile, evil, Icel. *rækr*, *rekr*, O. H. Ger. *wrechjo*, *wreh*, an exile.] 1. A miserable person; one profoundly unhappy. 2. One sunk in vice or degradation; a base, despicable person.

*Wretch* is sometimes used by way of slight or ironical pity or contempt, and sometimes to express tenderness.

**Syn.**—Villain; profligate; scoundrel; rascal.

**Wrēth'ed** (rēth'ed, 60), *a.* 1. Very miserable; sunk in deep affliction or distress, either from want, anxiety, or grief; calamitous. 2. Worthless; paltry; very poor or mean.

**Wrēth'ed-ly** (rēth'-), *adv.* In a wretched manner; miserably; unhappily; meanly; despicably.

**Wrēth'ed-ness** (rēth'ed-nes), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being wretched; extreme misery or unhappiness, either from want or sorrow. 2. Meanness; despicableness.

**Syn.**—Destitution; unhappiness; misery; distress.

**Wrig'gle** (rīg'gl), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WRIGGLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WRIGGLING.] [L. Ger. *wriggeln*, D. *wrikken*, allied to A.-S. *wrigian*, to bend, to follow, *wrixian*, *wrixlan*, to change.] To move the body to and fro with short motions.

**Wrig'gle** (rīg'gl), *v. t.* To put into a quick, reciprocating motion; to move by twisting and squirming.

**Wrig'gler** (rīg'gler), *n.* One who wriggles.

**Wright** (rīt), *n.* [A.-S. *wyrhta*, *gewyrhta*, from *wyrcan*, to work.] One whose occupation is some kind of mechanical business; an artificer; a workman;—chiefly used in compounds.

**Wring** (rīng), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WRUNG; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WRINGING.] [A.-S. *wringan*, *gewringan*, O. H. Ger. *ringan*, *hringan*. Cf. WRONG.] 1. To twist and compress; to pinch; to turn and strain with violence. 2. Hence, to pain; to distress; to torment. 3. To pervert. 4. To extract or obtain by twisting and compressing; hence, to extort. 5. (*Naut.*) To bend or strain out of its position.

**Syn.**—To twist; writhe; torture; distort; strain; squeeze.

**Wring'-bolt** (rīng'-), *n.* A bolt used by shipwrights

to bend and secure the planks against the timbers till they are fastened by bolts, spikes, and tree-nails.

**Wring'er** (rīng'er), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, wrings; hence, an extortioner. 2. Especially, an instrument for forcing water out of any thing, particularly for wringing water from clothes after they have been washed.

**Wrink'le** (rīnk'l), *n.* [A.-S. *wrincl*, from *wringan*, to wring.] 1. A small ridge, prominence, or furrow, formed by the shrinking or contraction of any smooth substance; a crease. 2. Roughness; unevenness. 3. A notion or fancy; a whim. [*Colloq.*]

**Wrink'le** (rīnk'l), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WRINKLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WRINKLING.] 1. To contract into furrows and prominences; to corrugate. 2. To make rough or uneven. [ridges.]

**Wrink'le** (rīnk'l), *v. i.* To shrink into furrows and wrinkles.

**Wrink'ly** (rīnk'lī), *a.* Full of wrinkles; liable to be wrinkled; corrugated.

**Wrist** (rīst), *n.* [A.-S. *wrist*, allied to *wræstan*, to wrest, to twist.] (*Anat.*) The joint by which the hand is united to the arm.

**Wrist'band** (rīst'band), *n.* That band or part of a shirt sleeve which covers the wrist.

**Writ** (rīt), *n.* [From *write*.] 1. That which is written; writing;—applied especially to the Scriptures; Bible. 2. (*Law.*) An instrument in writing, under seal, in an epistolary form, issued from the proper authority, commanding the performance or non-performance of some act by the person to whom it is directed.

**Writ** (rīt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *write*. [*Obs.*] See WRITE.

**Write** (rīt), *v. t.* [*imp.* WROTE; *p. p.* WRIT (*obs.*), or WRITTEN; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WRITING.] [A.-S. *writan*, *gewritan*, Icel. *rita*, to write, Goth. *writs*, a stroke, dash, letter.] 1. To set down, as legible characters; to inscribe on any material by a suitable instrument. 2. To express in legible or intelligible characters; to inscribe; hence, specifically, to set down in an epistle; to communicate by letter. 3. Hence, to compose or produce, as an author. 4. To impress durably. 5. To make known by writing; to record.

**Syn.**—To engrave; copy; transcribe; compose; send; recite.

**Write** (rīt), *v. i.* 1. To form characters, letters, or figures, as representatives of sounds or ideas. 2. To be regularly employed or occupied in writing, copying, or accounting. 3. To frame or combine ideas and express them in words; to recite or relate in books; to compose.

**Writ'er** (rīt'er), *n.* 1. One who writes, or has written; a scribe; a clerk. 2. An author.

**Writhe** (rīth), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WRITHED (WRITHEN, *obs.* or *poet.*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WRITHING.] [A.-S. *wridhan*, to wreath, writhe. See WREATHIE.] 1. To twist with violence; to distort; to wring. 2. To wrest; to distort; to pervert.

**Writhe** (rīth), *v. i.* To twist; to be distorted.

**Writ'ing** (rīt'ing), *n.* 1. Act or art of forming letters and characters on paper, wood, stone, or other material. 2. Any thing written or expressed in letters; as, a legal instrument; a pamphlet; a book; an inscription.

**Writ'ing-mās'ter** (rīt'ing-), *n.* One who teaches the art of penmanship.

**Writ'ing-pā'per** (rīt'ing-), *n.* Paper finished with a smooth surface, sized, and fitted for writing upon.

**Wrōng** (rōng, 21), *a.* [Icel. *rāngr*, oblique, wrong, A.-S. *wrang*, *wrong*, injury, allied to *wring*, q. v.] 1. Not fit or suitable to an end or object; not appropriate for use. 2. Not suitable to the highest and best end; not morally right. 3. Not according to truth.

**Syn.**—Injurious; unjust; faulty; detrimental; incorrect; erroneous; unfit; unsuitable; improper; mistaken.

**Wrōng** (rōng), *n.* That which is not right; whatever deviates from moral rectitude; any injury done to another; a trespass.

**Syn.**—Iniquity; perversity; injustice; injury.

**Wrōng** (rōng), *adv.* Not rightly; amiss; morally ill; erroneously.

**Wrōng** (rōng), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WRONGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* WRONGING.] 1. To treat with injustice; to deprive of some right, or to withhold some act of justice from; to injure. 2. To impute evil to unjustly.

**Wrōng'-do'er** (rōng'dō'er), *n.* One who injures another, or does wrong.

**Wrōng'er** (rōng'er), *n.* One who wrongs or injures another. [unjust; unfair.]

**Wrōng'ful** (rōng'fūl, 21), *a.* Full of wrong; injurious;

**Wrōng'ful-ly** (rōng'fūl-lī), *adv.* In a wrongful manner; injuriously; unjustly.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, eall, eecho; gem, ġet; ag; exġst; linger, link; this.



**Wrōng'hēad-ed** (rōng'hēd-), *a.* Wrong in opinion or principle; having a perverse understanding; perverse.  
**Wrōng'ly** (rōng'lý), *adv.* In a wrong manner; unjustly; amiss.  
**Wrōng'ness** (rōng'-), *n.* Quality or state of being wrong.  
**Wrōte** (rōt, 20), *imp.* of *write*. See **WRITE**.  
**Wrōth** (rawth), *a.* [A.-S. *wrādh*, O. H. Ger. *reid*, curled, twisted. Cf. **WRATH**.] Full of wrath; angry; incensed.  
**Wrōught** (rawt), *imp. & p. p.* of *work*. See **WORK**.  
**Wrūng** (rūng), *imp. & p. p.* of *wring*. See **WRING**.  
**Wrȳ** (rī), *a.* [Cf. Goth. *vraiqvs*, oblique, curved, Eng. *writh* and *wreathe*.] 1. Turned to one side; twisted; distorted. 2. Hence, deviating from the right direction.  
*Wry face*, a distortion of the countenance indicating impatience or discomfort; a grimace.

**Wrȳ'nēck** (rī'nēk), *n.* 1. A twisted or distorted neck. 2. (*Ornith.*) A small bird of the eastern continent, allied to the woodpecker;—so called from the singular manner in which, when surprised, it turns its head over its shoulder.  
**Wrȳ'ness** (rī'nes), *n.* State of being wry or distorted.  
**Wȳch'-ēlm**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A variety of the elm, a native of Great Britain; witch-elm.  
**Wȳe**, *n.*; *pl.* **WȳES**. One of the two forked pieces or bearings resembling the letter Y in shape, in the opening or notch of which rest the ends of the axis supporting the telescope in a theodolite or level, the pivots in a transit instrument, and the like. [Written also Y, *pl.* Ys.]  
**Wȳ'vern**, *n.* See **WIVER**, **WIVERN**.

## X.

**X** (eks), the twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet, is borrowed, as to its form, from the Greek X. At the end of words, it has the sound of *ks*, as in *wax*; in the middle, the sound of *ks*, or sometimes of *gz*, as in *axis*, *example*. At the beginning of a word, it has the sound of *z*. See *Prin. of Pron.*, § 104.

**Xān'thīe** (zān'thik), *a.* [From Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow.] 1. Tending toward a yellow color, or to one of those colors, green being excepted, in which yellow is a constituent, as scarlet, orange, and the like. 2. (*Chem.*) (*a.*) Of, or pertaining to, a certain oxide, called also *uric oxide*, obtained from a rare variety of urinary calculus, and from similar concretions. (*b.*) Of, or pertaining to, a certain heavy, oily, fluid acid.

**Xān'thīne** (zān'thin), *n.* [From Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow.] (*Chem.*) The yellow, insoluble coloring matter contained in certain plants and the petals of certain flowers.

**Xān'thīte** (zān'thīt, 49), *n.* [Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow.] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in rounded grains and foliated masses, of a yellow color, and translucent.

**Xān'tho-phȳll** (zān'tho-fīl), *n.* [Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, and *φύλλον*, leaf.] (*Chem.*) Yellow coloring matter contained in the leaves of trees in autumn.

**Xān'thor-thīte** (zān'thor-thīt, 49), *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of a yellowish color, containing much water.

**Xē'bee** (zē'bek), *n.* [Sp. *xabeque*, *jabeque*, Pg. *xabeco*, fr. Turk. *sumbeki*, a kind of Asiatic ship. Ar. *sumbūk*, a small ship.] (*Naut.*) A small, three-masted vessel, used in the Mediterranean Sea. It carries two large, square sails, or, when close hauled, large latteen sails.



Xebec.

**Xēn'o-tīme** (zēn'o-tīm), *n.* [From Gr. *ξενότιμος*, honoring guests or strangers, from *ξένος*, a guest, a stranger, and *τιμή*, honor.] A native phosphate of yttria, having a yellowish-brown color.

**Xe-rā'si-ā** (ze-rā'zhi-ā), *n.* [From Gr. *ξερός*, dry.] (*Med.*) A disease of the hair, which becomes dry, ceases to grow, and resembles down covered with dust.

**Xē-ro-eol-lȳr'i-ūm** (zē'ro-), *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *ξηροκολλύριον*,

from *ξηρός*, dry, i. e., thick, and *κολλύριον*, an eye-salve.] (*Med.*) A dry collyrium or eye-salve.

**Xe-rō'dēs** (ze-rō'deēz), *n.* [Gr. *ξηρώδης*, dryish, fr. *ξηρός*, dry, and *εἶδος*, likeness.] (*Med.*) Any tumor attended with dryness.

**Xē-ro-mȳ'rūm** (zē'ro-), *n.* [N. Lat.; Gr. *ξηρόμυρον*, from *ξηρός*, dry, and *μύρον*, an ointment.] A dry ointment.

**Xe-rōph'a-gȳ** (ze-rōf'a-jȳ), *n.* [Gr. *ξηροφαγία*, fr. *ξηρός*, dry, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat.] The eating of dry meats,—a sort of fast among the primitive Christians.

**Xe-rōph'thal-my** (ze-rōf'thal-mȳ or ze-rōp'thal-mȳ), *n.* [Gr. *ξηροφθαλμία*, fr. *ξηρός*, dry, and *ὄφθαλμός*, the eye.] (*Med.*) A dry, red soreness or itching of the eyes, without swelling or a discharge of humors.

**Xe-rō'tēs** (ze-rō'teez), *n.* [Gr. *ξηρότης*, dryness, fr. *ξηρός*, dry.] (*Med.*) A dry habit or disposition of body.

**Xīph'oid** (zīf'oid), *a.* [Gr. *ξίφοειδής*, sword-shaped, from *ξίφος*, a sword, and *εἶδος*, form, shape.] (*Anat.*) Resembling a sword; ensiform.

**Xȳ'līte** (zī'līt), *n.* [Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, and *λίθος*, stone.] 1. (*Min.*) A mineral of a brown color, consisting chiefly of silica, sesquioxide of iron, lime, magnesia, and water.

2. (*Chem.*) A volatile, inflammable liquid which exists in crude or impure pyroligneous acid.

**Xȳ'lo-grāph** (zī'lo-grāf), *n.* An engraving on wood, or the impression from such an engraving. [xylography.]

**Xȳ-lōg'ra-pher** (zī-lōg'ra-fer), *n.* One who practices

**Xȳ'lo-grāph'ie** (zī'lo-grāf'ik), } *a.* Belonging to

**Xȳ'lo-grāph'ie-al** (zī'lo-grāf'ik-al), } xylography, or wood-engraving.

**Xȳ-lōg'ra-phy** (zī-lōg'-), *n.* [From Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, and *γράφειν*, to engrave, write.] Act or art of cutting figures in wood, in representation of natural objects.

**Xȳ-lōph'a-gan** (zī-lōf'a-gan), *n.* [See *infra*.] (*Entom.*) (*a.*) One of a tribe of coleopterous insects, comprehending those of which the larvae devour the wood of trees in which they are developed. (*b.*) One of a family of dipterous insects, the larvae of which have similar destructive habits.

**Xȳ-lōph'a-goūs** (zī-lōf'a-gūs), *a.* [Gr. *ξύλοφάγος*, eating wood, from *ξύλον*, wood, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat.] Eating or feeding on wood.

**Xȳ'ster** (zīs'ter), *n.* [Gr. *ξύστηρ*, a scraper, from *ξύειν*, to scrape.] A surgeon's instrument for scraping bones.

## Y.

**Y** (wī), the twenty-fifth letter of the English alphabet, derives its form from the Greek Y. At the beginning of words or syllables, except when used as a prefix, it is a consonant element. In the middle and at the end of words it is a vowel, having precisely the same sounds as *i*. See *Prin. of Pron.*, §§ 35, 33, 54, 55, 105.

Y is used by ancient writers, especially Spenser, as a prefix of the past participle, used or omitted at will, and is also sometimes employed by modern writers in burlesque, or in imitation of the antique. The following are instances: *y-clad*, clad, clothed; *y-cleped*, called; *y-clothed*, clothed; *y-fed*, fed, refreshed.

**Y** (wī), *n.*; *pl.* **Y's** (wīz). 1. One of the forked pieces which support the pivots of a transit instrument, of the

telescope of a theodolite, and the like; a wye;—so called from its form. 2. (*Railways.*) A portion of track consisting of two converging tracks connected by a cross-track.

**Yacht** (yōt), *n.* [D. *jagt*, from *jagt*, *jacht*, a chase, hunting, from *jagen*, to chase, huut.] (*Naut.*) A light and elegantly furnished sea-going vessel used for pleasure trips, racing, and the like.

**Yacht'ing** (yōt'ing), *n.* Sailing on pleasure excursions in a yacht.

**Yā'ger** (yaw'ger), *n.* [N. H. Ger. *jäger*, a hunter; O. H. Ger. *jagari*, from *jagen*, O. H. Ger. *jagōn*, to chase, hunt.] (*Mil.*) One belonging to a body of light infantry armed with rifles.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ö, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ēre, veīl, tērr; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf



**Yām**, *n.* [West Indian *ihame*.] (*Bot.*) A large, esculent tuber or root of a genus of climbing plants, growing in tropical climates, and forming when roasted or boiled, a wholesome, palatable, and nutritious food.

**Yān'kee** (yānk'ē), *n.* [According to Heekewelder, a corrupt pronunciation of the word *English*, or of the French word *Anglais*, by the native Indians of America. According to Thierry, a corruption of *Jankin*, a diminutive of *John*, a nickname given to the English colonists of Connecticut by the Dutch settlers of New York. According to Dr. Wm. Gordon, it was a favorite cant word in Cambridge, Mass., as early as 1713, meaning *excellent*. He supposes that it was adopted by the students there as a by-word, and, being carried by them from the college, obtained currency in the other New England colonies, until at length it was taken up in other parts of the country, and applied to New Englanders generally, as a term of slight reproach. Cf. Scot. *yankie*, a sharp, clever, and rather bold woman, and Prov. Eng. *bow-yankies*, a kind of leggins worn by agricultural laborers.] A citizen of New England; also, a citizen of the Northern States; — a cant name, with a tinge of reproach in it, applied by foreigners to all inhabitants of the United States.

**Yāp**, *v. i.* [Cf. Fr. *japper*, to yelp, L. Ger. *japen*, *jappen*, to gasp, and Eng. *yelp*, *yaup*.] To bark; to yelp.

**Yārd**, *n.* [A.-S. *geard*, *gerd*, *gird*, *gyrd*, a rod, stick, a measure, a yard, O. H. Ger. *gart*, Icel. *girdi*, osier. Cf. Goth. *gazds*, goad, Icel. *gaddr*, club.] 1. A measure of length, three feet, or thirty-six inches, being the standard of English and American measure. 2. The male member or organ; the penis. 3. (*Naut.*) A long, slender piece of timber, nearly cylindrical, suspended upon the mast, by which a sail is extended.

**Yārd**, *n.* [A.-S. *geard*, hedge, allied to *gyrdan*, to gird, Icel. *gardr*, Goth. *gards*, O. H. Ger. *gart*. Cf. GARDEN.] A small, inclosed place in front of or around a house or barn.

**Yārd'ārm**, *n.* (*Naut.*) Either half of a ship's yard, from the center or mast to the end.

Ships are said to be *yard-arm* and *yard-arm* when so near as to touch or interlock their yards.

**Yārd'-stīck**, } *n.* A stick three feet in length, used as  
**Yārd'-wand**, } a measure of cloth, and the like.

**Yārn**, *n.* [A.-S. *gearn*, Icel. & O. H. Ger. *garn*.] 1. Woolen thread; also, thread of other materials, as of cotton, flax, hemp, or silk. 2. (*Rope-making*.) One of the threads of which a rope is composed. 3. A story spun out by a sailor for the amusement of his companions. [*Colloq. or humorous*.]

**Yār'rōw**, *n.* [A.-S. *gearwe*, O. H. Ger. *garwâ*, *gárawâ*.] (*Bot.*) A composite plant, having a strong odor and pungent taste. It is a native of Europe, and is common in the United States.

**Yāt'a-ghān** (110), *n.* [Turk. *yatagān*.] A long Turkish dagger. See ATAGHAN.

**Yaulp**, } *v. i.* [See YAP and YELP.] To cry out like a  
**Yāup**, } child; to yelp. [*Scot. and Amer.*]

**Yāw**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* YAWED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* YAWING.] [See YEW, *v. i.*] 1. To rise in blisters, breaking in white froth, as cane-juice in the sugar-works. 2. [*Prov. Ger. gagen*, to rock, *gageln*, to totter, shake.] (*Naut.*) To steer wild, or out of the line of her course, as a ship.

**Yāw**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A movement of a vessel by which she temporarily alters her course.

**Yawl**, *n.* [D. *jol*, L. Ger. & Dan. *jolle*. Cf. JOLLY-BOAT.] (*Naut.*) A small ship's-boat, usually rowed by four or six oars.

**Yawl**, *v. i.* To cry out like a dog; to yell.

**Yāwn**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* YAWNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* YAWNING.] [A.-S. *gānian*, *ginan*, *ginian*, *geonian*, *genian*, O. H. Ger. *ginōn*, *ginēn*, *geinōn*, *giēn*, *giwēn*, *gewōn*, Icel. *gina*, allied to Gr. *χαίνειν*, Lat. *hiare*. Cf. FAWN.] 1. To open the mouth involuntarily through drowsiness, dullness, or fatigue; to gape. 2. To gape or open wide as if to allow the entrance or exit of any thing. 3. Hence, to be eager; to desire to swallow any thing.

**Yāwn**, *n.* 1. A deep and involuntary inspiration, with a pretty wide opening of the mouth, followed by a prolonged and more or less sonorous expiration; a gaping. 2. An opening wide; a gape.

**Yāws**, *n.* [African *yaw*, a raspberry.] (*Med.*) A disease of the Antilles and of Africa, characterized by contagious tumors which, in shape and appearance, resemble strawberries or raspberries. [named.]

**Y-clēped'** (i-klēpt'), *p. p.* [See Note under Y.] Called;

**Yē**, *pron.* [A.-S. *ge*, Icel. *er*, O. H. Ger. *ir*, Goth. *jus*.]

The nominative plural of the second person; — sometimes inaccurately used as the objective.

**Yea** (yā or yē), *adv.* [A.-S. *gea*, *ia*, Icel., O. H. Ger., & Goth. *ja*.] Yes; ay.

Yea sometimes introduces a subject, with the sense of *indeed*, *verily*, *truly*, *it is so*. It is also used substantively to denote an affirmative vote, or the one who cast such a vote; as, the yeas have it.

**Yēan**, *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* YEANED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* YEANING.] [A.-S. *eanian*, *eācnian*, *geānian*, *geācnian*.] To bring forth young, as a goat or sheep.

**Yēan'ling**, *n.* [From *yea*.] The young of sheep; a lamb.

**Yēar**, *n.* [A.-S. *geār*, *gēr*, Goth. *jēr*, O. H. Ger. *jār*, Icel. *ār*.] 1. Time of the apparent revolution of the sun through the ecliptic; period occupied by the earth in making its revolution around the sun; also, a period more or less nearly agreeing with this, adopted by various nations as a measure of time. In common usage, the year consists of 365 days, and every fourth year of 366. 2. The time in which any planet completes a revolution about the sun. 3. *pl.* Age, or old age.

**Yēar'-bōok** (27), *n.* 1. A reference book of facts and statistics published yearly. 2. (*Eng. Law.*) A book containing annual reports of cases adjudged in the courts of England.

**Yēar'ling**, *n.* A young animal one year old.

**Yēar'ling**, *a.* Being a year old.

**Yēar'ly**, *a.* 1. Happening, accruing, or coming every year; annual. 2. Lasting a year. 3. Accomplished in a year. [from year to year.]

**Yēar'ly**, *adv.* [A.-S. *geārlice*.] Annually; once a year;

**Yēarn** (14), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* YEARNED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* YEARNING.] [A.-S. *geornian*, *girnān*, fr. *georn*, *girn*, *gyrn*, desirous, *georne*, gladly, Goth. *gairnjan*, to desire, Icel. *girma*.] To be filled with longing desire or with emotions of affection or tenderness; to long; to be eager.

**Yēast**, *n.* [A.-S. *gist*, O. H. Ger. *gesan*, *jesan*, *gerian*, *jerian*, to ferment.] The foam or froth of beer or other liquor in fermentation used for raising dough; barm.

**Yēast'y**, *a.* Frothy; foamy; spummy, like yeast.

**Yēlk**, *n.* [A.-S. *geoleca*, *geolca*, allied to *gelu*, *geolu*, yellow.] The yellow part of an egg.

**Yēll**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* YELLED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* YELLING.] [A.-S. *gillan*, *gellan*, O. H. Ger. *gellan*, allied to A.-S. *galan*, Icel. *gala*, to sing.] To cry out or scream as with agony or horror.

**Yēll**, *v. t.* To utter or declare with a yell.

**Yēll**, *n.* A sharp, loud, hideous outcry.

**Yēl'lōw**, *a.* [*compar.* YELLOWER; *superl.* YELLOWEST.] [A.-S. *gelu*, *geolu*, O. H. Ger. *gels*, Icel. *gulr*, allied to Lat. *helvus*, *gilvus*, *gilbus*, *galbus*, Gr. *χλόος*.] Being of a bright saffron-like color; of the color of gold or brass.

*Yellow-bird* (*Ornith.*), a small bird with bright-yellow plumage, common in the United States. — *Yellow fever* (*Med.*), a malignant febrile disease of warm climates, often attended with yellowness of the skin. — *Yellow hammer* (*Ornith.*), a European bird, called also *yellow-bunting*. Its principal colors are shades of gamboge, yellow, and brown: — often applied in the United States to a certain species of woodpecker. — *Yellow metal*, an alloy composed of two thirds copper and one third zinc, for sheathing vessels.

**Yēl'lōw**, *n.* A bright golden color; one of the simple or

**Yēl'lōw-ish**, *a.* Somewhat yellow. [primitive colors.]

**Yēl'lōw-ish-ness**, } *n.* The state or quality of being  
**Yēl'lōw-ness**, } somewhat yellow.

**Yēl'lōws**, *n.* 1. (*Far.*) A disease of the bile in horses, cattle, and sheep, causing yellowness of eyes; jaundice.

2. A disease of peach-trees in the United States, causing them to produce abortive yellow sprouts on the trunks and limbs.

**Yēlp**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* YELPED (yēlpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* YELPING.] [A.-S. *gilpan*, to boast, *gealp*, a loud sound, a clang, Icel. *gialpa*, *gialfra*, to make a tumult, O. H. Ger. *gelban*, to boast.] To utter a sharp, quick cry, as a hound; to bark shrilly, with eagerness, pain, or fear.

**Yēō'man**, *n.*; *pl.* Yēō'MEN. [O. Eng. *yeman*, perh. from *man*, and *ye*, *yes*, i. e., the prefix *ge*, and signifying servant, or *ye*, *yeo*, i. e., young, or perh. from A.-S. *gy-mend*, governor, for *geāmmann*, from *geām*, care, attention.] 1. A common man or plebeian, of the first or most respectable class; a freeholder; a man free born.

2. An officer in the king's household. [*Eng.*] 3. (*Naut.*) An inferior officer charged with the stowage, account, and distribution of the stores.

**Yēō'man-ry**, *n.* The collective body of yeomen or freeholders. [ly; to jerk.]

**Yērk** (14), *v. t.* [See JERK.] To kick or strike sudden-



**Yērk**, *v. i.* **1.** To throw out the heels; to kick. **2.** To move with a quick, jerking motion.

**Yērk**, *n.* A sudden or quick thrust or motion.

**Yēs**, *adv.* [A.-S. *gese*, *gise*, *gyse*, fr. *gea*, yes, indeed, and *se*, i. e., *sî*, let it be.] Ay; yea;—a word expressing affirmation or consent.

**Yēst**, *n.* **1.** Yeast; ferment barm. **2.** Froth; spume; foam. See YEAST.

**Yēs'ter**, *a.* [A.-S. *gistran*, *geostran*, *girstan*, *adv.*, yesterday, Goth. *gistra*, Icel. *ges*, *gar*, allied to Lat. *hesternus*, *heri*, for *hesi*, Gr. *χθές*, for *χές*, Skr. *hyas*.] Of, or pertaining to, yesterday; last; next before the present.

**Yēs'ter-day**, *n.* [See *supra*.] The day last past; the day next before the present.

**Yēs'ter-day**, *adv.* On the day last past; on the day preceding to-day.

**Yēs'ter-ēve'**, } *n.* The evening of yesterday; the  
**Yēs'ter-ēve'ning**, } evening last past.

**Yēs'ter-mōrn'**, } *n.* The morning of yesterday.  
**Yēs'ter-mōrn'ing**, }

**Yēs'ter-night'** (-nit'), *n.* Last night; the night last past.

**Yēs'ter-night'** (-nit'), *adv.* On the last night.

**Yēs'ter-noon'**, *n.* The noon of yesterday; the noon last past.

**Yēst'y**, *a.* Yeasty; frothy; foaming. See YEASTY.

**Yēt**, *adv.* [A.-S. *gel*, *git*, *geot*, *gyt*, *giet*, *geta*, *gieta*, *gyta*.]

**1.** In addition; further; besides; over and above; still. **2.** At the same time; still. **3.** Up to the present time; thus far; hitherto; at the present time. **4.** Even; at least; at all.

**Yēt**, *conj.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.

**Syn.**— See HOWEVER.

**Yew** (yū), *n.* [A.-S. *eow*, *iw*, O. H. Ger. *iwa*, *igo*, W. *yw*, *ywen*.] (*Bot.*) An evergreen tree allied to the pines, valued for its wood or timber.

**Yew'en** (yū'en), *a.* Made of yew.

**Yēx**, *v. i.* [A.-S. *giscian*, to sob, O. H. Ger. *geskizjan*, *geskizōn*, to gape, sob.] To hiccough.

**Yiēld**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* YIELDED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* YIELDING.] [A.-S. *gildan*, *geldan*, to pay, yield, Icel. *gjalda*, Goth. *gildan*, *fragildan*, *usgildan*.] **1.** To furnish; to afford; to render; to give forth. **2.** To give in return for what is expended or invested. **3.** To give up, as something that is claimed or demanded; to make over to one who has a claim or right. **4.** To admit to be true; to concede. **5.** To permit; to grant.

**Syn.**— To produce; bear; exhibit; allow; resign; emit; surrender.

**Yiēld**, *v. i.* **1.** To give up the contest; to submit. **2.** To comply. **3.** To give way; not to oppose. **4.** To give place, as inferior in rank or excellence.

**Yiēld**, *n.* Amount yielded; product;—applied especially to products resulting from growth or cultivation.

**Yiēld'er**, *n.* One who yields.

**Yiēld'ing**, *p. a.* Inclined to give way or comply.

**Syn.**— Obsequious; attentive; flexible; compliant; accommodating.

**Yiēld'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a yielding manner; with compliance.

**Yiēld'ing-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being yielding; disposition to comply.

**Yōke** (20), *n.* [A.-S. *geoc*, *ioc*, *iuc*, Goth. *juk*, Icel. *ok*, allied to Lat. *jugum*, Gr. *ζυγόν*, Skr. *yuga*, Slav. *igo*, Lat. *jungere*, Skr. *yudj*.] **1.** That which connects or binds; bond of connection. **2.** Hence, *specifically*, the frame of wood by which two oxen are fastened together for drawing. **3.** Hence, a frame worn on the neck like an ox-yoke, or shaped like one; as, (*a.*) A frame of wood fitted to a person's shoulders for carrying a pail, &c., suspended on each side. (*b.*) A frame worn on the neck of an animal, as a cow, a pig, a goose, to prevent passage through a fence. (*c.*) A frame or convex piece by which a bell is hung for ringing it. (*d.*) (*Naut.*) A frame at right angles to the head of a boat's rudder, from the end of which are lines by which the boat is steered. **4.** A mark of servitude; hence, slavery; bondage; service. **5.** Two animals yoked together; a couple; a pair that work together.

**Syn.**— Slavery; servitude; chain; link.

**Yōke**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* YOKED (yōkt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* YOKING.] **1.** To put a yoke on; to join in a yoke. **2.** To couple; to join with another. **3.** To enslave, to bring into bondage; to confine.

**Yōke**, *v. i.* To be joined or associated; to be intimately connected; to consort closely.

**Yōke'-fēl'lōw**, } *n.* **1.** An associate or companion.  
**Yōke'māte**, } **2.** A mate; a fellow; *especially*, a partner in marriage.

**Yōlk** (yōlk or yōk, 20), *n.* **1.** The yolk of an egg. [See YELK.] **2.** An unctuous secretion from the skin of sheep.

**Yōn**, *a.* At a distance within view; yonder. [*Obs. or poet.*]

**Yōn**, *adv.* Yonder. [*Obs. or poet.*]

**Yōn'der**, *a.* [See *infra*.] Being at a distance within view, or conceived of as within view; that or those there.

**Yōn'der**, *adv.* [A.-S. *geond*, *iand*, there, beyond, *geondan*, *geonda*, there; Goth. *jaind*, thither, *jainar*, there, *jains*, that, he.] At a distance within view.

**Yōre**, *adv.* [From A.-S. *geāra*, *geāre*, *gere*, *iāra*, formerly, allied to *geār*, *gēr*, a year; or from A.-S. *geo ar*, heretofore, long ago, from *geo*, formerly, of old, and *ar*, ere, before.] In long time past; in old time; long since.

**You** (yū), *pron.* [*possess.* YOUR, or YOURS. *obj.* YOU.] [A.-S. *eow*, *dat.*, *eōwic*, *eōw*, *acc.*, Icel. *yahr*, Goth. *izwis*. Cf. YE.] The pronoun of the second person, in the nominative or objective case, indicating the person or persons addressed.

**You** is properly the plural of the second personal pronoun, but is in all ordinary discourse used also in addressing a single person, yet always properly combined with a plural verb. *You* and *your* are sometimes used indefinitely instead of *one*, *any*, *a*, and the like. Of the two forms of the possessive, *your* and *yours*, the first is used when attributive and followed by the noun to which it belongs; the second when attributive, but having the noun understood.

**Yoūng**, *a.* [*compar.* YOUNGER; *superl.* YOUNGEST.] [A.-S. *geōng*, *giung*, *iung*, Icel. *üngr*, Goth. *juggs*, for *juhs*, *juhis*, allied to Lat. *juvenis*, Skr. *yuvan*.] **1.** Not long born; not yet arrived at adolescence, maturity, or age; not old; juvenile. **2.** Being in the first part of growth. **3.** Having little experience; inexperienced; ignorant.

**Yoūng**, *n.* The offspring of animals, either a single animal or offspring collectively.

*With young*, with child; pregnant.

**Yoūng'i-sh**, *a.* Somewhat young.

**Yoūng'ling**, *n.* A young person; a youth; also, any animal in the first part of life.

**Yoūng'ster**, *n.* A young person; a lad. [*Colloq.*]

**Yoūnk'er**, *n.* A young person; a stripling. [*Colloq.*]

**Your**, *possessive pron.* [A.-S. *eower*, Icel. *yðar*, Goth. *izvara*, *izvar*.] Belonging, pertaining, or relating to, you; of you;—the possessive of *you*.

**Your-sēlf**, *pron.*; *pl.* YOUR-SĒLVES'. Your own person or self;—used as the object, direct or indirect, of a reflexive verb, in the second person.

**Youth**, *n.*; *pl.* YOUTHS, sometimes YOUTH. [A.-S. *geōgudh*, *geōgodh*, *geōgādh*, *geōgedh*, *iūgudh*, *ieōgudh*, *geōgudhhād*, Goth. *junda*, *junds*; O. Eng. *youthede*, *yongth*, *youngth*. See YOUNG.] **1.** State, condition, or quality of being young; juvenility. **2.** The part of life that succeeds to childhood; the whole early part of life, from childhood, or sometimes from infancy, to manhood. **3.** A young person; *especially*, a young man. **4.** Young persons collectively.

**Youth'ful**, *a.* **1.** Not yet mature or aged; young. **2.** Of, or pertaining to, the early part of life. **3.** Suitable to the first part of life. **4.** Fresh; vigorous, as in youth.

**Syn.**— Puerile; juvenile.

**Youth'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a youthful manner.

**Youth'ful-ness**, *n.* The quality of being youthful.

**Yt'tri-ā**, *n.* [So called from *Ytterby*, a quarry in Sweden.] (*Chem.*) A fine, white powder or earth, without taste or smell and insoluble in water; an oxide of yttrium.

**Yt'tri-ūm**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A very rare metal of a scaly texture and grayish-black color.

**Yule**, *n.* [A.-S. *geól*, *giul*, *geóhol*, *iūl*, Icel. *jól*, Goth. *juleis*, November, or the beginning of December. Cf. W. *gwyl*, *gouel*, *gouil*, *goel*, *gwel*, a feast, a holiday.] Christmas, or the feast of the nativity of our Savior;—applied also, sometimes, to the festival of Lammas.

*Yule-block*, *Yule-clog*, or *Yule-log*, a large log of wood formerly put on the hearth on Christmas eve, as the foundation of the fire.

**ā, ē, &c.**, long; **ă, ě, &c.**, short; **cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt**; **ēre, veil, tērm**; **pique, firm**; **sōn, ôr, dq, wōlf**,



## Z.

**Z** (ze). The twenty-sixth letter of the English alphabet, and the last letter in the alphabets of most modern languages. It is a sibilant consonant, and is merely a sonant or vocal s. See *Prin. of Pron.* §§ 106, 107.

**Zæ'e'ho**, *n.* [See ZOCLE.] (*Arch.*) The lowest part of the pedestal of a column.

**Zä'ffer**, *n.* [Allied to *sapphire*, *q. v.*] (*Chem.*) Impure oxide of cobalt, obtained by the calcination of cobalt.

**Zām'bo**, *n.*; *pl.* ZĀM'BŌS. [See SAMBO.] The child of a mulatto and a negro; also, sometimes, the child of an Indian and a negro.

**Zā'ny** (126), *n.* [It. *zanni*, a buffoon, merry Andrew, orig. the same as *Giovanni*, John, *i. e.*, merry John.] A merry-andrew; a buffoon.

**Zā'ny-īsm**, *n.* The state or character of a zany.

**Zār'nieh**, *n.* [See ARSENIC.] Native sulphuret of arsenic; sandarach or realgar; orpiment.

**Zāx**, *n.* [A.-S. *seax*, *sex*, knife, Icel. *sax*, O. H. Ger. *sahs*.] An instrument for cutting slate.

**Zēal**, *n.* [Lat. *zelus*, Gr. *ζήλος*, zeal, jealousy.] Passionate ardor in the pursuit of any thing; eagerness in favor of a person or cause.

**Zēal'ot**, *n.* [Lat. *zelotes*, Gr. *ζηλωτής*.] One who is zealous; especially, one who is over-zealous, or carried away by his zeal; an enthusiast; a fanatical partizan.

**Zēal'ot-ry**, *n.* The character and behavior of a zealot; excess of zeal; fanatical devotion to a cause.

**Zēal'oūs**, *a.* Filled with zeal; warmly engaged or ardent in behalf of an object.

**Syn.**—Eager; earnest; fervent; hearty; strenuous; warm; passionate; enthusiastic.

**Zēal'oūs-ly**, *adv.* In a zealous manner; with passionate ardor; with eagerness.

**Zēal'oūs-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being zealous; zeal.

**Zē'brā**, *n.* [Of African origin.] (*Zoöl.*) A quadruped of Southern Africa, nearly as large as a horse, white, with numerous brownish-black bands of greater or less intensity, and lighter down the middle of each band.



Zebra.

**Zē'bū**, *n.* [The native Indian name.] (*Zoöl.*) A small ruminant mammal of the bovine tribe, remarkable for its long, pendulous ears, and a fatty excrescence on the shoulders, which is valued for food. It is often called the *Indian bull*, *ox*, or *cow*.

**Zē'ehin** (zē'kin), *n.* [It. *zecchino*, Sp. *zequin*. Cf. SEQUIN.] An Italian gold coin; a sequin. See SEQUIN.



Zebu.

**Zēd**, *n.* [Gr. *ζῆτα*. See ZETA.]

The letter Z;—called also *izzard*. [Obs., or nearly so.]

**Zēd'o-a-ry**, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *zitawar*, Ar., Per., & Hind. *djadwār*.] (*Med.*) A medicinal substance obtained in the East Indies, having a fragrant smell, and a warm, bitter, aromatic taste, used in medicine as a stimulant.

**Zēm'in-dār'** (110), *n.* [Per. *zemindār*, *zemidār*, *i. e.*, landholder, fr. *zemīn*, land, and *dār*, holding.] A feudatory or landholder under the government, with the right of underletting the land, and certain other privileges. [*India*.]

**Zēm'in-da-ry**, *n.* The jurisdiction of a zemindar.

**Zēnd**, *n.* [See *infra*.] Properly, the translation into the Huzvâresh, or Pehlevi, language, of the Avesta, the Zoroastrian scriptures; as commonly used, the language, an ancient Persian dialect, in which the Avesta is written.

**Zēnd'a-vēs'tā**, *n.* [Properly, the Avesta, or sacred text, and its *zend*, or interpretation, in a more modern and intelligible language.] The Scriptures of the ancient Persian religion, attributed to Zoroaster, but in fact chiefly or altogether of a later date.

**Zē'nith**, *n.* [Abbrev. from Ar. *semṭ-ur-rās*, way of the head, vertical place, from *semṭ*, way, path, *al*, ul, the,

and *rās*, head.] **1.** That point in the heavens which is directly overhead. **2.** Hence, figuratively, the point of culmination; greatest height; hence, the height of success or prosperity.

**Zē'o-lite** (49), *n.* [From Gr. *ζέειν*, to boil, and *λίθος*, stone.] (*Min.*) A mineral species in the early works on mineralogy, now subdivided into several, both on chemical and crystallographical grounds.

**Zēph'yr**, *n.* [Lat. *zephyrus*, Gr. *ζέφυρος*, fr. *ζόφος*, darkness, the dark side, west.] The west wind; and poetically, any soft, mild, gentle breeze.

**Zē'ro**, *n.* [Ar. *ḡafrun*, *ḡifrun*, empty, a cipher. *q. v.*] Cipher; nothing; naught; the point from which the graduation, as of a thermometer, commences.

**Zēst**, *n.* [From Lat. *schistus*, Gr. *σχιστός*, split, cleft, divided, from *σχίζειν*, to split, cleave.] **1.** A piece of orange or lemon peel, used to give flavor to liquor, or the fine, thin oil that spurts out of it when squeezed. **2.** Hence, something that gives or enhances a pleasant taste, or the taste itself; an appetizer; hence, keen enjoyment; relish.

**Zēst**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ZESTED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ZESTING.] **1.** To cut into thin slips, as the peel of an orange, lemon, &c.; or to squeeze, as peel over the surface of any thing. **2.** To give a relish or flavor to; to heighten the taste or relish of.

**Zē'tā**, *n.* **1.** [Gr. *ζῆτα*.] A Greek letter, ζ, or ζ, corresponding to our z. **2.** [Lat. *zeta*, *diæta*, from Gr. *θίατρα*, life, mode of life, dwelling.] (*Arch.*) A little chamber, with pipes running along the walls, to convey into it fresh air, or warm vapor, from below.

**Ze-tēt'ie**, *a.* [Gr. *ζητητικός*, from *ζητεῖν*, to seek.] Proceeding by inquiry.

**Ze-tēt'ies**, *n. sing.* (*Math.*) A branch of algebra which relates to the direct search for unknown quantities.

**Zeūg'mā**, *n.* [Gr. *ζεύγμα*, from *ζευγνύναι*, to yoke, join.] (*Gram.*) A figure by which an adjective or verb, which agrees with a nearer word, is, by way of supplement, referred also to another more remote.

**Zīb'et**, *n.* [It. *zibetto*, L. Gr. *ζαπέτιον*. See CIVET.] A small quadruped, somewhat resembling the weasel. It inhabits both India and Africa.

**Zīg'zäg**, *a.* Having short, sharp turns.

**Zīg'zäg**, *n.* [Ger. *zickzack*, from *zacke*, *zacken*, a dent, til, tooth.] Something that has short turns or angles.

**Zīg'zäg**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* ZIGZAGGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* ZIGZAGGING.] To form with short turns.

**Zīne**, *n.* [Ger. *zink*, prob. allied to *zinn*, tin.] (*Min.*) A metal of a brilliant white color, with a shade of blue; spelter. It is not brittle, but less malleable than copper, lead, or tin.

**Zin-cif'er-oūs**, } *a.* [Eng. *zinc*, and Lat. *ferre*, to bear,  
**Zīnk-īf'er-oūs**, } produce.] Containing or affording zinc.

**Zīne'ite** (49), *n.* (*Min.*) A brittle, translucent mineral, of a deep, red color, and consisting chiefly of oxide of zinc.

**Zīne-ōg'ra-pher**, *n.* An engraver on zinc.

**Zīne'o-grāph'ie**, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to, zinc-  
**Zīne'o-grāph'ie-al**, } ography.

**Zīne-ōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Eng. *zinc*, and Gr. *γράφειν*, to write.] Engraving on zinc in the style of wood-cuts.

**Zīne'oūs**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, zinc; pertaining to the positive pole of a galvanic battery.

**Zīne'-white**, *n.* The oxide of zinc, a pigment largely used in the place of white-lead.

**Zīnk'y**, *a.* Pertaining to zinc, or having its appearance. [*Obs.*] [Written also *zincky*.]

**Zī'on**, *n.* [Heb. *ziyyōn*, orig. a hill.] **1.** (*Jewish Antiq.*) A hill in Jerusalem, the royal residence of David and his successors. **2.** Hence, the theocracy or church of God.

**Zīr'eon**, *n.* [Cingalese.] (*Min.*) A mineral containing the earth zirconia and silica, occasionally red, and often nearly transparent.

**Zīr-eō'ni-ā**, *n.* (*Chem.*) An oxide of zirconium. It is, when pure, a white powder, soluble in sulphuric acid.

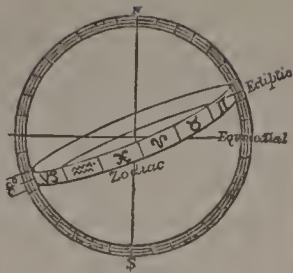
**Zīr-eō'ni-ūm**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A metal obtained from the minerals zircon and hyacinth. It is commonly obtained in the form of a black powder.

**Zō'ele**, or **Zōe'le**, *n.* [Lat. *socculus*, dim. of *soccus*, a kind of low-heeled shoe.] (*Arch.*) A socle. See SOCLE.

**foöd**, **foöt**; **ûrn**, **ryde**, **pull**; **çell**, **çhaise**, **call**, **echo**; **ġem**, **ġet**; **aş**; **exist**; **linger**, **link**; **this**



**Zō'di-āe**, *n.* [Lat. *zodiacus*, Gr. ζῳδιακός (sc. κύκλος), from ζῳδίου, dim. of ζῶον, an animal.] (*Astron.*) An imaginary belt in the heavens, in the middle of which is the ecliptic, or sun's path. It comprises the twelve constellations, which once constituted, and from which are named, the twelve signs of the zodiac.



Zodiac.

**Zō-dī'ae-al**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the zodiac; within the zodiac.

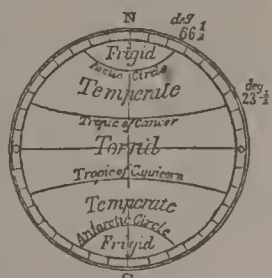
*Zodiacal light* (*Astron.*), a luminous track, of an elongated triangular figure, lying nearly in the ecliptic, its base being on the horizon. It is to be seen only in the evening, after twilight, and in the morning, before dawn.

**Zō-ī'l'e-an**, *a.* Having the characteristics of Zoilus, a bitter, envious, unjust critic, who lived about 270 years before Christ.

**Zō'i-līsm**, *n.* Character like that of Zoilus; resemblance to Zoilus in style or manner.

**Zōll'rer-cīn'**, *n.* [Ger. *zoll*, duty, and *verein*, union.] An agreement or union among the German States, for the collection of custom-house duties.

**Zōne**, *n.* [Lat. *zona*, Gr. ζώνη, from ζωννύναι, to gird.] **1.** A girdle. **2.** (*Geog.*) One of the five great divisions of the earth, with respect to latitude and temperature. **3.** (*Math.*) The portion of the surface of a sphere, included between two parallel planes. **4.** (*Nat. Hist.*) (*a.*) A band or stripe running round any object. (*b.*) A band or area encircling any thing. **5.** Circuit; circumference.



Zones (1).

**Zōned**, *a.* **1.** Wearing a zone or zones. **2.** Having zones, or concentric bands.

**Zōne'less**, *a.* Not having a zone. [forms, and habits.

**Zō-ōg'ra-pher**, *n.* One who describes animals, their forms, and habits.

**Zō'o-grāph'ie**, *n.* { *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the description of animals.

**Zō'o-grāph'ie-al**, *a.* } tion of animals.

**Zō-ōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. ζῶον, an animal, and γράφειν, to write.] A description of animals, their forms and habits.

**Zō-ōl'a-try**, *n.* [Gr. ζῶον, an animal, and λατρεία, service.] Worship of animals.

**Zō'o-līte** (49), *n.* [Gr. ζῶον, an animal, and λίθος, stone.] An animal substance petrified or fossil.

**Zō'o-lōg'ie-al**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, zoölogy, or the science of animals.

**Zō-ōl'o-ōg'ist**, *n.* One versed in the natural history of animals; one who describes animals.

**Zō-ōl'o-ōgy**, *n.* [Gr. ζῶον, an animal, and λόγος, discourse.] That part of natural history which treats of the classification, structure, habits, and habitations of animals.

**Zō-ōn'ie**, *a.* [Gr. ζῶον, an animal.] Of, or pertaining to, animals; obtained from animal substances.

**Zō-ōn'o-my**, *n.* [Gr. ζῶον, an animal, and νόμος, a law.] The laws of animal life, or the science which treats of the phenomena of animal life, their causes and relations.

**Zō-ōph'a-goūs**, *a.* [Gr. ζωοφάγος, from ζῶον, an animal, and φαγεῖν, to eat.] Feeding on animals.

**Zō'o-phŷte**, *n.* [Gr. ζωόφυτον, from ζῶον, an animal, and φυτόν, plant.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a certain division of animals; — a general term, applied to simple polyps, and compound individuals consisting of many polyps united together, as in most corals; also often applied to sponges and corallines.

**Zō'o-phŷt'ie**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, zoöphytes.

**Zō'o-phŷt'ie-al**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, zoöphytes.

**Zō-ōph'y-tōl'o-ōgy**, *n.* [Gr. ζωόφυτον, an animal-plant, and λόγος, a discourse.] The natural history of zoöphytes.

**Zō'o-tōm'ie-al**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, zoötomy.

**Zō-ōt'o-mīst**, *n.* One who dissects the bodies of animals; a comparative anatomist.

**Zō-ōt'o-my**, *n.* [Gr. ζῶον, an animal, and τέμνειν, to cut.] The anatomy of animals; comparative anatomy.

**Zouāve** (zwāv or zō-āv'), *n.* [From the Arabic *Zouaoua*, a tribe of Kabyles living among the Jurjura mountains in Algeria.] (*Mil.*) (*a.*) One of an active and hardy body of soldiers in the French service, originally Arabs, but now composed of Frenchmen who wear the Arab dress. (*b.*) Hence, one of a body of soldiers who adopt the dress and drill of the Zouaves.

**Zounds**, *interj.* [Contracted from *God's wounds*.] An exclamation formerly used as an oath, and an expression of anger or wonder.

**Zū'fo-lo**, *n.* [It. *zufolo*, from *zufolare*, to whistle, to flute.] (*Mus.*) A little flute or flageolet, especially that which is used to teach birds.

**Zū'fo-lo**, *n.* [It. *zufolo*, from *zufolare*, to whistle, to flute.] (*Mus.*) A little flute or flageolet, especially that which is used to teach birds.

**Zū-mōl'o-ōgy**, *n.* See ZYMOLOGY.

**Zū-mōm'e-ter**, *n.* See ZYMO-METER.

**Zŷg'o-māt'ie**, *a.* [From Gr. ζύγωμα, the cheek-bone, from ζυγόν, to yoke, join, from ζυγόν, a yoke.] Of, or pertaining to, the bony arch placed in man upon the side of the head, back of the cheeks, and extending from the prominence of the cheeks to the ear.

**Zŷ'mo-lōg'ie-al**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, zymology.

**Zŷ-mōl'o-ōg'ist**, *n.* One who is skilled in zymology.

**Zŷ-mōl'o-ōgy**, *n.* [From Gr. ζύμη, ferment, and λόγος, discourse.] A treatise on the fermentation of liquors, or the doctrine of fermentation.

**Zŷ-mōm'e-ter**, *n.* [Gr. ζύμη, ferment, ζύμωσις, fermentation, and μέτρον, measure.]

An instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation occasioned by the mixture of different liquids, and the degree of heat which they acquire in fermentation.

**Zŷ-mōt'ie**, *a.* [Gr. ζυμοῦν, to ferment.] Of, pertaining to, or caused by, fermentation.

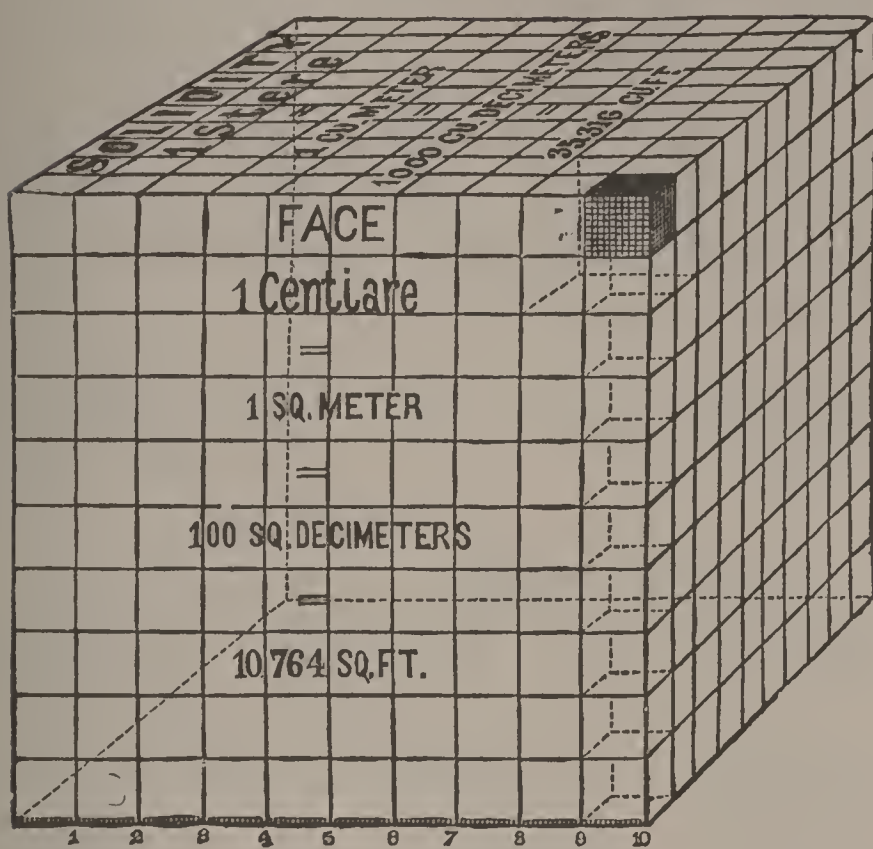
*Zymotic disease* (*Med.*), any epidemic, endemic, contagious, or sporadic affection which is produced by some morbid principle acting on the system like a ferment.

**Zŷ'thum**, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. ζῦθος, a kind of beer, so called by the Egyptians.] A kind of malt beverage; a liquor made from malt and wheat.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cäre, fär, äsk, all, what; ère, veil, tērm; pique, firm; sön, ôr, do, wölf,

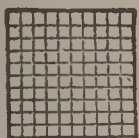


# METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.



SCALE,  $\frac{1}{20}$  of the Exact Size.

N. B. The edges of this cube are each 1 Meter, or 10 Decimeters, or 100 Centimeters, in length.



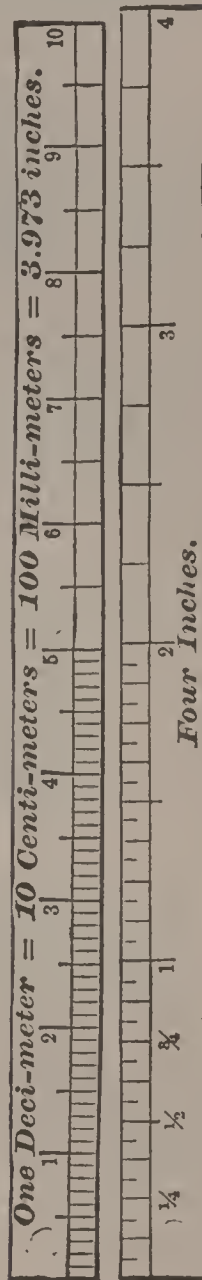
1 sq. Centimeter,  
Exact Size.



Dry  
Milliliter.



Liquid  
Milliliter.



In the Metric System, the Meter is the base of all the weights and measures employed.

The Meter was intended to be, and is very nearly, one ten millionth part of the distance measured on a meridian of the earth from the equator to the pole, and is about 39.37 inches.

The Meter is the primary unit of length.

Upon the Meter are based the following primary units: the Square Meter, the Are, the Cubic Meter or Stere, the Liter, and the Gram.

The Square Meter is the unit of measure for small surfaces; as the surface of a floor, table, etc.

The Are is the unit of land measure; this is a square whose side is 10 meters in length, and which contains 100 square meters.

The Cubic Meter, or Stere, is the unit of volume; this is a cube whose edge is 1 meter in length.

The Liter is the unit of capacity; this is the capacity of a cube whose edge is 1-10th of a meter in length.

The Gram is the unit of weight; this is the weight of distilled water contained in a cube whose edge is the 100th part of a meter in length.

From these primary units the higher and lower orders of units are derived decimally.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE METRIC SYSTEM.

RATIOS.	LENGTHS.	SURFACES.	VOLUMES.	WEIGHTS.
1,000,000	- -	- -	- -	Millier, or Tonneau.
100,000	- -	- -	- -	Quintal.
10,000	Myriameter.	- -	- -	Myriagram.
1,000	Kilometer.	- -	Kiloliter.	Kilogram, or Kilo.
100	Hectometer.	Hectare.	Hectoliter.	Hectogram.
10	Dekameter.	- -	Dekaliter.	Dekagram.
1	METER.	ARE.	LITER.	GRAM.
.1	Decimeter.	- -	Deciliter.	Decigram.
.01	Centimeter.	Centare.	Centiliter.	Centigram.
.001	Millimeter.	- -	Milliliter.	Milligram.

[NOTE. From the first column of this table it appears that 10 millimeters = 1 centimeter; 10 centimeters = 1 deci-meter, etc.]



MEASURES OF LENGTH.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.		EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.	
Myriameter . . . . .	10,000 meters,	. . . . .	6.2137 miles.
Kilometer . . . . .	1,000 meters,	. . . . .	0.62137 mile, or 3280 feet and 10 inches.
Hectometer . . . . .	100 meters,	. . . . .	328 feet and 1 inch.
Dekameter . . . . .	10 meters,	. . . . .	393.7 inches.
METER . . . . .	1 meter,	. . . . .	39.37 inches.
Decimeter . . . . .	.1 meter,	. . . . .	3.937 inches.
Centimeter . . . . .	.01 meter,	. . . . .	0.3937 inch.
Millimeter . . . . .	.001 meter,	. . . . .	0.0394 inch.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Hectare . . . . .	10,000 square meters,	. . . . .	2.471 acres.
ARE . . . . .	100 square meters,	. . . . .	119.6 square yards.
Centare . . . . .	1 square meter,	. . . . .	1,550 square inches.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

Names.	No. of liters.	Cubic Measure.	Dry Measure.	Liquid or Wine Measure.
Kiloliter, or Stere	1,000	1 cubic meter . . . . .	1.308 cubic yards . . . . .	264.17 gallons.
Hectoliter . . . . .	100	.1 of a cubic meter . . . . .	2 bushels and 3.35 pecks	26.417 gallons.
Dekaliter . . . . .	10	10 cubic decimeters . . . . .	9.08 quarts . . . . .	2.6417 gallons.
LITER . . . . .	1	1 cubic decimeter . . . . .	0.908 quart . . . . .	1.0567 quarts.
Deciliter . . . . .	.1	.1 of a cubic decimeter . . . . .	6.1022 cubic inches . . . . .	0.845 gills.
Centiliter . . . . .	.01	10 cubic centimeters . . . . .	0.6102 cubic inch . . . . .	0.338 fluid oz.
Milliliter . . . . .	.001	1 cubic centimeter . . . . .	0.061 cubic inch . . . . .	0.27 fluid drachm.

WEIGHTS.

Names.	Number of Grams.	Weight of what Quantity of Water at Maximum Density.	Avoirdupois Weight.
Millier, or Tonneau . . . . .	1,000,000	1 cubic meter.	2204.6 pounds.
Quintal . . . . .	100,000	1 hectoliter.	220.46 pounds.
Myriagram . . . . .	10,000	10 liters.	22.046 pounds.
Kilogram, or Kilo . . . . .	1,000	1 liter.	2.2046 pounds.
Hectogram . . . . .	100	1 deciliter.	3.5274 ounces.
Dekagram . . . . .	10	10 cubic centimeters.	.3527 ounces.
GRAM . . . . .	1	1 cubic centimeter.	15.432 grains.
Decigram . . . . .	.1	.1 cubic centimeter.	1.5432 grains.
Centigram . . . . .	.01	10 cubic millimeters.	.1543 grains.
Milligram . . . . .	.001	1 cubic millimeter.	.0154 grains.

COMMON MEASURES AND WEIGHTS, WITH THEIR METRIC EQUIVALENTS.

The following are the principal measures in common use, with their equivalents in the metric system: —

COMMON MEASURES.	EQUIVALENTS.	COMMON MEASURES.	EQUIVALENTS.
An inch . . . . .	2.54 centimeters.	A cubic yard . . . . .	.7646 cu. meter.
A foot . . . . .	.3048 meter.	A cord . . . . .	3.624 steres.
A yard . . . . .	.9144 meter.	A liquid quart . . . . .	.9465 liter.
A rod . . . . .	5.029 meters.	A gallon . . . . .	3.786 liters.
A mile . . . . .	1.6093 kilometers.	A dry quart . . . . .	1.101 liters.
A square inch . . . . .	6.452 sq. centimeters.	A peck . . . . .	8.811 liters.
A square foot . . . . .	.0929 sq. meter.	A bushel . . . . .	35.24 liters.
A square yard . . . . .	.8361 sq. meter.	An ounce avoirdupois . . . . .	28.35 grams.
A square rod . . . . .	25.29 sq. meters.	A pound avoirdupois . . . . .	.4536 kilogram.
An acre . . . . .	.4047 hectare.	A ton . . . . .	.9072 tonneau.
A square mile . . . . .	259 hectares.	A grain Troy . . . . .	.0648 gram.
A cubic inch . . . . .	16.39 cu. centimeters.	An ounce Troy . . . . .	31.104 grams.
A cubic foot . . . . .	.02832 cu. meter.	A pound Troy . . . . .	.3732 kilogram.



# APPENDIX

TO

## WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY;

CONTAINING

A GLOSSARY OF SCOTTISH WORDS AND PHRASES; A VOCABULARY OF PERFECT AND ALLOWABLE RHYMES; A CONCISE ACCOUNT OF THE CHIEF DEITIES, HEROES, ETC., IN THE GREEK AND ROMAN MYTHOLOGY;

### EXPLANATORY AND PRONOUNCING VOCABULARIES

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES AND COMMON ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES;

### PRONOUNCING VOCABULARIES

OF

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES; GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES; MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES; AND MODERN BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES;

AND

### EXPLANATORY TABLES

OF

QUOTATIONS, WORDS, PHRASES, ETC., FROM THE GREEK, THE LATIN, AND MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES; ABBREVIATIONS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING; AND ARBITRARY SIGNS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS DEFINED IN THE PRECEDING DICTIONARY.

AND A

### SUPPLEMENT

OF NEARLY FOUR THOUSAND NEW WORDS AND MEANINGS.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.:

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# A GLOSSARY

OF

## SCOTTISH WORDS AND PHRASES.

THE Scottish dialect — or language, as it is sometimes called — is spoken in the south-eastern or lowland counties of Scotland. It is closely allied to the English, being mainly derived from the Anglo-Saxon, while a considerable proportion of its words are of French origin. Unlike the English, however, it has borrowed very largely from the Gaelic — spoken in the northern counties, or Highlands — and also from the Danish. Scottish literature, which is mostly poetical, began in the 14th century, with John Barbour, a contemporary of Chaucer. The most eminent writers of this dialect, in recent times, are Allan Ramsay, Robert Burns, Walter Scott, James Hogg, John Wilson, and John Galt. As the productions of some of these authors, especially Burns and Scott, are extensively read in England and America, the want of a general Glossary of the words and phrases used by them is often felt. To supply this want the present compilation is offered to the public in the belief that it will be deemed a useful and not inappropriate addition to an English Dictionary. It has been revised by Mr. William Russell, the well-known elocutionist and scholar, who, as a native of Scotland and a resident in different parts of that country, has had peculiar opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge and perfect use of the rustic dialect in all its purity. The remarks which follow — except those relating to the differences between English and Scottish orthography — are from his pen.

The difficulty to be overcome in attempting to give an English or an American reader a correct idea of the *orthopy* of the Scottish dialect, is very great. The distinctive elementary sounds of the language of England and of Scotland, which two centuries ago were but slightly different to the ear, continue in the style of rural usage in Scotland but little changed, comparatively, from what they were; while, in England, modern usage, in city life especially, has undergone great changes; so that local dialect differs widely in the northern and southern parts of Great Britain. Even in Scotland, where time has had less effect in modifying spoken language, local differences of accent are to this day quite marked in character, and retain Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish modifications of utterance. Add to this fact another, — that, in the Scottish dialect, the words of Anglo-Saxon origin remain to a great extent unmodified in sound, while English usage has been greatly changed by the natural effect of the intermingling of Norman French in the daily communications of life between the conquering and the vanquished races. The natural consequence in these circumstances is, that it is exceedingly difficult for persons brought up in the rural districts of Scotland to acquire an appropriate style of English pronunciation; and it is much more difficult for Englishmen or Americans to read appropriately any passage written in the Scottish dialect. The very attempt, in the latter case, is, to the ears of a Scotchman, a ridiculous failure.

The remarks which follow will serve as illustrations of the radical difference in the style of pronunciation which characterizes the Scottish dialect, as contrasted with English usage, in regard to the distinctive sounds of letters.

1. The peculiar sound of *a* in such words as *swan*, *wasp*, *wash*, &c., English orthoëpists represent as nearly identical with the *o* of *nor* or *not*. In the Scottish dialect these words are pronounced with the sound of *a* as in *and*.

2. In such words as *man*, *can*, *fan*, *fat*, *that*, &c., the Scottish dialect adopts the sound of *a* as in *arm*, instead of the *a* in *and*.

3. The vowel *e*, occurring before the consonant *r*, when the latter is followed by a consonant, is given with the same sound as the *e* in *error*, instead of that modified sound which characterizes appropriate English and American usage at the present day. See *Prin. of Pron.* § 14, Note, p. ix.

4. The vowel *i*, in such words as *mile*, *time*, *dine*, &c., is, in the style of Scottish utterance, much closer than it is even in the usage of the most refined style of English society. The Scottish style, while it avoids the drawling roundness and great breadth characteristic of rustic English, in the utterance of the long sound of *i*, runs to the opposite extreme, and pinches it down to the same narrowness which belongs to the local style of Irish utterance.

5. A marked peculiarity of Scottish utterance occurs in all words containing the short sound of *i*, as in *dim*, *him*, *sin*, *bit*, *lip*, &c. In these and similar cases, the current usage of Scotland seems to border on *dem*, *hem*, *sen*, *bet*, *lep*, &c.

6. In all words which, according to English orthoëpy, are pronounced as marked in the dictionary, with the sound of *o* given as in the word *on*, the local usage of Scotland adopts that of *o* in *old*, without its proper prolongation and “vanish” (see *Prin. of Pron.* § 19, p. ix.); or, in other words, gives “long” or “close” *o*, cut short, but still remaining close. This class of words is very numerous, and so becomes peculiarly characteristic. It might be indicated thus; *ōn*, *ōff*, *sōft*, *lōst*, *rōd*, *sōd*, &c.

7. In many words in which English usage gives to the vowel *u* the same sound which it has in the word *use*, the Scottish dialect gives a sound not existing in any form of English utterance, but corresponding exactly to that of *u* in the French word *plume*. To this style belong all such words as *tune*, *use* (the noun), *sure*, *dub*; also the words *moon*, *soon*, *done*, &c. See Remark 5, p. 912.

8. The diphthong *ae*, in Scottish orthography, represents precisely the sound of the acute *é* of the French language, or of the initial element of the English *a* in *ale*. See *Prin. of Pron.* § 2, p. 7.

9. *Ei* and *ey*, in Scottish pronunciation, are subject to the same remark as the vowel *i*. See Remark 4.

10. The diphthong *oi* is given as *i* long; thus, *boil* (*bile*), *toil* (*tile*), *moil* (*mile*), *join* (*jine*), &c.

11. The diphthong *oo*, in Scottish usage, in the words *moor*, *floor*, &c., take the sound of *eu* in the French word *peur*. See Remark 12, p. 912.

12. The diphthongs *ou* and *ow*, in Scottish utterance, are given like *oo* in the word *ooze*; thus, *our* (*oor*), *cow* (*coo*), *out* (*oot*), *house* (*hoos*).

13. The diphthong *ui*, as in *guid*, *puir*, &c., represents the sound of *u* in the French word *plume*, somewhat broadened. See Remark, 7 above.

14. The letter *r* has, in Scottish usage, one uniformly hard and prolonged rolling sound, as in all the continental languages of Europe, and in the local style of Ireland. Thus, *arm* is pronounced with *r* made very forcible. So with all other words in which *r* occurs; thus, *farm*, *farther*, *turner*, *harper*, *truer*, &c. See *Prin. of Pron.* § 89, p. xv.

15. *Ch*, as in *aneuch*, and *gh*, as in *laugh*, represent a very strong, harsh, guttural sound of the English element *h*, corresponding to the German *ch* in *doch*. In such words as *abeigh*, *steigh*, &c., the *gh* represents a similar sound, but more delicate and close, — a palatal or oral rather than a guttural element, — corresponding to the pronunciation of *ch* in the German words *ich*, *echt*, *reich*.



To these remarks on the leading peculiarities of Scottish pronunciation, may be added the following general rules respecting the distinctions between English and Scottish orthography, in words which were originally the same, having only a letter changed for another, or sometimes one taken away or added.

I. — In many words ending in English with an *l*, after an *a* or *u*, the *l* is rarely sounded in Scotland, and hence is omitted in writing them: as All (English), *A'* (Scots); Call, *Ca'*; Small, *Sma'*; Full, *Fu'*; Pull, *Pu'*; &c. The apostrophe is merely of modern use.

II. — The *l* changes in Scotland to a *w* or *u* after *a* or *o*, and is frequently sunk before another consonant; as, Balm, *Bawm*; Balk, *Bauk*; False, *Fause*; Malt, *Maut*; Boll, *Bow*; Poll, *Pow*; &c.

III. — An *o* before *ld*, changes to *a* or *au*; as, Old, *Auld*; Bold, *Bauld*; Cold, *Cauld*; Told, *Tauld*; &c.

IV. — *O*, *oe*, and *ow*, are changed to *a*, *ae*, or *ai*; as, Off, *Aff*; Toe, *Tae*; Own, *Ain*; Cloth, *Claith*; Most, *Maist*; Song, *Sang*; &c.

V. — *O* and *u* are frequently changed into *i*; as, Another, *Anither*; Brother, *Brither*; Foot, *Fit*; Honey, *Hinny*; Nuts, *Nits*; Run, *Rin*; &c.

## A.

*A'*, all.  
*Aa*, *aw*, awe.  
*A-back'*, away, aloof.  
*A-beigh'* (15), at a shy distance.  
*A-bleeze'*, blazing; on fire.  
*A-boon'*, *a-bune'*, above.  
*A-bread'*, abroad; in sight.  
*A-breed'*, in breadth.  
*A-bul'yie-ments*, habiliments; accouterments.  
*Ad'le*, putrid water.  
*Ae*, one.  
*Ae'fauld*, simple.  
*Aff*, off. — *Aff hands*, hands off. — *Aff loof*, off hand; unpremeditated.  
*A-fore'*, before.  
*Aft*, oft.  
*Af'ten*, often.  
*After-hend'*, afterwards.  
*A-geel'*, *a-jeel'*, awry; off the right line; obliquely; wrong.  
*A-gley'*, off the right line; wrong.  
*A-hint'*, behind.  
*Aib'lins*, perhaps.  
*Aik*, oak.  
*Ain*, own.  
*Aines*, *aince*, once.  
*Ain'sells*, own selves.  
*Air*, ear, early.  
*Airl'-pen-ny*, a silver penny given as earnest or hiring money.  
*Airles*, earnest or hiring money.  
*Airn*, iron; a tool of that metal; a mason's chisel.  
*Airt*, to direct.  
*Airts*, points of the compass.  
*Aith*, an oath.  
*Aits*, oats. — *Ait'-meal*, oat-meal.  
*Ai'ver*, *a'ver*, an old horse; a work-horse.  
*Ai'zle*, a hot cinder.  
*A-jeel'*, awry; on one side.  
*A-lake'*, alas!  
*A-lane'*, alone.  
*Ak'wart*, awkward.  
*A-low'*, *a-lowe'*, *a-fire*; in a flame.  
*Al'toun*, old town.  
*A-maist'*, almost.  
*A-mang'*, among.  
*Am'bry*, *aum'ry*, *alme'ry*, close cupboard for keeping cold victuals, bread, &c.  
*An'*, and.  
*An*, if.  
*Ance*, *anes*, once.  
*Ane*, one.  
*A-nent'*, over against; opposite; concerning; about.  
*Anes'-er-rand*, of set purpose; sole errand.  
*A-neuch'* (15), enough.  
*A-nith'er*, another.  
*An'te-nup*, antenuptial for-

nication between persons who are afterwards married to each other.

*Arch'i-lowe*, a peace-offering; the return which one who has been treated in an inn sometimes considers himself bound in honor to make to the company.  
*Ark*, meal-ark; a large chest for holding meal.  
*Arles*, earnest-money.  
*Arriage and carriage*, plough and cart service.  
*Ase*, *awss*, ashes.  
*A-sklent'*, asquint; aslant.  
*As'soil-zie*, *as-soil'ize*, acquit.  
*A-steer'*, abroad; stirring; in a ferment.  
*A-thart'*, *a-thort'*, athwart.  
*At-weel'*, I wot well.  
*Aucht* (ächt, the *ch* as *h* harsh and guttural) to possess or belong to. — *Whae's aught it?* to whom does it belong?  
*Aught* (*gh* as *ch*. See *Aucht*), possession; property. — *In ane's aught*, in one's keeping.  
*Auld*, old.  
*Auld-far'ran*, or *auld-far'rant*, sagacious; cunning; prudent.  
*Auld lang syne*, olden time; days of other years.  
*Auld'-shoon*, literally old shoes, but used metaphorically for a discarded lover.  
*Auld'-warld*, old-fashioned; antique. — *Auld-warld stories*, ancient stories.  
*Au'mous*, alms; gift to a beggar.  
*Au'mous-dish*, a beggar's dish for receiving alms; a vessel for collecting money for the poor at church.  
*Aum'ry*, close cupboard, for keeping victuals, dishes, &c.  
*A'ra*, at all.  
*A'ver*, work-horse.  
*A-wa'*, away.  
*A-weel'*, well.  
*Awe*, to owe.  
*Aw'fu'*, awful.  
*Aw'mous*, alms.  
*Aw'mry*. See *Am'bry*.  
*Awn*, owing; also, the beard of barley, oats, &c.  
*Awn'ie*, bearded.  
*Aw'some*, awful; terrible.  
*Az*, ask.  
*A-yont'*, beyond.

## B.

*Ba'*, ball; hand-ball; foot-ball.  
*Bab*, bunch; tassel.

*Back'ets*, ash boards. — *Bak*, *back'et*, or *baik'ey*, a wooden coal-scuttle. — *Ass-backet*, ash-scuttle. — *Muckle backit*, broad-backed.  
*Back'lins*, coming; coming back; returning.  
*Baff*, blow; bang; heavy thump.  
*Bag'gie*, the belly.  
*Baide*, endured; did stay.  
*Baik*, beck; courtesy; reverence.  
*Bail'ie*, *bi'lie*, alderman or magistrate. [stout.]  
*Bain'ie*, having large bones;  
*Bairn*, a child.  
*Bairn'time*, birth-time.  
*Baith*, both.  
*Bait'tle*, rich pasture. — *Baittle grass grund*, rich close-cropped sheep pasture.  
*Bal'lant*, ballad.  
*Ban*, to swear or curse; reproach; censure; curse.  
*Band*, bond.  
*Bane*, bone.  
*Bang*, to beat; to strive; to excel; *bang*, a blow; also, a great number; a spring; a bound.  
*Ban'net*, bonnet.  
*Bau'nocks*, a sort of bread; a thick, flat cake, round in shape.  
*Ban'nock-fluke*, turbot.  
*Bang'ster*, a violent fellow who carries every thing before him.  
*Baps*, rolls of bread.  
*Bard'ie*, diminutive of bard.  
*Bare'fit*, barefooted.  
*Bar'gain-ing*, disputing; battling.  
*Bark'en*, to incrust.  
*Bark'it*, tanned.  
*Bar'la fum'mil*, *bar'ley!* an exclamation for a truce by one who has fallen down in wrestling or play. "By our lady, upset! I am down!"  
*Bar'ley*, *bar'ly* (from *parley*), a cry among boys at their violent games for a truce.  
*Bar'ley-bree*, malt-liquor; ale or beer.  
*Barm*, yeast.  
*Barm'ie*, of or like barm.  
*Barns'-break-ing*, idle frolic.  
*Bar'race*, bounds; lists for combatants.  
*Bar'row-tram*, shaft of a wheel-barrow.  
*Batch*, a crew, a gang.  
*Batts*, botts; colic.  
*Bau'chie-bird*, the bat.  
*Bau'drons*, a cat.  
*Bauks*, uncultivated places between ridges of land.  
*Bauld*, bald; also, bold.

*Baw'bee*, a half-penny. — *Bawbees*, money. — *Bawbee rows*, half-penny rolls.  
*Bawk*, bank, a strip of unploughed land.  
*Baws'nt* or *Baw'son-faced*, having a white, oblong spot on the face.  
*Bax'ter*, *baix'ter*, baker.  
*Bay'ga-net*, *baig'net*, bayonet.  
*Be*, *let be*, let alone; not to mention.  
*Beal*, *biel*, [Gael.] mouth; opening; also, to suppurate.  
*Bean*, *bien*, *bein*, well to do; comfortable and well provided.  
*Bear*, barley that has more than two rows of grain in the ear.  
*Beast'ie*, diminutive of beast.  
*Bedes'man*, one that prays for or to; a poor pensioner.  
*Bed'ral*, a beadle; also, one who is bedridden.  
*Beek*, to bask.  
*Beet*, to add fuel to fire.  
*Be-flum'med*, palavered; flattered.  
*Be-goud'*, began.  
*Be-grut'ten*, exhausted with weeping.  
*Be-gunk'*, *be-goke'*, trick.  
*Beild*, *biel*, shelter. [ed.]  
*Bein*, wealthy; well provided.  
*Beld*, bald.  
*Be-like'*, perhaps.  
*Be-live'*, *bel-yve'*, by and by; speedily.  
*Bell-the-cat*, to contend with, especially with those of superior rank or power; to use strong measures regardless of consequences.  
*Bell'-wa-ver-ing*, wandering.  
*Ben* (*be-in*), the inner apartment. — *To bring far ben*, to treat with great respect and hospitality. — *To be far ben with*, to be on terms of intimacy or familiarity with.  
*Bend*, to drink hard; a pull of liquor.  
*Bend'er*, a hard drinker.  
*Bend'-leath-er*, thick sole-leather.  
*Ben'most bore*, innermost hole.  
*Ben'ni-son*, blessing.  
*Bent*, a kind of grass; metaphorically, the hill; the moor. — *Ta'en the bent*, taken the field; run away.  
*Be-thank'it*, grace after meat.  
*Beuk* (*byook* or *byuck*), a book.  
*Bick'er*, a kind of wooden vessel, made by a cooper, for holding liquor, brose, &c.; a short race.



- Bide*, to stay; to reside; to endure. — *Bide a blink*, stay a moment. [residing.]  
*Bid'ing*, abiding; waiting;  
*Bie*, or *biel*, shelter.  
*Bien*, wealthy; plentiful.  
*Big*, to build.  
*Big'gin*, a building; a house.  
*Big'git*, built.  
*Big'gon*, *Big'go-net*, a large linen hood or cap, with ear-pieces, of the fashion worn by the Beguine sisterhood. [wild bees.]  
*Bike*, *byke*, *bink*, a nest of *Bill*, a bull.  
*Billie*, *bill'y*, (the infantine pronunciation of *brither*), brother; a young fellow; a comrade.  
*Bind* (in drinking), as much liquor as one can carry under his hand or girdle. — *I'm at my bind*, I've got my full measure.  
*Bing*, a heap of grain, potatoes, &c. [ity.]  
*Bink*, bench; bank; accliv-  
*Binn*, *bing*, heap of unthrashed corn.  
*Binna*, be not.  
*Birk*, birch.  
*Birken-shaw*, a wood of young birch-trees.  
*Birk'ie*, a child's game at cards; a lively young fellow.  
*Birle*, to drink.  
*Birl'ing*, drinking; administering liquor; also, making a grumbling noise like an old-fashioned spinning-wheel or hand-mill in motion. — *Birling the bawbee*, clubbing for drink.  
*Bir'ly-man*, the petty officer of a burgh or barony.  
*Birn*, burden. — *Skin and birn*, full account of a sheep, by bringing the skin with the tar mark, and the head with the brand on the nose; the whole of any thing.  
*Birr*, noise; vehemence; to stimulate.  
*Birr'ing*, the noise of partridges, &c., when they spring.  
*Birse*, bristles. — *To set up one's birse*, to rouse him to his mettle; to put him in a towering passion.  
*Bit*, crisis; nick of time; used also as a diminutive, as, *a bit burn*, a small rivulet; *a bit lassie*, a little girl; — a small space; a spot. — *Blithe bit*, pleasant spot.  
*Bit'tle*, *bee'tle*, a wooden bat for beating of linen.  
*Bit'tock*, a little bit; a short distance.  
*Bizz*, a bustle; to buzz.  
*Black'ariced*, *black'avised*, dark-complexioned.  
*Black'fish-ers*, poachers who kill salmon in close-time.  
*Black'it*, blackened.  
*Black-nebs*, democrats; factious, discontented revilers.  
*Blast'ie*, a shrivelled dwarf; — a term of contempt.  
*Blast'ing*, puffing and blowing; also, boasting.  
*Blast'it*, blasted.  
*Blate*, bashful; sheepish.  
*Blath'er*, bladder.  
*Blaud*, a flat piece of any thing; to slap.  
*Blae*, pale blue, the color of the skin when bruised.  
*Blaw*, to blow; to boast; to flatter; to coax. — *To blaw in one's lug*, to cajole or flatter a person.  
*Blaw-in-my-lug*, a flatterer; a parasite.  
*Blaw'art*, *blae'wort*, *blue'bot-tle*, *blue'wort*, a plant; *Centaurea cyanus* of Linnæus.  
*Bleat'ring one's ee*, blinding him with flattery.  
*Blee'rit*, bleared; sore with rheum; bedimmed with weeping. [blind.]  
*Bleert*, and *blin*, bleared and  
*Bleeze*, a blaze; to blaze.  
*Bleez'ing*, blazing.  
*Blellum*, idle talking fellow.  
*Bleth'er*, to talk idly; nonsense; a bladder. [talk.]  
*Bleth'ers*, babbling; foolish  
*Bleth'rin*, talking idly.  
*Blink*, a little while; a glimpse; a smiling look; to look kindly; to shine by fits.  
*Blink'er*, a term of contempt.  
*Blink'in*, smirking.  
*Blood'-wite*, compensation, or fine for bloodshed.  
*Blue'-gown*, one of those beggars who get annually, on the king's birthday, a blue cloak or gown, with a badge.  
*Bluid*, blood.  
*Blunk'er*, bungler; one that spoils everything he meddles with.  
*Blun'tie*, sniveling.  
*Blype*, a shred; a large piece.  
*Boast*, to try to intimidate.  
*Bob*, dance; up and down.  
*Bock*, to vomit; to gush intermittently.  
*Bod'ach* [Gael.], an old man; a bugaboo.  
*Bode*, what is bidden; offer.  
*Bod'le*, a copper coin, value the sixth part of an English penny, equal to two doits, or Scottish pennies.  
*Bo'gie*, a small morass.  
*Bo'gil-ly*, full of goblins.  
*Bo'gles*, goblins; bugbears; scarecrows.  
*Bole*, *boal*, a locker in the wall of a cottage, for keeping books, &c.; a crypt, or small press. — *Window-bole*, a window with blinds of wood, with one small pane of glass in the middle, instead of a casement; also, an opening in the wall of a house, for occasionally admitting air or light, usually with a wooden shutter instead of a pane of glass.  
*Bon'nal-ly*, *bon'naile*, a parting cup with a friend, in earnest of wishing him a prosperous journey.  
*Bon'net-laird*, a small proprietor of land.  
*Bon'nie* or *bon'ny*, handsome; beautiful; also, strong; worthy; approved.  
*Bon'nie-waw'lies*, toys, trinkets. [*Waulie* (a daisy) is commonly used figuratively to express what is beautiful.]  
*Boord*, a board.  
*Boor'-tree*, or *bu'-tree*, the shrub elder, planted much of old in hedges of barnyards, &c.  
*Boost*, behoved; must needs.  
*Boot*, *buit*, a balance of value in barter. — *Into the boot*, given into [instead of] the boot.  
*Booth*, shop.  
*Bor'del*, brothel.  
*Bore*, a hole in the wall.  
*Bor'rell-loons*, low rustic rogues.  
*Bor'rowing-days*, the three last days of March, O. S.  
 "March borrowed frae Aprile, Three days, an' they were ill; The first o' them was wind and weat, The second o' them was snaw an' sleet, The third o' them was sic a freeze, That the birds' legs stack to the trees."  
*Boss*, hollow.  
*Botch*, an angry tumor.  
*Bothy*, a hut; a hovel; a place where laboring servants are lodged.  
*Bouk'ing*, bucking.  
*Boul o' a pint stoup*, handle of a two-quart pot.  
*Boun'tith*, the bounty given in addition to stipulated wages. [scoff.]  
*Bour'd*, to jeer; to mock; a  
*Bou'rocks*, *bou'rachs*, confused heaps; miserable huts; also small inclosures.  
*Bour'tree-bush*, elder-bush.  
*Bous'ing*, drinking; making merry with liquor.  
*Bow*, a boll; a dry measure, containing the sixteenth part of a chalders, or four firlots.  
*Bow'ie*, a cask with the head taken out; a tub; a milk-  
*Bowk*, bulk; body. [pail.]  
*Bow'kail*, cabbage.  
*Bow't*, bended, crooked.  
*Breck'en*, fern.  
*Brae*, a declivity; a precipice. the slope of a hill; rising ground.  
*Braid*, broad.  
*Braik*, a kind of harrow.  
*Brainge*, to run rashly forward. [ent.]  
*Brak*, broke; made insolvent.  
*Bran'der*, a gridiron.  
*Bran'dered*, grilled; broiled.  
*Brank'ie*, gaudy.  
*Brank'-new*, a phrase equivalent to "speck and span;" quite new.  
*Branks*, a kind of wooden curb for horses.  
*Brash*, a sudden illness.  
*Brats*, coarse clothes; rags; the term is also applied to children.  
*Brat'tach* [Gael.], standard; literally, cloth.  
*Brat'tle*, a short race; hurry; fury. [dressed.]  
*Braw*, fine; handsome; well-  
*Braw'lys*, *braw'ly*, or *braw'lie*, very well; bravely; finely; heartily.  
*Braws*, braveries; finery.  
*Brax'ie*, a morbid sheep, or the mutton of a sheep which has been smothered in snow.  
*Breas'kit*, *bris'kit*, the breast.  
*Breast'ie*, dim. of breast.  
*Breast'it*, did spring up or forward. [collar.]  
*Brech'an*, a work-horse's  
*Breck'an*, *breck'en*, fern.  
*Breef*, an invulnerable or irresistible spell.  
*Brecks*, breeches. — *Breek-less*, breechless.  
*Bree'ring*, coming through the ground, as young corn, &c.  
*Brent*, smooth; clear. — *Brent brow*, high forehead.  
*Brick'le*, brittle; ticklish.  
*Brie*, juice; liquid.  
*Brig*, a bridge.  
*Bris'ket*, breast; the bosom.  
*Brith'er*, a brother.  
*Broach*, *broche*, a spit.  
*Bro'chan*, gruel.  
*Brock*, a badger (from its white or spotted face).  
*Brock'it-cow*, a white-faced cow.  
*Brog*, a pointed instrument, such as a shoemaker's awl.  
*Brog'ging*, pricking with a sharp-pointed instrument.  
*Brogue*, a hum; a trick.  
*Brogues*, shoes; in the Lowlands, shoes of half-dressed leather. [rupt.]  
*Broken man*, outlaw; bank-  
*Broo*, *bree*, broth; juice; water; also, opinion founded on bruit or report.  
*Broose*, a race at country weddings, to see who shall first reach the bridegroom's house on returning from church.  
*Brose*, a kind of pottage made by pouring boiling water or broth on meal, which is stirred while the liquid is poured. The dish is denominated from the nature of the liquid, as "water-brose," "kail-brose."  
*Brose*, brewis; stir-about.  
*Brose'-time*, brewis-time; supper-time.  
*Brown Man of the Moors*, a dwarf, or subterranean elf.  
*Brown'ie*, a domestic goblin; the "Robin Goodfellow" of Scotland.  
*Browst*, brewing; as much as is brewed at one time.  
*Bruck'le*, brittle; ticklish.  
*Brugh*, a burgh.  
*Bruick*, *brook*, to use; to wear; to enjoy.  
*Bruil'zie*, broil; scuffle; disturbance.  
*Brunstane*, brimstone.  
*Brun't*, did burn; burnt.  
*Brust*, to burst; burst.  
*Brust'en*, bursted.  
*Buch'an-bul'lers*, the boiling of the sea among the rocks on the coast of Buchan.  
*Buck'ie*, shell of a sea-snail, or any spiral shell, of whatever size. — *Deil's*, or *Deevil's*, *buckie*, a perverse, refractory youngster; a mischievous mad-cap, who has an evil twist in his character.  
*Buck'skin*, an inhabitant of Virginia. [sheep  
*Bught* (15), a pen for holding  
*Bught'in-time*, the time of collecting the sheep in the pens to be milked.  
*Buik*, *buke*, *beuk*, book.  
*Buird'ly*, stout-made, strong, athletic.  
*Buist*, *boost*, the mark set upon cattle by their owners.



*Bum-bazed'*, amazed; confused; stupefied.  
*Bum'-clock*, a humming beetle that flies in the summer evenings. [bees.  
*Bum'ming*, humming, as  
*Bum'mle*, to blunder.  
*Bum'mler*, a blunderer.  
*Bung*, tipsy; fuddled.  
*Bunker*, a bench or sort of low chest that serves for a seat; also, a window-seat, or seat which also serves for a chest, opening with a hinged lid.—*Sand-bunker*, sand-bank.  
*Bur'dies*, diminutive of birds.  
*Bure*, did bear.  
*Burn*, water; a rivulet.  
*Burn'ie*, diminutive of *Burn*.  
*Burn'e-win* (i. e., burn the wind), a blacksmith.  
*Busk*, dress.  
*Busk'ie*, bushy.  
*Busk'ing*, dressing.  
*Busk'it*, dressed.  
*Busks*, dresses.  
*Bus'le*, a bustle; to bustle.  
*Buss*, shelter.  
*But*, bot, with.  
*But*, the outer apartment of a house consisting of only two apartments.  
*But-an'-ben* (be-out and be-in), the outer and inner side of the partition-wall in a house consisting of two apartments.  
*But'tock-mail*, fine imposed in lieu of sitting on the stool of repentance.  
*By*, past; besides; over and above.—*Down bye*, down yonder; not far off.  
*By or'di-nar*, more than ordinary.  
*By'ganes*, what is gone by and past. [tracted.  
*By-himself*, lunatic; dis-  
*Byke*, a bee-hive.  
*Byre*, shipper; a cow-house; a sheep-pen.  
*By'time*, odd time; interval of leisure; now and then.

## C.

*Ca'*, to call; to name; to drive.—*Ca'-throw*, disturbance; prevention.—*Ca' the shuttle*, drive the shuttle.  
*Ca't* or *ca'd*, called, driven, calved.  
*Cad'ger*, a carrier; a huckster.  
*Cad'gy*, lively and frisky; wanton.  
*Ca'die* or *cad'die*, a porter or messenger.  
*Caff*, chaff.  
*Caick'ling*, cackling. [en.  
*Cail'liachs* [Gael.], old women.  
*Caimeid*, *kaimed*, combed.  
*Caird*, tinker.  
*Cairn*, heap of loose stones, piled as a memorial of some individual or occurrence.  
*Calf'-ward*. See *Cauf'-ward*.  
*Cal'lan*, *cal'lant*, young lad; a fine fellow.  
*Cal'ler*, cool; fresh; refreshing.—*Caller oysters*, or herrings, fresh or newly caught oysters or herrings.  
*Cam*, came.  
*Cam-ste'rie*, *cam-ste'ry*, *cam-stai'rie*, froward; perverse; unmanageable.

*Can'ie*, *can'nie*, gentle; mild; good; dexterous; neat; pretty. See *Canny*.  
*Can'na*, cannot.  
*Can'ni-lie* or *can'ni-ly*, dexterously; gently.  
*Can'ny*, skillful; prudent; lucky; in a superstitious sense, good conditioned, and safe to deal with; trustworthy.  
*Can'tie* or *can'ty*, cheerful; merry; lively.  
*Can'tle*, the back part of the head; also, a fragment broken off any thing.  
*Can'trip*, a charm; a spell.  
*Cap*, wooden vessel for holding food or liquor.  
*Ca'per-cail'zie*, *ca'per-cail'ye*, a species of grouse, called also *cock of the woods*.  
*Cap'pie*, diminutive of cap.  
*Cap'per-noi'ty*, crabbed; peevish. [stone.  
*Cap'-stane*, cope-stone; key-  
*Cap'ul*, horse; in a more limited sense, work-horse.  
*Ca-ree'ring*, cheerfully.  
*Car-fust'led*, *car-fust'led*, ruffled; rumpled.  
*Carl* or *carle*, a churl; a gruff old man.  
*Carl'-hemp*, the male stalk of hemp, known by its superior strength and stature.  
*Car'lin*, *car'line*, *car'ling*, the feminine of *Carle*.  
*Car'ried-in-nu'bi-bus*, having the mind fixed upon something different from the business on hand; having the wits gone "a wool gathering." [chism.  
*Car'ritch*, *car'ritch-es*, a cate-  
*Cartes*, eards.  
*Car'vy*, carraway. [from.  
*Cast*, got over; recovered  
*Cast*, lot; fate. [rel.  
*Cast out*, to fall out; to quar-  
*Cast up*, to appear; also, to throw in one's teeth; to reproach with.  
*Cat'e-ran*, a Highland or Irish irregular soldier; a freebooter.  
*Cau'dron*, a caldron.  
*Cauf'-ward*, *cauf'-ward*, a place where calves are kept in the field.  
*Cau'ff*, chaff. [clay.  
*Cauk and keel*, chalk and red  
*Cauld*, cold. [ble of cold.  
*Cauld'rife*, chilly; suscepti-  
*Caup*, *cap*, a cup; a wooden bowl; the shell of a snail.  
*Caus'ey*, *cause'way*, *cal'say*, a raised and paved street.—*To crown the causey*, to keep the middle or higher part of the street, in defiance of all to be met.  
*Ca'vie*, *ca'vey*, a hen-coop; also, a partan, or common sea-crab.  
*Certie*, *my certie*, my faith; in good troth.  
*Cess'es*, taxes.  
*Chack*, a snack; a luncheon.  
*Chaf'ts*, jaws. [teen bolls.  
*Chal'der* (dry measure), six-  
*Chan'cy*, lucky.  
*Chant'er*, a part of a bagpipe.  
*Chap*, a blow.  
*Chap'pit*, struck; pounded;   
*Chaw*, chew. [mashed.  
*Cheap o't*, well deserving of it; deserving worse.  
*Cheek'it*, cheeked.

*Cheep*, a chirp; to chirp.  
*Cheese'-fat*, a cheese-dish; a cheese-form.  
*Chen'zie*, a chain.  
*Chield*, *chiel*, or *cheel*, a young fellow.  
*Chim'la*, *chim'ley*, *chim'lie*, a fire-grate; a fire-place.  
*Chim'la lug*, the fireside.  
*Chim'ley-neuk*, chimney-corner. [bling.  
*Chit'tering*, shivering; trem-  
*Choast*, a severe cough. [In  
*Tweed-dale*, pronounced  
*coast*; in other parts of  
*Scotland*, *hoast*.]  
*Chok'in*, choking.  
*Chop*, shop.  
*Chow*, to chew.—*Cheek for chow*, side by side.  
*Chowl*, jowl.  
*Chuck'ie*, a barn-door fowl.  
*Chuck'ie-stanes*, pebble-  
*stones*, such as children  
*play at chuck-farthing*  
*Chuf'fie*, fat-faced. [with.  
*Clach'an*, a small village  
*about a church; a hamlet.*  
*Clack'-geese*, *claick'-geese*,  
*barnacle geese.*  
*Clag'ged*, *clag'git*, clogged.  
*Clair'shach*, *clair'sho*, a harp.  
*Claise*, *clase*, or *claes*, clothes.  
*Clai'th*, cloth.  
*Clai'ths*, clothes.  
*Clai'thing*, clothing.  
*Clamy-hew'it*, a stroke.  
*Clam-jam'frie*, a mob; tag-  
*rag and bob-tail.*  
*Clap*, the clapper of a mill; a  
*stroke; a moment.*  
*Clap'per*, the tongue; the  
*tongue of a bell.—Ring-*  
*ing his clapper*, using his  
*tongue freely.*  
*Clart'y*, *clort'y*, unclean;  
*very dirty.*  
*Clark'it*, wrote.  
*Clash*, an idle tale; the story  
*of the day; tittle-tattle;*  
*scandal; idle talk.*  
*Clat*, *claut*, to rake together;  
*an instrument for raking*  
*together mire, weeds, &c.*  
*Clat'ter-traps*, rattle-traps;  
*—a ludicrous name for*  
*tools and accouterments.*  
*Clat'ter*, to tell idle stories;  
*an idle story.*  
*Claut*, to clean; to scrape.  
*Claut'ed*, scraped. [foolishly.  
*Clav'er-ing*, talking idly and  
*Clav'ers*, idle stories.  
*Claw*, to scratch; to scrape.—  
*To claw up their mittens*,  
*to give them the finishing*  
*stroke.—To claw favor*,  
*to curry favor.*  
*Cleck*, to collect; to bring to-  
*gether; to hatch.*  
*Cleck'in*, a brood of chick-  
*ens. [time.*  
*Clecking-time*, hatching  
*Cleed*, to elothie.  
*Cleeds*, clothes.  
*Cleek*, *cleick*, to hook; to  
*link; to seize; to snatch*  
*up hastily; a hook.*  
*Cleek'it*, caught as with a  
*hook.—Cleckit in the*  
*cunzie*, hooked in the loin.  
*Cleg*, the gad-fly.  
*Cleugh*, cliff; also, a ravine.  
*Clink*, a smart stroke; a  
*jingling sound; metaph-*  
*orically, money.*  
*Clink'et*, clanked; struck.  
*Clink'in*, clinking; jerking.

*Clink'um-bell*, who rings the  
*church bell.*  
*Clipping time*, the nick of  
*time.—To come in clip-*  
*ping time*, to come as op-  
*portunely as he who visits*  
*a farmer at sheep-shearing*  
*time, when there is always*  
*mirth and good cheer.*  
*Clips*, sheers. [versation.  
*Clish'ma-cla'ver*, idle con-  
*Clock*, to hatch; a beetle.  
*Clock'in*, *clocking*, clucking;  
*hatching.*  
*Clod'ded*, threw clods; threw  
*with violence.*  
*Clomb*, climbed.  
*Cloot*, *cloove*, divided hoof;  
*cloven hoof.—Cloot and*  
*cloot*, hoof and hoof, i. e.  
*every hoof.*  
*Cloot'tie*, a name for the devil.  
*Clour*, a bump upon the  
*head from a blow; also, in-*  
*dentation in a brass or*  
*pewter vessel; defacement;*  
*inequality of surface pro-*  
*duced by a blow.*  
*Cloured*, adj. of *Clour*.  
*Cluds*, clouds.  
*Clunk*, the sound of liquor  
*in emptying a bottle or*  
*Clute*. See *Cloot*. [cask.  
*Coal'-heugh*, a place where  
*coals are hewed or dug.*  
*Coax'in*, wheedling.  
*Coble*, a small fishing-boat  
*upon a river. [broth.*  
*Cock-bree*, *cock-broo*, *cock-*  
*Cock'er-non-ie*, *cock'er-non-*  
*ny*, the gathering of a  
*young woman's hair under*  
*the snood or fillet.*  
*Cock'y-leek-ie*, *cock-a-leek-*  
*ie*, leek soup, in which a  
*cock has been boiled.*  
*Cock'-laird*, a land proprie-  
*tor, who cultivates his own*  
*estate.*  
*Cock'le-brained*, chuckle-  
*headed; foolish.*  
*Cock'-pad'le*, lump-fish.  
*Cod*, pillow; also pod.  
*Cod'ling*, an apple so called.—  
*Carlisle codlings* are in  
*great esteem.*  
*Coft*, bought.  
*Cog*, a wooden dish.  
*Cog'gie*, diminutive of *Cog*.  
*Cogue*, *co'gie*, a round wood-  
*en vessel made by a cooper,*  
*for holding milk, brose,*  
*liquor, &c.*  
*Coila*, from Kyle, a district  
*of Ayrshire, so called, ac-*  
*ording to tradition, from*  
*Coil, or Coilus, a Pictish*  
*monarch.*  
*Collie*, a general, and some-  
*times a particular, name*  
*for country curs.*  
*Collie-shan'gie*, *collie shan'-*  
*gy*, a quarrel; a confused  
*uproar like that produced*  
*when collies fall a-worry-*  
*ing one another about one*  
*of their own kind who has*  
*got a shangie or shagan,*  
*i. e., a canister, &c., tied*  
*to his tail.*  
*Com-maun'*, command.  
*Cood*, the cud.  
*Coof*, a blockhead; a ninny.  
*Cook'ie*, a kind of small  
*sweet bread for eating at*  
*tea.*  
*Cook'it*, appeared, and disap-  
*peared by fits.*  
*Coost*, did cast.  
*Coot*, the ankle or foot.



- Cootie*, a wooden kitchen dish; also, those fowls whose legs are clad with feathers, are said to be *cootie*.
- Cor'bie*, raven. — *Corbie messenger*, one who is long upon his errand, or who, like the raven sent from the Ark, returns not again.
- Core*, corps; party; clan.
- Corn't*, fed with oats.
- Cor'o-nach*, *cor'a-nich*, dirge; a lamentation for the dead.
- Cor'rie* (in the Highlands), a hollow recess in a mountain, open only on one side.
- Co'sy*, *co'zie*, warm and comfortable, snug; social; chatty.
- Cot'tar*, *cot'ter*, the inhabitant of a cot-house, or cottage.
- Could'na'*, could not.
- Coup*, to turn over; to barter; to buy horses or cattle. — *To coup the crans*, to go to wreck, like a pot on the fire, when the cran upon which it stood is upset.
- Coup'ing*, buying, particularly horses; also trucking, or bartering.
- Curch*. See *Curch*.
- Couth'ie*, kind; loving.
- Cove*, cave.
- Cowe*, to terrify; to keep under; to lop; a fright; a branch of furze; broom.
- Cowp*, to barter; to tumble over; a gang.
- Cowp'it*, tumbled.
- Cow'rin*, cowering.
- Cowt*, *cowte*, a colt.
- Co'zie*, *cosie*, warm and comfortable; snug. See *Cosy*.
- Co'zi-ly*.
- Crab'bit*, erabbed; fretful.
- Crack*, conversation; to converse; to boast; new; showy.
- Crack'-hemp*, crack - rope; gallows-apple.
- Cracks*, hearty conversation.
- Crack'in*, conversing.
- Craemes*, *creams*, *krames*, warehouses where goods are crammed or packed; range of booths for the sale of goods.
- Craft* or *croft*, a field near a house (in old husbandry).
- Craig*, rock; neck; throat.
- Craigs'man*, one who is dexterous in climbing rocks.
- Craiks*, cries or calls incessantly; a bird.
- Cram'bo-clink*, or *cram'bo-jin'gle*, rhymes; doggerel verses.
- Cran*, crane; an iron instrument suspended across the fire for supporting a pot or kettle; a quantity equal to the contents of a barrel.
- Crank*, the noise of an ungreased wheel.
- Crank'ous*, fretful; captious.
- Cran'reuch*, the hoar-frost.
- Crap*, a crop: to crop; the top of any thing; the craw of a fowl, used ludicrously for a man's stomach.
- Crap'pit heads*, puddings made in the heads of haddock. [rook.
- Craw*, a crow of a cock; a
- Crach*, *creagh* [Gael.], a highland foray; a plundering incursion.
- Creel*, a basket or pannier. — *To be in a creel*, or *to have one's wits in a creel*, to labor under some temporary confusion or stupefaction of mind.
- Creel'fu'*, a basketful.
- Creech'ie*, greasy.
- Creish*, *creesh*, grease; tallow.
- Creish'ing*, greasing.
- Crew'els*, serofula.
- Crom'bie*, *crum'my*, a crooked horned cow. [dove.
- Crood*, or *croud*, to coo as a
- Crook*, a pot-hook; a winding.
- Croon*, a hollow and continued moan; to make a noise like the continued roar of a bull; to hum a tune.
- Croon'ing*, humming.
- Crouch'ie*, crook-backed.
- Croul'in*, crawling.
- Crouse*, brisk; full of heart; courageous-like.
- Crouse'ly*, cheerfully; courageously.
- Crowd'ie*, *crowd'y*, a composition of oatmeal and boiled water, sometimes from the broth of beef, mutton, &c.; also, meal and milk mixed in a cold state. [time.
- Crowd'ie-time*, breakfast.
- Crown of the causeway*, middle of the street.
- Crun'mie*, *crum'my*. See *Crombie*.
- Crum'mock*, a cow with crooked horns.
- Crump*, hard and brittle; — spoken of bread.
- Crunt*, a blow on the head with a cudgel.
- Crup'pin*, crept.
- Cud*, cudgel.
- Cud'die*, ass.
- Cuif*, a blockhead; a ninny.
- Cuit'ikins*, *cut'ikings*, gait.
- Cuit'le*, to wheedle. [ers.
- Cuit'le*, Eng. *cuddle* (with a different shade of meaning), to tickle. — *To cuttle favor*, to curry favor.
- Cull'ion* [Gael.], puppy; base sponging dog; base fellow; poltroon.
- Cum'mer*, midwife; gossip.
- Cum'mock*, a short staff with a crooked head.
- Curch* [Gael. and Fr.], a kerchief; a woman's covering for the head; an inner linen cap, sometimes worn without the *mutch* (q. v.).
- Curch'ie*, a courtesy.
- Cur-fuf'fle*, ruffle; rumple; put in a disordered and tumbled state.
- Curl'er*, a player at a game on the ice, practiced in Scotland, called *curling*.
- Curl'ie*, curled; whose hair falls naturally in ringlets.
- Curl'ie-whur'lies*, fantastical circular ornaments.
- Curl'ing*, a game which consists in propelling by the hand a curling-stone or heavy weight along the surface of the ice, so as to strike another stone and drive it in a given direction.
- Cur-mur'ring*, murmuring; grumbling; a slight rumbling noise.
- Curn*, a quantity; an indefinite number.
- Cur'ney*, round; granulated.
- Cur'pin*, the rump of a fowl; buttocks; crupper.
- Cur'ple*, crupper.
- Cur'rach*, a coracle, or small skiff; a boat of wickerwork, covered with hides.
- Cush'at*, the dove, or wood-pigeon. [stallion.
- Cus'ser*, *cuis'ser*, *cur'sour*, a
- Cut'-lugged*, crop-eared.
- Cut'ty*, a slut; a worthless girl; a loose woman; a spoon; tobacco-pipe cut or broken short. — *Cutty-spoon*, a short horn spoon. — *Cutty-stool*, a short-legged stool; a small raised seat in old Scottish churches where acknowledged offenders against chastity were formerly seated during three Sundays, and publicly rebuked by their minister.
- Cut'ty*, short.

## D.

- Dab*, *daub*, to peck as birds do.
- Dabs*, small bits, or specks stuck upon any thing.
- Dack'er*, to search, as for stolen or smuggled goods.
- Dad'die*, a father.
- Daf'fin*, merriment; foolish playfulness.
- Daft*, merry; giddy; foolish; mad.
- Daid'lin*, *daid'ling*, loitering; trifling; tippling; getting on in a lazy, careless way. [work.
- Dai'ker*, to toil, as in job-
- Dai'ker-ing*. See *Dacker*.
- Dai'men*, rare; now and then.
- Dai-men-ick'er*, an ear of corn now and then.
- Dain'ty*, pleasant; good-humored; agreeable.
- Dais*. See *Deas*.
- Dales*, plains; valleys.
- Dalt*, foster-child.
- Dam'mer*, a miner; a stun; confusion by striking on the head.
- Dan'der-ing*, sauntering; roaming idly from place to place.
- Dan'ders*, einders; refuse of a smith's fire.
- Dan'dil-ly*, spoiled by too much indulgence.
- Dang*, *dung*, struck; subdued; knocked over.
- Darg*, *dargue*, a day's work.
- Dark'lins*, darkling.
- Darn*, *dern*, to conceal.
- Daud*, to thrash; to abuse; to beat; to bang; a large piece; the noise of one falling flat.
- Daur*, to dare.
- Daured*, *duurt*, dared.
- Daurg*, or *daurk*, a day's
- Da'voc*, David. [labor.
- Daw'tit*, or *daw'tet*, fondled; caressed.
- Day*. — *The day*, to-day.
- Dead'-thraw*, the death-throes; last agonies. When applied to an inanimate object, it means neither dead nor alive; neither hot nor cold.
- Dea'rie*, dimin. of dear.
- Dearth'fu'*, dear.
- Deas*, *dais*, *dees*, table; great
- hall table; a pew in the church; a turf seat erected at the doors of cottages.
- Dea'sil*, motion contrary to that of the sun; a Highland superstitious custom, implying some preternatural virtue.
- Death'-ruck-le*, death-rattle.
- Deave*, *deve*, to deafen; to stupefy with noise.
- Dee*, to die; also to do.
- Dee'ing*, dying; also, doing.
- Dee'vil's-buck'ie*, imp of Satan; limb of the devil.
- Deil*, devil.
- Deil's dozen*, thirteen.
- Deil gaed o'er Jock Wabster*, every thing went topsyturvy; there was the devil to pay.
- Deil may care*, *deil ma care*, the devil may care; I don't care; no matter; for all that.
- Deil's snuff-box*, the common puff-ball.
- De-lee'rit*, *de-lie'ret*, delirious. [tion.
- De-li'ver*, active; free in mode.
- De-li'ver-ly*, actively; alert.
- Delve*. See *Devel*. [ly.
- Den'ty*, dainty; nice.
- Den'ti-er*, daintier; more nice and delicate.
- Dern*, concealed; secret; hidden.
- Derned*, concealed.
- De-cribe'*, to describe.
- Dev'el*, *delve*, a very hard
- Did'na*, did not. [blow.
- Dight*, to wipe; to clean corn from chaff; cleaned from
- Dights*, cleans. [chaff.
- Dike*, *dyke*, stone-wall fence.
- Ding*, to worst; to push; to strike; to beat; to subdue.
- Dink*, neat; trim; tidy; also, contemptuous; scornful of others.
- Din'monts*, wethers between one and two years old, or that have not yet been twice shorn.
- Din'na*, do not.
- Din'nle*, a thrill; a vibration; a tremulous motion.
- Dir'dum*, uproar; tumult; evil; chance; penance.
- Dirl*, a slight, tremulous stroke or pain; to thrill; to tingle.
- Dis-creet'*, civil.
- Dis-cre'tion*, civility.
- Dis-jas'ked*, jaded; decayed; worn out. [fast.
- Dis-june'*, *de-june'*, break-
- Dits*, stops up.
- Div*, do. [ing.
- Div'ot*, thin sod for thatch-
- Diz'zen*, or *diz'n*, a dozen.
- Doch-an-dor'rach*, [Gael.] stirrup-cup; parting-cup.
- Dod'die*, cow without horns.
- Doiled*, *dyled*, dazed; stupid; doting.
- Doit'ed*, turned to dotage; stupid; confused.
- Dole*. — *Dead dole*, that which was dealt out to the poor at the funerals of the rich.
- Dolt*, stupefied; crazed.
- Don'nert*, *don'nard*, grossly stupid; stunned. — *Auld donnert*, in dotage.
- Don'zie*, unlucky.
- Doo*, a dove.
- Dook*, *douk*, to duck; to immerse under water; to bathe.



*Dook'et, douc'at*, dove-cot; pigeon house.  
*Dook'it*. See *Doukit*.  
*Dool*, sorrow. — *To sing dool*, to lament; to mourn.  
*Dooms*, used intensively, as, *dooms bad*, very bad (a euphemism for *d—d bad*).  
*Doon*, down.  
*Door'-stane*, threshold.  
*Dor'lach*. See *Dourlach*.  
*Dor'ty*, saucy, nice.  
*Douce*, or *douse*, quiet; sober; sedate; wise; prudent.  
*Douce'ly*, soberly; prudently.  
*Dought*, was or were able; could.  
*Douk'it*, ducked.  
*Doup*, backside; bottom; but-end.  
*Doup'-skel'per*, one that strikes the rear.  
*Dour, doure*, hard and impenetrable in body or mind; stout; durable; sullen; stubborn. — *Dour and din*, sullen; sallow.  
*Dour'lach* [Gael.], a bundle; a knapsack; literally, a satchel of arrows.  
*Dous'er*, more prudent.  
*Do'ver*, neither asleep nor awake; temporary privation of consciousness; to dose; to drowse.  
*Do'ver-ing*, walking or riding half asleep, as if from the effects of liquor; besotted.  
*Dow* (pronounced as *ow* in *now*), am or are able; can.  
*Dow*, (pronounced as *o* in *do*), dove, a term of endearment.  
*Dow'cote*, pigeon-house.  
*Dowed*, faded; vapid; decayed; also, was able.  
*Dowf, dowff*, pithless; wanting force; hollow; dull.  
*Dow'ie, dol'ly*, worn with grief, fatigue, &c.; half asleep; dull; melancholy; in bad health; in bad tune.  
*Dow'na*, dare not.  
*Down bye*, down the way.  
*Doylt*, stupid.  
*Drab*, a slatternly young woman.  
*Drapp'-poke*, a bag of grains.  
*Draig, draick, dreck, dreg*; dregs; — a word which frequently makes part of the name of a slovenly, low-lying place. In this manner it is used in *Mosphadraig*.  
*Dram'mock*, a thick, raw mixture of meal and water.  
*Drap*, a drop; to drop.  
*Drap'pie*, a little drop.  
*Drap'ping*, dropping.  
*Drap'pit-egg*, a poached egg.  
*Drave*, drove.  
*Dree*, to suffer; to endure; to dread the worst that may happen.  
*Dreel'ing*, drilling.  
*Dreep*, to ooze; to drop.  
*Dreigh*, tedious; long about it; tardy; slow.  
*Drib'ble*, drizzling; slaver.  
*Drid'der, dread'our*, dread; fear.  
*Drift*, a drove.  
*Drig'ie, dred'gie, dir'gie*, a funeral company; composition.  
*Drod'dum*, the breech.  
*Drogh'ling, cogh'ling*, wheezing and blowing.  
*Drone*, part of a bagpipe.

*Droop*, rumpled; drooping at the crupper.  
*Drouk'it*, wet; drenched.  
*Drount'ing*, drawling.  
*Drouth*, thirst; drought.  
*Drouth'y, drought'y*, thirsty.  
*Drow*, drizzle; mizzling rain.  
*Druck'en*, drunken.  
*Drudg'ing-box*, flour-box for basting in cookery.  
*Drug'sters*, druggists.  
*Drum'ly*, muddy.  
*Drun'mock*, meal and water mixed raw.  
*Drunt*, pet; sour humor.  
*Dry multure*, astricted mill-dues, paid to one mill for grain that is ground at another.  
*Dub*, a small pond.  
*Duds*, rags; tatters; clothes.  
*Dud'die, dud'dy*, ragged.  
*Dule, dole*, sorrow; mourning.  
*Dulse, dulce*, sea-celery.  
*Dung*, worsted; pushed; driven.  
*Dung'-ow'er*, knocked over.  
*Dun'nie-was'sal* [Gael., from *duine*, a man, *wasal*, well-born], a Highland gentleman, generally the cadet of a family of rank, with a title derived from the land he occupied, though held at the will of his chieftain.  
*Dunsh'in, dunch'in*, jogging smartly with the elbow.  
*Dunt*, a knock, stroke, or blow, that produces a din or sound; a good sizable portion of any thing.  
*Dush*, to push, as a ram, &c.  
*Dush't*, pushed by a ram, ox, &c.  
*Dwam, dwaim, dwaum*, a qualm; a swoon.  
*Dwi'ning*, decaying; declining in health.  
*Dye'ster*, dyer.  
*Dyke*, a stone-wall fence.  
*Dy'vour*, a bankrupt; a debtor who cannot pay; an ill-dressed, idle fellow.

## E.

*Ean'na-ruich* [Gael.], strong soup. The pot is filled with beef or mutton, and as much water is put in as will cover the meat, which is kept simmering until it is fully done.  
*Ear*, early.  
*Eard*, earth.  
*Eard'ed*, put in the earth; interred.  
*Earn*, an eagle.  
*Eas'el*, eastward.  
*Ee, e'e*, the eye.  
*Een, e'en*, the eyes.  
*E'en'in*, evening.  
*Ee'rie*, frightened; dreading spirits.  
*Ef-feir' of war*, warlike guise.  
*Ei'dent*, ay-doing; diligent; careful; attentive.  
*Eik, eke*, addition.  
*Eild*, old age.  
*Eild'ing*, fuel.  
*Eith'ly*, easily.  
*El'buck*, the elbow.  
*El'dritch*, ghastly; frightful.  
*El'shin*, an awl.  
*Eme, unele*.  
*En'*, end.  
*En'brugh*, Edinburgh.

*End'long*, in uninterrupted succession; even on; at full length.  
*E-neugh'*, enough.  
*E-now'*, just now.  
*E'qual-a'qual*, alike; to balance accounts; to make one thing equal to another.  
*Er'rand*. — *For ance* (ains) *errand*, for that purpose alone.  
*Especial*, especially.  
*Es-treen'*, *yes-treen'*, yesterday; — more properly, last night.  
*Et'ter-cap, ad'der-cap, at'ter-cope*, a spider; a virulent atrabilious person.  
*Et'tle*, to aim; to try; to attempt; to intend.  
*E'ven-ing*, comparing.  
*Ev'i-dents*, evidences.  
*Ev'est*, nearest; contiguous.  
*Ev'how! eh wow! oh dear!*  
*Ewk'ing*, itching.  
*Ex'ies*, hysterics; ecstasies.  
*Ex'pi-ry*, expiration.  
*Ey'dent*, diligent.

## F.

*Fa'*, *faw*, fall; lot; waterfall; to befall.  
*Fa, get*. — *We maunna fa that*, we must not hope to get that.  
*Fa'ard*, favored. — *Ill-fa'ard*, ill-favored.  
*Fad'dom't*, fathomed.  
*Fae*, a foe.  
*Fae, frae*, from.  
*Fae, faie*, whose; who.  
*Faem*, foam.  
*Fa'en*, fallen.  
*Faik'et*, unknown; unemployed; abated. [ent.  
*Fai'rin*, a fairing; a pres-  
*Fai'ther*, father.  
*Fai'tour*, a rascal; a mean fellow.  
*Fal'-lalls*, foolish ornaments in dress.  
*Fal'low*, fellow.  
*Fal'set*, falsehood.  
*Fan, whan*, when.  
*Fand*, did find.  
*Fard*, color.  
*Fard, faurd*. See *Fa'ard*.  
*Farl, farle*, now the fourth part of a large cake, originally used for corn or bread.  
*Fash, fash'e-rie*, trouble.  
*Fash'ing*, taking or giving trouble.  
*Fash'ous*, troublesome.  
*Fasht*, troubled.  
*Fast'er-eeen-eeen, fast'ern's e'en, Eastern e'en*, Shrove Tuesday.  
*Fat*, what.  
*Fauld*, a fold; to fold.  
*Fauld'ing*, folding.  
*Faund*, found.  
*Faur'd*, favored. — *Weel faur'd*, well-favored; good-  
*Fause*, false. [looking.  
*Faut*, fault; default; want.  
*Faw'sont*, decent; seemly.  
*Feal*, a field; a sod.  
*Feal'-dyke*, a wall of sods for an inclosure.  
*Feal*, faithful; loyal; true.  
*Feared*, affected with fear.  
*Fear, feer*, entire.  
*Fear'fu'*, terrible; frightful.  
*Fear't*, frightened.  
*Feat, neat*; spruce.  
*Fecht*, to fight.

*Fecht'in*, fighting.  
*Feck*, many; plenty.  
*Feck*, strength and substance; part of a thing. — *Best feck*, better part. — *Maist feck*, greatest part.  
*Feck'et*, an under waistcoat.  
*Feck'fu'*, large; brawny; stout.  
*Feck'less*, powerless; pithless; feeble; deficient in some quality. — *Feckless body*, a feeble, inefficient  
*Feck'ly*, weakly. [person.  
*Fee*, wages.  
*Feel*, fool; foolish.  
*Feg*, a fig.  
*Feide*, feud; enmity.  
*Fell*, the flesh immediately under the skin; a field pretty level, on the side or top of a hill; a rocky hill.  
*Fell*, strong and fiery; keen; biting. — *Fell chield*, fiery fellow; terrible fellow. — *Fell airts*, hellish airts.  
*Fen*, successful struggle; fight.  
*Fend*, to live comfortably; defend; to keep out bad weather; to provide against want; to make shift in general. [shift.  
*Fend'ed*, provided; made  
*Fend'ing*, providing; provision.  
*Fend'y*, clever in providing.  
*Fer'lie, or fer'ley*, to wonder; a wonder; a rarity; — a term of contempt.  
*Fetch*, to pull by fits. [ly.  
*Fetch't*, pulled intermittent-  
*Fick'le*, made to fike or fidge; to puzzle; to nonplus; difficult.  
*Fie, fey*, acting unaccountably, as persons in health and soon to die are supposed to do, in some last and extraordinary effort.  
*Fidge*, to fidget.  
*Fiel*, soft; smooth.  
*Fient*, fiend; a petty oath.  
*Fient a haet*, deuce a bit.  
*Fier*, sound; healthy; a brother; a friend.  
*Fi'king, fy'king*, fidgeting; fiddle-faddling.  
*Files*, defiles; spoils.  
*Fin'ner*, a small whale.  
*Fire'-flaught*, flash of lightning. [of corn.  
*Fir'lot*, fourth part of a boll  
*Fis'le, fis'sel*, to make a rustling noise; to fidget; a bustle.  
*Fiss'enless, fizz'enless, fusion'less*, pithless; weak.  
*Fit*, a foot; a step.  
*Fite*, white.  
*Fit'ie-lan*, the nearer horse of the hindmost pair in the plough.  
*Fizz*, to make a hissing noise, like fermentation  
*Flain'en*, flannel.  
*Flam'ing*, basting.  
*Flash*, to dash out rashly.  
*Flaught'er-ing*, light shining fitfully; flickering.  
*Flunes*, pancakes.  
*Flaw*, a gust; a blast.  
*Fleech*, to flatter; to wheedle; to supplicate in a flattering manner.  
*Fleech'd*, supplicated.  
*Fleech'in, fleech'ing*, supplicating; flattering.  
*Flees, flies*.  
*Fleesh*, a fleece.



*Fleg*, a kiek; a random blow; fright.  
*Flem'it*, frightened.  
*Flem'et*, *fam'it*, banished; expelled. [words.  
*Fleth'er*, to decoy by fair  
*Fleth'er-in*, flattering.  
*Fley*, to seare; to frighten.  
*Flich'er*, to flutter, as young nestlings when their dam approaches.  
*Flick'et-ing*, a flattering.  
*Flick'et-ing*, quivering; fluttering.  
*Flight*, arrow. [tering.  
*Flin'ders*, shreds; broken pieces.  
*Fling*, to kiek; to throw out the legs like a horse; to dance.  
*Fling'in-tree*, a piece of timber hung by way of partition between two horses in a stable; a flail.  
*Flisk*, to fret at the yoke.  
*Flisk'ing*, whisking up and  
*Flisk'it*, fretted. [down.  
*Flisk'-ma-hoys*, jill-flirts; giddy flip-flap girls.  
*Flit*, to remove; to depart.  
*Flit'ter*, to vibrate like the wings of small birds.  
*Flit'ter-ing*, fluttering; vibrating.  
*Flo'ry*, vain. [morass.  
*Flow-moss*, watery moss;  
*Fluff*, flash.  
*Fluff'-gibs*, squibs.  
*Fluffed i' the pan*, burned priming, without firing the barrel of the gun or pistol.  
*Flun'kie*, a servant in livery; footman.  
*Flyte*, *flite*, to scold.  
*Folk free and sacless*, a lawful freeman. [dress.  
*Foll'ies*, foolish fashions in  
*Foord*, a ford. [cestors.  
*For-bears'*, forefathers; an-  
*For-by'e'*, past; beyond; be-  
 sides; over and above.  
*Fore*. — *To the fore*, still in  
 existenee; not lost, worn  
 out, or spent, as money,  
 &c.; also, in front.  
*Fore'tauld*, foretold.  
*For-fairn'*, distressed; worn  
 out; jaded.  
*For-fault'ed*, forfeited.  
*For-fought'en*, exhausted  
 with fighting; fatigued  
 and breathless.  
*For-gath'er*, to meet; to en-  
 counter with.  
*For-gie'*, to forgive. [tigue.  
*For-jes'ket*, jaded with fa-  
*For'pet*, fourth part of a peck.  
*For'rit*, *for'ret*, forward.  
*For-speak'*, to affect with the  
 curse of an evil tongue,  
 which brings ill luck upon  
 what or whomsoever it  
 praises; to injure by im-  
 moderate praise; to be-  
 witeh. [castle.  
*Fort'a-lice*, a keep; fortress;  
*Foth'er*, fodder.  
*Fou'*, *fou*, *fow*, full; drunk;  
 also, a bushel; a pitch-  
 fork.  
*Fou'ats*, house-locks.  
*Fought'en*, troubled; ha-  
 rassed. [eat.  
*Fou'mart*, *foul'mart*, pole-  
*Four-nook'ed*, four-cornered.  
*Fouth*, plenty; enough, or  
 more than enough.  
*Foy*, departing feast.  
*Fo'zy*, soft and spongy.  
*Frack*, ready; eager; for-  
*Frae*, from. [ward.

*Fram'ple*, unruly; forward;  
 cvil-conditioned.  
*Freath*, froth.  
*Freits*, *freats*, superstitious  
 observanees.  
*Frem*, *frem'mit*, *fraim*,  
*frem'd*, strange; not re-  
 lated; aeting like a stran-  
 ger; keeping at a distanee.  
*Frien'*, friend.  
*Frist'ed*, put off for a time.  
*Fu'*, full.  
*Fud*, the scut or tail of the  
 hare, coney, &c.  
*Fuff*, to blow intermittent-  
 ly; to puff; to whiff; a  
 puff; a whiff.  
*Fuff't*, did blow.  
*Fule*, fool.  
*Funk*, *funk'ing*, applied to a  
 horse kicking up the rear  
 without dashing out the  
 heels. [plexity.  
*Funk*, *funck*, a foolish per-  
*Fun'nie*, full of merriment.  
*Fur*, a furrow.  
*Fur-a-hin'*, the hindmost  
 horse on the right hand  
 when plowing.  
*Furm*, a form; bench.  
*Fu'sionless*. See *Fissenless*.  
*Fyke*, trifling cares; to pid-  
 dle; to be in a fuss about  
 trifles.  
*Fyle*, to soil; to dirty.  
*Fyl't*, soiled; dirtied.

## G.

*Gab*, the mouth; to speak  
 boldly or pertly.  
*Gaber-lun'zie*, a beggar; a  
 mendicant; one who car-  
 ries a wallet; a poor guest  
 who cannot pay for his  
 entertainment.  
*Gad*, a goad; a bar of iron.  
*Gads'man*, a plowboy; the  
 boy that rides the horses  
 in the plow.  
*Gae*, to go. — *Gaed*, went. —  
*Gaen* or *gane*, gone. —  
*Gaun*, going.  
*Gae-down*, a drinking-bout.  
*Gae wa'*, go away; have  
 done; no more of that.  
*Gaet*, or *gate*, way; manner;  
*Gais'ling*, a gosling. [road.  
*Gait*, a goat.  
*Gaitt*, *get*, what is begotten;  
 a child; a brat.  
*Gane*, gone.  
*Gang*, to go; to walk.  
*Gang'ing*, going.  
*Gan'grel*, a child beginning  
 to walk; also, a vagrant.  
*Gar*, *garr*, to make; to eom-  
 pel.  
*Gar'dy-loo* [Fr. *gardez l'eau*],  
 save yourselves from the  
 water.  
*Garr'd*, made; eompelled;  
 caused.  
*Gar't*, foreed to.  
*Gar'ten*, a garter.  
*Gas'cromh* [Gael. *cas crom*],  
 a long narrow spade, with  
 a projecting foot-piece,  
 used in the Highlands for  
 digging in stony ground,  
 where no other instrument  
 can be introduced.  
*Gash*, wise; sagaeious;  
 shrewd; talkative; also, to  
 converse; also, prattle;  
 chatter; gossip.  
*Gash'in*, conversing.  
*Gate*, way; manner.  
*Gathering-peat*, a fiery peat

which was sent round by  
 the Borderers to alarm the  
 country in time of danger,  
 as the fiery cross was by  
 the Highlanders.  
*Gathering peat*, *gathering*  
*coal*, either of them, put  
 into the fire at night, with  
 the ashes gathered around  
 it, to preserve ignition for  
 the morning.  
*Gaw'cy*, jolly; large.  
*Gaw'ger*, an exeiseman.  
*Gaunt*, to yawn.  
*Gaun*, going.  
*Gaun'trees*, or *goan'trees*,  
 trams, or wooden frames  
 on which easks in a cellar  
 are placed.  
*Gawk'y*, half-witted; fool-  
 ish; romping. [ly.  
*Gaw'sie*, plump; jolly; port-  
*Gay*, pretty. — *Gay gude*,  
 pretty good. — *Gay weel*,  
 pretty well. [ment.  
*Gear*, goods; dress; equip-  
*Gear*, riches; goods of any  
 kind.  
*Geck*, to toss the head in  
 wantonness or seorn; to  
 jeer; to mock; to sport.  
*Ged*, *gedd*, a pike.  
*Geiz'ened*, *geiss'end*, shrunk-  
 en; warped; leaky.  
*Gelt*, brat.  
*Gentles*, gentlefolks.  
*Gentrice*, gentility; good  
 descent. [ly formed.  
*Genty*, neat; trim; elegant-  
*Geordie*, a guinea.  
*Get*, a ehild; a young one.  
*Gey sharp*, pretty sharp. —  
*Gey gude*, pretty good.  
*Ghaist*, a ghost.  
*Gie*, to give. — *Gied*, gave.  
 — *Gien*, given.  
*Gif'an*, if, supposing.  
*Giff gaff*, tit for tat; mutu-  
 al giving and taking; mu-  
 tual obligation.  
*Gift'ie*, diminutive of gift.  
*Gig'lets*, playful girls.  
*Gill'ie*, diminutive of gill.  
*Gill'ie*, a man-servant in the  
 Highlands. — *Gill'ie white-*  
*foot*, or *gill'ie wet-foot*, a  
 running footman, who had  
 to earry his master over  
 brooks and watery plaees in  
 traveling.  
*Gills*, gullies.  
*Gill-rav'ag-ing*, plundering.  
*Gilp'ey*, *gilt'y*, a half-grown,  
 half-informed boy or girl;  
 a romping lad; a hoyden.  
*Gim'mer*, a ewe from one to  
 two years old.  
*Gin*, against.  
*Gin*, *gif'an*, if; suppose.  
*Gin'gle*, *gin'gling*, jingle or  
 elink; jingling.  
*Gip'sey*, a young girl.  
*Gird*, hoop.  
*Gird'le*, an iron plate for fry-  
 ing cakes on.  
*Girn*, to grin like an ill-na-  
 tured dog; to twist the  
 features in rage; agony.  
*Gir'nel*, *girn*, a meal-chest.  
*Girn'ing*, grinning.  
*Girth*, *gird*, a hoop. — *To slip*  
*the girths*, to tumble down  
 like a packhorse's burden,  
 when the girth gives way.  
*Gizz*, a periwig.  
*Glaiks*, deception; delusion.  
 — *Fling the glaiks in folk's*  
*een*, metaph., to throw dust  
 in people's eyes. — *To give*  
*the glaiks*, to befool and

then leave in the lurch; to  
 jilt.  
*Glaik'it*, *glaiik*, light-headed;  
 idlc; inattentive; foolish.  
*Glaive*, a sword.  
*Glaiz'ie*, glittering; smooth  
 like a glass. [of sight  
*Gla'mour*, magicial deception  
*Glaund*, aimed; snatched.  
*Gleck*, sharp; ready.  
*Gled*, a kite. [one.  
*Gledg'ing*, looking slyly at  
*Gleed*, flame; a burning  
 coal; a bright and strong  
 fire.  
*Gleed*, *gleid*, *gleyed*, one-  
 eyed; squinting; also, ob-  
 lique; awry. — *Gaed a'*  
*gleed*, went all wrong.  
*Gleet'ing*, squinting.  
*Gleg*, sharp; keen; on the  
*Gleib*, glebe. [alert.  
*Glen*, dale; deep valley.  
*Gley*, a squint; to squint; on  
 one side; asquint. — *A-gley'*,  
 off at a side; wrong.  
*Glib'-gab-bet*, that speaks  
 smoothly and readily.  
*Gliff*, a glimpse; a short  
 time; also, a fright.  
*Glint*, to glance; to gleam;  
 to peep.  
*Glint'ed*, peeped.  
*Glint'in*, peeping.  
*Glisk*, a glimpse.  
*Gloam'in*, *gloam'ing*, the  
 twilight.  
*Glour*, *glowr*, to stare; to  
 look; a stare; a look.  
*Gloured*, looked; stared.  
*Glunch*, to frown; to look  
 sour.  
*Gom'le-rii*, a fool; a block-  
 head.  
*Goss'i-pred*, *goss'i-prie*, fa-  
 miliarity; intimacy; spon-  
 sorship.  
*Gous'tie*, *gous'ty*, waste; des-  
 olate; ghostly; dreary;  
 preternatural.  
*Gouth*, a drop.  
*Gowan*, the flower of the  
 daisy, hawk-weed, &c.  
*Gow'an-y*, *gow'an-y glens*,  
 daisied dales.  
*Gowd*, gold.  
*Gowff*, the game of golf; to  
 strike as the bat does the  
 ball at golf.  
*Gowff'd*, struck.  
*Gowk*, the cuckoo; a fool.  
*Gowk'it*, foolish; stupid;  
 giddy.  
*Gowl*, to howl; to scold.  
*Gowl'ing*, howling; noisy;  
 scolding.  
*Gowp'en*, *gowp'in*, as much  
 as both hands held togeth-  
 er, with the palms upward,  
 and contracted in a circu-  
 lar form, ean eontain.  
*Gowp'en-fu*, the fill of the  
*gowpen*; as much as can  
 be eontained in the hands  
 held in a eoncave form.  
*Grad'dan*, parched eorn; al-  
 so, meal ground on the  
 quern, or hand-mill.  
*Graff*, *greaf*, a grave.  
*Grain'd* and *gaunted*,  
 groaned and gaped.  
*Grain'ing*, *gran'ing*, groan-  
 ing.  
*Grap*, a pronged instrument  
 for eleaning stables.  
*Graith*, accouterments; fur-  
 niture: dress; gear.  
*Gra-mash'es*, gaiters reach-  
 ing to the knee.  
*Gran*, grand; fine.



*Grane*, or *grain*, a groan; to groan.  
*Gran'nie*, grandmother.  
*Grape*, to grope.  
*Grap'it*, groped. [cried.  
*Grat*, wept; shed tears;  
*Great*, intimate; familiar.  
*Gree*, to agree; to live in amity; to reconcile parties at variance. — *To bear the gree*, to be decidedly victor.  
*Gree*, a step; a degree; superiority; fame; reputation.  
*Gree'shoch*, *grie'soch*, hot embers, — properly those of peats; peat fire piled on the hearth.  
*Gree't*, agreed. [weep.  
*Greet*, to shed tears; to *Greet'in*, *greet'ing*, crying; weeping. [shiver.  
*Grew*, *grue*, to shudder; to *Grew'some*, *grue'some*, horrible.  
*Grice*, sucking-pig. [ribble.  
*Grid'dle*. See *Girdle*.  
*Grieve*, an overseer.  
*Grilse*, *gilse*, gray; a young salmon.  
*Grip*, gripe.  
*Grip'pie*, *grip'py*, avaricious. — *Grip'pie for grip'pie*, gripe for gripe; fair play in wrestling. [seized.  
*Grip'pet*, *grip'pit*, caught;  
*Grip'ple*, griping; greedy; avaricious.  
*Grit*, great.  
*Groat*. — *To get the whistle of one's groat*, to play a losing game. [ry.  
*Gross'art*, *grosert*, gooseberry.  
*Grou'some* loathsomely grim.  
*Gro'zet*, a gooseberry.  
*Grue*, shudder.  
*Gru'much*, ill-favored.  
*Grumph*, a grunt; to grunt.  
*Grumph'ie*, a sow. [tom.  
*Gruu'*, *grund*, ground; *bot-Grun'stane*, a grindstone.  
*Grun'tle*, a snout; the phiz; a grunting noise.  
*Grun'zie*, mouth.  
*Grush'ie*, thick; of thriving growth. [good.  
*Gude*, the Supreme Being;  
*Gude-dame'*, grandmother.  
*Gude-man'*, husband,  
*Gude-sire*, grandfather.  
*Gude-sis'ter*, sister-in-law.  
*Guest'ened*, been the guest of; lodged as a guest.  
*Guffaw'*, *gaffaw'*, a loud burst of laughter.  
*Guid*, good.  
*Guid'ed*, used; taken care of; treated; managed. [row.  
*Guid-morn'ing*, good morning.  
*Guid-e'en'*, good evening.  
*Guid-man'* and *guid-wife'*, the master and mistress of the house. — *Young guid-man*, a man newly married.  
*Guis'ards*, *gys'arts*, disguised persons; gummings, who volunteered vocal music for money about the time of Christmas and New Year's Day. [ing knife.  
*Gull'y*, or *gull'ie*, a large fold.  
*Guid-fa'ther*, *guid-moth'er*, father-in-law and mother-in-law.  
*Gum'i-lie*, muddy.  
*Guse*, goose.  
*Gus'ing-iron*, a laundress's smoothing-iron.  
*Gust'y*, tasteful.  
*Gut'ter-bloods*, the rabble; persons meanly born.

*Gy*, a rope.  
*Gyre'-carline*, *gyre'-carling*, a hag; a weird-sister; an ogress.  
*Gyle*, crazy; ecstatic; senselessly extravagant; delirious.

## H.

*Ha'*, hall; manor-house.  
*Ha' bible* (*half-bible*), Old or New Testament volume of the family Bible, in 4to. or 8vo. form.  
*Haaf*, seal [Orkney].  
*Hä'ar*, a fog; a chill easterly wind. [ble.  
*Hack*, *heck*, a rack in a stable.  
*Hack'et*. See *Howkit*.  
*Had*, to hold.  
*Had'den*, holden. [docks.  
*Had'dows*, *had'dies*, *had-Hae*, possession; property.  
*Hae*, *ha'e*, to have.  
*Haen*, had (the participle).  
*Haet*, thing. — *Fient haet*, a petty oath of negation.  
*Haf'fets*, *haf'fits*, half-heads; the sides of the head; the temples.  
*Haf'flin*, *haf'flins* [half-long] half; half-long; nearly half; partly; not fully grown; a half-witted person.  
*Hag*, a gulf in mosses and moors; a quagmire; a year's cutting of oak.  
*Hagg*, brushwood.  
*Haggs*, pits and sloughs in moss ground.  
*Hag'gies*, *hag'gis*, *hag'gess*, the pluck, &c., of a cow or sheep, minced with suet, onions, &c., boiled in its paunch.  
*Hail*, *hale*, whole. — *Hail o' my ain*, all my own. — *Hale and feer*, whole and entire.  
*Hain*, to spare; to save; to be penurious.  
*Hain'd*, spared.  
*Hairst*, harvest.  
*Haith*, a petty oath.  
*Hai'vers*, nonsense; speaking without thought.  
*Hal'*, or *hald*, an abiding place.  
*Hale*, whole; tight; healthy.  
*Halft*, dwelling; custody.  
*Half'ed*, domiciled.  
*Hal'lan*, a partition between the door of a cottage and the fire-place; also, a seat of turf at the outside.  
*Hal'lan-sha-ker*, a fellow who must take his place behind backs at the hallan; a sturdy, beggarly scamp.  
*Hal'lions*, rogues; worthless fellows.  
*Hal'low-mas*, Hallow eve, the 31st of October.  
*Halse*, *hause*, throat; neck.  
*Halse*, *hail'sie*, hail; salute; embrace.  
*Ha'ly*, holy. — *Haly be his cast*, happy be his fate.  
*Hame*, home. [familiar.  
*Hame'ly*, homely; affable;  
*Ham'shackle*, to tie the head of a horse or cow to one of its fore legs.  
*Han'*, or *hawn*, hand.  
*Hand'-fast*, to betroth by joining hands, in order to cohabitation before the celebration of marriage.

*Hand'-fast-ing*, a kind of betrothment or conditional marriage, according to which the parties lived together for a year and a day, at the end of which time they were at liberty to separate or renew the engagement for life.  
*Hand'-waled*, chosen; picked out with the hand.  
*Hane*, *hain*, to spare; not to give away.  
*Han'tle*, a great many; a great deal.  
*Hank*, rope; coil.  
*Hap*, an outer garment, mantle, plaid, &c.; to wrap; to cover; to hop.  
*Hap'per*, hopper of a mill.  
*Hap'ping*, hopping.  
*Hap'pit*, *happed*, hopped; also, covered for warmth or security.  
*Hap'shack-le* (used in the south of Scotland for *ham-shackle*), to tie the forefeet of a horse together. — [*Side langle* is to tie the fore and hind foot of one side together.]  
*Hap, step, an' loup*, hop, step, and leap.  
*Hare'-stane*, a memorial stone.  
*Hark'it*, hearkened.  
*Harle*, to drag; to trail along the ground. — *To harle an old man's paw*, to scratch an old man's head.  
*Harn*, very coarse linen.  
*Harns*, brains. — *Harn-pan*, brain pan.  
*Har'ry*, to plunder.  
*Har'ry-ing*, plundering.  
*Harst*, *hast*, harvest.  
*Hash*, a fellow that neither knows how to dress nor act with propriety; a clumsy sloven.  
*Has'sock*, any thing thick, bushy, and ill-arranged.  
*Has'sock*, *has'lock* (from *halselock*), throat lock or more bushy portion of the fleece of sheep, when they were in a more natural and less improved condition.  
*Has'na*, has not.  
*Hast'it*, hastened.  
*Hat*. — *Giving one a hat*, taking off the hat in his presence.  
*Hat'ted-kit*, or *hat'tit-kit*, a bowlful of sour cream; a mixture of milk warm from the cow and butter-milk.  
*Haud*, to hold. [ence.  
*Haud'ing*, support; depend-  
*Haugh's*, low-lying rich lands; valleys.  
*Haulds*, holds; habitations; places of resort.  
*Hauri*, to drag; to peel.  
*Haur'in*, peeling; dragging roughly.  
*Hause*, throat. See *Halse*.  
*Ha'ver*, *hai'ver*, to talk foolishly or without method.  
*Ha'ver-meal*, oat-meal.  
*Ha'veral*, a half-witted person; half-witted.  
*Ha'vers*, *hai'vers*, idle talk.  
*Ha'verel*, *hai'verel*, a half-witted person.  
*Hav'ins*, *hav'ings*, good manners; decorum; good sense.  
*Hawk'ie*, a cow; properly, one with a white face.

*Haw'kit*, white-faced; — applied to cattle; foolish; silly.  
*Heap'it*, heaped. [ly.  
*Heal'some*, healthful; whole-  
*Hearse*, hoarse. [some.  
*Heart'-scald*, *heart'-scaud*, heart-burn; metaphorically, regret; remorse.  
*Heart'some*, cheerful.  
*Heath'er*, heath. — *Heather-cow*, stalk of heath.  
*Heath'er-blut'ters*, cock-snipes; — from their cry in alternate flights and descents in the breeding season.  
*Hech!* oh! strange. [son.  
*Hecht*, promised to foretell something that is to be got or given; foretold; offered.  
*Heck and manger*, rack and manger. — *Living at heck and manger*, applied to one who has got into quarters where every thing is comfortable and plenteous.  
*Heck'le*, a board, in which are fixed a number of sharp pins, used in dressing hemp, flax, &c.  
*Heck'led*, hackled.  
*Heeze*, to elevate; to raise; to hoist.  
*Heft*, to lift up; to carry aloft.  
*Hell'i-cat*, half-witted.  
*Hemp'ie*, a rogue; one for whom hemp grows. Its most common use is in a jocular way to giddy young people of either sex.  
*Hen'-ca-very*, hen-coop.  
*Herd*, to tend flocks; one who tends cattle or sheep.  
*Herd'ed*, kept, as sheep.  
*Her'e-zeld*, an acknowledgment of vassalage.  
*Her'rin*, a herring.  
*Her'ry*, to plunder; most properly to plunder birds' nests.  
*Her'ry-ment*, plundering; devastation.  
*Her'ship*, plunder.  
*Herse*, hoarse.  
*Hesp*, a hank of yarn; a hook  
*Het*, hot. [or hasp.  
*Heugh*, a precipitous acclivity; also a hollow dell; a ravine; a coal-pit.  
*Heugh-head*, head of the cliff; also, head of the glen, between two cliffs.  
*Hick'ery-pick'ery*, a phrase used in children's sports. Its original meaning is lost in antiquity.  
*Hie*, to go in haste.  
*High-jinks*, a game played in several different ways. Most commonly it was determined by a throw of dice who should for some time sustain a fictitious character or repeat a certain number of loose verses in a certain order, under the penalty of either swallowing an additional bumper, or paying a small sum toward the reckoning.  
*Hilch*, a hobble; to halt.  
*Hilch'in*, halting.  
*Hin'd-er-lands*, latter ends; backsides.  
*Hin'd-er-lans*, back parts.  
*Hin'ey*, *hin'ny*, honey. — *My hin'ny*, my darling.  
*Hing*, to hang.  
*Hir'die-gir'die*, topsy-turvy in reckless confusion.



*Hir'dun-dir'dum*, confused, noisy mirth or revelry.  
*Hir'ple*, to walk lamely or crazily; to creep; to halt.  
*Hir'sel*, a herd of cattle of any sort; so many cattle as one person can attend to.  
*Hir'sel*, to move forward with a rustling noise along a rough surface; to move sidewise in a sitting or lying posture, upon the ground or otherwise, by means of the hands only.  
*His'sy*, a hussy. [ren.  
*His'tie*, dry; chapped; bar-  
*Hicht*, a loop; a knot.  
*Hiz'zy*, a hussy; a young  
*Hoaste*. See *Choast*. [girl.  
*Hobble-show*, *Hob'bil-show*, a hubbub; a tumult; an uproar.  
*Hod'din*, the jolting motion of a countryman riding on a cart-horse; humble.  
*Hod'din-gray*, *had'den-gray*, coarse cloth made from wool in its natural state without being dyed.  
*Hod'dle*, to waddle.  
*Hog'gie*, a two-year-old sheep.  
*Hog'score*, a kind of distance line, in curling, drawn across the rink or course.  
*Hog'-shouth-er*, a game in which those who join justle each other by the shoulders; to justle with the shoulder.  
*Holm*, flat ground along the side of a river. Used in the North for island.  
*Hood'ie-crows*, hooded crows.  
*Hool*, *huil*, a husk; a hull; a covering; a slough; a pea or bean-hull.  
*Hoo'lie!* take leisure; stop.  
*Hoo'lie*, *hool'y*, slowly; leisurely. [softly.  
*Hool'y and fair'y*, fair and  
*Hoord*, a hoard; to hoard.  
*Hoord'it*, hoarded.  
*Horn*, a spoon made of horn.  
*Horn'ie*, the devil, so called in allusion to his horns.  
*Horse'-cow-per*, horse-dealer.  
*Host*, or *hoast*, to cough.  
*Host'in*, coughing.  
*Hosts*, coughs.  
*Hotch*, hitch.  
*Hotch'd*, turned topsy-turvy; blended; mixed.  
*How'd'ie*, a midwife.  
*Howff*, *howff*, a haunt; a chief place of resort; a house; a burial-place.  
*Hough-ma-gand'ie*, fornication.  
*Howk'it*, dug out.  
*Houlet*, an owl.  
*Hound*, to hunt; to set a dog after any thing; to ferret out; in modern common parlance often contemptuously applied to individuals, such as *a sly hound*, *a low hound*, a selfish, greedy, rapacious, quirk-ing fellow, who will alike employ fair or foul means for the attainment of his purpose.  
*House'wife'skep*, *hus'sie'-skap*, housewifery.  
*Hous'ie*, diminutive of house.  
*Houts*, *touts*, tut!  
*Hout'fie*, *hout-a-wa!* (*interj.*) pshaw! nonsense!

*Hove*, to heave; to swell.  
*Hov'd*, heaved; swelled.  
*How'd'ie*, a midwife.  
*Howe*, hollow; a hollow or dell; *also*, a hoe.  
*Howe-back'it*, sunk in the back; — spoken of a horse, &c.  
*Howff*, a place of resort; an ale-house.  
*Howk*, to dig.  
*Howk'it*, dug out.  
*Howk'in*, diggiug.  
*Howm*. See *Holm*.  
*Hoy*, to urge; to incite.  
*Hoy'ing*, hallooing to; setting on, as a dog.  
*Hoy't*, urged.  
*Hoyses*, a pull upwards.  
*Hoyte*, to amble crazily.  
*Hugh'oc*, diminutive of Hugh.  
*Hum-dud'geon*, a complaint; needless noise; much ado about nothing.  
*Hum'le*, *hum'ble*, without horns.  
*Hum'lock-know*, hemlock knoll.  
*Hur'cheon*, an urchin; a hedgehog.  
*Hurd'ies*, the loins; the crupper; the buttocks.  
*Hure*, a whore.  
*Hurl'ey-hack'ets*, small troughs or sledges, in which people used formerly to slide down an inclined plane on the side of a hill. Hence, a *hurly-hacket* is a slide down a precipice.  
*Hurl'ey-house*, a dilapidated, tottering house.  
*Hush'ion*, cushion.  
*Huz*, us.

## I.

*I*, in.  
*Ick'er*, an ear of corn.  
*Je-ro'e*, a great-grandchild.  
*Ilk*, or *ilka*, each, every. — *Of that ilk*, of the same, — used to denote that a gentleman's surname and the title of his estate are identical; as, *Knockwinnock of that ilk*, that is, *Knockwinnock of Knockwinnoek*.  
*Ilk'a-days*, every day; week days.  
*Ill*, bad; difficult; evil; grieved; sorrowful.  
*Ill-faard*, *ill-far'd*, *ill-faurd*, evil-favored; ugly; unbecoming; mean; disgraceful.  
*Ill-set*, spiteful; ill-natured.  
*Ill-sort-ed*, ill-arranged; ill-suited; ill-managed.  
*Ill-will'ie*, ill-natured; malicious; niggardly.  
*Ing'ans*, onions.  
*In-geer'*, to glean corn, &c.  
*In-gine*, genius; ingenuity.  
*Ing'le*, fire; fire-place. — *Ing'le side*, fireside. — *Ing'le nook*, corner by the fire.  
*In'-ower and out'-ower*, inward and outward; positively and violently.  
*In'-put*, contribution.  
*Ise*, *I'se*, I shall or will.  
*Ith'er*, other; one another.

## J.

*Jack'man*, a man that wears a short mail jack or jacket.

*Jad*, a jade; *also*, a familiar term, among country folks, for a giddy young girl.  
*Jagg*, a prick, as of a pin or thorn.  
*Jag'ger*, peddler.  
*Ja-loose'*. See *Jealous*.  
*Jaud*, *jadd*, a jade; a mare.  
*Jaug*, peddler's wallets.  
*Jauk*, to dally; to trifle.  
*Jauk'in*, trifling; dallying.  
*Jaup*, a jerk of water; to jerk as agitated water.  
*Jaw*, a wave; petulant loquacity; coarse raillery; to pour out; to shut; to jerk, as water.  
*Jaw'-hole*, a sink.  
*Jaw'ing*, undulating; rolling water; *also*, loquacious talking.  
*Jealous* (*jail'us* when used as an adjective, — *ja-looz'* when used as a verb, and signifying to suspect; to guess).  
*Jee*, to move; to stir; to budge.  
*Jeedg'ing*, judging.  
*Jeis'ti-cor*, *jus'ti-coat*. [Fr. *juste au corps*], a waistcoat with sleeves.  
*Jill'et*, a jilt; a giddy girl.  
*Jimp*, to jump: slender in the waist; handsome.  
*Jimp'y*, *jimp*, barely; scarcely; hardly.  
*Jink*, a quick elusory turn; a sudden turning a corner; to elude; to cheat; to trick; to make a quick turn; to avoid.  
*Jink'er*, that turns quickly; a gay sprightly girl; a wag.  
*Jink'et-ing about*, gadding about.  
*Jink'in*, dodging.  
*Jirb'ling*, pouring out; spilling any liquid by making it move from one side to the other in the vessel that contains it.  
*Jirk*, a jerk. [knife.  
*Joc'te-leg*, a kind of clasp-Joes, sweethearts.  
*Jougs*, an iron collar formerly used to surround the neck of a criminal, and fastened to a wall or tree by an iron chain.  
*Jouk*, *jowk*; to stoop; to bow the head.  
*Jow*, a verb which includes both the swinging motion and pealing sound of a large bell.  
*Jow'ing*, the swinging noise of a large bell.  
*Jowk'e-ry-pack'e-ry*, *jowk'e-ry-pawk'e-ry*, sly juggling talk or tricks.  
*Jun'die*, to justle; to jog.  
*Jus'ti-fied*, made the victim of justice; hanged.

## K.

*Kae*, a daw.  
*Kail*, colewort; colewort soup. — *Kail' through the reek*, a good rating; a good scolding.  
*Kail'-blade*, colewort leaf.  
*Kail'-runt*, the stem of colewort.  
*Kail'-worm*, a caterpillar.  
*Kail'-yard*, cabbage-garden.  
*Kaim*, a Danish fortified station; a low ridge.

*Kame*, a comb; honey-comb.  
*Kane*, *kain*, *cane*, duty paid by a tenant to his landlord in eggs, fowls, &c.  
*Keb*, to cast lamb; to lose a lamb, as a ewe.  
*Keb'ars*, rafters.  
*Keb'back*, *keb'bock*, *keb'buck*, a cheese.  
*Keb'-ewe*, a ewe that has lost her lamb.  
*Keb'bie*, a cudgel; a club; a rough walking stick.  
*Keek*, a peep; to peep.  
*Keek'ing-glass*, a looking-glass.  
*Keek'it*, peeped.  
*Keel*, ruddle; red chalk; soft stone for marking sheep.  
*Keel'y-vine-pen*, a pencil of black or red lead.  
*Kel'pies*, a sort of mischievous spirits, said to haunt fords and ferries at night, especially in storms.  
*Kel'tie*, *kel'ty*, fine of a bumper. — *To take keltie's mends*, not to drink fair cup-out, in order to be fined in a bumper.  
*Kemp'ing*, striving for victory as reapers on a harvest field, &c.  
*Kem'ple*, forty wisps or bottles of straw or hay, about eight pounds each.  
*Ken*, to know. — *Kend* or *ken't*, knew.  
*Ken'nin'*, *ken'ning*, knowing; *also*, a small portion; a little.  
*Ken'speck-le*, having so singular an appearance as to be easily recognized; fitted to be a gazing-stock.  
*Kent*, a cudgel; a rough walking-stick.  
*Kerne*, a freebooter.  
*Ket*, matted; hairy; a fleece of wool.  
*Kiaugh*, carking anxiety.  
*Kill'-log-ie*, kiln fire-place.  
*Kilt*, the philabeg or short petticoat of a Highlander. — *To kilt*, to tuck up or truss up.  
*Kim'mer*, *cum'mer*, a gossip; an idle, gossiping girl.  
*Kin'*, kindred.  
*Kin'*, kind.  
*Kind gal'lows*. — The gallows at Crieff was so called, probably because it was jocularly said that the Highlanders, when passing it, paid great respect to it, because it had assisted at the last moments of so many of their friends and relations, and was likely to do so for themselves.  
*King's-hood*, a certain part of the entrails of a cow.  
*Kin'rick*, kingdom.  
*Kintra*, *kin'tray*, country.  
*Kintra coos'er*, country stallion.  
*Kip'page*, violent passion; disorder; confusion.  
*Kip'per*, salmon salted and smoke-dried; *also*, in the state of spawning.  
*Kirk*, church.  
*Kirn*, the harvest supper; a churn.  
*Kirs'en*, *kirst'en*, to christen, or baptize.  
*Kirst'en-ing*, christening.  
*Kir'tle*, gown, mantle, or petticoat.



*Kist*, a chest; a trunk; a coffin.  
*Kitch'en*, any thing eaten with bread, such as butter, cheese, &c., to give it a relish. — *Hunger is gude kitchen*, hunger is good sauce. — *Bread to bread is nae kitchen*, it forms no enjoyment where individuals of only one sex associate.  
*Kitch'en fee*, drippings.  
*Kith*, kindred; acquaintance.  
*Kit'lin*, a young cat.  
*Kit'tle*, to tickle; ticklish.  
*Kit'tled*, tickled.  
*Kit'tled*, having brought forth young; — applied only to cats.  
*Kiut'tle*, to cuddle.  
*Kiut'tlin*, cuddling.  
*Kiv'er*, to cover.  
*Knacks*, trifles for ornament; nick-nacks.  
*Knag'gie*, like knags, or points of rocks.  
*Knap'ping*, affecting to speak fine English without knowing how.  
*Knap'pin-ham'mer*, a hammer for breaking stones.  
*Kuave*, a servant; a miller's boy.  
*Knave'-bairn*, a man-child.  
*Knave'ship*, mill-dues paid to the knaves or servants.  
*Knave'elled*, *nav'elled*, beat violently with the fists.  
*Knowe*, *knoll*, rising ground; hillock.  
*Knurl*, a dwarf.  
*Krames*. See *Cremes*.  
*Kye*, cows.  
*Kyle*, a district in Ayrshire.  
*Ky'le-vene*. See *Keelyvine*.  
*Ky'loes*, Highland cattle.  
*Kyte*, the belly.  
*Kythe*, to discover; to show one's self; to see; to appear.

## L.

*Lad'die*, diminutive of *lad*.  
*Lag'gan*, the angle between the side and the bottom of a wooden dish.  
*Laid*, load.  
*Laid till her*, awarded to her by fate; laid to her charge.  
*Laigh*, low. — *Laigh crofts*, low-lying fields of inferior quality. [tion.  
*Lair*, *lear*, learning; education.  
*Laird*, lord of a manor; squire.  
*Lair'ing*, wading, and sinking in snow, mud, &c.  
*Laith*, loath; reluctant.  
*Laith'fu'*, bashful; sheepish.  
*Laive*, *lave*, the rest; what is left.  
*Lall'ans*, Scottish dialect; Lowlands.  
*Lamb'ie*, diminutive of *lamb*.  
*Lam'i-ter*, a lame person; a cripple.  
*Lam'mas moon*, the harvest moon.  
*Lam'mer*, *la'mer*, *law'mer*, amber.  
*Lamp'ing*, beating; also, going quickly and with long strides.  
*Lamp'it*, a kind of shell-fish.  
*Lan'*, land; estate.  
*Lan'-a-fore'*, the foremost horse in the plow, &c.

*Lan'-a-hin'*, the hindmost horse in the plow.  
*Land* (in towns), a building including different tenements above one another, upon the same foundation, and under the same roof. — *Land o' the leal*, the place of the faithful or blessed.  
*Land'loup-er*, runagate; one who runs his country.  
*Lane*, lone. — *My lane*, *thy lane*, &c., myself alone, &c. — *By their lane*, themselves alone.  
*Lane'ly*, lonely.  
*Lang*, long. — *To think lang*, to long; to weary.  
*Lang-syne'*, long since; long ago.  
*Lap*, did leap; leaped.  
*Lap'per*, to coagulate; to curdle.  
*Lass'ie*, *lass'ock*, little girl.  
*Lat*, let. — *Lat be*, let alone.  
*Latch*, mud; mire.  
*Lauch*, law; custom; usage; to laugh.  
*Lave*, the rest; the remainder; the others.  
*Lav'e-rock*, the lark.  
*Law'ing*, *law'in*, shot; reckoning; bill.  
*Law'lan*, lowland.  
*Lea'e*, to leave.  
*Leag'uer lady*, a soldier's wife; a campaigner; a camp trotter.  
*Leal*, loyal; true; faithful.  
*Lea'-rig*, a grassy ridge.  
*Led'-farin*, a farm held along with another, and on which the tenant does not reside.  
*Led'dy*, a lady. [reside.  
*Leech*, a physician.  
*Lee'lane*, *lee'fu'lane*, all alone; quite solitary.  
*Lee'-lang*, live-long.  
*Lee'some*, pleasant. — *Lee-some lane*, dear self alone.  
*Leev'in'*, *leev'ing*, living.  
*Leeze-me*, a phrase of congratulatory endearment; I am happy in thee, or proud of thee.  
*Leg'-bail*. — *To give leg bail*, to run away.  
*Leg'lin-girth*, girth of a milk-pail.  
*Leg'lins*, milk-pails.  
*Leis'ter*, a three-pronged dart for striking fish.  
*Let-a-be*, let alone.  
*Let on*, to acknowledge; to confess.  
*Let that flea stick to the wa'*, let that alone.  
*Leth'er-ing*, tanning the hide; a thrashing.  
*Leugh*, laughed.  
*Leuk*, a look; to look.  
*Lev'en*, *lev'in*, lightning; the light of the sun.  
*Lib'bet*, gelded.  
*Lick'-pen-ny*, a greedy, covetous person.  
*Lift*, the sky.  
*Lift cat'tle*, to make a prey of cattle. — *To lift rents*, to collect rents.  
*Lift'ers*, cattle dealers.  
*Light'ly*, sneering; to sneer at; to slight.  
*Like'-wake*, *lyke'-wake*, the watching a corpse before interment.  
*Lilt*, a ballad; a tune; a carol; to sing.  
*Lim'mer*, a kept mistress; a strumpet.

*Limp't*, limped; hobbled.  
*Link*, to trip along; to do any thing smartly and quickly.  
*Link'in*, *link'ing*, tripping; walking quickly and lightly.  
*Liuks*, flat, sandy ground on the sea-shore.  
*Lin*, *lunn*, a waterfall; a precipice.  
*Lint*, flax. — *Lint i' the bell*, flax in flower.  
*Lint'white*, a linnet.  
*Lip'pen*, to expect; to rely upon; to trust to.  
*Lip'ping*, making notches on the edge of a sword or knife.  
*Lip'pit*, notched.  
*Lip'py*, the fourth part of a *Lith*, a joint. [peek.  
*Loan*, a lane; an inclosed road; a place of milking.  
*Loan'in*, *loan'ing*, the green sward on which cows are milked.  
*Loch*, a lake; a bay or arm of the sea.  
*Loch'an*, a small lake; a pond. [handful.  
*Lock*, a small quantity; a *Lo'e*, *loo*, love; to love.  
*Loof*, *luif*, the palm of the hand. — *Outside of the loof*, back of the hand.  
*Look'it*, looked.  
*Loom*, an implement; a vessel.  
*Loon*, *loun*, a rogue; a rustic boy; a naughty woman. [The word is of both genders.] [river.  
*Loop* [Gael.], a bend of a *Loop'y*, crafty; deceitful.  
*Loosome*, lovely.  
*Loot*, did let.  
*Loot'en*, permitted.  
*Looves*, plural of *Loof*.  
*Loun*, a fellow; a ragamuffin; a woman of easy virtue.  
*Loun*, *lound*, calm; low and sheltered; still; tranquil.  
*Loun'der*, a severe, stunning blow; to beat with severe strokes.  
*Lound'er*, quieter.  
*Loup*, a leap; a jump; to leap; to spring; to run or move quickly.  
*Loup'ing-ill*, leaping evil; a disease among sheep.  
*Loup'ing-ou'-stane*, a horse-block; lit., the step-stone by which one gets to the saddle.  
*Loup the dyke*, to leap the fence; to break out of or into the inclosure; a scamp; giddy; unsettled.  
*Love'able*, lovable; praiseworthy.  
*Low*, *love*, a flame.  
*Low'rie*, abbreviation of *Lawrence*.  
*Lowse*, to loose.  
*Lows'd*, loosed.  
*Luck'ie*, a goody; a gammer; an old grandam.  
*Luck'ie dad*, *luck'ie dad'die*, a grandfather.  
*Luck'-pen-ny*, a small sum given back to the payer by one who receives money under a contract or bargain.  
*Lug*, the ear; a handle.  
*Lug'get*, having a handle.  
*Lug'gie*, a small wooden dish with a handle.

*Lum*, the chimney.  
*Lunch*, a large piece of cheese, flesh, &c.  
*Lunt*, a column of smoke; to smoke.  
*Lunt'in*, smoking.  
*Ly'art*, of a mixed color; gray.

## M.

*Mae*, *ma*, *moe*, more.  
*Magg*, to steal.  
*Magg* (*pl. maggs*), a half-penny; a perquisite in pence to servants, &c.  
*Mag'num*, *mag'num bot-num*, a double-sized bottle, holding two English quarts.  
*Ma-houn'*, Satan.  
*Mail*, payable rent.  
*Mail'ing*, a farm.  
*Mail'-pay-er*, a rent-payer.  
*Mailed* (with the *bluid*), mixed.  
*Main'ing*, bemoaning.  
*Mains*, the farm attached to a parsonage-house; a demesne.  
*Mair*, more.  
*Maist*, most; almost.  
*Maist'er-fu'*, imperious; violent.  
*Maist'er-y*, power. [lent.  
*Maist'ly*, mostly.  
*Ma'jor-ing*, looking and talking big, or with a military *Mak*, to make. [air.  
*Mak'in*, making.  
*Mai'len*, a farm.  
*Mal'lie*, Molly.  
*Mal'tal-ent*, an evil purpose; an evil inclination.  
*Mam'mie*, an infantine form of *mamma*.  
*Mam'mocks*, gobbets.  
*Maue*, a moan; to moan; to bemoan.  
*Mang*, among.  
*Man'na*, must not.  
*Mause*, a parsonage house.  
*Mau'sworn*, perjured.  
*Man-teele'*, a mantle.  
*Man'ty*, mantua silk; a mantle.  
*Mark*, marks. [This and several other nouns which in English require an *s* to form the plural, are in Scotch, like the words *sheep*, *deer*, &c., in English, the same in both numbers.]  
*Marle*, marvel.  
*Marled*, variegated; spotted;  
*Mar's year*, the year 1715.  
*Mar'row*, to match; a mate; one of a pair.  
*Mart*, the fatted cow or whatever animal is slaughtered at Martinmas for winter provision. [meslin.  
*Mash'lum*, mixed grain;  
*Mask*, to mash, as malt, &c.; to infuse; to be in a state of infusion.  
*Mask'ing-fat*, a mash-tub.  
*Mask'in-pat*, *mask'ing-pat*, a tea-pot.  
*Mau'kin*, *maw'kin*, a hare.  
*Maun*, must.  
*Maun'der-ing*, palavering; talking idly or incoherently.  
*Maun'na*, must not. [ly.  
*Maut*, malt.  
*Ma'vis*, the thrush.  
*Maw*, to mow.  
*Maw'in*, mowing.  
*Maw'king*, *maw'kin*, a hare.



*Mawn*, mowed.  
*May'bie*, it may be; perhaps.  
*May'hap*, it may happen.  
*Mazed*, amazed.  
*Mear*, *mære*, mare.  
*Meg doris*, saucy Meg; a saucy wench.  
*Mei'kle*, much; great; large; big; pre-eminent.  
*Meiths*, *meaths*, eggs of the blow-fly upon meat; maggots.  
*Meiths*, marks; landmarks.  
*Mel-an-cho'li-ous*, mournful.  
*Mel'der*, as much meal as is ground at one time.  
*Mell*, to be intimate; to meddle; also, a mallet for pounding barley in a stone trough.  
*Mells*, meddles; mixes; interposes.  
*Mel'tith*, a meal.  
*Mel'vie*, to soil with meal.  
*Men'*, to mend.  
*Mends*, amends; atonement; revenge.  
*Mense*, good manners; decorum; moderation.  
*Mense'fu'*, mannerly; modest.  
*Mense'less*, ill-bred; rude; impudent.  
*Merle*, the blackbird.  
*Mess*, mass.  
*Mes'san*, *mes'sin*, a little dog; a cur.  
*Mickle*. See *Meikle*.  
*Mid'den*, a dunghill.  
*Mid'den-hole*, a gutter at the bottom of a dunghill.  
*Midg'es*, gnats.  
*Might'na*, might not.  
*Mim*, prim; prudish; precise; affectedly meek.  
*Min'*, mind; resemblance.  
*Minced collops*, minced beef.  
*Mind't*, mind it; resolved; intending.  
*Min'nie*, mother; dam.  
*Mint*, to aim; to attempt; to endeavor.  
*Mirk*, *mirk'est*, dark; darkest. — *Pit mirk* (pick mirk), dark as pitch.  
*Mir'li-goes*, dizziness; megrims in the head.  
*Mis-ca'*, to abuse; to call names.  
*Mis-ca'd'*, miscalled; abused and called names.  
*Mis-chieve'*, to do a mischief to; to hurt.  
*Mis-gug'gled*, mangled and disfigured; rumped and disordered.  
*Mis-lear'd'*, ill-taught; ill-bred; unmannerly.  
*Mis-lip'pen*, to neglect; to suspect and disappoint.  
*Mis'set*, put out of sorts.  
*Mis'ter*, need. — *Mis'ter wight*, a child of necessity; a doubtful character.  
*Mis-teuk'*, mistook.  
*Mis-tryst'*, to disappoint by breaking an engagement; to deceive; to use ill.  
*Mith'er*, mother.  
*Mit'tans*, worsted gloves.  
*Mix'tie max'tie*, confusedly mixed.  
*Miz'zles*, measles.  
*Moist'i-fy*, to moisten.  
*Mon'y*, or *mon'ie*, many.  
*Mools*. See *Mouls*.  
*Moop*, to nibble as a sheep.  
*Moor'-ill*, *muir'-ill*, a disease among cattle.

*Moor'lan*, of, or belonging to, moors. [row.  
*Morn*. — *The morn*, to-morrow.  
*Morn'in'*, *morn'ing*, morning dram or draught.  
*Morts*, the skins of lambs that die of themselves.  
*Moss'-hags*, pits and sloughs in a mire or bog.  
*Mot'tie*, *mot'ty*, full of, or consisting of, motes.  
*Mou*, the mouth.  
*Mou'di-warp*, *mou'di-wart*, *mou'di-wort*, *mould'warp*, a mole.  
*Mouls*, or *mools*, earth; the grave.  
*Mous'ie*, dimin. of mouse.  
*Moust'ed* (or *must'ed*) head, cropped head of hair, powdered with a kind of flour called *must*.  
*Muck'le*. See *Meik'le*.  
*Mugs*, *muggs*, the large Tees-water sheep.  
*Muhme* [Gael.], a nurse.  
*Muils*, *mools*, moulds; cloth or list shoes for gout.  
*Muir*, a moor.  
*Muir'-pouts*, young grouse.  
*Munt*, to mount.  
*Mur'geons*, grimaces; wry mouths.  
*Mu'sie*, diminutive of muse.  
*Mus'lin-kail*, broth composed simply of water, shelled barley, and greens.  
*Mutch*, a woman's linen or muslin cap.  
*Mutch'kin*, an English pint.  
*My-sell'*, *ma'sell'*, myself.

## N.

*Na'*, no; not; nor.  
*Nae*, no; not any.  
*Nae'thing*, or *nai'thing*, nothing.  
*Naig*, a nag; a horse.  
*Nain*, own.  
*Nain'sell*, ownself.  
*Nane*, none.  
*Na'per-y*, table-linen.  
*Nap'py*, ale; tipsy; elevated with drink.  
*Nar*, near. [ter.  
*Nash'gab*, impertinent chat.  
*Nathe'less*, *nath'less*, nevertheless.  
*Near*, close; narrow; niggardly.  
*Near'-hand*, near at hand; nearly; almost.  
*Neb'-bill*, nose; point of any thing. [nose.  
*Neb'bit*, having a beak or  
*Neel'bor*, a neighbor.  
*Need'na*, need not.  
*Neeps*, turnips.  
*Ne'er-be-lick'it*, nothing which could be licked up by dog or cat; absolutely nothing.  
*Ne'er' - do - weels*, scape-graces, never to thrive.  
*Neese*, the nose. [fist.  
*Neeve*, the closed hand; the  
*Neel'vie-nee'vie-nick'-nack*, the first line to the remaining three, viz.:  
 "Which hand will you tak?  
 Tak the right, tak the wrang,  
 I'll beguile you if I can."  
 A lottery rhyme used among boys while whirling the two closed fists round each other, one containing the prize, the other empty.  
*Ne-gleck'it*, neglected.

*Neist*, nighest; next.  
*Neuk*, a nook; a corner.  
*Nev'elled*. See *Knevelled*.  
*Nev'oy*, nephew.  
*New-fan'gled*, new-fashioned; engrossed with some novelty.  
*Nicht'er* (*ch* representing a very harsh sound of *h*), to neigh; to laugh in a loud and ridiculous manner.  
*Nick'-nack-ets*, trinkets; gimcracks. [tallies.  
*Nick'-sticks*, notched sticks;  
*Nieve*. See *Neeve*.  
*Nieve'fu'*, a handful.  
*Niff'er*, an exchange; to exchange; to barter.  
*Nif'fy naf'fy*, fastidious; conceited and finical.  
*Ni'ger* (ne'ger), a negro.  
*Night'-cowl*, a night-cap.  
*Nine-tailed-cat*, a hangman's whip.  
*Nit*, a nut.  
*Noit'ed*, *knoit'ed*, rapped; struck forcibly against; as, *Noited their heads*, knocked heads together.  
*Nor*, than.  
*Nor'land*, northland; belonging to the north country.  
*No'tic't*, noticed.  
*Nou'rice*, a nurse.  
*Nout*, *nout*, *nowte*, *nolt*, black cattle.

## O.

*O'*, of. [shire.  
*O'chils*, mountains in Perth.  
*Od! odd!* a minced oath, omitting one letter.  
*Od't-come-short-ly*, chance time not far off; escape.  
*O'e*, *o'y*, *o'ye*, grandchild.  
*Off'-come*, an excuse; an escape in the way of subterfuge or pretext.  
*O haith*, O faith! an oath.  
*O-hon'!* *o-hon-a-ri'!* (interj.) alas! woe is me!  
*On'ding*, fall of rain or snow.  
*On'fall*, a fall of rain or snow; a falling on; an attack.  
*On'slaught*, an inroad; a hostile incursion; an attack.  
*On'stead*, a farm-stead; the buildings on a farm.  
*On'y*, *on'ie*, any.  
*Open steek*, open stitch.  
*Or*, ere; before.  
*Or'di-nar*, ordinary; common; usual.  
*Or'ra*, odd; not matched; what may be spared; unemployed; petty; paltry.  
*Ost'ler wife*, a woman that kept an hostelry.  
*O't*, of it.  
*Ou'rie*, shivering; drooping.  
*Our-sell'*, or *our-sels'*, ourselves.  
*Out-by'*, without; a little way out; at some distance; remote; sequestered.  
*Out'lers*, cattle not housed.  
*Out'shot*, a projecting part of an old building.  
*Out'tage*, except; besides.  
*O'ver-ly*, superficial; not deep or thorough.  
*O'vers-man*, an overseer; a superintendent; an umpire.  
*Ow'er*, over; above; too; too much.

*Ow'er-bye*, over the way.  
*Ow'er-come*, excess.  
*Ow'er-lay*, *o'er-lay*, *o'ver-lay*, a cravat; a covering.  
*Ow'er-loup*, to get over the fence; to trespass on another's property. — *Start and over-loup*, a law phrase relating to marches.  
*Ow'er-ta'en*, overtaken.  
*Ow'er-word*, the burden of a song.  
*Ow'er-hip*, a way of fetching a blow with the hammer over the arm.  
*Ow'sen*, oxen.  
*O'ye*, grandson. See *Oe*.

## P.

*Pa*, papa.  
*Pace*, *pasch*, Easter.  
*Pack*, intimate; familiar; twelve stone of wool.  
*Pai'dle*, *pet'tle*, a paddle; a staff; a plow-staff; a hoe.  
*Pai'dle*, to tramp, as clothes in a tub; to walk with short and irregular steps, like those of children.  
*Paik*, to beat.  
*Paiks*, blows; a beating.  
*Painch*, paunch.  
*Pair'trick*, a partridge.  
*Palm'er-ing* (*paw'mer-ing*), walking infirmly.  
*Pang*, to cram.  
*Panged*, crammed; stuffed.  
*Pan'tler*, keeper of the pantry.  
*Pa-ra'ffle*, ostentatious display.  
*Parle*, speech.  
*Par'aitch*, *par'ritch*, porridge; oatmeal pudding, a well-known Scotch dish.  
*Par'o-chine* (*par'o-sheen*), a parish.  
*Par'ritch-time*, breakfast-time. [crab.  
*Par'tan*, the common sea.  
*Pas-se-ment'ed*, guarded with lace, fringe, &c.  
*Pat*, did put; a pot.  
*Pa'trick*, *paet'rick*, *par'trick*, *per'trick*, a partridge.  
*Pat'tle* or *pet'tle*, a plow-staff.  
*Pauch'ty*, *paugh'ty*, proud; haughty.  
*Pauk*, wile.  
*Pauk'y*, *pauk'ie*, or *pauk'y*, cunning; sly; wily; drolly, but not mischievously.  
*Pay't*, paid; beat.  
*Pear'lins*, *pear'lings*, lace made of silk or thread.  
*Pease'-bo-gle*, scarecrow.  
*Pease'weep*, *peese'weep*, *pee'weet*, the lapwing.  
*Peat*, a pet; a favorite.  
*Peat-haggs*, sloughs in places from whence peat has been dug.  
*Pech*, *pegh*, to fetch the breath short, as in an asthma. [ach.  
*Pech'an*, the crop; the stomach.  
*Peeching*. See *Peghing*.  
*Ped'der*, a peddler; a hawker.  
*Pee'ble*, a pebble.  
*Peel*, a pool; a place of strength, or fortification, in general. In particular, it signifies a stronghold, the defenses of which are of earth mixed with timber, strengthened with palisades.



*Peel*, *peel-house*, in the Border counties, a small square tower, built of stone and lime.  
*Peel'in*, peeling. [whine.  
*Peenge*, to complain; to  
*Peer*, poor; a pear; to make equal, or of the same rank.  
*Peen'gin*, whining.  
*Peerie*, a boy's spinning-top, set in motion by the pull of a string, in place of being whipped; curious; suspicious.  
*Peers*, pears.  
*Pegh'ing*, *pech'ing*, puffing and panting; breathing hard.  
*Peghts*, the Picts.  
*Pel'lack*, *pel'lock*, a porpoise; in old Scotch, a bullet.  
*Pell'rie*, furrier's wares.  
*Pen'-gun*, a popgun.  
*Pen'ny-stane*, a stone quoit.  
*Pen'sy*, *pen'sie*, proud and conceited; spruce. [&c.  
*Pet*, a domesticated sheep,  
*Pet'tle*, to cherish; to indulge; to treat as a pet; a plow-staff.  
*Phil'a-beg*, the Highland kilt.  
*Phraise*, fair speeches; flattery; to flatter; to cajole.  
*Phrais'in*, *phrais'ing*, palavering; making long or fine speeches; flattery.  
*Pibroch* (*pee'broch*, — *ch* having a harsh, guttural sound of *h*), a Highland war-song adapted to the bag-pipe.  
*Pick*, a pick-ax; also, pitch.  
*Pick'-mirk*, dark as pitch.  
*Pickle*, a grain of corn; a small quantity of any thing. — *To 'pick'le in our ain pock'neuk*, to supply ourselves from our own means.  
*Pick'-maw*, a small sea-gull.  
*Pic-tar'nie*, the great tern.  
*Pig*, an earthen pot, vessel, or pitcher; a can for a chimney-top.  
*Pigs*, *piggs*, crockery-ware.  
*Pike*, to pick; to cull; to select.  
*Pil'hie-winks*, instruments for torturing the fingers. See *Pinn'ywinkles*.  
*Pinch'ers*, pincers; iron crows.  
*Pine*, pain; uneasiness.  
*Ping'ing*, uttering feeble, frequent, and somewhat peevish complaints. A sickly, spoiled child is called a *pinging thing*.  
*Ping'led*, pained; put to difficulty.  
*Pin'ner*, a cap with lappets, formerly worn by women of rank.  
*Pin'ny-wink-les*, a board with holes, into which the fingers are thrust, and pressed upon with pegs, as a species of torture.  
*Pint*, two English quarts.  
*Pint'-stoup*, a two quart measure.  
*Pi'ot-ed*, *py'ot-ed*, piebald.  
*Pipe/sta-ple*, a tobacco-stopper; also, broken tubes of clay tobacco-pipes.  
*Pirn*, a hobbin; the bobbin of a spinning-wheel; the reed or quill bobbin in a weaver's shuttle; the wheel of a fishing-rod.

*Pit*, to put.  
*Pith*, strength.  
*Pith'less*, wanting strength.  
*Pla-card'*, a public proclamation.  
*Plack*, an old Scotch copper coin, equal to the third of an English penny.  
*Plack'less*, pennyless; without money.  
*Plain'stanes*, the pavement.  
*Plat'tie*, diminutive of plate.  
*Plen'ish-ing*, furniture.  
*Plew*, or *pleugh*, a plow.  
*Pleugh'-pet'tle*, a plow-staff.  
*Plies*, folds.  
*Plic'kie*, a mischievous trick. [scalding hot.  
*Plot*, to seald; to make  
*Plot'tie*, mulled wine.  
*Ploy*, employment; a harmless frolic; a merry meeting.  
*Pluff*, a puff; a hairdresser's powder puff; to puff.  
*Pock*, *poke*, a pouch; a bag.  
*Pock-man'ty*, portmanteau.  
*Poind*, to distrain; to seize on cattle, or take the goods, as the laws of Scotland allow for rent.  
*Po-lo'nie*, *Po-lo'ni-an*, a great-coat; a Polish sur-tout; a dress for very young boys, including a sort of waistcoat, with loose, sloping skirts.  
*Pone*, a thin turf.  
*Poo*, to pull.  
*Poo'in'*, pulling.  
*Poor'fu'*, powerful.  
*Poor-man-of-mutton*, cold meat; cold mutton broiled.  
*Poor'tith*, poverty.  
*Poo'try*, *pou'try*, poultry.  
*Poots*, *pouts*, poult; young grouse, &c.  
*Pop'pling*, bubbling; purling; rippling.  
*Pose*, a deposit; a hoard of money.  
*Po'sie*, a nosegay.  
*Po-ta'toe-bo-gle*, a scare-crow.  
*Pot'ter-car'ri-er*, *pot'tin-ger*, an apothecary.  
*Pou*, to pull.  
*Pouch*, a pocket.  
*Pouk*, to pluck; to pull; a slight, quick pull, or sportive snatch.  
*Pouss*, *pouse*, *poos*, a push.  
*Pous'sie*, *poos'ie*, a hare or cat.  
*Pout*, a poult; a chick; a young child; a young partridge or moor-fowl; to shoot at young grouse or partridges.  
*Pou't*, did pull.  
*Pow'ther*, powder.  
*Pow'thered*, powdered; corned; slightly salted.  
*Pow'tery*, like powder.  
*Pow'ting*, shooting at the young poults of partridges.  
*Pow*, the poll; the head; also, a pool.  
*Pow'nie*, *pow'ny*, a little horse.  
*Pow-sow'die*, sheep's head broth; milk and meal boiled together; any mixture of incongruous sorts of food.  
*Pow'ter-ing*, *pock'ter-ing*, *poll'ter-ing*, groping among the ashes; or poking incessantly in the fire; rummaging in the dark.

*Pow'ther*, or *pou'ther*, powder.  
*Prat'ty*, pretty.  
*Pre-cese'ly*, precisely.  
*Preen*, a pin.  
*Prent*, printing.  
*Pres'ta-ble*, payable.  
*Prick*, spur.  
*Prick-my-dainty*, affected and finical.  
*Prie*, to taste; to prove by tasting.  
*Pri'd*, tasted.  
*Prief*, proof. [to haggle.  
*Prig*, to cheapen; to dispute;  
*Prigged*, entreated earnestly; pleaded hard; haggled for a bargain.  
*Prig'gin*, cheapening.  
*Prim'sie*, demure; precise.  
*Pro-pale'*, to publish; to disclose.  
*Pro'pine*, a present; a gift; drink-money.  
*Pro-ponel'*, to lay down; to propose.  
*Pro'vos-es*, provosts.  
*Public*, a public-house; an inn.  
*Pud'dings*, guts; sausages.  
*Pun*, *pund*, pound, pounds.  
*Puir*, poor.  
*Pup'it* (pööp'it), a pulpit.  
*Put on*, clothed; dressed.  
*Putted a stane*, pitched or threw a stone with the hand raised over the head.  
*Putting the stone*, is a very old Scottish and northern gymnastic exercise.  
*Py'at*, *py'ot*, a magpie.  
*Pyk'et*, *pik'et*, picked; made bare.  
*Pyle*. — *A pyle o' caff*, a single grain, chaff.

## Q.

*Quaich*, *quagh*, a small shallow drinking-cup with two ears for handles.  
*Quar'ters*, lodgings.  
*Quak*, to quake.  
*Quat*, to quit.  
*Quean*, a young woman. The term, like the English *wench*, is sometimes used jocularly, though oftener disrespectfully.  
*Quee'ry-mad-am* [Fr. *cuise-madame*], a pear so called.  
*Queish*, *qugh*. See *Quaich*.  
*Quern* (kyoorn), a handmill.  
*Quern* (kwern), a grain.  
*Quey*, a heifer; a young cow.

## R.

*Rade*, rode.  
*Raes*, roes.  
*Raff*, a person of worthless character. See *Scowff*.  
*Rag'weed*, herb ragwort.  
*Raible*, to rattle nonsense.  
*Raid*, a hostile or plundering incursion.  
*Raip*, a rape; a rope; a rood.  
*Rair*, to roar; a roar; an outcry.  
*Raireä*, roared.  
*Raise*, rose; arose.  
*Raize*, to madden; to inflame.  
*Ram-fee'z'l'd*, fatigued; over spread.  
*Ram-pallions*, rude romps.  
*Ram-pauge'*, *ram-pag'*, to

rage and storm; to prance about with fury.  
*Ram'-stam*, thoughtless, forward; rash.  
*Ran'dy*, riotous; disorderly.  
*Rap'loch*, properly a coarse, undyed, woolen cloth, but used as an adjective for coarse.  
*Rap-pa-rees'*, worthless run-agates.  
*Rap-scal'lions*, rascals.  
*Rase*, rose.  
*Rare'ly*, excellently; very well.  
*Rash*, a rush. — *Rash-buss*, a bush of rushes.  
*Rath*, ready; quick; early.  
*Rat'ten*, *rat'ton*, *rot'tin*, *rot'ton*, a rat.  
*Rau'cle*, rash; stout; fearless.  
*Raught*, reached.  
*Raun'le-tree*, *ran'dle-tree*, *ran'tle-tree*, the beam from which the crook is suspended, where there is no grate; also, a tree chosen with two branches, which are cut short, and left somewhat in the form of the letter Y, set close to or built into the gable of a cottage, to support one end of the roof-tree.  
*Rave*, tore.  
*Rav'elled*, entangled; confused.  
*Raw*, a row.  
*Rax*, to stretch. [ing.  
*Rax'ing*, reaching; stretch-  
*Ream*, cream; to cream.  
*Ream'in*, brimful; frothing.  
*Reave*, rove.  
*Reav'ing*, open violent thieving.  
*Reck*, to heed.  
*Red*, to interfere and separate, as in the case of two people fighting; to disentangle; to clear; to put in order.  
*Red*, *redd*, advice; to advise.  
*Red'der's-lick*. See *Red-ding-straik*.  
*Red'ding*, untraveling; putting to rights.  
*Red'ding-came*, a large-toothed comb.  
*Red'ding-straik*, a stroke received in attempting to separate combatants in a fray; a blow in return for officious interference.  
*Redd up*, to put in order.  
*Rede*, counsel; to counsel; to advise; also, to separate; to put to rights.  
*Red'shank*, a Highlander with buskins of red-deer skin, with the hair outwards; applied also as a nickname to a Highlander, in derision of his bare legs.  
*Red-wat-shod*, walking in blood over the shoe-tops.  
*Red'-wud*, stark mad.  
*Ree*, half drunk; fuddled.  
*Reek*, smoke.  
*Reek*, *reik*, *rink*, course; exploit; adventure; frolic.  
*Reek'ie*, smoky.  
*Reek'in*, smoking.  
*Reek'it*, smoked; smoky.  
*Reer'ing*, *reiv'ing*, *reav'ing*, robbing.  
*Reird*. See *Rair*.  
*Reise*, *ryse*, twig.  
*Reis'es*, cut brushwood shrubs.



*Reist*, to stop obstinately; to stick fast in the middle; to arrest; to dry by the heat of the sun, or in a chimney.

*Reist'ed*, stopped; stuck fast; also, roasted; smoke-dried.

*Reist'ing*, restive; having the habit of stopping, as a horse.

*Re-meat'*, remedy. [horse.]

*Re-quitel'*, requited.

*Rest*, to stand restive.

*Rest'it*, stood restive; stunted; withered.

*Re-strick'ed*, restricted.

*Rick'le*, a shook of corn, a stook; a heap of stones, or peats, &c.

*Rid'ing-days*, days of hostile incursions on horse-back.

*Rief*, reef, plenty; robbery.

*Rief*, ran'dies, sturdy beggars, robbers. [gars.]

*Riev'ing*. See *Keiving*.

*Riff'-raff*, the rabble

*Rig*, a ridge of land; the back of an animal; course; path.

*Rig*, rigg, a wild adventure; a dissipated frolic.

*Rig'ging*, back; ridge; roof.

*Rig'ging-tree*, roof-tree.

*Rin*, to run; to melt.—*Rin'-nin*, running.

*Rink*, the course of the stones;—a term in curling on ice.

*Rin'-there-out*, to run out of doors; to gad about; a vagabond; vagrant.

*Rip*, a handful of unthreshed corn.

*Ripe*, to grope; to search.

*Rip'ling-kame*, an instrument for dressing flax.

*Risk'it*, made a noise like the tearing of roots.

*Ritt*, to make an incision in the ground as a line of direction in digging; to rip; to tear; a slight incision in the ground; a scratch made on a board, &c.

*Rive*, to rift; to split; to rend; to tear.

*Riv'en*, rent; torn.

*Riz'zer'd*, half-salted and half-dried, as fish.

*Rock*, a distaff.

*Rock'in*, spinning on the rock, or distaff.

*Rok'e-lay*, a short cloak.

*Rood*, stands likewise for the plural *roods*.

*Roon*, a shred.

*Roop'it*, hearse.

*Roose*, ruse, to praise; to commend; to extol.

*Rot'ten*, a rat.

*Rough'ies*, withered boughs; a sort of rude torches; also, dried heath.

*Roun'*, round; in the circle of neighborhood.

*Round*, roun, a whisper.

*Roup*, auction. [cold.]

*Roup'et*, hoarse, as with a *Roup'ing*, auctioning.

*Roup'ing wife*, a saleswoman who attends *roups*.

*Roup'it*, *roup'ed*, sold by auction.

*Roust'ed*, *roost'ed*, rusted.

*Routh*, plenty.

*Routh'ie*, plentiful.

*Rout'ing*, *rowt'ing*, roaring; bellowing; snoring.

*Rov'ing*, raving; delirious; in high spirits.

*Row*, to roll; to wrap; a roll; a list; a roll of bread.

*Row'an-tree*, mountain ash.

*Row'ed*, rolled.

*Row't*, to roar like a bull.

*Row't*, rolled; wrapped.

*Rowte*, to low; to bellow.

*Rowth*, or *routh*, plenty.

*Rowt'in*, lowing.

*Ro'zet*, rosin.

*Rub'bit*, robbed. [woman.]

*Ru'das*, *rowds*, a haggard old

*Rue*, or *rew*, to repent.

*Rug*, to pull; a dog-cheap bargain.

*Rug'ging*, pulling roughly.

*Rul'hion*, a shoe made of untanned leather; a coarse-made, masculine woman.

*Rund*, *rand*, a selvage of broadcloth; list.

*Rung*, a cudgel; a rough undressed staff.

*Runk'led*, wrinkled.

*Runt*, the stem of colewort or cabbage; an old cow.

*Ryke*, reach.

## S.

*Sa*, *sae*, so.

*Sack and fork* [Lat. *fossa et furca*], pit and gallows; the power of drowning and hanging.

*Sack-doud'ling*, bagpiping.

*Sack'less*, *sai'k'less*, *sake'less*, innocent.

*Saft*, soft.

*Sain*, to bless against evil influence; literally, to sign with the sign of the cross.

*Sair*, sore; painful; sorely; a sore; very much; to serve; to fit; vagrant.

*Sair'ly*, or *sair'lie*, sorely.

*Sair't*, served.

*Sal'rage*, savage.

*San'dy lav'er-ock*, a sand-lark; a sanderling.

*Sap*, a sop; a ninny; a heavy-headed fellow.

*Sape'less*. See *Sack'less*.

*Sark*, a shirt.

*Sark'it*, provided with shirts.

*Saugh*, the sallow, broad-leaved willow.

*Saul*, soul; mettle.

*Saul'ie*, a hired mourner.

*Sault'fat*, a pickling-tub; a beef-stand.

*Sau'mont*, a salmon.

*Saunt*, a saint.

*Saur'less*, insipid; tasteless.

*Saut*, salt.

*Sault'fit*, salt-dish.

*Saw*, to sow seed.

*Saw'in*, *saw'ing*, sowing.

*Sawn*, sown.

*Sax*, six. [ble.]

*Scaff'-raff*, riff-raff; rab-

*Scath*, to damage; to injure; injury; harm.

*Scath'less*, unharmed; uninjured. [rate.]

*Scald*, *scauld*, to scold; to

*Scar*, to scar; a scar.

*Scart*, *scarth*, a cormorant.

*Scart*, to scratch; to scrape; a scratch; a meager, puny-looking person; a niggard.

*Scat*, loss; damage tribute; tax.

*Scauld*, to scald.

*Scauld'ing*, scalding.

*Scauff-and-raff*, rough plenty, without selection; fun and frolic in plenty; refuse; rabble.

*Scauld*, to scold; a scold.

*Scaur*, apt to be scared; to scare; to frighten; a precipitous bank of earth overhanging a river; a cliff.

*Scawl*, a scold. [rascal.]

*Scheln*, *shelm*, a rogue; a

*Sclate*, to slate; to cover with slates, as a roof.

*Sclat'ed*, slated.

*Scom'fish*, to suffocate by bad air. [small cake.]

*Scone*, a kind of bread; a

*Scotch col'lops*, scotched collops; beefsteaks scotched and broiled in the frying-pan.

*Scoup*, *skelp*, to move hastily from one place to another; to run; to scamper.

*Scour*, to urge forward; to whip; to flog; to beat.

*Scow'ter*, to seorch.

*Scaich*, *scaigh*, to scream as a hen, partridge, &c.

*Scrank'y*, thin; lean; lank.

*Scaugh'ing*, *scaigh'ing*, screaming hoarsely.

*Screed*, to tear; a rent; a long strip of cloth hastily torn off; a long tirade upon any subject, hastily brought out; a rash frolic; a poetical effusion in writing; a long list or catalogue.

*Screed'ed*, torn; rent.

*Screigh o' morning*, the first dawn. [along.]

*Scrieve*, to glide swiftly

*Scriev'in*, gleesomely; swift-

*Scrimp*, to scant. [ly.]

*Scrimp'et*, did scant; scanty.

*Scrimp'ness*, scantiness; small allowance.

*Scrog'gie*, covered with underwood.

*Scud*, a heavy shower.

*Scud'lar*, a scullion.

*Scufe*, the racket or stringed battledoor used in striking the ball at tennis.

*Scul-dud'de-ry*, grossness; obscenity in act or word.

*Scull*, a shallow basket for fish or for peat-fuel.

*Scun'ner*, disgust.

*Sealgh*, *selch*, a seal or sea-calf. [sea-gull.]

*Sea-maw*, the sea-mew or

*Sean-na-chie*, a Highland bard who preserved and repeated the traditions of the tribes.

*See'd*, did see; saw.

*Secr*, sure.

*Seil'ed*, strained through a cloth or sieve.

*Seip'ed*, oozed.

*Seip'ing*, oozing.

*Seiz'in*, seizing.

*Sel*, *sell*, self.—*A body's sel*, one's self alone.—*The sel o' it*, itself.

*Sell't*, did sell; sold.

*Semple*, of low birth;—opposed to *gentle*.

*Sen'*, to send.

*Sen't*, I, he, or she sent, or did send; send it.

*Ser'ing*, *sai'ring*, serving; as much as serves the turn; enough.

*Serv'in'*, servaut. [suit.]

*Set*, to fit; to become; to

*Sets*, *sets off*, goes away.

*Sett'in*, settling.—*To get a settlin*, to be frightened into quietness.

*Sey*, the opening in a gown

or shift through which the arm passes; a sort of woolen cloth.—*Back'sey*, a sirloin of beef.

*Shab'ble*, a cutlass.

*Shaird*, a shred; a shard.

*Shand*, worthless; base coin.

*Shan'gan*, a stick cleft at one end for putting the tail of a dog, &c., into, by way of mischief, or to frighten him away.

*Shang'ling*, shambling.

*Shanks*, legs.—*Shank your-sell awa'*, take to your legs; be off.

*Sharn*, thin cow-dung.

*Shuth'mont*, six inches in length.

*Shauch'ling*, *shaugh'ling*, shambling.—*Shauchling shoon*, shoes trodden down on one side by bad walking.

*Shave*, *sheeve*, a slice of bread, cheese, &c.

*Sha'ver*, a humorous wag; a barber.

*Sha'vie*, to do an ill turn.

*Shaw*, to show; a small wood in a hollow place.

*Shaws*, stems and leaves of potatoes, turnips, &c.

*Sheal'ing*, a temporary summer milk-house; a hut; a shelter.

*Shear*, to cut; to divide.

*Shear'ing*, *sheer'ing*, reaping.

*Sheel'ing-hill*, rising ground near a mill, where the shelled oats are winnowed.

*Sheen*, bright; shining.

*Sheen'est*, clearest.

*Sheep'-shank*.—*To think one's self nae sheep-shank*, to be conceited.

*Shellum*, *skellum*, a rogue; a low, worthless fellow.

*Sheltie*, a pony.

*Sher'ra-moor*, Sheriff-moor, the famous battle fought in the Rebellion, A. D. 1715.

*Sheugh*, a ditch; a trench; a sluice.

*Shiel*, a shed; to shell; to take out of the husk.

*Shill*, shrill.

*Shilp'it*, weak; washy and insipid.

*Shinty*, an inferior species of golf; also, the club or stick used in playing the game.

*Shog*, a shock; a push off at one side.

*Shog'ging*, shaking; jogging.

*Shool*, a shovel; to shovel.

*Shoon*, shoes.

*Shore*, to offer; to threaten.

*Shor'd*, *shored*, offered; threatened.

*Should'na*, *sud'na*, should not.

*Shot'-win-dow*, a small window, chiefly filled with a board that opens and shuts; a projecting window.

*Show'ther*, shoulder.—*To show the cauld shouther*, to appear cold and reserved.

*Shreigh*, *shriegh*, to shriek.

*Shule*. See *Shool*.

*Shute*, to push; to shoot.

*Sibb*, related to by blood.

*Sic*, *sic'ean*, such.

*Sic'like*, just so.—*Sic and siclike*, a phrase commonly used to denote strict resemblance.



- Sic'car*, secure; safe; cautious; precise in speech.  
*Sick'er*, sure; steady.  
*Side*, long; hanging low; — said of garments.  
*Side'lins*, sidelong; slanting.  
*Sil'ler*, silver; money.  
*Sil'lock*, a fish; *Gadus carbonarius*.  
*Sil'ly*, in a weakly state of health, whether of body or mind.  
*Sim'mer*, summer.  
*Sin*, a son.  
*Sin'*, since.  
*Sin'dry*, sundry; in a state of disjunction.  
*Sith*, since.  
*Skaith*. See *Scaith*.  
*Skart*, a scratch; to scratch.  
*Skeel'ly*, *skei'ly*, *skeel'fu'*, skillful; cunning; intelligent.  
*Skeen*, a knife; a dirk. — *Skeen dubh*, a black knife, the Highlander's "dernier ressort."  
*Skel'lies*, squints.  
*Skel'loch*, a shrill cry; a squall; wild mustard; wild radish.  
*Skel'lum*, a worthless fellow.  
*Skel'p*, to strike; to slap; to walk with a smart tripping step; a smart stroke; a blow; a squall; a heavy fall of rain.  
*Skel'pin*, *skel'ping*, walking; moving rapidly; also, slapping with the palm of the hand.  
*Skel'p'y-lim'mer*, a technical term in female scolding.  
*Skep*, a bee-hive.  
*Sketch'ers*, *skitch'ers*, skates.  
*Skiegh*, or *skeigh*, proud; nice; high-mettled.  
*Skink*, to pour out; also, soup made of the skink or hough of beef. [liquor.  
*Skink'er*, a pourer out of  
*Skink'lin*, a small poryon.  
*Skirl*, to shriek; to cry shrilly; a shrill cry. — *A Skirl in the pan*, the noise made by a frying-pan when the butter is put in which prepares it for receiving the meat; also, the dish prepared in this manner.  
*Skirl'ing*, shrieking; crying.  
*Skirl't*, shrieked.  
*Skitt*, banter; jeer.  
*Ski'vie*, out of the proper direction; deranged.  
*Sklent*, slant; to run aslant; to deviate from truth.  
*Sklent'ed*, ran, or hit, in an oblique direction.  
*Skouth*, vent; free action.  
*Skreigh*, to scream; to screech; a loud, shrill cry. — *Skreigh o' day*, peep of day.  
*Skrimp*, to stint, as to measure or quantity.  
*Skul-dud'de-ry*, fornication. See *Sculdud'dery*.  
*Skyte*, to slide rapidly off; a worthless fellow.  
*Slack*, an opening between two hills; a hollow where no water runs. [along.  
*Slade*, did slide; slid; slipped  
*Slae*, sloe.  
*Slais'ter-ing*, doing any thing in an awkward and untidy way; — especially applied to dabbling in any thing moist or unctuous.  
*Slais'ters*, dirty slops.  
*Slake*, to smear; a small quantity of that with which any thing is be-daubed. [a fence.  
*Slap*, a gate; a breach in  
*Slaw*, slow.  
*Slave'less-gate*, *slave'less-errand*, an idle errand.  
*Slee*, sly. — *Sle'est*, slyest.  
*Sleek'it*, sleek; sly.  
*Slid'der-y*, slippery.  
*Slight'ed*, dismantled, as a fortress.  
*Slim*, worthless; bad.  
*Slink*, little worth; not to be depended upon as good; also, veal of a calf killed immediately after birth; a sneaking fellow; a cheat.  
*Slo'an*, a sloven. [cd.  
*Slock'ened*, slaked; quench-  
*Slo'gan*, a war-cry or gathering word.  
*Slok'en*, to quench; to slake.  
*Slot'-hounds*, *sleuth'-hounds*, blood-hounds who follow the slot, or scent.  
*Slue*, to slip softly and quietly.  
*Slump*, the noise made by any thing falling into a hole, or into a soft, miry place; a marsh; a swamp.  
*Slype*, to fall over, as a wet furrow from the plough.  
*Slyp'et*, fell.  
*Sma'*, small.  
*Snaik*, a silly fellow; a puny fellow; a paltry rogue.  
*Sned'dum*, dust; powder; mettle; sense.  
*Smee'ked*, *smee'it*, smoked.  
*Smid'dy*, a smithy.  
*Smoor*, to smother.  
*Smoor'd*, smothered.  
*Smout'ie*, smutty; obscene; ugly.  
*Smyt'rie*, a numerous collection of small individuals.  
*Snag*, *snag'gy*, a branch broken off from a tree; a tree having the branches roughly cut off. — *Aik-snag*, a stunted, gnarled stump of an oak.  
*Snap'per*, to stumble  
*Snaps*, gingerbread nuts.  
*Snash*, abuse; billingsgate.  
*Snatch*, a hasty repast.  
*Snaw*, snow; to snow.  
*Snaw'-broo*, melted snow.  
*Snaw'ie*, snowy.  
*Sneck*, the latch of a door. — *Sneck drawer*, a latch-lifter; a bolt-drawer; sly fellow.  
*Sneck'et*, secured by a latch; notched.  
*Sned*, to lop; to cut off.  
*Sneesh'ing*, *sneesh'in*, snuff.  
*Sneesh'ing-mill*, a snuff-box.  
*Snell*, bitter; biting; sharp; cold; severe.  
*Snick*, the latchet of a door.  
*Snick'-draw'ing*, trick-con-  
*triving*.  
*Snig'ger-ing*, tittering sneer-  
*Snod*, neat. [ingly.  
*Snood*, a young woman's fil-  
*let* for tying round her  
*hair*, only worn by maid-  
*ens*.  
*Snool*, one whose spirit is  
*broken* with oppressive  
*slavery*; to submit tamely;  
*to sneak*.  
*Snoove*, to go smoothly and  
*constantly*; to sneak.  
*Snot'ter*, the proboscis of a  
*turkey-cock*. — *To snotter*  
*and snivel*, to blubber and  
*snuffle*. *To snotter* is also  
*to go loiteringly*.  
*Snowk*, to scent or snuff, as  
*a dog, horse, &c.*  
*Snowk'it*, scented; snuffed.  
*Snuif'fy*, sulky; angry;  
*vexed*.  
*Some'dele*, somewhat.  
*Some'gate*, somehow; some-  
*where*.  
*Son'sie*, having sweet, en-  
*gaging looks*; lucky; jolly;  
*fat*.  
*Soom*, to swim. [oath.  
*Sooth*, truth; — a petty  
*Sor'ners*, sojourners; sturdy  
*beggars*; obtrusive guests,  
*who pleaded privilege, and*  
*were not easily got rid of,*  
*at least in the Highlands,*  
*where the Acts of Parliam-*  
*ent against them were*  
*not enforced*.  
*Sorn'ing*, spunging, and  
*playing the unwelcome*  
*guest*.  
*Sort*, to assort; to arrange;  
*to fit; to accommodate and*  
*manage*.  
*Sough*, the noise of wind; a  
*sigh*; a sound dying on  
*the ear*; the breathing of a  
*person in deep sleep*; the  
*chant, or recitative, pecu-*  
*liar to the old Presbyteri-*  
*ans in Scotland, and to*  
*certain extra-religious*  
*castes every where*; also,  
*a rumor*.  
*Soup*, a spoonful or mouth-  
*ful of soup, or other liquid,*  
*or spoon-meat*.  
*Sou'ple*, the striking part of  
*a flail*; the swiple; a piece  
*of wood used as a cudgel*.  
*Sou'ple*, supple; flexible;  
*active; swift; also, subtle*.  
*Sow'ther*, solder; to solder;  
*to cement*.  
*Sow'ther*, *sow'der*, solder.  
*South'ron*, a south-country-  
*man*; an Englishman.  
*Sow'ens*, flummery; blanc-  
*mange, made of the oat-*  
*meal which remains in the*  
*bran after bolting, con-*  
*verted into a sub-acid*  
*starch*.  
*Sow'p*, a spoonful; a small  
*quantity of any thing*  
*liquid*.  
*Sowth*, to try over a tune  
*with a low whistle*.  
*Sow'ter*, *sow'tor*, a shoe-  
*maker*. [tell.  
*Spae*, to prophesy; to fore-  
*Spae'-wife*, a prophetess.  
*Spairge*, to dash; to soil, as  
*with mire*.  
*Spang*, a bound or spring; to  
*spring with elastic force*.  
*Spanged*, sprung.  
*Spar'ry-grass*, asparagus.  
*Spate*, a swell in a river; an  
*inundation*; a sweeping  
*torrent, after rain or thaw*.  
*Spaul*, a limb. [der.  
*Spauld*, *spawld*, the shoul-  
*Spa'viet*, having the spavin.  
*Speck and span new*, quite  
*Speel*, to elimb. [new.  
*Speer*, to ask.  
*Spee'rings*, askings; an-  
*swers to questions asked*;  
*information*.  
*Spence*, dispensary; parlor.  
*Spick and span*, matter and  
*form*.  
*Spier*, to ask; to inquire.  
*Spier't*, inquired.  
*Splat'ter*, to splutter.  
*Spleuch'an*, *spleugh'an*, a to-  
*bacco-pouch*.  
*Splore*, a frolic; noise; riot.  
*Spunk*, a sulphur match.  
*Spor'ran* [Gael.], a purse.  
*Sprack*, spruce; sprightly.  
*Sprach'led*, scrambled.  
*Spraick'le*, to scramble; to  
*get on with difficulty*.  
*Sprat'tle*, to scramble.  
*Spreagh*, prey; booty; liter-  
*ally, cattle*.  
*Spreagh'er-ie*, cattle-lifting;  
*prey-driving*; also, small  
*spoil*: paltry booty of small  
*articles*. [led.  
*Spreck'led*, spotted; speck-  
*Spree*, spray, a convivial in-  
*dulgence*; a frolic; a lark.  
*Spring*, a merry tune to  
*which people spring and*  
*dance*; a Scottish reel.  
*Sprit*, a tough rooted plant,  
*something like rushes*.  
*Sprit'tie*, full of spirits.  
*Sprug*, a sparrow.  
*Sprush*, spruce.  
*Spul'zie*, spoil.  
*Spule'-bane*, the blade-bone.  
*Spune*, a spoon.  
*Spunk*, a match; a taper; a  
*spark of fire*; a small fire;  
*mettle*; wit.  
*Spunk'ie*, mettlesome; fiery;  
*a will-o-wisp, or ignis fat-*  
*uus*.  
*Sprut'le*, a stick used in mak-  
*ing oatmeal pudding or*  
*porridge, a notable Scotch*  
*dish*.  
*Spur'-whang*, spur leather.  
*Squad*, a crew; a party.  
*Squat'ter*, to flutter in water,  
*as a wild duck, &c.*  
*Squat'tle*, to sprawl.  
*Squeel*, a scream; a screech;  
*to scream*.  
*Stach'er*, to stagger.  
*Stack*, a rick of corn, hay,  
*&c.*  
*Staff*, a stave.  
*Stag'gie*, the diminutive of  
*stag*.  
*Staig*, a young horse not yet  
*broken in for work or rid-*  
*ing*; a stallion.  
*Staik*, steak.  
*Stan'ach*, stomach.  
*Stance*, standing-place; sta-  
*tion*; position.  
*Stan'chels*, *stan'chions*, iron  
*bars for securing windows*.  
*Stane*, *staine*, stone.  
*Stang*, a sting; to sting; al-  
*so, a long pole*; a branch  
*of a tree*.  
*Stank*, a pool of standing  
*water*.  
*Stan't*, to stand. — *Stan't*,  
*did stand*; stood.  
*Stap*, stop.  
*Stark*, stout; strong; rigid;  
*stiff*. — *Stark staring mad*,  
*evidently quite mad*.  
*Star'tle*, to run, as cattle  
*stung by the gad-fly*.  
*Staur'el*, a blockhead;  
*half-witted*.  
*Staw*, did steal; stole; to  
*surfeit*; to put to a stand.  
*Stech*, to cram the belly.  
*Stech'in*, cramming.  
*Steek*, to shut; a stitch.  
*Steer*, to molest; to stir.  
*Steer'd*, stirred; meddled  
*with*.  
*Steer'ry*, bustle; stir; disturb-  
*ance*; tumult; quandary.



- Steeve*, stiff; strong; durable; firm; compact.  
*Steev'ly, stieev'ly*, firmly.  
*Stell*, a covert; a shelter; an inclosure for cattle; a still.  
*Sten*, to rear as a horse.  
*Stend*, to make long steps.  
*Sten't*, reared. [kind.  
*Stents*, tribute; dues of any  
*Sterns, starns, stars*. [est.  
*Stey*, steep.—*Stey'est*, steep.  
*Stib'ble*, stubble.  
*Stib'bler*, a clerical probationer;—applied in ridicule  
*Stibbling*, the reaper in harvest who takes the lead.  
*Stick an stow*, totally; altogether.  
*Stick'ed, stick'it*, stuck; stabbed; bungled and spoiled in the making.—  
*Stick'et minister*, a clerical student or probationer, become unqualified for the ministerial office from incompetency or immoral conduct.  
*Stieev'ly*, stiffly; firmly.  
*Stile*, a crutch; to halt; to limp.  
*Stim'part*, the eighth part of a Winchester bushel.  
*Sting and ling*, by force; violent arms.  
*Stir*, sir.  
*Stirk*, a young steer or heifer between one and two years old.  
*Stock*, a plant or root of colewort, cabbage, &c.  
*Stock'in*, stocking.—*Throwing the stockin*, when the bride and bridegroom are put into bed, and the candle is put out, the former throws a stocking at random among the company, and the person whom it strikes is the next that will be married.  
*Stoit'ing*, staggering.  
*Stook'ed*, made up in shocks as corn.  
*Stoop and roop*, stump and rump; altogether.  
*Stoor*, to rise in foam or spray, or in clouds, as dust or smoke; to move swiftly; also, sounding hollow; strong and hoarse. [ing.  
*Stoor'-look-ing*, gruff-look-  
*Stot*, a bullock between two and three years old.  
*Stoup*, or *stowp*, a kind of jug or dish with a handle.  
*Stour, stoor, stern*; gruff; large and strong; tall.  
*Stour, stoure*, dust, more particularly dust in motion; skirmish; battle.  
*Stouth and routh*, plenty.  
*Stouth'rief*, robbery.  
*Stow, stoo*, to cut off; to lop; to crop.  
*Stow'ings, stoo'ings*, sprouts of colewort gathered in spring.  
*Stow'lins*, by stealth.  
*Stown*, stolen.  
*Stoyte*, stumble.  
*Strack*, did strike; struck.  
*Strae*, straw.—*Strae'-death*, death upon the bed-straw; natural death. [a stroke.  
*Straik*, did strike; struck;  
*Straike*, a strike; a bushel.  
*Straik'it*, stroked.  
*Stram-ash'*, a crash; a tumult. [some.  
*Strap'pan*, tall and hand-
- Strath*, a valley through which a river runs.  
*Straucht, straught*, straight; to make straight; to stretch.  
*Straucht'ed, straugh'ted*, stretched; made straight.  
*Stra-va'gin*, wandering without an aim.  
*Streak, streek, streik*, to stretch; to lay out a corpse.  
*Streak*, stretched; to stretch.  
*Stress*, hard pressure; hard straining; act of restrain.  
*Strid'dle*, to straddle. [ing.  
*Stroan*, to spout; to urinate.  
*Strunt*, spirituous liquor of any kind; to walk sturdily.—*To tak' the strunt*, to take the pet.  
*Stud'die*, an avil.  
*Stump'ie*, dim. of stump.  
*Stuff*, corn or pulse of any kind.  
*Stur'died sheep*, a sheep that has the sturdy, or giddiness, from water in the head.  
*Sturt*, to trouble; to molest.  
*Sturt'in*, frightened.  
*Suck'er*, sugar.  
*Suck'in*, mill-dues.  
*Sud*, should.  
*Sud'den-ty*, suddenness; surprise; an unexpected occurrence.  
*Sugh*, the continued rushing noise of wind.  
*Sul'd*, should.  
*Sumph*, a soft, muddy-headed fellow.  
*Sune*, soon.  
*Sune or syne*, sooner or later. [sort.  
*Sunk'ets*, provision of any  
*Sunk'ie*, a low stool.  
*Sur'que-dy*, presumption; insolence.  
*Sute*, soot.  
*Suth'ron*, southern;—an old name for the English nation.  
*Swaird*, sword. [tion.  
*Swall'd*, swelled.  
*Swank*, stately; jolly.  
*Swan'kie, or swan'ker*, a supple, active young fellow or girl.  
*Swan'king*, supple; active.  
*Swarf*, swoon.  
*Swarf'it, swarv'ed*, swooned.  
*Swart'-back*, the great black-and-white gull.  
*Swarved*, swerved.  
*Sweat*, did sweat.  
*Swatch*, a sample. [wort.  
*Swats*, drink; good ale;  
*Swat'ter, squat'ter*, to splutter; to flounce; to move rapidly in the water, generally in an undulating way.  
*Sweal*, to run;—said of a candle.  
*Swear*, lazy; reluctant.  
*Sweat'en*, sweating.  
*Sweep'it*, swept.  
*Sweer*, lazy; averse.—*Dead-sweer*, extremely averse.  
*Swinge*, to beat; to whip.  
*Swire*, the neck; the declination of a mountain or hill near the summit.  
*Swirl*, a curve; an eddying blast, or pool; a knot in wood; a whirl; circular motion.  
*Swirl'ie*, knaggy; full of knots.  
*Swith*, begone: *ha' off*; quickly.
- Swith'er*, to hesitate in choice; an irresolute wavering in choice; doubt; hesitation.  
*Swoor, swuir*, swore.  
*Sy'bo*, an onion that does not form a bulb at the root.  
*Syke, sike*, a small rill, commonly running out of a quagmire; a small rill without sand or gravel.  
*Syn, syne, sin*, since; then; afterward; late; in that  
*Synd*, to rinse. [case.  
*Syndings*, rinsings; slops.  
*Syne*, since; ago; then; after that; in that case.  
*Sy'ver*, a gutter.—*Caused syver*, stone-paved gutter.
- T.**
- Tack*, an addition; a slight hold or fastening.  
*Tack'ets*, a kind of nails for driving into the heels and soles of shoes.  
*Tae*, to.  
*Tae*, a toe.—*Three tae'd*, having three prongs.  
*Tae*.—*The tae*, the one.—*Tae half*, the one half.  
*Taed, taid, ted*, a toad.  
*Tail'ie*, a deed of entail.  
*Tairge*, a target.  
*Tait*, a lock of wool, &c.; a small quantity.  
*Tak*, to take; *takin'*, taking.  
*Tale*.—*Wi' their tale*, according to their own story; as they pretend; forsooth.  
*Tal'ent*, aptitude; desire; purpose; inclination.  
*Tam'mie-no'rie*, the auk or puffin.  
*Tan'gle*, the stem of the *Laminaria digitata*, a species of edible sea-weed; also, a tall, lank person; any long, dangling thing.  
*Tangs, taings, tongs*.  
*Tap*, the top.—*Tap of tow*, the quantity of tow or hards that is made up in a conical figure, to be put upon the distaff; *metaphorically*, a very irritable person.  
*Tape*, to make a little go a great way; to use sparingly.  
*Tap'et-less*, heedless; foolish.  
*Tap'pit-hen*, a tin pot with a knob on the top resembling a crested hen. It contains a quart, or, according to some authorities, three quarts of ale.  
*Tarr'd*, marked with tar, as sheep.—*A' tarr'd wi' ae stick*, one as bad as the other.  
*Tar'row*, to murmur at one's allowance.  
*Tar'row't*, murmured.  
*Tar'ry-brecks*, a sailor.  
*Task'er*, a laborer who does task-work.  
*Tasse, or tassel*, a cup.  
*Tas'sel*, a tassel; a struggle.  
*Tat'ty*, matted.  
*Tauld, or tald*, told.  
*Taup'ie*, a foolish, thoughtless young woman; a slow, foolish slut.  
*Taut'ed, or taut'ie*, matted together;—said of hair or wool.
- Taw'ie*, allowing itself peaceably to be handled;—said of a horse, cow, &c.  
*Tawse*, a leather strap used for chastisement.  
*Ted'ding*, spreading after the mower.  
*Tee'd ball* (at golf), a ball raised on a knob of earth.  
*Teind*. See *Tiend*.  
*Ten'der*, delicate, as to health; weakly; ailing.  
*Ten-hours'-bite*, a slight feed to the horses while in the yoke in the forenoon.  
*Tent*, a field pulpit; attention; heed; caution; to take heed.  
*Tent'ie*, heedful; cautious.  
*Tent'less*, heedless.  
*Tough, teuch*, tough.  
*Thack, thatch*.—*Under thack and rape*, under thatch and rope;—commonly used in allusion to the stacks in the barnyard, after they are thatched-in for the winter; so that *under thack and rape* means snug and comfortable.  
*Thae*, these.  
*Thairm*, small gut; catgut; a fiddle-string.  
*Thank'it*, thanked.  
*That*, so; to such a degree; very.—*No that far off*, not very far off.  
*Theek, theik, thatch*; to thatch. [ing.  
*Theek'ing*, thatch; thatch-  
*Theek'it*, thatched.  
*The-gith'er*, together.  
*Them-sel'*, themselves.  
*Theow and esne*, slaves; captives; bondsmen.  
*There-out'*, out of doors.  
*Thick*, intimate; familiar.  
*Thiev'less*, cold; forbidding;—said of a person's demeanor.  
*Thig'gers*, mannerly beggars, that ask a benevolence, not an alms.  
*Thig'ging*, going round collecting benevolences; genteel begging.  
*Thir*, these.  
*Thirl*, to thrill.  
*Thirl'age*, thralldom; a striction to a mill.  
*Thirled*, thrilled; vibrated.  
*Thole*, to suffer; to endure.  
*Thol'ed*, suffered.  
*Thoom*, a thumb. [what-  
*Thought*, a very little; some-  
*Thowe*, a thaw; to thaw.  
*Thow'less*, slack; lazy; sluggish. [busy.  
*Thrang*, a throng; a crowd;  
*Thrap'ple, throp'ple*, the throat; the windpipe.  
*Thraw*, to sprain; to twist; to writhe; to contradict.—  
*Heads and thraws*, lying side by side, the feet of the one by the head of the other. [ill-tempered.  
*Thraw'art*, cross-grained;  
*Thraw'in, thraw'ing*, twisting; thwarting.  
*Thraun*, sprained; twisted; perverse; crabbed; contradicted; contradiction.  
*Threap*, to maintain by dint of assertion.  
*Threave*, 24 sheaves, or two stooks of grain.  
*Threep, thriap*, accusation; pertinacious affirmation;



- threat. — *An auld threep*, a superstition obstinately persisted in of old.
- Threep'it*, persisted in aver-  
*Thresh*, a rush. [ring.]  
*Thresh'in*, thrashing.  
*Thre'teen*, thirteen.  
*Thris'tle*, a thistle.  
*Through't*, to go on with; to make out.  
*Through'-stane*, a flat grave-stone.  
*Throu'ther*, pell-mell; confusedly.  
*Thrum o'er*, to tell over in a tiresome manner.  
*Thud*, to make a loud intermittent noise.  
*Thumb'ie-kins*, thumb-screws for torture.  
*Thump'it*, thumped.  
*Thy-sell*, thyself.  
*Tiends*, tithes.  
*Tig*, a twitch; a tap; a pet; a fit of sullen humor; to twitch; to give a slight stroke to.  
*Till*, to.  
*Till'ie-wall'ie*, fiddle-faddle.  
*Till't*, to it.  
*Time about*, alternately.  
*Tim'mer*, timber.  
*Tine*, to lose.  
*Tink'ler*, a tinker.  
*Tint*, lost. — *Tint the gate*, lost the way.  
*Tip*, a ram.  
*Tip'pence*, twopence.  
*Tip'pen-ny*, ale at twopence a quart.  
*Tirl*, to make a slight noise; to uncover.  
*Tirl'ie-whirl'ie*, a whirling; an ornament consisting of a number of intervolved lines. — *Tirl'ie-whirl'ie holes*, intricate holes.  
*Tirl'in*, *tirl'ing*, digging up; uncovering. — *Tirling at the door-pin*, twirling the handle of the latch.  
*Tir'rie-vies*, tantrums.  
*Tith'er*, the other.  
*Tit'tie*, *tit'ty*, the infantine and endearing manner of pronouncing sister.  
*Tit'tle*, to whisper.  
*Tit'tlin*, whispering.  
*Toch'er*, a marriage portion.  
*Toch'er-less*, portionless.  
*Tod*, a fox.  
*Tod'dle*, to totter, like the walk of a child.  
*Tod'dlin*, *tod'dling*, tottering; waddling, as children do.  
*Took of drum*, tuck of drum.  
*Toom*, empty.  
*Toon*. See *Town*.  
*Toop*, a ram.  
*Toot of a horn*, the blast of a horn.  
*Torsk*, *tusk*, a short, thick codfish so called.  
*Tou*, thou.  
*Toun*, a hamlet; a farmhouse.  
*Toust'ie*, testy.  
*Tout*, a pet; a huff; a fit of ill humor; a copious draught; also, the blast of a horn or trumpet; to blow a horn, &c.; to pout; to sulk.  
*Tou'tie*, haughty; irascible.  
*Tou'zled*, in disorder; such as the hair uncombed; rumped. — *Tou'zled out*, ransacked.  
*Tow*, hards; also, a rope.
- Tow'mond*, a twelvemonth.  
*Town*, a town; any inhabited place; a single dwelling-place; a farm-steading.  
*Towz'ie*, rough; shaggy.  
*Tow'zled*, rumped; in disorder.  
*Toy*, or *Toy'-mutch*, a head-dress of linen or woolen, without lace, frill, or border, and with flaps covering the neck and part of the shoulders, worn by old women of the lower classes.  
*Toyte*, to totter like old age.  
*Traik'ing*, lounging; dangling.  
*Trailled*, dragged.  
*Tramp'ed*, stamped; trod.  
*Tramp'er*, a scamp; a run-a-gate.  
*Trance*, a passage.  
*Trans-mog'ri-fy'd*, transmigrated; metamorphosed.  
*Trash*, to snub; to maltreat; to jade; to abuse, as a horse.  
*Trash'ed*, jaded; deteriorated through bad usage.  
*Trash'trie*, trash.  
*Tray'cle*, treacle.  
*Treen*, made of tree; wooden.  
*Trews*, trowsers.  
*Trick'ie*, full of tricks.  
*Trig*, spruce; neat.  
*Trim'ly*, excellently.  
*Trin'dle*, *trin'tle*, to trundle or roll. [dling.]  
*Trind'ling*, *trin'tling*, trundling; trucking; bartering; having intercourse.  
*Trogs*, *troggs*, troth.  
*Trone*, *tron*, a weighing machine consisting of two horizontal bars crossing each other, beaked at the extremities, and supported by a wooden pillar; — used for heavy wares. — *Trone-stone*, a weight equivalent to nineteen and a half pounds.  
*Trot-co'sie*, a warm covering for the head, neck, and breast, when traveling in bad weather.  
*Trow*, *trew*, to believe; to think; to guess. [oath.]  
*Trowth*, truth; — a petty  
*Trump*, a Jew's-harp.  
*Tryst*, *tryste*, appointment; rendezvous; to make an appointment.  
*Tryst'ed*, appointed; met.  
*Try't*, tried.  
*Tug*, raw hide, of which in old times plough-traces were frequently made.  
*Tuil'zie*, *tooly'ie*, *tus'yle*, scuffle; to scuffle.  
*Tu'zie*, a quarrel; to quarrel; to fight.  
*Tum'bler*, a kind of cart; a tumbrel.  
*Tup*, *tupe*, a ram.  
*Tur-bi-na'cions*, of, or belonging to, peat, or rather turf. [staircase.]  
*Turn'pike stair*, a winding  
*Twa*, *twae*, two.  
*Twa'-three*, a few.  
*'Twad*, it would.  
*Twal*, *twall*, twelve. — *Twal'pen-nies*, one penny sterling, which is equivalent to twelve pence, ancient Scottish currency. — *Twal-pennie worth*, a small quantity; a penny-worth.
- Twin*, to part.  
*Two'pen-ny*, beer which cost two-pence a Scottish quart. [kind.]  
*Tyke*, a dog of the larger  
*Tyne*, to lose; to forfeit; to be lost; to perish. — *Tint*, lost.  
*Tynes*, antlers of a stag; teeth of a harrow.
- ## U.
- U'dal*, allodial.  
*U'dal-ler*, one who holds his lands by allodial tenure.  
*Ug'some*, disgusting.  
*Ul'zie*, oil.  
*Un'quhile*, whilom; sometime; late; at times; formerly; former; late; deceased. [broken.]  
*Unbri'zed* (un-bre'zed), un-  
*Un-can'ny*, dangerous; imprudent; supposed to possess supernatural powers; severe (applied to a blow or  
*Unce*, an ounce. [fall.]  
*Un-chan'cy*, unlucky; dangerous; ill-fated.  
*Un'co*, uncouth; strange; unknown. It is also used intensively; as, *Unco little*, very little.  
*Un'cos*, news. [mies.]  
*Un'freens*, unfriends; ene-  
*Un-hals'ed*, unsaluted.  
*Un-kenn'd*, unknown.  
*Un-sick'er*, unsure; unsafe; unsteady.  
*Un-skait'h'd*, undamaged; unhurt. [tunate.]  
*Un-son'sy*, unlucky; unfor-  
*Un-tent'y*, incautious; care-  
*Untill*, unto. [less.]  
*Un-weet'ing*, unwotting; unknowingly.  
*Up'-bye*, a little way farther on; up the way.  
*Up'cast*, a reproach.  
*Up'go-ing*, ascent.  
*Up-haud'*, to uphold; to maintain; to support.  
*Up-haud'en*, supported; laid under obligation.  
*Up-o'*, upon. [ceited.]  
*Up-set'ting*, assuming; con-  
*Up-sides' with*, even with; quit with.  
*Up'-tak*, apprehension; con-  
ception; — applied to the understanding.  
*Ur'chin*, a hedge-hog.
- ## V.
- Vaes* or *væes* (in Orkney and Shetland), inlets of the sea.  
*Vaik*, to be or become vacant.  
*Vap'rin*, vaporing.  
*Vas'saill*, vessels.  
*Vas'sail-buir'd*, a cup-board.  
*Ver'a*, very. [&c.]  
*Virl*, a ring round a column,  
*Vis'no-my*, visage.  
*Vi'wers* (ve'verz), food; eat-ables.
- ## W.
- Wa'*, wall; *Wa's*, walls.  
*Waal* (wäll), well.  
*Waal'-head*, well-head; spring; foundation.  
*Wab'ster*, a weaver.  
*Wad*, would; to bet; a bet; a wager; a pledge; a host-  
age.
- Wad'na*, would not.  
*Wae*, woe; sorrowful.  
*Wae'some*, woful; melan-  
choly.  
*Wae'sucks!* *O waes me!* alas! O the pity.  
*Waff*, shabby; a blast; a hasty motion; act of wav-  
ing; a sudden bodily ail-  
ment.  
*Waft*, the cross thread that goes from the shuttle through the web; the woof.  
*Waif*, strayed; vagabond; solitary; worthless; imperi-  
*Wai'fu'*, wailing. [or.]  
*Wair*, to lay out; to expend.  
*Waise*, *weise*, *weyse*, to lead; to direct.  
*Wais'ing*, *weis'ing*, leading; directing. [lant.]  
*Wak'rise*, *wauk'rise*, vigi-  
*Wale*, choice; to choose.  
*Wal'd*, chose; chosen.  
*Wal'ie*, ample; large; jolly; also, an interjection of dis-  
tress.  
*Wal'ise*, saddle-bags; a port-  
manteau; a valise.  
*Wall'ie*, a valet.  
*Wallow-ing*, weltering.  
*Wally-drai-gle*, the young-  
est bird in a nest; hence,  
any feeble, ill-grown crea-  
ture.  
*Walth*, plenty; wealth.  
*Wame*, womb; belly.  
*Wam'fou*, *wame'fu'*, a bel-  
lyful.  
*Wamp'ish*, to toss about in a  
boasting or frantic manner.  
*Wan*, got; won. — *Wan o'er*,  
got over.  
*Wan-chan'sie*, *wan-chan'cy*,  
unlucky.  
*Wan'cion*, a misfortune; ven-  
geance; the devil.  
*Wan'le*, *wan'le*, active;  
strong; healthy.  
*Wan-rest'jn'*, restless.  
*Wan'-thriv-en*, stunted; de-  
cayed; in a state of decline.  
*Wap*, a throw; a quick,  
smart stroke; to throw  
quickly; to flap.  
*Wap'in-schaw*, an exhibition  
of arms, according to the  
rank of the individual,  
made at certain seasons in  
each district.  
*Ware*, to expend; to lay out.  
*Wark*, work.  
*Wark'-lume*, *wark'-loom*, a  
tool to work with.  
*War'*, or *warld*, world.  
*War'lock*, a wizard.  
*War'ly*, worldly; eager to  
amass wealth. [rant.]  
*War'ran*, a warrant; to war-  
*Warse*, worse.  
*Warst*, worst.  
*Warst'le*, *wirst'le*, *wrast'le*,  
a wrestle; a struggle; to  
wrestle; to strive.  
*Warst'ld*, or *wars'ld*, wres-  
*Was'na*, was not. [tled.]  
*Was'tell cake*, wassail cake;  
an oaten loaf baked in the  
oven, with carraway seeds,  
&c., in it.  
*Was'trie*, *wast'rise*, *wast'ry*,  
waste; imprudent expense.  
*Wast'rise*, prodigal; waste-  
*Wat*, wet. [ful.]  
*Wat*, *weet*, to know.  
*Wa'ter-broo*, *wat'er-brose*,  
brose made of meal and  
water simply, without the  
addition of milk and but-  
ter, &c.



- Water-pur'pie*, water speed-well; brook-lime.  
*Wath'er*, weather.  
*Watt'le*, a twig; a wand.  
*Wau'ble*, to swing; to reel.  
*Wauch*, *waff*, *wauff*, *waugh*, nauseous; bad; shabby.  
*Wauff*, a wave; a flap.  
*Waught*, a hearty draught of liquor.  
*Wauk'it*, thickened as fullers do cloth.  
*Wauk'rife*, not apt to sleep.  
*Waur*, worse; also, to put to the worse; to get the better of.  
*Waur't*, *waur'ed*, worsted; vanquished.  
*Wawl*, to roll the eyes, and look wildly.  
*Waws*, *wells*, and *swelch'ies*, waves, whirlpools, and gulfs.  
*Wean*, *wee ane*, *wean'ie*, little one; child.  
*Wear*, to last; to endure.  
*Wear*, *weir*, war.  
*Wear the jacket*. This phrase alludes to a custom, by which, on paying a certain fee, or otherwise making interest with the huntsmen of the Caledonian Hunt, any citizen aspirant, whose rank did not entitle him to become a member of that more highly-born society, might become entitled to the field privileges of the Hunt, among which was that of wearing the jacket of the order.  
*Weal'rie*, or *weal'ry*. — *Mony a weary body*, many a different person. [ing.  
*Weal'ri-fu'*, painful; distress-  
*Weal'sand*, *weal'son*, the wind-pipe.  
*Weath'er-gaws*, signs of an approaching storm.  
*Weaving the stocking*. See *Throwing the stocking*.  
*Wee*, little. — *Wee things*, little ones. — *Wee bit*, a small matter.  
*Weel*, well. — *Weel'fare*, welfare.  
*Weel*, *weil*, weal; prosperity; advantage.  
*Weel a weel*, well, well!  
*Weet*, rain; wetness.  
*Weft*, *waft*, woof.  
*Weigh'-bauks*, the beam of a balance for weighing.  
*Weight*, *wecht*, a sieve without holes, for winnowing corn.  
*Weil*, *wiel*, a small whirlpool.  
*Weird*, fate; destiny. — *The weird is dree'd*, the ill-fortune is suffered; the destiny is fulfilled.  
*Weise*, *weize*, *wuss*, *wush*, to lead; to guide; to point out; to show the way; to direct; to put in the way.  
*Well'ed*, *wauk'it*, fulled, as cloth; callous.  
*Wern*, a sear.  
*Were'na*, were not.  
*We'se*, we shall.  
*Wha*, who.  
*Whaap*, *whap*, the curlew.  
*Wha'zle*, to wheeze.  
*Whalp'it*, whelped.  
*Wham'ple*, a stroke; a blow; a slash; to stroke; to slash.  
*Whang*, leather; a leathern string; a piece of cheese, bread, &c.; to give the strappado.  
*Whap*, the curlew.  
*Whar*, *whare*, *whaur*, where. — *Whare-e'er*, wherever.  
*Whase*, whose.  
*What for no?* why not?  
*What'reck*, nevertheless.  
*Wheen*, *whin*, a parcel; a number of persons or things.  
*Wheep*, to fly nimbly; to jerk. — *Penny-wheep*, small beer.  
*Whid*, the motion of a hare, running but not frightened; a lie.  
*Whid'den*, running as a hare or coney. [ing nimbly.  
*Whid'ding*, seudding; moving.  
*Whig'a-more*, a great whig; — formerly applied to the Presbyterians.  
*Whig'ging*, jogging rudely; urging forward.  
*Whig-ma-lee'ries*, trinkets; knick-knaeks; whims; fancies; crotchets.  
*Whiles*, sometimes.  
*Whil'ied*, wheedled; cheated by wheedling.  
*Whil'ly*, to wheedle; to gull; to cheat with specious pretenses.  
*Whil'ly-ing*, bamboozling; deceiving with specious pretenses.  
*Whil'ly-whas*, idle, cajoling speeches; flummery.  
*Whilk*, which.  
*Whin*. See *Wheen*.  
*Whinge*, to whine; to fawn like a dog.  
*Whinge'ing*, fawning and whining like a dog; crying; complaining; fretting.  
*Whin'ger*, a sort of hanger used as a knife at meals, and as a sword in broils.  
*Whins*, furze; gorse.  
*Whirl'i-gig-ums*, useless ornaments; trifling appendages.  
*Whir'ry-ing*, flying rapidly.  
*Whis'sle*, a whistle; to whistle.  
*Whisht*, silence. — *To hold one's whisht*, to be silent.  
*Whisk*, to sweep; to lash.  
*Whisk'it*, lashed.  
*White-hass*, *white-hawse*, sausages stuffed with oatmeal and suet.  
*Whit'ter*, a hearty draught of liquor.  
*Whit'tie-what'tie-ing*, making foolish conjectures; reasoning to little purpose.  
*Whit'tle*, a knife.  
*Whit'tret*, a weasel; so called from its white throat.  
*Whom'ling*, whelming; over-turuing.  
*Whorn*, horn.  
*Whul'ly-wha-ing*, cajoling.  
*Whum'mle*, *whum'mel*, to whelm; to turn over or upside down.  
*Whun'-stane*, whin-stone.  
*Whyles*, whiles; sometimes.  
*Wi'*, with.  
*Wick*, to strike, as a stone, in an oblique direction; — a term in curling.  
*Wich'er*, willow (the smaller sort).  
*Wiel*, a small whirlpool.  
*Wife'-carle*, a man who busies himself about household affairs or women's work.  
*Wif'ie*, a diminutive or endearing term for wife.  
*Will'-a-wa*, weal away! woe is me!  
*Will'yard*, wild; strange; unaccountable; shy.  
*Wim'ple*, a winding turn; to meander.  
*Wim'pl't*, meandered. [ing.  
*Wim'plin*, waving; meandering.  
*Win*, to winnow; to get; to arrive at any particular state or degree. — *To win by*, to get past. — *To win to*, to reach. — *To win aff*, to get away; to escape; to be acquitted.  
*Win'*, wind. — *Win's*, winds.  
*Wind'le-strae*, crested dog's-tail grass.  
*Wind'les*, a turning frame, upon which yarn is put to be wound off.  
*Win'dow-bole*, the part of a cottage window that is filled by a wooden blind, which may occasionally be opened.  
*Win'na*, *wun'na*, will not.  
*Win'nock*, a window.  
*Win'some*, gainly; lovely; pretty; of engaging appearance, or character and manners.  
*Win't*, wound, as a bobbin of yarn.  
*Win'tle*, a staggering motion; to stagger; to reel; to roll.  
*Winze*, an oath.  
*Wiss*, to wish.  
*With'er-shins*, wrong-ways about; from right to left; contrary to the apparent motion of the sun.  
*With-out'ten*, without.  
*With'y-wood'y*, a rope of twisted wands.  
*Wit'ters*, barbs of a fishing-spear, or of a fish-hook, &c.; the throat.  
*Wit'ting*, *weel'ing*, knowing.  
*Wiz'en'd*, hide-bound; dried; shrunk.  
*Won'ner*, a wonder; — a contemptuous appellation.  
*Wons*, dwells.  
*Woo'*, wool.  
*Wood'ie*, a gallows; also, a withie, or rope of twisted wands, in which malefactors seem formerly to have been hanged.  
*Wool'er-bab*, the garter knotted below the knee with a couple of loops.  
*Word'y*, worthy.  
*Wor'ret-ing*, contention; wrangling.  
*Wor'rie-cow*, *wir'rie-cow*, a hobgoblin; a bugbear; a scarecrow; the devil.  
*Wor'ry-carl*, a snarling, ill-natured person.  
*Wor'set*, worsted.  
*Wow*, an exclamation of pleasure or wonder.  
*Wowf*, wayward; wild; unreclaimed; disordered in intellect.  
*Wrack*, to tease; to vex.  
*Wraith*, a spirit; a ghost; an apparition exactly like a living person, whose appearance is said to forebode the person's approaching death.  
*Wrang*, wrong; to wrong.  
*Wreeth*, a drifted heap of snow.  
*Wud*, wood, mad.  
*Wud'die*. See *Woodie*.  
*Wud'-mad*, distracted.  
*Wull*, will. — *What's yer wull*, what is your pleasure.  
*Wull'-a-wins*, woe is me!  
*Wull'-cat*, a wild-cat; a cat-a-mountain.  
*Wun*, to win; to get, in all its senses.  
*Wun'na*, *win'na*, will not.  
*Wuss*, to wish. See *Weise*.  
*Wum'ble*, a wimble.  
*Wuz'zent*, withered; dried.  
*Wyle*, to beguile.  
*Wyl'ie-coat*, a boy's flannel under-dress, next to the shirt; a flannel petticoat.  
*Wynds* (in a town), turnings-off from the streets; lanes.  
*Wyte*, blame; to blame.  
*Wyt'ed*, blamed.

## Y.

- Yaff*, to bark like a dog in a passiou; to yelp; to prate; to talk pertly.  
*Yaff'ing*, barking like a dog in a passion; chattering.  
*Yag'ger*, a hunter; a ranger about the country; a peddler.  
*Yald*, *yauld*, supple; active; athletic. [ishly.  
*Yam'mer*, to complain peev-  
*Yam'mered*, made a loud outcry.  
*Yauk'ing*, a way of talking English; active; pushing.  
*Yaud*, a jade; a mare.  
*Yaud*. — *Far yaud*, a cry of encouragement or direction from a shepherd to his dog.  
*Yauld*, alert; athletic.  
*Yaup*, the cry of a bird or of a child.  
*Ye*, frequently used for *thou*.  
*Year*, used both for singular and plural.  
*Year'lings*, born in the same year; coevals.  
*Yearn*, to coagulate, as milk.  
*Yearned*, curdled.  
*Yearn'ing*, rennet.  
*Yell*, barren; giving no milk.  
*Yel'loch*, a shrill cry; a yell; to scream; to shriek.  
*Yel'loched*, raised a shrill cry.  
*Yel'low-yel'dring*, *yel'low gold'ring*, *yel'low yor'ling*, the yellow-hammer.  
*Yer*, your.  
*Yerk*, to lash; to jerk.  
*Yerk'it*, jerked; lashed.  
*Yerl*, an earl.  
*Yes-treen'*, yester even; last night.  
*Yett*, a gate, such as is usually at the entrance into a farm-yard or field.  
*Yill*, ale.  
*Yin*, one.  
*Yince*, once.  
*Yird*, carth.  
*Yok'in*, *yok'ing*, the ploughing that is done at one putting-to of the horses.  
*Youk'er*, a young fellow.  
*Yont*, beyond.  
*Yook*, *yeuk*, itch.  
*Yeuk'ing*, *yowk'ing*, itching.  
*Your'sel'*, yourself.  
*Yowe*, a ewe.  
*Yow'ie*, diminutive of *Yow*.  
*Yule*, Christmas.



THE suggestive notation in the following verses from Burns, may serve to illustrate the application of the introductory remarks occurring at p. 839.

## TO A MOUSE,

ON TURNING HER UP IN HER NEST WITH THE PLOUGH,  
NOVEMBER, 1785.

“ Wee, sleekit, cow'rin',<sup>1</sup> tim'rous<sup>2</sup> beastie,  
O, what<sup>3</sup> a panic's<sup>4</sup> in thy breastie<sup>5</sup>!  
Thou<sup>6</sup> need na<sup>7</sup> start awa'<sup>8</sup> sae<sup>9</sup> hasty,  
Wi'<sup>10</sup> bickering<sup>11</sup> brattle<sup>12</sup>!  
I wad be laith to rin an' chase thee,  
Wi' murd'ring<sup>13</sup> pattle<sup>14</sup>!

1. *coo'rin*. 2. *teemrus*. 3. *whät*. 4. *pänic*. 5. *breestie*. 6. *thoo*, 7. *nd*. 8. *awaw*. 9. *sä*. 10. *we*. 11. *bickerin'*. [For sound of *i*, see introductory remark 5.] 12. *brättle*. 13. *murd'rin'*. [See introductory remark 14.] 14. *pättle*.

“ I 'm truly sorry<sup>1</sup> man's<sup>2</sup> dominion<sup>3</sup>  
Has broken nature's<sup>4</sup> social union,  
An' justifies<sup>5</sup> that<sup>6</sup> ill<sup>7</sup> opinion<sup>8</sup>  
Which maks<sup>9</sup> thee startle<sup>10</sup>  
At me, thy poor<sup>11</sup> earth-born<sup>12</sup> companion,<sup>13</sup>  
An' fellow<sup>14</sup>-mortal<sup>15</sup>!

1. *sörny*. 2. *min's*. 3. *domeenion*. 4. *natur's*. 5. *justiff's*. [*u*, as in the French word *juste*.] 6. *thät*. 7. *ill*. [For sound of *i*, see introductory remark 5.] 8. *opeenion*. 9. *mäks*. 10. *startle*. [See introductory remark 14.] 11. *poor* [as the French word *poor*]. 12. *airth-borne*. [See as above for sound of *r*.] 13. *cumpenyun*. 14. *fellä*. 15. *mörtl*.

“ I doubt<sup>1</sup> na, whyles, but thou<sup>2</sup> may thieve;  
What<sup>3</sup> then? poor<sup>4</sup> beastie, thou maun<sup>5</sup> live<sup>6</sup>!  
A daimen-icker<sup>7</sup> in a thrave  
'S a sma'<sup>8</sup> request<sup>9</sup>!  
I'll get a blessin' wi'<sup>10</sup> the lave,  
And never<sup>11</sup> miss 't<sup>12</sup>!

1. *doot*. 2. *thoo*. 3. *whät*. 4. [see above.] 5. *mün*. 6. *leeve*. 7. *icker*. [See introductory remark 5.] 8. *smaw*. 9. *request*. 10. *we*. 11. *niver*. 12. *miss't*. [For sound of *i*, see introductory remark 5.]

“ Thy wee bit housie,<sup>1</sup> too,<sup>2</sup> in ruin!  
Its silly wa's<sup>3</sup> the win's<sup>4</sup> are strewin!  
An' naething,<sup>5</sup> now,<sup>6</sup> to big a new ane,<sup>7</sup>  
O' foggage<sup>8</sup> green!

An' bleak December's winds<sup>9</sup> ensuin',<sup>10</sup>  
Baith snell an' keen!

1. *hoossie*. 2. *too* [oo sounding as *eu* in the French word *peur*]. 3. *wawz*. 4. *wünz*. 5. *näthing*. 6. *noo*. 7. *yin*. 8. *fögage*. 9. *wünz*. 10. *enshooin*.

“ Thou<sup>1</sup> saw the fields laid bare an' waste,  
An' weary winter<sup>2</sup> comin' fast,<sup>3</sup>  
An' cozie here, beneath<sup>4</sup> the blast,<sup>5</sup>  
Thou thought<sup>6</sup> to dwell,  
'Till, crash<sup>7</sup>! the cruel coulter<sup>8</sup> past<sup>9</sup>  
Out<sup>10</sup> through thy cell.

1. *thoo*. 2. *wünter*. 3. *fäst*. 4. *benait* [*th* sounded as in *thin*]. 5. *blüst*. 6. *thought* [*ou* sounding as *o* in *old*; *gh* as a harsh guttural *h*]. 7. *crüsh*. 8. *cooter*. 9. *päst*. 10. *oot*.

“ That wee bit heap o' leaves an' stibble  
Has cost<sup>1</sup> thee mony<sup>2</sup> a weary nibble!  
Now,<sup>3</sup> thou 's<sup>4</sup> turn'd out,<sup>5</sup> for a'<sup>6</sup> thy trouble,  
But house<sup>7</sup> or hald,<sup>8</sup>  
To thole the winter's<sup>9</sup> sleety dribble,  
An' cranreuch<sup>10</sup> cauld!

1. *coast*. 2. *munnny*. 3. *noo*. 4. *thoo'z*. 5. *oot*. 6. *av*. 7. *hoos*. 8. *hawd*. 9. *wünter's*. 10. *cranrüh* [*h* harsh and guttural].

“ But, Mousie,<sup>1</sup> thou<sup>2</sup> art no thy lane,  
In proving foresight<sup>3</sup> may be vain:  
The best laid schemes<sup>4</sup> o' mice an' men,  
Gang<sup>5</sup> aft<sup>6</sup> agley,<sup>7</sup>  
An' lea' us nought<sup>8</sup> but grief an' pain  
For promis'd<sup>9</sup> joy.<sup>10</sup>”

1. *moossie*. 2. *thoo*. 3. *foresight* [*i* sounding as in *it*, and *gh* as a harsh, guttural *h*]. 4. *skämz*. 5. *güng*. 6. *äft*. 7. *äglÿ*. 8. *nöht* [harsh, guttural *h*]. 9. *prömist*. 10. *jöy*.

“ Still thou art blest, compared wi' me!  
The present<sup>1</sup> only toucheth thee;  
But, och<sup>2</sup>! I backward<sup>3</sup> cast<sup>4</sup> my e'e  
On prospects<sup>5</sup> drear<sup>6</sup>!  
An' forward,<sup>7</sup> tho' I canna<sup>8</sup> see,  
I guess an' fear.<sup>9</sup>

1. *präzent*. 2. *öch* [*ch* as a harsh guttural *h*]. 3. *bückward*. 4. *cäst*. 5. *pröspec*. 6. *drear* [*r* sounding hard and rough, as in French words]. 7. *foreward* [*o* as in *fore*, and *r* as above]. 8. *cänna*. 9. *fear* [*r* as above].



# A VOCABULARY

## OF

### PERFECT AND ALLOWABLE RHYMES.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR FINDING RHYMES.

1. In looking for a word in the following vocabulary, consider the five vowels, *A, E, I, O, U*, and begin at the vowel that precedes the last consonant of the word; for example, to find *persuade*, and the words that rhyme to it, *D* is the last consonant, *A* the vowel that precedes it; look for *ADE*, and you will find *made, fade, invade*, and all the other words of that rhyme.

2. In like manner, if a word end in two or more consonants, begin at the vowel that immediately precedes the first of them; for example, *land*; *N* is first of the final consonants, *A* the vowel that precedes it; see *AND*, and you will find *band, stand, command, &c.*

3. But if a diphthong, that is to say, two or more vowels together, precedes the last consonant or consonants of a

word, begin at the first of these two vowels; thus, to find the rhymes to *disdain*, look not for *IN* but for *AIN*, and you will find *brain, chain, gain, &c.*

4. To find a word that ends in a diphthong preceded by a consonant, begin only at the first vowel of the diphthong; for example, to find the rhymes to *subdue*, look for *UE*, and you will find *clue, due, ensue, &c.*

5. All the words that end in a single vowel, preceded by a consonant, are found by looking for that vowel only, except always the words that end in mute *E*, which are constantly found by the same method that has been already prescribed for finding the rhymes to *persuade*, whose final *E* is silent, and serves only to lengthen the sound of the *A* in the last syllable.

#### AB.

Bab, cab, dab, gab, nab, blab, erab, drab, seab, slab, stab. *Perfect rhyme*, abb. *Allowable rhymes*, babe, astrolabe, squab, swab, &c. See *Direction 1*.

#### ACE.

Ace, dace, pace, face, lace, mace, race, brace, graee, place, space, trace, apace, deface, efface, disgrace, displace, misplace, replace, embrace, grimace, interlace, retrace, populace, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, base, case, chase, abase, debase, plaice, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, grass, glass, &c., peace, cease, &c., dress, less, &c.

#### ACH.

Attach, detach, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, batch, match, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, fetch, wretch, &c. See *ATCH*. See *Direction 2*.

#### ACK.

Back, eack, haek, jack, laek, pack, quack, tack, sack, rack, black, clack, crack, knack, slack, snack, stack, track, wrack, alack, attack. *Perfect rhymes*, lac, sac, almanac, zodiac, demoniac, symposiac. *Allowable rhymes*, bake, take, &c., neck, speak, &c.

#### ACT.

Act, fact, pact, tract, attract, abstract, extract, compact, contract, detract, distract, retract, exact, protract, refract, enact, infract, subtract, transact, cataract, counteract, cataphract. *Perfect rhymes*, the preterits and participles of verbs in ack, as, backed, hacked, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, the preterits and participles of verbs in ake, as, baked, caked, &c. See *Direction 2*.

#### AD.

Add, bad, dad, gad, had, lad, mad, pad, sad, brad, clad, glad, plad, shad, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, eade, fade, &c., glade, bead, read, &c. See *Direction 1*.

#### ADE.

Cade, fade, made, jade, lade, wade, blade, glade, shade, spade, trade, abrade, arcade, cascade, cockade, degrade, charade, crusade, evade, dissuade, grenade, invade, parade, persuade, pervade, pomade, blockade, brigade, brocade, balustrade, barricade, colonade, enfilade, escalade, gasconade, esplanade, cavalcade, lemonade, marmalade, masquerade, renegade, retrograde, ródomontade, serenade, ambuscade, cannonade, palisade, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, aid, maid, braid, afraid, upbraid, &c., and the preterits and participles of verbs in ay, ey, and eigh, as, played, obeyed,

weighed, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, add, bad, &c., bed, dead, &c., bead, mead, &c., heed, need, &c.

#### AFE.

Safe, chafe, vouchsafe, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, leaf, sheaf, &c., deaf, &c., laugh, staff, &c.

#### AFF.

Gaff, chaff, draff, quaff, staff, engraff, &c. *Perfect rhyme*, laugh. *Allowable rhymes*, epitaph, cenotaph, paragraph, safe, chafe, &c.

#### AFT.

Aft, daft, haft, raft, waft, craft, shaft, abaft, graft, draft, ingraft, handicraft. *Perfect rhymes*, draught, and the preterits and participles of verbs in aff and augh, as, quaffed, laughed, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, the preterits and participles of verbs in afe, as, chafed, vouchsafed, &c.

#### AG.

Bag, cag, fag, gag, hag, lag, nag, quag, rag, tag, wag, brag, crag, drag, flag, knag, shag, slag, sag, swag, snag, stag, serag.

#### AGE.

Age, cage, gage, page, rage, sage, wage, stage, swage, assuage, engage, disengage, enrage, presage, appanage, concubinage, heritage, hermitage, parentage, parsonage, personage, pasturage, patronage, pilgrimage, villanage, equipage. *Allowable rhymes*, edge, wedge, &c, liege, siege, oblige, &c.

AID, see ADE.

AIGHT, see ATE.

AIGN, see ANE.

#### AIL.

Ail, bail, brail, fail, hail, jail, mail, nail, pail, quail, rail, sail, tail, wail, flail, frail, grail, snail, trail, assail, avail, detail, bewail, entail, prevail, retail, countervail, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, ale, bale, dale, gale, hale, male, pale, sale, tale, vale, wale, seale, stale, swale, whale, impale, exhale, inhale, regale, veil, farthingale, nightingale, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, peal, steal, &c., bell, cell, &c. See *Direction 3*.

AIM, see AME.

#### AIN.

Cain, blain, brain, chain, fain, gain, grain, lain, main, pain, rain, vain, wain, drain, plain, slain, Spain, stain, swain, train, twain, sprain, strain, abstain, amain, attain, complain, contain, constrain, detain, disdain, distract, do



main, enchain, ascertain, entertain, explain, maintain, ordain, pertain, obtain, refrain, regain, remain, restrain, retain, sustain, appertain. *Perfect rhymes*, bane, cane, dane, crane, fane, jane, lane, mane, plane, sane, thane, ta'en, vane, wane, chicane, germane, humane, inane, insane, profane, hurricane, &c., deign, arraign, campaign, champagne, &c., feign, reign, &c., vein, rein, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, lean, mean, &c., queen, seen, &c., ban, can, &c., den, pen, &c.

## AINT.

Faint, paint, plaint, quaint, saint, taint, acquaint, at-taint, complaint, constraint, distraint, restraint, &c. *Perfect rhyme*, feint. *Allowable rhymes*, cant, pant, &c., lent, rent, &c.

AIR, see ARE.

AISE, see AZE.

AIT, see ATE.

AITH, see ATII.

AIZE, see AZE.

## AKE.

Bake, eake, hake, lake, make, quake, rake, sake, take, wake, brake, drake, flake, shake, slake, snake, stake, strake, spake, wake, betake, forsake, mistake, partake, overtake, undertake, bespake. *Perfect rhymes*, ache, break, steak, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, back, rack, &c., beck, deck, &c., speak, weak, &c.

## AL.

Cabal, canal, animal, admiral, cannibal, capital, cardinal, comical, conjugal, corporal, criminal, critical, festival, funeral, general, hospital, interval, liberal, madrigal, literal, magical, mineral, mystical, musical, natural, original, pastoral, pedestal, personal, physical, poetical, political, principal, prodigal, prophetic, rational, satirical, reciprocal, rhetorical, several, temporal, tragical, tyrannical, carnival, schismatical, whimsical, arsenal. *Allowable rhymes*, all, ball, &c., ail, mail, &c., ale, pale, &c.

## ALD.

Bald, scald, emerald, &c. *Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in all, aul, and awl, as, called, mauled, crawled, &c.*

ALE, see AIL.

## ALF.

Calf, half, behalf. *Allowable rhymes*, staff, laugh, &c.

## ALK.

Balk, chalk, stalk, talk, walk, calk. *Perfect rhyme*, hawk. *Allowable rhymes*, sock, wlock, &c.

## ALL.

All, ball, call, fall, gall, hall, small, pall, thrall, tall, stall, squall, wall. *Perfect rhymes*, awl, bawl, brawl, crawl, scrawl, sprawl. *Allowable rhymes*, cabal, equivocal, &c. See AL and AWL.

## ALM.

Calm, balm, becalm, psalm, palm, embalm.

## ALT.

Halt, malt, exalt, salt, snalt. *Perfect rhymes*, vault, assault, default, and fault, the last of which is by Pope rhymed with thought, bought, &c.

## ALVE.

Calve, halve, salve.

## AM.

Am, claim, dam, ham, jam, pam, ram, sam, cram, dram, flam, sham, slam, swam, anagram, diagram, epigram, telegram, monogram, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, damin, lamb. *Allowable rhymes*, dame, lame, &c.

## AME.

Blame, came, dame, same, flame, fame, frame, game, lame, name, tame, shame, inflame, became, defame, misname, surname, misbecame, overcame, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, aim, elaim, maim, acclaim, declaim, exclaim, proclaim, reclaim. *Allowable rhymes*, dam, ham, &c., hem, them, &c., theme, scheme, &c., dream, gleam, &c.

## AMP.

Camp, champ, cramp, damp, ramp, stamp, vamp, lamp, clamp, decamp, encamp, &c.

## AN.

Ban, can, dan, fan, man, nan, pan, ran, tan, van, bran, clan, plan, scan, span, than, unman, fore-ran, began,

divan, japan, rattan, sedan, trepan, aleoran, courtesan, partisan, ptarmigan, artisan, pelican, caravan, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, bane, cane, plain, mane, &c., bean, lean, wan, swan, &c., gone, upon, &c.

## ANCE.

Chance, dance, glance, lance, trance, prance, entrance, advance, enlance, mischance. *Perfect or allowable rhymes*, expanse, romance, finance, complaisance, circumstance, countenance, deliverance, consonance, dissonance, extravagance, ignorance, inheritance, maintenance, temperance, intemperance, exorbitance, ordinance, concordance, sufferance, sustenance, utterance, arrogance, vigilance.

## ANCH.

Branch, stanch, lanch, blanch, ranch, hanch. *Perfect rhymes*, launch, paunch.

## AND.

And, band, hand, land, rand, sand, brand, bland, grand, gland, stand, strand, disband, expand, withstand, understand, reprimand, saraband, contraband, deodand, &c. *Perfect or allowable rhymes*, command, demand, remand, countermand. *Allowable rhymes*, wand, fond, bond, &c., and the preterits and participles of verbs in ain and ean, as, remained, leaned, &c.

ANE, see AIN.

## ANG.

Bang, fang, gang, hang, pang, tang, twang, sang, slang, sprang, rang, clang. *Perfect rhyme*, harangue. *Allowable rhymes*, song, long, &c.

## ANGE.

Change, grange, range, strange, estrange, arrange, exchange, interchange. *Allowable rhymes*, flange, mange, revenge, avenge, &c.

## ANK.

Rank, blank, crank, shank, shrank, clank, dank, drank, sank, slank, flank, frank, spank, stank, tank, lank, plank, prank, rank, thank, disrank, mountebank.

ANSE, see ANCE.

## ANT.

Ant, cant, plant, rant, scant, complaisant, decant, decant, displant, implant, recant, transplant, absonant, adamant, arrogant, combatant, consonant, corniorant, protestant, significant, visitant, covenant, dissonant, disputant, elegant, elephant, exorbitant, conversant, extravagant, ignorant, insignificant, inhabitant, militant, petulant, resonant, predominant, supplicant, sycophant, vigilant, petulant, &c. *Perfect or allowable rhymes*, chant, grant, pant, slant, aslant, gallant, supplant, enchant. *Allowable rhymes*, faint, paint, &c. See AINT and ENT.

## AP.

Cap, gap, hap, lap, map, nap, pap, rap, sap, tap, ehap, clap, trap, flap, knap, slap, snap, wrap, scrap, strap, enwrap, entrap, mishap, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, cape, tape, &c., cheap, heap, and swap.

## APE.

Ape, cape, chape, drape, grape, nape, rape, serape, shape, escape, mape, crape, tape. *Allowable rhymes*, heap, keep, &c.

APH, see AFF.

## APSE.

Lapse, elapse, relapse, collapse. *Perfect rhymes*, perhaps, and the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of the present tense in ap, as, caps, maps, &c., he saps, he laps, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in ape and eap, as, apes, he apes, heaps, he heaps, &c.

## APT.

Apt, rapt, adapt. *Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of the verbs in ap, as, tapped, slapped, &c.* *Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of the verbs in ape, as, aped, escaped, &c.*

## AR.

Bar, car, far, jar, mar, par, tar, czar, scar, spar, star, char, afar, debar, unbar, guitar, particular, perpendicular, secular, angular, regular, popular, secular, singular, titular, vinegar, scimeter, calendar. *Perfect rhymes*, catarrh, bazaar, and the plural verb are. *Allowable rhymes*, bare, prepare, &c., pair, repair, wear, tear, war, &c., and words ending in er or or, having the accent on the last syllable, or last but two.

## ARB.

Barb, garb.



ARCE.

Farce. *Perfect rhyme*, parse. *Allowable rhyme*, scarce.

ARCH.

Arch, larch, march, parch, starch, countermarch, &c.

ARD.

Bard, card, guard, hard, lard, nard, pard, shard, yard, bombard, discard, placard, regard, interlard, retard, disregard, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, guard, and the preterits and participles of verbs in ar, as, barred, searred, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, eord, reward, &c.

ARD (sounded ord).

Ward, sward, award, reward, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, hard, card (see the last article), hoard, lord, bird, gird, thirld, eurd, and the preterits and participles of the verbs in ar, or, and ur, as, barred, abhorred, incurred, &c.

ARE.

Bare, eare, dare, fare, hare, mare, pare, tare, rare, ware, blare, flare, glare, seare, share, snare, spare, square, stare, sware, prepare, aware, beware, compare, declare, ensnare. *Perfect rhymes*, air, fair, hair, lair, pair, chair, stair, affair, debonair, despair, impair, repair, &c., bear, pear, swear, tear, wear, forbear, forswear, &c., there, were, where, ere, e'er, ne'er, elsewhere, whate'er, howe'er, howsoe'er, whene'er, where'er, &c., heir, coheir, their. *Allowable rhymes*, bar, car, &c., err, prefer, and here, hear, &c., regular, singular, war, &c.

ARES.

Unawares. *Rhymes*, theirs, and the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in are, air, eir, ear, as, care, he cares, pair, he pairs, heirs, bear, he bears, &c. *The allowable rhymes are the plurals of nouns and the third persons singular of verbs which are allowed to rhyme with the termination ars, as, bars, ears, errs, prefers, &c.*

ARF.

Scarf. *Allowable rhymes*, dwarf, wharf.

ARGE.

Barge, charge, large, marge, targe, discharge, o'ercharge, surcharge, enlarge. *Allowable rhymes*, verge, converge, diverge, merge, emerge, serge, gorgo, forge, urge, seourge, &c.

ARK.

Ark, bark, cark, elark, dark, hark, lark, mark, park, shark, spark, stark, debark, embark, remark, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, cork, fork, &c.

ARL.

Snarl, marl, parl. *Allowable rhymes*, eurl, furl, &c.

ARM.

Arm, barm, charm, farm, harm, alarm, disarm. *Allowable rhymes*, warm, swarm, storm, &c.

ARN.

Barn, darn, tarn, yarn. *Allowable rhymes*, warn, forewarn, &c., horn, morn, &c.

ARN (sounded orn).

Warn, forwarn. *Perfect rhymes*, horn, morn, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, barn, yarn, &c.

ARP.

Carp, harp, sharp, countersearp. *Allowable rhyme*, warp.

ARSII.

Harsh, marsh.

ART.

Art, eart, chart, dart, hart, mart, part, smart, tart, start, apart, depart, impart, dispart, counterpart. *Perfect rhyme*, heart. *Allowable rhymes*, wart, thwart, &c., hurt, &c., dirt, flirt, &c., pert, &c.

ART (sounded ort).

Wart, thwart, quart, swart. *Perfect rhymes*, short, retort, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, art, sport, court, &c.

ARTH, see EARTH.

ARVE.

Carve, starve. *Allowable rhymes*, nerve, deserve, &c.

AS.

Was. *Allowable rhymes*, has, as.

ASE, see ACE.

ASS.

Ass, brass, class, glass, grass, lass, mass, pass, amass,

repass, surpass, &c. *Perfect rhyme*, alas. *Allowable rhymes*, morass, sassafrass, base, face, deface, &c., loss, toss, &c.

ASH.

Ash, cash, dash, clash, erash, flash, gash, gnash, hash, lash, mash, plash, rash, sash, thrash, slash, trash, abash, ealash, ealabash, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, wash, quash, &c., leash, &c.

ASH (sounded osh.)

Wash, quash, squash, swash. *Allowable rhymes*, cash, dash, &c.

ASK.

Ask, task, bask, eask, flask, mask.

ASP.

Clasp, gasp, grasp, rasp, hasp. *Allowable rhymes*, asp, wasp.

AST.

Cast, last, blast, mast, past, vast, fast, aghast, avast, forecast, overcast, outcast, repast, contrast. *Perfect rhymes*, the preterits and participles of verbs in ass, as, classed, amassed, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, the preterits and participles of verbs in ace, as, placed, &c. *Nouns and verbs in aste, as, taste, waste, &c.*

ASTE.

Baste, chaste, haste, paste, taste, waste, distaste. *Perfect rhymes*, waist, and the preterits and participles of verbs in aee, as, faced, placed, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, cast, fast, &c., best, nest, &c., and the preterits and participles of verbs in ess, as, messed, dressed, &c.

AT.

At, bat, eat, hat, fat, mat, pat, rat, sat, tat, vat, brat, chat, flat, plat, sprat, that, gnat, eravat. *Allowable rhymes*, bate, hate, &c.

ATCH.

Catch, match, hatch, latch, patch, scratch, smatch, snatch, thatch, dispatch.

ATE.

Bate, date, fate, gate, grate, hate, late, mate, pate, plate, prate, rate, sate, state, skate, slate, abate, belate, collate, create, debate, elate, dilate, estate, ingrate, innate, rebate, relate, sedate, translate, abdicate, abominate, abrogate, accelerate, accommodate, accumulate, accurate, adequate, affectionate, advocate, adulterate, aggravate, agitate, alienate, animate, annihilate, antedate, anticipate, antiquate, arbitrate, arrogate, articulate, assassinate, calculate, capitulate, captivate, celebrate, circulate, coagulate, commemorate, commiserate, communicate, compassionate, confederate, congratulate, congregate, consecrate, contaminate, corroborate, cultivate, candidate, co-operate, celebrate, considerate, consulate, capacitae, debilitate, dedicate, degenerate, delegate, deliberate, denominate, depopulate, dislocate, deprecate, discriminate, derogate, dissipate, delicate, disconsolate, desperate, educate, effeminate, elevate, emulate, estimate, elaborate, equivocate, eradicate, evaporate, exaggerate, exasperate, expostulate, exterminate, extricate, faecilitate, fortunate, generate, gratulate, hesitate, illiterate, illuminate, irritate, imitate, immoderate, impetrate, importunate, imprecate, inanimate, innovate, instigate, intemperate, intimate, intimidate, intoxicate, intricate, invalidate, inveterate, inviolate, legitimate, magistrate, mediate, mitigate, moderate, necessitate, nominate, obstinate, opiate, participate, passionate, penetrate, perpetrate, personate, potentate, precipitate, predestinate, predominate, premeditate, prevaricate, procrastinate, profligate, prognosticate, propagate, reeriminate, regenerate, regulate, reiterate, reprobate, reverberate, ruminare, separate, sophisticate, stipulate, subjugate, subordinate, suffocate, terminate, tolerate, temperate, vindicate, violate, unfortunate. *Perfect rhymes*, bait, plait, strait, wait, await, great. *Nearly perfect rhymes*, eight, weight, straight. *Allowable rhymes*, beat, heat, &c., bat, cat, &c., bet, wet, &c.

ATH.

Bath, lath, path. *Allowable rhymes*, hath, faith, &c.

ATHIE.

Bathe, swathe, lathe.

AUB, see OB.

AUCE, see AUSE.

AUCH, see OACH.

AUD.

Fraud, laud, applaud, defraud. *Perfect rhymes*, broad, abroad, bawd, and the preterits and participles of verbs in aw, as, gnawed, sawed, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, odd, nod, &c., ode, bode, &c.; also the word load.



AUGH, see AFF.

AUGHT, see OUGHT.

AULT, see ALT.

AUNCE, see ONSE.

AUNCH.

Launch, paunch, haunch, staunch.

AUNT.

Aunt, daunt, flaunt, gaunt, haunt, jaunt, taunt, vaunt, avault. *Perfect rhymes*, slant, aslant. *Allowable rhymes*, want, &c., pant, cant, &c.

AUSE.

Cause, pause, clause, applause, because. *Perfect rhymes*, ganze, and the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in aw, as, laws, he draws, &c. *Allowable rhyme*, was.

AUST, see OST.

AVE.

Cave, brave, gave, grave, crave, lave, nave, knave, pave, rave, save, shave, slave, stave, wave, behave, deprave, engrave, outbrave, forgave, mi-gave, architrave. *Allowable rhyme*, the auxiliary verb have.

AW.

Caw, craw, daw, law, chaw, claw, draw, flaw, gnaw, haw, jaw, maw, paw, raw, saw, shaw, straw, taw, thaw, yaw, macaw, bashaw, withdraw, papaw, foresaw.

AWD, see AUD.

AWK, see ALK.

AWL.

Awl, bawl, brawl, drawl, crawl, pawl, scrawl, spawl, sprawl, squall, yawl. *Perfect rhymes*, ball, call, fall, gall, small, hall, pall, tall, wall, stall, install, forestall, thrall, inthrall, waul. See ALL.

AWN.

Dawn, brawn, fawn, pawn, prawn, spawn, drawn, yawn, lawn, withdrawn.

AX.

Ax, lax, tax, wax, relax, flux, parallax. *Perfect rhymes*, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in ack, as, backs, sacks, &c., he lacks, he packs, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in ake, as, cakes, lakes, &c., he makes, he takes, &c.

AY.

Bay, bray, elay, day, dray, fay, tray, flay, fray, gray, gay, hay, jay, lay, may, nay, pay, play, ray, say, way, pray, splay, spray, slay, spay, stay, stray, sway, affray, allay, array, astray, away, belay, betray, bewray, decay, defray, delay, disarray, display, dismay, essay, forelay, assay, away, gainsay, inlay, mislay, portray, relay, repay, roundelay, virelay, waylay. *Perfect rhymes*, neigh, weigh, inveigh, &c., prey, they, convey, obey, purvey, survey, disobey. *Allowable rhymes*, tea, sea, fee, see, glee, &c.

AZE.

Craze, daze, blaze, braze, gaze, glaze, haze, maze, raze, amaze, graze. *Perfect rhymes*, raise, praise, dispraise, &c., phrase, paraphrase, &c., and the nouns plural and third persons singular of the present tense of verbs in ay, eigh, and ey, as, days, he inveighs, he obeys, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, ease, tease, seize, &c., and keys, the plural of key; also the auxiliaries has and was.

E and EA, see EE.

EACE, see EASE.

EACH.

Boach, breach, bleach, each, peach, pleach, reach, preach, teach, impeach. *Perfect rhymes*, beech, leech, speech, be-seech. *Allowable rhymes*, fetch, wretch, &c.

EAD, see EDE and EED.

EAF, see IEF.

EAGUE.

League, teague. *Perfect rhymes*, intrigue, fatigue, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, Hague, vague, &c., leg, beg, &c., bag, rag, &c.

EAK.

Beak, speak, bleak, creak, freak, leak, peak, sneak, squeak, streak, weak, tweak, wreak, bespeak. *Perfect rhymes*, cheek, Greek, leek, creek, meek, reek, seek, sleek, pique, weck, shriek. *Allowable rhymes*, beck, speck, &c., lake, take, thick, lick, &c.

EAL.

Deal, heal, reveal, meal, peal, seal, squeal, steal, teal, veal, weal, wheal, zeal, repeal, conceal, congeal, anneal, appeal, reveal. *Perfect rhymes*, cel, heel, feel, keel, kneel, peel, reel, teel, wheel, genteel. *Allowable rhymes*, bell, tell, &c., bale, tale, &c., bill, fill, &c., ail, fail, &c.

EALM, see ELM.

EALTH.

Health, wealth, stealth, commonwealth.

EAM.

Bream, cream, fleam, gleam, seam, scream, steam, stream, team, beam, dream. *Perfect rhymes*, scheme, theme, blasphememe, extreme, supreme, deem, teem, beseeem, misdeem, esteem, disesteem, redeem, seem, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, dame, lame, &c., limb, him, &c., them, hem, &c., lamb, dam, &c. See AME.

EAN.

Bean, clean, dean, glean, lean, mean, quean, wean, yeon, demean, unclean. *Perfect rhymes*, convene, demesne, intervene, mien, machine, e'en, been, keen, screen, seen, green, sheen, spleen, between, careen, foreseen, serene, obscene, terrene, &c., queen, spleen, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, bane, mane, &c., ban, man, &c., bin, thin, begin, &c.

EANS, see ENSE.

EANT, see ENT.

EAP, see EEP and EP.

EAR, see EER.

EARD.

Heard. *Perfect rhymes*, herd, sherd, &c., the preterits and participles of verbs in er, as, erred, preferred, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, beard, and the preterits and participles of verbs in ere, ear, and ar, as, revered, feared, barred.

EARCH.

Search, research. *Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes*, perch, church, smirch, lurch, parch, march, &c.

EARL.

Earl, pearl. *Perfect rhyme*, girl, whirl, twirl, swirl. *Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes*, churl, furl, curl, hurl, purl. *Allowable rhymes*, snarl, marl, &c.

EARN, see ERN.

EARSE, see ERSE.

EART, see ART.

EARTH.

Earth, dearth. *Perfect rhymes*, birth, mirth, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, hearth, &c.

EASE (sounded eace).

Cease, lease, release, grease, de cease, decrease, increase, release, surcease. *Perfect rhymes*, peace, piece, niece, fleece, geese, frontispiece, apiece, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, iess, mess, &c., lace, mace, &c., miss, hiss, &c., nice, vice, &c.

EASH, see ESH.

EAST.

East, feast, least, beast, yeast. *Perfect rhymes*, priest, and preterits and participles of verbs in ease, as, ceased, increased, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, haste, taste, &c., best, chest, &c., fist, list, &c., and the preterits and participles of verbs in esse and iss, as, dressed, hissed, &c.

EAT.

Bleat, eat, feat, heat, meat, neat, peat, seat, teat, treat, wheat, beat, cheat, defeat, estreat, escheat, repeat, entreat, retreat. *Perfect rhymes*, obsolete, replete, concrete, complete, feet, fleet, gleet, greet, meet, sheet, sleet, street, sweet, discreet. *Allowable rhymes*, bate, grate, hate, &c., get, met, &c., bit, hit, &c. See ATE.

EATH.

Breath, death, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, heath, sheath, teeth.

EATHE.

Breathe, sheathe, wreathe. *Perfect rhymes*, bequeath, beneath, underneath, seethe, &c.

EAVE.

Cleave, heave, interweave, leave, interleave, reave, weave, bereave, inweave. *Perfect rhymes*, receive, conceive, deceive, perceive, evc, grieve, thief, aggrieve, achieve, believe,



disbelieve, relieve, reprieve, retrieve. *Allowable rhymes*, give, live, &c., lave, cave, &c., and have.

EB.

Ebb, web, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, babe, astrolabe, &c., gelebe, &c.

ECK.

Beck, fleck, neck, check, deck, peck, reek, speak, wreck. *Allowable rhymes*, break, take, &c., beak, sneak, &c.

ECT.

Seet, abject, affect, correct, incorrect, collect, connect, defect, deflect, deject, detect, direct, disrespect, disaffect, dissect, effect, elect, eject, erect, expect, indirect, infect, inject, inspect, neglect, object, project, protect, recollect, reflect, reject, respect, select, subject, suspect, architect, circumspect, dialect, intellect, intersect. *Perfect rhymes*, the preterits and participles of verbs in eck, as, decked, cheeked, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, the preterits and participles of verbs in ake and eak, as, baked, leaked.

ED.

Bed, bled, fed, fled, bred, led, red, shed, shred, sped, wed, zed, abed, inbred, misled. *Perfect rhymes*, said, bread, dread, dead, head, lead, read, spread, stead, thread, tread, behead, o'erspread. *Allowable rhymes*, bead, mead, &c., blade, ade, &c., maid, paid, &c., and the preterits and participles of verbs in ay, ey, and eigh, as, bayed, obeyed, in-veighed, &c.

EDE, see EED.

EDGE.

Edge, dredge, fledge, hedge, ledge, pledge, sedge, sledge, wedge. *Perfect rhyme*, allege. *Allowable rhymes*, age, page, &c., siege, &c., privilege, sacrilege, sortilege.

EE.

Bee, fee, free, glee, knee, see, thee, three, tree, agree, decree, degree, disagree, foresee, o'ersee, pedigree, jubilee, lee. *Perfect rhymes*, be, he, me, we, she, sea, pea, plea, flea, lea, tea, key. *Allowable rhymes*, all words of one syllable ending in y, ye, or ie, or polysyllables of these terminations having the accent on the ultimate or antepenultimate syllable.

EECE, see EASE.

EECH, see EACH.

EED.

Bleed, breed, creed, deed, feed, freed, greed, heed, indeed, meed, need, reed, speed, seed, steed, tweed, weed, proceed, succeed, exceed. *Perfect rhymes*, knead, read, cede, intercede, precede, recede, concede, impede, supersede, Swede, &c., bead, lead, mead, plead, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, bed, dead, &c., bid, hid, &c. made, blade, &c.

EEF, see IEF.

E EK, see EAK.

EEL, see EAL.

EEM, see EAM.

EEN, see EAN.

E EP.

Creep, deep, keep, peep, sheep, sleep, steep, sweep, weep, asleep. *Perfect rhymes*, cheap, heap, leap, neap, reap, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, ape, rape, &c., step, nep, &c., hip, lip, &c.

EER.

Beer, cheer, deer, fleer, jeer, leer, meer, peer, seer, sheer, sneer, steer, veer, pickeer, domineer, cannoner, compeer, engineer, mutincer, pioneer, privateer, charioteer, chanticleer, career, mountaineer. *Perfect rhymes*, ere, here, mere, sphere, adhere, cohere, interfere, persevere, revere, austere, severe, sincere, hemisphere, &c., ear, blear, clear, dear, drear, fear, gear, hear, near, sear, shear, smear, spear, tear, rear, year, appear, besmear, disappear, endear, auctioneer, bier, pier, tier, wier. *Allowable rhymes*, bare, dare, &c., prefer, deter, character, &c.

EESE, see EEZE.

EET, see EAT.

EETH, see EATH.

EEVE, see EAVE.

EEZE.

Breeze, freeze, wheeze, sneeze, squeeze, and the plurals of nouns and third persons singular, present tense, of verbs in ee, as, bees, he sees. *Perfect rhymes*, cheese, these, frieze,

&c.; ease, please, appease, disease, displease, tease, seize, &c., and the plurals of nouns in ea, as, teas, pleas, &c. *Nearly perfect rhymes*, the polysyllables ending in es, having the accent on the antepenultimate, as, images, monarchies, &c.

EFT.

Eft, eleft, defft, left, reft, theft, weft, bereft, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, lift, sift, &c., and the third persons singular, present tense, of verbs in afe, aff, augh, and iff, as, chafed, quaffed, laughed, whiffed, &c.

EG.

Keg, leg, beg, peg. *Perfect rhyme*, egg. *Allowable rhymes*, vague, plague, &c., league, teague, &c.

EIGH, see AY.

EIGHT, see ATE.

EIGN, see AIN.

EIL, see AIL.

EIN, see AIN.

EINT, see AINT.

EIR, see ARE.

EIT, see EAT.

EIVE, see EAVE.

EIZE, see EEZE.

ELL.

Ell, dell, dwell, fell, hell, knell, quell, sell, bell, cell, foretell, befell, yell, well, tell, swell, spell, smell, shell, doggerel. *Perfect rhymes*, dispel, excel, compel, parallel, philomel, sentinel, infidel, citadel, repel, rebel, impel, expel. *Allowable rhymes*, bale, sale, &c., heal, peal, &c., eel, steel, &c.

ELD.

Eld, held, geld, withheld, upheld, beheld, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, the preterits and participles of verbs in ell, as, swelled, felled, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, the preterits and participles of verbs in ale, ail, &c., heal, seal, &c., as, empaled, wailed, &c., healed, sealed, &c.

ELF.

Elf, pelf, self, shelf, himself, &c.

ELK.

Elk, whelk, yelk.

ELM.

Elm, helm, realm, whelm, overwhelm. *Allowable rhymes*, film, &c.

ELP.

Help, kelp, whelp, yelp.

ELT.

Belt, celt, gelt, melt, felt, welt, smelt, pelt, dwelt, welt. *Perfect rhyme*, dealt.

ELVE.

Delve, helve, shelve, twelve.

ELVES.

Elves, themselves, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in elf and elve, as, twelves, delves, shelves, &c.

EM.

Gem, hem, stem, them, diadem, requiem, stratagem, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, apothegm, condemn, contemn, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, lame, tame, &c., team, seam, theme, phlegm, &c.

EME, see EAM.

EMN.

Condemn, contemn, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, gem, hem, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, lame, tame, &c., team, seam, &c.

EMPT.

Tempt, exempt, attempt, contempt.

EN.

Den, hen, fen, glen, ken, men, pen, ten, then, wen, when, wren, denizen. *Allowable rhymes*, bane, fane, &c., mean, bean, &c.

ENCE.

Fence, hence, pence, thence, whence, commence, abstinence, circumference, conference, confidence, consequence, continence, benevolence, concupiscence, difference, diffidence, diligence, eloquence, eminence, evidence, excellence, impentence, impertinence, impotence, impudence, improvidence, incontinence, indifference, indigence, indolence, in-



ference, intelligence, innocence, magnificence, munificence, negligence, omnipotence, penitence, preference, providence, reference, residence, reverence, vehemence, violence. *Perfect rhymes*, eense, dense, sense, condense, defense, dispense, expense, immense, incense, intense, offense, prepense, pre- tense, propense, suspense, frankincense, recompense.

## ENCH.

Bench, blench, drench, retrench, quench, clench, stench, tench, trench, wench, wrench, intrench.

## END.

Bend, mend, blend, end, fend, lend, rend, send, spend, tend, vend, wend, amend, attend, ascend, commend, contend, defend, depend, descend, distend, expend, extend, forefend, impend, misspend, offend, portend, pretend, suspend, transcend, unbend, apprehend, comprehend, condescend, discommend, minuend, recommend, reprehend, dividend, reverend. *Perfect rhymes*, friend, befriend, and the preterits and participles of verbs in en, as, penned, kenned, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, the preterits and participles of verbs in ean, as, gleaned, yeaned, &c.

## ENDS.

Amends. *Perfect rhymes*, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular present tense of verbs in end, as, ends, friends, he mends, &c.

## ENE, see EAN.

## ENGE.

Venge, avenge, revenge.

## ENGTH.

Length, strength.

## ENSE (sounded enz).

Cleanse. *Perfect rhymes*, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular present tense of verbs in en, as, hens, fens, he pens, he kens, &c.

## ENT.

Bent, blent, cent, lent, rent, pent, scent, sent, spent, tent, vent, went, absent, ascent, assent, attend, augment, cement, content, consent, descent, dissent, event, extent, foment, frequent, indent, intent, invent, lament, misspent, o'erspent, present, prevent, relent, repent, resent, ostent, ferment, outwent, underwent, discontent, unbent, circumvent, represent, abstinent, accident, accomplishment, admonishment, acknowledgment, alimment, arbitrament, argument, banishment, battlement, blandishment, astonishment, armipotent, bellipotent, benevolent, chastisement, competent, compliment, complement, confident, continent, corpulent, detriment, different, diffident, diligent, disparagement, document, element, eloquent, eminent, equivalent, establishment, evident, excellent, excrement, exigent, experient, firmament, fraudulent, government, embellishment, imminent, impenitent, impertinent, implement, impotent, imprisonment, improvident, impudent, incident, incompetent, incontinent, indifferent, indigent, innocent, insolent, instrument, irreverent, languishment, ligament, lineament, magnificent, management, medicament, malecontent, monument, negligent, nourishment, nutriment, occi- dent, omnipotent, opulent, orient, ornament, parliament, penitent, permanent, pertinent, president, precedent, prevalent, provident, punishment, ravishment, regiment, resident, redolent, rudiment, sacrament, sediment, sentiment, settlement, subsequent, supplement, intelligent, tenement, temperament, testament, tournament, turbulent, vehement, violent, virulent, reverent. *Perfect rhyme*, meant. *Allowable rhymes*, paint, saint, &c.

## ENTS.

Accouterments. *Perfect rhymes*, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular present tense of verbs in ent, as, scents, he assents, &c.

## EP.

Step, nep, rep. *Allowable rhymes*, leap, reap, &c., rape, tape, &c.

## EPT.

Crept, sept, slept, swept, wept, kept, accept, adept, except, inept, lutercept. *Allowable rhymes*, the preterits and participles of verbs in ape, cep, and cap, as, pcepted, reaped, shaped, &c.

## ER.

Aver, defer, infer, deter, inter, refer, transfer, confer, prefer, administer, wagoner, islander, arbiter, character, villager, cottager, dowager, forager, pillager, voyager, massacre, gardener, slanderer, flatterer, idolater, provender, theater, amphitheater, foreigner, lavender, messenger, pas- senger, sorcerer, interpreter, officer, mariner, harbinger,

minister, register, canister, chorister, sophister, presbyter, lawgiver, philosopher, astrologer, loiterer, prisoner, grass- hopper, astronomer, sepulcher, thunderer, traveler, mur- derer, usurer. *Perfect rhymes*, err, sir, fir, her, whirr, purr, cur, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, bare, care, &c, ear, fear, &c., bar, car, &c.

## ERCI, see EARCH.

## ERCE, see ERSE.

## ERD, see EARD.

## ERE, see EER.

## ERGE.

Merge, verge, absterge, deterge, diverge, converge, emerge, immerge. *Perfect rhyme*, dirge. *Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes*, urge, purge, surge. *Allowable rhymes*, barge, large, &c.

## ERN.

Fern, kern, stern, discern, concern. *Perfect rhymes*, learn, carn, yearn. *Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes*, burn, turn, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, barn, yarn, &c.

## ERSE.

Verse, herse, terse, absterse, adverse, averse, converse, dis- perse, immerse, perverse, reverse, transverse, traverse, as- perse, intersperse, universe. *Perfect rhymes*, amerce, coerce, &c. *Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes*, curse, purse, nurse, worse, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, farce, parce, Mars, &c., fierce, tierce, pierce, &c.

## ERT.

Pert, wert, advert, alert, assert, avert, concert, convert, controvert, desert, divert, exert, expert, inert, insert, invert, pervert, revert, subvert, disconcert, malapert. *Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes*, curt, hurt, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, heart, part, &c., shirt, dirt, &c.

## ERVE.

Serve, nerve, swerve, preserve, deserve, conserve, observe, reserve, disserve, subserv. *Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes*, curve, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, starve, carve, &c.

## ESS.

Bless, dress, cress, chess, guess, less, mess, press, stress, access, address, assess, compress, confess, caress, depress, digress, dispossess, distress, excess, express, impress, op- press, possess, profess, progress, recess, repress, redress, suc- cess, transgress, adulteress, bashfulness, bitterness, cheer- fulness, comfortless, comeliness, craftiness, dizziness, drowsi- ness, eagerness, easiness, embassadress, emptiness, even- ness, fatherless, filthiness, foolishness, forgetfulness, for- wardness, frowardness, fruitfulness, fulsome-ness, giddiness, greediness, gentleness, governess, happiness, haughtiness, heaviness, idleness, heinousness, hoariness, hollowness, ho- liness, lasciviousness, lawfulness, laziness, littleness, liveli- ness, loftiness, lioness, lowliness, manliness, masterless, mightiness, motherless, motionless, nakedness, neediness, noisomeness, numberless, patroness, peevishness, perfid- iousness, pitiless, poetess, prophetess, ransomless, readiness, righteousness, shepherdess, sorecess, sordidness, spiritless, sprightliness, stubbornness, sturdiness, surliness, steadi- ness, tenderness, thoughtfulness, ugliness, uneasiness, un- happiness, votress, usefulness, wakefulness, wantonness, weaponless, wariness, willingness, willfulness, weariness, wickedness, wilderness, wretchedness, drunkenness, child- ishness, &c. *Perfect rhyme*, acquiesce. *Allowable rhymes*, mace, place, &c.

## ESE, see EEZE.

## ESII.

Flesh, fresh, refresh, thrash, afresh, mesh. *Allowable rhymes*, mash, flash, &c.

## ESK.

Desk. *Perfect rhymes*, grotesque, burlesque, &c.

## EST.

Best, blest, chest, crest, guest, jest, lest, nest, pest, quest, rest, test, vest, west, wrest, arrest, attest, behest, bequest, contest, detest, digest, divest, invest, infest, molest, obtest, protest, request, suggest, unrest, alkalhest, interest, man- ifest, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, breast, abreast, &c., and the preterits and participles of verbs in ess, as, dressed, abreast, expressed, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, haste, waste, &c., beast, least, &c. See EAST.

## ET.

Bet, jet, fret, get, let, met, net, set, tret, wet, whet, yet, debt, abet, beget, beset, cadet, enrvet, duct, forget, piquet, paraquet, regret, alphabet, amulet, anchoret, cabinet, epi- thet, parapet, rivulet, violet, coronet, &c. *Perfect rhymes*,



sweat, threat, rosette, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, bate, hate, &c., beat, heat, &c.

ETCH

Etch, fetch, ketch, stretch, wretch, sketch, vetch. *Allowable rhymes*, match, latch, &c., peach, bleach, &c.

ETE, see EAT.

EUM, see UME.

EVE, see EAVE.

EW.

Blew, dew, flew, few, new, knew, hew, Jew, mew, pew, view, slew, spew, stew, anew, askew, bedew, renew, review, interview, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, blue, clue, dne, cue, glue, hue, sue, ensue, endue, imbue, pursue, subdne, adieu, perdue, residne, avenue, revenue, retinuc. *Allowable rhymes*, chew, eschew, brew, drew, grew, shrew, threw, crew, withdrew, screw, &c., rue, true, accrue, imbrue, through, &c.

EWD, see EUD.

EWN, see UNE.

EX.

Sex, vex, annex, convex, complex, perplex, circumflex. *Perfect rhymes*, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in eck, as, checks, he checks, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, ax, wax, &c., and the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in ake, ack, eak, eke, ique, ike, &c., breaks, rakes, he takes, he breaks, racks, he ckes, pikes, he likes, he pikes, &c.

EXT.

Next, text, pretext. *Perfect rhymes*, the preterits and participles of verbs in ex, as, vexed, perplexed, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, the preterits and participles of verbs in ax, as, waxed, &c.

EY, see AY.

IB.

Bib, crib, squib, drib, fib, glib, nib, rib.

IBE.

Bribe, gibe, tribe, scribe, ascribe, imbibe, describe, super-scribe, prescribe, proscribe, subscribe, transcribe, inscribe.

ICE.

Ice, dice, lice, mice, nice, price, rice, spice, slice, thrice, trice, twice, advice, entice, vice, device, cockatrice. *Perfect rhymes*, the nouns, rise, paradise, vise, &c., and the adjectives, concise, precise, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, sacrifice; also, miss, kiss, hiss, artifice, avarice, benefice, cicatrice, edifice, orifice, prejudice, precipice, &c., piece, fleccc, &c.

ICH, see ITCH.

ICK.

Brick, sick, chick, cick, kick, liek, nick, pick, quick, rick, stick, thick, tick, trick, wick. *Perfect rhymes*, arithmetic, asthmatic, choleric, catholic, phlegmatic, heretic, rhetoric, schismatic, splenetic, innatic, asteric, politic, empiric. *Allowable rhymes*, like, pike, &c., weak, speak, &c.

ICT.

Strict, addict, afflict, convict, inflict, predict, contradict, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, the preterits and participles of verbs in ick, as, licked, kicked, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, the preterits and participles of verbs in ike, eak, as, liked, leaked, &c.

ID.

Bid, chid, did, hid, kid, lid, mid, slid, squid, rid, skid, thrid, bestrid, pyramid, forbid. *Allowable rhymes*, bide, chide, parricide, &c., and the preterits and participles of the verbs in y or ie, as, died, replied, &c., lead, bead, mead, deed, need, &c., and the preterits and participles of verbs in ee, as, freed, agreed, &c.

IDE.

Bide, chide, hide, glide, pride, ride, slide, side, stride, tide, wide, bride, abide, gnide, suicide, regicide, homicide, parricide, matricide, fratricide, aside, astride, beside, bestride, betide, coincide, collide, confide, decide, dcride, divide, elide, preside, provide, reside, subside, misguide, subdivide, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, the preterits and participles of verbs in ie and y, as, died, replied, &c., and the participles sighed. *Allowable rhymes*, bead, mead, &c., bid, hid, &c.

IDES.

Ides, besides. *Perfect rhymes*, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in ide, as, tides, he rides. *Allowable rhymes*, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in ead, id, as, beads, he leads, &c., kids, he bids, &c.

IDGE.

Bridge, midge, ridge, abridge.

IDST.

Midst, amidst. *Perfect rhymes*, the second person singular of the present tense of verbs in id, as, thou bidd'st, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, the second person singular of the present tense of verbs in ide, as, thou hid'st, thou ridest, &c.

IE or Y.

By, buy, cry, die, dry, eye, fly, fry, fie, hie, lie, pie, ply, pry, rye, shy, sly, spry, sky, sty, tie, try, vie, why, ally, apply, awry, belie, comply, decry, defy, descry, deny, imply, July, espy, ontvie, outfly, rely, reply, supply, untie, amplify, beautify, certify, crucify, deify, dignify, edify, falsify, mollify, mortify, pacify, petrify, purify, putrefy, qualify, ratify, rectify, sanctify, satisfy, scarify, signify, specify, stupefy, terrify, testify, verify, vilify, vitrify, vivify, prophesy. *Perfect rhymes*, high, nigh, sigh, thigh. *Allowable rhymes*, bee, she, tea, sea, &c., pleurisy, chemistry, academy, apostasy, conspiracy, confederacy, ecstasy, democracy, embassy, fallacy, legacy, snpremacny, lunaey, privacy, piracy, malady, remedy, tragedy, comedy, cosmography, geography, geometry, elegy, certainty, sovereignty, loyalty, disloyalty, penalty, casualty, ribaldry, chivalry, infamy, constancy, fealty, cavalry, bigamy, polygamy, vacancy, inconstancy, infancy, company, accompany, dittany, tyranny, villainy, anarchy, monarchy, lethargy, incendiary, infirmary, library, salary, sanctnary, votary, auxiliary, contrary, diary, granary, rosemary, urgency, infantry, knavery, livery, recovery, robbery, novelty, antipathy, apathy, sympathy, idolatry, galaxy, hnsbandry, crnelty, enemy, blasphemy, prophecy, clemency, decency, inclemency, emergency, regency, progeny, energy, poverty, liberty, property, adultery, artery, artillery, battery, beggary, bribery, bravery, delivery, drudgery, flattery, gallery, imagery, lottery, misery, mystery, nursery, rallery, slavery, sorcery, treachery, discovery, tapestry, majesty, modesty, inmodesty, honesty, dishonesty, courtesy, heresy, poesy, poetry, secrecy, leprosy, perfidy, subsidy, drapery, symmetry, drollery, prodigy, policy, mutiny, destiny, scrutiny, hypocrisy, family, ability, activity, avidity, assiduity, civility, community, concavity, consanguinity, conformity, congruity, diuturnity, facility, falsity, familiarity, formality, generosity, gratuity, humidity, absurdity, activity, adversity, affability, affinity, agility, alacrity, ambiguity, animosity, antiquity, austerity, authority, brevity, calamity, capacity, captivity, charity, chastity, civility, crednlity, curiosity, finery, declivity, deformity, dexterity, dignity, disparity, diversity, divinity, emnity, enormity, equality, equanimity, equity, eternity, extremity, fatality, felicity, fertility, fidelity, frugality, futurity, gravity, hostility, humanity, humility, immanity, immaturity, immensity, immorality, immortality, immunity, immutability, impartiality, impossibility, impetuosity, improbity, inanity, incapacity, incivility, incongruity, inequality, indemnity, infinity, inflexibility, instability, invalidity, jollity, lenity, lubricity, magnanimity, majority, mediocrity, minority, mutability, nicety, perversity, perplexity, perspicuity, prosperity, privity, probability, probity, propensity, rarity, rapidity, sagacity, sanctity, sensibility, sensuality, solidity, temerity, timidity, tranquillity, virginity, visibility, univer-ity, trumpery, apology, genealogy, etymology, simony, symphony, soliloquy, allegory, armory, factory, pillory, faculty, treasury, usury, augury, importunty, impunity, impurity, inaccuraey, inability, incredulity, indignity, infidelity, infirmity, iniquity, integrity, laity, liberality, malignity, maturity, morality, mortality, nativity, necessity, neutrality, nobility, obscurity, opportunity, partiality, perpetnity, prosperity, priority, prodigality, purity, quality, quantity, scarcity, security, severity, simplicity, sincerity, solemnity, sterility, stupidity, Trinity, vacuity, validity, vanity, vivacity, unanimity, uniformity, unity, anxiety, gayety, impiety, piety, satiety, sobriety, society, variety, customary, melody, philosophy, astronomy, anatomy, colony, gluttony, harmony, agony, gallantry, canopy, history, memory, victory, calumny, injury, luxury, penury, perjury, usury, industry, &c.

IECE, see EASE.

IEF.

Grief, chief, fief, lief, thief, brief, belief, relief. *Perfect rhymes*, reef, beef, &c.; leaf, sheaf, &c.

IEGE.

liege, siege, assiege, besiege.

IELD.

Field, yield, shield, wield, afield. *Perfect rhymes*, the



*preterits and participles of verbs in eal, as, healed, sealed, &c.*

IEN, see EEN.

IEND, see END.

IERCE.

Pierce, pierce, tierce.

IEST, see EAST.

IEVE, see EAVE.

IFE.

Rife, fife, knife, wife, strife, life. *Allowable rhymes, cliff, skiff, stiff, whiff, &c.*

IFF, see IFE.

IFT.

Gift, drift, shift, lift, rift, sift, shrift, thrift, adrift, &c. *Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in iff, as, whiffed, &c.*

IG.

Big, dig, fig, gig, grig, jig, pig, prig, rig, sprig, twig, swig, whig, wig, periwig, whirligig. *Allowable rhymes, league, fatigue, &c.*

IGH, see IE.

IGHT, see ITE.

IGN, see INE.

IGUE, see EAGUE.

IKE.

Dike, like, pike, spike, strike, alike, dislike. *Allowable rhymes, leek, speak, antique, oblique, &c., liek, pick, &c.*

ILD (sounded iled).

Child, mild, wild. *Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs of one syllable, in ile, or of more syllables, provided the accent be on the last, as, piled, reviled, &c. Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ill, as, filled, willed, &c., in oil, as, oiled, boiled, foiled, &c.*

ILD.

Gild, guild, build, rebuild. *Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in illed, as, filled, willed, &c. Allowable rhymes, child, mild, and their allowable rhymes, which see.*

ILE.

Bile, file, guile, mile, pile, smile, stile, tile, vile, while, awhile, wile, compile, revile, defile, erewhile, reconeile, beguile. *Perfect rhymes, isle, chyle, style. Allowable rhymes, oil, boil, &c., bill, fill, &c.*

ILK.

Milk, silk, bilk.

ILL.

Bill, chill, dill, fill, frill, drill, gill, grill, hill, ill, kill, mill, pill, quill, rill, shrill, sill, skill, spill, squill, still, swill, thill, thrill, till, trill, will, distill, fulfill, instill. *Perfect rhymes, codicil, daffodil, and all words ending in ile, with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, as, volatile, &c. Allowable rhymes, byle, chyle, file, feel, reel, &c., meal, peal, seal, &c., and words in ble, having the accent on the antepenultimate, as, suitable, &c.*

ILT.

Gilt, jilt, built, quilt, guilt, hilt, kilt, milt, spilt, stilt, tilt.

ILTH.

Filth, tilth.

IM.

Brim, dim, grim, him, rim, skim, slim, swim, trim, whim, prim, cherubim, seraphim, interim. *Perfect rhymes, limb, hymn, limn. Allowable rhymes, lime, time, climb, &c., team, gleam, &c.*

IMB, see IM.

IME.

Chime, time, grime, elime, crime, prime, mime, slime, lime, sublime, pantomime. *Perfect rhymes, climb, rhyme, thyme, &c. Allowable rhymes, brim, diu, maritime, &c.*

IMES.

Betimes, sometimes, &c. *Perfect rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular present tense of verbs in ime, as, chimes, he rhymes, &c. Allowable rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular present tense of verbs in eam and im, as, dreams, brims, he swims, &c.*

IMN, see IM.

IMP.

Imp, crimp, pimp, limp, gimp, shrimp.

IMPSE.

Glimpse. *Perfect rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular present tense of verbs in imp, as,imps, he limps, &c.*

IN.

Bin, chin, din, fin, gin, grin, in, kin, pin, shin, sin, spin, skin, thin, tin, twin, whin, win, within, chagrin, assassin, javelin, begin. *Perfect rhyme, inn. Allowable rhymes, chine, dine, &c., lean, bean, &c., machine, magazine, &c.*

INCE.

Mince, prince, since, quince, rince, wince, convince, evince.

INCH.

Clinch, finch, flinch, winch, pinch, inch.

INCT.

Tinct, instinet, distinct, extinct, precinct, succinet, &c. *Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ink, as, linked, pinked, &c.*

IND.

Bind, find, mind, blind, hind, kind, grind, rind, wind, behind, unkind, remind, &c. *Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in inc, as, refined. Allowable rhymes, rescind, prescind, and the noun wind, also the participles of verbs in oin, as, joined.*

INE.

Dine, brine, mine, chine, fine, line, nine, pine, shine, shrine, sine, swine, kine, thine, tine, trine, twine, vine, wine, whine, combine, confine, decline, define, incline, inshrine, intertwine, opine, calcine, recline, refine, repine, superfine, interline, countermine, undermine, supine, concubine, porcupine, divine. *Perfect rhymes, sign, assign, consign, design, &c. Allowable rhymes, bin, thin, tin, origin, join, loin, &c., and polysyllables ending in ine, pronounced in, as, masculine, feminine, discipline, libertine, heroine, &c.*

ING.

Bring, sing, eling, fling, king, ling, ring, sling, spring, sting, string, swing, wing, wring, thing, &c. *Perfect rhymes, the participles of the present tense in ing, with the accent on the antepenultimate, as, recovering, altering, &c.*

INGE.

Cringe, fringe, hinge, singe, springe, swinge, tinge, twinge, infringe.

INK.

Ink, think, wink, drink, blink, brink, chink, clink, link, pink, shrink, sink, slink, stink, bethink, forethink.

INT.

Dint, mint, hint, flint, lint, print, splint, squint, tint, asquint, imprint.

IP.

Chip, lip, hip, clip, dip, drip, flip, grip, nip, sip, rip, scrip, ship, skip, slip, snip, strip, tip, trip, whip, equip, eldership, fellowship, workmanship, rivalship, and all words in ship, with the accent on the antepenultimate. *Allowable rhymes, wipe, gripe, &c., leap, heap, &c.*

IPE.

Gripe, pipe, ripe, snipe, tripe, stripe, wipe. *Perfect rhymes, type, archetype, prototype, &c. Allowable rhymes, chip, lip, workmanship, &c.*

IPSE.

Eclipse. *Rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular present tense of verbs in ip, as, lips, strips, &c. Allowable rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular present tense of verbs in ipe, as, gripes, wipes, &c.*

IR, see UR.

IRCH, see URCH.

IRD, see URD.

IRE.

Fire, dire, hire, ire, lyre, mire, quire, sire, spire, squire, wire, tire, attire, acquire, admire, aspire, conspire, desire, inquire, entire, expire, inspire, require, respire, retire, transpire. *Perfect rhymes, choir, gyre. Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes, friar, liar, brier, and nouns formed from verbs ending in ie or y, as, crier, dyer, as, also, the comparative of adjectives of the same sounding terminations, as, nigher, shyer, &c.*

IRGE, see ERGE.

IRL.

Girl, whirl, twirl. *Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes, curl, furl, churl, &c.*



IRM.

Firm, squirm, affirm, confirm, infirm. *Perfect rhymes, germ, term, &c. Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhyme, worm.*

IRST, see URST.

IRT, see URT.

IRTH.

Birth, girth, mirth. *Perfect rhymes, earth, dearth. See EARTH.*

IS (pronounced like iz).

Is, his. *Perfect rhyme, whiz.*

ISE, see ICE and IZE.

ISH.

Dish, wish, fish, pish.

ISK.

Brisk, frisk, disk, risk, whisk, basilisk, obelisk, tamarisk.

ISP.

Crisp, wisp, lisp.

ISS.

Bliss, miss, hiss, kiss, this, amiss, submit, dismiss, remiss. *Allowable rhymes, abyss, mice, spice, &c., peace, lease, &c.*

IST.

Fist, grist, list, mist, twist, whist, wist, wrist, assist, consist, desist, exist, insist, persist, resist, subsist, alchemist, anatomist, antagonist, annalist, cabalist, bigamist, economist, evangelist, eucharist, exorcist, fatalist, fabulist, herbalist, humorist, journalist, moralist, loyalist, royalist, novelist, oculist, organist, satirist, &c. *Perfect rhymes, amethyst, and the preterits and participles of verbs in iss, as, missed, hissed, &c. Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ice, as, spiced, sliced, &c.*

IT.

Bit, chit, cit, hit, fit, grit, flit, kit, knit, lit, nit, pit, quit, sit, slit, smit, sprit, spit, split, tit, twit, wit, whit, writ, admit, acquit, befit, commit, cmit, omit, outwit, permit, remit, submit, transmit, refit, benefit, intermit, pretermit, perquisite. *Allowable rhymes, beat, heat, &c., bite, mite, light, &c.*

ITCH.

Ditch, pitch, fitch, bitch, flitch, hitch, itch, stitch, switch, twitch, witch, bewitch. *Perfect rhymes, which, rich, niche.*

ITE and IGHTE.

Bite, cite, kite, mite, quite, ritc, site, smite, spite, trite, white, write, contrite, anthracite, chrysolite, disunite, despite, ignite, indite, invite, excite, incite, polite, requite, recite, unite, reunite, aconite, appetite, hermaphrodite, parasite, satellite, expedite, blight, benight, bright, fight, flight, fright, height, hight (was called), light, knight, night, might, plight, right, tight, sleight, slight, sight, spright, wight, wright, affright, alight, aright, foresight, delight, despite, unsight, upright, benight, bedight, oversight. *Perfect rhyme, proselyte. Allowable rhymes, eight, weight, &c., bit, hit, &c., favorite, hypocrite, infinite, requisite, opposite, apposite, exquisite, &c.*

ITH.

Pith, smith, frith. *Perfect rhyme, withe.*

ITHE.

Hiithc, bliithe, tithc, writhe, lithe. *Perfect rhyme, scythe. Allowable rhyme, withe.*

IVE.

Five, dive, live, alive, hive, drive, rive, shive, shrive, strive, thrive, wive, arrive, connive, contrive, deprive, derive, revive, survive. *Perfect rhyme, gyve. Allowable rhymes, give, live, sieve, forgive, outlive, fugitive, laxative, narrative, prerogative, primitive, sensitive, affirmative, alternative, contemplative, demonstrative, diminutive, distributive, donative, inquisitive, lenitive, negative, perspective, positive, reparative, provocative, purgative, restorative.*

IX.

Fix, six, flix, mix, affix, commix, executrix, infix, prefix, prolix, transfix, intermix, crucifix, &c. *Perfect rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons of verbs in ick, as, wicks, licks, &c. Allowable rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in ik, as, pikcs, likes, &c.*

IXT.

Betwixt. *Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ix, as, fixed, mixed, &c.*

IZE and ISE.

Prize, wise, rise, size, assize, guise, demise, disguise, hap-

tize, advise, apprise, arise, authorize, canonize, catchise, dogmatize, chastise, civilize, colonize, comprise, criticise, despise, devise, emprise, enterprise, epitomize, equalize, excise, exercise, idolize, immortalize, patronize, moralize, otherwise, stigmatize, premise, recognize, revise, signalize, solemnize, supervise, surprise, surmisc, sympathize, temporize, tyrannize. *Perfect rhymes, suffice, sacrifice, and the plurals of nouns and third persons singular present tense of verbs ending in ie or y, as, pies, lies, he replies, &c. Allowable rhymes, miss, hiss, precipice, &c.*

O, see OO and OW.

OACH.

Broach, coach, croach, poach, roach, abroach, approach, encroach, reproach, loach. *Allowable rhymes, botch, notch, &c., mutch, hutch, &c.*

OAD, see AUD and ODE.

OAF, see OFF.

OAK, see OKE.

OAL, see OLE.

OAM, see OME.

OAN, see ONE.

OAP, see OPE.

OAR, see ORE.

OARD, see ORD.

OAST, see OST.

OAT, see OTE.

OATH, see OTH.

OB.

Cob, fob, bob, job, lob, mob, knob, sob, rob, throb. *Perfect rhymes, swab, squab. Allowable rhymes, daub, globe, robe, dub, &c.*

OBE.

Globe, lobe, probe, robe, disrobe, conglobe. *Allowable rhymes, fob, mob, &c., rub, dub, &c., daub, &c.*

OCE, see OSE.

OCK.

Block, lock, cock, clock, crock, dock, frock, flock, hock, hollyhock, knock, mock, pock, rock, shock, smock, stock, sock, unlock. *Allowable rhymes, oak, poke, cloak, &c., look, took, &c., buck, suck, &c.*

OCT.

Concoct, decoct. *Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ock, as, blocked, locked, &c. Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in oak and oke, as, croaked, soaked, yoked, &c.*

OD.

Cod, clod, God, hod, pod, rod, sod, trod, nod, plod, shod, tod, demigod. *Perfect rhyme, odd. Allowable rhymes, ode, code, mode, &c., and the preterits and participles of verbs in ow, as, sowed, &c.*

ODE and OAD.

Bode, ode, code, mode, node, rode, abode, corrode, explode, forbode, commode, incommode, episode; road, toad, goad, load, woad, &c. *Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ow, as, owed, showed, &c. Allowable rhymes, blood, flood, clod, hod, nod, broad, fraud, &c. See OOD.*

OE, see OW.

OFF and OUGH.

Off, doff, scoff, cough, trough, &c. *Allowable rhymes, oaf, loaf, &c., proof, roof, &c. See OOF.*

OFT.

Oft, croft, loft, soft, aloft, &c. *Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in off, as, scoffed, &c.*

OG.

Hog, bog, cog, dog, clog, fog, frog, grog, log, jog, agog, &c. *Perfect rhymes, dialoguc, epilogue, synagogue, catalogue, pedagogue. Allowable rhymes, rogue, vogue, &c.*

OGUE.

Brogue, rogue, vogue, prorogue, colloque, discombogue. *Allowable rhymes, bog, log, dialogue, pedagogue, synagogue, &c.*



## OICE.

Choice, voice, rejoice. *Allowable rhymes, nice, vice, rice, &c.*

## OID.

Void, avoid, devoid, &c. *Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in oy, as, buoyed, cloyed, &c. Allowable rhymes, hide, hide, ride, &c.*

## OIL.

Oil, boil, broil, coil, foil, moil, roil, soil, spoil, toil, despoil, embroil, recoil, turmoil, disembroil. *Allowable rhymes, isle, while, tile, &c.*

## OIN.

Coin, join, subjoin, groin, loin, quoin, adjoin, benzoin, conjoin, disjoin, enjoin, purloin, rejoin. *Allowable rhymes, whine, wine, fine, &c. See INE.*

## OINT.

Oint, joint, point, conjoint, disjoint, anoint, appoint, disappoint, counterpoint. *Allowable rhyme, pint.*

## OISE.

Poise, noise, counterpoise, equipoise. *Perfect rhymes, avoirdupois, and the plurals of nouns and third persons singular present tense of verbs in oy, as, boys, cloyes, &c. Allowable rhymes, wise, size, prize, and the plurals of nouns and third persons singular present tense of verbs in ie or y, as, pies, tries, &c.*

## OIST.

Hoist, moist, foist, joist. *Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in oice, as, rejoiccd. Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ice, as, spiced.*

## OIT.

Quoit, doit, droit, exploit, adroit, &c. *Allowable rhymes, white, light, might, sight, mite, &c.*

## OKE.

Broke, choke, coke, joke, poke, smoke, spoke, stroke, yoke, artichoke, bespoke, convoke, invoke, provoke, revoke, awoke, &c. *Perfect rhymes, cloak, oak, soak. Allowable rhymes, stock, mock, &c., buck, luck, &c., talk, walk, &c., look, book, &c. See OCK and OOK.*

## OL.

Loll, doll, extol, capitol, protocol, alcohol, vitriol. *Allowable rhymes, all, ball, &c., awl, bawl, &c., hole, mole, droll, &c., dull, mull, &c.*

## OLD.

Old, bold, cold, fold, gold, hold, mold, scold, sold, told, wold, behold, enfold, unfold, uphold, withhold, foretold, manifold, marigold. *Perfect rhymes, preterits and participles of verbs in oll, owl, ole, and oal, as, rolled, cajoled, foaled, bowled, &c.*

## OLE.

Bole, dole, jole, hole, mole, pole, sole, stole, whole, cajole, condole, parole, pistole, &c. *Perfect rhymes, coal, foal, goal, soal, patrol, bowl, droll, knoll, poll, roll, scroll, stroll, toll, troll, control, enroll, &c., soul, &c., to roll, &c. Allowable rhymes, gull, dull, &c., bull, full, &c., loll, doll, &c., fool, cool, &c.*

## OLEN.

Stolen. *Perfect rhyme, swollen or swoln.*

## OLT.

Bolt, colt, jolt, holt, dolt, molt, revolt, thunderbolt. *Allowable rhymes, vault, fault, salt, &c.*

## OLVE.

Solve, absolve, resolve, convolve, involve, devolve, dissolve, evolve, revolve.

## OM, see UM.

## OMB, see OOM.

## OME.

Chromc, dome, home, tome. *Perfect rhymes, foam, loam, roam, comb. Allowable rhymes, dumb, hum, come, bomb, &c., troublesome, &c. See OOM.*

## OMPT, see OUNT.

## ON.

Don, on, con, upon, yon, anon, paragon, phenomenon, &c. *Nearly perfect rhymes, gone, undergone, &c. Allowable rhymes, dun, run, won, &c., own, moan, &c., lone, bene, &c., Amazon, cinnamon, comparison, caparison, garison, skeleton, jupon.*

## ON, see UN.

## ONCE.

Sconce, ensconce, &c. *Allowable rhymes, once, nonce, askance, &c. See UNCE.*

## OND.

Pond, bond, fond, yond, beyond, abscond, correspond, despond, respond, correspond, diamond, vagabond, &c., and the preterits and participles of verbs in on, as, donned, conned, &c. *Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in one, oan, and un, as, stoned, moaned, stunned, &c.*

## ONE.

Prone, bone, cone, crone, drone, honc, throne, alone, shone, stone, tone, lone, zone, atone, depone, enthronc, in-tone, dethrone, postpone, &c. *Perfect rhymes, grown, flown, disown, thrown, sown, own, loan, shown, overthrown, groan, blown, moan, known. Allowable rhymes, dawn, lawn, &c., on, con, &c., none, bun, dun, &c., moon, boon, &c.*

## ONG.

Gong, long, prong, song, thong, strong, throng, wrong, along, belong, prolong. *Allowable rhymes, bung, among, hung, &c.*

## ONGUE, see UNG.

## ONK, see UNK.

## ONT.

Font. *Perfect rhyme, want. Allowable rhymes, front, affront, &c., confront, punt, runt, &c., the abbreviated negatives, won't, don't, &c.*

## OO.

Coo, too, woo, bamboo, taboo, champoo, cockatoo, tattoo. *Nearly perfect rhymes, shoe, two, who, &c., do, ado, undo, through, you, true, blue, flew, strew, &c. Allowable rhymes, know, blow, go, toe, &c. See Direction 4.*

## OOD.

Brood, mood, food, rood, &c. *Nearly perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in oo, as, cooed, wooed, &c. Allowable rhymes, wood, good, hood, stood, withstood, understood, brotherhood, livelihood, likelihood, neighborhood, widowhood, &c., blood, flood, &c., feud, illude, habitude, &c., the preterits and participles of verbs in ue and ew, as, brewed, strewed, &c., imbued, subdued, &c., bud, mud, &c., and the three auxiliaries, would, could, should, ode, code, and the preterits and participles of verbs in ow, as, crowed, rowed, &c., also, nod, hod, &c.*

## OOF.

Hoof, proof, roof, woof, aloof, disproof, reproof, behoof. *Allowable rhymes, huff, ruff, rough, enough, &c., off, scoff, &c.*

## OOK.

Book, brook, cook, crook, hook, look, nook, rook, shook, took, mistook, undertook, forsook, betook. *Allowable rhymes, puke, fluke, &c., duck, luck, &c., broke, spoke, &c.*

## OOL.

Cool, fool, pool, school, spool, stool, tool, befool. *Perfect rhyme, rule. Allowable rhymes, wool, pule, dull, gull, &c., bull, pull, &c., pole, hole, &c.*

## OOM.

Boom, gloom, groom, loom, room, spoom, bloom, broom, doom, &c. *Perfect rhymes, tomb, entomb. Nearly perfect rhymes, whom, womb, &c. Allowable rhymes, come, drum, &c., bomb, thumb, clomb, &c., plumb, spumb, &c., and from, home, comb, &c.*

## OON.

Boon, loon, soon, moon, noon, spoon, swoon, baboon, racoon, barracoon, cocoon, rigadon, dragoon, typhoon, pantaloon, balloon, galloon, afternoon, harpoon, picaroon, monsoon, bassoon, platoon, pontoon, cartoon, festoon, buf-foon, lampoon, poltroon. *Allowable rhymes, tune, prune, &c., bun, dun, &c., gone, done, &c., bone, alone, &c., moan, roan, &c. See ONE.*

## OOP.

Loop, poop, scoop, sloop, stoop, swoop, troop, droop, whoop, coop, hoop, &c. *Perfect rhymes, soup, group, &c. Allowable rhymes, dupe, up, sup, tup, &c., cop, top, &c., cope, hope, &c.*

## OOR.

Boor, poor, moor, &c. *Perfect rhymes, tour, amour, paramour, contour. Allowable rhymes, bore, pore, &c., pure, sure, &c., your, pour, &c., door, floor, &c., bur, cur, &c., sir, stir, &c.*



## OOSE.

Goose, loose, moose, caboose. *Perfect, or nearly perfect rhyme, noose. Nearly perfect rhymes, the nouns deuce, use, &c., profuse, seduce. Allowable rhymes, dose, jocose, globose, &c., moss, toss, &c., us, pus, thus, &c.*

## OOT.

Root, boot, coot, hoot, moot, shoot, toot. *Nearly perfect rhymes, suit, fruit, &c., lute, impute, &c. Allowable rhymes, rote, vote, &c., goat, coat, &c., but, hut, soot, &c., foot, put, &c., hot, got, &c.*

## OOTH.

Booth, smooth. *Perfect rhyme, soothe. Allowable rhymes, tooth, youth, sooth, uncouth, forsooth, &c. Though these are frequent, they are very improper rhymes, the th in one class being vocal, and in the other unvocal.*

## OOZE.

Ooze. *Perfect rhymes, whose, choose, lose, noose. Nearly perfect rhymes, the verbs to use, abuse, &c. Allowable rhymes, doze, hose, &c., buzz and does, the third person singular of do, with the plurals of nouns and third persons singular present tense of verbs in ow, o, oe, ew, ue, as, foes, goes, throws, views, imbues, flues, &c.*

## OP.

Chop, hop, drop, crop, fop, lop, mop, top, prop, flop, shop, slop, sop, stop, strop, swop, top, underprop, Ethiop. *Allowable rhymes, cope, trope, hope, &c., tup, sup, &c., coop, &c.*

## OPE.

Hope, cope, mope, grope, pope, rope, scope, slope, tope, trope, aslope, elope, interlope, telescope, heliotrope, horoscope, antelope, &c., and ope, contracted in poetry for open. *Perfect rhyme, soap. Allowable rhymes, hoop, coop, &c., lop, top, &c., tup, sup, &c.*

## OPT.

Adopt rhymes perfectly with the preterits and participles of verbs in op, as, hopped, lopped, &c. *Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ope, upe, oop, and up, as, coped, duped, hooped, cupped, &c.*

## OR.

Or, for, nor, creditor, counselor, confessor, competitor, emperor, ancestor, ambassador, progenitor, conspirator, successor, conqueror, governor, abhor, metaphor, bachelor, senator, &c., and every word in or, having the accent on the last, or the last syllable but two, as, abhor, orator, &c. *Allowable rhymes, bore, tore, &c., boar, hoar, &c., pure, endure, &c., pur, demur, &c., stir, sir, &c.*

## ORCE.

Force, divorce, enforce, perforce, &c. *Perfect rhymes, coarse, hoarse, course, discourse, recourse, intercourse, source, resource, &c. Allowable rhymes, worse, purse, &c., horse, endorse, &c.*

## ORCH.

Scorch, torch. *Allowable rhymes, birch, smirch, church, &c., porch, &c.*

## ORD.

Cord, chord, lord, record, accord, abhorred, harpsichord. *Allowable rhymes, hoard, board, aboard, ford, afford, sword, &c., word, surd, bird, &c., and the preterits and participles of verbs in ore, ur, and ir, as, bored, incurred, stirred, &c.*

## ORE.

Bore, core, gore, lore, more, ore, pore, score, shore, snore, more, store, swore, tore, wore, yore, adore, afore, ashore, before, deplore, explore, ignore, implore, restore, forbore, forswore, heretofore, hellebore, sycamore. *Perfect rhymes, boar, gore, oar, roar, soar, four, door, floor, corridor, and o'er, for over. Allowable rhymes, hour, sour, &c., power, shower, &c., bur, cur, &c., poor, your, &c., abhor, orator, senator, &c. See OOR and OR.*

## ORGE.

Gorge, disgorge, regorge, &c. *Allowable rhymes, forge, urge, dirge, &c.*

## ORK.

Ork, cork, fork, stork, &c. *Allowable rhymes, pork, work.*

## ORLD.

World rhymes perfectly with the preterits and participles of verbs in url, as, hurled, curled, &c.

## ORM, see ARM.

Form, storm, conform, deform, inform, perform, reform, misinform, uniform, cruciform, multiform, chloroform, transform. *Allowable rhymes, form (a seat), and worm.*

## ORN (rhyming with horn).

Born, corn, morn, horn, scorn, thorn, adorn, forlorn, suborn, unicorn, capricorn. *Allowable rhymes, the participles borne (suffered), shorn, &c., the verb mourn, the nouns urn, turn, &c.*

## ORN (rhyming with mourn).

Shorn, torn, worn, sworn, forsworn, overborne. *Perfect rhymes, borne, forborne, overborne, mourn, &c. Allowable rhymes, born, corn, &c., urn, turn, &c.*

## ORSE, see ORCE.

Corse, gorse, horse, morse, endorse, remorse, unhorse. *Allowable rhymes, worse, curse, &c., coarse, course, &c.*

## ORST, see URST.

## ORT, see ART.

## ORT (rhyming with wart).

Short, sort, exhort, consort, distort, extort, resort, report, snort. *Allowable rhymes, fort, court, port, report, &c., dirt, shirt, &c., wort, hurt, &c.*

## ORT (rhyming with court).

Fort, port, sport, comport, disport, export, import, support, transport, report. *Perfect rhyme, court. Allowable rhymes, short, sort, &c., dirt, hurt, &c.*

## ORTH.

Forth. *Identical rhyme, fourth. Allowable rhymes, north, worth, birth, earth, &c.*

## OSE (sounded oce).

Close, dose, jocose, morose, verbose, operose. *Perfect rhymes, gross, engross. Allowable rhymes, moss, cross, &c., us, thus, &c.*

## OSE (sounded oze).

Close, dose, hose, pose, chose, nose, prose, those, rose, compose, depose, disclose, dispose, decompose, expose, impose, inclose, interpose, oppose, propose, recompose, repose, suppose, transpose, arose, presuppose, foreclose, &c. *Perfect rhymes, doze, froze, gloze, and the plurals of nouns and apostrophized preterits and participles of verbs in ow, oe, o, &c., as, rows, glows, foes, goes, &c. Allowable rhymes, the verbs choose, lose, &c., and the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in ow, rhyming with now, as, cows, and the word buzz.*

## OSS.

Boss, loss, cross, dross, gloss, moss, toss, across, emboss, albatross. *Allowable rhymes, the nouns, close, dose, jocose, &c., and us, thus, &c.*

## OST.

Cost, frost, lost, accost, pentecost. *Perfect rhymes, joust, and the preterits and participles of words in oss, as, miossed, embossed, &c., the verb exhaust, and the noun holocaust. Allowable rhymes, ghost, dost, host, post, compost, most, &c., coast, boast, toast, &c., bust, must, &c., roost, and the preterits and participles of verbs in oose, as, loosed, &c.*

## OT, see AT.

Clot, cot, blot, dot, got, hot, jot, lot, knot, not, plot, pot, scot, shot, slot, sot, spot, apricot, trot, rot, grot, wot, begot, forgot, allot, besot, complot, counterplot, polyglot. *Allowable rhymes, note, vote, &c., boat, coat, &c., but, cut, &c.*

## OTCH.

Botch, blotch, crotch, notch, scotch. *Perfect rhyme, watch. Allowable rhymes, crouch, much, such, crutch, &c.*

## OTE.

Dote, note, vote, mote, quote, rote, wrote, smote, azote, denote, promote, remote, devote, anecdote, antidote, &c. *Perfect rhymes, boat, coat, bloat, doat, float, gloat, goat, oat, overflow, afloat, throat, moat. Allowable rhymes, bout, flout, &c., hot, cot, &c., but, cut, &c., boot, hoot, &c.*

## OTH.

Broth, cloth, froth, moth, troth, wroth, betroth. *Allowable rhymes, both, loth, sloth, oath, growth, &c., forsooth, the noun mouth, and the auxiliary doth. See OOTH.*

## OU, see OO and OW.



OUBT, see OUT.

OUCH.

Ouch, couch, pouch, vouch, slouch, avouch, crouch, scaramouch. *Allowable rhymes*, much, such, &c., coach, roach, &c.

LOUD.

Shroud, cloud, proud, loud, aloud, overshroud, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, crowd, and the preterits and participles of verbs in ow, as, he bowed, vowed, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, the preterits and participles of verbs in ow, as, owed, flowed, &c., blood, flood, bud, &c.

OUGH, see OFF, OW, and UFF.

UGHT.

Bought, thought, ought, forethought, fought, nought, sought, wrought, besought, bethought, methought, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, aught, naught, caught, taught, &c., sometimes draught. *Allowable rhymes*, not, yacht, &c., note, vote &c., butt, hut, &c., hoot, root, &c.

OUL, see OLE and OWL.

OULD.

Mould. *Perfect rhymes*, fold, old, cold, &c., and the preterits and participles of verbs in owl, ol, and ole, as, bowled, tolled, cajoled, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, the preterits and participles of verbs in ull, as, gulled, pulled, &c.

OUNCE.

Bounce, flounce, frounce, renounce, pounce, ounce, trounce, announce, denounce, pronounce.

OUND.

Bound, found, mound, ground, hound, pound, round, sound, wound, abound, aground, around, astound, confound, compound, expound, profound, rebound, redound, resound, propound, surround, &c., and the preterits and participles of the verbs in own, as, frowned, renowned, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, the preterits and participles of verbs in one, oan, and un, as, toned, moaned, sunned, &c., consequently fund, refund, &c., and wound (a hurt), pron. woound.

OUNG, see UNG.

OUNT.

Count, mount, fount, amount, dismount, recount, remount, surmount, account, discount, miscount, paramount, tantamount. *Allowable rhymes*, want, font, don't, wont, &c.

OUP, see OOP.

OUR.

Hour, flour, sour, our, scour, deflour, devour, &c. *Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes*, bower, cowcr, flower, lower, power, shower, tower, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, bore, more, roar, pour, tour, moor, poor, &c., pure, sure, &c., sir, stir, bur, cur, &c.

OURGE, see URGE.

OURNE, see ORN and URN.

OURS.

Ours rhymes perfectly with the plurals of nouns and third persons present of verbs in our and ower, as, hours, scours, deflours, bowers, showers, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, the plurals of nouns and third persons present of verbs in oor and ufe, as, boors, moors, &c., cures, endures, &c.

OURS.

Yours rhymes perfectly with the plurals of nouns and third persons present of verbs in urc, as, curcs, endures, &c. *Allowable rhyme*, ours, and its perfect rhymes and the plurals of nouns and third persons present of verbs in oor, ore, and ur, as, boors, moors, &c., shores, pores, &c., burs, slurs, stirs, &c.

OURSE, see ORCE.

OURT, see ORT.

OURTH, see ORTH.

OUS, see US.

OUSE (pronounced ouce).

Douse, house, louse, grouse, mouse, chouse, souce, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, the nouns close, dose, jocose, &c., deuce, use produce, &c., us, thus, &c., moose, and the noun MOOSE.

OUSE (pron. ouze), see OWZE.

OUT.

Bout, lout, flout, stout, out, clout, pout, gout, grout, rout, scout, shout, snout, spout, stout, sprout, trout, about, devout, without, throughout. *Perfect rhymes*, doubt, redoubt, misdoubt, drought, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, note, vote, &c., boat, coat, &c., lute, suit, &c., got, not, &c., nut, shut, hoot, boot, &c.

OUTH.

Mouth, south. When nouns they have the th sharp, or unvocal. The verbs to mouth, to south, which are pronounced with the th flat or vocal, may allowably rhyme with booth, smooth, &c., which see.

OVE.

Wove, inwove, interwove, cove, alcove, clove, grove, hove, rove, stove, strove, throve, drove. *Allowable rhymes*, dove, love, shove, glove, above, &c., move, behove, approve, disprove, disapprove, improve, groove, prove, reprove, &c.

OW (rhyming with thou).

Now, bow, how, mow, cow, brow, plow, row, sow, vow, prow, avow, allow, disallow, endow, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, bough, slough (mire), &c., thou. *Allowable rhymes*, go, no, blow, sow, &c.

OW (rhyming with go).

Blow, stow, crow, bow, flow, glow, grow, know, low, mow, row, show, sow, strow, stow, slow, snow, tow, throw, trow, below, bestow, foreknow, outgrow, overgrow, overflow, overthrow, reflow, foreshow, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, go, no, toe, foe, owe, wo, oh, so, lo, though, hoe, ho, ago, forego, undergo, dough, roe, sloe, and the verb to sew (with the needle). *Allowable rhymes*, now, cow, vow, do, &c. See the last article.

OWL.

Cowl, growl, owl, fowl, howl, prowl, scowl, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, foul, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, bowl, soul, goal, &c., dull, gull, &c.

OWN.

Brown, town, clown, crown, down, drown, frown, gown, adown, renown, embrown, &c. *Perfect rhyme*, noun. *Allowable rhymes*, tone, bone, moan, own, and the participles thrown, shown, blown, &c.

OWSE, see OUSE.

Blowse. *Perfect rhymes*, browse, house, mouse, rouse, spouse, carouse, souce, espouse, the verbs to house, mouse, &c., and the plurals of nouns and third persons present tense of verbs in ow, as, brows, allows, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, those, hose, to dose, &c.

Ox.

Ox, box, fox, equinox, orthodox, heterodox, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, the plurals of nouns and third persons present of verbs in ock, as, locks, stocks, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, the plurals of nouns and third persons present of verbs in oke, oak, and uck, as, strokes, oaks, cloaks, sucks, &c.

OY.

Boy, buoy, coy, employ, cloy, joy, toy, alloy, annoy, convoy, decoy, destroy, enjoy, employ, corduroy.

OZE, see OSE.

UB.

Cub, club, dub, chub, drub, grub, rub, snub, scrub, shrub, stub, tub, syllabub, Beelzebub. *Allowable rhymes*, cube, tube, &c., cob, rob, &c.

UBE.

Cube, tube. *Allowable rhymes*, club, cub, &c.

UCE.

Truce, spruce, deuce, conduce, deduce, educe, induce, introduce, produce, seduce, traduce, reduce, &c. *Perfect rhymes*, the nouns use, abuse, profuse, abstruse, disuse, excuse, misuse, obtuse, recluse, juice, sluice.

UCH, see UTCH.

UCK.

Buck, luck, muck, puck, pluck, suck, struck, tuck, truck, duck. *Allowable rhymes*, puke, duke, &c., look, took, &c.

UCT.

Duct, conduct, deduct, induct, construct, instruct, obstruct, aqueduct. *Perfect rhymes*, the preterits and participles of verbs in uck, as, ducked, sucked, &c. *Allowa-*



*ble rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in uke and ook, as, puked, hooked, &c.*

## UD.

Bud, scud, stud, mud, cud, *rhyme perfectly with blood and flood. Allowable rhymes, good, hood, &c., rood, food, &c., beatitude, latitude, &c.*

## UDE.

Rude, crude, prude, allude, conclude, delude, denude, elude, exclude, exude, include, preclude, prelude, intrude, obtrude, seclude, protrude, extrude, altitude, fortitude, gratitude, interlude, latitude, longitude, magnitude, multitude, quietude, solicitude, solitude, vicissitude, aptitude, habitude, ingratitude, inaptitude, lassitude, plenitude, promptitude, servitude, similitude, &c. *Perfect rhymes, lewd, feud, &c., and the preterits and participles of verbs in ew, as, stewed, viewed, &c. Allowable rhymes, bud, cud, &c., good, hood, blood, flood, &c.*

## UDGE.

Budge, judge, drudge, grudge, trudge, adjudge, prejudge.

## UE, see EW.

## UFF.

Buff, cuff, bluff, huff, gruff, luff, muff, puff, snuff, stuff, ruff, rebuff, counterbuff, &c. *Perfect rhymes, rough, tough, enough, slough (cast skin), chough, &c. Allowable rhymes, loaf, oaf, &c.*

## UFT.

Tuft. *Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in uff, as, cuffed, stuffed, &c.*

## UG.

Lug, bug, dug, drug, hug, jug, plug, rug, slug, snug, mug, shrug, pug, tug. *Allowable rhymes, vogue, rogue, &c.*

## UICE, see USE.

## UIE, see IE.

## UISE, see ISE and USE.

## UKE.

Duke, puke, rebuke, &c. *Nearly perfect rhymes, cook, look, book, &c. Allowable rhymes, duck, buck, &c.*

## UL and ULL.

Cull, dull, gull, hull, lull, mull, null, trull, scull, skull, annul, disannul, Mogul. *Allowable rhymes, fool, tool, &c., wool, bull, pull, full, bountiful, fanciful, sorrowful, dutiful, merciful, wonderful, worshipful, and every word ending in ful, having the accent on the antepenultimate syllable.*

## ULE.

Mule, pulc, yule, ridicule, reticule. *Allowable rhymes, rule, overrule, cull, dull, wool, full, bountiful, &c. See the last article.*

## ULGE.

Bulge, indulge, divulge, promulge.

## ULK.

Bulk, hulk, skulk.

## ULSE.

Pulse, repulse, impulse, expulse, convulse.

## ULT.

Result, adult, exult, consult, indult, occult, insult, penult, catapult, difficult, &c. *Allowable rhymes, colt, bolt, &c.*

## UM.

Chum, drum, glum, grum, gum, hum, mum, rum, scum, plum, stum, sum, swum, thrum, opium, premium, odium, medium, &c. *Perfect rhymes, crumb, thumb, dumb, succumb, comic, become, overcome, burthensome, cumbersome, frolicsome, humorsome, quarrelsome, troublesome, martyrdom, christendom. Allowable rhymes, fume, plume, rheum, and room, doom, tomb, hecatomb.*

## UME.

Fume, plume, grumc, spume, assume, consume, illume, perfume, resume, presumc, deplume.

## UMP.

Bump, clump, dump, pump, jump, lump, plump, rump, slump, stump, trump, thump.

## UN.

Bun, dun, gun, nun, pun, run, sun, shun, tan, stun, spun, begun. *Perfect rhymes, son, won, ton, done, one,*

*none, undone. Allowable rhymes, on, gone, &c., tune, prune, &c. See ON.*

## UNCE.

Dunce. *Perfect rhyme, once. Allowable rhymes, nonce, sconce.*

## UNCH.

Bunch, crunch, punch, hunch, lunch, munch.

## UND.

Fund, obtund, refund, rotund, moribund, rubicund. *Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in un, as, shunned, &c.*

## UNE.

June, tune, untune, jejune, prune, attune, commune, opportune, importune, triune, &c. *Nearly perfect rhymes, moon, soon, &c. Allowable rhymes, bun, dun, &c.*

## UNG.

Bung, clung, dung, flung, hung, rung, strung, sung, sprung, slung, stung, swung, unsung, wrung, young. *Perfect rhymes tongue, among. Allowable rhymes, song, long, &c.*

## UNGE.

Plunge, expunge, &c. *Perfect rhyme, sponge.*

## UNK.

Drunk, junk, skunk, sunk, shrunk, stunk, spunk, punk, trunk, slunk. *Perfect rhyme, monk.*

## UNT.

Brunt, blunt, hunt, runt, grunt, shunt, stunt. *Perfect rhymes, front, wont (to be accustomed).*

## UP.

Cup, sup, up, pup. *Allowable rhymes, cope, scope, and dupe, group, &c.*

## UPT.

Abrupt, corrupt, interrupt. *Perfect rhymes, the participles of verbs in up, as, supped, &c.*

## UR.

Blur, cur, bur, fur, slur, spur, concur, demur, incur, recur. *Perfect rhyme, purr. Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes, fir, sir, stir. Allowable rhymes, pore, oar, &c.*

## URB.

Curb, disturb. *Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes, verb, herb, &c. Allowable rhyme, orb.*

## URCH.

Church, lurch. *Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes, birch, perch, search. Allowable rhyme, porch.*

## URD.

Curd, surd, absurd. *Perfect rhymes, bird, third, word, and the preterits and participles of verbs in ur, as, spurred. Allowable rhymes, board, ford, cord, lord, &c., and the preterits and participles of verbs in ore, oar, and or, as, gored, oared, abhorred, &c., also the preterits and participles of verbs in ure, as, cured, immured, &c. See ORD.*

## URE.

Cure, pure, dure, lure, abjure, allure, demure, conjure, endure, manure, enure, insure, immature, immure, mature, obscure, procure, secure, adjure, calenture, coverture, epicure, investiture, forfeiture, furniture, miniature, nouriture, overtire, portraiture, immature, premature, primogeniture, sinecure, temperature. *Allowable rhymes, sure, assure, brochure, poor, moor, power, sour, &c., cur, bur, &c.*

## URF.

Turf, scurf, surf.

## URGE.

Gurge, purge, urge, surge, scourge, spurge, demiurge. *Perfect rhymes, verge, diverge, &c. Allowable rhymes, gorge, George, forge, &c.*

## URK.

Lurk, Turk. *Perfect rhyme, work. Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes, irk, jerk, perk.*

## URL, see IRL.

Churl, curl, furl, hurl, purl, uncurl, unfurl. *Perfect or nearly perfect, rhymes, girl, twirl, whirl, &c., pearl, &c.*

## URN.

Burn, churn, spurn, turn, urn, return, overturn, sojourn, adjourn.



## URSE.

Nurse, curse, purse, accurse, disburse, imburse, reimburse. *Perfect rhyme*, worse. *Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes*, verse, disperse. *Allowable rhymes*, coarse, corse, force, horse, &c.

## URST.

Burst, curst, durst, accurst, &c. *Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes*, erst, thirst, worst, first.

## URT.

Blurt, hurt, spurt. *Perfect rhyme*, wort. *Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes*, dirt, shirt, flirt, squirt, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, port, court, short, snort, &c.

## Us.

Us, thus, incubus, overplus, sarcophagus, syllabus, amorous, boisterous, clamorous, credulous, dangerous, degenerate, generous, emulous, fabulous, frivolous, hazardous, idolatrous, infamous, miraculous, mischievous, mountainous, mutinous, necessitous, numerous, ominous, perilous, poisonous, populous, prosperous, ridiculous, riotous, ruinous, scandalous, scrupulous, sedulous, traitorous, treacherous, tyrannous, venomous, vigorous, villainous, adventurous, adulterous, ambiguous, blasphemous, dolorous, fortuitous, sonorous, gluttonous, gratuitous, incredulous, lecherous, libidinous, magnanimous, obstreperous, odoriferous, ponderous, ravenous, rigorous, slanderous, solicitous, timorous, valorous, unanimous, calamitous. *Perfect rhymes*, buss, fuss, muss, truss, discuss, blunderbuss. *Allowable rhymes*, the nouns use, abuse, diffuse, excuse, the verb to loose, and the nouns goose, deuce, juice, truce, &c., close, dose, house, mouse, &c.

## USE (with the s pure).

The nouns and adjectives use, ruse, abstruse, disuse, abuse, diffuse, excuse, profuse, occlude, recluse, obtuse. *Perfect rhymes*, the verb to loose, the nouns duce, truce, goose, noose, moose. *Allowable rhymes*, us, thus, buss, &c.

## USE (sounded uze).

Muse, the verbs to use, fuse, abuse, amuse, contuse, dif-

fuse, excuse, infuse, misuse, peruse, refuse, suffuse, transfuse, accuse. *Perfect rhymes*, bruise, and the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in ew and ue, as, dews, imbues, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, buzz, does, &c.

## USH.

Blush, brush, crush, gush, flush, plush, rush, hush, thrush. *Allowable rhymes*, bush, push.

## USK.

Busk, tusk, dusk, husk, musk, rusk.

## UST.

Bust, crust, dust, gust, just, must, lust, rust, thrust, trust, adjust, adust, disgust, distrust, intrust, mistrust, robust, unjust. *Perfect rhymes*, the preticrits and participles of verbs in uss, as, trussed, discussed, &c.

## UT.

But, butt, cut, hut, gut, glut, jut, nut, shut, strut, englut, rut, scut, slut, smut, abut. *Perfect rhyme*, soot. *Allowable rhymes*, boot, &c., dispute, &c., boat, &c.

## UTCH.

Clutch, hutch, crutch, Dutch. *Perfect rhymes*, much, such, touch, &c.

## UTE.

Brute, jute, lute, flute, mute, acute, astute, commute, compute, confute, dispute, dilute, depute, impute, minute, parachute, pollute, refute, repute, salute, transmute, volute, absolute, attribute, constitute, destitute, dissolute, execute, institute, irresolute, persecute, prosecute, prostitute, resolute, substitute. *Perfect rhymes*, fruit, recruit, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, boot, route, &c., boat, &c., note, &c., hut, &c.

## UX.

Flux. *Perfect rhymes*, the plurals of nouns and third persons of verbs in uck, as, ducks, trucks, &c. *Allowable rhymes*, the plurals of nouns and third persons of verbs in ook, uke, oak, &c., as, cooks, pukes, oaks, &c.

Y, see IE.



# PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

## SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

BY WILLIAM A. WHEELER, M. A.

THE course pursued in the following Table has been to give first that mode of pronounciation which is deemed to be best supported, and to subjoin, as an alternative mode, any other pronounciation which has, to any considerable extent, the sanction of present and reputable usage. The names in the Vocabulary have been accented, divided into syllables, and marked in accordance with the system of notation employed in the previous part of this work. The consuler will not, therefore, require any Rules to guide him to a correct pronounciation; but the few which follow — being short and easy to remember — may perhaps be of some use when he happens not to have the Dictionary at hand.

### RULES.

1. In Hebrew proper names, the letters have their usual English sounds, except in the cases specified below. See PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION, p. vii. *et seq.*

2. Every final *i*, forming a distinct syllable, has its long sound; as, *A-bīsh'a-ī*, *Ēd're-ī*, *Thōm'o-ī*.

3. The vowels *ai* are sometimes pronounced in one syllable; as, *Hu'shai*, *Sī'nai*; and sometimes in two; as, *Sham'ma-i*, *Bar-zil'la-i*. When pronounced in one syllable, they should be sounded like *ai* in *aid*; as, *Hū'shāi*, *Sī'nāi*. Some speakers choose to give them the diphthongal sound *äi*, or *ī*; but the practice, as Smart observes, is far from being common or established.

4. The vowels *ei*, when followed by a consonant, form a digraph, and are pronounced like *ei* in *seize*; as, *Cēi'lan*. When followed by a vowel, they are pronounced in separate

syllables, and the *i* is generally sounded like consonant *y*: as, *Sa-mē'ius* (sa-mē'yus).

5. The vowels *ia*, following an accented vowel, are pronounced in one syllable, the *i* taking the sound of consonant *y*; as, *Ban-na'ia* (ban-nā'yā) *I-sā'iah*, (ī-zā'yā), *Je-dē'iah* (je-dē'yā). In other cases, they are pronounced in separate syllables, and the accent is on the *i*: as, *Sār'a-ī'a*, *Bēr'a-ī'ah*.

6. The letter *g* has its hard sound before *e* and *i*, as in the English words *get*, *give*; as, *Gethsemane*, *Gilead*. *Bethphage*, in consequence of having passed through the Greek of the New Testament, is an exception, the *g* being sounded soft, like *j*, conformably to the usual English mode of pronouncing words derived from the Greek.

7. *Ch* is pronounced like *k*; as, *Chaldea*, *Enoch*. *Ruchel* is the only exception, the *ch* in this name being sounded like *ch* in *chest*. *Cherub* (kē'rub), a city of the Babylonish empire, must not be confounded in pronounciation with *cherub*, one of an order of angels.

8. Gentile names ending in *-ite* (sing.) and *-ites* (pl.), together with feminine nouns of the same class in *-itess*, are English formatives, and follow the accent of their primitives; as, *Am'mon-īte*, *Is'ra-el-ītes*, *Ca'naan-īt'ess*. The same is true of gentile adjectives ending in *-itish*; as, *Mō'ab-ī'ish*, *Mīd'i-an-ī'ish*. Gentiles in *-ene* and *-ine*, with their plurals, are also Anglicized both in spelling and pronounciation; except *Māg'da-lē'ne*, which is commonly thus pronounced, as a classical word, the Anglicized form — which does not occur in the Scriptures — being *Mag'da-len*.

<p><b>A.</b></p> <p>Ā'a-lar          Aâ/ron (âr'on)          Aâ/ron-ītes          Āb'a-cūc          A-bād'don          Āb'a-dī'as          A-bäg'thā          Āb'a-nā          Āb'a-rīm          Āb'a-rōn          Āb'bā          Āb'dā          Āb'de-el          Āb'dī          ▲b-dī'as          Āb'di-el          Āb'don          A-bēd'-ne-gō', or          A-bēd'ne-gō          Ā'bel          Ā'bel-bēth-mā'a-          chah          Ā'bel-mā'im          Ā'bel-me-hō'lah          Ā'bel-mīz'ra-īm          Ā'bel-shīt'tim</p>	<p>Ā'bez          Ā'bī          A-bī'á          A-bī'ah          Ā'bī-ál'bon          A-bī'a-sāph          A-bī'a-thar          Ā'bib          A-bī'dā          A-bī'dah          Āb'i-dān          A-bī'el          Ā'bī-ē'zer          Ā'bī-ēz'rīte          Āb'i-gūil          Āb'i-hā'il          A-bī'hu          A-bī'hud          A-bī'jah          A-bī'jam          Āb'i-lē'ne          A-bīm'a-el          A-bīm'e-lēch          A-bīn'a-dāb          Āb'i-ner          A-bīn'o-ām          A-bī'ram          A-bī'ron          Āb'i-sē'ī</p>	<p>Āb'i-shäg          A-bīsh'a-ī          A-bīsh'a-lōm          A-bīsh'u-ā          Āb'i-shur          Āb'i-sūm          Āb'i-tāl          Āb'i-tūb          A-bī'ud          Āb'ner          Ā'bra-ham          Ā'bram          Āb'sa-lom          Āb'sa-lōn          A-bū'bus          Āc'a-tān          Āc'ead          Āc'ea-rōn          Āc'cho          Āc'cos          Āc'coz          A-çēl'da-mā          A-chā'ia (-yā)          A-chā'i-cūs          Ā'chan          Ā'char          Ā'chāz          Āch'bōr          Ā'chī-āch'a-rūs</p>	<p>A-chī'as          Ā'chim          Ā'chi-ōr          Ā'chish          Āch'i-tōb          Āch'me-thā          Ā'chor          Āch'sā          Āch'sah          Āch'shaph          Āch'zib          Āc'i-phā (ās'i-fā)          Āc'i-tho (ās'i-tho)          A-cū'á          Ā'cub          Ād'a-dah          Ā'dah          Ād'a-ī'ah          Ād'a-ī'ā          Ād'am          Ād'a-mah          Ād'a-mī          Ā'dar          Ād'a-sā          Ād'be-el          Ād'dan          Ād'dār          Ād'dī          Ād'do</p>	<p>Ād'don          Ād'dus          Ā'der          Ād'i-dā          Ā'di-el          Ā'din          Ād'i-nā          Ād'i-nō, or A-dī'no          Ād'i-nus          Ād'i-thā'im          Ād'la-ī          Ād'mah          Ād'ma-thā          Ād'nā          Ād'nah          A-dōn/i-bē'zek          A-dōn/i-cān          Ād'o-nī'jah          A-dōn/i-kām          Ād'o-nī'ram          A-dōn/i-zē'dek          A-dō'rā          Ād'o-rā'im          A-dō'ram          A-drām'e-lēch          A-drām'me-lēch          Ād'ra-mý't'ti-ūm          Ā'dri-ā          Ā'dri-el</p>	<p>A-dū'el          A-dūl/lam          A-dūl/lam-īte          A-dūm'mīm          Ā'e-dī'as          Ē'ne-as (Gr. Aivéas)          Ē'nōn          Āg'a-bā          Āg'a-būs          Ā'gāg          Ā'gag-īte          Ā'gar          Āg'a-rēneç'          Āg'e-ē          Ag-çē'us          A-grīp/pā          Ā'gur          Ā'hāb          A-hār'ah          A-hār'hel          A-hās'a-ī          A-hās'ba-ī          A-hās'u-ē'rus          A-hā'vā          Ā'hāz          Ā'ha-zī'ah          Āh'ban          Ā'her          Ā'hī</p>
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ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; câre, fâr, âsk, all, what; êre, veîl, tērm; pîque, fîrm; sôn, ôr, dō, wôlf, fōd, fōt; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, call, echo; gem, get; a; exist; liuger, liuk; this.



A-hī'ah	Ā'man	Ā'nub	Ār'nā	As-sāl/i-mōth	A-zū'bah
A-hī'am	Ām/a-nā, or	Ā'nus	Ār'nān	Ās/sa-nī'as	Ā'zur
A-hī'an	A-mā'nā	A-pā/me	Ār'non	Ās/sa-rē'moth	Āz'u-rān
Āhī-ē'zer	Ām/a-rī'ah	A-pēl/lēš	Ā'rōd	Ās/shur (āsh'ur)	Āz'zah
A-hī'hud	Ām/a-rī'as	A-phār/sach-ites	Ār'o-dī	As-shū'rim	Āz'zan
A-hī'jah	Ām/a-sā, or	A-phār/sath-chītes	Ā'rod-ites	Ās/si-dē'anš	Āz'zur
A-hī'kam	A-mā'sā	A-phār/sites	Ār'o-er	Ās/sir	
A-hī'lud	A-mās/a-ī	Ā'phek	Ār'o-er-īte	Ās/sōs	
A-hīn/a-āz	A-māsh/a-ī	A-phēh/kah	Ā'rom	Ās/su-ē'rus	
A-hī'man	Ām/a-sī'ah	A-phēr/e-mā	Ār'pād	Ās/sur	<b>B.</b>
A-hīm'e-lēch	Ām/a-thē'is	A-phēr/rā	Ār'phād	Ās-sūr/i-ā	Bā'al
A-hī'moth	Ām/a-thīs	A-phī'ah	Ar-phāx/ad	Ās-sūr/i-an	Bā'al-ah
A-hīn/a-dāb	Ām/a-zī'ah	Ā'phik	Ār'sa-çēš	Ās/ta-rōth	Bā'al-āth
A-hīn/o-ām	A-mēd/a-thā	Āph/rah	Ār'sa-rēth	Ās/tāth	Bā'al-āth-bē'er
A-hī'o	A-mēn'	Āph/sēš	Ār'tax-ēr'x'ēš (ār'- tag-zēr'k'zēz)	As-tī'y/a-gēš	Bā'al-bē'rith
A-hī'rā	Ā'mī	Āp'ol-lō'ni-ā	Ār'te-mas	A-sūp'pim	Bā'a-lē
A-hī'ram	A-mīn/a-dāb	Āp'ol-lō'ni-us	Ār'ū-bōth	A-sūn'eri-tus	Bā'al-gād
A-hī'ram-ites	A-mīt'tāi	Āp'ol-lōph'a-nēš	A-rū'mah	Ā'tād	Bā'al-hā'mon
A-hīs/a-mā'ch	A-nīz/a-bād	A-pōl'los	Ār'vād	Ā'ta-rah	Bā'al-hā'nān
A-hīsh/a-hār	Ām'mah	A-pōl'ly-ōn (or a-pōl'yon)	Ār'vad-īte	A-tār'ga-tīs	Bā'al-hā'zor
A-hī'shar	Ām-mēd/a-thā	Āp'pa-īm	Ār'zā	Ā'ta-rōth-ā'dar	Bā'al-hēr'mon
A-hīth'o-phēl	Ām'mē	Āp'phi-ā (āf'fi-ā)	Ā'sā	Ā'ta-rōth-ād'dar	Bā'al-ī
A-hī'tub	Ām'mī-el	Āp'phus (āf'fus)	Ās'a-dī'as	Ā'ter	Bā'al-īm
Āh'lāb	Ām'mī'hud	Āp'pi-ī Fō'rum	Ās'a-el	Ā'te-re-zī'as	Bā'a-līs
Āh'lāi	Ām'mīn/a-dāb	Āq'ui-lā	Ās'a-hēl	Ā'thā'ch	Bā'al-mē'on
A-hō'ah	Ām'mīn/a-dīb	Ār	Ās'a-hī'ah	Ā'th/a-ī'ah	Bā'al-pē'or
A-hō'hīte	Ām'mī-shād'da-ī	Ārā	Ās'a-ī'ah	Ā'th/a-lī'ah	Bā'al-pēr'a-zīm
A-hō'lah	Ām'mīz/a-bād	Ā'rāb (a city)	Ās'a-nā	Ā'th/a-rī'as	Bā'al-shāl'i-shā
A-hō'li-āb	Ām'mon	Ār'a-bah	Āsaph	A-thē'ni-anš	Bā'al-tā'mar
A-hōl'i-bah	Ām'mon-īte	Ār'a-bat-thā'ne	A-sār'a-el	Ā'th'e-nō'bi-ūs	Bā'al-zē'bub
Ā'ho-līb'a-mah	Ām'mon-īt'ess	(Ār'a-bath-thā'ne)	A-sār'e-el	Ā'th'enš	Bā'al-zē'phon
A-hū'ma-ī	Ām'mon	Ār'a-bat-tī'ne	Ās'a-rē'lah	Ā'th'lāi	Bā'a-nā
A-hū'zam	Ā'mok	A-rā'bi-ā	Ās'bāz/a-rēth	Ā'ti-phā	Bā'a-nah
A-hūz'zath	Ā'mon	A-rā'bi-an	Ās/ca-lōn	Ā't'rōth	Bā'a-nī'as
Ā'ī	Ām'o-rite	Ā'rād	A-sē'as	Ā't'tāi	Bā'a-rā
A-ī'ah, or Ā'jah	Ā'mos	Ār'a-dūs	A-sēb'e-bī'ā	Ā't'ta-lī'ā	Bā'a-sē'iah (-yā)
A-ī'ath	Ā'mōz	Ā'rah	Ās'e-bī'ā	Ā't'ta-lūs	Bā'a-shā
A-ī'jā	Ām-phīp'o-līs	Ā'ram	Ās'e-nāth	At-thār'a-tēš (ath- thār'a-teez)	Bā'a-sī'ah
Āij'a-lōn (āj'a-lōn)	Ām'pli-ās	Ā'ram-īt'ess	Ā'ser	Āu'gi-ā	Bā'bel
Āij'e-lēth Shā'har	Ām'ram	Ā'ram-nā'ha-rā'im	A-sē'rer	Āu-gūs'tus	Bā'bī
(āj'e-lēth)	Ām'ram-ites	Ā'ram-zō'bah	Ā'shan	Āu-rā'nus	Bāb'y-lon
Ā'in	Ām'ra-phēl	Ā'rān	Āsh/be-ā	Āu-tē'as	Bāb'y-lō'ni-anš
A-ī'rus	Ām'zī	Ār'a-rāt	Āsh/bel	Ā'vā	Bāb'y-lō'nish
Ā'jah	Ā'nāb	Ār'a-rāth	Āsh/bel-ites	Āv'a-rān	Bā'cā
Āj'a-lōn	Ān'a-el	A-rā'thēš	Āsh'che-nāz	Āv'a-rōn	Bā'e'chi-dēš
Ā'kān	Ā'nah	A-rāu'nah	Āsh'dōd	Ā'ven	Bā'e'chus
Āk'kub	Ān'a-hā'rath	Ār'bā	Āsh'dōd-ites	Ā'vim	Bā'e-chū'rus
Āk'ra-bat-tī'ne	Ān'a-ī'ah	Ār'bah	Āsh'dōth-ites	Ā'vimš	Bā-çē'nor
A-krāb'bim	Ā'nāk	Ār'bath-īte	Āsh'dōth-pīš'gah	Ā'vītes	Bā'ch'rites
Āl'a-mēth	Ān'a-kīmš	Ar-bāt'tis	Āsh'er	Ā'vith	Bā'go
Ā-lām/me-lēch	Ān'a-mīm	Ar-bē'lā (in Palestine)	Āsh'er-ites	Āz'a-el	Bā-gō'as
Āl'a-mōth	A-nām/me-lēch	Ār'bīte	Āsh/i-mā	Āz'a-ē'lus	Bāg'o-ī
Āl'çi-mūs	Ā'nān	Ar-bō'na-ī	Āsh/ke-lōn	Ā'zah	Bā-hā'rum-īte
Āl'e-mā	A-nā'nī	Ār'che-lā'us	Āsh/ke-nāz	Ā'zāh	Bā-hū'mus
Āl'e-mēth, or	Ān'a-nī'ah	Ār'che-lā'us	Āsh'nah	Ā'zāl	Bā-hū'rim
A-lē'meth	Ān'a-nī'as	Ār'che-vītes	Āsh'pe-nāz	Āz'a-lī'ah	Bā'jith
Āl'ex-ān'der (āl- egz-ān'der)	A-nān'iel	Ār'chī	Āsh'ri-el	Āz'a-nī'ah	Bāk-bāk'kar
Āl'ex-ān'dri-ā	Ā'nath	Ar-chīp'pus	Āsh'ta-rōth	A-zā'phi-ōn	Bāk'buk
(classical pron. āl-ex-an-dri'ā)	Ān'a-thōth	Ār'chīte	Āsh'te-mōh	Āz'a-rā	Bāk'buk-ī'ah
Āl'ex-ān'dri-anš	Ān'drew (ān'drū)	Ar-tū'rus	Āsh'te-rath-īte	A-zār'a-el, or	Bā'laam (bā'lam), or Bā'la-am
A-lī'ah	Ā'nem	Ārd	Āsh'te-rōth Kār'- na-īm	A-zār'e-el, or	Bā'la-c
A-lī'an	Ā'nen	Ār'dāth	Āsh'to-rēth	A-zār'e-el	Bā'l'a-dān
Āl'lom	Ā'ner	Ārd'ites	Āsh'ur	Āz'a-rī'ah	Bā'lah
Āl'lōn	Ān'e-thōth'ite	Ār'don	Āsh'ur-ites	Āz'a-rī'as	Bā'lak
Āl'lōn-bā'ch'uth	Ān'e-tōth'ite	A-rē'lī	Āsh'vāth	Ā'zāz	Bāl'a-mō
Al-mō'dād	Ā'ni-ām	Ār'e-ōp'a-gīte	Ā'si-ā (ā'shī-ā)	A-zā'zel	Bā-lās'a-mūs
Āl'mon	Ā'nīm	Ār'e-ōp'a-gus	Ās'i-bī'as	Āz'a-zī'ah	Bā-l-nū'us
Āl'mon-dīb'la- thā'im	Ā'nā	Ā'rēš	Ā'si-el	Āz-bāz'a-rēth	Bā'l-thā'sar
Āl'na-thān	Ān'na-ās	Ār'e-tās (Gr. Apéras)	Ās'i-phā	Āz'buk	Bā'mah
Āl'ōth	Ān'nas	A-rē'us	Ās/ke-lōn	A-zē'kah	Bā'moth
Āl'phā	An-nū'us, or	Ār'gōb	Ās'ma-dāi (Milton.)	Ā'zel	Bā'moth-bā'al
Al-phā'us, or Al- phē'us	Ān'nu-ūs	Ā'rī-a-rā'thēš	Ās'ma-vēth	Ā'zom	Bān
Āl'ta-nē'us	Ā'nōs	A-rīd'a-ī	Ās'mo-dē'us	Āz'e-phū'rith	Bān'a-ī'as
Al-tās'chith	Ān'ti-christ	A-rīd'a-thā	Ās'mo-nē'anš (Jo- sephus)	A-zē'tas	Bā'nī
Ā'lush	Ān'ti-lib'a-nūs	A-rī'ch	Ās'nah	Āz'gād	Bā'nīd
Āl'vah	Ān'ti-ō'ch	Ā'rī-el	As-nāp'par	A-zī'ā	Bān-nā'īā
Āl'van	Ān'ti-ō'chī'ā	Ār'i-ma-thā'ā	A-sō'chis (Jose- phus)	A-zī'e-ī	Bān'nus
Āl'vāh	Ān'ti-ō'chī-anš	Ār'i-ma-thē'ā	Ā'som	Ā'zī-el	Bān'u-as
Āl'vān	An-tī'ō-chīs	Ā'rī-ō'ch	Ās/pa-thā	A-zī'zā	Bā-rāb'bas
Ā'mād	An-tī'ō-chūs	A-rīs'a-ī	Ās/phar	Āz'ma-vēth	Bār'a-chēl
A-mād'a-thā	Ān'ti-pās	Ār'is-tār'chus	Ās/phar	Āz'mon	Bār'a-chī'ah
A-mād'a-thus	An-tīp'a-ter	Ār'is-to-bū'lus	As-phār'a-sūs	Āz'noth-tā'bor	Bār'a-chī'as
Ā'mal	An-tīp'a-trīs	Ārk'īte	Ās'phār'a-sūs	Ā'zōr	Bā'rak
Ām'a-lek	An-tō'ni-ā	Ār'ma-gēd'don	Ās'ri-el	Āzō'tus	Bar-hū'mīte
Ām'a-lek-īte	Ān'to-thī'jah	Ar-mē'ni-ā	Ās'ri-el-ites	Āz'ri-el	Bā-rī'ah
Ā'mām	Ān'toth-īte	Ar-mō'nī	Ās/sa-bī'as	Āz'ri-kām	Bār'-jē'us

ā, ē, &c., long; ā, ē, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāṭ; ēre, vēil, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf,







Dē/dan	Ē/gýpt	E-lī/zur	Ē/sar-hād'don	Gā'ash	Ġēr/shom
Dēd/a-nim	E-gýp'tian	Ēl/ka-nah	Ē/sau	Gā/bá	Ġēr/shon
De-há/vites	Ē/hī	Ēl/kosh-ite	Ē/sāy	Gāb/a-el	Ġēr/shon-ite
Dē'kar	Ē/hud	Ēl/la-sar	Ēs'dra-ē'lom	Gāb/a-thá	Ġēr/son
Dēl/a-ī'ah	Ē/ker	El-mō'dam (Gr. <i>Ἐλωδάμ</i> )	Ēs'dra-ē'lon	Gāb/ba-ī	Ġēr/zītes
Dēl/i-lah	Ēk're-bēl	Ēl/na-ām	Ēs'dras, <i>or</i>	Gāb/ba-thá	Ġē'sem
Dē'lus	Ēk'ron	Ēl/na-thān	Ēs'dras	Gāb/dēš	Ġē'sham
Dē'mas	Ēk'ron-ites	Ēl/o-hīm	Es-drē'lom	Gā'bri-as	Ġē'sheni
De-mē'tri-ūs	Ē/lá	E-lō'ī	Es-drē'lon	Gā'bri-el	Ġē'shur
Dēm'o-phōn	Ēl/a-dah	Ē/lon	Ēs'e-bōn	Gād	Ġēsh/u-rī
Dēr/be	Ē/lah	Ē/lon-bēth'-hā'nān	E-sē'bri-ās	Gād/a-rá	Ġēsh/u-rītes
Dēs/sa-ū (Gr. <i>Δεσσαού</i> )	Ē/lam	Ē/lon-ites	Ē'sek	Gād/a-rēneš'	Ġē'ther
De-ū'el	Ē/lam-ites	Ē/lon-ites	Ēsh'-bā'al	Gād/dī	Ġeth-sēm'a-ne
Deū'ter-ōn'o-my	Ēl/a-sah	Ē/loth	Ēsh/ban	Gād/di-el	Ġe-ū'el
Dī-ā'ná, <i>or</i> Dī-ān'á	Ē/lath	Ēl/pa-āl	Ēsh'eōl	Gā'dī	Ġē'zer
Dīb/la-īm	Ēl'-bēth/-el	Ēl/pa-lēt	Ē/she-ān	Gād'ite	Ġēz'rītes
Dīb/lath	Ēl/ci-á (ēl/shī-á)	Ēl-pā'ran	Ē/shek	Gā'hām	Ġī'ah
Dīb/la-thā'im	Ēl/da-ah, <i>or</i>	Ēl/te-kēh	Ēsh/ka-lon-ites	Gā'hār	Ġīb/bar
Dī'bon	El-dā'ah	Ēl/te-kōn	Ēsh/ta-ōl	Gā'ius (gā'yus)	Ġīb/be-thōn
Dī'bon Gād	Ēl/dād	El-tō'lād, <i>or</i>	Ēsh/ta-ul-ites, <i>or</i>	Gāl/a-ād	Ġīb/e-á
Dīb/rī	Ē/le-ād	Ēl/to-lād	Ēsh/tau-lītes	Gāl/lā	Ġīb/e-ah
Dīd'y-mūs	Ē/le-ā'leh	Ē/lul	Ēsh/te-mō'á, <i>or</i>	Ga-lā/ti-á (-lā'-shī-á)	Ġīb/e-āth
Dīk/lah	E-lē'a-sá	E-lū'za-ī	Ēsh-tēm'o-á	Ga-lā/ti-anš	Ġīb/e-ath-īte
Dīl'e-ān	E-lē'a-sah	Ēl/y-mā'is	Ēsh/te-mōh	Gāl'i-lānš	Ġīb/e-on
Dīm/nah	Ē/le-ā'zar	Ēl/y-mās	Ēsh/ton	Gāl/e-ēd	Ġīb/e-on-ite
Dī'mon	Ē/le-a-zū'rus	Ēl/y-mē'anš	Ēs/lī	Gāl/ga-lá	Ġīb/lītes
Di-mō'nah	Ēl'-e-lō'he Īš'ra-el	Ēl/za-bād	Ē-sō'rā	Gāl/i-lā'an	Ġid-dāl'tī
Dī'nah	Ē/leph	Ēl/za-phān	Ēs/ril	Gāl/i-lē'an	Ġīd/del
Dī'na-ites	E-leū'the-rūs	Ē/mimš	Ēs/rom	Gāl/i-lee	Ġīd/e-on
Dīn/ha-bah, <i>or</i>	E-leū'za-ī	Ēm-mām'u-el	Ēst/ha-ōl	Gāl/lim	Ġīd/e-ō'nī
Din-hā'bah	El-hā'nan	Ēm/ma-us	Ēs'ther (ēs'ter)	Gāl/li-o	Ġīd'ōm
Dī'o-ný'si-us (dī'o-nīzh'ī-us)	Ē/lī	Ēm/mer	Ē'tam	Gām'a-el	Ġī'hōn
Dī'os-eo-rīn'thi-us	E-lī'ab	Ēm'mōr	Ē/tham	Ga-nā/li-el	Ġīl/a-lāi
Dī-ōt're-phēš	E-lī'a-dá	Ē'nām	Ē/than	Gām'ma-dimš	Ġīl-bō'á, <i>or</i>
Dī'shan	E-lī'a-dah	Ē'nān	Ēth'a-nim	Gā'mul	Ġīl-bo-á
Dī'shōn	E-lī'a-dās	E-nās'i-bus	Ēth/bā-al	Gār	Ġīl/e-ad
Dīz/a-hāb	E-lī'a-dun	Ēn'-dōr, <i>or</i>	Ē'ther	Gār'eb	Ġīl/e-ad-īte
Dō'cus	E-lī'ah	Ēn'dor	Ē/thi-ō'pi-á	Gār'i-zim	Ġīl/gāl
Dōd'a-ī	E-lī'ah-bá	Ē'ne-as ( <i>see</i> Aeneas)	Ē/thi-ō'pi-an	Gār'mīte	Ġī'loh
Dōd'a-nīm	E-lī'a-kim	Ēn'-ēg'la-im, <i>or</i>	Ēth'má	Gāsh'mu	Ġī'lo-nīte
Dōd'a-vah	E-lī'a-lī	Ēn'-eg-lā'im	Ēth'nan	Gā'tam	Ġīm'zo
Dō'do	E-lī'ani	Ēn'e-mēs'sar	Ēth'nī	Gāth	Ġī'nath
Dō'eg	E-lī'a-o-nī'as	E-nē'ni-us	Ēth'nī	Gāth'-hē'pher	Ġīn'ne-thō
Dōph/kah	E-lī'as	Ēn-gād'dī	Eū-bū'lus	Gāth'-rīm'mon	Ġīn'ne-thōn
Dōr	E-lī'a-sāph	Ēn-gān'nim	Eū-ēr'ge-tēš	Gā/zá	Ġīr/ga-shīte
Dō'rā	E-lī'a-shib	Ēn'-gē'dī	Eū/me-nēš	Ga-zā'rā	Ġīr/ga-sīte
Dōr'eas	E-lī'a-sib	Ēn'-hād'dah	Eū'na-tān	Gā'zath-ites	Ġīs'pa
Do-rým'e-nēš	E-lī'a-sis	Ēn'-hāk'ko-re	Eū-nī'ce, <i>or</i>	Gā'zer	Ġīt'tah-hē'pher
Do-sīth'e-us	E-lī'a-thá	Ēn'-hā'zor	Eū'nīce	Ga-zē'rā	Ġīt'ta-īm
Dō'tha-im	E-lī'a-thah	Ēn'-mīsh'pat	Eū'pa-tōr	Gā'zez	Ġīt'tīte
Dō'than	E-lī'dad	Ē'noch	Eū-phrā'tēš	Gāz'ites, <i>or</i>	Ġīt'tith
Drū-sīl'lá	Ē/li-el	Ē/non	Eū-pōl'e-mūs	Gā'zītes	Ġī'zo-nīte
Dū'mah	Ē/li-ē'na-ī	Ē/nos	Eū-rō'e/ly-don	Gāz/zam	Ġīz'rītes
Dū'rā	Ē/li-ē'zer	Ē/nosh	Ēū'ty-ehūs	Ġē'bá	Gnī'dus (nī'dus)
	Ē/lī'ha-bá	Ēn'-rīm'mon	Ēve	Ġē'bal	Gō'āth
	Ēl'i-ho-ē'na-ī	Ēn'-rō'gēl	Ē/vī	Ġē'ber	Gōb
	Ēl'i-hō'reph	Ēn'-shē'mesh	Ē/vil-me-rō'da ch	Ġē'bim	Gōg
	E-lī'hu	Ēn'-tap-pu'ah	Ēx'o-dus	Ġē'd/a-lī'ah	Gō'lan
	E-lī'jah	Ēp'a-phrās	Ē'zar	Ġēd'dur	Gōl/go-thá
	Ēl'i-ká, <i>or</i>	E-pāph'ro-dī'tus	Ēz/ba-ī	Ġēd/e-on	Go-l'ath
	E-lī'ká	E-pēn'e-tus	Ēz'bōn	Ġē'der	Gō'mer
	Ē/lim	Ē/phah	Ēz'e-chī'as	Ġē-dē'rah	Go-mōr'rah
Ē/a-nēš	E-līm'e-lech	Ē/phāi	Ēz'e-čī'as	Ġēd'e-rath-īte	Go-mōr'rhá
Ē/bal	Ēl'i-o-ē'na-ī	Ē/phē	Ēz'e-kī'as	Ġēd'e-rīte	Gōr'gī-ās
Ē/bed	Ē/li-ō'nas	Ē/phes-dām'mim	E-zē'ki-el	Ġē-dē'roth	Gor-tý'ná
Ē/bed-mē'lech	Ēl'i-phāl	E-phē'si-an (-fē-zhī-an)	Ē/zēl	Ġēd'e-roth-ā'im	Gō'shen
Ēb/en-ē'zer, <i>or</i>	E-līph'a-lāt	Ēph'e-sus	Ē/zem	Ġē'dōr	Gōth'o-lī'as
Ēb/en-ē'zer	E-līph'a-lēh	Ēph'lal	Ē'zer	Ġē-hā'zī	Go-thōn'i-el
Ē/ber	E-līph'a-lēt	Ēph'pha-thá	Ēz'e-rī'as	Ġē-hēn'ná	Gō'zan
E-bī'a-sāph	Ēl'i-phāz, <i>or</i>	Ē/phra-īm	E-zī'as	Ġēl/i-lōth	Grā'bá
E-brō'nah	E-lī'phaz	Ē/phra-im-ite	Ē/zi-on-gā'ber	Ġē-māl'lī	Grē'ci-á (grē'shī-á)
E-cā'nus	E-līph'e-lēh	Ē/phra-īm	Ē/zi-on-gē'ber	Ġēm'a-rī'ah	Grē'cian
Ec-bāt'a-ná	E-līph'e-lēt	Ēph'ra-tah	Ēz'nīte	Ġē-nēs'a-rēth	Greece
Ec-bāt'a-ne	E-līš'a-bēth	Ēph'rath	Ēz'rā	Ġēn'e-sis	Greek
Ec-clē'si-ās'tēš	Ēl'i-sē'us	Ēph'rath-ite	Ēz'ra-hīte	Ġēn-nē'sar	Greek'ish
Ec-clē'si-ās'ti-cus	Ēl'i-sē'us	Ē/phron	Ēz'rī	Ġēn-nēs'a-rēt	Gūd/go-dah
Ēd	E-lī'shā	Ēp'i-cu-rē'anš, <i>or</i>	Ēz'ron	Ġēn-nē'us	Gū'nī
Ē'dar	E-lī'shah	Ēp'i-cū're-anš		Ġēn'tīle	Gū'nītes
Ed-dī'as	E-līsh'a-má	E-pīph'a-nēš		Ġē-nū'bath	Gūr
Ē'den	E-līsh'a-mah	Ēr		Ġē'on	Gūr'-bā'al
Ē'der	E-līsh'a-phāt	Ēran	Fē'lix	Ġē'rā	
Ē/dēš	E-līsh'e-bá	Ē/ran-ites	Fēs'tus	Ġē'rah	
Ēd'ná	Ēl'i-shū'á	Ē/rās'tus	Fōr'tu-nā'tus	Ġē'rar	
Ē'dom	E-līs'i-mus	Ē/rach		Ġēr'gē-sēneš	
Ē'dom-ite	E-lī'u	Ē/rī		Ġēr'gē-sītes	
Ēd're-ī	E-lī'ud	Ē/rītes		Ġēr'i-zim	
Ēg'lāh	E-līz'a-phān	E-šā'ias (e-zā'yas)		Ġer-rhē'ni-anš	
Ēg'la-īm	Ēl'i-zē'us			(-rē/-)	
Ēg'lon					



Hăb/ak-kuk, or Ha-băk/kuk	Hă/ran Hă/ra-rite	Hē/led Hē/lek	Hôl/o-fēr'nēs Hô/lon	Īn/diā (īnd'yā or īn'dī-ā)	Ja-ār/e-ōr'e-gim Jā/a-sau
Hăb/a-zi-nī'ah	Har-bō'nā	Hē/lek-ites	Hô/mam	Īn'dian (īnd'yan or īn'dī-an)	Ja-ā/si-el Ja-āz/a-nī'ah
Hăb/ba-cuc	Har-bō'nah	Hē/lem	Hôph/nī	Īph'e-dē'iah (-yā)	Ja-ā/zer
Hă/bôr	Hă/reph	Hē/leph	Hôph/rā	Īr	Jā/a-zī'ah
Hăch/a-lī'ah	Hă/reth	Hē/lez	Hôr	Īrā	Ja-ā/zi-el
Hăch/i-lah	Īār/ha-ī'ah	Hē/lī	Hô/ram	Ī/rād	Jā/bal
Hăch/mo-nī	Hār/has	He-lī'as	Hô/reb	Īram	Jăb/bok
Hăch/mo-nīte	Īār/hur	Hē/li-o-dō'rus	Hô/rem	Īrī	Jā/besh
Hă/dăd	Hă/rim	Hēl/ka-ī	Īôr/-ha-gīd'gād	I-rī'jah	Jā/besh-gīl'e-ad
Hăd/ad-ē'zer	Hă/riph	Hēl/kath [rīm]	Hô/rī	Īr/-nā'hăsh	Jā/bez
Hădad-rīm'mon	Hār/ne-pher	Hēl/kath-hăz'zu-	Hô/rimş	Īron	Jā/bin
Hă/dar	Hă/rod	Hēl-kī'as	Hô/rite	Īr/pe-el	Jăb/ne-el
Hăd/ar-ē'zer	Hă/rod-īte	Hē/lon	Hôr/mah	Īr/-shē'mesh	Jăb/neh
Hăd/a-shah, or Ha-dī'shah	Hār/o-ēh	Hē/măm	Hôr/o-nā'im	Īrū	Jā'chan
Hă-dăs'sah	Hă/ro-rite	Hē/man	Hô/o-nīte	Ī'saac (ī'zak)	Jā'chin
Ha-dăt'tah	Ha-rô/shēth	Hē/math	Īô/sā	Ī-sā'iah (ī-zā'yā)	Jā'ehin-ites
Hă/did	Hār/shā	Hēm/dan	Hô/sah	Īs'cah	Jā'cob
Hăd/la-ī	Hă/rum	Hēn	Hô-şē'ā	Īs-cār/i-ot	Ja-cū/bus
Ha-dō'ram	Ha-ryū/maph	Hē'nā	Hôsh/a-ī'ah	Īs/da-el	Jā/dā
Hă/drach	Hār/y-phīte, or Ha-ryū'phīte	Hēn/a-dăd	Hôsh/a-mā	Īsh/bah	Ja-dā'u
Hă/găb	Hă/ruz	Hē/noch	Ho-shē'ā	Īsh/băk	Jad-dū'ā
Hăg/a-bā	Hăs/a-dī'ah	Hē/pher	Hô/tham	Īsh/bi-bē'nob	Jā/don
Hăg/a-bah	Hăs'e-nū'ah	Hē/pher-ites	Hô/than	Īsh/-bō'sheth	Jā/el
Hă/gar	Hăsh/a-bī'ah	Hēph/zī-bāh, or Hēph/zī-bah	Hô/thir	Īshī	Jā/gur
Hă/gar-ēnez'	Ha-shăb/nah	Īēr/cu-lēş	Hūk'kok	I-shī'ah	Jāh
Hă/gar-īte	Hăsh/ab-nī'ah	Hē'rēş	Hū'kok	I-shī'jah	Ja-hăl/e-lēl
Hă/ger-īte	Hash-băd/a-nā	Īērēsh	Hūl'dah	Īsh'mā	Jā'hăth
Hăg/ga-ī	Hă/shem	Hēr/mas	Hūm'tah	Īsh'ma-el	Jā'hăz
Hăg/ge-rī	Hash-mō'nah	Īēr'mēş	Hū'pham	Īsh'ma-el-īte	Ja-hă/zā
Hăg/gī	Hă/shub	Īer-mōş'e-nēş	Hū'pham-ites	Īsh'ma-ī'ah	Ja-hă/zah
Hăg/gī'ah	Ha-shū'bah	Hēr'mon	Īūp/pah	Īsh/me-el-īte	Jā/ha-zī'ah
Hăg/gītes	Hă/shum	Hēr'mon-ites	Hūp'pim	Īsh/me-rāi	Ja-hă/zi-el
Hăg/gīth	Ha-shū'phā	Hēr'od	Hūr	Īshöd	Jāh/da-ī
Hă/gī-ā	Hăs/rah	He-rō'di-anş	Hū'rāi	Īsh/păn	Jāh/di-el
Hă/ī	Hăs/se-nā'ah	Īe-rō'di-as	Hū'ram	Īsh/tōb	Jāh/do
Hăk/ka-tăn	Hăs/shub	He-rō'di-on	Hū'rī	Īsh/u-ah	Jāh/le-el
Hăk/köz	Ha-sū'phā	Īē'sed	Hū/shah	Īsh/u-āi	Jāh/le-el-ites
Ha-kū'phā	Hă/tăch	Hēsh/bon	Hū/shāi	Īsh/u-ī	Jāh/ma-ī
Hă/lah	Hă/thăth	Hēsh'mon	Hū/sham	Īs'ma-chī'ah	Jāh/zah
Hă/lăk	Hăt/i-phā, or Ha-tī'phā	Hēs/ron	Hū/shath-īte	Īs'ma-el	Jāh/ze-el
Hăl/hul	Hăt/ī-tā	Hēs/ron-ites	Īū'shim	Īs'ma-ī'ah	Jāh/ze-el-ites
Hă/lī	Hăt/ī-tā	Hēth	Hūz	Īs/pah	Jāh/ze-rah
Hăl/i-car-năs'sus	Hat-tā'a-vah	Hēth/lon	Hū/zoth	Īs'ra-el	Jāh/zi-el
Hal-lō'esh	Hăt/ti-eön	Hēz'e-kī	Hūz/zab	Īs'ra-el-īte	Jā'ir
Hal-lō'hesh	Hăt/til	Īēz'e-kī'ah	Hŷ-dăs'pēs	Īs'ra-el-īt'ish	Jā/i-rite
Ha-lō'hesh	Hăt/tush	Hē/zī-ön	Hŷ/me-næ'us	Īs'sa-char	Jā/i-rus (Gr. 'Iat- pos), Esther xi. 2.
Hăm	Hau'ran	Hē/zir	Hŷ/me-nē'us	Is-shī'ah	Ja-ī'rus (Gr. 'Iaeu- pos), New Test.
Hă/man	Hăv/i-lah	Hēz/ra-ī		Īs'tal-cū'rus	
Hă/math	Hă/voth-jā'ir	Hēz/ro		Īs/u-ah	
Īv'math-ite	Hăz/a-el	Hēz/ron		Īs/u-ī	Jā/kan
Hă/math-zō'bah	Ha-zā'iah (-zā'yā)	Hēz/ron-ites		Ī-tăl'ian	Jā/keh
Hăm/i-tăl	Īā/zar-ăd'dar	Hīd/da-ī		Īt'a-ly	Jā/kim
Hăm'mah-lē'koth	Hă/zar-ē'nan	Hīd/de-kēl		Īth/a-ī	Jā/lon
Hăm/math	Hă/zar-găd'dah	Hī'el	Īb'har	Īth/a-măr	Jām'brēs
Ham-mēd'a-thā	Hă/zar-hăt'ti-eön	Hī'e-răp'o-lis	Īb'le-ăm	Īth/i-el	Jām'brī
Hăm/me-lēch	Hă/zar-mā'veth	Hī-ēr'e-el	Ib-nē'iah (-nē'yā)	Īth'mah	Jāmeş
Ham-mō'l'e-kēth	Hă/zar-shū'al	Īī-ēr'e-moth	Īb-nī'jah	Īth'nan	Jā'min
Hăm/mon	Hă/zar-sū'sah	Hī-ēr'i-ē'lus	Īb'rī	Īth'ran	Jām/min-ites
Hăm/moth-dôr	Hă/zar-sū'sim	Hī-ēr'mas	Īb'zăn	Īth'ran	Jām/lech
Hăm/o-nah, or Ham-ō'nah	Hăz/a-zōn-tā'mar	Hī-ēr'n'y-mus	Īch/a-bod	Īth/re-ăm	Jam-nī'ā
Hă/mon-gōg	Hăz'e-lēl-pō'nī	Hī'e-ryū'sa-lēm	Ī-cō'ni-um	Īth/rite	Jām/nītes
Hă/mor	Ha-zē'rim	Hig-gā'ion (-ga'yon)	Ī-dā'lah	Īt'tah-kā'zin	Jăn'nā
Hă/moth	Ha-zē'roth	Hī'len	Īd'băsh	Īt'ta-ī	Jăn'nēs
Ha-mū'el	Hăz'e-zōn-tā'mar	Hīl'lel	Īd'do	Īt'u-ræ'ā	Ja-nō'ah
Hă/mul	Hă/zi-el	Hīl'lel	Īd'u-el	Īt'u-rē'ā	Ja-nō'hah
Īā/mul-ites	Hă/zō	Hīn/nom	Īd'u-mæ'ā	Īvah	Jā'num
Ha-mū'tal	Hă/zōr	Hī'rah	Īd'u-mē'ā	Īz'e-hăr	Jā/pheth
Ha-nām'e-el	Hă/zōr Ha-dăt'tah	Īī'ram	Īd'u-mē'anş	Īz'e-har-ites	Ja-phī'ā
Īv'nan	Hăz/u-bah	Hīr-eā'nus	Īd'u-mē'anş	Īz/har	Jăph/let
Ha-năn'e-el	Hăz/zu-rim	Hīt'tīte	Īgal	Īz/har-ites	Jăph/le-tī, or Japh-lē'tī
Ha-năn'ē-el	Hē'ber	Hīv'tīte	Īg'da-lī'ah	Īz/ra-hī'ah	Jā/pho
Ha-năn'ūī, or Īăn/a-nī	Hē/ber-ites	Hīz-kī'ah	Īg'e-ăl	Īz/ra-hīte	Jā'rah
Hăn/a-nī'ah	Hē'brew (-brū)	Hīz-kī'jah	Īj'e-ăb'a-rim	Īz/re-el	Jā/reb
Īā/nēş	Hē'brew-ess (-brū-)	Hō'bā	Ījon	Īz/rī	Jā/red
Hăn/i-el	Hē'bron	Hō'băb	Īk'kesh		Jār'e-sī'ah
Hăn/nah	Hē'bron-ites	Hō'bah	Īlāi		Jār/hā
Hăn/na-thōn	Hēg'a-ī	Ho-bā'iah (-bā'yā)	Īl-lyr/i-eum		Jā/rib
Hăn/nī-el	Hē'ge	Īöd	Īm'lā		Jār/i-mōth
Hă/noch	Hē/lah	Höd'a-ī'ah	Īm'lāh		Jār/muth
Hă/noch-ites	Hē/lam	Höd'a-vī'ah	Īm'mah	Jā/a-kăn	Ja-rō'ah
Hă/nun	Hēl'bah	Hō'desh	Īm-măn'u-el	Ja-ăk/o-bah	Jăs'a-el
Hăph/a-rā'im	Hēl'bon	Ho-dē'vah	Īm'mer	Ja-ā'lā	Jā/shen
Haph-rā'im	Hel-chī'ah	Ho-dī'ah	Īm'nā	Ja-ā'lah	Jā'sher
Hă/rā	Hel-chī'as	Ho-dī'jah	Īm'nah	Ja-ā'lam	Ja-shō/be-ăm
Hăr/a-dah	Hēl'da-ī	Hōg'lah	Īm'rah	Jā/a-nāi, or Ja-ā'nāi	Jăsh'ub
	Īē'leb	Hō'ham	Īm'rī		

I.

J.







Mā/kāz	Māz/za-rōth	Mēs/o-po-tā'mi-ā	Mō/lid	Nā/than-mē/lech	Nō/dāb
Ma/ked	Mē/ah	MES-sī'AH	Mō'lōch	Nā'um	Nō'e
Mak-hē/loth	Me-ā'nī	MES-sī'AS	Mōm'dis	Nā've	No-ē/bā
Mak-hē/dah	Me-ā/rah	Me-tē'rus	Mō'o-sī'as	Nāz/a-rēne'	Nō'ga
Māk'tesh	Me-būn'nāi	Mē'theg-ām'mah	Mō'ras-thīte	Nāz/a-rēth	Nō'gah
Māl/a-chī	Mēch'e-rath-īto	Mēth'o-ār	Mōr'de-cāi	Nāz/a-rīto	Nō'hah
Māl/a-chy	Mēd'a-bā	Me-thū'sa-el	Mō'reh	Nē'ah	Nōm'a-dēz
Māl/cham	Mē'dād	Me-thū'se-lah	Mōr'esh-eth-gāth	Ne-āp'o-lis	Nōn
Mal-chī'ah	Mē'dan	Me-ū'nim	Mo-rī'ah	Nē'a-rī'ah	Nōph
Māl'chi-el	Mēd'e-bā	Mēz'a-hāb	Mō'ri-anz (Com- mon Prayer)	Nēb'a-ī	Nō'phah
Māl'chi-el-ītes	Mēde	Mī'a-min	Mo-sē'rā	Ne-bā'ioth (-yoth)	Nu-mē'ni-ūs
Mal-chī'jah	Mē'di-ā	Mīb'har	Mo-sē'roth	Ne-bā'joth	Nūn
Mal-chī'ram	Mē'di-an	Mīb'sam	Mō'sēz	Ne-bāl'lat	Nym'phas
Māl'chi-shy'ā	Me-ē'dā	Mīb'zar	Mo-sōl'lam	Nē'bāt	
Māl'chus	Me-gīd'do	Mī'cah	Mo-sōl'la-mon	Nē'bo	
Ma-lē/el	Me-gīd'don	Mī-cā'iah (-yā)	Mō'zā	Nēb'u-chad-nēz'zar	
Māl'los	Me-hēt'a-beel	Mī'chā	Mō'zah	Nēb'u-chad-rēz'zar	
Māl'lo-thī	Me-hēt'a-bēl	Mī'cha-el, or	Mūp'pim	Nēb'u-shās'ban	
Māl'luch	Me-hī'dā	Mī'chael (-kel)	Mū'shī	Nēb'u-zār-ā'dan	
Ma-mā'ias (-yas)	Mē'hir	Mī'chah	Mū'shītes	Nē'cho	
Mām'mon	Me-hō'lah	Mī-chā'iah (-yā)	Mūth-lāb'ben	Ne-eō'dan	
Mam-nī'ta-nāi'mus	Me-hōl'ath-īte	Mī'chal	Mūn'āb'ben	Nēd'a-bī'ah	
Mām're	Me-hū'ja-el	Mī-chē'as	Mūn'dus	Nē'e-mī'as	
Ma-mū'chus	Me-hū'man	Mīch'mas	Mū'rā	Nēg'i-nōth	
Mān'a-ēn	Me-hū'nim	Mīch'mash	Mū'si-ā (mīzh'ī-ā)	Ne-hēl'a-mīte	
Mān'a-hāth	Me-hū'nimz	Mīch'me-thah		Nē'he-mī'ah	
Ma-nā'heth-ītes	Mē-jār'kon	Mīch'rī		Nē'he-mī'as	
Mān'as-sē'as	Mēk'o-nah	Mīch'tam		Nē'hi-lōth	
Ma-nās'seh	Mēl'a-tī'ah	Mīd'din		Nē'hum	
Ma-nās'sēz	Mēl'chī	Mīd'i-an		Ne-hūsh'tā	
Ma-nās'sītes	Mel-chī'ah	Mīd'i-an-īte		Ne-hūsh'tan	
Mā'neh	Mel-chī'as	Mīd'i-an-īt'ish		Ne-ī'el, or	
Mā'nī	Mēl'chi-el	Mīg'dal-ēl		Nē'ī-ēl	
Mān'li-ūs	Mel-chīz'e-dēc	Mīg'dal-gād		Nē'keb	
Ma-nō'ah	Mel-chīz'e-dēk	Mīg'dol		Ne-kō'dā	
Mā'och	Mēl'chi-shy'ā	Mīg'ron		Ne-mū'el	
Mā'on	Mē'le-ā (Gr. Me- leās)	Mīj'a-min		Ne-mū'el-ītes	
Mā'on-ītes	Mē'lech	Mīk'loth		Nē'pheg	
Mā'rā	Mēl'i-cū	Mīk'nē'iah (-yā)		Nē'phī	
Mā'rah	Mēl'i-cū	Mīl'a-lā'ī		Nē'phis	
Mār'a-lah	Mēl'i-tā	Mīl'cah		Nē'phish	
Mār'a-nāth'ā, or	Mēl'zar	Mīl'com		Ne-phīsh'e-sim	
Mār'a-nā'thā	Mēm'mi-ūs	Mī-lē'tum		Nēph'tha-lī	
Mār'eus	Mēm'phis	Mī-lē'tus		Nēph'tha-lim	
Mār'do-ehē'us	Me-mū'can	Mīl'lo		Neph'to-ah	
Ma-rē'shā	Mēn'a-hēm	Mi-nī'a-mīn		Ne-phū'sim	
Ma-rē'shah	Mē'nan	Mīn'nī		Nēp'tha-lī	
Mār'i-sā	Mē'ne	Mīn'nith		Nēp'tha-lim	
Mār'i-mōth	Mēn'e-lā'us	Mīph'kā		Nēr	
Mār'k	Me-nēs'theūs	Mīr'i-am		Nē'reūs	
Mār'moth	Me-ōn'e-nim	Mīr'mā		Nēr'gal	
Mār'roth	Me-ōn'o-thāi	Mīs'a-el		Nēr'gal-sha-rē'zer	
Mār'se-nā	Mēph'a-āth	Mīs'gāb		Nē'rī	
Mār's' Hīll	Me-phīb'o-shēth	Mīsh'a-el		Ne-rī'ah	
Mār'thā	Mē'rāb	Mī'shal		Ne-rī'as	
Mā'ry	Mēr'a-ī'ah	Mī'sham		Nē'ro	
Mās'a-lōth	Me-rā'ioth (-yoth)	Mī'she-al		Ne-thān'e-el	
Mās'chil	Mē'ran	Mīsh'mā		Nēth'a-nī'ah	
Māsh	Mēr'a-rī, or	Mīsh'mān'nah		Nēth'i-nimz	
Mā'shal	Me-rā'rī	Mīsh'ra-ītes		Ne-tō'phah	
Ma-sī'as	Mēr'a-rītes	Mīs'par		Ne-tōph'a-thī	
Mās'man	Mēr'a-thā'im	Mīs'pe-reth		Ne-tōph'a-thīte	
Mās'phā	Mer-eū'ri-ūs	Mīs're-phōth-mā'- im		Ne-zī'ah	
Mās're-kah	Mē'red	Mīs'sa-bib		Nē'zib	
Mās'sā	Mēr'e-mōth	Mīth'cah		Nīb'hāz	
Mās'sah	Mē'rēz	Mīth'nīte		Nīb'shān	
Mas-sī'as	Mēr'i-bah	Mīth're-dāth		Nī-cā'nor	
Māth'a-nī'as	Mēr'i-bah Kā'desh	Mīth'ri-dāth		Nīc'o-dē'mus	
Ma-thū'sa-lā	Mēr'ib-bā'al	Mīth'ri-dā'tēz		Nīc'o-lā'ī-tanz	
Mā'tred	Me-rō'dach-bāl'a- dān	Mīt'y-lē'ne		Nīc'o-las	
Mā'trī	Mē'rom	Mīz'ar		Nī-cōp'o-lis	
Māt'tan	Me-rōn'o-thīte	Mīz'pah		Nī'ger	
Māt'ta-nah	Mē'rōz	Mīz'par		Nīm'rah	
Māt'ta-nī'ah	Mē'ruth	Mīz'peh		Nīm'rim	
Māt'ta-thā	Mē'seeh	Mīz'ra-im		Nīm'rōd	
Māt'ta-thah	Mē'shā	Mīz'zah		Nīm'shī	
Māt'ta-thī'as	Mē'shach	Mnā'son (nā'son)		Nīn'e-ve	
Māt'te-nā'ī	Mē'shech	Mō'ab		Nīn'e-veh	
Māt'than	Me-shēl'e-mī'ah	Mō'ab-īte		Nīn'e-vītes	
Māt'tha-nī'as	Me-shēz'a-beel	Mō'ab-īt'ess		Nī'san	
Māt'that	Me-shēz'a-bēl	Mō'ab-īt'ish		Nīs'rōch	
Mat-thē'las	Me-shūz'a-bēl	Mō'a-di'ah		Nō	
Māt'thow (māth- thu)	Me-shūl'le-mith	Mōch'mur		Nō'a-dī'ah	
Mat-thī'as (māth- thī'as)	Me-shūl'le-mōth	Mō'din		Nō'ah	
Māt'ti-thī'ah	Me-shō'bāb	Mō'eth		Nō'-ā'mon	
Māz'i-tī'as	Me-shūl'lām	Mōl'a-dah		Nōb	
	Me-shūl'le-mēth	Mō'lech		Nō'bah	
	Mēs'o-bā'ite	Mō'lī		Nōd	

O.

N.

P.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, ryde, pull; çell, çhaise, çall, echo; çem, çot; a<sub>2</sub>; exist; linger, lipk; this.



Pā/dan	Phāi/sur	Pōn/ti-us Pī/late	Ra-thū/mus, or	Sāb/a-tus	Sā/rid
Pā/dan-ā/ram	Phal-dā/ius (-yus)	(pōn/shī-us)	Rāth/u-mus	Sāb/ban	Sā/ron
Pā/don	Pha-lē/as	Pōn/tus	Rā/zis	Sāb/ba-thē/us	Sa-rō/thi-e
Pā/gi-el	Phā/lec	Pōr/a-thā	Rē/a-ī'ā	Sab-bē/us	Sar-sē/chim
Pā/hath-mō'ab	Phā/leg	Pōr/ei-us (-shī-us)	Rē/a-ī'ah	Sāb/dī	Sā/rueh
Pā/ī	Phāl/lu	Pōs/i-dō'ni-us	Rē/bā	Sa-bē'ang	Sā/tan
Pā/lal	Phāl'ti	Pōt/i-phar	Re-bē'e'cā	Sā/bī	Sāth/ra-bu-zā'nēg
Pāl/es-tī'nā	Phāl'ti-el	Po-tīph'e-rah	Re-bēk'ah	Sā/bi-ē	Saḷ
Pāl/es-tīne	Pha-nū/el	Prīs/cā	Rē/chāb	Sāb/tā	Sāv/a-rān
Pāl/lu	Phār/a-çim	Pris-çil/lā	Rē/ehab-ītes	Sāb'tah	Sā/vi-ās
Pāl/lu-ītes	Phā/raōh (fā/ro- or	Prōeh'o-rus	Rē/ehah	Sāb/te-chā	Sçç/vā (sç/vā)
Pāl'ti	fā/ra-o)	Ptōl'e-mā'is (tōl/-)	Rē/el-ā'iah (-yā)	Sāb/te-chah	Sçyth/i-an (sīth/i-
Pāl'ti-el	Phā/raōh-hōph'ra	Ptōl'e-mee (tōl/-)	Re-ēl'i-us	Sā/ car	an)
Pāl'tite	(fā/ro- or fā/ra-o-)	Ptōl'e-mē/us (tōl/-)	Ree-sā'ias (-yas)	Sād/a-mī'as	Sçyth'o-pōl'i-tang
Pam-phyl'i-ā	Phā/raōh-nē'ehoh	Pū'ā	Rē/ġem	Sā/das	(sīth/-)
Pān/nāg	(fā/ro- or fā/ra-o-)	Pū'ah	Rē/ġem-mē'leeh	Sad-dē/us	Sē/bā
Pā/phos	Phār/a-thō'nī	Pūb/li-us	Rē/ha-bī'ah	Sād/du e	Sē/bāt
Pār/a-dīse	Phā/rēg	Pū'deng	Rē/hōb	Sād/du-çeeg	Sē/c'a-cah
Pā/rah	Phā/rez	Pū'hites	Rē/hō-bō'am	Sā/dōe	Sēch'e-nī'as
Pār'an	Pha-rī/rā	Pūl	Re-hō'both	Sā/ha-dū'thā	Sē/chu
Pār/bar	Phār/i-see	Pū'nites	Rē/hu	Sā/lā	Se-cūn'dus
Par-māsh'tā	Phā/rōsh	Pū'non	Rē/hum	Sā/lah	Sēd'e-çī'as
Pār/me-nās	Phār'par	Pūr	Rē'ī	Sāl/a-mis	Sē/gub
Pār/nāch	Phār/zites	Pū'rim	Rē/kem	Sāl/a-sād'a-ī	Sē'ir
Pār/rōsh	Pha-sē'ah, or	Pūt	Rēm'a-lī'ah	Sa-lā/thi-el	Sē'ir-rāth
Par-shān'da-thā	Phā/se-ah	Pu-tē'o-lī	Rē'meth	Sāl'cah	Sē'lā
Pār/thi-ang	Pha-sē'lis	Pū'ti-el	Rēm'mon	Sāl'chah	Sē'lah
Pār/ŋ-ah	Phās'i-rōn		Rēm'mon-mēth'o-	Sā/lem	Sē'la-hām'mah-lē'
Par-vā'im, or	Phās'sa-rōn		ār	Sā'lim	koth
Pār/va-im	Phē/be		Rēm'phan	Sāl/la-ī	Sē'led
Pāsach	Phe-nī'çe		Rē'pha-el	Sāl/lu	Sē'le
Pās/-dām'mim	Phē-nī'ci-ā(-nīsh'ī-)		Rē/phah	Sāl/lum	Sē'l'e-mī'ā
Pa-sē'ah	Phēr'e-sītes	Quār'tus	Rēph'a-ī'ah	Sal-lū'mus	Sē'l'e-mī'as
Pāsh'ur	Phēr'e-zīte	Quīn'tus Mēm'mi-	Rēph'a-im	Sāl'mā	Se-leū'ci-ā (-shī-ā
Pāt/a-rā	Phī-bē'seth, or	ūs	Rēph'a-img	Sāl'mah	classical pron.
Pa-thē/us	Phīb'e-sēth		Rēph'i-dim	Sāl/man-ā'sar	Sē'eu-çī'ā)
Pāth/ros	Phī'ehol		Rē'sen	Sāl'mon	Se-leū'eus
Path-ry/sim	Phī'l'a-dēl'phi-ā		Rē'sheph	Sal-mō'ne	Sēm
Pāt/mos	(classical pron.		Rē'u	Sā'lom	Sēm'a-ehī'ah
Pāt/ro-bās	phī'l'a-del-phī'ā)		Reŋ'ben	Sa-lō'me	Sēm'a-ī'ah
Pa-trō'elus	Phī-lār'chēg	Rā'a-mah	Reŋ'ben-ītes	Sā/lu	Sēm'e-ī
Pā/u	Phī-lē'mon	Rā'a-mī'ah	Re-ū'el, or	Sā'lum	Se-mēl/li-us
Pāul	Phī-lē'tus	Ra-ām'sēg	Reŋ'el	Sām'a-el	Sē'mis
Pāu/lus	Phī'l'ip	Rāb'bah	Reŋ'mah	Sa-mā'ias (-yas)	Se-nā'ah, or Sēn'a-
Pēd'a-hēl	Phī-līp'pī	Rāb'bath	Rē'zeph	Sa-mā'ri-ā (classical	ah
Pe-dāh'zur, or	Phī-līp/pi-ang	Rāb'bī	Re-zī'ā	pronunciation	Sē'neh
Pēd'ah-zūr	Phī-līs'ti-ā	Rāb'biith	Rē'zin	Sām'a-rī'ā)	Sē'nir
Pe-dā'iah (-yā)	Phī-līs'tim	Rab-bō'nī	Rē'zon	Sa-mār'i-tan	Sen-nāch'e-rib, or
Pē/kah	Phī-līs'tīne	Rāb'māg	Rhē'gi-um (rē'-)	Sām'a-tus	Sēn'na-ehē'rib
Pēk'a-hī'ah	Phī-lō'o-gus	Rāb'sa-çēg	Rhē'sā (rē'-)	Sa-mē'ius (-yus)	Se-nū'ah
Pē/kōd	Phīl'o-mē'tor	Rāb'sa-ris	Rhō'dā (rō'-)	Sām'gar-nē'bo	Se-ō'rim
Pēl'a-ī'ah	Phīn'e-as	Rāb'sha-kēh	Rhōdeg (rōdz)	Sā'mī	Sē'phar
Pēl'a-lī'ah	Phīn'e-ēs	Rā'cā	Rhōd'o-ēūs (rōd'-)	Sā'mis	Sēph'a-rād
Pēl'a-tī'ah	Phīn'e-has	Rā'chā	Rhō'dus (rō'-)	Sām'lah	Sēph'ar-vā'im
Pē/leg	Phī'son	Rā'chāb	Rī'bāi	Sām'mus	Sē'phar-vītes
Pē/let	Phlē'gon	Rā'chāl	Rīb'lah	Sā'mos	Se-phē'lā
Pē'leth	Phō'ros	Rā'chel	Rīm'mon	Sām'o-thrā'ci-ā	Sē'rah
Pē'leth-ītes	Phrŷ'g'i-ā	Rād'da-ī	Rīm'mon-pā'rez	(-thrā/shī-ā)	Sēr'a-ī'ah
Pe-lī'as	Phrŷ'g'i-an	Rā'gāu	Rīn'nah	Sāmp'sa-mēg	Sē'red
Pēl'o-nīte	Phūd	Rā'gēg	Rī'phāth	Sām'son	Sēr'gī-ūs
Pe-nī'el	Phū'rah	Ra-gū'el	Rīs'sah	Sām'u-el	Sē'ron
Pe-nīn'nah	Phū'rim	Rā'hāb	Rīth'mah	Sān'a-bās'sar	Sē'rug
Pen-tāp'o-lis	Phūt	Rā'hām	Rīz'pah	Sān'a-bās'sa-rūs	Sē'sis
Pe-nū'el	Phū'vah	Rā'hel	Rōb'o-ām	Sān'a-sib	Sēs'thel
Pē'ōr	Phŷ'gēl'lus	Rā'kem	Rōd'a-nim	San-bāl'lat	Sēth
Pēr'a-zim	Phŷ'son	Rāk'kath	Ro-gē'lim	San-sān'nah	Sē'thur
Pēr'resh	Pī'-bē'seth, or	Rāk'kon	Rōh'gah	Sāph	Shā'al-āb'bin
Pē'rez	Pīb'e-sēth	Rām	Rō'i-mus	Sā'phat	Sha-āl'bin
Pē'rez-ūz'zā	Pī'-ha-hī'roth	Rā'mā	Ro-mām'tī-ē'zer	Sāph'a-tī'as	Sha-āl'bo-nīte
Pē'rez-ūz'zah	Pī'late	Rā'mah	Rō'man	Sā'pheth	Shā'aph
Pēr'gā	Pīl'dāsh	Rā'math	Rōme (formerly	Sāph'ir	Shā'a-rā'im
Pēr'ga-mos	Pīl'e-hā	Rā'math-ā'im	Rōme)	Sap-phī'rā (saf-fī'-)	Sha-āsh'gāz
Pe-rī'dā	Pī-lē'çer	Rām'a-thēm	Rōsh	Sā'rā	Shab-bēth'a-ī
Pēr'iz-zīte	Pīl-nē'çer	Rā'math-īte	Rŋ'fus	Sār'a-bī'as	Shāch'i-ā
Pēr/me-nās	Pīl'tūi	Rā'math-lē'hī	Rŋ'ha-mah	Sā'rah	Shād'da-ī
Per-sēp'o-lis	Pī'non	Rā'math-mīz'peh	Rŋ'mah	Sā'rāi	Shā'drach
Pēr'seūs	Pī'rā	Ra-mē'sēg	Rŋ'th	Sār'a-ī'ā	Shā'gē
Pēr'si-ā (pēr'shī-ā)	Pī'ram	Ra-mī'ah		Sār'a-ī'ah	Shā'ha-rā'im
Pēr'si-an	Pīr'a-thōn	Rā'moth		Sa-rā'ias (-yas)	Sha-hāz'i-mah
Pēr'sis	Pīr'a-thon-īte	Rā'moth-ġil'e-ad		Sār'a-mēl	Sha-hāz'i-math
Pe-ry'dā	Pīg'gah	Rā'phā		Sā'raph	Shā'lem
Pē'ter	Pī-sīd'i-ā	Rā'pha-el, or		Sar-ehēd'o-nus	Shā'lim
Pēth'a-hī'ah	Pī'son	Rā'phael (-fel)	Sā'baeh-thā'nī	Sar-dē/us	Shāl'i-shā
Pē'thōr	Pīs'pah	Rāph'a-im	Sāb'a-ōth, or	Sār'dis	Shāl'le-ehēth
Pe-thū'el	Pī'thom	Rā'phon	Sa-bā'oth	Sār'dites	Shāl'lum
Pe-ūl'thāi	Pī'thon	Rā'phu	Sā'bāt	Sā're-ā	Shāl'lun
Phā'ath Mō'ab	Plē'ia-dēg (-ya-deez)	Rās'sēs, prop. Ras-	Sāb'a-tē'as	Sa-rēp'tā	Shāl'ma-ī
Phā'e-a-rōth	Pōeh'e-rēth	sis (Gr. 'Πασσις)	Sāb'a-tē'us	Sār'gon	Shāl'man

Q.

R.

S.

ā, ē, &c., long; ā, ē, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāṭ; ēre, vġil, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf,



Shāl/ma-nē'ger	Shē/shā'ch	Shy'nī	Sūk/ki-imꝯ	Tēl/-mē'lah	Tō/bit
Sha/mā	Shē/shāi	Shy'nītes	Sūr	Tē'mā	Tō'chen
Sham/a-rī'ah	Shē/shan	Shy'pham	Sū'sā	Tē'man	To-gār mah
Sha/med	Shesh-bāz/zar	Shy'pham-ites	Sū/san-chītes	Tēm/a-nī	To'nu
Shā/mer	Shēth	Shūp/pim	Su-ṣān'nā	Tē/man-īte	To'i
Shām/gar	Shē'thar	Shūr	Sū'sī	Tēm/e-nī	To'lā
Shām/huth	Shē'thar-bōz/na-ī	Shy'shan	Sy'char	Tē'rah	Tō'lād
Sha/mir	Shē/vā	Shy'shan-ē'duth	Sy'chem	Tēr'a-phīm	Tō'la-ites
Shām/mā	Shīb/bo-lēth	Shy'thal-hītes	Sy'chem-īte	Tē'resh	Tōl/ba-nēꝯ
Shām/mah	Shīb'mah	Shy'the-lah	Sy-ē'lūs	Tēr'ti-us (-shī-us)	Tō'phel
Shām/ma-ī	Shī'cron	Sī'ā	Sy-ē'ne	Ter-tūl/lus	Tō'phet
Shām/moth	Shig-gā/ion (-yon)	Sī'a-hā	Syn'ti-chē	Tē'tā	Tō'picheth
Shām/mu-ā	Shī-gī'o-nōth	Sī'bā	Syr'a-cūse	Thad-dæ/us	Tō'u
Shām/mu-ah	Shī'hon	Sīb/be-cāi	Syr'i-ā	Thad-dē/us, or	Trāch/o-nī'tis
Shām/she-rā'ī	Shī'hôr	Sīb/be-chāi	Syr'i-ā-mā'a-ehah	Thād/de-ūs	Trip'o-lis
Sha/pham	Shī'hôr-līb'nath	Sīb/bo-lēth	Syr'i-āc	Thā'hāsh	Trō'ās
Sha/phān	Shī'lī	Sīb'mah	Syr'i-an	Thā'mah	Tro-gyl/li-ūm
Sā/phat	Shī'līm	Sīb/ra-īm	Syr'i-on	Thā'mar	Trōph/i-mus
Sā'pher	Shī'lem	Sī'chem	Sy'ro-phe-nī'ci-an	Thān'na-thā	Trȳ-phē'nā
Shār'a-ī	Shī'lemi-ites	Sī'cy-on (sīsh/i-on)	(-nīsh/i-an)	Thā'rā	Trȳ'phon
Shār'a-īm	Shī'lo	Sīd'dim		Thār'rā	Trȳ-phō'sā
Shā'rar	Shi-lō'ah	Sī'de		Thār'shish	Tū'bal
Sha-rē'zer	Shī'loh	Sī'don		Thār'sus	Tū'bal-cāin
Shār'on	Shi-lō'nī	Sī-do'ni-anꝯ		Thās'sī	Tū'bi-ē'nī
Shār'on-īte	Shī'lo-nīte, or Shi-	Sī-gī'o-nōth		Thē'bez	Tȳch/i-cus
Sha-ryū'hen	lō'nīte	Sī'hon	Tā'a-nāch	The-cō'e	Tȳ-rān'nus
Shāsh'a-ī	Shīl/shah	Sī'hôr	Tā'a-nath-shī'lōh	The-lā'sar	Tȳre
Shā/shāk	Shīm'e-ā	Sī'las	Tāb'a-ōth	The-lēr'sas	Tȳr'i-anꝯ
Shā'ul	Shīm'e-ah	Sī'lā	Tāb/ba-ōth	Thē'man	Tȳ'rus
Shā'ul-ites	Shīm'e-ām	Sī-lō'ah, or Sīl'o-ah	Tāb/bath	The-ōc'a-nus	
Shā'veh	Shīm'e-āth	Sī-lō'am, or Sīl'o-	Tā/be-al	The-ōd'o-tus	
Shā'veh Kīr'i-a-	Shīm'e-ath-ītes	ām	Tā/be-el	The-ōph/i-lus	
thā'im	Shīm'e-ī	Sī-lō'e, or Sīl'o-e	Ta-bēl/i-us	Thē'ras	
Shāv/shā	Shīm'e-on	Sīl-vā'nus	Tāb'e-rah	Thēr/me-lēth	
Shē'al	Shīm'hī	Sī'mal-cū'e	Tāb/i-thā	Thēs'sa-lō'ni-anꝯ	Ū'cal
Shē-āl/ti-el	Shī'mī	Sīm'e-on	Tā'bôr	Thēs'sa-lo-nī'cā	Ū'el
Shē'a-rī'ah	Shīm'ītes	Sīm'e-on-ītes	Tāb'ri-mōn	Theū'das	Ū'la-ī
Shē'ar-jā/shub	Shīm'mā	Sī'mon	Tāch'mo-nīte	Thīm'na-thah	Ū'lam
Shē'bā	Shī'mon	Sīm'rī	Tād'môr	Thīs'be	Ū'lā
Shē'bah	Shīm'rath	Sīn	Tā'hān	Thōm'as (tōm'as)	Ūm'mah
Shē'bam	Shīm'rī	Sī'nā	Tā'han-ītes	Thōm'o-ī	Ūn'nī
Shēb'a-nī'ah	Shīm'rith	Sī'nāi	Ta-hāp'a-nēꝯ	Thrā'ci-ā (-shī-ā)	Ū-phār'sin
Shēb'a-rim	Shīm'rom	Sī'nim	Tā'hāth	Thra-sē'as	Ū'phāz
Shē'ber	Shīm'ron	Sīn'īte	Tāh'pan-hēꝯ	Thūm'mim	Ūr
Shēb'nā	Shīm'ron-ītes	Sī'on	Tāh'pe-nēꝯ	Thy'a-tī'rā	Ūr'bane (an old
Shēb'u-el	Shīm'ron-mē'ron	Sīph'moth	Tāh're-ā	Tī-bē'ri-as	spelling of Ūrban)
Shēc'a-nī'ah	Shīm'shāi	Sīp'pāi	Tāh'tim-hōd'shī	Tī-bē'ri-us	Ū'rī
Shēch'a-nī'ah	Shī'nāb	Sī'rach	Tāl'i-thā cū'mī	Tīb'hath	U-rī'ah
Shē'chem	Shī'nar	Sī'rah	Tāl'māi	Tīb'nī	U-rī'as
Shē'chem-ītes	Shī'on	Sīr'i-on	Tāl'mon	Tī'dal	Ū'ri-el
Shēd'e-ur	Shī'phī	Sī-sām'a-ī	Tāl'sās	Tīg'lath-pī-lē'ger	U-rī'jah
Shē'ha-rī'ah	Shīph'mīte	Sīs'e-rā	Tā'mah	Tī'gris	Ū'rim
Shē'lah	Shīph'rah	Sī-sīn'nēꝯ	Tā'mar	Tīk'vah	Ū'tā
Shē'lan-ītes	Shīph'tan	Sīt'nah	Tām'muz	Tik'vath	Ū'tha-ī
Shēl'e-mī'ah	Shī'shā	Sī'van	Tā'nāch	Til'gath-pil-nē'ger	Ū'thī
Shē'leph	Shī'shāk	Smyr'nā (smīr'nā)	Tān'hu-mēth	Tī'lon	Ūz
Shē'lesh	Shīt'ra-ī	Sō	Tā'nis	Tī-mæ/us	Ū'za-ī
Shēl'o-mī	Shīt'tim	Sō'cho	Tā'phath	Tī-mē/us	Ū'zal
Shēl'o-mith	Shī'zā	Sō'choh	Tāph'nēꝯ	Tīm'nā	Ūz/zā
Shēl'o-mōth	Shō'ā	Sō'coh	Tā'phon	Tīm'nah	Ūz/zah
She-lū'mi-el	Shō'ah	Sō'dī	Tāp'pu-ah	Tīm'nath	Ūz/zen-shē'rah
Shēm	Shō'bāb	Sōd'om	Tā'rah	Tīm'na-thah	Ūz/zī
Shē'mā	Shō'bāch	Sōd'o-mā	Tār'a-lah	Tīm'nath-hē'rēꝯ	Uz-zī'ā
She-mā'ah or	Shō'ba-ī	Sōd'om-ītes	Tā're-ā	Tīm'nath-sē'rah	Uz-zī'ah
Shēm/a-ah	Shō'bal	Sōd'om-īt'ish	Tār'pel-ītes	Tīm'nīte	Uz-zī'el or Ūz/zī-el
Shēm'a-ī'ah	Shō'bek	Sōl'o-mon	Tār'shish	Tī'mon	Ūz-zī'el-ītes
Shēm'a-rī'ah	Shō'bī	Sōp'a-ter	Tār'shish	Tī-mō'the-us	
Shēm'e-ber	Shō'cho	Sōph'e-rēth	Tār'sus	Tīm'o-thy	
Shē'mer	Shō'choh	Sōph'o-nī'as	Tār'tāk	Tīph'sah	
She-mī'dā	Shō'co	Sō'rek	Tār'tan	Tī'rās	
She-mī'dah	Shō'hām	So-sīp'a-ter	Tāt'na-ī	Tī'rāth-ītes	
She-mī'da-ītes	Shō'mer	Sōs'the-nēꝯ	Tē'bah	Tīr'ha-kah	
Shēm'i-nith	Shō'phā'ch	Sōs'tra-tūs	Tēb'a-lī'ah	Tīr'ha-nah	
She-mīr'a-mōth	Shō'phan	Sō'ta-ī	Tē'beth	Tīr'i-ā	
She-mū'el	Sho-shān'nim	Spāin	Te-hāph'ne-hēꝯ	Tīr'sha-thā	
Shēn	Sho-shān'nim-ē'-	Spār'tā	Te-hīn'nah	Tīr'zah	
She-nā'zar	duth	Stā'chys	Tē'kel	Tīsh'bīte	
Shē'nir	Shy'ā	Stēph'a-nās	Te-kō'ā	Tī'tang	
Shē'pham	Shy'ah	Stē'phen (stē'vn)	Te-kō'ah	Tī'tus	
Shēph'a-thī'ah	Shy'al	Stō'fics	Te-kō'ite	Tī'zīte	
Shēph'a-tī'ah	Shy'ba-el	Sū'ah	Tēl'-ā'bib	Tō'ah	
Shē'phī	Shy'ham	Sū'bā	Tē'lah	Tōb	
Shē'pho	Shy'ham-ītes	Sū'ba-ī	Tēl'a-īm	Tōb'-ād'o-nī'jah	
She-phū'phan	Shy'hīte	Sū'e'coth	Te-lās'sar	To-bī'ah	
Shē'rah	Shy'lam-īte	Sū'e'coth-bē'noth	Tē'lem	To-bī'as	
Shēr'e-bī'ah	Shy'math-ītes	Sū'chath-ītes	Tē'l'-ha-rē'shā	Tō'hīe	
Shē'resh	Shy'nām-mīte	Sūd	Tēl'-hār'sā	Tō'bi-el	
She-rē'zer	Shy'nem	Sū'di-ās	Tēl'-mē'lā	To-bī'jah	

T.

U.

V.

X.

Z.



Zā/a-nān/nim	Zal-mūn/nā	Zēb/a-dī'ah	Zē/phath	Zīb/i-ah	Zīth/rī
Zā/a-vān	Zām/bis	Zē/bah	Zēph/a-thah	Zīch/rī	Ziz
Zā/bād	Zām/brī	Ze-bā'im	Zē/phī	Zīd/dim	Zī/zā
Zāb/a-dæ'anṣ	Zā/moth	Zēb/e-dec	Zē/pho	Zīd-kī'jah	Zī/zah
Zāb/a-dā'ias (-yas)	Zam-zūm'mimṣ	Ze-bī'nā	Zē/phon	Zī'don	Zō'an
Zāb/a-dē'anṣ	Za-nō'ah	Ze-boi'im	Zēph/on-ītes	Zī-dō'ni-anṣ	Zō'ar
Zāb/bāi	Zāph'nath-pā/a-	Ze-bō'im	Zēr	Zīf	Zō/bā
Zāb/bud	nē'ah	Ze-bū'dah	Zē/rah	Zī'hā	Zō/bah
Zāb-dē'us	Za/phon	Zē/bul	Zēr/a-hī'ah	Zīk/lāg	Zo-bē'bah
Zāb/dī	Zā/rā	Zēb/u-lon-ītes	Zēr/a-ī'ah	Zīl/lah	Zō'har
Zāb/di-el	Zār/a-ṣēṣ	Zēb/u-lun	Zē/red	Zīl/pah	Zō/he-lēth
Zā/bud	Zā/rah	Zēb/u-lun-īte	Zēr/e-dā	Zīl/thāi	Zō/heth
Zāb/u-lon	Zār/a-ī'as	Zēch/a-rī'ah	Ze-rēd/a-thah	Zīm'mah	Zō/phah
Zāc/ea-ī	Zā/re-ah	Zēd/dād	Zēr/e-rāth	Zīm'rān	Zō/phāi
Zac-chæ'us	Zā/re-ath-ītes	Zēd/e-chī'as	Zēr/resh	Zīm/rī	Zō/phar
Zac-ehē'us	Zā/red	Zēd/e-kī'ah	Zē/reth	Zīm	Zō/phim
Zāc/chur	Zār/e-phāth	Zeeb	Zē/rī	Zī'nā	Zō/rah
Zāc'cur	Zār/e-tān	Zē/lah	Zē/rōr	Zī'on	Zō/rath-ītes
Zāch/a-rī'ah	Zā/reth-shā'har	Zē/lek	Ze-ry'ah	Zī'or	Zō/re-ah
Zāch/a-rī'as	Zār'hites	Ze-lō'phe-hād	Ze-rūb/ba-bēl	Zīph	Zō/rītes
Zāch/a-ry	Zār'ta-nah	Ze-lō'tēṣ	Zēr/u-ī'ah	Zī/phah	Zo-rūb'a-bēl
Zā'cher	Zār/than	Zēl/zah	Zē/tham	Zīph'imṣ	Zū'ar
Zā'dok	Zāth'o-ē	Zēm'a-rā'im	Zē/than	Zīph/i-on	Zūph
Zā'ham	Za-thū'ī	Zēm'a-rīte	Zē/thar	Zīph/ītes	Zār
Zā'ir	Zāt/thu	Ze-mī'rā	Zī'ā	Zī/phron	Zū'ri-ēl
Zā'lāph	Zāt/tu	Zē'nan	Zī'bā	Zīp'por	Zū'ri-shād'da-ī
Zāl/mon	Zā/van	Zē'nas	Zīb'e-on	Zīp-pō'rah	Zū'zimṣ
Zal-mō'nah	Zā/zā	Zēph'a-nī'ah	Zīb/i-ā		

ā, ē, &c., *long*; ă, ě, &c., *short*; cāre, fār, āsk, ăll, whāṭ; ěre, veīl, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, fōod, fōot; ūrn, ryde, pull; ṣell, ṣhaise, eall, echo; ḡem ḡet; aṣ; eṣist; linger link; this.



# PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

## GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

THE following Vocabulary has been prepared by a careful selection of the more important of the names embraced in the Vocabulary furnished by Professor Thomas A. Thacher, of Yale College, for Webster's unabridged Dictionary, the edition of 1864; and the pronunciation as there given has been followed throughout. In the choice of names to be inserted, regard has been had both to liability to mispronunciation and to frequency of occurrence, and this Vocabulary is believed to be fully adequate for the ordinary wants of readers in English.

The authorities to which reference is made are divided into two groups. The first group consists of PASSOW, FREUND, KLOTZ, PAPE, and FACCIOLATI; the second, of SMITH, PAULY, CARR, LABBE, LIDDELL & SCOTT, BISCHOFF & MÖLLER, FORBIGER, SCHELLER, WALKER, MÜLLER, and FRIJLINK.

Words concerning whose pronunciation there can not be any question are printed without any reference. Such

words, for instance, are *Terp-sich'o-re*, of which the Greek form (Τερψιχόρη) has omicron in the penult; *Tha-li'a*, which in Greek has the diphthong *ei* in the penult (Θάλεια); *The-mis'ta*, whose penult is long by position; and *The'mis*, a dissyllable.

Those words also stand without any reference whose pronunciation has the authority of any two of the names contained in the first group of authors given above, or the authority of any one of the first group together with one or more of the second group.

If, however, the authorities are divided, then, as a general thing, the two pronunciations are given, and the authority for each is indicated by initials annexed. But sometimes, when the authority for one pronunciation is sufficient according to the foregoing rule, and that for the other deficient, the latter authority only is indicated.

All the remaining words in the Vocabulary have the authority for their pronunciation annexed.

## RULES

### FOR PRONOUNCING THE VOWELS AND CONSONANTS OF GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

#### RULES FOR THE VOWELS.

1. Any vowel at the end of an accented syllable, and *e*, *o*, and *u*, at the end of an unaccented syllable, have the long English sound; as, *Ca'to*, *Ce'crops*, *Di'do*, *So'lon*, *Cu'mæ*, *Me-lis'sa*, *Mo-los'sus*, *Tu-lin'gi*; in which words the final vowels of the first syllables have the same sound as the corresponding vowels in the first syllables of the English words *pa'per*, *ce'dar*, *si'lent*, *co'lon*, *du'ty*.

2. *A* ending an unaccented syllable has the sound of *a* in *fa'ther* or in *last*; as, *Ga-bi'na*, *A-re'ne*, pronounced *Gah-bi'nah*, *Ah-re'ne*.

3. *I* ending a final syllable has the long sound, as *To'mi*. At the end of initial unaccented syllables it varies, somewhat indefinitely, between *i* long, as *I-u'lus*, and *i* short (like *i* in *pin*), as in *I-ta'li-a*. In all other cases *i* ending an unaccented syllable has its short sound, as in *pin*.

4. *Y* is pronounced as *i* would be in the same situation.

5. *Æ* and *æ* are pronounced as *e* would be in the same situation.

6. If a syllable end in a consonant, the vowel has the short English sound; as, *Bal'bus*, *Del'phi*, *Cin'na*, *Mos-chus*, *Tus'cus*, in which the vowels have the same sounds as in the English words *man'ner*, *sel'dom*, *din'ner*, *scof'fer*, *mus'ter*.

EXCEPTION.—*E* in final *es* is pronounced as in the familiar proper name *An'des*.

#### RULES FOR THE CONSONANTS.

7. *C* before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, and *æ*, is pronounced like *s*; before *a*, *o*, and *u*, and before consonants, like *k*; as *Ce'a*, *Cic'e-ro*, *Cy'prus*, *Cæ'sar*, *Cœ'li-a*, *Ca'to*, *Co'cles*, *Cu'mæ*.

8. *G* before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, *æ*, or another *g* followed by *e*, has the sound of *j*; before *a*, *o*, and *u*, and before consonants other than *g*, as above excepted, the hard sound, as in the English words *gave*, *gone*; as, *Ge'lo*, *Gi-gan'tes*, *Gy-gæ'us*, *Ag'ger*, *Ga'bi-i*, *Gor'gi-as*, *Sa-gun'tum*.

9. *Ch* has the sound of *k*, but it is silent before a mute consonant at the beginning of a word; as, *Chtho'nia*, pronounced *Tho'ni-a*.

10. *T*, *s*, and *c*, before *ia*, *ie*, *ii*, *io*, *iu*, and *eu*, preceded immediately by the accent, in Latin words, as in English, change into *sh* and *zh*. But when the *t* follows *s*, *t*, or *z*, or when the accent falls on the first of the vowels following, the consonant preserves its pure sound; as, *Sal-lus'ti-us*, *Brut'ti-i*, *Mil-ti'a-des*, &c. *T* in the termination *tion* also retains its original sound; as, *The-o-do'ti-on*.

11. *S* has, in general, the sound of *s* in *this*. Final *s* preceded by *e*, or a liquid, has the sound of *z*.

12. Initial *x* has the sound of *z*.

13. Initial *ph* before a mute is silent; as, *Phthi'a*, pronounced *Thi'a*. Initial *p* before *s* is silent; as, *Psy'che*, pronounced *Sy'ke*. Initial *p* before *t* is silent; as, *Ptol-e-mæ'us*, pronounced *Tol-e-mæ'us*.



14. At the beginning of words we frequently find the uncombinable consonants *mn*, *tm*, &c.; as, *Mne-mos'y-ne*, *Tmo'lus*, &c. These are to be pronounced with the first consonant mute, as if written *Ne-mos'y-ne*, *Mo'lus*, &c.

REMARK. 1. The termination *eus*, derived from the third declension of Greek contracts in εὖς, although usually made a single syllable in poetry, is resolved into two syllables in the Table. This is also done by Walker and Trollope, and it is defended by Labbe and Carr. The other syl-

labication, by which *eus* has the sound of *use*, as in the noun *abuse*, is also given.

2. The names in Italics are the Anglized forms of the classical names above them; and each for himself must judge whether to adhere to the classical pronunciation or not

3. Diacritical marks are used, in this Vocabulary, to indicate the soft sounds of *c*, *g*, and *s*, in some cases, as in *Æ-ag'i-deſ*, *Æ-ge'ri-a*; and the hard sound of *c*, as in *A-chil'leſ*; also when *n* has the sound of *ng*, as in *An'cho-x*.

The abbreviations *Pw.*, *F.*, *K.*, *Pe.*, *Fac.*, *S.*, *Py.*, *C.*, *L.*, *Lid.*, *B.*, *For.*, *Sch.*, *W.*, *M.*, and *Fr.*, stand, respectively, for the following authorities, viz., *Passow*, *Freund*, *Klotz*, *Pape*, *Facciolati*, *Smith*, *Pauly*, *Carr*, *Labbe*, *Lidell & Scott*, *Bischoff & Möller*, *Forbiger*, *Scheller*, *Walker*,

*Müller*, and *Frijlink*. The figures which follow certain words in the Vocabulary refer to corresponding Rules of Pronunciation. The figure 6, for example, appended to *Abantes*, refers to Rule 6, which shows that the vowel in the last syllable has its long English sound.

<p><b>A.</b></p> <p><i>A'ba</i>, and <i>A'bæ</i>  <i>Ab'a-lus</i>,  <i>C. Py. M.</i>  <i>A-ban'teſ</i>, 6  <i>A-ban'ti-a</i>, 10  <i>Ab'an-ti'a-deſ</i>, 6  <i>A-ban'ti-as</i>, 10  <i>A-ban'tis</i>  <i>Ab'ar-ba're-a</i>  <i>Ab'a-ris</i>  <i>A'bas</i>  <i>Ab'a-sa</i>, <i>C.</i>  <i>Ab'a-si'tis</i>  <i>A-bas'sus</i>  <i>Ab'a-tos</i> [ <i>C.</i>  <i>Ab'da-lon'i-mus</i>, <i>S.</i>  <i>Ab'da-lon'y-mus</i>  <i>Ab'de-ra</i>  <i>Ab'de-ri'teſ</i>, 6, and  <i>Ab'de-ri'ta</i>  <i>Ab'de-rus</i>  <i>Ab'do-lon'y-mus</i>  <i>A'be-a'tæ</i>  <i>A-bel'la</i>  <i>A'bi-a</i>  <i>A'bi-i</i>  <i>Ab'i-la</i>  <i>A-bis'a-reſ</i>, 6  <i>Ab'no-ba</i>  <i>Ab'o-bri'ea</i>  <i>A-bœe'ri-tus</i>  <i>Ab'o-la'ni</i>  <i>A-bon'i-tei'chos</i>  <i>A-bor'ras</i> [ <i>W.</i>  <i>Ab'ra-da'teſ</i>, 6, <i>C.</i>  <i>A-broe'o-mas</i>  <i>Ab'ro-di-æ'tus</i>  <i>A'bron</i>  <i>A-bron'y-chus</i>  <i>C. S. W.</i>  <i>A-bro'ta</i>  <i>Ab'ro-ta</i>  <i>W. C. M. Fr.</i>  <i>A-brot'o-num</i>  <i>A-bru'po-lis</i>  <i>Ab-syr'ti-deſ</i>, 6  <i>Ab-syr'tus</i>  <i>Ab'u-li'teſ</i>, 6,  <i>Py. S. W.</i>  <i>A-by'dus</i>  <i>Ab'y-la</i>  <i>Ab'ys-si'ni</i>, <i>L. W.</i>  <i>Ac'a-cal'lis</i>  <i>Ac'a-ee'si-us</i>, 10,  <i>S. W.</i> [ <i>W.</i>  <i>A-ca'ci-us</i>, 10, <i>S.</i>  <i>Ac'a-de'mi-a</i>  <i>Ac'a-de'mus</i>  <i>Ac'a-lan'drus</i>  <i>Ac'a-mas</i></p>	<p><i>A-camp'sis</i>  <i>A-can'tha</i>  <i>A-can'thus</i>  <i>Ac'ar-na'ni-a</i>  <i>A-eas'tus</i>  <i>Ac'ci-a</i>, 10  <i>Ac'ci-us</i>, 10  <i>A'ce</i>  <i>A-cer'a-tus</i>, <i>C. S.</i>  <i>A-cer'ræ</i>  <i>A-ce'si-a</i>, 10  <i>Aç'e-si'neſ</i>, 6  <i>A-ces'ta</i>  <i>A-ees'teſ</i>, 6  <i>A-chæ'a</i>  <i>A-chæ'i</i>  <i>A-chæm'e-neſ</i>, 6  <i>A-chæ-men'i-deſ</i>, 6  <i>A-chæ'us</i>  <i>A-cha'i-a</i> (<i>a-ka'ya</i>)  <i>A-char'næ</i>  <i>A-cha'teſ</i>, 6  <i>Ach'e-lo'i-deſ</i>, 6  <i>Ach'e-lo'us</i>  <i>Ach'e-ron</i>  <i>Ach'e-ron'ti-a</i>, 10  <i>Ach'e-ru'si-a</i>, 10  <i>A-chil'las</i>  <i>Ach'il-le'a</i>  <i>Ach'il-le'is</i>  <i>A-chil'leſ</i>, 6  <i>Ach'il-le'um</i>  <i>A-chil'le-us</i>  <i>A-chi'vi</i>  <i>Ach'la-dæ'us</i>  <i>Aç'i-cho'ri-us</i>  <i>Aç'i-da'li-a</i>  <i>A-cil'i-a</i>  <i>A-eil'i-us</i>  <i>A'eis</i>  <i>Æ-mon'i-deſ</i>, 6  <i>A-cœ'teſ</i>, 6  <i>Æ-eon'ti-us</i>, 10  <i>Æ'o-ris</i>  <i>Æ'o-rus</i>, <i>C. W.</i>  <i>A'era</i>  <i>Æ-ra-gas</i>  <i>A-era'tus</i>  <i>A'eri-æ</i>, <i>S. W.</i>  <i>A'eri-a'teſ</i>, 6  <i>Ac'ri-doph'a-çi</i>  <i>A-eris'i-o-ne'us</i>  <i>A-cris'i-o-ni'a-deſ</i>,  <i>A-eris'i-us</i> [6  <i>A-eri'tas</i>  <i>Æ-ro-a'thon</i>, <i>L. W.</i>  <i>A-cro'a-thon</i>, <i>K.</i>  <i>C.</i>  <i>Æ-ro-ce-rau'ni-um</i>  <i>Ac'ro-co-rin'thus</i>  <i>A'eron</i>  <i>A-erop'o-lis</i>  <i>A-crot'a-tus</i>, <i>Py. L.</i></p>	<p><i>Ac'ro-tho'on</i>  <i>Ac-tæ'a</i>  <i>Ac-tæ'on</i>  <i>Ac-tæ'us</i>  <i>Ac'ti-a</i>, 10  <i>Ac'ti-sa'neſ</i>, 6, <i>M.</i>  <i>Fr.</i>  <i>Ac-tis'a-neſ</i>, <i>S.</i>  <i>Ac'ti-um</i>, 10  <i>Ac'ti-us</i>, 10  <i>Ac-tor'i-deſ</i>, 6  <i>Ac'to-ris</i>  <i>A-cu'le-o</i>  <i>A-cu'phis</i>  <i>A-cu'si-la'us</i>  <i>Ad'a-da</i>, <i>M. B.</i>  <i>A-dæ'us</i>  <i>Ad'a-man-tæ'a</i>  <i>Ad'a-mas</i>  <i>Ad'a-mas'tus</i>  <i>Ad'du-næ</i>  <i>Ad-her'bal</i>  <i>A'di-at'o-ris</i>  <i>A'di-e'nus</i>, <i>Py.</i>  <i>Ad'i-man'tus</i>  <i>Ad-me'te</i>  <i>Ad-me'to</i>  <i>Ad-me'tus</i>, <i>C.</i>  <i>A-do'ni-a</i>  <i>A-do'nis</i>  <i>Ad'ra-myt-te'um</i>, or  <i>Ad'ra-myt-ti'um</i>  <i>Ad'ra-myt'ti-um</i>  <i>W. C. M.</i>  <i>Ad'ra-na</i>, <i>the Oder.</i>  <i>A-dra'na</i>, <i>B. M.</i>  <i>Ad'ras-ti'a</i> [ <i>W.</i>  <i>Ad'ras-ti'i</i> <i>Cam'pi</i>  <i>A-dras'tus</i>  <i>A'dri-an-op'o-lis</i>  <i>A'dri-a'nus</i>  <i>A'dri-at'i-cum</i>  <i>Ad'ri-me'tum</i>  <i>Ad'u-at'i-ei</i>, or  <i>Ad'u-at'u-ci</i>  <i>A-du'la</i>  <i>A-du'lis</i>  <i>Ad'yr-mach'i-dæ</i>  <i>Æ'a</i>  <i>Æ'a-ce'a</i>  <i>Æ-aç'i-deſ</i>, 6  <i>Æ'a-eus</i>  <i>Æ-æ'a</i>  <i>Æ'an-te'um</i>  <i>Æ-an'ti-deſ</i>, 6, <i>W.</i>  <i>Æ'as</i> [ <i>S.</i>  <i>Æ-de'si-a</i>, 10  <i>Æ-di'leſ</i>, 6  <i>A-e'don</i>  <i>A'e-do'nis</i>  <i>Æd'u-i</i>  <i>Æ-e'ta</i>, <i>Æ-e'tas</i>, or  <i>Æ-e'teſ</i>, 6</p>	<p><i>Æ-e'ti-as</i>, 10  <i>Æ-gæ'on</i>  <i>Æ-gæ'um</i>  <i>Æ-ga'le-os</i>  <i>Æ-ga'le-um</i>  <i>Æ-ga'teſ</i>, 6  <i>Æ-ge'le-on</i>  <i>Æ-ge'ri-a</i>  <i>Æ-ges'ta</i>  <i>Æ-ge-us</i>  <i>Æ-geus</i>  <i>Æ-çi'a-le</i>  <i>Æ-çi-a-le'a</i>  <i>Æ-çi-a'le-us</i>  <i>Æ-çi'a-lus</i>  <i>Æç'i-li'a</i>, <i>an island.</i>  <i>Æ-çil'i-a</i>, <i>a demus</i>  <i>in Attica</i>, <i>S.</i>  <i>Æ-çim'u-rus</i>  <i>Æ-çi'na</i>  <i>Æ-th'i-ne'ta</i>  <i>Æç'i-ne'teſ</i>, 6  <i>Æ-çi'o-chus</i>  <i>Æ-çi'pan</i>  <i>Æ-çi'ra</i>  <i>Æ-çis'thus</i>  <i>Æ-çi-um</i>  <i>Æç'leſ</i>, 6  <i>Æg-le'teſ</i>, 6  <i>Æ-gob'o-lus</i>  <i>Æ'gon</i>  <i>Æ'gos</i> <i>Pot'a-mi</i>, or  <i>Pot'a-mos</i>  <i>Æ'gus</i>  <i>Æ-gu'sa</i>  <i>Æ-çyp'ti-i</i>, 10  <i>Æ-çyp'ti-um</i>, 10  <i>Æ-çyp'tus</i>  <i>Æ'li-a</i>  <i>Æ'li-a'nus</i>  <i>Æ'li-us</i>  <i>A-el'lo</i>  <i>Æ-lu'rus</i>  <i>Æ-mil'i-a</i>  <i>Æm'i-li-a'nus</i>  <i>Æ-mil'i-us</i>  <i>Æ'mon</i>, or <i>Æ'mus</i>  <i>Æ-mo'ni-a</i>  <i>Æ-mon'i-deſ</i>, 6  <i>Æ-na'ri-a</i>  <i>Æ-ne'a</i>, or <i>Æ-ni'a</i>  <i>Æ-ne'a-dæ</i>  <i>Æ-ne'a-deſ</i>, 6  <i>Æ-ne'as</i>, <i>of Troy.</i>  <i>Æ-ne-as</i>, <i>of Corinth,</i>  <i>Metapontus</i>, &amp;c.  <i>Æ-ne'is</i>  <i>Æ-nes'i-de'mus</i>  <i>Æ-ne'tus</i>  <i>Æ'ni-a</i>  <i>Æn'o-bar'bus</i>  <i>Æ-o'li-a</i>  <i>Æ-o'li-æ</i></p>	<p><i>Æ-ol'i-deſ</i>, 6  <i>Æ'o-lis</i>  <i>Æ'o-lus</i>  <i>Æ'o-ra</i>  <i>Æp'y-tus</i>  <i>Æ'qui</i>  <i>Æ-que'o-li</i>  <i>Æq'ui-me'li-um</i>  <i>A-er'o-pe</i>  <i>Ær'o-pus</i>, <i>a moun-</i>  <i>tain</i>, <i>C.</i>  <i>A-er'o-pus</i>  <i>Æs'a-cus</i>  <i>Æ-sa'ge-a</i>  <i>Æs'chi-neſ</i>, 6  <i>Æs'chri-on</i>, <i>W. S.</i>  <i>Æs'chy-lus</i>  <i>Æs'eu-la'pi-us</i>  <i>Æ-so'pus</i>  <i>(Æ'sop)</i>  <i>Æ-tha'li-a</i>, also  <i>Æth'a-li'a</i>, or  <i>Æth'a-le'a</i>  <i>Æ'thra</i>  <i>Æ-thu'sa</i>  <i>A-e'ti-on</i>, 10  <i>Æ-to'li-a</i>  <i>Æ-to'lus</i>  <i>A-fra'ni-us</i>  <i>Afri-ca</i>  <i>Afri-ca'nus</i>  <i>Afri-cum</i>  <i>Ag'a-me'deſ</i>, 6  <i>Ag'a-mem'non</i>  <i>Ag'a-mem-non'i-</i>  <i>deſ</i>, 6  <i>Ag'a-mus</i>  <i>Ag'a-nip'pe</i>  <i>Ag'a-pe'nor</i>  <i>Ag'a-re'ni</i>  <i>Ag'a-ris'ta</i>  <i>A-gas'i-cleſ</i>, 6,  <i>Py. W.</i>  <i>Ag'a-sus</i>  <i>Ag'a-tha</i>  <i>Ag'a-thar'chi-deſ</i>, 6  <i>A-ga'thi-as</i>, and  <i>Ag'a-thi'as</i>  <i>Ag'a-tho</i>  <i>Ag'a-tho-cle'a</i>  <i>A-gath'o-cleſ</i>, 6  <i>Ag'a-thon</i>  <i>Ag'a-thyr'si</i>  <i>A-ga've</i>  <i>Ag-des'tis</i>  <i>Aç'e-las'tus</i>  <i>Aç'e-la'us</i>  <i>A-çen'di-eum</i>  <i>A-çe'nor</i>  <i>Aç'e-san'der</i>  <i>A-çe'si-as</i>, 10,  <i>Pw. W.</i>  <i>A-çes'i-la'us</i></p>	<p><i>Aç'e-sip'o-lis</i>  <i>Aç'e-sis'tra-ta</i>,  <i>L. S. W.</i>  <i>Aç'i-dæ</i>  <i>Aç'is</i>  <i>Ag-la'i-a</i> (<i>ag-la'ya</i>)  <i>Ag'la-o-ni'ce</i>  <i>Ag-lau'ros</i>  <i>Ag-la'us</i>, <i>K. Py. S.</i>  <i>Ag'la-us</i>, <i>C. L. M.</i>  <i>Ag-nod'i-ce</i>,  <i>Pe. Sch. S. W.</i>  <i>Ag'no-di'ce</i>, <i>K.</i>  <i>Ag'no-ni'a</i>  <i>Ag-non'i-deſ</i>, 6  <i>A-go'ni-us</i>  <i>Ag'o-ra</i>  <i>Ag'o-rac'ri-tus</i>  <i>Ag'o-ra'nis</i>, <i>Py. W.</i>  <i>Ag'o-ran'o-mi</i>  <i>A'gra</i>  <i>Ag'ra-gas</i>  <i>A-grau'li-a</i>, <i>S. W.</i>  <i>A-grau'los</i>  <i>A'gri-a'neſ</i>, 6.  <i>A-gric'o-la</i>  <i>A'gri-o'ni-a</i>  <i>A-grip'ra</i>  <i>Ag'rip-pi'na</i>  <i>A'gri-us</i>  <i>Ag'ro-las</i>  <i>A'gron</i>  <i>Ag'rot'e-ra</i>  <i>A-çy'i-e-us</i>  <i>(a-çi'ye-us)</i>  <i>A-çy'ieus</i>  <i>(a-çi'yus)</i>  <i>A-çyl'la</i>  <i>Æ-çyr'i-um</i>  <i>A-ha'la</i>  <i>A-hen'o-bar'bus</i>  <i>A'i-do'ne-us</i>  <i>A'i-do'neus</i>, or  <i>A-id'o-neus</i>  <i>A'ius</i> (<i>a'yus</i>) <i>Lo-</i>  <i>eu'ti-us</i>, 10  <i>A-læ'a</i>  <i>A-læ'i</i>  <i>A-læ'sa</i>  <i>Al'a-la</i>, <i>Pw.</i>  <i>Al'al-com'e-næ</i>  <i>Al'a-ma'ni</i>, or  <i>Al'a-man'ni</i>  <i>A-la'ni</i>  <i>Al'a-ri'eus</i>  <i>(Al'a-ric)</i>  <i>A-las'tor</i>  <i>A-las'to-reſ</i>, 6  <i>Al'a-zon</i>, <i>W.</i>  <i>A-la'zon</i>, <i>Pw. C.</i>  <i>Al-ba'ni</i>, or  <i>Al-ben'seſ</i>, 6  <i>Al-ba'ni-a</i></p>
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Al-ba'nus	Al'o-i'deꝯ, 6	Am'i-ter'num	An'ax-e'nor	An-tan'dros	A-or'si
Al'bi-a	Al'o-pe	Am'mi-a'nus	A-nax'i-as, 10	An-te'ius (-te'yus)	A-o'rus
Al'bi'ci	A-lop'e-ee	Am-mo'ni-us	An'ax-ib'i-a	An-tem'næ	A-os'pho-rus
Al'bi-ci, <i>K.</i>	A'los	Am-næ'us	An'ax-ic'ra-teꝯ, 6	An-te'nor	A-o'us
Al'bi-gau'num	Al-pe'nus	Am'ni-as, <i>S. W.</i>	A-nax'i-da'mus	An'te-ros	A-pæ'sus
Al'bi'ni	Al-phe'nor	Am'ni'sus	A-nax'i-la'us	An'te-rus	A-pa'ma, <i>or</i>
Al'bi-on	Al-phe'nus	Am'o-me'tus	An'ax-il'i-deꝯ, 6,	An-the'a	A-pa'me,
Al'bi-us	Al'phe-si-bœ'a	A'mor	<i>S. W.</i>	An'the-as	<i>L. W. M.</i>
Al'bu-la	Al-phe'us	Am'o-ræ'us	A-nax'i-man'der	An-the'don	Ap'a-ma, <i>or</i>
Al-bu'ne-a	Al-pi'nus	A-mor'gēs, 6	An'ax-im'e-neꝯ, 6	An-the'la	Ap'a-me, <i>S.</i>
Al-cæ'us	Al'si-um, 10	A-mor'gos	An'ax-ip'o-lis	An'the-li'a	Ap'a-me'a, <i>or</i>
Al-can'der	Al-thæ'a	Am'pe-los	An'ax-ip'pus	An'the-mis	Ap'a-mi'a
Al-cath'o-e	Al-thæm'e-neꝯ, 6	Am'pe-lu'si-a, 10,	A-nax'is	An'the-mus	Ap'a-tu'ri-a
Al-cath'o-us	Al-ti'num	<i>S. W.</i>	An-cæ'us	An-the'ne	A-pel'la
Al'ce	A-lun'ti-um, 10	Am'phi-a-ra'us	An-cal'i-teꝯ,	An-ther'mus	A-pel'leg, 6
Al-ce'nor	A'ly-at'tes	Am'phi-cle'a	<i>K. For.</i>	An'thes-pho'ri-a	A-pel'li-eon, <i>S. W.</i>
Al-ces'te, <i>or</i>	Al'y-ba	Am'phic'ra-teꝯ, 6	An'ca-li'teꝯ, 6, <i>W.</i>	An'thes-te'ri-a,	Ap'en-ni'nus
Al-ces'tis	Al'y-cæ'a	Am'phic'ty-on,	An-chem'o-lus	<i>S. W.</i>	( <i>Ap'en-nines</i> )
Al'ci-bi'a-deꝯ, 6	A-lyn'o-mus	<i>Pw. Fr.</i>	An-ches'mus	An'the-us	A'per
Al-cid'a-mas	Al'y-pe'tus	Am'phie-ty'o-neꝯ, 6	An-chi'a-la, <i>or</i>	An-thi'a	Ap'e-sas [ <i>S.</i>
Al'ci-da-me'a	A-ly'pus	( <i>Am'phic'ty-ons</i> )	An-chi'a-le	An'thi-næ	Aph'a-ce, <i>Py. L. C.</i>
Al'ci-da'mus, <i>Pe.</i>	A-ly'sus	Am'phi-dro'ni-a	An-chim'o-lus	An'thi-um, <i>Fac. W.</i>	A-pha're-us
Al'ci'deꝯ, 6	Al'yx-oth'o-e,	<i>S. W.</i>	An-chi'seꝯ, 6	An'thro-poph'a-gi	Aph'a-reus
Al-cid'i-ce,	<i>L. W.</i>	Am'phi-ge-ni'a	An-chis'i-a, 10,	An-thyl'la	A'phas
<i>Py. S. W.</i>	Al'y-ze'a	Am-phil'o-chus	<i>S. W.</i>	An-ti'a	Aph'e-tæ
Al-cim'a-chus	A-mad'o-eus	Am-phil'y-tus,	An'cho-æ	An'ti-ci-no'lis	A-phri'ceꝯ, 6
Al-cim'e-de	Am'al-thæ'a	<i>S. W.</i>	An'cho-e	An'ti-ele'a	Aph'ro-dis'i-a, 10
Al-cim'e-don	Am'al-the'um	Am-phim'e-don	An'cho-rus	An'ti-eli'deꝯ, 6	Aph'ro-dis'i-as, 10
Al-cim'e-neꝯ, 6	Am-man'ti-a, 10	Am-phin'o-mus	An-ci'le	An'tic'ra-gus	Aph'ro-dis'i-um, 10
Al'ci-mus	Am'an-ti'ni, <i>or</i>	Am-phi'on	An-co'na	An'tic'ra-teꝯ, 6	Aph'ro-di'te, <i>or</i>
Al-cin'o-us	Am'an-te'ni	Am-hip'o-leg, 6	An-cy'rae	An'tic'y-ra	Aph'ro-di'ta
Al'ci-phron, <i>C. W.</i>	A-ma'nus	Am-hip'o-lis	An-dab'a-tæ	An'ti-do'rus	Aph'ro-di-top'o-lis
Al-cip'pe	A-mar'a-cus	Am-hip'y-ros,	An-da'ni-a, <i>L. S. W.</i>	An'tig'e-neꝯ, 6	A-phy'tis, <i>Pe. W.</i>
Al-eith'o-e	A-mar'di	<i>Pw. W.</i>	An-de-ga'vi	An'ti-ge'n'i-deꝯ, <i>or</i>	Aph'y-tis,
Alc-mæ'on	Am'a-ryl'lis	Am'phi'ro, <i>Pe.</i>	An-de-ga'vi	An'ti-ge'n'i-das,	<i>Py. S. M.</i>
Alc-me'na	Am'a-ryn'ce-ug, 10	Am'phis-bæ'na	An-dec'a-vi, <i>or</i>	<i>a musician,</i>	A'pi-a
Al-cy'o-ne	Am'a-ryn'eeus	Am-phis'sa	An-dec'a-vi,	<i>K. L. W.</i>	Ap'i-ca'ta, <i>S. W.</i>
Al'cy-o'ne-us	Am'a-ryn-ci'deꝯ, 6	Am'phis-ti'des, 6	<i>For.</i>	An'ti-ge-ni'das,	A-pic'i-us, 10
Al'cy'o-neus	Am'a-ryn'thus	Am'phi-the-a'trum	An-doꝯ'i-deꝯ, 6	<i>C.</i>	A-pid'a-nus
A'le-a	A'mas	Am'phi-tri'te	An-dre'as	An-tig'o-ne	Ap'i-na, <i>or</i>
A-lec'to	Am'a-se'a, <i>or</i>	Am-phit'ry-on	An'dri-a	An'ti-go-ni'a	Ap'i-næ
A-lec'tor	Am'a-si'a	Am-phit'ry-o-ni'a-	An-dri'a-ca	An-tig'o-nus	A-pi'o-læ
A-lec'try-on	A-ma'sis	deꝯ, 6	An-dri'cus, <i>Fr. Fac.</i>	An'ti-lib'a-nus	A'pi-on
A-le'i-us (a-le'yus)	A-mas'tris	Am-phot'e-rus	An'dri'cus, <i>L. K.</i>	An-til'o-chus	A'pis
Cam'pus	A-mas'trus	Am-phry'sus	An-dris'cus	An-tim'a-ehus	A-pol'li-na'reꝯ, 6
Al'e-man'ni, <i>and</i>	A-ma'ta	A-mu'li-us	An-dro'bi-us	An-tin'o-e	A-pol'li-na'ris
Al'e-ina'ni	Am'a-thus	A-my'clæ	An'dro-ele'a	An'ti-no-e'a	A-pol'lo
A-le'sa	A-max'i-tis, <i>L.</i>	Am'y-elæ, <i>C. L.</i>	An'dro-cleg, 6	An'ti-nop'o-llis	Ap'ol-loc're-teꝯ, 6
A-le'si-a, 10, <i>F. W.</i>	Am'a-ze'neꝯ, 6,	A-my'elas, <i>K. W.</i>	An'dro-cl'i'deꝯ, 6	An-tin'o-us	A-pol'lo-do'rus
A-le'theꝯ, 6, <i>Virg.</i>	<i>L. W.</i>	Am'y-eus	An'dro-elus	An'ti-o-chi'a	Ap'ol-lo'ni-a
Al'eu-a'dæ, <i>W.</i>	A-ma'zon	Am'y-don	An-drod'a-mas	An'ti-o-chis	Ap'ol-lon'i-deꝯ, 6
A'lex	( <i>Am'a-ron</i> )	Am'y-don	An-dro'dus	An'ti-o-chus	Ap'ol-lo'ni-us
Al'ex-am'e-nus	A-maz'o-nes, 6	Am'y-mo'ne	An-dro'ge-us	( <i>An'ti-och</i> )	A-po'ni-a'na
Al'ex-an'der	( <i>Am'a-zons</i> )	A-myn'tas	An-dro'g'y-næ	An'ti-o-pe	Ap'o-the-o'sis
Al'ex-an'dra	Am'a-zo'ni-a	A-myn'ti-a'nus, 10	An-drom'a-che	An-tip'a-ros	Ap-pi'a-deꝯ, 6
A-lex'an-dri'a	Am'a-zo'ni-us	A-myn'tor	An-drom'a-chus	An-tip'a-ter	Ap'pi-a'nus
( <i>Al'ex-an'dri-a</i> )	Am-bar'ri	Am'y-ri'cus Cam'-	An-drom'e-da	An'ti-pa'tri-a, <i>Fr.</i>	( <i>Ap'pi-an</i> )
A-lex'an-dri'na	Am'bar-va'leꝯ	pus, <i>S.</i>	An'dro-ni'cus	An'ti-pa-tri'a, <i>C.</i>	Ap'pi-a Vi'a
A-lex'an-drop'o-lis	Hos'ti-æ, 6	A-mys'tis	An-droph'a-gi	An-tip'a-tris,	Ap'pi-i Fo'rum
Al'ex-a'nor	Am'bar-va'li-a	Am'y-tha'on	An'dro-pom'pus	<i>L. C. W.</i>	Ap'pi-us
A-lex'as	Am'be-nus, <i>C. W.</i>	Am'y-tis, <i>S. W.</i>	An-dros'the-neꝯ, 6	An-tiph'a-neꝯ, 6	A'pri-eꝯ, 6
Al'ex-ie'a-cus	Am'bi-a-ti'nus,	A-nab'a-sis	An-dro'ti-on	An-tiph'a-teꝯ, 6	A-pri'lis
Al'ex-i'nus	<i>K. S.</i>	An'a-eæ'a	An'e-lon'tis	An-tiph'i-lus	Ap'te-ra
A-lex'i-on, <i>S. W.</i>	Am'bi-at'i-nus,	An'a-ceꝯ <i>or</i>	An'e-mo	An'ti-phon	Ap'u-le'i-a (-le'ya)
Al'ex-ip'pus	<i>Fac.</i>	A-nac'teꝯ, 6	An'e-mo-li'a	An'ti-phus	Ap'u-le'i-us (-yus)
A-lex'is	Am'bi-ga'tus, <i>L. W.</i>	An'a-char'sis	An'e-mo'sa	An-tip'o-deꝯ, 6	A-pu'li-a
A-lex'o	Am'bi'o-rix	An'a-ci'um, <i>or</i>	An'e-mo'tis	An-tip'o-lis	Aq'ui-le'i-a (-le'ya)
A-lex'on	Am'bla-da, <i>S. W.</i>	An'a-ce'um	An'e-res'teꝯ, 6	An-tir'rhi-um	A-quil'i-us
Al-fe'nus	Am'bla'da, <i>B.</i>	A-na'cre-on	A-ne'tor, <i>C.</i>	An-tis'sa	Aq'ui-lo
Al'gi-dum	Am-bra'ei-a, 10	[ <i>The established</i>	An-ge'li-on,	An-tis'the-neꝯ, 6	Aq'ui-lo'ni-a
A'li-æ'mon	Am-bro'neꝯ, 6	<i>English pro-</i>	<i>Py. W.</i>	An'ti-um, 10	A-qu'i'nas
A'li-ar'tus	Am-bro'si-a, 10	<i>nunciation is</i>	An-gi'teꝯ, 6	An-to'ni-a	A-qu'i'num
A'li-e'nus	Am-bro'si-us, 10	<i>A-nac're-on.]</i>	An-git'i-a, 10	An-to'ni'nus	Aq'ui-ta'ni-a
A-li'fæ	( <i>Ambrose</i> )	A-nae'to rum	An-git'u-la	An-to'ni-op'o-lis	A-ra'bi-a
A'li-i	Am-brys'sus	An'a-dy-om'e-ne	An'gli-a, <i>L.</i>	An-to'ni'o-po-li'tæ	A-rab'i-cus
Al'i-læ'i	Am'bu-ba'jæ	A-nag'ni-a	An'gli'a, <i>W.</i>	An-to'ni-us	A-ra'ch'ne
Al'i-men'tus	Am'e-leg, 6	An'a-i'tis	An'gu'it'a, 10	An-tor'i-deꝯ, 6	Ar'a-cho'si-a, 10
A-li'phæ	Am'e-na'nus	An'a-phe	An'i-ce'tus	A-nu'bis	Ar'a-cho'tæ, <i>or</i>
Al'i-phe'ra	A-me'ri-a	An'a-phlys'tus	A-niç'i-a, 10, <i>S. W.</i>	Anx-a'num	Ar'a-cho'ti
Al'ir-ro'thi-us	A-mes'tra-tus	A-na'pis	A-niç'i-us, 10, <i>S. W.</i>	Anx'ur	Ar'a-cyn'thus
Al'li-a	A-mes'tris	A-na'pi-us	A-ni'gros	An'y-tus	Ar'a-dus
Al'lob'ro-gēs, 6	A-mi'da, <i>W.</i>	A-na'pus	An'i-tor'gis	A-ob'ri-ca, <i>Fac., or</i>	A'ræ
Al'lot'ri-gēs, 6,	Am'i-da, <i>Py. S. B.</i>	A'nas	An'ni-us	A-ob'ri-ga, <i>Fac.</i>	A-ra'tus
<i>For. W.</i>	A-mil'ear	A-nau'rns	An-na'lis	A-œ'de	Ar'ba-ceꝯ, 6
Al'lu'ci-us, 10,	Am'i-los, <i>Py. W.</i>	A-nau'sis	An'ni-a'nus	A'on	Ar-be'la
<i>S. W.</i>	A-mis'i-a, 10, <i>and</i>	A'nax	An'ni-bal	A'o-neꝯ, 6	Ar'be-la, <i>or</i> Ar'be-
A-lo'a	-us, <i>the Ems.</i>	An'ax-ag'o-ras	An'niç'e-ris	A'o'ni-a	le, in <i>Sicily.</i>
A-lo'e-us	A-mis'um, <i>or</i>	An'ax-an'der	An-tæ'us	A'o-ris	Ar-ea'di-a
A-lo'eus	A-mis'us	An'ax-an'dri-deꝯ, 6	An-tag'o-ras	A-or'nos, <i>or</i>	Ar-ca'di-us
Al'o-i'dæ	Am'i-sus, <i>S. M.</i>	An'ax-ar'e-te	An-tal'ci-das	A-or'nus	Ar-ca'num



Ar-ce'o-phon	A'ri-o-bar'za-neq, Ar'te-mi'ta, <i>Py.</i>	At'a-ran'teq, 6	Au'spi-ceq, 6	Ba'ri-um
Ar-ces'i-la'us	<i>K. Py.</i>	At/ar-be'chis	Au-toch'tho-neq, 6	Bas'i-le'a, or
Ar-chag'a-thus	A'ri-o-mar'dus	A-tar'ga-tis	Au-tol'o-leg, 6	Bas'i-li'a, <i>name</i>
Ar-che-la'us	A-ri'on	A-tar'ne-a, <i>Fac. W.</i>	Au-tol'y-cus	of a city ( <i>Bas-</i>
Ar-chem'a-chus	A'ri-o-vis'tus	At/ar-ne'a, <i>K.</i>	Au-tom'e-don	sel), a goddess,
Ar-chem'o-rus	A'ris	A'tax	Au/to-me-du'sa	and an island.
Ar'chep-tol'e-mus	A-ris'ba	A'te	Au-tom'e-neq, 6	Ba-sil'i-a ( <i>Basel</i> ),
Ar-ches'tra-tus	Ar'is-taen'e-tus	A-tel'la	Au-tom'o-li	S.
Ar'chi-as	Ar'is-ta'e'um	Ath'a-ma'neq, 6	Au-ton'o-e	Bas'i-li'dæ
Ar'chi-da-mi'a	Ar'is-ta'e'us	Ath'a-mas	Au-ton'o-ma	Bas'i-li'deq, 6
Ar'chi-da'mus	Ar'is-tag'o-ras	Ath'a-na'si-us, 10	Au-tu'ra	Ba-sil'i-o-pot'a-mus
Ar'chi-de'mus	Ar'is-tan'der	A-the'na	Aux-e'si-a, 10	Bas'i-lis
Ar'chi-gal'lus	Ar'is-tar'che	A-the'næ	Av'a-ri'eum,	Bas'i-li'us, a river.
Ar'chiq'e-neq, 6	Ar'is-tar'ehus	Ath'e-næ'a	<i>C. L. W.</i>	Ba-sil'i-us, and
Ar-ehil'o-chus	A-ris'te-as	Ath'e-næ'um	A-var'i-eum, <i>M.</i>	Bas'i-li'us ( <i>St.</i>
Ar'chi-me'deq, 6	A-ris'te-ræ	Ath'e-næ'us	<i>F. K. Py. For.</i>	<i>Basil</i> )
Ar'chi-pel'a-gus	Ar'is-ti'deq, 6	Ath'e-nag'o-ras	Av'en-ti'nus	Bas'i-li'us, a Ro-
Ar-chip'pe	Ar'is-til'lus	A-the'ne	A-ver'nus, or	man name, <i>For.</i>
Ar-chip'pus	Ar'is-tip'pus	A-the'ni-o, or	A-ver'na	Bas'i-lus (also <i>St.</i>
Ar-ehi'tis	A-ris'ti-us	A-the'ni-on	A'vi-e'nus	<i>Basil</i> )
Ar-chon'teq, 6	A-ris'to	A-then'o-do'rus	A-vi'tus	Bas-sar'i-deq, 6
Ar-ehy'tas	A-ris'to-bu'lus	Ath'e-sis	Ax'o-nus, and	Bas-tar'næ, and
Ar-cit'e-nens,	A-ris'to-cleg, 6	A'thos	Ax'i'nus	Bas-ter'næ
Arc-ti'nus, <i>S.</i>	A-ris'to-eli'deq, 6	A-tho'us	Ax-i'o-chus	Ba-ta'vi
Arc-toph'y-lax	Ar'is-toc'ra-teq, 6,	A-thym'bra	Ax'i'on, <i>C. L. W.</i>	Ba-ta'vi-a
Are-to'us	<i>S.</i>	A'ti-a, 10	Ax'i-on, 10,	Ba'thos
Arc-tu'rus	A-ris'to-de'mus	A-til'i-a	<i>K. Py.</i>	Ba-thyl'lus
Ar'da-lus, <i>L. S.</i>	Ar'is-toq'e-neq, 6	A-til'i-us	Ax'i-o'the-a	Ba'ton
Ar'de-a	A-ris'to-gi'ton	A-til'la	Ax'i-us, 10	Bat'ra-cho'my-o-
Ar'di-æ'i	Ar'is-tom'a-che	A-tin'i-a	Ax'o-na	ma'chi-a.
Ar'do-ne	Ar'is-tom'a-chus	At-lan'teq, 6	A'zan	Bat-ti'a-deq, 6
Ar'du-en'na	Ar'is-tom'e-neq, 6	At-lan'ti-deq, 6	A-zi'ris, <i>Pe. W.</i>	Bau'bo
Ar'e-la'tum	A-ris'ton	A-tos'sa	A-zo'tus	Bau'eis
Ar'e-mor'i-ca	A-rist'o-nau'tæ	At'ra-ees, 6		Beb'ry-ceq, and
A-re'ne	A-ris'to-ni'cus	At'rax		Be-bry'ces, 6
A-re'o-pa-gi'tæ	A-ris'to-nus	At're-ba'teq, 6,		Be-bryç'i-a, 10
A-re-op'a-gus	Ar'is'toph'a-neq, 6	<i>L. C. W.</i>		Bel'e-phan'teq, 6
A-re-op'o-lis	A-ris'to-phon	A-treb'a-teq, <i>F.</i>		Bel'e-sys
Ar'es-tha'nas, <i>Py.</i>	Ar'is'tot'e-leg, 6	<i>K. For. Py. S.</i>		Bel'gi-ca
A-res'tor	Ar'is-tox'e-nus	<i>M.</i>		Bel'gi-um
Ar'es-tor'i-deq, 6	A-ris'tus	A'tre-us		Be-li'deq, 6, <i>sing.</i>
Ar'e-ta	A-ri'us, or A'ri-as,	A'treus		( <i>male descendant</i>
Ar'e-tæ'us	a river, <i>C.</i>	A'tri'dæ		of <i>Belus</i> )
Ar'e-taph'i-la	A-ri'us, or A'ri-us,	At'ri-pos		Bel'is, <i>pl. Bel'i-deq</i>
Ar'e-tas	the heretic, <i>Fr.</i>	At'ta-li'a, or		( <i>female descend-</i>
A-re'te	Ar-me'ni-a	At'ta-le'a		ant of <i>Belus</i> )
Ar'e-te	Ar'mi-lus'tri-um	At'ta-lus		Bel'i-sa'na, <i>Fac.</i>
Ar'e-teq, 6	Ar-min'i-us	At-te'i-us (-te'yus)		Bel'i-sa'ri-us, <i>S. W.</i>
Ar'e-thu'sa	Ar-mor'i-cæ	At'ti-ca		Bel-ler'o-phon
Ar'e-us	Ar-no'bi-us	At'ti-cus		Bel'le-rus
A'reus	A-rom'a-ta, <i>C. Py.</i>	At-til'i-us		Bel-lo'na
Ar-gæ'us	<i>S.</i>	At'u-rus		Bel'lo-na'ri-i
Ar-gan-tho'ni-us	Ar-pi'num	Au-fe'i-a (-fe'ya)		Bel-lov'a-ci
Ar-gen'num	Ar'rha-bæ'us	Au'fi-de'na		Be'lon
Ar-gi'a	Ar'ri-a'nus, <i>Py. S.</i>	Au'fid'i-us		Be'lus
Ar-gi-lus, <i>Py.</i>	Ar'sa-ceq, 6, <i>F.</i>	Au'fi-dus		Be-na'cus
Ar-gi-nu'sæ	<i>Fac. M. L. C. K.</i>	Au'ga		Ben'e-ven'tum
Ar-gi-phon'teq, 6	Ar-sa'ceq, <i>Py. S.</i>	Au'ge'æ		Ber'e-cyn'ti-a, 10
Ar-gip-pæ'i	Ar-saç'i-dæ	Au'ge-as		Ber'e-ni'ee
Ar-gi'va	Ar'sa-mo-sa'ta,	Au'gi'as, or		Ber'o-e
Ar-gi'vi	<i>Py. K. M. Fr.</i>	Au'ge'as		Be-ro'e'a
Ar-gol'i-cus	Ar'sa-mos'a-ta,	Au'gi-læ		Be-ro'sus
Ar/go-lis	<i>C.</i>	Au'gu-req, 6		Ber-rhoc'a
Ar/go-nau'tæ	Ar-sa'ni-as	Au'gus'ta		Ber'y-tus, see <i>Fac.</i>
( <i>Ar/go-nauts</i> )	Ar'si-a, 10	Au'gus-ta'leq, 6,		Be-ry'tus,
Ar-gu'ra	Ar-sin'o-e	and Au'gus-ta-		<i>Fr. K. Pw. L.</i>
Ar'gu-ra, <i>Py.</i>	Ar'ta-ba'nus	li-a		Be-sip'po
Ar-gyn'nus	Ar'ta-ba-za'neq, 6,	Au'gus-ti'nus		Bi-a'nor
Ar-gy-ra, <i>Py.</i>	Ar'ta-ba'zus,	( <i>Au-gustine, Au-</i>		Bi-bac'u-lus
Ar-gy-re	<i>Py. L. S.</i>	gust'in, and		Bi-blis
Ar-gyr'i-pa, <i>K. F.</i>	Ar'ta bri, or	<i>Aus'tin</i> )		Bi-brac'te
<i>Fr. Fac. M.</i>	Ar'ta-bri'tæ	Au-gus'to-du'num		Bib'u-lus
A'ria, and A-ri'a	Ar'ta-ee'ne	Au-gus'tu-lus		Bi-eor'ni-ger
A'ri-ad'ne	Ar'ta-co-a'na	Au-gus'tus		Bi-eor'nis
A'ri-æ'us	Ar'ta-g'e'ras	Au-le'teq, 6		Bi-for'mis
A'ri-am'neq, 6	Ar'ta-ger'seq, 6.	Au'lis		Bi'frons
A'ri-an'tas	Ar'ta'nus, <i>L.</i>	Au'lon		Bil'bi-lis
A'ri-a-ra'theq, 6	Ar'ta-pher'neq, 6	Au'lus		Bil'ma'ter
A-riç'i-a, 10	Ar'ta-vas'deq, 6	Au-re'li-a		Bin'gi-um
Ar'i-ei'na	Ar-tax'a, or	Au-re'li-a'nus		Bi'on
Ar'i-dæ'us	Ar-tax'i-as, 10	( <i>Au-re'li-an</i> )		Bi-sal'tæ
Ar'i-gæ'um	<i>S. Py. L.</i>	Au-re'li-us		Bi-sal'tis
Ar'ig-no'te	Ar tax'a-ta	Au-re'o-lus		Bi-san'the
Ar'i-mas'pi	Ar'tax-erx'eq, 6	Au-ro'ra		Bis'to-nis
Ar'i-ma'zeq, 6, <i>S.</i>	Ar'ta-yc'teq, 6	Au-run'ei		Bis'to'nis, <i>Ving</i>
A-rim'i-num	Ar'te-mi-do'rus	Au'sci		<i>Cir. 165</i>
Ar'im-phæ'i	Ar'te-mis	Au'ser		Bi'thus
A-ri'o-bar-za'neq,	Ar'te-mis'i-a, 10	Au'son		Bi-thyn'i-a
6, <i>Fr. Fac. S.</i>	Ar'te-mis'i-um, 10	Au-so'ni-a		Bi'ton
<i>L.</i>		Au-so'ni-us		Bi-tu'ri-geq, 6

## B.



## C.

Biz/y-a, 10		Cal/y-ce	Car/men-ta'lis	Ce-næ'um	Cha-rax'us
Blan-du/si-a, 10		Ca-lyd'na	Car'ne-a, a goddess.	Cen'ehre-æ	Cha'reg, 6
Blem'my-eg, 6		Cal'y-don	Car'ne'a-deg, 6	Cen-chre'is	Char'i-cleg, 6, T.
Blu/ei-um, 10, S.		Ca-lym'ne	Car'ne'i-a, or	Cen-chre'us, or	W.
W.		Ca-lyn'da	Car'ni'a, or	Cen-chri'us	Char'i-la'us, and
Bo-ad/i-ce'a	Ca-an'thus	Ca-lyp'so	Car'ne'a	Cen'i-mag'ni	Cha-ril'lus
Bo-a'gri-us	Ca-bal'a-ea	Cam'a-lo-du'num	Car-nu'teg, 6	Ce-ni'na	Cha-ris'i-a, 10
Boe'cho-ris	Cab'al-li'nus	Cam'a-ri'na, or	Car'o-lus	Cen-so'reg, 6	Cha-ris'i-us, 10
Bo'di-on'ti-ei	Ca-bi'ra	Cam'a-ri'ne	(Charles)	Cen'so-ri'nus	Char'i-teg, 6
Bo-du'ni, S. W.	Ca-bi'ri	Cam-bu'ni-i	Car'pa-thus	Cen-tau'ri	Char'i-ton, Py. C.
Bo'e-dro'mi-a, C.	Ca-bir'i-a, Py. W.	Cam-by'seg, 6	Car-poph'o-ra	Cen-tro'neg, 6	W.
S.	Ca/ca	Cam'c-ri'num	Car-se'o-li	Cen-tum'vi-ri	Char'mi-deg, 6
Boe'o'ti-a, 10	Ca'eus	Cam'e-ri'nus	Car-te'i-a (-te'ya)	Cen-tu'ri-a	Char-mi'o-ne
Bo-e'thi-us	Cad-me'a	Ca-mil'la	Car-thæ'a [seg]	Cen-tu'ri-pa, or	Cha'ron
Bo'i-i	Cad-me'is	Ca-mil'læ	Car-thag'i-ni-en'-	Cen-tu'ri-pæ	Cha-ron'das
Bo'la	Ca-du'ec-us, 10	Ca-mil'lus	Car-tha'go	Ce'os	Char'o-ne'um, or
Bol'bi-ti'num	Ca-dur'ei	Ca-mi'ro	(Carthage)	Ceph'a-læ	Char'o-ni'um
Bo-lis'sus	Cæ'ei-as, 10	Ca-mi'rus, and	Ca'rus	Ceph'a-las, Pw. W.	Char'ops, and
Bo'mi-en'seg, 6	Cæ-cil'i-a	Ca-mi'ra	Car-vil'i-us, S. W.	Ceph'a-le	Char'o-peg, 6
Bo-mil'car	Cæ-cil'i-a'nus	Ca-mœ'næ	Ca'ry-at'i-deg, 6, pl.	Ce-phal'en	Cha-ryb'dis
Bom'o-ni'eæ	Cæ-cil'i-i	Cam-pa'ni-a	Ca-rys'tus	Ceph'al-le'ni-a	Chau'bi, and
Bo-no'ni-a	Cæ-cil'i-us	Cam-pas'pe	Cas-cel'li-us, S. W.	Ceph'a-lo, or	Chau'ci
Bo'o-su'ra	Cæ-ci'nus	Ca'na	Cas'i-li'num	Ceph'a-lon	Cha'u'ci
Bo-o'teg, 6	Cæe'u-bum	Ca-na'ri-i	Ca'si-us, 10	Ceph'a-læ'dis, and	Chel'i-do'ni-æ
Bo're-as	Cæc'u-bus	Can'da-ce	Cas'pi-i	Ceph'a-læ'di-um, S. W.	Chel'o-ne
Bo're-as'mi, or	Cæe'u-lus	Can-da'vi-a	Cas'pi-um	Ceph'a-lus	Chel'o-ni'tis
Bo're-as'mus	Cæ'li-a	Can-dau'leg, 6	Cas-san'der	Ce-phe'neg, 6	Chel'o-noph'a-gi
Bo-rys'the-NEG, 6	Cæ'li-us	Ca'neng	Cas-san'dra	Ce-phe-us,	Chel'ops
Bot'ti-æ'is	Cæ'næ	Ca-neph'o-ri	Cas/san-dri'a	Ce'pheus	Cher'se-as
Bo'vi-a'num	Cæ-ni'deg, 6	Ca-ni'c'u-la'reg, 6	Cas'si-a, 10	Ce-phis'i-a, 10	Cher-sid'a-mas
Bo-vil'la, and	Cæ-m'na	Ca-nid'i-a	Cas'si-o-do'rus, 10	Ce-phis'o-do'rus	Cher'so-ne'sus, or
Bo-vil'læ	Cæ'nis	Ca-nid'i-us, S. W.	Cas'si-o-pe, or	Ceph'i-sod'o-tus,	Cher'ro-ne'sus
Brach-ma'næ	Cæ-nop'o-lis	Ca-nin'e-fu'teg, 6	Cas'si-o-pe'a, 10	Cc-phi'sus, or	Cher'us'ei
(Brah'mans)	Cæ're	Ca-nin'i-us	Cas'si-ter'i-deg, 6	Ce-phis'us	Chi'lo
Brach-ma'neg, 6	Cæ'gar	Ca'ni-us, S. W.	Cas'si-us, 10	Cer'a-mi'cus	Chi-mæ'ra
Bran'chi-dæ	Cæs'a-rc'a	Ca-nop'i-eum	Cas'si-ve-lau'nus	Cer'a-mus	Chim'a-rus
Bran'no-du'num	Cæ-sa'ri-o	Ca-no'pus	Cas-tab'a-la	Cer'a-mus	Chi-me'ri-um
Bras'i-das	Cæs'a-ro-du'num	Can'ta-bri	Cas-ta'li-a, or	Cer'a-sus	Chi'os
Bras'i-de'a, or	Cæ'si-us, 10	Can-ta'bri-a	Cas-ta'li-us Fons	Ce-ra'tus	Chi'ron
Bras'i-di'a	Ca-i'eus	Can'tha-rus	Cas'tu-lo	Ce-rau'ni-a	Chlo'e
Brau'ro	Ca'i-e'ta	Can'ti-um, 10	Cat'a-be'ni	Ce-rau'ni-i	Chlo'ris
Brau'ron	Ca'i-us (ka'yus)	Can'u-le'i-a (-le'ya)	Cat'a-ce-cau'me-ne	Ce-rau'nus	Chlor'us
Breu'ni	Cal'a-ber	Can'u-le'i-us	Cat'a-du'pa	Cer'ba-lus	Cho-as'peg, 6
Bri-a're-us	Ca-la'bri-a	(-le'yus)	Cat'a-na	Cer'be-rus	Chœr'a-deg, 6
Bri-a-reus	Cal'a-is	Ca-nu'si-um, 10	Cat'ar-rhac'teg, 6.	Cer'ca-so'rum	Chœr'i-lus
Bri-gan'teg, 6	Cal'a-mos	Ca-pa'ne-us	Ca-thæ'a	Cer-eas'o-rum,	Chor-æs'mi-i
Brig'an-ti'nus	Ca-la'nus,	Cap'a-neus	Cat'i-li'na	Fac.	Chor-æc'bus
Bri-se'is	K. Pw. L. M. C.	Ca-pel'la	(Cat'i-line)	Cer-ci'na, or	Chris-top'h'us
Bri-tan'ni	Cal'a-nus, S. Py.	Ca-pe'na	Ca-til'lus, or	Cer-ein'na	(Chris'to-pher)
(Brit'ons)	Cal'a-teg, 6, K.	Ca-pe'ni	Cat'i-lus	Cer-eo'peg, 6	Chro'nos
Bri-tan'ni-a	Cal'au-re'a, and	Cap'e-tus	Ca'ti-us, 10	Cer'cy-on	Chry'sa
Bri-tan'ni-cus	Cal'au-ri'a	Ca-pha're-us	Ca'to	Cer-cy'ra	Chry-sa'or
Brit'o-mar'tis	Ca-lau'ri-a	Ca-pha'reus	Ca-tul'lus	Ce're-a'li-a	Chrys'a-or, C.
Brit'o-NEG, or	Ca'le	Cap'i-to	Cat'u-lus	Ce'reg, 6	Chrys'a-o're-us
Bri-to'NEG, 6	Cal-c-do'ni-a	Cap'i-to-li'nus	Ca-tu-ri'geg, 6	Ce-ri'l'i	Chry'sas
(Brit'ons)	Ca-len'tum	Cap'i-to-li-um	Cau'ca-sus	Ce-rin'thus	Chry-sc'is
Brix-el'lum	Ca-le'nus	Cap'pa-do'ei-a, 10	Cau-co'NEG, 6	Cer're-ta'ni	Chra'seg, 6
Brix'i-a, 10	Ca'leg, 6	Cap'pa-dox	Cau'di-um	Ces-tri'nus	Chry-sip'pus
Bro'mi-us	Cal'e-ti	Ca-pra'ri-a	Cau-lo'ni-a	Ce-the'gus	Chry-soq'e-ras
Bruc'te-ri	Ca-lid'i-us, S. W.	Ca'pre-æ	Cau'nus	Ce'ti-us, 10,	Chry-sog'o-nus
Brun-du'si-um, 10	Ca-lig'u-la	Cap'ri-eor'nus	Cau'ros	For. S. W.	Chry-sop'o-lis
Bru'ti-i, 10, or	Cal-la'i-ci	(Cap'ri-corn)	Cau'rus	Ce'to	Chry-sor'rho-as
Brut'ti-i	Cal'li-as, Py. S. W.	Cap'ro-ti'na	Cav'a-reg, 6	Ce'us	Chry-sos'to-mus
Bru'tus	Cal'li-ce'rus	Cap'u-a	Ca-ys'ter, or	Ce'yx	(Chrys'os-tom)
Bry'geg, 6	Cal-lich'o-rum	Ca'pys	Ca-ys'trus	Cha'bri-as	Chry-soth'e-mis
Bu-bas'sus	Cal'li-cleg, 6	Car'a-cal'la	Ce'a	Chæ're-as	Chtho'ni-a, 14
Bu-bas'tis	Cal'li-co-lo'na	Car'a-ca'teg, 6	Ce'ba	Chæ-re'mon	Cib'a-læ
Bu-ceph'a-la	Cal-lic'ra-teg, 6	Ca-rae'ta-cus	Ce'beg, 6	Chær'e-phon	Cib'y-ra
Bu-ceph'a-lus	Cal'li-crat'i-das	Car'a-lis	Ce-bre'ni-a, Sch. W.	Chær'o-ne'a	Cic'e-rø
Bu-eol'i-ea	Cal'lid'i-us, S. W.	Ca-ram'bis	Ce'brus	Cha-læ'um	Cic'o-neg, 6
Bu'lis	Cal-lim'a-chus	Ca-ra'nus,	Ce-ci'na	Chal-æ'a	Ci-lic'i-a, 10
Bu'nus	Cal-li'nus	K. Pe. Pw. Py.	Ce-cro'pi-a	Chal-ce'don	Ci'l'ix
Bu'pha-gus	Cal-li'o-pe	Car'a-nus,	Ce-crop'i-dæ	Chal'ee-do'ni-a	Cim'bri-eus
Bu'pra-si-um, 10	Cal'li-o-pe'a	M. C. L. W.	Cce'ro-pis	Chal'ei-den'seg, 6	Cim'i-nus
Bu'ra	Cal'li-pa-ti'ra	Ca-rau'si-us, 10,	Ce'erops	Chal-cid'i-ce	Cim-me'ri-i
Bu-ra'i-cus, S. W.	Cal'li-phon	S. W.	Ce'dre-a'tis	Chal'ci-cæ'eus	Cim-me'ri-um
Bu-si'ris	Cal-lip'o-lis	Car-che'don	Ce'i	Chal-dæ'a	Ci-mo'lus
Bu'teg, 6	Cal-lir'ho-o	Car'ei-nus	Ce'l'a-dus	Chal-dæ'i	Ci'mon
Bu-thro'tum	Cal-lis'te	Car'di-a, Py. S.	Ce-læ'nc	Chal'y-beg, 6	Cin'ci-a, 10
Bu-thro'tus	Cal-lis-ti'a	Cæz-du'chi	Ce-læ'no	Chal'y-bon, Py. W.	Cin'cin-na'tus
Bu'to-a, K.	Cal-lis'the-NEG, 6	Ca'reg, 6	Ce-le'i-a (-lc'ya)	Chal'y-bo-ni'tis	Cin'ei-us, 10
Bu-tor'i-deg, 6	Cal-lis'to	Ca'ri-a	Ce-len'na	Cha'lybs	Cin'e-as
Bu'tos	Cal-lis'to-ni'cus	Ca-ril'la	Ce'ler	Cha-ma'vi	Ci-ne'si-as, 10, S.
Bu'zy-geg, K. Pw.	Cal-lis'tra-tus	Ca-ri'næ	Ce'l'e-reg, 6	Cha'o-NEG, 6	W.
C.	Cal-lix'e-na	Ca-ri'nus	Cel'e-trum	Cha'o-ni-a	Cin-get'o-rix
Bu'zy'geg, Fr. W.	Ca'lor	Car-me'lus	Ce'lc-us	Cha'os	Cin'gu-lum
By'blis	Cal-pur'ni-us	(Car'mel)	Cel'ti-be'ri	Char'a-dra, For. W.	Cinx'i-a, Fac. W.
By-za'ci-um, 10	Cal'u-sid'i-us, S.	Car-men'ta, and	Cel'ti-ei	Cha-ra'dra	Ci'nyps, and
By-zan'ti-um, 10	W.	Car-men'tis	Cel-tos'cy-thæ	Py. M. For.	Cin'y-phus,
By'zas	Cal'y-cad'nus	Car'men-ta'leg, 6	Ce'ma	Cha'rax	Sch. S.



Cin'y-ras	Cod/o-man'nus	Cor'y-don	Cy-be/be	Dar'an-ta'si-a, 10	Di'o-nys'i-a, 10
Cir-cen'seg Lu'di	Co-drop/o-lis	Co-ryn/bi-fer	Cyb'e-la	Dar-dan/i-deg, 6	Di'o-ny-si'a-deg, 6
Cir-ce/i-i (-se/yi)	Co/drus	Cor'y-ne'teg, 9	Cyb'e-le	Dar'da-nis	Di'o-nys'i-as, 10
Cir/ci-us, 10	Co'e/le	Cor'y-pha'si-um, 10	Cyb/i-ra	Dar'da-nus	Di'o-ny-sip'o-lis
Ci'ris	Coel'e-syr'i-a, and	Cor'y-thus	Cye/la-deg, 6	Da'reg, 6	Di'o-nys'i-us, 10
Cis'al-pi'na	Coel'o-syr'i-a	Co'sa	Cy-clo'peg, 6	Da-re'us, or	Di'o-phan'tus
Cis-se'is	Coeli-us	Co'sae	(Cy'clops)	Da-ri'us	Di'os-cor'i-deg, 6
Cis/se-us	Coelus	Co-sa'num	Cyd/i-as, S. Sch.	Da-ri'cus	Py. S.
Cis/seus	Co'hors	Cos-su'ti-i, 10,	Cy-dip'pe	Dat'a-me, 6, Py. S.	Di'os-cu'ri
Ci-thæ'ron	Co-len'da	S. W.	Cyd'o-ne'a	Dat'a-pher'ne, 6	Di-os'po-lis
Cith'a-ris'ta	Col-la'ti-a, 10	Co'teg, or Cot'teg, 6	Cy-do'ni-a	Da'tis	Dip'o-lis
Cit'i-um, 10	Col-la-ti'nus	Co'thon	Cydra'ra, Py.	Da'tos, or Da'ton	Dir'ae
Ci-vi'lis	Col-li'na	Cot/i-so	Cyl-le'ne	Dau'lis	Dir'co
Cl'a/de-us	Co-lo'næ	Cot'ti-æ	Cyl'le-ne'us	Dau'ni-a	Dis-cor'di-a
Cl'a/nis	Co-lo'ne	Co'ty-a-i'on,	Cy'ma, or Cy'mæ	Dau'nus	Dith'y-ram'bus
Cl'a/ni-us	Co-lo'ni-a	Co'ty-a-i'um, or	Cyn'æ-gi'rus	De-cap'o-lis	Div'i-ti'a-cus
Cl'a/rus, or Cla'ros	Co-lo'nos	Co'ty-a-e'um	Cyn'e-as	De-ceb'a-lus, Py. S.	Div'o-du'rum
Clas-tid'i-um,	Col'o-phon	Co'ty-e'um	Cy-ne'teg, 6	Deç'e-le'a	Do-do'na
Sch. S.	Co-los'us	Co'tyl'i-us, S. W.	Cyn'i-ei	De-ce'ti-a, 10, S. W.	Dod'o-næ'us
Clau'di-a	Col'u-bra'ri-a	Co'tys	Cy-nis'ca	De'ci-us, 10	Do-do'ne
Clau'di-æ A'quæ	Col'u-mel'la [lis	Co'tyt'to	Cy'no	De-cu'ri-o	Do-don'i-deg, 6
Clau'di-a'nus	Co-lum'næ Her'cu-	Cra'gus	Cyn'o-ceph'a-læ	De-i'a-ni'ra	Dol'a-bel'la
(Clau'di-an)	Co-lu'thus	Cran'a-us	Cyn'o-ceph'a-li	De-id'a-mi'a	Dol'i-che
Clau'di-op'o-lis	Com'a-ge'ne	Cra'non	Cyn'o-phon'tis	De-i'o-ceg, 6	Do'lon
Clau'di-us	Co-ma'na	Cra'ter	Cyn'o-sar'ge, 6	De-i-ot'a-rus	Dol'o-peg, 6
Clav'i-ger	Com'it'i-a, 10	Cra'te-rus	Cyn'os-se'ma	De-iph'o-be	Dom'i-du'cus
Claz-on'e-næ	Com'mo-dus	Cra'teg, 6	Cyn'o-su'ra	De-iph'o-bus	Do-mit'i-a, 10
Cle-an'theg, 6	Com'pi-ta'li-a	Cra'this	(Cyn'o-sure)	De'li-a	Do-mit'i-a'nus, 10
Cle'meng	Co'mum	Cra-ti'nus	Cyn'thi-a	De'li-um	(Do-mi'tian)
(Clem'ent)	Co'mus	Cra'ty-lus	Cyn'thi-us	De'li-us	Do-na'tus
Cle'o-bis	Con'ca-ni	Crem'e-ra	Cyp'a-ris'us	Del-min'i-um	Do-nu'sa
Cle-ob'u-li'na	Con-cor'di-a	Crem'my-on	Cyp'ri-a'nus	De'los	Do-reg, 6
Cle'o-bu'lus	Con-da'te	Cre-mo'na	(Cyp'ri-an)	Del-phi'c-o-la	Do'ri-on
Cle-æ'tas	Con'do-cha'teg, 6	Cre-mu'ti-us, 10	Cyp'rus	Del'phi-cus [W.	Do'ris
Cle-om'bro-tus	Con-dru'si	Cre'on	Cyp'ri-a'nus	Del'phin'i-um S. C.	Do-ris'cus
Cle'o-me'deg, 6	Co-ni'a-ci, Py. W.	Cre-oph'i-lus	(Cyp'ri-an)	Dem'a-deg, 6	Do'rus
Cle'o-me'lus	Con'im-bri'ca	Cres-phon'teg, 6	Cy'prus	De-ma'fac. W.	Dor'y-læ'um
Cle-om'e-neg, 6	Con'ni-das, Py.	Cre'ta	Cyp'sel'i-deg, 6	De-ma'fac. W.	Do'son
Cle'on	Co'non	Cre'the-is, daughter	Cyp'se-lus	Fr. K. Py. Pw.	Dra'co
Cle'o-næ	Con-sen'teg, 6	of Cretheus	Cyr'e-na'i-ca	Dem'a-ra'tus	Drep'a-na, or
Cle'o-ni'ca	Con-sen'ti-a, 10	Cre'the-is, mother	Cyr'e-na'i-ci	De-me'tri-as	Drep'a-num
Cle-on'y-mus	Con-stan'ti-a, 10	of Homer	Cy-res'ne	De-me'tri-us	Dru-en'ti-a, 10,
Cle-op'a-tra, Pw.	Con-stan'ti'a, a	Creu'sis	Cy-res'cha-ta, Py.	Dem'o-ce'deg, 6	S. W.
K. M. Py. C.	city.	Cri-mi'sus	Cy-ri-a-deg, 6, S. W.	De-moch'a-reg, 6	Dru'i-dæ
Fr.	Con'stan'ti'na	Cris-pi'nus	Cy-ri'l-lus	De-moch'ri-tus	(Dru'ids)
Cle'o-pa'tra, F.	Con-stan'ti-nop'o-	Cri-the'is	(Cyr'il)	De-mod'i-ce	Dru-sil'la
[This is the ac-	lis [no'ple)	Cri'to	Cyr-rhes'ti-ca	De-moph'o-on	Dru'sus [W.
cepted English	(Con-stan'ti-	Crit'o-bu'lus	Cyr'si-lus	De-mos'the-ne, 6	Dry'a-deg, 6, Fac.
pronunciation.]	Con'stan'ti'nus	Crit'o-la'us	Cy'rus	De-o'is	(Dry'ads)
Cle-op'a-tris	(Con'stan'tine).	Cri'u-me-to'pon	Cy'ta	Der'ce-to, or	Dry-mæ'a
Cle'o-phan'tus	Co'pæ	Cri'us	Cy-tæ'is	Der'ce-tis	Dry'o-pe, 6
Cle-os'tra-tus	Cop'a-is, Fac. C. L.	Cro-by'zi, Py. Sch.	Cy-the'ra	Der-cyl'i-deg, 6	Du'bis
Clep'sy-dra	Co-pa'is, K. M.	Croc'o-di-lop'o-lis	Cy-th'e-ra	Der-to'na	Du'bris
Cli'max	Fr.	Cro'e-sus	Cy-tin'i-um, S. W.	Deu-ca'li-on	Du-il'li-a
Clin'i-as, K. W.	Co'pi-a	Crom'my-on	Cy-to'rus	Dex-am'e-ne	Du-il'li-us
Cli'nus	Co'ra	Cro'ni-a	Cyz'i-cum	Di'a	Du-li'ch'i-um
Cli'o	Cor'a-ce'si-um, 10,	Cro'phi	Cyz'i-cus	Di-ag'o-ras	Dum'no-ris
Clis'the-ne, 6	Sch. W.	Cro'to'na		Di-a'lis	Du'ri-us, S. W.
Cli'tæ	Co-ral'li	Cro'to'ni-a'tæ		Di-a-mas'ti-go'sis	Du'ro-cor'to-rum
Cli-tar'chus	Co'rax	Crus'tu-me'ri-a, or		Di-a'na	Du-um'vi-ri
Cli-tom'a-chus	Co'rbu-lo	Crus'tu-me'ri-um		(Di'an)	Dy'ras
Cli'tor	Cor'cy-ra	Crus'tu-me'ri-um	Da'æ, or Da'hæ	Di-a'ni-um	
Cli-tum'nus	Cor'cy-ra, Avie-	Cte'si-as, 10, 14	Da'ci-a	Di-a'si-a	
Cli'tus	nus.	Cte-sib'i-us, S. W.	Dac'ty-li	Di-cæ'a	
Clo'a-ci'na	Cor'du-ba	Ctes'i-phon, 14	Dæd'a-la	Dic-tam'num	
Clo'di-a	Co're	Cu'la-ro	Dæd'a-lus	Dic-ta'tor	
Clo'di-us	Co-rin'i-um	Cu'ma, or Cu'mæ	Dæ'mon	Dic-ty'nna	E-a'nus
Clo'e'li-a	Co-rin'na	Cu-pi'do	Dal-ma'ti-a, 10	Did'i-us	Eb'o-ra
Clu'a-ci'na	Co-rin'nus	Cu'reg, 6	Dal-mat'i-cus	Di'do	Eb'o-ra'eum
Clu-en'ti-us, 10	Co-rin'thus	Cu-re'teg, 6	Dam'a-ge'tus	Di'es'pi-ter	Py. Fac. L. For
Clu'pe-a	Co'ri-o-la'nus	Cu-re'tis	Dam'as-ce'ne	Di-ge'n'ti-a	B. Sch.
Clu-si'ni	Co'ri-o-li	Cu'ri-a	Da-mas'ci-us, S. W.	Di'i	E-bu'dæ, Py.
Clu'si-um, 10	Co'ri-ol'la	Cu'ri-a'ti-i, 10	Da-mas'cus	Di'nar'chus	Eb'u-ro'ne, 6
Clu'si-us, 10	Cor-ne'li-a	Cu'ri-o	Dam'a-sip'pus	Din'dy-mus	Eb'u-sus
Clym'e-ne	Cor-ne'li-i	Cu'ri-o-so-li'tæ	Dam'ni-i	Di-noc'ra-teg, 6	E-bu'sus
Clym'e-ne'i-deg, 6	Cor-nic'u-lum	Cu'ri-um, Sch. W.	Dam'o-cleg, 6	Di-nol'o-chus	Ec-bat'a-na, S. W.
Clym'e-nus	Cor'ni-ger	Cu'ri-us	Dam'na	Di-nom'a-che	E-chid'na
Clyt'em-nes'tra	Co-ræ'bus	Cur'ti-us, 10	Dan'a	Di-nom'a-chus	E-chin'a-deg, 6
Clyt'i-e, 10	Cor'o-ne'a, or	Cu'ru'lis	Dan'a-e	Di-nom'e-ne, 6	Ech'i-nus'sa
Cni'dus, 14	Co-ro'ni'a	Cus-sæ'i	Dan'a-i	Di'non	Ech'i-on
Cno'sus, 14	Co-ro'nis	Cu'sus	Da-na'i-deg, 6	Di'o-cle'ti-a'nus	Ech'i-on'i-deg, 6
Co-as'træ, and	Co'ro'nis	Cu'til'i-a, and	Dan'a-us	(Di'o-cletian)	E'cho
Co-a'træ	Co'si-ca	Cu'til'i-æ	Da-nu'bi-us	Di'o-do'rus	E-des'sa, or
Coc'a-lus	Cor-to'na	Cy'a-ne	(Dan'ube)	Di'o-me'tus	E-de'sa
Coc-ce'i-us	Cor-to'na	Cy-a-ne-æ	Daph'ne	Di'o-me'de	Ed'e-ta'ni
(-se'yus)	Cor-y-ban'teg, 6	Cy-a-ne-us	Daph'ne-pho'ri-a	Di'o-me'deg, 6	E'don
Co'cleg, 6	Co'ry'eus	Cy-ax'a-reg, Py. W.	S. W.	(Di'o-med)	E-do'neg, 6, Thra-
Co-cy'tus				Di'on	cians.
Co-da'ni				Di'o-næ'a	E-do'ni
Co-da'nus				Di-o'ne	E-ge'ri-a



E-i'on, <i>Fac.</i>	E-rig'o-ne'i-us (-ne'yus)		Gal/i-læ'a ( <i>Gal'i-lee</i> ),		Her-eyn/i-a
E-læ'a		<b>F.</b>	Gal/li-a	<b>H.</b>	Her-do'ni-us, <i>S. W.</i>
El/a-gab'u-lus [ <i>W.</i>	Er-rig'o-nus, <i>c man.</i>		Gal/li-cus		He-ren'ni-us
El/a-phe-bo'li-a, <i>S.</i>	Er'i-go'nus, <i>a river.</i>		Gal/li-e'nus	Ha'dri-a'nus	Her-mæ'a
El/a-te'a	Er'i-me'de	Fa-ba/ri-a	Gal-lip'o-lis	( <i>Ha'dri-an</i> )	Her-mæ'um
El/a-ver, <i>K. For.</i>	E-rin'e-os	Fa/bi-i	Gal'lo-græ'ei-a, 10	Ha'dri-at'i-eum	Her-naph'ro-di'tus
E-la'ver,	E-rin'na	Fa-brie'i-us, 10	Game-li-a	Ilæ'mo-ni-a	Her'ma-the'na
<i>M. Fr. L. Py. B.</i>	E-rin'nys	Fæs'u-læ	Gan-gar'i-dæ	Ilæ'mus	Her'me-si'a-nax
E-le-a	Er'i-phy'le	Fa-le'ri-a	Gan'y-me'deꝯ, 6	Hal-ey'o-ne	Her-mi'as
E-lec'tra	E'ris	Fa-le'ri-i	( <i>Gan'y-mede</i> )	Ilæ'li-ae'mon	Her-mi-as
E-lee'tri-deꝯ, 6	Er'i-sich'thon	Fa-ler'nus	Gar'a-man'teꝯ, 6	Ilæ'li-ar'tus	Her-mi-on'i-cus
E-lec'try-on	E'ros	Fa-lis'ei	Gar-ga'nus	Hal'i-ear-nas'sus	Si'nus
E-le/i	E-ros'tra-tus	Fa-lis'eus	Gar-ga'phi-a	Hal'my-des'sus	Her-mip'pus
E-le/le-us	Er'y-ci'na	Fan'ni-a	Gar-ga'rus	Hal'on-ne'sus	Her-moe'ra-teꝯ, 6
El'e-leus	Er'y-man'thus	Fan'ni-i	Gan'ga-me'la	Ha'lys	Her-mo-do'rus
El'e-phan'ti-ne, <i>C.</i>	Er'y-the'a, <i>or</i>	Fan'ni-us	Gau'lus	Ilam'a-dry'a-deꝯ, 6	Her-mo-g'e-neꝯ, 6
El'e-phan-ti'ne,	Er'y-thi'a	Far'fa-rus	Gau'rus	( <i>Ham'a-dry-ads</i> )	Her-mo-la'us
<i>Sch. K. Py.</i>	Er'y-thræ	Fau'na	[ <i>W.</i>	Ha-mil'ear	Her-mop'o-lis
<i>Fr. M.</i>	E'ryx	Fau-na/li-a, <i>Fac. W.</i>	Ge-dro'si-a, 10, <i>S.</i>	Ilan'ni-bal	Her-mo-ti'mus
El'e-phan'tis	Es-quil'i-æ	Fau'ni	Ge'la	Har-mo'di-us	Her-mun-du'ri,
El'e-phan-toph'a-	Es'qui-li'nus	Fau'nns	Ge-li'a	Har-mo'ni-a	<i>Pe. S.</i>
gi.	Es'ti'æ-o'tis	Faus-ti'na	Ge/li-us	Har'pa-gus,	Her-mun'du-ri
El'eu-sin'i-a	Es'u-la, <i>Fac. W.</i>	Faus'tu-lus	Ge'lo <i>or</i> Ge'lon	<i>Py. C. W.</i>	<i>K. Fac. For. 1</i>
El'eu-si'nus	E-te'o-cleꝯ, 6	Fav'o-ri'nus	Ge'lo'ni	Har-pal'y-ee	He'ro
E-leu'sis	E-te'o-elus	Fe'ei-a'leꝯ, 6	Gen'i-ni	Har-poe'ra-teꝯ, 6	He-ro/deꝯ, 6
E-leu'the-ræ	E-te'si-æ, 10	Fe-liç'i-tas	Ge-nau'ni	Har-py'i-æ (-ye)	( <i>Her'od</i> )
El'eu-the'ri-a	E-tru'ri-a	Fe-ra'li-a	Ge-ne'va, <i>W. L. Fr.</i>	( <i>Har'pies</i> )	He-ro'di-a'nus
E-leu'tho	E-trns'ei	Fer'en-ti'num	<i>K. Sch. M.</i>	Ilæ-ru'deꝯ, 6	( <i>He-ro'di-an</i> )
E-lie/i-us, 10	Eu-bœ'a	Fe-ren'tum	Gen'e-va, <i>For.</i>	Ilæ-rus'pex	He-ro'deꝯ, 6
E'lis	Eu-bo'i-eus	Fe-re'tri-us	Ge'ni-us	Has'dru-bal	( <i>Her'od</i> )
E-lis'sa	Eu-bu'li-deꝯ, 6	Fe-ro'ni-a	Gen'ti-us, 10	He'be	He-ro'di-a'nus
El-lo'pi-a	Eu-bu'lus	Fes-cen'ni-a	Gen'u-a	He'brus	( <i>He-ro'di-an</i> )
El'pi-ni'ee	Eu-cli'deꝯ, 6	Fi-bre'nus	Gen'u-sus	He'e'a-tæ'us	He-ro'deꝯ, 6
El'y-ma'is	Eu-do'ei-a, 10, <i>S.</i>	Fi-eul'ne-a	Ge-or'gi-ea	Hee'a-te	He-ro'deꝯ, 6
E-lys'i-um, 10	Eu-dox'us	Fi-de'na, <i>or</i>	( <i>Geor'gics</i> )	Hee'a-tom'po-lis	He-ron
E-mer'i-ta	Eu-er'ge-tæ	Fi-de'næ	Ger-go'vi-a	Hee'a-tom'py-los	Her'o-op'o-lis
Em'e-sa	Eu-ga'ne-i	Fi'deꝯ, 6	Ger-ma'ni-a	Hee'n-ba	Her-roph'i-la
E-mo'di	Eu-ge'ni-us	Fir'ni-us	( <i>Ger'ma-ny</i> )	Hee'ge'mon, <i>and</i>	Her-roph'i-lus
Em-ped'o-cleꝯ, 6	En-næ'us	Fis-eel'lus	Ger-man'i-eus	Hee'ge'mon	Her-sil'i-a
En-eel'a-dus	Eu-me'lus	Fla-min'i-a	Ger-ma'ni-i, <i>a Per-</i>	Hee'ge'mon	Her-u-li
En-dym'i-on	Eu-me-neꝯ, 6	Fla-min'i-us	<i>sian people, S.</i>	Hee'ge'si-as	He-si'o-dus
En'e-ti	Eu-me-ni'a	Fla'vi-a	Ge-ron'thræ	Hee'ge'sip'pus	( <i>He'si-od</i> )
E-nip'e-us	Eu-men'i-deꝯ, 6	Fla-vo'na	Ge'ry-on, <i>and</i>	Hee'ge-sis'tra-tus	He-si'o-ne
E-ni'peus	Eu-mol'pi-dæ	Flo'ra	Ge-ry'o-neꝯ, 6	Hel'e-na	He-se-per'i-a
En'ni-us	Eu-mol'pus	Flo-ra/li-a	Ge-so-ri'a-eum	Hel'e-nus	He-se-pe-ris
En-tel'la	Eu-na'pi-us, <i>S. W.</i>	Flo-ren'ti-a, 10	Ge'ta	Hel'e-nus	He-se-pe-rus
En-tel'lus	Eu-on'y-mos	( <i>Flor'ence</i> )	Gi-gan'teꝯ, 6	Hel'i-a-deꝯ, 6	He-sych'i-us
E-ny'o	Eu'pa-tor	Flo-ri-a'nus	Gla'di-a-to'ri-i	Hel'i-eon	He-tru'ri-a
E'os	Eu'pa-to'ri-a	Flo'rus	Lu'di	Hel'i-co-ni'a-deꝯ, 6	Hi-ber'ni-a
E-pam'i-non'das	Eu'pha-eꝯ, 6	Fon-te'i-us (-yus)	Glaph'y-ra, <i>Py. C.</i>	Hel'i-o-do'rus	Hi'e-ra, <i>an island</i>
E-pe'us	Eu-phor'bus	For'mi-æ	Glau-co'pis	Hel'i-o-gab'a-lus,	Hi'e-rap'o-lis
Eph'e-sus	Eu-pho'ri-on	For'tu-i-num	Glau'eus	He-li'o-ga-ba'lus,	Hi-er'i-chus
Eph'e-tæ	Eu-phra'nor	For-tu'na	Gni'dus, 14	<i>C. L.</i>	( <i>Jer'i-cho</i> )
Eph'i-al'teꝯ, 6	Eu-phra'teꝯ, 6	For'tum	Gnos'si-a, 10, 14	He-li-op'o-lis	Hi'e-ro
Eph'o-ri	Eu-phros'y-ne,	Fre-ge'l'a	Go-na'tas, <i>C. L. W.</i>	He-li-os	Hi-er'o-cleꝯ, 6
Eph'o-rus	<i>Lid. S.</i>	Fren-ta'ni	Gor'di-a'nus	Hel-le'neꝯ, 6	Hi'e-ron'i-ca <i>Lex</i>
Eph'y-ra	Eu'po-lis	Fris'i-i, 10	( <i>Gor'di-an</i> )	Hel'les-pon'tus	Hi'e-ron'y-mus
Ep'i-char'mus	Eu-rip'i-deꝯ, 6	Fron-ti'nus	Gor'di-us	Hel'lo-peꝯ, 6	( <i>Jer'ome</i> )
Ep'i-te'tus	Eu-ri'pus	Fu-ei-nus	Gor'gi-as	Hel'lo'tis	Hi'e-ro-sol'y-ma
Ep'i-eu-re'i	Eu-ro'pa	Fu-ga'li-a	Gor'go-neꝯ, 6	He-lo'rus	( <i>Je-ru-sa-lem</i> )
( <i>Ep'i-cu-re'ans</i> )	Eu-ro-pæ'us	Ful'vi-a	Gor-gon'i-fer	He'los	Hi-la-ri-us
Ep'i-eu'rus	Eu-ro'tas	Ful'vi-us	Gor-go'ni-us	He-lo'tæ, <i>and</i>	( <i>Hil'a-ry</i> )
Ep'i-dau'ri-a	Eu'rus	Fun-da'nus	Gor-go'pas	He-lo'teꝯ, 6	Him'e-ra
Ep'i-dau'rus	Eu-ry'a-lus	Fu'ri-æ	Gor-goph'o-ne	( <i>Hel'lots or Hel-</i>	Hi-mil'eo
Ep'i-do'tæ	Eu'ry-bi'a-deꝯ, 6	( <i>Fu'ries</i> )	Gor-goph'o-nus	<i>ots</i> )	Hi-par'chus
E-pig'o-ni	Eu'ry-ele'a, <i>or</i>	Fu'ri-i	Gor-go'pis	Hel-ve'ti-i, 10	Hi-pa-sus
Ep'i-men'i-deꝯ, 6	Eu'ry-cl'i'a	Fu-ri'na	Gor-ty'na, <i>and</i>	Hel'vi-i	Hi-pi-as
Ep'i-me'the-us	Eu-ryd'a-mas	Fu-ri-us	Gor-ty'ne	Hen'e-ti	Hi-pi-us
Ep'i-me'theus	Eu-ryd'i-ce	Fur'ni-us	Go'thi	He-ni'o-chi	Hi-po-cen-tau'ri
Ep'i-pha-ne'a	Eu-rym'e-don	Fu'si-us, 10	( <i>Goths</i> )	He-phæ's-ti-a, 5, <i>a</i>	Hi-poe'ra-teꝯ, 6
E-piph'a-neꝯ, 6	Eu-ryn'o-mus		Gra-di'vus	<i>town. [ival.</i>	Hi-po-cre'ne
E-pip'o-læ	Eu-rys'the-neꝯ, 6	<b>G.</b>	Græ'ei-a, 10	Heph'æ's-ti'a, <i>a fes-</i>	Hi-pod'a-me
E-pi'rus	Eu-rys'the-us		Gra-ni'eus	Heph'æ's-ti'a-deꝯ, 6	Hi-po-da-mi'a
Ep'o-red'o-rix	Eu-rys'theus		Gra'ti-æ, 10	He-phæ's-ti-o	Hi-pod'ro-mus
E-qnir'i-a	Eu-ryt'i-on, 10		Gra'ti-a'nus, 10	He-phæ's-ti-on, 10	Hi-pol'y-te
Eq'ui-teꝯ, 6	Eu'ry-tus [ <i>an.</i>		Gra'ti-us, 10	Hep-tap'y-los	Hi-pol'y-tus
Er'a-sis'tra-tus	Eu-se'bi-a, <i>a wom-</i>	Ga'bi-i	Gre-go'ri-us	He'ra	Hi-pom'e-don
Er'a-to	Eu-se'bi'a, <i>a city.</i>	Ga-bin'i-a	( <i>Greg'o-ry</i> )	Her'a-ele'a	Hi-pom'e-neꝯ, 6
Er'a-tos'the-neꝯ, 6	Eu-se'bi-us	Ga-bin'i-us	Gu'al-te'ri-us	He-ra-ele-o'teꝯ, 6	Hi-po-mol'gi
Er'e-bus	Eu-sta'thi-us, <i>S. W.</i>	Ga'beꝯ, 6	( <i>Wal'ter</i> )	Her'a-ele'um	Hi-po-na
E-rech'the-us	Eu-ter'pe	Gad'i-ta'nus	Gu'li-el'mus	Her'a-eli'dæ	Hi-po-nax
E-rech'theus	Eu-thye'ra-teꝯ, 6	Gæ-tu'li-a	( <i>Wil'liam</i> )	Her'a-eli'deꝯ, 6	Hi-pop'o-deꝯ, 6
Er'ech-thi'dæ	Eu-tro'pi-us	Gal'an'this	Gy'a-rus, <i>and</i>	Her'a-eli'tus	Hi-po-tas, <i>or</i>
Er'e-sus, <i>or</i>	Eux'i'nus Pon'tus	Gal'a-tæ	Gy'a-ros	He-ræ'a	Hi-po-teꝯ, 6
E-res'sus	E-vad'ne	Gal'a-te'a	Gy-lip'pus	He-ræ'nm	Hi-poth'o-on
E-re'tri-a	E-vag'o-ras	Ga-la'ti-a, 10	Gym-na'si-um, 10	Her'cu-la-ne-um	Hi-pu'ris
Er'ich-tho'ni-us	E-van'der	Ga-le'nus	Gym-ne'si-æ, 10	( <i>Her'eu-la-ne'um,</i>	Hir-pi'ni
Er'i-eu'sa	E-ven'e-rus	( <i>Gal'en</i> )	Gym-nos'o-phist'æ	<i>K.</i>	His'pa-lis
E-rid'a-nus	E-ve'nus	Ga-le'ri-us	Gy-næe'o-thoe'nas	Her'eu-leꝯ, 6	His'pa-ni-a
E-rig'o-ne	E-veph'e-nus	Ga-le'su'		Her-cu'le-um	His'pa-nus



Ilis/ti-æ'us	I-dis'ta-vi'sus, or	Isth'mi-a	Laç'y-deç, 6, F. K.	Le'dus	Lon-din/i-um,
Ho-me'rus	I-dis'la-vi'sus	Is'ti-æ-o'tis	La-cy'deç,	Lel'e-ges, 6	S. Fac. Sch. For
(Ho'mer)	I-dom'e-neus	Is'tri-a	Pe. Py. Lid.	Le'lex	(Lon'don)
Ho'nor	I-do'the-a	Is-trop'o-lis	La'de	Le-ma'nus	Lon-gim'a-nus
Hon'o-ri'nus	I-du'be-da	I-ta'li-a	La'don	Lem'o-vi'ceç, 6	Lon-gi'nus
Hor'a-pol'lo	I-du'me, and	(It'a-ly)	Læ'laps	Le-mov'i-ceç,	Lon/go-bar'di
Ho-ra'ti-a, 10	Id'u-me'a	I-tal'i-ca	Læ'li-a-nus	For.	(Lom'bards)
Ho-ra'ti-us, 10	I-gu'vi-um	I-tal'i-cus	Læ'li-us	Lem'u-reç, 6	Lon'gu-la
(Hor'ace)	I-ler'da	It'a-lus	La-er'teç, 6	Le-mu'ri-a	Lo'tis, or Lo'tos
Hor-ten'si-a, 10	Il'er-g'e'teç, 6; see	Ith'a-ca	Læs-tryg'o-neç, 6	Le-næ'us	Lo-toph'a-gi
Hor-ten'si-us, 10	C. and For.	Ith'a-ce'si-æ, 10	Læ-to'ri-a	Len'tu-lus	Lu'ca
Ho'rus	I-ler'ge-teç,	Ith'o-mæ'a	Læ-vi'nus	Le'o	Lu-ca'ni
Hos-til'i-a	K. Fac.	I-tho'me	La'gus	Le'o-co'ri-on	Lu-ca'ni-a
Hy'a-cin'thi-a	Il'i-a	I-to'ne	La-i'a-deç, 6	Le-on'i-das	Lu-ca'nus
Hy'a-cin'thus	I-li'a-cus	I-to'nus	La'is	Le-on-ti'ni	(Lu'can)
Hy'a-deç, 6	I-li'a-deç, 6	It'o-rum	La'i-us (-yus)	Le-on'ti-um, 10	Lu-ca'ri-a
Hy-am'po-lis	Il'i-as	It'u-ræ'a	Lam'a-chus	Le-os'the-neç, 6	Luc-ce'i-us (-yus)
Hy-an'tis	Il'i-on	I'tys	Lam-bra'ni, K. W.	Le'o-tych'i-deç, 6	Lu'ce-reç, 6
Hy'as	I-li'o-ne, or	I-u'lus	La'mi-a	Lep'i-da	Lu-ce'ri-a
Hy'bla	I-li'o-na	Ix-i'on	La'mi-æ	Lep'i-dus	Lu-ci-a'nus, 10
Hy-dar'neg, 6	I-lis'sus	Ix'i-on'i-deç, 6	Lam-pe'do, C. L.	Le-pon'ti-i, 10	(Lu'ci-an)
Hy-das'peç, 6	Il'i-thy'i-a (-ya)		Lam-pe-ti'a, a city.	Lep'ti-neç, 6	Lu'ci-fer
Hy'dra	Il'i-um, or Il'i-on		Lam'pe-to	Le-ri'na	Lu-cil'i-us
Hyd'ra-o'teç, 6	Il'li-tur'gis		Lam-prid'i-us Æ/-	Le'ro	Lu-cil'la
Hy'drus	Il-lyr'i-a		li-us	Le'ros	Lu-ci'na
Hy-emp'sal	Il-lyr'i-cum		Iam'pro-cleç, 6	Les'u-ra, C.	Lu-cret'i-a, 10
Hy-g'e-i-a (-je'ya)	Il'ly-ris		Iamp'sa-cus, and	Le-su'ra, K. F.	Lu-cret'i-lis
Hy-gi'nus	I'lus	Ja-co'bus	Lamp'sa-chum	Fac.	Lu-cre'ti-us, 10
Hy-lac'tor	I-lyr'gis	(James)	La'mus	Le'the	Luc-ta'ti-us, 10
Hy'las	Im'a-us	Ja'nus	Lam'y-rus	Leu'ca	Lu-cul'li Hor'ti
Hym'e-næ'us	I-ma'us, K.	Jap'e-tus	Lan'ci-a, 10	Leu'cas	Lu-cul'lus
Hy-met'tus	Im'ba-rus	Ja'son	Lan-go-bar'di	Leu'ce	Lu-cul-mo
Hy-pæ'pa	Im-bras'i-deç, 6	Jo-cas'ta	La-nu'vi-um	Leu'ci	Lug-du'num
Hyp'a-nis	Im'bra-sus	Jor-da'neg, 6	La-oc'o-on	Leu-cip'pus	(Ly'ons)
Hyp'a-ta	Im'bros	Jor-da-neç, C.	La-od'a-mi'a	Leu'con	Lu'pa
Hyp'er-bo're-i, and	In'a-chi	Jor-nan'deç, 6	La-od'i-ce	Leu-cop'e-tra	Lu-per'cal
Hy-per'bo-re'i	I-na'chi-a	Jo-se'phus	La-od'i-ce'a	Leu'co-phrys	Lu-per-ca'li-a
Hyp'e-ri'deç, 6, or	I-nach'i-dæ	Jo'vi-a'nus	La-od'i-ce'ne	Leu'cos	Lu-per'ci
Hy-per'i-deç	In'a-chus	(Jo'vi-an)	La-od'o-cus	Leu'co'si-a, 10	Lu-per'cus
Hyp'e-ri'on	In'ci-ta'tus	Ju'ba	La-om'e-don	Leu'co-syr'i-i	Lu'pi-as, or
(Hy-pe'ri-on)	In'di-a	Ju-dæ'a	La-om'e-don-ti'a-	Leu-co'the-a	Lu'pi-a
Hyp'erm-nes'tra	In-diç'e-tëç	Ju-gur'tha	dæ	Leu-coth'o-e	Lu'pus
Hyp-sic'ra-teç, 6	In'di-ge'teç, a peo-	Ju'li-a	La'phri-a, Fac. W.	Leu'cy-a'ni-as, 10,	Lu'si-ta'ni-a
Hyp-sip'y-le	ple	Ju'li-a'nus	La-phys'ti-um,	Py. W.	Lu-so'neç, 6
Hyr-ca'ni-a	I'no	(Ju'li-an)	S. W.	Lex'o-vi-i	Lu-ta'ti-us, 10
Hyr-ca'num Ma're	I-no'a	Ju'li-i	Lap'i-thæ	Li-ba'ni-us, S. W.	Lu-te'ti-a, 10
Hy-ri'e-us	I-no'pus	Ju'li-om'a-gus	La'ra, or La-ran'da	Lib'a-nus	Ly-æ'us
Hyr'i-e-us	In'su-breg, 6	Ju'li-op'o-lis	La-ren'ti-a, 10	(Leb'a-non)	Lyc'a-bas
Hyr'ta-cus	In'ta-pher'neç, 6	Ju'li-us	La'reç, 6	Lib'en-ti'na	Lyc'a-be'tus
Hys-tas'peç, 6	In'te-ram'na	Ju'ni-a	La'ri'na	Li'ber	Ly-ca'a
	In'u-us	Ju'no	La-ris'sa	Lib'e-ra	Ly-ca'us
	I'o	Ju'no-na'li-a	La-ris'sus	Li-ber'tas	Ly-can'beç, 6
	I'o-la-i'a, a festival	Ju'no-neç, 6	Lar'i-sus, For.	Li-be'thra	Ly-ca'on
	I'o-las, or I'o-la'us	Ju'no-ni-a	La'ri-us	Li-beth'ri-deç, 6	Lyc'a-o'ni-a
	I-ol'chos	Ju'no-niç'e-na	Lar'ti-us, 10, S. W.	Lib'i-ti'na	Ly-cas'tus [Fac
	I-o-le	Ju'pi-ter	La'sus	Li'bon	Lyc'h'ni-dus, K. F.
	I'on	Ju'ra	Lat'e-ra'nus	Lib'o-phœ-ni'ceç, 6	Lyc'i-a, 10
	I-o'neç, 6	Jus-tin'i-a'nus	(Lat'er-an)	Li-bur'na	Lyc'i-das
	I-o'ni-a	(Jus-tin'i-an)	La-te'ri-um	Lib'y-a	Ly-cis'cus
	I'o-pe	Jus'ti'nus	La'ti-a'lis, 10	Lib'y-cum Ma're	Ly-ci'us, and
	I'os	(Jus'tin)	La-ti'ni	Li-bys'sa	Lyc'i-us, 10
	Iph'i-clus, or	Ju-tur'na	La-ti'nus	Lieh'a-deç, 6	Lyc'o-me'deç, 6
	Iph'i-cleg, 6	Ju've-na'lis	La'ti-um, 10	Li'thas	Ly'con
	I-phic'ra-teç, 6	(Ju've-nal)	Lat'o-bri'gi	Li-cin'i-a	Lyc'o-phron
	Iph'i-ge-ni'a	Ju-ven'tas	La-to'ni-æ	Li-cin'i-us	Ly-cop'o-lis
	I-phin'o-e	Ju-ver'na	La-to'na	Liç'i-nus	Lyc'o-re'a
	I'phis		La-top'o-lis	Li-ga'ri-us	Lyc'o-re'us, or
	Iph'i-tus		La-to'us	Li'ger	Lyc'o-ri'us
	I'ra		Lau-re'a-cum, Py.	Lig'u-reç, 6	Ly-co'ris
	Ir'e-næ'us		W.	Li-gu'ri-a	Ly-cor'mas
	I-re'ne		Lau-ren-ta'li-a	Li-gus'ti-cum Ma're	Ly-cor'tas
	I'ris	Lab-daç'i-deç, 6	Lau-ren'teç, 6	Li'l'y-bæ'um	Lyc'o-su'ra
	I'rus	Lab'da-cus	Lau-ren'ti-a, 10	Lin'go-neç, 6	Lyc'ur-çi'deç, 6
	I-sæ'us	La'be-o	Lau-ren-ti'ni	Lip'a-ra	Ly-cur'gus
	Is'a-ra	La-be'ri-us	Lau-ren'tum	Lip'a-ris	Ly'cus
	I-sau'ri-a	La-bi'cum	Lau'ron	Li-quen'ti-a, 10	Lyd'i-a
	I-sau'ri-cus	La-bi'e'nus	La'us	Li'ris	Lyd'i-us
	Is-ehom'a-chus	Lab'y-rin'thus	Lau'sus	Li-ter'num	Ly'dus
	Is'i-do'rus	La-cæ'na	La-ver'na	Lit'y-er'sas	Lyg'da-mis, S. W.
	I'sis	Laç'e-dæ'mon	La-ver'ni-um	Lit'y-er'seç, 6	Lyg'da-mus
	Is-ma'rus, and	Laç'e-dæ-mo'ni-i, or	La-vin'i-a	Liv'i-a	Lyg'o-des'ma
	Is'ma-ra	Laç'e-dæm'o-neç	La-vin'i-um, or	Liv'i-us	Lyn'ceus, or
	Is-me'ne	(Laç'e-de-mo'ni-	La-vi'num	(Liv'y)	Lyn'ce-us
	Is-me'ni-as	ans.)	Le-an'der	Lix'us	Lyr-nes'sus, or
	Is-men'i-deç, 6	Lach'e-sis	Leb'a-de'a	Lo'cri	Lyr-nes'sus
	Is-me'nus, son of	La-cin'i-um	Leb'e-dos, or	Lo-cus'ta	Ly-san'der
	Apollo	Lac'o-bri'ga	Leb'e-dos	Lo-cu'ti-us, 10	Ly-san'dra
	Is-me'nus, a Chian	La-co'ni-a, and	Le-chæ'um	Lol'li-a	Lys'i-as, 10
	I-soc'ra-teç, 6	La-con'i-ca	Le'da	Lol'li-a'nus	Ly-sim'a-chi'a
	Is-sed'o-neç, 6	Lac-tan'ti-us, 10	Le-dæ'a	Lol'li-us	Lys'i-ma'chi-a



Ly-sim'a-chus	Ma/ri-am'ne	Mel/i-cer'ta, and	Min-næ/i	Mye'o-nus, and	Ne/me-sl-a'nus, 10
Ly-sip'pus	Ma/ri-an-dy'ni	Mel/i-cer'te <sub>2</sub> , 6	Mi-no'is	My-co'nus	Nem'e-sis
Ly/sis	Ma/ri-a'nus	Mel/i-gu'nis	Mi'nos	My-ec'pho-ris	Nem'e-te <sub>2</sub> , 6, and
	Ma-ri'œ	Me-lis'sa	Min'o-tau'rus	My-e'nus	Ne-me'te <sub>2</sub>
	Ma/ri-us	Me-lis'sus	Min-tur'næ	Myg-do'ni-a	Nem'o-ra/li-a
	Mar-mar'i-ea	Mel/i-ta, or Mel/i-te	Min-nu'ei-us, 10	Myg'do-nus	Ne-mos'sus
	Mar-mar'i-dæ	Mel/i-te'ne	Min'y-æ	Myg-do'nus	Ne'o-bu'le
	Mar-ma/ri-on	Me/li-us	Min'y-as	My-las'sa and	Ne'o-cæs-a-re'a
	Ma'ro	Me'los	Min'y-e'i-de <sub>2</sub> , 6	My-la'sa	Ne'o-cle <sub>2</sub> , 6
	Ma'ron	Mel-pom'e-ne	Mi-se'num	My'le	Ne'o-me'ni-a
Ma/çæ	Mar'o-ne'a, and	Mem'mi-a	Mi-se'nus	My-lit'ta	Ne'on
Ma-ca/re-us	Mar'o-ni'a	Mem'mi-us	Mi'thras	My'o-ne'sus	Ne'on-ti'chos
Ma-ca/ri-a	Mar-pe'si-a, 10	Mem'phi'tis	Mith'ri-da'te <sub>2</sub> , 6	My'o'ni-a, W. S.	Ne'op-tol'e-mus
Maç'e-do	Mar-pe'ssa	Me'na	Mith'ro-bar-za'ne <sub>2</sub> , 6, S. W.	My'ra	Ne'pe
Maçed'o-ne <sub>2</sub> , 6	Mar-pe'sus	Me-nal'cas	Mit'y-le'næ	My-ri'na	Ne-pha/li-a
(Maç'e-do'ni-ans)	Mar'ru-ci'ni	Me-nan'lip'pe	Mit'y-le'ne	My-ri'nus, Fac.	Neph'e-le
Maç'o-do'ni-a	Mar'ru-vi-um, or	Me-nan'der	Mna-sal'cas, 14	Myr'i-nus, L. C.	Neph'e-lis
Maç'e-don'i-eus	Mar'ru'bi-um	Me-na'pi-i	Mna-son, 14	Myr-mid'o-ne <sub>2</sub> , 6	Ne-pi'a
Ma'cer	Mar'sa-ci	Me'nas	Mne'mon, 14	My'ron	Ne'pos
Ma-chan'i-das	Mar'sy-as, 10	Me-nec'ra-te <sub>2</sub> , 6	Mne-mos'y-ne, 14	Myr-si'lus	Ne'po-ti-a'nus, 10
Ma-cha'on	Mar'ti-a'lis, 10	Men'e-de'mus	Mne-mar'chus, 14	Myr'ti-lus	Nep'tu-na'li-a
Ma'cra	(Mar'tial)	Men'e-la-i'a	Mnes'the-us, 14	Myr-to'um Ma're	Nep'tu'nus
Ma'cri-a'nus	Ma-rul'lus	Men'e-la'us	Mnes'theus	Myr-tun'ti-um, 10	(Nep'tune)
Ma-cri'nus	Mas'i-nis'sa	Me-ne'ni-us	Mne'vis, 14	S. W.	Ne-re'i-de <sub>2</sub> , 6
Ma-cro'bi-i	Mas-saç'e-tæ	Me-neg, 6	Mo-des'tus	My-sçel'ins	(Ne're-ids)
Ma-cro'bi-us	Mas'si-cus	Me-nes'the-us	Mo'nus	Mys'i-a, 10	Ne-re'is, or
Mac'ro-chir	Mas-sil'i-a	Me-nes'theus	Mœ-rag'e-te <sub>2</sub> , 6	My'son	Ne're-is
Ma-ero'ne <sub>2</sub> , 6	Mas-sy'li	Me-nip'pus	Mœ'ris	Myt'i-le'ne	Ne-re'tum
Ma-dau'ra	Mas-tram'e-la	Me-noe'ce-us	Mœ'si-a, 10	My'us	Ne-re-us
Mad'e-tas	Ma-tis'eo	Me-noe'te <sub>2</sub> , 6	Mo-li'a		Ne'reus
Mæ-an'der	Ma-tra'li-a	Me'nion	Mo'lo		Ne'ro
Mæ-ce'nas	Ma-tro'na	Me-noph'i-lus	Mol'o		Ne-ro'ni-a
Mæ'di	Mat'ro-na'li-a	Mer-cu'ri-us	Mol'o-is		Ne'r-vi-i
Mæ'li-us	Mat-ti'a-ci	(Mer'cu-ry.)	Mo-lor'chus		Ne'sis
Mæn'a-deg, 6	Ma-tu'ta	Me-ri'o-neg, 6	Mo-los'si	Nab'ar-za'ne <sub>2</sub> , 6,	Nes'to-cle <sub>2</sub> , 6
Mæn'a-lus	Mau'ri	Merm'na-dæ, S. W.	Mo-los'si-a, 10, or	L. C. S.	Nes'to'ri-us
Mæ-o'ni-a	Mau'ri-ta'ni-a	Mer'o-e	Mo-los'sis	Nab'a-thæ'a	Ne'tum
Mæ-on'i-dæ	Mau'rus	Mer'o-pe	Mo-los'sus	Na'bis	Ni-çæ'a, or Ni-çe'a
Mæ-on'i-de <sub>2</sub> , 6	Mau-ru'si-i, 10	Mer'rops	Mo'nus	Næ'ni-a	Ni-cag'o-ras
Mæ'o-nis	Mau-so'lus	Me'rus	Mo'na	Næ'vi-us	Ni-can'der
Mæ'o'tæ	Ma'vors	Me-sa'pi-a	Mo-næ'se <sub>2</sub> , 6	Na-han'ar-va'li, or	Ni-ca'nor
Mæ'o'tis Pa'lus	Ma-vor'ti-a, 10	Me-sem'bri-a	Mo-ne'ta	Na-har-va'li	Ni-ca'tor
Mæ'vi-us	Max-en'ti-us, 10	Me-se'ne	Mon'i-ma	Fac. K. [M.	Niç'e-pho'ri-um
Mag-nen'ti-us, 10	Max'im'i-a'nus	Mes'o-me'de <sub>2</sub> , 6	Mon'o-dus	Na-har'va-li, W.	Niç'e-pho'ri-us
Mag-ne'si-a, 10	(Max'im'i-an)	Mes'o-po-ta'mi-a	Mon-nœ'cus	Na-i'a-de <sub>2</sub> , 6	Ni-ceph'o-rus
Ma'go	Max'i-mi'nus	Mes-sa'la	Mon-ta'nus [Py.	Na'is	Ni'cer
Ma'gon	(Max'i-min)	Mes-sa-li'na	Mon'y-chus, C. S.	Na-is'sus	Ni-ce'tas, or
Ma-har'bal	Max'i-mus	Mes-sa-li'nus	Mop'si-num, 10	Nan'tu-a'te <sub>2</sub> , 6	Ni-ce'te <sub>2</sub> , 6
Ma'i-a (ma'ya)	Maz'a-ea	Mes-sa'pi-a	Mop-so'pi-a	Na-pæ'æ	Niç'e-te'ri-a
Ma-jes'tas	Me-de'a	Mes-se'ne, or	Mop-su-es'ti-a, 10,	Naph'i-lus, Py.	Niç'i-as, 10
Ma-jor'ca	Me'di-a	Mes-se'na	C. S.	Nar'bo-nen'sis	Ni-cip'pus
Mal'e-ven'tum	Me'di-o-la'num	Mes-se'ni-a	Mor-çen'ti-a, 10	Nar-eis'sus	Ni'co
Ma-mer'cus	Me'di-o-mat'ri-ci	Met'a-bus	Mor'i-ni	Na-ris'ci	Ni-coch'a-re <sub>2</sub> , 6
Mam'er-ti'na	Med'i-tri'na	Met'a-pon'tum	Mo-ri'ni, For.	Nar'ni-a	Ni-coc'ra-te <sub>2</sub> , 6
Man'er-ti'ni	Me-do'a-cus	Me-tau'rus	Mor'phe-us	Na-ryç'i-a, 10	Ni-co'cre-on
Ma-mil'i-a Lex	Me'don	Me-tel'li	Mor'pheus	Nas'a-mon	Ni-co'da'mus
Ma-mil'i-i	Med'u-a'na	Me-tho'ne	Mo'sa	Nas'a-mo'ne <sub>2</sub> , 6	Ni-cod'a-mus,
Ma-mil'i-us	Me-du'a-na, For.	Me-thym'na	Mos'chi-on, C. W.	Nas'ci-o, 10	Pw.
Mam-mæ'a	Me'dus	Me-til'i-a Lex	Mo-sel'la	Na-si'ca	Ni-co-de'mus
Ma-mu'ri-us	Me-du'sa	Me-til'i-i	Mo'çe <sub>2</sub>	Na'sid-i-e'nus	Ni-co-do'rus
Ma-mur'ra	Meg'a-by'zus	Me'tis	Mo-sy'ch'lus	Na-sid'i-us	Ni-co-la-us
Man-ci'nus	Meg'a-cle <sub>2</sub> , 6, Py. S.	Me'ti-us, 10	Mos'y-nœ'ei	Na'so	Ni-com'a-a-chus
Man-de'la	Me-çæ'ra	Me-tœ'ci-a, 10	Mul'ci-ber	Na'sus	Ni-co-me'de <sub>2</sub> , 6
Ma-ne <sub>2</sub> , 6	Meg'a-le	Me-ton	Mul'vi-us	Nau'era-te <sub>2</sub> , 6	Ni-co-me-di'a, or
Man'e-tho	Meg'a-le'si-a, 10	Me-tro'bi-us	Mum'mi-us	Nau'era-tis	Ni-co-me-de'a
Ma'ni-a	Me-ga'li-a	Met'ro-cle <sub>2</sub> , 6	Mu-na'ti-us, 10	Nau'lo-chus	(Ni-co-me'di-a)
Ma-nil'i-a	Meg'a-lop'o-lis	Met'ro-do'rus	Mu-ny'ch'i-a	Nau-sim'a-che	Ni'con
Ma-nil'i-us	Meg'a-ra	Me-tu'lum	Mu-ræ'na	Nau-sim'a-chus	Ni-coph'a-ne <sub>2</sub> , 6
Man'li-a Lex	Meg'a-ris	Me-va'ni-a	Mur'ei-a, 10	Na'va	Ni-co-phon
Man'li-us	Me-gas'the-ne <sub>2</sub> , 6	Me-zen'ti-us <sub>2</sub> , 10	Mur-gan'ti-a, 10	Na'vi-us	Ni-co-phron
Man-sue'tus	Me-çis'ta	Mi-cip'sa	Mur'ti-a, 10	Nax'os	Ni-cop'o-lis
Man'ti-ne'a	Me-çis'ti-as,	Mi'das	Mu'sa	Ne-æ'ra	Ni-cos'tra-tus
Man'tu-a	S. Py.	Mid'e-a, mother of	Mu-sæ'us	Ne-æ'thus	Ni'çer
Mar'a-thon	Me'la	Licyminius.	Mu-sag'o-ræ	Ne-al'ce <sub>2</sub> , 6	Ni-çid'i-us
Mar-cel'la	Me-lam'pus	Mi-de'a, mother of	Mu'ta	Ne-an'the <sub>2</sub> , 6	Ni-gritæ
Mar-cel-li'nus	Mel'an-chæ'te <sub>2</sub> , 6	Antiochus.	Mu'ti-a, 10	Ne-ap'o-lis	Nil'e-us
Mar-cel'lus	Mel'an-chæ'ni	Mi-le'si-i, 10	Mu'ti-na	Ne-ar'chus	Ni'leus
Mar'ci-a, 10	Mel'a-nip'pe	Mi-le'si-us, 10	Mu'ti-neg, 6, S.	Ne-bro'de <sub>2</sub> , 6	Ni'lus
Mar'ci-a'na, 10 [10	Mel'a-nip'pi-de <sub>2</sub> , 6	Mi-le'tus [K. S.	Mu'ti-nus	Ne-broph'o-nos	Nin'y-as
Mar'ci-a-nop'o-lis,	Mel'a-nip'pus	Mil'i-chus: see C.	Mu'ti-us, 10	Ne-crop'o-lis	Ni'o-be
Mar'ci-a'nus, 10	Me-lan'thi-us	Mi'lo	Mu-tu'nus	Nec-tan'a-bis [F.	Ni-pha'te <sub>2</sub> , 6
(Mar'cian)	Me-lan'thus	Mil'ti'a-deg, 6	Mu-zu'ris	Nec'ta-ne'bus, K.	Nir'e-us
Mar'ci-us, 10	Me'las	Mil'vi-us	Myc'a-le	Nec-tan'e-bus	Ni'reus
Mar'co-man'ni	Me'le-a'çer	Mi-mal'lo-ne <sub>2</sub> , 6	Myc'a-les'sos, and	Fac. S. Py.	Ni'sa
Mar-do'ni-us	Me'le-a-çer	Mi'mas	Myc'a-le'sus	Ne'le-us	Ni-sæ'a
Mar'çi-a'na, or	Me'le-ag'ri-de <sub>2</sub> , 6	Mim-ner'mus	My-ce'næ	Ne'leus	Ni-si-bis
Mar'çi-a'ne	Me'leg, 6	Min'ci-us, 10	My-ce'nis	Ne-mæ'a, and	Ni'sus
Mar'çi'te <sub>2</sub> , 6	Mel'e-sig'e-ne <sub>2</sub> , 6	Mi-ner'va	Myç'e-ri'nus, and	Ne-me-a, games.	Ni-sy'rus
Ma'ri-a Lex	Mel'i-bæ'a	Mir'er-va'li-a	Myç'e-ri'na	Ne-me-a, town and	Ni-te'tis
Ma'ri'a, and	Mel'i-bœ'us	Min'i-o	My'con	river.	
Ma'ri-a (Mary)					



Nit/i-ob'ri-ges, 6, 10, C.	Æ-a/grus <i>Lid. Pe. K.</i>	Or/do-vi'ces, C.	Pa-læs'te, 5	Par'then-o-pæ'us	Per-rhæ'bi-a
Nit/i-o-bri'ges, K. F. Py.	Æ/ax	Or-dov/i-ces, 6, <i>For. K.</i>	Pal/æs-ti'na	Par'then'o-pe	Per-sæ'us
Ni-to'cris	Æ-ba/li-a	O-re'a-deg, 6 ( <i>O're-ads</i> )	Pal/æt'y-rus, 5	Par'thi-a [ <i>Pw.</i>	Per-seph'o-ne
Nit/ri-a	Æ-ba/reg, 6, <i>Pw.</i>	O-res'tæ	Pal/a-me'deg, 6	Pa-rys'a-tis : see	Per-sep'o-lis
Ni-va'ri-a	Æ-cha/li-a	O-res'teg, 6	Pal/a-ti'num,	Pa-sar'ga-dæ	Per'se-us
Noc/ti-lu'ca	Æc'u-me'ni-us, 5, <i>W. S.</i>	O-res'teg, 6	Pa-la'ti-um, 10	Pa-siph'a-e	Per'se-us
No'la	Æd'i-pus, 5	Or'es-te'um	Pa/leg, 6	Pa-sit'i-gris	Per'si-a, 10
Nom'a-deg, 6	Æ/ne	Or'es-ti'dæ	Pa-lib'o-thra	Pas'sa-ron, or	Per'si-us, 10
Nom'en-ta'nus	Æ/ne-us	Or'e-ta'ni	Pa-li'ci	Pas'sa-ro	Per'ti-nax
No-men'tum	Æ/neus	O're-um, and <i>O're-us, a city.</i>	Pa-lil'i-a	Pat'a-le, or Pat'a-la	Pe-ru'si-a, 10
No/mi-us	Æ/neus	Or'ga, or Or'gas	Pal/i-nu'rus	Pat'a-ra	Pes-cen'ni-us
Non'a'cris, C.	Æ-ni'deg, 6	Or'get/or-rix, S. Py.	Pa-li-u'rus	Pa-ta'vi-um	Pes'si-nus
No-na'cris, <i>W. K. P.</i>	Æn'o-e, 5	Or'gi-a	Pal'la-deg, 6	Pa-ter'cu-lus	Pet'e-li'ni
No'ni-us	Æ-nom'a-us, <i>Pw.</i>	O-rib'a-sus	Pal'la/di-um	Pat'i-zi'theg, 6	Pe-te-os
Nor-ba'nus	F. S. <i>Lid. Fac.</i>	Or'i-cum, or	Pal'la/di-us	Pa'træ	Pe-til'i-a
Nor'i-cum	Æn'o-ma'us, K.	Or'i-cus	Pal'lan-te'um	Pa-trig'i-us	Pe-til'i-us
Nor'ti-a, 10	Æ-no'na, <i>Py. C.</i>	O'ri-enç	Pal-lan'ti-as, 10	( <i>Pat'rick</i> )	Pet'o-si'ris
No'tus	Æ-no'nas	O-ri'g'e-neg, 6 ( <i>O'ri-gen</i> )	Pal-lat'i-deg, 6	Pat'ro-cles, 6	Pet'ra
No-ve'si-um, 10	Æ-no'ne	O-ri'on	Pal-le'ne	Pat'ro-clus	Pe-tra'a
No'vi-o-du'num	Æ-no'pi-a	Or-me-nus	Pal-ma'ri-a	Pa-tro'us	Pe-tre'i-us (-yus)
No'vi-om'a-gum, or	Æ-no'pi-on	Or'ne-a	Pal-my'ra	Pa-tul'ci-us, 10	Pe-tri-num
No'vi-om'a-gus	Æ-no'tri	Or'ne-a	Pa-mi'sus	Pau-li'nus	Pet-ro-co'ri-i
Nu-ce'ri-a	Æ-no'tri-a	Or-ni'thon	Pam'i-sus, <i>For.</i>	Pau'lus	Pc-tro'ni-a
Nu-ith'o-neg, 6 <i>K. F. Fac.</i>	Æ-no'trus	O-ro'deg, 6	Pam'me-neg, 6	Pau-sa'ni-as	Pe-tro'ni-us
Nu'ma	Æ-nu'sa	O-ro'e'teg, 6	Pam'phi-lus	Pa-ven'ti-a, 10	Peu-ces'teg, 6
Nu-ma'na	Æ-o'nus	O-rom'e-don	Pam-phy'le, <i>Pe.</i>	Pa'vor	Peu-ce'ti-a, 10
Nu-man'ti-a, 10	O-er'o-e	O-ron'teg, 6	Pam-phy'l'i-a	Pax'os	Peu-ci'ni
Nu-me'ni-us, <i>W. S.</i>	Æ'ta	O-ro'pus	Pan'a-ce'a	Ped'a-sus	Phæ'a
Nu'me-ri-a'nus	Æt'y-lus	O-ro'si-us, 10	Pan'a-ce'a	Pe'do	Phæ-a'ci-a, 10
Nu-mi'cus	O-gul'ni-us	O-ros'pe-da	Pan-ath'e-næ'a	Pe'dum	Phæ-ax
Nu'mi-da	O-gy'g'e-g, 6	Or'phe-us, or	Pan-chæ'a	Pe-gas'i-deg, 6	Phæ'don
Nu-mid'i-a	O-gy'g'i-a	Or'pheus	Pan-cha'i-a (-ya)	Peg'a-sis	Phæ'dra
Nu-mi-tor	O-il'e-us	Or-sip'pus	Pan-da-rus	Peg'a-sus	Phæ'drus
Nu'mi-to'ri-us	O-i'leus	Or'thi-a, and	Pan-da-ta'ri-a	Pe-las'gi	Phæ-nar'e-te
Nun'di-na	Ol'bi-a	Or'thi'a	Pan-de'mus	Pe-las'gi-a	Phæ-ne-as
Nur'si-a, 10	Ol-cin'i-um, <i>For.</i>	Or'thrus	Pan-di'a	Pe-las'gi-o'tis	Phæ'thon [6
Nyc-te'is	O-le'a-ros, or	Or'thyg'i-a	Pan-di'a	Pe-las'gi-o'tis	Phæ'ton-ti'a-deg,
Nyc-te'li-a	O-le'a-rus	O'rus	Pan-di'on	Pe-las'gus	Phal'a-cri'na
Nyc-te'li-us	O-len	Os'cho-pho'ri-a, <i>S. W.</i>	Pan-do'ra	Pe-le-us	Phal'an'thus
Nyc'te-us	Ol'e-num	O-si'ris	Pan-do'si-a, 10	Pe-li'a-deg, 6	Phal'a-ris
Nye'teus	Ol'e-nus	O-si'mi-i, <i>Sch. W.</i>	Pan'dro-sos	Pe-li-as	Pha-le'ron, or
Nyc-tim'e-ne	Ol'i-si'po	Os'ti-a	Pan-gæ'us	Pe-li-deg, 6	Pha-le'rum
Nym-phæ'um	O-lis'i-po, <i>For.</i>	Os-to'ri-us, <i>S. W.</i>	Pan-hel'le'neg, 6	Pe-li'g'ni	Pha-le'rus, one of <i>the Lapithæ : see</i>
Nym-phæ'us	Ol'i-sip'po	O'tho	Pa'ni-o'ni-um	Pe-li'on	<i>Pw.</i>
Nym-phid'i-us	Ol'li-us	O'thry'a-deg, 6	Pan-no'ni-a	Pe-li'on, son of	Phal'e-rus, a com- <i>panion of Jason,</i>
Ny'sa	O-lym'pi-a	O'thrys	Pan'om-phæ'us	<i>Peleus.</i>	<i>Fac. K.</i>
Ny-sæ'us	O-lym'pi-as	O'tus	Pan'o-pe, or -pe'a	Pel-le'ne	Phal'li-ca
Nys'e-us	O-lym'pi-o-do'rus	O-vid'i-us ( <i>Ov'id</i> )	Pa-no'pe-us	Pel'o-pe'a, or	Phal'lo-re
Ny-si'a-deg, 6	O-lym'pus	Ox'us	Pa-nop'olis	Pel'o-pi'a	Pha-næ'us [ <i>W.</i>
	O-lyn'thus	Ox'y-ryn'chus	Pa-nop'teg, 6	Pe-lo'p'i-das	Phan-ta'si-a, 10, <i>S.</i>
	Om'o-le	Oz'o-a	Pa-nor'mus	Pel'o-pon-ne'sus	Pha'on
	Om'o-pha'gi-a	Oz'o-la	Pan-ta'le-on	Pe'lops	Pha'ræ
	Om'pha-le	Oz'o-læ, or Oz'o-li	Pan-the'a	Pc-lo'ri-a	Pha'ris
	Om'pha-lus		Pan-the-on, or	Pe-lo'rus	Phar'is
	On'ches-mi'teg, 6		Pan-the'on	Pe-lu'si-um, 10	Phar'ma-cu'sa
	On'ches'tus		Pan-tho'i-deg, 6	Pæ-na'teg, 6	Phar'na-ba'zus
	On'c-sic'ri-tus		Pan'ti-ca-pæ'um	Pe-nel'o-pe	<i>W. S.</i>
	O-nes'i-mus		Pan'tie'a-peg, 6	Pe-ne'us	Phar-na'ce-a, 10, or
	O-ni'um		Pa'phi-a, or	Pe-ni'nus	Phar'na-ci'a,
	On'o-mac'ri-tus		Pa'phi-e	Pen-tap'o-lis	<i>Sch. Fac.</i>
	On'o-mar'chus		Paph'la-go'ni-a	Pen-tel'i-cus	Phar-na'ci-a,
	On'o-san'der		Pa'phos	Pen'the-si-le'a, 10	10, C. <i>Sch.</i>
	O-pa'li-a		Pa'phus	Pen'the-us	Phar'na-ces, 6
	O'phi-a		Pa'pi-as	Pen'theus	Pha'ros
	O'phi-o'ne-us		Pa-pin'i-a'nus	Pen'thy-lus	Phar-sa'li-a
	O'phi'o-neus		( <i>Pa-pin'i-an</i> )	Pep'a-re'thos	Phar-sa'lus, or
	O'phis		Pa-pir'i-us	Pe-ræ'a	Phar-sa'los
	O'phi-u'sa		Par'a-bys'ton	Per-co'pe	Pha-ru'si-i, 10
	Op'i-ci		Par'a-di'sus	Per-co'te	Pha-se'lis
	O-pil'i-us		Pa-ræt'a-çæ, 5	Per-dic'cas	Pha'si-a'na, 10
	O-pi'ma Spo'li-a		Par'æ-to'ni-um	Pe-ren'na	Pha'si-as, 10
	O-pim'i-us		Pa-ren-ta'li-a	Per-ren'nis	Pha'sis
	O'pis		Pa'ris	Per'ga-mus	Phæ'ge-us
	Op'i-ter-gi'ni		Pa-ris'i-i, 10	Pe'ri-an'der	Phæ'geus
	Op'pi-a		Pa'ri-um	Per'i-bœ'a	Phæ'mi-us
	Op'pi-a'nus		Par-men'i-deg, 6	Per'i-cles, 6	Phæ-ne'us, a man.
	( <i>Op'pi-an</i> )		Par-me'ni-o, C. S.	Per'i-clym'e-nus	Phæ-ne-us, and
	Op'pi-us		Par-nas'sus	Pe-ri'e-ge'teg, 6	Phæ-ne-um, a <i>lake and a city.</i>
	Op-ta'tus, S. W.		Pa'r'o-pam'i-sus, <i>C. Py. K. Pw.</i>	Pe-ril'la	Phæ-ræ
	Op'ti-mus		Par'o-pa-mi'sus, <i>Fac. Pe.</i>	Pc-ril'lus	Phæ-ræ'us
	O'pus		Pa-ro'pus	Per'i-me'la	Phæ-reo'ra-teg, 6
	Or-bil'i-us		Par-rha'si-a, 10	Pe-rin'thus	Phæ'r'e-ti'ma
	Or-bo'na		Par-rha'si-us, 10	Per'i-pa-tet'i-ci ( <i>Per'i-pa-tet'ics</i> )	Phæ'ron
	Or'ca-deg, 6		Par-the'ni-æ, and	Per-mes'sus	Phid'i-as
	Or'chi-us		Par-the'ni-i	Pe-ro	Phi-dip'pi-deg, 6
	Or-chom'e-num		Par-the'ni-us	Per'o-e	Phi-dit'i-a, 10
	Or-chom'e-nus		Par-the-non	Per-pen'na	Phi'don
				Per'pe-re'na	Phi'la

## O.

## P.



Phil'a-del-phi'a ( <i>Phil'a-del'phi-a</i> )	Phy'eus Phyl'a-ce	Po'gon Po'la	Pris'ci-a'nus, 10 ( <i>Pris'cian</i> )	Pyth'e-us Py'theus	Ri-phæ'i Ro-bi'go, <i>or</i> Ro-bi'gus
Phil'a-del'phus	Phy'le	Pol'e-mon	Pri-ver'num	Pyth'i-a	Ro'ma
Phi'læ	Phyl'li-us	Po'li-as	Pro'bus, M.	Pyth'i-as	Ro'ma'ni
Phi-læ'ni	Phys'co-a	Po'li-or-ee'teꝯ, 6	Pro'eas	Pyth'i-us	Rom'u-la
Phi-lam'uon	Pi-a'li-a, <i>W. S.</i>	Po-lis'ma	Proch'y-ta	Py'tho	Ro-mu'li-dæ
Phil'e-tæ'rus	Pi-ce'ni	Po-li'teꝯ, 6	Pro-cil'lus	Pyth'o-eleꝯ, 6	Rom'u-lus
Phi-le'tas	Pi-ccn'ti-a, 10	Pol-len'ti-a, 10	Pro'cleꝯ, 6	Py'thon	Rom'us
Phi-li'nus	Piç'en-ti'ni	Pol'li-o	Pro-cli'deꝯ, 6	Pyth'o-nis'sa	Ros'ci-us, 10
Phil'ip-pe'i	Pi-ce'num	Po-lus'ca	Proe'on-ne'sus	Pyt'na	Rox-a'na
Phi-lip'pi	Pic-ta'vi	Po'ly-æ'nus	Pro-co'pi-us		Rox'o-la'ni
Phi-lip'pi-deꝯ, 6	Pic'to-neꝯ, 6	Po-lyb'i-us	Pro-crus'teꝯ, 6		Ru'bi
Phil'ip-pop'o-lis	Pi-c'ri-a	Pol'y-bo'teꝯ, 6	Proe'u-le'i-us (-yus)	<b>Q.</b>	Ru'bi-con, <i>and</i> Ru'bi-eo
Phi-lip'pus	Pi'e-ri'a, <i>or</i> Pi'e-rc'a, <i>a</i> <i>nymph.</i>	Pol'y-car'pus ( <i>Pol'y-carp</i> )	Proe'u-lus	Qua'di	Ru'bi'go
Phi-lis'eus	Pi-er'i-deꝯ, 6	Pol'y-cleꝯ, 6	Pro'cy-on (-shī-on)	Qua-dra'tus	Ru'br'i-us
Phi-lis'ti-on	Pi'e-rus	Pol'y-cle'tus	Proct'i-deꝯ, 5, 6	Qua'dri-fronꝯ, <i>or</i> Quad'ri-ceps	Ru'di-æ
Phi-lo	Pi'e-tas	Po-lyd'a-mas	Pro-me'the-us	Quæs-to'reꝯ, 6	Ru-fil'lus
Phi-loch'o-rus	Pi-la'tus ( <i>Pi'late</i> )	Pol'y-dam'na	Pro-me'theus	Quer-quet'u-la, <i>For.</i>	Ru'fus
Phil'o-cleꝯ, 6	Pi-lum'nus	Pol'y-dee'teꝯ, 6	Pro-me'this, <i>and</i> Prom'e-thi'deꝯ, 6	Qui-e'tus	Ru'gi-i
Phi-loc'ra-teꝯ, 6	Pim-ple'a	Pol'y-do'ra	Pro-me'thus	Quin-c'ti-us, 10	Ru-pil'i-us
Phil'oc-te'teꝯ, 6	Pi-na'ri-us	Pol'y-do'rus	Pro-nap'i-deꝯ, 6, <i>S. Py.</i>	Quin-de-cim'vi-ri	Rus'ti-cus, <i>S. Py.</i>
Phil'o-ey'prus	Pin'a-rus	Pol'yg-no'tus	Pron'o-mus	Quin-qua'tri-a	Ru-te'ni
Phil'o-de'mus	Pin'da-rus ( <i>Pin'dar</i> )	Pol'y-hym'ni-a, <i>or</i> Po-lym'ni-a	Pron'u-ba	Quin-quen-na'leꝯ, 6	Ru-til'i-us
Phil'o-la'us	Pin'da-sus, <i>Py. L.</i>	Pol'ym-nes'tor	Pro-per'ti-us, 10	Quin'til-i-a'nus ( <i>Quin'tilian</i> )	Ru'tu-li
Phi-lol'o-gus	Pi-ro'ne	Pol'ym-nes'tus	Pro-poet'i-deꝯ, 5, 6	Quin'til'i-us	Ru'tu-pæ
Phi-lom'bro-tus	Pi-rith'o-us	Pol'y-ne'eꝯ, 6	Pro-pon'tis	Quin'ti-us, 10	
Phi'o-me'la	Pi'sa	Pol'y-pe'mon	Pro-scr'pi-na ( <i>Pros'er-pīne</i> )	Quir'i-na'li-a	<b>S.</b>
Phi-lon'i-deꝯ, 6	Pi'sæ	Pol'y-per'chon	Pro-tes'i-la'us	Quir'i-na'lis	Sa'ba
Phi-lon'o-c	Pi-san'der	Pol'y-phe'mus ( <i>Pol'y-pheme</i> )	Pro'te-us	Qui-ri'a'nus	Sa-bæ'i
Phi-lon'o-me	Pi-sa'teꝯ, 6	Po-lyx'o	Pro'teus	Qui-ri'teꝯ, 6	Sa-ba'te
Phi-lop'a-tor	Pi-sau'rus	Pol'y-ze'lus	Pro-toğ'c-neꝯ, 6		Sab'a-ti'ni
Phil'o-pœ'men	Pis'c-us	Po-me'ti-a, <i>or</i> Po-me'ti-i, 10	Prox'e-nus		Sa-ba'zi-us
Phi-los'tra-tus	Pi'seus	Po-mo'na	Pru-den'ti-us, 10		Sa-bel'la
Phi-lo'tas	Pi-sid'i-a	Pom-pe'i-a (-pe'ya)	Pru'sa		Sa-bel'li
Phi-lo'tis	Pis'is-trat'i-dæ	Pom-pe'i-a'nus	Pru'si-as, 10		Sa-bel'lus
Phi-lox'e-nus	Pis'is-trat'i-deꝯ, 6	Pom-pe-ia'nus (-pe-ya'nus)	Pryt'a-neꝯ, 6		Sa-bi'na
Phil'y-ra	Pi-so	Pom-pe'i-i (-pe'yi)	Pryt'a-ne'um		Sa-bi'ni
Phi-lyr'i-deꝯ, 6	Pi-so'neꝯ, 6	Pom-pe-i-op'o-lis	Psam'a-thc, 14		Sa-bin'i-a'nus
Phin'e-us	Pi-thag'o-ras	Pom-pe'i-us (-yus) ( <i>Pom'pey</i> )	Psam-met'i-chus, 14, <i>C. L.</i>		Sa-bi'nus
Phin'eus	Pi'tho	Pom'pe-lon	Psam'mc-ti'chus, 14, <i>K.</i>		Sa'bis
Phin'ti-a, 10	Pi'tho'le-on, <i>C. L.</i>	Pom-pil'i-us	Psa'phis, 14		Sab'o-ta
Phin'ti-as, 10, <i>W. S.</i>	Pit'theus	Pom-po'ni-a	Pso'phis, 14		Sab'ra-ta
Phle'gon	Pit'u-la'ni, <i>Fac. W.</i>	Pom-po'ni-us	Psy'che, 14		Sa-bri'na, <i>Fac. W.</i>
Phle'gra, <i>F. W.</i>	Pit'y-us, <i>W. Pw.</i>	Pomp-ti'na	Psy'chrus, 14		Sab'u-ra
Phle'gy-æ	Pit'y-u'sæ	Pon'ti-a, 10	Pte'lc-um, 14		Sa'bus
Phle'gy-as	Pla-cen'ti-a, 10	Pon'ti-cum Ma're	Pter'e-la'us, 14		Sae'a-das, <i>S. W.</i>
Phli-a'si-i, 10	Pla-cid'i-a, <i>W. S.</i>	Pon'ti-cus	Pte'ri-a, 14, <i>S. W.</i>		Sa'çæ
Phli'us	Pla-na'si-a, 10	Pon'ti'na	Ptol'e-mæ'um, 14		Sa-cra'ni
Pho-be'tor	Plan-ci'na	Pon'ti-us, 10	Ptol'e-ma-e'um, 14		Sa-cra'tor
Pho-bos	Pla-tæ'a	Po-pil'i-us	Ptol'e-mæ'us, 14 ( <i>Ptol'e-my</i> )		Sad'a-leꝯ, 6, <i>C. W.</i>
Pho-çæ'a	Pla-tæ'æ	Pop-lic'o-la	Ptol'e-ma'is, 14		Sa'dy-at'teꝯ, 6
Pho-den'seꝯ, 6	Plau'ti-a Lex, 10	Pop-pæ'a	Pub'lie'o-la		Sæt'a-bis, 5
Pho'ci-on, 10	Plau'ti-a'nus, 10	Pop-u-lo'ni-a	Pub'li-us		Sag'a-las'sus
Pho'cis	Plau'tus	Por'ci-a, 10	Pul-che'ri-a, <i>S. W.</i>		Sag'a-na
Pho'cus	Ple'ia-deꝯ (ple'ya-), <i>or</i> Ple'i-a-deꝯ, 6	Por'ci-us, 10	Pu'ni-cum Bel'lum		Sag'a-ris
Pho-cyl'i-deꝯ, 6, <i>S. Py.</i>	Ple'i-o-ne	Por-phyr'i-on	Pu'pi-e'nus, <i>S. W.</i>		Sa-ğit'ta
Phœ'be	Plem-my'r'i-um	Por-sc'n'na, <i>or</i> Por'se-na	Pu'ti-us		Sa-gun'tum, <i>or</i> Sa-gun'tus
Phœb'i-das, <i>Py. S.</i>	Pleu-mox'i-i (plu- mok'shī-i)	Por-tum'nus	Pu'te'o-li		Sa'is
Phœ-biğ'e-na	Plex-ip'pus	Po'rns	Py'a-nep'si-a, 10, <i>W. S.</i>		Sa'la
Phœ'bus	Plin'i-us ( <i>Plin'y</i> )	Pos'i-de'um	Pyg-ma'li-on		Sal'a-mi'na
Phœ-ni'ce, <i>or</i> Phœ-ni'ci-a, 10	Plis-tar'chus	Po-si'don	Pyl'a-deꝯ, 6		Sal'a-mis
Phœ-ni'cu'sa, 5	Plis'th-c-neꝯ, 6	Pos'i-do'ni-a	Py'læ		Sa-la'pi-a, <i>or</i> Sa-la'pi-æ
Phœ-nis'sa	Plis'ti'nus, <i>Pw. W.</i>	Pos-thu'mi-us	Py-lag'o-ræ		Sa-las'si
Phœ'nix	Plis-to'a-nax, <i>or</i> Plis-to'nax	Post-ver'ta	Py'las		Sa-le'i-us (-le'yus)
Phol'o-e	Plot'i-nop'o-lis	Po-tam'i-deꝯ, 6	Py'los		Sa-le'ni
Phol'us	Plo-ti'nus	Pot'a-mon	Py'ra		Sal'en-ti'ni
Phor'mi-o	Plu-tar'chus ( <i>Plu'tarch</i> )	Pot'a-mus	Py-rae'mon		Sal-er'num
Pho-ro'nc-us	Plu'to	Pot'i-dæ'a	Py-ra-mus		Sal-ga'nc-us Sal-ga-neus
Pho-ro'neus	Plu'tus	Po-tit'i-i, 10	Pyr'a-mus		Sa'li-a, <i>W. Fac.</i>
Pho-ro'nis	Plu'vi-us	Pot'ni-æ	Pyr'e-næ'i		Sa'li-i
Pho-ti'nus	Plyn-te'ri-a, <i>W. S.</i>	Præ-nes'te	Pyr'e-næ'us		Sal'i-na'tor
Phra-a'teꝯ, 6	Pod'a-lir'i-us	Præ'tor	Pyr'e-ne		Sa'li-us
Phra-ha'teꝯ, 6	Po-dar'ceg, 6	Prat'i-nas, <i>W. S.</i>	Pyr-got'e-leꝯ, 6		Sal-lus'ti-us, 10 ( <i>Sal'lust</i> )
Phra-or'teꝯ, 6	Po-dar'ge	Prax-ag'o-ras	Py-ro'deꝯ, 6		Sal'ma-cis
Phrix'us	Pœ'as	Prax-it'e-leꝯ, 6	Pyr'rhi-a		Sal'mo'nc
Phron'i-ma, <i>W. Py.</i>	Pœç'i-le, 5	Pre'li-us	Pyr'rhi-dæ, <i>Sch. W.</i>		Sal'mo'ne-us Sal'mo'neus
Phryğ'i-a	Pœ'ni	Pri-am'i-deꝯ, 6	Pyr-rhi-dæ, <i>Fac.</i>		Sal'mo'neus
Phryğ'i-us		Pri-a-mus ( <i>Pri'am</i> )	Pyr-rhi-cha		Sal'mo'nis
Phry'ne		Pri-a'pus	Py-thag'o-ras		Sal'my-des'sus
Phryn'i-chus		Pri-e'no	Pyth'e-as		Sa'lo
Phry'nis					Sa-lo'me
Phry'no					
Phryx'us					
Phthi'a, 14					
Phthi-o'tis, 14					
Phy'a					



Sa/lon	Scau/rus	Se/na	Si-me'thus, <i>S. W.</i>	Spa/co	Suf-fe'nus
Sa-lo'na, <i>or</i>	Sced'a-sus, <i>W. Pw.</i>	Se-na'tus	Sim'i-lis	Spar'ta-cus	Su'i-das, <i>L. C.</i>
Sa-lo'næ	Sçel'e-ra'tus	Sen'e-ca	Sim'mi-as, <i>S. Sch.</i>	Spar-ta'ni, <i>or</i>	Su-il'i-us, <i>W. S.</i>
Sal'o-ni'na	Sçe-ni'tæ	Se'ni-a, <i>W. Sch.</i>	Si'mo	Spar'ti-a'tæ, 10	Sui'o-nez, 6,
Sal'o-ni'nus	Sçe'di-a, <i>S. W.</i>	Se-no'nez, 6, <i>and</i>	Sim'o-is	Spar'ti-a'nus, 10	<i>For. W.</i>
Sa-lo'ni-us, <i>S. W.</i>	Sche'di-us, <i>S. W.</i>	Se-no'nez,	Si'mon	Sper-chi/us	Sul'o'nez, <i>K.</i>
Sal'vid-i-e'nus,	Sche'ri-a, <i>S. W.</i>	Sen-ti'num	Si-mon'i-dez, 6	Sper'ma-toph'a-gi	Sul-pit'i-a, <i>or</i>
<i>S. W.</i>	Schœ'ne-us	Sep-tem'vi-ri	Sim-ple'i-us, 10,	Speu-sip'pus	Sul-pic'i-a, 10
Sal'vi-us	Schœ'neus	Sep-tim'i-us	<i>W. S.</i>	Sphae-te'ri-a,	Sul-pit'i-us, <i>or</i>
Sa'ly-eg, 6, <i>C. Py.</i>	Schœ'nus	Seq'ua-na	Sim'u-lus	<i>Sch. Py.</i>	Sul-pic'i-us, 10
Sa-ma'ri-a, <i>F. S.</i>	Sçi'a-thos	Seq'ua-ni	Si'mus	Spho'dri-as, <i>L. W.</i>	Su'ni-um
Sam'a-ri'a	Sçi'dros	Se-ra'pi-o, <i>and</i>	Sim'y-ra, <i>W. S.</i>	Spi-tam'e-nez, 6	Su'o-ve-tau-ril'i-a
Sa/me	Sçi-lu'rus	Se-ra'pi-on	Sin'ga-ra	Spith'ri-da'tez, 6	Su'pe-rum Ma're
Sa'mi-a	Sçi'nis	Se-ra'pis	Si'nis	Spo-le'tum	Su'ra
Sam-ni'tæ	Sçi-o'ne	Scr-bo'nis	Sin'o-e	Spor'a-dez, 6	Su-ro'na
Sam-ni'tez, 6	Sçi-pi'a-dæ	Se-re'na	Si'non	Spu-rin'na	Su'ri-um
( <i>Sam'nites</i> )	Sçi-pi'o	Se-re'ni-a'nus,	Si-no'pe	Spu'ri-us	Sur-ren'tum
Sam'ni-um	Sçi'ra	<i>S. W.</i>	Sin'o-rix	Sta-be'ri-us	Su'rus
Sa-mo'ni-um,	Sçi'ras	Se-re'nus	Sin-ti'ce	Sta'bi-æ	Su'sa
<i>S. Sch.</i>	Sçi'ron	Se'rez, 6	Sin'ti-i, 10	Stab'u-lum, <i>C. For.</i>	Su'sa-na, <i>W. L.</i>
Sa'mos	Sçi'rus	Ser-ges'tus	Sin'u-es'sa	Sta-gr'a	Su-sa'ri-on, <i>W. S.</i>
Sa-mos'a-ta	Sco'lus	Ser-gi'a	Si-pon'tum	Sta'i-us (sta'yus)	Su'si-a'na, 10, <i>or</i>
Sam'o-thra'ce, <i>or</i>	Sco'pas	Ser'gi-us	Si-pon'tum	Staph'y-lus	Su'sis
Sam'o-thra'ci-a,	Scor-dis'ci, <i>and</i>	Se-ri'phus	Si-re'nez, 6	Sta-san'der	Su'tri-um
10	Scor-dis'cæ	Ser-ra'nus	( <i>Si'rens</i> )	Sta-sa'nor	Sy-a'grus, <i>L. C.</i>
Sa'mus	Sco-ti'nus	Ser-to'ri-us	Si'ris	Sta-se-as	Syb'a-ris
San'cho-ni'a-thon	Sco-tus'sa	Ser-væ'us	Sir'ni-o	Sta-sic'ra-tez, 6	Syb'a-ri'ta
San'cho-ni-a'-	Seri-bo'ni-a	Ser-vi-a'nus	Sir'mi-um	Sta-sil'e-os	( <i>Syb'a-rite</i> )
thon, <i>Sch.</i>	Seri-bo'ni-a'nus	Ser-vil'i-a	Si-sam'nez, 6	Sta-til'i-a	Syb'o-ta
San'da-le'on	Seri-bo'ni-us	Ser-vil'i-a'nus	Sis'a-po	Sta-til'i-us	Syb'o-tas
San'da-li-o'tis	Sçyl'a-ce'um	Ser-vil'i-us	Sis-ci'a, 10	Stat'i-næ	Sy'e-dra
San'dro-cot'tus	Sçyl'ax	Ser'vi-us	Si-sen'na	Sta-ti'ra	Sy'e-ne
San-ga'ri-us	Sçyl-læ'um	Se-sos'tris	Sis'i-gam'bis, <i>or</i>	Sta'ti-us, 10	Sy-en'ne-sis
San'to-nez, 6	Sçyl'i-as, <i>L. W.</i>	Se-su'ti-as, 10	Sis'y-gam'bis	Sta'tor	Syl'e-a
Sa'on	Sçyr'as	Se-su'vi-i,	Si-s'y-phus	Stel-la'tez, 6	Sy-le'um
Sa-pæ'i, <i>or</i>	Sçyr'i-as	<i>Sch. W.</i>	Si-tal'cez, 6	Stel/li-o	Syl'e-us
Sa-phæ'i	Sçyr'ros	Set'a-bis	Si'thon	Ste-noc'ra-tez, 6	Sy'leus
Sap'i-re'ne	Sçyr'thæ	Se'thon	Sit'i-us, 10, <i>W. S.</i>	Sten'to-ris	Syl'o-son
Sa'por	Sçyr'thez, 6, <i>or</i>	Se'ti-a, 10	Sit'o-nez, 6, <i>For. W.</i>	Steph'a-nus	Syl-va'nus
Sar'a-ce'ne	Sçyr'thæ	Se-ve'ra	Sma-rag'dus	Ster'o-pe	Syl'vi-us
Sa-ran'gez, 6	Sçyth'i-a	Se-ve-ri-a'nus	Sme'nus	Ster'o-pez, 6	Sy'ma, <i>or</i> Sy'me
Sa-ra'vus, <i>S.; see</i>	Sçy-thi'nus	Se-ve'rus	Smi'lax	Ster-tin'i-us	Sym'bo-lum
<i>C. Sar'a-vus,</i>	Sçy'thon	Se'vo	Smi'lis	Ste-sag'o-ras	Sym'ma-chus
<i>Py. For.</i>	Sçy-thop'o-lis	Sex'ti-a, 10	Smin'the-us	Ste-si'ch'o-rus	Sym-pleg'a-dez, 6
Sar'da-na-pa'lus	Se-bas'te	Sex-til'i-a	Smin'theus	Stes'i-la'us, <i>Sw.</i>	Syn-cel'lus
Sar'de-on	Seb'as'te'a, <i>or</i>	Sex-til'i-us	Soc'ra-tez, 6	Ste-sin'i-bro-tus	Sy-ne'si-us, 10, <i>S. L.</i>
Sar'din'i-a	Seb'as-ti'a	Sex'ti-us, 10	Soc'ni-as, <i>S. W.</i>	Sthen'e-le	Sy-no'pe
Sar'ma-tæ	Seb'e-da	Si-by'l'a	Sog'di-a'na	Sthen'e-lus	Sy-phæ'um
Sar-ma'ti-a, 10	Seb'en-ny'tus,	Si-cam'bri	Sog'di-a'nus	Sthe'nis	Sy'phax
Sar-men'tus	<i>L. C.</i>	Si-cam'bri-a	So-li'nus	Sthe'no	Syr'a-co'si-a, 10
Sar-ne'us	Se-be'tos: <i>see C.</i>	Si-ca'ni, <i>and</i>	So'lon	Stil'i-cho	Syr'a-cu'sæ
Sa'ron	Sed'e-ta'ni	Si-ca'ni	So-lo'ni-um	Stim'i-con	( <i>Syr'a-cuse</i> )
Sa-ron'i-cus Si'nus	Se-du'ni	Si-ca'ni-a	Sol'y-ma, <i>and</i>	Stiph'e-lus	Syr'i-a
Sar-pe'don	Se-du'si-i, 10	Siç'e-lis, <i>or</i>	Sol'y-mæ	Sto-bæ'us	Sy'riux
Sar-ras'tez, 6	Se-ges'ta	Si-cel'i-dez, 6	Sop'a-ter	Sto'ch'a-dez, 5, 6	Syr'o-phæ'nix
Sar'si-na	Se-ges'tez, 6	Si-chæ'us	So'phax	Sto'i-ci	Sy'ros
Sar-su'ra	Se-ge'ti-a, 10	Si-cil'ia	So-phe'ne	( <i>Sto'ics</i> )	Sy'rus
Sa'son	Seg'o-bri'ga [ <i>W.</i>	Si-cin'i-us	Soph'o-clez, 6	Stra'bo	Sy'thas
Sa-tas'pez, 6	Se-gon'ti-a, 10, <i>S.</i>	Siç'i-nus	Soph'o-nis'ba	Stra-tar'chus	
Sat'i-bar-za'nez, 6,	Seg'on-ti'a-ci	Siç'o-rus	So'phron	Stra'to, <i>or</i> Stra'ton	
<i>W. S.</i>	Se-go'vi-a	Siç'u-li	Soph'ro-nis'cus	Strat'o-clez, 6	
Sa-tic'u-la, <i>and</i>	Se'gu-si-a'ni, 10	Siç'y-on (sish'i-on)	So-phro'ni-us, <i>C. S.</i>	Strat'o-la	
Sa-tic'u-lus	Se-gu'si-o, 10, <i>S. W.</i>	Siç'y-o'ni-a (sish'i-)	So-phros'y-ne	Strat'o-las	
Sat'ra-pe'ni	Se-ja'nus	Si'de	Sop'o-lis	Strat'o-ni'ce	
Sat'ri-cum	Se-lem'nus	Si-de-ro	So'ra	Strat'o-ni'cus	
Sat'u-ra	Se-le'ne	Sid'i-ci'num	So-rac'tez, 6, <i>and</i>	Stra-to'nis Tur'ris	
Sat'u-re'i-us	Sel'eu-ci'a, <i>or</i>	Si'don	So-rac'te	Stroph'a-dez, 6	
(-yus), <i>S. W.</i>	Sel'eu-ce'a	Si-do'ni-i	So-ra'nus	Stro'phi-us	
Sat'ur-na'li-a	( <i>Se-leu'ci-a</i> )	Sid'o-nis, <i>or</i>	So-rex	Str'ni'o-do'rus	
Sa-tur'ni-a	Se-leu'cis	Si-do'nis	So-rit'i-a, 10	Str'y-mon	
Sat'ur-ni'nus	Se-leu'cus	Si'ga	So'si-a, 10	Stu-be'ra, <i>K.</i>	
Sa-tur'ni-us	Se-lim'nus	Si-ge'um	So-sib'i-us	Stym-pha'lis	
Sa-tur'nus	Se-li'nus	Sig'ni-a	So-sic'ra-tez, 6	Stym-pha'lus	
Sat'y-ri	Sel'i-nus, <i>For.</i>	Si-gy'ni, <i>or</i>	So-sig'e-nez, 6	Sty'ra	
Sat'y-rus	Sel-la'si-a, 10	Si-gyn'næ	So'si-i, 10	Su-a'da	
Sav-e'ra	Sel-le'is	Si'la	Sos'i-lus	Su'ar-do'nez, 6,	
Sa'vo, <i>or</i> Sa-vo'na	Sel-le'tæ	Si-la'na	So-sip'a-ter	<i>K. Fac. Sch.</i>	
Sa'vus	Se-lym'bri-a	Si-la'nus	So-sis'tra-tus	Suar'do-nez,	
Sax'o-nez, 6	Sem'e-le	Si'a-rus	So'si-us, 10	<i>For. Sy.</i>	
Sçæ'a	Sem'i-ger-ma'ni	Si-le'ni	Sos'pi-ta	Su-blic'i-us, 10	
Sçæ'va	Sem'i-gun'tus	Si-le'nus	Sos'the-nez, 6	Sub'mon-to'ri-um	
Sçæv'o-la	Se-mir'a-mis	Sil'i-cen'se	Sos'tra-tus	Su-bu'ra	
Sca-man'der	Sem'no-nez, 6, <i>also</i>	Sil'i-us	Sot'a-dez, 6	Su-bur'ra	
Sca-man'dri-a	Sem-no'nez,	Sil'pi-a	So'ter	Su'cro	
Scan'di-na'vi-a	<i>Strabo</i>	Si-lu'rez, 6	So-te'ri-a	Su-es'sa	
Scap-tes'u-la, <i>or</i>	Se-mo'nez, 6	<i>K. Fac. Sch.</i>	So'ti-a'tez, 6, 10	Sues'so-nez, 6, <i>or</i>	
Scap-ten'su-la	Sem-pro'ni-a	Sil'u-reg,	So'tion, 10, <i>S. W.</i>	Sues-so'nez	
Scap'ti-a, 10	Sem-pro'ni-us	<i>Py. S. For.</i>	So'us	Sue-to'ni-us	
Scap'u-la	Se-mu'ri-um,	Sil'u'nus	So-zom'e-nus	Sue'vi	
Scar-phi'a	<i>Fac. W.</i>	Si-me'na	( <i>Soz'o-men</i> )	Sue'vi-us	

## T.

Ta-au'tez, 6
Tab'ra-ca
Ta-bu'da, <i>W. Sch.</i>
Ta-bur'nus
Tac'a-pe,
<i>Fac. Sch. Py.</i>
Tac'a-tu'a
Tac'fa-ri'nas, <i>L. C.</i>
Ta-chomp'so
Ta'chos
Taç'i-ta
Taç'i-tus
Tæn'a-rus, 5
Ta'gez, 6
Ta-go'ni-us, <i>S. W.</i>
Ta'gus
Tal'a-us
Tal'e-tum
Tal-thy'b-i-us
Tam'a-rus, <i>L. W.</i>
Tam'e-sis
( <i>Thames</i> )
Ta'mos
Tan'a-gra, <i>C. L. Py.</i>
Ta-na'gra,
<i>Sch. K. F.</i>
Tan'a-is



Tan/a-quil	Tem'e-nus	Theb/a-is, <i>C. Fac.</i>	Thræ-ci'da	Ti-ta'nus, <i>a river,</i>	Troꝑ'i-lus,
Ta-ne'tum	Tem'e-rin'da	The-ba'is, <i>K. F.</i>	Thra/si-us, 10	<i>K. M.</i>	<i>Sch. Win.</i>
Ta'nis	Tem'e-sa, <i>or</i>	<i>M.</i>	Thra/so	Tit/a-nus, <i>a moun-</i>	Trog-lod'y-tæ,
Tan'ta-lus	Tem'e-sc	The/be	Thras'y-bu'lus	<i>tain, Pw. S.</i>	Trog'lo-dy'tæ,
Ta-nu'si-us, 10	Ten'ch-te'ri	The'mis	Thras'y-dæ'us	Tit/a-re'sus	<i>For.</i>
Ta'phi-æ, <i>L. C. S.</i>	Tc'ne-a	The-mis'cy-ra	Thra-syl'us	Tith'e-nid'i-a, <i>S. W.</i>	Trog-lod'y-teꝑ, 6
Ta-prob'a-ne	Ten'e-dos	Them'i-son	Thra-sym'a-ehus	Ti-tho'nus	Trog'lo-dy'teꝑ,
Tar'ax-ip'pus	Ten'e-rus	The-mis'ta	Thras'y-me'deꝑ, 6	Ti-thraus'teꝑ, 6	<i>For.</i>
Tar-bel'li	Te'neꝑ, 6	The-mis'to-cleꝑ, 6	Thras'y-me'nus	Tit/i-a'na, 10	Tro'gus Pom-pe'i-
Tar-che'ti-us, 10,	Ten'e-sis	Them'i-stog'e-neꝑ, 6	Thu-cyd'i-deꝑ, 6	Tit/i-a'nus, 10	us (-yus)
<i>S. W.</i>	Te-ne'um	The'o-cleꝑ, 6	Thu-is'to	Ti-tin'i-us	Tro'i-lus
Tar'chon-dim'o-tus	Te'nos	The'o-clus	Thu/le	Tit/i-us, 10	Tro'ja
Ta-ren'tum, <i>or</i>	Tcn'ty-ra	The'o-clym'e-nus	Thu'ri-i	Ti-tor'mus	Tro-ja'ni
Ta-ren'tus	Te'os, <i>or</i>	The-oe'ri-tus	Thu-ri'ni	Ti-tu'ri-us	Tro-pho'ni-us
Tar-pe'i-a (-ya)	Te'i-os	The'o-dec'teꝑ, 6	Thus'ci-a, 10	Ti'tus	Tros'su-lum,
Tar-pe'i-us (-yus)	Te-re'don	The'o-do'ra	Thy'a	Tit'y-rus	<i>For. Sch. S. Py.</i>
Tar-quin'i-a	Te-ren'ti-a, 10	The'o-do-re'tus	Thy'a-deꝑ, 6	Tit'y-us	Tru'en-ti'ni
Tar-quin'i-i	Te-ren-ti-a'nus, 10	( <i>The-od'o-ret</i> )	Thy'a-nis	Tle-pol'e-mus	Tru-en'tum
Tar-quin'i-us	Te-ren'ti-us, 10	( <i>The-od'o-ric</i> )	Thy'a-ti'ra	Tmo'lus, 14	Tryph'e-rus
( <i>Tar'quin</i> )	( <i>Ter'ence</i> )	The'o-do-ri'eus	Thy-es'ta	To-ga'ta	Tryph'i-o-do'rus
Tar-quit'i-us, 10	Te-ren'tus	The'o-do'rus	Thy-es'teꝑ, 6	To-le'tum	Try'phon
Tar'ra-ci'na	Te're-us	( <i>The'o-dore</i> )	Thym'bri-a, <i>C. S.</i>	To-lo'sa	Try-pho'sa
Tar'ra-co	Te'reus	The'o-do'si-op'o-	Thym'e-le	To-lum'ni-us	Tu'bc-ro
Tar'ta-rus	Ter-ges'te, <i>and</i>	lis, 10	Thy-moeh'a-reꝑ, 6,	To'lus	Tu-is'to, <i>or</i>
Tar-tes'sus	Ter-ges'tum	The'o-do'si-us, 10	<i>S. W.</i>	To'ne-a	Tu-is'co
Tas-ge'ti-us, 10	Te'ri-as	The-od'o-ta	Thy-moe'teꝑ, 6	To-pa'zus, <i>C. W.</i>	Tu-lin'gi
Ta'ti-a'nus, 10	Ter'i-da'teꝑ, 6,	The'o-do'ti-on, 10,	Thyr'i-deꝑ, 6	Tor-qua'tus	Tul'li-a
( <i>Ta'tian</i> )	<i>S. W.</i>	<i>Py. W.</i>	Thyr-sag'o-tæ	To'rus	Tul'li-a'num
Ta'ti-en'seꝑ, 6, 10	Te-ri'na	The-od'o-tus	Thy'us	To-ry'ne	Tul'li'o-la
Ta'ti-us, 10	Te-ri'o-li	The-og'nis	Tib'a-re'ni	Tox'e-us	Tul'li-us
Tau'ri	Ter'me-ra	The'om-nes'tus	Ti-be'ri-as	Tox'eus	Tu'nis, <i>or Tu'neꝑ, 6</i>
Tau'ri-ea	Ter'me-rus	The'on	Tib'e-ri'nus	Tox-ic'ra-te,	Tur'de-ta'ni
Tau'ri-ea Cher'so-	Ter-me'sus, <i>or</i>	The-on'o-e	Tib'e-ris	<i>Pw. W.</i>	Tu'ri-us
ne'sus	Ter'me-sus	The'o-pe	Ti-bc'ri-us	Trach'a-lus	Tu'ro-neꝑ, 6
Tau-ri'ni	Ter'mi-na'li-a	The-oph'a-ne	Ti-be'sis	Tra'chas	Tur'pi-o
Tau-ri'ci	Ter'mi-na'lis	The-oph'a-neꝑ, 6	Ti-bul'us	Tra-chin'i-æ	Tu-rul'i-us, <i>S. W.</i>
Tau-ro-min'i-um	Ter'mi-nus	The'o-pha'ni-a,	Ti'bur	Trach'o-ni'tis	Tus-ea'ni-a, <i>S. W.</i>
Tau'rus	Ter-pan'der	<i>S. C.</i>	Ti-ci'nus, <i>a river.</i>	Tra'gus	Tus'cu-la'num
Tax'i-la, <i>S. C. L.</i>	Terp-sich'o-re	The-oph'i-lus	Tic'i-nus, <i>a man, C.</i>	Tra'janop'o-lis	Tus'cu-lum
Tax'i-mag'u-lus	Ter'ra-ci'na [W.	The'o-phras'tus	Ti-fa'ta	Tra-ja'nus	Tu'ti-a, 10
Ta-yg'e-te <i>or</i>	Ter'ra-sid'i-us, <i>S.</i>	The'o-phy-læ'tus	Ti-fer'num	( <i>Tra'jan</i> )	Tu'ti-eum
Ta'y-g'e'ta	Ter'ti-a, 10	( <i>The-oph'y-lact</i> )	Tig'el-li'nus	Tras'i-me'nus	Ty'a-na
Ta-yg'e-tus, <i>or</i>	Ter'ti-us, 10	The-op'o-lis	Ti-gel'li-us	Tre-ba'ti-us, 10	Ty'a-næ'us
Ta-yg'e-ta	Ter'tul-li-a'nus	The'o-pom'pus	Ti-gra'neꝑ, 6	Tre-bel'li-a'nus	Ty'a-ni'tis
Te-a'num	( <i>Ter-tul'li-an</i> )	The'o-ti'mus	Ti-gran'o-cer'ta	Tre-bel'li-e'nus	Ty'bris
Te'a-rus	Te'thys	The-ox'e-na	Ti-greꝑ, 6	Tre-bel'li-us	Ty'bur
Te-a'te-a, <i>and</i>	Te-trap'o-lis	The'ox-e'ni-a, <i>S. W.</i>	Ti'gris	Tre'bi-a	Ty'ehe
Te-a'te	Te'tri-cus	The'ox-e'ni-us,	Tig'u-ri'ni	Tre'bi-us	Tych'i-us
Tec-mes'sa	Teu'cer	<i>S. W.</i>	Til'a-tæ'i	Tre-bo'ni-us	Ty'de
Tec-tos'a-gæꝑ, 6, <i>or</i>	Teu'eri	The-ram'e-neꝑ, 6	Til'a-vemp'tus	Treb'u-la	Ty'de-us
Tec-tos'a-gæ	Teu'cri-a	Ther-mo'don	Ti-mæ'a	Tre'rus	Ty'deus
Te'ge-a	Teu-mes'sus	Ther-mop'y-læ	Ti-mæ'us	Trev'e-ri, <i>or</i>	Ty'di-deꝑ, 6
Teg'u-la	Teu'ta	The-rod'a-mas	Ti-mag'e-neꝑ, 6	Trev'i-ri	Ty'los
Te-gy'ra, <i>Pw.</i>	Teu'to-bur'gi-um	The'ron	Ti-mag'o-ras	Tri-a'ri-a	Ty-mo'lus
Te'i-us (te'yus)	Teu'to-ni, <i>and</i>	Ther-san'der	Ti-man'dra	Tri-a'ri-us	Tym'pa-ni'a
Te'la	Teu'to-neꝑ, 6	Ther-sil'o-chus	Ti-man'theꝑ, 6	Tri-bal'li	Tym-phæ'i
Te'la-mon	Tha-be'na, <i>K.</i>	Ther-si'teꝑ, 6	Ti-mar'ehus	Trib'o-ci	Tyn-dar'i-deꝑ, 6
Te'la-mo-ni'a-deꝑ, 6	Tha'is	The-se'is	Ti-ma'si-on, 10,	Tri-bu'ni	Tyn-da'ris
Te'chin'i-us, <i>L. W.</i>	Tha'la	The'se-us	<i>S. W.</i>	Tri-cas'seꝑ, 6	Tyn-da'rus [W.
Te'le-a,	Thal'a-me,	The'seus	Tim'a-sith'e-us	Tri'e-as-ti'ni	Tyn'ni-chus, <i>Pw.</i>
Te-leb'o-æ, <i>or</i>	<i>Sch. W., or</i>	The-si'dæ	Ti-ma'vus	Tri-cip'i-ti'nus	Ty-pho'e-us
Te-leb'o-eꝑ, 6	Thal'a-mæ,	The-si'deꝑ, 6	Ti-me'si-us, 10,	Tri-cor'y-thus,	Ty-pho'eus
Te-leb'o-as	<i>S. W. For. M.</i>	Thes-moph'o-ra	<i>S. W.</i>	<i>C. M.</i>	Ty'phon
Te'le-bo'i-deꝑ, 6	Tha-las'si-us, 10,	Thes-moth'e-tæ	Ti-moch'a-ris	Tri-cre'na	Ty-ran'ni-on
Te'le-eleꝑ, 6	<i>S. W.</i>	Thes-pi'a	Tim'o-cle'a	Tri-den'tum	Ty-ran'nus
Te'le-eli'deꝑ, 6	Tha'lez, 6	Thes-pi'a-dæ	Tim'o-cles, 6	Tri'e-ter'i-ca	Ty'ras, <i>or Ty'ra</i>
Te-leg'o-nus	Tha-les'tris	Thes-pi'a-deꝑ, 6	Ti-moe'ra-teꝑ, 6	Trif'o-li'nus	Ty'reꝑ, 6
Te-lem'a-chus	Tha-li'a	Thes-pi-us	Ti-mo'ere-on	Tri-gem'i-na	Tyr'i-da'teꝑ, 6: <i>see</i>
Te'e-mus	Thal'pi-us	Thes-pro'ti-a, 10	Ti-mo'lc-on	Tri-na'cri-a, <i>or</i>	Tiridates.
Te'e-phas'sa	Tham'y-ras	Thes-pro'tus	Ti-mo'lus	Trin'a-cris	Ty'ro
Te'e-phus	Tham'y-ris, <i>S. C. L.</i>	Thes-sa'li-a	Ti-mom'a-chus	Trin'o-ban'teꝑ, 6	Ty'ros
Te-le'si-a, 10	Thap'sa-eus	Thes'sa-li-o'tis	Ti'mon	Tri-oe'a-la	Tyr-rhe'ni
Te-les'i-cleꝑ, 6,	Thar-ge'li-a, <i>a fes-</i>	Thes'sa-lo-ni'ca	Ti-mo'the-us	Tri'o-pas, <i>or</i>	Tyr-rhe'num
<i>S. W.</i>	<i>tival, S. W.</i>	Thes'sa-lus	Ti'phys	Tri'ops	Tyr-rhe'nus
Te'le-sil'la	Thar'ge-li'a, <i>an</i>	The'tis	Ti-re'si-as, 10	Tri-phy'l'i-a	Tyr-tæ'us
Tel'e-si-ni'eus	<i>Ionian woman.</i>	Thi'a	Tir'i-da'teꝑ, 6	Trip'o-lis	Ty'rus
Tel'e-si'nus	Tha'si-us, 10	Thi'as	Ti'ro	Trip-tol'e-mus	Tys'i-as, 10,
Tel'e-sip'pus	Tha'sos	Thi-od'a-mas	Ti-ryn'thus	Triq'ue-tra	<i>W. Fac.</i>
Te'le-thu'sa	Tha'sus	Thir'mi-da, <i>Fac. M.</i>	Ti-sam'e-nus	Tris'me-gis'tus	
Te-leu'ti-as, 10,	Thau'ma-ci	This'o-a	Ti-san'drus	Trit'i-a, 10	
<i>S. W.</i>	Thau-man'ti-as, 10	Tho'as	Tis'i-as, 10	Tri'ton	
Tel'le'næ	<i>and Thau-man'tis</i>	Tho'on	Ti-siph'o-ne	Tri-to'nis	
Tel'li-as, <i>W. S.</i>	Thau'mas	Tho'rax	Ti-siph'o-nus	Tri-ven'tum	
Tel-mes'sus, <i>or</i>	The'a	Tho'ri-a Lex	Tis'sa-pher'neꝑ, 6	Triv'i-æ An'trum	U'bi-i
Tel-mis'sus	The-ag'e-neꝑ, 6	Tho'us	Ti-tæ'a	Triv'i-æ La'cus	U-cal'e-gon
Te'los	The-a'no	Thra'ee	Ti-ta'neꝑ, 6	Tri-vi'cum	U'fens
Tel-phu'sa	The-ar'i-das	Thra'ceꝑ, 6	Ti-ta'ni-a	Tro'a-dcꝑ, 6	U'fen-ti'na
Te-ma'thi-a, <i>C. S.</i>	<i>S. W. M.</i>	Thra'ci-a, 10	Ti-tan'i-deꝑ, 6	Tro'as	Ul'pi-a'nus
Tem'e-ni'teꝑ, 6	The'bæ	( <i>Thrace</i> )	Ti-ta'nus, <i>a giant.</i>	Troeh'o-is	( <i>Ul'pi-an</i> )
Tem'e-nos	( <i>Thebes</i> )	Thra'eis	( <i>Titan</i> )	Troæ-ze'no	U'lu-bræ

## U.



U-lys'seꝯ, 6	Va/ri-us	Ver'cin-get'o-rix	Vi-en'na	Vo-lu'si-a'nus, 10,	<b>Z.</b>	
Um'bri-a	Va/rus	Ver'gas-i-lau'nus	Vil'li-a Lex,	S. L. W.		
Um'bric'i-us, 10	Va-sa'teꝯ, 6	Ver'gel'us	S. Sch.	Vo-lu'si-us, 10		
Un'de-cem'vi-ri	Vas-co'neꝯ, 6	Ver'gil'i-a	Vil'li-us	Vol'u-sus		Zab'a-tus
U-nel'li	Vas-co'neꝯ,	Ver'gin'i-us	Vim'i-na'lis	Vo'lux		Zab'o-lus
Unx'i-a (unx'shī-a)	Strabo.	Ver-gob're-tus	Vin-cen'ti-us, 10,	Vo-ma'nus		Za-cyn'thus
U'pis	Vat'i-ca'nus	Ver'i-tas	S. L.	Vo-no'neꝯ, 6		Za-gre'us
U-ra'ni-a	Vat'i-e'nus, 10	Ver'o-man'du-i	Vin'ci-us, 10	Vo-pis'cus		Za'greus
U'ra-nop'o-lis	Vec'ti-us, 10	Ve-ro'na	Fac. W.	Vo-ra'nus, L. C. W.		Za'grus
U'ra-uus	Vec-to'neꝯ, 6,	Ver'o-ni'ca, L. W.	Vin-del'i-ci	Vo'ti-c'nus, 10		Za'l'a-teꝯ, 6
Ur-bic'u-a, W. Fac.	C. Fac.	Ver'ri-us	Vin-de'mi-a'tor	Vul-ca'nus		Za-leu'cus
Ur'bi-cus,	Vec'to'neꝯ,	Ver-ti-cor'di-a	Vin-dic'i-us, 10,	(Vul'can)		Za'ma
Ur'bi-num	K. F. For. S.	Ver'tuni-na'li-a	W. S.	Vul-ca'ti-us, 10		Za-molx'is
U'ti-ca	Ve-ge'ti-us, 10	Ver-tum'nus	Vin'do-nis'sa	S. Sch.		Zar'bi-e'nus
Ux-el'lo-du'num	Ve'i-a (ve'ya)	Ver'u-la'nus	Vi-nic'i-us, 10	Vul-tur'num		Ze'la
Ux'i-i (uk'shī-i),	Vc'i-en'teꝯ, 6	Ve'rus	Vin'i-us, S. W.	Vul-tur'nus		Ze'no
W. S. Sch.	Vc'i-en'to	Ves'e-ris, K. W.	Vip-sa'ni-a, S. Sch.			Zc-no'bi-a
	Ve'i-i (ve'yi)	Vc-se'vus	Vir'bi-us			Zen'o-do'rus
	Vej'o-vls	Ves-pa'si-a'nus, 10	Vir'gil'i-us			Ze-uod'o-tus
	Ve-la'brum	(Ves-pa'sian)	(Vir'gil)			Ze-noth'e-mis
	Ve-la'ni-us, S. W.	Vcs-ta'leg, 6	Vir'gin'i-a			Ze-phyr'i-um
	Ve'li-a	Ves-ta'li-a	Vir'gin'i-us			Zeph'y-rus
	Ve-li'na	Ves-til'i-us, S. W.	Vir'i-a'thus	Xan'thi-a, or		(Zeph'yr)
	Ve-li'nus	Ves-ti'ni	Vir'i-pla'ca	Xan'thi-as		Ze-ryn'thus
	Vcl'i-ter'na	Ves-ti'nus	Vi-sel'li-a	Xau'thi-ca	Zc-thes, 6, or	
	Vc-li'træ	Ves'vi-us	Vi-sel'lus	Xan-thip'pc	Ze'tus	
	Vcl-le'i-us Pa-ter'-	Vet'e-ra	Vi-sig'o-thæ, K.	Xe-nag'o-ras	Zeux'i-da'mus	
	cu-lus	Vet'ti-us	Vis'tu-la	Xe-nar'chus	Zeux-ip'pe	
	Vc-na'frum	Vet-to'neꝯ, 6: see	Vi-tel'li-a	Xen'a-reꝯ, 6, S.	Zeux'is	
	Ven'c-di	Vectones.	Vi-tel'li-us	Xen'e-tus	Zi-li'a, also	
	Ven'e-ti	Vet'u-lo'ni-a,	Vit'i-a, 10, S. W.	Xe-ui'a-deꝯ, 6	Zil'i-a, Fac.	
	Ven'e-ti	S. Sch.	Vi-tru'vi-us	Xe'ni-us, C. S. W.	Zi-poc'teꝯ, 6	
	Ve-ne'ti-a, 10	Vc-tu'ri-a	Vit'u-la	Xeu'o-cle'a	Zo'i-lus	
	(Ven'ice)	Vc-tu'ri-us	Vo-co'ni-a Lex.	Xen'o-cleꝯ, 6	Zo-ip'pus	
	Ve-nil'i-a	Vc'tus	Vog'e-sus	Xc-noc'ra-teꝯ, 6	Zo'ua	
	Ven-no'neꝯ, 6	Vi-a'drus, Sch. W.	Vo-ge'sus, For.	Xe-nod'a-mus,	Zo'ua-ras,	
	M. C. L.	Vi-a'drus, M.	Vol'a-ter'ra	Sch. W.	L. W. S. M.	
	Ven'no'neꝯ: see	Vi-bid'i-a, S. W.	Vo-log'e-seꝯ, 6, M.	Xen'o-da'mus	Zo-na'ras, Py.	
	For. Py. S.	Vi-bid'i-us, S. W.	Vol-tin'i-a	Xc-nod'i-ce	Zo-pyr'i-on, W. S.	
	Ven-tid'i-us	Vib'i-us	Vo-lu'bi-lis, K.	Xe-nod'o-chus	Zop'y-rus	
	Ven'u-le'i-us (-yus)	Vib'bo	Vo-lum'na	Xe-noph'a-neꝯ, 6	Zor'o-as'treꝯ, 6	
	Ve'nus	Vi-bul'li-us	Vo-lum'ni-a	Xe-noph'i-lus	(Zo'ro-as'ter)	
	Ve-nu'si-a, 10	Vi'ca Po'ta	Vo-lum'ni-us	Xen'o-phon	Zos'i-mus	
	Ve-ra'gri, W.	Vi-cen'ti-a, 10	Vo-lum'nus	Xer'o-lib'y-a	Zos-te'ri-a, S. W.	
	Ver'a-gri, K.	Vi-ce'ti-a, 10	Vo-lu'pi-a	C. Sch.	Zyḡ'i-a	
	Ve-ra'ni-a, S. W.	Vi-to'ri-a	Vo-lup'tas	Xy'chus	Zyḡ'i-i: see C.	
	Ve-ra'ni-us, S. W.	Vic-to'ri-us	Vol'u-se'nus, S. W.	Xyl'e-nep'o-llis	Zy-gop'o-lis	
	Ver-cel'læ					

**V.****X.**



# ETYMOLOGICAL VOCABULARY

## OF

# MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

PROPER names of places are, for the most part, compound words. As the former or the latter part of the compound is often the same in different words, it has the appearance of a prefix or a suffix, and may be treated as such; as the prefixes *aber*, *ash*, *north*, *stone*; the terminations *bury*, *ham*, *ness*, *wich*. The following Index includes the principal prefixes, terminations, and formative syllables, especially those which are component parts of English names. Subjoined to the Index is a brief Alphabetical List of geographical names not included therein, giving their derivation and signification, so far as these could be ascertained. *A great many names are necessarily omitted*, their history and signification being altogether unknown. Many others are omitted, the etymology of which is either obscure or purely fanciful. Prominence has been given to the geography of America; and the principal Indian names of places, now in actual use, have been inserted, so far as it has been possible to arrive at their meaning with approximate correctness.

Valuable assistance has been derived, in the preparation of this Vocabulary, from Ingram's edition of the Saxon Chronicle (London, 1823), a Vocabulary of Geographical Etymology in Sullivan's Dictionary of Derivations (Dublin, 1851), Charnoek's Local Etymology (London, 1859), Foster's Manual of Geographical Pronunciation and Etymology (London, 1860), Lippincott's Gazetteer of the World (Philadelphia, 1855), Gibson's Etymological Geography (Edinburgh, 1840), Taylor's Words and Places (London, 1865), and from various other sources. Many of the translations of the Indian names here given have been furnished, and all of them examined, by Henry R. Schoolcraft, LL.D., and the Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, whose high reputation and well-known accuracy in whatever relates to the Indian language, literature, and history, are a sufficient guaranty for the correctness of this portion of the Vocabulary. Information in regard to certain names of the same class has also been obtained from the Rev. Edward Ballard, Secretary of the Maine Historical Society.

## I. EXPLANATORY INDEX OF PREFIXES, TERMINATIONS, AND FORMATIVE SYLLABLES.

### A.

**A, Ā (ō), Aa (ä), Aach (äk).** [A.-S. *ea*, O. H. Ger. *aha*, Goth. *ahva*, Icel. *a*; related to Lat. *aqua*, Skr. *ap*, f., water.] Flowing water; as, *Greta*, *Torneå*, *Aachen* [Aix-A (ā). Island. See EY. [la-Chapelle].

**Aar, Ar (är).** [Celt.] A watercourse; as, *Aar*, *Arve*, *Argens*.

**Ab (äb), Aub (awb).** [Per.] Water, a river; as, *Doab* (two rivers; *i. e.*, the country between the Ganges and the Jumna), *Punjab* (five rivers; *i. e.*, the country watered by five [great] rivers), *Ab-i-kuren* (river of Kūr, or Cyrus).

**Ab (äb), Abing (äb'ing), Ab'bot.** [A.-S.] An abbot; as, *Abton* (abbot's town), *Abingdon* (abbot's hill), *Abbotsbury* (abbot's town).

**Abad (ä-bäd').** [Per.] A city, abode, or residence; as, *Akbarabad* (city of Akbar), *Aurangabad* (city of Aurungzebe), *Fyabad* (beautiful city).

**Abbas (äb'bäs').** [Per.] Father; as, *Abbasabad* (paternal abode, or abode of Abbas).

**Abbe (äb'bä').** [Fr.] Abbot; as, *Abbeville* (abbot's town).

**Aber (äb'er).** [Celt.] An estuary or mouth of a river; as, *Aberdeen* (a town at the "mouth" of the Dee), *Abergavenny* (a town at the junction of the Gavenny with the Usk). See INVER.

**Abing.** See AB. [place.]

**Ac, Ak, Aug, Ock, Oke, &c.** [Ind.] Earth, land.

**Ac, Ack (äk), or Ock (ök)** [A.-S. See OAK in Dict.] An oak; as, *Acton* (oak-town), *Ackworth* (oak-farm), *Ockley* (oak-meadow).

**Acqua (äk'kwä).** [It.] [Port. *Agoa* (ä'go-ä), Sp. *Agua* (ä'gwä), Fr. *Aigue*, *Aigues* (äg), *Aix* (äks), *Eaux* (ō), from Lat. *aqua*.] Water, waters; as, *Acquapendente* (hanging water), *Agoa Fria* (cold water), *Agua Dulce*

(sweet, or fresh, water), *Aigues Mortes* (dead, or stagnant, waters), *Aix-la-Chapelle* (waters of the chapel), *Bordeaux* (border of the waters).

**Adel (ä'del).** [Ger.] Noble; as, *Adelsberg* (noble's hill), *Adelsdorf* (village of the noble).

**Adler (äd'lër), Arl.** [Ger.] Eagle; as, *Adlersberg* or *Arlsberg* (eagle mountain).

**Agoa, Agua, Aigues, Aix.** See ACQUA.

**Ak.** See AC.

**Al.** See OLD.

**Al, El.** [Ar. & Sp.] The article *the*;—a prefix to many names; as, *Aleantara* (the bridge), *Aleazar* (the palace), *El-Araish* (the garden of pleasure).

**Alb, Alp.** [Celt., prob. related to Lat. *albus*.] A hill or mountain white with snow; as, *Alps*.

**Albo (äl'bo), Alba (äl'bä).** [Sp. & It., from Lat. *albus*.] White; as *Albanella*, *Albano*. [The Latin form appears also in the French names *Aubin*, *Aubeterre* (white land),

**Ald.** See OLD. [&c.]

**Aldea (äl-dē'ä).** [Sp. & Pg.] [Fr. *Aldée* (äl'dä').] Village; as, *Aldea del Cano* (village of the dog), *Aldea Velha* (old village). [Allah].

**Allah (äl'läh').** [Arab.] God; as, *Allahabad* (city of Allah).

**Alp.** See ALB.

**Alt.** See OLD.

**Alta (äl-tä'), or Altan (äl-tän').** [Mongolian.] Gold; as, *Altai* [properly *Alta yeen Oola*] (the golden mountain), *Altannor* (the golden lake).

**Alto (äl'to), Alta (äl'tä).** [It. & Sp., from Lat. *altus*.] High; as, *Altamura* (high wall), *Alta California* (upper California).

**Anti (än'ti).** [Gr.] Opposite; as, *Antiparos* (opposite Paros), *Antitaurus* (opposite Taurus) *Antilibanus* (opposite Lebanon).



**Ar.** See AAR.

**Ard.** [Celt.] A height, promontory; as *Ardfert* (the hill of the grave), *Ardglass* (green height or hill).

**Arde** (ar/dəh). [D.] Earth, land; as, *Oudenarde* (old land, or district).

**Arl.** See ADLER.

**Ash.** [A.-S.] Ash; as, *Ashfield*, *Ashland*, *Ashton*.

**At.** See UT.

**Ath.** [Ir.] A ford; as, *Athboy* (yellow ford), *Athleague* (ford of the stones), *Athlone* (ford of St. Luanus.)

**Aue** (ow/əh). [Ger.] Field, meadow; as *Auerbach* (brook of the meadow).

**Au.** See OLD.

**Aub.** See AB; also ALBO.

**Aug.** See AC.

**Augusta**. [Lat., fem. of *Augustus*]. Noble, august; — joined to some Celtic and Germanic names; as, *Augsburg* (castle or city of Augustus), *Autun* [Lat. *Augustodunum*] (town of Augustus).

**Avon, Avon.** [Celt. *afon*.] Water, a river; as, *Avenburg* (town on a stream), *Avondale*, *Strathaven* (valley of the Avon).

**Ay.** See EY.

## B.

**Bab.** [Arab. & Chald.] A gate, court; as, *Babylon* (court of Belus), *Babelmandeb* ("gate of tears," from the many shipwrecks that occur in this strait).

**Bach** (bäk), or **Pach** (päk). [Ger.] [Eng. **Beck**, **Batch**, Fr. **Bec**.] Brook, rivulet; as, *Auerbach* (brook of the meadow), *Anspach* (situated "at the stream"), *Holbeck* (brook in the hollow), *Woodbatch* (wood brook), *Caudebec* (cold brook).

**Bad** (bät), **Baden** (bä/dən) (pl.). [Ger.] [Fr. **Bagn** (bän), **Bain**, **Bains** (bän), It. **Bagno** (bän/yo), **Bagni** (bän/ye) (pl.), from Lat. *balneum*.] Bath, baths; as, *Carlsbad* (Charles's bath), *Badenhausen* (bath-houses) *Bagnos*, *Bains-du-mont-d'or* (baths of the golden mountain), *Bagni di Lucca* (baths of Lucca).

**Bagn, Bagno, Bagni.** See BAD.

**Bahia.** See BAY.

**Bain, Bains.** See BAD.

**Bal, Ball, Bal'ly.** [Celt.] An abode, a township, a village; as, *Balbriggan* (Brocan's, or Breacan's town), *Ballinderry* (town of the oak-wood), *Ballyclare* (town of the plain).

**Bar.** [Skr.] Land, country, region; as *Malabar* (country of mountains).

**Bas** (bä), **Basses** (bäs). [Fr., from Gr. *βαθύς* (bä'thūs).] [It. **Basso** (bäs/so), O. Ger. **Bat** (bät).] Low; as, *Bas Rhin* (lower Rhine), *Basses Alps* (low Alps), *Pays Bas* (low country, i. e., Netherlands), *Campobasso* (low plain).

**Basso, Bat.** See BAS.

**Batch.** See BACH.

**Bay.** [Eng.] [Sp. & Pg. **Bahia** (bä-e'ä)] as, *Botany Bay*, *Torbay* (headland bay), *Bahia Honda* (deep bay), *Boa Bahia* [Bombay] (good harbor).

**Bayou** (bī/ō). [Fr.] Stream, creek; as, *Bayou Pierre* (Peter's creek), *Bayou Sara*.

**Beau** (bō), **Bel, Belle**, (bel). [Fr.] [It., Sp., & Pg. **Bello** (bē'lō), **Bella** (bē'lä), from Lat. *bellus, bella*.] Beautiful, fine; as, *Beaulieu* (beautiful place), *Belmont* (beautiful mountain), *Belleisle* (beautiful island), *Puerto Bello* (fine harbor), *Isola Bella* (beautiful island).

**Bec, Beck.** See BACH.

**Bel.** [Ir.] The mouth of a ford, or entrance to a river; as, *Belfast* (town by the sand-bank in the river [Lagan]).

**Bel.** See BEAU.

**Bela** (bē'lä), **Bielo** (be-ā'lō), **Biela** (be-ā'lä), **Bialy** (be-ā'lee or by-ā'lee). [Slav.] White; as *Belgrade* (white town or city), *Biela*, *Bielopol* (white city), *Bialystock* (white outlet, or opening).

**Beled** (be-lēd'). [Arab.] Country; as, *Beled-el-Jereed* (country of the date).

**Bella, Belle, Bello.** See BEAU.

**Ben, Pen, Ven.** [Celt.] A head, a hill or mountain, a promontory; as, *Benlomond* (beacon mountain), *Ben-nevis* (cloud-capped mountain), *Apennines*, *Penine Alps*, *Penrith* (head of the ford), *Morven* (great mountain).

**Berg** (bērg). [Ger.] A hill, mountain, a hill-fortress; as, *Adelsberg* (noble's hill), *Schwarzenberg* (black mountain).

**Berry.** See BURG.

**Beth.** [Heb.] House; as, *Bethany* (house of dates), *Bethel* (house of God), *Bethlehem* (house of bread).

**Bialy.** See BELA.

**Bianco** (be-än'ko), **Bianca** (be-än'kä). [It.] [Fr. **Blanc** (blän), **Blanche** (blänsh), Sp. **Blanco** (blän'ko).] White; as, *Bianca Villa* (white town), *Mont Blanc*

(white mountain), *Mer Blanche* (white sea), *Cabo Blanco* (white cape).

**Biela, Bielo.** See BELA.

**Bischof** (bish/of). [Ger.] Bishop; as *Bischofshelm* (residence of the bishop).

**Blair** (blär). [Celt.] A plain clear of woods; as, *Blair-atholl*, *Ardblair* (the height in the plain).

**Blanc, Blanche, Blanco.** See BIANCO.

**Ble.** See POLIS.

**Boden** (bo'dən). [Ger.] Bottom, deep; as, *Bodensee* [Lake of Constance] (deep sea), *Bodenstadt* (deep town).

**Bœuf** (buf). [Norman Fr. from Icel. *byr*, abode.] Village; as, *Daubœuf* (dale village), *Elbœuf*.

**Bog.** See POG.

**Boli.** See POLIS.

**Bon** (bōn), **Bonne** (bon). [Fr.] [Sp. **Bueno** (bwā'no), **Buena** (bwa'nä), from Lat. *bonus, bona*]. Good, fine; as, *Bon Secours* ("good succor" bay), *Terrebonne* (good land), *Cap Bonhomme* (Cape Goodman), *Buena Vista* (fine view), *Buenos Ayres* (good air).

**Boné.** See BURN.

**Borg, Borgo, Borough** (a town), **Borrow, Bourg.** See BURG.

**Born, Bourn, Bourne.** See BURN.

**Borough** (būr/o). [A.-S. *buruh*. See BOROUGH in Dict.] A hill, mountain; also, a fortified town; as, *Marlborough* (St. Maidulf's town).

**Borrow, Bourg.** See BURG.

**Bridge** (brij). [Eng.] [Ger. **Brück** (brük), **Brücke** (brü'kəh); D. **Brugge** (brüg'gəh).] Bridge; as *Cambridge* (bridge over the Cam), *Tunbridge* (town bridge), *Innsbrück* or *Innsprück* (bridge over the Inn), *Brugge* [Bruges] (the bridge).

**Bronn.** See BURN.

**Brook** (brōök). [Eng.] Brook, stream; as, *Westbrook*.

**Brück, Brugge.** See BRIDGE.

**Brunn.** See BURN.

**Bryn.** [Celt.] A brow; hence, a ridge; as, *Brandon*.

**Bud** (bōöd). [Ger.] Hut, building, dwelling; as, *Buda*, *Budweiss* (white dwelling).

**Buena, Bueno.** See BON.

**Burg.** [A.-S. & Ger.] [Dan. & Sw. **Borg** (borg), It. **Borgo** (bor/go), Fr. **Bourg** (boor), Scotch **Burgh** (the distinctive name of Scotch corporate towns), Eng. **Borough** (a distinctive name of English corporate towns, and the termination of old English towns, particularly north of the Humber), **Borrow, Berry, Bury, Burrow.** A castle or a fortified town; as, *Augsburg* (town of Augustus), *Würzburg* (herb-town), *Strasbourg* or *Strasbourg* (street-town), *Aalborg* (eel-town), *Borgoforte* (strong castle), *Cherbourg* (Caesar's town), *Edinburgh* (city of Edwin, king of Northumbria), *Marlborough*, (St. Maidulf's town), *Wardborough*, *Portberry* (harbor town), *Queensberry*, *Canterbury* (city of the men of Kent). *Gainsborough* (town of the Ganii).

**Burn, Born, Bourne, Bone.** [A.-S. See BOURN in Dict.] [Ger. **Bronn, Brunn.** A brook, well, fountain; as, *Bannockburn* (the Bannock stream), *Burham* (brook-dwelling), *Tyburn* (the Ty brook), *Sherborn* (clear brook), *Willybourne* (brook of the willows), *Maryle-bone* (St. Mary's at the brook), *Heilbronn* (fountain of health), *Schönbrunn* (beautiful fountain).

**Burrow, Bury.** See BURG.

**By.** [A.-S., — particularly in towns in Scotland and the North of England.] [Dan. & Sw. **By** (bü), or **Bye**.] A dwelling, village, town; as *Ashby* (ash-town), *Rugby* (red-town), *Fenby* (fen-town), *Derby* (village of deer or of wild beasts), *Kirkby* (church-town).

## C.

**Cabo** (kä'bo). [Sp. & Pg.] [Fr. **Cap** (káp), It. **Capo** (kä'po).] A cape, headland; as, *Cabo Frio* (cold cape), *Cap Bonhomme* (Cape Goodman), *Capo d'Istria* (Cape of Istria).

**Caer, Car.** [Celt.] A camp; a fort, fortress, or fortified town; as, *Caermarthen* (Merlin's fort.)

**Cæsar.** See KAISER.

**Cafir, Caffre, Kafir, Kaffre.** [Arab.] Infidel; as, *Kafiristan* (land of the "infidels; i. e., the inhabitants of Southern Africa).

**Cap, Capo.** See CABO.

**Carrick.** See CRAIG.

**Car.** See CAER.

**Cassel, Castel.** See CASTLE.

**Cas'ter, Ces'ter, Ches'ter.** [A.-S., from Lat. *castrum, castra*.] A camp, fortress; as, *Lancaster* (fortress on the



**Lan** or **Lune**), *Colchester* (fortress on the River Colne), *Dorchester* (city of the *Dur*-otriges, or dwellers by the water).

**Castle**. [Eng.] [Fr. **Château** (shä'tō'), **Châtel** (shä'tël'), It. **Castel** (käs-tël'), Ger. **Cassel** (käs'sel), **Castel** (käs-tël'), from Lat. *castellum*.] A castle; as, *Newcastle*, *Castletown*, *Châteauneuf*, or *Neufchâtel* (new castle), *Castellamare* (castle on the sea), *Hesse Cassel*.

**Ceap**. [A.-S., from *ceapian*, to buy, traffic.] Cattle, salable commodities, market-place; as, *Cheapside*, *Chepstow* (market town), *Chippenham* (market-town). See **KOPING**.

**Cefn** (kěf'n). [Welsh.] A back, a ridge; as, *Cefn Bryn*, *Chevy Chase*, *Cheviot Hills*, *Les Cevennes*.

**Cenn**. [Gael.] A head; as, *Kenmore* (great summit), *Kent*, *Kinross*.

**Cerro** (sēr'ro). [Sp.] Mountain peak; as, *Cerro Gordo* (a mountain guard or pass).

**Cester**. See **CASTER**.

**Chateau, Chatel**. See **CASTLE**.

**Chehr**, or **Shehr** (shēhr' or shā'hēr). [Turk. & Per.] House, town; as, *Pondicherry* (new town), *Alashehr* (exalted town).

**Chester**. See **CASTER**.

**Chow, Tchoo**. [Chin.] A town of the second class; as, *Hang-chow-foo*.

**Cidade, Citta, Ciudad**. See **CIVITA**.

**Civita** (chee've-tä), **Citta** (chit-tä'). [It., from Lat. *civitas*.] [Pg. **Cidade** (se-dä'dä), Sp. **Ciudad** (the-oo-däd' or se-oo-däd').] A city; as, *Civita Vecchia* (old town), *Citta Nuova* (new town), *Cidade do Recife* (city of the reef), *Ciudad Real* (royal city).

**Clar**. [Ir.] Board, table, level; as, *Clare*, *Ballyclare* (town of the plain).

**Col, Cole**. See **CUL**.

**Comb**. [A.-S. See **COOMB** in **Diet**.] [Welsh **Cwm** (koom).] A bowl-shaped valley; as, *Wycombe* (valley of the Wy), *Compton*, *Cwmdee* (black valley).

**Coning, Conis, Cuning**. See **KING**.

**Costa** (kos'tä). [Sp. & Pg.] [Fr. **Côte** (köt).] Coast-region; as, *Costa Rica* (rich coast), *Côte d'Or* (gold coast).

**Cot, Cote, Coates**. [A.-S.] A mud-house, cot, cottage; as, *Cotsmore*, *Southcote*, *Hancoates*.

**Côte**. See **COSTA**.

**Craig, Carrick**. [Celt.] Rock, crag, rocky plain; as, *Ballycraigy* (town on a rock), *Carrickfergus* (rock of Fergus).

**Croce, Croix**. See **CRUZ**.

**Cruz** (krooth or krooz). [Sp. & Pg.] [It. **Croce** (kro'chä) Fr. **Croix** (krwä), from Lat. *crux*.] Cross; as, *Vera Cruz* (true cross), *Santa Croce*, *Sainte Croix* (holy cross).

**Cron, Kron** (krōu), **Krone** (kro'nēh). [Ger.] Crown; as, *Cronstadt*, or *Kronstadt* (crown city).

**Cul, Col, Cole**. [Celt.] Back, hinder part, corner; as, *Culross* (of Ross, the peninsula of Fife), *Coleraine* (corner or angle of the ferns).

## D.

**Daal, Dal**. See **DALE**.

**Dagh, Tagh**. [Turk.] A mountain; as, *Daghestan* (country of mountains), *Belurtagh* (cloud mountains), *Mustagh* (ice mountains).

**Dale, Dell**. [Eug. See in **Diet**.] [Ger. **Thal** (täl), D. **Daal** (däl), Sw. **Dal** (däl).] Vale, valley; as, *Anandale*, *Dovedale*, *Arundel* (del of the Arun), *Frankenthal* (valley of the Franks), *Bloemendaal* (vale of flowers), *Dalecarlia* (land of valleys).

**Dam** (däm). [D.] Dam, dike; as, *Amsterdam*, (i. e., a town situated at the "dam" of the Amstel), *Rotterdam* (dam of the Rotte), *Schiedam* (dam of the Schie).

**Dan, Dane, Den**. [A.-S.] The Danes; as, *Danbury* (town of the Danes), *Danesfield*, *Denham* (Dane's home).

**De** (dēh), **Du** (dü), **Des** (dē). [Fr.] [Sp. & It. **Del** (dēl), **Della** (dēl'lä).] The, of the; as, *Des Moines* (of the mounds), *Prairie du Chien* (dog prairie), *Tierra del Fuego* (land of fire), *Rio del Norte* (river of the North).

**Den**. [A.-S.] A valley or ravine; as, *Camden* (crooked vale), *Camden* (crooked valley), *Denbigh* (dwelling in the vale). See **DAN**.

**Der**. [A.-S.] Wild deer, or wild beasts in general; as, *Derham* (deer's home), *Derby* (deer's dwelling), *Deerhurst* (deer's wood). [Kildare (oak forest).

**Derry, Dhu**. See **DUB**.

**Dive** (deev). [Malay.] Island; as, *Maldives* (the thousand islands), *Laccadives* (the ten thousand islands).

**Doce**. See **DULCE**.

**Dol**. [Celt.] A plain, field; as, *Dolberry* (town on the plain), *Dalry* (king's field), *Dalkeith*, *Toulouse*.

**Don**. [Celt.] Deep, low; as, *Don*, *Donau* [Danube] (low plain or meadow).

**Don**. [A.-S.] See **DUN**.

**Dorf**. [Ger. See **THORP**.] Village; town; as, *Altdorf*, (old town), *Düsseldorf* (village on the Düssel). [ridge].

**Drum**. [Erse *drum*.] Back, ridge; as, *Dromore* (great wool), *Dubh, Dhu*. [Celt.] Black; as, *Dublin* (black water), *Dhuisk* (black water), *Douglas* (black water).

**Dulce** (dool'thā or dool'sä). [Sp.] [Pg. **Doce** (do'sä), from Lat. *dulcis*.] Sweet; as, *Agua Dulce* (sweet water), *Rio Doce* (sweet river; i. e., river of fresh water).

**Dun, or Don**. [Celt.] A hill, or fort on a hill; castle; as, *Dundee* (hill-fort on the Tay), *Dunkeld* (fort of the Celts), *Snowdon* (snow hill), *Abingdon* (abbey hill), *Clarendon* (hill "clear" of trees), *Yverdun* (in Switzerland).

## E.

**Ea**. See **EY**.

**East, Est, Es**. [A.-S.] [Ger. **Öst**, D. **Oost** (ōst).] East; as, *Eastham* (east home), *Easton* (east town), *Essex* (East Saxons), *Osterreich* [Austria] (the east kingdom), *Oostburg* (the east castle).

**Eaux**. [Fr.] See **ACQUA**.

**Eich** (ik). [Ger.] Oak; as, *Eichstadt* (oak town).

**Eisen** (ī'zēn). [Ger.] Iron; as, *Eisenstadt* (iron town), *Eisenberg* (iron mountain).

**EI**. [Arab.] See **AL**.

**Ennis**. See **ILE**.

**Entre** (ōnt'r). [Fr.] [Sp. & Pg. **Entre** (ēn'trā), from Lat. *inter*.] Between; as, *Entre-deux-mers* (between the two seas), *Entre Rios* (between the rivers), *Entre Douro e Minho* (between the Douro and Minho), *Interlachen* (between the lakes; i. e., Thun and Brienz).

**Erz** (ērts). [Ger.] Ore; as *Erzgebirge* (ore mountains).

**Es, Est**. See **EAST**.

**Ey, Ea, Ay, A**. [A.-S. *ig, ea*; Norw. *oe*.] An island; as, *Anglesey* (isle of the Angles, or English), *Chelsea* (shingle isle), *Jersey* (Caesar's Island), *Colonsay* (St. Columba's isle), *Staffa* (isle of steps).

## F.

**Feld**. See **FIELD**.

**Fels** (fēlss). [Ger.] Rock; as, *Drachenfels* (dragon's rock), *Weissenfels* (white rocks).

**Field**. [Eng., lit., a forest clearing, or place where the trees have been felled.] [A.-S. & Ger. **Feld** (fēlt), D. **Veld**.] A field, plain open country; as, *Marshfield*, *Lichfield* (field of corpses), *Lilienfeld* (field of lilies), *Winfield* (field of victory).

**Field, Fjeld** (fyēld). [Dan. & Norw.] Mountain range; as, *Dovrefield* (mountain range of Dovre, or Daavre, a village on the side of the mountains).

**Fiord, or Fjord**. See **FRITH**.

**Firth**. See **FRITH**.

**Fleet**. [A.-S.] An arm of the sea, a channel; as, *Beamfleet*, *Northfleet*, *Southfleet*.

**Folk**. [A.-S.] People; as, *Norfolk* (north people), *Southfolk* (south people).

**Font** (fōn), **Fontaine** (fōn'tān'). [Fr.] [It. **Fontana** (fōn-tā'nā), Sp. **Fuente** (fwen'tā), from Lat. *fons*.] Fountain; as *Fontcouvert* (covered fountain), *Fontainebleau* [Fontaine Belle Eau] (fountain of beautiful water), *Fontana Fredda* (cold spring), *Fuente del Maestre* (the master's fountain), *Fuenterabia* or *Fontarabia* (rapid stream).

**Fontaine, Fontana**. See **FONT**.

**Foo, Fou** (foo). [Chin.] A large or important city; as, *Chang-choo-foo* (the great city of Chang Choo).

**Ford**. [A.-S. See in **Diet**.] [Ger. **Furt**, or **Furth** (foort).] A ford; as, *Bradford* (broad ford), *Deptford* (deep ford), *Hartford* (hart ford), *Hereford* (army ford), *Milford*, *Oxford*, *Waterford*, *Frankfurt* (ford of the Franks). Compare **FJORD**.

**Formoso** (for-mo'so), **Formosa** (for-mo'sä). [Pg.] [Lat. *formosus*.] Beautiful; as, *Rio Formoso* (beautiful river), *Island of Formosa*.

**Fort** (for), **Forte** (fort). [Fr.] [It. **Forte** (for'tā), Sp. **Fuerte** (fwēr'tā), from Lat. *fortis*.] Strong, strong place, stronghold, fort; as, *Roche fort* (strong rock), *Borgo Forte* (strong town), *Villa del Fuerte* (town of the fort).



**Fou.** See F<sup>o</sup>.

**Frank.** [Ger.] The Franks (a small German tribe); as, *Frankenal* (valley of the Franks), *Franconia*, *France*.

**Free.** [Eng.] [Ger. *Frei*, *Frey* (fri).] Free; as *Freeport*, *Freetown*, *Freyburg*.

**Fried** (freet), **Friede** (free/dch), **Frieden** (free/den). [Ger.] Peace; as *Friedland* (land of rest), *Friedeburg* town, or city, of peace).

**Frith**, or **Firth**. [Scotch, from Lat. *fretum*, a strait.] [Dan. & Norw. *Fiord*, or *Fjord*.] A strait or estuary, an arm of the sea; as, *Frith*, or *Firth* of Forth, *Lymfjord* (muddy inlet), *Hvalfjord* (whale strait).

**Fuente.** See FONT.

**Fuerte.** See FORT.

**Furt**, **Furth.** See FORD.

## G.

**Gall.** [Celt.] West, western; as, *Gaul*, *Cornwall*, *Galway* (western way or direction).

**Gate.** [Eng. See in DIET.] A road or street, a passage among hills; as, *Harrowgate*, *Reigate* (ridge gate; *i. e.*, passage through the ridge).

**Gatt** (gät). [D. — Compare GATE.] Hole, passage, strait; as, *Cattegat* (strait of the Catti), *Horllgatt* [*Hurlgate*] (whirlpool strait).

**Garaw**, **Garw.** See YAR.

**Garth.** [See in DIET.] A small inclosure; as, *Applegarth*, *Haygarth*, *Wingarth*.

**Gau** (gow). [Ger.] District, country; as, *Rheingau* (country of the Rhine), *Aargau* (country of the Aar), *Thurgau* (district or canton of the Thur).

**Gebel.** See JEBEL.

**Gebirge** (geh-bēer'gēh). [Ger.] Mountains, mountain range; as, *Riesengebirge* (giant mountains).

**Ghaut**, **Ghauts.** [Hindoo. Compare GATE and GATT.] A flight of steps, mountain pass; as, *Ghauts*, *Balaghauts* (beyond or above the Ghauts).

**Gibel.** See JEBEL.

**Glas**, **Glass.** [Celt.] Green; as, *Ardglass* (green height, or hill), *Glasgow* (green wood).

**Gorod** (go-rod'), **Grad** (gräd). [Slav., allied to Eng. *garth*, and *garden*, *q. v.*] Town or city; as, *Novgorod*, or *Novigrad* (new town), *Belgrade*, or *Bolgrad* (white city).

**Graf** (gräf), **Gräf** (gräf). [Ger.] Count; as, *Gräfenberg* (count's mountain), *Grafenhausen* (count's houses, or town).

**Graf**, **Grave.** [A.-S.] Intrenchment, small inclosure, grove; as, *Grafton*, *Gravesend*.

**Great.** [Eng.] [Fr. *Grande* (grōn), *Grand* (grōnd), It. & Sp. *Gran* (grän), *Grande* (grän/dä), from Lat. *grandis*.] Great; as, *Great Falls*, *Great Slave Lake*, *Grand Bourg* (great town), *Rio Grande* (great river).

**Green.** [Eng.] [Ger., Dan., & Norw. *Gron* (grön).] Green; as, *Greenfield*, *Grönland* (Greenland).

**Gros** (gro), **Grosse** (gros). [Fr.] [Ger. *Gross* (grōs), D. *Groote* (gro'teh), It. & Pg. *Gros'so*.] Large, great, thick; as, *Gros Bliderstoff* (Great Bliderstoff), *Gross Glogau* (great Glogau), *Groote Eylandt* (great island), *Monte Grosso* (great hill).

**Grub** (groop), **Grube** (groo'bēh). [Ger.] Mine; as, *Salzgrub* (salt mine).

**Guad** (gwäd, or wäd), **Guadi** (gwä'dee or wä'dee). [Sp., from Arab. *wad* (wäd), *wady* (wä'dee).] River; as, *Guadalquivir* [Arab. *Wad-al-kebeer*] (the great river), *Guadalupe* (river of the bay).

## H.

**Hafen.** See HAVEN.

**Hai**, or **Hay** (hī). [Chin.] Sea, port; as, *Whang-hai* (yellow sea), *Shang-hai* (supreme port).

**Ham.** [A.-S.] [Ger. *Heim* (him).] Hamlet, home, town; as, *Hampton* (home town), *Oakham* (oak home), *Nottingham* (home with caves), *Waltham* (home in the wood), *Bischofsheim* (bishop's home), *Drontheim* (home of the throne, or court).

**Hamm.** See HAVEN.

**Hatche**, **Watche.** [Ind.] River.

**Haus** (howss), **Hausen** (how'zēn). [Ger.] [Dan. & Norw. *Huus* (hoos).] House, dwelling; as, *Schaffhausen* (sheep-houses or folds), *Aggershuus* (farmer's house, in town).

**Haven.** [Eng.] [Ger. *Hafen* (hä'fēn), Sw. *Hamn*, (häm), Dan. *Havn* (hown).] Haven, harbor; as, *Fairhaven*, *New Haven*, *Friedrichshafen* (Frederick's haven),

*Christinahamn* (Christina's port), *Kjöbenhavn* [Copenhagen] (commercial port).

**Hay.** See HAI.

**Heilig** (hī'lig), **Heiligen** (hī'le-gēn). [Ger.] Holy; as, *Heiligenstadt* (holy town). See SAN, SANTA.

**Heim.** See HAM.

**High.** [Eng.] [Ger. *Hoch* (hok), *Hohe* (ho'eh), *Hoehen* (ho'hēn), D. *Hoog* (hōh or hōg).] High; as, *Highgate*, *Highbridge*, *Hochberg* (high mountain), *Hoehenlinden* (high lindens), *Hoogeveen* (high turf).

**Hithe.** [A.-S.] Landing-place, port, or haven; as, *Rotherhithe* (haven of the red height), *Lambeth* [for *Loam-hithe*] (loamy, or elayey, port), *Greenhithe* (haven by the green, or meadow).

**Ho.** [Chin.] River, canal; as, *Hoang-ho* (yellow river), *Yu-ho* (royal canal).

**Hoch**, **Hohe.** See HIGH.

**Hof** (hōf). [Ger.] Court; as, *Hofheim* (residence of the court).

**Holm.** [A.-S. & Norse.] Island, especially one in a lake or river; as, *Bornholm* (island fountain), *Flatholm* (flat island), *Stockholm* (island formed by stocks or piles), *Holmestrand* (island coast).

**Holt.** [A.-S.] A wood, a copse; as, *Aldersholt*, or *Aldersholt*, *Appleholt*, *Cherryholt*, *Trokenholt* (dry wood).

**Hondo** (on'do), **Honda** (on'dä). [Sp.] Deep; as, *Rio Hondo* (deep river), *Bahia Honda* (deep bay).

**Hoog.** See HIGH.

**Hurst.** [A.-S.] Thick wood or forest; as, *Lyndhurst*, (lime forest), *Bradhurst* (broad forest), *Brockhurst* (forest on the brook), *Penshurst* (forest on a high hill).

**Huus.** See HAUS.

## I.

**Île**, **Isle** (êl). [Fr.] [Pg. *Ilha* (eel'yä), Sp. *Isla* (ees'lä), It. *Isola* (ee'so-lä), Celt. *En'nis*, *Inch*, *In'nis*, from Lat. *insula*.] Island; as, *Île de France* (Isle of France), *Belleisle* (beautiful island), *Lisle* (the island), *Ilha Grande* (large island), *Isla de Leon* (island of Leon), *Isola Madre* (mother island), *Enniskillen* (the kirk-town on the island), *Inchcolm* (island of St. Colm, or Columba), *Innistory* (high island).

**Ili** (ee'lee). [Turk.] Country; as, *Rumili*, or *Roumelia* (country of the Romans).

**Inch**, **Innis.** See ÎLE.

**Ing**, **Inge.** [A.-S.] Meadow; as, *Deeping*; also, and more commonly, sons of, or a family settlement; as, *Dorking*, *Hastings*, *Ardington* (town of the Ardings); also, in Germany, *Tübingen*, *Göttingen*, &c.

**Inter.** See ENTRE.

**Inver.** [Ir.] Mouth of a river; as, *Inverary* (mouth of the Ary), *Inverness* (mouth of the Ness). Compare ABER, another form of the same word.

**Isola**, **Isla.** See ÎLE.

**It.** See UT.

## J.

**Jebel.** [Arab.] Mountain; as, *Jebel Zatout* (mountain of apes), *Jebel-al-Tarik* [Gibraltar] (mountain of Tarik).

**Jeni**, **Yeni** (yēn'tee'). [Turk.] New; as, *Jeniken* (new market), *Yenishehr* (new city).

**Jung** (yoong). [Ger.] Young; as, *Jungfrau* (young woman, or maiden).

## K.

**Kafir**, **Kaffre.** See CAFIR.

**Kaiser** (kī'zēr). [Ger., from Lat. *Cæsar*.] Caesar, emperor; as, *Kaiserstuhl* (Caesar's throne or seat), *Kaiserstadt* (imperial town).

**Kara** (kā'rä'). [Turk. & Tartar.] Black; as, *Karamania* (country of "black men").

**Kerk**, **Kerke**, **Kerque.** See KIRCHIE.

**Ken**, **Kin.** [Celt.] Cape, headland; as, *Kenmore* (the great head), *Kinnaird* (the head of the heights).

**Kiang** (ke-äng'). [Chin.] River; as, *Yang-tse-Kiang* (son-of-the-sea river), *Ta-kiang* (great river).

**Kil**, or **Kill.** [D.] Channel, creek; as, *Schuykill* (hidden creek).

**Kil**, or **Kill.** [Celt.; Lat. *cella*.] Cell, cloister, church; as, *Kilkenny* (church of Kenny, or St. Canice), *Kilpatrick* (Patrick's church), *Kilmore* (the great church), *Icolmkill* (cloister or cell of St. Columba).



**Kin.** See KEN.

**King, or Kin.** [Chin.] Capital, court; as *Nanking*, or *Nankin* (southern capital), *Peking* or *Pekin* (northern capital).

**King.** [Eng.] [A.-S. *Coning*, *Conis*, *Cunning*, Ger. *König* (kō'nig).] King; as, *Kingston* (king's town), *Kingsbury*, *Coningsby*, *Conisborough*, *Cunningham*, *Königsberg* (king's mountain), *Königgrätz* (king's town).

**Kirche** (kēer/kēh). [Ger.] [D. *Kerke* (kērk'eh), *Kerk* (kērk), Fr. *Kerque* (kērk), Scotch *Kirk*.] Church; as, *Fünfkirchen* (five churches), *Dunkerque* (church on the hill), *Kirkby* (church town), *Kirkcudbright* (St. Cuthbert's church).

**Kirk.** See KIRCHE.

**Kjoping.** See KÖPING.

**Klein** (klīn), or **Kleinen** (klī'nen). [Ger.] Little; as, *Kleinenberg* (little mountain).

**König.** See KING.

**Koord, Kourd, Kurd.** [Per.] Strong, fierce; as, *Koordistan* (land of the strong or fierce).

**Kopf.** [Ger.] Head; as, *Schneekopf* (snow head, or summit).

**Köping** (chö'ping), or **Kjöping** (chö'ping). [Sw. Compare CHEAP.] Mart, place of trade, town; as, *Nyköping* (new town).

**Kourd.** See KOORD.

**Kreis** (krīs). [Ger.] Circle; as, *Regierungs-kreis* (government circle).

**Kron, Krone.** See CRON.

**Kurd.** See KOORD.

## L.

**Lac.** [Fr., from Lat. *lacus*.] [It. & Sp. **Lago** (lä'go), Scotch **Loch** (lok), Ir. **Lough** (loh).] Lake; as, *Lac des Bois* (lake of the woods), *Lago Maggiore* (larger lake, with reference to that of Lugano, with which it is connected), *Loch Doine* (deep lake), *Lough Bawn* (white lake.)

**Lago.** See LAC.

**Land.** [Eng.] Land, country; as, *England* (land of the Angles), *Iceland*, *Netherlands* (low countries).

**Lange, Langen.** See LONG.

**Lauter** (low'ter). [Ger.] Clear, pure; as, *Lauterbrunn* (clear fountain).

**Law, or Low.** [A.-S. *hlaw*.] Mound, conical hill, rising ground; as, *Broadlaw*, *Wardlaw* (guard hill), *Hounslow* (hounds' hill).

**Ley, or Ly.** [A.-S. *leah*.] An open place in a wood, a glade, pasture, lea; as, *Alderley* (amid alders), *Ockley* (amid oaks), *Paisley* (moist pasture-ground).

**Licht** (likt), or **Lichten** (likt'en). [Ger.] Light, clear; as, *Lichtenstein* (clear stone), *Lichtenwald* (open, clear forest).

**Lieu** (le-uh'). [Fr., from Lat. *locus*.] Place; as, *Beaulieu* (fine place).

**Lin, Lyn.** [Celt.] Deep pool; as, *Dublin* (black pool), *Linlithgow* (lake of the gray hound), *Lynn Regis* (king's pool).

**Lis.** [Celt.] An earthen fort; as, *Lismore* (great fort).

**Llan** (thlan). [W.] An inclosure, a church; as, *Llandaff* (church on the Taff).

**Loch.** See LAC.

**Long.** [Eng.] [Fr. **Long** (lōn), **Longue** (lōng), Ger. **Lange** (läng'eh), **Langen** (läng'en), It. **Lungo** (loon'go), **Lunga** (loon'gä).] Long; as, *Longford*, *Long Island*, *Longueil* (long eye), *Longueville* (long town), *Langendorf* (long village), *Vallelunga* (long valley).

**Lough.** See LAC.

**Low.** See LAW.

**Lund** (loond). [Dan. & Sw.] Grove or wood; as, *Plumbelund*, *Frederickslund*.

**Lunga, Lungo.** See LONG.

**Ly.** See LAY.

**Lyn.** See LIN.

## M.

**Magh** (män). [Irish.] [W. **Maes** (mä'es).] A plain or field; as, *Armagh* (on the plain), *Maesbury* (town on the plain).

**Mare.** See MERE.

**Mark.** [Eng. & Ger.] Limit, boundary; as, *Markdorf* (frontier village), *Markenstein* (boundary stone), *Marbrook* (boundary brook), *Marston* (boundary stone).

**Mark.** [Scand.] Field, territory; as, *Finmark* (territory of the Finns), *Denmark* (territory of the Danes).

**Markt** (markt). [Ger.] Market; as, *Neu-markt* (New-market), *Marktbach* (market brook).

**Meer.** See MERE.

**Mere.** [A.-S.] [Fr. **Mer** (mêr), Ger. & D. **Meer** (mêr), It. **Mare** (mä'rä), from Lat. *mare*.] Sea, lake, pool; as, *Windermere*, *Merton* (sea town), *Mer Morte* (Dead Sea), *Harlemmer Meer* (sea of Harlem), *Mare Grande* (great sea).

**Mill.** [Eng.] [Ger. **Mühl**.] Mill; as, *Millbury*, *Millbrook*, *Mühlhausen* (mill village).

**Minster.** [A.-S., from Lat. *monasterium*.] [Ger. **Munster**.] A monastery; as, *Axminster* (on the Axe), *Westminster* (west from St. Paul's, London), *Münster*, *Münsterberg* (minster mountain).

**Mond.** See MONTH.

**Mont, Monte.** See MOUNT.

**Mor, More.** [Celt.] Great; as, *Glenmore* (big glen), *Morven* (great mountain).

**Mount.** [Eng.] [Fr. **Mont** (mōn), It. **Monte** (mon'tä), Sp. **Monte** (mon'tä), **Mont**, from Lat. *mons*.] Hill, mount; as, *Fairmount*, *Mont Blanc* (white mountain), *Montenegro* (black mountain), *Montserrat* (jagged mountain).

**Mouth.** [Eng.] [Ger. **Mund** (moont), D. **Mond** (mōnt).] Mouth; as, *Exmouth* (town at the mouth of the Exe), *Plymouth* (town at the mouth of the Plym), *Travemünde* (mouth of the Trave), *Roermond* (mouth of the Roer).

**Mühl.** See MILL.

**Mull.** [Celt.] A bare headland; as, the *Mull* of Cantyre, *Mull* of Galloway.

**Mund.** See MOUTH.

**Münster.** See MINSTER.

## N.

**Naes.** See NASE.

**Nant.** [Celt.] Valley; as, *Nantwich* (valley dwelling), *Pennant* (head of the valley), *Nantes*.

**Näs.** See NASE.

**Nase, or Naze.** [Eng., — a corruption of *Naes*.] [Norw. & Sw. **Naes**, or **Näs** (näs), Scotch **Ness**, Russ. **Nos**, from Lat. *nasus*.] Nose, cape, promontory; as, the *Naze*, *Naseby*, *Dungeness* (headland of danger), *Lindesnaes* (lime cape), *Fifeness* (promontory of Fife), *Sheerness*, *Whiteness*, *Vostochnii Nos* (east cape).

**Neder.** See NETHER.

**Negro** (nä'gro), **Negra** (nä'grä). [It., Sp., & Pg.] [It. also **Nero** (nä'ro), **Nera** (nä'rä), Fr. **Noir** (nwär), **Noire** (nwär), from Lat. *niger*.] Black; as, *Montenegro* (black mountain), *Rio Negro*, or *Rionero* (black river), *Negropont* (black bridge), *Acqua Negra* (black water), *Mer Noire* (Black Sea).

**Ness.** See NASE.

**Nether.** [A.-S.] [Ger. **Nieder** (nē'der), D. **Neder** (nä'der).] Lower; as, *Netherby* (lower dwelling or village), *Niederhessen* (lower Hesse), *Niederlande* (netherlands, or low countries).

**Neu.** See NEW.

**Nevado** (nä-vä'do), **Nevada** (nä-vä'dä). [Sp.] White with snow; as, *Sierra Nevada* (snow-clad mountain chain).

**New.** [Eng.] [Ger. **Neu** (noi), D. **Nieuw** (nyü), **Nieu**, Fr. **Neuf** (nüf), **Neuve** (nüv), **Nouveau** (noo'vō'), **Nouvelle** (noo'vel'), It. **No'va**, **Nuovo** (noo-o'vo), **Nuova** (noo-ō'vä), Sp. **Nuevo** (nwä'vo), **Nueva** (nwä'vä), Russ. **Novoi**, or **Novoi** (no-voi'), **Novaia** (no-vi'ä), Slav. **Nove**, **Nowe** (nō'vä), Dan. & Sw. **Ny** (nü), from Lat. *novus*.] New; as, *New England*, *New Zealand*, *Neubrunn* (new fountain), *Nieuwpoort*, or *Nieupoort* (Newport), *Neufchâteau* (Newcastle), *Ville-neuve* (new town), *Nouveau Mexique* (New Mexico), *Nouvelle Orleans* (New Orleans) *Castel Nuovo* (Newcastle), *Nueva Segovia* (New Segovia), *Villa Nova* (new town), *Novaia Zemlia* [Nova Zembla] (new country), *Novemiesto*, or *Nowemiesto* (new town), *Ny-borg* (new town).

**Nieder.** See NETHER.

**Nieu, Nieuw.** See NEW.

**Noir, Noire.** See NEGRO.

**Nord, Norte.** See NORTH.

**North.** [Eng.] [A.-S., Fr., & Ger. **Nord**, (Fr. **nor**, Ger. **nort**), Sw. & Norw. **Norr** (nor), Sp. & Pg. **Norte**.] North; as, *Northampton* (North Haupton), *Northumberland* (North Humber land), *Norfolk* (north folk, or people), *Norwich* (north town), *Nordheim* (north home), *Norrkjöping* (northern mart), *Rio del Norte* (river of the north).



**Nos.** See NASE.

**Nouveau, Nouvelle, Novaia, Nova, Nove, Novo, Novoi, Nowe, Nowoi, Nueva, Nuevo, Nuova, Nuovo, Ny.** See NEW.

## O.

**Ö, or Öe** (ö'eh). [Dan. & Norw.] Island; as, *Faröe* (sheep islands), *Sandöe* (sand islands).

**O'ber.** [Ger.] Upper; as, *Oberhofen* (upper palace or court).

**Ock, Oke.** See AC.

**Old.** [Eng.] [A.-S. **Al, Ald, A, Au, El**, Ger. **Alt** (ält), D. **Oude** (ow'dch), or **Ouden** (ow'den).] Old; as, *Oldham* (old home), *Oldtown, Alby*, (old dwelling), *Auburn* (old brook), *Elton* (old town), *Altdorf* (old village), *Oudenard* (old earth, or land).

**Oost.** See EAST.

**Ore.** [Hind.] Town, village; as, *Vellore, Nellore, Tanjore*.

**Ort.** [Ger.] Place, hamlet, village; as, *Tiefenort* (deep place).

**Öst.** See EAST.

**Oude, Ouden.** See OLD.

## P.

**Pach.** See BACH.

**Para** (pä'rá). [Braz.] A river; as, *Parahiba, Paraguay, Parana*.

**Panj.** See PENJ.

**Pas** (pä). [Fr.] Strait, outlet; as, *Pas à l'Outre* (outer pass), *Pas de Calais* (straits of Calais).

**Pat-am', or Pat-nam'.** [Hind.] Fort or town; as, *Seringapatam*, or *Seringapatnam* (town of Sriringa, *i. e.*, Vishnu).

**Pang.** See BOG.

**Pei** (pä). [Chin.] White; as, *Pei-ho* (white river.).

**Pen.** [Celt.] See BEN.

**Peña** (pën'yä). [Sp.] [Pg. **Penha** (pën'yä).] A rock; as, *Cabo de Peñas* (cape of rocks), *Penha*.

**Penj, Panj, or Punj.** [Per.] Five; as, *Penjab*, or *Punjaub* (five rivers, *i. e.*, the country watered by them), *Penjshehr* (five castles, or towns).

**Ple.** See POLIS.

**Pog, Paug, Bog.** [Ind.] Pond, lake, fresh standing water.

**Point.** [Eng. & Fr.] [It. & Sp. **Punta** (poon'tä), Pg. **Ponta** (pon'tü), from Lat. *punctum*.] Point, cape, headland; as, *Point Judith, Point aux Trembles* (trembling point), *Punta di Piedra* (stony point), *Ponta Delgada* (fine point).

**Po'lis, Pol, Poli, or Boli, Ple, or Ble.** [Gr. (πόλις), Russ., & Turk.] City; as, *Nicopolis* (city of victory), *Sevastopol* (city of Augustus), *Tripoli* or *Trieboli* [Tripolis] (three cities,—Tyre, Sidon, and Aradus having joined in establishing it), *Grenoble* [Lat. *Gratianopolis*] (city of Gratian).

**Pont** (pôn). [W. & Fr.] [It. & Pg. **Ponte** (pon'tä), Sp. **Puente** (pwën'tä), from Lat. *pons*.] Bridge; as, *Negropont* (black bridge), *Pontefract*, or *Pomfret* (broken bridge), *Pont l'Abbé* (bridge of the abbot), *Ponte di Legno* (bridge of wood), *Puente de Genil* (bridge on the Genil).

**Ponta.** See POINT.

**Poor, Poo'ra, Pore.** [Hind., from Skr. *pura*, related to Gr. πόλις.] Town, city; as, *Cawnpoor* [Khanpoor] (city of a khan), *Serampore* (city of prosperity).

**Poo'tra, Pou'trá.** [Skr.] Son; as, *Brahmapootra* (son of Brahma).

**Port.** [Eng.] [It. & Pg. **Por'to**, Sp. **Puerto** (pwër'to), from Lat. *portus*.] Haven or port; as, *Bridgeport, Portland, Porto Ercole* [Lat. *Herculis Portus*] (port of Hercules), *Puerto Rico* (rich port).

**Pres, Prest.** [A.-S.] A priest; as, *Preston* and *Presburg* (town of a priest), *Prestwich* (priest's dwelling).

**Puebla** (pwëb'lä), or **Pueblo** (pwëb'lo). [Sp.] Town or city; as, *Puebla Nueva* (new town), *Pueblo Viejo* (old town).

**Puente.** See PONT.

**Puerto.** See PORT.

**Punj.** See PENJ.

**Punta.** See POINT.

**Putra.** See POOTRA.

## Q.

**Quatre** (kät'r). [Fr.] Four; as, *Quatre Bras* (four arms).  
**Quente** (kën'tä). [Pg.] Hot; as, *Agoa Quente* (hot spring).

## R.

**Rajah, or Raja** (rä'jä). [Skr.] King, royal; as, *Rajahputra* (son of the king), *Rajahgor* (royal fortress), *Rajahpoor* (royal city).

**Ras** (räs). [Arab.] Head, headland, cape; as, *Ras-el-Abiad* (white cape), *Ras-el-Tafal* (chalk cape).

**Real, Reale.** See ROYAL.

**Reich** (rîk). [Ger.] Kingdom; as, *Oesterreich* [Austria] (kingdom of the East [*i. e.*, of the Franks]).

**Reich** (rîk), or **Reichen** (rî'kên). [Ger.] [Sp. & Pg. **Rico** (ree'ko), **Rica** (ree'kä).] Rich; as, *Reichstadt* (rich town), *Costa Rica* (rich coast), *Porto Rico* (rich port).

**Rica, Rico.** See REICH.

**Ridge, Rig.** [A.-S. *hrycg*. See RIDGE in Dict.] Ridge, back; as, *Rigby* (ridge village), *Rigton* (ridge town), *Hawkeridge*.

**Riese** (ree'zä), **Riesen** (ree'zên). [Ger.] Giant, giants; as, *Riesengebirge* (giant mountains).

**Rio** (ree'o). [Sp. & Pg.] [Fr. **Rivière** (rî've-êr').] River; as, *Rio Colorado* (colored river, from the deep red tinge of its waters), *Rio Grande* (great river), *Trois Rivières* (three rivers).

**Roche** (rosh). [Fr.] [It. & Lat. of the middle ages, **Roc'ca**.] Rock, fortress; as, *Rocheport* (strong fortress), *Rocca Nova* (new fortress).

**Ross.** [Celt.] A promontory, headland, or bluff; a height or summit; as, *Kinross* (head of the promontory), *Melrose* (naked promontory), *Roxburgh* [*Rossburgh*] (the castle on a promontory).

**Rosso.** [It.] [Ger. **Roth** (rôt), **Rothen** (rō'ten), Fr. **Roux** (roo), **Rouge** (roozh).] Red; as, *Castel Rosso*, or *Châteauroux* (red castle), *Rothenthurm* (red tower), *Mer Rouge* (Red Sea).

**Roth, Rothen, Roux, Rouge.** See ROSSO.

**Royal.** [Eng.] [Sp. & Pg. **Real** (râ-äl'), It. **Reale**, (râ-äl'lâ), from Lat. *regalis*.] Royal; as, *Royalton*, *Port Royal*, *Villa Real* (royal town), *Montreal*, or *Monte Reale*, (Mount Royal).

**Ruh** (roo), **Ruhe** (roo'ch). [Ger.] Rest; as, *Carlsruhe* (Charles's rest, or resting-place).

## S.

**Sable** (sä'bl). [Fr.] Sand; as, *Rivière au Sable* (sandy river), *Cape Sable* (sandy cape).

**Saint.** [Eng.] [Fr. **Saint** (sän), **Sainte** (sânt), It. & Sp. **San** (sän), **Santa** (sän'tä), Ger. **Sanct** (sänkt), from Lat. *sanctus*.] Saint; as, *Saint* or *St. Johns, St. Helena, St. Pierre* (St. Peter), *San Juan* (St. John), *Sainte Croix*, or *Santa Cruz* (holy cross), *Sanct Hubert* (St. Hubert).

**Salado, Salé, or Salée.** See SALT.

**Salt.** [Eng.] [Sp. **Salado** (sä-lä'do), Fr. **Salé** (sä'lä'), or **Salée** (sä'lä), Ger. **Salz** (sälts), from Lat. *sal*.] Salt; as, *Salt River, Salt Lake, Rio Salado* (salt river), *Rivière Salée* (salt river), *Salzburg* (salt castle), *Salzgrub* (salt mine).

**Salz.** See SALT.

**San, Sanct, Santa.** See SAINT.

**Sarai.** See SERAI.

**Saut, Sault** (sō). [Fr.] Water-fall; as, *Sault Ste. Marie* (falls of St. Mary).

**Sear.** [Norse. See SCAR in the Dict.] A precipitous bank of earth, a cliff; as *Scarborough*, the *Skerries*.

**Schloss** (shlos). [Ger.] Castle; as, *Schlossberg* (castle hill).

**Schnee** (shnâ). [Ger.] Snow; as, *Schneeberg* (snow mountain).

**Schon** (shön). [Ger.] Beautiful; as, *Schönbrunn* (beautiful spring, or fountain), *Schönberg* (beautiful mountain, or hill).

**Schuylen** (skoil'çn). [D.] To hide; as, *Schuykill* (hidden creek).

**Schwarz, or Schwartz** (shwarts). [Ger.] Black; as, *Schwarzwald* (black forest), *Schwarzenberg* (black mountain).



**Scrob, Scrobb.** [A.-S.] A shrub or bush; hence, *Shropshire, Shrewsbury* [*Scrobbesbyrig*] (*Shrubborough*).  
**See** (zā). [Ger.] [D. **Zee.**] Sea or lake; as, *Thuner See* [*Lake of Thun*], *Zeeland* [*Zealand*] (sea land, *i. e.*, land nearly or quite surrounded by the sea).  
**Semlia** (sēm/le-ä). [Slav.] Land; as, *Novaia Semlia* or *Zemlia* [*Nova Zembla*] (*New land*).  
**Sepe, Sippi.** [Ind.] River.  
**Serai** (sgr-ī'), or **Sarai** (sar-ī'). [Turk. & Tartar.] A palace; as, *Bosnia Serai* (the *Bosnian palace*), *Baktchiserai* (palace of the gardens).  
**Serra.** See SIERRA.  
**Sēt.** [A.-S. *seta.*] A settlement; as, *Dorset* (settlement of the *Durotriges*, or dwellers by the water), *Somerset*.  
**Sex.** [Eng.] [Ger. **Sachs** (säks).] Saxon; as, *Sussex* (kingdom of the "South Saxons"), *Essex* (*East Saxons*), *Sachsen* (*Saxony*).  
**Shaw.** [A.-S. *sceaga.*] A shady place, a wood; as, *Bradshuw* (*broad wood*).  
**Shehr.** See CHEHER.  
**Shire.** [A.-S., from *sciran*, to shear, divide.] A county; as, *Cheshire* (for *Chestershire*), *Lancashire* (for *Lancaster-shire*).  
**Shrew, Shrop.** See SCROB.  
**Sieg** (zeed). [Ger.] Victory; as, *Siegberg*, or *Siegesberg* (*mountain of victory*).  
**Sierra** (se-ēr/rä). [Sp., from Lat. *serra*, a saw, on account of the resemblance of a chain of mountains to the teeth of a saw; by some, however, derived from the Ar. *sehrak*, an uncultivated tract.] [Pg. **Ser'ra.**] Mountain ridge or range; as, *Sierra Blanca* (*white mountain ridge*), *Sierra Leone* (the *lion's range*), *Sierra Nevada* (*snowy mountain ridge*).  
**Sippi.** See SEPE.  
**Sk, Skoe.** [Russ.] An adjective suffix denoting a town or village; as, *Tobolsk* (*town on the Tobol*), *Looganskoe* (*town on the Loogan*).  
**Slav.** [Russ.] A prefix or suffix denoting the habitation of Slaves, or Slavonians; as, *Slavoota, Yaroslav*.  
**South.** [Eng., from A.-S. *suth, suther.*] [Ger. **Süd** (süt), D. **Zuyd** (zoit), or **Zuyder** (zoi'der), Sp. **Sud** (sood), or **Sur** (soor), Pg. **Sul** (sool).] South; as, *Southampton* (*South Hampton*), *Southwark*, *Sutherland, Sudbury, Süd-America* (*South America*), *Zuyder Zee* ("South Sea," as contradistinguished from the *North Sea*), *San Juan del Sud* (*San Juan of the South*), *Rio Grande de Sul* (*Rio Grande of the South*).  
**Stad.** See STADT.  
**Stadt** (stät). [Ger.] [Dan. & Sw. **Stad** [städ], D. **Stad** (stät).] Town; as, *Carlstadt* [*Charlestowu*], *Christianstadt* (*Christian's town*), *Frederikstad* (*Frederick-town*).  
**Stan** (stän). [Per.] Country; as, *Hindostan* (*country of the Hindoos*), *Koordistan* (*country of the Khoords*), *Turkistan* (*country of the Turks*).  
**Stan.** See STONE.  
**Sted, Stead, or Stede.** [A.-S.] A station, home, town; as, *Hampstead* [*Hamstead*] (*homestead*), *Horstead*, or *Horsted* (*Horsa's town*). Cf. Ger. STADT.  
**Steen.** See STONE.  
**Steth.** [A.-S.] Bank of a river; as, *Bickersteth, Toxteth*.  
**Stein.** See STONE.  
**Stock, Stoke, Stol, Stow.** [A.-S. *stoc.*] A stockaded place, a place, seat, dwelling; as, *Woodstock* (*woody place*), *Tavistock* (*place on the Tavy*), *Stockbridge* (*dwelling by the bridge*), *Bishopstoke, Bristol* [*Briegstow*] (*bridge place*), *Bradstow* (*the broad place*), *Chepstow* (*market place*).  
**Stone.** [Eng.] [A.-S. **Stan**, Ger. **Stein** (stīn), D. **Steen** (stän).] Stone; as, *Stoneham, Stanton* or *Staunton* (*stony town*), *Steinbach* (*stony brook*), *Ehrenbreitstein* (*honor's broad stone*), *Steenkerke* (*stone church*).  
**Stow.** See STOCK.  
**Strasse.** See STRAT.  
**Strat.** [A.-S.] [Ger. **Strasse** (sträs/sgh), from Lat. *strata*.] Street, way, road; as, *Stratford* (*ford by the street*), *Stratton* (*town on the public road*), *Strassbourg* (*town or castle on the highway*).  
**Strath.** [Gael.] Long and broad valley; as, *Strathmore* (*great valley*), *Strathearn* (*valley of the Earn*), *Strathspey* (*valley of the Spey*).  
**Strom** (ström) [Ger.] Stream, current; as, *Mälström* (*mill stream*;—so called from its whirling or eddying motion).  
**Sud, Sud, Sul, Sur.** See SOUTH.  
**Sund** (soont or soond). [Ger., Dan., & Sw.] Sound or strait; as, *Stralsund* (*the town on the "sound" of Strale*).

## T.

**Ta.** [Chin.] Great; as, *Ta-kiang* (*great river*), *Ta-shan* (*great mountain*).  
**Tagh.** See DAGH.  
**chang.** [Chin.] Middle; as, *Tchang-koee* (*middle kingdom*), the native name of China.  
**choo.** See CHOW.  
**Terra.** See TIERRA.  
**Thal.** See DALE.  
**Thorpe, Throp, Trop** [A.-S.] A village; as, *Althorpe* (*old village*), *Edmundsthorp* (*Edmuud's village*), *Hanthorp* (*village of the haven*). Compare Ger. DORF.  
**Thurm.** See TORRE.  
**Thwaite.** [A.-S.] A forest clearing, a pasture; as, *Burnthwaite* (*brook pasture*), *Branthwaite*.  
**Tier'ra** (te-ēr/rä). [Sp.] [It., Pg., & Lat. **Ter'ra.**] Earth or land; as, *Tierra, or Terra, del Fuego* (*land of fire*).  
**Tod.** [A.-S.] Fox; as, *Todburn* (*fox brook*), *Todfield* (*field of the fox*).  
**Töft.** [Dan.] [Norm. Fr. **Tot** (to).] A homestead, inclosure; as, *Lowestoft, Yvetot* (*Ivo's inclosure*), *Plumetot* (*flower inclosure*).  
**Ton.** See TOWN.  
**Torre** (tör/rä). [It., Sp., & Pg., from the Lat. *turris*.] [Ger. **Thurm** (toorm).] A tower; as, *Torres Vedras* (*old towers*), *Torres Novas* (*new towers*), *Rothenthurm* (*red tower*).  
**Town.** [Eng.] [A.-S. **Ton.**] A town, village; as, *Wartertown, Charlestown, Norton* (*north town*), *Brighton* (*Brighthelm's town*), *Boston* (*Botolph's town*), *Sutton* (*south town*), *Langton* (*long town*).—See DUN.  
**Tre.** [Celt.] A place, dwelling; as, *Treborough, Treton, Tredegar, Trecastle*.  
**Tricht** (trikt), or **Trecht** (trëkt). [D., from Lat. *trajectus*.] A passage; as, *Maestricht* [*Lat. Mosæ Trajectus*] (*the passage of the Meuse*), *Utrecht* [*Lat. Ultra Trajectum*] (*beyond "the passage" of the Rhine*).  
**Trois** (trwä). [Fr.] Three; as, *Trois Rivières* (*three rivers*).  
**Trop.** See THORPE.  
**Tuk, Tuck.** [Ind.] A wide river or estuary where the water is rough.

## U.

**Unter** (öön'ter). [Ger.] Under, lower, also, among; as, *Unterwalden* (*among the woods*).  
**Ut, It, At.** [Ind.] The locative inflection, signifying *at* or *in* a place.

## V.

**Val** (väl), **Valle** (väl/lä). [It.] [Sp. **Valle** (väl/lä), **Val** (väl), O. Fr. **Vau** (vō), from Lat. *vallis*.] A valley; as, *Val d'Arno* (*valley of the Arno*), *Valle Hermoso* (*beautiful valley*), *Vaucluse* (*closed valley*).  
**Var** (vâr). [Hung.] Fortified place; as, *Temesvar* (*fortification on the Temes*), *Uj Var* (*new fort*).  
**Vau.** See VAL.  
**Vecchio** (vëk'ke-o), **Vecchia** (vëk'ke-ä) [It.] [Pg. **Velho** (vël/yo), Sp. **Viejo** (ve-ä'ho) **Vieja** (ve-ä'ha), Fr. **Vieux** (ve-uh'), **Vieille** (ve-ël').] Old; as, *Porto Vecchio* (*old port*), *Civita Vecchia* (*old city*), *Villa Velha* (*old town*), *Puerto Viejo* (*old port*), *Vieux Condé* (*old Condé*).  
**Veld.** See FIELD.  
**Velho.** See VECCHIO.  
**Ven.** See BEN.  
**Vero** (vā/ro), **Vera** (vā/rä). [Sp., Pg., & It., from Lat. *verus*.] True; as, *Vera Cruz* (*true cross*).  
**Vieja, Viejo, Viulle, Vieux.** See VECCHIO.  
**Villa.** [It. & Pg. vil/lä, or vecl/lä; Sp. vecl/yä.) [It., Sp., & Pg.] [Fr. **Ville** (vël), from Lat. *villa*.] A town; as, *Villanuova, Villa Nova, or Villeueuve* (*new town*).

## W.

**Wad** (wäd), or **Wady** (wä/dee). [Arab.] A valley, ravine, or river; as, *Wady Moosa* (*valley of Moses*), *Wad-el-Keber* [*Guadalquivir*]. See GUAD.  
**Wald, Walt, Weald, Wold, Would.** [A.-S.] [Ger. **Wald** (wält), or **Walde** (wäl/dgh).] Woodland; a wild, uncultivated land; as, *Waltham* (*woodland home*),



Walden, Coxwold, Kingswoulde, Schwarzwald (black forest).

**Wat.** See WAD.

**Wache.** See HATCHE.

**Weiler** (wī'ler). [Ger.] An abode, a hamlet or village; as *Badenweiler* (village of baths).

**Weiss** (wīs), or **Weissen** (wī'sen). [Ger.] White; as, *Weisskirch* (white church), *Weissenburg* (white fort, or town), *Weissenfels* (white rock).

**West.** [Eng. & Ger.] West; as, *Westford*, *Westfield*, *Westhofen* (western court).

**Wich, Wick.** [A.-S. related to Lat. *vicus*.] A town; also, a small creek, a bay, or harbor, a reach or straight portion of a river between bends; as, *Greenwich* (green reach), *Norwich* (north village), *Sandwich* (town on the sand), *Warwick* (garrison town), *Woolwich* (hill reach, from its being overhung by Shooter's hill), *Sleswic* [Schleswig], (village on the Schley).

**Wold.** See WALD.

**Wood.** [A.-S.] Wood; as, *Norwood* (North wood), *Westwood* (west wood).

**Worth.** [A.-S. & Ger.] A mansion, manor, town; as,

*Aldworth* (old mansion), *Tamworth* (town on the Tame), *Bosworth* (St. Botolph's town), *Kenilworth* (mansion or manor on the canal or ditch), *Königsworth* (king's mansion or town).

**Would.** See WALD.

## Y.

**Yang.** [Chin.] Male, strong; as, *Yang-tse-kiang* (male child, or son of the ocean).

**Yar.** [Celt. *Garw, Garaw*]. Rapid, rough, turbid; as *Yare*, *Yarmouth*, *Yarrow*; also, *Garry*, *Garonne*.

**Yeni.** See JENI.

## Z.

**Zee.** See SEE.

**Zemlia.** See SEMLIA.

**Zuyd, or Zuyder.** See SOUTH.

## II. A BRIEF ALPHABETICAL LIST OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES, WITH THEIR DERIVATION AND SIGNIFICATION.

### A.

**Aachen, Aar.** See Part I.

**Aberdeen.** See ABER, Part I.

**Abyssinia.** From the *Hawash*, one of its chief rivers.

**Accomac.** [Ind.] Land on the other side, or beyond (the water).

**Adirondack.** [Ind.] The Iroquois name of the Algonquins, signifying "he eats bark."

**Adrianople.** Named after the Emperor Hadrian, or Adrian, its founder. See POLIS in Part I.

**Adriatic.** Sea of Adrian, or Hadrian.

**Affghanistan.** The country of the Affghans.

**Agamenticus.** [Ind.] On the other side of the river.

**Agawam.** [Ind.] Low land, marsh, or meadow; also, a place below, or down-stream, with reference to some place above, or up-stream.

**Agiochook.** [Ind.] Place of the spirit of the pines.

**Agulhas.** [Pg.] "Needles," from its pointed shape.

**Aix-la-Chapelle.** See ACQUA in Part I.

**Akbarabad.** See ABAD, Part I.

[in Part I.]

**Albania.** From its snowy mountain ranges. See ALB

**Albany.** Probably the same as *Albyn*, or *Albainn*, the Celtic name of Scotland, meaning "country of heights."

Albany, N. Y., was named in honor of the Duke of York and Albany, afterward James II., at the time it came into possession of the English, in 1664.

**Albuquerque.** Sp., from Lat. *alba*, white, *quercus*, oak.

**Alcala.** [Ar. *al kal'ah*.] The castle.

**Alcantara.** See AL in Part I.

**Aleutian Islands.** From Russ. *aleut*, a "bald rock."

**Alessandria.** Named after Pope Alexander.

**Alexandria.** Named after Alexander the Great.

**Algarve.** The west.

**Algerias, Algiers.** [Arab. *Al Jezair*.] The island, the peninsula.

**Alhambra.** [Ar. *kal'a-al-hamra*.] The red castle.

**Alleghany.** [Ind.] River of the Alligewi.

**Almaden.** [Arab.] The mines.

**Alps.** See ALB in Part I.

**Alsace, or Alsatia.** The "other seat," or the abode of the German settlers west of the Rhine.

**Altai.** See ALTA in Part I.

**Altamaha.** [Ind.] The place of the village; where the village is.

**Amazon.** From *Amassona*, the Indian name, signifying "boat destroyer," in allusion to the great height and violence of the tide. It was named Amazon by Francisco d'Orellana, in 1580, from the companies of women in arms which he professed to have seen upon the banks. Probably the Indian name of the river may have suggested to him the fable of the Amazons.

**America.** Named after Amerigo Vespucci, who, in 1499, landed upon the continent south of the equator, which Columbus had discovered in the preceding year. The name first occurs in a narrative published at St. Dié, in Lorraine, in 1507, and attributed to Vespucci, though it was issued without his consent or knowledge.

**Amiens.** Lat. *Ambianum*, from *ambientibus aquis*, because surrounded by water.

**Ammonoosuc.** [Ind.] Fish-story river.

**Amoy.** A corruption of Chinese *Heamun*, pronounced by the natives, *Ha-moy*. *Hea* is the name of a dynasty.

**Anatolia.** From Gr. *ἀνατολή*, the rising, the east; — applied usually to Asia Minor, or the Levant.

**Ancona.** From Gr. *ἄγκων*, elbow, angle, named from its position in an angle of the coast.

**Andalusia.** Probably a corruption of *Vandalusia*, i. e., country of the Vandals; some scholars, however, are of opinion that it is from an Arabic source, and means "region of the evening."

**Andes.** From Peruvian *anta*, signifying copper, or metal in general.

**Androscoggin.** From Ind. *amaskohegan* "fish-spearing."

**Annan.** Peace of the south.

**Annapolis.** "Anne's city"; — named in honor of Queen Anne, who bestowed several valuable presents on the town.

**Antigua.** [Sp.] Old; ancient.

**Antwerp.** The town which sprang up "at the wharf."

**Appalachicola.** [Ind.] Town of the Appalachites.

**Appledore.** [Apple and Celt. *dwr*, water.] "Apple water." Appledore was once a maritime town.

**Archangel.** Named after Michael, the archangel.

**Ardennes.** The "great forest," on the frontiers of Belgium and France.

**Argyll.** [Gael.] Country of the Gael.

**Arizona.** Sand hills.

**Arkansas.** From *Kansas*, with the French prefix of *arc*, a bow.

**Arles.** [Celt. *ar-laeth*.] The town "upon the marsh."

**Armagh.** [Celt.] The town "on the plain."

**Armorica.** [Celt.] The land "upon the sea."

**Arras.** A corruption of *Atrebatum Trajectus*, the passage of the Atrabates.

**Aroostook.** [Ind.] Good river.

**Arve.** See Part I.

**Ascension.** Named by Albuquerque, on his voyage to India, in 1503, probably from having been seen on Ascension day.

**Ascutney.** [Ind.] Fire mountain, from having been burned over.

**Asia.** According to Pott from the Sanskrit *ushas*, land of the dawn.



**Assiniboin.** [Ind.] Stone Sioux, a wandering band of the Sioux.

**Astrakhan.** The dominion or district of a khan; according to some, of a Tartar kiug, *Astra khan*, who gave it his name.

**Asturia.** [Basque *asta*, a rock, and *ura*, water.] From its mountains and estuaries.

**Atchafalaya.** [Ind.] Long river.

**Athabasca.** [Ind.] Swampy.

**Athens.** City of Minerva, from Gr. Ἀθήνη, Minerva, or Pallas, goddess of wisdom, the tutelary goddess of the city.

**Atlantic.** From Gr. Ἀτλαντικός πέλαγος, i. e., the "sea beyond Mount Atlas."

**Atlas (Mts.).** Said to have been derived from Atlas, king of Mauritania, who, according to ancient fable, supported the heavens upon his shoulders.

**Attica.** [Gr.] The promontory.

**Augsburg.** See AUGUSTA, Part I.

**Aukland.** Oakland.

**Aurungabad.** See ABAD, Part I.

**Australia.** From Lat. *australis*, southern.

**Austria.** Lat. form of the Ger. *Oesterreich*, "Eastern Empire," so called in contradistinction from the western dominions of Charlemagne.

**Autun.** A corruption of its Latin name, *Agustodunum* (town of Augustus).

**Auverne.** Probably from Celt. *arfearann*, the "high country."

**Azores.** Port. *açores*, pl. of *açor*, a hawk; so called from the great number of hawks found there.

## B.

**Bactria.** [Per. *bakhtar*.] The east.

**Badajoz.** A corruption of the Latin name *Pax Augusta*.

**Balaklava.** Corruption of Ital. *bella chiave*, "beautiful quay." The town was founded by the Genoese.

**Bâle.** See BASEL, *infra*.

**Balearic.** From Gr. βάλλειν, to throw, because the inhabitants were noted slingers.

**Balize.** A corruption of *Waliz*, a name given by the Spaniards to the place, from its having been discovered and resorted to by an English pirate named *Wallace*.

**Baltic.** Sea of "belts" or "straits," from Celtic and Norse *balt* or *belt*, belt.

**Baltimore.** Named after Lord Baltimore, who settled the province of Maryland in 1635.

**Banda Oriental.** [Sp.] East bank (of the Uruguay), or eastern frontier;—so called by the Buenos Ayreans, because this country separated them to the eastward from Brazil.

**Bangor.** [A.-S. or Gael.] "High choir." "Malgo Conan, not long after (A. D. 516), built a city, which, for the beauty of its situation, he called *Ban-côr*, i. e., the high or conspicuous choir."

**Barbadoes.** Said to have derived its name from the long beard-like streamers (Lat. *barba*, beard) of moss hanging from the branches of the trees.

**Barbary.** [Arab.] From the *Berbers*, an appellation by which the Arabs designated the people of this region before the Saracen conquest. The *e* seems to have been changed into *a* from a desire to establish a connection with the Greek word βάρβαροι, or barbarians.

**Barcelona.** A corruption of its Latin name *Barcino*, from Hamilcar *Barca* (the father of Hannibal), by whom it is said to have been refounded.

**Basle, or Bâle.** The queenly city, from Gr. βασιλεία.

**Batavia.** The good land.

**Baton Rouge.** "Red staff." It is said that when the place was first settled, there was growing on the spot a cypress (the bark of which tree is of a reddish color) of immense size and prodigious height, entirely free from branches, except at its very top. One of the settlers playfully remarked that this tree would make a handsome cane; whence the place has since been called *Baton Rouge*.

**Bavaria.** [Lat.] Anciently *Boiaria*; i. e., the country of the *Boii*.

**Behring's Strait.** Named by Captain Cook after *Vitus Behring*, by whom it was discovered in 1728.

**Bergen.** Probably from Dan. *bierg* (Ger. *berg*), a mountain, it being surrounded on the land side by high mountains.

**Bermudas.** Named after Juan *Bermudez*, who discovered them in 1527.

**Berne.** From Ger. *bären*, pl. of *bär*, a bear, which ani-

mal figures on the armorial bearings of the town, and on its fountains, public buildings, &c.

**Berwick.** Estuary town. See ABER and WICK in Part I.

**Birmingham.** [A.-S.] Home of the *Bermarings* or descendants of *Bermar*.

**Bohemia.** [Lat.] Anciently *Boiohemum* (*Boi-heim*), the home of the *Boii*.

**Bokhara.** "Treasury of Sciences."

**Bolivia.** Named after General Simon *Bolivar*.

**Bombay.** See BAY, in Part I.

**Boothia Felix.** Named in honor of Sir *Felix Booth*.

**Borneo.** From the Sanskrit *Bhurni*, or *Bhoorni*, land, the name of its principal city, applied by Europeans to the whole island.

**Bosphorus.** From Gr. βούς, and πόρος, ox-ford or cow-ford; or from βούς, and φέρειν, to bear, because, according to the legend, lo, changed into a cow, was borne over this strait.

**Boston.** Originally St. *Botolph's town*.

**Botany Bay.** So named from the great variety of new plants found there by Captain Cook in 1770.

**Brabant.** [Anciently *Brâch-baut*.] Plowed land, from O. H. Ger. *prâcha*, plowing, and *bant*, a district.

**Brazil.** From the Portuguese name of the red dye-wood exported from the country.

**Bridgewater.** A corruption of *Burgh Walter*, the castle of *Walter* of *Douay*, one of the companions of *William the Conqueror*.

**Bristol.**

**Bruges.** See STOCK, in Part I.

**Brunn.** Derived from its native name, *Bron*, i. e., ford.

**Bucharest.** "City of enjoyment."

**Buckingham.** Home of the *Bucings*, or descendants of *Buc*.

**Buda.** See BUD, Part I.

**Bulgaria.** [Lat.] Country of the *Volgarians*, or *Huns*.

**Burgos.** Probably from the same root as Ger. *burg*, a tower, or castle.

## C.

**Cadiz.** From Lat. *Gades*, a corruption of Phen. *Gadir*, signifying "shut in," "inclosed."

**Cairo.** [Arab. *El Kahireh*.] The victorious.

**Calcutta.** The *ghaut* or landing-place of *Kali*, the goddess of time.

**Calicut.** Of the same origin as CALCUTTA.

**California.** A name given by *Cortés*, in the year 1535, to the peninsula now called *Lower* or *Old California*, to which he was the discoverer. He probably took it from the old Spanish romance of "*Esplandian*," by *Garcia Ordoñez de Montalvo*, which was first published in 1510. In this work, the name is given to an imaginary island "on the right hand of the Indies, very near to the Terrestrial Paradise," abounding in great treasures of gold. The root of the word is perhaps the Sp. *califa*, caliph, from the Arabic *khalifah*, successor, from *khalafa*, to succeed, the caliphs being the acknowledged successors of *Mohammed*. In some old geographies, *California* is laid down as an island.

**Cambray, or Cambrai.** [Lat. *Camaracum*.] Derived by some from the number of caverns (in O. Gaul *cambrés*), where the inhabitants were wont to put their goods for safety.

**Camden.** See DEN in Part I.

**Canada.** [Ind.] A collection of huts; a village; a town.

**Canandaigua.** [Ind.] A town set off or separated (from the rest of the tribe).

**Canterbury.** [A.-S.] The burgh of the men of the headland.

**Canton.** [Chin.] *Kwang-tung*, "large-east" city; properly, the name of the province of *Canton*, but applied by Europeans to the town itself.

**Cape Breton.** Discovered by mariners from *Brittany*, or *Bretagne*.

**Cape Colonna.** From the white columns of a ruined temple which served as a landmark to the Genoese and Venetian seamen.

**Cape Horn.** So called by *Schouten*, its discoverer, in 1616, in honor of his birthplace, *Hoorn* (hörn), in the Netherlands.

**Cape of Good Hope.** [Pg. *Cabo de Boa Esperança*.] Named by *John II.*, King of Portugal, who regarded it as the goal of the circumnavigation of the African continent.

**Cape Verde.** The green cape.



- Capri** Formerly *Capræ* [Lat. *capra*, a goat], from having been famous for its wild goats.
- Carisbrooke**. [Anciently *Wiht-gara-byrig*.] The burg of the men of Wight. [chard.]
- Carmel**. [Heb.] Vine of God; otherwise, a garden. or
- Carnarvon**. [Gael. *Cær-yn-ar-Fon*.] The stronghold opposite to Mona (or Anglesea).
- Carpathians**. From the Slavonic *gora*, a mountain, or *chabat*, a mountain range.
- Carpentaria**. From Carpenter, a Dutch captain who discovered it in 1606.
- Carthage**. [Phen.] The new town.
- Carthage**. A corruption of *Carthago Nova*, or New
- Casco**. [Ind.] "Crane." [Carthage.]
- Cassel**. A corruption of its Lat. name *Castellum*, a castle.
- Castile**. From Lat. *Castellum*, a fort or castle; named from the numerous forts erected for its defense against the Moors.
- Catskill Mts.** [D. *Katzkill*.] So called from the panthers or lynxes that formerly infested them.
- Cattaraugus**. [Ind.] Bad-smelling shore.
- Cayuga**. [Ind.] Long lake.
- Carolina**. Originally named after Charles IX., of France. The name fell into disuse, and was afterward revived in the time of Charles II. of England.
- Caroline Islands**. Named by Lopez de Villalobos, in 1543, after Charles V.
- Caucasus**. Said to be a corruption of a Seythian word, meaning "white mountain."
- Ceylon**. From Pg. *selen*, or *Ceilao*, a corruption of *Sinhaladwipa*, i. e., the island of the lions.
- Chaleurs**. [Fr.] Bay of *heats*, so called an account of the extreme heat at the time of its discovery.
- Champlain**. Named from a French naval officer, Samuel *Champlain*, who discovered it in 1609.
- Charleston** (S. C.). Named after Charles I., of England.
- Chataqua**. [Ind.] Corruption of an Indian phrase, signifying "foggy place."
- Chattahoochee**. [Ind.] Figured, or painted, stone.
- Chemung**. [Ind.] Big-horn; — from a fossil tusk found in the river.
- Chesapeake**. [Ind.] Great waters.
- Chesuncook**. [Ind.] Great goose lake.
- Chicago**. French form of an Indian word signifying a skunk; also, a wild onion, from its strong and disagreeable odor.
- Chichester**. [Anciently *Cissanceaster*.] The fortress of Cissa, who, according to the old chronicle, succeeded in taking the old Roman city, and made it the capital of his kingdom of the South Saxons.
- Chicopee**. [Ind.] Cedar-tree; otherwise, birch-bark
- Chili**. [Peruv.] Land of snow. [place.]
- Chimborazo**. [Sp.] A chimney.
- China**. Probably from the dynasty of Tshin, in the third century before Christ, when the first knowledge of the country was conveyed to the West.
- Christiana**. Named after Christian IV., of Denmark, by whom it was rebuilt.
- Chuquisaca**. [Ind.] From *Choque Saca*, i. e., bridge of gold, from the treasures formerly carried across the river at this point to Cuzco, the town of the Incas.
- Cincinnati**. Named by Gen. St. Clair after the society of the Cincinnati.
- Clyde**. [Gael. *clith*.] The "strong" river.
- Coblentz**. From Lat. *Confluentes*, so called from its situation at the confluence of the Rhine and the Moselle.
- Cocheco**. [Ind.] Very rapid or violent; — applied to falls or rapids on various streams.
- Cochituate**. [Ind.] Land on or near falls, or rapid
- Cohasset**. [Ind.] Place of pines. [streams.]
- Cologne**. From Lat. *Colonia*, a colony, its original name being *Colonia Agrippina*, given it by Agrippina, mother of Nero, who was born here.
- Colorado**. [Sp.] Red or colored.
- Columbia**. Named after Christopher Columbus.
- Connecticut**. [Ind. *Qunni-tuk-ut*.] The country "upon the long river."
- Constance**. Named after its founder, Constantius, father of Constantine the Great.
- Constantinople**. City of Constantine. See **POLIS**,
- Contoocook**. [Ind.] Crow river. [in Part I.]
- Coos**. [Ind.] A place of pines.
- Cordilleras**. [Sp. *cordillera*.] A chain or ridge of mountains.
- Cordova** (Anciently *Cortuba*). Either from *cateba*, an olive press, or from *Kartha Baal*, the city of Baal.
- Corea**. From the Japanese name *Ko-rai* (ko-rî').
- Cork**. [Ir.] A moor, a marsh.
- Cornwall**. Kingdom of the *Welsh* of the *Horn*.
- Coromandel**. Country of the *Chola*, an ancient dynasty of India. The Hind. *mandal*, *mandul*, signifies a circle, district, country.
- Corpus Christi**. [Lat.] Body of Christ.
- Corrientes**. [Sp.] A current. There is a strong current off the capes of this name.
- Corsica**. [Phen.] "The "wooded" island.
- Costa Rica**. See **COSTA** in Part I.
- Cracow**. Named after *Krak*, Prince of Poland, by whom it was founded about the year 700.
- Crimea**. From Gr. *Κιμμερικόν*, the ancient name of a small town on the peninsula.
- Croatia**. Country of the *Croats*, anciently called *Chrobates*, a tribe from Bohemia, who settled here in the year 640.
- Cronstadt**. See **CRON** in Part I.
- Crown Point**. Said to have been so named because "scalping parties" were sent out from this place by the French and Indians.
- Culross**. See **CUL** in Part I.
- Cumberland**. Land of the Cymry.
- Cyclades**. From Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, so called from the position in which they lie.

## D.

- Dacotah**. [Ind.] Leagued, allied; — the common name of the confederate Sioux tribes.
- Dahlonga**. [Ind.] Place of gold.
- Dalecarlia**. See **DALE** in Part I.
- Damariscotta**. [Ind.] Alewife place.
- Dantzic**. "Danish town;" settled by the Danes.
- Danube**. See **DON**, Part I.
- Dardanelles**. From the castles called the Dardanelles on its banks at the S. W. entrance, that on the Asiatic side being near the site of *Dardanus*, an ancient town built by Dardanus, the ancestor of Priam.
- Deccan**. [Skr.] The South. It forms the southern part of the peninsula of Hindostan.
- Delaware**. Named in honor of Thomas West, Lord *de la Ware*, who visited the bay in 1610, and died on his vessel at its mouth.
- Delft**. A canal. It is situated on the canal between Rotterdam and the Hague.
- Denmark**. See **MARK** in Part I.
- Deptford**. The deep fiord or reach.
- Derby**. See **BY** in Part I.
- Detroit**. [Fr.] Named from the river or "strait" [Fr. *détroit*], on which it is built.
- Devizes**. [Low Lat. *Divisæ*.] The point where the road from London to Bath passed into the Celtic district.
- Devon**. The land of the *Damnonii*, a Celtic tribe.
- Dhawalagiri**. [Skr.] The white mountain.
- Dieppe**. From the root of the Eng. *deep*, a name transferred to the town from the river which flows by it.
- Dijon**. A corruption of its Lat. name *Dibio* or *Divio*.
- Dominica**. [Sp. *Dominica*, Sunday], named from the day of its discovery by Columbus in 1498.
- Dorchester**. See **CASTER** in Part I.
- Douro**. [Celt.] Water.
- Dover**. [Celt.] Water.
- Dovrefield**. See **FIELD**, **FJELD** in Part I.
- Drontheim**. See **HAM** in Part I.
- Dublin**. See **DUB** in Part I.
- Dumbarton**. [Celt.] Fort of the Britons.
- Dumfries**. From Gael. *dun*, a fortified hill, and *freas*, shrubs or brushwood.
- Dundee**. See **DUN** in Part I.
- Dungeness**. [Norse.] Danger point. See **NASE** in Part I.
- Durham**. A corruption of *Dunholm*, town on an island in a river. See **DUN** and **HOLM** in Part I.

## E.

- Ecuador**. [Sp.] Equator, so named from its position under the line.
- Edinburgh**. See **BURG** in Part I.
- Ekaterinenburg**. Town founded by the Empress *Catherine*.
- El Paso del Norte**. [Sp.] The North Pass.
- England**. [A.-S. *Enga-land*.] Land of the Engles, or Angles.



**Erie.** [Ind.] Wild cat; — the name of a fierce tribe exterminated by the Iroquois.

**Espiritu Santo.** [Sp.] Holy Spirit.

**Esquimaux.** [Ind.] Eaters of raw flesh.

**Essex.** See SEX in Part I.

**Ethiopia.** Lat. *Æthiopia*, *Αἰθιοπία*, from Gr. *αἶθειν*, to burn, *ὤψ*, the face, in allusion to the color of its inhabitants.

**Etna.** A corruption of the Phenician *attuna*, a furnace.

**Eton.** [A.-S.] Island town.

**Europe.** Gr. *Ευρώπη*, from *εὐρύς*, broad, and the root *ὄπ*, to see, in allusion to the broad face of the earth. Some, however, refer it to a Semitic root, and think that it means the "land of the setting sun."

**Exeter.** [Formerly *Excester*.] Camp on the Exe.

## F.

**Falaise.** [Fr.] Named from the *falaises*, or rocks, upon which it is built.

**Faloe.** See OE in Part I.

**Fayal.** [From Port. *faya* (Lat. *fafus*.)] A beech-tree.

**Ferrara.** A corruption of *Forum Allienis*.

**Fichtelgebirge.** [Ger.] Pine mountains.

**Fife.** The forest.

**Finisterre.** French, from Lat. *finis terræ*, land's end.

**Florence.** [It. *Firenze*, *Fiorenza*, Lat. *Florentia*]. The "flowery" city, from It. *fiore*, a flower.

**Florida.** Named by Ponce de Leon from the day on which he discovered it, Easter Sunday, called in Spanish, Pascua *Florida*.

**Fond-du-lac.** [Fr.] Foot or end of the lake.

**Fontainebleau.** See FONT in Part I.

**France.** Called after the *Franks*, a small German tribe who colonized, in an imperfect manner, a portion of central France.

**Frankfort.** See FRANK in Part I.

**Frederick City** (Maryland), } Named in honor of  
**Fredericksburg** (Virginia). } Frederick, Prince of  
Wales, son of George II.

**Fréjus.** A corruption of *Forum Julii*.

**Friesland.** Land of the *Frisii*.

**Frobisher Strait.** Named after its discoverer, Sir Martin *Frobisher* (1576).

## G.

**Galapagos.** [Sp.] Islands of "land turtles."

**Gallipoli.** Anciently *Callipoli*, from Gr. *κάλος*, beautiful, and *πόλις*, city. See POLIS, Part I.

**Ganges.** [Hind. *Gunga* or *Gangu*.] So called as flowing through *Gang*, the earth, to heaven.

**Garonne.** See YAR, Part I.

**Geneva.** Probably from the Celtic *cefn afon*, the head of the river.

**Germany.** According to Leo from the Gaelic *gairmean*, one who cries out, either alluding to the fierce war-cry of the Teutonic hordes, or expressing the wonder with which the Celts of Gaul listened to the unintelligible clash of the harsh German gutturals.

**Georgia** (in Asiatic Russia). Probably named after one of its later sovereigns.

**Georgia** (U. S.). Named in honor of George II. of England, who granted a charter establishing the colony, June 9, 1732.

**Geysers.** [Icel.] The "boilers."

**Gibraltar.** [Arab. *Jebel al Tarik*.] Mountain of *Tarik*, a Moorish general, who, in A. D. 712, conquered this place.

**Glasgow.** See GLAS in Part I.

**Gothland, or Gottland.** "Good land," or perhaps, "land of the Goths."

**Gottenburg.** Named by Charles IX., Duke of Gothland, in honor of the duchy. See BURG, Part I.

**Gracios a Dios.** [Sp.] Thanks to God.

**Gratz.** [Slav. *gradez*.] A fortress.

**Greece.** Lat. *Græcia*, from Gr. *Γραικοί*, one of the names applied to the people of Hellas.

**Greenwich.** See WICH in Part I.

**Grenoble.** See POLIS in Part I.

**Guadalquiver, Guadalupe.** See GUAD in Part I.

**Guienne.** A corruption of Lat. *Aquitania* [O. Fr. *Aquitaine*], the ancient name of the province.

## H.

**Hague.** From Dutch 'S *Gravenhaag*, count's hedge. The Hague owes its origin to a country-seat built there by the counts of Holland in 1250.

**Halifax** (Nova Scotia). Named in honor of Lord Halifax.

**Halle.** From the Celtic *hal*, salt. It stands on the river Saale (salt river).

**Hampshire.** [From *Hantune*, *Hantone* (now *Southampton*)]. Named from its situation on the river *Ant* or *Anton* (the Southampton Water).

**Hampstead.** See STEAD in Part I.

**Harz.** From O. S. *harz*, a forest, wood.

**Havre, Le.** [Fr.] Harbor, port, from O. Ger. *heffer* haven, or from Celt. *aber*.

**Havre de Grace.** [Fr.] Harbor of grace, or safety.

**Hayti.** [Ind.] High land; mountainous country.

**Heilbronn.** See BURN in Part I.

**Heligoland.** Holy island land.

**Henlopen.** From a Dutch expression, meaning "to run in."

**Hereford.** See FORD in Part I.

**Himalaya.** [Skr.] Abode of snow.

**Holland.** [D. *ollant*.] Marshy ground; a fen.

**Hoboken.** [Ind.] The "smoke-pipe," name of a place where the settlers met the Indian chiefs in council, and smoked the pipe of peace while they formed a league of amity.

**Hong Kong.** [Chin.] Red harbor.

**Housatonic.** [Ind.] Stream beyond the mountains.

**Hudson River,** } Named after Henry *Hudson*, who  
**Hudson's Bay.** } ascended the river in 1607, and  
discovered the bay in 1610.

**Hungary.** The land peopled by the Huns.

**Huron.** [From Fr. *hure*, a head of hair.] A name applied by the French to the Wyandots.

## I.

**Icolmkill.** See KILL in Part I.

**Illinois.** From Ind. *illini*, men, and the French suffix *ois*, "tribe of men."

**India.** The land of the river.

**Indiana.** From the word *Indian*.

**Indus.** Probably a corruption of *Sindus* or *Sinde*, its native name, derived, perhaps, from *Sindhu*, the sea, this river being one of the largest in India.

**Innsbrück.** See BRIDGE in Part I.

**Interlachen.** See ENTRE in Part I.

**Inverary,** } See INVER in Part I.

**Inverness.** }

**Iowa.** The French form of an Indian word, signifying, the "drowsy" or "the sleepy ones;" a Sioux name of the Pahoja, or "Gray-snow" tribe.

**Irawaddy.** [Originally *Eriwati*.] The great river.

**Ireland.** [Gael.] The western isle.

**Isis.** [Celt.] Water.

**Isle of Man.** [Lat. *Mona*, *Monapia*. In Tacitus, *Mona* is Anglesey.] A "rocky island," from Brit. *mon*, or *W. maen*, a stone.

**Islington.** [A.-S.] Town of the Islings.

**Ispahan.** Per. *sipâhân*, pl. of *sipâh*, a soldier.

**Itasca.** A name formed by Schoolcraft for a lake at the supposed source of the Mississippi, from *ia*, to be, and *totosh*, the female breast, with a locative inflection.

**Ivica.** From Lat. *Ebusus*, its ancient name, meaning "pine island."

## J.

**Jamaica.** [Ind. *Cay-ma-ca*, or *Kay-ma-ca*.] Said to mean "a country abounding in springs."

**Java.** The island of nutmegs (*jayah*).

**Jersey.** See EX in Part I.

**Jerusalem.** [Heb.] House or habitation of peace.

**Joliba.** River of the Joli, or red men.

**Joppa.** [Heb.] Fine or beautiful.

**Jordan.** [Heb.] "The flowing."

**Juan Fernandez.** Named after its discoverer.

**Jungfrau.** See JUNG in Part I.

**Jutland.** [Dan.] Land of the Jutes.



## K.

- Kalamazoo.** [Ind.] A term derived from stones seen through the water, which by refraction look like otters.  
**Kansas.** [Ind.] Smoky water; also said to signify "good potato."  
**Katahdin.** [Ind.] The highest place.  
**Kearsarge.** [Ind.] The high place.  
**Kenilworth.** See WORTH, in Part I.  
**Kennebec.** [Ind.] Long lake;—a name of Moosehead Lake transferred to the river.  
**Kennebunk.** [Ind.] Long-water place.  
**Kenosha.** [Ind.] Pike river.  
**Kensington.** [A.-S.] Home of the Kensings.  
**Kentucky.** [Ind.] At the head of a river.  
**Khelat.** A hill-castle, a fortress.  
**Kiel.** [Dan. *keol.*] A ship.  
**Kilkenny.** See KILL in Part I.  
**Klagenfurt.** A corruption of the Latin name *Claudii Forum*.  
**Kronstadt.** See CRON in Part I.  
**Kurile Islands.** Supposed to be derived from the Japanese *Kooroo Mitsi*, i. e., the road of sea-weeds.

## L.

- Labrador.** [Sp.] Named by the Spaniards *Tierra Labrador*, "cultivable land," to distinguish it from *Greenland*.  
**Laccadives.** See DIVE in Part I. [land.  
**Ladrones.** [Sp.] Islands of the "robbers," so named, at the time of their discovery by Magellan, from the thievish propensity of the inhabitants.  
**Lambeth.** See HITHE in Part I.  
**La Plata.** [Sp.] See RIO DE LA PLATA.  
**Lancaster.** See CASTER, in Part I.  
**Lebanon.** [Heb. *laban*, white.] The White Mountain.  
**Leghorn.** A corruption of It. *Livorno*, from Lat. *Livurni* (*Portus*).  
**Leicester.** [Lat. *Legionis castra.*] Camp of the legion.  
**Leipsic.** "Linden town," from the lime trees (Slav. *lipa*), growing about it.  
**Lena.** "A sluggish;" slow, sluggish stream.  
**Leon.** [Lat. *legio.*] From its being the station of the seventh legion in the time of the Romans.  
**Levant.** "Land of the sunrise";—a name given by the Genoese and Venetians to the eastern shores of the Mediterranean.  
**Lewes.** [Norse.] Wharf; landing-place; fort.  
**Leyden.** A corruption of *Lugdunum*, its Latin name, which comes from the Celtic roots *llwch*, a lake, morass, or hollow, and *dun*, a fortress.  
**Liberia.** [Lat.] Free; free state.  
**Lichfield.** See FIELD in Part I.  
**Lima.** A corruption by the Indians or Spaniards of the ancient native name, *Rimac*.  
**Lincoln.** [Celt. *linn* and Lat. *colonia.*] Colony by the deep pool.  
**Lisbon.** A corruption of *Olisipo*, which contains the Phœnician word *hippo*, the "walled" town. It was also anciently called *Ulysipto*, from a tradition that Ulysses laid the foundation of the city.  
**Little Rock.** Named from an igneous slate rock in the river, which, at low water, is about 25 feet above the surface, and at high water is almost hidden from view.  
**Livonia.** From its inhabitants, the *Liven*, a Finnish tribe.  
**Llangollen.** [W.] St. Collen's church.  
**Loch Leven.** Smooth lake (from Celt. *llven*).  
**Loire.** From its Latin name, *Liger*.  
**Lombardy.** Country of the Longobardi, commonly translated "long beards," but derived by Vossius from *longis bardis*, i. e., long battle-axes.  
**London.** [Celt.] City of ships.  
**Londonderry.** Originally Derry; resettled by the London guilds. See DERRY in Part I.  
**Lorraine.** From *Lotharingia* [i. e., *Lotharii regnum*], the kingdom of Lotharius.  
**Los Angeles.** [Sp.] "The angels," (originally *Pueblo de los Angeles*), "city of the angels;" so named from its beautiful environs and its delightful climate.  
**Louisiana.** Named after *Louis XIV.*, of France.  
**Luxembourg.** From the old chateau of *Lucili burgum*, which, in 963, was acquired by Siegfried, Count of Ardennes, whose descendants took the title of Counts of Luxembourg.

**Luxor.** [Egypt.] "The palaces" [*el-kusr*]; so called from its magnificent temple, now in ruins.

**Lyons.** [Lat. *Lugdunum.*] See LEYDEN, *supra*.

## M.

- Macao.** A seaport.  
**Mackinaw.** An abbreviation of *Michilimackinac*. See *infra*.  
**Madeira.** [From Port. *madeira* (Lat. *materia*)]. Timber, wood;—from having been originally covered with forests.  
**Madras.** Formerly *Madras Pattan*, from Arab. *madrasa*, a university, and Skr. *patiana*, a town, "university town."  
**Maelström.** See STROM in Part I.  
**Maestricht.** See TRICHT in Part I.  
**Magdeburg.** Town on the plain. See BURG and MAGH in Part I.  
**Magellan** (Straits of). Named after their Portuguese discoverer, *Magalhaens* or *Magellan*.  
**Mahratta.** [Hind.] Outcasts.  
**Maine** (an ancient province of France). Probably from the Celtic *man*, a district.  
**Maine** (one of the United States). The *main* land, as distinguished from the islands.  
**Majorca.** From Lat. *major*, greater [Balearis Major].  
**Malaga.** [Phœnician *malaca.*] Salt.  
**Maldives.** See DIVE in Part I.  
**Malta.** A contraction of its ancient name, *Melita*, which means "a place of refuge."  
**Manhattan.** [Ind. *munnoh-atan.*] The town on the island.  
**Manitoulin.** [Ind.] Spirit islands.  
**Margarita.** From the pearls [Lat. *margarita*, a pearl] which Columbus obtained from the inhabitants.  
**Marlborough.** See BOROUGH in Part I.  
**Marmora.** From Lat. *marmor*, marble [pl. *marmōra*], the name of a small island famous for its marble quarries, toward the western extremity of the sea.  
**Marquesas.** Named in honor of the *Marquis Mendoza de Cañete*, who equipped the expedition which led to the discovery.  
**Marston.** See MARK in Part I. [Charles I.  
**Maryland.** Named after *Henrietta Maria*, queen of  
**Massachusetts.** [Ind.] "About the great hills," i. e., the Blue Hills of Milton.  
**Mauritius.** Named by the Dutch after *Maurice*, Prince  
**Medina.** [Arab.] THE city. [of Orange.  
**Mediterranean.** From Lat. *medius* and *terra*, from being, as it were, in the middle of the land, or the mid-land sea.  
**Medway.** [A.-S. *Medwacge*]. Middle water, the river which runs through the middle of the kingdom of Kent.  
**Memphremagog.** [Ind.] Lake of abundance.  
**Melrose.** See ROSS in Part I.  
**Menan.** [Ind.] Island.  
**Merida.** From its Latin name, *Augusta Emerita*.  
**Merrimac.** [Ind.] Swift water.  
**Mexico.** [Aztec.] The place of *Mezitli*, the Aztec god of  
**Michigan.** [Ind.] A weir for fish. [war.  
**Michilimackinac.** [Ind.] Great turtle place.  
**Milwaukie.** [Ind.] Rich land.  
**Minnehaha.** [Ind.] Laughing water; curling water; a waterfall.  
**Minnesota.** [Ind.] Cloudy water, whitish water.  
**Mississippi.** [Ind.] Great and long river.  
**Missouri.** [Ind.] Muddy.  
**Minorca.** From Lat. *minor*, less [Balearis Minor].  
**Mohawk.** Men-eaters. *R. Williams*. Literally, it signifies, eaters of live food,—a name given by the New England or eastern Indians to the Iroquois.  
**Monadnock.** [Ind.] The spirit's place.  
**Monongahela.** [Ind.] Falling-in bank river.  
**Montauk.** [Ind.] A manito-tree.  
**Mont Blanc.** See MONT in Part I.  
**Montreal.** [Fr.] Royal Mountain, so named by the French explorer, *James Cartier*, in 1534–35.  
**Montserrat.** See MONT in Part I.  
**Moravia.** From the *March* or *Morava* [*ava* is the O. H. Ger. *aha*, a river], a bordering river.  
**Morea.** [Gr.] A mulberry leaf, from its shape; or a transposition of *Romea*, its ancient name.  
**Munich.** From Ger. *Mönchen*, or *München*, monks. [Lat. *monachus*, Ger. *mönche.*] The city takes its name from some monks who erected warehouses for salt upon the spot where it now stands.



**Munster.** See MINSTER in Part I.  
**Murcia.** District of the "march," or boundary. This province was for many years the debatable ground between the Moors and the Christians.  
**Muskego.** [Ind.] Place of cranberries.  
**Muskingum.** [Ind.] Moose-eye river.

## N.

**Nahant.** [Ind.] At the point.  
**Nantes.** [Celt.] A valley.  
**Naples.** [It. *Napoli*]. From its ancient Greek name, *Neapolis*, "new city."  
**Nase.** See in Part I.  
**Nashua.** [Ind.] Between [the rivers].  
**Natal.** Named by Vaseo de Gama, because he discovered it upon Christmas day (day of the Nativity).  
**Naugatuck.** [Ind.] Fork of the rivers, point between two rivers.  
**Nebraska.** [Ind.] Water valley; shallow river.  
**Negropont.** See NEGRO in Part I.  
**Nepissing.** [Ind.] At the small lake. [sin].  
**Neshotah.** [Ind.] Twins (the "Two Rivers," Wisconsin).  
**Netherlands.** See NETHER in Part I.  
**Neufchâtel.** See CASTLE in Part I.  
**Neversink.** [Ind.] High land between waters.  
**Newfoundland.** Named by its discoverer, John Cabot, in 1497; — first applied to all the territory discovered by him, but afterward restricted to the island to which it is now applied.  
**New Hampshire.** Named by Captain John Mason (who had obtained a grant of this region) after his native county of Hampshire in England.  
**New Jersey.** Named in honor of Sir George Carteret, an inhabitant of the Isle of Jersey.  
**New York.** Named after the Duke of York, afterward James II.  
**Niagara.** [Ind.] Neck of water, — connecting Lake Erie with Lake Ontario.  
**Niger.** From Lat. *niger*, black.  
**Nîmes, or Nismes.** [Lat. *Nemausus*]. From the Celtic *nemet*, a sacred grove.  
**Nippon.** [Japanese.] Fountain or source of light.  
**Norfolk.** See FOLK in Part I.  
**Normandy.** The part of France occupied by the *Normans*, or Northmen.  
**Norridgewock.** [Ind.] Place of deer.  
**North River** (*i. e.*, the Hudson at New York). So called in distinction from the Delaware, which was styled the *South River*.  
**Norwalk.** [Ind.] The middle land (a tract between two rivers).  
**Norwich.** See WICH in Part I.  
**Nottingham.** See HAM in Part I.  
**Nova Scotia.** [Lat.] New Scotland. In 1621, Sir William Alexander, a *Scotchman*, obtained from James I., a grant of the country.  
**Nova Zembla.** See NEW, Part I.  
**Novgorod.** See GOROD in Part I.  
**Nykoping.** See KOPING in Part I.

## O.

**Ocmulgee.** [Ind.] The rivers; the water-courses.  
**Oconee.** [Ind.] Water-course; small river.  
**Ohio.** [Ind.] Beautiful.  
**Onaida.** [Ind.] People of the beacon stone.  
**Onondaga.** [Ind.] Place of the hills.  
**Ontario.** [Ind.] From *Onontae*, "a village on a mountain," the chief seat of the Onondagas.  
**Oporto.** [Pg. *o porto*]. The harbor.  
**Oregon.** Named by Carver, Oregon or Oregan, *i. e.*, River of the West. According to others, derived from Sp. *oregano*, wild marjoram, which grows abundantly on the Pacific coast.  
**Orinoco.** [Ind.] Coiling snake.  
**Orkneys.** [Gael.] The "isles of whales."  
**Orleans.** Named after the Emperor *Aurelian*, or *Aurelianus*, by whom it was embellished.  
**Osage.** [Ind.] The strong.  
**Ossipee.** [Ind.] Stony river.  
**Ostend.** [D. *oost*, east, *einde*, end.] The "east end" of the kingdom.  
**Ottawa.** [Ind.] Traders.  
**Ouse.** [Celt.] Water.  
**Owasco.** [Ind.] A bridge.

## P.

**Pacific Ocean.** So called by Fernando de Magellan, who sailed across it in 1521, enjoying continuous fair weather and favorable winds for three months and twenty days.  
**Paisley.** See EY in Part I.  
**Palermo.** Corruption of Gr. *Πάνορμος* (Panormus), always fit for landing in, the name of a city that occupied its site.  
**Palestine.** [Heb.] The land of "strangers," the ancient *Philistia*, or *Palæstina*, named from the Palestines or Philistines.  
**Pampeluna, or Pamplona.** Corruption of *Pompeopolis*, *i. e.*, the city of Pompey, its reputed founder.  
**Panama.** [Ind.] From the "mud-fish" in which the bay abounds.  
**Papua.** "Frizzled," from the enormous frizzled heads of hair of the natives.  
**Parana.** [Braz.] The river.  
**Paris.** [Lat. *Lutetia Parisiorum*]. Named from its inhabitants, the *Parisii*.  
**Pascagoula.** Nation of bread.  
**Passaic.** [Ind.] Valley.  
**Passamaquoddy.** [Ind.] Great place for pollock.  
**Passumpsic.** [Ind.] Much clear river.  
**Patagonia.** So called by Magellan, from Sp. *patagon*, a large, clumsy foot, a name given by him to the inhabitants, on account of the supposed magnitude of their feet.  
**Pawcatuck.** [Ind.] Clear river.  
**Pawtucket.** [Ind.] At the falls.  
**Pawtuxet.** [Ind.] At the little falls.  
**Peiho.** See PEI in Part I.  
**Pembroke.** [Celt. *Pen-bro*]. The head of the land.  
**Pemigewasset.** [Ind.] Crooked place of pines.  
**Pennine Alps.** See BEN in Part I.  
**Pennsylvania.** Penn's woods [Lat. *sylva*, a wood], named after William Penn, who settled the country in 1681.  
**Penobscot.** At the rock; rock land; applied originally to a place near Castine, — near to the river.  
**Penance.** [Celt.] Saint's headland.  
**Perekop.** A Slavonic name signifying a "cut," applicable to the ditch dug here, in remote ages, across the neck of land at the entrance of the Crimea, for the security of the place.  
**Perigord.** A corruption of its Latin name *Petricordium*, from its ancient inhabitants, the *Petricorii*.  
**Pernambuco.** The mouth of hell.  
**Persia.** Probably derived from the name of one of its provinces, *Pars* or *Fars*.  
**Philadelphia.** [Gr.] City of brotherly love.  
**Philippine Islands.** Named after *Philip II.*, of Spain.  
**Piacenza.** [Lat. *Placentia*]. From Lat. *placere*, to please; named from its delightful situation.  
**Piedmont.** From It. *piè di monte*, "foot of the mountain," so called from its situation.  
**Piscataqua.** [Ind.] Great deer river.  
**Pittsburgh.** Named after William Pitt, Lord Chatham. See BURG in Part I.  
**Plymouth.** See MOUTH in Part I.  
**Poitiers.** City of the *Pictones* or *Pictavi*.  
**Poland.** From the Ger. *Polen* or *Pohlen*, the men of the plains [Slav. *polia*, a plain]. In Old English, written *Polayn*.  
**Polynesia.** [Gr.] "Many islands."  
**Pomerania.** [Slav.] Upon or by the sea.  
**Pondicherry.** See CHEHER in Part I.  
**Porto Rico.** See PORT, Part I.  
**Potomac.** [Ind.] Place of the burning pine, resembling a council fire.  
**Poughkeepsie.** [Ind.] Shallow inlet; safe harbor for small boats.  
**Prairie du Chien.** See DE in Part I.  
**Presque Isle.** [Fr.] "Peninsula."  
**Prussia.** Formerly *Borussia*, *i. e.*, country of the *Borussi*. According to others, the country of the *Po Rusi* [Slav. *po*, by], *i. e.*, the men near the Rusi, or Russians, or perhaps near the Russe, a branch of the Niemen.  
**Pruth.** From Slav. *prud*, river.  
**Punjaub.** See PENJ in Part I.

## Q.

**Quebec.** An Algonquin term meaning "take care of the



rock." Some, however, say the name was borrowed from Brittany.

**Quinnebaug.** [Ind.] Long pond.

**Quinnepiac.** [Ind.] The surrounding country.

**Quinsigamond.** [Ind.] Fishing-place for pickerel.

## R.

**Raleigh.** Named in honor of Sir Walter *Raleigh*, who planted a colony on the Roanoke about 1585.

**Rapidan, or Rapid Ann.** Said to have been named in honor of Queen *Anne*.

**Rappahannock.** [Ind.] A river of quick-rising waters.

**Red Sea.** Sea of Edom (the ancient Idumæa), a word which means red.

**Reggio.** From Lat. *Rhegium*, said to be from Gr. ῥήγνυμι, to break, because Sicily was here severed from the main land by the force of the sea.

**Reikjavik.** [Icel.] "Steam-town," named from the hot springs near it.

**Rheims.** Capital of the *Remi*, a people of Gaul mentioned by Cæsar. [id.]

**Rhine.** From the Celtic root *rhe* or *rhin*, meaning "rapid."

**Rhode Island.** "Red island" (Dutch *rood*, red), from its reddish appearance.

**Rhodes.** Commonly derived from Gr. ῥόδον, a rose.

**Riesengebirge.** See RIESE in Part I.

**Rhone.** [From the Celtic roots *rhe* and *don*.] Rapid river, or water.

**Rio de La Plata.** [Sp.] River of silver; — named by Diego Garcias in 1527, from the silver brought him by the natives.

**Rio de Janeiro.** [Sp.] Situated on an arm of the sea named Janeiro, probably from its discovery by Alfonso de Sousa on the feast day of St. Januarius (Jan. 1).

**Rio del Norte.** See NORTH in Part I. [pum.]

**Roanoke.** [Ind.] Equivalent to *peag*, sea-shell or wam-

**Romney.** [Gael. *ruinne*.] A marsh.

**Roermond.** See MOUTH in Part I.

**Rotherhithe.** See HITHE in Part I.

**Rotterdam.** See DAM, Part I.

**Rome.** Commonly derived from Gr. ῥώμη, strength.

**Rouen.** A corruption of its ancient name, *Rotomagus*, or *Rothomum*.

**Roumelia** [Roumili]. A Turkish corruption of *Romania*, i. e., country of the Romans.

**Roxburgh.** See ROSS in Part I.

**Rugby.** See BY in Part I.

**Runnede.** [A.-S.] "Meadow of the Runes," it being the ancient Anglo-Saxon field of council.

**Rutland.** "Red land," from the color of its soil.

## S.

**Sagadahoc.** [Ind.] Ending-place, i. e., mouth of the Kennebec.

**Sahara.** [Arab.] A desert.

**Salem.** See JERUSALEM.

**Salzburg.** See SALT in Part I.

**Samarcand.** A corruption of *Alexandria*.

**Samos.** "Lofty"; of Phœnician origin.

**Sandusky.** [Ind.] Cold spring.

**Sandwich Islands.** Named by Captain Cook in honor of Lord Sandwich, First Lord of the Admiralty. See WICH in Part I.

**San Domingo.** [Sp.] Holy Sabbath.

**San Francisco.** [Sp.] St. Francis.

**San Jose.** [Sp.] St. Joseph.

**San Paulo.** [Sp.] St. Paul.

**San Salvador.** [Sp.] Holy Savior.

**Santa Barbara.** [Sp.] St. Barbara.

**Santa Cruz.** [Sp.] Holy Cross.

**Santa Fe.** [Sp.] Holy Faith.

**Santarem.** Named from St. Irene, a holy virgin.

**Santiago.** [Sp.] For Sant Iago, or St. James [Lat. *Jacobus*].

**Santiago de Compostella.** A corruption of the Lat. phrase *Sancto Jacobo Apostolo*.

**Saragossa.** Corruption of its Latin name, *Cæsarea Augusta*.

**Sarauac.** [Ind.] River that flows under rock.

**Saratoga.** [Ind.] Place of the miraculous waters in a rock.

**Saskatchewan.** [Ind.] Swift current.

**Saxony.** Country of the Saxons [*Sakai-suna*, "sons of the Sakai." *Sharon Turner*.]

**Scanderoon.** A corruption of the ancient name, *Alexandria*.

**Schenectady.** [Ind.] River valley beyond or through the pine-trees.

**Schiedam.** See DAM in Part I.

**Schleswig.** From its situation on the little river *Schley*, and the A.-S. *wig*, a bay.

**Schoharie.** [Ind.] So named from a tributary which throws out its waters so forcibly as to cross the main stream.

**Schönbrunn.** See SCHÖN in Part I.

**Schoodic.** [Ind.] Burnt lands, from large fires about

**Schuykill.** See SCHUYLEN in Part I. [1675]

**Schwarzwald.** See SCHWARZ in Part I.

**Scio.** From *scino*, mastic, one of its principal products.

**Scotland.** Land of the *Scoti*, or Scots, an Irish sept which conquered and colonized a portion of Argyll.

**Scutari.** From Per. *uskudâr*, envoy, messenger, courier. Scutari was formerly, as now, a post station for Asiatic couriers.

**Sebago.** [Ind.] Place or region of river-lake.

**Seneca.** A corrupt Indian pronunciation of the Dutch *sinnibar*, vermilion.

**Senegambia.** Named from its situation between the rivers Senegal and Gambia.

**Sevastopol.** See POLIS in Part I.

**Seville.** A corruption of its Latin name, *Hispalis*, from a Phœnician word meaning "a plain."

**Shang-hai.** See HAI in Part I.

**Sheffield.** Named from its situation at the junction of the River *Sheaf* and the Don.

**Shetucket.** [Ind.] The land between the rivers.

**Shrewsbury, Shropshire.** See SCROB in Part I.

**Siberia.** Supposed to be derived from the ancient town *Sibir* (the residence of the Tartar prince Kutsheen Khan), the remains of which are still standing.

**Sierra Leone, Sierra Nevada.** See SIERRA in Part I.

**Singapore.** City of the lion.

**Sinde, Scinde.** [From *Sindhoo*, or *Sindhu*.] A collection of waters.

**Skagerrack.** The crooked strait of Skagen (from Goth. *skaga*, an isthmus, promontory), a cape that forms the northern extremity of Jutland and Denmark.

**Skowhegan.** [Ind.] Spearing.

**Sleswick.** See SCHLESWIG, *supra*.

**Snowdon.** See DUN in Part I.

**Society Islands.** Named by Capt. Cook in honor of the Royal Society, at whose suggestion he was selected to conduct an expedition to the South Pacific Ocean, for astronomical and geographical purposes.

**Soudan.** More correctly *Beled Es-Soodan*, "the land of the blacks."

**Southampton, Southwark.** See SOUTH in Part I.

**Spa.** Flem. *espa*, a fountain.

**Spain.** [Phœn.] An abundance of martens.

**Spires.** Named by Bishop Roger, in the 11th century, from the rivulet *Speier-bach*, by which it is watered.

**Spitzbergen.** From Ger. *spitze*, a point or peak, and *bergen*, mountains. On the coasts of this group of islands are mountain-chains, bristling with granite peaks, many of which exceed 4000 feet in height. [tion.]

**Sporades.** From Gr. *σποράδες*, scattered, from their position.

**Staffa.** See EY in Part I.

**Stanton.** See STONE in Part I.

**St. Etienne.** [Fr.] St. Stephen.

**St. Kitts.** Properly St. *Christopher's*, from its discoverer, Christopher Columbus.

**Stockbridge.** See STOCK in Part I.

**Stockholm.** See HOLM in Part I.

**St. Petersburg.** [i. e., Peter's town or castle.] Named after its founder, Peter the Great.

**Strasburg.** See STRAT in Part I.

**Stratford.** See STRAT in Part I.

**Stutgard.** [Ger.] The "stallion inclosure," from the stallions formerly kept there for purposes of war.

**Styria.** [Ger. *Steyermark*], from *Steyer*, its chief town and river. [Suevi.]

**Suabia.** From the name of its ancient inhabitants, the

**Sudbury.** See SOUTH in Part I.

**Sunderland.** [A.-S. *sundrian*, to separate.] Land separated from other land.

**Superior (Lake).** The upper lake.

**Sussex.** See SEX in Part I.

**Sutton.** See TOWN in Part I. [ones.]

**Sweden.** [Lat. *Suedia*.] Country of the *Suevi*, or *Suiswitzerland*. From *Schwyz*, one of the three forest cantons which asserted their independence of Austria, — since applied to the whole country.



**Syria.** Probably from *Tzur*, or *Tyre* (a "rock"), its chief city.

**T.**

- Tagus.** [Phcn.] River of fish.  
**Tallahasse.** [Ind.] Old town.  
**Tallahatchee.** [Ind.] River of the rock.  
**Tallapoosa.** [Ind.] Swift water.  
**Tanworth.** See WORTH in Part I.  
**Tappan** [Sea]. [Ind.] Cold stream.  
**Tasmania.** Named from its discoverer, Abel Janssen *Tasman*, a Dutch navigator of the 17th century.  
**Taunton.** [Anciently *Thonodunum*.] "Town on the Tone."  
**Taurus.** From the root of the Celt. *tor*, a projecting rock.  
**Temesvar.** See VAR in Part I.  
**Tennessee.** [Ind.] River of the Big Bend.  
**Terceira.** [Pg.] "Third," it being the third in length of the Azores Islands.  
**Terre Haute.** [Fr.] High land.  
**Thames.** [Lat. *Tamesis*.] The broad Isis.  
**Thrace.** [Gr. *τραχὺς*.] The rugged country.  
**Thurgau.** See GAU in Part I.  
**Tierra del Fuego.** [Sp.] Land of fire, discovered by Magellan in 1520, and so named on account of the great fires which he saw along the coast, and which he supposed to be the eruption of volcanoes.  
**Tioga.** [Ind.] Swift current.  
**Tippecanoe.** [Ind.] A kind of fish living in this branch of the Wabash River.  
**Titicut.** [Ind.] A contraction of an Indian word, meaning, "ou the great river."  
**Tobolsk.** See SK in Part I.  
**Toledo.** [Lat. *Toledum*.] Named by its Jewish founders from Heb. *toledoth*, generations, families, races.  
**Toplitz.** From Slavonic *topol*, the poplar.  
**Tornea.** See Å in Part I.  
**Torbay.** See BAY in Part I.  
**Toronto.** [Ind.] An Iroquois term denoting oak-trees rising from the lake.  
**Torres Vedras.** See TORRE in Part I.  
**Tortugas.** [Sp.] The "tortoises," either from their shape, or from the tortoises found on the coast.  
**Toulon.** Corrupted from *Telonium*, or *Telo Martius*, named after *Telo Martius*, a tribune who colonized it.  
**Transylvania.** [From Lat. *trans*, across, beyond, and *sylva*, a wood.] So called by the Hungarians as being beyond their woody frontier.  
**Travemunde.** See MOUTH in Part I.  
**Trebizond.** [A corruption of *τραπεζοῦς*, Trapezus, from Gr. *τραπέζιον*.] Said to have been so named because built in the shape of a trapezium.  
**Trent.** [Brit.] Winding river.  
**Trent** [Tyrol]. Contraction of *Tridentum*, its former name, derived by some from three streams that fall into the Adige.  
**Trieste.** Corrupted from its Latin name, *Tergeste*.  
**Trinidad.** [Sp.] Trinity;—so called by Columbus, because, having discerned three mountain-peaks rising from the waters and appearing to be three separate islands, he discovered on nearer approach that they formed one united land—a fact which he recognized as a mysterious emblem of the Trinity.  
**Tripoli.** See POLIS in Part I.  
**Trujillo, or Truxillo.** A corruption of its ancient name *Turrus Julia*.  
**Troyes.** The chief town of the *Trecasses*, or *Tricasses*, a Celtic nation, from whom it took the name of *Tricassæ*, afterward *Trecæ*, from the oblique cases of which the modern name has been derived.  
**Tübingen.** See ING in Part I.  
**Tunbridge.** See TUN in Part I.  
**Tunis.** From its ancient name *Tunetum*, or *Tunes*.  
**Turin.** [Lat. *Taurinum*, *Augusta Taurinorum*.] Named from its inhabitants, the *Taurini*.  
**Turkestan.** See STAN in Part I.  
**Tuscaloosa.** [Ind.] Black; black-warrior.  
**Tuscany.** [Lat. *Tuscia*.] Country of the *Etrusci*, or Etruscans.  
**Tyre.** See SYRIA, *supra*.

**U.**

- Ukraine.** [Slav.] A frontier.  
**Umbagog.** [Ind.] Clear lake; shallow.

- Unterwalden.** See UNTER in Part I.  
**Ural.** [Tartarian.] A belt, or girdle.  
**Usk.** [Celt.] Water; a current.  
**Utica.** The ancient.  
**Utrecht.** See TRICHT, Part I.

**V.**

- Valencia.** [From Lat. *Valentia*.] Strong; powerful.  
**Valetta.** Named after John Parisot de la *Valette*, Grand Master of the Knights of St. John.  
**Valparaiso.** [Sp.] Paradise valley.  
**Vancouver's Island.** Named after *Vancouver*, who visited the island in 1792.  
**Van Diemen's Land.** Named by its discoverer, *Tasman*, after the daughter of the then Dutch governor of Batavia.  
**Vauchuse.** See VAL in Part I.  
**Vaud.** [Lat. *vallis*, a valley.] Named from the *Waldenses*, or *Valdenses*, the "inhabitants of the valleys."  
**Venezuela.** [Sp.] Little Venice, so named on account of some Indian villages which the first conquerors found built on piles in Lake Maracaybo.  
**Venice.** [Lat. *Venetia*.] From the province *Venetia*, the territory of the ancient *Veneti*, of which these islands formed a dependency.  
**Vera Cruz.** See VERO in Part I.  
**Vermont.** [From Fr. *verd*, green, *mont*, mountain.] Green mountains.  
**Vesuvius.** [Oscan.] Emitter of smoke and sparks.  
**Virginia.** Named in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen," in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made the first attempt to colonize this region.

**W.**

- Wabash.** [Ind.] A cloud blown forward by an equinoctial wind.  
**Wachusett.** [Ind.] The mountain.  
**Wales.** [Teut.] Land of foreigners.  
**Wallachia.** Country of the *Wallachs*, *Wolochi*, or *Wloki*. *Wallach* is equivalent to the native name *Rômani*.  
**Waltham.** See WALD in Part I.  
**Warwick.** See WICH in Part I.  
**Washington.** Named after George *Washington*, first President of the United States.  
**Washita.** [Ind.] Male deer.  
**Waterford.** [Norse.] Frith of rams, or wethers.  
**Weser.** [Anciently *Wisaraha*.] Western river.  
**Westford.** See WEST in Part I.  
**West Indies.** So called from the supposition of Columbus that he had discovered a new passage to the shores of *India*.  
**Westminster.** See MINSTER in Part I.  
**Westmoreland.** [A.-S.] West moor-land.  
**Westphalia.** The western field, or plain.  
**Wetumpka.** [Ind.] Waterfall; tumbling-water.  
**Whang-hai.** See HAI in Part I.  
**Wheeling.** [Ind. *weel-ink*.] Place of a head.  
**Wight.** [Lat. *Vectis*, A.-S. *Wiht*, *Wiht-land*.] The land or island of the *Wyts*, *Jutes*, or *Goths*.  
**Windermere.** [A.-S.] Clear-water lake.  
**Windsor.** [Anciently *Windlesora*.] The winding shore.  
**Winona.** [Ind.] First-born daughter.  
**Winnipeg.** [Ind.] Turbid water.  
**Winnepisiogee.** [Ind.] Land of the beautiful lake.  
**Winooski.** [Ind.] Beautiful stone river.  
**Wiscasset.** [Ind.] Place of yellow pine.  
**Wisconsin.** Wild rushing channel.  
**Volga.** [Sarmatian.] The great river.  
**Woodstock.** See STOCK in Part I.  
**Woolwich.** See WOOL in Part I.  
**Worcester.** [A corruption of A.-S. *Hwic-wara-ceaster*.] The castle of the inhabitants of the country of the *Hwic*.  
**Wycombe.** See COMB in Part I. [cii.]  
**Wye.** [W. *gwy*, or *wy*.] Water.

**Y.**

- Yang-tse-kiang.** See YANG in Part I.  
**Yellow Sea.** From the muddy lemon-yellow color of its

ḡ, wɔlf, tōo, tōok; ūrn, rɛ, pɔll; ɟ, ɟ, soft; ɟ, ɟ, hard; a₂; exist; ŋ as ng; this; ä, ö, ü, ǣ, ĩ, ñ, š, ʷ, b, d, g, h, k, n, r, u (see p. 914).







# PRONOUNCING VOCABULARIES

OF

## MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

BY J. THOMAS, M. D.,

AUTHOR OF THE SYSTEM OF GEOGRAPHICAL PRONUNCIATION IN LIPPINCOTT'S GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD.

### PREFATORY REMARKS.

THE system adopted in the following Vocabularies — now generally acknowledged to be the only rational and satisfactory one for the pronunciation of geographical and biographical names — is, to pronounce all names *as nearly as possible* as they are pronounced by the educated people of the respective countries to which they belong, excepting only those few well-known foreign names which appear to have acquired an established English pronunciation, such as *Paris, Naples, Florence, Venice, Milan, Munich, &c.*

It is admitted that cases not unfrequently occur, in which it is impossible to convey with any great degree of precision the native pronunciation of other countries by means of English letters; but much is undoubtedly gained by such an approximation to the true sound as is within the reach of even the mere English scholar, since this would enable him more readily to understand, and to be understood by, those who are familiar with names as spoken by the inhabitants of the respective countries to which such names belong.

In the preparation of these Vocabularies, the aim has been to give them practical utility rather than great fullness or extent; accordingly, those English and American names (such as *Franklin, Johnson, Thomson, &c.*) of which the pronunciation could scarcely be mistaken, have generally been omitted, and the space thus gained has been filled with the more difficult names of other countries.

In giving the pronunciation of geographical and biographical names, perhaps the most important, and certainly the most difficult, point of all, is to mark the *accent* correctly. In fulfilling this task, information has been sought from every accessible source, and especially from educated natives, not only of the different countries, but of different parts of the same country. With respect to the pronunciations contained in the following Vocabularies, it is believed that they will be found to be as minutely exact as they could with propriety be given in a work designed

chiefly for the use of the mere English scholar. Particular care has been taken with what may be termed the four great languages of Continental Europe (viz., the French, German, Italian, and Spanish), not merely to mark the accent correctly, but to represent, as far as possible, every important peculiarity of sound. It is, however, scarcely necessary to observe, that no system of notation, based upon the sounds of the English tongue, can represent exactly the pronunciation of words in other languages.

With regard to English proper names, the difficulty is not in *representing*, but in *ascertaining*, the true pronunciation. All those causes which operate in other languages to produce irregularity in accent or anomalies in the sounds of letters, would seem to prevail in a pre-eminent degree in regard to English proper names. Add to this that the same name is in many instances pronounced differently by different families, so that it becomes necessary not only to ascertain the pronunciation generally adopted by the best speakers, but also to attempt the far more difficult task of searching out the peculiar preferences, not to say caprices, of families, and even of individuals.

The greatest pains have been taken by the author of the following Vocabularies to render them as complete and correct as possible. The candid and intelligent critic will, of course, make due allowance for such deficiencies as are inherent in their character and necessarily limited extent. Those who may feel a particular interest in such subjects are referred to the Introduction of Lippincott's Gazetteer of the World, in which the principles in regard to the pronunciation of foreign names are much more fully developed and explained.

The author can not conclude without acknowledging the valuable assistance which he has received from Mr. William A. Wheeler, who has for a number of years studied the subject of orthoëpy, in its various branches, with great diligence and success.

### ELEMENTS OF PRONUNCIATION

#### OF THE PRINCIPAL MODERN LANGUAGES OF CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

##### VOWELS.

1. In the languages of Continental Europe, *a* never has a sound like that in the English words *fate* or *name*, but is usually like the *a* in *far* or *father*, often approximating that in *fat*. In Hungarian it is sometimes like *o* in *not*.

2. *E* generally has a sound similar to *a* in *fate*, or else to *e* in *met*. In French it is often silent. In Swedish, *e*, when

long, has a sound resembling that of short *i*, but more prolonged. Thus, *Carlén* might be pronounced *kar-lén'*. When short, it is like *e* in *met*.

3. *I* usually sounds as in *marine*; that is, like long *e* in English. It is sometimes like our short *i*, as in *pin*. It is important to observe that *i* final in French, Italian, and Spanish, has the full, clear sound of *ee* in *see*; it should there-



fore not be allowed to fall into *ɪ*, as it is apt to do in English or Anglicized words.

4. *O* has for the most part nearly the same sound as in English. Sometimes it is long, as in *no*, but often it has a sound intermediate between that of our *o* in *no* and that in *not*. (See Observation VI. on p. 914.) In Russian, *o*, when not accented, is very short, almost like *a* in *father*, or intermediate between this and that in *fat*. In Swedish and Norwegian, at the end of a syllable, it is sounded like our *oo*.

5. *U* in most languages is pronounced like the English *oo*. In French (and in Dutch when it ends a syllable) it may be said to combine the sounds of our *oo* and long *e*. If the speaker, after placing his lips in the position for pronouncing *oo*, endeavors, without moving his lips, to utter the sound of *ee*, that of the French *u* will be produced.

6. *Y* is usually like *i*, that is, like our *e*. In Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish, it sounds like the French *u* or German *ü*. In Polish it resembles our short *i*, as in *pin*. In Dutch it is like our long *i*. It may be observed, that, according to the modern Dutch orthography, *ij* is substituted for *y*. Thus, the old spelling *Overijssel* is replaced by *Bilderdyk*, *Bilderdyk* by *Bilderdijk*, &c.

#### DIPHTHONGS.

7. *Aa* in Danish usually sounds nearly like our *a* in *fall*, sometimes approaching *o* long. *Å* (*å*) in Swedish sounds like long *o* in English.

8. *Æ*, or *ä*, is usually pronounced like *a* in *fate*, or *e* in *met*. In Dutch and Flemish *æ* sounds like *a* in *far*. In the modern Dutch orthography, *æ* is replaced by *aa*. Thus, the name formerly written *Haerlem*, is now *Haarlem*, *Maes* is changed into *Maas*, &c.

9. *Ai* and *ay* are usually proper diphthongs, being compounded of the sound of *a* as in *far* and *i* as in *fig*, thus nearly corresponding in sound to our long *i*. In French, and in Modern Greek, they are pronounced nearly like *ay* in the English word *day*; that is to say, like the long *a* in *fate*.

10. *Au* has generally the sound of *ow* in *now*. In French *au* and *eau* have the sound of long *o*.

11. *Ei* and *ey* are generally proper diphthongs, uniting the sounds of *a* in *fate* and *e* in *me*, being similar to *ay* in *day* when this word is pronounced very full. In German they are like our long *i*; in French, nearly like our *e* in *met*, or *a* in *fate*.

12. *Eu* in French and Dutch has a sound nearly similar to *u* in the English word *fur*, but somewhat more prolonged. This sound is intermediate between that of the English short *u* and that of the German *ö*. (See 14.) In German *eu* and *äu* have the sound of *oi* in English.

13. *Ie* at the end of a word is always pronounced in French like *e* in the English word *me*. In German it is frequently so pronounced. In the middle of a word, *ie*, both in Dutch and German, always sounds like our long *e*.

14. *Oe*, or *ö*, occurs in several European languages. In Danish, however, instead of two dots being placed over the *o*, a mark is drawn obliquely through it ( $\phi$ ). The sound is unlike any thing we have in English, but is nearest to that of *u* in *fur*, or *e* in *her*. If, while the lips are retained in the position proper for forming *o* long, the speaker tries to utter the sound of *e* in *met* (or *a* in *fate*), he will produce the sound of *ö*. [Respecting this sound, as well as that of the French *u*, should, if possible, be learned from an oral instructor.] In Dutch, *oe* sounds like our *oo*.

15. *Oi* in French is usually sounded like *wä*; *moi*, is pronounced *mwä*; *roi*, *rwä*; &c. *Oi* in the termination of certain adjectives, was formerly used instead of *ai*, and was pronounced like this diphthong. Now, however, *oi* in such words is almost universally replaced by *ai*. Thus, instead of *François*, *Françoise* (French), the forms *Français* and *Française* are now used.

16. *Ou* in French and in Modern Greek sounds like our *oo*; in Dutch and Norwegian, like *ow* in the English word *now*, or like *ou* in *house*. In Portuguese it is pronounced nearly like long *o*.

17. *Ue* or *ü*, has the sound of the French *u*. (See 5.)  
Respecting the double vowels, see Observation V. p. 914.

#### CONSONANTS.

The consonants in the languages of Continental Europe are, for the most part, similar in sound to the same letters in English. The following exceptions may be mentioned:—

18. *B* at the end of a word in German is pronounced like *p*. Between two vowels in Spanish its sound is somewhat similar to *v*, with which it is often interchanged; as, *Cordoba*, *Cordova*, &c. This sound of *b* is formed by bringing the lips loosely or feebly into contact.

19. *C* before *e* and *i* in Italian is pronounced like *ch* in the English word *chill*; in the same position in Spanish it sounds like the Spanish *z* or like our *th* in *thin*. In German, *c* before *e*, *i*, and *y* is pronounced like the German *z*, or like *ts* in English. In Polish it has the same sound, even at the end of a word.

20. *D* at the end of a word in German and Dutch is pronounced like *t*. In Spanish and Danish, between two vowels or at the end of a word, it has a sound similar to *th* in *this*.

21. In all the European languages *g* is hard before *a*, *o*, and *u*; in German, Danish, Norwegian, and Polish, it is hard in every situation, though it sometimes has a guttural sound. Before *e* and *i* (or *y*), in French, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish, it is like the *j* of these languages. In the same position in Italian it sounds like our *j*, or soft *g*. In Dutch it is always pronounced like *h* strongly aspirated. *Gu* before *e* and *i*, in French, Portuguese, and Spanish, sounds like *g* hard.

22. *H* in French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, is either never pronounced at all, or else is sounded so slightly that an English ear can scarcely perceive it. In the other languages of Europe it has the same sound as in English.

23. *J* in Italian, German, Polish, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, and Dutch, is pronounced like our *y*. In French and Portuguese it has the sound of *zh*, or *s* in the English word *pleasure*. In Spanish it is equivalent to *x*, being similar in sound to a strongly aspirated *h*.

24. Often at the end of a syllable, in French and Portuguese, *m* and *n* are said to have a nasal sound: but, more correctly speaking, dropping their own proper character, they impart nasality to the preceding vowels, which are then sounded through the nose. For example, *ban* in French approximates in sound that indicated by *böng* in English. *Alem* or *alen*, in Portuguese is pronounced almost *ä-lëng'*. In pronouncing the nasal vowels in these languages, care should be used not to press the back part of the tongue against the palate, as is done in producing the sound of the English *ng*. In French, *o* before *n* nasal has nearly the sound of our *o* in *note*, but is somewhat shorter. That is to say, if the English word *no* be pronounced quickly, with the vowel rendered nasal, the sound produced will correspond almost exactly to that of the French *non*. *N* in Italian before *g* usually preserves its clear sound; hence *Marengo* is pronounced almost *mä-renn'go*; in all or nearly all the other languages, *n* in such cases approximates the sound of the English *n* in *link*.

25. *Ñ* in Spanish (like *gn* in French and Italian, and *nh* in Portuguese) has a sound combining that of *n* and *y* consonant. *Miño* and *Minho* are pronounced alike—*meen'yo*.

26. *Qu* before *e* and *i* in Portuguese and Spanish, and before every vowel in French, has the sound of *k*. In most other languages it is essentially the same as in English.

27. *R* in most European languages is trilled more strongly than in English, particularly at the end of a word



or syllable. In pronouncing it, the tip of the tongue is made to approach very near to the roots of the upper teeth.

28. *S* in many European tongues, when between two vowels, is very soft, having the sound of our *z*, or one very near it. In German it is usually pronounced soft at the beginning of a word. In Hungarian it sounds like our *sh*, or the German *sch*.

29. *T* in several European tongues has a sound somewhat more *dental* than in English. This is especially observable in Spanish, in which language it is pronounced by putting the tip of the tongue against the upper teeth.

30. *W* in German and some other languages is nearly similar to our *v*. It may be described as a *v* uttered with the lips alone, without the aid of the teeth.

31. *X* in Spanish generally sounds like a strongly aspirated *h*. (See 23.) In Portuguese it is pronounced like our *sh*.

32. *Z* in German and Swedish has the sound of *ts*; in Italian, *z* usually sounds like *dz*, *zz* like *ts*. In Spanish it is pronounced like the English *th* in *thin*.

#### COMBINED CONSONANTS.

33. *Ch* in Spanish has the same sound as in the English word *chill*. In Italian, it is pronounced like *k*; in German, Polish, and some other languages, it has a guttural sound, somewhat similar to a strongly aspirated *h*. This sound must be learned from an oral instructor. In French (except in the case of some words derived from the Greek), and in Portuguese, *ch* has the sound of our *sh*.

34. *Cs* in Hungarian sounds like *ch* in the English word *church*.

35. *Cz* in Polish sounds like our *ch*; in Hungarian, like *ts*.

36. *Dy* in Hungarian blends the sounds of *d* and consonant *y*, and hence approximates the sound of our *j*. The same combination occurs in some English words, as in *soldier*, *verdure*, &c. (See 44.)

37. *Gh* in Italian is like *gh* in the English word *ghost*, or *g* in *game*.

38. *Gl* in Italian, when followed by *i*, has the same sound as *lh* in Portuguese, or *ll* in Spanish. Before *a*, *o*, or *u*, the *i* following *gl* is silent. (See 41.)

39. *Gn* in French and Italian (like *ñ* in Spanish) combines the sounds of *n* and consonant *y*. (See 25.)

40. *Gy* in Hungarian blends the sounds of *d* and *y* consonant. *Magyar* is pronounced möd'yör'. (See 36.)

41. *Lh* in Portuguese, and *ll* in Spanish, combine the sounds of *l* and *y* consonant. For example, *velho* is pronounced vel'yo; *villa*, veel'yä; *llano*, lyä'no. *Ly* in Hungarian has also the sound of *ll* in Spanish. *Ll* in French, when preceded by *i*, was formerly, in certain words, sounded like the Spanish *ll*; but according to the modern popular pronunciation, all sound of the *l* in such words is dropped. *Aurillac*, formerly ð'rêl'yäk', is now generally sounded ð're'yäk'; *Bouillon*, formerly bool'yöN', is now boo'yöN', &c. It may be observed, however, that public speakers, and others who aim to be very correct in their pronunciation, still frequently retain the sound of the *l*.

42. *Nh* in Portuguese is pronounced like the Spanish *ñ*. (See 25 and 39.) *Ny* in Hungarian has the same sound.

43. *Sc* in Italian, before *e* and *i*, sounds like the English *sh*.

44. *Sz* in Hungarian is sounded like sharp *s*, or *ss*; but *zs* is like our *zh*. In Polish, *sz* sounds like our *sh*.

45. *Sch* in German is pronounced like *sh* in English; in Italian, before *e* and *i*, it sounds like *sk* in English, and in Dutch, before all the vowels, its sound is similar, but harsher and more guttural.

46. *Th* in all the modern languages of Continental Europe except Greek (in which the character  $\theta$  has the

same sound as our *th*), is pronounced like simple *t*, or like *th* in the English word *thyme*.

47. *Ts* in Hungarian is like *cs* in the same language; that is, like our *ch* in *church*.

48. *Ty* in Hungarian blends the sounds of *t* and consonant *y*: it approaches in sound our *ch*. A similar combination of *t* with the sound of consonant *y* takes place in the English words *creature*, *righteous*, *virtue*.

#### ACCENT.

49. By *accent* is usually meant, in English, that particular impulse or stress of the voice which, in pronunciation, is placed upon certain syllables of a word; for example, on the last syllable in *confer* and *retain*, on the second in *America*, and on the first and last in *evermore*. Many words in English (like the one last cited) have two accents; but one is always predominant, and is termed the *primary* accent; the other is called the *secondary* accent.

Something analogous to English accentuation is found in nearly all languages. In the Teutonic tongues, especially, the accent is essentially the same as in English, a large number of the polysyllabic words having both the primary and secondary accent, as *Son'ders-hau'sen*, *Zoll've-rein'*.

It is very difficult, if not impossible, to give any general rules, that would be of much practical utility, for placing the accent on foreign words or names. Among what may be termed the principal European languages (*viz.*, English, French, German, Italian, Russian, and Spanish), there is scarcely one general rule for accent to which there are not a multitude of exceptions. Those of most general application are perhaps the following: In Spanish and Portuguese, words ending in a vowel usually have the accent on the penultima; those ending in a consonant are generally accented on the last syllable: yet even to these there are numerous exceptions; e. g., *Alcalá*, *Córdoba*, *Andújar*, *Cádiz*, &c.

50. In Spanish, the difference between accented and unaccented syllables, though sufficiently obvious to a native, is sometimes scarcely perceptible to a foreigner.

51. In Hungarian, there is no accent, according to our use of this word; but the syllables are distinguished from each other by *quantity*, being, like the Latin, divided into long and short. But as quantity in Latin and Greek is converted into accent by the usage of English pronunciation, so, in giving Hungarian names in the following Vocabularies, the accent is placed according to quantity whenever this could be satisfactorily ascertained.

52. The French language also has no accent, in the sense in which we employ the term. The *marks* called *accents* that are placed over the different vowels, serve only to indicate some particular sound of these letters, and not that peculiar impulse of the voice which characterizes an accented syllable in the English and most other European tongues. Thus, the accent over the *e* in *parlé* serves to show that this vowel has its first French sound, and at the same time distinguishes it from *parle*, another form of the same verb, in which the *e* is mute. The circumflex imparts to the vowels over which it is placed a longer and deeper sound than ordinary; e. g., in *hâte*, *tempête*, *gîte*, and *apôtre*.

It is commonly said that the French pronounce all the syllables of a word with an equal stress of voice, but that they *seem* to an English ear to accentuate the last, because in our language the universal tendency is to throw the accent toward the beginning of the word. Accordingly, the principal accent has been placed on the last syllable of French names: at the same time it has been thought proper to mark the others with secondary accents, in order to prevent them from being pronounced too slightly or indistinctly, as is usually the case with unaccented syllables in English. The pronunciation of *Orléans*, for example, has been thus given — OR'lâ'öN'.



## OBSERVATIONS.

I. *I*, in French and some other languages, often has a sound that is sometimes said to be between our *ee* and short *i*. It is, however, properly the pure sound of *e* as in *me* or *ee* as in *see*, pronounced short. This sound is represented by  $\bar{e}$ .

II. It may be observed that  $\bar{a}$ , as in the English word *day*, when uttered fully and distinctly, is a true diphthong, consisting of a sound nearly like that of *e* in *there* or *met* (but less open), prefixed to (or combined with) that of short *i*. In pronouncing foreign names,  $\bar{a}$  (used to represent long *e* in German, Italian, &c.) should never have this diphthongal sound; in other words, the terminal element, resembling short *i*, should be carefully excluded.

III. In marking the pronunciation of foreign names, except where a full accent falls upon the vowel, we have usually preferred to use  $\hat{a}$ ,  $\hat{e}$  (or  $\hat{e}$ ), and  $\hat{o}$ , rather than  $\bar{a}$ ,  $\bar{e}$ ,  $\bar{o}$ , as the speaker would be in danger of prolonging the sounds of the latter too much.

IV. *E* (not marked with an accent) in French is usually silent; and it is occasionally so in Danish and German.

V. A double letter, in foreign words, is generally to be sounded more distinctly and fully than a single letter of the same kind. This remark applies to nearly all the double vowels in foreign languages (except *aa* in Danish and Norwegian, already explained under the diphthongs, see 7, p. 912); *ee* and *oo* in Dutch and German, *ii* and *uu* in Danish and Norwegian, being simply equivalent to the

single vowel prolonged. *Ss*, except in Hungarian, has the sound of sharp *s*, as in our words *so*, *house*, &c. (See 28.)

VI. It will be observed that in the following Vocabularies, *o* followed by a single consonant in the pronunciation of foreign names is usually without any diacritical mark (e. g., *Heilbronn*, hīl-bron', *Pignerol*, pēn'ye-rol'). In such cases the English scholar will, of course, pronounce it like short *o*, as in *folly*, this being perhaps the nearest English approximation to the true sound; yet, properly speaking, the sound approaches that of *o* in *nor*, and is, in fact, intermediate between *o* in *not* and *o* in *note*. This at least is true of the French, German, and Italian. The reader should be particularly on his guard, in such cases, not to give the *o* a flat sound, as is too often done, so that *not* is pronounced almost as if it were written *nāt*. This, in speaking English, is a very bad fault, but is still more objectionable in pronouncing foreign words.

VII. In respelling for pronunciation, marks on the vowels have generally been dispensed with, when the sounds of the letters could not easily be mistaken. Thus, for example, chaR'pee gives the pronunciation of the Italian name *Ciarpi* no less perfectly, and more simply, than chār'pē; for the same reason fār-sis-tān', as the pronunciation of *Farsistan*, is preferable to fār-sīs-tān'. In all cases, however, where it was thought that the omission of the diacritical sign might give rise to doubt or error, such sign has been added, inasmuch as practical utility has been deemed to be far more important than the mere show of consistency.

## EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS

## EMPLOYED IN THE VOCABULARIES OF MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

<i>Ar.</i>	Arabic.	<i>Port.</i>	Portuguese.
<i>Dan.</i>	Danish.	<i>pron.</i>	pronunciation.
<i>Flem.</i>	Flemish.	<i>Russ.</i>	Russian.
<i>Fr.</i>	French.	<i>Sp.</i>	Spanish.
<i>Ger.</i>	German.	<i>Sw.</i>	Swedish.
<i>Hung.</i>	Hungarian.	<i>Syn.</i>	Synonym, or synonymous with.
<i>Norw.</i>	Norwegian.		
	<i>Turk.</i>		Turkish.

$\mathfrak{a}$ ,  $\mathfrak{e}$ ,  $\mathfrak{i}$ ,  $\mathfrak{o}$ , marked with this sign [ $\_$ ] underneath, have an obscure sound similar to that of short *u*, but are usually considerably shorter, and, indeed, sometimes are almost mute: thus, Grät'tan might be pronounced grät'tūn or grät't'n; Hēl'lur, hēl'lur or hēl'l'r, &c.

$\hat{a}$ ,  $\hat{e}$ ,  $\hat{o}$  are similar in sound to  $\bar{a}$ ,  $\bar{e}$ ,  $\bar{o}$ , but are not to be pronounced so long.

$\mathfrak{a}$  is employed to denote the long sound of  $\hat{a}$ .

$\mathfrak{o}$  has a sound similar to *e* in *her* (see 14\*); it may be Anglieized by *e*.

$\mathfrak{u}$  is like the French *u* (see 5\*), which it is employed in pronunciation to represent; it may be Anglieized by the English *u*.

**U**, small capital, is intended to represent the sound of the French *eu* (see 12\*); it should be pronounced nearly like *u* in the English word *fur*.

**B**, small capital, is used to denote the sound of *b* in Spanish, often nearly approximating that of *v*. (See 18.\*)

**D**, small capital, is intended to represent a sound similar to *th* in *this*. (See 20.\*)

**G** and **K**, small capitals, indicate the sound of the German *ch*, or one similar to it. (See 33.\*)

**H**, small capital, has a sound somewhat similar to the preceding, but more resembling a strongly aspirated *h*.

**I** (*l* liquid) is to be pronounced like *lli* in *million*; it blends the sounds of *l* and *y* consonant. (See 41.\*)

**M** and **N**, small capitals, are used to represent the nasal sound in French, being similar in sound to *ng*. (See 24.\*)

$\mathfrak{n}$  is pronounced like *ni* in *minion*; it blends the sounds of *n* and *y* consonant. (See 25 and 42.\*)

**R**, small capital, has nearly the sound of *rr* in *terror*, but stronger. (See 27.\*)

$\mathfrak{s}$  is used to indicate that the sound of the *s* is very soft, nearly resembling our *z*. In the middle of a word it should be pronounced like a soft *z*.

$\mathfrak{v}$  has a sound similar to our *v*. (See 30.\*) The  $\mathfrak{v}$  over the *w* is intended to point out its alliance to our *v*.

*y* and *ey* at the end of an unaccented syllable sound like *i* in *pin*.

*au* and *aw* have the sound of *a* in *fall*.

$\mathfrak{e}$  indicates the clear sound of short *i* before *r*, as in the English words *spirit*, *miracle*, &c.

*ow* is to be pronounced like *ow* in *cow*, and *ou* like *ou* in *house*. In respelling for pronunciation, *ow* has been replaced by *ou*, wherever the former combination would be liable to be pronounced like long *o*, as in *grow*, *tow*, &c.

*ss* is sometimes used to mark the sharp sound of *s* where a single *s* would be liable to be pronounced like *z*; e. g., *Mons*, mōNss, not mōNs.

$\mathfrak{g}$  sounds like *z*.

$\mathfrak{th}$  is to be pronounced like *th* in *this*.

\* These figures refer to the Elements of Pronunciation given above.



' is sometimes used to denote the *breathing* in French names in which the *h* is said to be aspirated. It is less strongly pronounced than *h* in English.

☞ The primary or principal accent in any name hav-

ing two accents is marked thus ('); the secondary or subordinate accent thus ('); as Pas'sa-ma-quod'dy.

☞ The sounds of the marked letters are explained in the Vocabulary at the bottom of each page.

## OBSERVATIONS

### NECESSARY TO BE BORNE IN MIND BY THOSE WHO MAKE USE OF THE TWO FOLLOWING VOCABULARIES.

1. Every letter or combination of letters occurring in the *pronunciation* of a word or name, is to be pronounced with its proper English sound; e. g., *ch* is to be sounded as in *chill*, *g* as in *get*, &c. *From not attending to this simple and obvious rule, many persons fail to pronounce names correctly, even while they have the pronunciation clearly and accurately marked before their eyes.*

2. In the pronunciation of foreign names, particular care should be taken not to allow *ä* to fall into the third or broad sound of this vowel — an error to which American and English speakers are very prone; it would be far better, generally speaking, to pronounce it like *a* in *fat*. It has already been observed, however, that *a* before *n* nasal in French is broad, almost like *o* in *not*.

3. In pronouncing French words containing *on* nasal, the speaker should be careful not to give *o* its short sound, since this is not only incorrect, but is liable to confound the word with others entirely different in spelling and signification. By this faulty pronunciation, *bon* (good) is sounded like *ban* (ban or exile); *bon* should be pronounced bŃN — almost bŃng. For the same reasons, *eu*, in names not Anglicized, should have its distinct sound, like our *u* in *fur*, and not be confounded with the French *ou* or *u*. There is no sufficient reason why the French names *Dreux* (drUh) and *Droux* (droo), *Leure* (lUR) and *Lure* (lUR), should not be distinguished from each other in pronunciation, as well as our words *grum* and *groom*, *cur* and *cure*.

4. In the pronunciation of foreign names, the speaker should be careful to *pronounce all vowels, whether in an accented or unaccented syllable, distinctly, if they are not expressly marked as obscure.*

5. When *h* (not small capital) occurs at the *end* of a syllable in the pronunciation of a name, it is not generally to be sounded. It is often used, for example, after *U* (representing the sound of the French *eu*), that the learner may not give this vowel the sound of *u* in *cube* or *rule*, as otherwise he would be apt to do.

It may be remarked, however, that, in a very few instances, *h*, at the end of Persian or Arabic names, is distinctly pronounced in those languages, and has therefore been repeated in the pronunciation; e. g., *Nadir shah*, nä'dir shäh.

6. It is to be observed that the number of syllables in the names of the two following Vocabularies is to be determined by the number of accents or hyphens, or of both together; thus *dnyës'tęr*, the Russian pronunciation of *Dniester*, must be pronounced, not *dni-ės'tęr*, but *dnyës'tęr*, the *ny* being employed to indicate the sound of the Spanish *ñ*, that is, the sound of *ni* in *minion*.

7. The abbreviation *Syn.* (Synonym, or synonymous with) indicates that the name to which it is affixed is either simply another spelling of the name referred to, or that it designates the same person or place.



# PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

## MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

### A.

#### Aa (ä)

**Aachen** (ä'kən). *Syn.* Aix-la-Chapelle

**Aalborg** (ö'l'borg)

**Aar** (är), *or* **Aren** (ä'rən)

**Aargau** (är'gow)

**Aath** (ät). *Syn.* Ath.

**Abakan** (ä-bä-kän')

**Abakansk** (ä-bä-känsk')

**Abancay** (ä-bän-kī)

**Abano** (ä-bä'no) [e-a]

**Abascia**, *or* **Abassia** (a-bäsh')

**Abbeville** (Fr.) (äb'vël')

**Äb'be-ville** (S. C.)

**Abenheim** (ä'bən-hīm')

**Äb'er-bröth'qek**, *or* **Är'-bröath**

**Äb'er-deen'**

**Abergavenny** (äb'gr-gä'nī)

**Äb'gr-ist'with** (*th* as in *thin*)

**Abo** (ä'bo) Sw. **Äbo**, ö'boo)

**Abomey** (ab'o-mä')

**Abookeer**, **Aboukir**, *or* **Abukir** (ä-boo-keer')

**Aboutizh**, **Aboutige**, *or* **Aboutij** (ä-boo-tīzh')

**Abrantes** (ä-brän'tēs)

**Abrolhos** (ä-bröl'yōs)

**Abruzzo Citra** (ä-broot'so-chee'tra)

**Ab-se'com**

**Ab'ys-sim'i-a**

**Acapulco** (ä-kä-pool'ko)

**Ac'co-mac'**

**Ach-een'**, *or* **Atch-een'**

**Achmim**, *or* **Akhmym** (äk-meem') [mooneyn.]

**Achmouneyn**. *See* Osh-

**Aequi**, *or* **Aqui** (ä'kwee)

**Aequia** (ä-kwī'a)

**Acre** (ä'kr *or* ä'kər)

**Aculco** (ä-kool'ko)

**Adalia** (ä-dä'le-ä), *or* **Satalia** (sä-tä'le-ä)

**Adana** (ä'dä-nä)

**Adel** (ä-del') [ä'dən]

**Aden** (ä'dən; *Arab. pron.*

**Adige** (ä'de-je; *It. pron.* ä'-de-jä, *Ger. Etsch, etch*)

**Ad'ir-ron'dack**

**Adlerberg** (ä'dler-bërg'), *or*

**Arlberg** (ärl'bërg)

**Adour** (ä'door')

**Adowah** (ä'do-wä), *or* **Adova** (ä'do-vä)

**Adramiti** (ä'drä-mee'tee)

**Adria** (ä'dre-ä)

**Adrianople** (äd'rī-an-o'pl)

**Ad'rī-at'ic**

**Ægean** (Sea) (e-jee'an)

**Æröe** (ä'rö *or* ä'rö')

**Afghanistan** (äf-gän'is-tän')

**Afioom**, **Afioum**, *or* **Afiuum** (ä-fe-oom')

**Afragola** (ä-frä-go'lä)

**Agde** (ägd)

**Agen** (ä'zhän')

This is an exception to a general rule: the regular pronunciation would be ä'zhön'.

**Ag'in-cöurt** (*or* ä'zhän'-koor')

**Agnone** (än-yo'nä)

**Agosta** (ä-gos'tä)

**Agra** (ä'grä)

**Agua Neuva** (ä'gwä nwä'vä)

**Aguas Calientes** (ä'gwäs kä-le-ën'tēs)

**Aguilar** (ä-gē-lar')

**Agulhas** (ä-gool'yäs)

**Ah'med-nug'gur**

**Aichstadt**. *See* Eichstädt.

**Aiguillon** (äg'e'yōn')

**Ain** (än)

**Aintab** (in-täb')

**Aisne** (än *or* ën)

**Aix** (äks)

**Aix-la-Chapelle** (äks-lä-shä'-pel') (*Ger.* Aachen, ä'kən)

**Ajaccio** (ä-yät'cho), *or* **Ajazzo** (ä-yät'so)

**Akerman** (ä'kər-män')

**Akhissar** (äk'hiss-sar')

**Akhmym**, *or* **Achmim** (äk-meem')

**Akshehr**, **Akchehr**, *or* **Akscheher** (äk-shëh'r', *or* äk-shë'hër)

**Al'a-bä'ma**, *or* **Al'a-bä'ma**

**Alachua** (äl-atch'u-a)

**Alais** (ä'lä')

**Alamo** (ä'lä-mo)

**Alamos** (ä'lä-mōs)

**Aland** (ä'länd) (*Sw.* Åland, ö'länd)

**A-lap'a-hä'**

**Alashehr**, *or* **Alaschehr** (ä-lä shëh'r' *or* ä-lä-shä'hër)

**Alba** (äl'bä)

**Albacete** (äl-bä-thä'tä)

**Al-bä'nī-a**

**Albano** (äl-bä'no)

**Albans**, **St.** (sənt awl'būnz)

**Albany** (awl'ba-nī)

**Al'be-marle** (*Eng.*)

**Al'be-marle'** (*U. S.*)

**Albuquerque** (äl-boo-kër'kä *or* ä'l'boo-kër'k)

**Al'by**, *or* **Albi** (*Fr. pron.* ä'l'be')

**Alcala** (äl-kä-lä')

**Alcala de Henares** (äl-kä-lä'dä ä-nä'rēs)

**Alcama** (äl'kä-mo)

**Alcañiz** (äl-kän-yeeth')

**Alcantara** (äl-kän'tä-rä)

**Alckmaar**. *See* Alkmaar.

**Alcoy** (äl'ko'e)

**Al'der-ney**

**Alein Tejo**, *or* **Alen-Tejo** (ä-len-tä'zho)

**Alençon** (ä-len'son; *Fr. pron.* ä'lōn'sōn')

**A-lep'po**, *or* **Haleb** (hä'lëb)

**Aleria** (ä-lä-ree'ä)

**Alessandria** (äl-ēs-sän'dre-ä)

**Aleutian** (ä-lu'shī-an), *or*

**Aleutan** (ä-lu'tan)

**Al'ex-an-dret'ta**. *Syn.* Scanderoon.

**Al'ex-an'drī-a**

**Algarve** (äl-gar'vä), *or* **Al-**

**Al-gē'rī-a** [gar'bī-a]

**Algeiras** (äl-jē-zee'rās)

**Al-giērs'**

**Al-go'a** (*usually pron. by the English* al'go-a)

**Alhama** (ä-lä'mä *or* ä-lhä'mä) [kän'tä]

**Al-ī-cänt'**, *or* **Alicante** (ä-le-

**Alicata** (ä-le-kä'tä)

**Alkmaar**, *or* **Alkmaer** (alk-

**mar')**

**Allahabad** (äl'läh-hä-bäd')

**Alle** (äl'lēh)

**Al'le-ghā'ny**

**Allier** (äl'le-ä')

**Al'lo-a**

**Almaden** (äl-mä-dēn')

**Almeida** (äl-mä'e-dä)

**Almeria** (äl-mä-ree'ä)

**Almuñecar** (äl-moon-yä-kar')

**Alnwick**, *or* **Alnewick** (än'-nik)

**Alsace** (äl'säss')

**Altai** (äl-tī')

**Altamaha** (awl'tä-mä-haw')

**Altamira** (äl-tä-mee'rä)

**Altamura** (äl-tä-moo'rä)

**Altena** (äl'tä-nä)

**Al'ten-burg** (*Ger. pron.* ä'l'tēn-bōrg')

**Al'ton**

**Ältona** (äl'tō-nä)

**Altorf** (äl'torf), *or* **Altdorf**

**Altzey**, *or* **Alzey** (ält'sī)

**Alvarado** (äl-vä-ra'do)

**Amager** (ä'mä-gēr)

**Amalfi** (ä-mäl'fee)

**Am'a-zon** (*Sp.* Marañon, mä-rän-yōn'; *called also* Orelana, o-rēl-yä'nä)

**Am'a-zo'nī-a** [bërg]

**Am'bërg** (*Ger. pron.* äm'-bërg)

**Ambert** (ön'bër')

**Amboise** (önb'wäz', *almost*

**Am-boy'** [önb'wīz']

**Am-boy'na**

**Ameland** (ä'mē-länt)

**A-mēr'ī-ca**

**Amersfort**, *or* **Amersfoort** (ä-mers-fört)

**Amhara** (äm-hä'ra)

**Amherst** (äm'grst)

**Amiens** (äm'ī-gnz; *Fr. pron.* ä-me'ōn')

**Amite** (ä-meet')

**Amlwch** (äm'look)

**Am'mō-noo'suck**

**Amoo**, *or* **Amou** (ä-moo')

**Amoor**, *or* **Amour** (ä-moor')

**Am'qs-käg'**

**A-moy'**

**Ampezzo** (äm-pët'so)

**Ampudia** (äm-poo'de-ä)

**Amritsir** (äm-rit'sir), *or* **Um-**

**rit'sir**

**Am'stër-dam'**

**Amu**. *See* Amoo.

**Amur**. *See* Amoor.

**An-a-deer'**, *or* **Anadir**

**Anahuac** (ä-nä-wäk')

**A-näm'**, *or* **An'näm'**

**An'a-to'li-a**. *Syn.* Natolia.

**An-co'nä**

**Andalusia** (än'dä-lu'shī-a; *Sp. pron.* än-dä-loo-thee'ä)

**An'dä-man'**

**Andelys**, **Les** (lāz-ōnd'le')

**Andernach** (än'der-näk')

**Andes** (än'dēs)

**Andorra** (än-dor'rä)

**An'do-ver**

**Andro** (än'dro), *or* **An'dros**

**An'dros-cog'gīn**

**Andujar**, *or* **Anduhar** (än-doo'har)

**An'e-gū'dä**

**Äng'e-lī'nä**

**Angermanland** (äng'er-män-länd') (*Sw.* Ängerm-land, öng'erm-land)

**Angers** (än'jërz); *formerly written* Angiers (*Fr. pron.* ön'zhä')

**Anglesey**, *or* **Anglesea** (äng'-An-go'lä [gl-se])

**An-go'rä**, *or* **An-goo'ra**

**Angostura** (än-gos-too'rä)

**Angoulême** (ön'goo'läm')

**Angra** (äng'grä)

**Anguilla** (äng-gil'lä) (*Sp.* An-guila, än-gee'lä)

**An'gus**

**Anhalt** (än'hält)

**Anholt** (än'hölt)

**An'jou** (*Fr. pron.* ön'zhoo')

**Anjouan**. *See* Anzouan.

**An-ko'bër**

**An'na-bërg** (*Ger. pron.* än'-nä-bërg')

**Annagh** (än-nä')

**An-nap'o-lis**

**Änn A-run'del**

**Annecy** (än'se')

**Annobon** (än'no-bōn')

**Anspach** (äns'päk)

**Antequera** (än-tä-kä'rä)

**Antibes** (ön'teeb')

**An'ti-cos'tī**

**An-ti-ē'tam**

**Antigua** (än-te'gä)

**Antilles** (än-teel' *or* ön'teel')

**An'ti-och** (*Turk.* Antakia, än-tä'kee'ä)

**Antioquia** (än-te-o-kee'ä)

**Antisana** (än-te'sä-nä)


**Ant'werp** (*Dutch* Antwerpen, änt'wërp-ən)



Anzooan, or Anzuan (an-zoo-an') <i>written also</i> Anjouan.	As-cut'ney	Axoom, Axoum, or Axum (äk-soom')	Barbados, or Barbadoes (bar-bä'doʒ)
Aosta (ä-os'tä)	A-shan'tec, or Äsh'an-tee'	Ayamonte (i'a-mon'tä)	Bar/bä-ry
Apache (ä-pä'chä)	Ash'tä-bn'lä	Ayasoolook (i'a-soo-look'); <i>written also</i> Ayasalouk and Ajasaluk.	Barbour (bar'ber)
Ap'gu-nineʒ	Ash'ue-lot (ash'we-löt)	Aylesbury (älz'bgr-ÿ)	Barbuda (bar-boo'dä)
Ap'pa-lach'ee	Asia (ä'shī-ä, <i>often improperly pronounced</i> ä'zhī-ä)	Ayr (är)	Bar-ce-lo'na (or bar-thä lo'nä)
Ap'pā-lā'chī-ān	As-sam'	Ayrshire (är'shīr)	Barége (bä'rāzh')
Ap'pā-lach'i-co'lā	Assaye (äs-sī' or as-sā')	Azerbaijan (äz-çr-bī-jän')	Bareilly (bä-rā'le)
Appenzell (äp-pent-sel')	As-sin'ni-boin'	Az'of, Azoph, or Azov	Bari (bä're)
Ap'po-mat'tox	Assisi (as-see'see)	Azores (ä-zörz' or a-zō'rez) (Port. Açores, ä-sō'rēs)	Barita (bä-ree'ta) or Barrita
Apure (ä-poo'rā)	As-sump'tion (Sp. Asuncion, ä-soon-the-ōn')		Bar-le-duc (bar'le'h-dük')
Apurimac (ä-poo-re-mäk')	Asswan, Assouan, or Assuan (äs-wän')		Barnaul (bar-nowl')
Aquila (ä'kwe-lä)	Asterabad (äs'ter-ä-bäd')		Bar'ne-gat'
Aquin (ä'kän')	Asti (äs'tee)		Baroach. (bä-rōtch')
Aquino (ä-kwe'no)	Astorga (äs-tor'gä)		Baroda (bä-ro'dä)
Arabia (ä-rä'bī-ä)	As-to'rī-ä		Bar're (in two syllables)
Arad (ör'öd')	As-tra-can', or Astrakhan (Russ. pron. äs-trä-kän')		Barréges, or Barége (bä-rāzh')
Ä'r'a-gōn (Sp. pron. ä-rä-gōn')	Asturias (äs-too're-äs)		Basel (bä'zel) (Fr. Bâle, or Basle, bäl)
Araguay (ä-rä-gwī')	Atacama (ä-tä-kä'mä)		Basque (bask) [sora.
Ä'r'al	Atchafalaya (atch-af-ä-lī-ä)		Basrah (bäs'rä). <i>Syn.</i> Bas-
Aranjuez (ä-rän-hweth')	Atch-ee'n', or Acheen.		Bassano (bäs-sä'no)
Ä'r'a-rat	At-fe'		Basse-terre (bäss'têr')
Ä'r'as, or A-rax'ēʒ	Ath, or Aath (ät) [ca		Bassora (bäs'so-rä), or Bas-
Aranre (ä-rou'rä)	Ath'ä-pes'cōw, or Ath'ä-bas'-		Bastia (bäs-tee'ä) [rah
Arbe (ar'bä)	Ath'ēnʒ		Bä-tä'vī-ä
Ar'brōath. <i>Syn.</i> Aberbro-	Ath-lone'		Bäton Ronge (bat'un roozh)
Arch-än'gel (Russ. pron. ark-äng'el)	Ath'öl, or Ä'thöl		Battaglia, or La Battaglia (lä bät-täl'yä)
Arcola (ar-ko'lä)	Athy (ä-thī')		Bautzen (bowt'sçn)
Arcole (ar-ko'lä)	Atina (ä-tee'nä)		Bä-vā'rī-ä (Ger. Baiern, bī-çrn) [zeed']
Ar-cot'	At'las		Bayazeed, or Bayazid (bī-ä-Bayeux (bä'yuh')
Ardèche (ar'dēsh')	Atōi. <i>See</i> Atuai.		Bayonne (bä'yon')
Ar-dēn, or Ardennes (ar'den')	Atri (ä'tree)		Bayon (bī'oo)
Arensberg (ä'rēns-bērg'). <i>Syn.</i> Arnsberg.	Attigni (ät'tēn'ye')		Bayreuth. <i>See</i> Baireuth.
Arequipa (ä-rä-kee'pä)	At-tock', or Attock Benares (at-tok' bēn-ä'rez)		Bearn (bä'ar')
Arezzo (ä-ret'so)	Atuai (ä-too-ī). <i>Syn.</i>		Beaucoup (bo-koop')
Argentan (ar'zhōn'tōn')	Atanai.		Beaufort (British Dominions) (bō'furt)
Argenteuil (ar'zhōn'tuī')	Aube (ōb)		Beaufort (S. C.) (bū'furt)
Ä'r'gen-tine Re-pub'lic (Sp. Republica Argentina, rä-pōob'le-kä ar-ñēn-tee'nä). <i>Syn.</i> La Plata.	Aubenas (ōb'nä' or ōb'näs')		Beau'ley (bo'le)
Argentière (ar'zhōn'te-ēr')	Aubnsson (ō-büs'sōn')		Beaumaris (bo-mā'ris)
Argostoli (ar-gos'to-lee)	Auch (ōsh)		Beaune (bōn)
Argyle, or Argyll (ar-çil')	Auchinlech (af'flek)		Beauvais (bo'vā')
Argyro Castro (ar'çe-ro käs'tro)	Aude (ōd)		Beccles (bek'klz)
Arica (ä-re'kä)	Audenarde (ō'dēn-ard'). <i>Syn.</i> Oudenarde.		Bedouin, or Beduin (bed'oo-in), or Bed'o-ween.
Ariège (ä're-äzh')	Auerbach (ow'çr-bäk')		Béfort (bä'for'). <i>Syn.</i> Be-
Ä'r'i-zo'na.	Angs'burg (Ger. pron. owgs'bōrg)		Behring's (beer'-ingz) (Strait)
Arjonilla (är-Ho-neel'yä)	Augustine, St. (sçnt aw'gus-teen')		Beira (bä'e-rä). <i>Syn.</i> Beyra.
Ar-kan'sas (formerly pronounced, and sometimes written Ar'kan-saw)	Aurich (ow'rik) [yäk')		Beirut, or Beirout. <i>See</i> Beyroot.
Ar-kee'ko; <i>written also</i> Arkiko.	Aurillac (ō're'yäk' or ō'rēl')		Beith (beeth)
Ark'lōw	Aurungabad (ō-rung'gä-bäd')		Beja (bä'zhä)
Arl'berg (Ger. pron. arl'-bērg). <i>Syn.</i> Adelerberg.	Äus'ter-litz (-lits; Ger. pron. ows'ter-lits)		Be'ja-poor'
Arles (arlz; Fr. pron. arl)	Aus'tral-ä'si-a (-ä'shī-ä)		Bel'ed-el-Jer-eed'; <i>written also</i> Beled-el-Jerid, Biled-ul-Gerid, &c.
Armagh (ar-mä')	Aus-trä'lī-ä		Belem (bēl'eng)
Armagnac (ar'män'yäk')	Äus'tri-ä (Ger. Oestreich, öst'rīk)		Bel-fäst' (Ireland)
Ar-me'nī-ä	Au-täu'gä		Bel'fäst (Maine)
Armentières (ar'mōn'te-êr') [hīm)	Autun (ō'tün') [vêrñ')		Belfort (bēl'for'), or Béfort (bä'for')
Arn'hem, or Arnheim (arn'-bērg) (Ger. pron. arns'-Arnsstadt (arn'stät) [bērg)	Auvergne (ō-vērn' or ō'-Aux Cayes (ō kā)		Belgium (bel'jī-um)
A-roos'tōök	Auxerre (ō'sēr')		Bel'grade' (Turk. Bil-gräd')
Arpino (ar-pee'no)	Auxonne (ōks'ōn') or Aus-sone (ōs'sōn')		Bellefontaine (France) Bel-fōn'tän')
Ä'r'a-can', or Aracan	Ava (ä'vä)		Bellefontaine (U. S.) (bēl-fōn'tēn)
Ar-rap'ä-hōe. <i>Syn.</i> Arapahoe.	Avallon (ä'väl'lōn')		Belle Isle, or Bellisle (bel-il')
Ä'r'ras (Fr. pron. är'räs')	Aveiro (ä-vä'e-ro)		Belloochistan (bel-loo'chis-tän')
Arroc; <i>more correctly</i> , Äröe.	Avella (ä-vel'lä)		Belvidere (bel'vç-deer')
Artois (ar'twä')	Avellino (ä-vel-lee'no)		Belvoir (bee'vçr)
Ä'r'un-del (Eng.)	Avenches (ä'vōnsh')		Benares (ben-ä'rēs)
A-run'del (U. S.)	Averno (ä-vēr'no)		Ben-coo'çn
Äs'aph	Aversa (ä-vēr'sä)		Bengal (ben-gawl')
Aschaffenburg (ä-shaf'fen-burg; Ger. pron. ä-shäf-fen-bōörg')	Avesnes (ä'vān')		Benguela (ben-gä'lä)
Aschersleben (äsh-çrs-lä-bēn)	Aveyron (ä'vä'rōn')		Benin (ben-ēn')
Ascoli (äs'ko-lee)	Avezzano (ä-vēt-sä'no)		Ben-Lo'mōnd
	Avignon (ä'vēn'yōn')		Ben-Ne'vis
	Avila (ä've-lä)		Be-nowm'
	Avlona (äv-lo'nä)		Bensheim (bens'hīm)
	Avon (ä'vōn)		
	Avoyelles (av'oi-elz')		
	Avranches (ä'vrōnsh')		
	A-waçts'kä, or A-vätch'kä		
		Baalbee (bäl'bēk')	
		Ba'bel-man'del, or, more correctly, Bab'el-man'deb	
		Bacchiglione (bäk-kēl-yo'nä)	
		Bacharach (bäk'ä-räk')	
		Badajos (bad-ä-hōs') (Sp. Badajoz, bä-pä-hōth')	
		Badakhschan. <i>See</i> Budukhschan.	
		Baden (bä'den or bad'en)	
		Badenweiler (bä-dēn-wī'ler)	
		Baeza, or Baeça (bä-ä'thä)	
		Bagdad (bäg-däd' or bag'-dad); <i>written also</i> Bagdat.	
		Bagnarea (bän-yä-rä'ä)	
		Bagnères de Bigorre (bän-yēr' dēh be'gor')	
		Bagnols (bän'yol')	
		Bä-hä'maç	
		Bähia (bä-e'ä)	
		Bahrein (bä-rän')	
		Bahr-el-Abiad (bäh'r-el-ä-be-äd') [rek')	
		Bahr-el-Azrek (bäh'r-el-äz'-Baikal (bī'käl')	
		Bain (bän)	
		Baireuth (bī'rūth; Ger. pron. bī'roit)	
		Bairout. <i>See</i> Beyroot.	
		Baja (Italy and Moldavia) (bä'yä)	
		Baja (Hungary) (böh'yōh')	
		Bal'ä-ghäuts'	
		Bal'ä-klä'vä	
		Balaruc (bä'lä'rük')	
		Balaton, <i>more correctly</i> Bál-aton (bäl'aw-toñ)	
		Bal'bec, or Bal'bec'	
		Bäle (bäl). <i>Syn.</i> Basel.	
		Bal'e-är'ic (Islands)	
		Bal-fur-ōsh', or Bal-froosh'	
		Balize (bä-leez')	
		Balkan (bäl-kän')	
		Balkh (bälk); <i>written also</i> Bulkh.	
		Ballina (bal'e-nä')	
		Ballinasloe (bal'lī-nä-slō')	
		Bäll'ston Spa (spä or spaw)	
		Bal'ly-shan'nōn	
		Bal-mör'al	
		Bäl'tic	
		Bäl'ti-mōre (or bawl'ti-mçr)	
		Bäl'ting-gläss'	
		Balzac (bäl'zäk)	
		Bam'berg (Ger. pron. bäm-bērg)	
		Bam-book'; <i>written also</i> Bamboek and Bambuk.	
		Banc'ä	
		Banff (bamf); <i>sometimes written</i> Bamff.	
		Bangalore (bang'ga-lör')	
		Bang'kok'	
		Bangor (Eng.) (bang'çr)	
		Ban'gôr (U. S.)	
		Ban'noek-burn'	
		Ban'tam'	
		Bapaume (bä'pōm')	
		Bar'ä-co'ä	
		Barataria (bä-rä-tä're-ä)	

B.




- Bentheim (bent/hīm)  
 Bentivoglio (ben-te-vōl'yo)  
 Berar (bā-rar')  
 Berat (ber-āt')  
 Beresina, or Berezina (bēr-ē-zee'nā) [Berezow.  
 Ber-az-off'; written also  
 Bergamo (bēr'gā-mo)  
 Bērg'en (or bērg'gēn) (Eu-  
 rope)  
 Bērg'gēn (U. S.)  
 Bergen, in Western  
 New York, is almost uni-  
 versally pronounced bērg-  
 jēn.  
 Bergen-op-zoom (bērg'gēn-  
 op-zōm')  
 Bergerac (bēr-zhēh-rāk')  
 Bergues (bērg) [shir]  
 Bērks'hīre (formerly bark'-  
 Bēr'lin (Ger. pron. bēr-leen')  
 Ber-mu'dāṣ, or Ber-moo'-  
 thes  
 Bērn, or Bērne (Fr. and Ger.  
 pron. bērn or bērn)  
 Bernadotte (bēr'nā-dot')  
 Bertie (ber-tee')  
 Berwick (Eng.) (bēr'rik)  
 Bēr'wick (U. S.)  
 Berwickshire (bēr'rik-shīr)  
 Besançon (b'z-ōn'sōn')  
 Bes-sā-rā'bī-ā (or bes-ā-rā'-  
 Beth-ab'ā-rā [be-ā]  
 Bev'el-and (Dutch pron.  
 bā'vē-lānt)  
 Bev'er-ēn  
 Bewdley (būd'le)  
 Bexar (Sp. pron. bā-har';  
 often pron. by the Texans,  
 bēh-har' or bar)  
 Beyra, or Beira (bā'e-rā)  
 Beyroot, Berut, or Bairout  
 (bā'root; Turk. pron. bī-  
 Bhat'gong' [root)  
 Bhoo-tān'. Syn. Bootan.  
 Bhurt'poor', or Bhurt'pore'  
 Bialystok (be-āl'is-tok)  
 Bidassoa (be-dās-so'ā)  
 Bielefeld (bee'lēh-fēlt')  
 Bilbao (bil-bā'ō; often writ-  
 ten and pronounced in  
 Eng., Bil'bo-ā)  
 Biled-ul-Gerid (bil'ēd-ōl-  
 jer-ēed'). Syn. Beled-el-  
 Jereed.  
 Bil'ler-ic-ā  
 Bing'en  
 Binghamton (bing'um-tun)  
 Bio-bio (bee'o-bee'o)  
 Birket-el-Keroon, or Keroun  
 (bēer'ket-el-ker-oon')  
 Bīr'mā. Syn. Burma.  
 Birmingham (bīr'ming-um)  
 Bis'cay (Sp. Biscaya, bis-kā'-  
 yā)  
 Bissagos (bis-sā'gōss)  
 Bistincau (bis'te-nō')  
 Blanc, Mont (mōn blōn), or  
 Mount Blanc.  
 Blank'ēn-burg (Ger. pron.  
 blānk'ēn-bōōrg')  
 Bled'sōe [bērg)  
 Blei'berg (Ger. pron. blī'-  
 Blenheim (blen'im) (Ger.  
 Blindheim, blint'hīm)  
 Blois (bloi, preferably blwā)  
 Bo'ber  
 Bocage (bo'kāzh')  
 Boden See (bo'dēn sā'). Syn.  
 Lake Constance.  
 Boglio (bōl'yo)  
 Bogota (bo-go-tā'). Syn.  
 Santa Fe de Bogota.  
 Bo-he'nī-ā (Ger. Böhmen, or  
 Boehmen, bö'mēn)  
 Bois-le-Duc (bwā'-lēh-dük')  
 Boj-a-dōr' (Port. pron. bozh-  
 ā-dōr')
- Bokhara (bo-kā'rā), or Bu-  
 cha'rī-ā  
 Bol'bec' [ve-ā)  
 Bo-liv'ī-ā (Sp. pron. bo-lee'-  
 Bologna (bo-lōn'yā)  
 Bolsena (bol-sā'nā)  
 Bol'so-vēr (local pron. bou'-  
 zer)  
 Bolzano (bol-zā'no) Syn.  
 Botzen.  
 Bomarsund (bō'mar-soond')  
 Boni-bāy'  
 Bo-nāir' (Sp. Buen Ayre,  
 bwēn ī'rā)  
 Bo'nā-ven-tu'rā. Syn. Bu-  
 enā Ventura.  
 Bo'nā Vis'tā, or Bo'ā Vis'tā  
 Bo-ness'  
 Bonifaccio (bo-ne-fā'cho)  
 Bonita (bo-nee'tā)  
 Boom (bōm)  
 Bootan (boo-tān'), or Bhoo-  
 tan. [pāl.  
 Bo-pāul'; written also Bho-  
 Borette (bor'sēt')  
 Bordeaux (bor'dō'), or  
 Bourdeaux (boor'dō')  
 Borgne (born)  
 Bor'ne-o [nou  
 Bor-noo'; written also Bor-  
 Borodino (bor-o-dee'no;  
 Russ. pron. bor-o-de-no')  
 Bosh'u-an'āṣ  
 Bosna-Serāi (bos-nā-ser-ī').  
 Syn. Serajevo.  
 Bos'nī-ā (called Bos'nā by the  
 Turks)  
 Bos'po-rus; less correctly  
 written Bosphorus.  
 Bos'rah, or Boz'rah. Syn.  
 Bassora.  
 Botetourt (bot'e-turt)  
 Both'nī-ā  
 Botzen (bōt'sēn)  
 Bouches du Rhône (boosh dü  
 rōn). [yōn')  
 Bouillon (boo'yōn' or bool'-  
 Boulogne (boo-lōn') Fr.  
 pron. boo'loū')  
 Bourbon (boor'bun; Fr.  
 pron. boor'bōn')  
 Bourbon (Ky.) (būr'bun)  
 Bourbon Vendée (boor'bōn'  
 vōn'dā')
- Bourbonnes-les-Bains  
 (boor-bōn'-lā-bān')  
 Bourdeaux. See Bordeaux.  
 Bourg (boor)  
 Bourges (boorz)  
 Bourgogne (boor'gōn'). Syn.  
 Burgundy.  
 Boussa (boo'sā). Syn. Boosa.  
 Bowdoin (bo'dēn)  
 Bozzolo (bōt'so-lo) [bant')  
 Brabant (brā'bant or brā-  
 Braga (brā'gā)  
 Brā-gan'zā  
 Brah'mā-poot'rā, or Būr'-  
 rān-pōot'tēr  
 Brān'dēn-būrg (Ger. pron.  
 brān'dēn-bōōrg')  
 Braunsberg (browns'bērg)  
 Brā-zil' (Port. pron. brā-  
 zēel')  
 Brā-zō'rī-ā  
 Brazos (brā'zōs or brā'sōss)  
 Brazza (brāt'sā)  
 Bréad-al'bane  
 Breathitt (breth'it)  
 Brechin (brek'in)  
 Brec'qn  
 Breda (brā-dā')  
 Bregentz (breg'ents)  
 Breisach (brī'zāk') (Fr. Bri-  
 sach, bre'zāk')  
 Brem'ēn (or brā'mēn) (Eu-  
 rope)  
 Bre'mēn (U. S.)
- Brescia (bresh'e-ā or bresh'ā)  
 Breslau (brēs'lāw or brēs'lou)  
 Bretagne (brēh-tān'). Syn.  
 Brittany.  
 Breton (brit'ūn) (Cape)  
 Briançon (bre'ōn-sōn')  
 Bridlington; pronounced, and  
 usually written, Bur'ling-  
 Brieg (breeg) [tqn.  
 Brienne (bre'ēn')  
 Brienz (bre'ēnts')  
 Brieux, or Brieuc (bre'ūh')  
 Brightelmstone; pron., and  
 now generally written,  
 Brighton (brī'tqn).  
 Brindisi (brin'de-see)  
 Brioude (bre'ood')  
 Brisacl (bre'zāk'). Syn.  
 Breisach.  
 Britain (brit'un or brit'n)  
 Brit'ta-ny (Fr. Bretagne,  
 brēh-tān')  
 Brixham (briks'um)  
 Broek (brōok)  
 Brom'berg (Ger. pron.  
 brom'bērg)  
 Brōm'ley  
 Bromwich (brūm'ij)  
 Bron'do-lo  
 Brōok'line  
 Brōok'līn  
 Brough (brūf)  
 Brüek (brük, almost brick)  
 Bruhsal (brōok'sāl)  
 Brū'gēs (Fr. pron. brūzh)  
 Brühl (brül)  
 Brünn (brün or brün)  
 Brunz'wick (Ger. Braunsch-  
 weig, brown/shwīg)  
 Brus'sēls (Fr. Bruxelles,  
 brū'sel')
- Brzes, or Brzesc Litewski  
 (bzhēsts le-tev'ske)  
 Buchanan (būk-an'an)  
 Bu-chā'rī-ā. Syn. Bokhara.  
 Bu'chq-rest', or Bucharest  
 Buckinghamshire (buk'ing-  
 um-shīr)  
 Bu'dā (Hung. pron. boo'-  
 dōh'; Ger. O'fen)  
 Budukhshan (būd-ūk-  
 shān'); written also Ba-  
 dakhshan.  
 Budweis (bood'wīss)  
 Buen Ayre (bwēn ī'rā). Syn.  
 Bonair.  
 Buenaventura (bwā'nā-ven-  
 too'rā)  
 Buena Vista (bwā'nā vis'tā)  
 Buenos Ayres (bo'nus ā'rīz;  
 Sp. pron. bwā'noss ī'rēs)  
 Bug (boog)  
 Builth (bilth)  
 Bulgaria (bōol-gā'rī-ā)  
 Bülkh. Syn. Balkh.  
 Buncombe (bun'k'um)  
 Bun'del-cund'  
 Bun'der Ab-as'see (or Abas-  
 si). Syn. Gombroon.  
 Buntzlau (bōonts'lou)  
 Burd'wān  
 Burg (Ger. pron. böōrg)  
 Burk (bōōrk)  
 Burgos (boor'gōss)  
 Bur'gun-dy (Fr. Bourgogne,  
 boor'gōn')  
 Bur'ling-tqn. Syn. Bridling-  
 ton.  
 Būr'rān-pōot'tēr. Syn. Brah-  
 mapootra.  
 Bursa (boor'sā or brū'sā)  
 Burscheid (bōōr'shīt; Fr.  
 Borette, bo'r'sēt')
- Bury (bēr'rī)  
 Bushire (boo-sheer'). Syn.  
 Abooshehr.  
 But'tēr-mere  
 Byzantium (bī-zan'shī-um)
- C.  
 Ca-bar'ras  
 Cab'ell  
 Ca-bool' (called by the natives  
 Kā'būl); written also Ca-  
 boull, Cabul, and Caubul.  
 Cabrera (kā-brā'rā)  
 Cabulistan (kā-bool'is-tān').  
 Syn. Afghanistan.  
 Caceres (kā'thā-rēs)  
 Cachao (kāch'ā-o'). Syn.  
 Ketcho [Caxias.  
 Cachias (kā-she'e'ās). Syn.  
 Cachoeira (kā-sho-ā'e-rā).  
 Syn. Caxoeira.  
 Cā'diz (Sp. pron. kā'dēth)  
 Caen (kōn)  
 Caermarthen (kēr-mar'thēn)  
 Caernarvon (kēr-nar'vqn)  
 Caf-frā'rī-ā  
 Cagliari (kāl'yā-re)  
 Ca-haw'ba [kār)  
 Cāhir, or Cāher (kah'hēr or  
 Ca-ho'kī-ā  
 Cahoos, or Cahoes (kā-hōz').  
 Syn. Cohoes.  
 Cahors (kā'or') [cos.  
 Caicos (kā'kōs). Syn. Cay-  
 Caidareta (kā-dā-rā'tā)  
 Cairngorm (kārn-gorm')  
 Caī'ro (Egypt); called by the  
 Arabs El Kahira (el kāh'-  
 he-rā)  
 Cāi'ro (U. S.)  
 Cā-lā'brī-ā (or kā-lā-bre-ā)  
 Cālahorra (kā-lā-or'rā)  
 Calais (kāl'iss; Fr. pron.  
 kā'lā')
- Calatayud (kā-lā-tā-yood')  
 Calatrava (kā-lā-trā'vā).  
 Calcasieu (kāl'kā-shī or  
 kāl'kā-shī)  
 Cāl-cut'tā  
 Caldas da Rainha (kāl'dās  
 dā rā-ēen'yā)  
 Cāl'der  
 Cal'e-do'nī-ā  
 Cal'ī-cut  
 Cal'ī-for'nī-ā  
 Callao (kāl-lā'ō or kāl-yā'ō)  
 Cal'la-poo'yā  
 Calne (kān)  
 Caltagirone (kāl-tā-je-ro'nā)  
 Calvados (kāl'vā'dos')  
 Camanche (kā-mān'chā)  
 Cam-bay'  
 Cam-bo'dī-ā or Cam-bo'gē'  
 Cam'bray, or Cambrai (Fr.  
 pron. kām'brā')
- Cam'brī-ā  
 Cambridge (kām'brij)  
 Caminha (kā-meen'yā)  
 Campagna (kān-pān'yā)  
 Campbelltown (kam'pēl-town/  
 Camppeachy (kam-pee'che;  
 Mex. pron. kām-pā'chā)  
 Campo Basso (kām'po bās'-  
 so)  
 Can'a-dā [re)  
 Canajoharie (kan'ā-jo-hār'-  
 Canandaigua (kan'ān-dā'-  
 Can'ā-nore' [gwā)  
 Can'ā-rā  
 Canaries (kā-nā'reez) (Sp.  
 Canarias, kā-nā're-ās)  
 Can'a-sau'gā  
 Can'ā-sto'tā  
 Ca-nav'er-ā  
 Can-da-har', or Kandahar  
 Can'dī-ā, or Crete  
 Cannes (kān)  
 Can'is-te'ō  
 Cannouchee (kan-noo'che)  
 Ca-non'ī-cut  
 Cantal (kōn'tāl')  
 Canterbury (kan'tēr-bēr-e)







- (Sp. Conepeion, kon-thep-the-ōn')
- Con'chas (ch as in child)
- Coneord (konk'urd)
- Con-cor'dī-a
- Condé (kon'de or kōn'dā')
- Conecocheague (kon'e-ko-cheeg')
- Conecuh (ko-nee'ka)
- Conemaugh (kon'e-maw)
- Con'es-to'gā
- Co-ne'sus
- Congaree (kong'gā-ree')
- Congo (kong'go)
- Conuaught (kon'nawt)
- Connecticut (kōn-net'i-kut)
- Con'stance (Ger. Constanz, kon'stānts) [nä]
- Constantina (kon-stān-tē')
- Con-stan'ti-no'ple
- Contreras (kon-trā'ras)
- Cooch Bahar (bā-har')
- Coo-mas'sie
- Coos (ko-os')
- Coo'saw-hateh'ie
- Co'pēn-hā'gēn (Danish Kjöbenhavn, kyö-bēn-hown')
- Co'pī-a-po'
- Coquimbo (ko-keem'bo)
- Corbach (kor'bāk)
- Corbeau (kor-bō')
- Corbeil (kor'bāl' or kor-bā'y') [Corfu.]
- Coreyra (kor-sī'ra). *Syn.*
- Cor-dil'ler-as (Sp. pron. kor-dēl-yā'rās)
- Cor'do-va, or Cordoba
- Co-re'a
- Corfu (kor-foo' or kor'fu; *Modern Greek pron. kor-Cōr'inth* [fee'])
- Cor'o-man'del
- Corpus Chris'ti (kor'pus kris'te)
- Corrèze (kor'rāz')
- Corrientes (kor-re-ēn'tēs)
- Cor'sī-eā (Fr. Corse, kors)
- Corte (kor'tā)
- Cortona (kor-to'nā)
- Co-run'nā (Sp. Coruña, ko-roon'yā)
- Cosenza (ko-sen'zā)
- Co-shoe'ton
- Cöslin, Coeslin, or Köslin (kös-leen')
- Cosne (kōn)
- Cosseir (kos-sār')
- Cos-sim'ba-zar'
- Costa Rica (kos'tā ree'kā)
- Côte d'Or (kōt dor)
- Côtes du Nord (kōt dü nor)
- Cotignola (ko-tēn-yo'lā)
- Cotopaxi (ko-to-paks'e; *Sp. pron. ko-to-pāl'ite*)
- Cottbus, or Kottbus (kott-boos)
- Courland (koor'land). *Syn.* Kurland.
- Courtray, or Courtrai (koor'trā') (Flem. Kortryk, kort'rik)
- Coutances (koo'tōnss')
- Coventry (kuv'ēn-tre)
- Cōv'ing-ton
- Cowes (kowz)
- Cracow (krā'ko) (Polish Kraków, krā'koof)
- Crécy (kres'se; *Fr. pron. krā'se'*); *often written Cressy by the English.*
- Crefeld (krā'fēlt)
- Crema (krā'mā)
- Cremnitz (kren'nits). *Syn.* Kremnitz.
- Cre-mo'nā (*It. pron. krā-mo'nā*)
- Cres'sy. *See* Crécy.
- Crete. *Syn.* Candia.
- Creuse (kruz)
- Creutznaeh (kroits'nāk.) *Syn.* Kreutznaeh.
- Crī-me'a (Russ. Krim.)
- Croatia (kro-ā'shī-ā)
- Croix, St. (kroi). *Syn.* Santa Cruz.
- Crom'ar-ty
- Cronstädt (krōn'stät)
- Csaba (chöb'ö'h')
- Csongrád (chon-gräd')
- Cu'bā (*Sp. pron. koo'bā*)
- Cuban (koo-bān'). *Syn.* Koo-ban.
- Cud'da-lore'
- Cuencā (kwen'kā); *formerly written and pron. Cuença* (kwēn'sā).
- Culhuacan (kool-wā-kān'). *Syn.* Palenque.
- Culiacan (koo-le-ā-kān')
- Cul-lo'dēn
- Culm (kōölm)
- Cul'pep-per
- Cul-röss' (*or* koo'rös)
- Cumana (koo-mā-nā')
- Cumania, or Kumauia (kumā'ne-ā) (Hung. Kun-ság, koon-shäg')
- Curaçoa (ku'ra-sō')
- Curaray (koo-rā-rī')
- Curisehe-Haff (koo'rish-ēh-haff'). *Syn.* Kurisehe-Haff.
- Cūr'ri-tuek'
- Curzola (koord-zo'lā)
- Cüstrin, or Kystrin (küs-treen')
- Cut-tack' [fen]
- Cux-hā'ven (*or* kōöks-hā'-vay-bā)
- Cuyahoga (kī'ā-ho'gā)
- Cuzco (koo'skō)
- Cyc'la-dēs
- Cythera (sī-thee'ra). *Syn.* Cerigo.
- Czaslau (chäs'lou)
- Czernigow (cher'ne-gof).
- Czernowitz (cher'no-vits); *more correctly Czernowiec, chēr'no-vēt'sch.*
- Czirknicz, or Žirknitz (tsčerk'nits)
- D.**
- Daghestan (dā'gēs-tān')
- Dahl (dāl)
- Dahomey (dali'ho-mā')
- Dā-ko'tah. *Syn.* Sioux.
- Dälcarlia (dā-le-ka'r/le-ā)
- Dalhousie (dal-hoo'zī)
- Dalkeith (dāl-keeth')
- Dalles (dälz)
- Dalmatia (dal-mā'shī-ā)
- Dalton (dawl'ton)
- Dan'ā-ris-cot'ta
- Dambea. *See* Dembea.
- Dam'i-et'ta (Arab. Damiat, dā-mie-āt')
- Dan'ng-mo'rā
- Dant'zic (dant'sik) (Ger. Dantzic, dāut'sic) [now.]
- Dan'ube (Ger. Donau, dō'-Dardanelles (dar'dā-nēlz')
- Dar'foor'; *written also* Darfur and Darfour.
- Darien (Ga.) (dā're-ēn)
- Darien, Isthmus of (dā-re-ēn')
- Darmstadt (darm'stät)
- Dartmouth (dart'muth)
- Dar'war'
- Dauphiné (dō'fe'nā'). *Syn.* Dauphiny.
- Daviess (dā'vis)
- Debreczin, or Debretzin (dā-bret'sin)
- De-cā'tur
- Dee'can, or Dek'kan
- Del'ā-go'ā
- Delaware (del'ā-war)
- Delft (*every letter should be pronounced*)
- Delgada (del-gā'dā)
- Delhi, or Dehli (Hindostan) (del'lee)
- Delhi (U. S.) (del'hī)
- Del'vī-no
- Dem'be-ā (*or* dem-bee'ā).
- Demerara (dem'er-ā'ra)
- Denbighshire (den'be-shīr)
- Den'dēr-ah
- Dendermonde (den'dēr-mōn'dēh), or Dendermond (den'dēr-mōnt')
- Dennis, St. (sent den'is or den'ee) (Fr. Saint Denis, sän d'nee)
- Depeyster (de-pīs'tēr)
- Deptford (det'furd)
- Der-bend'
- Dēr'by (*or* dar'bī)
-  The latter pronunciation was formerly universal.
- Derbyshire (dēr'be-shīr)
- Derne (dēr'nē or dēr'nēh)
- Derr (dēr)
- De Ruyter (de rī'tēr)
- Desaguadero (dēs-ā'gwā-dā'-Des'e-ā'dā [ro])
- Des'er-et'
- Dē-shā'
- Des Moines (de moin)
- Despoblado (dēs-po-blā'do)
- De So'to
- Des'sau (*Ger. pron. des'sow*)
- Det'mold (*Ger. pron. det'-De-troit'* [molt])
- Dettingen (dēt'ting-ēn)
- Deutz (doits)
- Deux-ponts (duh'pōn') (Ger. Zweibrücken, tsvī-brük'-Deva (dā'vā) [kēn])
- Dev'eu-tēr, or Dewenter (dā'-ven-tēr)
- Devises (de-vi'ziz)
- Devonshire (dev'ōn-shīr) [re]
- Dhawalaghiri (dā-wol'ā-gēr'-Dī-ar'bekr, or Diarbekir (de-ar'be-keer')
- Dié, or Diez, Saint (sän de-ē')
- Diepholz (deep'hōlts)
- Dieppe (dyep or de-ep')
- Diest (deest)
- Digne (deēn)
- Dijon (de'zhōn')
- Dil'ling-ēn
- Diuān (de'nōn')
- Diuant (de'nōn' or de-nant')
- Din-wid'die
- Dixmude (dix'mü'd') (Flem. Dixmuyden, dix-moi'dēn)
- Dizier, Saint (sän-de'ze-ā')
- Djid'dā. *Syn.* Jidda.
- Djoliba (jol'e-bā). *Syn.* Joliba.
- Dnieper (nee'pēr; *Russ. pron. dnyēp'ēr*)
- Dniester (nees'tēr; *Russ. pron. dnyēs'tēr*)
- Doab, or Dooab (doo'āb')
- Do'fra-fī-ēld'. *Syn.* Dovre-
- Dôle (dōl) [field.]
- Dolgelly (dol-ge'th/le)
- Domingo (do-ming'go)
- Dominica (dom'e-nee'ka; *Fr. Dominique, dom-e-neek')*
- Donaghadee (don'ā-hā-dee')
- Doñc'as-tēr
- Donegal (don-e-gawl')
- Dongola (dong'go-lā)
- Dor'chēs-tēr
- Dor-dogne (dor'dōn'; *Fr. pron. dor'dōn')*
- Dordrecht (dort'rēkt), or Dort
- Dornoch (dor'noχ)
- Dorpat (dor'pāt), or Dörpt
- Dorsetshire (dor'set-shīr)
- Douai, or Douay (doo'ā'); *sometimes written* Doway.
- Doubs (doobz or doo)
- Douglas (dug'les)
- Douro (doo'ro) (Sp. Duero, dwā'ro)
- Do'vēr
- Do'vrē-fīeld' (Norw. Daavrefjeld, dō'vrē-fyeld')
- Dowlatabad (dow'lā-tā-bād')
- Down-pat'rick
- Draguignan (drā'gēn'yōn')
- Drave (drāv) (Ger. Drau, drow; Slavonian Drava, drā'vā)
- Drenthe (dren'tēh)
- Dreux (druh) [no]
- Drin (dreen), or Drino (dree'-Drogheda (drō'hēg-da)
- Drohobicz (dro'ho-bitch), or Dro'ho-vitsch'
- Droitwich (droit'itch)
- Dro'more, or Dro-more'
- Drontheim (dron'tim) (Norwegian Trondjem, trōnd'-Druses (doo'zēz) [yem])
- Duanesburg (du-ānz/burg)
- Dub'lin
- Dubno (doo'b'no)
- Du-bois'
- Dubuque (du-bōōk')
- Duero (doo-ā'ro or dwā'ro). *Syn.* Douro.
- Du'is-burg (*or* doo'is-bōōrg')
- Duiveland (doi'vē-lānt)
- Dulce, Rio (ree'ō dool'sā or dool'thā)
- Dulcigno (dool-cheen'yo)
- Dulwich (dul'ij)
- Dumbartoushire (dum-bar'tōn-shīr)
- Dum-blane'
- Dumfries (dum-frees')
- Dun-bar'
- Dundalk (dun-dawk')
- Dun-dass'
- Dun-dee'
- Dunfermline (dum-fer'lin)
- Dun-gan'non
- Dun-gar'vōn
- Dungeness (dun-je-ness')
- Dunkeld (dun-kel')
- Dun'kirik (Fr. Dunkerque, dun'kērk')
- Dun-sin'nane
- Dunwich (dun'iteh)
- Du'plin
- Duquesne (du-kān')
- Durance (du'rōnss')
- Durango (doo-rāng'go)
- Durazzo (doo-rāt'so), or Durras (doo-rās')
- Durham (dūr'ūm)
- Durlach (dūr'lāk)
- Dus'sel-dorf (Ger. Düsseldorf, dūs'scl-dorf')
- Duval (du-vōl')
- Duyvelaud (doi'vē-lānt)
- Dwī'nā
- Dyle, or Dyl (dīl)
- E.**
- Earn, Loch (lok ērn)
- Ebora. *See* Evora.
- E'bro (*Sp. pron. ā'bro*)
- Eccloō (ek-klō')



Echelles, Les (lāz ā'shēl')  
 Ecija (ā'the-nā)  
 Eckmühl (ek-mül')  
 Ecuador ek-wā-dōr')  
 Ed'foo'; *written also* Edfou  
*and* Edfu.  
 E-dī'na  
 Edinburgh (ed'in-bur-ruh);  
*written also, but less prop-*  
*erly* Edinboro' and Edin-  
 borough.  
 Ed'is-to  
 Eg'ri-pō. *Syn.* Negropont.  
 Egypt (e'jipt)  
 Ehrenbreitstein (ā'ren-brit-  
 stin) [stet]  
 Eichstädt, or Aichstädt (īk'/  
 Eilenburg (ī'len-bōorg')  
 Eimbeck (īm'bēk)  
 Einico (ī'me-o)  
 Eisenach (ī'zēn-āk)  
 Eisenstadt (ī'zēn-stāt')  
 Eisleben (īs'lā-bēn)  
 Ekatarinburg (ā-kā'tā-reen-  
 boorg')  
 Ekatarinoslav, or Ekatarino-  
 slav (ā-kā'tā-reen'o-släf').  
*See* Yekatarinoslav.  
 Elatma (ā-lāt'mā), or Yelat-  
 ma (yā-lat'mā)  
 Elbe (elb; *Ger. pron.* el'bēh)  
 El'ber-feld (*Ger. pron.* el'bē-  
 felt')  
 Elbeuf (el'buf')  
 El-boorz', or El-brooz'; *writ-*  
*ten also* Elburz and El-  
 brouz.  
 Elehe (el'chū)  
 El'e-phan'tā  
 El'gim-shire  
 Elizabetgrad (ā-liz'ā-bet-  
 grad'), or Yelisavetgrad  
 El-mī'ra  
 El Paso del Norte (el pā'so  
 del nor'tā)  
 El'sī-nore', or Elsineur (el'-  
 se-nūr') (Dan. Hiel-sing-  
 ø'er)  
 Embden (em'den)  
 Em'brun (or ön'brun')  
 Em'e-sā. *Syn.* Homs.  
 Emmerich (em'mē-rik), or  
 Emrieh (em'rik)  
 Ems (ēms)  
 Enghien (ōn'gē-ōn')  
 England (ing'gländ)  
 Engoor, or Engour (en-goor')  
*and* Enguri (en-goo'ree).  
*Syn.* Angora.  
 Enikale (en-e-kā'lā). *Syn.*  
 Yenicalē.  
 Enisei. *See* Yenisei.  
 Enkhuizen (enk-hoi'zēn)  
 En'nis-cort'hy  
 En'nis-kil'len  
 Entre Dourō e Minho (en'trā  
 doo'ro ā meen'yo)  
 Entre Rios (en'trā ree'ōs)  
 Eperies (ā-pēr'e-ēs; *Hung.*  
*pron.* ā-pēr'e-ēsh)  
 Epernay (ā-pēr'nā)  
 Erbach (ēr'bāk)  
 Erfurt (ēr'fōort)  
 Er'gree Kastree. *Syn.* Ar-  
 gyro Kastree.  
 Ericht (ēr'ikt)  
 Erie (ēree)  
 E'rin. *Syn.* Ireland.  
 Erivan (ēr-e-vān')  
 Erlangen (ēr'lāng-ēn)  
 Erlau (ēr'lou) (*Hung.* Eg'er)  
 Erne, Lough (lōn'ēn)  
 Erz-room'; *written also*  
 Ardsroom, Erzeroum, and  
 Erzrum.  
 Erzgebirge (ēr'ts'gā-bēr'gā)  
 Escorial (ēs-koo-re-āl')  
 Eski Shehr (ēs'kee shāh'r)

Esneh (es'nēh'), or Esne  
 (ēs'nā')  
 Esquimaux (ēs'ke-mō)  
 Essequibo (ēs-sā-kē'bo)  
 Es Sioot, or Es Siout (es see-  
 oot'). *Syn.* Sioot.  
 Este (es'tā)  
 Es-tho'nī-ā  
 Estrenadura (es-trā-mā-  
 doo'rā)  
 Estremôz (ēs-trā-mōz')  
 Eszek (ēs'sek)  
 Etampes (ā'tōnp')  
 Étienne, Saint (sānt et'e-en')  
 Et'na, or Æt'na  
 Et'o-wah  
 Etsch (etch.) *Syn.* Adige.  
 Eu (ūh) [nā'ō']  
 Eupen (oi'pēn) (*Fr.* Néau,  
 Euphrates (yū-frā'tēz)  
 (Turk. Frät)  
 Eure (yoor or ur)  
 Europe (u'rup)  
 Eutin (oi-teen') [Sea.  
 Euxine (yūx'in). *Syn.* Black  
 Evesham (eevz'hūm or eevz'-  
 um)  
 Ev'o-rā; *written also* Eborā.  
 Evreux (ēv'rūh')  
 Eylau (ī'lou)

F.


Faenza (fā-en'zā')  
 Faeröe (fā'ro or fā'rō). *Syn.*  
 Färoe.  
 Fahlun (fā'loon)  
 Fa'oom, or Faioum (fā-oom')  
 Falaise (fā'lāz')  
 Falkirk (fawl'kirk)  
 Falkland (fawk'land)  
 Falmouth (fāl'mūth)  
 Falster (fāl'stēr or fäl'stēr)  
 Falun, or Fahlun (fā'loon)  
 Fano (fā'no)  
 Faro (fā'ro)  
 Färoe (fā'ro or fā'rō-ē)  
 Farsistan (far-sis-tān')  
 Fauquier (faw-keer')  
 Fav'er-sh-ām [fī-äl']  
 Fayal (fī-awl'; *Port. pron.*  
 Fayette (fā-et')  
 Fayetteville (fā-et-vil)  
 Fayoum (fā-oom'). *Syn.*  
 Fa'oom.  
 Fee'jee. *Syn.* Fiji.  
 Felicianā (fe-lis'e-ān'ā)  
 Feodosia (fā-o-do'se-ā). *Syn.*  
 Kaffa.  
 Fermanagh (fer-man'ā)  
 Fer-moy'  
 Fēr'ney (or fēr'nā')  
 Ferrara (fār-rā'rā)  
 Fer'ro (Sp. Hierro, yēr'ro)  
 Ferrol (fēr-rōl')  
 Ferv'er-sh-ām  
 Fezzān (fēz'zān')  
 Fichtelgebirge (fik'tel-gā-  
 bēer'geh) [so-lē  
 Fiesole (fyes'o-lā), or Fes'-  
 Figeac (fe'zhāk')  
 Figueras (fe-gā'rās)  
 Fiji (*pronounced, and often*  
*written, Fee'jee)*  
 Finisterre, Cape (fin-is-tēr')  
 (Sp. Finisterra, fee-nis-te-  
 ēr'rā)  
 Fin'land  
 Fismé (feem)  
 Fiume (fyoo'mā)  
 Flan'ders (Fr. Flandre,  
 flōnd'r)  
 Flens'burg, or Flens'borg  
 Flor'ence (It. Firenze, fe-  
 ren'zā, or Fiorenza, fe-o-  
 ren'zā)

Flo'rēs  
 Flor'ī-da (ēn)  
 Flush'ing (Dutch Vlis'sing-  
 Föhr (för), or Föhrde (för-  
 Foggia (fod'jä) [dēh)  
 Foglia (fōl'yā)  
 Foix (fwā)  
 Foligno (fo-leen'yo)  
 Fondi (fon'dee)  
 Fontainebleau (fōn'tān'blō')  
 Fontarabia (fon-tā-rā-be-ā)  
 (Sp. Fuenterabia, fwen-tā-  
 rā-bee'ā)  
 Fontenay (fōnt'nā')  
 Fon-te-noy' (*Fr. pron.*  
 fōnt'nwā')  
 Fontevault (fon'te-vro';  
*Fr. pron.* fōnt'vrō')  
 Forli (for-lee')  
 Formentera (for-men-tā'rā)  
 For-mo'sā  
 For-syth'  
 For'tā-ven-tū'ra  
 Fossano (fos-sā'no)  
 Fotheringay (foth'er-ing-gā')  
 Fougères (foo'zhēr')  
 Foulah (foo'lā). *Syn.* Foo-  
 lah.  
 Fourche (foorsh). *See* La  
 Fourche.  
 Fowey (foy), *sometimes writ-*  
*ten* Fawey.  
 Foyers; *often written, and*  
*always pron., Fy'ers.*  
 France (frāns; *Fr. pron.*  
 frōnss)  
 Franche Comté (frōnsh  
 kōn'tā')  
 Fran-ēo'nī-ā  
 Franeker (frān'ek-ēr)  
 Frankenstein (frānk'ēn-  
 stin')  
 Frankenthal (frānk'ēn-tāl')  
 Frank'fort (Ger. Frankfurt,  
 frānk'fōort)  
 Frascati (frās-kā'tee)  
 Frauenburg (frow'ēn-  
 bōorg')  
 Fraustadt (frow'stāt)  
 Freiburg (frī'bērg)  
 Freiburg (frī'burg or frī'-  
 bōorg)  
 Freising (frī'zing), or Frei-  
 singen (frī'zing-ēn)  
 Freistadt (frī'stāt)  
 Fréjus (frā'zhūs')  
 Freyburg. *See* Freiburg.  
 Freystadt. *See* Freistadt.  
 Friburg (fre'boor'). *Syn.*  
 Freyburg. [lānt)  
 Friēd'land (*Ger. pron.* freet'-  
 Friēz'land, Vriēz'land, or  
 Friesia (free'zhī-ā)  
 Frio (free'o)  
 Frische Hafl (frish'ch häf), or  
 Frische See (frish'ch sa)  
 Friuli (free-oo'lee; *It. pron.*  
 free'oo-lee)  
 Frob'ish-er's Strait  
 Frod'sham  
 Fronterā (fron-tā'rā)  
 Frontignac (fron'tī-nak or  
 frōn'tēn'yāk')  
 Fuertaventura (fwēr'tā-ven-  
 too'rā)  
 Fulda (fōol'dā)  
 Ful'ton (fōol'ton)  
 Funchal (foon-shāl')  
 Fün'nen (Dan. Fyen, fū'ēn)  
 Fünf'kirchen (fünf-kēer-  
 kēn)  
 Furnes (furn) [bād')  
 Furruckabad (für'ruk-ā-  
 Furth (fūrt)  
 Fyers. *See* Foyers.  
 Fyne, Loch (lok fīn) [oom.  
 Fyum (fī-oom'). *Syn.* Fai-  
 Fyzabad (fī'zā-bād')

G.

Gács (gāteh)  
 Gadamis (gā-dā'mis). *Syn.*  
 Ghadamis.  
 Gaeta (gā-ā'tā)  
 Gaillac (gā'yāk' or gāl'yāk')  
 Gaillon (gā'yōn' or gāl'yōn')  
 Gairloch (gār'lok)  
 Galapagos (gal'ā-pā'gus;  
*Sp. pron.* gā-lā'pā-gōs)  
 Gal'ā-shiēl's'  
 Galatz (gāl'läts)  
 Ga-le'na  
 Galicia (gā-lish'ā-ā)  
 Gallapagos. *See* Galapagos.  
 Gal-lip'o-li  
 Gal'li-po-lis' (Ohio)  
 Gal'lo-wāy  
 Galluzzo (gāl-loot'so)  
 Gal'ves-tōn  
 Galway (gawl'wā)  
 Gam'bi-ā  
 Gand (gōn). *Syn.* Ghent.  
 Gan'gēs (Hindoo, Gunga)  
 Gap (gāp)  
 Gard (gar)  
 Garda (gar'dā)  
 Gardiner (gard'nēr)  
 Gardon (gar'dōn')  
 Garfagnana (gar-fān-yā'nā)  
 Garigliano (gā-rēl-yā'nā)  
 Garonne (gā-ron')  
 Gas'co-nāde'  
 Gas'co-nŷ (Fr. Gascogne,  
 gās'kōn')  
 Gaspé (gās'pā')  
 Ge-āu'ga  
 Geel (*Dutch pron.* hāl)  
 Geffe (yev'lā)  
 Gelders, or Guelders (gēl/-  
 dērz) (Dutch Geldern,  
 hēl'dērn). *Syn.* Gēl'dē-  
 r'ē-see' [lānd-  
 Gēn'ē-se'o  
 Gē-ne'va (Ger. Genf, gēnf;  
 Fr. Genève, zhēn-āv')  
 Genil (hā-neel'); *written also*  
 Xenil. [vä)  
 Gēn'o-ā (It. Genova, jen'o-  
 Gēōr'gē-ā  
 Gera (gā'rā)  
 Gēr'mā-nŷ (Ger. Deutsch-  
 land, doitch'lānt)  
 Gerona (hā'ro-nā)  
 Gers (zhēr)  
 Gex (zhēks)  
 Geysers (gē'sērs)  
 Ghadamis (gā-dā'mis)  
 Ghauts (gawts)  
 Gheel. *Syn.* Geel.  
 Ghee'zeh; *written also* Gi-  
 zeh and Jizeh.  
 Ghent (gēnt) (Fr. Gand, gōn)  
 Ghool-ghool'ā  
 Gī-brāl'tar (*Sp. pron.* he-  
 brāl'tār')  
 Giessen (gēes'sēn)  
 Gignae (zheen'yāk')  
 Gihon (je-hon' or je-hoon').  
*Syn.* Oxus.  
 Gijon (he-hōn'). *Syn.* Xixon.  
 Gō'na (he-hō'nā). *Syn.*  
 ixona.  
 Gna (he'lā)  
 Gilolo (nē'olō)  
 Girjeh (jēr'jēh); *written al-*  
*so* Djirdjeh *by the French.*  
 Girjenti (jer-jen'te)  
 Gironde (je-rond'; *Fr. pron.*  
 zhē'rōnd')  
 Gizeh (jee'zēh or gē'zēh)  
 Glā-mor'gān-shire (-shīr)  
 Glār'us (Fr. Glaris, glār'ēss')  
 Glas'gōw  
 Glatz (gläts)  
 Glauchau (glou'kow)



- Glen-elg'  
Glogau (glo'gow); *sometimes written Glogaw.*  
Gloucester (glos'ter)  
Glückstadt (glük'stät)  
Gmünd (gmünt), or Gmünden (gmün'den)  
Gmund (gmüönt)  
Gnesen (gnä'zen) (Polish Gnesno)  
Godavery (go-dä'ver-e)  
Goes (gōös)  
Gojam (go-jäm')  
Gol-con'da  
Göld'berg (or golt'bërg)  
Gol'now (gol'nov)  
Gom-broon', or Bun'der Ab-as'see (Abassi)  
Gomera (go-mä'rä)  
Gonaives, Les (lä go'nä'čv' or gō-niv')  
Gon'dar  
Goochland (gootch'land)  
Goeld'sha; *written also Galdscha and Gouldja.*  
Goom'ty  
Gorce (go'rä') [lits]  
Görlitz (gör'lits, almost gür'-Görtz (görts, almost gürts) (It. Gorizia, go-rid'ze-ä)  
Gotha (go'tä)  
Gothenburg (got'çn-burg), or Got'ten-burg (Sw. Götheborg, yō'tä-boRG)  
Goth'land (Sw. Götaland, yō'tä-länd)  
Göttingen, or Goettingen (get'ting-çn or got'ting-çn; *Ger. pron. gōt'ting-çn*)  
Gott'land, or Goth'land (da)  
Gou'da (Dutch. pron. hov'-Goyaz (go-yäz'). *Syn. Villa Gozzo (got'so) [Boa. Gracias a Dios (grä'se-äs ä de-ös')  
Graciosa (grä-se-o'sä)  
Graetz (grets). *Syn. Grätz.*  
Grafenhausen (grä'fçn-how'-zen)  
Grammont (gräm'mōn')  
Gram'pī-an  
Gran (grän) (Hung. Esztergom, es'tër-gom)  
Granada (grä-nä'dä; *Sp. pron. grä-nä'dä*)  
Granadilla (grä-nä-deel'yä)  
Granger (grän'jçr)  
Grünt'ham  
Gran'ville (U. S.)  
Granville (Fr.) (grōn'vël')  
Grasse (gräss)  
Gratiot (grash'i-ot)  
Grätz, or Graetz (grets)  
Graubündten (grou'bünt-çn). *Syn. Grisons.*  
Graudentz (grou'dents)  
Graus (grouss)  
Gravelines (gräv'lēn')  
Gravesend (grävz'end')  
Great Britain (brit'un or brit'n)  
Greibenstein (grä'bçn-stīn')  
Greenwich (grīn'ij)  
Greifswalde (grīfs'wäl'dch); *formerly written Gripeswold.*  
Grenada (grç-nä'dä)  
 Grenada, the name of one of the British West India islands, ought not to be confounded with the Spanish name *Granada*, which is sometimes written with an *e* in the first syllable.  
Grenoble (grçn-ob'l or grçn-nō'b'l)  
Greve (grä'vā)*
- Griesheim (grees'hīm)  
Grindelwald (grīn'dçl-wält')  
Grisons (grē'zōn') (Ger. Graubündten, grou'büntçn)  
Gron'ing-çn (Dutch pron. hro'ning-çn)  
Gross-Glogau (grōs-glo'gou)  
Gross-Wardein (grōs-wär'-Gro'tçn (Eng.) [dīn)  
Grō'tçn (U. S.)  
Grünberg (grün'bërg), or Grü'ng-berg  
Guadalajara, or Guadalaxara (gwä-dä-lä-nä'rä)  
Guadaloupe (gaw'dä-loop' or gä'dä-loop')  
Guadalupe (gwä-dä-loo'pä or gaw'dä-loop')  
Guadalquivir (gaw'däl-kwiv'çr; *Sp. pron. gwä-däl-ke-veer')*  
Guadiana (gaw'de-ä'nä or gwä-de-ä'nä)  
Guanahani (gwä-nä-hä'nee)  
Guanaxuato, or Guanajuato (gwä-nä-hwä'to)  
Guancavelica (gwäng-kä-vä-lee/kä)  
Guarda (gwar'dä)  
Guardafui (gwar'dä-fwee or gar'dä-fwe')  
Guastalla (gwäs-täl'lä)  
Guatemala (gaw'te-mä'lä or gwä-tē-mä'lä)  
Guaxaca (gwä-nä-kä, almost wä-hä/kä). *Syn. Oaxaca.*  
Guayama (gwä-ä'mä)  
Guayaquil (gwä-ä-keel')  
Guaymas (gwä-mäs)  
Guayra (gwä'rä). *See La Guayra.*  
Guazacualco (gwä-sä-kwäl'-ko); *also written Huasacuguben (goo'bçn) [alco. Guelderland (gēl'dçr-land). *Syn. Gelderland.*  
Guelders (gēl'dçrz). *Syn. Gelders.*  
Guéret (gä'rä')  
Guernsey (gçrn'ze)  
Guiana (gē-ä'nä), or Guyana Guicowar (gwik'o-war)  
Gvienna (gç'n')  
Guildford (gīl'förd)  
Guilford (gīl'förd)  
Guinea (gīn'e)  
Guingamp (gän'gōn')  
Guipuzcoa (gç-poo's'ko-ä; *Sp. pron. ge-pooth'ko-ä*)  
Guise (gweez)  
Gujerat. *See Guzerat.*  
Gumbinnen (gōom-bin'nçn)  
Gund-wä'nä [bōōrg)  
Güntz'burg (or günts'-Gur'wäl'  
Güstrow (güs'trov)  
Guyana (gē-ä'nä). *Syn. Guiana.*  
Guyandott (gī-än-dot', *familiarly called gī-än')*  
Guzerat (gooz-çr-ät'), or Gujerat (gooj-er-ät')  
Gwalior (gwä'li-or)  
Gyula (dyoo'löh, almost joo'löh). *Syn. Karlsburg.**
- Had-raq-maut'  
Haerlem. *See Haarlem.*  
Hague (haig), The. (Fr. La Haye, lä hä, almost lä ä)  
Hagueneau (äg'nō')  
Hainan (hā-nan')  
Hainault (ä'nō') (Flemish Henegouwen, hen-e-hou'-wçn)  
Haiti (hä'ti). *Syn. Hayti.*  
Hajar, or Hadjar (hä'jar). *Syn. Lahsa. [je-poor')*  
Hajypoor, or Hadjypoor (hä-Hakodadi (hä-ko-dä'dee)  
Halberstadt (häl'bçr-stät')  
Haleb (hä'lëb). *Syn. A-Hälçç-ōw'çn [leppo.*  
Hal'i-fax  
Hall (häl)  
Halle (häl'lçh)  
Hallowell (hō'o-wel)  
Hamadan (hä-mä-dän')  
Hamb'burg (Ger. pron. häm'-boōrg)  
Hameln (hä'melç)  
Hamp'shire  
Hanau (hä'now)  
Hang-tcheoo, or Hang-tcheoo (hang'cheoo')  
Han'o-ver (Ger. han-no'ver)  
Harflour (har-flur')  
Harlem  
Har'tle-pool (har'tl-)  
Hartz, or Harz (harts)  
Harwich (här'rij)  
Hasselt (häs'selt)  
Hastings (häst'ings)  
Hat'tçr-as  
Hausza (how'sä). *Syn. Houssa.*  
Ha-van'a, or Havanna (Sp. Habana, or Havana, ä-vä'nä); *sometimes called "The Ha-van'na."*  
Haverhill (Eng.) (hav'er-il)  
Haverhill (Mass.) (hä'ver-il)  
Havre de Grace (hav'çr de gräss; *Fr. pron. ä'v'r dçh gräss*)  
Hawaii (hä-wī'ee)  
Hayti, or Haiti (hä'ti; *Fr. pron. ä'e'te')*  
Hazebrouck (äz'brook')  
Hebrides (heb'ri-dëz)  
Hechingen (hçk'ing-çn)  
Hec'la  
Hedjaz (hej-äz'); *also written Hedsjaz.*  
Heidelberg (hī'dçl-bërg')  
Heilbronn (hīl-bron')  
He-le'na (St.)  
Hel'go-land, or Hel'i-go-land  
Hel'igs-pönt  
Helmstedt (helm'stët)  
Hel'münd'  
Hel'sing-fors'  
Hel-vel'lyn  
Helvoetsluys (hel'vōöt-slois')  
Hen-lo'pen  
Hen-ri'ko  
Herat (her-ät')  
Hérault (hä'rō' or ä'rō')  
Hër'eu-la'ne-um  
Hër'e-förd  
Hër'kī-mçr  
Hermanstadt (hër'män-stät') [bät')  
Her'mus, or Sarabat (sä-rä-Herrnhut (hër'n'hoot)  
Hersfeld (hërs'fëlt)  
Hertford (Eng.) (har'furd)  
Hertford (U. S.) (hërt'furd)  
Hesse Cas'sel (Ger. Hessen Cassel, hes'sçn käs'sçl)  
Hesse Darmstadt (hess-darm'stät) (Ger. Hessen Darmstadt, hes'sçn darm'stät)
- Hesse Hom'burg, (Ger. Hesse Hom'burg, hes'sçn hom'bōōrg)  
Heyesbury (häts'bçr-e)  
Highlands (hī'landz); *commonly pronounced hee-landz by the Scotch.*  
High'tower. *Syn. Etowah.*  
Hildburghausen (hilt'-bōōrg-how'zen)  
Hildesheim (hil'dçs-hīm)  
Hil'lah; *written also Hellah.*  
Himmaleh (him-mä'lä), or Him-ä-lä'ya (*Sanskrit pron. hī-mä'lä-ya*)  
Hin'doo Koosh; *written also Hindoo Kusch, or Kush.*  
Hin-dq-stau', or In-do-stan'; *written also Hindustan, and Hindoostan,*  
His-pan-i-o'la. *Syn. Hayti.*  
H'las'sa. *Syn. Lassa*  
Ho-ang'ho (pronounced almost whang'ho')  
Ho'bar-tçn, or Hob'ar-tçn  
Ho'bō-kçn [hīm)  
Hochheim (hō'hīm or hōk'-Hodeida (ho-dä'dä or ho-dī'dä)  
Hofwyl (hof'wīl), or Hof-weil (hof'wīl)  
Hohenlinden (hō'çn-līn'dçn)  
Ho'hçn-lo'he [lçrn)  
Hohenzollern (hō'çn-tsol'-Hol'land (Dutch. pron. hol'-Holmes (hōmz) [lānt)  
Holstein (hol'stīn)  
Holston (hōl'stçn)  
Hol'y-head [bōōrg)  
Hom'burg (Ger. pron. hom'-Homs (hōms), or Hüms. *Syn. Emesa.*  
Honan (hō'nän')  
Hon'da (*Sp. pron. òn'dä*)  
Honduras (hon-doo'rās)  
Honfleur (hōn'flur' or òn'-Hón'i-tçn [flur')  
Honolulu (ho-no-loo'loo)  
Hoog'ly; *written also Hooghly and Hugly.*  
Hot'ten-tots  
Houghton (ho'tçn)  
Houus'lōw  
Housatonic (hoo'sä-ton'ik)  
Houssa (how'sä; *written also Haussa and Haousa.*  
Houston (hyoos'tun)  
Huahine (hoo-ä-hee'nä)  
Huasacualco (hwä-sä-kwäl'-ko). *Syn. Guazacualco.*  
Hué (hoo-ä')  
Huelva (wël'vä)  
Huelta (wçr'tä)  
Huesca (wes'kä)  
Hungary (hung'gä-rī) (Hung. Magyar Ország, möd-yör or-säg)  
Hurd'war'  
Hu'rçn  
Huy (hoi)  
Hveen (hvän)  
Hyapura. *See Japura.*  
Hyderabad (hī'dçr-ä-bäd') or Hydrabad.  
Hythe (hīth)
- H.**
- Haarlem, Haerlem, or Harlem (har'lçm)  
Haarlemmer Meer (har'lem-mçr-mär or mër)  
Habana. *See Havana.*  
Habersham (hab'çr-sham)  
Hadjar (hä'jar). *Syn. Hajar.*  
Hadleigh (had'li)
- I.**
- Iaroslav (yä-ro-släv'). *Syn. Yaroslav.*  
Ibarra (e-bär'rä)  
Ice'land; *called Island (ees'-land) by the natives.*  
Icolmkill (ik'om-kil'). *Syn. I'dq-ho [Iona.*



Id'rī-a  
Iekatarinburg. *See* Ekatarinburg. [Iglaw.  
Iglau (ig'lou); *written also*  
Iqualada (e-gwä-lä'dä)  
Ile de France (eel dēli frōnss)  
Ilfracombe (il'fra-koom)  
Iha Grande (eel'yä grän'dä)  
Ili (ē'lee). *Syn.* Gooldsha.  
Ille (eel)  
Illimani (eel-yä-mä'nee)  
Illinois (il-lī-noiz' or -noi')  
Il-ŷrī-a  
Il'min-stgr  
Ilz (ilts)  
Imola (e'mo-le)  
In'dī-a  
In'dī-an'ā (or in-dī-ā'nā)  
In'dī-an-ap'q-lis  
Indies (in'diz)  
Ind-oor', or In-dore'  
In-dos-tan'. *Syn.* Hindostan.  
Indre (änd'r)  
In'dus or Siudh (sīnd)  
Ingolstadt (ing'ol-stät or ing'gol-stät')  
Inkerman (ink-er-män')  
Innsbruck (inss'pröök) or Innsbruek.  
Interlachen (in'ter-läk'en)  
In'vgr-ā'ry (thing)  
Inverkeithing (in'vgr-kee'  
Inverloch (in'vgr-lök'i)  
In-vgr-ness'  
In'vgr-ŷ'ry  
Iona (e-o'nā) or Teolmkill (ik'om-kil')  
Iouia (ī-o'nī-a)  
I'o-wa  
Ips'wich [mee)  
Irak Adjemi (e'räk' äj'eh-  
Irak Arabi (e'räk' är'a-bee')  
Iredell (ir'del)  
Ire'land. *Syn.* Erin.  
Ir-kootsk'; *written also* Ir-kutsk and Irkoutsk.  
Iroquois (ir-o-kwoy')  
Ir'ra-wad'dy; *written also*, Irrawadi.  
Ir-tysh', or Irtish (Russ. pron. čer-tish')  
Irvine (ir'vin)  
Ischia (is'ke-ä)  
Iseo (e-šä'o)  
Iser, or Isar (ee'zgr)  
Isère (e'zēr')  
Iserlohn (ee'zgr-lōn')  
I'sis [andretta.  
Is-ken-der-oon'. *Syn.* Alex-  
Isla (ī'lā), or Islay (ī'lā)  
Islamabad (is-läm'ā-bäd')  
Isle of Wight (il qv wīt)  
Iš'ling-tōn  
Ismail (is-mä-eel') [han  
Ispahan (is-pā-hän'), or Isfa-  
Issoire (is'swār')  
Issoudun (ē'soo'dun')  
Is'trī-a  
It'ā-ly' (It. Italia, e-tā'le-ä)  
Itapicuru (e-tā-pe-koo-roo')  
It'ā-wam'ba  
Ith'ā-ca. *Syn.* Theaki.  
Itri (ee'tree or it'ree)  
I-u'ka  
Iviça, Iviza (e-vee'sä), or Ibi-  
Ivrea (e-vrā'ä) [za  
Ivry (iv'ri or ev'rē')

J.

Jaea (hä'kä)  
Jaquemel, or Jaemel (zhäk'-  
Jaen (hä-en') [mel')  
Jaf'fa (or yä'fä)  
Jaf'na-pā-tam'  
Jago, St. *See* Santiago.

Jagua (hä'gwä). *Syn.* Xa-  
gua.  
Jakutsk. *See* Yakootsk.  
Jalapa (hä-lä'pä). *Syn.* Xa-  
lapa.  
Jaliseo, or Xaliseo (hä-lees'-  
ko or hä-lis'ko)  
Jamaica (ja-mä'ka)  
Janina (yā'ne-nä). *Syn.* Ya-  
Ja-pan' [nina.  
Japura (hä-poo'ra)  
Jaquemel (zhäk'mel')  
Jarnac (zhar'näk')  
Jaroslaw. *See* Yaroslav.  
Jassy (yäs'se) (Ger. Jaseh,  
yäh)  
Jászberény (yäss'bä-rän')  
Jauer (yow'gr)  
Jauru (zhou-roo')  
Java (jä'va or jāvā)  
Jean d'Angély, Suint (sän  
zhōn'zhä'lē')  
Jedburg (jed'būr-reh)  
Jeddo (yed'do). *Syn.* Yeddo.  
Jehoon. *See* Oxus.  
Jen'ā (Ger. pron. yā'nä)  
Jereš (hä-rēs'). *Syn.* Xeres.  
Jersey (jēr'zī)  
Je-ri'sa-lem; *called* El Kāds  
or El Kods, by the Arabs.  
Jesi (yā'šee) [Yesso.  
Jesso, or Iesso (yes'so). *Syn.*  
Jey'poor, or Jyepoor (ji-poor')  
Jid'dā, or Djidda [xona.  
Jijona (he-no'nä). *Syn.* Xi-  
Joannina. *See* Janina.  
Jo Daviess (jo dā'vis)  
Jo-han'nā. *Syn.* Anzooan.  
Jol'ī-bā, or Djoliba  
Jonkjöpin, or Jonköping  
(yon'chö-ping, almost  
yon'chep-ing)  
Jor'dāu  
Jorullo, or Xorullo (ho-rool'-  
yo; *often pron.* ho-roo'yo)  
Joux (zhoo)  
Ju'an Fgr-nan'dēz (Sp. pron.  
hoo-än' fēr-nän'-deth)  
Ju'an, Saint (Sp. San Juan,  
sän hoo-än' or sän hwän)  
Jug'gr-naut', or Jugger-  
naut'h  
Jujuy (hoo-hwee')  
Juliers (zhü'le-ä') (Ger. Jü-  
lich, yü'lik)  
Jum'nā  
Jungfrau (yöōng'frow)  
Ju'nī-at'ā  
Ju'ra (Fr. pron. zhü'rā')  
Jut'land (Dan. Jylland, yul'-  
land)

K.

Kaarta (kär'tä) [Cairo.  
Kahira (kä'he-rä). *Syn.*  
Kairwan (kär-wän')  
Kaisarieh (kī-zar-e'ch)  
Ka'ä-ua-zoo'  
Kaisz, or Kaliseh (kä'lish)  
Kal'mar. *Syn.* Calmar.  
Kalooga (kä-loo'gä), *written*  
*also* Kaluga and Kalouga.  
Kalusz (kä'looshi)  
Kamieniee (käm'yen'yets'),  
*sometimes written* Kami-  
nietz. [sehat'ka  
Kamt-chat'ka, or Kamt-  
Kauawha (kä-naw'wā)  
Kan'dā-kar'. *Syn.* Canda-  
har.  
Kankakee (kan-kaw'kee)  
Kan'sas: *formerly often*  
*written* Kansas.  
Kara (kä'rā)  
Kara-hissar (kä'rā'his-sar')

Karamania. *See* Caramania.  
Kara-Soo, Kara-Su, or Ka-  
rasou (kä'rā'soo')  
Karls'burg (Ger. pron.  
karls'böörG)  
Kasan, or Kazan (kä-zän')  
Kasehau (käh'sow) (Hung.  
Kassa, kösh'shōh)  
Kash-gar', or Cashgar  
Ka-tah'din  
Kat-man'doo, or Katmand-  
hu. *Syn.* Catamandoo.  
Kā'trine, or Kat'rīne  
Kat'te-gat. *Syn.* Cattegat.  
Keczkemét (kech'kem'ät')  
Kehl (käl)  
Keighly (keeth'le)  
Kelat (käl-ät'), or Kelath  
Kenawha, or Kenhawa (ke-  
naw'wā). *Syn.* Kanawha.  
Kenéh, or Qené (ken'eh')  
Ken'ne-beek'  
Ken'ne-bunk'  
Ken-tuck'y  
Ke'o-kuk'  
Kerguelen (kērg'e-len) Land  
(Fr. pron. kēr'gē-lōn')  
Kerman (kēr-män'). *Syn.*  
Kirman.  
Keszthely (kest'he'l')  
Ketch'o; *sometimes written*  
Cachao and Kesho.  
Kharkof (kar-kof'); *written*  
*also* Charkow, Kharkow,  
and Kharkov.  
Khartoom, Khartum, or  
Khartoum (kar-toom')  
Kherson, or Cherson (kēr-  
sōn')  
Khiva, or Kheeva (ke'e'vä)  
Khoostan, or Khuzistan  
(koo-zis-tän')  
Khorassan (ko'räs-sän')  
Kiakhta (ke-äk'tä)  
Kiang-Ku (ke-ang'kew')  
*Syn.* Yang-tse-kiang.  
Kiek'a-poo'  
Kid'der-min'ster [Kī-ev'  
Kief, or Kiew (ke-ef'), or  
Kiel (keel)  
Kil-ken'ny  
Kil-lar'ney  
Kil-mar'ngok  
Kil-more'  
Kincardine (king-kar'din)  
Kingkitao (king-ke-tä'o)  
Kin-ross'  
Kin-sale'  
Kin-tyre'. *Syn.* Cantyre.  
Kiouxiou, or Kioosioo (ke-  
Kī'o-wāy' [oo'se-oo')  
Kircaldy (kīr-kaw'dy) or  
kīr-kaw'dy)  
Kirkudbright (kīr-koo'bree)  
Kirk-wäll' [man  
Kirman (kēr-män'), or Ker-  
Kis'kī-min'e-tas  
Kist'nā. *Syn.* Krishna.  
Kit'tā-tin'uy  
Kiusiū (ke-oo'se-oo'). *Syn.*  
Kioosioo.  
Kiutaja. *See* Kuta'yeh.  
Kiz'il Ir'mak (Turk. pron.  
kiz'il čer-mäk')  
Klagenfurth (klä'gēn-  
foort'). *Syn.* Clagenfurth.  
Klamet (klä'met). *Syn.*  
Tlamet.  
Klattau (klät'tou)  
Klau'gēn-burg (Ger. pron.  
klow'zēn-böörG', Hung.  
Kolozsvar, ko-lozh'vār')  
Knisteneaux (nis'te-uō)  
Koenigsberg. *See* Königs-  
Kolin (ko-leen') [berg.  
Kolozsvár. *See* Klausenburg.  
Kolyvan (ko-le-vän'). *Syn.*  
Revel.

Ko'morn. *Syn.* Comorn.  
Kongsberg (kongs'bērg)  
Konieh, or Konia (ko'ne-ä)  
Königgrätz (kö'nig-in-  
grets'), or Königgrätz (kö-  
nig-grēts)  
Königsberg (kö'nigz-berg),  
or Koenigsberg (ken'igz-  
berg; Ger. pron. kö'nies-  
bērg') [(koo-bän')  
Kooban, Kouban, or Kuban  
Koondooz, Koundouz, or  
Kunduz (koon-dooz')  
Koordistan, Kurdistan, or  
Curdistan (koo-dis-tän')  
Koorile, Kourile, or Kursile  
(koo'rīl)  
Koorsk, Koursk, or Kursk  
(koorsk)  
Korassan (ko-räs-sän'). *Syn.*  
Khorassan. [resh')  
Körös (kö'rōsh'; *almost* ker-  
Kosciusko (kos'si-us'ko)  
Köslin (kös-leen'). *Syn.* Coes-  
Kos-tro'ma [lin.  
Kouban. *See* Kooban.  
Koursk. *See* Koorsk.  
Koutaich. *See* Kouta'yeh.  
Kowno (kov'no)  
Krasnoyarsk, Krasno'arsk,  
or Krasnojarsk (kräs'no-  
yarsk')  
Krem'nitz (krem'nits)  
(Hung. Körmöcz Bánya,  
kör'möts bän'yōh)  
Kreuznach (kroitz'näk)  
Krish'nā, or Kist'nā  
Kurdistan. *See* Koordistan.  
Kurile. *See* Koorile.  
Kurische, or Kurische-Haff  
(koo'rīsh-eh-häf)  
Kurland. *See* Courland.  
Kursk. *See* Koorsk.  
Kuta'yeh (ku-tä-yä), Kou-  
taieh, or Kutaja (koo-tī'ä)

L.

Laaland (law'land), or Lol-  
land  
La Baca; *pronounced, and*  
*often written, La Vac'ca.*  
Lab'ra-dör'  
Lac'ca-dive's'  
Lack'ā-wān'nā  
Lack'ā-wax'ēn  
Ladakh (lä'däk')  
Lad'o-ga [nēs)  
La-drone's' (Sp. pron. läd-ro'  
La Fayette (laf-ä-et')  
La Fourche (lä foorsh)  
La Grange (lä grānj) [mo)  
Lago di Como (lä'go dē ko-  
Lago Maggiore (lä'go mä-d-  
jo'rā)  
La Guayra (lä gwī'rā)  
Laguna (lä-goo'nä)  
Laguna del Madre (lä-goo'-  
nä del mäd'rā)  
La Haye. *See* Hague.  
Lahn (län)  
Lahore (lä-hör')  
Lahsa, or Lachsa (läh'sä).  
*Syn.* Hajar. [bach.  
Laibach (lī'bäk). *Syn.* Lay-  
Laland. *See* Laaland.  
La Mancha (lä män'chä)  
La Marche (lä märsh)  
Lambeyque (läm-bi-ä'kä)  
Lamego (lä-mä'go)  
Lam'mer-muir (-moor)  
Lanai (lä'nī) or Ranai (rā'nī)  
Lan'ark-shīre. *Syn.* Clydes-  
dale.  
Lancashire (lan'k'ā-shīr)  
Lanc'ās-tgr







Malay (mā-lā')	Mā'ry-lē-bōne (commonly pronounced mār'g-bun)	Mende (mōnd)	Mo-he'gan
Mā-lā'yā	Masafuera (mās-ā-fwā'rā)	Mendocino (mēn-do-see'no)	Mo-hee'lef; written also Mo-hilew and Moghilev.
Mā'l'den	Mascarenhas (mās-kā-rēn'-yās) [Muscat.]	Men-do'zā (Sp. pron. men-do'thā)	Moissac (mōwās'sāk')
Maldives (mal'dīvz)	Mās-kat', or Mās-cāte'. Syn.	Mentz (ments), or Mainz (mīnts) (Fr. Mayence, mā'yōnss')	Moldau (mol'dow)
Malines (mā'leen'). Syn.	Mās-ke'gon, or Mās-ke'go	Menzaleh (men'zā'lēh)	Mol-fet'tā
Mechlin.	Mās-sā-chu'setts	Mequinez. See Mekinez.	Mol-dā/vī-ā
Malmaison (māl'mā'zōn')	Mās'sil-lōn (U. S.)	Merdin (mēr-deen'). Syn.	Molise (mō-lee'sā) [rotai.]
Malmesbury (mānz'būr-ī)	Masua, or Massouah (mās'-soo-ā); written also Mas-sowah. [tam']	Mer'ī-on'eth	Molokai (mo-lo-kī'), or Mo-Mo-luc'cās
Mal'mō (or māl'mō)	Masulipatam (mas-soo'lē-pā- Mat'ā-gor'dā	Mer'ī-on'eth	Mombas (mōm-bās'), or Mombaza (mom-bā'zā)
Malmöhus (māl'mō-hoos)	Mat'ā-mo'rōs, or Matamoras	Mermentau (mer'men-tō')	Mom-pox' (Sp. pron. mom-pox')
Malo, St. (mā'lo')	Ma-tan'zās (or mā-tān'thās)	Mer'o-e	Monaco (mo-nā'ko)
Malplaquet (māl/plā'kū')	Mat'ā-pan'	Mer'ri-mack	Mo-nad'nōck
Mälstrom. See Maelstrom.	Mat'ā-ree'yeh; often written Mataria, or Mataryeh.	Mer'sē-burg (Ger. pron. mēr'sēh-bōōrg')	Monaghan (mon'ā- hān)
Malta (mawl'tā; It. pron. māl'tā)	Matsmay, or Matsmaī (māts-mī') [chūnk']	Mer'sē-burg (Ger. pron. mēr'sēh-bōōrg')	Monastir; pronounced, and sometimes written Mon-asteer'.
Malvern (maw'vēr'n)	Mauch - Chunk (mawk- Mauchline (mok'lin)	Mersey (mēr'zī)	Mondego (mon-dā'go)
Malwah (mawl'wā)	Mau (mou'ee); sometimes written Mowee.	Merthyr Tydvil, or Tydfil (mēr'thēr tid'vil)	Mondoñedo (mon-dōn-yā'- Mon-go'lī-ā [do])
Manaar (mā-nāār')	Māu-mce'	Mēsh'ed', or Mush'ed'; written also Mesched and Meschid.	Mo-non'gā-he'lā
Mancha, La (lā mān'chā)	Maurepas (mo're-pā')	Mesolongi. See Missolonghi.	Mo-non-gā'lī-ā
Manche (mōnsh)	Mauritius (maw-rish'ī-us)	Messina (mēs-see'nā)	Monopoli (mo-nop'o-lee)
Man'ches-ter [chooria.]	Mayence. See Mentz.	Mesurado (mā-soo-rā'do)	Monreale (mon-rā-ā'lā). See Montreale.
Manchooria. See Mant-	Mayenne (mā'yen' or mī-en')	Metelin (met-e-leen'), or Myt'e-le'ne	Mon-ro'vī-ā
Man-din'go [do'ne-ā]	Mayn (mīn)	Metz (mēts; Fr. pron. mās)	Mons (mōnss) (Flem. Bergen, bē'r/hen) [nā]
Man'fre-do'nī-ā (or mān-frā- Man-hat'tān [(mān'hīm)	Māy-nooth' (or mā'nooth)	Meurthe (mūr't)	Montagnana (mon-tān-yā'- Montalban (mont-āl-bān')
Manheim, or Mannheim	Mayo (Ireland) (mā'o)	Meuse (mūz; Fr. pron. muz) (Dutch Maese, or Maas, mās) [ko]	Mon-tā'nā
Ma-nil'la (Sp. Manila, mā-nee'lā) [wok']	Mayo (Mexico) (mā'o)	Mex'ī-co (Sp. pron. mēh'-he- Mézières (mā'ze-ér')	Montargis (mōn'tar'zhē')
Manitouwoe (man'e-too- Mans, Le (lēh mōn)	Mazanderan (mā-zān-der-ān'), or Mazanderoon (mā-zān-der-oon')	Miaco (me-ā'ko), or Kee'o	Montauban (mōn'tō'bōn')
Mantchooria, Mandshooria, or Mandchouria (man-choo're-ā)	Maz'at-lān' (or mā-sāt-lān')	Miami (mī-ā'mī)	Mont Blanc (mōn blōn), or Mount Blānc.
Man'tu-ā (It. Mantova, mān'-to-vā)	Meacō (me-ā'ko). Syn. Mi-aco.	Michigan (mish'ī-g'n, or mish'ī-gān; formerly pronounced mish'ī-gān')	Montbrison (mōn'bre'zōn')
Manzanillo (pronounced mān-sā-neel'yo by the Mexicans, and mān-thā-neel'yo by the Spaniards)	Meaux (mō)	Michilimackinac (mish'il-e-mak'īn-aw). Syn. Mackinaw.	Montcalm (mont-kām)
Maracaybo, or Maracaibo (mā-rā-kī'bo)	Mecklen-burg (Ger. pron. mek'lēn-bōōrg')	Michoacan (me'cho-ā-kān')	Mont Cenis (mōn sēh-nē', or sēh-nēss')
Maranham (mār'a-nam'), or Maranhao' (Port. pron. mā-rān-yā'ōn)	Mecklenburg Schwerin (shwā-reen')	Miconi (mik'o-nee). Syn. Myconos.	Mont-de-Marsan (mōn'dēh-mar'sōn')
Marañon (mā-rān-yōn'). Syn. Amazon.	Mecklenburg Strel'itz (or strā'lits) [nā]	Milan (mīl'an or mī-lān') (It. Milanō, me-lā'no)	Mon-tēith' [mar']
Marbella (mar-bēl'yā)	Medina (Arabia) (me-dee'- Medina (U. S.) (me-dī'nā)	ⓘ The usage of the best poets, as well as of the best speakers, is decidedly in favor of the first pronunciation.	Montélimart (mōn'tā'le- Montenegro (mon-tā-nā'gro)
Mar'ble-head' [bōōrg]	Medina Sidonia (mā-dee'nā se-do'ne-ā)	Milazzo (me-lāt'so), or Melazzo (mā-lāt'so)	Monterey (mon-tā-rā')
Mar'burg (Ger. pron. mar'- Marche, La (lā marsh)	Med'ī-ter-rā'ne-ān	Mil-wāu'kee, or Milwaukie.	Mon'te-vid'e-o (or mon-tā- vee'dā-o) [cr-e]
Mardin; pronounced, and sometimes written, Mar-deen'.	Me'hallet-el-kebeer, or -el-kebir (mch-hāl'let-el-kēh-beer')	Minas-Geraes (mee'nās-zhā-Mincio (min'cho) [rā'ēs)	Montgomery (mont-gum'- Monticello (Italy) (mon-te- chēl'lo)
Margarita (mar-gā-ree'tā)	Me'dam (mā'e-dām')	Mindanao (min-dā-nā'o), or Magindinao (mā-hēn-de-nā'o)	Monticello (U. S.) (mon-te- chel'lo or mon-te-sel'lo)
Mariana (mā-re-ā'nā)	Meigs (mēgz)	Minho (Portugal) (meen'yo)	Montilla (mon-teel'yā)
Mariel (mā're-el')	Meinam, or Menam (mā'e-nām' or mā-nam')	Min'ne-so'tā	Montmartre (mōn'martr')
Mā'ri-ēn-bērg (Ger. pron. mā-ree'ēn-bērg')	Meinder (mān'der). Syn. Mæander.	Miño (Spain) (meen'yo)	Montmorency, or Montmorenci (mont'mo-ren'sī; Fr. pron. mōn'mo'rōn'se')
Mā'ri-ēn-burg (Ger. pron. mā-ree'ēn-bōōrg')	Meiningen (mī'ning-ēn), or Meinungen (mī'nōōng-ēn)	Mī-nor'ca, or Men-or'ca	Mont-pe'lī'er (Fr. pron. mōn'pē'lī-er')
Mā'ri-ēn-wēr'der (Ger. pron. mā-ree'ēn-wēr'der)	Meissen (mī'sēn)	Miramanchi (mī'r'ā-mā-shēe')	Mont-pel'li-er (Fr. pron. mōn'pē'lī-er')
Marienzell (mā-ree'ēn-tsēl')	Mejerdah, or Medjerdah (mēh-jēr'dā)	Mirandola (me-rān'dō-lā)	Montreal (mont're-awl'; Fr. pron. mōn'rā'āl')
Marigliano (mā-rī-lī-yā'no)	Mek'ī-nez, Mek'ī-nes, or Mēk'nās; also written Mequinez.	Mirepoix (mīr'ēh-pwā' or mēer'pwā')	Montreale (mont-rā-ā'lā); more properly Monreale.
Marin (mā-reen')	Mekran (mek-rān')	Miskolez (mish-kōlts')	Montrose (mon-trōz')
Marion (mā're-un) [sā]	Melazzo. See Milazzo.	Mis-sis'que	Mont'ser-rat' [tān']
Maritza, or Marizza (mā-rit'- Marlborough (mawl'brūh)	Melbourne (mel'burn)	Missolonghi (mis'so-long'gē)	Mooltan, or Moultan (mool- Moorshedabad (moor'shed-ā- bād')
Mar'mō-rā, or Mar'mā-rā	Me'los. Syn. Milo.	Missouri (mis-soo'rī)	Moorzook, Mourzouk, or Murzuk (moor-zook')
Marne (mārn)	Mel-roze'	Mittau (mit'tou)	Mo-rā'vī-ā (Ger. Mähren, mā'ren)
Ma-roc'co. Syn. Morocco.	Mel'ton Mowbray (mō'brī)	Mobile (mo-beel')	Moray; pronounced, and often written, Mūr'ray.
Marosch (mā'rosh) (Hung. Maros, mōr'osh')	Me-lun' (Fr. pron. m'lun)	Mocha (mo'kā; Arab. pron. mo'kā')	Morbihan (mor'be'ōn')
Maros Vásárhely (mōr'osh' vā-shār-hel') (Ger. Neu-markt, noi'markt)	Mem'el (or mē'mēl)	Mod'e-nā (or mod'ā-nā)	Mo-re'ā. Syn. Peloponnesus.
Marquesas (mar-kā'sās)	Memmingen (mēm'ming-ēn)	Modica (mod'e-kā)	Morena, Sierra (se-cr'ēā ino-rā'nā)
Marquette (mar-ke't')	Mem'phre-mā'gog	Mog'ā-dore'; called Swee'rā by the Moors.	Morlaix (mor'lā')
Marsala (mar-sā'lā)	Menai (mēn'ī or men'ā) (Strait)	Mo-gul'	Mo-roc'co, or Morocco (Arab. Maraksh, mā-rāksh')
Marseilles (mar-sālz') (Fr. Marseille, mar'sā'l')	Me-nan'	Mohacs (mo'hāch')	Morotai (mo-ro-tī'). Syn. Molokai.
Mar'ta-ban' [tēg']	Mendaña (men-dān'yā). See Marquesas.	Mo'hawk	
Martigues, Les (lā mar'- Martinique (mar'tī-neek') (Sp. Martinico, mar-te-nee'ko)			
Mar'wār'. Syn. Joodpoor.			
Mā'ry-lānd			







- Or'mus, or Ormuz {Pers. Hormooz)  
 Orontes (o-ron'tēz), called by the Arabs El Aasy (el ā'se')  
 Ortegál (or or-tā-gāl')  
 Orthez, or Orthès (or'tā')  
 Orvieto (or-ve-ā'to)  
 O'sāge' (Fr. pron. ō'zāzh')  
 Osceola (os'se-o'lā)  
 Oshmooneyn, or Aehmouneyn (osh-moo-nān')  
 Os'nā-brück'; often called, by the English, O's'nā-Os'sī-pee [burg.  
 Ossuna (os-soo'nā)  
 Ost-end'  
 Os'ti-aks'  
 Os'we-gatch'ie  
 Os-we'go  
 O's'wēs-trý (or oz'ēs-trí)  
 Otaheite (o-tā-hee'te). See Tahiti.  
 Otchakof, or Oezakow (otch'-a-kof')  
 O-tran'to (It. pron. o'trān-to)  
 Ottajano (ot-tā-yā'no) or Ottotjano (ot-to-yā'no); written also Ottaiano.  
 Ot'tā-wā (or ot'tā-wā)  
 Otterbach (ot'ter-bāk')  
 Ot'to-mān Empire. Syn. Turkey.  
 Ouche (oosh)  
 Oude (owd; sometimes improperly pronounced ood).  
 Oudenarde (ow'den-ar'deh) (Fr. Audenarde, ō'dēh-  
 Oundle (ūn'dl) [nārd')  
 Oural. See Ural.  
 Oursk, or Ursk (oo-rālsk')  
 Ourfa. See Oorfa.  
 Oarmiah, or Urmiah (oor-mee'ā). Syn. Ooroomea.  
 Ouse (ooz)  
 Ouzbek. See Oozbek.  
 Overijssel, or Overysse (o-ver-īs'sel)  
 O'vid (N. Y.)  
 Oviedo (o-ve-ā'do)  
 Owego (o-wee'go)  
 O-why'hee. See Hawaii.  
 Ox'us; called also the Amoo, or Amu (ā'moo'), and Gihon (je-hon'), or Je-hoon'.  
 Oy'a-pock', or Oyapoc  
 O-zark'
- P.**
- Pachueo (pā-choo'ko)  
 Pa-dang' [vā)  
 Pad'u-ā (It. Padova, pā'do-  
 Paglia (pāl'yā)  
 Paishawur. See Peshawer.  
 Paisley (pāz'lí)  
 Pal'a-wān'  
 Pal'em-bang'  
 Palencia (pā-len'shī-ā; Sp. pron. pā-len'the-ā)  
 Palenque (pā-len'k'ā), or Culhuacan (kool-wā-kān')  
 Pā-lēr'mo (It. pron. pā-lēr'-  
 Pal'es-tīne [mo)  
 Palestrina (pā-les-trec'nā)  
 Pal'lām-eot-tā  
 Pal'lī-sqr  
 Palmas, or Las Palmas (lās pāl'mās)  
 Pal-mý'ra  
 Palo Alto (pā'lo āl'to)  
 Pam'li-co  
 Pamplona (pām-plo'nā), or Pampeluna (pām-pā-loo'nā)  
 Pa-mun'key, or Pa-mun'ky  
 Panama (pān'ā-mā')
- Paoli (U. S.) (pā-o'lee)  
 Papua (pap'oo-ā or pā'poo-ā). Syn. New Guinea.  
 Para (pā-rā')  
 Paraguay (pā-rā-gwā' or pā-rā-gwī') [ee-bā)  
 Parahyba, or Paraiba (pā-rā-par'ā-mār'i-bo  
 Parana (pā-rā-nā')  
 Parana-Iba, or Parana-hiba (pā-rā-nā-ee'bā)  
 Parima (pā-rē'mā)  
 Parina (pā-re-nā')  
 Paris (pār'is; Fr. pron. pā're')  
 Pār'o-pam'i-san' (Mts.)  
 Pascagoula (pas'kā-goo'lā)  
 Pasco, or Cerro Paseo (ser'-ro pās'ko) [lā')  
 Pas-de-Calais (pā-dēh-kā'-  
 Paso del Norte (pā'so del nor'tā)  
 Pas-sā'ie  
 Pas'sā-mā-quod'dy  
 Passau (pās'sou)  
 Pat'ā-go'nī-ā  
 Pa-tāy' [trās'so)  
 Pa-tras', or Patrasso (pā-pāu (pō)  
 Pavia (pā-vee'ā)  
 Paw'ca-tuck  
 Paw'tuck-et  
 Pax'os, or Pax'o  
 Pays Bas (pā'e bā)  
 Pays de Vaud (pā'e dēh vō). Syn. Vaud.  
 Paz, La (lā pāz; Sp. pron. lā pāth)  
 Pe-chee-lee (pā-chee-lee')  
 Pe'dee'  
 Peebles (pee'blz)  
 Pegnitz (pēg'nits)  
 Pegu, or Pegou (pe-goo'), or Bagoo  
 Pei-ho (pā'hō')  
 Pe'ipus (pā'e-poos), or Tchood'sko-e  
 Pe'kin', or Pe'king'  
 Pe-lew'  
 Pembina (pēm'be-nā)  
 Pembroke (pem'brook)  
 Pemigewasset (pem'ī-jē-wos'-set)  
 Peñafiel (pān-yā-fe-el' or pān-yā-fe-āl')  
 Peñalva (pān-yāl'vā)  
 Pe-nang'  
 Penne (pēn)  
 Penn'syl-vā'nī-ā  
 Pe-nob'seot  
 Pen'rith (or pe'rith)  
 Pen-rýn'  
 Pen'sā-co'lā  
 Penzance (pēn-zāns')  
 Pe-o'rī-ā  
 Perdido (per-dee'do)  
 Pergola (pēr'go-lā)  
 Perigord (pēr'ē'gor')  
 Périgueux (pā'rē'guh')  
 Pernambuco (pēr-nām-boo'-  
 Pernaú (pēr'now) [ko)  
 Perote (pā-ro'tā)  
 Perpignan (pēr'pēn'yōn')  
 Pqr-quim'ānž  
 Persia (per'shī-ā, not per-zhī-ā, called by the natives Iran (ee-rān'). [roo')  
 Peru (pe-roo'; Sp. pron. pā-Perugia (pā-roo'jā)  
 Pesehiera (pēs-ke-ā'rā)  
 Peseina (pā-shee'nā)  
 Peshawer, Peichaouer, Peshahauer (pā-shou'er); written also Paishawur and Peishore. [pesht)  
 Pesth (pest; Hung. pron. Pe-tchee-lee'  
 Pet-cho'ra, or Petschora
- Pe'ters-burg, Saint (Russ. Sanktpeterburg, sājkt-pā'ter'boorg)  
 Peterwardein (pe'ter-wār'-dīn; Ger. pron. pā'ter-wār'dīn) [vodsk')  
 Petrozavodsk (pā-tro-zā-Pézenas (pāz'nā')  
 Phil'a-del'phī-ā  
 Phil'ip-pīne  
 Piaenza (pe-ā-chen'zā)  
 Piave (pe-ā'vā)  
 Pie'ar-dy (Fr. La Picardie, lā'pe'kar'de')  
 Piehineha (pe-chin'chā or pe-cheen'chā)  
 Pietou (pik-too')  
 Piedmont (peed'mont) (It. Piemonte, pe-ā-mon'tā)  
 PIEDS NOIRS (pe-ā' nwar). Syn. Blackfeet.  
 Pierre, Saint (sent peer; Fr. pron. sān pe-ēr')  
 Pignerol (pēn'yē-rol'). See Pinerolo.  
 Pilcomayo (pil-ko-mī'o)  
 Pilica (pe-leet'sā or pe-lit'sā)  
 Pillau (pil'lou)  
 Pinerolo (pe-nā-ro'lo) (Fr. Pignerol, pēn-yē-rol')  
 Piombino (pē-om-be'no)  
 Pirmasens, or Pirmasenz (pē'r-mā-sēnts)  
 Pisa (pee'sā)  
 Pis-eat'ā-quā  
 Pis-cat'ā-quis  
 Pistoja (pis-to'yā)  
 Piteā (pit'e-ō)  
 Pitt'syl-vā'nī-ā  
 Placentia (plā-sen'shī-ā)  
 Plaquemine (plak'mēn')  
 Plasencia (plā-sen'she-ā; Sp. pron. plā-sen'the-ā)  
 Plata, La (lā plā'tā); called also the Argentine (ar'jen-tin) Republic.  
 Plata, Rio de la (re'ō dā lā plā'tā)  
 Platte (plat)  
 Platten See (plāt'tēn sū), or Lake Bálatory (bā'lōh'-  
 Plauen (plow'gn) [toñ')  
 Pleisse (plī'sgh)  
 Plin-lým'mon  
 Plock (plotsk)  
 Plombières (plōn'be-ēr')  
 Plymouth (plim'uth)  
 Po'eq-moke  
 Podlachia (pod-lā'ke-ā)  
 Po-dō'lī-ā  
 Poitiers. See Poitiers.  
 Poietou. See Poitou.  
 Point Coupée (koo-pee')  
 Poitiers, or Poitiers (poi-teerz; Fr. pron. pwā'te-ā', almost pwī'te-ā')  
 Poitou, or Poietou (poi'too; Fr. pron. pwā'too', almost pwī'too')  
 Po'land; called by the Poles Polska (pōl'skā)  
 Poloek (po-lotsk'), written also Polotzk)  
 Poltava (pol-tā'va), written also Pultowa.  
 Polynesia (pol'y-nee'shī-ā)  
 Pom'e-rā'nī-ā (Ger. Pom-mern)  
 Pompeii (pom-pā'yee)  
 Pondieherry (pon'de-shēr'-ree) (Fr. Pondieherry, pōn'de'shā're')  
 Ponta Del-gada (pon'tā dēl-gā-dā)  
 Pont'char-trāin'  
 Pontefraet (pom'fret)  
 Pon'to-toe'  
 Pontremoli (pon-trēm'o-lee)
- Popayan (po-pī-ān' or po-pā-yān')  
 Po-per-ing'en (Fr. Poperingue, pop'er-ān'g', — the g to be distinctly sounded)  
 Po-po-cat'ā-pētl'  
 Port-au-Prince (pōrt-ō-prīns; Fr. pron. port-ō-prāns)  
 Pōrt Mahon (mā-hōn')  
 Pōr'to Bel'lo (Sp. Puerto Bello, pwer'to bēl'yo)  
 Pōr'to Ca-bel'lo (Sp. Puerto Cabello, pwer'to kā-bēl'yo)  
 Porto Praya (pōr'to prī'ā)  
 Pōr'to Prin'eī-pe. See Puerto Principe.  
 Porto Rico (pōr-to ree'ko) (Sp. Puerto Rico, pwer'to ree'ko)  
 Portsmouth (pōrts'muth)  
 Pōr'tu-gal (Port. pron. por-too-gāl')  
 Posen (po'zen)  
 Potenza (po-ten'zā)  
 Po-to-mac  
 Potosi (po-to-see' or po-to-Pot'ta-wāt'o-mīež [see)  
 Poughkeepsie (po-kip'sī)  
 Po-yang'  
 Pozzuoli (pot-soo-o'lee)  
 Prague (prāg) (Ger. Prag, präg)  
 Prairie du Chien (prā'rī dī sheen; Fr. pron. prā're' dū she-ān')  
 Prenzlow (prents'lo)  
 Pres'burg, or Press'burg (Ger. pron. press'bōrg)  
 Presque Isle (presk eel)  
 Prestbury (prez'bēr-ry)  
 Pres'ton-pānž'  
 Prev'e-sā (or prā'vā-sā)  
 Principato Citra (prin-che-pā'to chee'trā)  
 Principato Ultra (prin-che-pā'to ool'trā)  
 Prip'ets (Polish Prypee, prip'ets)  
 Privas (pre'vās')  
 Provenee (pro'vōnss')  
 Prussia (prūsh'ī-ā or proo-shī-ā)  
 Prūth (Ger. pron. proot)  
 Prypee, or Prypetz. See Pripets.  
 Przemysl (pzhem'is'l)  
 Pskof, or Pskow (pskof), written also Pskov.  
 Puebla (pwēb'lā)  
 Pueblo (pwēb'lo) or El Pueblo de los Angeles (ēl pwēb'lo dā lōs āng'hēl-ēs)  
 Puente Nacional (pwēn'tā nā-se-o-nāl') [lo.  
 Puerto Bello. See Porto Bello.  
 Puerto Principe (pwēr'to prin'se-pā or preen'the-pā) or Pōr'to Prin'eī-pe  
 Puerto Rico. See Porto Rico.  
 Puneahs (pun'k'āz), or Ponkas. [jaub'  
 Punjab (pun-jāb'), or Punjab Arenas (poon'tās ā-rā'nās)  
 Puy de Dôme (pwē dēh dōm)  
 Puy, Le (lēh pwe)  
 Pwllheli (almost poothl-hā'le)  
 Pyrenees (pī'rē-nēz)  
 Pymont (pē'r'mont)
- Q.**
- Qaherah (khā'he-rā). Syn. Cairo.

Q, w, l, f, t, o, t, o, o, k; ū, r, n, r, p, e, p, u, l; ç, ç, soft; c, ç, hard; a; exist; n as ng; this; ä, ö, ü, ē, ē, ī, ñ, š, w, B, D, G, H, K, N, R, U (see p. 914)



- Qené. *See* Keneh. [scir.]  
 Qoceyr (kos-sêr'). *Syn.* Cos-  
 Quatre Bras (kât'r brâ)  
 Que-bee' (Fr. Québec, kâ'-  
 bek')  
 Qued'lin-burg (Ger. pron.  
 kwëd'lin-böörG')  
 Queu'tin, Saint (Fr. pron.  
 sän kôn'tän')
- Queretaro (kâ-râ'tä-ro)  
 Quiberon (ke'brôn')
- Quilimane (ke-le-mä'nä),  
*written also* Quilimancy.  
 Quillota (kël-yo'tä)  
 Quiloa (kee'lo-ä)  
 Quim'per (kän'pêr') or  
 Quimper Coërentin (ko'-  
 rän'tän')
- Quin'e-baug'  
 Quito (kee'to)  
 Quör'ra. *Syn.* Niger.
- ## R.
- Raab (rääb) (Hung. Györ,  
 dyör)  
 Racine (ras-seen')
- Ragnaa (rä-goo'sä), or Raugia  
 (rä'oo-jä or rou'jä)  
 Rahway (raw'wä)  
 Rajpoot (räj-poot')
- Rajpootana (räj-poo-tä'nä),  
 or Rajasthan (rä-jä-stän')
- Raleigh (raw'lî)  
 Rambouillet (rôn'boo'yä' or  
 rôn'bool'yä')
- Ramillies (ram'e-lêz; Fr.  
 pron. rä'mêl'ye' or rä'-  
 me'ye')
- Ranai (rä-nî'). *Syn.* Lanai.  
 Rangoon (rang-goon')
- Rap'id-an', or Rap'id Ann  
 Rapides (rap-ced')
- Rap'pa-han'ngok [un]  
 Raritan, or Rariten (rär'it-  
 Rath-keäl')
- Rat'is-bon (Ger. Regensburg,  
 rä'gëns-böörG')
- Rä-ven'na (or rä-ven'nä)  
 Ravensburg (rä'vens-böörG')
- Ravenstein (rä'ven-stîn')
- Reading (rêd'ing)  
 Regensburg. *See* Ratisbon.  
 Reggio (rêd'jo)  
 Re-ho'both  
 Reichenberg (rî'kë'n-bêrG')
- Reichstadt (rik'stät)  
 Reigate (rî'get)  
 Reik'kî-ä-vîk  
 Reims, or Rheims (reemz;  
 Fr. pron. rânz)  
 Renaix (rêh-uä' or rêh-näks')  
 (Flem. Ron'se)  
 Rendz'borg, or Rendsburg  
 Rensselaer (ren'se-lêr)  
 Resaca de la Palma (rä-sä'-  
 kä dâ lä pä'l'mä)  
 Rens (rä'oos)  
 Reuss (rÿs; Ger. pron. Roiss)  
 Reutlingen (roit'ling-ën)  
 Rev'gl (Russ. Kolyvan, ko'-  
 le-vän')
- Revilla (rä-veel'yä)  
 Rheatown (râ'town)  
 Rheims. *See* Reims.  
 Rheinthal (rî'n'täl)  
 Rhine (rîn) (Ger. Rhein;  
 Dutch Rhyn, both pro-  
 nounced as the English  
 Rhodes (rôdz) [Rhine]  
 Rhodéz, or Rodez (ro'dä')
- Rhône (rôn)  
 Riazan (re-ä-zän')
- Richelieu (rê'shë-loo' or  
 rêsh'le-uh')
- Rideau (rê'dô')
- Riegel (ree'gël)  
 Riesengebirge (ree'zë'n-gä-  
 bërG'ch)  
 Rieti (re-ä'tee)  
 Rî'ga (or rec'gä)  
 Rimini (ree'me-ne or rim/-)  
 Rio Bravo (ree'o brä'vo).  
*See* Rio del Norte.  
 Rio del Norte (rî'o del nort;  
 Sp. pron. re'o dël nor'-  
 tä); *called also* the Rî'o  
 Gründe (Sp. pron. re'e'o  
 grän'dä) and Rio Bravo  
 (ree'o brä'vo).  
 The pronunciation  
 of these names, which may  
 be said in one sense to be-  
 long now to the United  
 States, should be Angli-  
 cized, for the same reason  
 that the pronunciation of  
 Wisconsin (originally Ouis-  
 consin) and Texas (Sp.  
 pron. tã'häs) is Anglicized;  
 namely, because the great  
 majority of those who have  
 occasion to use them speak  
 the English language.
- Rio Frio (ree'o free'o)  
 Rio Janeiro (rî'o ja-nee'ro or  
 rec'o ja-nä'ro) (Port. Rio de  
 Janeiro, rec'o dâ zhä-nä'e-  
 ro); *often called simply*  
 Riom (re'ôn') [Rî'o  
 Rive de Gier (reev dëh zhe-ä')  
 Rives (reevz)  
 Rivoli (riv'o-le or rec'vo-le)  
 Ro'a-noke'  
 Rochefort (rotch'fôrt or  
 rosh'for')
- Rochelle, or La Rochelle (lä  
 ro'shel') [dez  
 Rodez (ro'dä'). *Syn.* Rho-  
 Roer (rook). *Syn.* Ruhr.  
 Roermonde (rook-môn'dëh)  
 (Fr. Ruremonde, rür'-  
 mônd')
- Romagna (ro-män'yä)  
 Romagnese (ro-män-yä'sä)  
 Romania (ro-mä'ne-ä or ro-  
 mä-nee'ä)  
 Romans (ro'môn')
- Rome (rôm, formerly rōom)  
 (It. Roma, ro'mä)  
 Ron'çç-val'leä (Sp. Ronces-  
 valles, ron-thës-väl'yës;  
 Fr. Roncevaux, rônss'vô'  
 or rôn'seh-vô')
- Roo-me'li-ä, or Rumelia  
 Room-Elee, Roun-Ili, or  
 Rum-Ili (room'e-lee').  
*Syn.* Roomelia.  
 Roos-tchok'; *written also*  
 Rustschuk and Rout-  
 chonk. [ced']  
 Ro-ët'ta (Arab. Er-Rash-  
 Rossano (ros-sü'no)  
 Rothenburg (ro'ten-burg or  
 ro'tën-böörG')
- Rotherham (roth'er-um)  
 Roth'er-hîthe (vulg. red'rîf)  
 Rothesay (roth'sä)  
 Rot'ter-dam'  
 Roubaix (roo'bä')
- Rouen (roo'ën; Fr. pron.  
 rwôn)  
 Rougemont (roozh'môn')
- Ronmelia. *See* Roomolia.  
 Roun-Ili. *See* Room-Elee.  
 Roussillon (roo'sël'yôn' or  
 roo'se'yôn')
- Routchouk (root/shook').  
*Syn.* Roostchok.  
 Roveredo (ro-vä-rä'do) (Ger.  
 Rovereith, ro'vêr-it')
- Rovigno (ro-veen'yo)  
 Rovigo (ro-vee'go)  
 Rōw-an'
- Roxburgh (Scotland) (roks/-  
 bür-rëh)  
 Rudolstadt (roo'dol-stät')
- Rügen (rü'gën)  
 Rumelia. *See* Roomelia.  
 Roun-Ili. *See* Room-Elee.  
 Ruppín (rööp-peen')
- Ruremoude. *See* Roer-  
 monde.  
 Russia (rüş'y-ä or roo'shÿ-ä)  
 Rustchuk, or Rusezuk. *See*  
 Roostchok.  
 Rütth'er-glen' (or rüg'len)  
 Ryswick (rÿz'wik) (Dutch  
 pron. rÿs'wik)
- ## S.
- Saale (sä'leh) [sar]  
 Saar (sar or sâr; Fr. Sarre,  
 Saarbrück (sâr'brük), or  
 Saar-brÿck'en  
 Saardam (sâr'däm') *Syn.*  
 Zaandam.  
 Saarlouis (sâr loo'is)  
 Sabine (sä-been')
- Sac (sawk) [ony  
 Sachsen (säk'sën). *See* Sax-  
 Sachsen-Altenburg. *See*  
 Saxe-Altenburg.  
 Sachsenhausen (säk'sën-  
 how'zën)  
 Sachsenheim (säk'sën-hîm')
- Sack'a-too'; *written also*  
 Sackatou and Sakatu  
 Saeco (saw'ko)  
 Sag'a-da-hoc'  
 Sag'häl'i-en, or Sakhalien  
 Sag'i-naw  
 Sagnenay (sag'ëh-nä') [rä]  
 Sahara (sä-hä'ra or sah'hä-  
 Säida (sî'dä), or Sî'dou  
 Saïgon (sî'gon'), or Saïgong  
 (sî'gong'); *called also*  
 Look'noo'ee'  
 St. Bernard (sënt bër'nard)  
 Saint Denis. *See* Denis, Saint.  
 Saintes (sänt)  
 Saint Germain. *See* Ger-  
 main, Saint, and so for all  
 the other names having the  
 prefix of Saint.  
 Saintonge (sän'tônzh')
- Sakhalien. *See* Saghalien.  
 Saladillo (sä-lä-deel'yo)  
 Salado (sä-ä'do)  
 Sal-a-man'ä (or sä-lä-  
 mâng'kä)  
 Sä-lër'no (It. pron. sä-lër'no)  
 Salford (sawl'furd or saw'-  
 furd)  
 Salina (U. S.) (sä-lî'nä)  
 Salina (Sp. America) (sä-lee/-  
 Saline (sä-len') [nä]  
 Salisbury (sawlz'bçr-ÿ), or  
 New Säl'rum  
 Salm (sälm)  
 Salona (sä-lo'nä)  
 Salonica (sal-o-nee'kä), or  
 Selaniki (sel-a-nee'ke)  
 Säl'lop. *Syn.* Shrop'shire.  
 Saltillo (sä-teel'yo; vulg.  
 pron. säl-tee'yo)  
 Saluzzo (sä-loot'so)  
 Salvador (sä-lä-dör')
- Salvador, Saint (Brazil). *See*  
 Bahai.  
 Salvador, Saint (Central  
 America). *See* San Salva-  
 dor.  
 Sal'win', or Sal'wen'; *called*  
 also Than-Iyeng or Than-  
 Lweng.  
 Saltz/burg (sawlzts/burg), or  
 Salzburg (Ger. pron. sälts/-  
 böörG)
- Salzwedel (sälts'wä'dël)  
 Samana (sä-mä-nä')
- Sam'ar-cand'  
 Samisat (sä-me-sät')
- Samoa (sä-mo'ä)  
 Samogitia (sam'o-jish'y-ä)  
 Sa'mos; *called* Soosam (soo-  
 säm') by the Turks.  
 Samothraki (sä'mo-thrä'ke),  
 or Sam'o-thräce'  
 Samsoon, Samsun, or Sam-  
 soun (säm-soon')
- Sam-Tiago (sawn-te-ä'go), or  
 San Thiago (sän-te-ä'go);  
*written also* St. Jago.  
 Sam'oy-ede', or Sam'oy-ed'  
 Sanaa, or Sana (sä'uä')
- San An-to'nî-o  
 San An-to'nî-o de Bexar (dâ  
 bâ-har'). *See* Bexar.  
 San Augustine (aw'gus-  
 teen') [lo-mü']  
 San Bartolomé (sän bar-to-  
 San Blas (sän bläs)  
 San Buenaventura (sän bwä'-  
 nä-vën-too'rä)  
 San Diego (sän de-ä'go)  
 Sand'wich (or sand'wij)  
 San Felipe (san fê-lee'pâ);  
*familiarly called* San Phil'-  
 ip. [do]  
 San Fernando (sän fër-nän'-  
 San Fran-.../co (or sän frän-  
 sees'ko)  
 San Joaquín (sän ho-ä-keen')
- San José del Parral (sän ho-  
 sä' dël pär-räl'); *also*  
*called simply* Parral  
 San Ju'an (Sp. pron. sän  
 noo-än' or hwän)  
 San Juan de la Frontera (dâ  
 lä fron-tä'rä)  
 San Juan de Ulua, or Uloa,  
 (sän ju'an, or sän hwän,  
 dâ oo-loo'ä, or oo-lo'ä)  
 San Luis (Texas) (san loo'is)  
 San Luis de Potosi (sän loo'-  
 is, Sp. pron. loo-ees', dâ  
 po-to-see')
- Sau Marino (sän mä-ree'no)  
 San Patricio (pä-tris'se-o)  
 Sanquhar (san'k'ar)  
 San, or Sam Salvad or (Brazil).  
*See* Bahia. [dör']  
 San Salvador (sän sä-l-vä-  
 San-do-mier', or Sandomir  
 Sangamon (sang'gä-mon)  
 Sauta Barbara (sän'tä bar'-  
 bä-rä)  
 Santa Cruz (san'tä kroos;  
 Sp. pron. sän'tä-krooth),  
 or St. Croix (sënt kroi)  
 San'tä Fe (Sp. pron. sän'tä  
 fä) [go-tä']  
 Santa Fe de Bogota (dâ bo-  
 Santa Maria (sän'tä mä-ree'ä)  
 Santa Marta (sän'tä mär'tä)  
 San'tä Mau'ra (or sän'tä  
 mow'rä)  
 San-tan'der (Sp. pron. sän-  
 tän-dêr') [lee'ä]  
 Santa Rosalia (sän'tä ro-sä-  
 Santarem (sän-tä-rën', al-  
 most sän-tä-reng')
- San'tee'  
 San Thiago. *See* Sam Tiago.  
 Santiago de Compostela (sän-  
 te-ä'go dâ kom-pos-tä'lä).  
*Syn.* Compostela.  
 Santiago de Cuba (sän-te-ä'-  
 go de ku'ba, or dâ koo'bä)  
 Santillana (sän-têl-yä'nä)  
 Santorini (sän-to-ree'nee), or  
 Santorin (sän-to-reen')
- Santos (sän'tôs)  
 Saône (sôn)  
 Sarabat (sä-rä-bät'). *Syn.*  
 Hermus.



- Sar'a-gos'sa (Sp. Zaragoza, thā-rā-gō/thā)  
 Sār'a-nac'  
 Saratof, or Saratow (sar'a-Sar'a-to'ga [tof'])  
 Sar-a-wan'  
 Sar-din'i-a (It. Sardegna, sar-dēn'yā or sar-dān'yā)  
 Sarec, or Sari (sā'rē')  
 Sarmiento (sar-mc-ēn'to)  
 Sáros (Hungary) (shā'rosh'); written also Sarosch.  
 Saros (Greece) (sā'ros)  
 Sarre (sar). *Syn.* Saar.  
 Sarthe (sart)  
 Sarum (sā'rūm)  
 Sas-katch'a-wan'  
 Sassari (sās'sā-rec)  
 Satalieh (sā-tā-lec'a). *Syn.* Sault (sō) [Adalia.  
 Sault de Sainte Marie (Fr. pron. sō dēh sān mā're', but now usually called soō sēnt mā'ri.)  
 Sauterne, or Sauternes (sō-Sava (sā'vā) [tērn')  
 Sa-van'nh  
 Save (Ger. Sau, sou; Hung. Száva, sã'voh')  
 Savigliano (sā-vēl-yā/no)  
 Savignano (sā-vēn-yā/no)  
 Savigny (sā-vēn'yē')  
 Sav'oy (or sa-voi') (It. Savoia, sã-vo'yā; Fr. Savoie, sã'vōi')  
 Saxe Altenburg (saks al'tēn-burg) (Ger. Sachsen Altenburg, sāk'sēn al'tēn-bōrg)  
 Saxe Coburg (Ger. Sachsen Coburg, sāk'sēn ko'bōrg)  
 Saxe Lauenburg (saks lou'ēn-burg or lou'ēn-bōrg)  
 Saxe Meiningen (saks mī'ning-ēn)  
 Saxe Weimar (saks wī'mar) (Ger. Sachsen Weimar, sāk'sēn wī'mar) [sēn)  
 Sax'o-ny (Ger. Sachsen, sāk'-Scan'der-oon', or Is-kan'der-oon'. *Syn.* Alexandretta.  
 Scan'dī-nā'vī-a  
 Scania. *See* Skane.  
 Scarborough (skar'b'rūh or skar'bur-rūh)  
 Scar'pan-to  
 Scarperia (skar-pā-ree'ā)  
 Sceaux (sō)  
 Schaffhausen (shāf-how'zēn)  
 Schat-el-Arab. *See* Shatt-el Arab.  
 Schaumburg Lippe (showin'-bōrg lip'pēh). *Syn.* Lippe Schaunenburg.  
 Scheldt (skelt) (Dutch Schelde, skel'dēh; Ger. Schelde, shel'dēh; Fr. Escaut, es'kō')  
 Schelestadt (shēl'ēs'tād'; Ger. pron. shel'ēs-tāt')  
 Schemnitz (shem'nits; Hung. Selmeitz Bányá, shēl'mēts'bān'yōh')  
 Schenectady (skē-nek'tā-dy)  
 Schiedam (skē'dām')  
 Shiraz (she'rāz'). *Syn.* Sheeraz. [Shirvan.  
 Shirvan, or Schirwan. *See* Schleswig. *See* Sleswick.  
 Schnait (schnit)  
 Schoa. *See* Shoa.  
 Schoharic (sko-hār'ree)  
 Schönbrunn, or Schoenbrunn (shōn'brōn)  
 Schoodic (skoo'dik) [tain.  
 Schooley's (skoo'liz) Moun'-Senouwen (skow'vēn or skow'wēn)  
 Schroon (skroon)  
 Schuinla. *See* Shoomla.  
 Schuyler (skī'lēr)  
 Schuy'l-kill (skool'kil)  
 Schwarzburg (shwartz'burg or shwartz'bōrg)  
 Schwarzwald (shwartz'wält)  
 Schweidnitz (shwīt'nits)  
 Schweinfurt (shwīn'fōort)  
 Schwerin (shwā-reen')  
 Scigliano (shēl-yā'no)  
 Scilly (sil'li)  
 Scinde (sīnd). *Syn.* Sīndc.  
 Scio (sī'o or shee'o)  
 Scioto (sī-o'to)  
 Scituate (sit'u-āt)  
 Scla-vo'nī-a. *Syn.* Slavonia.  
 Scot'land  
 Scutari (skoo'tā-ree) (near Constantinople); called Iskoo-dar' by the Turks.  
 Scutari (Albania); called by the Turks Is-kan-dē-ee'yēh  
 Seara (sā-ā'rā). *Syn.* Ciara.  
 Se-bā'go  
 Sebastian, Saint (sēnt Sebastian, sēn se-bās-te-ān')  
 Sebastopol. *See* Sevastopol.  
 Secchia (sek'ke-ā) [bād')  
 Secunderabad (se-kūn'dēr-ā-Seevas, or Sivas (sē'vās')  
 Seewah, or Siwah (see'wā)  
 Segorbe (sā-gor'bā)  
 Se-go'vī-a (Sp. pron. sã-go'-Seine (sān) [ve-ū)  
 Sem'i-nolez  
 Sempach (sem'pāk)  
 Sen'e-ca  
 Senegal (sen'e-gawl')  
 Sen'e-gam'bi-a  
 Sennaar (sen'nār')  
 Serajevo (sā-rā-ya'vo). *Syn.* Bosna-Sera.  
 Ser'am-pore', or Ser'am-poor'  
 Ser-ang'. *Syn.* Ceram.  
 Serchio (sēr'ke-o)  
 Seringapatam (ser-ing'gā-pa-tam')  
 Seringham (ser-ing'gum)  
 Servan, Saut (sān sēr'vōn')  
 Sēr'vī-a  
 Sesia (sā'se-ā) [ledge.  
 Setledge, or Setlej. *See* Suttetia (set-tee'ū)  
 Setubal (sā-too'bāl), or Setubal (sā-too'vāl), or St. Ubes (ūbz)  
 Sev'as-to'pol (or se-vas'topol); less correctly, Sebastopol (in Russian Севастополь, sã-vās-to'pol).  
 It should be observed that b in Russian corresponds to our v, being never, in any case, pronounced like the English b; therefore *Sevastopol* is an incorrect spelling. With regard to this name, it may be stated that not only the inhabitants of the town itself, but educated Russians everywhere, invariably speak it with the accent as above given. In England, Sevastopol is the common pronunciation, but Sevastopol is not unfrequently heard among persons of the highest education.  
 Sev'ern  
 Sevier (sē-veer')  
 Seville (sev'il or se-vil') (Sp. Sevilla, sã-veel'yā)  
 Sèvre (sēv'r or sãv'r)  
 Seychelles (sā'shel')  
 Shahabad (shāh'liā-bād')  
 Shamo (shā'mo')  
 Shang-Hai, or Chang-Hai (shang'hī'); sometimes written Shang-Hae.  
 Shār'qn  
 Shatt-el-Arab, Schat-ul-Arab, or Chat-el-Arab (shāt-el-ā'rāb)  
 Shawangunk (shong'gum)  
 She-boy'gan; formerly written Cheboygan.  
 Sheeraz, or Shiraz (she'rāz' or shee'raz)  
 Sheer-ness'  
 Shen'an-do'ah  
 Shī'a-wās'sec  
 Shiraz. *See* Sheeraz.  
 Shirvan, Schirwan, or Chirvan (shēr'vān' or sheer'vān')  
 Shoa, Schoa, or Xoa (sho'ā); written also Shwa.  
 Shoomla, Schumla, or Choumla (shoom'lā)  
 Shoos'ter, or Shu'ster; written also, Schuster and Chouster.  
 Sho-sho'neez [bēr-ī)  
 Shrewsbury (Mass.) (shryz'-Shrewsbury (England) (shryz'bēr-ī or shrōz'bēr-ī)  
 Shrop'shire, or County of Sh'lop.  
 Shumla. *See* Shoomla.  
 Shuster. *See* Shooster.  
 Siam (sī-am' or se'am')  
 Siara, or Seara (se-ā'rā). *Syn.* Ciara.  
 Sī-be'rī-a  
 Sic'ī-ly  
 Sidmouth (sid'mūth)  
 Sī-en'na (It. Siena, se-ā'nā)  
 Sierra (sē-er'rā) [dā)  
 Sierra Gorda (se-er'rā gor'-Sī-er'ra Le-o'ne (Sp. pron. se-ēr'rā lā-o'nā)  
 Sierra Madre (se-er'rā mād'rā) [ra'nā)  
 Sierra Morena (se-er'rā mo-Sierra Nevada (se-er'rā nã-Sig-mar-ing'ēn [vā'dā)  
 Siguenza (se-gwēn'thā)  
 Sikokf (sē'kokf'), or Sikoke (sē'kōk'). *Syn.* Sitkokf.  
 Silesia (sī-lee/shī-ā) (Ger. Schlesien, shlā'ze-ēn)  
 Sī-lis'trī-a  
 Simbirsk, or Sim-beersk'  
 Simmenthal (sim'mēn-tāl')  
 Sim-pher-o'pol, or Simferopol  
 Sim'plon (Fr. pron. sãn'plōn')  
 Sīndc, or Scinde (sīnd)  
 Sindhia, or Sindhia (sin'de-ā)  
 Singapore (sing'gā-pōr'), or Singapoer)  
 Siugaglia (se-ne-gāl'yū)  
 Sinoob, Sinoub, Sinob, or Sinub (se'noob')  
 Sin-o'pe (Turk. Sinoob, or Sinoub, se-noob')  
 Siout, Siout, or Siut (se'oot'); written also Es-Siout.  
 Sioux (usually pronounced soo; Fr. pron. se-oo')  
 Sis-to'va; called also Shtāb.  
 Sit'kokf', or Sikokf (sē'kokf')  
 Sivas. *See* Seevas.  
 Siwah. *See* Seewah.  
 Skag'gēr Raek  
 Skānc (skō'nā); often written Schonen (Dutch pron. sko'nēn; Ger. sho'nēn) and Scania (skā'ne-ā).  
 Skaneateles (skan'e-at'les); written also Skeneateles.  
 Skib'ber-ēen'  
 Skye (skī)  
 Sla-vo'nī-a, or Scla-vo'nī-a  
 Sles'wick (Dan. Sles'vig; Ger. Schleswig, shles'wīg)  
 Sluys (slois)  
 Smo-lensk', or Smo-len'sko  
 Smyrna (smīr'na); called Is-meer' by the Turks.  
 Snōw'dēn  
 So-co'trā, or Soc'o-trā  
 Sofala (so-fā'lā or so'fā-lā)  
 Soissons (swās'sōn', almost swī'sōn')  
 Soleure (so'lur') (Ger. Solothurn, so'lo-toorn')  
 Solfatara (sol-fā-tā'rā)  
 Solferino (sol-fā-ree'no)  
 Somauli (so-maw'lee)  
 Sóm'er-set  
 Soumie (som) [how'zēn)  
 Sondershausen (son'dērz-So-no'rā [(soo'dān')  
 Soodan, Soudan, or Sudan  
 Soo'loo'  
 Sooltaneeyeh, or Sultanieh (sool-tā-nee'ā) [rā-bī'ā)  
 Soorabaya, or Surabayā (soo-Soormool, Sourmoul, or Surmool (soor'mool')  
 Sootcheoo, or Soutcheou (soo-chee-oo')  
 Sophia (so-fee'ā), or Triaditza (tre-ā-dit'sā)  
 Soprony (sho'prōn'). *Syn.* Odenburg.  
 Sorata (so-rā'ta)  
 Sor-ren'to  
 Soudan. *See* Soodan.  
 Sourabaya. *See* Soorabaya.  
 Sourmoul. *See* Soormool.  
 Sousam, or Soosam. *See* Samos. [tun)  
 Southampton (suth-hamp'-Soutcheou. *See* Sootcheoo.  
 Southwark (London) (suth'erk)  
 Southwark (Philadelphia) (sowth'wār)  
 Spa (spaw; Fr. and Flem. pron. spā)  
 Spalatro (spā-lā'tro)  
 Spandau (spān'dow)  
 Spey (spā)  
 Speyer; pronounced, and often written, Spire.  
 Spitz-berg'ēn [gēn)  
 Splügen (sploo'gēn or splū'-Spoleto (spo-lā'to)  
 Spor'a-dēs  
 Stab, or Staab (stāb)  
 Stabrock (stā'brōok). *Syn.* Georgetown.  
 Stamboul (stām-bool'). *Syn.* Constantinople.  
 Stargard (star'gart)  
 Staten Island (stat'tn ī'land)  
 Staubbach (stoub'bāk)  
 Staunton (Va.) (stān'tun)  
 Staunton (Eng.) (stān'tun or stān'tun)  
 Stavanger (stā-vāng'gēg)  
 Steinach (stī'nāk)  
 Steinau (stī'now)  
 Stettin (stet-teen') [hāf)  
 Stettiner Haif (stet-teen'tēr  
 Steuben (stu'ben or stu-ben')  
 This name appears now to be universally accented on the last syllable in Western New York, and is often thus pronounced in other parts of the United States; but the original German name, Baron *Steuben*, should undoubtedly have the accent on the first syllable.



- Steubenville (stu/bɛn-vil)  
 Steyer (stir)  
 Steyning (stā/ning)  
 Stigliano (stēl-yā/no)  
 Stockholm  
 Stonehenge (stōn/hɛnj)  
 Stōn/ing-tōn  
 Strā-bāne/  
 Strālsund (strāl/soond)  
 Stranraer (stran-rawr/)  
 Strasbourg (straz/burg; *Fr. pron. strāz-boor'*) (*Ger. Strassburg, strās/bōōrg*)  
 Strasbourg (Germany) (strās/-bōōrg)  
 Strasburg (U. S.) (stras/būrg)  
 Stromboli (strom/bo-lee)  
 Stuhlweissenburg (stool-wī/-sgn-bōōrg/)  
 Stuttgart, or Stutgard (*Ger. pron. stōt/gart*)  
 Styria (stir/i-ā)  
 Suabia, or Swabia (swā/bī-ā)  
 Sudan. *See* Soodan.  
 Su'der-mā'nī-ā (or su-der-mā'ne-ā); *called also* Su'der-mann-land/  
 Su-det'ic (Mountains)  
 Suez (soo'ez; *Arab. pron. soo-ēz/ or soo-āz'*)  
 Suffolk (suf'fok)  
 Suir (shūr) [*adore.*]  
 Suirā (swee/rā). *Syn.* Mog-Sumatra (soo-mā/trā)  
 Sum-baw/wā  
 Sunbury (sūn/bɛr-e)  
 Sūn'dā  
 Sun'dɛr-land  
 Surat (soo-rat/)  
 Surinam (soo-rī-nam/)  
 Surmul. *See* Soornool.  
 Susam (soo'sām'). *Syn.* Sasus/que-han'na [*mos.*]  
 Sutledge (sut'lɛj)  
 Su-wā'nee  
 Sveaborg (svā/ā-borg/)  
 Swā'bī-ā. *Syn.* Suabia.  
 Swansea (swon'se)  
 Swartwout (swart/wowt)  
 Swe'den (Sw. *Swerige, swēr/-e-gēh*) [*dore.*]  
 Swee'ra, or Suirā. *See* Moga-Switz'er-land (swits'-) (*Ger. Schweiz, shwīts; Fr. La Suisse, la swiss or sweets*)  
 Sŷr'a-cuse (It. *Siricusa, se-re-sŷr'i-ā*) [*koo/sā*]  
 Szegedín (sɛg'ed'ēn' or sɛg'-ed'in')
- T.**
- Tabareeyeh, or Tabaria (tab/-ā-ree'ā)  
 Tabasco (tā-bās/ko)  
 Tabreez, or Tabriz (tā-breez/); *sometimes called* Tāu'ris.  
 Tacazze (tā-kūt/sā); *sometimes written* Takatzze and Takatz.  
 Ta-co'ny  
 Taf'i-let', or Taf'i-let'  
 Tag'an-rog', or Tag'an-rok'  
 Tagliamento (tāl-yā-mēn/to)  
 Taglio Novissimo (tāl'yo no-vis/se-mo)  
 Tā'gus (Sp. *Tajo, tā'ho; Port. Tejo, tā'zho*)  
 Tahiti (tā-hee'te); *formerly written* Otaheite.  
 Taiwan (tī-wōn'). *Syn.* Formosa. [*Kiang.*]  
 Ta-Kiang. *Syn.* Yangtse-Talavera de la Reyna (tā-lā-vā'rē dā lā rā'e-nā)  
 Talcahuana (tāl-kā-wā'nā)
- Tab'le quah  
 Taliaferro (tol/i-vɛr)  
 Tal'la-has'see  
 Tal'la-hatch'ie  
 Tal'la-poo'sā  
 Tamaqua (tā-maw/kwā)  
 Tamaulipas (tā-mou-lee/pās)  
 Tambow, Tambow, or Tambow (tām-bof/)  
 Tampico (tām-pee/ko); *called also* Pueblo Nuevo (pwēb/-lo n-wā'vo) [*voo'*]  
 Tananarivoo (tā-nā-nā-re-tanasserim. *See* Tenasserim.  
 Tangier (tan-jeer/)  
 Tan-jore/  
 Taormina (tā-ork-mee'nā)  
 Taos (tā'ōs, almost towss)  
 Tapajos. *See* Topayos.  
 Tap'pa-han'noek  
 Tap'tee' [*hal'i-en*]  
 Tarakai (tar'ā-kī'), or Sag-Taranto (tā-rān-to)  
 Tarascon (tā-rās/kōn')  
 Tarazona (tā-rā-tho'nā)  
 Tarbes (tarb)  
 Tarifa (tā-ree'fā)  
 Tarragona (tār-rā-go'nā)  
 Tar'soos'; *written also* Tarsous and Tarsus.  
 Tashkend (tāsh/kend')  
 Taš-mā'nī-ā  
 Taunton (Eng.) (tawn'ton)  
 Taunton (Mass.) (tān'ton)  
 Tāu'rī-dā. *Syn.* Krim.  
 Tauris. *See* Tabreez.  
 Tauste (tous'tā)  
 Tav'is-toek  
 Tchad (chad)  
 Tchany, Tchani (chā'nee)  
 Tchernigov, Tchernigof, or Czernigow (chēr-ne-gof')  
 Teche (tēsh)  
 Teflis. *See* Tiflis.  
 Tehran, or Teheran (tēh-h'rān/); *written also* Tehraun.  
 Tehuacan (tā-wā-kān/)  
 Tehuantepec (tā-wān-tā-pek') [*tan'muth*]  
 Teignmouth (tin'muth or Tejuco (tāz-hoo'ko)  
 Temes (tem'esh'); *written also* Temesch.  
 Temesvár (tem-esh-vār/); *written also* Temeschwar.  
 Tēn-as'ser-im  
 Teneriffe (ten'er-iff') (Sp. *Tenerife, tā-nā-ree'fā*)  
 Ten'nes-see/  
 Ten'ter-dɛn  
 Tepic (tā-pek' or tēp-ik')  
 Tepozcolula (tā-pos-ko-loo'lā)  
 Terceira (tēr-sū'e-rā)  
 Termini (tēr/me-nee)  
 Tēr-nāte' (or ter-nā'tā)  
 Tēr'ra del Fu-e'go, or Tierra del Fuego (tē-ēr'rā dēl fwā'go)  
 Terra di Lavoro (tēr'rā dē lā-vo'ro)  
 Terra di Otranto (tēr'rā de o-trān'to or o'trān-to)  
 Terracina (tēr-rā-chee'nā)  
 Terre-Bonne (tēr'bon'; *often pronounced* tar-bōn)  
 Terre-Haute (tēr'reh-hōt; *Fr. pron. tēr'hōt' or tēr-reh-hōt*)  
 Teschen (tesh'ɛn)  
 Tessin (tēs'sān'). *See* Ticino.  
 Tetnan, or Tetonan (tēt'oo-ān') [*ber.*]  
 Tevere (tā'vā-rā). *Syn.* Tī-Teverone (tā-vā-ro'nā)  
 Teviot (tiv'e-ot)  
 Thale (tā'lɛh)  
 Thame (tām)
- Thames (tēmz)  
 Than'et  
 Theaki, or Thiaki (thē-ā'kee.) *Syn.* Ithaca.  
 Thebes (theebz); *called* Thebai (thē'vā) *by the modern Greeks.*  
 Theiss (tīs) (Hung. *Tisza, tee'ssɔh'*) [*nica.*]  
 Thes'sā-lo-nī'ca. *See* Salo-Thes'sā-ly, or Thes-sā'lī-ā  
 Theys (tā)  
 Thibadeauville (tib'ā-do'vil)  
 Thibet, or Tibet (tib'et or tībet/); *written also* Tibbet.  
 Thielt (teelt)  
 Thiers (te-ēr') [*-veel'*]  
 Thionville (te'ōn'vil' or Tholen, or Tolen (to'lɛn)  
 Thomar (to-mar/)  
 Thomaston (tom'as-tūn)  
 Thorn (Prussia) (torn)  
 Three Riv'ers, or Trois Rivières (trwā re've-ēr')  
 Thun (toon)  
 Thuner-See (toon'er-sā)  
 Thurgau (toor'gow), or Thur-go'vī-ā (Fr. *Thurgovie, tūr'go've'*)  
 Thuringia (thu-rin'jī-ā) (*Ger. Thüringen, tü'ring-ɛn*)  
 Tī'ber (It. *Tevere, tī'vā-rā*)  
 Tibet, or Tibbet. *See* Thibet.  
 Ticino (te-chee'no) (Fr. *Tessin, tēs'sān'*)  
 Tī-con'dɛr-o'gā  
 Tidor, or Tidore (te-dōr')  
 Tien-tsin (te-en'tseen)  
 Tiflis (tif-lees'); *written also* Tigré (tī'grē') [*Teflis.*]  
 Tī'gris  
 Tīm-buc'too, or Tom-booc'to  
 Timor Laut (te-mōr'lout)  
 Timpanogos (tim-pā-no'gōs), Lake; *called now the* Great Salt Lake.  
 Tī-o'gā [*ga*]  
 Tioughnioga (te-ōh'ne-aw'-Tippcanoe (tip'pe-kā-noo')  
 Tipperary (tip-pɛr-ā'rī)  
 Tīr-ee'; *also written* Tirree, Tīry, and Tyree.  
 Tirlemont (tēr'l'mōn'; *Flem. Thienen or Tienen, tee'-nen*)  
 Tishamingo (tish'ā-ming'go)  
 Títicaca (tit-e-kā'kā)  
 Titterie (tit'tɛr-ee')  
 Tivoli (tiv'o-le or tee'vo-lee)  
 Tlalpan (tlāl-pān/)  
 Tlamet, or Tlamath (tlām'-et); *called also* Klam'et.  
 Tlascala (tlās-kā'lā)  
 Tlemsan (tlēm'sān')  
 Tobago (to-bā'go)  
 To-bol/  
 To-bolsk/  
 Tocat (to-kāt') [*gen.*]  
 Toenningen. *See* Tönnin-Toeplitz. *See* Töplitz.  
 Tokantins (to-kān-teens')  
 To-kāy' (*Hung. pron. to-koí'*)  
 To-le'do (*Sp. pron. to-lā'do*)  
 Tolentino (to-lēn-tee'no)  
 To-lo'sā  
 Toluca (to-loo'kā)  
 Tom-big'bee, or Tom-beck'be  
 Ton'e-wān'dā, or Tonewanta  
 Tongataboo, or Tongatabu (tong'ā-tā'boo) [*keen'*]  
 Tonkin, or Tonquín (ton-tōn'ning-ɛn)  
 Tonquín. *See* Tonkin.  
 Toola; *written also* Toulā and Tula.  
 Toorkistan, or Turkistan (toor'kīs-tān')
- Toorkomans, or Turkomans (toor'ko-manz/)  
 Topayos (to-pī'ōs); *written also* Tapaos (tā-pā'zhōs or tā-pā'hōs)  
 To-pe'ka  
 Töplitz, Toeplitz (töp'lits), or Teplitz (tep'lits)  
 Topsham (tops'am)  
 Tor-bāy/  
 Torgau (tor'gou)  
 Tornea; *pronounced, and sometimes written,* Tor-To-ron-to [*ne-o.*]  
 Torres Vedras (tōr'rēs vā'-drās)  
 Tortuga (tor-too'gā)  
 Toul (tool)  
 Toulā. *See* Toola.  
 Toulon (too'lōn')  
 Toulouse, or Thoulouse (too'loo'z')  
 Touraine (too'rān')  
 Tournay (toor'nā'; *Flem. Doornik, dōr'nik*)  
 Tours (toor)  
 Towcester (tows'tɛr)  
 Traf'al-gar', or Tra-fāl'gar  
 Tra-lée/  
 Tra-more/  
 Tran'que-bar/  
 Transtevere (trāns-tā/vā-rā)  
 Tran'syl-vā'nī-ā (Hung. *Erdély Orszáág, ɛk'dāl' or/sāg'*)  
 Trapani (trā'pā-nee)  
 Tras os Montes (trās ōs Trav'an-core' [*mon'tēs*])  
 Treb'i-zond'; *called* Ta-rā'-be-soon' *by the Turks.*  
 Tred'e-gär [*me-tee*]  
 Tremiti (trem'e-tee or trā'-Tre-mont/  
 Trent (Ger. *Trient, tre-ent'*)  
 Treves (treevz) (Fr. *Trèves, trāv; Ger. Trier, treer*)  
 Treviglio (trā-veel'yo)  
 Treviso (trā-vee'so)  
 Trezzo (trēt'so)  
 Triaditza (tre-ā-dit'sā)  
 Tricala (tree'kā-lā)  
 Trichinopoli, or Trichinopoly (tritch'in-op'o-le)  
 Trieste, or Trieste (tre-čst' or tre-ēs'tā)  
 Trincomalee (trink'o-mā-lee')  
 Trin'i-dad/  
 Trip'o-lī; *called by the natives* Ta-rā'bloos.  
 Tripolitza, or Tripolizza (tre-po-lit'sā)  
 Trois Rivières (trwā re've-ēr'). *Syn.* Three Rivers.  
 Trond, or Tron, Saint (sān trōn)  
 Trondhjem, or Trondjem.  
 Trosachs (trō'saks)  
 Troyes (trwā)  
 Truxillo, or Trujillo (troo-tu'am [*heel'yo*])  
 Tübingen (tü'bing-ɛn)  
 Tucuman (too-koo-mān')  
 Tudela (too-dā'lā)  
 Tula (too'lā). *Syn.* Toola.  
 Tule (too'le or too'lā)  
 Tunguragua (toong-goo-rā'-gwā)  
 Tunguses (toong-goo'sɛz)  
 Tu'nis; *called by the natives* Too'nis.  
 Tuolumne (twol'um-ne)  
 Tu'pe-lo  
 Turcoing (tūr'kwān')  
 Tur'eo-mā'nī-ā [*mans.*]  
 Turcomans. *See* Toorko-Tu-rin (or tu-rin'; *Fr. pron. tü'rān'; It. Torino, to-ree'-no*)



Turkey (tur'kÿ), or Ot-toman Empire.  
 Turkistan. See Toorkistan.  
 Turnhout (turn'howt)  
 Tus'ca-loo'sa  
 Tus'ca-ny (It. Toscana, tos-kä'nä)  
 Tuscarawas (tus'kä-raw'-wäss)  
 Tus'ca-ro'ra  
 Tuxtla (tookst'lä)  
 Tuy (twee)  
 Tver, or Twer (tvër or tvêr)  
 Tynemouth (tÿn'müth)  
 Tyre (tÿr)  
 Tyree, or Tyry. See Tiree.  
 Tyrnau (tÿer'now) (Hung. Nagy Szoumbath, nõd-yeh, or nõj, som'bot')  
 Týr'ql (Ger. pron. te-röl')  
 Tý-rone' (tÿ-rõn')  
 Tyrrel (tÿr'el)

U.

Ubeda (oo-bä'dä).  
 Ubes, Saint. See Setubal.  
 Ucayale (oo-kä-ä'lä), or Ucay-ali (oo-kä-ä'lee)  
 Udine (oo'de-nä)  
 Udvarhely (ood'vär'hél')  
 Uist (wist)  
 Uitenhage (yoo'ten-häg; Dutch. pron. oi'ten-ha'-gëh)  
 Ukraine (yoo'krän or oo-krän') (Polish Ukraina, oo-krä-ee'nä)  
 Ulea (oo-lä'ä)  
 Uleå (oo'le-ö)  
 Uleaborg (oo'le-ö-borg')  
 Ulm (Ger. pron. öölm)  
 Ulster (Ireland) (ül'stër)  
 Ulster (Germany) (ööl'stër)  
 Um-bä'gog  
 Umeå (oo'me-ö)  
 Um'mër-a-poo'ra; written also Amarapoura.  
 Umpqua (ump'kwaw)  
 Underwalden. See Unterwalden.  
 Un'strut (or öön'strööt)  
 Unterwalden (öön'tër-wäl'den), or Un'der-wäl'den  
 Upernavik (oo-për'nä-vik)  
 Up'sal, or Upsala (up-säl'lä)  
 U'ral, or Oural (oo-räl')  
 Uralsk (oo-rälsk')  
 Ur-ban'nä  
 Urbino (oor-bee'no)  
 Urfä. See Oorfä. [re]  
 Uri (yoo'rÿ) (Ger. pron. oo'-Urmiah. See Ooroomea.  
 Uruguay (u'roo-gwa' or oo-roo-gwä')  
 Urumiah, or Urumiya. See Ooroomea.  
 Usbekistan, or Oozbekistan. Syn. Bokhara.  
 Üshant (üsh'ant) (Fr. Oues-sant, wës'sõn')  
 Ustiug. See Oostioog.  
 U'ta-wäg. Syn. Ottawa.  
 U'ti-ca  
 Utah, or Youta (yoo'tä, less properly yoo'taw)  
 Utrecht (u'trëkt) Dutch pron. ü'trëkt)  
 Utrera (oo-trä'rä)  
 Uttoxeter (üks'e-tër)  
 Uzbek. See Oozbek.  
 Uzbekistan. See Bokhara.  
 Uzès (ü'zës' or ü'zäs')

V.

Vaigatz (vā-gäts')  
 Valais (vā'lā') (Ger. Wallis, wäl'lis) [yäs]  
 Val-de-Peñas (vāl-dä-pän'-Valdivia (vāl-dee've-ä)  
 Valence (vā'lõnss')  
 Valencia (vā-len'shī-ä; Sp. pron. vā-len'the-ä)  
 Valeneiennes (vā'lõn'se-en')  
 Valentia (vā-len'shī-ä)  
 Val'lā-do-lid' (Sp. pron. vāl-yā-do-leep')  
 Valois (vāl'wā')  
 Valombrosa (vā-lom-bro'sä)  
 Valparaiso (vāl-pä-ri'so)  
 Valtellina (vāl-täl-lee'nä), or Valtelline (vāl-täl-leen')  
 Vancouver (van-koo'vër)  
 Van-dā'lī-ä  
 Van Diemen's (van dee'-Vannes (vān) [mënz]  
 Vannes (vā'ren')  
 Varinas (vā-ree'näs), or Ba-rinas (bā-ree'näs)  
 Varna, or Warna (vār'nä)  
 Vásárhely (vā'shär'hél')  
 Vaucluse (vō'klüz')  
 Vaud (vō), or Pays-de-Vaud (pā'e-dëh-vō') (Ger. Waadt, wāt)  
 Veglia (vël'yä or vāl'yä)  
 Velez-Malaga (vā'lëth-mä'-li-gä)  
 Velino (vā-lee'no)  
 Velletri (vël-lä'tree)  
 Venaissin (vëh-nës'sän')  
 Venango (ve-nang'go)  
 Vendée, La (lä vön'dä')  
 Vendôme (võn'dõm')  
 Venezuela (ven'e-zwee'lä; Sp. pron. vën-eth-wä'lä)  
 Venetia (ve-ne'shī-ä)  
 Venice (ven'iss) (It. Vene-zia, vën-ed'ze-ä)  
 Venloo (vën-lõ')  
 Ventimiglia (vën-te-mel'yä) (Fr. Ventimille, vön'te-mël' or vön'te'me'y')  
 Vera Cruz (vā'rä kroos)  
 Vercelli (vër-ehel'le)  
 Verde (vërd)  
 Verdun (vër'dun')  
 Vergennes (vër-jenz')  
 Vermelho (vër-mël'yo)  
 Vermejo (vër-mä'ho)  
 Vër-mont'  
 Vérona (vā-ro'nä)  
 Versailles (vër-sälz'; Fr. pron. vër'säl' or vër-säy')  
 Verviers (vër've-ä')  
 Vesoul (vëh-zool')  
 Ve-sÿ-vÿ-us (It. Vesuvio, vā-ve-vay' [soo've-o)  
 Viana (ve-ä'nä)  
 Viatka (ve-ät'kä)  
 Viborg (vee'borg); also writ-ten Wiborg.  
 Vicenza (ve-sen'zä or ve-chen'zä) [also Vique  
 Vich (veek or vik); written Vicq (veek)  
 Vienna (ve-en'nä) (Ger. Wien, wëen, almost veen)  
 Vienna (U. S.) (vi-en'nä)  
 Vienne (ve-en')  
 Vigevano (ve-jëv'ä-no)  
 Vigo (vee'go)  
 Vil'a (in Sp. veel'yä; in Port. veel'lä or vil'lä)  
 Vil'lā-Bo'a  
 Villach (vil'läk')  
 Villa del Fuerte (veel'yä děl fwër'tä)  
 Villafranca. See Villefranche.  
 Villa Real (veel'yä rä-äl')

Villa Rica (Sp. America) (veel'yä ree'kä)  
 Villa Rica (Brazil) (vil'lä, or veel'lä, ree'kä)  
 Villefranche (vël'frõnsh') (It. Villafranca, vil-lä-frän'kä)  
 Vincennes (vin'sënz'; Fr. pron. vān'sën')  
 Vique. See Vich.  
 Virginia (vër-jiu'ī-ä)  
 Vistula (vist'yū-lä) (Ger. Weichsel, wëk'sël)  
 Vitebsk (ve-tebsk'), or Vi-tepsk. Syn. Witebsk.  
 Viterbo (ve-tër'bo) [re-ä)  
 Vitoria, or Vittoria (ve-to- Viviers (ve've-ä') [tam')  
 Vizagapatam (ve-zä'gä-pä-Vladimir (vlä-dee'mir); writ-ten also Wladimir.  
 Vol'gä, or Wolga  
 Vol-hÿn'ī-ä (Polish Wolynsk, vo-leensk')  
 Vorarlberg (fõr-arl'bërg)  
 Vo-ro-nëzh'; written also Voronej (or Voroneje), Vo-ronetz, Woronetz, and Woroneseh.  
 Vosges (võzh)

W.

Waadt. See Vaud.  
 Waal (wäl)  
 Waal, or Wahal (wäl)  
 Wabash (waw'bash)  
 Waday (wädä) [gräm)  
 Wagram (wä'gräm or wä'-Walahmutte (wä-lä'mut). Syn. Willamette.  
 Waleheren (wäl'kër-ën)  
 Waldeck (wol'dek or wäl'-Wal-den'sëz [dëk)  
 Waldoborough (wawl'do-bür'rüh)  
 Waldstädter See (wält'stët-tër zä) See Lucerne, Lake  
 Wälëz [of.  
 Wallachia (wol-lä'kī-ä) (Turk. If-läk')  
 Wallis. See Valais.  
 Waltham (Eng.) (wöl'tam)  
 Waltham (Mass.) (wöl'thäm)  
 Wandsworth (wõnz'wurth)  
 Warasdin (wä'räs-deen')  
 Wardein (wä'rädin), or War-adein (wä'rä-din)  
 Warna. See Varna.  
 Wä'r'saw (Pol. Warszawa, var-shä'vä or wär-shä'vä)  
 Warwick (Eng.) (wor'rik)  
 Warwick (U. S.) (wor'wik or wor'rik)  
 Washington (wõsh'ing-tun)  
 Washita, or Ouachita (wõsh'-Wä'tër-ee' [i-taw')  
 Wä'tër-loo' (Dutch pron. wä'tër-lõ')  
 Watervliet (wä'tër-vleet')  
 Wednesday (wënz'bër-ī)  
 Wednesfield (wënz'feeld)  
 Wehr (wër or wër)  
 Weichselburg, or Weixel-burg (wëk'sël-böör')  
 Weimar (wë'mär)  
 Weinheim (wëin'him)  
 Weissenburg (wëis'sën-böör' or -burg)  
 Wemyss (weemz)  
 Wener (wä'nër), or Wenner (wën'nër) [dëh)  
 Wernigerode (wër'në-gä-ro'-Wertheim (wërt'him)  
 Wesel (wä'zël)  
 We'sër (Ger. pron. wä'zër)

West Indies (in'dëz)  
 Westmeath (west/meeth')  
 Westmore-land  
 Westmoreland, in Pennsylvania, usually has the accent on the penulti-mate.  
 West-phā'lī-ä (Ger. West-phalen, wëst-fäl'g)n)  
 Wexio (wek'she-o)  
 Weymouth (wä'muth)  
 Wiborg. See Viborg.  
 Wid'in, or Vidin.  
 Wied, or Wied-Neu-Wied (wëet-noi-wëet). Syn. Neu-Wied.  
 Wieieizka (wë-litch'kä or vyël-iteh'kä)  
 Wien (wëen.) Syn. Vienna.  
 Wiesbaden (wëes-bä'dën). Syn. Wisbaden.  
 Wildenstein (wïl'dën-stin)  
 Wilkesbarre (wilks'bär-rī)  
 Willamette (wil-lä'met); written also Wallahmutte.  
 Wil'nä, or Vilna  
 Windsor (win'zör)  
 Win'ne-bä'go  
 Win'nī-peg  
 Winnipiseogee (win'ne-pis-sok'kī) [berg.  
 Wirtemberg. See Würtem-wisbaden (wis-bä'dën), or Wiesbaden (wëes-bä'dën)  
 Wis-cäs'set  
 Wis-con'sin, or Wiskonsin; formerly written Ouiscon-wismar (wis'mär) [sin.  
 Wissembourg (wis'sõn'boor')  
 Witepsk (ve-tëpsk'), or Vi-tebsk.  
 Witgenstein (wit'gëcn-stin')  
 Wit'ten-berg (Ger. pron. wit'ten-bërg')  
 Wiveliscombe (wils'kum)  
 Woburn (woo'burn)  
 Wolfenbüttel (wölf'en-büt'tël, almost wölf'en-bit'tël)  
 Wolga. See Volga.  
 Wolverhampton (wööl'vër-hamp'tun) [wööl'ij)  
 Woolwich (wööl'itch or Worcester (wöös'tër)  
 Wotton-under-Edge (woo'ten-und'rij) [wöörms)  
 Worms (würmz; Ger. pron. Wrexham (reks'um)  
 Würtemberg (wür'tëm-berg; Ger. pron. wür'tëm-bërg'); written also Wirtemberg.  
 Würzburg (würts'burg; Ger. pron. würt's'böör)  
 Wy'an-dot'  
 Wycombe (wik'um)  
 Wye (Wales) (wī)  
 Wye (Netherlands). See Y.  
 Wy-o'ming

The correctness of this pronunciation is often called in question, because the poet Campbell pronounces the name Wy-o-ming, with the accent on the first syllable. This accentuation is readily explained by the fact that Campbell was never in the United States, and having no opportunity of ascer-taining the correct pron-unciation of the name, he naturally placed the accent according to the general tendency of our language, that is, on the antepenultimate syllable.  
 Wythe (wÿth, th being sounded as in thin)

d, w, l, f, t, o, t, o, k; ù, r, n, r, j, e, p, u, l; ç, g, soft; c, g, hard; a; exist; ñ as ng; this; ñ, ö, ü, ë, î, ñ, š, w, b, d, a, u, k, n, r, u (see p. 914).



## X.

Xagua (nä/gwä)  
 Xalapa, or Jalapa (hä-lä/pä)  
 Xalisco, or Jalisco (hä-lees-ko or hä-lis'ko)  
 Xauxa, or Jauja (how'hä)  
 Xenia (zee'nī-a) [nil.  
 Xenil (hä-nee'l'). *Syn.* Ge-  
 Xeres (*Sp. pron.* hä-rēs'; *Port. pron.* shä-rēs' or shēr-ēs')  
 Xeres, or Jeres, de la Frontera (hä-rēs' dā lä fronta'rä)  
 Xicoco (ze-ko/ko). *Syn.* Sikokf.  
 Ximo (zee'mo)  
 Xingu, or Chingu (shēn-goo')  
 Xixon, or Gijon (he-nōn')  
 Xixona (he-no'nä). *Syn.* Jijona  
 Xoa (sho'ä). *Syn.* Shoa.  
 Xochimilco, or Jochimileo (ho-che-meel'ko)  
 Xorullo (ho-rool'yo). *Syn.* Jorullo.

Yaik, or Jaik, (yä'ik)  
 Yakootsk (yä-kootsk'); *written also* Yakoutsk, Yakutsk, and Jakutsk.  
 Yallobusha, or Yalabusha (yal'lo-boo'shä)  
 Yang-teheoo, or -tcheou (yang'che-oo')  
 Yang-tse-kiang (yang'tse-ke-ang'; *called also*, Kiang-Ku (ke-ang'kyoo)  
 Yanina, or Janina (yä'ne-nä)  
 Yar'kund'; *also written* Yarkand.  
 Yaroslav, or Jaroslav (yä-ro-släv'); *written also* Yaroslaf, Yaroslavl, and Jaroslaf. *Syn.* Ekatarinoslaf.  
 Yekaterinenburg (yä-kä-täre'nēn-bōōrg)  
 Yekaterinograd (yä-kä-täre'no-gräd')  
 Yelatma (yä-lat'mä). *Syn.* Elatma.  
 Yelizavetgrad (yä-le-sä-vet-gräd'). *Syn.* Elizabetgrad.  
 Yem'en (kä'lä)  
 Yenikale, or Jenicale (yen'e-sä'e or yen-e-sä'), or Enisei (en'e-sä'e)  
 Yeovil (yo'vil)  
 Yerba Buena (yēr'bä bwä'nä)

## Y.

Y (I); *sometimes improperly pronounced and written, in English, Wye.*

Yesso, or Jesso (yes'so); *also written* Ieso.  
 Yetholm (yēth'um)  
 Yezd (yēzd)  
 Yonne (yon)  
 Youghal (yawl or yōh'al)  
 Youghiogheny (yōh'hō-gā-nī)  
 Ypres (ee'p'r) (Flemish Ypern, ī'pērn)  
 Yp'sī-län'tī.  
 Yssel, or Ijssel (īs'sel)  
 Yū'ea-tän' (or yoo'kä-tän')  
 Yupura (yoo-poo'rä). *Syn.* Japura.  
 Yverduin (e'vēr'dun')  
 Yvetot (ēv'to')

## Z.

Zaanadam (zän'däm'); *written also* Saardam.  
 Zacatecas (zäk-ä-tä'kas or sä-kä-tä'käs)  
 Zaeynthus (zä-sin'thus). *Syn.* Zante. [ram.  
 Zagrab (zä-gräb'). *Syn.* Ag-Zahara. *See* Sahara.  
 Zaire, or Zahir (zä-eer'). *Syn.* Congo.  
 Zam-beze' (or zam-bä'zē)  
 Zä-mo'ra (or thä-mo'rä)  
 Zanesville (zānz'vil)  
 Zanguebar (zang'gā-bar')  
 Zan'te. *Syn.* Zaeynthus.

Zan'zī-bar'  
 Zara (zä'rä)  
 Zaragoza. *See* Saragossa.  
 Zealand (zee'land) (Dan Sja'land, sel'länd)  
 Zealand (Duteh Zeeland, zä'länd)  
 Zebu, or Cebu (see-boo'; *Sp. pron.* thä-boo')  
 Zegedin. *See* Szegedin.  
 Zeila (zä'lä)  
 Zeitoun (zä'toon')  
 Zeitz (tsits)  
 Zelle (tsél'lēh). *Syn.* Celle. Zerst (tsērpst)  
 Zhit-o-meer'; *written also* Jitomir, and Schitomir.  
 Zirknitz (tsēerk'nits). *Syn.* Czirknicz.  
 Zittau (tsit'tou)  
 Zollverein (tsol'fēr-īn')  
 Zug (zoōg or tsoog)  
 Züllichau (tsül'le-kow')  
 Zülpieh (tsül'pik)  
 Zürich (zu'rik; *Ger. pron.* tsü'rik)  
 Zuyder, or Zuider, Zee (zī'dēr-zee or zoo'dēr-zee. *Dutch pron.* zoi'der zä)  
 Zvor'nik (Turk. Iz'vor-neek')  
 Zweibrüeken, or Zweybrüeken (tswī-brük'kēn). *Syn.* Deux-Ponts.  
 Zwickau (tswik'kow)  
 Zytomir. *See* Zhitomeer.

ā, ē, & c., long; ä, ê, ô, less prolonged; ä, ě, & c., short; ȳ, ȳ, ȳ, ȳ, obscure; câre, fär, âsk, all, what; êre, veil, tērm; pique, fīrm; sôn, ôr.















- Delambre (dĕh-lŏn'b'r)  
 Dĕl'a-no  
 Delaroche (d'lā'rosh')  
 Delatour (d'lā'toor')  
 Delaval (d'lā'vāl')  
 Delaunay (d'lō-nā')  
 Delisle (dĕh-leel'); *often Anglicized de-lil'*.  
 Delolme (dĕh-lolm' or d'lolm)  
 Delorme (dĕh-lorm or d'lorm)  
 Dembowski (dĕm-bov'skee)  
 Demidov (dĕm'e-dov'), or Dĕm-ĭ-dof'.  
 Demoiivre (dĕh-mwā'v'r)  
 Demoustier (dĕh-moos'te-ā')  
 Denham (dĕn'ām)  
 Denina (dā-nee'nā)  
 Denis (dĕh-ne')  
 Denon (dĕh-nŏn')  
 Deparcieux (dā'pār'se-uh')  
 Derby (dĕr'bĭ or dar'bĭ)  
 Derham (dĕr'ām) [tĕr]  
 De Ruyter (dĕ rĭ'tĕr or roi'tĕr)  
 Derzhavin (dĕr-zhā'vin); *written also Derzavin and Derschawin*.  
 Desaguliers, or Des-Aguliers (dā'zā'gū'le-ā')  
 Desaix (dĕh-sā') (de Veygoux, dĕh vā'goo')  
 Descartes (dā'kārt')  
 Deschamps (dā'shŏn')  
 Deshoulières (dā'zoo'le-ĕr')  
 Desmoulins (dā'moo'lān')  
 Despréaux (dā'prā'ō')  
 Dessaix (dā'sā')  
 Dessalines (dā'sā'lĕn' or dĕs-sā-lĕn')  
 D'Estaing. *See* Estaing.  
 De Thou (dĕh too') (Lat. Thu-ā'nūs)  
 Devereux (dĕ'vĕr-oo)  
 Dewees (dĕ-weez')  
 D'Ewes (dūz)  
 De Wette (dĕh wĕt'tĕh)  
 Diderot (dĕd'ro' or dĕ'dĕh-ro')  
 Didot (de'do') [bitch]  
 Diebitch, or Diebitsch (dee'-dieffenbach (dĕe'fĕn-bāk')  
 Dietrich (dĕe'trik)  
 Diez (deets)  
 Diodati (de-o-dā'tee)  
 Disraeli (diz-rā'ĕl-ee)  
 Dobrowski (do-brov'skee)  
 Döderlein, or Doederlein (dō'dĕr-lĕn')  
 Dodoens (do-doons')  
 Dolgorouki, or Dolgoruki (dol'go-roo'kee)  
 Dolomieu (do'lo'me-uh')  
 Domat, or Daumat (dō'mā')  
 Domenichino (do-mā-ne-kee'no)  
 Dominici (do-me-nee'chee)  
 Donizetti (don'e-zet'tee or do-mid-zet'tee)  
 Don'o-vañ  
 Douce (Ēng.) (dowss)  
 Douce (Fr.) (dooss)  
 Douglas (dug'lāss)  
 Dow; *pronounced, and sometimes written, Dow*.  
 Dreux (drūh)  
 Drouyn de Lhuys (drou'ān' dĕh lwee)  
 Dubois (dū'bwā')  
 Du Cachet (du'kā-shā or dū kā'shā')  
 Ducange (du-kānj'; *French pron. dū'kŏnzh'*)  
 Du Châtel (dū shā'tĕl')  
 Duchesne (dū'shān')  
 Duclos (dū'klo')  
 Dudevant (dū'dĕh-vŏn' or dū'd'vŏn')  
 Dufrenoy (dū'frā'nwā')
- Dufresnoy (dū'frā'nwā')  
 Du Guesclin (dū gā'klān')  
 Duhamel (dū hā'mĕl' or dū ā'mĕl')  
 Dumas (dū'mā')  
 Dumesnil (dū'mā'ne')  
 Dumont (dū'mŏn')  
 Dumoulin (dū'moo'lān')  
 Dumouriez (dū'moo're-ā')  
 Dun-bar'  
 Duncan (dun'k'an)  
 Dundas (dūn-dāss')  
 Duglison (dūng'glĭ-sŏn)  
 Dupĕrier (dū'pā're-ā')  
 Duperrĕ (dū'pā'rā')  
 Duperron (dū'pā'rŏn')  
 Dupin (dū'pān')  
 Duplessis (dū'plā'se')  
 Duponeau (du-pŏn'sō; *Fr. pron. dū'pŏn'sō'*)  
 Dupont (Am.) (du-pŏnt')  
 Dupont (Fr.) (dū'pŏn')  
 Dupré (dū'prā')  
 Dupuis (dū'pwe')  
 Dupuy (dū'pwe')  
 Dupuytren (dū'pwe'trŏn')  
 Duquesne (dū'kān')  
 Durand (Am.) (du-rānd')  
 Durand (Fr.) (dū'rŏn')  
 Durante (doo-rān'tā)  
 Dürer (dū'rĕr or dū'rĕr)  
 Durham (dū'rām)  
 Dutens (dū'tŏn')  
 Duval (dū'vāl')  
 Duvernoy (dū'vĕr'nwā')  
 Duyckinek (dū'kĭnk)  
 Dyehe (dĭch or dĭteh)
- E.**
- Eadmer (ĕd'mĕr); *written also Edmer*.  
 Earlom (ĕr'lŏm)  
 Ebeling (ĕ'bĕl-ing)  
 Eberhard (ĕb'ĕr-hard or ā'bĕr-hart)  
 Eberle (ĕb'ĕr-le)  
 Eccles (ĕk'ĕlz)  
 Echard (Ēng.) (ĕtĕh'ard). *Syn.* Eachard.  
 Eckhard (ĕk'hart)  
 Eeckhout (ĕk'howt)  
 Egerton (ĕj'ĕr-tŏn)  
 Ēg'in-hard, or Einhard (ĕn'-hard)  
 Ehrenberg (ĕ'rĕn-bĕrg')  
 Eichendorf (ĕ'kĕn-dorf')  
 Elgin (ĕl'ĕin)  
 Ellesmere (ĕlz'mĕer)  
 Elmes (ĕlmz)  
 Elphinstone (ĕl'fin-stŏn)  
 Elshimer (ĕls'hĭ-mĕr)  
 Elzevir (ĕl'zĕh-vĭr) (*Dutch* Elzevier or Elsevier, ĕl-zĕh-veer')  
 Encke (ĕnk'hĕh)  
 Engel (ĕng'ĕl)  
 Enghien (ĕn'ĕe-ān')  
 Fon, Beaumont d' (bŏ'mŏn'dā'ŏn')  
 Epes (eps)  
 Epinay (ĕ'pe'nā')  
 Erasmus (ĕ-rāz'mūs)  
 Ereilla (ĕr-theel'yā)  
 Eric (ĕr'ik)  
 Ericsson (ĕr'ĭk-sŏn)  
 Ersch (ĕrsh)  
 Erskine (ĕrs'kin)  
 Espartero (es-pār-tā'ro)  
 Espinasse (ĕ'pe'nāss')  
 Esprĕmesnil (ĕ'prĕ'mā'ne')  
 Espronceda (ĕs-prŏn-thā'pā)  
 Estaing (ĕs'tān'), or d'Estaing (dĕs'tān')  
 Estampes. *See* Estampes.  
 Este (ĕs'te or ĕs'tā)
- Esterhazy, or Eszterházy (ĕs'tĕr-hā'ze)  
 Estienne (ĕ'te-ĕnn')  
 Etampes (ĕ'tŏnp')  
 Ethelbald (ĕth'ĕl-bald)  
 Ethelbert (ĕth'ĕl-bĕrt)  
 Ethelred (ĕth'ĕl-rĕd)  
 Ethelwolf (ĕth'ĕl-wŏolf)  
 Etienne (ĕ'te-ĕnn')  
 Euler (yoo'lĕr; *Ger. pron. oi'lĕr*)  
 Everdingen (ĕv'ĕr-dĭng-ĕn or ā'vĕr-dĭng-ĕn)  
 Ewart (yoo'art)  
 Ewing (yoo'ing)  
 Eyck (ĭk)  
 Eyre (ār)
- F.**
- Fabroni. *See* Fabroni.  
 Fabre (fābr)  
 Fabretti (fā-bret'tee)  
 Fabriano (fā-bre-ā'no)  
 Fabrizio (fā-brĕt'se-o) (Lat. Fabricius)  
 Fabroni (fā-bro'nee)  
 Fabrot (fā'bro')  
 Fabyan, or Fabian (fā'bi-ān)  
 Facciolati (fāt-cho-lā'tee), or Facciolato (fāt-cho-lā'to)  
 Fahrenheit (fār'ĕn-hĭt; *Ger. pron. fār'ĕn-hĭt'*)  
 Fairbairn (fār'bairn)  
 Falckenstein (fāl'kĕn-stĕn')  
 Falconer (fawk'nĕr or faw-kĕn-ĕr)  
 Falconet (fāl'ko'nĕt')  
 Falieri (fā-le-ā'ree)  
 Falkland (fawk'lānd)  
 Faneuil (fān'il)  
 Faraday (fār'a-dā)  
 Farey (fār'se') [sŏ'zā]  
 Faria-y-Souza (fā-ree-ā-e-farnese (fār-nee'z; *It. pron. fār-nā'sā*) [kār]  
 Farquhar (fār'kwār or fār-fatima (fā'te-mā or fāt'e-faucher (fō'shā') [mā]  
 Faust (fowst or fawst)  
 Favre (fāv'r)  
 Federici (fā-dā-ree'chee)  
 Fedor. *See* Feodor.  
 Feith (fĭt)  
 Feliciano (fā-le-chā'no)  
 Fénelon (fĕn'ĕh-lŏn; *Fr. pron. fān'lŏn' or fā'nĕh-lŏn'*) [fy'o'dor]  
 Feodor (fā-o'dŏr, *almost* Ferdousi, or Ferdusi. *See* Firdousi.  
 Fermat (fĕr'mā')  
 Ferrara (fĕr-rā'rā)  
 Ferreira (fĕr-rā'e-rā)  
 Fesch (fĕsh or fāsh)  
 Feti (fā'tee)  
 Feuerbach (foi'ĕr-bāk')  
 Fichte (fĭk'tĕh)  
 Ficino (fe-chee'no)  
 Fieschi (fe-ĕs'kee) [lā]  
 Fiesole (fe-ĕs'o-lā or fe-ā'so-Filippi (fe-lĕp'pee) [gawl')  
 Fingal (fĭng'gal or fĭng-Fiorillo (fe-o-rĕl'lo)  
 Firdousi, or Firdausi (fir-dow'see); *less correctly, Firdusi*.  
 Firmin (Fr.) (fĕr'mān')  
 Fischer (fĭsh'ĕr)  
 Fitz-roy'  
 Fléchier (flā'she-ā')  
 Fleury (fluh're or fluh're')  
 Florez (flo'rĕth)  
 Flotow (flo'to)  
 Flügel, or Fluegel (flū'ĕl)  
 Foix (fwā)
- Folard (fo'lar')  
 Fonblanque (fŏn-blānk')  
 Fonseca (fon-sā'kā)  
 Fontaine (fŏn-tān'; *French pron. fŏn'tĕn'*)  
 Fontanelle (fŏn'tā'nel')  
 Fontanes (fŏn'tān')  
 Fontenay (fŏnt'nā')  
 Fontenelle (fŏn-tĕh-nel'; *Fr. pron. fŏnt'nel'*)  
 Forbes (Eng.) (fŏrbz)  
 Forbes (Scot.) (fŏr'bĕz)  
 Forbin (for'bān')  
 Forcellini (for-chĕl-lee'nee)  
 Fordyce (for-dĭs')  
 Förster, or Foerster (fŏr'stĕr)  
 Forsyth (fŏr-sĭth')  
 Fortescue (fŏr'tĕs-ku)  
 Fortoul (for'tool')  
 Fosbroke (fos'brook)  
 Foscari (fos'kā-ree)  
 Foschini (fos-kee'nee)  
 Foscolo (fos'ko-lo)  
 Fossati (fos-sā'tee)  
 Fothergill (fŏth'ĕr-gĭl)  
 Foucault (foo'kō')  
 Fouché (foo'shā')  
 Foucher (foo'shā')  
 Foulis (fow'lis; *Scot. pron. fowlz*)  
 Foulques (fŏok)  
 Fouqué (foo'kā'). *See* La Motte-Fouqué.  
 Fouquier-Tinville (foo'ke-ā-tān'vĕl')  
 Fourcroy (foor'krwā')  
 Fourier (foo're-ĕr; *Fr. pron. foo're-ā'*)  
 Fournier (foor'ne-ā')  
 Fracastoro (frā-kās-to'ro)  
 Francesca (frān-chĕs'kā)  
 Francia (It.) (frān'cha)  
 Francia (South American) (frān'se-ā)  
 François (frŏn'swā')  
 Frauzén (frānt-sān'; *almost frānt'sĭn'*)  
 Fraunhofer (frown'ho-fĕr)  
 Freiligrath (frĭ'le-grāt')  
 Freinsheim (frĭns'hĭm)  
 Frelinghuysen (free'ling-hĭ-zĕn)  
 Frémont, or Fremont (Am.) (fre-mŏnt')  
 Frémont (Fr.) (frā'mŏn')  
 Fréron (frĕ'rŏn')  
 Fresnel (frā'nĕl')  
 Freund (froit)  
 Frey (frĭ)  
 Freytag (frĭ'täg)  
 Fries (frees)  
 Frisch (frish)  
 Frisi (free'sĕe)  
 Fröb'ish-er  
 Froila (fro'ĭ-lā)  
 Froissart (frois'sārt'; *Fr. pron. frwā'sār'*)  
 Froude (f ood)  
 Fuentes (fwĕn'tĕs)  
 Fulton (fŏol'tŏn)  
 Fuseli (fu'se-lĭ) (*Ger. Swiss* Fuessli, füss'lee)
- G.**
- Gaertner. *See* Gärtner.  
 Gagern (gā'ĕrĕn)  
 Gagnier (gān've-ā')  
 Gail (gā'ĭ or gā'ĕ)  
 Gaillard (gā'l'yār')  
 Gainsborough (gān's'b'rq)  
 Galiani (gā-lee-ā'nee)  
 Galien (gā'le-ān')  
 Galignani (gā-lĕn-yā'nee)  
 Galileo (gāl'ĭ-lee'o; *It. pron. gā-le-lā'o*)



- Gall (gawl; *Ger. pron.* gäl)  
 Galland (gäl'lǎn')  
 Gäl'lā-tin  
 Gäl'lāu-det'  
 Gallegos (gäl-yā'gōs)  
 Galluzzi (gäl-loot/see)  
 Galt (gawlt)  
 Galvani (gäl-vā'nee)  
 Garçāo, or Garçam (gar-sown')  
 Garcia (Sp.) (gar-thee'ä)  
 Garcia (Port.) (gar-see'ä)  
 Garcias (gar-thee'äs)  
 Garcilasso (or Garcilaso) de la Vega (gar-the-läs'so, or gar-se-läs'so, dā lä vā'gä)  
 Gardanne (gar'dänn')  
 Gardiner (gard'nçr)  
 Garibaldi (gār-ī-bäl'dī or gäre-bäl'dee)  
 Gascoygne, or Gascoigne (gäs-koin') [pä'rän']  
 Gasparin (gäs/pä-rin or gäs'-Gasse (gäs'sch)  
 Gassendi (gäs-sën'dee)  
 Gät'tā-kçr  
 Gatteaux (gät'tō')  
 Gau (gō or gow)  
 Gaubil (gō'bēl')  
 Gaultier (Ger.) (gowl'teer)  
 Gaultier (Fr.) (gō'te-ä')  
 Gauss (gowss)  
 Gauthier (gō'te-ä')  
 Gautier (gō'te-ä')  
 Gavarni (gä'var'ne')  
 Gavazzi (gä-vät/see)  
 Gäv'çs-tçn  
 Gay-Lussac (gä'lüs'säk')  
 Ged  
 Gēd'dçs [zhāf]  
 Geefs (häs or gāfs; *Fr. pron.*  
 Geiger (Ger.) (gē'gçr)  
 Geijer (Sw.) (yī'yçr)  
 Gelée (zh'lā)  
 Gell (jel)  
 Gellert (gē'l'çrt)  
 Genet (jçh-net' or zh'nā)  
 Gengis Khan, or Jengis Khan (jēng'çis kån or kån)  
 Genlis (zhōn'le')  
 Genovesi (jā-no-vā'zee)  
 Genseric (jen'ser-ik)  
 Gensonné (zhōn'son'nā')  
 Geoffroy (Eng.) (jçf'frī)  
 Geoffroy, and Geoffroi (zhof'-frwä') [rän'do)  
 Gerardo (zhçh-rōn'do' or jā-Gerard (Eng.) (jēr'ard)  
 Gérard (Fr.) (zhā'rār')  
 Gerbier (zhçr'be-ä')  
 Gerry (gçr'rī)  
 Gerson (Fr.) (zhçr'sōn')  
 Gerson (Ger.) (gçr'son)  
 Gervais (zhçr'vā')  
 Gervaise (zhçr'vāz')  
 Gesenius (gç-see'nī-ūs; *Ger. pron.* gä-zä'ne-ōos)  
 Gesner (gçs'nçr)  
 Gessler (gçss'ler)  
 Ghiberti (gçe-bār'tee)  
 Ghirlandajo (gçr-län-dä'yo); *written also* Ghirlandaio.  
 Ğib'bçn  
 Ğibbç [ford]  
 Ğib'son [ford]  
 Ğifford (Ğifford and Ğif'-Gignoux (zhçn'yoo')  
 Gilbert (Eng.) (gē'l'çrt)  
 Gilchrist (gē'l'krīst)  
 Ğil-fil'an  
 Gilles (zhēl)  
 Gillespie (gē'l-lēs'pī)  
 Gillot (zhç'yo')  
 Ğil'man  
 Ğil'mōre  
 Ğil'rāy  
 Ğil'pin  
 Ginguéné (zhän'gāh-nā')  
 Gioberti (jo-bār'tee)  
 Giocondo (jo-kon'do)  
 Gioja (jo'yä or jo'ī-ä)  
 Giordano (jor-dä'no)  
 Giorgione (jor-jo'nā)  
 Giotto (jōt'to)  
 Giovan'ni (jo-vän'nee)  
 Giovio (jo've-o)  
 Girard (Am.) (jç-rard')  
 Girard (Fr.) (zhç'rār')  
 Girardin (zhç'rār'dän')  
 Giraud (zhç'rō')  
 Girodet Trioson (zhç'ro'dä'tre'o'zōn')  
 Ğis'börne [mä'no)  
 Giulio Romano (joo'le-o ro-Glauber (glaw'bçr or glou'-Gleig (gleg) [bçr)  
 Gleim (glīm)  
 Glendower (glen'dou-çr)  
 Glover (glūv'çr)  
 Gluck (glōök)  
 Gliëk (gläk, almost glīk)  
 Gmelin (gmä'lin)  
 Gneisenau (gnī'zçh-now')  
 Gobelin (gob'çh-līn; *French pron.* gob'län')  
 Go-dol'phin  
 Godunov, Godounov, or Godunow (go-doo-nof')  
 Goes (Dutch) (hoos)  
 Goethe. *See* Göthe.  
 Goldoni (gol-do'nee)  
 Goldschmidt (golt'shmit)  
 Göld'smith (*formerly* goold-smith)  
 Golitzin (go-lçt'sīn)  
 Gomes (go'mēs)  
 Gomez (go'mēth)  
 Gonçalo. *See* Gonzalo.  
 Gondola (gon'do-lä)  
 Gonzaga (gon-zä'gä)  
 Gonzalo (gon-thä'lo). *Syn.* Gonsalvo. [thä'lēth)  
 Gonzalez (gon-zä'lēs or gon-Görgei, or Gorgey (gōr'gā; *Ger. pron.* gōr'gī)  
 Gorges (gor'jez)  
 Gortehakov, or Gortsehakov (gor'chä-kof); *written also* Gortehakoff.  
 Gosselin (goss'län')  
 Göthe, or Goethe (gō'tçh)  
 Gough (gof)  
 Goujon (goo'zhōn') [lar')  
 Goulard (goo'lard' or goo'-Gould (goold)  
 Gourgaud (goor'gō')  
 Gournay (goor'nā')  
 Gouvion-Saint-Cyr (goo'vç-ōn'sän-sçr)  
 Gower (gow'er and gōr)  
 Goyen (gwī'çn)  
 Gozzi (gōt'see)  
 Gozzoli (gōt'so-lee)  
 Graaf (gräf)  
 Gräme (gräm)  
 Grammont (gräm'mōn')  
 Grandpré (grōn'prü')  
 Granger (Eng.) (grän'jçr)  
 Granger (Fr.) (grōn'zhä')  
 Grät'tan  
 Grau (grou)  
 Graun (groun)  
 Gravelot (gräv'lo')  
 Gravina (grä-vee'nä) [dçh)  
 Gravesande (grä'vçh-zän'-Graziani (grät-se-ä'nee)  
 Greaves (grevz)  
 Greenough (green'o)  
 Gresh'am  
 Gresset (grēs'sä')  
 Grétry (grä'tre')  
 Gretsch (grētch)  
 Greville, or Grevile (grev'il)  
 Griesbach (grees'bäk)  
 Grimaldi (gre-mäl'dee)  
 Grisi (gree'see)  
 Groeyn (gro'sin)  
 Gronov (gro'növ), or Gro-Groot (gröt) [no'vī-ūs  
 Grosvenor (gro'vçn-çr)  
 Grotius (gro'shī-ūs)  
 Grouchy (groo'she')  
 Gruter (groo'tçr)  
 Guarini (gwä-ree'nee)  
 Guatimozin (gwä-te-mo'zīn)  
 Gudín (gü'dän') [gwel'fo)  
 Guelph (gwelf) (It. Guelfo,  
 Guercino (gwér-chee'no)  
 Guericke (gçr'ik-kä or gä'-rik-kçh)  
 Guérin (gü'rän')  
 Gueroult (gçroo or groo)  
 Guglielmi (gool-yēl'mee)  
 Guicciardini (gçwēt-chär-dee'nee)  
 Guidi (gwee'dee)  
 Guido Reni (gwee'do rā'nee)  
 Guignes (gçn)  
 Guignon (gçn'yōn')  
 Guiot (gç'o')  
 Guiseard (gçs'kar')  
 Guise (gçwçz)  
 Guizot (gçwe'zo' or gç'zo')  
 Gunst (gōnst)  
 Günther (gün'tçr)  
 Gutenberg (goo'tçn-bçrg' or goo'tçn-bçrg)  
 Guthrie (güth'rī)  
 Guyon (gü'ōn or ge'ōn')  
 Guyot (gç'o') [mor'vō')  
 Guyton Morveau (gç'tōn'-Guzman (gooth-män')

H.

- Haas (häs)  
 Hachette ('ä'shçt')  
 Hafiz (hä'fiz)  
 Hagedorn (hä'gçh-dorn)  
 Hagenbach (hä'gçn-bäk')  
 Haghe (häg)  
 Hahn (hän)  
 Halmemann (hä'nçh-män)  
 Häk'luyt; *written also* Haekluyt.  
 Haldeman (höl'de-man)  
 Häl'ket (*Scot. pron.* häk'et)  
 Hallé ('äl'lä')  
 Häl-lō'ran  
 Hammer Purgstall (häm-mer-pōrç'ställ) [dçl)  
 Hän'dçl (Ger. Händel, hēn'-Hanneman (hän'nçh-män)  
 Haps'bürg (Ger. Hapsburg, häps'bōrç)  
 Harecourt (Fr.) ('är'koor')  
 Harecourt (Eng.) (har'kurt)  
 Hardicanute (har'de-kä-nüt')  
 Hardinge (här'ding)  
 Hardouin ('är'dwän')  
 Haroun-al-Rashid (hä-roon'äl-räsh'id); *more correctly*, Harun- (or Haroun-) er-Rashid (hä-roon'er-rä-sheed')  
 Hartsoeker (hart'soo'kçr)  
 Hase (hä'zçh)  
 Hasse (häs'sçh)  
 Haupt (howpt)  
 Hauser (how'zçr)  
 Hautefeuille ('ōl'fü')  
 Haüy (hä'we')  
 Havelock (häv'çh-lōk)  
 Haydn (hä'dn; *Ger. pron.* hī'dn)  
 Haynau (hī'now)  
 Hearne (hçrn)  
 Hēb'çr-dçn  
 Heekewelder (hçk'wēl-der or hçk'kçh-wēl'dçr)  
 Heeren (hā'rçn)  
 Hegel (hā'gçl)  
 Heimbach (hīm'bäk)  
 Heine (hī'nçh)  
 Heinroth (hīn'rōt)  
 Heinse (hīn'sçh)  
 Heinsius (hīn'se-ūs)  
 Heintzelman (hīnt'sçl-män)  
 Heister (hīs'tçr)  
 Helvetius (hēl-vee'shī-ūs; *Fr. pron.* ēl'vā'se-üss')  
 Hēm'ang [hois')  
 Hemsterhuys (hēm'ster-Hénault ('än'ō')  
 Hengist (hēng'gçst)  
 Hengstenberg (hēng'stçn-bçrg')  
 Henke (hēnk'çh)  
 Henkel (hēnk'çl)  
 Hennequin ('çnn'kän')  
 Hēn'nī-kçr  
 Henriques (çn-rec'kēs) [lo')  
 Herbelot (çrb'lo' or çr'bçh-Herder (hçr'dçr or hçr'dçr)  
 Hēr'ç-çt  
 Herrera (çr-rā'rä)  
 Herschel (hçr'shçl)  
 Herzog (hçrt'zōg)  
 Heumann (hoi'män)  
 Hewes (hüz)  
 Heylin (hā'lin)  
 Heyne (hī'nçh)  
 Heyse (hī'zçh)  
 Heywood (hā'wōod)  
 Hoche (hosh)  
 Hoefler (*Ger. pron.* ho'fçr; *Fr.* 'o'fçr')  
 Hoek, or Hoeck (hōök)  
 Hogarth (ho'garth)  
 Holbach (Ger.) (hol'bäk)  
 Holbein (hol'bīn)  
 Holinshed, or Hollynshed (höl'inz-hçd)  
 Holmes (hōmz)  
 Hōme (*often pronounced hūm in Scotland*)  
 Hooft (hōft)  
 Hoogeveen (ho'gç-vçn)  
 Hottinger (hot'ting-çr)  
 Houbigant (oo'be'gōn')  
 Houbraken (how'brä'kçn)  
 Hououin ('oo'dōn')  
 Houghton (ho'ton)  
 Houston (*popularly pronounced* hū'ston)  
 Hoveden (hōv'den)  
 Hovey (huv'vī)  
 How'ard  
 Howe (how)  
 How'çll  
 Howes (howz)  
 Howitt (how'it)  
 Hozier ('o'ze-ä')  
 Huber (hoo'ber)  
 Hubert ('ü'bçr')  
 Hübner (hüb'nçr)  
 Hue (hük)  
 Huerta, La (lä wēr'tä)  
 Hufeland (hoo'fçh-länt)  
 Huger (Am.) (ū-jee')  
 Hughes (hüz)  
 Humbert ('ün'bçr')  
 Humboldt (hüm'bōlt; *Ger. pron.* hōom'bolt)  
 Hummel (hōom'mçl)  
 Hus'kīs-sçn  
 Huss, or Hus (hüss; *Ger. pron.* hōöss)  
 Hutten (hōot'tçn) [gçnz)  
 Huyghens (hī'gçnz or hoi'Huysum (hoi'süm)  
 Hyder Ali (hī'dçr ä'lee)

I.

- Ibrahim (ib-brä'heem) (Pa-sha)

d., wölf, tōō, tōök; ūrn, rye, pull; ç, ç, soft; c, ç, hard; a; exist; u as ng; this; ä, ö, ü, çç, Ì, ñ, š, ŵ, b, d, g, u, k, n, r, u (see p. 914).



Ideler (ee'deh-lgr)  
Ihre (ee'reh)  
Inchbald (inch'bald) [ugal]  
Inez (ee'néz) (queen of Port-  
In'ge-lōw  
Ingemanu (ing'gēh-män)  
Ingenhousz (ing'gēn-hows')  
Ingres (än'g'r)  
In-gül'phūs  
Ireton (ir'ton) [Yriarte.  
Iriarte (e-re-ar'tä). *Syn.*  
Isabey (e'zä'bä')  
Israeli. *See* Disraeli.  
Iturbide (e-toor'be-dä)  
Ivan (Russ.) (e-vän')

## J.

Jacobi (yä-ko'bee)  
Jacquard (zhäk'kär')  
Jahu (yän)  
Jamieson (jäm'e-sön or jän-  
mī-sön) [sheed']  
Jamshid, or Djamschid (jäm-  
Jain (zhä'n'än')  
Jansen (jän'sen; *Dutch*  
*pron.* yän'sen; *Fr.* zhön-  
sön') (Lat. Jan-se-ni-üs)  
Jasmin (zhäs'män'), or Jans-  
min (zhöns'män')  
Jayadeva (jä-yä-dä'vä or jī-  
ä-dä'vä)  
Jean Paul (zhön powl or  
jeen pawl). *Syn.* Richter.  
Jellachich (yē'lä-kik)  
Joanes (no-ä'nēs). *Syn.*  
Juanes.  
Jōan of Arc (Fr. Jeaune  
d'Arc, zhän dark')  
Joinville (join'vil or zhwän'-  
vël')  
Jomini (zho'me'ne')  
Josika (yō'she'kōh')  
Josquin (zhos'kä'n')  
Joubert (zhoo'bēr')  
Jouffroy (zhoo'frwä')  
Jourdain (zhoor'dän')  
Jourdan (zhoor'dän')  
Jouvenet (zhoov'uä')  
Jowett (jō'et) [rēth]  
Juarez (hoo-ä'rēs or hwä'-  
Jullien (zül'le-än'; *almost*  
zhül'yän')  
Jungmann (yöng'män)  
Junot (zhü'no')  
Jussieu (jüs'sü'; *Fr. pron.*  
zhü'se-uh')

## K.

Kaas (käs)  
Kall (käl)  
Kämpfer (kēmp'fer)  
Kant (kän't or kiant)  
Kantemir (kän'tē-meer).  
*Syn.* Cantemir.  
Karamzin (kä-räm-zeen' or  
kä-räm-zin'); *less correct-*  
*ly,* Karansin.  
Kästner (kēst'ner)  
Katona (köt'o-nōh')  
Kauffmann (kowl'män)  
Kaunitz (kow'nits)  
Kavanagh (kav'ä-nä' or  
kav'ä-näu')  
Kearney (kar'nī)  
Keble (kēb'l)  
Keightly (kī'tlee)  
Keiser (kī'zer)  
Kerguelen (kēr'gäl'ōn')  
Kerner (kēr'ner or kēr'ner)  
Kerher (kīr'ker or kīr'ker)  
Kisfaludy (kish'fö-loo'di, *al-*  
*most* kish-fö-loodj')

Klaproth (kläp'röt)  
Kleber (klä'ber), or Kléber  
(klä'bēr')  
Klenze (klent'seh)  
Kneller (nel'ler; *Ger. pron.*  
knel'ler)  
Knolles (nōlz); *written also*  
Knollys (nōlz)  
Knowles (nōlz)  
Knut (knoot). *Syn.* Canute.  
Kobell (ko'bēl)  
Koch (kok)  
Kohlrausch (kōl'rowsh)  
Kolbe (kol'beh) [le-ker)  
Kölliker, or Koelliker (köl'-  
Körner, or Koerner (kōr'ner)  
Kosciusko (kos-si-üs'kō)  
(Pol. Kosciuszko, kōsh'-  
yoosh'ko)  
Kossuth (kosh'shoot')  
Kotzebue (kot'seh-bū; *Ger.*  
*pron.* kot'seh-boo)  
Krasicki (krä-sit'skee)  
Kraus (krowss)  
Krause (krow'zeh)  
Kreutzer (kroit'ser)  
Krüdenner (krü'deh-ner)  
Krummacher (krōm'mäk-  
er)  
Kügelgen (kü'gēl-gēn)  
Kuhn (koon)  
Kühnöl, or Kuehnoel (kü'-  
nöl or kü'nöl)  
Kurtz, or Kurz (kōorts)  
Kutusof, or Koutouzof (koo-  
too'zof)  
Kuyp (koip). *Syn.* Cuyp.

## L.

Labbe (läb)  
Lablaiche (lä'bläsh')  
Laborde (lä'bord')  
Labouchère (lä'boo'shēr')  
Laboulay (lä'boo'lä')  
La Bourdonnaie (lä boor'-  
don'uä')  
La Bruyère (lä brü'yēr')  
Lacépède (lä'sä'pēd')  
Lachmann (läk'män)  
La Coudamine (lä kōn'dä'-  
Lacroix (lä'krwä') [mēu')  
Ladislav (läd'is-las); *written*  
*also* Lad'is-lä'üs.  
Laennec (län'nek')  
La Fayette, or Lafayette (lä-  
fä-ēt')  
Lafitte (läf'fīt' or lä'fēt')  
La Fontaine (lä fōn'tän';  
*Fr. pron.* lä'fōn'tän')  
Lagny (län'yē')  
La Harpe, or Laharpe (lä-  
harp or lä arp)  
La Hire (lä hēr or lä 'ēr)  
La Huerta (lä wēr'tä)  
Laing (läng)  
Lally-Tollendal (lä'l'lee' tol-  
lōn'däl')  
La Marmona (lä mar'mo-rä)  
Lamarque (lä'mark')  
Lamartine (lä'mar'tēn')  
Lamballe (lōn'bäl')  
La Mennais, or Lameunais  
(lä'män'nä')  
Lami (lä'mee)  
Lamorière (lä'mo're'se-ēr')  
Lamothe (lä'mot')  
La Motte-Fouqué (lä mot-  
fookä')  
Lamouroux (lä'moo'roo')  
Lanfranc (lōn'frōn')  
Lannes (län or län)  
Lantier (lōn'te-ä')  
La Pérouse (lä pä'rooz')  
Laplace (lä'pläss')  
La Roche-jacquelin, or La

Roche-jacquelin (lä rosh'  
zhäk'län')  
Larrey (lä'rree or lä'rä')  
Las Casas (läs kä'säs)  
Las Cases (läs käz)  
Lä'tham  
Latour (lä'toor')  
Latreille (lä'träil' or lä'träy')  
Latrobe (lä-trōb')  
Laudon (läu'don); *written*  
*also* Loudon. [tēr')  
Lavater (lä-vä'ter or lä'vä'-  
Lavoisier (lä'vwä'ze-ä')  
Layard (lä'ard)  
Lebeuf (lēh-būf')  
Leblanc (lēh-blōn')  
Leblond (lēh-blōn')  
Le Brun, or Lebrun (lēh-  
brün') [klēr')  
Le Clerc, or Leclerc (lēh-  
Lecoute (lēh kōnt')  
Lecoute (lēh-kōnt')  
Ledru-Rollin (lēh-drü'rol-  
län') [fävr')  
Lefebvre (lēh-fēvr' or lēh-  
Legaré (Am.) (lēh-gree')  
Legendre (lēh-zhōnd'r' or  
lēh-jēn'der)  
Léger (lä'zhä')  
Legrand (lēh-grōn') [uīts)  
Leibnitz, or Leibniz (līb'-  
Leigh (lee)  
Leighton (lä'ton)  
Lemaistre (lēh-mêtr')  
Lemoine (lēh-mwäu' or lē-  
moiu')  
Le Monnier, or Lemonnier  
(lēh-mon'ne-ä')  
Lempriere (lēm'pri-er or  
lēm-preer')  
Leuclos, or L'Enclos (lōn'-  
klo') [fōn')  
Leufant, or L'Enfant (lōn'-  
Lenoir (lēh-uwär')  
Leoni (lä-o'nee)  
Leroux (lēh-roo') [säzh')  
Le Sage, or Lesage (lēh-  
Lespinasse, or L'Espinasse  
(lēs'pe'näss')  
L'Estrange (lēs-tränj')  
Le Sueur (lēh swūr)  
L'Estoile (lä'twäl')  
Leuwenhock (loo'ēn-hōök;  
*Dutch pron.* lö'wēn-hōök)  
Léverrier (lēh-vēr'rī-er or  
lēh-vä're-ä')  
Lévisac (lä've-zäk')  
Lewes (lü'is)  
L'Hôpital, or L'Hospital  
(lō'pe'täl')  
Liberi (le'bä-ree)  
Lichtenberg (līk'ten-bērg)  
Lichtenstein (līk'ten-stēn)  
Lichtwehr (līkt'wār)  
Liddell (līd'dēl)  
Lieber (lee'bēr) [lec'hīg)  
Liebig (lee'big; *Ger. pron.*  
Limborch (lim'borck); *writ-*  
*ten also* Limborg.  
Linacre (lin'ä-ker)  
Lingard (ling'gard)  
Linné (lin-nä', *almost* līn-  
nī') (Lat. Linnaeus, lin-  
nee'üs)  
Linell (lin'ngl)  
Lip'pin-cott  
Liszt (līst)  
Llorente (lō-ren'tä)  
Lloyd (loid)  
Loir (lwär)  
Lokman (lok'män')  
Lola Montes (lō'lä mon'tēs)  
Lombardi (lom-bar'dee)  
Loménie (lō'mä'ne')  
Lomonosof, Lomonosov, or  
Lomonossow (lom-ä-no-  
sof)

Longhi (lōn'gēe), or Lunghi  
(loon'gēe)  
Longueville (lōng'vël') [gä)  
Lope de Vega (lō'pä dā vä-  
Lopez (lō'pēs or lō'pēth)  
Lothaire (lo-thēr' or lo-tēr')  
Loudon (lou'don)  
Lough (lüf) [loo'e')  
Louis (loo'is; *Fr. pron.*  
Louverture (loo'vēr'tür')  
*Syn.* Toussaint.  
Louvois (loo'vwä')  
Lower (lou'er)  
Lowth (louth)  
Loyola (loi-o'lä or lo-yo'lä)  
Lubin (Fr.) (lü'bän')  
Lücke (lük'keh)  
Luiri (loo ee'nee)  
Lulli, or Lully (lü'lye')  
Lusignan (lü'zän'yōn')  
Lützow (lüt'so)  
Luxembourg (lüx'ōn'boor')  
Lýf'örd

## M.

Maas, or Maes (mä's)  
Mabillon (mä'be'yōn')  
Mably (mä'ble')  
Mabuse (mä'büz')  
Macaulay (mä-kaw'lī)  
Mac'bēth'  
Macchiavelli (mäk-ke-ä-vel'  
lee). *Syn.* Machiavel.  
MacCulloch (mä-kül'lūh)  
MacGillivray (mäk-gīl'li-vrā)  
Machiavel (mäk'ä-g-vēl) It.  
Macchiavelli, q. v.  
MacIvaine (mäk'il-vän')  
Mackay (mä-kä' and mä-kī')  
Mack'in-tōsh  
Mack'in  
Mac-läur'in  
Maclean (mäk-län')  
MacLeod (mä-klowd')  
Maclin (mä-klīn')  
Maclise (mä-klēz')  
Macomb (mä-kōmb')  
Macready (mä-kree'dī)  
Mad'oc  
Mad'ox  
Madoz (mä-pōth')  
Maffei (mäf-fä'ee)  
Magellan (mä-jel'lan; *Sp.*  
*pron.* mä-hēl-yän'; *Port.*  
Magalhaens, mä-gäl-yä-  
ēns)  
Magendie (mä'zhōn'dee')  
Maggi (mäd'jee)  
Magginn (mä-gin') [kee)  
Magliabechi (mä-l'yä-bä'-  
Mahmud, or Mahmud  
(mäh'mood')  
Mahomet (mä-hom'et, mä-  
ho-met, or mä'ho-met). *See*  
Mohammed. [lōn')  
Mahon (mä-hoon' or mä-  
Mai (mä'e, *almost* mä)  
Maikof, Maikov, or Maikow  
(mä'kof) [yar')  
Maillard (nä'yär' or mä-  
Maimonides (mä-mon'ē-dēz),  
or Maimon (mä-moon')  
Maintenon (mänt'uōn' or  
mänt'ē-nōn)  
Mainwaring (mä'n'ēr-ing)  
Maistre (mêtr' or mêt'r)  
Malagrida (mä-lä-gree'dä)  
Malcolm (mä'l'kōm)  
Malebranche (mä'l'g-bränch'  
or mä'l'brōnsh')  
Malesherbes (mä'l'zērb')  
Malibran (mä'le-brōn; *An-*  
*glicized* mä'l'i-bräu).  
Malone (mä-lōn')  
Malpighi (mä'l-pee'gēe)



- Malte Brun (mawlt brün' or mält'g-brün')  
 Mäl/thüs  
 Mamun, or Mamoun (mä-moon') [päk']  
 Manco Capac (män'ko kä-Manfredi (män-frä'dee)  
 Mangles (mäng'glz)  
 Manrique (män-ree'kä)  
 Mansur, or Mansour (mä-soor'). *Syn.* Al Mansur.  
 Mantell (män'tl)  
 Manu (Hindoo law-giver) (mün'ō). *Syn.* Menu.  
 Manutius (mä-nu/shg-üs) (It. Manuzio, mä-noot'-se-o)  
 Manzoni (män-zo'nee)  
 Marat (mä'rä')  
 Mareel (mä'sel')  
 Marcello (mä-chel'lo)  
 Marchesi (mä-ka'see)  
 Méréchal (mä'rä'shül') [nä]  
 Margaritone (mä-gä-re-to'-Marie - Antoinette (mä're'ōn'twä/net')  
 Marie Louise (mä're'loo'ēz')  
 Marion (Am.) (mä'r'e-qn)  
 Marivaux (mä're/vō')  
 Marlborough (mäw'l'b'ro)  
 Marlowe (mä'r'lō); *sometimes written* Marlow.  
 Marmier (mä'me-ä')  
 Marmont (mä'mōn')  
 Marmontel (mä'mōn'tel' or mä'mōn'tel')  
 Marochetti (mä-ro-ke'tee)  
 Maroncelli (mä-ron-chel'lee)  
 Marrast (mä'rä')  
 Marryatt (mä'r'rī-at)  
 Marsigli (mä-s'ēl'yee)  
 Martel (mä'tel')  
 Martineau (Eng.) (mä'r'ti-nō)  
 Martinez (mä-tee'nēth or mä-tee'nēz)  
 Martini (mä-tee'nee)  
 Masaccio (mä-sät'cho)  
 Masaniello (mä-sä-ne-el'lo)  
 Mascheroni (mä-s-kä-ro'nee)  
 Masères (mä-zēr')  
 Mash'am  
 Maskelyne (mä's'kē-līn)  
 Mäs'sa-soit'  
 Masséna (mä-sä'nä; *Fr. pron.* mä'sä'nä')  
 Massillon (mä's'sil-lōn or mä's'se'yōn')  
 Massinger (mä's'sin-jgr)  
 Mather (mä'th'er)  
 Matsys (mä't'sis) [tee'ä]  
 Matthiæ, or Mathiä (mä-Matthisson (mä't'tis-sōn)  
 Maturin (mä't'yoo-rin)  
 Mä'ty  
 Maunder (mäw'n'dgr)  
 Maupertuis (mä'p'ūr'twe')  
 Maurepas (mä'r'pä')  
 Maurolico (mä-ro-lee'ko)  
 Maury (Am.) (mäw'rī and mäw'rī)  
 Maury (Fr.) (mä're')  
 Mavrocato (mäv-ro-kor-dü'to)  
 Mazarin (mäz'a-reen'; *Fr. pron.* mä'zä'r'in') (It. Maz-arino, mä-zä-ree'no)  
 Mazzini (mä-see'nee or mä-zee'nee)  
 Mazzolini (mä-so-lee'nee)  
 Meagher (mä'gr)  
 Medici (med'e-chee) [e-sis)  
 Médicis (mä'de'sēs's' or med'-Medina-Sidonia (mä-dee'na-se-do'ne-ä)  
 Mehemet Ali (mä-hēm'et ä-lee); *better* Mohammed Ali,  
 Meigs (mägz) [q. v.  
 Meinecke (mä'nēk-kch)  
 Melanchthon (mē-läpk'-thōn); *less correctly* Melanethon.  
 Melendez Valdes, or Véldez (mä-lēn'deth vä'l-dēs')  
 Ménage (mä'näzh')  
 Mendelssohn (mēn'del-sōn)  
 Mendoza (mēn-do'zä; *Sp. pron.* mēn-do'thü)  
 Menschikof, Menchikof, or Menschikow (mēn'she-kof)  
 Menu (mün'ō). *See* Manu.  
 Menzel (mēn'tsel)  
 Mercier (mēr'se-ä')  
 Merian (mä're-än) [mgr)  
 Mesmer (mēz'mēr or mēs'-Metastasio (mēt'ä-stä'se-o or mä-tä-stä'se-o)  
 Metternich (mēt'tgr-nīk or mēt'tgr-nīk)  
 Mets (Fr.) (mäs)  
 Metz (Ger.) (mets)  
 Meyer (mä'gr)  
 Meyerbeer (mä'gr-bär')  
 Meyrick (mēr'ik)  
 Mézeray, or Mézerai (mäz'rä')  
 Mezzofanti (mēd'sō-fän'tee)  
 Mi'äll  
 Miaulis (mä-ow'lis)  
 Michaelis (mä-kä-'lis)  
 Michailovitch (mä-kī'lo-vitch); *written also* Michailowitz.  
 Michaud (mä'shō')  
 Michelet (mäsh'lä')  
 Mickiewicz (mētsk-yä'vitch)  
 Miel (mä-ēl')  
 Migliara (mä-l-yä'rä)  
 Mignard (mä'n'yär')  
 Mignet (mä'n'yä')  
 Mignot (mä'n'yo')  
 Mil'lin-gēn  
 Milne (Scot.) (mil)  
 Milne (Eng.) (mīln)  
 Milnes (mīlz)  
 Miloradovitch (mä-lo-rä'do-vitch); *written also* Miloradowitz.  
 Minié (mä'ne-ä')  
 Minzoni (mīn-zo'nee)  
 Mirabaud (mä'rä'bō')  
 Mirabeau (mä'rä-bo' or mä-rä'bō')  
 Miranda (mä-rän'do-lä)  
 Mittermayer (mīt'tgr-mī'gr)  
 Mocenigo (mo-chä-nee'go)  
 Mo-häm'mgd (*Arab. pron.* mo-häm'mgd). *Often, but less correctly, written* Mahomet.  
 Möhler, or Moehler (mö'ler)  
 Moine (mwan)  
 Moir (mä'gr)  
 Molé (mä'lä')  
 Moleschott (mä'lēs-kott)  
 Mōle-wörth  
 Molière (mä'le-ēr')  
 Molina (mä-lee'nä)  
 Molinos (mä-lee'nōs)  
 Mōl'gr  
 Molyneux (mä'l-y-nooks')  
 Monereiff (mōn-kreef')  
 Mongault (mōn'gō')  
 Monnoyer (mōn'nwä'yä')  
 Monroe (mōn-ro')  
 Monstrelet (mōns'trēh-lä')  
 Montague (mōn'tä-gū)  
 Montaigne (mōn'tän'; *Fr. pron.* mōn'tän')  
 Montalembert (mōn'tä'lōn-bēr')  
 Montahn (mōnt-käm'; *Fr. pron.* mōn'käm')  
 Montecuccoli (mōn'tä-kōök'-ko-lee); *written also* Montecuenli.  
 Montespan (mōn'tēs-pän'; *Fr. pron.* mōn'tēs'pōn')  
 Montesquieu (mōn'tēs-kū'; *Fr. pron.* mōn'tēs'kē-uh')  
 Montfaucon (mōn'tō'kōn')  
 Montgolfier (mōn'gol'fe-ä' or mōnt-gol'fī-er)  
 Montgomery (Eng.) (mōnt-güm'gr-ī)  
 Montholon (mōn'tō'lōn')  
 Montigny (mōn'tēn'yē')  
 Montmorency (mōnt'mō-rēn'si; *Fr. pron.* mōn'tō'rōn'se')  
 Montpensier (mōn'pōn'se-ä')  
 Montrose (mōnt-rōz')  
 Montucci (mōn-toot'chee)  
 Montucla (mōn'tü'klä')  
 Moore (Eng.) (mōr)  
 Morales (mä-rä'lēs)  
 Moratin (mä-rä-teen')  
 Moray (mä'rī)  
 Morcelli (mōr-che'lee)  
 Moreau (mä'rō')  
 Morel (mä'rel')  
 Morell (mä-rēll')  
 Morelli (mä-rel'lee)  
 Morglien (mōr'gēn)  
 Morillo (mä-reel'yo)  
 Morin (mä'rän')  
 Morny (mä'ne or mōr'ne')  
 Morosini (mä-ro-sēe'nee)  
 Morozzo (mä-rōt'so)  
 Morrell (Am.) (mōr'rēl)  
 Mortemart (mōrt'mär')  
 Mō'ton  
 Mōz'by  
 Moscheles (mōsh'ch-lēs)  
 Mosheim (mōs'hīm)  
 Mosquera (mōs-kä'rä)  
 Motteux (mōt-too')  
 Moultrie (mōo'trī)  
 Mounier (mōo'ne-ä')  
 Mōw'att [mōt'sart)  
 Mozart (mä-zart'; *Ger. pron.* mōo'dī)  
 Mudie (mū'dī; *Scot. pron.* mōo'dī)  
 Muhlenberg (mū'len-bērg)  
 Müll'cas-ter [lgr)  
 Müller (mül'ler, *almost* mül-Muller (Eng.) (mül'ler)  
 Mulready (mül'red-ī)  
 Münchhausen (mün-chaw'sēn; *Ger. pron.* münk-hōw'zēn).  
 Muñoz (mōon-yōth')  
 Münster (mün'stgr or mün'stgr, *almost* mün'stgr)  
 Murat (mä'rä' or mü-rät')  
 Muratori (mōo-rä-to'ree)  
 Muravief, or Muravief (mōo-rä-veef' or mōo-rä-ve-ef'  
 Murillo (mōo-reel'yo or mü-ril'lo)  
 Muziano (mōot-se-ä'no)  
 Mylne (mīln)  
 Mytens (mī'tēns)  
 Nicéron (nä'sä'rōn') [lī')  
 Nicolai (nä-ko-lä'e or nä-ko-Nicolay (nä-ko-lä'e)  
 Nicole (nä'kol' or nä'kol')  
 Niebuhr (näe'boor)  
 Niemcewicz (nä-em'tsä'vitch)  
 Niepce (nä-ēps')  
 Nienwland (nä-ō'länt, *almost* nyō'länt)  
 Nithard (nä'tär')  
 Noailles (nä'äl' or nä'äy')  
 Nodier (nä'de-ä')  
 Nöhden, or Noehden (nä'dēn)  
 Nogaret (nä'gä'rä')  
 Nollot (nä'lä')  
 Noodt (näōt)  
 Nos'tra-dä'mūs (Fr. Notre-däme, nōtr'däm')  
 Novalis (nä-vä'līs). *Syn.* Hardenberg.  
 Novelli (nä-vel'lee)  
 O.  
 Oberlin (ō'bēr-līn; *Fr. pron.* o'bēr'län')  
 O'Callaghan (ō-käl'la-han)  
 Ecolanpadius (ēk'ō-läm-pä'dī-us)  
 Ofterdingen (ōf'tgr-ding'ēn)  
 Ogilby (ō'g'l-bī)  
 Ogilvie (ō'g'l-vī)  
 Ogilethorp (ō'g'l-thorp)  
 Öhlenschläger, or Ochlen-schläger (ō'len-shlä'ggr)  
 Öhlmüller, or Öehlmüller (öl'mül-ler; *almost* öl'mül-ler)  
 Ojeda (ō-nä'dä)  
 Olaf (ō-lä'us), or Olaf (ō'läf)  
 Old'mix-qn  
 Oldys (ōl'dīs or öldz)  
 Olearius (ō'le-ä're-ūs), or Oehlschläger (öl'shlä-ggr)  
 Olivares (ō-le-vä'rēs)  
 Olivier (ō'le-vä' or ö'le-vēt)  
 Olivier (ō'le-ve-ä') [stgd)  
 Olmstead (ōm'stēd or öm-Olshausen (ōls'hōw'zēn)  
 O'Meara (ō-mee'rä; *Irish pron.* o-mä'rä)  
 Onkelos (ōnk'ē-lōs)  
 Opitz (ō'pits)  
 Orbigny (ōr'bēn'yee')  
 Orellana (ō-rel-yä'nä)  
 Orfila (ōr-feelä' or ö'r-feelä')  
 Orsay (ōr-sä')  
 Orsini (ōr-sēe'nee)  
 Orsted, or Oorsted (ör'stēd)  
 Ortega (ōr-tä'gä)  
 Os'bal-dis'tqne  
 O'Shaughnessy (ō-shaw'nē-Ossian (ōsh'an) [sī)  
 Ossoli (ōs'sō-lee)  
 Ossuina (ōs-soon'yä)  
 Ostade (ōs-tä'dēh)  
 Osterwald (ōs'tgr-wält')  
 Oudenaerde (ōw'dēn-är'dēh or öw'dēn-är'd')  
 Oudinot (ōo'de'no')  
 Oughtred (ōt'grd)  
 Ousely (ōoz'lī)  
 Overweg (ō'vgr-wäg)  
 Oxenstiern (ōks'ēn-stērn') (Sw. Oxenstierna, oks'ēn-stē-ēr'nä)  
 Ozanam (ō'zä'nōn')  
 Ozell (ō-zel')

N.

- Nadir Shah (nä'dīr shäh)  
 Nana Sahib (nä'nä sä'hīb)  
 Nanteuil (nōn'tuī or nōn'-Napier (nä'pe-gr) [tuy')  
 Narvaez (nä'rä'vā'gth)  
 Navarrete (nä-vär-rä'tä)  
 Ne-än'dgr (*Ger. pron.* nä-än'dgr)  
 Nēck'gr (*Fr. pron.* nēk'kē'r')  
 Neer (nä'r)  
 Nemours (nēh-moor')  
 Neri (nä'ree)  
 Nesselrode (nēs'sel-ro'dēh)  
 Neubeck (nōi'bēk)  
 Neukirch (nōi'kīrk)  
 Neukomm (nōi'kom)  
 Neumann (nōi'män)  
 Ney (nä)

P.

- Pacheco (Sp.) (pä-chä'ko)  
 Pacheco (Port.) (pä-shä'ko)  
 Pacio (pä'cho) (Lat. Pa'cius)  
 Paesiello (pä-ä'se-el'lo), or

dq, wqf, tōo, tōok; ūrn, rpe, pull; ç, ç, soft; c, ç, hard; a; exist; ŋ as ng; this; ä, ö, ü, ē, ī, ñ, š, w, b, d, g, h, k, n, r, u (see p. 914).



- Paisiello (pä-e-sē-el'lo, *al-most* pi-ze-el'lo)  
 Paez (pä'ēth)  
 Pagani (pä-gä'nce)  
 Paganini (pä-gä-nee'nee)  
 Pagès (pä'zhā')
- Paget (pä'j'ēt)  
 Paixhans (päks'hānz or pēks'ōn') [ski]  
 Palacky (pä-läx'ī or pä-lät'/-  
 Palafox (pä'l'a-foks'; *Sp. pron.* pä-lä-fōh')
- Palestrina (pä-lēs-tree'nä)  
 Palgrave (no)  
 Pallavicino (pä-lä-ve-chee/-  
 Palmblad (pälm'bläd)  
 Palmerston (pä'm'er-stōn)  
 Pancioli (pän-che-ro'lee)  
 Panizzi (pä-nit'see)  
 Pän'mure (*Scotch pron.* pä-n-mūr')
- Paoli (pä'o-lee or pow'lee)  
 Papin (päp'in; *Fr. pron.* pä/pän')
- Papineau (pä'pe'nō')
- Pär'a-ç'ēl'sūs  
 Pardoe (par'do)  
 Paré (pä'rā' or pä'r're)  
 Paredes (pä-rā'dēs)  
 Pareja (pä-rā'nä)  
 Parmigiano (par-me-jä'no), or Parmegiano (par-mä-jä'no). *Syn.* Mazzola (mät-so-lä)
- Par'nell [päs'käl']  
 Pascal (päs'kal; *Fr. pron.* pas'kal)  
 Paskevitch, or Paskewitsch (päs-kä'vitch)  
 Pasquier (päs'ke-ā')
- Passeri (päs'sä-ree)  
 Passeroni (päs-sä-ro'nee)  
 Passignano (päs-sēn-yä'no)  
 Passionei (päs-se-o-nä'ee)  
 Passow (päs'sō')
- Paulus (paw'lus)  
 Paw (pow)  
 Pearce and Pearee  
 Pär'son and Pär'son  
 Pequet (pēk'kät')
- Peirese (i ä'rēsk')
- Pélessier (pä'lis'se-ā')
- Pellerin (pēl'rän')
- Pellieo (pēl'le-ko)  
 Pepin (pēp'in or pip'in; *Fr. pron.* pēh-pän')
- Pepusch (pē'pōosh)  
 Pepsys (pēps)  
 Pereira (pe-ree'ra; *Port. pron.* pä-ra'e-rä')
- Pergolesi (pēr-go-lä'see)  
 Péron (i ä'rōn')
- Perrault (pä'rō')
- Perrot (pä'rō')
- Persigny (pēr-sēn'ye or pēr-sēn'yē')
- Peruzzi (pä-root'see)  
 Pesce (pē'shā)
- Pestalozzi (pēs-tä-lōt'see)  
 Pétion (pä'se-ōn'), or Petion (pēh-se-ōn')
- Petit (p'tē or ptē)  
 Petitot (p'tē'tō')
- Petrarch (pē'trärk) (*It.* Petrarca, pä-trärk/kä)
- Peyton (pä'tōn)
- Pfeffel (*Ger.*) (p'fēf'fēl)  
 Pfeiffer (*Eng.*) (i'fēf'er)  
 Pfeiffer (*Ger.*) (p'fīf'fēr)  
 Phaer (fēr)
- Pharamond (fär'a-mōnd or fä'rä'mōn') [nican.]  
 Philidor (fil'e-dōr). *Syn.* Da-Piazzi (pe-ät'see)  
 Picard (pe'kar')
- Piecini (pēt-ehce'nee); *written also*, Picinni. [nee]  
 Piecolomini (pik-ko-lom'e-  
 Piehegru (pēsh'grä')
- Picot (pe'ko')
- Pierce (peers or pērss)  
 Pigalle (pe'gäl')
- Piles (peel)  
 Pillon (pe'yōn')
- Pilpai, or Pilpay (pīl'pī or pīl'pā) (*Per.* Bidpai, bīd'-pā-ee)  
 Pinel (pe'nel')
- Pinelli (pe-nel'lee)  
 Pintelli (pēn-tel'lee) [ke-o]  
 Pinturicchio (pen-too-rēk'/-  
 Piozzi (pe-ot'see or pe-ōz'zī)  
 Piper (Swedish) (pee'pēr; *in Eng.* pī'pēr)  
 Piranesi (pe-rä-nä'see)  
 Piron (pe'rōn')
- Pisano (pe-sä'no)  
 Pizarro (pe-zär'ro; *Sp. pron.* pe-thär'ro)  
 Plantagenet (plän-täj'e-net)  
 Plantin (plōn'tän')
- Platina (plä-tee'nä)  
 Platof, or Platow (plä'tof)  
 Pleyel (plē'el); or Pleyl (plīl)  
 Plouquet (plo'kät')
- Plow'den  
 Po'ca-hōn'tas  
 Po'cocke  
 Poilly (pwä'ye' or pwī'ye')
- Poin-sëtt'  
 Poisson (pwä'sōn')
- Poitevin (pwät'vān')
- Polignac (po'lēn'yäk')
- Pölitz, or Poelitz (pö'lits)  
 Poliziano (po-lēt-se-ä'no)  
 Polk (pōlk or pōk)  
 Pombal (pōm-bäl')
- Pompadour (pōm'pā-dōr' or pōm'pä'dōr')
- Pompei (pom-pā'ee)  
 Ponce de Leon (pōn'thā dā lä-ōn') [ske]
- Poniatowski (po-ne-ä-tov'-  
 Ponsonby (pōn'sōn-bī)  
 Pontchartrain (pōn'shar-trän') [dau]
- Pontoppidan (pon-top'pī-  
 Pontormo (pon-tor'mo)  
 Ponz (pōnth)
- Popham (pop'am)  
 Poquelin (pok'län'). *Syn.* Molière.
- Portalis (por'tä'lēs')
- Porteus (pōr'te-ūs)  
 Postlethwayt (pōs-sl-thwät)  
 Potemkin (po-tem'kin; *Russ. pron.* pōt-yōm'kin)
- Poujolat (poo'zhō'lä')
- Poussin (poo'sän')
- Powell (pou'el)  
 Pow'hat-tän'  
 Pownall (pou'näl)  
 Pozzo (pōt'so)
- Pradier (prä'de-ä')
- Pradt (prät or prä)  
 Praed (präd)
- Preble (prēbl)  
 Preissler (prīs'lēr)  
 Prevost (prēh-vo'), or Pré-vost (prē'vo')
- Priehard (pritch'ard) [ūx]  
 Prideaux (prīd'ō and prīd'-  
 Priessnitz (preess'nits)  
 Primaticcio (pre-mä-tēt'cho)  
 Prony (pro'nee')
- Proudhon (proo'dōn')
- Prud'hon (präd'dōn')
- Prutz (prööt's)  
 Psalmanazar (säl'mā-nä'zar)  
 Pūf'fen-dorf (*Ger.* Pufen-dorf, poo'fēn-dorf)
- Puget (pä'zhä')
- Pughe (pū)  
 Pugin (pū'jin)  
 Pulaski (pū-läs'kee; *Pol. pron.* poo-läs'kee)  
 Pulci (pool'chee)
- Pulleyn (pōöl'lin)  
 Pulszky (pool'skī)  
 Pulteney (pült'nī); *often pronounced and sometimes written*, Pōult'ney.
- Purkinje (pōör'kin-yēh, or pōör'kiñ)  
 Pusey (pū'zī)
- Renouard (rēh-noo'ar')
- Retz (rets or räss)  
 Retzsch (retsh)  
 Reuchliu (roik'līn)  
 Rey (rā)  
 Reynaud (rā'nō')
- Reynolds (rēn'oldz)  
 Ribault (re'bō')
- Ribera (re-bā'rä)  
 Ricardo (re-ka'r'do)  
 Ricasoli (re-kä'so-lee)  
 Ricci (rēt'chee)  
 Riccio (rēt'cho)  
 Riccioli (rēt-cho'lee)  
 Richelieu (rēsh'le-loo; *Fr. pron.* rēsh'le-uh') [Paul.]  
 Richter (rik'tēr). *Syn.* Jean Riedinger (rē'ding-ēr)  
 Riemer (rē'mēr)  
 Rienzi (re-en'zee), or Rienzo (re-en'zo)  
 Rigaud (re'gō')
- Rincon (rēn-kōn')
- Rives (Amer.) (i evz)  
 Rizi (rē'thēe)  
 Rizzio (rēt'se-o or rīt'se-o)  
 Robespierre (ro'bēs-peer' or rob'ēs-pe-ēr')
- Rochambeau (ro'shōn'bō')
- Rochefoucauld (rōsh'foo-kō' or rosh'foo'kō')
- Rogat (ro'zhā or ro'zhā')
- Rohan (ro'ōn')
- Röhr, or Roehr (rōr)  
 Rollin (rōl'lin; *Fr. pron.* rol'län')
- Romagnosi (ro-män-yo'see)  
 Romaine (ro-män')
- Romanof, or Romanow (ro-mä'nof)  
 Romanzof, Romanzov, or Romanzow (ro-män'zof)  
 Rombouts (rōn'boo'; *Flem. pron.* rom/bowts)  
 Romilly (Eng.) (rom'il-ī)  
 Rondelet (rōnd'lā')
- Ronge (rong'ēh)  
 Ronsard (rōn'sar')
- Roos (rōs)  
 Rosecrans (rōz'krānts)  
 Roselli (ro-sel'lee)  
 Rosellini (ro-sel-lee'nee)  
 Rosenkrantz (ro'zēn-krānts)  
 Rosenmüller (ro'zēn-mül'lēr, almost ro'zēn-mil'lēr)  
 Rossini (ros-sēe'nee)  
 Rostopshin, or Rostopschin (ros-top-shēn')
- Rothermel (rōth'ēr-mēl)  
 Rothschild (rōs'ēhild; *Ger. pron.* rōt'shilt)
- Rottenhammer (rot'tēn-häm'mēr)  
 Roubillac (roo'bēl'yäk' or roo'be'yäk'); *written also* Roubilliac, Roubilliac  
 Rousseau (roo'ō')
- Routledge (rūt'līj)  
 Rōwan  
 Rowe (ro)  
 Rowley (rou'lī) [lar']  
 Royer-Collard (rwä'yā'-kol'-  
 Ruault (rū'ō')
- Rubini (roo-bee'nee)  
 Rückert (rük'kērt, almost rik'kērt)  
 Rüdiger (rū'dīg-ēr)  
 Ruffini (roof-fee'nee)  
 Ruhl (rool)  
 Ruhnken (roon'kēn)  
 Rustam, or Roustem (rōos-  
 Rutgers (rut'gērs) [tūm]  
 Rutherford (rēth'ēr-fōrd)  
 Ruysbreek (rois'brōök)  
 Ruysch (roisk); *written also* Ruisch. [däl]  
 Ruysdael, or Ruisdael (rois'-  
 Rysbrack (rīs'bräk)



S.

Saa de Miranda (sä dä me-rän'dä)  
 Saadi. *See* Sadi.  
 Saavedra. *See* Cervantes.  
 Sabatier (sä'bä/te-ä')  
 Sabine (säb'in)  
 Sacchetti (säk-ke'tee)  
 Sacchi (säk'kee)  
 Sacheverell (sä-chev'er-el)  
 Sacy (sä'se')  
 Saint-Arnaud (sä'n'tar'nō')  
 Saint-Cyr (sä'n'sēr') [mōn']  
 Saint-Evremond (sä'n'tiv'r-  
 Saint-Hilaire (sä'n'te/lär')  
 Saintine (sä'n t'n') [jgn]  
 Saint-John (sänt-j'n or sän'-  
 Saint-Just (sä'n'zhüst')  
 Saint Leger (sä'l'in-jer)  
 Saint-Martin (sä'n'mar'tän')  
 Saint-Pierre (sänt-peer or  
 sä'n'pe-ēr')  
 Saint-Simon (sänt-sī'mōn or  
 sä'n'se'mōn')  
 Saladin (sä'l'a-dīn) (Arab.  
 Salah-ed-Dīn (sä-läh'ed-  
 deen')  
 Saldanha (sä'l-dän'yä)  
 Sales (sä'lēs)  
 Salieri (sä-le-ä'ree)  
 Salmasius (sä'l-mä'zhī-üs).  
*Syn.* Saumaise.  
 Salvandy (sä'l'vōn'de')  
 Salvette (sä'l'vet'te')  
 Salviati (sä'l-ve-ä'tee)  
 Säm'o-set  
 Sanadon (sä'nä'dōn')  
 Sanchez (sä'n'chēth)  
 Sand (sänd, or sōn)  
 Sandoval (sä'n-do-väl')  
 Sän'dys (or sändz)  
 Sanmicheli (sä'n-me-kā'lee)  
 Sannazaro (sä'n-näd-zä'ro)  
 Sanson (sōn'sōn')  
 Sansovino (sä'n-so-vee'no)  
 Santander (sä'n-tän-där')  
 Sartiges (sar'tēzh')  
 Saumaise (sō'mēz'). *Syn.*  
 Salmasius.  
 Saumarez (säw'mä-rēz);  
*written also* Sausmarez.  
 Saunderson (sä'n'der-sōn)  
 Saurin (säw'rīn; *Fr. pron.*  
 sō'rän')  
 Saussure (sō'sūr' or so'sūr')  
 Sauvages (sō'vähz')  
 Savary (sä'vä're')  
 Savigny (sä'ven'ye')  
 Savile, or Saville (sav'il)  
 Savonarola (sä-vo-nä-ro'lä)  
 Scaliger (skal'i-jer)  
 Scamozzi (skä-mōt'see)  
 Scarron (skä'rōn')  
 Schaaf (shäif)  
 Schadow (shä'do)  
 Schalken (shäl'ken)  
 Schamyl (shä'mīl). *Syn.*  
 Shamyl. [shä'tēh]  
 Scheele (sheel; *Sw. pron.*  
 Scheffer (shēf'fer; *Dutch*  
*pron.* skēf'fer; *Fr.* shēf'-  
 Scheller (shel'ler) [fēr']  
 Schelling (shel'ling)  
 Schenck (shenk)  
 Scherz (shērts)  
 Schiavone (ske-ä-vō'nä)  
 Schiavonetti (ske-ä-vo-nēt'-  
 Schidone (ske-do'nä) [tee]  
 Schiller (shil'ler)  
 Schimmelpennink (shīm'-  
 mel-pēn'nīnk)  
 Schinkel (shīnk'el)  
 Schlegel (shlā'gel or shlā'gel)  
 Schleiermaeher (shlī'er-  
 māk'er)  
 Schlosser (shlos'ser)

Schlözer (shlöt'ser)  
 Schmidt (shmit)  
 Schneider (shnī'der)  
 Schnorr (shnor)  
 Sehöll, or Schoell (shöl)  
 Scholz (sholts)  
 Schomberg (shom'bērg; *Ger.*  
*pron.* shom'bērg)  
 Schomburgk (shom'bōork)  
 Schön, or Schoen (shön)  
 Schönbein (shön'bīn)  
 Schönlein (shön'līn)  
 Schooten (sko'ten)  
 Schopenhauer (shō'pen-how'-  
 Schott (shott) [gr]  
 Schouw (skow)  
 Schreiber (shri'bēr)  
 Schrevelius (skre-vee'lī-üs)  
 Schröder, or Schroeder  
 (shrō'der)  
 Schubert (shoo'bērt)  
 Schultens (skül'tens)  
 Schultz (shōlts)  
 Schulze (shōolt'sch)  
 Schumacher (shoo'mäk-er)  
 Schumann (shoo'män)  
 Schuyler (skī'lēr)  
 Schwarz (shwärts)  
 Schwarzenberg (shwärt'sch-  
 bērg; *Ger. pron.* swärt'-  
 sch-bērg)  
 Scinà (she'nä)  
 Scioppius (shī-op-pī-üs) (*Ger.*  
 Schopp, shopp)  
 Seoresby (skörz'bī)  
 Seougal (skoo'gal)  
 Scribe (skrīb)  
 Scudéri, or Scudéry (*Fr.*)  
 (skü'dä're')  
 Sebastiani (sä-bäs-te-ä'nee)  
 Segneri (sän'yä-ree)  
 Segni (sän'ye)  
 Séguier (sä'gē'ä')  
 Ségur (sä'gūr')  
 Sepulveda (sä-pool'vä-dä)  
 Sergel (sēr'gēl) [vä'do]  
 Sgr-ve'tūs (*Sp.* Servedo, sēr-  
 Sevié (se-veer') [vēn'yä']  
 Sévigné (sä-veen'yä or sä'-  
 Seward (sä'wärd)  
 Seyffarth (sēf'färt)  
 Seymour (see'mer)  
 Sforza (sfort'sä) [sande.  
 Sgravesande. *See* Grave-  
 Shah Jehan, or Jahan (shäh  
 jā-hän')  
 Shakespēare; *written also*  
 Shakspeare and Shakspere.  
 Shakovsky (shä-kov'skī)  
 Shamul (shä-mool'); *written*  
*also*, Shamoul.  
 Shamyl (shä'mīl). *Syn.*  
 Schamyl.  
 Sheil (sheel)  
 Sherard (shēr'ard)  
 Sherif-ed-Din, Cherif-ed-  
 Dyn, or Sherif-ed-Din  
 (shē-reef'ed-deen')  
 Shishkof, or Schischkow  
 (shīsh-kof')  
 Sicard (se'kär')  
 Sickingen (sīk'kīng-ēn)  
 Sidmouth (sīd'mūth)  
 Siebold (see'bolt) [yā']  
 Sieyes (se-ēs', se-ä', or se-ä'-  
 Sigel (see'gēl)  
 Sigismund (sīj'is-mūnd)  
 Sigourney (sīg'ōr-nī)  
 Silvestre (sēl'vestr')  
 Sismondi (sīs-mōn'dī: *It.*  
*pron.* sēs-mōn'dee)  
 Sjöberg (shö'bērg)  
 Sjögren (shö'grēn)  
 Skrzynski (skzhe-net'skee)  
 Sleidan (slī'dän) (*Lat.* Sle-  
 Slidell (slī-del') [dä'nūs)  
 Snellaert (snēl'lärt)  
 Sneyd (sneed)

Snorri Sturluson (snor'ree  
 stoor'lōō-sōn)  
 Soane (sōn)  
 Sobieski (so-be-ēs'kee)  
 Socinus (so-sī'nūs) (*It.* Soz-  
 zini, sōt-see'nee)  
 Solander (so-län'der)  
 Solger (sol'gēr or sol'gēr)  
 Soliman (söl'i-män or so-lī-  
 män'). *Syn.* Suleyman.  
 Solis (so-lees')  
 Somers (sūm'erz)  
 Sommering (sōm'mēr-īng)  
 Sontag (sōn'täg or sōn'täg)  
 Sotheby (sūth'ē-bī)  
 Soule (söl)  
 Soulé (soo-lä' or soo-lä')  
 Soulouque (soo'lōok')  
 Sout (soolt)  
 Southard (sūth'ard)  
 Southern (sūth'ēr-n)  
 Southey (sowth'i)  
 Souvestre (soo'vestr')  
 Souza (sō'zä)  
 Sowerby (sou'er-bī)  
 Soyer (so'er or swä'yä)  
 Spaendonk (spän'dōnk)  
 Spagnoletto (spän-yo-let/to).  
*Syn.* Ribera.  
 Spalding (spawl'dīng)  
 Spallanzani (späl-län-zä'nee)  
 Spauheim (spän'hīm)  
 Spiegel (spee'gēl)  
 Spinola (spee'no-lä)  
 Spinoza (spe-no'zä)  
 Spurtzheim (spoorts'hīm or  
 spūr'zim)  
 Squarcione (skwär-ehō'nä)  
 Squier (skwīr)  
 Staël (stäl or stawl)  
 Stahl (stäl)  
 Stanhope (stän'ōp)  
 Stanislaus (stän-is-lä'ūs or  
 stän-is-lä'us)  
 Stapel (stä'pel)  
 Stäudlin (stöld'līn)  
 Staunton (stän'tōn)  
 Stayner (stī'nēr)  
 Steenwyk, or Steenwijk  
 (stän'wīk)  
 Stefano (stēf'ä-no)  
 Stein (stīn)  
 Stephani (stā-fä'nee)  
 Steuben (Am.) (stū'bēn)  
 Steuben (Ger.) (stoi'bēn)  
 Stieglitz (steeg'līts)  
 Stiglmaier, or Stiglmayer  
 (stīg'l'mī-er)  
 Stöckhardt, or Stoeckhardt  
 (stök'härt)  
 Stoqueler (stök'we-ler)  
 Storace (sto-rä'chä or stōr'-  
 Storrs (störz) [ass)  
 Stowell (stō'el)  
 Strahan and Straehan  
 (strawn)  
 Straparola (strä-pä-ro'lä), or  
 Sträp'ä-rōle  
 Stratieo (strä'te-ko)  
 Strauss (strouss)  
 Strigel (stree'gēl)  
 Stroganof, or Stroganow  
 (stro-gä-nof')  
 Strozzi (strōt'see)  
 Struensee (stroo'ēn-zä')  
 Struve (stroo'veh)  
 Sturm (stōorm)  
 Stuyvesant (stī've-sant)  
 Suehet (sü'shā')  
 Sue (sü; *Fr. pron.* sü)  
 Suleyman (soo-lä-män').  
*Syn.* Sollman. [ye']  
 Sully (sül'lī; *Fr. pron.* sü-  
 Surajah Dowlah (sūr-ä'jäh-  
 dow'läh)  
 Suwarrow (soo-ör'ro); *writ-*  
*ten also* Souvaroff and Su-  
 varov, *more prop.* Souvoroff

and Suvorov, or Suworow  
 (*Russ. pron.* soo-vo'rof)  
 Swanevelt (swä'ngēh-vēlt')  
 Swē'den-borg' (*Sw. pron.*  
 swä'den-borg); *written*  
*also* Svedenborg.  
 Sweynheim (swīn'hīm)  
 Sydenham (sid'gū-am)

T.

Tagliacozzi (täl-yä-kōt'see)  
*Syn.* Taliacotius.  
 Taglioni (täl-yō'nee)  
 Talbot (tawl'bōt)  
 Talfourd (tawl'fōrd)  
 Taliacotius (täl'i-a-ko'shē-  
 us). *See* Tagliacozzi.  
 Taliaferro (täl'i-fer, and  
 sometimes tēl'fer)  
 Tallart, or Tallard (täl'lär')  
 Talleyrand (täl'lī-ränd; *Fr.*  
*pron.* täl'lā'rōn')  
 Tallien (tä'le-än')  
 Tallmadge (täl'uīj)  
 Tamerlane (täm'er-län or  
 täm'er-län')  
 Taney (täw'nī)  
 Tartaglia (tä-r-täl'yä)  
 Tschereau (täsh'rō')  
 Täs'so (*It. pron.* täs'so.)  
 Tassoni (tä-sō'nee)  
 Tatham (tä'tam)  
 Tauehnitz (tōuk'nīts)  
 Tauler (tou'ler)  
 Tavernier (tä'ver'ne-ä')  
 Tebaldeo (tä-bäl-dä'o), or  
 Tibaldeo (te-bäl-dä'o)  
 Tē-cūm'sch  
 Tegnér (tēng-nēr')  
 Teignmouth (tēn'mūth)  
 Telemann (tä'lēh-män)  
 Temanza (tä-män'zä)  
 Tenerani (tä-nä-rä'nee)  
 Teniers (tēn'yerz; *Fr. pron.*  
 tēh-ne-ä' or tēn-yä')  
 Tēn'ter-dēn  
 Terrasson (tēr'rä'sōn')  
 Texera (tä-shä'rä)  
 Thaarup (tō'rūp)  
 Thackeray (thak'ç-rī)  
 Thalberg (täl'bērg)  
 Thénard (tä'när')  
 Theobald (thee'o-bawld or  
 tīb'bald)  
 Thesiger (thēs'j-er)  
 Thévenot (täv'no')  
 Thibaudeau (te'bō'dō')  
 Thibaut (*Fr.*) (te'bō')  
 Thielen (tee'lēn)  
 Thierry (te-ēr'rī or te-ä'ree')  
 Thiers (te-ēr')  
 Thion (tee'ōn')  
 Tholuck (tō'lōok)  
 Thom (tom)  
 Thoresby (thōrz'bī)  
 Thorild (tō'rīld)  
 Thorkelin (tōrkēh-līn)  
 Thorlaksson (tōr'läks-son)  
 Thorwaldsen (tōr'wäld-sēn  
 or tōr'väld-sēn)  
 Thouars (tōo'är')  
 Thouret (tōo'rä')  
 Thouvenel (tōov'nel')  
 Thulden (tül'dēn)  
 Thümmel (tüm'mēl; *almost*  
 tim'mel)  
 Ticozzi (te-kōt'see)  
 Tieck (teek)  
 Tiedemann (tee'dēh-män)  
 Tighe (tī)  
 Tilghman (til'män)  
 Tillemont (tēy'mōn') [ye']  
 Tilly (tīl'le; *Fr. pron.* te-  
 Timur, or Tlmour (tee'-  
 moor'). *Called by the Per-*

d, g, w, l, f, t, o, t, o, k; ū, r, n, p, e, p, u, l; ç, ç, soft; c, g, hard; a, s; exist; u as ng; this; ä, ä, u, c, e, l, ä, ä, s, w, b, d, g, h, k, n, r, u (see p. 914)



- sians Timur-Läng or Läng (i. e., "Timur the Lame," whence Tamerlane.
- Tintoretto (tĕn-to-ret/to)
- Tippoo Sahib (tĭp'po sâ'hĭb; almost sâ'ĭb)
- Tiraboschi (te-râ-bos/kee)
- Tischbein (tish'bĭn)
- Tischendorf (tish'ĕn-dorf)
- Tissot (te'so')
- Titian (tish'an) (It. Tiziano, tĕt-se-â/nô)
- Tocqueville (tôk'vĭl; French pron. tok'vĕl')
- Todlehen (tôt'lâ-ben)
- Tolomei (to-lo-mâ'ĕe)
- Tommaseo (tom-mâ-sâ'o)
- Tommasi (tom-inâ'sĕe)
- Tordenskiold (tor'dĕn-ske-Toreño (to-rân'yo) [ôld)
- Torquato (tor-kwâ/to).
- Torquemada (tor-kâ-mâ'dâ)
- Torricelli (tor-rĭ-sel'lĭ or tor-re-chel'lee)
- Toucey (tou'sĭ)
- Toup (towp)
- Tour (toor)
- Tournefort (toorn'for)
- Tourneur (toor'nur')
- Tourrette (too'ret')
- Toussaint L'Ouverture (too'-sân'loo'vĕr'tiir')
- Townshend (townz'ĕnd)
- Träd'ĕs-cânt
- Treiver (trĭ'ver)
- Trevisani (trâ-ve-sâ'nee)
- Trév'qr
- Tribolo (tree'bo-lo)
- Trioupi (tre-koo'pee) or Trikupis (tre-koo'pis)
- Triewald (tree'vâld)
- Tristan (Fr.) (trĕs'tôn')
- Trithen (tree'tĕn)
- Tronchin (trôn'shân')
- Troughton (trou'ton)
- Trowbridge (tro'brĭj)
- Tschirnhausen (tshĭrn'how'-Tschudi (tsboo'dĕe) [zĕn)
- Tulloch (tül'lök)
- Turenne (tû'rĕnn'; French pron. tü'rĕnn')
- Turgot (toor'go' or tür'go')
- Turpin (tûr'pĭn or tür'pân')
- Tutilo (too'te-lo)
- Tyndale (tĭn'dal)
- Tyrwhitt (tĕr'ĭt or tĕr'wit)
- Tzschirner (tshĭr'nĕr)
- Valdes (vâl-dĕs')
- Val-lan'di-gham (-dĭ-gam)
- Valle (vâl'lâ)
- Vallière (vâl'le-êr')
- Valmiki (vâl'mĭ-kĭ)
- Valois (vâl'wâ') [ä'kĕn)
- Van Achen, or Aachen (vân Van Buren (vân bü'rĕn)
- Vanbrugh (vân'broo)
- Vancouver (vân-koo'vĕr)
- Van Dale (vân-dâ'lĕh)
- Vander Heyden (vân-dĕr hĭ-dĕn) [mô'lĕn)
- Vander Meulen (vân-dĕr Vandermonde (vân-dĕr-mĭôn'dĕh)
- Vander Weyde (vân'dĕr wĭ-dĕh or vĭ'dĕh)
- Vandyke (vân-dĭk') (Dutch Vandyek, or Vandjik, vân-dĭk')
- Van Hoeck (vân hĕök)
- Vanni (vân'nee)
- Vannucci (vân-noot'ehee). Syn. Perugino.
- Van Oost (vân ôst)
- Van Rensselaer (vân ren'sĕl-qr)
- Van-sĭt'tart. Syn. Bexley.
- Vansomer (vân-sō'mĕr)
- Vanuzzi (vâ-noot'sĕe). See Vannucci. [rō')
- Vapereau (vâp'er-ō' or vâp'-Varchi (var'kee)
- Vargas (var'gäs)
- Varignon (vâ'rĕn'yōn')
- Varnhagen (fârn'hâ-gĕn)
- Vasari (vâ-sâ'ree)
- Vattel (vât-tel' or vât'tel')
- Vauban (vō'bōn')
- Vaucher (vō'shâ')
- Vaugelas (vōzh'lâ')
- Vaughan (vaw'n or vaw'an)
- Vauquelin (vōk'lân')
- Vauvilliers (vō'vee'yâ')
- Vaux (Eng. & Am.) (vawks)
- Vecchi (vĕk'kee)
- Vecchio (vĕk'ke-o)
- Vega (vâ'gâ)
- Veit (ĭt) [lâs'kĕth)
- Velasquez (vâ-läs'kĕz or vâ-Velpeau (vĕl'pĕ')
- Veneziano (vâ-net'se-â/no)
- Venusti (vâ-noos'tĕe)
- Vergennes (vĕr'zhenn')
- Vergniaud, or Vergniaux (vĕrn'yĕ-ō')
- Vermigli (vĕr-meel'yĕe)
- Vernet (vĕr'nâ')
- Verplanck (vĕr-plânk')
- Verrocchio (vâr-rok'ke-o)
- Vĕr-ste'gan
- Vĕrtot (vĕr'to')
- Vĕr'ŋ-lam
- Vespucĭ (vĕs-poot'chee)
- Vettori (vĕt-to'rec)
- Viardot (ve'ar'do')
- Vicente (ve-sen'tâ)
- Vico (ve'ko)
- Vicq d'Azyr (vĕk dâ'zĕr')
- Vida (vee'dâ)
- Vidaurin (ve-down'rĕe)
- Vidocq (ve'dok')
- Vignola (vĕn'yo-lâ)
- Vignoles (vĕn'yo'l')
- Vigny (vĕn'yĕ')
- Vĭ'gqr
- Villars (vĭ'lâr'z or ve'yâr')
- Villegas (vĕl'yâ'gäs) [ân')
- Villehardouin (vĕl'ar'doo-Villemain (vĕl'mân')
- Villeneuve (vĕl'nĕv')
- Villers (ve'yâ')
- Villiers (vĭl'yĕrz)
- Vinci (vĭn'chee or vĕn'ehee)
- Vinet (ve'nâ')
- Virey (ve'râ')
- Vischer (Dutch) (vĭs'ĕr)
- Vischer (Ger.) (vĭsh'ĕr)
- Visconti (vĭs-kon'tĕe' or vĭs-Vives (vee'vĕs) [kōn'tĕe)
- Viviani (ve-ve-â'nee)
- Vladimir, (vlâd'ĕ-mĕr)
- Voet (root)
- Vogel (fo'gĕl or fōg'ĕl)
- Vogt (fōgt)
- Voisin, or, Voysin (vwâ'zân')
- Volney (vōl'nĭ; Fr. pron. vol'nâ')
- Voltaire (vōl-tĕr' or vol'tĕr'). Syn. Arouet.
- Vortigern (vor'tĕ-gĕrn)
- Voss (Dutch) (voss) (Lat. Vossius, vōsh'i-ūs)
- Voss (Ger.) (foss)
- Vouet (voo'ĕ')
- Voyer (vwâ'yâ')
- Vries (vrees)
- W. Waagen (wâg'ĕn)
- Wachter (wâk'tĕr) [tĕr)
- Wächter, or Waechter (wĕk'-Wahab (wâ-hâb'), and Wahabite (wâ-hâ'bit), or Wahahl (wâ'ĭl) [hâ'bee)
- Walch (wâlk)
- Waldemar (wōl'de-mar or wâld'ĕh-mâr) [lū'skee)
- Walewski (vâ-lev'skĕe or wâ-Wallenstein (wōl'lĕn-stĭn; Ger. pron. wâ'l'lĕn-stĭn')
- Wallich (wâ'lĭk)
- Walmesley (wōmz'lĭ)
- Walsingham (wōl'sĭng-ām)
- Walther (wâ'l'tĕr)
- Wanley (wōnlĕy)
- Wâr'bur-ton
- Wargentın (wâr'ĕen-teen)
- Warham (wōr'am')
- Washington (wōsh'ing-ton)
- Watelet (vât'lâ')
- Watteau (vât'tō')
- Waugh (waw)
- Weber (wâ'bĕr or wâ'bĕr)
- Weenix (wâ'nĭnk)
- Weidler (wĭ'dĭler)
- Weigel (wĕ'gĕl)
- Weinbrenner (wĭn'brĕn-ĕr)
- Weishaupt (wĭs'howpt)
- Weiss (Eng.)
- Weisse (vĭ'sĕh)
- Wellesley (wĕ'lz'lĭ)
- Wemys (weemz or wĭmz)
- Wenzel (wĕnt'sel) (Latin Wen'ĕs-lâ'ūs) [nĕr)
- Werner (wĕr'nĕr or wĕr'-Wĕst'mā-ĕott
- Weyer (wĭ'ĕr)
- Whalley (hwōl'lĭ)
- Wharton (hwôr'ton)
- Whewell (hū'ĕl)
- Whishaw (hwish'aw)
- Whitefield (hwĭt'fĕld)
- Wieland (wee'land; German pron. wĕe'lânt)
- Wieselgren (wĕe'zĕl-grĕn)
- Wildenow (wĭl'dĕh-nō)
- Willaert (wil'lârt)
- Willoughby (wĭl'lō-bĭ)
- Willughby (wĭl'lō-bĭ)
- Winckelmann (wĭnk'ĕl-mân)
- Windham (wĭnd'am)
- Windischgrätz (wĭn'dĭsh-grĕts)
- Winkelried (wĭnk'ĕl-reet)
- Wirth (wĕert)
- Wittgenstein (wĭt'ĕen-stĭn)
- Witzleben (wĭts'lâ-bĕn)
- Wladimir. See Vladimir.
- Wöhler, or Woehler (wō'ler)
- Wohlgemuth (wōl'gĕ-moot)
- Wolcott (wōl'kōt or wōol'kōt)
- Wolff (Eng.) (wōolf)
- Wollaston (wōol'as-ton)
- Wollstonecraft (wōol'stōn-Wolsey (wōol'zĭ) [krâft)
- Worcester (wōos'tĕr)
- Wordsworth (wōrdz'wōrth)
- Woronicz (vo-ro'nĭtĕh)
- Worsaae, or Vorsaae (vor'-saw)
- Wouvernian (wow'vĕr-mân)
- Wrangel (vrāng'ĕl)
- Wraxall (râks'al or râks'ĕl)
- Wrottesley (rōts'lĭ)
- Wycherley (wĭtĕh'ĕr-lĭ)
- Wyck (vik)
- Wycliffe (wĭk'lĭf); also Wyclif, Wielif, and Wickliffe.
- Wylie (wĭ'lĭ)
- Wyndham (wĭnd'am)
- Wyntoun (wĭn'ton or wĭn-toyn)
- Wythe (wĭth; th as in thin)
- X. Xavier (zâv'ĭ-ĕr; Sp. pron. hâ-ve-âr')
- Ximenes (zĭ-mĕe'nĕz; Sp. pron. ne-mâ'nĕs)
- Xylander (ze-lân'dĕr)
- Y. Yäl'dĕn
- Yonge (yŭng)
- Youatt (yoo'at)
- Youmans (yoo'manz)
- Ypsilanti (ĭp-se-lân'tĕe)
- Yriarte (e-re-âr'tâ). Syn. Iriarte.
- Ysabeau (e'zâ'bō')
- Z. Zach (tsâk) [â-rec'â)
- Zachariä, or Zachariae (tsâk-Zahn (tsân)
- Zalusi (zâ-loos'kee)
- Zamora (thâ-mo'ri)
- Zampieri (dzâm-pe-â'ree)
- Zanchi (dzân'kee)
- Zarate (thâ-râ'tâ)
- Zarlino (dzar-leo'no)
- Zeisberger (zĭs'bĕrg-ĕr; Ger. pron. tsĭs'bĕrg-ĕr)
- Zelotti (dzâ-lōt'tĕe)
- Zelter (tsĕl'tĕr)
- Zeuss (tsoiss)
- Ziegler (tseeĕl'ĕr)
- Zim'mĕr-männ (Ger. pron. tsĭm'mĕr-mân)
- Zinzendorf (tsĭnt'sĕn-dorf)
- Zollikofer (Ger.) (tsol'le-ko-Zōl'lĭ-kof'fĕr (Am.) [fĕt)
- Zorrilla (thor-reel'yâ)
- Zouch (zoĕch)
- Zoust (zoost or zowst)
- Zschokke (tshōk'kĕh)
- Zuccarelli (dzook-kâ-rel'lee)
- Zucearo (dzook'kâ-ro), or Zucchero (dzook'kâ-ro)
- Zuechi (dzook'ke)
- Zumala-Carregui (thoo-mâ-lâ-kâr-râ'ĕĕ)
- Zumpt (tsōmpt) [ĕrcilla.
- Zuñiga (thoon-ĕĕ'gâ). See Zunz (tsōonts)
- Zwin'glĭ (Ger. pron. tswĭng'lee) (Lat. Zwĭn'glĭ-ūs or Zuin'gli-us); written also Zwingle (zwĭng'gl)
- Zwirner (tswĭrn'ĕr)



# PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

## COMMON ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES,

WITH

THEIR DERIVATION, SIGNIFICATION, AND DIMINUTIVES, OR NICK-NAMES.

### I. NAMES OF MEN.

#### A.

**Aaron** (âr'un). [Heb.] Lofty; inspired.  
**Ab'dî-el**. [Heb.] The servant of God.  
**Ab'el**. [Heb.] Breath; transitoriness; vanity.  
**A-bî'a-thar**. [Heb.] Father of plenty.  
**A-bî'el**. [Heb.] Father of strength.  
**Abî-ê'zer**. [Heb.] Father of help.  
**A-bî'jah**. [Heb.] To whom Jehovah is a father.  
**Ab'ner**. [Heb.] Father of light.  
**Abra-ham**. [Heb.] Father of a multitude. — *Dim.* Abe (âb.)  
**Ab'ram**. [Heb.] Father of elevation. — *Dim.* Abe.  
**Ab'sa-lom**. [Heb.] Father of peace.  
**Ad'am**. [Heb.] Man; earth-man; red earth. — *Dim.* Ade (âd), *Scot.* Ed'ie.  
**Adî-el**. [Heb.] The ornament of God.  
**Adîm**,  
**A-dî'no**. } [Heb.] Tender; delicate; soft.  
**A-dôlph**, } [O. H. Ger.] Noble wolf, *i. e.* noble hero.  
**A-dôl'phus**. } — *Dim.* Dol'phus.  
**Ad'o-nî'ram**. [Heb.] Lord of height.  
**Ad'an**. Various explained as a hound [Slav.], harmony [Celt.], and a corruption of *Hilary*, or of *Ælianus*.  
**Al-a-rië**. [O. H. Ger.] All-rich; *or*, noble ruler.  
**Al'bert**. [O. H. Ger.] Nobly bright; illustrious.  
**Al'bi-on**. [Celt.] Mountainous land; the ancient name of England.  
**Al'ex-ân'der**. [Gr.] A defender of men. — *Dim.* Al'eck, El'lick, Sän'der, Sän'dy, Saw'nie. — *Fem.* Al'ex-ân'drâ, Al'ex-an-dri'nâ. [selor. — *Dim.* Alf.  
**Al'fred**. [O. H. Ger.] Elf in council; *i. e.*, good coun-  
**Al'ger-non**. [Fr.] With whiskers.  
**Al'tan**, } The same as ALAN. See ALAN.  
**Al'ten**. }  
**Al'mon**. [Heb.] Hidden.  
**A-lôn'zo**. [O. Ger.] The same as ALPHONSO, q. v.  
**Al'phe-us** (*properly* Al-phe'us). [Heb.] Exchange.  
**Al-phôn'so**. [O. H. Ger.] All-ready; willing.  
**Al'vah**, } [Heb.] Iniquity.  
**Al'van**. }  
**Al'vin**, } [O. H. Ger.] Beloved by all.  
**Al'win**. }  
**Am'a-rî'ah**. [Heb.] Whom Jehovah promised.  
**Am'a-sâ**. [Heb.] A burden.  
**Am'brose**. [Gr.] Immortal; divine.  
**Am'mî**. [Heb.] My people.  
**Am'mos**. [Heb.] Strong; courageous; *otherwise*, burden.  
**An'drew** (ân'drû). [Gr.] Strong; manly. — *Dim.* An'dy.  
**An'dro-nî'cus**. [Gr.] A conqueror of men.  
**An'selm**, } [O. H. Ger.] Protection of God.  
**An'sel**. }  
**An'tho-ny** (-to-), } [Lat.] Priceless; praiseworthy. —  
**An'to-ny**. } *Dim.* To'ny. — *Fem.* An-to'ni-â.  
**A-pôl'los**. [Gr.] Of Apollo.  
**Ar'che-lâ'us**. [Gr.] Ruler of the people.  
**Ar'chi-bald**. [Ger.] Extremely bold; *otherwise*, holy prince. — *Dim.* Ar'chy.  
**Ar'i-el**. [Heb.] Lion of God; valiant for God.  
**Ar'is-târ'ehus**. [Gr.] A good prince.  
**Ar'nold**. [O. H. Ger.] Strong as an eagle.  
**Ar'te-mas**. [Gr.] Gift of Artemis, or Minerva.  
**Ar'thur**. [Celt.] High; noble.  
**Asâ**. [Heb.] Healer; physician.

**As'a-hël**. [Heb.] Made of God.  
**Asaph**. [Heb.] A collector.  
**As'a-rê'lah**. [Heb.] Upright to God.  
**Ash'bel**. [Heb.] Fire of Bel.  
**Ash'er**. [Heb.] Happy; fortunate.  
**Ash'ur**. [Heb.] Black; blackness.  
**Ath'a-nâ'si-us** (-zhî-us). [Gr.] Immortal.  
**Ath'el-stan**. [A.-S.] Noble stone.  
**Au'brey**. [O. H. Ger.] Ruler of spirits.  
**Au-güs'tin**, } [Lat.] Belonging to Augustus.  
**Au-güs'tine**, }  
**Aus'tin**. }  
**Au-güs'tus**. [Lat.] Exalted; imperial. — *Dim.* Guz, Güs'tus. — *Fem.* Au-güs'tâ.  
**Au-rê'li-us**. [Lat.] Golden.  
**Az'a-rî'ah**. [Heb.] Helped of the Lord.

#### B.

**Bald'win**. [O. H. Ger.] Bold, courageous friend.  
**Bap'tist**. [Gr.] A baptizer; purifier.  
**Bâr'a-chî'as**. [Heb.] Whom Jehovah has blessed.  
**Bâr'dolph**, } [O. H. Ger.] A distinguished helper.  
**Bâr'dulph**. }  
**Bâr'na-bas**, } Son of consolation.  
**Bâr'na-by**. }  
**Bar-thôl'o-mew**. [Heb.] A warlike son. — *Dim.* Bat.  
**Bar-zîl'tâi**. [Heb.] Iron of the Lord; firm; true.  
**Bâs'il**. [Gr.] Kingly; royal.  
**Bên'e-dict**. [Lat.] Blessed. — *Dim.* Bën'net. — *Fem.* Bën'e-dic'tâ.  
**Bên'ja-mîn**. [Heb.] Son of the right hand. — *Dim.* Ben, Bën'ny.  
**Ben-ô'nî**. [Heb.] Son of grief or trouble.  
**Be-rî'ah**. [Heb.] In calamity.  
**Bêr'nard**, } [O. H. Ger.] Bold as a bear.  
**Bâr'nard**. }  
**Bêr'tram**. [O. H. Ger.] Bright raven.  
**Be-thû'el**. [Heb.] Man of God.  
**Be-zâl'e-el**. [Heb.] In the shadow (protection) of God.  
**Bôn'i-fâce**. [Lat.] A benefactor.  
**Brî'an**. [Celt.] Strong.  
**Brû'no**. [O. H. Ger.] Brown.

#### C.

**Cad-wal'la-der**. [Brit.] Battle-arranger.  
**Cæ'sar**. [Lat.] Hairy; *or*, blue-eyed; *or*, born under the *cesarean* operation.  
**Câ'leb**. [Heb.] A dog.  
**Câl'vin**. [Lat.] Bald.  
**Cecil** (sê'sil, sîs'il, *or* sês'il). [Lat.] Dim-sighted.  
**Cê'phas**. [Aramaic.] A stone.  
**Chârles**. [O. H. Ger.] Strong; manly; noble-spirited. — *Dim.* Châr'lie, *or* Châr'ley. — *Fem.* Câr'o-line, Châr'lotte.  
**Christ'ian**. [Lat.] Belonging to Christ; a believer in Christ. — *Dim.* Chrîs'tie. — *Fem.* Chrîs'ti-â'nâ.  
**Chrîs'to-pher**. [Gr.] Bearing Christ. — *Dim.* Kës'ter, Kit, Chris.  
**Clâr'ençe**. [Lat.] Illustrious.  
**Clau'di-us**, } [Lat.] Lame.  
**Clâude**. }  
**Clêm'ent**. [Lat.] Mild-tempered; merciful.

â, ê, &c., long; ä, ë, &c., short; câre, fâr, âsk, all, what; êre, veil, têrm; pîque, firm; sôn, ôr, do, wô'f, fôod, fôot, ûrn, ryde, pull; çell, çhaise, çall, çeho; ġem, ġet; aŷ; exist; linger, link; thî.



**Cōn'rad.** [O. H. Ger.] Bolā in council; resolute.  
**Cōn'stant.** [Lat.] Firm; faithful. — *Fem.* Con-*stan'*-ti-ā (-shī-ā).  
**Cōn'stan-tīne.** [Lat.] Resolute; firm.  
**Cor-nē'li-us** (or kor-neel'yus). [Lat.] (*Uncertain.*) — *Fem.* Cor-ne'li-ā (or -neel'ya).  
**Crīs'pin,**  
**Crīs'pus,** } [Lat.] Having curly hair.  
**Crīs'pi-an.** }  
**Cūth'bert.** [A.-S.] Noted splendor.  
**Cyp'ri-an.** [Gr.] Of Cyprus.  
**Cyr'il.** [Gr.] Lordly.  
**Cy'rus.** [Per.] The sun.

## D.

**Dān.** [Heb.] A judge.  
**Dān'i-el** (or dān'yel). [Heb.] A divine judge. — *Dim.* Dān.  
**Da-rī'us.** [Per.] Preserver. [Vi'da.  
**Dā'vid.** [Heb.] Beloved. — *Dim.* Dā'vy, Dave. — *Fem.*  
**De-mē'tri-us.** [Gr.] Belonging to Ceres.  
**Dēn'is,**  
**Dēn'nis.** } [Gr.] Same as DIONYSIUS. [Fr. form.]  
**Dēr'rick.** [O. H. Ger.] A corruption of THEODORIC.  
 See THEODORIC.  
**Dēx'ter.** [Lat.] The right hand; fortunate.  
**Dī'o-nys'i-us** (dī'o-nīzh'i-us) [Gr.] Belonging to Dionysos or Bacchus, the god of wine.  
**Dōn'ald.** [Celt.] Proud chief.  
**Dūn'can** (dūnk'an). [Celt.] Brown chief.

## E.

**Ēb'en.** [Heb.] A stone.  
**Ēb'en-ē'zer.** [Heb.] The stone of help.  
**Ēd'gar.** [A.-S.] A javelin (or protector) of property.  
**Ēd'mund.** [A.-S.] Defender of property. — *Dim.* Ed, Ned (a contraction of "mine Ed.")  
**Ēd'ward.** [A.-S.] Guardian of property. — *Dim.* Ed, Ed'dy, Ned, Nēd'dy, Tēd'dy.  
**Ēd'win.** [A.-S.] Gainer of property. — *Dim.* Ed, Ed'dy.  
**Ēg'bert.** [O. H. Ger.] The sword's brightness; famous with the sword.  
**Ēl'bert.** [O. H. Ger.] The same as ALBERT.  
**Ēl'dred.** [A.-S.] Terrible.  
**Ē'le-ā'zer.** [Heb.] To whom God is a help.  
**Ē'li.** [Heb.] A foster son.  
**E-lī'ab.** [Heb.] God is his father.  
**E-lī'a-kīm.** [Heb.] Whom God sets up.  
**E-lī'as.** [Heb.] The same as ELIJAH, q. v.  
**E-lī'hu.** [Heb.] God the Lord.  
**E-lī'jah.** [Heb.] Jehovah is my God.  
**E-lī'pha-let.** [Heb.] God of salvation.  
**E-lī'shā.** [Heb.] God my salvation.  
**E-lī'zur.** [Heb.] God is my rock.  
**Ēl'lis.** [Heb.] A variation of ELISHA.  
**Ēl'mer.** [A.-S.] Noble; excellent. [A contraction of ETHELMER.]  
**Ēl'nā-than.** [Heb.] God gave.  
**Ēm-mān'u-el.** [Heb.] God with us.  
**Ēm'e-ry,**  
**Ēm'me-ry,** } [A.-S.] Powerful; rich.  
**Ēm'o-ry.** }  
**E-nē'as.** [Gr.] Praised; commended.  
**Ēnoeh.** [Heb.] Consecrated; dedicated.  
**Ēnos.** [Heb.] Man.  
**Ēphra-īm.** [Heb.] Very fruitful.  
**E-rās'mus.** [Gr.] Lovely; worthy to be loved.  
**E-rās'tus.** [Gr.] Lovely; amiable.  
**Ē'ric.** [A.-S.] Rich; brave; powerful.  
**Ēr'nest,**  
**Ēr-nēs'tus.** } [Ger.] Earnest. — *Fem.* Er'nest-īne.  
**Ē'sau.** [Heb.] Covered with hair.  
**Ē'than.** [Heb.] Firmness; strength.  
**Eū'gene,** or **Eū-gēne'.** [Gr.] Well-born; noble. — *Fem.* Eū-gē'ni-ā.  
**Eū-sē'bi-us.** [Gr.] Pious; godly.  
**Eūs'tace.** [Gr.] Healthy; strong; standing firm.  
**Ēv'an.** [Brit.] The same as JOHN. See JOHN.  
**Ēv'er-ard.** [O. H. Ger.] Strong as a wild boar.  
**E-zē'ki-el.** [Heb.] Strength of God. — *Dim.* Zēke.  
**Ēz'rā.** [Heb.] Help.

## F.

**Fē'lix.** [Lat.] Happy; prosperous. — *Fem.* Fe-lī'ci-ā (fe-līsh'i-ā).

**Fēr'di-nand.** [O. H. Ger.] Brave; vallant.  
**Fer-nān'do.** [O. H. Ger.] The same as FERDINAND.  
**Fēs'tus.** [Lat.] Joyful; glad.  
**Frān'cis.** [Fr.] Free. — *Dim.* Frānk. — *Fem.* Frān'çe, Fān'ny.  
**Frānk.** [Fr.] A contraction of FRANCIS.  
**Frānk'lin.** [Mod.]  
**Frēd'er-ic,** } [O. H. Ger.] Abounding in peace; or  
**Frēd'er-ick.** } peaceful ruler. — *Dim.* Fred, Frēd'dy  
 — *Fem.* Frēd'er-i-cā, or Frēd'er-i-kā.

## G.

**Gā'bri-el.** [Heb.] Man of God. — *Dim.* Gab.  
**Gā'ius** (gā'yus). [Lat.] Rejoiced.  
**Ga-mā'li-el.** [Heb.] Recompense of God.  
**Gār'et.** [O. H. Ger.] Another form of GERALD, or GERARD.  
**Gēr'man,**  
**Gēr'maine.** } [Lat.] German.  
**Gēoff'rey.** [O. H. Ger.] The same as GODFREY.  
**Gēorge.** [Gr.] A landholder; husbandman. — *Dim.* Gēor'gic. — *Fem.* Gēor'gi-ān'ā, Gēor-gī'nā.  
**Gēr'ald,**  
**Gēr'ard.** } [O. H. Ger.] Strong with the spear.  
**Gēr'shom.** [Heb.] An exile.  
**Gīd'e-on.** [Heb.] A destroyer. [Gil.  
**Gīl'bert.** [O. H. Ger.] Yellow-bright; famous. — *Dim.*  
**Gīles.** [Gr.] A kid.  
**Gīv'en.** [Eng.] Gift of God.  
**Gōd'dard.** [O. Ger.] Pious; virtuous.  
**Gōd'frey.** [O. H. Ger.] At peace with God.  
**Gōd'win.** [A.-S.] Good in war.  
**Grēg'o-ry.** [Ger.] Watchful; vigilant.  
**Grū'fith.** [Brit.] Having great faith.  
**Gus-tā'vus.** [Sw.] A warrior; hero.  
**Gu'y.** [Fr.] A leader.

## H.

**Hān'ni-bal.** [Punic.] Grace of Baal.  
**Hār'old.** [A.-S.] A champion; general of an army.  
**Hē'man.** [Heb.] Faithful.  
**Hēn'ry.** [O. H. Ger.] The head or chief of a house. — *Dim.* Hāl, Hār'ry (by assimilation of consonant sound), Hēn. — *Fem.* Hār'ri-et, Hēn-ri-ēt'tā.  
**Hēr'bert.** [A.-S.] Glory of the army.  
**Hēr'eu-lēs.** [Gr.] Lordly fame.  
**Hēr'man.** [O. H. Ger.] A warrior.  
**Hēz'e-kī'ah.** [Heb.] Strength of the Lord.  
**Hīl'a-ry.** [Lat.] Cheerful; merry. — *Fem.* Hī-lā'ri-ā.  
**Hīl'el.** [Heb.] Praise.  
**Hī'ram.** [Heb.] Most noble.  
**Hō'mer.** [Gr.] A pledge; security.  
**Hōr'ace.** [Gr.] Same as HORATIO. [Fr. form.]  
**Ho-rā'ti-o** (ho-rā'shī-o). [Gr.] (*Uncertain.*)  
**Ho-sē'ā.** [Heb.] Salvation.  
**How'ell.** [Brit.] Sound; whole.  
**Hū'bert.** [O. H. Ger.] Bright in spirit; soul-bright.  
**Hūgh** (hū), } [D.] Mind; spirit; soul.  
**Hū'go.** }  
**Hūmph'rey.** [A.-S.] Protector of the home. — *Dim.* Humph.

## I.

**Īch'a-bod.** [Heb.] The glory has departed.  
**Īg-nā'ti-us** (īg-nā'shī-us). [Gr.] Ardent; fiery.  
**Īm-mān'u-el.** [Heb.] The same as EMMANUEL.  
**Īn'crease.** [Eng.] Increase of faith.  
**Īn'gram.** [Teut.] Raven.  
**Īn'i-go.** [Gr.] The same as IGNATIUS. [Sp. form.]  
**Ī'rā.** [Heb.] Watchful.  
**Ī'saac** (ī'zak). [Heb.] Laughter. — *Dim.* Īk, Īke.  
**Ī-sā'iah** (ī-zā'yā). [Heb.] Salvation of the Lord.  
**Īs'ra-el** [Heb.] A soldier of God.  
**Īth'i-el.** [Heb.] God is with me.  
**Īv'an.** [Brit.] The same as JOHN. [Russ. form.]  
**Ī'vo-ry.** [Eng.]

## J.

**Jā'bez.** [Heb.] He will cause pain.  
**Jā'cob.** [Heb.] A supplanter. — *Dim.* Jake. See JAMES.  
**Jā'i-rus.** [Heb.] He will enlighten.  
**Jāmes.** [Heb.] The same as JACOB. — *Dim.* Jēames, Jēm, Jīm, Jēm'my, Jīm'my. — *Fem.* Jāq'ue-līne, Jāmes-y'nā.  
**Jā'pheth.** [Heb.] Enlargement.

ā, ō, &c., long; ä, ö, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, all, what; ēre, veill, tērm; pique, firm; sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf,



**Jā'rad.** [Heb.] Deseent.  
**Jā'son.** [Gr.] A healer.  
**Jās'per.** [Per.] (*Uncertain.*)  
**Jā'van.** [Heb.] Clay; supple.  
**Jēd'e-dī'ah.** [Heb.] Beloved of the Lord.  
**Jēf'frey.** [O. H. Ger.] The same as GODFREY.  
**Jēr'e-mī'ah,**  
**Jēr'e-mī'as,** } [Heb.] Exalted of the Lord.  
**Jēr'e-my.** }  
**Jēr'ome** (in Eng.), **Je-rōme'** (in Amer.). Holy name.  
**Jēs'se.** [Heb.] Wealth.  
**Jō'ab.** [Heb.] Jehovah is his father.  
**Jōb.** [Heb.] Afflicted; persecuted.  
**Jō'e'l.** [Heb.] The Lord is God.  
**Jōhn** (jōn). [Heb.] The gracious gift of God. — *Dim.* —  
 Jōhn'ny, Jack, Joek. — *Fem.* Jane, Ja-nēt', Jō'an, Jo-  
 ān'nā.  
**Jō'nah,** } [Heb.] A dove.  
**Jō'nas.** }  
**Jōn'a-than.** [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah.  
**Jō'seph.** [Heb.] He shall add. — *Dim.* Jōe. — *Fem.*  
 Jo-sē'phā, Jō'se-phine.  
**Jō'h'u-ā.** [Heb.] God of salvation. — *Dim.* Jōsh.  
**Jo-sī'ah,** } [Heb.] Given of the Lord.  
**Jo-sī'as.** }  
**Jō'tham.** [Heb.] The Lord is upright.  
**Jū'dah.** [Heb.] Praised.  
**Jū'li-an.** [Lat.] Sprung from, or belonging to, Julius.  
*Dim.* Jule. — *Fem.* Jū'li-ā'nā. [Jū'li-et.  
**Jū'li-ūs.** [Gr.] Soft-haired. — *Dim.* Jule. — *Fem.* Jū'li-ā,  
**Jūs'tin.** [Lat.] Just.  
**Jūs'tus.** [Lat.] Just.

## K.

**Kēn'elm.** [A.-S.] A defender of his kindred.  
**Kēn'neth.** [Gael.] A leader; commander.

## L.

**Lā'ban.** [Heb.] White. [sessions.  
**Lām'bert.** [O. H. Ger.] Illustrious with landed pos-  
**Lān'ce-lot.** [It.] A little angel; *otherwise*, a little lance  
 or warrior; *or*, a servant.  
**Lau'rence,** } [Lat.] Crowned with laurel. — *Dim.*  
**Lāw'rence.** } Lār'ry (Law'rie, Lāu'ric, Scot., Lār'ry,  
 Ir.) — *Fem.* Lāu'rā, Lāu-rīn'dā.  
**Lāz'a-rus.** [Heb.] God will help.  
**Le-ān'der.** [Gr.] Lion-man.  
**Leb-bē'us.** [Heb.] Praise.  
**Lēm'u-el.** [Heb.] Created by God.  
**Lēon'ard** (lēn'ard). [Ger.] Strong *or* brave as a lion.  
**Le-ōn'i-das.** [Gr.] Lion-like. [people.  
**Lē'o-pōld** (*formerly* lēp'old). [O. H. Ger.] Bold for the  
**Lē'vī.** [Heb.] Adhesion. See Gen. xxix. 34.  
**Lew'is** (lōō'is). [O. H. Ger.] Bold warrior. — *Dim.* Lqu.  
 — *Fem.* Lqu-ī'sā, Lqu-ī'e'.  
**Lī'nus.** [Gr.] Flaxen-haired.  
**Lī'o-nel.** [Lat.] Young lion.  
**Llew-ēl'tyn** (lu-ēl'in). [Celt.] Lightning.  
**Lo-ām'mī.** [Heb.] Not my people.  
**Lō'do-wie.** [O. H. Ger.] The same as LUDOVIC, *or*  
 LEWIS. [Sp. forms.]  
**Lo-rēn'zo.** [Lat.] The same as LAURENCE. [It. &  
**Lōt.** [Heb.] A veil; covering.  
**Lou'is.** [O. H. Ger.] The same as LEWIS. [Fr. form.]  
**Lū'bīn.** [A.-S.] Beloved friend.  
**Lū'cī-an** (lū'shī-an). [Lat.] Belonging to, *or* sprung  
 from, Lueius. [*Fem.* Lū'ei-ā, Lū'cy.  
**Lū'eī-ūs** (lū'shī-ūs). [Lat.] born at break of day. —  
**Lū'do-vic.** [O. H. Ger.] The same as LEWIS. [Ger.  
 form.]  
**Lūke.** [Lat.] Light.  
**Lū'ther.** [Ger.] Illustrious warrior.  
**Lŷ-eūr'gus.** [Gr.] Wolf-driver.

## M.

**Mā'doc.** [W.] Good; beneficent.  
**Māl'a-chī.** [Heb.] Messenger of the Lord.  
**Ma-nās'sch.** [Heb.] Forgetfulness.  
**Mar-çēl'us.** [Lat.] *Dim.* of MARCUS.  
**Mār'cī-ūs** (mār'shī-ūs). [Lat.] Same as MARCUS.  
**Mār'eus,** } [Lat.] A hammer; *otherwise*, a male *or*,  
**Mār'k.** } sprung from Mars. — *Fem.* Mār'ci-ā (-shī'ā).  
**Mār'ma-dūke.** [A.-S.] A mighty noble.  
**Mār'tin.** [Lat.] Of Mars; warlike.  
**Māt'thew** (māth'yy). [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah. —  
*Dim.* Mat.

**Mat-thī'as** (math-thī'as). [Heb.] Gift of the Lord; —  
 the same as MATTHEW.  
**Mau'rīce.** [Lat.] Moorish; dark-colored.  
**Māx'i-mīl'i-an.** [Lat.] The greatest Æmilianus.  
**Mēr'e-dīth.** [Celt.] Sea-protector.  
**Mī'eah.** [Heb.] Who is like the Lord? [Mike.  
**Mī'cha-el** (*or* mī'kel). [Heb.] Who is like God? — *Dim.*  
**Mīlēg.** [Lat.] A soldier.  
**Mōr'gan.** [Brit.] A seaman; a dweller on the sea.  
**Mō'sēs.** [Egypt.] Drawn out of the water. — *Dim.* Mōge.

## N.

**Nā'a-man.** [Heb.] Pleasantness.  
**Nā'hum.** [Heb.] Consolation.  
**Na-pō'le-on.** [Gr.] Lion of the forest-dell.  
**Nā'than.** [Heb.] Given; a gift.  
**Na-thān'a-el,** } [Heb.] The gift of God.  
**Na-thān'i-el.** }  
**Nēal,** } [Lat.] Dark; swarthy; *otherwise* [Celt.], chief.  
**Nēil.** }  
**Nē'he-mī'ah.** [Heb.] Comfort of the Lord.  
**Nīeh'o-las,** } [Gr.] Victory of the people. — *Dim.* Nick.  
**Nīe'o-las,** }  
**Nō'ah.** [Heb.] Rest; comfort.  
**Nō'e'l.** [Lat. *Dies Natalis.*] Christmas; born on Christ-  
 mas day.  
**Nōr'man.** [Ger.] A Northman; a native of Normandy.

## O.

**Ō'ba-dī'ah.** [Heb.] Servant of the Lord.  
**Ō'bed.** [Heb.] Serving God.  
**Oe-tā'vī-ūs,** } [Lat.] The eighth-born. — *Fem.* Oe-tā'  
**Oe-tā'vūs.** } vi-ā.  
**Ōl'ī-ver.** [Lat.] An olive-tree.  
**O-rēs'tēs.** [Gr.] A mountaineer.  
**Or-lān'do.** [Teut.] Same as ROWLAND. [It. form.]  
**Ōs'ear.** [Celt.] Bounding warrior.  
**Ōs'mond,** } [O. H. Ger.] Protection of God.  
**Ōs'mund.** }  
**Ōs'wald,** } [O. H. Ger.] Power of God.  
**Ōs'wold.** }  
**Ōw'en.** [Celt.] Lamb; *otherwise*, young warrior.  
**O-zī'as.** [Heb.] Strength of the Lord.

## P.

**Pāt'rīck.** [Lat.] Noble; a patrician. — *Dim.* Pāt, Paddy.  
**Paul,** } [Lat.] Little. — *Fem.* Pāu'lā. [lī'nā.  
**Pāu'lus.** }  
**Pāu-lī'nus.** [Lat.] The same as PAUL. — *Fem.* Pāu-  
**Pē'teg.** [Heb.] Division.  
**Pēr'e-grīne.** [Lat.] A stranger.  
**Pē'ter.** [Gr.] A rock. — *Dim.* Pete, Pē'ter-kin.  
**Phī-lān'der.** [Gr.] A lover of men.  
**Phī-lē'mon.** [Gr.] Loving; friendly.  
**Phī'pīp.** [Gr.] A lover of horses. — *Dim.* Phīl, Pīp. —  
*Fem.* Phī-līp'pā.  
**Phīn'e-as,** } [Heb.] Mouth of brass.  
**Phīn'e-has.** }  
**Pī'us.** [Lat.] Pious; dutiful.  
**Pīn'y.** [Lat.] (*Uncertain.*)  
**Pōl'y-cārp.** [Gr.] Much fruit.  
**Pre-šērv'ed.** [Eng.] Redeemed.  
**Ptōl'e-my** (tol'e-mŷ). [Gr.] Mighty in war.

## Q.

**Quīn'tin.** [Lat.] The fifth.

## R.

**Rālp** (*in Eng. often pronounced rāf.*) [O. H. Ger.;  
 Same as RODOLPHUS.  
**Rān'dal.** [A.-S.] House-wolf.  
**Rāph'a-el.** [Heb.] The healing of God.  
**Rāy'mond,** } [O. H. Ger.] Wise protection.  
**Rāy'mund.** }  
**Rēg'i-nald.** [O. H. Ger.] Strong ruler.  
**Rēū'ben.** [Heb.] Behold, a son.  
**Rēū'e'l.** [Heb.] Friend of God.  
**Rēyn'old.** [O. H. Ger.] The same as REGINALD.  
**Rīeh'ard.** [O. H. Ger.] Rich-hearted; powerful. — *Dim.*  
 Dīek, Dīek'en, Dīck'on (*d* and *r* being etymologically con-  
 vertible).  
**Rōb'ert.** [O. H. Ger.] Bright in fame. — *Dim.* Bōb,  
 Dōb, Dōb'bin, Rōb, Rōb'in, Pōp.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŷde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; ġem, ġet; aŷ; exīst, līnger; līnk; thīs.



**Röd'er-ïe,** } [O. H. Ger.] Rich in fame.  
**Röd'er-ïck.** }  
**Rō'dōlph,** } [O. H. Ger.] Famous wolf, *or* hero.  
**Ro-dōl'phus.** }  
**Rōg'er.** [O. H. Ger.] Famous with the spear. — *Dim.*  
 Hodge, Hōdg'kin (*h* and *r* being etymologically convert-  
 ible).  
**Rō'land.** [O. H. Ger.] Same as ROWLAND. [Fr. form.]  
**Rōw'land.** [O. H. Ger.] Fame of the land.  
**Rū'dolph,** } [O. H. Ger.] Variations of RODOL-  
**Rū-dōl'phus.** } PHUS.  
**Rū'fus.** [Lat.] Red; red-haired.  
**Rū'pert.** [O. H. Ger.] The same as ROBERT.

## S.

**Sāl'mon.** [Heb.] Shady.  
**Sām'son,** } [Heb.] Splendid sun; *i. e.*, great joy and  
**Sāmp'son.** } felicity.  
**Sām'u-el.** [Heb.] Heard of God; asked for of God. —  
*Dim.* Sām, Sām'my.  
**Saul.** [Heb.] Asked for.  
**Sē'bā.** [Heb.] Eminent.  
**Se-bās'tian** (-bāst'yan). [Gr.] Venerable; reverend.  
**Se-rē'no,** } [Lat.] Calm; peaceful.  
**Se-rē'nus.** }  
**Sēth.** [Heb.] Appointed.  
**Shā'drā'eh.** [Heb.] Rejoicing in the way.  
**Siğ'is-mund.** [O. H. Ger.] Conquering protection.  
**Sī'las.** [Lat.] A contraction of SILVANUS.  
**Sil-vā'nus.** [Lat.] Living in a wood. — *Fem.* Syl'vi-ā.  
**Sil-vēs'ter.** [Lat.] Bred in the country; rustic. —  
*Dim.* Vēs'ter, Vest.  
**Sim'e-on,** } [Heb.] Hearing with acceptance. — *Dim.*  
**Sī'mon.** } Sīm.  
**Sōl'o-mon.** [Heb.] Peaceable. — *Dim.* Sōl.  
**Stē'phen** (stē'vn). [Gr.] A crown. — *Dim.* Stēve.  
**Swith'in.** [A. S.] Strong friend.  
**Syl'van,** } The same as SILVANUS.  
**Syl-vā'nus.** }  
**Syl-vēs'ter.** The same as SILVESTER.

## T.

**Thād'de-us.** [Syr.] The wise. [the people.  
**Thē'o-bald** (*formerly* tīb'ald). [O. H. Ger.] Bold for  
**Thē'o-dore.** [Gr.] The gift of God.  
**The-ōd'o-rie.** [A.-S.] Powerful among the people.  
**The-ōph'i-lus.** [Gr.] A lover of God.  
**Thē'ron.** [Gr.] A hunter.

**Thōm'as** (tom'as). [Heb.] A twin. — *Dim.* Tom, Tōm/  
 my. — *Fem.* Thōm'a-sīne (tōm'-).  
**Tīm'o-thy.** [Gr.] Fearing God. — *Dim.* Tīm.  
**Tī'tus.** [Gr.] (*Uncertain.*)  
**To-bī'ah,** } [Heb.] Distinguished of the Lord. — *Dim.*  
**To-bī'as.** } Tō'by.  
**Trīs'tam.** } [Lat.] Grave; pensive; melancholy; sor-  
**Trīs'tram.** } rowful; sad.  
**Tyb'alt.** [O. H. Ger.] A contraction of THEOBALD.

## U.

**U-lŷs'sēs.** [Gr.] A hater.  
**Ūr'ban.** [Lat.] Of the town; courteous; polished.  
**Ū-rī'ah.** [Heb.] Light of the Lord.  
**Ū'ri-an.** [Dan.] A husbandman.  
**Ū'ri-el.** [Heb.] Light of God.

## V.

**Vāl'en-tine.** [Lat.] Strong; healthy; powerful.  
**Vie'tor.** [Lat.] A conqueror. — *Fem.* Vic-tō'ri-ā.  
**Vīn'cent.** [Lat.] Conquering.  
**Viv'i-an.** [Lat.] Lively.

## W.

**Wal'ter.** [O. H. Ger.] Ruling the host. — *Dim.* Wāt,  
 Wālt.  
**Will'iam.** [O. H. Ger.] Resolute helmet, *or*, helmet of  
 resolution; defense; protector. — *Dim.* Will, Willy, and  
 (by interchange of convertible letters) Bill, Bīl'ly; — *Fem.*  
 Wil'hel-mī'nā.  
**Win'frēd.** [A.-S.] Win-peace.

## Z.

**Zāb'di-el.** [Heb.] Gift of God.  
**Zac-ehē'us.** [Heb.] Innocent; pure.  
**Zāch'a-rī'ah,** } [Heb.] Remembered of the Lord.  
**Zāch'a-ry.** }  
**Zā'dok.** [Heb.] Just.  
**Zēb'a-dī'ah,** } [Heb.] Gift of the Lord.  
**Zēb'e-dee.** }  
**Ze-bī'nā.** [Heb.] Bought.  
**Zēch'a-rī'ah.** [Heb.] The same as ZACHARIAH.  
**Zēd'e-kī'ah.** [Heb.] Justice of the Lord.  
**Ze-lō'tēs.** [Gr.] A zealot.  
**Zē'nas.** [Gr.] Gift of Jupiter.  
**Zēph'a-nī'ah.** [Heb.] Hid of the Lord.

## II. NAMES OF WOMEN.

## A.

**Āb'i-gail** (āb'ī-gēl). [Heb.] My father's joy. — *Dim.*  
 Āb'by.  
**Āch'sā.** [Heb.] Ankle.  
**Ā'dā.** [O. H. Ger.] The same as EDITH.  
**Ād-a-līne.** [O. H. Ger.] The same as ADELINE.  
**Ād'e-lā.** [O. H. Ger.] The same as ADELINE.  
**Ād'e-lāide.** [O. H. Ger.] The same as ADELINE.  
**A-dē'li-ā.** [O. H. Ger.] A variation of ADELA.  
**Ād'e-lī'nā,** } [O. H. Ger.] Of noble birth; a princess.  
**Ād'e-līne.** } — *Dim.* Ād'dy.  
**Āg'a-thā.** [Gr.] Good; kind.  
**Āg'nēs.** [Gr.] Chaste; pure.  
**Al-bēr'tā.** [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of ALBERT.  
**Āl'e-thē'a.** [Gr.] Truth.  
**Āl'e-x-an'drā,** } [Gr.] Feminine of ALEXANDER.  
**Āl'e-x-an-drī'nā.** }  
**Āl'içe,** } [O. H. Ger.] The same as ADELINE.  
**A-līç'i-ā** (-līsh'ī-). } — *Dim.* Āl'ŷ, or Āl'lie, Ēl'sīe.  
**Al-mī'rā.** [Ar.] Lofty; a princess.  
**Al-thē'ā.** [Gr.] A healer.  
**Ām'a-bēl** [Lat.] Lovable.  
**A-mān'dā.** [Lat.] Worthy to be loved.  
**A-mē'li-ā** (*or* a-meel'yā). [O. H. Ger.] Busy; energetic.  
 — See EMELINE.

**Ā'my.** [Lat.] Beloved.  
**Ān-ğēl'i-cā,** } [Gr.] Lovely; angelic.  
**Ān'ğe-lī'nā.** }  
**Ānn,** } [Heb.] Grace; — the same as HANNAH. —  
**Ān'nā,** } *Dim.* An'nic, Nān'ny, Nān'cy, Nān, Nī'nā.  
**Ānne.** }  
**An-nētte'.** [Heb.] A variation of ANNE. [Fr. form.]  
**An'toi-nētte'.** [Gr.] Diminutive of ANTONIA. [Fr.  
 form.] — *Dim.* Nēt'ty.  
**An-tō'ni-ā,** } [Lat.] Inestimable.  
**Ān'to-nī'nā.** }  
**Ār'a-bēl'lā.** [Lat.] A fair altar; *otherwise*, an Ara-  
 bian woman. — *Dim.* Bēl'la, Bel.  
**Ā'ri-ān'ā.** [Gr.] A corruption of ARIADNE.  
**Āu-ğūs'tā.** [Lat.] Feminine of AUGUSTUS.  
**Āu-rē'li-ā** (*or* aw-reel'yā). [Lat.] Feminine of AURE-  
 LIUS.  
**Āu-rō'rā.** [Lat.] Morning redness; fresh; brilliant.  
**Ā-zū'bah.** [Heb.] Deserted.

## B.

**Bār'ba-rā.** [Gr.] Foreign; strange. — *Dim.* Bāb.  
**Bē'a-trīçe,** } [Lat.] Making happy.  
**Bē'a-trīx.** }  
**Be-līn'dā.** (*Uncertain.*)

ā, ē, &c., *long*; ä, ě, &c., *short*; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ěre, veil, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf,



**Bēn'e-dīet'ā.** [Lat.] Feminine of BENEDICTUS.  
**Bēr'thā.** [O. H. Ger.] Bright; beautiful. — *Dim.* Bēr'ty.  
**Bēt'sey.** [Heb.] A corruption of ELIZABETH.  
**Blānch,** } [Teut.] White.  
**Blānche.** }  
**Bō'nā.** [Lat.] Good.  
**Bridg'et.** [Celt.] Strength — *Dim.* Bīd'dy.

## C.

**Ca-mīl'lā.** [Lat.] Attendant at a sacrifice.  
**Čār'o-līne.** [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of CAROLUS, the Latin of Charles. [Fr. form.] — *Dim.* Čār'rie, Čād'dīe.  
**Čas-sān'drā.** [Gr.] She who inflames with love.  
**Čāth'a-rī'nā,** } [Gr.] Pure. — *Dim.* Čā'sy, Kāte, Kāt'-  
**Čāth'a-rīne,** } rīne, Kit, Kit'ty.  
**Čāth'er-īne,** }  
**Če-čīl'i-ā,** } [Lat.] Feminine of CECIL. — *Dim.* Sīs'ley,  
**Čeč'i-ly.** } Sīs, Cis.  
**Če-lēs'tīne.** [Lat.] Heavenly.  
**Čē'li-ā** (or seel'yā). [Lat.] Feminine of CŒLIUS. [It. form.]  
**Čhār'i-tỹ.** [Eng.]  
**Čhār'lotte.** [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of CHARLES.  
**Čhlō'e.** [Gr.] A green herb; blooming.  
**Čhris'ti-ān'ā,** } [Gr.] Feminine of CHRISTIANUS, Lat.  
**Čhris'tī'nā.** } for Christian. — *Dim.* Čhris'sīe, Xīna (zee'nū).  
**Čiç'e-ly.** [Lat.] A corruption of CECILIA.  
**Člār'ā.** [Lat.] Bright; illustrious. — *Dim.* Člāre.  
**Člār'īçe,** } [Lat.] A variation of CLARA. — *Dim.*  
**Člārīs'sā.** } Clāre.  
**Člāu'di-ā.** [Lat.] Feminine of CLAUDIUS.  
**Člēm'en-tī'nā,** } [Lat.] Mild; gentle.  
**Člēm'en-tīne.** }  
**Čōn'staņçe.** [Lat.] Firm; constant.  
**Čō'rā.** [Gr.] Maiden; — another form of CORINNA.  
**Čor-dē'li-ā** (or deel'yā). [Lat.] Warm-hearted.  
**Čo-rīn'nā.** [Gr.] Maiden.  
**Čor-nē'li-ā** (or neel'yā). [Lat.] Fem. of CORNELIUS.  
**Čyn'thi-ā.** [Gr.] Belonging to Mt. Cynthus.

## D.

**Dēb'o-rah.** [Heb.] A bee. — *Dim.* Dēb'by, Deb.  
**Dē'li-ā** (or deel'yā). [Gr.] Of Delos.  
**Dī-ān'ā.** [Lat.] Goddess. — *Dim.* Dī, Dīe.  
**Dī-ān'thā.** [Gr.] Flower of Jove; a pink.  
**Dī'nah.** [Heb.] Judged.  
**Dō'rā.** [Gr.] A contraction of DOROTHEA.  
**Dōr'eas.** [Gr.] A gazelle.  
**Do-rīn'dā.** [Gr.] The same as DOROTHEA.  
**Dōr'o-thē'ā,** } [Gr.] The gift of God. — *Dim.* Dōl, Dōl'-  
**Dōr'o-thy.** } ly (l and r being etymologically convertible.)  
**Drū-sīl'lā.** (*Uncertain.*)

## E.

**Ē'dith.** [O. H. Ger.] Happiness; otherwise, rich gift.  
**Ēd'nā.** [Heb.] Pleasure.  
**Ēl'e-a-nor,** } [Gr.] Light; — the same as HELEN. —  
**Ēl'i-nor.** } *Dim.* El'lā, Nēll, Nō'rā.  
**E-līz'a-bēth,** } [Heb.] Worshiper of God; consecrated  
**E-līz'a-bēth,** } to God. — *Dim.* Bēs, Bēs'sey, Bet'sey,  
**E-līz'ā.** } Bēt'ty, Līz'zy, Līb'by, Lī'gā.  
**Ēl'lā.** [Gr.] A contraction of ELEANOR.  
**Ēl'len.** [Gr.] A diminutive of ELEANOR.  
**El-vī'rā.** [Lat.] White.  
**Ēm'e-līne,** } [O. H. Ger.] Energetic; industrious.  
**Ēm'me-līne.** }  
**Ēm'i-ly.** [O. H. Ger.] The same as EMELINE.  
**Ēm'mā.** [O. H. Ger.] The same as EMELINE. — *Dim.* Emm, Em'mīe.  
**Ēr'nes-tīne.** [Ger.] Feminine and dim. of ERNEST  
**Ēs'ther** (ēs'ter). [Per.] A star; good fortune.  
**Ēth'el.** [O. H. Ger.] Noble; of noble birth; — the same as ADELA.  
**Ēth'e-līnd,** } [Teut.] Noble snake.  
**Ēth'e-līn'dā.** }  
**Eū-dō'rā.** [Gr.] Good gift.  
**Eū-gē'ni-ā.** [Gr.] Feminine of EUGENE.  
**Eū-gē'niē.** [Gr.] Same as EUGENIA. [Fr. form.]  
**Eū-lā'li-ā.** [Gr.] Fair speech.  
**Eū'niçe.** [Gr.] Happy victory.  
**Eū-phē'mi-ā.** [Gr.] Of good report. — *Dim.* Ef'fīe.  
**Ē'va.** [Heb.] Life.

**E-vān'ge-līne.** [Gr.] Bringing glad news  
**Ēve.** [Heb.] The same as EVA.  
**Ēv'e-lī'nā,** } [Heb.] Diminutive of EVA. [It. form.]  
**Ēv'e-līne.** }

## F.

**Fāith.** [Eng.]  
**Fān'ny.** [Ger.] A diminutive of FRANCES.  
**Faus-tī'nā.** [Lat.] Lucky.  
**Fē-līc'i-ā** (fe-līsh'i-ā). [Lat.] Happiness.  
**Fī-dē'li-ā** (or deel'yā). [Lat.] Faithful.  
**Flō'rā.** [Lat.] Flowers.  
**Flōr'ençe.** [Lat.] Blooming; flourishing.  
**Frān'çeç.** [Ger.] Feminine of FRANCIS. — *Dim.* Fān'ny, Frānk.  
**Frēd'er-ī'eā.** [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of FREDERICK. — *Dim.* Frēd'dīe.

## G.

**Ġeōr'gi-ān'ā,** } [Gr.] Feminine of GEORGE.  
**Ġeōr'gi'nā.** }  
**Ġēr'al-dīne.** Feminine of GERALD.  
**Ġēr'trūde.** [O. H. Ger.] Spear-maiden. — *Dim.* Ġēr'tīe, Trū'dy.  
**Grāçe,** } [Lat.] Grace, favor.  
**Grā'ti-ā** (grā'shī-ā). }  
**Grī-sēl'dā.** [Teut.] Stone-heroine. — *Dim.* Grīs'sel.

## H.

**Hān'nah.** [Heb.] The same as ANNA.  
**Hār'ri-et,** } [O. H. Ger.] Feminine diminutive of  
**Hār'ri-ot.** } HENRY. [Eng. form.] — *Dim.* Hār'ty.  
**Hēl'en,** } [Gr.] Light. — *Dim.* Nēll, Nēl'ly.  
**Hēl'e-nā.** }  
**Hēn'ri-ēt'tā.** [O. H. Ger.] Feminine and diminutive of HENRY. [Fr. form.] — *Dim.* Et'tā, Hēt'ty.  
**Hēph'zi-bah.** [Heb.] My delight is in her.  
**Hēs'ter,** } [Per.] The same as ESTHER.  
**Hēs'ther** (hēs'ter). }  
**Hī-lā'ri-ā.** [Lat.] Feminine of HILARY.  
**Ho-nō'rā,** } [Lat.] Honorable.  
**Ho-nō'ri-ā.** }  
**Hōpe.** [Eng.]  
**Hor-tēn'si-ā** (hor-tēn'shī-ā). [Lat.] A lady gardener.  
**Hūl'dah.** [Heb.] A weasel.

## I.

**Ī'dā.** [O. H. Ger.] Godlike.  
**Ī'nez.** [Gr.] The same as AGNES. [Pg. form.]  
**Ī-rē'ne.** [Gr.] Peaceful.  
**Īz'a-bēl,** } [Heb.] The same as ELIZABETH. — *Dim.*  
**Īz'a-bēl'lā.** } Bēl, Bēl'lā.

## J.

**James-i'nā.** [Heb.] Feminine of JAMES.  
**Jāne.** [Heb.] Feminine of JOHN; — same as JOANNA.  
**Ja-nēt'** (in Scot. & U. S.; Jān'et in Eng.). [Heb.] *Dim.* of JANE.  
**Jāq'ue-līne.** [Heb.] Feminine of JAMES. [Fr. form.]  
**Jēān,** } [Heb.] The same as JANE or JOAN.  
**Jēanne,** } [Fr. forms.]  
**Jēān-nētte'.** }  
**Je-mī'mā.** [Heb.] A dove.  
**Je-ru'shā.** [Heb.] Possessed; married.  
**Jōān',** } [Heb.] Feminine of JOHN.  
**Jo-ān'nā,** }  
**Jo-hān'nā.** }  
**Jo-sē'phā,** } [Heb.] Feminine of JOSEPH. — *Dim.*  
**Jō'seph-īne.** } Jō'zy, Phē'ny.  
**Joyçe.** [Lat.] Sportive.  
**Jū'dith.** [Heb.] Praised. — *Dim.* Jū'dy.  
**Jū'l'i-ā** (or jūl'yā). [Lat.] Feminine of JULIUS.  
**Jū'li-ān'ā.** [Lat.] Feminine of JULIAN.  
**Jū'li-ēt.** [Lat.] Diminutive of JULIA. [Fr. form.]  
**Jus-tī'nā.** [Lat.] Feminine of JUSTIN.

## K.

**Kāth'a-rīne,** } [Gr.] The same as CATHARINE.  
**Kāth'er-īne.** }  
**Ke-tū'rah.** [Heb.] Incense.  
**Ke-zī'ah.** [Heb.] Cassia.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rūde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, eeho; ġem, ġet; aș; exīst; līnger, līnk; thīis.



## L.

**Lau'ra.** [Lat.] A laurel.  
**Lau-rin'da.** [Lat.] A variation of LAURA.  
**Lā-vin'i-ā.** [Lat.] Of Latium.  
**Lē'o-nō'rā.** [Gr.] The same as ELEANOR.  
**Le-ti'ti-ā** (le-tīsh'i-ā). [Lat.] Happiness.  
**Lēt'tice.** A corruption of LETITIA.  
**Lil'i-an,** } [Lat.] Lily.  
**Lil'ly.** }  
**Lō'is.** [Gr.] Good; desirable.  
**Lo-rin'dā.** A variation of LAURINDA.  
**Lou-ī'sā,** } [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of LOUIS. — *Dim.*  
**Lou-īse'.** } Lou'ie.  
**Lū'ci-ā** (-shī-ā). [Lat.] Same as LUCY. [It. form.]  
**Lu-čin'dā.** [Lat.] The same as LUCY.  
**Lū'erēce,** } [Lat.] Gain; *otherwise,*  
**Lu-erē'ti-ā** (lu-krē'shī-ā). } light.  
**Lū'cy.** [Lat.] Feminine of LUCIUS.  
**Lýd'i-ā.** [Gr.] A native of Lydia, in Asia Minor.

## M.

**Mā'bel.** [Lat.] A contraction of AMABEL.  
**Mād'e-līne.** [Heb.] Same as MAGDALENE. [Fr. form.]  
**Māg'da-lēne** (*properly* māg'da-lē'ne). [Heb.] Belonging to Magdala. — *Dim.* Maud, Maud'lin, Maun.  
**Mar-çél'la.** [Lat.] Feminine of MARCELLUS.  
**Mār'ci-ā** (-shī-). Feminine of MARCIUS.  
**Mār'ga-ret.** [Gr.] A pearl. — *Dim.* Gritty, Māg, Mādge, Mag'gy, Mar'gie, Mār'ger-y, Mēg, Mēg'gy, Mē'tā, Pēg, Pēg'gy (*m* and *p* being cognate letters).  
**Ma-rī'ā.** [Heb.] The same as MARY. [Lat. form.]  
**Mā'ri-ānne'.** [Heb.] A compound of MARY and ANNE.  
**Mār'i-on.** [Heb.] A French form of MARY.  
**Mār'thā.** [Heb.] The ruler of the house; *otherwise,* sorrowful; melancholy. — *Dim.* Māt, Māt'ty, Pāt, Pāt'ty.  
**Mā'ry.** [Heb.] Bitter; *otherwise,* their rebellion, or star of the sea. — *Dim.* Mōll, Mōl'ly, Pol, Pōl'ly, Māy.  
**Ma-thil'dā** (-tīl'), } [O. H. Ger.] Mighty battle-maid;  
**Ma-tīl'dā.** } heroine. — *Dim.* Māt, Māt'ty, Maud, Pāt'ty (*m* and *p* being convertible).  
**Maud.** A contraction of MATHILDA, or MAGDALENE.  
**Māy.** The month of MAY, or a diminutive of MARY.  
**Me-hēt'a-bel,** } [Heb.] Benefited of God.  
**Me-hīt'a-ble.** }  
**Mēl'i-çent.** [Lat.] Sweet singer; *otherwise* [Teut.], work-strength.  
**Me-lis'sā.** [Gr.] A bee.  
**Mēr'cy.** [Eng.]  
**Mil'dred.** [Ger.] Mild threatener.  
**Mi-rān'dā.** [Lat.] Admirable.  
**Mir'i-am.** [Heb.] The same as MARY.  
**Mý'ra.** [Gr.] She who weeps or laments.

## N.

**Nān'cy.** A familiar form of ANNE. — *Dim.* Nān, Nānçe, Nī'na.  
**Nō'rā.** A contraction of HONORA, and of LEONORA.

## O.

**Oe-tā'vi-ā.** [Lat.] Feminine of OCTAVIUS. — *Dim.* Tā'vy, Tāve.  
**Ō'līve,** } [Lat.] An Olive.  
**O-līv'i-ā.** }  
**O-phē'li-ā** (or o-feel'yā) [Gr.] Serpent.  
**O-lým'pi-ā.** [Gr.] Heavenly.

## P.

**Pā'tience** (pā'shenss). [Eng.]  
**Pau'la.** [Lat.] Feminine of PAULUS, or PAUL.  
**Pāu-lī'nā,** } [Lat.] Feminine of PAULINUS.  
**Pāu-līne'.** }  
**Pē-nēl'o-pe.** [Gr.] A weaver.  
**Pēr'sis.** [Gr.] A Persian woman.  
**Phē'be.** [Gr.] The same as PHICÆBE.  
**Phī-lip'pā.** [Gr.] Feminine of PHILIP.  
**Phīllis.** [Gr.] The same as PHYLLIS.

**Phē'be.** [Gr.] Pure; radiant. — *Dim.* Phēbo.  
**Phyl'lis.** [Gr.] A green bough.  
**Pōl'ly.** [Eng.] A variation of MOLLY, from MARY.  
**Pris-çil'la.** [Lat.] Somewhat old.  
**Pru'dence.** [Eng.]

## R.

**Rā'chel.** [Heb.] A ewe.  
**Re-bēe'eā,** } [Heb.] Of enchanting beauty. — *Dim.*  
**Re-bēk'ah.** } Bēeky.  
**Rhō'dā** (rō'dā). [Gr.] A rose.  
**Rō'sā.** [Lat.] A rose.  
**Rō'sā-bēl,** } [Lat.] A fair rose.  
**Rō'sā-bēl-lā.** }  
**Ro-sā'li-ā,** } [Lat.] Little and blooming rose. [Fr. and  
**Rō'sā-liē.** } It. forms.]  
**Rō'sā-līnd.** [Lat.] Beautiful as a rose.  
**Rōs'a-mond.** [Teut.] Horse-protection, i. e. famous protection.  
**Rox-ān'ā.** [Per.] Dawn of day.  
**Rūth.** [Heb.] Beauty.

## S.

**Sa-bī'nā.** [Lat.] A Sabine woman.  
**Sa-brī'nā.** [Lat.] The River Severn.  
**Sa-lōme'** (*properly* sa-lō'me). [Heb.] Peaceful.  
**Sāl'vā.** [Lat.] Safe.  
**Sā'ra,** } [Heb.] A princess. — *Dim.* Sāl, Sāl'ly.  
**Sā'rah.** }  
**Se-lī'nā.** [Gr.] Parsley; *otherwise,* moon.  
**Se-rē'nā.** [Lat.] Feminine of SERENUS or SERENO.  
**Sīb'yl,** } [Gr.] A prophetess.  
**Sī-byl'la.** }  
**So-phī'ā.** [Gr.] Wisdom. — *Dim.* Sō'phy.  
**So-phrō'ni-ā.** [Gr.] Of a sound mind.  
**Stēl'la.** [Lat.] A star.  
**Stēph'a-nā.** [Gr.] Feminine of STEPHEN.  
**Sū'san,** } [Heb.] A lily. — *Dim.* Sūe, Sūke, Sū'ky,  
**Su-šan'nā,** } Sū'zy.  
**Su-šan'nah.** }

## T.

**Tāb'i-thā.** [Syr.] A gazelle.  
**Tēm'per-ance.** [Eng.]  
**Thē'o-dō'rā.** [Gr.] Feminine of THEODORE. — *Dim.* Dō'rā.  
**Thē'o-dō'si-ā** (thē'o-dō'zhī-ā). [Gr.] The gift of God.  
**The-rē'sā.** [Gr.] Carrying ears of corn. — *Dim.* Tēr'ry, Trā'çy.  
**Thōm'a-sā** (tōm'-), } [Heb.] Feminine of THOMAS. —  
**Thōm'a-sīne.** } *Dim.* Tam'zīne.  
**Trī-phē'nā.** [Gr.] Delicate; luxurious.  
**Trī-phō'sā.** [Gr.] Luxurious; dainty.

## U.

**Ū'ri-cā.** [O. H. Ger.] Rich.  
**U-rā'ni-ā.** [Gr.] Heavenly; — the name of one of the Muses.  
**Ūr'su-lā.** [Lat.] She-bear.

## V.

**Va-lē'ri-ā.** [Lat.] Feminine of VALERIUS.  
**Vie-tō'ri-ā.** [Lat.] Victory. Feminine of VICTOR.  
**Vī'dā.** [Erse.] FEMININE of DAVID.  
**Vī'o-lā.** [Lat.] A violet.  
**Vir-gin'i-ā.** [Lat.] Virgin; pure.  
**Viv'i-an.** [Lat.] Lively.

## W.

**Wil'hel-mī'nā.** [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of WILHELM, German of William. — *Dim.* Wīl'mett, Wīl'mot, Mī'nā, Mī-nēl'lā.  
**Wīn'i-frēd.** [Teut.] A lover of peace.

## Z.

**Ze-nō'bi-ā.** [Gr.] Having life from Jupiter.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ēre, veīl, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, eall, eecho; çem, çet; aç; exīst; līnger, līnk; thīis.



# QUOTATIONS,

## WORDS, PHRASES, PROVERBS, AND COLLOQUIAL EXPRESSIONS,

FROM

### THE GREEK, THE LATIN, AND MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES,

FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN ENGLISH BOOKS, IN PERIODICALS, AND IN CONVERSATION,

RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

SELECTED AND TRANSLATED BY

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NOTE. — *L.* Latin; *Fr.* French; *It.* Italian; *Sp.* Spanish; *Gr.* Greek.

*A bas.* [Fr.] Down; at the foot; upon the ground; — *bon chat, bon rat*, to a good cat a good rat; set a thief to catch a thief; — *bon marché*, cheap; at a bargain; — *bras ouverts*, with open arms; — *chaque saint sa chandelle*, to each saint his candle; — *cheval*, on horseback; — *compte*, on account; — *coup sur*, with certainty; surely; — *couvert*, under cover; — *discrétion*, at discretion; — *fin de*, to the end that; — *gauche*, to the left; — *grands frais*, at great expense; — *l'abandon*, at random; — *la bonne heure*, in good time; very well; excellent; — *l'abri*, under shelter; — *la campagne*, in the country; — *la Française*, after the French mode; — *la Grecque*, after the Greek fashion; — *l'Américaine*, after the American fashion; — *la mode*, in fashion; — *l'Anglaise*, after the English fashion; — *la Parisienne*, after the Parisian fashion; — *l'envi*, emulously; — *levant*, to the east; — *l'extrémité*, at the point of death; without resource; — *l'improviste*, unawares; on a sudden; — *l'Italienne*, in the Italian mode; — *l'outrance*, to the utmost; — *ma puissance*, to my power; — *merveille*, to a wonder; — *moitié*, by halves; — *peindre*, worth painting; — *perte de vue*, out of sight; — *piéd*, on foot; — *plomb*, perpendicularly; — *propos*, to the point; — *propos de bottes*, apropos to boots; without reason; — *propos de rien*, apropos to nothing; not pertinently; — *tort et à travers*, at cross-purposes; — *toute force*, with all one's force; — *tout outrance*, to the utmost.

*A capite ad calcem.* [L.] From head to foot; — *cruce salus*, salvation from the cross; — *dato*, from date; — *Deo et rege*, from God and the king; — *die*, from that day on; — *fortiori*, with stronger reason; — *maximis ad minima*, from the greatest to the least; — *mensâ et thoro*, from bed and board; — *parte ante*, from the part gone before; past; — *posse ad esse*, from possibility to reality; — *posteriori*, from the effect to the cause; — *priori*, from the cause to the effect; — *teneris annis*, from tender years; — *verbis ad verbera*, from words to blows; — *vinculo matrimonii*, from the tie of marriage.

*A prima vista.* [It.] At first sight.

*Ab extra.* [L.] From without; — *hoc et ab hâc*, from this and that; confusedly; — *inconvenienti*, from the inconvenience; — *incunabilis*, from the cradle; — *initio*, from the beginning; — *intra*, from within; — *origine*, from the origin or beginning; — *ovo usque ad mala*, from the egg to the apples; from beginning to end; — *uno disce omnes*, from one learn all; from a single instance infer the whole; — *urbe conditâ*, from the founding of the city (Rome).

*Absence d'esprit.* [Fr.] Absence of mind.

*Absente reo.* [L.] The defendant being absent.

*Absit invidiâ.* [L.] Let there be no ill will.

*Absque ullâ conditione.* [L.] Unconditionally.

*Abusus non tollit usum.* [L.] Abuse is not an argument against proper use.

*Accedas ad curiam.* [L.] You may come into court; — a writ at common law, in English practice.

*Accessit.* [L.] He came near; — applied to a testimonial for one second in merit.

*Acerrima proximorum odia.* [Lat.] The hatred of the nearest relatives is most intense.

*Acerta errando.* [Sp.] He blunders into the right.

*Actum est de republicâ.* [L.] It is all over with the commonwealth.

*Ad arbitrium.* [L.] At pleasure; — *astra*, to the stars, or to an exalted state; — *astra per aspera*, to the stars through difficulties; — *Calendas Græcas*, at the Greek Calends; i. e., never, as the Greeks had no Calends; — *captandum vulgus*, to catch the rabble; — *eundem* (sc. *gradum*), to the same degree; — *extremum*, to the extreme; — *finem*, to the end; — *gustum*, to one's taste; — *hominem*, to the man; that is, to his interests and passions; — *infinitum*, to infinity; — *inquirendum*, for inquiry; — *interim*, in the mean while; — *internecionem*, to destruction; — *libitum*, at pleasure; — *modum*, after the manner of; — *nauseam*, to disgust; — *patres*, to his fathers; that is, dead; — *referendum*, to be further considered; — *rem*, to the point; — *unguem*, to the nail, or touch of the nail; exactly; nicely; — *utrumque paratus*, prepared for either event; — *valorem*, according to the value.

*Adscriptus glebæ.* [L.] Belonging or attached to the soil.

*Ægrescit medendo.* [L.] The remedy is worse than the disease. [mind.]

*Æquam servare mentem.* [L.] To preserve an equable

*Æquanimiter.* [L.] With equanimity.

*Æquo animo.* [L.] With an equable mind; with equanimity. [ever.]

*Ære perennius.* [L.] More lasting than brass; enduring

*Ætatis suæ.* [L.] Of his age; of her age.

*Affaire d'amour.* [Fr.] A love affair; — *d'honneur*, an affair of honor; — *du cœur*, an affair of the heart.

*Affirmatim.* [L.] In the affirmative.

*Agenda.* [L.] Things to be done.

*Aide toi, et le Ciel t'aidera.* [Fr.] Help yourself, and Heaven will help you.

*Alere flammam.* [L.] To feed the flame.

*Alia tentanda via est.* [L.] Another method must be tried.

*Alieni appetens, sui profusus.* [L.] Lavish of his own property while coveting that of others.

*Aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus.* [L.] Even the good Homer sometimes nods. [motto of Oregon.]

*Alis volat propriis.* [L.] She flies with her own wings; —

*Allégresse.* [Fr.] Sprightliness.

*Allez vous en.* [Fr.] Away with you.

*Allons.* [Fr.] Let us go; come.

*Alma mater.* [L.] A fostering mother.

*Al piu.* [It.] At most. [similar.]

*Alter ego.* [L.] Another self; — *idem*, another precisely

*Amantium iræ.* [L.] Lovers' quarrels. [tion.]

*Amende honorable.* [Fr.] Satisfactory apology; repara-

*Amicus curiæ.* [L.] A friend of the court; — *humani generis*, a friend of the human race; — *Plato, amicus Socrates, sed magis amica veritas*, Plato is my friend, Socrates is my friend, but truth is more my friend; — *usque ad aras*, a friend even to the altar.

*Amor patriæ.* [L.] Love of country.

*Amour fait beaucoup, mais argent fait tout.* [Fr.] Love is potent, but money is omnipotent.

*Amour propre.* [Fr.] Self-love; vanity.

*Ancien régime.* [Fr.] Ancient order of things.

*Anglicè.* [L.] According to the English manner.



*Anguis in herbâ.* [L.] A snake in the grass.  
*Animal implume bipes.* [L.] A biped animal without feathers; that is, man. [sources.]  
*Animis opibusque parati.* [L.] Prepared in mind and re-  
*Animo et fide.* [L.] By or with courage and faith; — *non astutiâ*, by courage, not by craft.  
*Animus furandi.* [L.] The intention of stealing.  
*Anno ætatis suæ.* [L.] In the year of his or her age; — *Christi*, in the year of Christ; — *Domini*, in the year of our Lord; — *mundi*, in the year of the world; — *urbis conditæ*, in the year the city (Rome) was built.  
*Annus mirabilis.* [L.] Year of wonders.  
*Ante bellum.* [L.] Before the war; — *lucem*, before light; — *meridiem*, before noon. [tue and fidelity.]  
*Antiquâ homo virtute et fide.* [L.] A man of ancient vir-  
*Appetitus rationi pareat.* [L.] Let appetite yield to reason.  
*Appui.* [Fr.] Point of support.  
*Aqua vitæ.* [L.] Brandy; spirit; alcohol.  
*Arbiter elegantiarum.* [L.] An umpire in matters of taste.  
*Arcana cælestia.* [L.] Heavenly secrets; — *imperii*, state secrets.  
*Ardentia verba.* [L.] Words that burn.  
*Argent comptant.* [Fr.] Ready money.  
*Argumentum ad crumenam.* [L.] An argument to the purse; an appeal to interest; — *ad hominem*, an argument deriving its force from the situation of the person to whom it is addressed; — *ad ignorantiam*, an argument founded on an adversary's ignorance of facts; — *ad invidiam*, an appeal to low passions or reasoning; — *ad verendum*, an argument to modesty; — *baculinum*, elub law; appeal to force.  
*Arrectis auribus.* [L.] With attentive ears.  
*Arrière pensée.* [Fr.] A mental reservation.  
*Ars est celare artem.* [L.] True art is to conceal art.  
*Ars longa, vita brevis.* [L.] Art is long, but life is short.  
*Astra castra, Numen lumen.* [L.] The stars my camp, the Deity my light.  
*At spes non fracta.* [L.] But hope is not broken.  
*Au bon droit.* [Fr.] To the just right; — *bout de son Latin*, at the end of his Latin; to the extent of his knowledge; — *contraire*, on the contrary; — *désespoir*, in despair; — *fait*, well instructed; expert; — *pis aller*, at the worst; — *reste*, as for the rest; — *revoir*, adieu until we meet again.  
*Aude sapere.* [L.] Dare to be wise.  
*Audi alteram partem.* [L.] Hear the other side.  
*Aura popularis.* [L.] The gale of popular favor.  
*Aurea mediocritas.* [L.] The golden mean; neither wealth nor poverty.  
*Auri sacra fames.* [L.] The accursed thirst for gold.  
*Aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait.* [Fr.] No sooner said than done. [many minds.]  
*Autant d'hommes, autant d'avis.* [Fr.] So many men, so  
*Aut Cæsar aut nullus.* [L.] Either Cæsar or nobody.  
*Aut insanit homo, aut versus facit.* [L.] The man is either mad, or else he is making verses.  
*Aut vincere aut mori.* [L.] Either to conquer or to die.  
*Aux armes.* [Fr.] To arms.  
*Auxilium ab alto.* [L.] Help from on high.  
*Avant propos.* [Fr.] Preliminary matter; preface.

## B.

*Banco regis.* [L.] On the king's bench.  
*Bas bleu.* [Fr.] A blue-stocking.  
*Bcau monde.* [Fr.] The fashionable world.  
*Beaux esprits.* [Fr.] Gay spirits; men of wit; — *yeux*, Handsome eyes; that is, attractive looks.  
*Bel esprit.* [Fr.] A brilliant mind.  
*Bella! horrida bella!* [L.] Wars! horrid wars!  
*Bellum internecinum.* [L.] A war of extermination; — *lethale*, a deadly war.  
*Benigno numine.* [L.] By the favor of Providence.  
*Ben trovato.* [It.] Well found; a happy invention.  
*Bête noir.* [Fr.] A black beast; a bugbear.  
*Bienséance.* [Fr.] Civility; decorum.  
*Billet d'amour,* } [Fr.] A love-letter.  
*Billet doux.* }  
*Bis dat qui citò dat.* [L.] He who gives promptly gives twice as much. [allowed in war.]  
*Bis peccare in bello non licet.* [L.] To blunder twice is not  
*Bis pueri senes.* [L.] Old men are twice boys.  
*Bis vincit, qui se vincit in victoriâ.* [L.] He conquers a second time, who controls himself in victory.  
*Bizarre.* [F.] Odd; fantastic.  
*Blasé.* [Fr.] Pallid; surfeited; rendered incapable of continued enjoyment.  
*Bona fide.* [L.] In good faith.  
*Bon ami.* [Fr.] Good friend; — *gré mal gré*, willing or unwilling; — *jour*, good day; good morning; — *soir*, good  
*Bonhomie.* [Fr.] Good-natured simplicity. [evening.]

*Bonne foi.* [Fr.] Good faith.  
*Bouleversement.* [Fr.] Overturning; subversion.  
*Boutez en avant.* [Fr.] Push forward. [power.]  
*Brachium seculare aut civile.* [L.] The secular or civil  
*Brevet d'invention.* [Fr.] A patent.  
*Brevi manu.* [L.] With a short hand; extemporaneously.  
*Brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio.* [L.] In endeavoring to be concise, I become obscure.  
*Brutum fulmen.* [L.] A harmless thunderbolt.

## C.

*Cacoëthes.* [L.] An evil habit; — *loquendi*, a rage for speaking; — *scribendi*, an itch for scribbling.  
*Cæca est invidia.* [L.] Envy is blind  
*Cætra desunt.* [L.] The remainder is wanting.  
*Cæteris paribus.* [L.] Other things being equal.  
*Campus Martius.* [L.] A place of military exercise.  
*Candida Pax.* [L.] White-robed Peace.  
*Capias ad respondendum.* [L.] You may take to answer; — a writ for taking and keeping the defendant to answer the plaintiff in the action.  
*Capias ad satisfaciendum.* [L.] You may take to satisfy; — a writ for taking and keeping the party named until he gives satisfaction to the party by whom it is issued.  
*Capitulum.* [L.] Head; section.  
*Captatio benevolentia.* [L.] A currying favor.  
*Caput mortuum.* [L.] The worthless remains.  
*Carpe diem.* [L.] Enjoy the present day; — *et colligere*, to collect together.  
*Cassis tutissima virtus.* [L.] Virtue the safest defense.  
*Casus belli.* [L.] That which involves or justifies war; — *conscientiæ*, a case of conscience; — *fæderis*, the end of the league.  
*Catalogue raisonné.* [Fr.] A catalogue of books arranged according to their subjects.  
*Causa sine quâ non.* [L.] A condition which is indispensable. [the buyer beware.]  
*Caveat actor.* [L.] Let the doer beware; — *emptor*, let  
*Cedant arma togæ.* [L.] Let arms yield to the gown.  
*Cede Deo.* [L.] Submit to Providence. [fools.]  
*Ce monde est plein de fons.* [Fr.] The world is full of  
*Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte.* [Fr.] It is only the first step which is difficult.  
*Certum pete finem.* [L.] Aim at a certain end.  
*Cessante causâ, cessat effectus.* [L.] The effect ceases with the cause. [thing.]  
*C'est une autre chose.* [Fr.] That is quite a different  
*Chacun à son goût.* [Fr.] Every one to his taste.  
*Champs Elysées.* [Fr.] Elysian Fields. [hat.]  
*Chapeau bas.* [Fr.] Hats off; — *bras*, a military cocked  
*Chapelle ardente.* [Fr.] Candles set round a coffin.  
*Chasse cousin.* [Fr.] Bad wine given to drive away poor relations.  
*Châteaux en Espagne.* [Fr.] Castles in Spain, the land of romance; castles in the air.  
*Chef de cuisine.* [Fr.] Head cook.  
*Chef-d'œuvre.* [Fr.] A masterpiece.  
*Chère amie.* [Fr.] A dear friend; a mistress.  
*Che sarà, sarà.* [It.] Whatever will be, will be.  
*Chevalier d'industrie.* [Fr.] A knight of industry; one who lives by persevering fraud.  
*Chi tace confessa.* [It.] Silence is confession. [crimes.]  
*Chronique scandaleuse.* [Fr.] A chronicle of vices and  
*Ci-devant.* [Fr.] Formerly; former.  
*Circuitus verborum.* [L.] A circumlocution. [ten.]  
*Citò maturum, citò putridum.* [L.] Soon ripe, soon rot-  
*Civilitas successit barbarum.* [L.] Civilization succeeds barbarism; — motto of Minnesota when a territory.  
*Clarior e tenebris.* [L.] More bright from obscurity.  
*Clarum et venerabile nomen.* [L.] An illustrious and venerable name.  
*Cælebs, quid agam?* [L.] Being a bachelor, what shall I do?  
*Cælum, non animum, mutant, qui trans mare currunt.* [L.] They change their sky, not their affections, who cross the sea.  
*Cæna Domini.* [L.] The Lord's Supper.  
*Cogito, ergo sum.* [L.] I think, therefore I exist.  
*Comitas inter gentes.* [L.] Politeness between nations.  
*Comme il faut.* [Fr.] As it should be.  
*Commune bonum.* [L.] A common good.  
*Communi consensu.* [L.] By common consent.  
*Compagnon de voyage.* [Fr.] A traveling companion.  
*Componere lites.* [L.] To settle disputes.  
*Compos mentis.* [L.] Of a sound mind.  
*Compte rendu.* [Fr.] Account rendered; report.  
*Con amore.* [It.] With love; earnestly.  
*Concio ad clerum.* [L.] A discourse to the clergy.  
*Concordia discors.* [L.] Discordant harmony.  
*Congé d'élire.* [Fr.] A leave to elect.



*Conjunctis viribus.* [L.] With united powers.  
*Conquiescat in pace.* [L.] May he rest in peace.  
*Conseil d'état.* [Fr.] A council of state.  
*Consensus facit legem.* [L.] Consent makes the law.  
*Consilio et animis.* [L.] By wisdom and courage; — *et prudentiâ*, by counsel and prudence.  
*Constantiâ et virtute.* [L.] By constancy and virtue.  
*Contra bonos mores.* [L.] Against good manners.  
*Copia verborum.* [L.] Copiousness of words; hence, fluency of speech.  
*Coram nobis.* [L.] Before us; — *non judice*, before one who is not the proper judge.  
*Cordon sanitaire.* [Fr.] A line of troops to prevent the spreading of pestilence.  
*Corps de garde.* [Fr.] A body of men who watch in a guard-room; the guard-room itself; — *diplomatique*, a diplomatic body. [offense.]  
*Corpus delicti.* [L.] The substance, or foundation of the  
*Cor unum, via una.* [L.] One heart, one way.  
*Couleur de rose.* [Fr.] Rose color; an aspect of attractiveness.  
*Coup d'essai.* [Fr.] A first essay; attempt; — *d'état*, a stroke of policy in public affairs; — *de grace*, a finishing stroke; — *de main*, a sudden enterprise or effort; — *de maître*, a master-stroke; — *de pied*, a kick; — *de soleil*, a stroke of the sun.  
*Courage sans peur.* [Fr.] Courage without fear.  
*Coûte qu'il coûte.* [Fr.] Let it cost what it may.  
*Credat Juxta Apella!* [L.] Let Apella, the superstitious Jew, believe it.  
*Crede quod habes, et habes.* [Lat.] Believe that you have it, and you have it. [possible.]  
*Credo quia impossibile est.* [L.] I believe because it is impossible.  
*Crescite, et multiplicamini.* [L.] Grow, or increase, and multiply; — the motto of Maryland.  
*Crescit eundo.* [L.] It increases by going; — *sub pondere virtus*, virtue increases under a weight or burden.  
*Crimen falsi.* [L.] Falsehood; perjury; — *læsæ majestatis*, high treason.  
*Cruz criticorum.* [L.] The puzzle of critics; — *mathematicorum*, the puzzle of mathematicians.  
*Cui bono?* [L.] For whose benefit? *Colloquially, but erroneously*, of what use?  
*Cum grano salis.* [L.] With a grain of salt; with some allowance; — *privilegio*, with privilege.  
*Curiosa felicitas.* [L.] A felicitous tact.  
*Currente calamo.* [L.] With a running or rapid pen.  
*Custos morum.* [L.] The guardian of morality; — *rotulorum*, keeper of the rolls.

D.

*D'accord.* [Fr.] Agreed; in tune.  
*Da locum melioribus.* [L.] Give place to your betters.  
*Dal segno.* [It.] Repeat from the sign.  
*Dames de la halle.* [Fr.] Market women.  
*Damnans quod non intelligunt.* [L.] They condemn what they do not comprehend.  
*Damnum absque injuriâ.* [L.] A loss without an injury.  
*Dare pondus fumo.* [L.] To give weight to smoke.  
*Data fata secutus.* [L.] Following revealed destiny.  
*Date obolum Belisario.* [L.] Give a penny to Belisarius.  
*Davus sum, non Œdipus.* [L.] I am Davus, not Œdipus; a simple servant, not a conjurer.  
*De bonis non.* [L.] Of the goods not yet administered on; — *die in diem*, from day to day; — *facto*, from the fact; really; — *gustibus non est disputandum*, there is no disputing about tastes; — *jure*, from the law; by right; — *mortuis nil nisi bonum*, say nothing but good of the dead; — *nihilo nihil fit*, of nothing nothing is made; — *novo*, anew; — *profundis*, out of the depths.  
*De bonne grâce.* [Fr.] Willingly; — *mal en pis*, from bad to worse; — *trop*, too much, or too many; not wanted.  
*Deceptio visus.* [L.] An illusion of the sight.  
*Decies repetita placebit.* [L.] Though ten times repeated, it will please.  
*Decipimur specie recti.* [L.] We are deceived by the appearance of rectitude.  
*Dehors.* [Fr.] Without; out of; foreign; irrelevant.  
*Dei gratiâ.* [L.] By the grace of God.  
*Déjeuner à la fourchette.* [Fr.] A meat breakfast.  
*Delenda est Carthago.* [L.] Carthage must be destroyed.  
*Demi-jour.* [Fr.] Partial light.  
*Demi-monde.* [Fr.] Disreputable female society; abandoned women.  
*Deo date.* [L.] Give to God; — *duce*, God being my leader; — *favente*, with God's favor; — *gratias*, thanks to God; — *juvante*, with God's help; — *non fortunâ*, from God, not fortune; — *volente*, God willing.  
*Dernier ressort.* [Fr.] A last resource.

*Desiderata curiosa.* [L.] Things to be desired and that are curious.  
*Desipere in loco.* [L.] To jest at the proper time.  
*Désorienté.* [Fr.] Having lost one's bearings; confused.  
*Desunt cætera.* [L.] The remainder is wanting.  
*Detur digniori.* [L.] Let it be given to the more worthy.  
*Deus vobiscum.* [L.] God be with you.  
*Dies faustus.* [L.] A lucky day; — *infaustus*, an unlucky day; — *iræ*, day of wrath; — *non*, a day on which judges do not sit.  
*Dieu défend le droit.* [Fr.] God defends the right; — *et mon droit*, God and my right.  
*Dignus vindice nodus.* [L.] A knot worthy to be loosened by such hands.  
*Di grado in grado.* [It.] By degrees.  
*Dii majorum gentium.* [L.] The [twelve] superior gods; — *penates*, household gods. [wise.]  
*Dii aliter visum.* [L.] To the gods it has seemed otherwise.  
*Dirigo.* [L.] I direct or guide; — the motto of Maine.  
*Di salto.* [It.] By steps or leaps.  
*Disjecta membra.* [L.] Scattered limbs or remains.  
*Distingué.* [Fr.] Distinguished; eminent.  
*Distrait.* [Fr.] Absent in thought.  
*Divide et impera.* [L.] Divide and rule.  
*Docendo dicimus.* [L.] We learn by teaching.  
*Dolce.* [It.] Soft, — used in music; — *far niente*, sweet doing-nothing; sweet idleness.  
*Doli capax.* [L.] Capable of mischief; — *incapax*, incapable of mischief or criminal intention.  
*Dominus vobiscum.* [L.] The Lord be with you.  
*Domus et placens uxor.* [L.] A house and pleasing wife.  
*Double entente.* [Fr.] Double meaning; a play on words.  
*Douceur.* [Fr.] Sweetness; a bribe.  
*Doux yeux.* [Fr.] Soft glances. [drama.]  
*Dramatis personæ.* [L.] Characters represented in a  
*Droit des gens.* [Fr.] The law of nations; — *et avant*, right and forward; — *et loyal*, upright and loyal.  
*Ducit amor patriæ.* [L.] The love of country guides.  
*Du fort au faible.* [Fr.] From the strong to the weak.  
*Dulce "Domum!"* [L.] Sweet "home!" or "Homeward;" — from the song sung by the students of Winchester College at the close of the term.  
*Dulce est desipere in loco.* [L.] It is pleasant to jest, or revel, at the proper time.  
*Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori.* [L.] It is sweet and honorable to die for one's country.  
*Dum spiro, spero.* [L.] While I breathe, I hope; — *tacent*, clamant, while they are silent, they cry out; — *vivimus, vivamus*, while we live, let us live.  
*Durante beneplacito.* [L.] During good pleasure; — *vitâ*, during life.

E.

*Eau de vie.* [Fr.] Water of life; brandy.  
*Ecce homo.* [L.] Behold the man; — applied specifically to any picture representing the Savior given up to the people by Pilate, and wearing the crown of thorns; — *signum*, behold the sign.  
*Econtrario.* [L.] On the contrary; — *pluribus unum*, one out of many; one composed of many; — the motto of the United States; — *re natâ*, according to the exigency; — *vestigio*, instantly.  
*Editio princeps.* [L.] The first edition.  
*Égalité.* [Fr.] Equality.  
*Égarement.* [Fr.] Bewilderment; confusion.  
*Ego et rex meus.* [L.] I and my king. [glide by.]  
*Eheu, fugaces labuntur anni.* [L.] Alas, the fleeting years  
*Éloge.* [Fr.] A funeral oration.  
*Éloignement.* [Fr.] Estrangement.  
*Empressement.* [Fr.] Ardor; zeal.  
*En ami.* [Fr.] As a friend; — *arrière*, in the rear; — *avant!* forward!; — *badinant*, in jest; — *déshabillé*, in undress; — *famille*, in a domestic state; — *fin*, at last; finally; — *flûte*, armed with guns on the upper deck only; — *fouls*, in a crowd; — *grand*, of full size; — *grande tenue*, in full dress; — *passant*, in passing; by the way; — *plein jour*, in broad day; — *règle*, in order; according to rules; — *revanche*, in return; — *route*, on the way; — *suite*, in company; — *suivant la vérité*, in following the truth; — *érité*, in truth; verily.  
*Enfants de familles.* [Fr.] Children of the family; — *perdus*, lost children; a forlorn hope.  
*Enfant gâté.* [Fr.] A spoiled child; — *trouvé*, a foundling.  
*Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem.* [L.] With the sword she seeks quiet peace under liberty; — the motto of Massachusetts.  
*Ens rationis.* [L.] A creature of reason.  
*Entente cordiale.* [Fr.] Evidences of good will, exchanged by the chief persons of two states.



*Entourage.* [Fr.] Surroundings; adjuncts.  
*Entre deux vins.* [Fr.] Half drunk; — *nous*, between ourselves; — *sol*, a suite of apartments between the basement and second story.  
*Eo nomine.* [L.] By that name.  
*Eripuit cælo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis.* [L.] He snatched the thunderbolt from heaven, and the scepter from tyrants; — said of Franklin.  
*Errare est humanum.* [L.] To err is human.  
*Esperance et Dieu.* [Fr.] Hope and God.  
*Espièglerie.* [Fr.] Sportive tricks.  
*Esprit de corps.* [Fr.] The animating spirit of a collective body; — *des lois*, spirit of the laws; — *follet*, a ghost; a specter; — *fort*, a freethinker.  
*Esse, quam videri.* [L.] To be, rather than to seem.  
*Est modus in rebus.* [L.] There is a medium in all things.  
*Esto perpetua.* [L.] Let it be perpetual.  
*Et cum spiritu tuo.* [L.] And with thy spirit; — *id genus omne*, and every thing of the sort; — *sic de similibus*, and so of the like; — *tu, Brute!* and thou also, Brutus!  
*Eureka (εὕρηκα, hūrē'ka).* [Gr.] I have found it; — the motto of California.  
*Ex abrupto.* [L.] Abruptly; — *abundantiâ*, out of the abundance; — *æquo et bono*, agreeably to what is good and right; — *animo*, heartily; — *auctoritate mihi commissâ*, by the authority intrusted to me; — *beneplacito*, at pleasure; — *capite*, from the head; — *cathedrâ*, from the bench; with high authority; — *concesso*, from what has been conceded; — *curiâ*, out of court; — *delicto*, from the crime; — *dono*, by the gift; — *merâ gratiâ*, through mere favor; — *more*, according to custom; — *necessitate rei*, from the necessity of the case; — *nihilo nihil fit*, from, or out of, nothing, nothing comes; — *officio*, by virtue of his office; — *parte*, on one side only; — *pede Herculem*, we recognize a Hercules from the size of the foot; that is, we judge of the whole from the specimen; — *post facto*, after the deed is done; — *professo*, professedly; — *tempore*, without premeditation; — *uno disce omnes*, from one learn all; — *vi termini*, by the meaning or force of the expression.  
*Excelsior.* [L.] Higher; more elevated; — the motto of  
*Excerpta.* [L.] Extracts. [New York].  
*Exempli gratiâ.* [L.] By way of example.  
*Exeunt omnes.* [L.] All go out.  
*Exigeant.* [Fr.] Exacting. [Washington's motto].  
*Exitus acta probat.* [L.] The event justifies the deed; —  
*Experimentum crucis.* [L.] The experiment of the cross; a decisive experiment. [perience].  
*Experto crede.* [L.] Trust one who has tried, or had ex-  
*Exposé.* [Fr.] An exposition.

## F.

*Faber suæ fortunæ.* [L.] The architect of his own fortune; a self-made man. [chief].  
*Facile princeps.* [L.] Evidently pre-eminent; the admitted  
*Facilis est descensus.* [L.] Descent [to Avernus, or hell] is easy. [verses].  
*Facit indignatio versus.* [L.] Indignation inspires the  
*Façon de parler.* [Fr.] Manner of speaking.  
*Fæx populi.* [L.] The dregs of the people.  
*Faire l'homme d'importance.* [Fr.] To put on an air of superiority; — *mon devoir*, to do my duty; — *sans dire*, to do without saying.  
*Fait accompli.* [Fr.] A thing already done.  
*Falsi crimen.* [L.] Forgery.  
*Fama clamosa.* [L.] Current scandal; — *semper vivat*, may his fame endure forever.  
*Fare, fac.* [L.] Say, do. [an enemy].  
*Fas est ab hoste doceri.* [L.] It is right to be taught by  
*Fata obstant.* [L.] The Fates oppose it.  
*Fauteuil.* [Fr.] An easy chair.  
*Faux pas.* [Fr.] A false step.  
*Fecit.* [L.] He made it.  
*Felo de se.* [L.] A suicide.  
*Femme couverte.* [Fr.] A married woman; — *de chambre*, a chambermaid; — *de charge*, a housekeeper.  
*Feræ naturæ.* [L.] Of a wild nature.  
*Festina lentè.* [L.] Hasten slowly.  
*Fête champêtre.* [Fr.] A rural festival. [bonfire].  
*Feu de joie.* [Fr.] A firing of guns in token of joy; a  
*Fiat justitia, ruat cælum.* [L.] Let justice be done, though the heavens fall; — *lux*, let there be light.  
*Fidei defensor.* [L.] Defender of the faith  
*Fideliter.* [L.] Faithfully.  
*Fide, non armis.* [L.] By faith, not arms.  
*Fides et justitia.* [L.] Fidelity and justice; — *Punica*, pun-ic faith; treachery.  
*Fidus Achates.* [L.] Faithful Achates; *i. e.*, a true friend; — *et audax*, faithful and bold.

*Filius nullius.* [L.] A son of nobody; — *terram*, one of low birth.  
*Fille de chambre.* [Fr.] A chambermaid; — *de joie*, a prostitute; — *d'honneur*, a maid of honor; a court lady.  
*Finem respice.* [L.] Look to the end.  
*Finis coronat opus.* [L.] The end crowns the work.  
*Flagrante bello.* [L.] During hostilities; — *delicto*, in the commission of the crime.  
*Flecti, non frangi.* [L.] To be bent, not to be broken  
*Fortes fortuna juvat.* [L.] Fortune aids the brave.  
*Fortiter in re.* [L.] With firmness in acting.  
*Franco.* [It.] Post free.  
*Front d front.* [Fr.] Face to face. [ances].  
*Fronti nulla fides.* [L.] There is no trusting to appear-  
*Fugit hora.* [L.] The hour flies.  
*Fuit Ilium.* [L.] Troy has been.  
*Fulmen brutum.* [L.] A harmless thunderbolt.  
*Functus officio.* [L.] Having performed his duty; hence, out of office.  
*Furor arma ministrat.* [L.] Fury provides arms; — *loquen-di*, a rage of speaking; — *poeticus*, poetical fire; — *scri-bendi*, a rage for writing.

## G.

*Gallicè.* [L.] In French.  
*Garçon.* [Fr.] A boy, or a waiter.  
*Garde du corps.* [Fr.] A body guard; — *mobile*, a guard liable to general service.  
*Gardez la foi.* [Fr.] Keep the faith.  
*Gaudemus igitur.* [L.] So let us be joyful.  
*Genius loci.* [L.] The genius of the place.  
*Gens d'armes.* [Fr.] Armed police; — *de conditio*, people of rank; — *d'église*, churchmen; — *de guerre*, military men; — *de lettres*, literary people; — *de même famille*, birds of a feather; — *de peu*, meaner sort of people.  
*Gens togata.* [L.] Civilians.  
*Genus irritabile vatum.* [L.] The irritable race of poets.  
*Germanicè.* [L.] In German.  
*Glebx ascriptus.* [L.] A servant belonging to the soil.  
*Gloria in excelsis.* [L.] Glory to God in the highest; — *Patri*, glory be to the Father; — *virtutis umbra*, glory the shadow of virtue.  
*Γνωθί σεαυτον (Gnothi seauton).* [Gr.] Know thyself.  
*Goutte à goutte.* [Fr.] Drop by drop.  
*Grâce à Dieu.* [Fr.] Thanks to God. [Latin poetry].  
*Gradus ad Parnassum.* [L.] Aid in writing Greek or  
*Grande parure.* [Fr.] Full dress.  
*Guerre à mort.* [Fr.] War to the death.

## H.

*Hac lege.* [L.] With this law.  
*Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.* [L.] It will be pleasant to remember these hereafter.  
*Haud ignara mali, miscris succurrere disco.* [L.] Not ignorant of misfortune, I learn to succor the unfortunate.  
*Haud longis intervallis.* [L.] At brief intervals; — *passibus æquis*, not with equal steps.  
*Haut et bon.* [Fr.] Lofty and good; — *gout*, high flavor; fine or elegant taste. [worm].  
*Helluo librorum.* [L.] A devourer of books; a book-  
*Heu pietas! heu prisca fides.* [L.] Alas for piety! alas for the ancient faith!  
*Hiatus valde deflendus.* [L.] A deficiency much to be regretted.  
*Hic et ubique.* [L.] Here and everywhere; — *finis fandi*, here was an end to the discourse; — *jacet*, here lies; — *labor, hoc opus est*, this is labor, this is work.  
*Hinc illæ lacrimæ.* [L.] Hence these tears.  
*Hoc age.* [L.] Do this; — *anno* in this year; — *loco*, in this place; — *tempore*, at this time.  
*Hodie mihi, cras tibi.* [L.] To-day to me, to-morrow it belongs to you.  
*Hominis est errare.* [L.] It is common for man to err.  
*Homme de bien.* [Fr.] A good man; — *de cour*, a courtier; — *de fortune*, a fortunate man; — *des lettres*, a man of letters; a literary man; — *d'épée*, a soldier; — *des affaires*, a business agent; — *des esprit*, a man of wit; — *d'état*, a statesman.  
*Homo alieni.* [L.] A man under the control of another; — *multarum literarum*, a man of great learning; — *sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto*, I am a man, and deem nothing that relates to man foreign to my feelings.  
*Honi soit qui mal y pense.* [Fr.] Shame on him who evil  
*Hora è sempre.* [It.] It is always time. [thinks].  
*Horresco referens.* [L.] I shudder to relate.  
*Hors de combat.* [Fr.] Out of condition to fight; — *de la loi*, in the condition of an outlaw; — *d'œuvre*, out of course; out of order; — *de saison*, out of season.



*Hostis humani generis.* [L.] An enemy of the human race.  
*Humanum est errare.* [L.] To err is human.

I.

*Ich dien.* [German.] I serve.  
*Id est.* [L.] That is; — *genus omne*, all of that sort.  
*Ignorantia legis neminem excusat.* [L.] Ignorance of the law excuses no one.  
*Ignotum per ignotius.* [L.] That which is unknown by something still more unknown.  
*Il n'a pas inventé la poudre.* [Fr.] It was not he that invented gunpowder.  
*Imitatores, servum pecus.* [L.] Imitators, a servile herd.  
*Imo pectore.* [L.] From the bottom of the heart.  
*Imperium in imperio.* [L.] A government within a government.  
*In æternum.* [L.] Forever; — *ambiguo*, in doubt; — *articulo mortis*, at the point of death; in the last struggle; — *capite*, in the head; in chief; — *cælo quies*, rest in heaven; — *commendam*, in trust; — *curiâ*, in the court; — *dubiis*, in matters of doubt; — *equilibrio*, in equilibrium; — *esse*, in being; — *extremis*, at the point of death; — *flagrante delicto*, taken in the fact; — *formâ pauperis*, as a poor man; — *foro conscientiæ*, before the tribunal of conscience; — *futuro*, in future; henceforth; — *hoc signo vinctes*, in this sign, or under this standard, thou shalt conquer; — *linine*, at the threshold; — *loco*, in the proper place; — *loco parentis*, in the place of a parent; — *mediis res*, into the midst of things, or affairs; — *medio tutissimus ibis*, you will go most safely in the middle; — *memoriam*, in memory; — *nomine*, in the name of; — *nubibus*, in the clouds; — *perpetuum*, forever; — *posse*, in possible existence; — *præsenti*, at the present time; — *propriâ personâ*, in person; — *puris naturalibus*, quite naked; — *re*, in the matter of; — *rem*, against the thing; — *rerum naturâ*, in the nature of things; — *sæculâ sæculorum*, for ages on ages; — *situ*, in its original situation; — *statu quo*, in the former state; — *te, Domine, speravi*, in thee, Lord, have I put my trust; — *terrorem*, as a warning; — *toto*, in the whole; entirely; — *totidem verbis*, in so many words; — *transitu*, on the passage; — *usum Delphini*, for the use of the Dauphin; — *utrumque paratus*, prepared for either event; — *vacuo*, in empty space; — *verba magistri jurare*, to swear to, or by, the words of another; to adopt opinions on the authority of another; — *vino veritas*, there is truth in wine.

*In petto.* [It.] Within the breast.  
*Incredulus odi.* [L.] Being incredulous, I cannot bear it.  
*Inde iræ.* [L.] Hence these resentments.  
*Infito.* [L.] Perpetually.  
*Infra dignitatem.* [L.] Below one's dignity.  
*Ingens telum necessitas.* [L.] Necessity is a powerful weapon.  
*Insouciance.* [Fr.] Indifference; carelessness.  
*Instar omnium.* [L.] Like all.  
*Inter alia.* [L.] Among other things; — *arma silent leges*, in the midst of arms the laws are silent; — *nos*, between ourselves; — *pocula*, at one's cups; — *se*, among themselves.

*Intra parietes.* [L.] Within walls.  
*Invitâ Minervâ.* [L.] Without genius.  
*Ipsè dixit.* [L.] He himself said it.  
*Ipsissima verba.* [L.] The very words.  
*Ipsò facto.* [L.] In the fact itself; — *jure*, by the law itself.  
*Ira furor brevis est.* [L.] Anger is brief madness.  
*Ita lex scripta est.* [L.] Thus the law is written.

J.

*Jacta est alea.* [L.] The die is cast.  
*Jamais arrière.* [Fr.] Never behind.  
*Je ne sais quoi.* [Fr.] I know not what; — *suis prêt*, I am ready.  
*Jeu de mots.* [Fr.] A play on words; a pun; — *d'esprit*, a witticism.  
*Jupiter tonans.* [L.] Jupiter the thunderer.  
*Jure divino.* [L.] By divine law; — *humano*, by human law.  
*Juris utriusque doctor.* [L.] Doctor of both laws [civil and canonial law].  
*Jus civile.* [L.] Civil law; — *divinum*, divine law; — *et norma loquendi*, the law and rule of speech; — *gentium*, law of nations.  
*Juste milieu.* [Fr.] The golden mean.  
*Justum et tenacem propositi virum.* [L.] A just man, and one tenacious of his purpose.

L.

*La beauté sans vertu est une fleur sans parfum.* [Fr.] Beauty without virtue is a flower without fragrance.  
*Labor ipse voluptas.* [L.] Labor itself is pleasure; — *omnia vincit*, labor conquers every thing.  
*Laissez faire.* [Fr.] Let alone; — *nous faire*, let us act for ourselves.  
*Langage des halles.* [Fr.] Language of the market-places; billingsgate.  
*Lapis philosophorum.* [L.] The philosopher's stone.  
*Lapsus calami.* [L.] A slip of the pen; — *linguæ*, a slip of the tongue.  
*Lares et penates.* [L.] Household gods.  
*Latet anguis in herbâ.* [L.] A snake lies hid in the grass.  
*Laudator temporis acti.* [L.] A praiser of time past.  
*Laus Deo.* [L.] Praise to God.  
*Le beau monde.* [Fr.] The fashionable world; — *diable boiteux*, the lame devil; — *roi et l'état*, king and state; — *roi le veut*, the king wills it; — *roi s'avisera*, the king will consider or deliberate; — *tout ensemble*, all together.  
*Lector benevole.* [L.] Kind reader.  
*Legatus a latere.* [L.] A papal ambassador.  
*Légereté.* [Fr.] Lightness; levity.  
*L'empire des lettres.* [Fr.] The republic of letters.  
*Les affaires font les hommes.* [Fr.] Business makes men; — *extrêmes se touchent*, extremes meet; — *larmes aux yeux*, tears in one's eyes.  
*Lèse majesté.* [Fr.] High treason.  
*L'étoile du nord.* [Fr.] The star of the north; — the motto of Minnesota.  
*Lettre de cachet.* [Fr.] A sealed letter; a royal warrant; — *de marque*, a letter of marque or of reprisal.  
*Lex loci.* [L.] The law of the place; — *non scripta*, the common law; — *scripta*, statute law; — *talionis*, the law of retaliation; — *terra*, law of the land.  
*L'homme propose, et Dieu dispose.* [Fr.] Man proposes, and God disposes.  
*Liaisons dangereuses.* [Fr.] Dangerous alliances or connections.  
*Lis sub judice.* [L.] A case not yet decided.  
*Lit de justice.* [Fr.] The king's throne in the parliament of Paris; also, the sitting of this parliament in the king's presence.  
*Lite pendente.* [L.] During trial.  
*Litera scripta manet.* [L.] The written letter remains.  
*Loci communes.* [L.] Common places.  
*Loco citato.* [L.] In the place cited.  
*Locum tenens.* [L.] A deputy or substitute; a proxy.  
*Locus in quo.* [L.] The place in which; — *sigilli*, place of the seal.  
*Longo intervallo.* [L.] By or with long interval.  
*Lucidus ordo.* [L.] A clear arrangement.  
*Lucus a non lucendo.* [L.] A *jeu d'esprit* in etymology, which, assuming that *lucus*, a dark wood or grove, is derived from the verb *lucere*, to shine, supposes it must be *a non lucendo*, from its not being light.  
*Lusus naturæ.* [L.] A sport or freak of nature.

M.

*Macte virtute.* [L.] Proceed in virtue.  
*Ma fois.* [Fr.] Upon my faith.  
*Magna civitas, magna solitudo.* [L.] A great city is a great desert; — *est veritas, et prevalebit*, truth is mighty, and it will prevail.  
*Magnæ spes altera Romæ.* [L.] Another hope of great Rome.  
*Magnas inter opes inops.* [L.] Poor in the midst of great wealth.  
*Magni nominis umbra.* [L.] The shadow of a great name.  
*Magnum opus.* [L.] A great work.  
*Magnus Apollo.* [L.] Great Apollo; one of high authority.  
*Maintien le droit.* [Fr.] Maintain the right.  
*Maison de campagne.* [Fr.] A country-seat; — *de santé*, private hospital; — *de ville*, the town-house.  
*Maître de hôtel.* [Fr.] A house-steward.  
*Malâ fide.* [L.] With bad faith.  
*Mal à propos.* [Fr.] Ill-timed; — *de dents*, toothache; — *de mer*, seasickness; — *de tête*, headache.  
*Malgré nous.* [Fr.] In spite of us.  
*Malum in se.* [L.] Bad in itself; — *prohibitum*, an evil prohibited; evil because prohibited.  
*Manibus pedibusque.* [L.] With hands and feet.  
*Manu propriâ.* [L.] With one's own hand.  
*Mare clausum.* [L.] A closed sea; a bay.  
*Materiam superabat opus.* [L.] The workmanship surpassed the materials.  
*Mauvais goût.* [Fr.] Bad taste; — *honte*, false modesty.  
*Maximus in minimis.* [L.] Very great in trifling things



*Medio tutissimus ibis.* [L.] In a medium course you will go most safely.  
*Μέγα βιβλίον, μέγα κακόν, (mega biblion, mega kakon).* [Gr.] A great book is a great evil.  
*Me iudice.* [L.] I being judge.  
*Memento mori.* [L.] Remember death.  
*Memorabilia.* [L.] Things to be remembered.  
*Mens agitat molem.* [L.] Mind moves matter; — *sana in corpore sano*, a sound mind in a sound body; — *sibi conscia recti*, a mind conscious of rectitude.  
*Meo voto.* [L.] By my desire.  
*Merum sal.* [L.] Pure salt; genuine Attic wit.  
*Messalliance.* [Fr.] Improper association; marriage with one of lower station.  
*Meum et tuum.* [L.] Mine and thine.  
*Mirabile dictu.* [L.] Wonderful to be told; — *visu*, wonderful to be seen. [stage.  
*Mise en scène.* [Fr.] The putting in preparation for the  
*Miserabile vulgus.* [L.] A wretched crew.  
*Miseris succurrere disco.* [L.] I learn to help the wretched.  
*Mittimus.* [L.] We send; — a writ to commit an offender to prison.  
*Modus operandi.* [L.] Manner of operation.  
*Montani semper liberi.* [L.] Mountaineers are always freemen; — the motto of West Virginia.  
*Monumentum ære perennius.* [L.] A monument more durable than brass.  
*More majorum.* [L.] After the manner of our ancestors; — *suo*, in his own way.  
*Mors omnibus communis.* [L.] Death is common to all.  
*Multum in parvo.* [L.] Much in little. [made.  
*Mutatis mutandis.* [L.] The necessary changes being  
*Mutato nomine.* [L.] The name being changed.

## N.

*Ne cede malis.* [L.] Yield not to misfortune; — *exeat*, let him not depart; — *plus ultra*, nothing further; — *quid detrimenti respublica capiat*, that the republic receives no injury; — *quid nimis*, not any thing too much or too far; — *sutor ultra crepidam*, let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.  
*Necessitas non habet legem.* [L.] Necessity has no law.  
*Nec pluribus impar.* [L.] Not an unequal match for numbers; — *prece nec pretio*, neither by entreaty nor by bribe; — *scire fas est omnia*, it is not permitted to know all things.  
*Née.* [Fr.] Born; as, Madame de Staël, née (that is, whose maiden name was) Necker.  
*Nemine contradicente.* [L.] No one speaking in opposition; — *dissentiente*, no one dissenting.  
*Nemo me impune lacessit.* [L.] No one wounds me with impunity; — the motto of Scotland; — *repentè fuit turpissimus*, no man ever became a villain at once.  
*Nihil debet.* [L.] He owes nothing; — *quod tetigit non ornavit*, he touched nothing without embellishing it.  
*Nil admirari.* [L.] To wonder at nothing; — *conscire sibi*, to be conscious of no fault; — *desperandum*, never despair; — *dicit*, he makes no answer.  
*N'importe.* [Fr.] It matters not.  
*Noblesse oblige.* [Fr.] Rank imposes obligation; much is rightly expected of one of high birth or station.  
*Nolens volens.* [L.] Whether he will or not.  
*Noli me tangere.* [L.] Don't touch me.  
*Nolle prosequi.* [L.] To be unwilling to proceed.  
*Nom de plume.* [Fr.] A pen name; an assumed title; — *de guerre*, a war name; a traveling title; a pseudonym.  
*Nou compos mentis.* [L.] Not in sound mind; — *constat*, it does not appear; — *ens*, nonentity; — *est inventus*, he has not been found; — *est vivere sed valere vita*, not merely to live is life, but to have good health; — *libet*, it does not please me; — *liquet*, it is not clear; — *obstante*, notwithstanding; — *omnia possumus omnes*, we can not, all of us, do all things; — *omnis moriur*, I shall not wholly die; — *quis, sed quid*, not who, but what; not the person, but the deed; — *sequitur*, it does not follow; an unwarranted conclusion; — *sum qualis eram*, I am not what I was.  
*Non mi ricordo.* [It.] I don't remember.  
*Nonumque prematur in annum.* [L.] Let it be kept for nine years.  
*Nosce teipsum.* [L.] Know thyself.  
*Nota bene.* [L.] Mark well.  
*N'oubliez pas.* [Fr.] Don't forget.  
*Nous verrons.* [Fr.] We shall see.  
*Novus homo.* [L.] A new man.  
*Nuance.* [Fr.] Shade; gradation; tint.  
*Nudis verbis.* [L.] In plain words.  
*Nudum pactum.* [L.] A contract made without any consideration, and therefore void.

*Nugæ cauræ.* [L.] Melodious trifles.  
*Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri.* [L.] Not bound to swear to the dogmas of any master. — *filius*, the son of nobody.  
*Nunc aut nunquam.* [L.] Now or never.  
*Nunquam non paratus.* [L.] Never unprepared.

## O.

*Obiit.* [L.] He, or she, died. [ing.  
*Obiter dictum.* [L.] A thing said by the way, or in pass-  
*Obsta principiis.* [L.] Resist the first beginnings.  
*Obstupui, steteruntque comæ.* [L.] I was amazed, and my hair stood on end.  
*Odi profanum.* [L.] I loathe the profane.  
*Odium theologicum.* [L.] The hatred of theologians.  
*Œil de bœuf.* [Fr.] A bull's eye.  
*O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona nôrint, agricolas.* [L.] O too happy husbandmen, if they only knew their own blessings.  
*Ohe! jam satis.* [L.] O, now there is enough.  
*Oï πολλοί (Hoi polloi).* [Gr.] The many; the rabble.  
*Omen faustum.* [L.] A favorable omen.  
*Omne ignotum pro magnifico.* [L.] Whatever is unknown is thought to be magnificent.  
*Omnia vincit amor.* [L.] Love conquers all things; — *vincit labor*, labor overcomes all things.  
*On dit.* [Fr.] They say; flying rumor.  
*Onus probandi.* [L.] The burden of proving.  
*Operæ pretium est.* [L.] It is worth while.  
*Opprobrium medicorum.* [L.] The reproach of physicians.  
*Ora e sempre.* [It.] Now and always.  
*Ora pro nobis.* [L.] Pray for us.  
*Orator fit, poeta nascitur.* [L.] The orator is made, but the poet is born.  
*Ore rotundo.* [L.] With round, full voice; — *tenus*, as far as the mouth.  
*O! si sic omnia.* [L.] O that he had always done or spoken thus. [ners!  
*O tempora! O mores!* [L.] O the times! O the man-  
*Otium cum dignitate.* [L.] Ease with dignity; dignified leisure; — *sine dignitate*, ease without dignity.  
*Oui dire.* [Fr.] Hearsay.

## P.

*Pacta conventa.* [L.] The conditions agreed upon.  
*Pallida mors.* [L.] Pale death.  
*Palmarum qui meruit ferat.* [L.] Let him who has won it bear the palm. [eminence.  
*Par exemple.* [Fr.] For example; — *excellence*, by way of  
*Pari passu.* [L.] With equal pace. [just alike.  
*Par nobile fratrum.* [L.] A noble pair of brothers; two  
*Parole d'honneur.* [Fr.] Word of honor.  
*Pars adversa.* [L.] The adverse party; — *pro toto*, part for the whole.  
*Particulier.* [Fr.] A private gentleman.  
*Particeps criminis.* [L.] An accomplice.  
*Parturiunt montes.* [L.] The mountains are in labor.  
*Parva componere magnis.* [L.] To compare small things with great.  
*Pas à pas.* [Fr.] Step by step.  
*Passe-partout.* [Fr.] A master-key.  
*Pâte de foie gras.* [Fr.] Goose-liver pie.  
*Paterfamilias.* [L.] The father of a family.  
*Pater noster.* [L.] Our Father; the Lord's prayer; — *patris*, father of his country. [senators.  
*Patres conscripti.* [L.] Conscript fathers, — the Roman  
*Patriis virtutibus.* [L.] By ancestral virtue.  
*Pax in bello.* [L.] Peace in war.  
*Peccavi.* [L.] I have sinned.  
*Peine forte et dure.* [Fr.] Strong and severe punishment.  
*Pendente lite.* [L.] Pending the suit.  
*Per ambages.* [L.] By circuitous ways; indirectly or figuratively; — *angusta ad angusta*, through difficulties to grandeur; — *annum*, by the year; — *aspera ad astra*, through trials to glory; — *capita*, by the head; — *centum*, by the hundred; — *contra*, contrariwise; — *diem*, by the day; — *fas et nefas*, through right and wrong; — *interim*, in the mean time; — *pares*, by one's peers; — *saltum*, by a leap or jump; — *se*, by itself considered; — *viam*, by the way of.  
*Perdu.* [Fr.] Lost.  
*Petitio principii.* [L.] A begging of the question.  
*Peu-à-peu.* [Fr.] Little by little.  
*Peu de chose.* [Fr.] A trifle.  
*Pied à terre.* [Fr.] A temporary lodging.  
*Pis aller.* [Fr.] The last shift.  
*Più.* [It.] More.  
*Pleno jure.* [L.] With full authority.



*Poco a poco.* [It.] Little by little.  
*Poeta nascitur, non fit.* [L.] The poet is born, not made.  
*Point d'appui.* [Fr.] Point of support; prop.  
*Pons asinorum.* [L.] Bridge of asses.  
*Populus vult decipi.* [L.] People like to be deceived.  
*Posse videor.* [L.] I seem to be able.  
*Possunt quia posse videntur.* [L.] They are able because they seem to be able.  
*Poste restante.* [Fr.] To remain until called for.  
*Post mortem.* [L.] After death; — *obitum*, after death.  
*Potage au gras.* [Fr.] Meat-soup.  
*Pour passer le temps.* [Fr.] To pass away the time; — *prendre congé*, to take leave.  
*Preux chevalier.* [Fr.] A brave knight.  
*Prima facie.* [L.] On the first view.  
*Primus inter pares.* [L.] Chief among equals.  
*Principia, non homines.* [L.] Principles, not men.  
*Principiis obsta.* [L.] Resist the first beginnings.  
*Pro aris et focis.* [L.] For our altars and firesides; — *bono publico*, for the public good; — *confesso*, as if conceded; — *et con*, for and against; — *formâ*, for the sake of form; — *hâc vice*, for this turu or occasion; — *patriâ*, for our country; *ratâ*, in proportion; — *rege, lege, et grege*, for the king, the law, and the people; — *re natâ*, for a special emergency; — *tanto*, for so much; — *tempore*, for the time.  
*Probatum est.* [L.] It is proved.  
*Procès verbal.* [Fr.] A written statement.  
*Procul, O procul este, profani!* [L.] Far, far hence, O ye profane!  
*Profanum vulgus.* [L.] The profane vulgar.  
*Proh pudor.* [L.] O, for shame.  
*Propria quæ maribus.* [L.] Those things which are appropriate or peculiar to males or men, or to husbands.  
*Pugnis et calcibus.* [L.] With fists and heels; with all the might.  
*Punica fides.* [L.] Punie faith; treachery.

Q.

*Quære.* [L.] Query; inquiry.  
*Qualis ab incepto.* [L.] The same as from the beginning; — *rex, talis grex*, like king, like people.  
*Quantum libet.* [L.] As much as you please; — *meruit*, as much as he deserved; — *mutatus ab illo!* how changed from what he was!; — *sufficit*, a sufficient quantity; — *vis*, as much as you will.  
*Quasi.* [L.] As if; in a manner.  
*Quelque chose.* [Fr.] A trifle; something; any thing.  
*Quid faciendum?* [L.] What is to be done?; — *nunc?* what now? a news-monger; — *pro quo*, one thing for another; an equivalent; — *rides?* why do you laugh? — *times?* what do you fear?  
*Qui docet, discit.* [L.] He who teaches, learns.  
*Qui facit per alium, facit per se.* [L.] He who does a thing by the agency of another, does it himself.  
*Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?* [L.] Who shall guard the guards themselves?  
*Qui tam?* [L.] Who as well?  
*Qui transtulit, sustinet.* [L.] He who transplanted, still sustains; — the motto of Connecticut.  
*Qui vive?* [Fr.] Who goes there? — hence, on the *qui vive*, on the alert.  
*Quoad hoc.* [L.] To this extent.  
*Quo animo?* [L.] With what mind or intention? — *jure?* By what right?  
*Quod avertat Deus!* [L.] Which may God avert!; — *bene notandum*, which must be especially noticed; — *erat demonstrandum*, which was to be demonstrated; — *erat faciendum*, which was to be done; — *vide*, which see.  
*Quorum pars magna fui.* [L.] Of which I was a great or important part.  
*Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.* [L.] Those whom God wishes to destroy, he first makes mad.  
*Quot homines, tot sententiæ.* [L.] Many men, many minds.

R.

*Raison d'état.* [Fr.] A reason of state.  
*Rara avis.* [L.] A rare bird. [insipid.]  
*Réchauffé.* [Fr.] Warmed over, as food; hence stale; old.  
*Rectus in curiâ.* [L.] Upright in the court; with clean hands. [absurdity.]  
*Reductio ad absurdum.* [L.] A reducing a position to an  
*Regnant populi.* [L.] The people rule; — the motto of Arkansas. [Properly, *Regnat populus.*]  
*Re infectâ.* [L.] The business being unfinished.  
*Religio loci.* [L.] The religious spirit of the place  
*Renommée.* [Fr.] Renown; fame.  
*Requiescat in pace.* [L.] May he rest in peace.

*Res angusta domi.* [L.] Narrow circumstances at home; poverty; — *gestæ*, exploits.  
*Respice finem.* [L.] Look to the end.  
*Resurgam.* [L.] I shall rise again.  
*Revenons d nos moutons.* [Fr.] Let us return to our sheep; let us return to our subject.  
*Ridentem dicere verum, quid vetat?* [L.] What hinders one from speaking the truth even while laughing?  
*Ride, si sapiis.* [L.] Laugh, if you are wise.  
*Rifacimento.* [It.] Renewal; re-establishment.  
*Risum teneatis, amice?* [L.] Can you, my friend, forbear laughing? [gown.]  
*Robe de chambre.* [Fr.] A dressing-gown or morning-gown.  
*Ruat cælum.* [L.] Let the heavens fall.  
*Rudis indigesta moles.* [L.] A rude and undigested mass.  
*Ruse de guerre.* [Fr.] A stratagem of war.  
*Rus in urbe.* [L.] The country in town.

S.

*Sal Atticum.* [L.] Attic salt; wit.  
*Salus populi suprema est lex.* [L.] The welfare of the people is the supreme law; — the motto of Missouri.  
*Salvo jure.* [L.] The right being safe; — *pudore*, without offense to modesty.  
*Sanctum sanctorum.* [L.] Holy of holies.  
*Sans cérémonie.* [Fr.] Without ceremony; — *changer*, without changing; — *doute*, without doubt; — *façon*, without trouble; — *pareil*, without equal; — *peine*, without difficulty; — *peur et sans reproche*, without fear and without reproach; — *tache*, without spot.  
*Sartor resartus.* [L.] The cobbler mended.  
*Satis, superque.* [L.] Enough, and more than enough; — *verborum*, enough of words.  
*Sauve qui peut.* [Fr.] Save himself who can.  
*Savoir faire.* [Fr.] Ability; — *vivre*, good breeding.  
*Scandalum magnatum.* [L.] Defamatory speech or writing to the injury of persons of dignity.  
*Scire facias.* [L.] Cause it to be known. [we all write.]  
*Scribimus indocti doctique.* [L.] Learned and unlearned,  
*Secundum artem.* [L.] According to rule; — *naturam*, according to the course of nature; — *ordinem*, in order.  
*Semel et simul.* [L.] Once and together; — *pro semper*, once for all.  
*Semper felix.* [L.] Always fortunate; — *fidelis*, always faithful; — *idem*, always the same; — *paratus*, always ready; — *vivit in armis*, he ever lives in arms.  
*Senatus consultum.* [L.] A decree of the Senate.  
*Se non è vero, è ben trovato.* [It.] If not true, it is well feigned. [sense.]  
*Sensu bono.* [L.] In a good sense; — *malo*, in a bad sense.  
*Serus in cælum redeas.* [L.] Late may you return to heaven; may you live long. [God.]  
*Servus servorum Dei.* [L.] A servant of the servants of God.  
*Sesquipedalia verba.* [L.] Words a foot and a half long.  
*Sic itur ad astra.* [L.] Such is the way to immortality; — *passim*, so everywhere; — *semper tyrannis*, ever so to tyrants; — the motto of Virginia; — *transit gloria mundi*, so passes away earthly glory; — *vos non vobis*, thus you do not labor for yourselves.  
*Sicut ante.* [L.] As before; — *patribus, sit Deus nobis*, as God was with our fathers, so may he be with us.  
*Silent leges inter arma.* [L.] The laws are silent amidst arms. [like.]  
*Similia similibus curantur.* [L.] Like things are cured by like things.  
*Si monumentum quæris, circumspice.* [L.] If you seek his monument, look around.  
*Simplex munditiis.* [L.] Of simple elegance.  
*Sine curâ.* [L.] Without charge or care; — *die*, without a day appointed; — *dubio*, without doubt; — *invidiâ*, without envy; — *morâ*, without delay; — *odio*, without hatred; — *qua non*, an indispensable condition.  
*Si parva licet componere magnis.* [L.] If it is allowable to compare small things with great.  
*Si quæris peninsulam amaranam, circumspice.* [L.] If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, behold it here; — the motto of Michigan. [thee.]  
*Sit tibi terra levis.* [L.] May the earth lie lightly upon thee.  
*Si vis pacem, para bellum.* [L.] If you wish for peace, prepare for war.  
*Sola nobilitas virtus.* [L.] Virtue, the only nobility.  
*Solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant.* [L.] They make a desert, and call it peace.  
*Solvuntur tabulæ.* [L.] The bills are dismissed, — used in legal language.  
*Soubrette.* [Fr.] An intriguing woman.  
*Sponte suâ.* [L.] Of one's own accord.  
*Stans pede in uno.* [L.] Standing on one foot.  
*Stat magni nominis umbra.* [L.] He stands the shadow of a mighty name.



*Statu quo ante bellum.* [L.] In the state which was before the war.  
*Status quo.* [L.] The state in which.  
*Stava bene, ma, per star meglio, sto qui.* [It.] I was well, but wishing to be better, I am here [in the grave]; let well enough alone.  
*Stet.* [L.] Let it stand.  
*Stylo inverso.* [L.] With an inverted stylus.  
*Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.* [L.] Gentle in manners, but resolute in deed.  
*Sub judice.* [L.] Under consideration; — *pænâ*, under a penalty; — *rosâ*, under the rose; privately; — *silentio*, in silence; — *specie*, under the appearance of; — *voce*, under the voice.  
*Suggestio falsi.* [L.] Suggestion of falsehood. [right.  
*Sui generis.* [L.] Of its own kind; — *juris*, in one's own  
*Summum bonum.* [L.] The chief good; — *jus*, *summa injuria*, the rigor of the law is the rigor of oppression.  
*Sunt lacrimæ rerum.* [L.] There are tears for misery.  
*Suo Marte.* By his own strength.  
*Suppressio veri, suggestio falsi.* [L.] A suppression of the truth is the suggestion of a falsehood.  
*Suum cuique.* [L.] Let each have his own.

## T.

*Tabula rasa.* [L.] A smooth or blank tablet.  
*Tâche sans tache.* [Fr.] A work without a stain.  
*Tædium vitæ.* [L.] Weariness of life. [and genius.  
*Tam Marte quam Minervâ.* [L.] Having equally courage  
*Tantæne animis cælestibus iræ?* [L.] Can such anger dwell in heavenly minds?  
*Tant pis.* [Fr.] So much the worse.  
*Tantum vidit Virgilium.* [L.] He merely saw Virgil (that is, the great man).  
*Tel maître, tel valet.* [Fr.] Like master, like man.  
*Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.* [L.] The times are changed, and we are changed with them.  
*Tempus edax rerum.* [L.] Time the devourer of all things; — *fugit*, time flies; — *ludendi*, the time for play.  
*Tenax propositi.* [L.] Tenacious of his purpose.  
*Terræ filius.* [L.] A son of the earth; that is, a human being; — *firmâ*, solid earth; a safe footing; — *incognita*, an unknown country [from heaven.  
*Tertius e cælo cecidit Cato.* [L.] A third Cato has dropped  
*Tertium quid.* [L.] A third something; a nondescript.  
*Tintamarre.* [Fr.] A confused noise; racket; din.  
*Toga virilis.* [L.] The gown of manhood.  
*Τὸ καλόν (To kalon.)* [Gr.] The beautiful; the chief good; — *πρέπον (To prepon.)*, the proper or becoming.  
*Tot homines, quot sententiæ.* [L.] So many men, so many minds.  
*Totidem verbis.* [L.] In just so many words.  
*Toties quoties.* [L.] As often as.  
*Totis viribus.* [L.] With all his might. [posite.  
*Toto cæle.* [L.] By the whole heavens; diametrically opposite.  
*Totus teres atque rotundus.* [L.] Completely smooth and round. [expression.  
*Tour d'expression.* [Fr.] An idiom or peculiar force of  
*Tout-à-fait.* [Fr.] Entirely; — *à l'heure*, instantly; — *au contraire*, on the contrary; — *à vous*, wholly yours; — *court*, very short; — *de même*, precisely the same; — *de suite*, immediately; — *ensemble*, the whole taken together; — *est pris*, all is taken.  
*Tracasserie.* [Fr.] Chicanery; trickery.  
*Tros, Tyriusve, mihi nullo discrimine agetur.* [L.] No distinction shall be made by me between the Trojan and the Tyrian.  
*Tu ne cede malis.* [L.] Do not yield to evils; — *quoque*, Brute, and thou too, Brutus.

## U.

*Uberima fides.* [L.] Superabounding faith.  
*Ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum.* [L.] Where the law is uncertain, there is no law; — *libertas, ibi patria*, where liberty dwells, there is my country; — *supra*, where above mentioned.  
*Ultima ratio regum.* [L.] The last argument of kings; war; — *Thule*, utmost limit.

*Ultimus regum.* [L.] The last of kings.  
*Ultra licitum.* [L.] Beyond what is allowable.  
*Unâ voce.* [L.] With one voice.  
*Uno animo.* [L.] With one mind; unanimously.  
*Usque ad aras.* [L.] To the very altars; — *ad nauseam*, to disgust.  
*Usus loquendi.* [L.] Usage in speaking.  
*Utile dulci.* [L.] The useful with the pleasant.  
*Ut infra.* [L.] As below; — *prosim*, that I may do good; — *supra*, as above stated.  
*Uti possidetis.* [L.] As you possess; state of present possession.

## V.

*Vacuus cantat coram latrone viator.* [L.] The penniless traveler sings before the highwayman.  
*Vade in pace.* [L.] Go in peace; — *mecum*, go with me; a constant companion.  
*Væ victis.* [L.] Woe to the vanquished.  
*Vale.* [L.] Farewell.  
*Valet de chambre.* [Fr.] An attendant; a footman.  
*Variæ lectiones.* [L.] Various readings.  
*Variorum notæ.* [L.] The notes of various authors.  
*Velis et remis.* [L.] With sails and oars; by every possible means.  
*Vel prece, vel pretio.* [L.] For either love or money.  
*Veni, vidi, vici.* [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered.  
*Verbatim et literatim.* [L.] Word for word and letter for letter. [man.  
*Verbum sat sapientia.* [L.] A word is enough for a wise  
*Verdad est verde.* [Sp.] Truth is green.  
*Veritas prevalebit.* [L.] Truth will prevail.  
*Vérité sans peur.* [Fr.] Truth without fear.  
*Ver non semper viret.* [L.] Spring does not always flourish.  
*Vestigia nulla retrorsum.* [L.] No footsteps backward.  
*Vexata quæstio.* [L.] A disputed question.  
*Viâ.* [L.] By the way of.  
*Via media.* [L.] A middle course. [changed.  
*Vicè.* [L.] In the place of; — *versâ*, the terms being exchanged.  
*Vide ut supra.* [L.] See what is stated above.  
*Vi et armis.* [L.] By force and arms; by main force.  
*Vincit amor patriæ.* [L.] Love of country prevails; — *omnia veritas*, truth conquers all things; — *qui patitur*, he conquers who endures; — *qui se vincit*, he conquers who overcomes himself.  
*Vinculum matrimonii.* [L.] The bond of marriage.  
*Vires acquirit eundo.* [L.] She acquires strength in her progress.  
*Virtus incendit vires.* [L.] Virtue kindles the strength; — *semper viridis*, virtue ever green and flourishing.  
*Virtute et fide.* [L.] By, or with, virtue and faith; — *non verbis*, by virtue, not by words; — *non visis*, from virtue, not from men; — *officiâ*, by virtue of office; — *quies*, rest or content in virtue.  
*Vis à vis.* [Fr.] Opposite; facing.  
*Vis a tergo.* [L.] A propelling force from behind; — *comica*, comic talent; — *inertiæ*, the power of inertia; resistance; — *preservatrix*, a preserving power; — *vita*, the vigor of life.  
*Vita brevis, ars longa.* [L.] Life is short, and art long.  
*Vitam impendere vero.* [L.] To stake one's life for the truth.  
*Vivat regina.* [L.] Long live the queen; — *rex*, long live the king.  
*Vivâ voce.* [L.] By the living voice; by oral testimony.  
*Vive la république.* [Fr.] Long live the republic; — *la bagatelle!* success to trifling; — *le roi*, long live the king.  
*Virida vis animi.* [L.] The lively vigor of genius.  
*Volens et potens.* [L.] Willing and able.  
*Volente Deo.* [L.] God willing.  
*Volo, non valeo.* [L.] I am willing, but unable.  
*Vox, et præterea nihil.* [L.] A voice, and nothing more; — *populi, vox Dei*, the voice of the people is the voice of God.  
*Vultus est index animi.* [L.] The face is the index of the mind.

## Z.

*Zonam perdidit.* [L.] He has lost his purse; — *solvere*, to loose the virgin zone.



# ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN

## WRITING AND PRINTING.

### A.

A., or a. Adjective; Afternoon; Acre; Alto. *In commerce*, Accepted.  
*u.*, or *@.* (*Ad.*) To or at.  
*ā.*, or *āā.* (*Ana.*, Gr. *ἀνά.*) *In med.*, Of each the same quantity.  
*A.*, or *Ans.* Answer.  
*A. A. G.* Assistant Adjutant General.  
*A. A. S.* (*Academiæ Americanæ Socius.*) Fellow of the American Academy.  
*A. B.* (*Artium Baccalaurus.*) Bachelor of Arts.  
*Abbr.* Abbreviated.  
*A. B. C. F. M.* American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.  
*Abl.* Ablative.  
*Abp.* Archbishop.  
*Acc.* Accusative.  
*Acc.* or *Acct.* Account.  
*Acc.*, or *act.* Active.  
*A. D.* (*Anno Domini.*) In the year of our Lord.  
*Ad.*, or *adv.* Adverb.  
*Ad lib.* (*Ad libitum.*) At pleasure.  
*Adm.* Admiral; Admiralty.  
*Admr.* Administrator.  
*Admxc.* Administratrix.  
*Adv.* Advocate; Advent.  
*Æ.*, or *Æt.* (*Ætatis.*) Of age aged.  
*Ag.* (*Argentum.*) Silver.  
*Alex.* Alexander.  
*A. M.* (*Artium Magister.*) Master of Arts. — (*Ante Meridiem.*) Before noon. — (*Anno Mundi.*) In the year of the world.  
*Am.* Amos; American.  
*Amer.* American.  
*Amt.* Amount.  
*An.* (*Anno.*) In the year.  
*Anon.* Anonymous.  
*Ans.* Answer.  
*Ant.*, or *Antiq.* Antiquities.  
*Ap.* Apostle; April.  
*Apo.* Apogee.  
*Apr.* April. [of the reign.  
*A. R.* (*Anno Regni.*) Year  
*Arith.* Arithmetic.  
*Ark.* Arkansas.  
*Agt.* Agent.  
*Al.*, or *Ala.* Alabama.  
*As.* Arsenic; Arkansas; Assistant. [tronomy.  
*A. S. S. U.* American Sunday School Union.  
*Att.*, or *Atty.* Attorney.  
*Atty Gen.* Attorney General.  
*A. U. C.* (*Ab Urbe Condita.*) In the year from the building of the city, *i. e.*, Rome.  
*Aug.* August.  
*Aur.* (*Aurum.*) Gold.  
*Avoir.* Avoirdupois.

### B.

*b.* born.  
*B. A.* British America; Bachelor of Arts.  
*Ba.* Barium.

*Bal.* Balance.  
*Bar.* Barleycorn; Barrel.  
*Bart.*, or *Bt.* Baronet.  
*Bbl.* Barrel, barrels.  
*B. C.* Before Christ. [Law.  
*B. C. L.* Bachelor of Civil  
*B. D.* Bachelor of Divinity.  
*Bd.* Bond; Bound.  
*Bds.* (Bound in) Boards.  
*Be.* (*Beryllium.*) Glueinum.  
*Benj.* Benjamin.  
*Bi.* Bismuth.  
*Bib.* Bible, Biblical.  
*Biog.* Biography.  
*Bk.* Bank; book.  
*B. L.* Bachelor of Laws.  
*Bl.* Barrel.  
*Bor.* Boron; Borough.  
*Bp.* Bishop.  
*Br.* Brother; Bromine.  
*Brig.* Brigade; Brigadier.  
*Bro.* Brother.  
*B. V.* (*Beata Virgo.*) Blessed Virgin. — (*Bene vale.*) Farewell.

### C.

*C.* Carbon. — (*Centum.*) A hundred; Cent; Centime.  
*C.*, or *Cap.* (*Caput.*) Chapter.  
*Ca.* Calcium. [ter.  
*Cal.* California; Calendar. — (*Calendæ.*) Calends.  
*Cant.* Canticles. [Chapter.  
*Cap.* Capital. — (*Caput.*)  
*Capt.* Captain.  
*C. A. S.* (*Connecticutensis Academiæ Sociæ.*) Fellow of the Connecticut Academy.  
*Cath.* Catholic. [emy.  
*C. C.* County Commissioner; County Court; Contra, Credit. [Pleas.  
*C. C. P.* Court of Common  
*Cd.* Cadmium.  
*C. E.* Canada East; Civil  
*Ce.* Cerium. [Engineer.  
*Cent.* (*Centum.*) A hundred.  
*Cf.* or *cf.* (*Confer.*) Compare. [tom-House.  
*C. H.* Court-House; Cus-  
*Ch.* Church; Chapter.  
*Chal.* Chaldron.  
*Chap.* Chapter.  
*Chem.* Chemistry.  
*Chr.* Christopher; Christian. [nology.  
*Chron.* Chronicles; Chro-  
*Cit.* Citation; Citizen.  
*Civ.* Civil.  
*C. J.* Chief Justice. [rine.  
*Cl.* Clergyman; Clerk; Chlo-  
*C. M.* Common Meter.  
*Co.* Cobalt; Company; County. [A spoonful.  
*Coch.*, or *Cochl.* (*Cochleare.*)  
*C. O. D.* Cash (or Collect) on Delivery.  
*Col.* Colonel; Colossians.  
*Coll.* College; Collector; Colleague.  
*Com.* Commissioner; Com-  
*modore*; Committee; Com-  
*merce*; Commentary; Com-  
*mon.*  
*Comp.* Compare; Compar-  
*ative*; Compound.

*Con.* (*Contra.*) Against; In opposition.  
*Con.*, or *Cr.* Contra, Credit.  
*Cong.* Congress.  
*Conj.* Conjunction. [ticut.  
*Conn.*, *Con.*, or *Ct.* Connec-  
*Const.* Constable; Consti-  
*Cor.* Corinthians. [tution.  
*Cor. Mem.* Corresponding Member. [retary.  
*Cor. Sec.* Corresponding Sec-  
*Cos.* Cosine.  
*C. P.* Court of Probate; Common Pleas.  
*C. P. S.* (*Custos Privati Sigilli.*) Keeper of the Privy Seal. [mium.  
*Cr.* Credit; Creditor; Chro-  
*Crim. Con.* Criminal Con-  
*versation*, or Adultery.  
*Cs.* Cæsium.  
*C. S.* Court of Sessions; Clerk to the Signet. — (*Cus-  
tos Sigilli.*) Keeper of the Seal.  
*Ct.* Connecticut; Count; Court. [A hundred.  
*Ct.*, or *ct.* Cent. — (*Centum.*)  
*Cts.*, or *cts.* Cents.  
*Cu.* (*Cuprum.*) Copper.  
*C. W.* Canada West.  
*Cwt.*, or *cwt.* (Lat. *Centum*, a hundred, and Eng-  
*lish weight.*) A hundred weight.

### D.

*D.* Didymium.  
*D.*, or *d.* Day; Died; Dime; Daughter; Deputy; De-  
*gree.* — *Denarius* or *de-  
narii.*) A penny, or pence.  
*Dan.* Danish; Daniel.  
*Dat.*, or *dat.* Dative.  
*D. C.* District of Colum-  
*bia.* — (*Da Capo.*) Again,  
*or From the beginning.*  
*D. C. L.* Doctor of Civil  
*(or Canon) Law.*  
*D. D.* (*Divinitatis Doctor.*)  
*Doctor of Divinity.*  
*D. D. S.* Doctor of Dental  
*Surgery.*  
*Dea.* Deacon. [Declension.  
*Dec.* December; Declination;  
*Def.*, or *def.* Definition.  
*Deg.*, or *deg.* Degree, Degrees.  
*Del.* Delaware; Delegate.  
*Del.*, or *del.* (*Delineavit.*)  
*He, or she, drew it; — pre-  
fixed to the draughtsman's  
name.*  
*Dem.* Democrat, Democratic.  
*Dep.* Deputy; Department.  
*Dept.* Department; Depo-  
*Deut.* Deuteronomy. [nent.  
*Dft.*, or *dft.* Defendant.  
*D. G.* (*Dei Gratiâ.*) By  
*the grace of God.*  
*Di.* Didymium.  
*Diam.*, or *diam.* Diameter.  
*Dict.* Dictionary.  
*Disct.* Discount.  
*Dist.* District. [ney.  
*Dist. Atty.* District Attor-  
*Div.* Dividend; Division;  
*Divide*; Divided; Divisor.

*D. M.* Doctor of Music.  
*Do.*, or *do.* (*Ditto.*) The  
*same.*  
*Dols.*, or *dols.* Dollars.  
*Doz.*, or *doz.* Dozen.  
*D. P.* Doctor of Philosophy.  
*Dr.* Debtor; Doctor; Dram.  
*D. S.* (*Dal Segno.*) From  
*the Sign.*  
*D. T.* Dakota Territory. —  
*(Doctor Theologiæ.)* Doc-  
*tor of Divinity. [willing.*  
*D. V.* (*Deo volente.*) God  
*Dwt.* (Lat. *Denarius* and  
*English weight.*) Penny-  
*weight.*

### E.

*E.* East; Earl; Erbium.  
*ea.* Each.  
*Eb.* Erbium.  
*E. C.* Eastern Central (Pos-  
*tal District, London).*  
*Eccl.*, or *Eccles.* Ecclesias-  
*tes; Ecclesiastical.*  
*Ecclus.* Ecclesiasticus.  
*Ed.* Editor; Edition.  
*E. E.* Errors excepted; Ells  
*English. [example.*  
*e. g.* (*exempli gratiâ.*) For  
*E. I.* East Indies, or East  
*Elec.* Electricity. [India.  
*E. Lon.* East longitude.  
*E. N. E.* East-North-East.  
*Eng.* England; English.  
*Engin.* Engineering.  
*Eph.* Ephesians; Ephraim.  
*Esd.* Esdras.  
*E. S. E.* East-South-East.  
*Esq.*, or *Esqr.* Esquire.  
*Esth.* Esther.  
*et al.* (*et alibi.*) And else-  
*where. — (et alii, or aliar.)*  
*And others.*  
*Etc.*, *etc.*, or *ÿc.* (*Et cæteri,*  
*cæteræ, or cætera.*) And  
*others; and so forth.*  
*et. seq.* (*et sequentes, or et*  
*sequentia.*) And the follow-  
*ing.*  
*Ex.* Example; Exodus.  
*Exc.* Excellency; Excep-  
*tion.*  
*Exch.* Exchequer; Exchange.  
*Exec.*, or *Exr.* Executor.  
*Execz.* Executrix.  
*Exod.* Exodus.  
*Ez.*, or *Ezr.* Ezra.  
*Ezek.* Ezekiel.

### F.

*F.* France; Fellow; Fri-  
*day*; Fluorine; Feminine;  
*Franc*; Florin; Farthing;  
*Foot.*  
*Fahr.* Fahrenheit.  
*Far.* Farriery; Farthing.  
*F. A. S.* Fellow of the So-  
*ciety of Arts; Fellow of*  
*the Antiquarian Society.*  
*Fcp.*, or *fcp.* Foolscap.  
*Fe.* (*Ferrum.*) Iron.  
*Feb.* February.  
*Fem.*, or *fem.* Feminine.  
*Fig.*, or *fig.* Figure, Figures  
*Figuratively.*



*Fir.*, or *fir.* Firkin.  
*Flor.* Florida.  
*Fo.*, or *Fol.* Folio.  
*Fr.* France; Francis; French.  
*F. R. G. S.* Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.  
*Fri.* Friday. [Society.  
*F. R. S.* Fellow of the Royal  
*F. R. S. E.* Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.  
*F. R. S. L.* Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature; Fellow of the Royal Society, London.  
*F. S. A.* Fellow of the Society of Arts.  
*Fl.*, or *ft.* Foot, feet; Fort.  
*Fth.* Fathom.  
*Fur.*, or *fur.* Furlong.  
*Fut.*, or *fut.* Future.

**G.**

*G.* Genitive; Glueinum; Guide. [Gulf.  
*G.*, or *g.* Guinea, guineas;  
*Ga.* Georgia.  
*Gal.* Galatians.  
*Gal.*, or *gal.* Gallon, gallons.  
*G. B.* Great Britain.  
*G. C.* Grand Chapter.  
*G. C. B.* Grand Cross of the Bath.  
*Gen.* Genesis; General; Genitive; Generally.  
*Gent.* Gentlemen.  
*Geo.* George.  
*Geog.* Geography.  
*Ger.*, or *Germ.* German.  
*Gov.* Governor.  
*G. M.* Grand Master. [fice.  
*G. P. O.* General Post-Of-  
*Gr.* Great; Greek; Gross.  
*Gr.*, or *gr.* Grain, grains.

**H.**

*H.* Hydrogen.  
*H.*, or *h.* High; Height; Harbor; Husband; Hour,  
*Hab.* Habakkuk. [hours.  
*Hag.* Haggai. [Company.  
*H. B. C.* Hudson's Bay  
*H. B. M.* His (or Her) Brit-  
 annic Majesty.  
*H. C. M.* His (or Her) Cath-  
 olic Majesty.  
*Hdkf.* Handkerchief.  
*Hebr.* Hebrew; Hebrews.  
*Hy.* (Hydrargyrum.) Mer-  
*H. G.* Horse Guards. [cury.  
*Hhd.*, or *hhd.* Hogshead.  
*H. I. H.* His (or Her) Im-  
 perial Highness.  
*Hist.* History.  
*H. M.* His (or Her) Majesty.  
*H. M. S.* His (or Her) Ma-  
 jesty's Steamer, Ship, or  
 Service.  
*Hon.* Honorable. [atives.  
*H. R.* House of Represent-  
*H. R. E.* Holy Roman Em-  
 pire, or Emperor.  
*H. R. H.* His (or Her) Roy-  
 al Highness.  
*Hund.* Hundred.

**I.**

*I.* Iodine; Island.  
*Ia.* Indiana. [same place.  
*Ib.*, *Ibid.* (*Ibidem.*) In the  
*Id.* (*Idem.*) The same. [is.  
*I. e.*, or *i. e.* (*Id est.*) That  
*I. H. S.* (*Iesus* [or *Jesus*]  
*Hominum Salvator.*) Je-  
 sus the Savior of Men.

Originally written *IHS*, and intended as an abbrevia-

tion of *IΗΣΟΥΣ*, the Greek form of the word *Jesus*. The Greek *H* (*eta*) having been mistaken for the Latin *H* (*aitch*), and a Latin *S* substituted for the Greek *Σ*, the three letters were supposed to be the initials of three separate words.

*Ill.* Illinois.  
*Imp.* Imperial; Emperor.  
*In.* Inch, inches. [known.  
*incog.* (*incognito.*) Un-  
*Inf.*, or *inf.* Infinitive.  
*In lim.* (*In limine.*) At the outset.  
*I. N. R. I.* (*Iesus* [or *Jesus*]  
*Nazarenus, Rex Judæorum.*) Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.  
*inst.* Instant.  
*Int.*, or *int.* Interest.  
*Interj.* Interjection.  
*Io.* Iowa.  
*I. O. O. F.* Independent Order of Odd Fellows.  
*I. O. U.* I owe you — an acknowledgment for money. [as.  
*i. q.* (*idem quod.*) The same  
*Is.*, or *Isa.* Isaiah.  
*Isl.*, or *isl.* Island.  
*It.*, or *Ital.* Italian; Italic.

**J.**

*J.* Judge.  
*J. A.* Judge Advocate.  
*Jan.* January.  
*Jas.* James.  
*J. C.* JESUS CHRIST; Jus-  
 tice Clerk; Julius Cæsar.  
*J. C. D.* (*Juris Civilis Doc-*  
*tor.*) Doctor of Civil Law.  
*J. D.* (*Jurum Doctor.*) Doc-  
 tor of Laws.  
*Jer.* Jeremiah. [Warden.  
*J. G. W.* Junior Grand  
*Jno.* John.  
*Jona.* Jonathan.  
*Jos.* Joseph.  
*Josh.* Joshua.  
*J. P.* Justice of the Peace.  
*J. Prob.* Judge of the Pro-  
*Jr.*, or *jr.* Junior. [bate.  
*J. U. D.* (*Juris Utriusque*  
*Doctor.*) Doctor of Both  
 Laws (*i. e.*, the Canon and  
 the Civil Law.)  
*Jud.* Judith.  
*Judg.* Judges.  
*Jul.* July; Julius.  
*Jun.*, *Junr.* Junior.  
*J. W.* Junior Warden.

**K.**

*K.* King; Knight. — (*Kali-*  
*um.*) Potassium.  
*Kan.* Kansas.  
*K. B.* Knight of the Bath;  
 King's Bench.  
*K. C. B.* Knight Comman-  
 der of the Bath.  
*Ken.*, or *Ky.* Kentucky.  
*K. G.* Knight of the Garter.  
*K. G. C.* Knight of the  
 Grand Cross; Knight of  
 the Golden Circle.  
*Ki.* Kings.  
*K. M.* Knight of Malta.  
*Knt.*, or *Kt.* Knight.  
*Ky.* Ky.

**L.**

*L.* Lady; Latin; Lord; Low;  
 Lithium; Lake; Line.  
*L.*, *lb.*, or *lb.* (*Libra.*) A  
 pound, in weight. [ling.  
*L.*, *l.*, or *£.* A pound ster-  
*La.* Lanthanum.

*Lam.* Lamentations.  
*Lat.* Latin.  
*Lat.*, or *lat.* Latitude.  
*Lb.*, *lb.*, or *lb.* (*Libra.*) A  
 pound in weight.  
*L. C.* Lower Canada; Lord  
 Chancellor.  
*l. c.* Lower case. — (*loco cita-*  
*to.*) In the place before  
*Ld.* Lord. [cited.  
*Ldp.*, or *Lp.* Lordship.  
*Lea.*, or *lea.* League.  
*Leg.*, or *Legis.* Legislature.  
*Lev.* Leviticus. [Infantry.  
*L. I.* Long Island; Light  
*Li.*, or *L.* Lithium.  
*Lib.*, or *lib.* (*Liber.*) Book.  
*Lieut.*, or *Lt.* Lieutenant.  
*LL. B.* (*Legum Baccalau-*  
*reus.*) Bachelor of Laws.

The initial letter of a word is sometimes doubled, as in the present instance, to signify the plural.

*LL. D.* (*Legum Doctor.*)  
 Doctor of Laws. See *LL. B.*  
*Lon.*, *Long.* Longitude.  
*Lou.*, or *La.* Louisiana.  
*Lp.*, or *Ldp.* Lordship.  
*L. S.* Left side. — (*Locus*  
*Sigilli.*) Place of the Seal.  
*L. S. D.*, or *l. s. d.* (*Libra,*  
*Solidi, Denarii.*) Pounds,  
 Shillings, Pence.  
*Lt.*, or *Lieut.* Lieutenant.

**M.**

*M.* Marquis; Monday; Mon-  
 sieur; Morning. — (*Mille.*)  
 Thousand. — (*Meridies.*)  
 Meridian, or noon.  
*M.*, or *m.* Masculine; Moon;  
 Month, months; Minute,  
 minutes; Mill, mills; Mile,  
 miles.  
*M. A.* Military Academy;  
 Master of Arts.  
*Mac.*, or *Macc.* Maccabees.  
*Mad.*, or *Madm.* Madam.  
*Mag.* Magazine.  
*Maj.* Major.  
*Mal.* Malachi.  
*Mar.* Mareh; Maritime.  
*Mas.*, *Masc.* Masculine.  
*Mass.*, or *Ms.* Massachu-  
*Matt.* Matthew. [setts.  
*M. B.* (*Medicinæ Baccalau-*  
*reus.*) Bachelor of Medi-  
 cine.  
*M. C.* Member of Congress;  
 Master of Ceremonies;  
 Master Commandant.  
*M. D.* (*Medicinæ Doctor.*)  
 Doctor of Medicine.  
*Md.* Maryland.  
*Mlle.* Mademoiselle.  
*M. E.* Methodist Episcopal;  
 Military or Mechanical  
 Engineer; Most Excellent.  
*Me.* Maine.  
*Mem.* Memorandum.  
*Messrs.*, or *MM.* (*Mes-*  
*sieurs.*) Gentlemen; Sirs.  
 See *LL. B.*  
*Meth.* Methodist.  
*Mg.* Magnesium.  
*M. G.* Major General.  
*M. H. S.* Massachusetts  
 Historical Society; Mem-  
 ber of the Historical So-  
*Mi.* Mississippi. [ciety.  
*Mic.* Micah. [mas.  
*Mich.* Michigan; Michael-  
*Mid.* Midshipman. [utes.  
*Min.*, or *min.* Minute, min-  
*Minn.* Minnesota.  
*Miss.* Mississippi.  
*Mlle.* Mademoiselle.  
*MM.* Their Majesties. — (*Mes-*

*sieurs.*) Gentlemen. See  
*Mme.* Madame. [*LL. B.*  
*Mn.* Manganese.  
*Mo.* Missouri; Molybdenum.  
*Mo.*, or *mo.* Month.  
*Mod.* Modern.  
*Mon.*, or *Mond.* Monday.  
*Mons.* Monsieur, or Sir.  
*Mos.*, or *mos.* Months.  
*M. P.* Member of Parlia-  
 ment; Member of Police.  
*M. P. P.* Member of the  
 Provincial Parliament.  
*Mr.* Master, or Mister.  
*Mrs.* Mistress, or Missis.  
*MS.* Manuscript. [*LL. B.*  
*MSS.* Manuscripts. See  
*Mt.* Mount, or Mountain.  
*Mus. D.*, *Mus. Doc.*, or  
*Mus. Doct.* Doctor of  
 Music.  
*M. W.* Most Worthy.  
*M. W. G. M.* Most Wor-  
 shipful Grand Master.

**N.**

*N.* Noon; North; Note;  
 Name; New; Nitrogen.  
*N.*, or *n.* Noun; Neuter;  
 Nail, nails.  
*N. A.* North America.  
*Na.* (*Natrium.*) Sodium.  
*Nah.* Nahum.  
*Nat.* Natural; National.  
*Nath.* Nathaniel.  
*Naut.* Nautical.  
*N. B.* New Brunswick. —  
 (*Nota Bene.*) Note well,  
 or take notice,  
*N. C.* North Carolina.  
*N. E.* North-East; North-  
 ern Eastern (Postal Dis-  
 trict, London); New Eng-  
*Neb.* Nebraska. [land.  
*Neh.* Nehemiah.  
*Nem. Con.* (*Nemine Con-*  
*tradicante.*) No one con-  
 tradicting; unanimously.  
*Nem Diss.* (*Nemine Dissen-*  
*tiente.*) No one dissenting.  
*Neut.*, or *neut.* Neuter.  
*N. F.* Newfoundland.  
*N. H.* New Hampshire.  
*Ni.* Nickel.  
*N. J.* New Jersey.  
*N. l.*, or *n. l.* (*Non liquet.*)  
 It appears not; the case is  
 not clear.  
*N. Lat.* North Latitude.  
*N. N. E.* North-North-East.  
*N. N. W.* North-North-West.  
*N. O.* Norium. [ber.  
*No.* or *no.* (*Numero.*) Num-  
*Nom.*, or *nom.* Nominative.  
*Non. Pros.*, or *Non. pros.*  
 (*Non Prosequitur.*) He  
 does not prosecute; — a  
 judgment entered against  
 the plaintiff when he does  
 not appear to prosecute.  
*Non. seq.*, or *non seq.* (*Non*  
*sequitur.*) It does not fol-  
 low.  
*Nos.*, or *nos.* Numbers.  
*Nov.* November.  
*N. P.* New Providence; No-  
 tary Public.  
*N. S.* Nova Scotia; New  
 Style (since 1752).  
*N. T.* New Testament.  
*Num.* or *Numb.* Numbers.  
*N. W.* North-West; North-  
 ern-Western (Postal Dis-  
 trict, London).  
*N. Y.* New York.

**O.**

*O.* Ohio; Oxygen; Old.  
*Ob.*, or *ob.* (*Obit.*) Died.



*Obad.* Obadiah. [jection.  
*Obj.*, or *obj.* Objective; Ob-  
*Obs.* Observatory.  
*Obt.*, or *Obdt.* Obedient.  
*Oct.* October.  
*Olym.* Olympiad.  
*Ord.* Ordinance; Ordinary.  
*O. S.* Old Style (previous  
*Os.* Osmium. [to 1752).  
*O. T.* Old Testament.  
*Oxon.* (*Oxonia.*) Oxford.  
*Oz.*, or *oz.* Ounce, or  
ounces.

The *z* is here used to represent the character *z*, anciently an abbreviation for terminations.

**P.**

*P.*, or *p.* Page; Part; Phos-  
phorus; Pipe.  
*Pa.* Pennsylvania.  
*p. a.* Participial adjective.  
*Parl.* Parliament.  
*Part.*, or *part.* Participle.  
*Pass.*, or *pass.* Passive.  
*Pb.* (*Plumbum.*) Lead.  
*P. B.* (*Philosophiæ Bacca-  
laureus.*) Bachelor of  
Philosophy.  
*Pd.* Paid; Palladium.  
*Pe.* Pelopium. [Island.  
*P. E. I.* Prince Edward  
*Penn.* Pennsylvania.  
*Per an.*, or *per an.* (*Per an-  
num.*) By the year.  
*Per cent.*, *per cent.*, *Per ct.*, or  
*per ct.* (*Per centum.*) By  
the hundred.  
*P. G.* Past Grand.  
*Ph. D.* (*Philosophiæ Doc-  
tor.*) Doctor of Philosophy.  
*Phil.* Philip; Philippians;  
Philosophy; Philemon.  
*Phila.* Philadelphia.  
*Philom.* (*Philomathes.*) Lov-  
er of learning.  
*Pinx.*, *pinx.*, *Pxt.*, or *pxt.*  
(*Pinxit.*) He, or she,  
painted it.  
*Pk.*, or *pk.* Peek.  
*Pl.* or *pl.* Plural.  
*Plff.* Plaintiff.  
*Plur.*, or *plur.* Plural.  
*P. M.* Post-Master; Past  
Master; Past Midship-  
man.—(*Post Meridiem.*)  
Afternoon. [eral.  
*P. M. G.* Post-Master-Gen-  
*P. O.* Post-Office.  
*Pos.*, *pos.*, *Poss.*, or *poss.*  
Possessive.  
*pp.* Pages. See *LL. B.*  
*P. P. C.* (*Pour Prendre Con-  
gé.*) To take leave.  
*Pph.*, or *pph.* Pamphlet.  
*Pr.*, *pr.*, or *ᵑ* (*Per.*) By the.  
*P. R.* Prize Ring; Porto  
Rico.  
*Prep.*, or *prep.* Preposition.  
*Pres.* President.  
*Pret.*, or *pret.* Preterit.  
*Prof.* Professor.  
*Pron.*, or *pron.* Pronoun.  
*Pro tem.*, or *pro tem.* (*Pro  
tempore.*) For the time  
being. [Provincee.  
*Prov.* Proverbs; Provost;  
*Prox.* (*Proximo.*) Next.  
*P. S.* (*Post scriptum.*) Post-  
script.  
*Ps.* Psalm, or Psalms.  
*Pt.* Pint; Part; Payment;  
Platinum; Point; Port.  
*Pub.* Public; Publisher.  
*Pub. Doc.* Public Docu-  
ments.  
*Pwt.*, or *pwt.* Pennyweight.  
*Pxt.* or *pxt.* (*pinxit.*) He, or  
she, painted it.

**Q.**

*Q.* Question.  
*Q.*, or *Qu.* Query; Ques-  
tion; Queen.  
*Q. B.* Queen's Bench.  
*Q. C.* Queen's Council.  
*Q. d.* (*Quasi dicat.*) As if  
he should say.  
*Q. E. D.* (*Quod Erat  
Demonstrandum.*) Which  
was to be demonstrated.  
*Q. l.* (*Quantum libet.*) As  
much as you please.  
*Q. M.* Quartermaster.  
*Q. M. G.* Quartermaster  
General.  
*Qr.*, or *qr.* Quarter (28  
pounds); Farthing; Quire.  
*Q. s.*, or *q. s.*—(*Quantum  
sufficit.*) A sufficient quan-  
tity.  
*Qt.*, or *qt.* Quart; Quan-  
tity. [Quarter.  
*Qu.* Queen; Question;  
*Qu.*, or *Qy.* (*Quære.*) Query.  
*Ques.* Question.  
*Q. v.* or *q. v.* (*Quod vide.*)  
Which see.

**R.**

*R.* Railway; Rhodium.—  
(*Rex.*) King.—(*Regina.*)  
Queen.—(*Recipe.*) Take.  
*R. A.* Royal Academy, or  
Academician; Rear Admi-  
ral; Right Ascension.  
*Rb.* Rubidium.  
*Rec.* or *R.* Recipe. [tary.  
*Rec. Sec.* Recording Secre-  
*Ref.* Reformed; Reformer;  
Reformation; Reference.  
*Reg.* Register; Regular.  
*Rep.* Representative; Re-  
public; Reporter.  
*Rev.* Revelation, Revolu-  
tion; Review; Revenue;  
*Rev.* Reverend. [Revise.  
*R. I.* Rhode Island.  
*R. N.* Royal Navy.  
*Rom.* Roman; Romans.  
*Rom. Cath.* Roman Catholic.  
*R. R.* Railroad.  
*Rt. Hon.* Right Honorable.  
*Rt. Rev.* Right Reverend.  
*Ru.* Ruthenium.  
*R. W.* Right Worshipful.

**S.**

*S.* Sign; South; Sulphur;  
Sunday; Saturday; Signor;  
Scribe; Shilling.  
*S. A.* South America; South  
*Sam.* Samuel. [Africa.  
*Sat.* Saturday.  
*Sb.* (*Stibium.*) Antimony.  
*S. C.* South Carolina.  
*Sc.*, or *Sculp.* (*Sculpsit.*)  
He, or she, engraved it.  
*Sch.*, or *Schr.* Schooner.  
*Scil.*, or *Sc.* (*Scilicet.*) To  
wit; namely.  
*Script.* Scripture.  
*Sculp.*, or *sculp.* (*Sculpsit.*)  
He, or she, engraved it.  
*S. E.* South-East; South-  
Eastern (Postal District,  
*Se.* Selenium. [London).  
*Sec.* Secretary. [tion.  
*Sec.*, or *sec.* Second; Sec-  
*Sect.*, or *sect.* Section. [ior.  
*Sen.* Senate; Senator; Sen-  
*Sep.*, or *Sept.* September.  
*Serg.*, or *Serj.* Sergeant, or  
Serjeant.  
*Serv.*, or *Servt.* Servant.  
*S. H. S.* (*Societatis Histo-  
rior Socius.*) Fellow of the  
Historical Society.

*Si.* Silicium.  
*Sing.*, or *sing.* Singular.  
*S. J.* Society of Jesus.  
*S. J. C.* Supreme Judicial  
Court.  
*S. Lat.* South Latitude.  
*Sld.*, or *sld.* Sailed.  
*S. M.* State Militia; Short  
Meter; Sergeant Major;  
Sons of Malta.  
*S. M. I.* (*Sa Majesté Im-  
périale.*) His, or Her, Im-  
perial Majesty.  
*Sn.* (*Stannum.*) Tin.  
*Soc.* Society.  
*Sol.* Solomon; Solution.  
*S. P. Q. R.* (*Senatus Pop-  
ulusque Romani.*) Senate  
and people of Rome.  
*Sq.*, or *sq.* Square.  
*Sq. ft.*, or *sq. ft.* Square feet.  
*Sq. in.*, or *sq. in.* Square  
inches. [miles.  
*Sq. m.*, or *sq. m.* Square  
*Sr.* Sir, or Senior.  
*SS.*, or *ss.* (*Scilicet.*) Name-  
ly.—(*Semis.*) Half.  
*S. S.* Sunday School; Saint  
Simplicius (the mark on  
the collar of the Chief Jus-  
tice of England).  
*S. S. E.* South-South-East  
*S. S. W.* South-South-  
West.  
*St.* Saint; Street; Strait.  
*Stat.* Statute; Statuary.  
*S. T. D.* (*Sacræ Theologiæ  
Doctor.*) Doctor of Divin-  
ity.  
*S. T. P.* (*Sacræ Theologiæ  
Professor.*) Professor of  
Theology.  
*Subj.*, or *subj.* Subjunctive.  
*Subst.* Substantive; Sub-  
stitute.  
*Sun.*, or *Sund.* Sunday.  
*Sup.* Superior; Supplement.  
*Supt.* Superintendent.  
*Surg.* Surgeon; Surgery.  
*S. W.* South-West; South-  
Western (Postal District,  
London); Senior Warden.  
*Syn.*, or *syn.* Synonym.

**T.**

*T.* Tenor; Tuesday; Town;  
Township; Territory; Ton.  
*Ta.* Tantalum.  
*Tb.* Terbium.  
*Te.* Tellurium.  
*Ten.*, or *Tenn.* Tennessee.  
*Tex.* Texas. [Thorium.  
*Th.* Thursday; Thomas;  
*Theo.* Theodore.  
*Thess.* Thessalonians.  
*Thurs.* Thursday.  
*Ti.* Titanium.  
*Tier.*, or *tier.* Tierce.  
*Tim.* Timothy.  
*Tit.* Titus.  
*Tl.* Thallium.  
*Tob.* Tobit.  
*Tr.* Translation; Trans-  
pose; Treasurer; Trustee.  
*Tu.*, or *Tues.* Tuesday.

**U.**

*U.* Uranium.  
*U. C.* Upper Canada.  
*Ult.*, or *ult.* (*Ultimo.*) Last,  
or of the last month.  
*Univ.* University.  
*U. S.* United States.  
*U. S. A.* United States of  
America; United States  
Army.  
*U. S. M.* United States Mail;  
United States Marine.

*U. S. M. A.* United States  
Military Academy.  
*U. S. N.* United States  
Navy. [unteachers.  
*U. S. V.* United States Vol-  
*U. T.* Utah Territory.

**V.**

*V.* Vanadium; Victoria;  
Viscount; Verb; Verse;  
Vocative; Volume; Violin.  
*V. a.*, or *v. a.* Verb active.  
*Va.* Virginia.  
*V. C.* Vice Chancellor.  
*Ven.* Venerable. [Grand.  
*V. G.* Vicer General; Vice  
*V. i.* Verb intransitive.  
*Vice Pres.* Vice President.  
*Vid.*, or *vid.* (*Vide.*) See.  
*Vis.*, or *Visc.* Viscount.  
*Viz.*, or *viz.* (*Videlicet.*)  
Namely; To wit. [See  
Note under *Oz.*]  
*V. n.*, or *v. n.* Verb neuter.  
*Voc.*, or *voc.* Vocative.  
*Vol.*, or *vol.* Volume.  
*V. P.* Vice President.  
*V. R.* (*Victoria Regina.*)  
Queen Victoria.  
*Vs.*, or *vs.* (*Versus.*) Against,  
or in opposition.  
*Vt.* Vermont.  
*V. t.*, or *v. t.* Verb transitive.

**W.**

*W.* West; William; Wed-  
nesday; Welsh; Warden.  
—(*Wolframium.*) Tung-  
sten.  
*W.*, or *w.* Week.  
*W. C.* Western Central (Post-  
al District, London).  
*Wed.* Wednesday. [Indies.  
*W. I.* West India, West  
*W. Lon.* West Longitude.  
*Wm.* William.  
*W. M.* Worshipful Master.  
*W. N. W.* West-North-West.  
*Wp.* Worship.  
*W. S.* Writer to the Signet.  
*W. S. W.* West-South-West.  
*Wt.*, or *wt.* Weight.

**X.**

*X.* Christ.  
*Xm.*, or *Xmas.* Christmas.  
*Xt.* Christ.

**Y.**

*Y.* Yttrium.  
*Y.*, or *Yr.* Year.  
*Yd.*, or *yd.* Yard.  
*Ye*, or *ye.* The.

The *y* in this abbrevia-  
tion, is a corrupt representa-  
tion of the Anglo-Saxon *þ*  
or *th*, introduced at the time  
when the Anglo-Saxon al-  
phabet was superseded by  
the Old English or Black  
Letter, in which *þ* (*ʝ*) bore  
a considerable resemblance  
in form to *þ*.

*Yr.* Your.

**Z.**

*Z.*, or *Zr.* Zirconium.  
*Zach.* Zachary.  
*Zech.* Zechariah.  
*Zeph.* Zephaniah.  
*Zn.* Zinc.  
*Zoöl.* Zoölogy.  
*Zr.* Zirconium.



# ARBITRARY SIGNS

USED IN

## WRITING AND PRINTING.

### I. ASTRONOMICAL.

#### 1. SUN, GREATER PLANETS, ETC.

☉, or ☼	The Sun.	⊕, ⊖, or ♁	The Earth.
☾, or ☾	The Moon.	♂	Mars.
●	New Moon.	♃	Jupiter.
☾, or ☾	First Quarter.	♄	Saturn.
☉, or ☉	Full Moon.	♅, or ♁	Uranus.
☾, or ☾	Last Quarter.	♆	Neptune.
♿	Mercury.	☄	Comet.
♀	Venus.	*, or *	Fixed Star.

The asteroids are now designated by numbers indicating the order of their discovery, and their symbol is a small circle inclosing this number; as, ①, Ceres; ②, Pallas; ③, Juno; ④, Vesta; and the like.

#### 2. SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Spring Signs.	{	1. ♈	Aries, the Ram.
		2. ♉	Taurus, the Bull.
		3. ♊	Gemini, the Twins.
Summer Signs.	{	4. ♋	Cancer, the Crab.
		5. ♌	Leo, the Lion.
		6. ♍	Virgo, the Virgin.
Autumn Signs.	{	7. ♎	Libra, the Balance.
		8. ♏	Scorpio, the Scorpion.
		9. ♐	Sagittarius, the Archer.
Winter Signs.	{	10. ♑	Capricornus, the Goat.
		11. ♒	Aquarius, the Waterman.
		12. ♓	Pisces, the Fishes.

#### 3. ASPECTS AND NODES.

- ♌ Conjunction; — indicating that the bodies have the same longitude, or right ascension.
- \* Sextile; — indicating a difference of 60° in longitude, or right ascension.
- Quadrature; — indicating a difference of 90° in longitude, or right ascension.
- △ Trine; — indicating a difference of 120° in longitude, or right ascension.
- ♌ Opposition; — indicating a difference of 180° in longitude, or right ascension.
- ♌ Ascending Node; — called also *Dragon's Head*.
- ♏ Descending Node; — called also *Dragon's Tail*.

### II. CHEMICAL.

- One equivalent of oxygen; — written above a symbol representing an element, and repeated to indicate two, three, or more equivalents; thus, Fe denotes a compound of one equivalent of oxygen with one of iron;  $\overset{3}{S}$  a compound of three equivalents of oxygen with one of sulphur.
- One equivalent of sulphur; — used in the same manner as the preceding; thus, Fe denotes a compound of two equivalents of sulphur and one of iron.

A dash drawn across a symbol having either of the foregoing signs above it, denotes that two equivalents of the substance represented by the symbol are joined with the number of equivalents of oxygen or sulphur indicated by the dots or commas; thus,  $\overset{2}{Fe}$  represents a compound of two equivalents of iron and three of oxygen, forming sesqui-oxide of iron.

(960)

+ indicates, in organic chemistry, a base or alkaloid, when placed above the initial letter of the name of the substance; as,  $\overset{+}{M}$ , morphine;  $\overset{+}{Q}$ , quinine.

— indicates, in organic chemistry, an acid, when placed above the initial letter of the name of the acid; as,  $\overset{-}{C}$ , citric acid;  $\overset{-}{T}$ , tartaric acid.

Every elementary substance is represented, in chemical notation, by a symbol consisting of the initial or abbreviation of its Latin name; as, H for hydrogen, O for oxygen. Ag (from *Argentum*) for silver, and the like, each symbol, when used singly, always indicating a single atom or equivalent of the substance represented by it; thus, O stands for one atom or equivalent of oxygen, C for a single equivalent of carbon, and the others in like manner. A compound body made up of single equivalents of its constituents is represented by the two symbols of the respective constituents written side by side; as, HO, a compound of one equivalent of hydrogen with one of oxygen, forming water. To express more than one atom or equivalent of a substance, a number is used, either prefixed to the symbol, or, more commonly, written after it, below the line; as, 2O, or O<sub>2</sub>, two equivalents of oxygen.

A secondary compound, as a salt, is indicated by writing the symbols of the constituent compounds one after another, with the sign + between them, the symbol of the base being always placed first; thus, CaO + CO<sub>2</sub> represents carbonate of lime. A comma is frequently used instead of the sign +, commonly to express a more intimate union than would be expressed by that sign. The period is also sometimes used to indicate a union more intimate than that denoted by the sign +, but less so than that implied by a comma. A number written before the symbol of a compound designates a corresponding number of equivalents of that compound; as, 3 SO<sub>3</sub>, three equivalents of sulphuric acid. When the formula of the quantity contains several terms, those to which the figure applies are included in parentheses or brackets, to which the figure is prefixed; as, 3 (CaO + SO<sub>3</sub>), three equivalents of sulphate of lime.

### III. MATHEMATICAL.

#### THE RELATIONS OF QUANTITIES.

+ Plus; and; more; — indicating addition; as  $a + b = c$ ; — used also to indicate that figures have been omitted from the end of a number, or that the latter is approximately exact; as, the square root of 2 is 1.4142136 +.

— Minus; less; — indicating subtraction; as,  $a - b = c$ .

±, or ∓ Plus or minus; ambiguous; — indicating that the number or quantity to which it is prefixed may have either of the signs + or —; as,  $a \pm b$ .

× Multiplied by; times; into; as,  $a \times b = ab$ ;  $6 \times 4 = 24$

• Multiplication is also often indicated by placing a dot between the factors, or by writing the latter, when not numerals, one after another without any sign.

÷, or : Divided by; as,  $a \div b$ ; that is,  $a$  divided by  $b$ ;  $6 \div 3 = 2$ .

• Division is also very often indicated by writing the divisor under the dividend, with a line between them; as  $\frac{a}{b}$ ; that is,  $a$  divided by  $b$ ;  $\frac{6}{3} = 2$ .

= Is equal to; equals; as,  $(a + b) \times c = ac + bc$ ;  $6 + 2 = 8$ .

> Is greater than; as,  $a > b$ ; that is,  $a$  is greater than  $b$ ;  $6 > 5$ .







VI. MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

- \$ Dollar, or Dollars; as, \$1; \$200.
- ¢ Cent, or cents; as, 12¢; 33¢.
- £ Pound, or Pounds (sterling); as, £1; £45.
- lb Pound, or Pounds (in weight); as, 1lb; 24lb.
- @ At, or to; as, silk @ \$2 per yd.
- ♄ Per; as, sheep \$4 ♄ head.
- % Per cent.; as, discount 6% = \$10.21.
- ‰ Account; as, J. Smith in ‰ with J. Jones.
- / Shilling, or Shillings; as, 1/6 = 1s. 6d.; 2/3 = 2s. 3d.
- A 1 The designation of a first-class vessel, in Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping; the letter denoting that the hull is well built and sea-worthy, and the figure the efficient state of her rigging, anchors, cables, &c.
- XX Ale of double strength.
- XXX Ale of triple strength.

VII. TYPOGRAPHICAL.

1. MARKS OF PUNCTUATION, ETC.

,	Comma.	¨	Diæresis.
;	Semicolon.	¸	Cedilla.
:	Colon.	^	Caret.
.	Period.	“ ”	Quotation Marks.
—	Dash.	}	Brace.
?	Interrogation.	***	Ellipsis.
!	Exclamation.	...	Ellipsis; also, Leaders
( )	Parenthesis.	—	Ellipsis.
[ ]	Brackets, or Crotchets.	*	Asterisk.
'	Apostrophe.	†	Dagger, or Obelisk.
-	Hyphen.	‡	Double Dagger.
ˆ	Acute Accent.	§	Section.
˘	Grave Accent.		Parallels.
^	Circumflex Accent.	¶	Paragraph.
~	Circumflex, or Tilde.	☞	Index.
—	The Long, or Macron.	**	Asterism.
ˉ	The Short, or Breve.		

2. CORRECTION OF THE PRESS.

- ∆, or ∂ (dele) Delete, take out, or expunge.
- ⊖ Turn a reversed letter.
- # A space, or more space between words, letters, or lines.
- Less space, or no space, between words or letters.
- ⌊, or ⌋ Carry a word further to the left or to the right.
- Indent.
- ⌈ Elevate a letter, word, or character that is sunk below the proper level.
- ⌋ Sink or depress a letter, word, or character raised above the proper level.
- | shows that a portion of a paragraph projects laterally beyond the rest.
- ↓ directs attention to a quadrat or space which improperly appears.
- ×, or + directs attention to a broken or imperfect type.
- [ Bring a word or words to the beginning of a line; also, make a new paragraph.
- ¶ Make a new paragraph.
- Change from Italic to Roman, or from Roman to Italic, as the case may be.
- = Put in small capitals.
- ≡ Put in capitals.

☞ The other marks are self-explanatory; but the following abbreviations, used in correcting proof-sheets, require explanation:—

- wf. Wrong font; — used when a character is of a wrong size or style.
- tr. Transpose.
- l. c. Lower-case; i. e., put in small or common letters a word or a letter that has been printed in capitals or small capitals.
- s. caps., or sm. c. Put in small capitals.
- Qu., Qy., or ? Query.
- out, s. c. Words are wanting, see copy.

SPECIMEN OF A CORRECTED PROOF-SHEET.

THE CROWNING OF PETRARCH.

□ *s. caps.* <sup>∧</sup>Nothing can be conceived more affecting or noble than <sup>∧</sup>that ceremony. The <sup>∆</sup>superb palaces and ~~and~~ porticos by which had rolled the ivory chariots of Marius <sup>∆</sup>and <sup>ac</sup>Caesar had long mouldered into dust. The laureled fasces, the golden eagles, <sup>l. c.</sup>the shouting Legions, the captives, and the pictured cities were indeed want <sup>∧</sup>ing to his victorious procession. The sceptre had passed away from Rome. <sup>⊖</sup>But she still retained the mightier influence of an (empire intellectual) and was <sup>×</sup>now to confer the ~~prædium~~ reward of an intellectual triumph. To the man who <sup>∧</sup>had extended the dominion of her ancient language — who <sup>∧</sup>had erected <sup>∧</sup>the <sup>∧</sup>trophies of philosophy and imagination in the <sup>∧</sup>haunts of ignorance <sup>∧</sup>and <sup>∧</sup>ferocity, whose ~~captives~~ were the hearts of admiring nations, <sup>∧</sup>enchained by the <sup>∧</sup>influence of his <sup>∧</sup>song — whose spoils were the <sup>∧</sup>treasures of ancient genius — the <sup>∧</sup>Eternal City offered the (glorious and just) tribute of her gratitude. <sup>∧</sup>Amid the ruined monuments of ancient, and the infant erections of modern art, he who had restored the broken link between the two ages of human civilization was crowned with the wreath which <sup>∧</sup>he had deserved from the moderns who <sup>∧</sup>owed to him their refinement, — from the ancients who <sup>∧</sup>owed to him their fame. <sup>∧</sup>Never was a coronation so august witnessed by <sup>∧</sup>westminster or Rheims.

*Caps.*

∆  
Rom.  
Dy.  
-/  
?  
lead.  
stet. a/  
space better.  
∧  
-/  
Rom.  
tr. wff.  
o/  
#  
∆ lead  
tr. ⊖  
Cap.  
Ital. ?

MACAULAY.

*rescued from obscurity and decay*



## A CONCISE ACCOUNT

OF THE

# CHIEF DEITIES, HEROES, ETC., IN THE GREEK AND ROMAN MYTHOLOGY.

### A.

**Ab'a-ris.** A Scythian priest of Apollo, said to have ridden through the air on an arrow.

**A-çes'tēs.** A king of Sicily, who entertained Æneas and Anchises.

**A-ehæ'us.** Son of Xuthus, from whom the Achæans, a Grecian tribe, were descended.

**A-ehā'tēs.** A trusty friend and companion of Æneas.

**Æh'e-rōn.** Son of Sol and Terra, transformed into a river in the infernal regions.

**A-ehī'lēs.** A Grecian hero, distinguished for his warlike prowess, and invulnerable except in his right heel; but at length slain by Paris, in the Trojan war. He was the son of Peleus and Thetis.

**Ā'cis.** The son of Faunus, a Sicilian shepherd, who was killed by Polyphemus, because he had obtained the affections of Galatæa.

**Ac-tæ'on.** A celebrated hunter, who, having seen Diana bathing, was changed into a stag and hunted down by his own hounds.

**Ad-mē'tus.** A king of Pheræ, in Thessaly, and husband of Alcestis.

**A-dō'nis.** A Cyprian youth famed for his beauty and beloved by Venus, but torn in pieces by a wild boar.

**Æ'a-eus.** Son of Jupiter and Europa, famed for his justice and piety. After death he was made one of the judges in the infernal regions.

**Æ-gē'ri-ā.** See Egeria.

**Æ-gæ'us.** A king of Athens, who gave his name to the Ægean sea, by being drowned in it. [Naiads.]

**Æ'gle.** 1. One of the Hesperides. 2. The fairest of the Æ-gyp'tus.

**Æ-gyp'tus.** A king of Egypt, whose fifty sons, with the exception of Lynceus, were slain on their wedding night by their wives, the daughters of Danaus.

**Æ-nē'as.** A Trojan warrior, son of Venus and Anchises. He is distinguished for his pious care of his father at the capture of Troy; and his adventures form the subject of Virgil's Æneid.

**Æ'o-lus.** The god or ruler of the winds, who resided in the islands between Italy and Sicily. [art.]

**Æs'eu-lā'pi-us.** Son of Apollo, and god of the healing

**Āg'a-mēm'non.** Brother of Menelaus, and commander of the Grecian forces against Troy. He was murdered by his wife Clytæmnestra, with the aid of Ægisthus, her paramour. See CLYTÆMNESTRA.

**Āg'a-nīp'pe.** A fountain at the foot of Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses.

**Ā'jax.** 1. A son of Telamon, and one of the bravest of the Greeks in the Trojan war. 2. A Greek renowned for his bravery in the Trojan war. He was the son of Oileus, and king of the Locri.

**Al-çes'tis.** Wife of Admetus, to preserve whose life she resigned her own. She was afterward, however, brought back from the lower world by Hercules.

**Al-çī'dēs.** A name of Hercules. [by Jupiter.]

**Ale-mē'nā.** Wife of Amphitryon, and mother of Hercules

**Al-çy'o-nē.** A daughter of Æolus, who drowned herself in grief for the loss of her husband, and was turned into a king-fisher.

**A-lēe'to.** One of the Furies.

**Ām'mon.** A title of Jupiter.

**Am-phī'on.** A Theban prince who cultivated the art of music with such success that, at the sound of his lyre, stones came together, and formed the walls of Thebes.

**Ām'phi-trī'te.** Daughter of Nereus and Doris, and wife of Neptune.

**An-çæ'us.** A king of the Samians, who, leaving a cup of wine untasted to pursue a boar by which he was killed, gave rise to the proverb, "There 's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip."

**An-ehī'sēs.** The father of Æneas by Venus.

**An-drōm'a-ehē.** The wife of Hector, distinguished for her domestic virtues.

**An-drōm'e-dā.** Daughter of the Ethiopian king Cepheus. Her mother, Cassiope, having boasted herself fairer than Juno, Andromeda was exposed to a sea-monster, but was rescued by Perseus, who married her.

**Ant-tæ'us.** A monarch of Libya, of gigantic size and strength, slain by Hercules.

**Ān'te-ros.** The god who avenges sighted love.

**An-tīg'o-ne.** A daughter of Ægeus and Jocasta, famous for her filial piety.

**A-nū'bis.** An Egyptian god, represented as having the head of a dog.

**Āph'ro-dī'te.** The Greek name of Venus.

**Ā'pis.** The Egyptian god of industry, worshiped under the form of an ox.

**A-pōl'lo.** A deity of the Greeks and Romans, worshiped as the sun-god. He was also god of medicine, divination, archery, and poetry, and presided over the Muses.

**A-rāeh'ne.** A Lydian maiden, who challenged Minerva to a trial of skill in embroidery, and was changed into a spider, as a punishment for her presumption.

**Ār'e-thū'sā.** Daughter of Nereus, a nymph of great beauty, in the train of Diana, in Elis; — changed into a fountain when pursued by the river-god Alpheus. It was believed that this fountain flowed under the sea, with the Alpheus, and appeared again in Sicily.

**Ār'go-nauts.** Companions of Jason, who went to Colchis, in the ship Argo, in search of golden fleece.

**Ār'gus.** The son of Arestor; said to have a hundred eyes. Being sent by Juno to watch Io, he was killed by Mercury, whereupon Juno placed his eyes in the tail of a peacock.

**Ā'ri-ād'ne.** Daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who, for the love she bore to Theseus, gave him a clew of thread which guided him safely out of the labyrinth of Crete.

**A-rī'on.** A famous musician and lyric poet of Methymna, in Lesbos, rescued from drowning by a dolphin.

**Ār'is-tæ'us.** A son of Apollo and Cyrene, who discovered the use of honey, oil, &c., and who first taught men the management of bees.

**Ār'te-mīs.** The Greek name of Diana.

**As-eāl'a-phūs.** A son of Acheron, who, having asserted that Proserpine had eaten a pomegranate-seed in the kingdom of Pluto, was turned into an owl, for mischief-making.

**As-træ'ā.** The goddess of justice. During the Golden Age she lived on earth, but when that passed away she abandoned it, and returned to heaven.

**As-ty'a-nāx.** Son of Hector and Andromache, killed by Ulysses at the destruction of Troy.

**Āt'a-lān'tā.** A princess of Scyros, who consented to marry any one of her suitors who should outrun her. Hippomenes was the successful competitor.

**Ā'te.** The goddess of revenge.

**Ā'tlas.** A Titan, and king of Mauritania, who is said to have supported the world on his shoulders, and was changed into a mountain.

**Ā'tro-pōs.** One of the Parcæ. Her duty among the three sisters is to cut the thread of life.

**Au'ge-as.** One of the Argonauts, and afterward king of Elis. His stables were the scene of the fifth labor of Hercules, who cleansed them from the accumulated filth of thirty years by turning a river through them.

**Āu-rō'rā.** The goddess of morning.

### B.

**Bac-ehān'tēs.** Priestesses of Bacchus.

**Bæc'ehus.** The god of wine.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short: cāre, fār, āsk. all what; ěre, veīl, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, fōōd, fōōt; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, call, eecho; ġem, ġet; aș; exist; linger, link; this.



**Bel-lér'o-phon.** Son of Glaucus, and grandson of Sisyphus. Being falsely accused by the wife of Proetus, king of the Argives, he was sent with a letter from Proetus to his father-in-law, commanding him to put the bearer to death. He is noted for having slain the Chimæra.

**Bel-lō'nā.** The goddess of war, and sister of Mars.

**Bēr'e-nī'ce.** Sister and wife of Ptolemy Euergetes. Her beautiful hair was placed in the heavens as a constellation.

**Bō'nā Dē'a.** A name given by the Romans to the goddess of chastity. It was unlawful for any man to enter her temple.

**Brī-ā're-us, or Brī'a-reus.** A famous giant, feigned to have had a hundred hands and fifty heads.

**Brī-sē'is.** A beautiful slave of Achilles, from whom she was taken by Agamemnon.

**Brōn'tēs.** One of the Cyclops, who forged Jove's thunder-bolts.

**Bu-sī'ris.** A king of Egypt, who, in consequence of an oracle, sacrificed strangers on the altar of Jupiter. He was slain by Hercules.

**Býb'lis.** The daughter of Miletus, who loved her brother, and being avoided by him, wept herself into a fountain.

## C.

**Ca-bī'rī.** Deities worshiped at Lemnos and Samothrace as tutelary genii.

**Cā'eus.** A noted giant and robber, fabled to have had three heads. He stole the oxen of Geryon from Hercules, and on that account was slain by him.

**Cād'mus.** Son of the Phœnician king Agenor, and the inventor of alphabetic writing.

**Ca-dū'ce-us.** Mercury's winged rod, which had two serpents twined about it.

**Cāl'chas.** A famous soothsayer, and prophet of the Greeks in the Trojan war.

**Cal-lī'o-pe.** Mother of Orpheus, and chief of the nine Muses. She presided over epic poetry.

**Cal-lis'to.** Daughter of Lyeon, an Arcadian king. She was changed by Juno, on account of jealousy, into a bear, and was placed by Jupiter among the stars.

**Ca-lýp'so.** A nymph who reigned in the island of Ogygia, where she entertained Ulysses for eight years.

**Ca-mil'lā.** A warlike queen of the Volscians, slain in the war with Æneas.

**Cāp'a-neūs.** One of seven heroes who led an expedition from Argos against Thebes. He was struck with lightning by Jupiter.

**Cas-sān'drā.** A daughter of Priam and Heuba, whose prophecies the Trojans refused to believe.

**Cas-tā'li-ā.** A celebrated fountain on Mount Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

**Cē'erops.** The founder and first king of Athens, who instituted marriage and the interment of the dead.

**Cēn'taurus.** A Thessalian race, fabled to have been half men and half horses.

**Cē'phe-us, or Cē'pheūs.** A king of Ethiopia, husband of Cassiope and father of Andromeda.

**Cēr'be-rus.** The three-headed dog of Pluto, which guarded the gate of Hades.

**Cē'rēs.** The goddess of grain, fruits, and agriculture. She was the daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister of Jupiter, Pluto, and Neptune, and mother of Proserpine.

**Chā'ron.** The son of Erebus and Nox, who ferried the souls of the dead over the rivers Acheron and Styx to Hades.

**Cha-rýb'dis.** A ravenous woman, turned by Jupiter into a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Sicily, opposite to the rocks called Scylla.

**Chī-mæ'rā.** A fabulous monster in Lyeia, which vomited fire, and was slain by Bellerophon.

**Chrý-sē'is.** A daughter of Chryses, a priest of Apollo, at Chryse, in Troas. Having been captured by the Greeks, and given to Agamemnon, Apollo sent a pestilence upon the Grecian hosts, whereupon she was restored to her father.

**Cīr'ce.** A sea-nymph and sorceress, who, by means of an enchanted cup, turned men into swine.

**Clī'o.** The Muse who presided over history; represented with a half-opened roll. [sewers.]

**Clō'a-cī'nā.** A Roman goddess, who presided over the

**Clō'tho.** The youngest of the three Fates. Her office was to spin the thread of life.

**Clýt'æm-nēs'trā, } The faithless wife of Agamemnon,  
Clýt'em-nēs'trā. } whom she, with her paramour**

Ægisthus, murdered on his return from Troy, for which crime she was killed by her son Orestes.

**Co-cý'tus.** A river in the lower world.

**Cœ'lus.** One of the earlier deities, the spouse of Terra, and father of Saturn.

**Cō'mus.** The god of festivals and merriment.

**Crē'on.** A king of Thebes, who promised his sister Jocasta in marriage to any one who would expound the riddle of the Sphinx.

**Crœ'sus.** A king of Lydia, celebrated for his great riches.

**Cū'pid.** The god of love, son of Mars and Venus.

**Cyb'e-le.** The wife of Saturn; called the mother of the gods.

**Cý'elops.** Savage giants of enormous strength, who worked for Vulcan. They had but one eye, and that was in the middle of the forehead.

**Cýn'thi-ā.** A surname of Diana, from Mount Cynthus, in Delos, where she was born.

**Cýn'thi-us.** A surname of Apollo.

**Cýp'a-ris'sus.** A youth beloved by Apollo. Having by accident slain a favorite stag belonging to the god, he was changed, through grief, into a cypress.

## D.

**Dæd'a-lus.** A famous Athenian artificer, father of Icarus, and builder of the Cretan labyrinth. He is said to have constructed wings with which he fled across the Ægean Sea, to avoid the resentment of Minos.

**Dā'mon.** A Pythagorean of Syraeuse, celebrated for his friendship for Pythias, or Phintias.

**Dān'a-ē.** Daughter of Aerisius, and mother of Perseus by Jupiter, who visited her in the form of a shower of gold, her father having shut her up in a tower.

**Da-nā'i-dēs.** The fifty daughters of Danaus, all of whom with the exception of Hyperminestra, slew their husbands on their wedding night; for which crime they were doomed eternally to fill with water a tub pierced with holes.

**Dāph'ne.** A nymph beloved by Apollo, but who chose rather to be changed into a laurel than yield to his wishes.

**Dār'da-nus.** Son of Jupiter and Electra, the Pleiad. Having slain his brother Jasius, he fled into Asia, where he founded the city of Troy.

**De-íd'a-mī'ā.** Daughter of Lyeomedes, king of Seyros, and mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles.

**Dēj'a-nī'rā.** The wife of Hercules, who killed herself because she had sent to her husband a shirt dipped in the blood of the centaur Nessus, to escape the agony occasioned by which, he burnt himself on Mount Æta.

**Dē'li-ā and Dē'li-us.** Names of Diana and Apollo, from Delos, where they were born.

**Dē'phī.** A city of Phocis, on the hill of Parnassus, where was a celebrated oracle of Apollo.

**Deū-cā'li-on.** Son of Prometheus, king of Phthia, in Thessaly, who, with his wife Pyrrha, was preserved in a small boat from a flood which drowned the rest of Greece, and, landing on Mount Parnassus, re-peopled the country.

**Dī-ān'ā** (*classical pron.* Dī-ā'nā). The daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and the twin sister of Apollo. She was regarded as the virgin moon-goddess, the protector of virginity, and of women in labor, the patroness of the chase, and the presider over nocturnal incantations.

**Dī'dō.** The foundress and queen of Carthage, the site of which she obtained by purchasing as much land as could be encompassed with a bullock's hide, and then cutting the hide into small shreds. She fell in love with Æneas, and killed herself because he slighted her.

**Dī'o-méd, or Dī'o-méd'ēs.** 1. A king of Thrace, whose horses fed on human flesh. 2. A famous Grecian hero, who assisted Ulysses to carry off the Palladium from Troy.

**Dī-ō'ne.** A sea-nymph and mother of Venus.

**Dis-eōr'di-ā.** The goddess of discord, banished from heaven for exciting divisions among the gods.

**Drý'ads.** Nymphs who presided over the woods.

## E.

**Ēch'ō** (*classical pron.* Ē'cho). A nymph who fell in love with Narcissus, but being slighted by him, pined away until nothing was left but her voice.

**E-ġē'ri-ā.** A nymph of Aricia, in Italy, the spouse and instructress of Numa.

**E-lēc'trā.** 1. One of the seven Pleiades, daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and mother of Dardanus by Jupiter.



**2.** A daughter of Agamemnon and Clytæmnestra, and sister of Orestes.

**E-lýs'i-um** (-lîzh/'i-). The place assigned for the residence of good men after death.

**En çöl'a-dus.** The strongest of the giants who conspired against Jupiter, and attempted to scale heaven. Jupiter hurled Mount Etna upon him.

**En-dým/i-on.** A beautiful young shepherd of Mount Latmos, in Caria, who was condemned to perpetual sleep. Diana fell in love with him and nightly came down from heaven, to kiss him.

**E-pē'us.** Son of Panopcus and fabricator of the wooden horse, by means of which Troy was taken.

**Éph/i-ál'tēs.** A giant, who, with his brother Otus, waged war with heaven, and was killed by Apollo.

**Ér'a-to.** The Muse of lyric and amatory poetry.

**Ér'e-bus.** 1. An infernal deity, son of Chaos, and brother of Nox. 2. A dark and gloomy cavern through which the shades pass on their way from Earth to Hades.

**E-rîn'nys.** A Fury; one of the Furies. (*pl.* E-RÎN'NY-ĒS.)

**Eū-mên/i-dēs.** [*Lit.*, the benevolent or gracious ones.] A euphemistic name of the Furies.

**Eū-phôr'bus.** A brave Trojan, son of Panthous, or Panthus.

**Eū-phrōs'y-ne.** One of the three Graces.

**Eū-rō'pā.** Daughter of the Phœnician king Agenor, and mother of Minos and Sarpedon by Jupiter, who, under the form of a white bull, carried her off into Crete.

**Eū-rý'a-lē.** Daughter of Minos, king of Crete, and mother of Orion. [*Nisus.*]

**Eū-rý'a-lus.** A Trojan, famed for his friendship for

**Eū-rýd'i-çē.** Wife of Orpheus, to regain whom he descended to the lower world. Pluto yielded to his prayer on condition that he should not look back at her until they reached the light, which condition he failed to fulfill, and was obliged to return without her.

**Eū-rýn'o-me.** Daughter of Oceanus and mother of the Graces.

**Eū-rýs'the-us, or Eū-rýs'theūs.** A king of Mycenæ, who, at the command of Juno, imposed upon Hercules, his cousin and junior, twelve difficult labors.

**Eū-tēr'pe.** The Muse who presided over music.

## F.

**Fātes.** Goddesses who presided over human destiny.

**Fau'nā.** A prophetic goddess of the Latins, called also *Bona Dea*.

**Faunſ.** Sylvan deities with horns and goats' feet; the offspring of Faunus.

**Fau'nus.** A mythical king of Latium, worshiped, after death, as the god of agriculture and of shepherds.

**Fer'ō'ni-ā.** An Italian deity, the goddess of plants, and the patroness of freedmen.

**Flō'rā.** The goddess of flowers and gardens.

**For-tū'nā.** The goddess of fortune, from whose hand were derived riches and poverty, happiness and misery; represented as blind.

**Fū'ries.** The goddesses who avenge in the next world the sins committed in this. They are represented armed with snakes and lighted torches.

## G.

**Gāl'a-tæ'ā.** A sea-nymph, passionately loved by Polyphemus. [*into a cock.*]

**Gāl'us.** A youth beloved by Mars, and by him changed

**Gān'y-mēde.** [*Lat.* GĀN'Y-MĒ'DĒS.] The son of Tros, a youth of surpassing beauty, carried off by Jupiter's eagle from Mount Ida to heaven, where he became cup-bearer to the god, in place of Hebe.

**Ĝē-nī'ī.** Tutelar deities, or guardian spirits of persons, or places.

**Ĝē'ry-on.** A king of Spain, whose oxen Hercules carried off into Greece, after he had killed their master.

**Ĝôr'di-us.** A Phrygian king, who tied in the harness of his chariot an inextricable knot, of which it was foretold that whoever untied it should become king of all Asia. Alexander the Great, being unable to disentangle it, cut the rope with his sword.

**Ĝôr'gonſ.** Three daughters of Phorcys and Ceto, of hideous appearance, who had power to change men into stone by simply looking at them.

**Ĝrā'çes.** Three beautiful virgin goddesses, daughters of Jupiter and Eurynome, constantly in attendance on Venus.

**Ĝý'ĝēs.** 1. A king of Lydia, famous for having a ring, by means of which he could make himself invisible. 2. A giant with a hundred arms.

## H.

**Hā'dēs.** The place of departed spirits, comprehending both Elysium and Tartarus.

**Hām'a-drý'adſ.** Nymphs who lived in the woods, and presided over trees.

**Hār'pies.** [*Lat.* HAR-PŪ'I-Æ.] Rapacious monsters, having the faces of women, but the bodies, wings, and claws of birds of prey.

**Har-pōe'ra-tēs.** The Egyptian god of silence; represented with his finger on his mouth.

**Hē'be.** The goddess of youth, and cup-bearer to the gods, until superseded by Ganymede on account of an unfortunate fall.

**Hēe'a-tē.** A goddess who presided over enchantments, conjurations, &c.; the same with Luna in heaven and Diana on earth.

**Hēe'tor.** Son of Priam and Hecuba, and the bravest of the Trojans, but slain at last by Achilles, who dragged his body three times round the walls of Troy.

**Hēe'u-bā.** The wife of Priam. She tore out her eyes for the loss of her children, and was turned into a bitch for railing at the Grecians.

**Hēl'e-nā.** [*Eng.* HĒL'EN.] Daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, and wife of Menelaus; the most beautiful woman of her age. By running away with Paris, she occasioned the Trojan war.

**Hēl'e-nēs.** The son of Priam and Hecuba, spared by the Greeks on account of his skill in divination.

**Hēl'i-eōn.** A mountain of Bœotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

**Hēl'le.** Daughter of Athamus and Nephele. She fled from her step-mother Ino, and was drowned in the Pontic Sea, thence called the Hellespont.

**Hēr'a-elī'dæ.** The descendants of Hercules.

**Hēr'eu-lēs.** Son of Jupiter and Alcmena, celebrated for his great strength, and especially for his *twelve labors*.

**Hēr'mēs.** The Greek name of Mercury.

**Her-mī'o-nē'.** 1. Daughter of Mars and Venus, and wife of Cadmus, changed into a serpent. 2. Daughter of Menelaus and Helena, and wife of Orestes.

**Hē'ro.** A beautiful priestess of Venus at Sestos, in Thrace, beloved by Leander of Abydos, who used to swim over the Hellespont every night to see her. Leander being at length unfortunately drowned, she threw herself, in despair, into the sea.

**He-sī'o-nē.** Daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, rescued from a sea-monster by Hercules, who gave her in marriage to Telamon.

**Hes-pēr'i-dēs.** Three nymphs, daughters of Hesperus, who, in a garden on an island beyond Mount Atlas, guarded the golden apples which Juno gave to Jupiter.

**Hēs'pe-rūs, or Vēs'per.** Son of Japetus and Asia, and brother to Atlas; changed into the evening star.

**Hip-pōl'y-tūs.** Son of Theseus and Hippolyte, who was torn to pieces by his own horses, but was restored to life by Æsculapius, at the request of Diana.

**Hip-pōm'e-dōn.** Son of Nesimachus, and one of the seven Grecian chiefs in the war against Thebes.

**Hip-pōm'e-nēs.** A Grecian prince, who beat Atalanta in a race by throwing golden apples before her, and thus obtained her as his wife. They were both changed by Cybele into lions.

**Hý'a-çýn'thus.** A beautiful Spartan youth, beloved by Apollo and Zephyrus. The latter accidentally killed him; but Apollo changed the blood that was spilt into a flower called the hyacinth.

**Hý'a-dēs.** Nymphs whose parentage, names, and number are differently stated; but the number commonly given is seven. They were placed among the stars, and were thought to threaten rain when they rose with the sun.

**Hý'drá.** A celebrated water serpent, with seven heads, which infested Lake Lerna. As fast as one head was cut off, two sprang up in its stead. Hercules, however, succeeded in killing it.

**Hý-ĝē'i-ā.** Daughter of Æsculapius, and the goddess of health.

**Hý'las.** A beautiful son of Theodamus, passionately loved by Hercules. He was lost on the coast of Mysia, and was long sought by Hercules, but in vain.

**Hým'e-næ'ūs, and Hý'men.** Son of Bacchus and Venus, or, as some say, of Apollo and one of the Muses. He was the god of marriage.



## I.

- I-æ'e'hus.** A surname of Bacchus.  
**I'e'a-rūs.** A son of Dædalus, who, flying with his father out of Crete into Sicily, fell into the Ægean Sea, — thence called the Icarian Sea.  
**I-dōm'e-neūs.** A king of Crete, and the leader of the Cretans against Troy.  
**I'lus.** A son of Tros and Callirhoë, and the founder of Troy, which was called after him *Ilium*.  
**I'ō.** Daughter of Inachus and Ismene, beloved by Jupiter, who, through fear of Juno, turned her into a cow. She wandered into Egypt, was restored to her former shape, married king Osiris, and after death was worshiped by the Egyptians, under the name of *Isis*.  
**I'ph'i-ge-ni'ā.** Daughter of Agamemnon and Clytæmnestra. Her father sought to offer her as a sacrifice to Diana, whose resentment he had incurred, but the goddess put a hart in her place, and conveyed her to the Tauric Chersonese, where she became a priestess in the temple of her preserver.  
**I'ris.** Daughter of Thaumas and Electra, and messenger of Juno, who changed her into a rainbow.  
**Ix-i'on.** A king of the Lapithæ, in Thessaly, and the father of the Centaurs by an image of cloud which he supposed to be Juno. Having boasted of his intimacy with the goddess, he was punished by being fastened in hell to a fiery wheel perpetually turning round.

## J.

- Jā'nus.** An ancient Italian deity, the sun-god. He entertained Saturn on his arrival in Italy, and introduced the use of wines, altars, and temples. He is represented with two faces, looking backward and forward, to denote the past and the future. His temple at Rome was always open in time of war, and closed in time of peace.  
**Jā'son.** A prince of Thessaly, who, with the aid of Medea, brought away from Colchis a golden fleece which was guarded by a sleepless dragon.  
**Jo-eās'tā.** The wife of Œdipus.  
**Jū'no.** Daughter of Saturn and Ops, and sister and wife of Jupiter. She was the queen of heaven, the guardian deity of women, and the foundress of marriage.  
**Jū'pi-ter.** The supreme god of the Romans, and the father of men and gods; identical with the Grecian *Zeús* (Zeus). He was the son of Saturn, brother of Neptune and Pluto, and brother and husband of Juno.

## L.

- Læh'e-sis.** One of the three Fates.  
**Lā'i-us.** King of Thebes, and father of Œdipus, who unwittingly killed him.  
**Lā'mi-æ.** Female specters who assumed the most seductive forms to insnare young persons, whom they devoured.  
**La-ðe'o-on.** Son of Priam and Hecuba, a Trojan priest, who, having offended Pallas, was destroyed by serpents, together with his two sons.  
**La-ōm'e-dōn.** A king of Troy, and father of Priam and Ganymede; killed by Hercules for refusing to give him Hesione in marriage, after he had delivered her from a sea-monster. [families.  
**Lā'rēs.** Tutelar deities who presided over houses and  
**La-tī'nus.** A king of the Laurentians, in Italy, who gave Æneas his daughter Lavinia in marriage.  
**La-tō'nā.** The mother of Apollo and Diana, whom she brought forth on the floating island of Delos.  
**La-vi'n'i-ā.** A daughter of Latinus, married to Æneas, after his victory over Turnus. [HERO.  
**Le-ān'der.** A youth of Abydos, the lover of Hero. See  
**Lē'dā.** Daughter of Thestius, and wife of Tyndarus, beloved by Jupiter; said to have laid two eggs, from one of which came Pollux and Helena, and from the other, Castor and Clytæmnestra. [slew the Hydra.  
**Lēr'nā.** A famous marsh near Argos, where Hercules  
**Lē'thē.** A river of the lower world, whose waters caused a total forgetfulness of the past.  
**Lī-ġē'i-ā.** One of the three Sirens.  
**Lu-ġi'nā.** The goddess of childbirth.  
**Lū'ġi-fer.** The name of the planet Venus when seen in the morning. [Diana's name in Heaven.  
**Lū'nā.** The moon; daughter of Hyperion and Terra;  
**Lŷ-eā'on.** A king of Arcadia, who, having offended Jupiter, was struck by lightning and turned into a wolf.

**Lŷe'o-mē'dēs.** A king of the island of Seyros, among whose daughters Achilles for a time concealed himself, disguised in female attire, to avoid going to the Trojan war.

## M.

- Ma-chā'on.** Son of Æsculapius; a famous surgeon of the Greeks before Troy.  
**Mā'i-ā.** Daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and mother of Mercury by Jupiter.  
**Mārṣ.** The god of war.  
**Mār'sy-as.** A satyr, who, having challenged Apollo to a trial of skill in music, was defeated and flayed alive by him.  
**Ma-u-sō'lus.** A king of Caria, and husband of Artemisia, who erected to his memory a magnificent monument, the *Mausoleum*, which was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world.  
**Me-dē'ā.** A celebrated sorceress, daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis. Through her assistance, Jason secured the golden fleece.  
**Me-dū'sā.** One of the three Gorgons, slain by Perseus.  
**Me-lē'a-ġer.** Son of Ceneus, king of Calydon, and Althæa. His life depended on the preservation of an extinguished brand, and this his mother burned out of revenge for the death of her brothers whom he had slain.  
**Mel-pōm'e-nē.** The Muse who presided over tragic and lyric poetry.  
**Mēm'non.** A king of Æthiopia, son of Tithonus and Aurora. He went to the aid of the Trojans, and was slain by Achilles. His statue near Thebes gave forth a sound like that of a harp-string whenever the first beams of the rising sun fell upon it.  
**Mēm'e-lā'us.** King of Sparta and husband of Helen, whose elopement from him with Paris caused the Trojan war.  
**Mēm'tor.** A faithful friend of Ulysses, and left in charge, by him, of his domestic affairs, and particularly of his son Telemachus. He was regarded as the wisest man of his time.  
**Mēr'eu-ry.** Son of Jupiter and Maia, messenger of the gods, the inventor of letters, and the god of eloquence, merchants and thieves.  
**Mī'das.** A foolish king of Phrygia who entreated Bacchus that every thing which he touched might be turned into gold. Apollo changed his ears into those of an ass, because he decided a musical contest in favor of Pan.  
**Mī'lo.** A celebrated athlete of Crotona.  
**Mī-nēr'vā.** The goddess of wisdom, of the liberal arts, and of spinning and weaving. She was not born like others, but sprang full-armed from the head of Jove.  
**Mī'nos.** A king and law-giver of Crete, son of Jupiter and Europa, and brother of Rhadamanthus. After death he was made a judge in the lower regions.  
**Mīn'o-taur.** A famous monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man. He was kept in the Cretan labyrinth, and fed with human flesh.  
**Mne-mōs'y-ne** (ne-mōs'-). The mother of the Muses and the goddess of memory.  
**Mō'mus.** The god of ridicule and satire; a son of Nox.  
**Mōr'phe-us, or Mōr'pheūs.** The son of sleep and god of dreams.  
**Mōrṣ.** A deified personification of death.  
**Mŷēsṣ.** Nine goddesses who presided over poetry, music, and the liberal arts and sciences. They were daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. Their names were *Calliope, Clio, Erato, Euterpe, Melpomene, Polyhymnia, Terpsichore, Thalia, and Urania*.  
**N.**  
**Nā'iads.** Nymphs of fountains and streams.  
**Nar-ġis'sus.** A beautiful youth, son of Cephissus and the nymph Liriope. Beholding his own image in a fountain, he fell so violently in love with it, that he wasted away with desire, and was changed into the flower of the same name.  
**Nēm'e-sis.** The goddess of retributive justice.  
**Nē'op-tōl'e-mus.** Another name of Pyrrhus. See PYRRHUS.  
**Nēp'tūne.** The god of the sea and of other waters; son of Saturn and Ops, brother of Jupiter, and husband of Amphitrite.  
**Nē're-ids.** Nymphs of the sea, daughters of Nereus.  
**Nē're-us, or Nē'reūs.** A sea-god, son of Oceanus and Tethys, husband of Doris, and father of the Nereids.



**Nēs'sus.** A Centaur slain with a poisoned arrow by Hercules for offering violence to Dejanira. See DEJANIRA.  
**Nēs'tor.** Son of Neleus and Chloris, eminent among the Grecian heroes before Troy for his eloquence and wisdom. He is said to have outlived three generations of men.  
**Nī'nus.** The first king of Assyria, husband of Semiramis, and founder of Nineveh.  
**Nī'o-bē.** A daughter of Tantalus. She wept herself into a stone through grief at the death of her children, who were slain by Apollo and Diana, because Niobe set herself above Latona.  
**Nōx.** One of the most ancient of the deities, and god-

## O.

**Ō'ce-ān'i-dēs.** Sea-nymphs, 300 in number, daughters of Oceanus.  
**Ō-çē'a-nus.** Son of Coelus and Terra, the most ancient god of the sea and father of the nymphs presiding over springs and rivers.  
**Ōd'i-pus.** A king of Thebes who solved the riddle of the Sphinx, unwittingly killed his father, Laius, and married his mother, Jocasta, on discovering which he ran mad, and tore out his own eyes.  
**Ōm'pha-lē.** A queen of Lydia, for love of whom Hercules became a slave, exchanged his club for a spindle and distaff, and suffered himself to be beaten with her slipper.  
**Ōps.** A name of Cybele.  
**Ō're-adz.** Nymphs of the mountains who accompanied Diana in hunting.  
**Ō-rēs'tēs.** Son of Agamemnon and Clytæmnestra, brother of Electra and Iphigenia, and the firm friend of Pylades. He avenged the death of his father by slaying his mother and her paramour Ægisthus, and was in consequence pursued and tormented by the Furies.  
**Ō-rī'on.** A mighty giant who was made a constellation.  
**Ōr'phe-us, or Ōr'pheūs.** A poet, musician, and philosopher, whose skill in music was such that the very rocks and trees followed him.  
**Ō-sī'ris.** An Egyptian deity, the husband of Isis, worshipped under the form of an ox.  
**Ōs'sā.** A lofty mountain of Thessaly, which the giants, in their war against the gods, piled upon Mount Pelion, in their attempt to scale heaven.

## P.

**Pae-tō'lus.** A celebrated river of Lydia, in which Midas washed himself when his touch turned every thing to gold, from which cause it ever after rolled golden sands.  
**Pāl'a-mē'dēs.** A king of Eubœa, and one of the Greeks before Troy, where he lost his life through the machinations of Ulysses, whose feigned madness (feigned that he might avoid going to war) he had discovered.  
**Pāl'ēs.** The goddess of husbandry and cattle.  
**Pāl'i-nū'rus.** The pilot of Æneas, noted for falling asleep at the helm, and tumbling into the sea.  
**Pal-lā'di-um.** A wooden image of Pallas, on the possession of which the security of Troy was supposed to depend. It was stolen from Troy by Ulysses and Diomedes.  
**Pāl'las.** A name of Minerva.  
**Pān.** The god of the woods and of shepherds; son of Mercury and Penelope.  
**Pan-dō'rā.** The first woman, made by Vulcan at the command of Jupiter, and endowed by Venus with great beauty. Jupiter gave her a box containing all kinds of misfortunes; curiosity tempted her to open it and they all flew out; but *Hope* remained at the bottom.  
**Pār'çæ.** The goddesses of fate; the Fates.  
**Pār'ris, or Pār'is.** Son of Priam, king of Troy, and of Hecuba. He decided a contest of beauty between Juno, Pallas, and Venus, in favor of the last, who, in return, promised him Helen, the wife of Menelaus, and the most beautiful of women. By carrying her off to Troy, he brought on the Trojan war.  
**Par-thēn'o-pē.** One of the three Sirens. She fell in love with Ulysses, and not winning him, cast herself into the sea, and was thrown by the waves on the shore where Naples afterwards stood.  
**Pa-trō'elus.** One of the Greeks before Troy, the friend of Achilles, slain in single combat by Hector.  
**Pēg'a-sus.** A winged steed, belonging to Apollo and the Muses. He sprang from the blood of Medusa, when she was slain.  
**Pē'lops.** A king of Phrygia, and son of Tantalus. When a child he was served up to the gods by his father; but

was restored to life by Jupiter, who gave him a shoulder of ivory in place of one eaten by Ceres.

**Pe nā'tēs.** Old Latin guardian gods of the household, and of the state as being formed of a union of households.

**Pe-nēl'o-pē.** The wife of Ulysses, who, being pressed by suitors during his absence, made them promise to delay until she finished a web which she was then weaving, and of which she unraveled at night what she wove by day.

**Pēr'dix.** The nephew of Dædalus, thrown from a tower by his uncle, and changed by Minerva into a partridge.

**Pēr'se-us, or Pēr'seūs.** Son of Jupiter and Danaë, who was made a constellation. He vanquished the Gorgons and performed many wondrous deeds by means of Medusa's head.

**Phā'e-ton.** Son of Phœbus and Clymene, who obtained permission from his father to drive his chariot for a single day; but, being unable to manage the fiery steeds, was hurled by Jupiter into the river Eridanus, to prevent a general conflagration.

**Phil'oe-tē'tēs.** Son of Pœas, of Thessaly, and a celebrated archer. Hercules, at his death gave him some poisoned arrows without which Troy could not be taken.

**Phil'o-mē'lā.** Daughter of Pandion, king of Athens. She was changed into a nightingale.

**Phīm'e-us, or Phī'neūs.** A soothsaying king of Thrace, who, having blinded and imprisoned his children on a false accusation, was himself struck blind and tormented by the Harpies.

**Phīm'ti-as.** A Pythagorean of Syracuse, noted for his tender friendship for Damon.

**Phlēg'e-thōn.** A river in Hades which ran with fire instead of water.

**Phlē'gy-as.** A king of the Lapithæ, who, having burnt the temple of Apollo, was placed in hell under a great stone, apparently about to fall at every moment.

**Phœ'be.** A name of Diana, as goddess of the moon.

**Phœ'bus.** A name of Apollo, as god of the sun.

**Phœ'nix.** A fabulous bird, which, according to Herodotus, visited Heliopolis, in Egypt, once in every five hundred years. It had no mate, but when about to die made a nest and burned itself to ashes, from which a young phoenix arose.

**Pī-ēr'i-dēs.** 1. A name given to the Muses from Mount Pierius. 2. The daughters of Pierius, whom the Muses changed into magpies for challenging them to sing.

**Pī-rīth'o-us.** Son of Ixion, king of the Lapithæ, husband of Hippodamia, and intimate friend of Theseus.

**Plē'ia-dēs.** The seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, transformed into the constellation of the same name.

**Plū'to.** The god of Hades, or the lower world; son of Saturn and Ops, brother of Jupiter and Neptune, and husband of Proserpina.

**Plū'tus.** The god of wealth, represented as lame in his approach, but winged in his departure.

**Pōl'lux.** A famous pugilist, twin brother of Castor. See CASTOR.

**Po-lyd'a-mās.** A famous athlete.

**Pōl'y-dō're, or Pōl'y-dō'rus.** A son of Priam and Hecuba, killed for his riches by the Thracian king Polynestor.

**Pōl'y-hēm'ni-ā, or Po-lym'ni-ā.** The Muse who presided over singing and rhetoric.

**Pōl'y-phē'mus.** A cruel giant who had but one eye, in the middle of his forehead, which Ulysses burnt out with a firebrand, having first made him drunk. He was one of the Cyclops, and a son of Neptune.

**Po-mō'nā.** The goddess of orchards and fruits.

**Prī'am.** Son of Laomedon, husband of Hecuba, and father of Hector, Paris, &c. He was the last king of Troy, the city having been taken by the Greeks during his reign.

**Prī-ā'pus.** The god of gardens and vineyards, and of procreation.

**Pro-crūs'tēs.** A savage highwayman of Attica, who placed his captives on a couch, and, if too short, stretched them out to fit it; but if they were too long, he cut off their legs.

**Prōg'ne.** Daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, wife of Tereus, and sister of Philomela. She was changed into a swallow.

**Pro-mē'the-us, or Pro-mē'theūs.** Son of Iapetus and Clymene, cousin to Epimetheus, and father of Deucalion. Having stolen fire from heaven, he was bound fast on Mount Caucæus and tormented by a vulture, which fed continually upon his liver.

**Pro-sēr'pi-nā, or Prōs'er-pīne.** Daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, wife of Pluto and queen of Hell.



**Prō'te-us, or Prō'teūs.** A sea-god who foretold future events, and possessed the power of transforming himself into various shapes.

**Psÿ'ehē** (sī'ke). A nymph beloved by Cupid, and made immortal by Jupiter.

**Pÿg'miēs.** A nation of dwarfs, in Africa, only a span high. Every spring they were attacked and defeated by the cranes.

**Pyg-mā'li-on.** 1. Son of Belus, king of Tyre, and brother of Dido, whose husband, Sichæus, he slew for his money. 2. Great-grandson of Belus, who made a statue of which he became so enamored, that Venus on his entreaty, gave it life.

**Pÿl'a-dēs.** A most constant friend of Orestes.

**Pÿr'a-nus.** A Babylonian, the lover of Thisbe. On account of her supposed death he stabbed himself under a mulberry tree; and she, finding his corpse, put an end to her life on the same spot and with the same weapon.

**Pÿr'rhā.** See DEUCALION.

**Pÿr'rhūs.** Son of Achilles and Deïdamia. He distinguished himself at the siege of Troy by his cruelty and vindictiveness as well as bravery. At the request of his wife he was slain by Orestes.

**Pÿth'i-as.** [Properly *Phintias*.] See PHINTIAS.

**Pÿ'thon.** A huge serpent, killed near Delphi, by Apollo, who instituted the Pythian games in commemoration of the event.

## Q.

**Quī-rī'nus.** A name given to Romulus after his death and deification.

## R.

**Rē'mus.** The twin brother of Romulus, slain by him for leaping in scorn over the walls of Rome when they were building.

**Rhād'a-mān'thus.** A law-giver of Crete, son of Jupiter, and brother of Minos. He was famous for his justice and equity, and was, therefore, after death, made one of the judges in the lower world.

**Rhē'ā.** Another name of *Cybele*.

**Rōm'u-lus.** A son of Mars and Rhea Silvia. His uncle threw him as soon as born into the Tiber, but he was saved and brought up by a shepherd, and finally became the founder and first king of Rome.

## S.

**Sal-mō'nē-us, or Sal-mō'neūs.** A king of Elis, struck by lightning for imitating the thunder-bolts of Jove.

**Sar-pē'don.** A son of Jupiter and Europa, and king of Lycia, who distinguished himself at the siege of Troy, and was killed by Patroclus.

**Sāt'urn.** Son of Coelus and Terra, and father of Jupiter. Having been banished from the throne of heaven by his son, he fled for safety into Italy, and taught the people agriculture and the useful arts. The time in which he did this is called *The Golden Age*. [feet.]

**Sā'tyr̄s.** Lascivious sylvan deities, with horns and goats' heads.

**Scÿl'lā.** 1. A daughter of Phoreys, changed by Circe, out of jealousy, into a sea-monster, with dogs about the haunches, and placed on a rock on the Italian coast, opposite Charybdis on the coast of Sicily. 2. A daughter of Nisus of Megara, beloved by Minos, for whom she cut off from her father's head a purple lock, on which his life depended; for which crime she was changed into a lark.

**Sēm'e-lē.** Daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Bacchus by Jupiter.

**Si-lē'nus.** The foster-father of Bacchus; lascivious and addicted to drunkenness, but regarded as the god of abstruse mysteries and knowledge. He is represented as bald-headed, with short horns and a flat nose, and as riding on an ass.

**Sil-vā'nus.** See SYLVANUS.

**Sī'ren̄s.** Three birds, with the faces of virgins, on the southern coast of Italy, where with their sweet voices they enticed ashore those who were sailing by, and then killed them. They were daughters of Oceanus and Parthenope, and their names were *Leucasia*, *Ligeia*, and *Parthenope*.

**Sīs'y-phus.** Son of Æolus, king of Corinth, and a noted robber killed by Theseus. For his crimes, he was con-

demned in hell to roll to the top of a hill a huge stone, which constantly fell back again to the bottom.

**Sōl.** A name of Apollo. [sleep.]

**Sōm'nus.** A son of Erebus and Nox, and the god of **Sphinx.** A fabulous monster near Thebes, with the head of a woman, the body of a lion, and the wings of a bird, which put forth riddles to passers by, and devoured all who were unable to solve them; Ædipus solved one proposed to him, whereupon she destroyed herself.

**Stēn'tōr.** One of the Greeks before Troy. His voice is said to have been as loud as the voices of fifty men together.

**Stÿx.** A river in the infernal regions, by which the gods swore their most solemn oaths.

**Syl-vā'nus.** A Roman deity who presided over woods and all places planted with trees.

## T.

**Tān'ta-lus.** A king of Phrygia, son of Jupiter, and father of Niobe and Pelops. For his misdeeds he was placed in a lake of water which receded whenever he attempted to drink, and under a tree laden with all manner of delicious fruits, which always eluded his grasp.

**Tār'ta-rus.** The place of punishment in Hades, or the lower world.

**Tēl'a-mon.** One of the Argonauts, son of Æacus, brother of Peleus, and father of Ajax and Teucer. He was king of Salamis, and first scaled the walls, when Hercules took the city of Troy in the reign of Laomedon.

**Te-lēm'a-ehus.** The only son of Ulysses and Penelope. He went in search of his father after the siege of Troy.

**Tēl'us.** The earth personified; the most ancient of all the deities after Chaos. She is represented as a woman with many breasts distended with milk.

**Tēm'pe.** A valley of Thessaly through which ran the river Peneus, between Ossa and Pelion; described by the poets as the most delightful spot on the earth.

**Tēr'mi-nus.** A divinity at Rome, who was supposed to preside over bounds and limits, and to punish all unlawful usurpations of land.

**Terp-siēh'o-rē.** The Muse who presided over dancing.

**Tē'thys.** Wife of Oceanus, and mother of the sea-nymphs and river-gods.

**Tha-lī'ā.** 1. One of the Muses; the Muse of comedy. 2. One of the three Graces.

**Thē'mis.** Daughter of Coelus and Terra, and goddess of justice, who rewarded virtue and punished vice.

**Thē'se-us, or Thē'seūs.** King of Athens and one of the most famous heroes of antiquity. He was the son of Ægeus (or, as some say, of Neptune) and Æthra, husband of Ariadne and afterward of Phædra, and father of Hippolytus by the Amazonian Hippolyte. He was especially noted for slaying the Minotaur and conquering the Centaurs, and for his friendship for Pirithous.

**Thi's'be.** See PYRAMUS.

**Ti-siph'o-ne.** One of the three Furies.

**Tī'tan.** 1. Son of Coelus and Terra, elder brother of Saturn, and father of a race of giants called Titans, who contended with Saturn for the sovereignty of heaven, until Jupiter (Saturn's son), cast them by his thunder-bolts into Tartarus. 2. A grandson of the above, and son of Hyperion; the sun-god. 3. A name given to Prometheus, as grandson of Titan.

**Tī-thō'nus.** Son of Laomedon and father of Memnon, by Aurora, who endowed him with immortality, and when he had become very old and decrepit turned him into a grasshopper.

**Tīt'y-us.** A son of Jupiter, slain by Apollo for an attempt on the chastity of Latona, and condemned, in the infernal regions, to have a vulture forever feeding on his liver, which was perpetually renewed. He was a giant of size so huge that his body, when stretched out, covered nine acres of land.

**Trip-tōl'e-mūs.** A king of Eleusis, who was the inventor of agriculture, and became a judge in the lower world.

**Trī'ton.** Son of Neptune and the nymph Salacia; a sea-god, and Neptune's trumpeter.

**Trō'i-lus.** Son of Priam and Hecuba, slain by Achilles.

**Tro-phō'ni-us.** A deity who imparted oracles in a cave near Lebadia, in Boeotia. He was the builder of Apollo's temple at Delphi. [Æneas.]

**Tūr'nus.** A king of the Rutuli, in Italy, killed by

**Tÿd'e-ūs, or Tÿ'deūs.** A king of Calydon, son of Ceneus, and father of Diomedes; celebrated for his victory over Eteocles, king of Thebes.



**Tȳ'phon,**  
**Tȳ-pho'e-us,** or **Tȳ-phō'eūs.** } A famous giant, struck  
 with lightning by  
 Jupiter, and buried under Mount Ætna.

## U.

**U-lȳs'sēs.** Son of Laërtes, husband of Penelope, father of Telemachus, and king of Ithaca; the most eloquent, wise, and politic of the Grecian heroes in the Trojan war.

**U-rā'ni-ā.** The Muse who presided over astronomy.

**Ū'ra-nus.** The most ancient of the gods, husband of Tellus or Terra (the Earth), and father of Saturn. By the Romans, he was called *Cælus*.

## V.

**Vē'nus.** The goddess of love, gracefulness, beauty, and pleasure; wife of Vulcan, mother of Cupid, Æneas, &c.

**Ver-tūm'nus.** A Roman deity who presided over the seasons (particularly Spring) and their productions. He was the lover of Pomona.

**Vēs'tā.** The goddess of flocks and herds, and of the household in general; daughter of Saturn and sister of Jupiter, Neptune, Pluto, Juno, and Ceres. Her temple contained a sacred fire, tended by virgins, and never permitted to go out.

**Vul'ean.** Son of Jupiter and Juno, and husband of Venus. He was the god of fire, and presided over workers in metal. His workshop was supposed to be under Mount Ætna, where, assisted by the Cyclops, he forged the thunderbolts of Jove, who is said to have kicked him out of heaven on account of his deformity.

## Z.

**Zēph'y-rus.** The west wind, son of Æolus and Aurora, and the passionate lover of the goddess Flora.

**Zē'tēs.** One of the Argonauts, son of Boreas and Orithnia, and brother to Calais, together with whom he pursued the Harpies, and drove them from Thrace. He is generally described as a winged being.

**Zē'thus.** Son of Jupiter and Antiope, and twin-brother of Amphion, very expert in music.

**Zeūs.** The Greek name of Jupiter.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rȳde, pȳll; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; ġem, ġet' aȳ; exiſt; linger, link; thia.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF DR. WEBSTER.

[From Barber's Historical Collections.]

NOAH WEBSTER, LL. D.

BELOW is a northern view of the house in which NOAH WEBSTER, LL. D., the author of the "AMERICAN DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE," was born. This house is situated on an elevated ridge of land, about one mile south of the Congregational Church in West Hartford, and about four miles west from the central part of the city of Hart-



DR. WEBSTER'S BIRTH-PLACE.

ford. The prominent buildings in the city are seen from the house; also Wadsworth's tower on Talcott Mountain, about six miles to the northwest. The house is now owned and occupied by Mr. Samuel Hurlbut, who has resided on this spot for a long period. Dr. Webster, in after life, cherished a warm affection for the home of his childhood, and on his last visit to the house, about a year before his death, requested Mr. Hurlbut to take good care of a



grape-vine, about twenty rods northwest from the house, which was probably planted or cultivated by him in his youthful days.

Dr. Webster was born October 16th, 1758. His father, Noah Webster, cultivated a small farm for his support, and was for many years a Justice of the Peace for the town of Hartford, and an officer of the church in the parish of West Hartford. His family consisted of two daughters and three sons, all of whom were brought up to unremitting industry in the employments of the farm. His early advantages were limited. Having overcome the objections of his father, whose means were not ample, he became a member of Yale College in September, 1774. The Revolutionary War broke out the next year, and although exempted from military service, in the autumn of 1777 he volunteered his services, and marched with his father and both his brothers, to stop the progress of General Burgoyne.

Having finished his education at the age of twenty, after having remained a short time at home, his father put into his hand an eight-dollar *Continental* bill, then worth about four dollars, saying, "you must now seek your living, I can do no more for you!" Being unable to prepare for professional life, he commenced the business of school teaching, which at that period afforded but a scanty support. For a period of ten years from the commencement of his literary course, he struggled through a series of difficulties, and still saw no favorable results. His spirits now failed him, and he gave way to the most gloomy forebodings. As a relief to his mind, he undertook to prepare a series of books for schools. This may be considered as a providential opening which conducted to a long course of usefulness, and one that enabled him to become an honor to his country, and to the age in which he lived.

The first draft of his "*Spelling Book*" was made in the year 1782. Most persons regarded his design as useless, and many had strong objections to the changes he proposed. Only two of his friends, John Trumbull and Joel Barlow, encouraged him with any hope of success. "No printer would undertake the publication on his own responsibility; and Mr. Webster was at last obliged to incur the whole risk, with a certainty, if the book failed, of being made a bankrupt for life. Though the work was on the whole received favorably, yet it made its way slowly into schools for a number of years. As it became more popular, the booksellers were glad to purchase the copyright, by allowing him a few mills on each copy. Though Mr. Webster's share of the profits was small, yet it furnished, at a subsequent period, nearly all the support of his family during the twenty years which he bestowed on the preparation of the AMERICAN DICTIONARY. Over fifty millions of the "*Spelling Book*" have now been printed, and the present circulation is about *one million* of copies per year. "Without the *Spelling Book*, the *Dictionary* could never have existed."

Mr. Webster was also distinguished as a political writer. In 1785, he published a pamphlet entitled "*Sketches of American Poliey.*" It contained, as Chancellor Kent of New York has frequently declared, the *first distinct proposal* made through the medium of the press, for the formation of a new Constitution of the United States. The great work, however, which will transmit the name of Dr. Webster to posterity, is his "*American Dictionary of the English Language.*" This was published in 1828 in two quarto volumes of more than one thousand pages each. In 1840, he published a revised edition in two volumes, octavo. In 1843, he published a collection of *Papers on Political, Literary, and Moral subjects*, in one volume octavo, collected from his essays and pamphlets. This was the last volume he committed to the press; at the expiration of *sixty* years from the commencement of his literary labors in 1783. During the spring of 1843, Dr. Webster revised the Appendix of his *Dictionary*, and added some hundreds of words. "He completed the printing of it about the middle of May." It was the closing act of his life. His hand rested in its last labors, on the volume which he had commenced thirty-six years before. After a short illness, he died May 28th, 1843; closing a long, useful, and active life, in the full triumph of Christian faith.

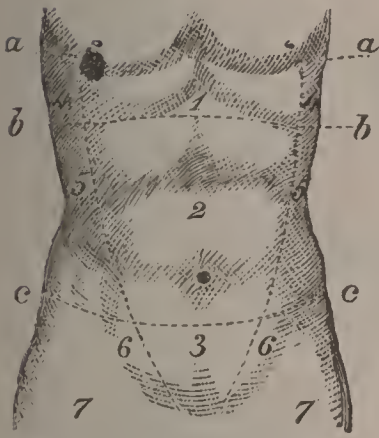


# A CLASSIFIED SELECTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS

FOR

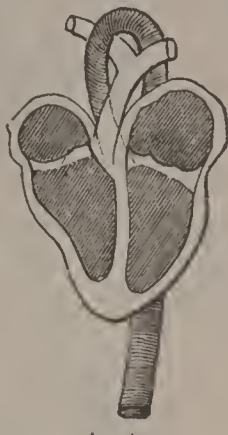
## WEBSTER'S NATIONAL PICTORIAL DICTIONARY.

### ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PHRENOLOGY, &c.

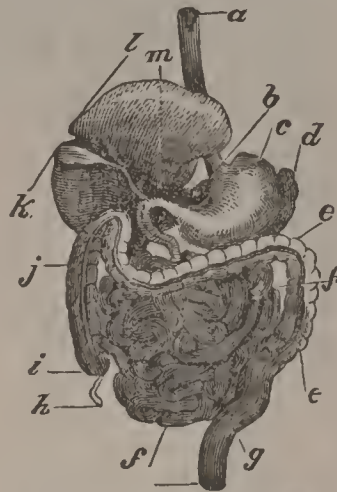


Man. Abdominal Region.

Above the line *b b* (1), epigastric region; below *c c*, hypogastric region; space between *b b* and *c c* (2), umbilical region; space outside vertical lines, upper part (4 4), hypochondriac region; right and left of umbilical (2), lumbar regions (5 5); right and left of hypogastric region (6 6), iliac region; region of the pubis (3); 7 7, pelvis.



Aorta.

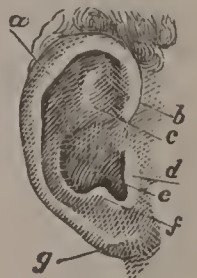


Digestive Apparatus of Man.

*a*, esophagus; *b*, pancreas; *c*, stomach; *d*, spleen; *e*, colon; *f*, lesser intestine; *g*, rectum; *h*, appendage to cæcum; *i*, cæcum; *j*, larger intestine; *k*, biliary vesicle; *l*, liver; *m*, pylorus.

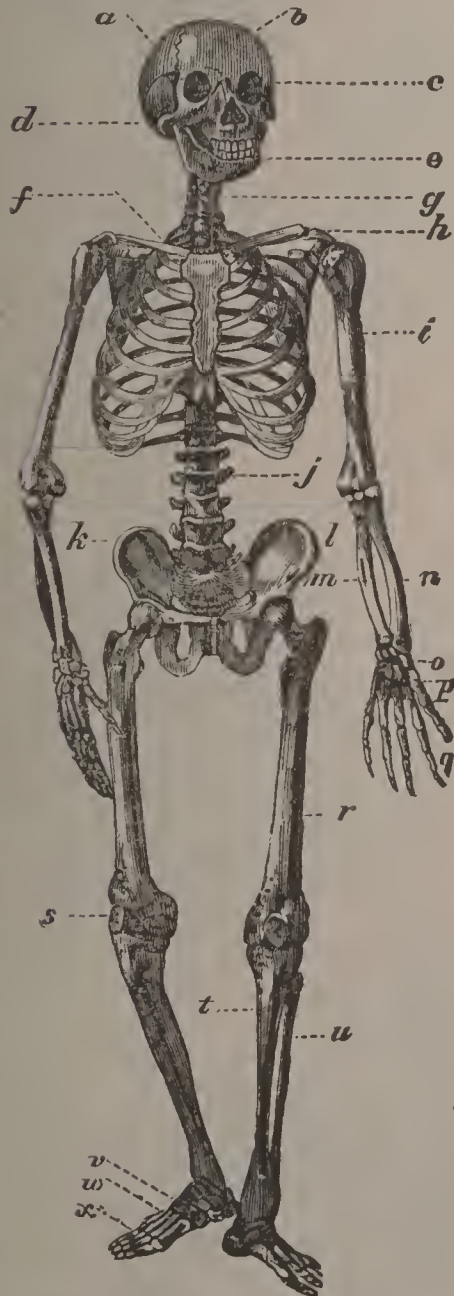


Ball and Socket Joint.



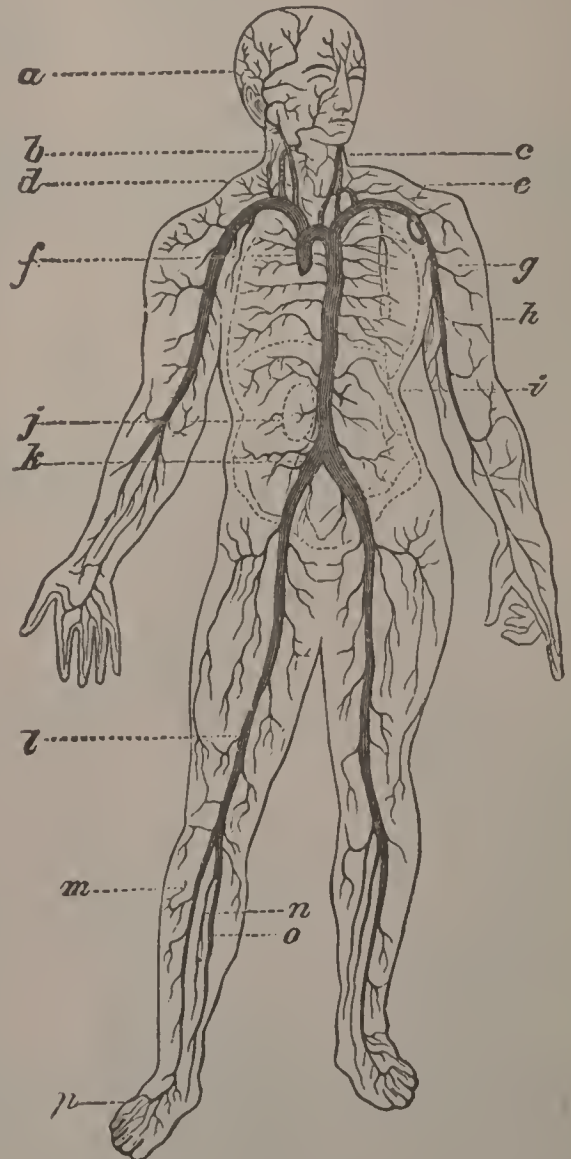
Ear.

*a*, helix; *b*, anti-helix; *c*, scapha or scaphoid (boat-like) fossa; *d*, tragus; *e*, anti-tragus; *f*, the concha; *g*, globe or lobulus.



Skeleton of Man. Bony System.

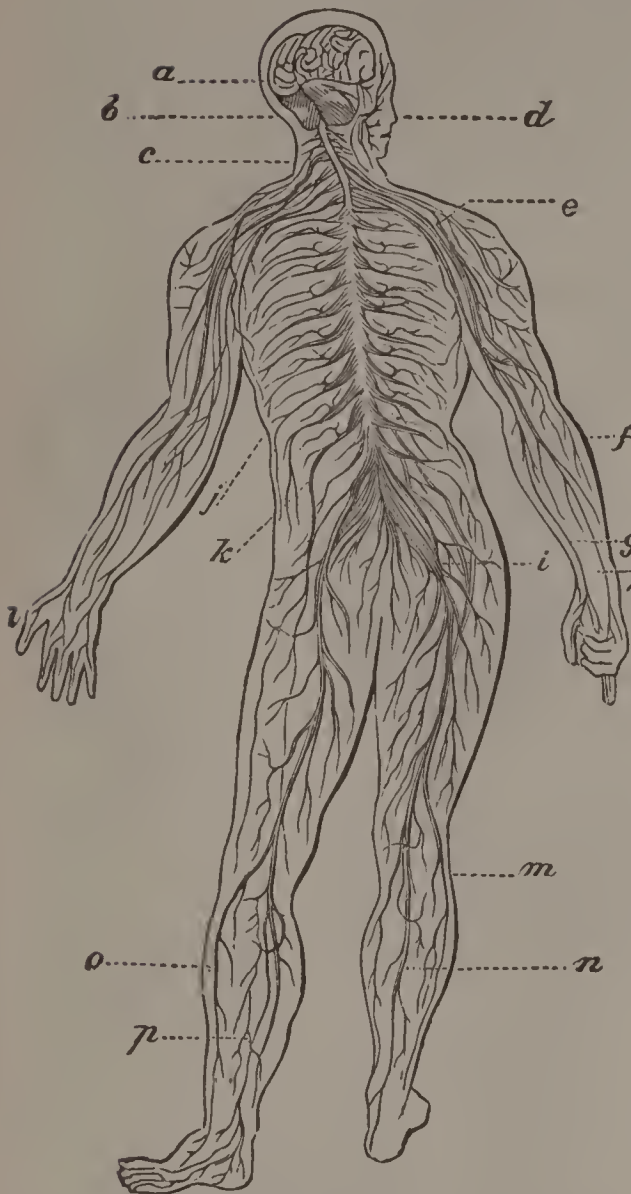
*p*, metacarpus; *q*, phalanges; *r*, femur; *s*, patella; *t*, tibia; *u*, fibula; *v*, tarsus; *w*, metatarsus; *x*, phalanges.



Arterial System.

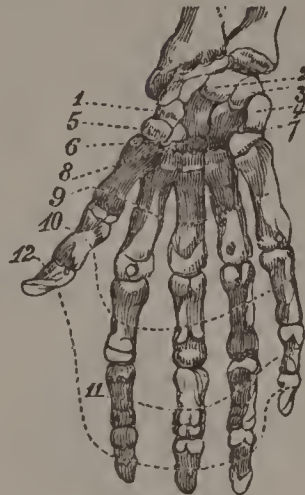
*a*, temporal artery; *b*, carotid artery; *c*, vertebral artery; *d e*, subclavian artery; *f*, aorta, or great artery; *g*, axillary artery; *h*, brachial artery; *i*, celiac artery; *j*, renal artery; *k*, iliac artery; *l*, femoral artery; *m*, posterior tibial artery; *n*, anterior tibial artery; *o*, peroneal artery; *p*, pedal artery.





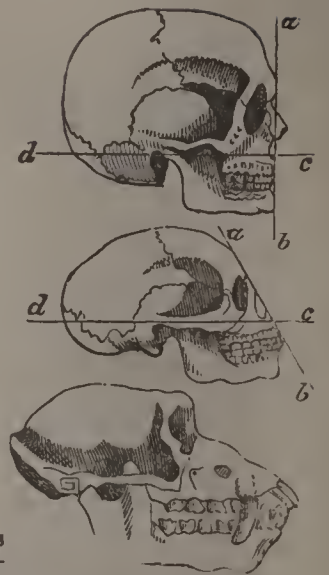
Nervous System.

*b*, brain; *b*, cerebellum, or lower, or little brain; *c*, spinal marrow; *d*, facial nerve; *e*, brachial plexus, formed by the union of several nerves proceeding from the spinal marrow; *f*, internal cutaneous nerve of the arm; *g*, mesial nerve of the arm; *h*, cubital or ulnar nerve; *i*, sciatic plexus, giving rise to the principal nerve of the inferior members; *j*, intercostal nerves; *k*, femoral plexus; *l*, radial and muscular cutaneous nerve of the arm; *m*, *o*, external saphenous nerve; *n*, tibial nerve; *o*, external saphenous nerve.

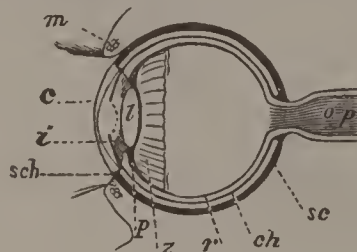


Hand.

1, scaphoides; 2, groove for flexor carpi radialis tendon; 3, euneiform; 4, lunare; 5, trapezium; 6, unieform; 7, trapezoides; 8, magnum; 9, five metacarpal bones; 10, first row of phalanges; 11, second row of phalanges; 12, third row of phalanges.

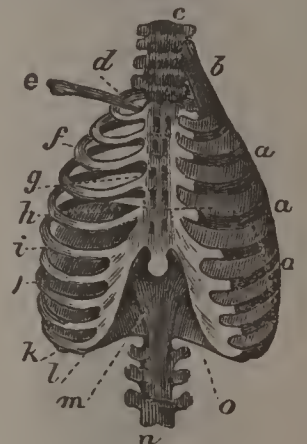


Facial Angles.  
European, African,  
Monkey.



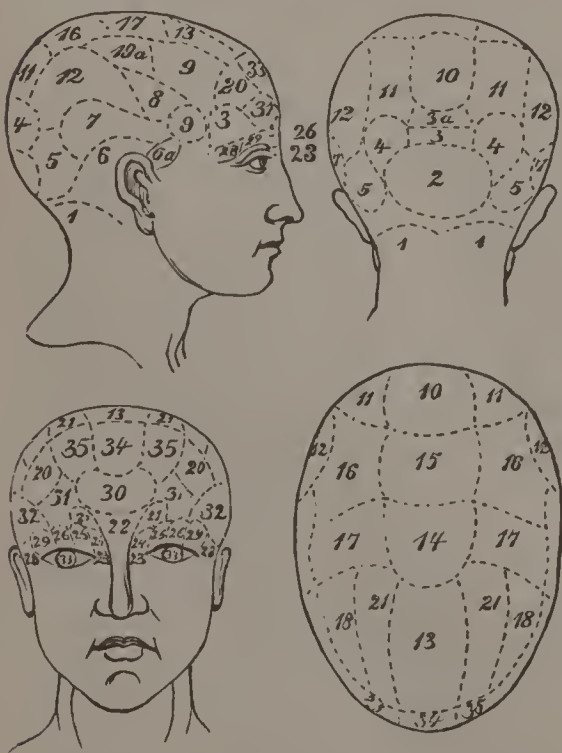
Eye.

*o p*, optic nerve; *sc*, sclerotic or external coat of the eye; *ch*, choroid coat; *r*, retina; *z*, zonule of Zinn; *p*, position of the Petition canal; *sch*, position of the canal of Schlemm; *i*, iris, the opening in the center forming the pupil; *c*, cornea; *m*, Meibomian glands.



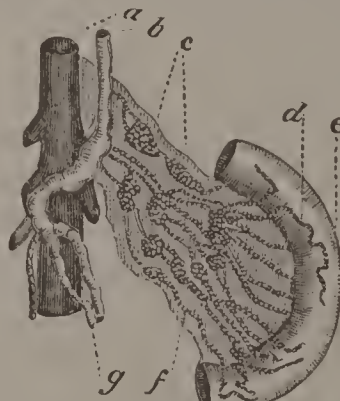
Thorax.

*c*, *n*, spine; *a*, *a*, *a*, intercostal muscles; *b*, chest muscles; *d*, thoracic muscles; *e*, clavicle; *f*, third rib; *g*, sternum, or breast bone; *h*, diaphragm; *i*, *j*, ribs; *k*, *l*, false ribs; *m*, *o*, base of diaphragm.



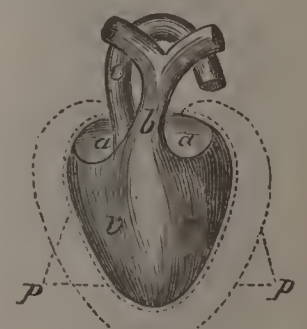
Phrenology.

1, Amativeness; 2, Philoprogenitiveness; 3, Concentrativeness; 3 *a*, Inhabitiveness; 4, Adhesiveness; 5, Combativeness; 6, Destructiveness; 6 *a*, Alimentiveness; 7, Secreciveness; 8, Acquisitiveness; 9, Constructiveness; 10, Self-esteem; 11, Love of approbation; 12, Cautiousness; 13, Benevolence; 14, Veneration; 15, Firmness; 16, Conscientiousness; 17, Hope; 18, Wonder; 19, Ideality; 19 *a*, (Not determined); 20, Wit; 21, Imitation; 22, Individuality; 23, Form; 24, Size; 25, Weight; 26, Coloring; 27, Locality; 28, Number; 29, Order; 30, Eventuality; 31, Time; 32, Tune; 33, Language; 34, Comparison; 35, Causality.



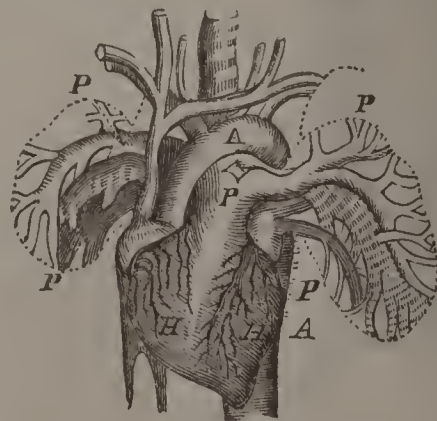
Lacteals.

*a*, aorta; *b*, thoracic canal; *c*, lymphatic glands; *d*, radicals of the chyloferous vessels; *e*, intestine; *f*, mesentery; *g*, lacteals.



Pericardium.

*a*, *a*, auricles; *v*, *v*, ventricles; *b*, *c*, vessels proceeding from the heart; *p*, *p*, serous membrane.



Heart and Lungs.

Upper *P P*, pulmonary arteries; *A*, aorta; *H H*, right auricle and ventricle; lower *P P*, pulmonary veins.



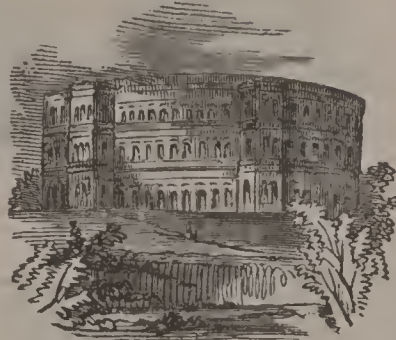
ARCHITECTURE.



Acroteria.



Amphiprostyle.



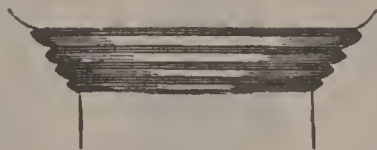
Amphitheater.



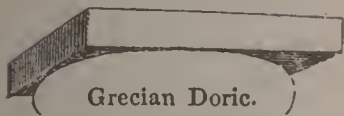
Bracket.



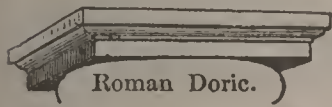
Antefixa.



Annulet.



Grecian Doric.



Roman Doric.



Corinthian Doric.  
Abaci.



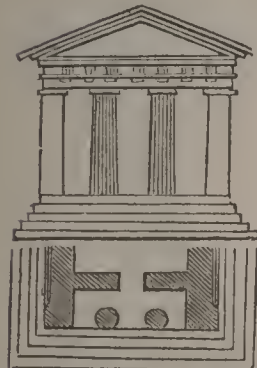
Abbey.



Acanthus.



Buttress.



Antæ.



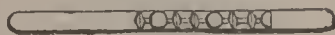
Arcade.



Atlantes.



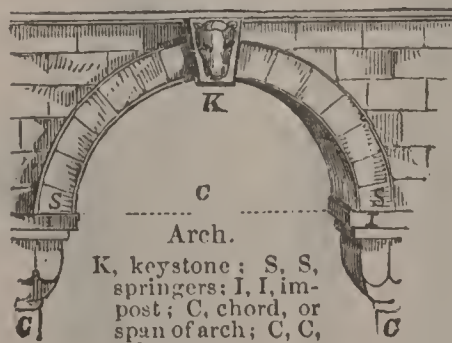
Castellated.



Astragal.



Balcony.



Arch.  
K, keystone; S, S, springers; I, I, impost; C, chord, or span of arch; C, C, columns.



Caryatid.



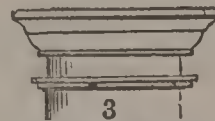
Bucrania.



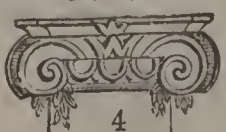
1



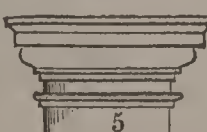
2



3



4



5



6

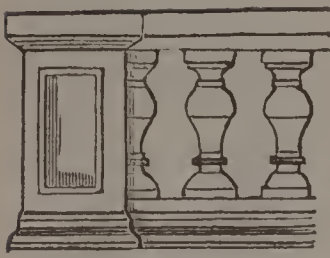
Capitals.

1, Gothic; 2, Composite; 3, Tuscan; 4, Ionic; 5, Doric; 6, Corinthian.

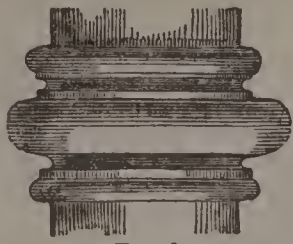


Chaptrel.

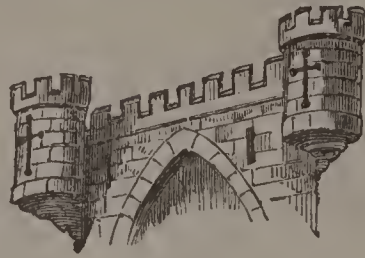




Balustrade.



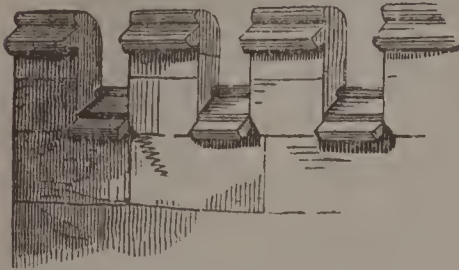
Band.



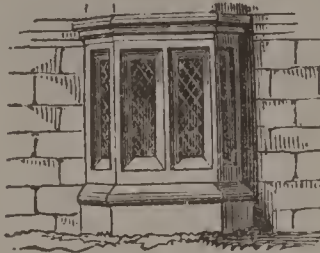
Bartizan.



Cantilever.



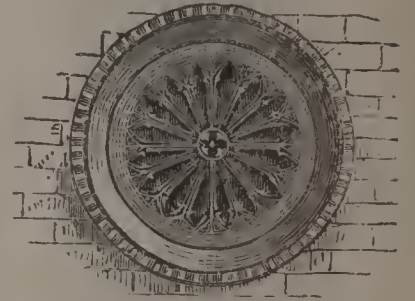
Battlement.



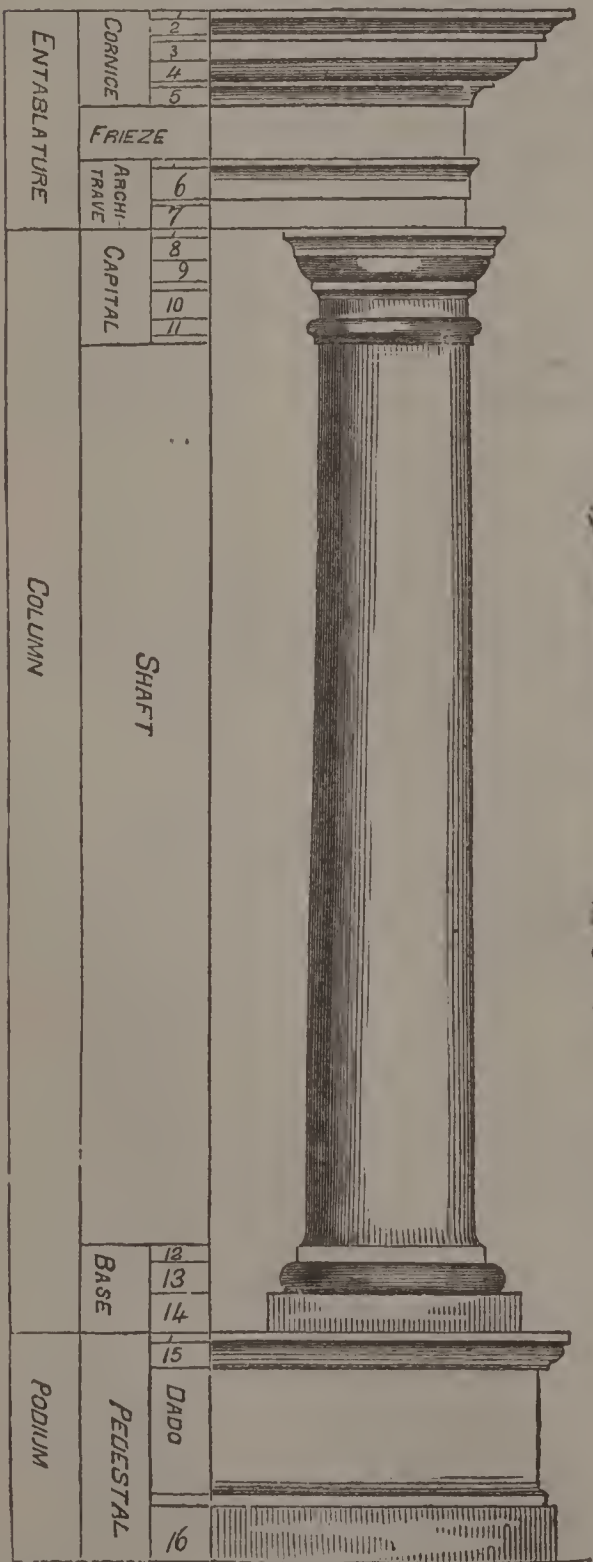
Bay Window.



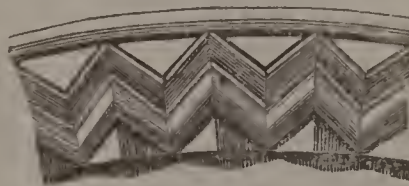
Canopy.



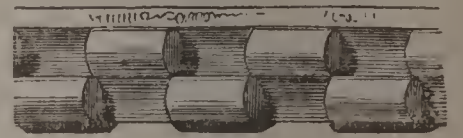
Catherine-wheel Window.



Column.



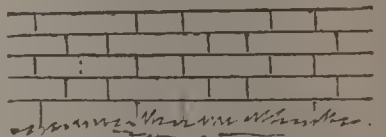
Chevron.



Billet.



English Bond.



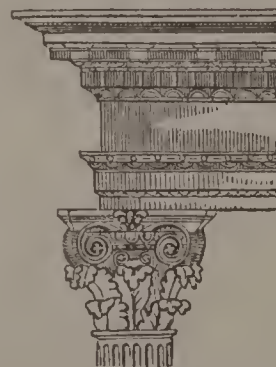
Flemish Bond.



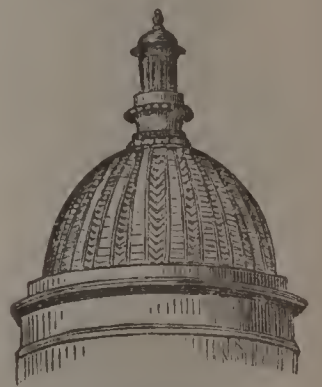
Cinque Foil.



Clustered Column.



Composite Order.



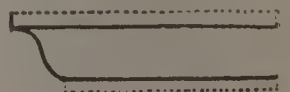
Cupola.



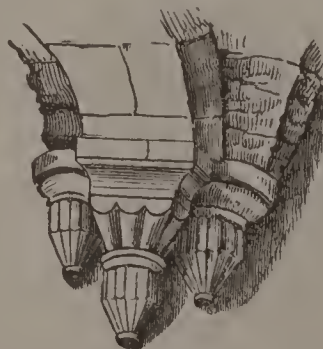
Consoles.



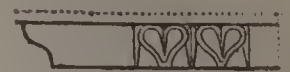
Curb-roof.



Cyma Recta.



Corbels.



Cyma Reversa.

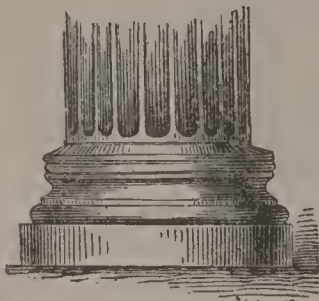
1, fillet; 2, cyma recta; 3, corona; 4, ovolo; 5, cavetto; 6, upper fascia; 7, lower fascia; 8, abacus; 9, ovolo; 10, colareno, or neck; 11, astragal; 12, fillet, or reglet; 13, torus; 14, plinth; 15, surbase; 16, base.



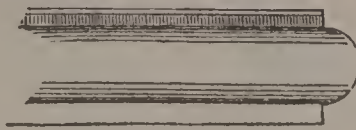
ARCHITECTURE — Continued.



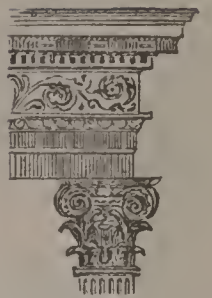
Baldachin.



Base.



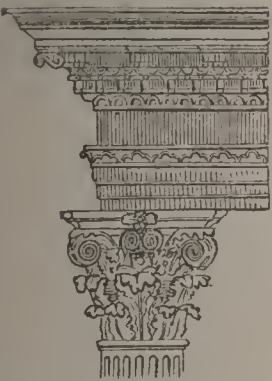
Baston.



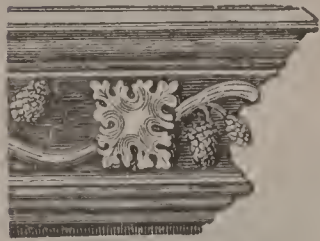
Entablature.



Crenelated Molding.



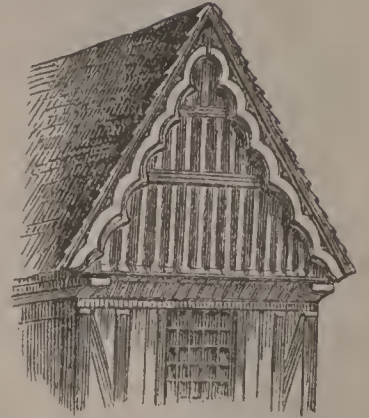
Corinthian Order.



Cornice.



Crocket.



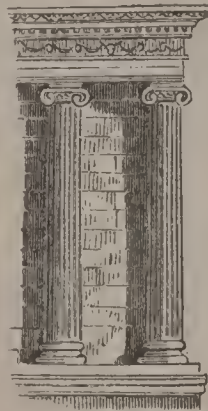
Gable.



Dormer Window.



Echinus.



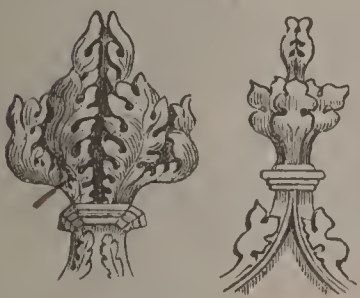
Engaged Column.



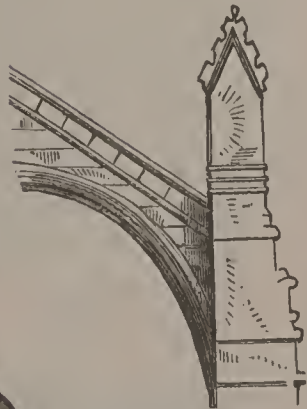
Festoon.



Guilloche.



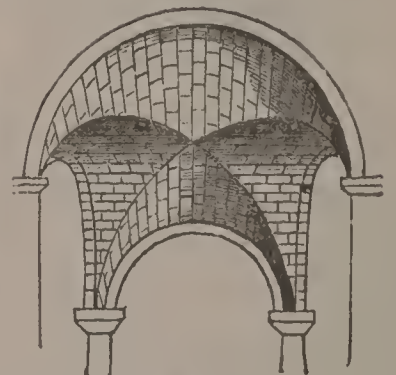
Finials.



Flying-buttress.



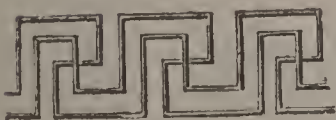
Foliations.



Groined Arch.



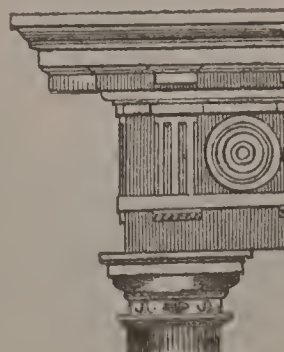
Foils.



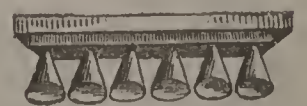
Fret.



Gargoyle.

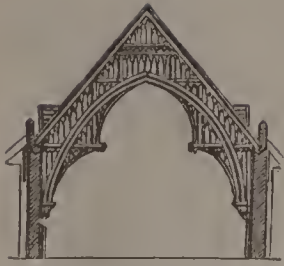


Doric Order.

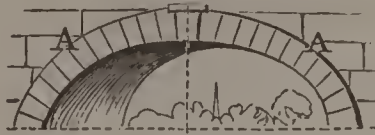


Guttae.





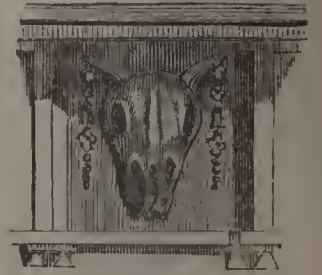
Hammer-beam Roof.



Haunch.  
A A, haunches of an arch.



Hood-molding.  
a a, hood-moldings.



Metope.



Hance, four-centered Arch.



Helices.



Inclave.



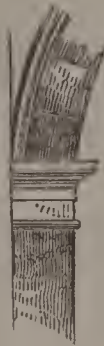
Louver Window.



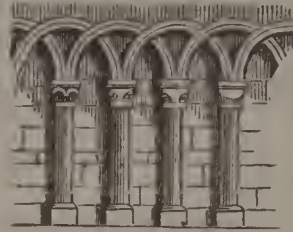
Hanging-buttress.



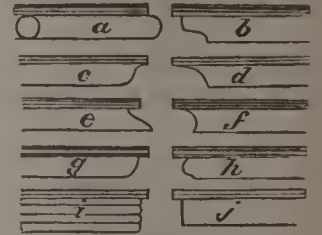
Hip-knob.



Impost.

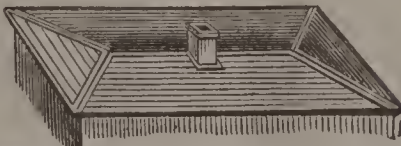


Interlacing Arches.

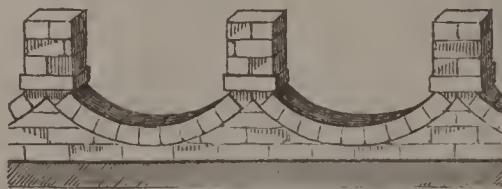


Moldings.

a, astragal; b, ogee; c, cymatium; d, cavetto; e, scotia, or casement; f, apophyges; g, ovolo, or quarter round; h, torus; i, reeding; j, band.



Hip-roof.



Inverted Arches.



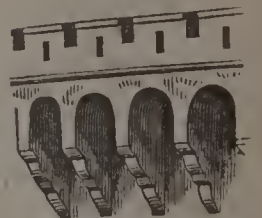
Ionic Order.



K, king-post.



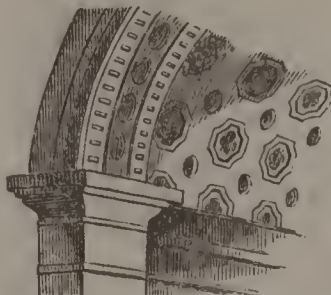
Lattice-window.



Machicolation.



K, key-stone.



Lacunars in Ceiling.



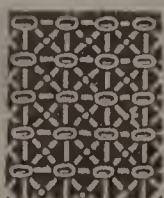
Lozenge Molding.



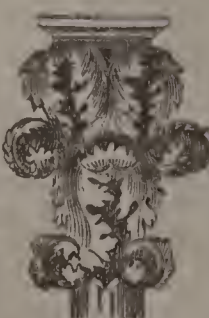
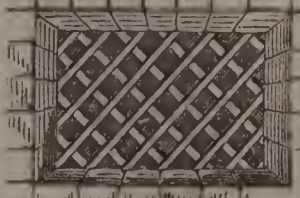
Moresque Architecture.  
Moorish Capital.



Lancet Window.



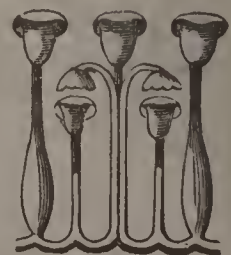
Lattice-work.



Leaves.



Linen-scroll.



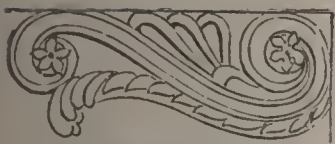
Lotus.



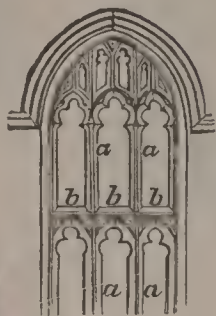
Minaret.



ARCHITECTURE — Continued.



Modillion.



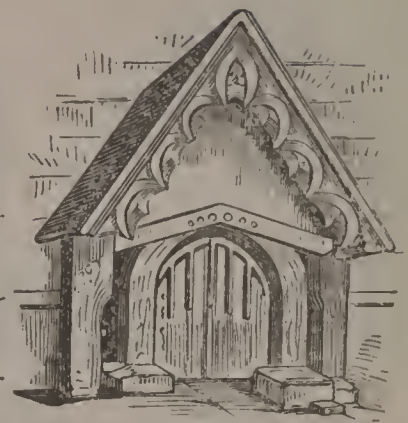
Mullions.  
a a, mullions; b b b, transom.



Multifoil.



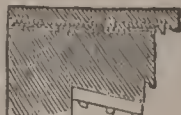
Niche.



Porch.



Moresque. Moorish Archway.



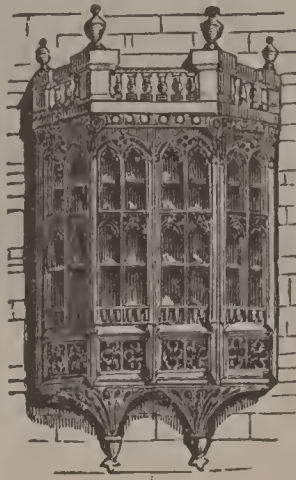
Mutule.



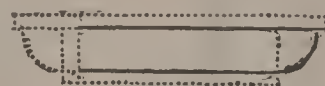
Quarterfoils.



Nave.



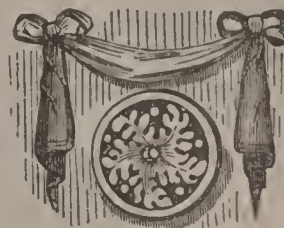
Oriel.



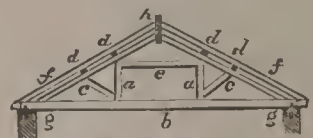
Ovolo.



Quirk-molding.



Patera.



Queen-post Roof.

a, a, queen-posts; b, tie-beam; c, c, struts or braces; d, d, purlins; e, straining beam; f, f, common rafters; g, g, wall-plates; h, ridge-piece.



Pavilion.



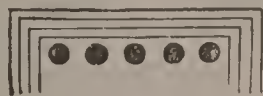
Pedestal.



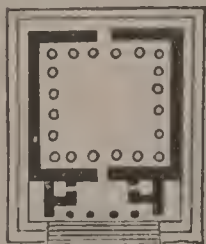
Pendant.



Portico.



Pentastyle.



Peristyle.



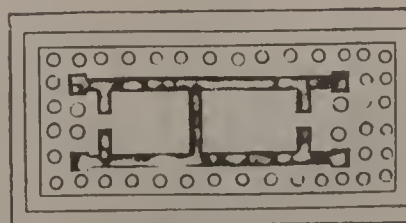
Pilaster.



Pendant-post.



Pent Roof.



Pseudo-dipteral.

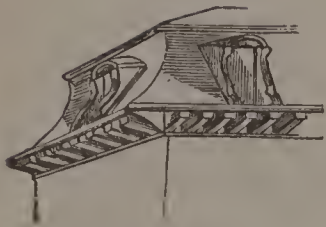


Pinnacle.



Poppy-head





Mansard Roof.



Ogee Roof.



Hip Roof.



Conical Roof.



Turnstile.



Curb Roof.



M Roof.

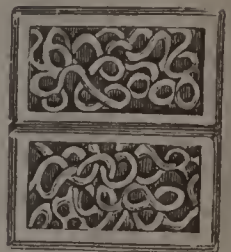


Gable Roof.

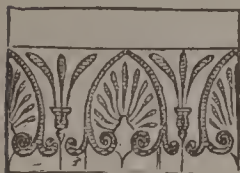


Shed Roof.

Roofs.



Vermiculated.



Scroll.



Spire.



Stall.



Volute of Corinthian Capital.



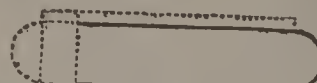
Soffits.



s, s, Spandrels.



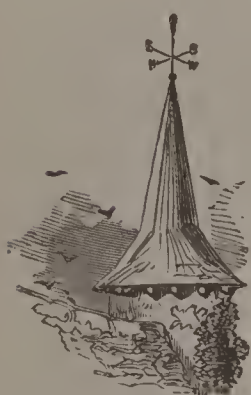
Straight-arch.



Torus.



Volute of Ionic Capital.



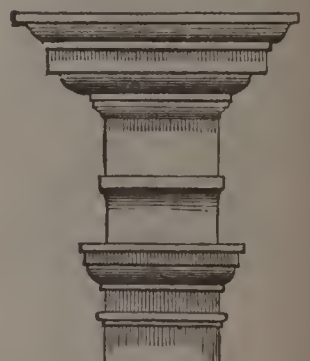
Steeple.



Ancient Termini.



Tower.



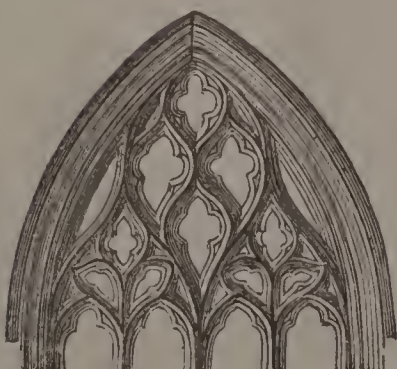
Tuscan Order.



Trefoils.



King-post Truss. A A, tie-beam; B, king-post; C C, rafters.



Flowing Tracery.



Triglyphs.



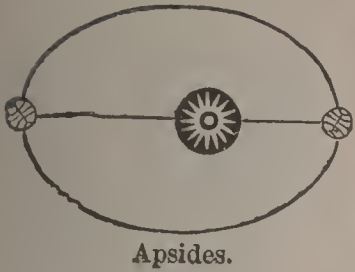
Queen-post Truss.



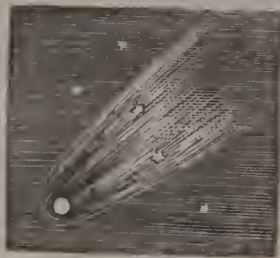
Watch-tower.



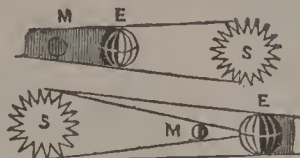
ASTRONOMY.



Apsides.



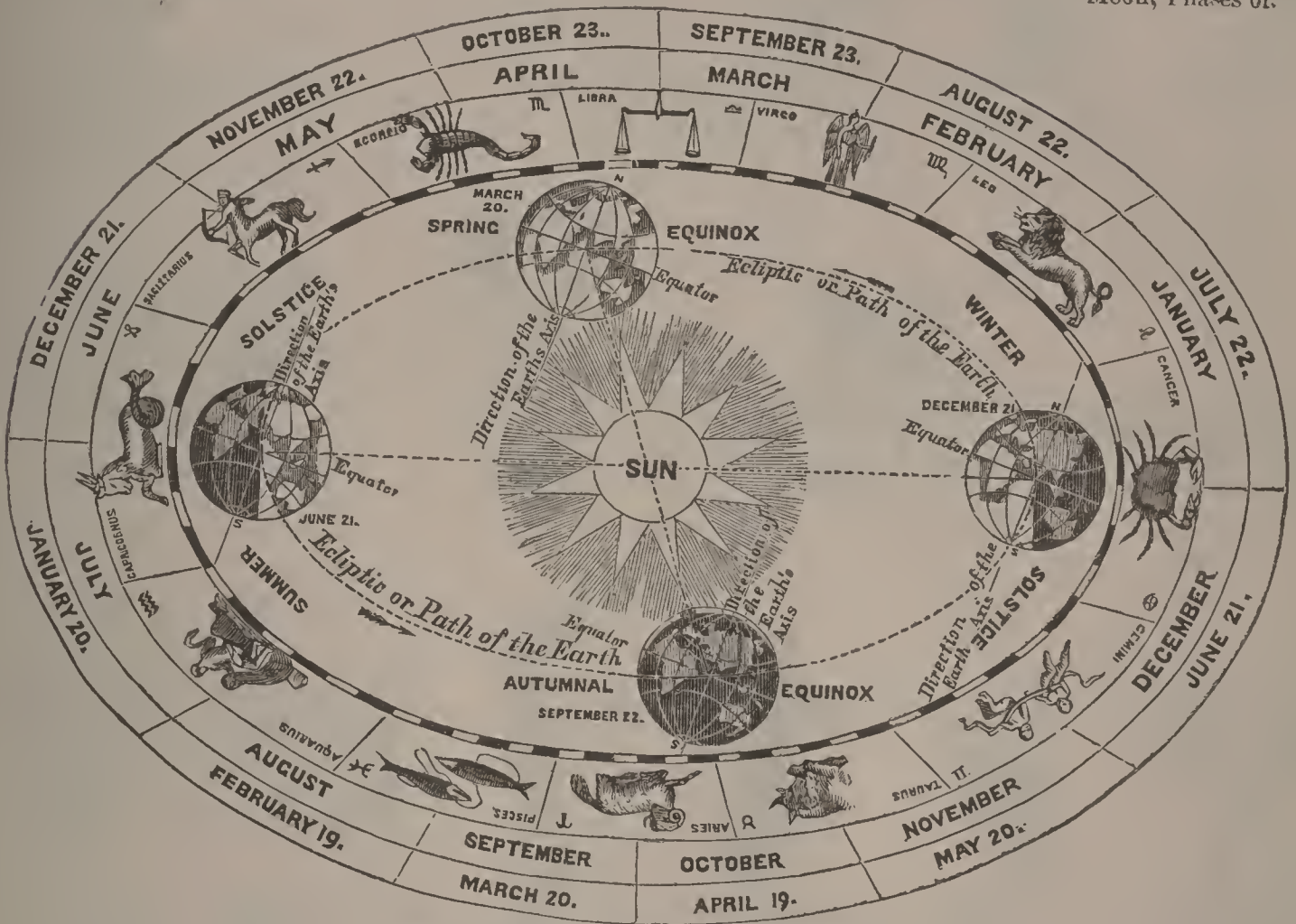
Comet.



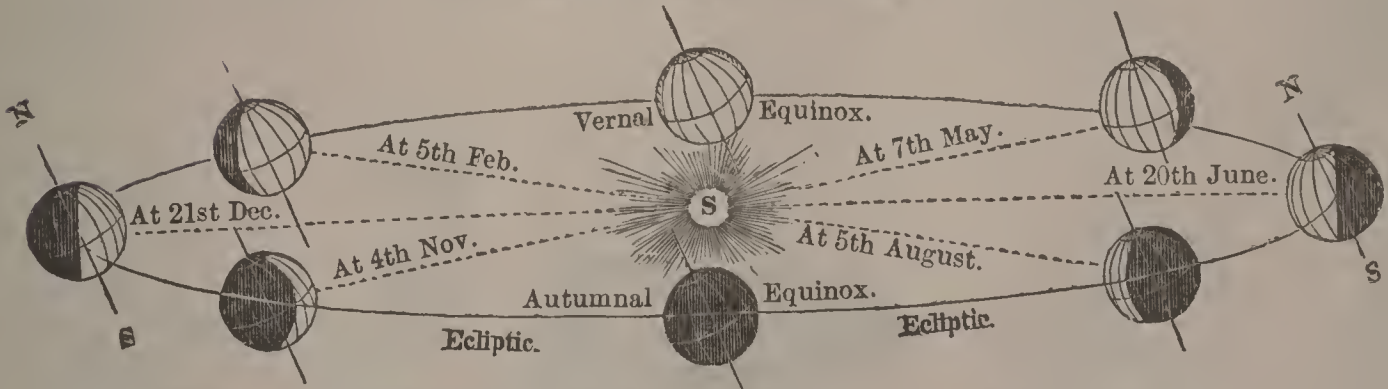
S, sun; E, earth; M, moon. Eclipse.



Moon, Phases of.



The Constellations, Seasons, Equinoxes, &c.

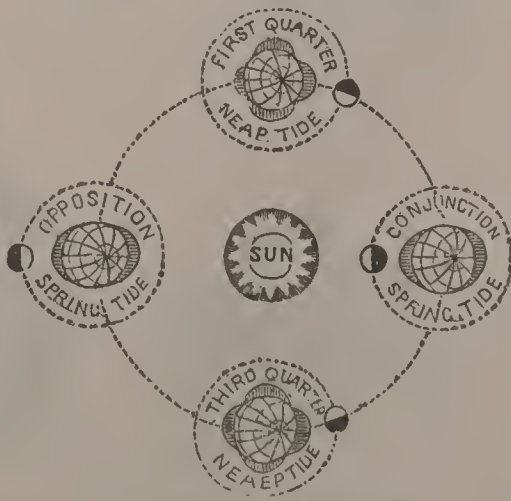


The Ecliptic, Summer and Winter Solstice, Equinoxes, &c.

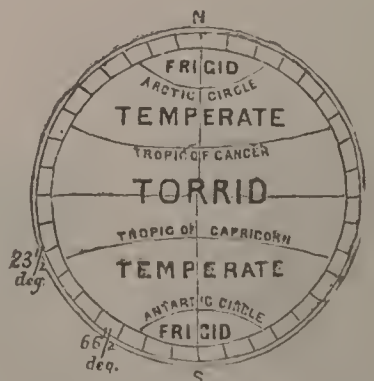


Solstice.

A and B, equal day and night; E, longest day, or summer solstice; F, shortest day, or winter solstice.



Spring and Neap Tides.

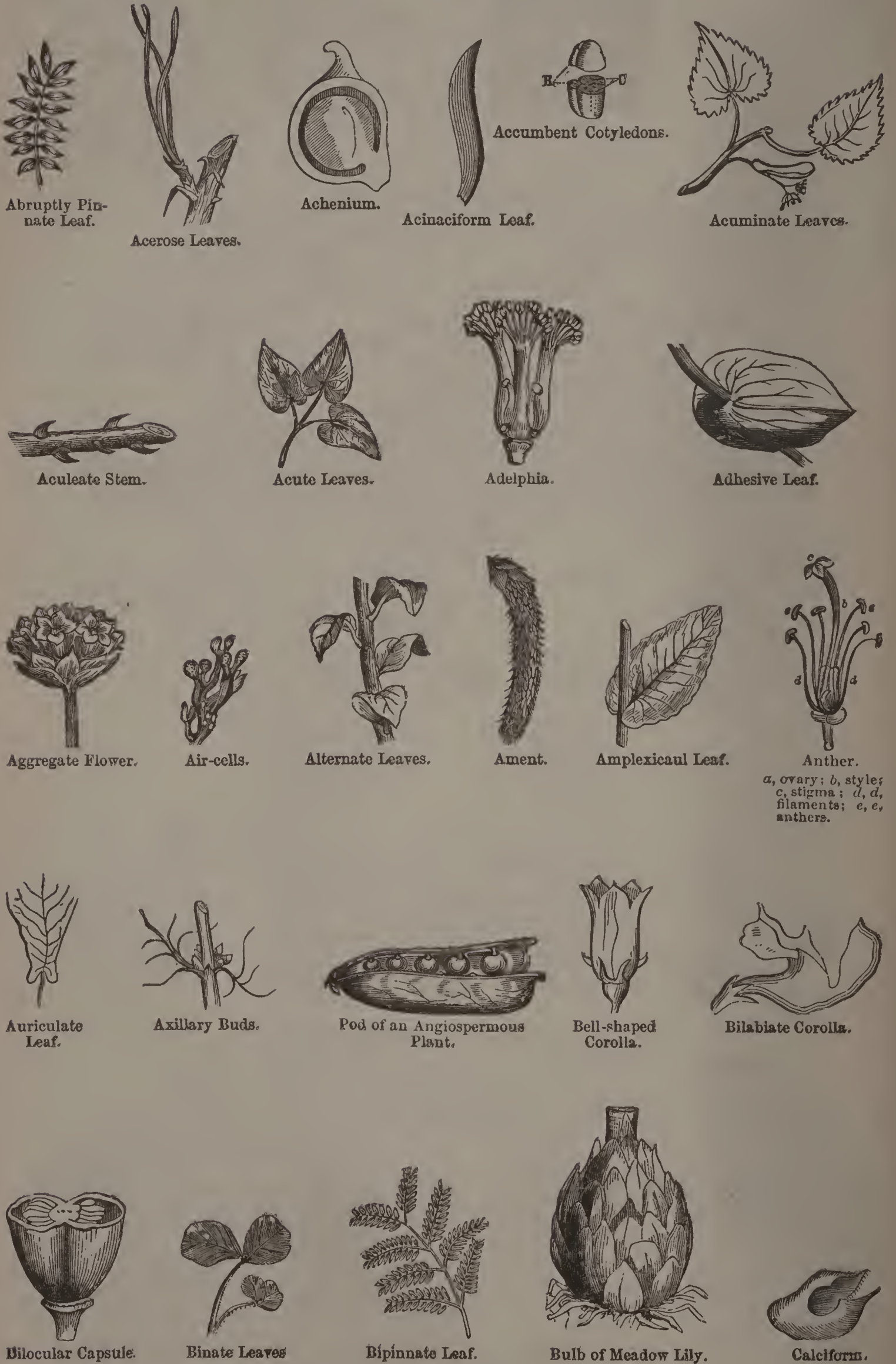


Zones of the Earth.



A CLASSIFIED SELECTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS FOR BOTANY.

PARTS OF PLANTS, FORMS OF ORGANS, AND THE LIKE.



a, ovary; b, style; c, stigma; d, d, filaments; e, e, anthers.



BOTANY — Continued.



Calyculate.



Calyptra.



Calyx.  
c, c, calyx.



Campanulate Corolla.



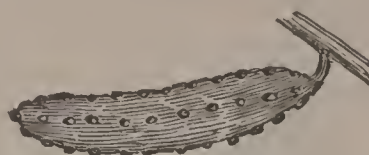
Capitulum.



Carina.



Carpellary Leaf.



Catkin of Birch.



Capsule.



Cernous Stem.



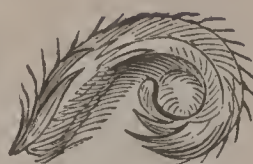
Chaffy.



Chalaza.



Ciliated Leaf.



Circinate Leaf.



Cirrous Leaf.



Clavate.



Clypeate.



Columella.



Compound Leaf.



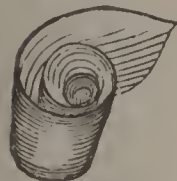
Cone of Pine.



Conjugate Leaf.



Constricted Pod.



Convolute Leaf.



Connivent.



Connate Leaf.



Cordate Leaf.



Corolla.



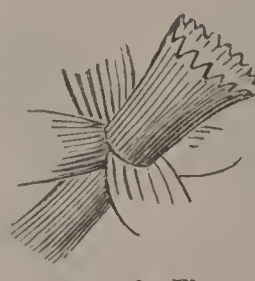
Corymb.



Coralline Root.



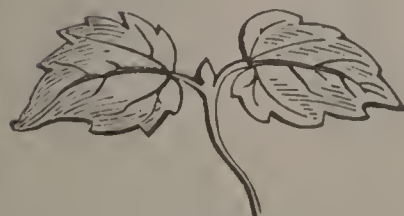
Cormus.



Corona of a Flower.



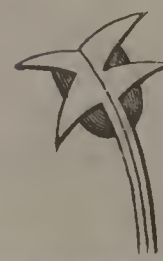
Crateriform Flower.



Cotyledon.



Doubly, Acutely, and Obtusely Crenate Leaves.



Crested Stamen.





Cruciate Leaf.



Cucullate Leaf.



Cultrate Leaf.



Cuneate Leaf.



Cupule.



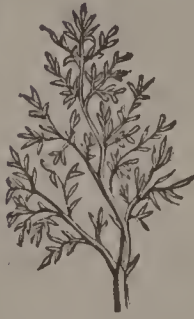
Cuspidate Leaf.



Cymbiform Leaf.



Cyme.



Decomound Leaf.



Dehiscent Silicula.



Diandrous Flower.



Decurrent Leaf.



Deltoid Leaf.



Dentate Leaf.



Diadelphous Stamens.



Dichotomous Stem.



Didynamous Stamens.



Digitate Leaf.



Discoid Flowers.



Disk.  
d, disk; r, r, rays.



Dissepiment.



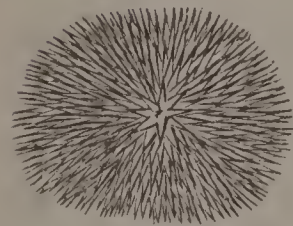
Divaricate Petals.



Dolabriform.



Drupe of the Peach.



Echinate.



Effuse Branch.



Ellipsoidal.



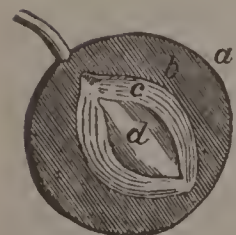
Elliptic-lanceolate.



Emarginate Leaf.



Embossed.



Endocarp of a Plum.



Ensiform Leaf.



Epiphyllous Plant.



Epiphyllous Fruit.



Excentric.

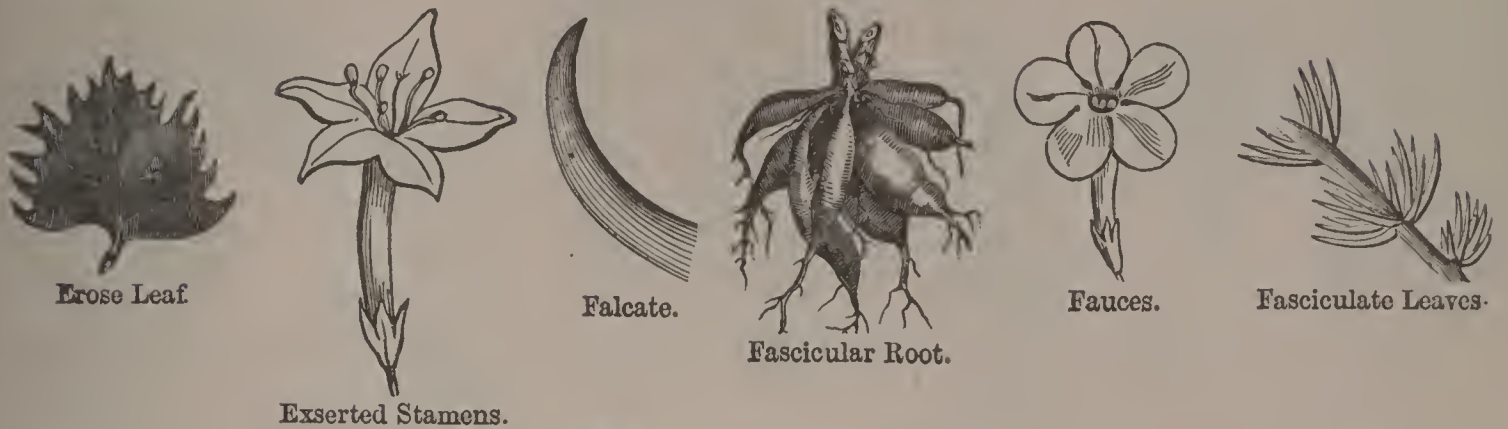


Equitant Leaves.

a, epicarp, or outer skin; b, surrocarp, or fleshy part; c, endocarp, stone, or putamen; d, seed, or kernel.



BOTANY — Continued.



Erosee Leaf

Exserted Stamens.

Falcate.

Fascicular Root.

Fauces.

Fasciculate Leaves.



Fastigate.

Favose (Thrinacia).

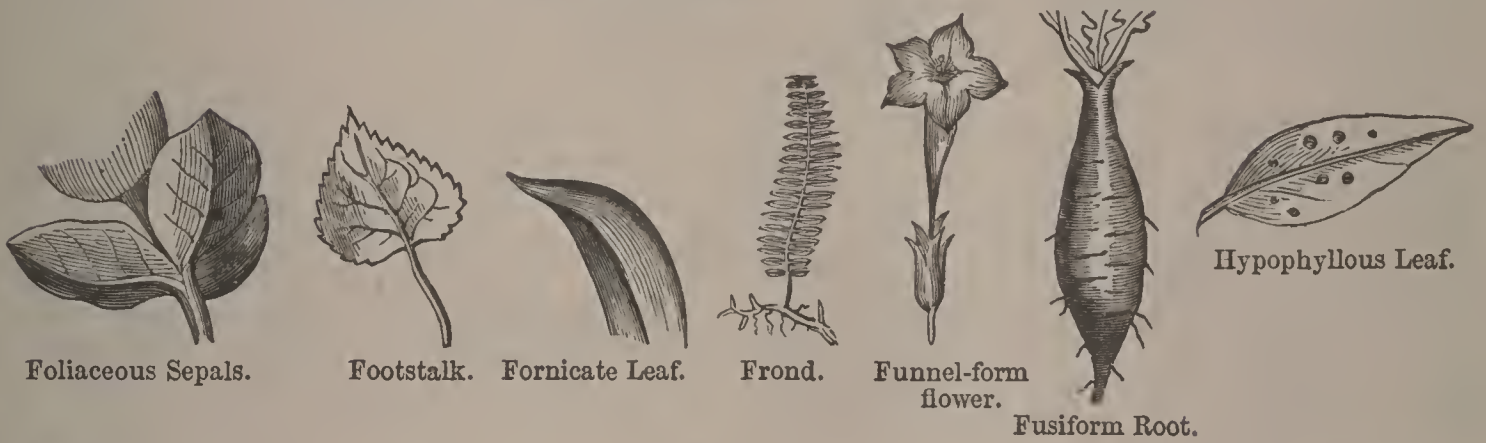
Lady Fern (*Asplenium filix femina*).

Fibrillose Mushroom.

Fibrous Root.

Filament.  
a, filament;  
b, anther.

Florets.



Foliaceous Sepals.

Footstalk.

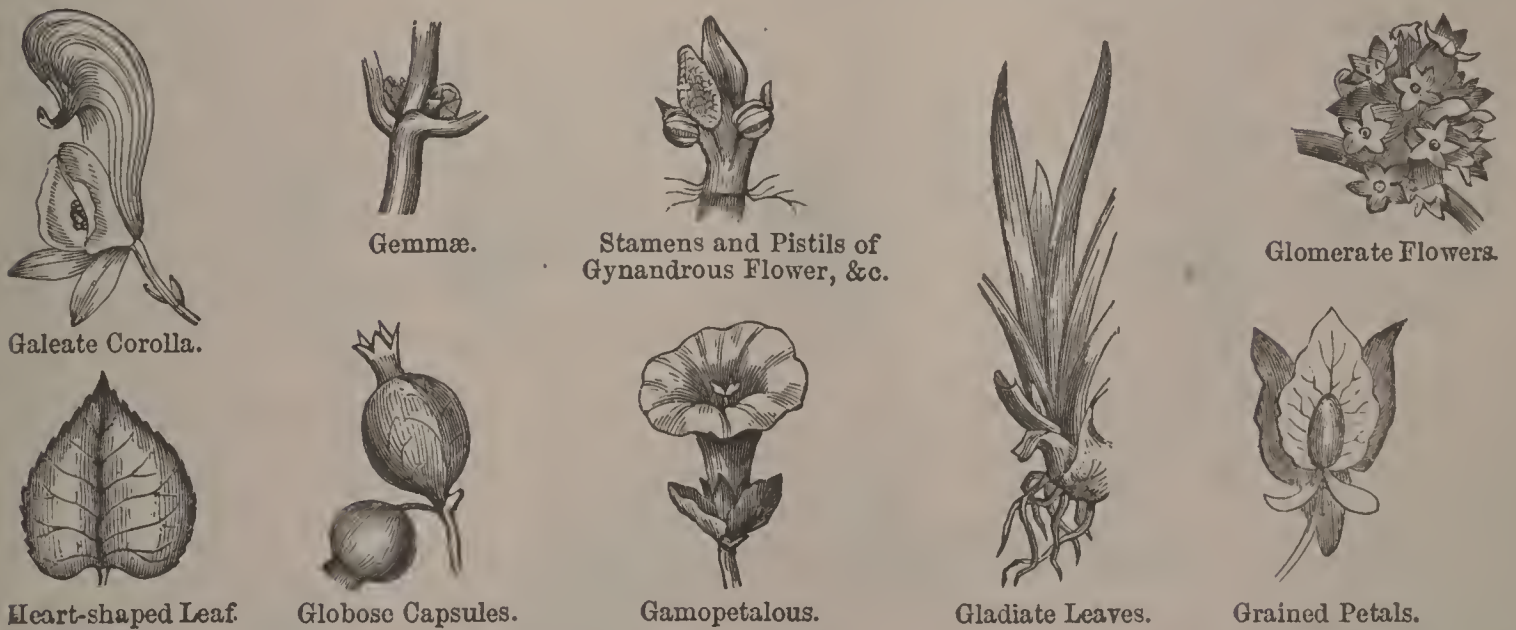
Fornicate Leaf.

Frond.

Funnel-form  
flower.

Fusiform Root.

Hypophyllous Leaf.



Galeate Corolla.

Gemmæ.

Stamens and Pistils of  
Gynandrous Flower, &c.

Glomerate Flowers.

Heart-shaped Leaf.

Globose Capsules.

Gamopetalous.

Gladiate Leaves.

Grained Petals.



Hastate Leaf.

Hexandrous  
Flower.

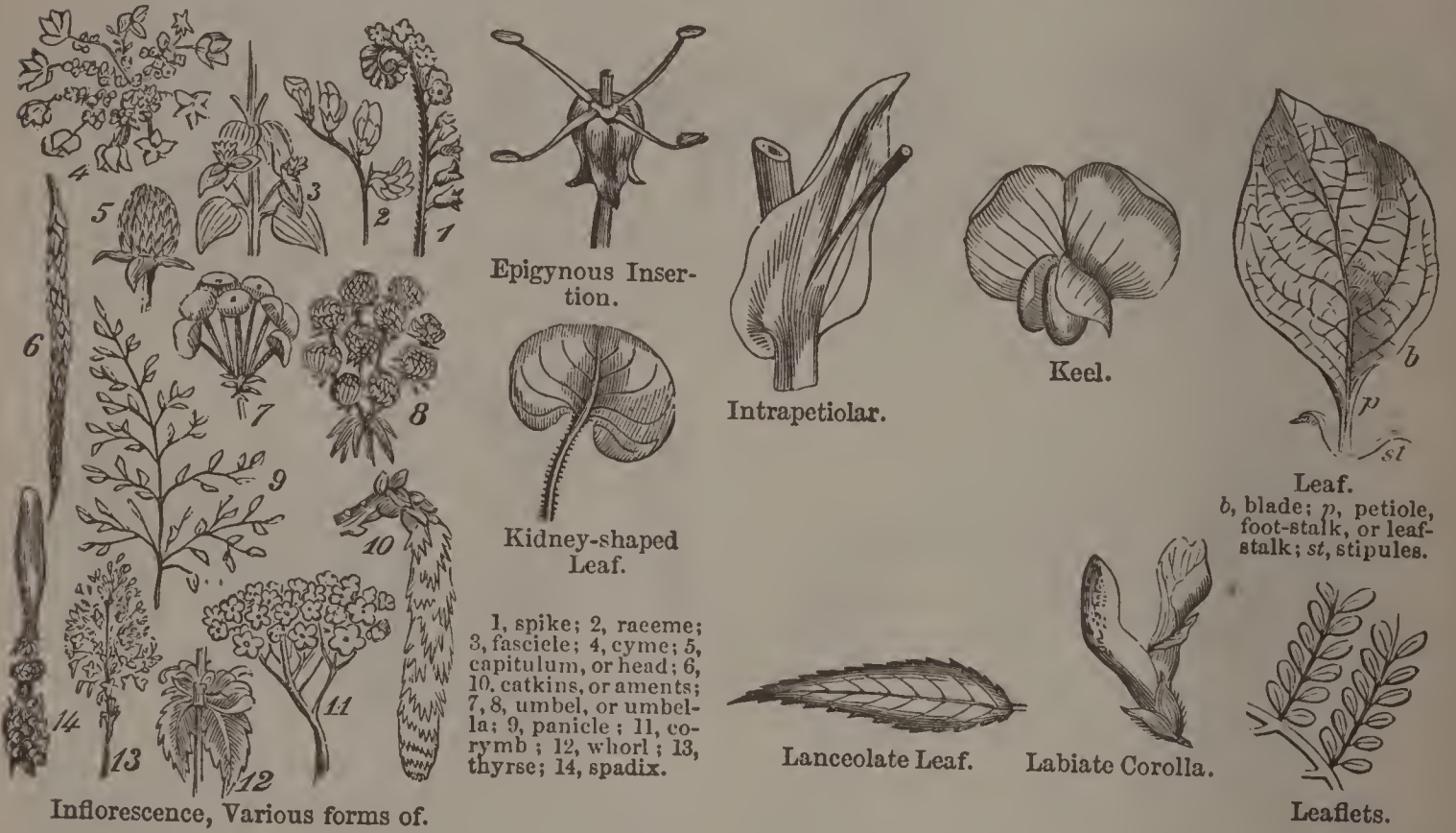
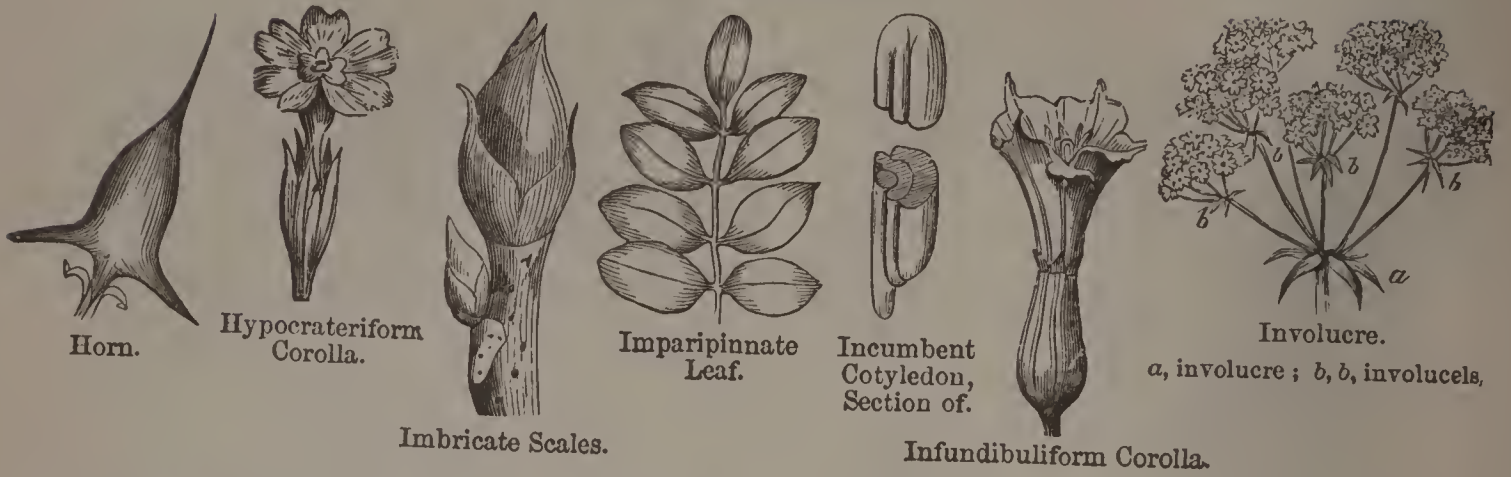
Hypogynous  
Stamens.

Incised Leaf.

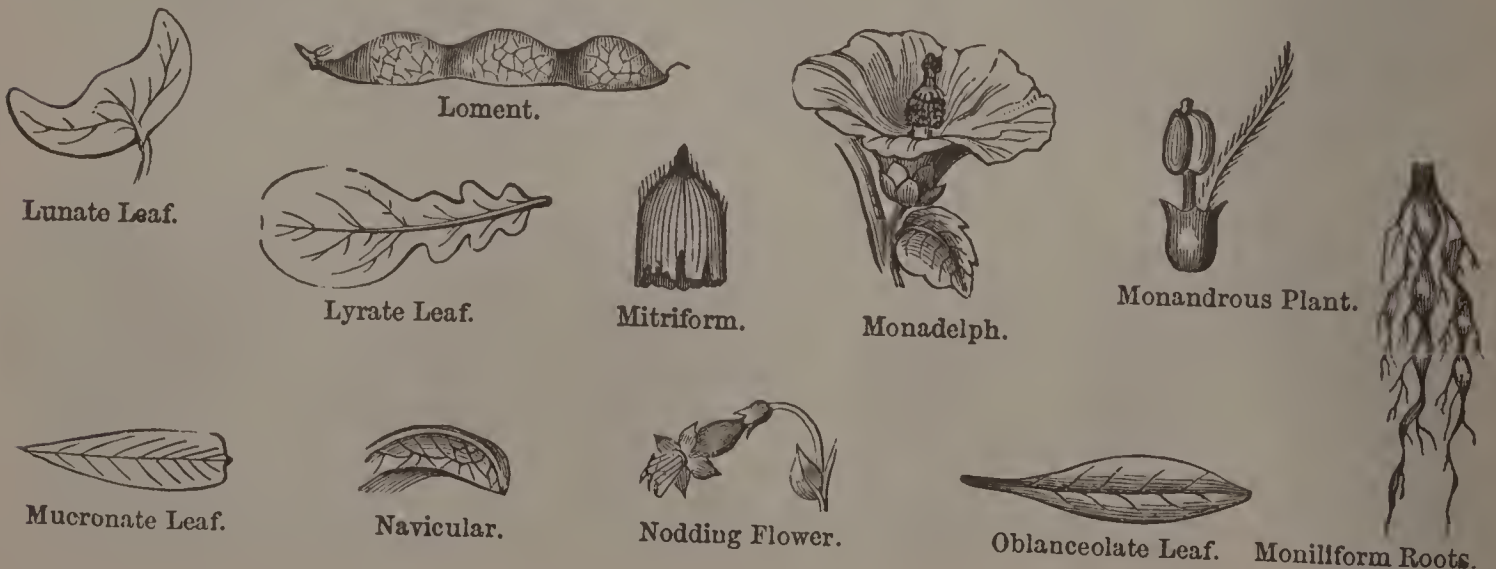
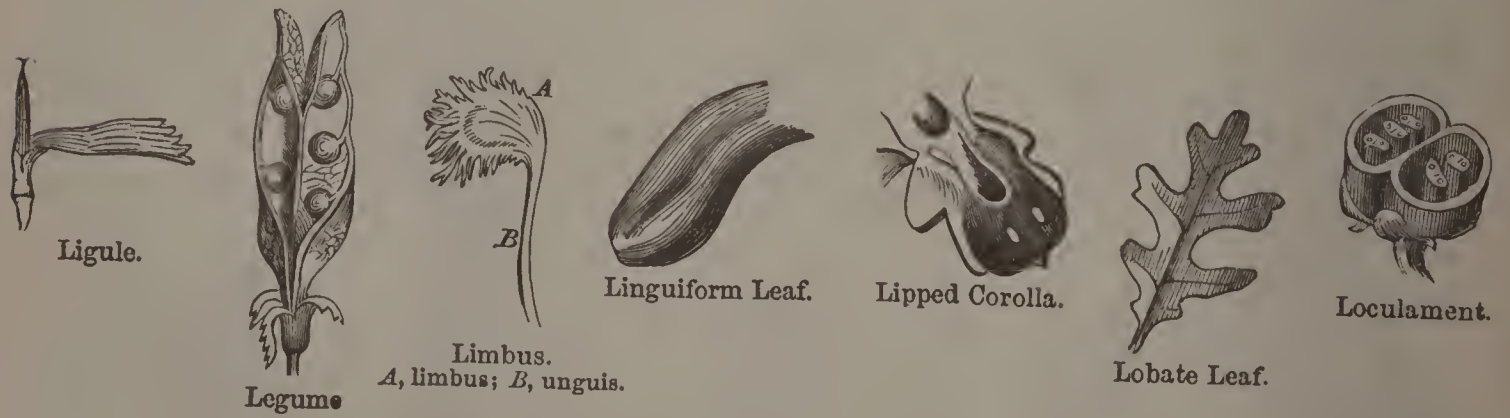
Induplicate.

Indusium.





Inflorescence, Various forms of.





BOTANY — Continued.



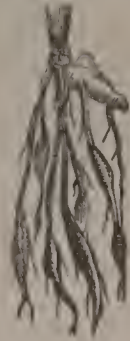
Monopetalous, or Gamopetalous Flower.



Monosepalous Flower.



Napiform Root.



Nodulous Root.



Obovate Leaf.



Obcordate Leaf.



Ochreate Stem.



Stamens of an Octandrous Flower.



Pistils and Ovary of an Octagynous Flower.



Operculum.



Opposite Leaves.



Palmate Leaf.



Orbiculate Leaf.



Ovate Leaf.



Ovate-acuminate Capsule.



Ovate-cylindrical Capsule.



Palmatisected Leaf.



Panduriform Leaf.



Panicle.



Panicle.



Papilionaceous Flower.



Pappus.



Pectinate Leaf.



Pedate Leaf.



Pedatifid Leaf.



Pedicel.



Peltate Leaf.



Pentagynous.



Perfoliate Leaf.



Peristome.



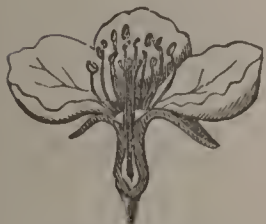
Pencil Leaf.



Pentapetalous



Pileate.



Berigenous.



a, b, drupe of peach; c, nut, filbert; d, strobile of pine; e, f, capsule of poppy; g, capsule of Aristolochia.



Pericarps.







Petals.



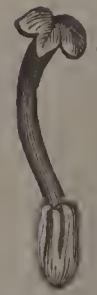
Petiole.



Pinnate Leaves.



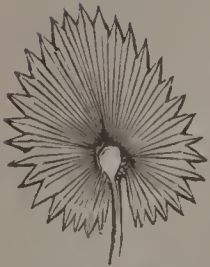
Pinnatifid Leaf.



Pistil.



Pitcher.



Plicate Leaf.



Plumose Leaf.



Plumule.



Plurilocular Capsule.



Pod.



Polyadelphia.



Polyandrous.



Polyspermous Capsule.



Polypetalous Flower.



Premorse Leaf.



Pyxidium.



Quinquefoliate Leaf.



Radius.



Raceme.



Ramentaceous Leaf.



Ramose Root.



Receptacle.



Reflected Petals.



Reticulate Leaf.



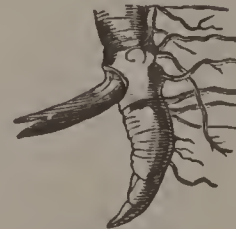
Repand Leaf.



Retuse Leaf.



Revolute Stigmas.



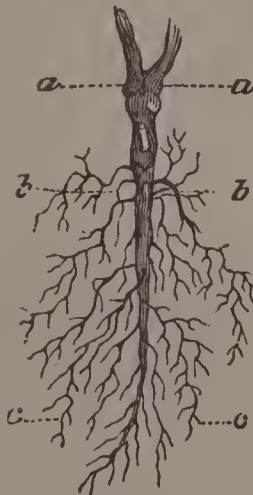
Rhizoma.



Ringent Corolla.



Rotate Corolla.



Root.

a a, crown, or head of root; b, b, rootlets; c, c, fibers.



Runcinate Leaf.



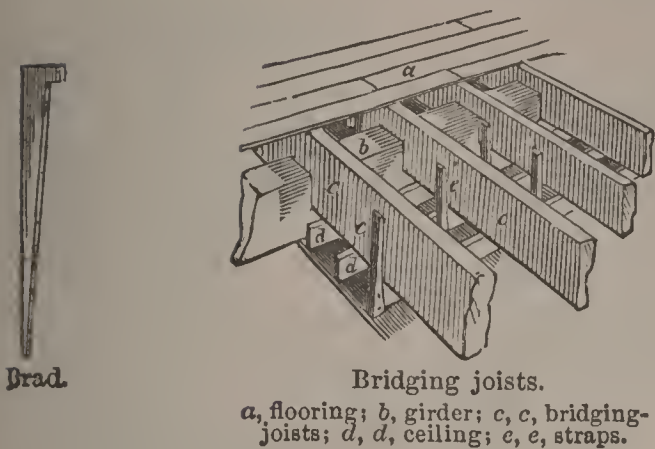
Sagittate Leaf.



Samara.



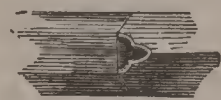
CARPENTRY, JOINERY, AND MASONRY.



Brad.

Bridging joists.

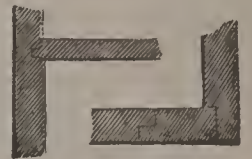
*a*, flooring; *b*, girder; *c*, *c*, bridging-joists; *d*, *d*, ceiling; *e*, *e*, straps.



Chamfered Blocks.



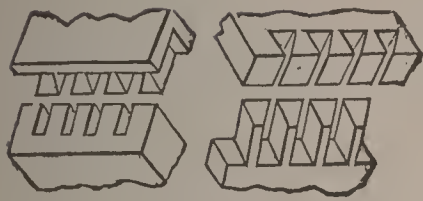
Dowels.



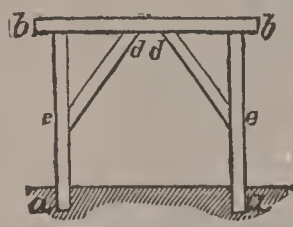
Rabbet.



Cleat.

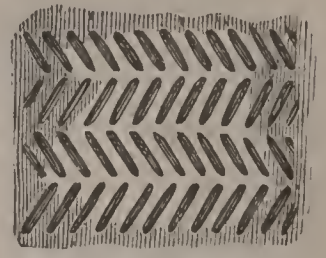


Dovetails.



Frame.

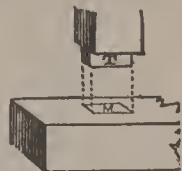
*a b*, uprights or posts; *e d*, *e d*, struts, ties, or braces.



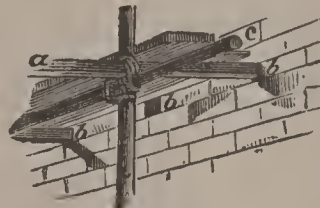
Herringbone Masonry.



Joggles.



Mortise and Tenon.

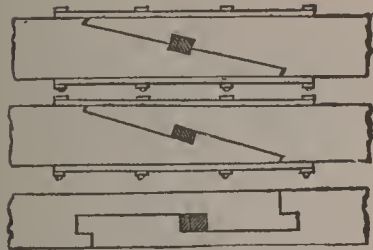


Putlog.

*a*, putlog; *b*, *b*, *b*, putlog holes; *c*, ledger.



Rustic Masonry.



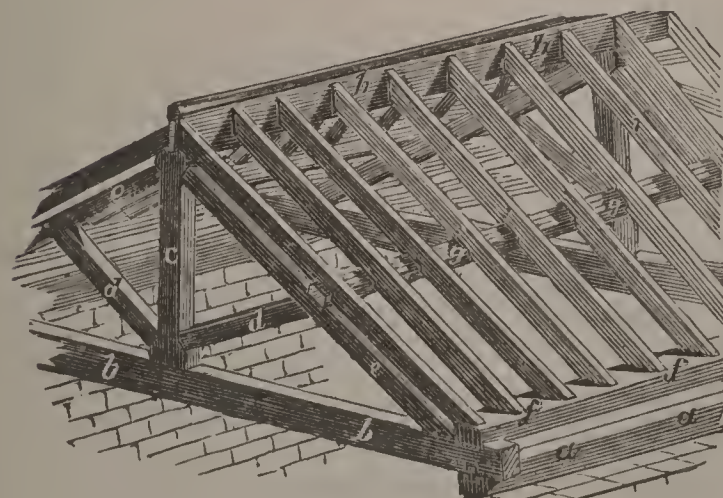
Scarfing, various modes of.



K, Keystone.

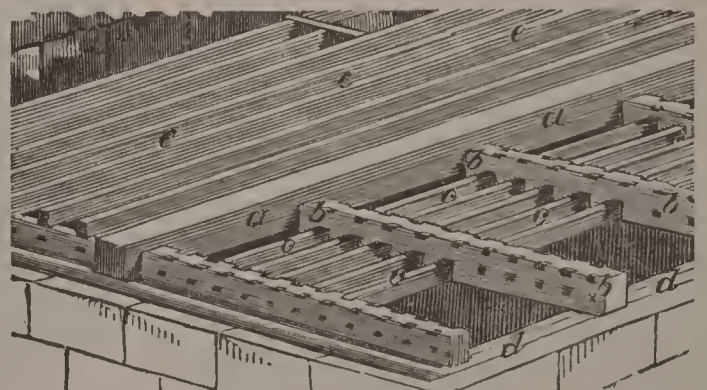


Viaduct.



Timbers in a Roof.

*a a*, wall-plates; *b b*, tie-beams; *c*, king-post; *d d*, struts; *e e*, principal rafters; *f f*, pole-plate; *g g*, purlin; *h h*, ridge-piece; *i i*, common rafters.



Timbers used in Flooring.

*a a*, girder; *b b*, binding-joists; *c c*, ceiling-joists; *d d*, wall-plates; *e e*, bridging-joists.



GEOGRAPHY.

TERMS EMPLOYED IN, PICTORIALLY ILLUSTRATED OR EXEMPLIFIED.

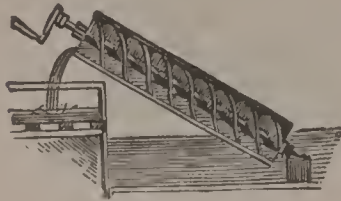




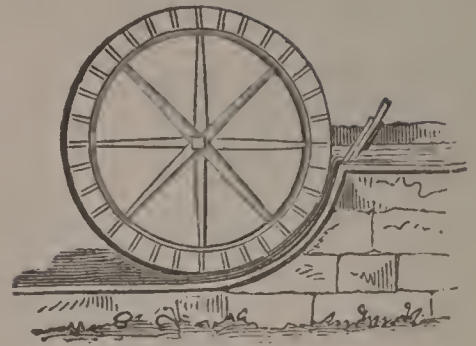
HYDRAULICS.



Aqueduct.



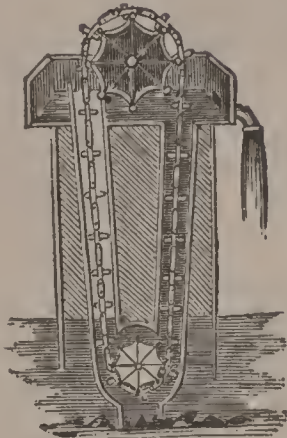
Archimedes' Screw.



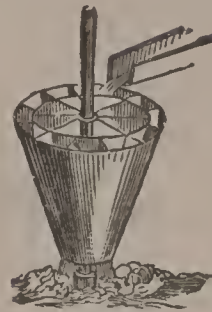
Breast-wheel.



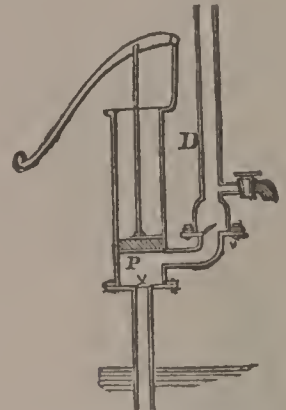
Barker's Mill.



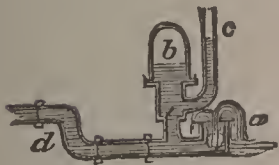
Chain Pump.



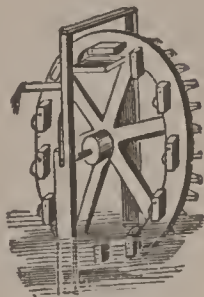
Danaide.



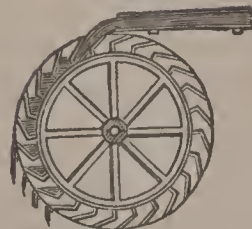
Forcing-pump.  
P, piston; D, delivery tube.



Hydraulic Ram.  
a, valve; b, air chamber; c, delivery pipe; d, main pipe.



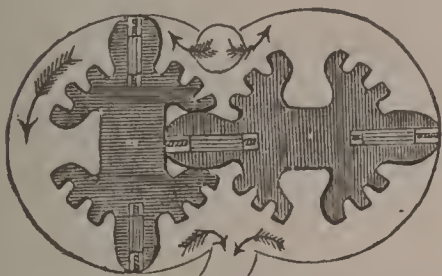
Noria.



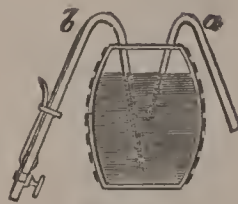
Overshot Wheel.



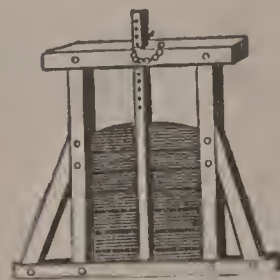
Pitot's Tube.  
a, bent glass tube; b, the level of water.



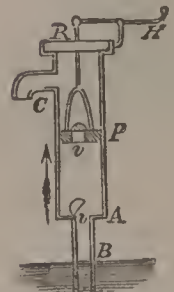
Rotary Pump.



Siphons.  
a, common siphon; b, improved siphon with exhausting tube.



Sluice.



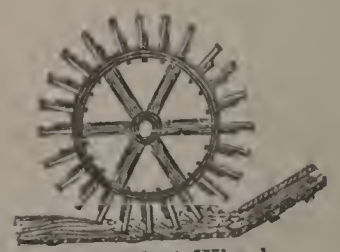
Suction Pump.  
H, handle; AC, cylinder, or barrel; P, piston; R, piston rod; v, v, valves; A B, pipe; C, mouth of pump.



Tub-wheel.



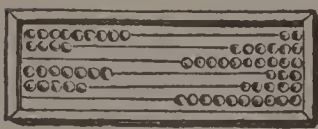
Turbine Wheel.  
B, curved partitions; D, working-wheel.



Undershot Wheel.



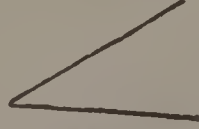
A CLASSIFIED SELECTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS FOR  
 MATHEMATICS, — INCLUDING ALGEBRA, GEOMETRY, TRIGONOMETRY,  
 CONIC SECTIONS, &c.



Abacus.



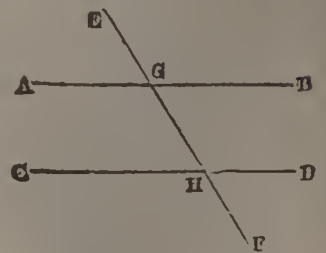
Acute Angle.



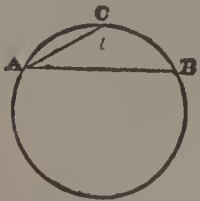
Angle.



Arc.



Alternate Angles.  
 AGH, GHD, BGH, GHC,  
 alternate angles.



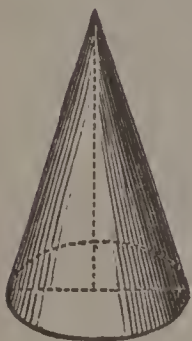
Chord.  
 AC, AB, chords.



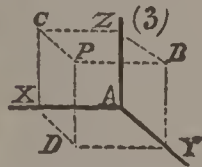
Conic Sections.



Curve.



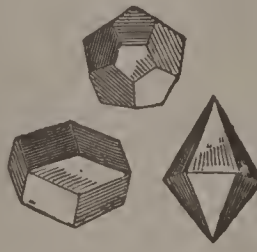
Cone.



Co-ordinates.



Diameter.



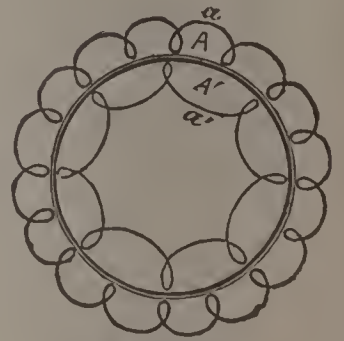
Dodecahedrons.



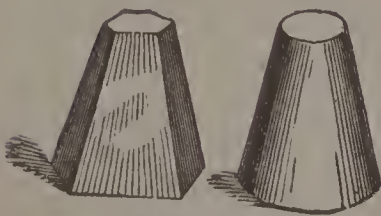
Equilateral Tri-  
 angle.



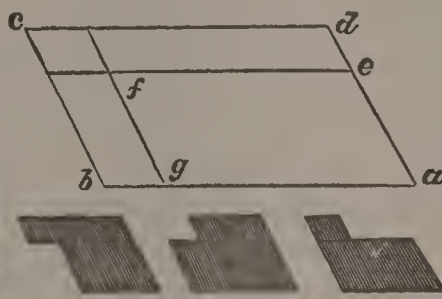
Diagram.



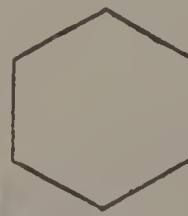
Epicycloid.



Frustums.



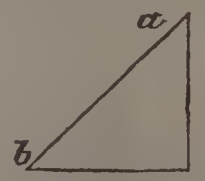
Gnomon.



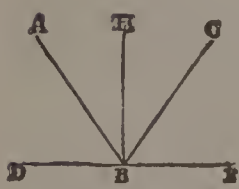
Hexagon.



Hyperbola.

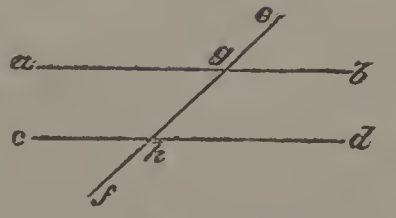


ab, Hypotenuse.



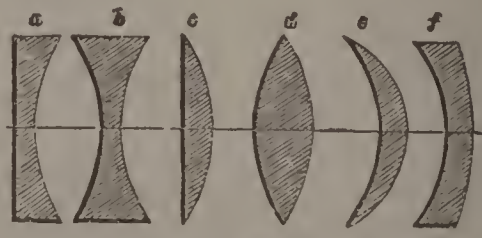
Incidence.

ABH, angle of inci-  
 dence; CBH, an-  
 gle of reflection.



Interior Angle.

agh, bgh, ghc, gh d, interior  
 angles; ega, egb, fhc, fh d,  
 exterior angles.



Lenses.

a, plano-concave; b, double concave;  
 c, plano-convex; d, double convex;  
 e, meniscus; f, concavo-convex.

2	7	6
9	5	1
4	3	8

Magic Square.



Oblique Lines.



Obtuse Angle



Octagon.



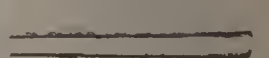
Octahedron.



Oval.



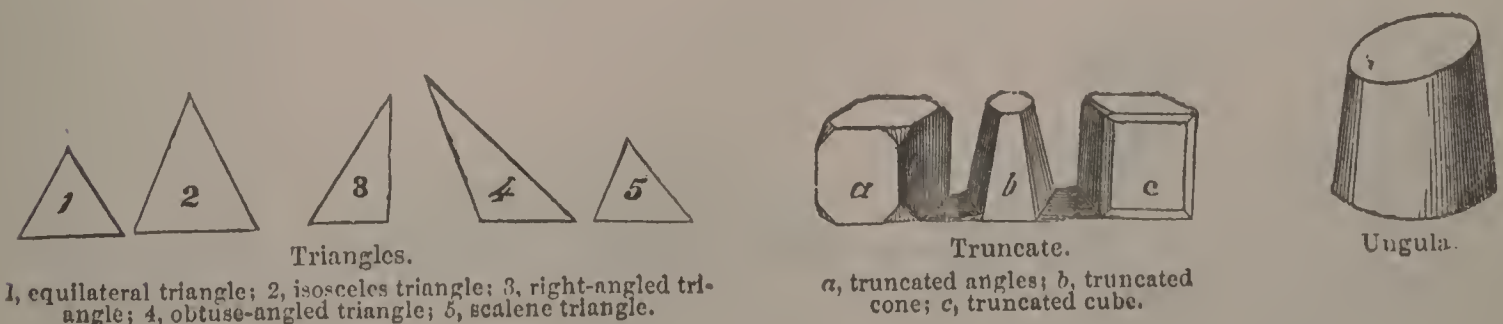
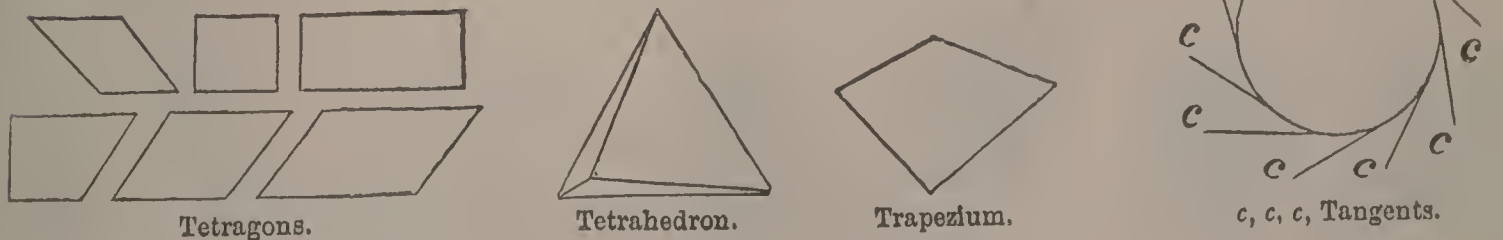
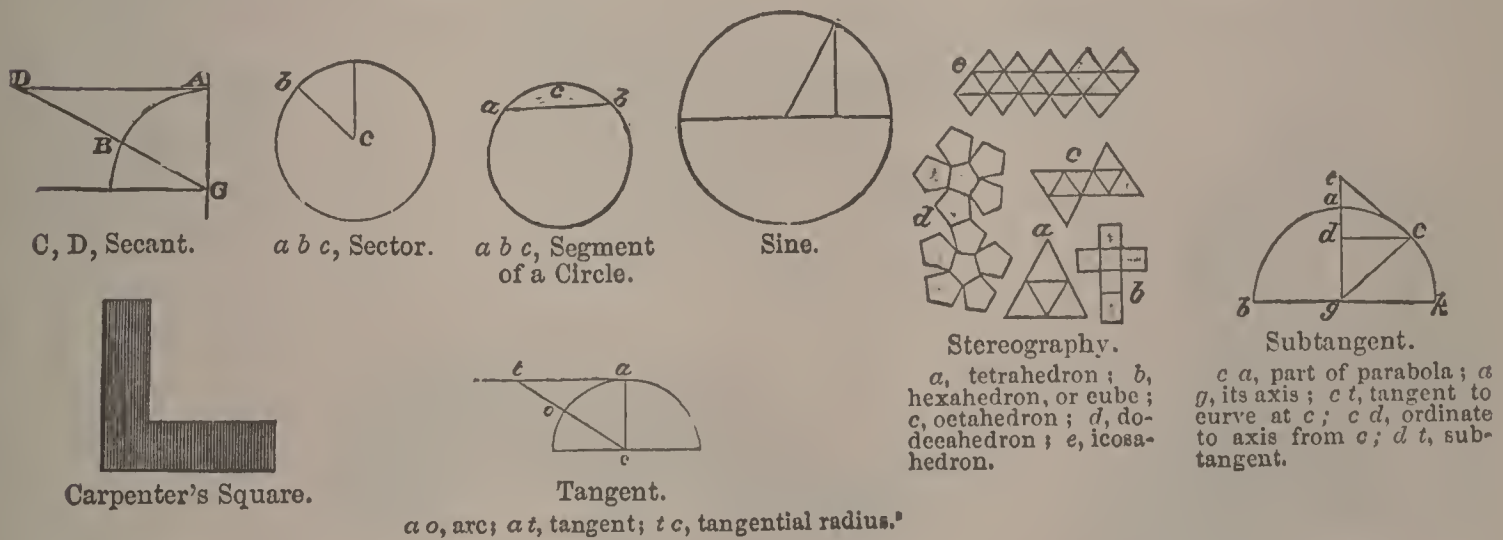
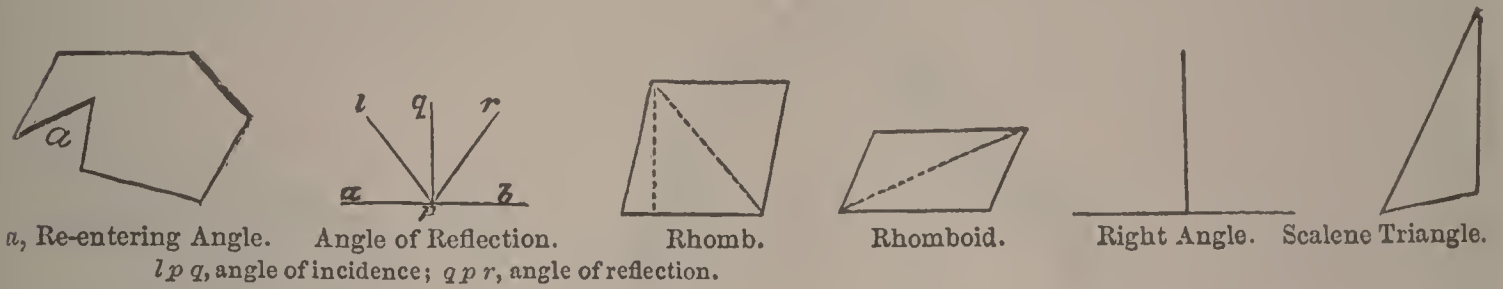
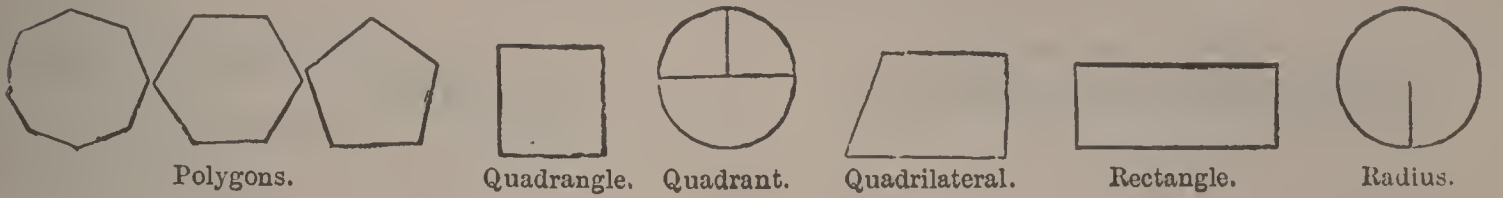
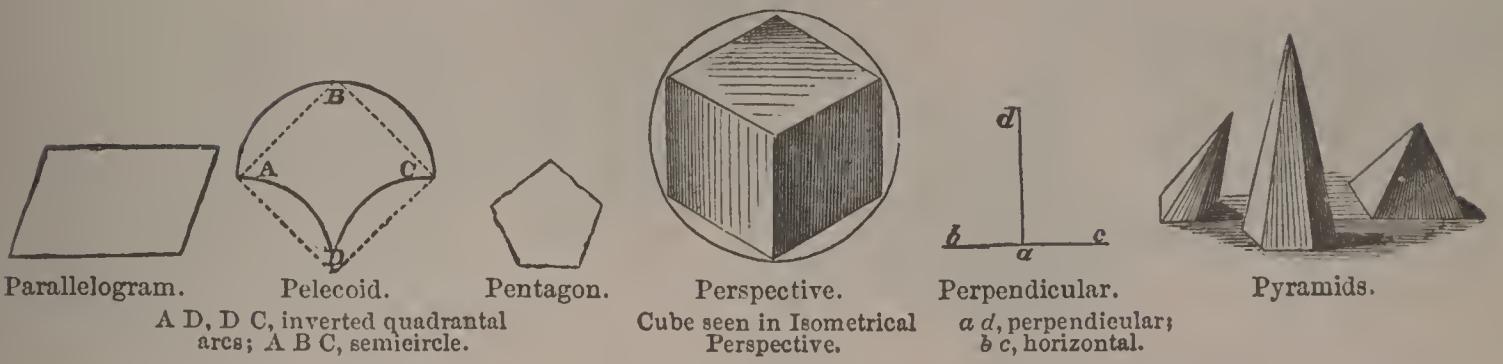
Ovoid.



Parallel Lines.

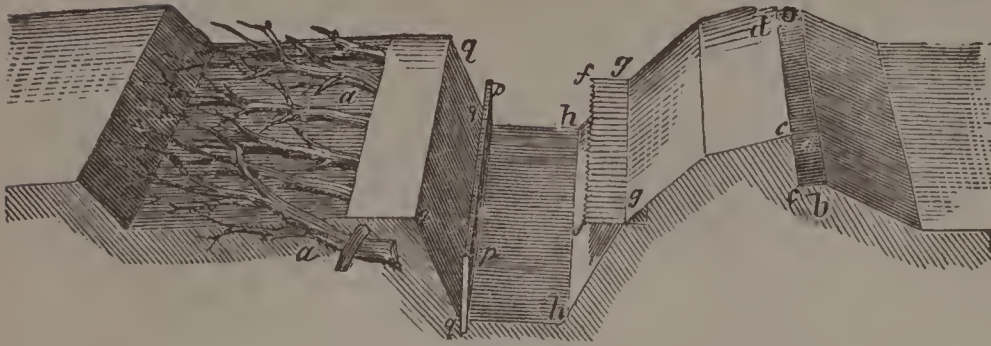


MATHEMATICS, GEOMETRY, &c. — Continued.





A CLASSIFIED SELECTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS FOR MILITARY TERMS — ARMS, PROJECTILES, WEAPONS, &c.

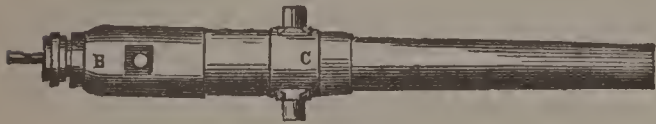


Abatis.

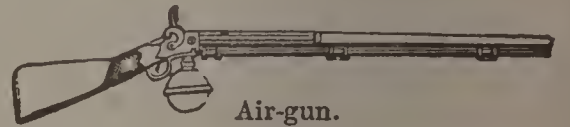
a a, abatis; b b, banquette; c c, breast-height, or interior slope; c d, interior crest; f g, fruisse; p p, palisade; d g, g c, parapet; g h, scarp; q q, counterscarp.



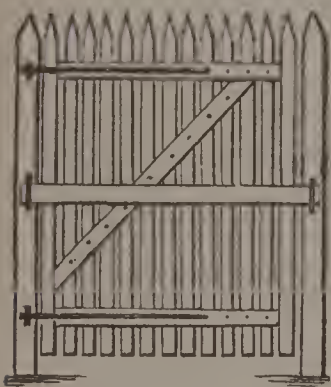
Ambulance Cart.



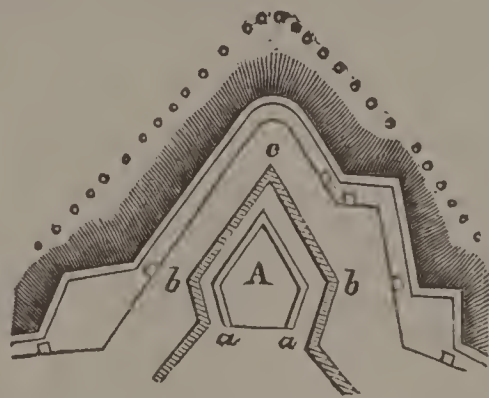
Armstrong Gun.  
B, re-inforee; C, trunnion.



Air-gun.

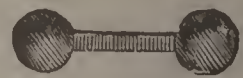


Barrier Gate.

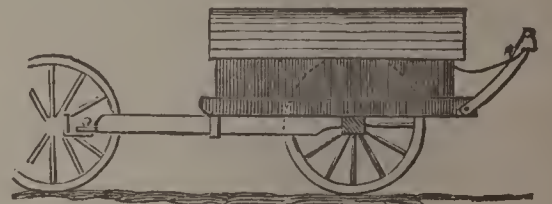


Bastion.

A, bastion, *Barcelona*; a, curtain angle; b, shoulder angle; c, salient angle; a a, gorge; a b, flank; a d, curtain; b c, face.



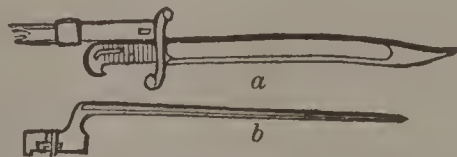
Bar-shot.



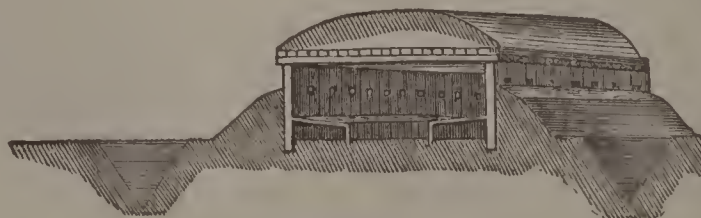
Battery Wagon.



Block-house (U. S. 1780).



Bayonets.  
a, sword bayonet; b, common bayonet.



Modern Block-house.



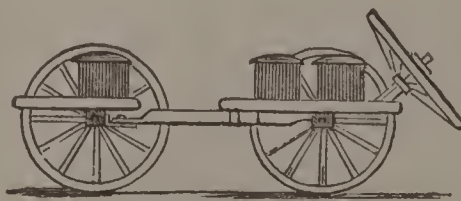
Daggers.



Bombs.



Busby.



Caisson and Limber.



Broadsword.



Caltrop.



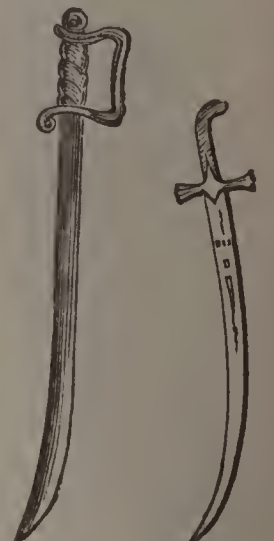
Cartridge-box.



Chain-shot.



Cheval-de-frise

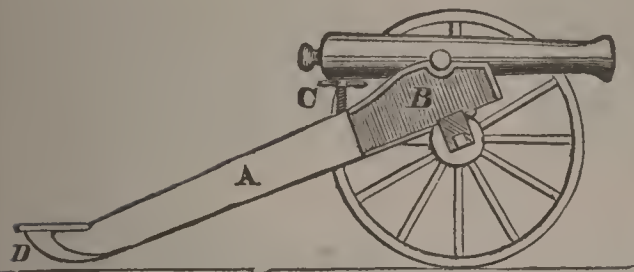


Cutlass.

Cimeter.



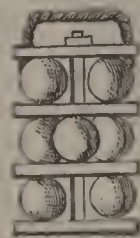
MILITARY TERMS—WEAPONS, &c. — Continued.



Section of Field-gun and carriage.  
A, stock; B, cheeks; C, elevating screw; D, trail.



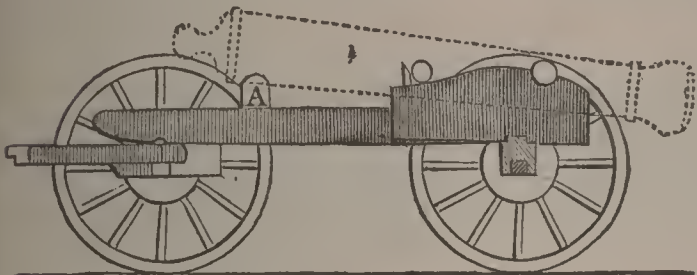
Fireball.



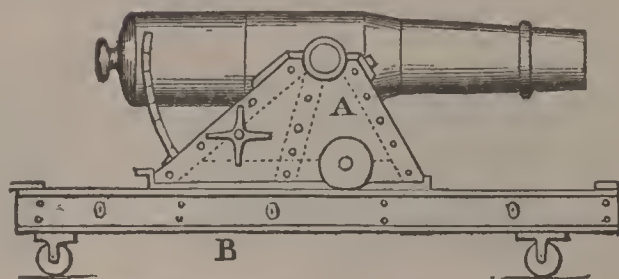
Grape-shot.



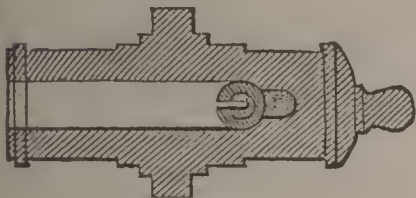
Grenade and Fuse.



Section of Siege-gun-carriage.  
A, bolster.



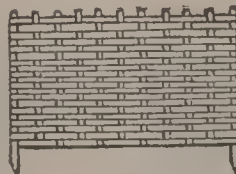
Sea-coast-carriage, for Casemate or Barbette.  
A, carriage proper; B, chassis.



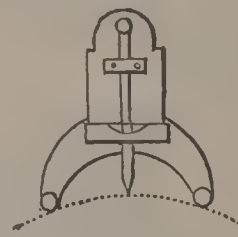
Howitzer.



Haversack.



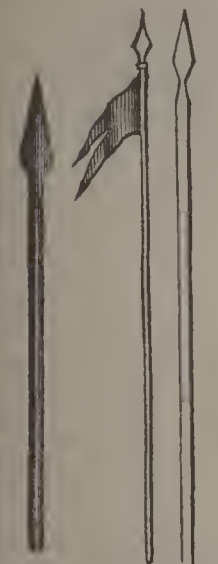
Hurdle.



James's Level.



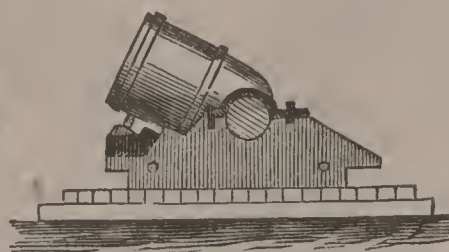
Lunette.



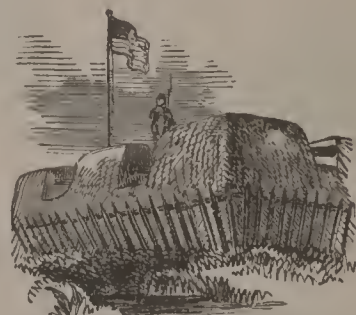
Javelin. Lances.



m, m, Merlons.



Mortar on its Bed.



Palisade.



Minie-ball.



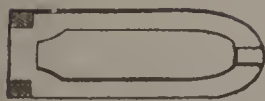
Percussion-lock.



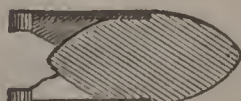
Pistol.



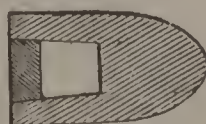
Pole-axes.



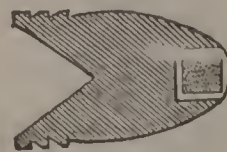
Parrott's Projectile.



James's Projectile.



Pritchett Ball.

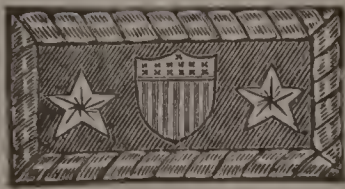


Percussion-bullet.

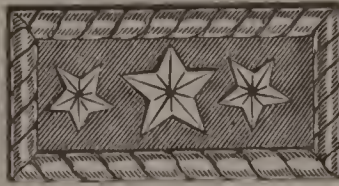


U. S. Service Ball.

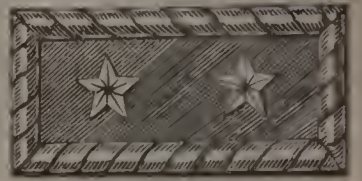




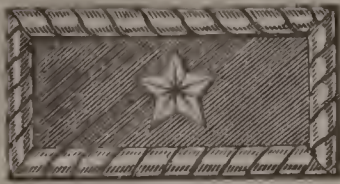
General.



Lieutenant-General.



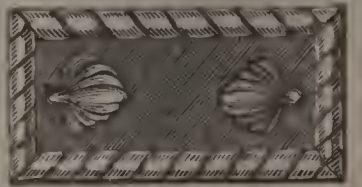
Major-General.



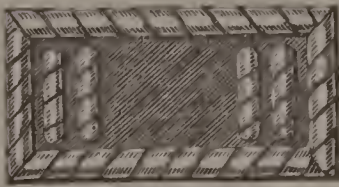
Brigadier-General.



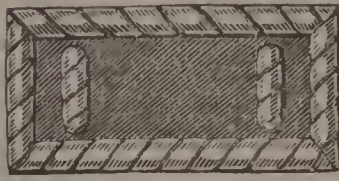
Colonel.



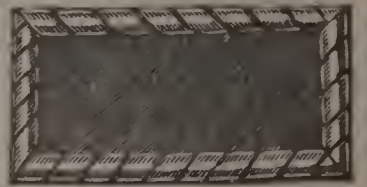
Lieut.-Colonel and Major.



Captain.



First Lieutenant.



Second Lieutenant.

Shoulder Straps, as indicating rank in the United States Army.



Admiral.



Vice-Admiral.



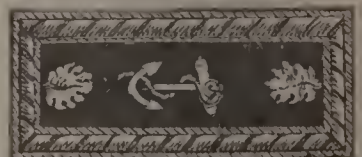
Rear-Admiral.



Commodore.



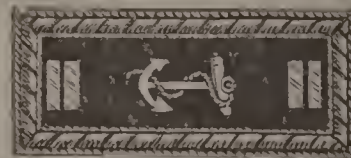
Captain.



Commander.



Lieutenant-Commander.



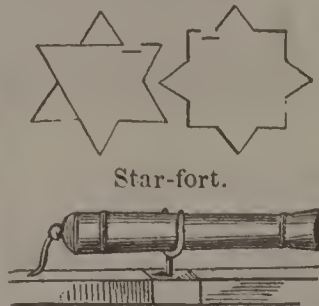
Lieutenant.

Shoulder Straps, as indicating rank in the United States Navy.



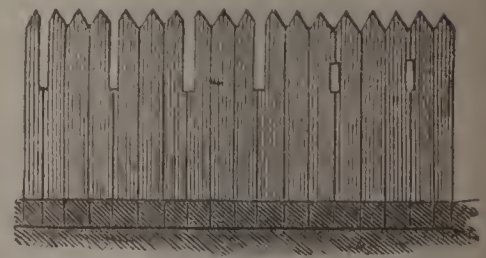
Shrapnel Shell.

Spear-heads.



Star-fort.

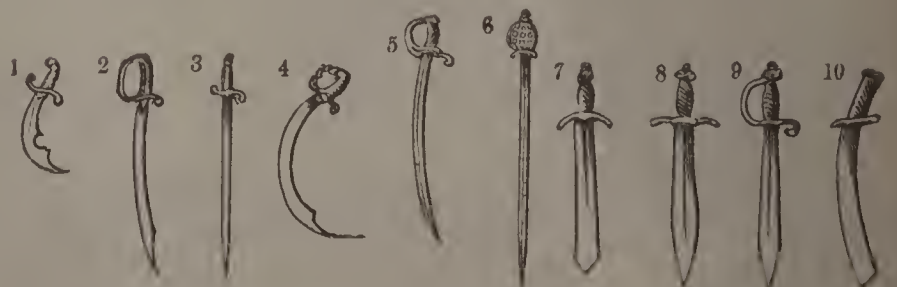
Swivel gun.



Stockade.



Stretcher.

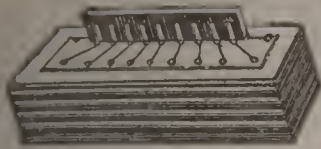


Swords.

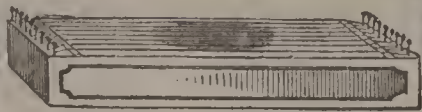
1, Saxon scax; 2, English hanger, old form; 3, rapier, about 33 inch blade; 4, Eastern cimeter; 5, cut and thrust sword, 30 to 32 inch blade; 6, claymore, or Scotch broadsword, with basket hilt, 40 inch blade; 7, falchion; 8, 9, navy cutlasses, 18 or 20 inch blade; 10, hari-kari, or Japanese disemboweler.



MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.



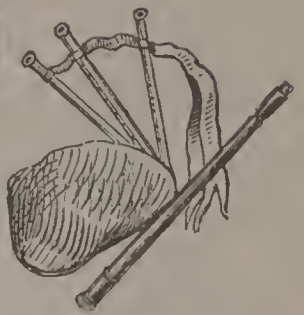
Accordion.



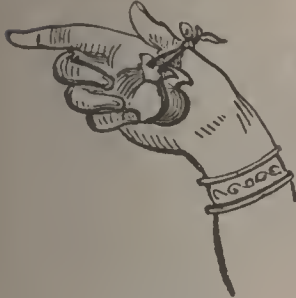
Æolian Harp.



Bassoon.



Bagpipe.



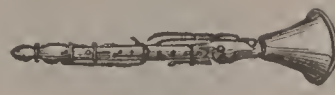
Castanet.



Huntsman's Bugle.



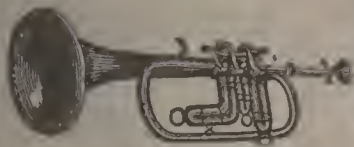
Clarion.



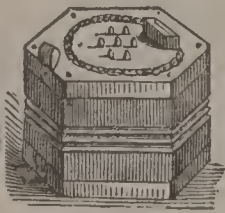
Clarinet.



Flageolet.



Cornet a-piston.



Concertina.



Cymbals.



Drum.



Guitar.



Hautboy. Flute.



Harp.



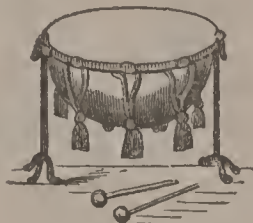
French-horn.



Hunting-horn.



Hurdy-gurdy.



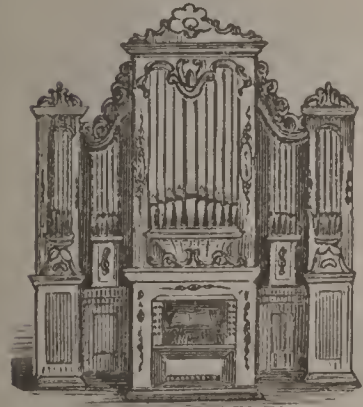
Kettle Drum.



Lyre.



Lute.



Organ.



Ophicleide.



Pandean Pipes.



Serpent.



Sonometer.

A D, wire; B, bridge; P, weights.



Tam-tam.



Triangle.



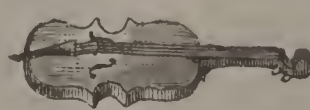
Tambourine.



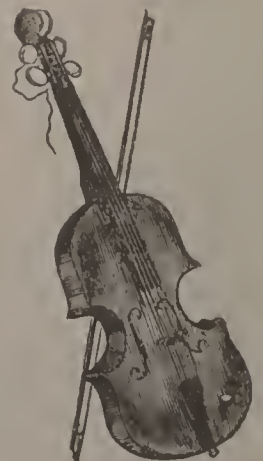
Trombone.



Trumpet.

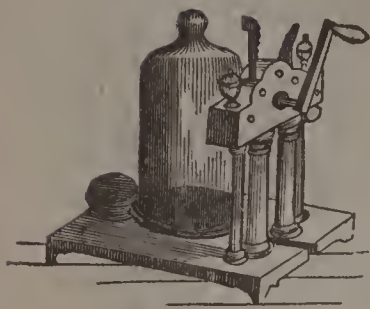


Violin.

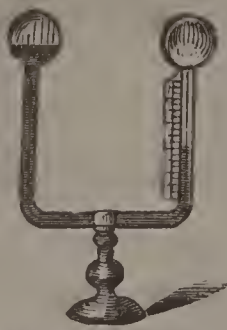


Bass-viol.





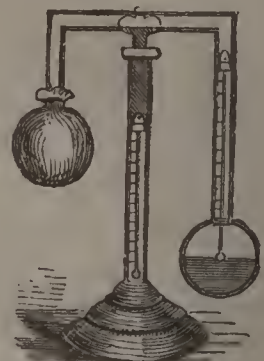
Air-pump.



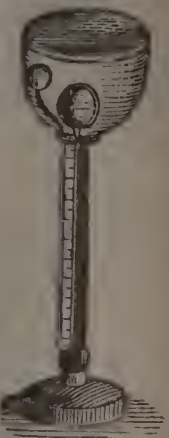
Air thermometer.



Alembic.



Daniell's Hygrometer.



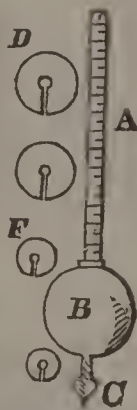
Æthroscope.



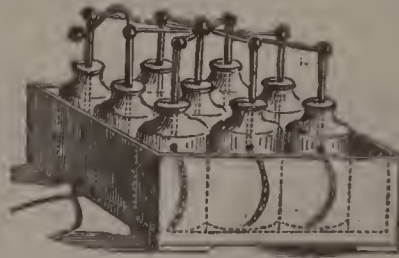
Anemometer.



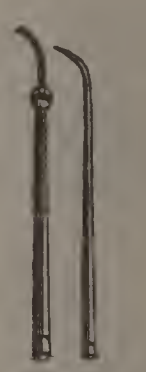
Barometer.



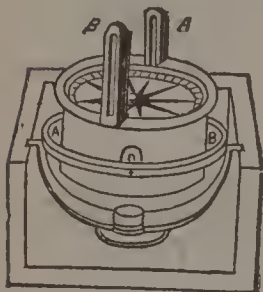
Hydrometer.  
A, scale; B, ball; C, stem; D, F, weight.



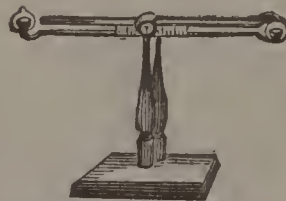
Electrical Battery.



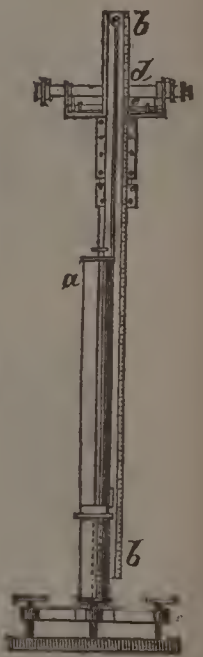
Blow-pipes.



Azimuth Compass.



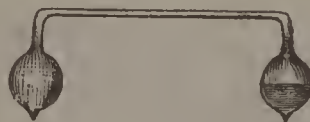
Balance Thermometer.



Cathetometer.  
a, case bb, divided scale; d, horizontal telescope.



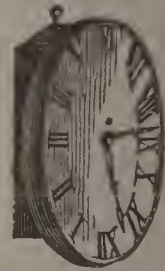
Circumferentor.



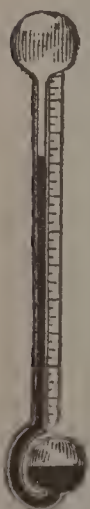
Cryophorus.



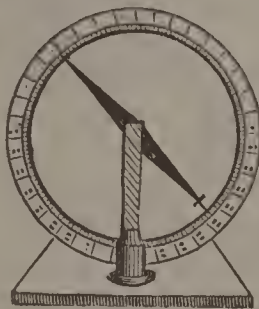
Sun-dial.



Clock or Watch Dial.



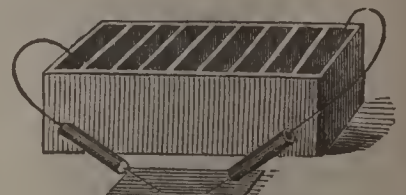
Differential Thermometer.



Hour-glass.



Discharger and Leyden Jar.



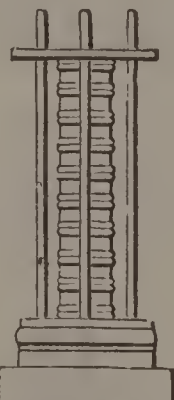
Galvanic Battery.



Hydrostatic Balance.



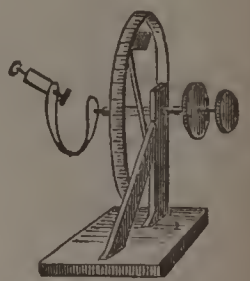
Eudiometer.



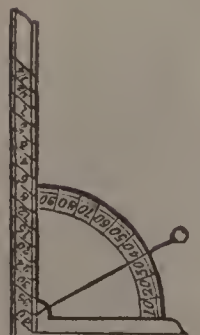
Galvanic Pile.



Safety Lamp.



Reflecting Goniometer.



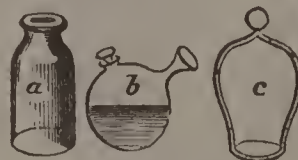
Gunner's Quadrant.



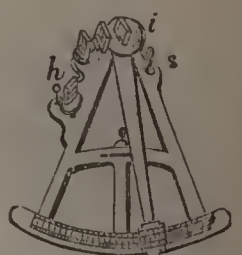
Opera-glass.



Magic Lantern.



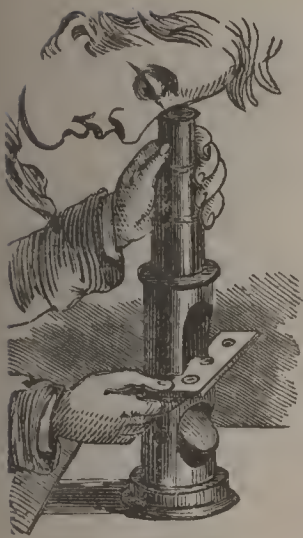
Receivers.  
a, cylindrical glass receiver; b, gas receiver; c, air-pump receiver.



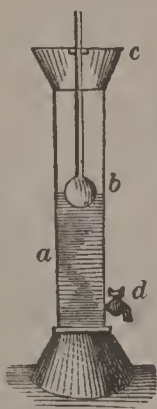
Hadley's Quadrant  
i, index-glass; h, horizon-glass; s, sight.



PHILOSOPHICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS — Continued.



Microscope.

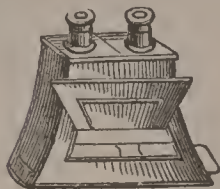


Rain-gauge.

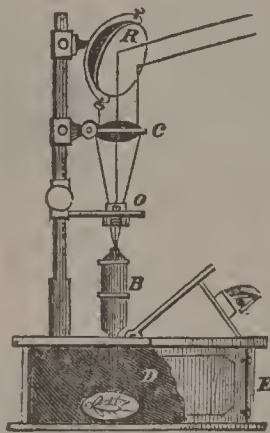
*a*, cylinder; *b*, cork-ball and stem; *c*, funnel; *d*, cock.



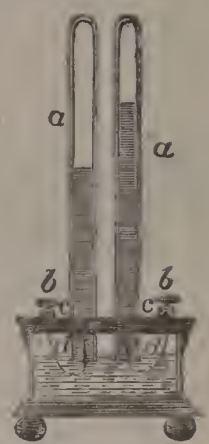
Retort.



Stereoscope.



Solar Microscope.

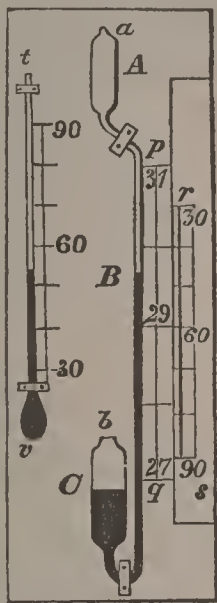


Voltameter.

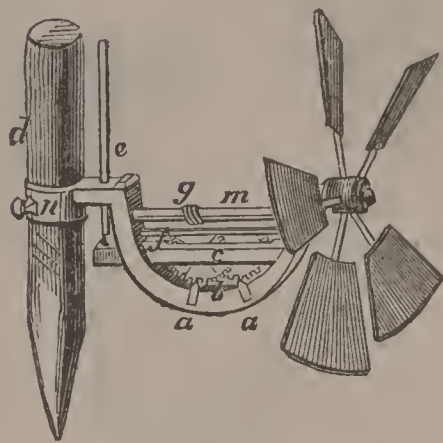
*a a*, graduated glass tubes; *b b*, binding screws; *c c*, brass bar; *d d*, platina wires.



Tachometer.

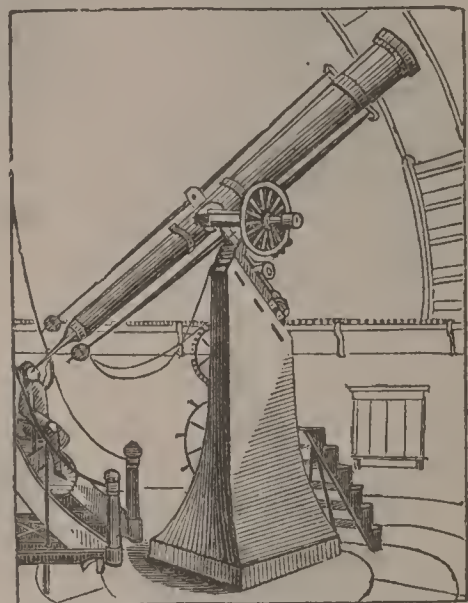


Sympiesometer.

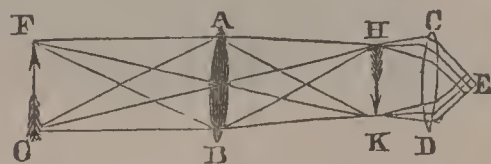


Woltman's Tachometer.

*a a*, projections; *b b*, toothed wheel; *c*, lever-beam; *d*, pole; *e*, rod; *f*, spring; *g*, endless screw; *m*, beam; *n*, ring.

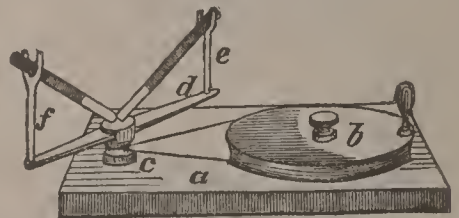


Telescope at Observatory, Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts.



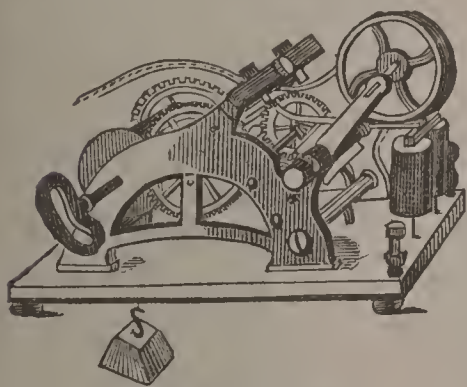
Astronomical Telescope.

*A B*, object glass; *C D*, converging eye-glass; *F G*, distant object; *H K*, image of the glass; eye at *E*.

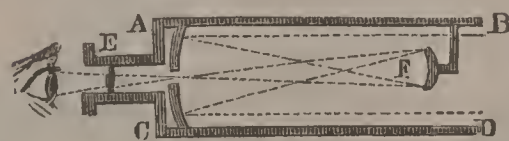


Whirling-table.

*a*, foot-board; *b*, wheel; *c*, pulley; *d*, arm; *e f*, uprights.



Telegraph, Morse's.

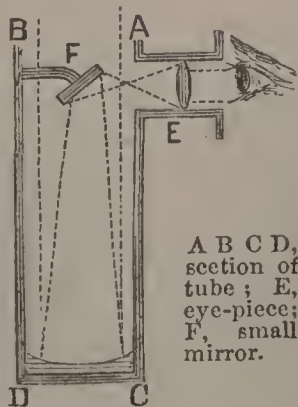


Gregorian Telescope.

*A B C D*, section of tube; *E*, eye-piece; *F*, small mirror; *G H*, large mirror, or object; mirror.

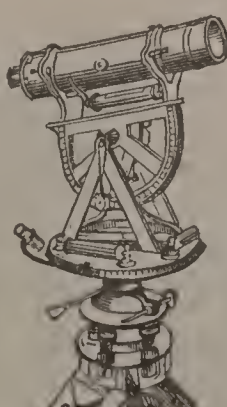


Surveyor's or Engineer's Transit Instrument.

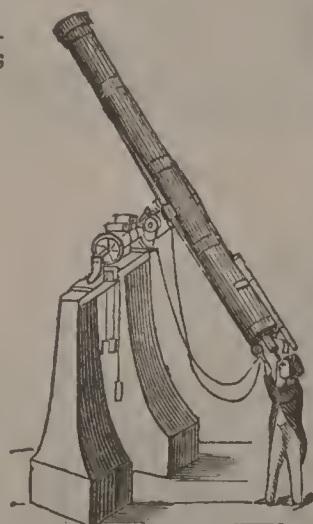


Newtonian Telescope.

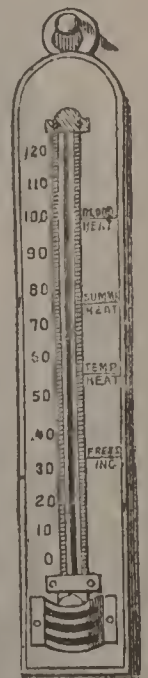
*A B C D*, section of tube; *E*, eye-piece; *F*, small mirror.



Theodolite.



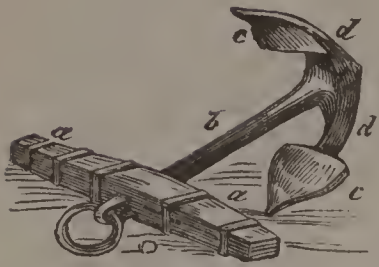
Great Refracting Telescope at Cincinnati, Ohio. Object-glass, twelve inches; focal distance, seventeen feet.



Thermometer, Fahrenheit's.



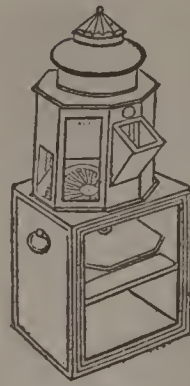
A CLASSIFIED SELECTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS FOR SHIPS AND NAUTICAL AFFAIRS.



Anchor.  
a a, stock ; b, shank ; c c, flukes ;  
d d, arms.



Bark.



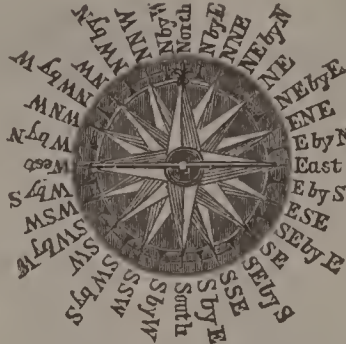
Binnacle.



Brig.



Capstan.



Mariner's Compass.



Canoe.



c, c, Flukes.



Bell-buoy.



Nut-buoy.



Cutter.



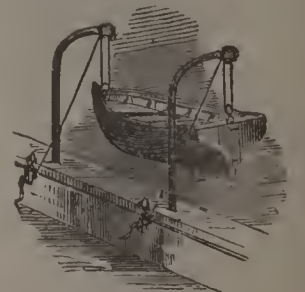
Figure-head.



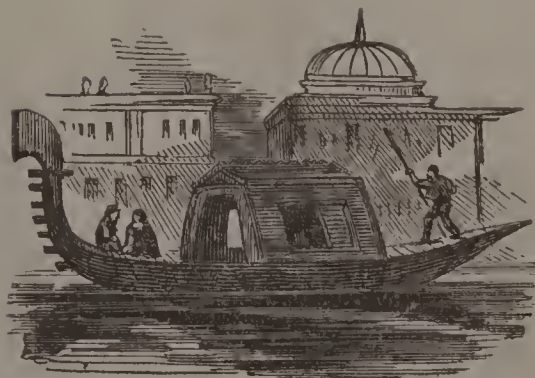
Frigate.



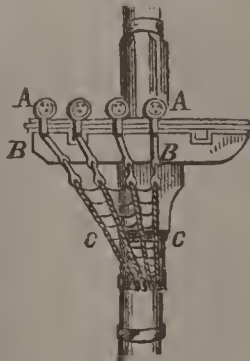
Galley.



Davits.

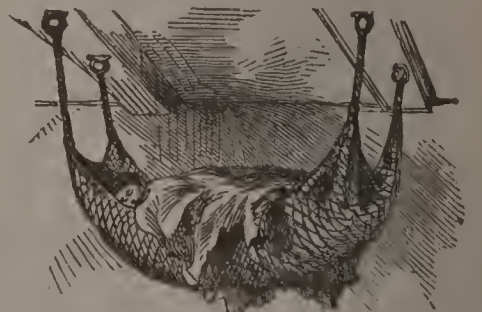


Gondola.



Futtock.

A A, dead-eyes ; B  
B, futtock plates ; C  
C, futtock shrouds.



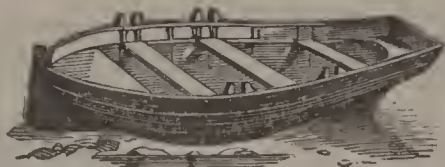
Hammock.



SHIPS AND NAUTICAL AFFAIRS — Continued.



Gimbals.



Jolly-boat.



Junk.



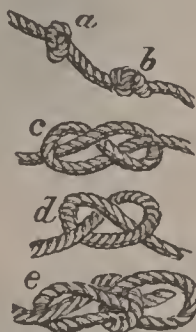
Grapnel.



Harpoon.



Light-house.



Knots.

a, single knot ;  
b, double knot ;  
c, figure-of-8  
knot ; d, over-  
hand knot ; e,  
bowline knot.

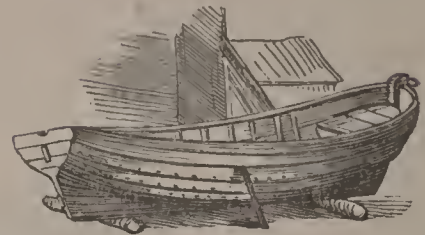


Keelson.

a, keelson ; b, keel ; c, false keel.



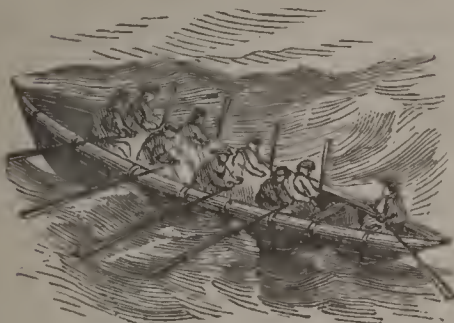
Log, Line, and Glass.



Pinnace.



Marline-spikes.



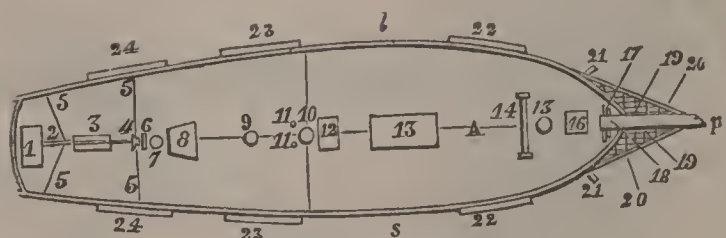
Life-boat.



Punt.

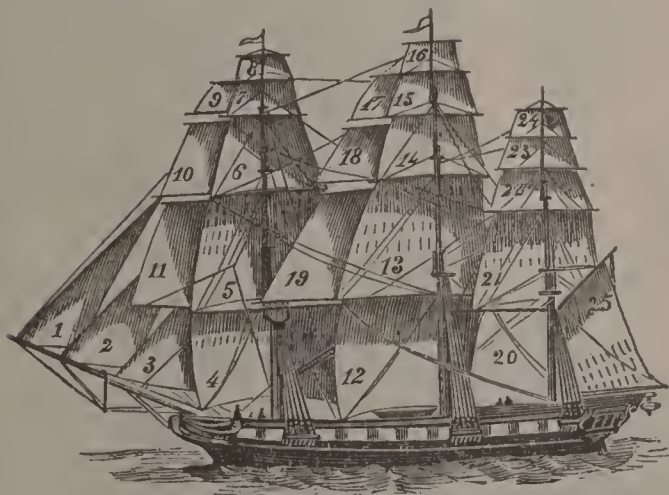


Prow of Ancient Galley.



Ship, ground plan of.

p, prow ; l, larboard or port ; s, starboard ; 1, round-house ; 2, tiller ; 3, grating ; 4, wheel ; 5, wheel-chains ; 6, binnacle ; 7, mizzen-mast ; 8, skylight ; 9, capstan ; 10, main-mast ; 11, pumps ; 12, galley, caboose ; 13, main hatchway ; 14, windlass ; 15, foremast ; 16, fore hatchway ; 17, bits ; 18, bowsprit ; 19, head-rail ; 20, boomkins ; 21, bows ; 22, fore-chains ; 23, main-chains ; 24, mizzen-chains.



Sails.

1, flying jib ; 2, jib ; 3, foretop-mast-stay sail ; 4, fore-course ; 5, foretop sail ; 6, foretop-gallant sail ; 7, fore-royal ; 8, fore sky-sail ; 9, fore-royal studding-sail ; 10, foretop-gallant studding-sail ; 11, foretop-mast studding-sail ; 12, main-course ; 13, maintopsail ; 14, maintop-gallant sail ; 15, main-royal ; 16, main sky-sail ; 17, main-royal studding-sail ; 18, maintop-gallant studding-sail ; 19, maintop-mast studding-sail ; 20, mizzen-course ; 21, mizzen-top sail ; 22, mizzen-top-gallant sail ; 23, mizzen-royal ; 24, mizzen sky-sail ; 25, mizzen-panker.



a a, c c, Rowlocks.



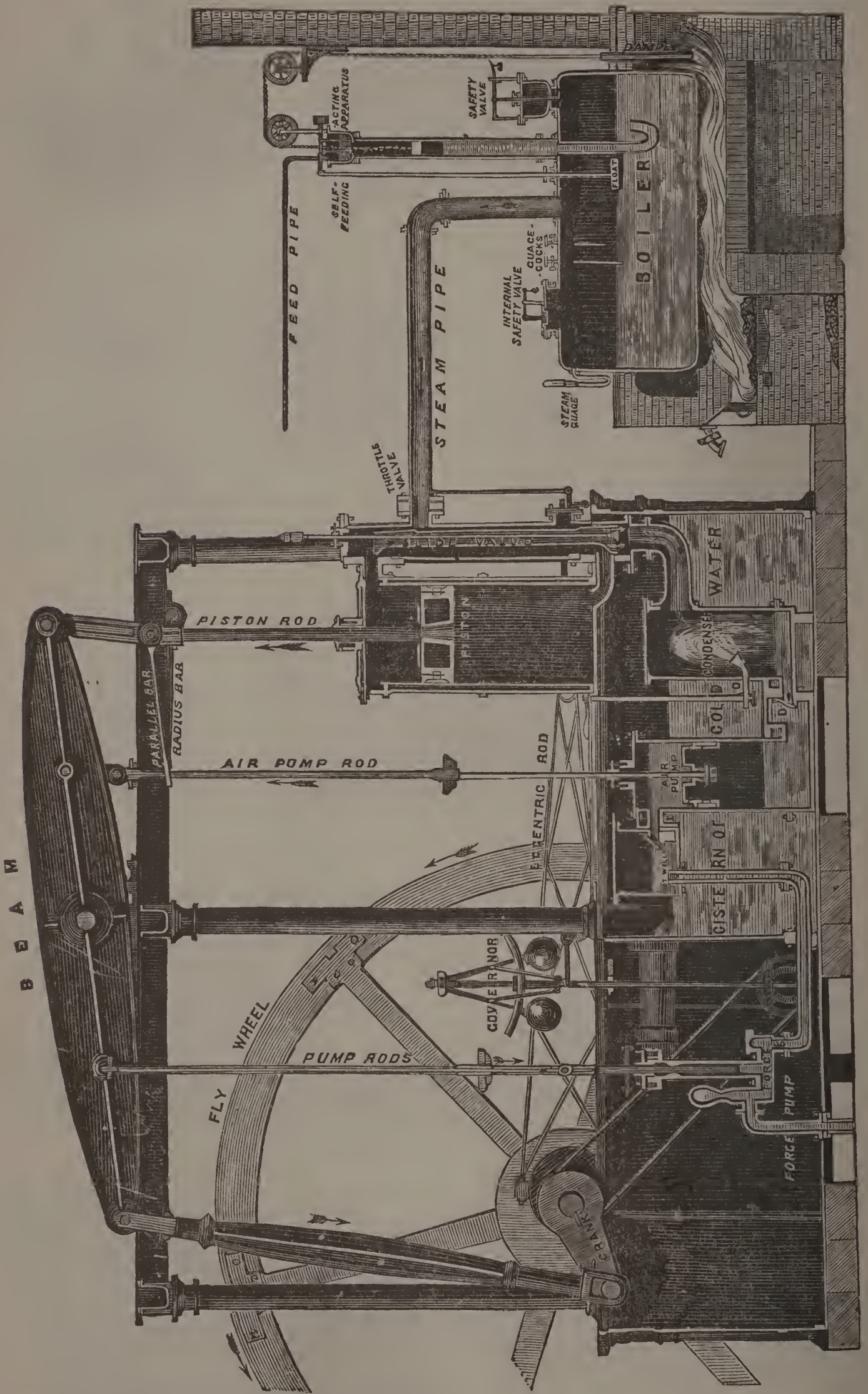
Ratlines.



a a, Samson's Post.



STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE WITH PARTS NAMED.



Any words in the preceding grouping of Illustrations, not found in the body of the work, may be found explained in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.



# SUPPLEMENT OF ADDITIONAL WORDS AND DEFINITIONS.

## A

**A** [*Add.*] **A 1**, An underwriter's registry mark for sea-worthy vessels of the highest class. **A 2**, **A 2½**, etc., indicate inferior grades. In the U. S. the term is commonly used to signify first-class, prime, first-rate.

**Āard'-wōlf**, *n.* [D., earth-wolf.] (*Zoöl.*) A digitigrade carnivorous S. African quadruped (*Proteles Laalandii*), resembling a cross between the fox and hyena.

**Āb'di-ea-ble**, *a.* Capable of being abdicated; that may be abdicated.

**Āb'di-eant**, *a.* [Lat. *abdicans*, p. pr. of *abdicare*. See **ABDICATE**, *v. t.*] Abdicating; forsaking; renouncing.

**Āb-dōm'i-nal**, *n.* *Abdominal ring* (*Anat.*), a fancied ring-like opening on each side of the abdomen, external and superior to the *pubes*.

**Āb-dōm'i-no-tho-rāç'ie**, *a.* Relating to the abdomen and to the thorax, or chest.

**Āb-hōr'rer**, *n.* Specifically (*Eng. Hist.*), one of the church and court party in the time of Charles II., so called because they declared their abhorrence of those who sought to dictate to him as to the meeting of a new Parliament in 1680.

**A-bī'e-tīn**, } *n.* [Lat. *abies*, *abietis*, the fir-tree; Fr. *abietine*.] (*Chem.*) A resinous substance obtained from Strasburg or Canadian turpentine. It is without taste or smell, is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol (especially at the boiling point), in strong acetic acid, and in ether.

**A-bī'e-tīte**, *n.* **1.** (*Chem.*) A substance resembling mannite, discovered by Rochleder in the leaves of the common silver fir of Europe (*Abies pectinata*). **2.** (*Pa-leon.*) A genus of coniferous plants found in the Wealden and green sand formations.

**Āb'i-o-ğēn'e-sis**, *n.* [Gr. *à* priv., *βίος*, life, and *γένεσις*, *γένος*, origin.] The supposed production of living matter from matter not living; such genesis of living forms as does not involve a portion of living matter given off from another previously living form; spontaneous generation; — called also *abiogeny*.

**Āb'i-ōğ'e-nīst**, *n.* One who believes that life can be produced independently of antecedent life.

**Āb'i-ōğ'e-ny**, *n.* Same as **ABIogenesis**.

**Āb-īr'i-tāte**, *v. t.* (*Med.*) To diminish the sensibility of; to debilitate.

**Āb-īr'i-tā'tive**, *a.* (*Med.*) Characterized by absence or defect of irritation, or by debility.

**Āb'le-gate**, *n.* [Lat. *ab* and *legatus*, from *legare*, to send with a commission; Fr. *ablégat*.] (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A legate sent to bring to a newly elected cardinal his insignia of office.

**Āb'nor-māl'i-ty**, *n.* The state or quality of being abnormal; abnormality; variation.

**A-bōr'ti-çide**, *n.* [Lat. *abortus*, p. p. of *aboriri*, from *ab*, from, and *oriri*, to rise, to be born, and *cædere*, to kill.] (*Med.*) The act of destroying a fetus in the womb; feticide.

**A-brā'dant**, *n.* [Lat. *abradere*, to scrape off. See **ABRADE**.] That which abrades, especially a material, usually in powder, adapted for grinding and polishing.

**Āb'ro-gā'tive**, *a.* Tending or designed to abrogate; as, an *abrogative* law.

**Āb-sīn'thate**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A combination of absinthic acid with a base.

**Āb-sīn'thic**, *a.* (*Chem.*) Relating to *absinthium*, or common wormwood, or to an acid obtained from it.

**Āb'so-lūte**, *a.* [*Add.*] *Absolute temperature*, the temperature as measured on a scale determined by certain general thermo-dynamic principles. The zero of ab-

## ACHLAMYDEOUS

*solute temperature* may be regarded as equivalent to  $-273^{\circ}$  centigrade, or  $-459.4^{\circ}$  Fahrenheit.

**Āb-stāin'**, *v. t.* [See **ABSTAIN**, *v. i.*] To hinder; to cause to keep away from.

**Āb-strā'e'tum**, *n.* [Lat.] (*Metaph.*) An attribute or relation treated as an entity; an abstract noun.

**Ā-bū'ti-lon**, *n.* [Arab.] (*Bot.*) A genus of malvaceous shrubs, found in the torrid and temperate zones of both continents; Indian mallow.

**Āe'a-çīn**, } *n.* [See **ACACIA**.] The inspissated juice of **Āe'a-çīne**, } various species of acacia: gum arabic.

**A-eā'ci-ō** (-shī-ō), *n.* A heavy, durable wood, of the same family (*Cedrelaceæ*) with the red mahogany, but darker and plainer: called also *Acajou*.

**Āe'a-nā'ceous** (-nā'shūs), *a.* Same as **ACANTHACEOUS**.

**A-eān'tho-cār'poūs**, *a.* [Gr. *ἄκανθα*, thorn, and *καρπός*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) Having the fruit covered with spines.

**A-eān'tho-çēph'a-lan**, *n.* [Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a spine, thorn, and *κεφαλή*, head.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a group of intestinal worms, having the proboscis armed with recurved spines.

**A-eān'tho-çēph'a-loūs**, *a.* Having a spiny head; belonging to the *acanthocephalans*.

**A-eān'tho-pōd**, *n.* [See *infra*.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a genus of coleopterous insects, including those species which have spiny legs.

**A-eān'tho-pō'di-oūs**, *a.* [Gr. *ἄκανθα*, thorn, and *πούς*, *ποδός*, foot.] (*Bot.*) Having spinous petioles.

**Āe-eā'di-an**, *a.* Pertaining to a race supposed to have lived in Babylonia before the Assyrian conquest (about 1300 B. C.).

**Āe-çēnt'ū-ā'tion**, *n.* In ecclesiastical music, the pitch or modulation of the voice used in reciting various portions of the liturgy.

**Āe-çēp'tant**, *n.* One who accepts; an acceptor.

**Āe-eli'ma-tā'tion**, *n.* [See **ACCLIMATE**.] The act or process of becoming accustomed to a new climate.

**Āe'ere-men-tī'tial** (-tīsh'al), *a.* [See *infra*.] (*Physiol.*) Developing a new individual by natural increase.

**Āe'ere-men-tī'tion** (-tīsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *accrementum*, from *accrescere*, to grow larger, to increase.] (*Physiol.*) A term applied to that process of generation, in which an organic part breaks the bonds which unite it to the individual by which it has been formed, and with which it constitutes originally only one being, and develops itself into an individual distinct form, yet in all respects like that from which it proceeds.

**Āccrescimento** (äk-krēsh'she-niēn'to), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) The increase of a sound by one half its original duration, represented by a dot placed after a note.

**Āe-eū'mu-lā'tor**, *n.* **2.** That which accumulates: as, a powerful electrical machine, which generates or accumulates electric currents of high tension; a fly-wheel or a spring of India rubber which accumulates force; (*Hydrostat.*) a reservoir which accumulates water for the working of machinery.

**A-çhēt'a-dæ**, *n. pl.* [Lat., from *acheta*, a cricket; Gr. *ἤχης*, shrill, from *ἤχη*, a sound.] (*Entom.*) A family of leaping insects; the cricket family.

**A-çhī'lēs Tēn'don**. (*Anat.*) The strong tendon formed of the united tendons of the large muscles in the calf of the leg, and inserted into the bone of the heel; — so called from the story of Achilles being held by the heel when dipped in the River Styx.

**Āeh'la-myd'e-oūs**, *a.* [Gr. *à* priv. and *χλαμύς*, *χλαμύδος*, a short cloak.] (*Bot.*) Having no calyx or corolla.

ā, ē, &c. *long*; ä, ě, &c., *short*; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ère, veīl, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, fōōd, fōōt; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, eall, eecho; ġem, ġet; aș; exist; linger, link; this.



**A-eh-rō'ma-ti-zā'tion**, *n.* [Fr. *achromatisation*. See ACHROMATIC.] The act of achromatizing; deprivation of color.

**A-eh-rō'ma-tōp'sy**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀ* priv., *χρῶμα*, color, and *ὄψις*, sight.] Inability to distinguish colors; color-blindness; Daltonism.

**Āg'id-īf'ie**, *a.* [Lat. *acidus*, sour, and *facere*, to make.] Producing acidity; converting into an acid.

**Āciēr-āge**, *n.* [Fr., from *acier*, steel.] The process or act of coating a metal plate with iron by means of voltaic electricity; — applied especially to stereotypes or engraved copper-plates, to render them more durable.

**Āe'o-lŷe'tine**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A base obtained from the roots of the *Aconitum lycoctonum*, whence the name. It is a white powder, of a bitter taste and alkaline reaction, and neutralizes acids.

**A-cōn'dy-loūs**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀ* priv. and *κόνδυλος*, joint.] Being without joints.

**Āe'o-nīt'ie**, *a.* Obtained from, or relating to, aconite.

**Āe'o-nī'tum**, *n.* The poisonous herb aconite; wolf's-bane; monk's-hood.

**Ācorn-shēll**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A balanoid; one of the sessile cirripeds; a barnacle.

**A-cous'tie-al-ly** (-kow'stik-), *adv.* In a manner adapted to acoustics; in relation to sound or hearing.

**Āe'ous-tī'cian** (-tīsh'an), *n.* [Fr. *acousticien*.] One versed in acoustics.

**Āeri-to-eh-rō'ma-çy**, *n.* [Gr. *ἄκριτος*, undistinguishable, from *ἀ* priv. and *κρίνειν*, to separate, distinguish, and *χρῶμα*, *χρώματος*, color.] Inability to discriminate between colors; color-blindness; Daltonism.

**Āe'ro-cārp'oūs**, *a.* [Gr. *ἄκρος*, extreme, highest, and *κάρπος*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) Having a terminal fructification: having the fruit at the end of the stalks.

**Āe'ro-dōnt**, *a.* [Gr. *ἄκρος*, summit, and *ὀδούς*, *ὀδόντος*, a tooth.] Having the teeth soldered firmly to the salient part or ridge of the jaw-bone, as in some of the lacertians.

**Āe'ro-dŷn'i-ā**, *n.* [Gr. *ἄκρος*, extreme, highest, and *ὀδύνη*, pain; Fr. *acrodynie*.] (*Med.*) Acute rheumatism of the extremities, especially of the feet.

**Āe'ro-nŷe'toūs**, *a.* [Gr. *ἄκρος*, extreme, and *νύξ*, *νυκτός*, night.] (*Astron.*) Appearing at sunset and disappearing at sunrise, as stars.

**Āe'ro-pōl'i-tan**, *a.* Pertaining to an acropolis.

**Āe'ro-tīsm**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀ* priv. and *κρότος*, the pulse.] (*Med.*) A defect of pulsation.

**Āet'ing**, *p. a.* Performing the part or discharging the duties of another; as, an acting superintendent.

**Āe'ti-no-zō'ā**, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἄκτις*, *ἄκτινος*, a ray, and *ζῶον*, an animal.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of *Cælenterata*, comprising the *Anthozoa* and *Ctenophora*. The sea-anemone is a familiar example.

**Āe'ti-no-zō'an**, *n.* One of the actinozoa.

**Āe'tion** (āk'shun), *n.* [Add.] **Θ.** (*Music.*) The mechanical contrivance by means of which the impulse of the player's finger is transmitted to the strings of a piano-forte or to the column of air in an organ-pipe.

**Āet'ū-al** (ākt'yū-al), *n.* (*Finance.*) Something actually received; real, as distinct from estimated, receipts.

**Āet'ū-al-ist**, *n.* [See ACTUAL.] One who deals with or considers actually existing facts and conditions, rather than fancies or theories; opposed to *idealist*.

**Āe'ū-mīn'ū-late**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Somewhat acuminate or tapering.

**Āe'ū-prēs'sion** (-prēsh'un), } *n.* [Lat. *acus*, a needle, }  
**Āe'ū-prēs'siure** (-prēsh'ūr), } and *premere*, *pressum*, }  
 to press.] (*Surg.*) A mode of arresting hemorrhage resulting from wounds or surgical operations, by passing under the divided vessel a needle, the ends of which are left exposed externally on the cutaneous surface.

**A-dŷ'g'i-ēt'to**, *a.* [It., dim. of *adagio*, slow movement.] (*Mus.*) Somewhat less slow than *adagio*.

**A-dŷ'g'i-ēt'to**, *n.* (*Mus.*) A short *adagio*.

**Ādam's-āpple**, *n.* (Add.) **Ξ.** (*Bot.*) A perennial herbaceous plant, a species of banana (*Musa paradisiaca*). It attains a height of 20 feet or more.

**Ād'der**, *n.* One who, or that which, adds; an abacus.

**Ād'di-son's Dis-cāse'**. [Named from Thomas Addison, M. D., of London, who first described it.] A morbid condition of the supra-renal capsules (two ductless glands in front of the upper end of each kidney), causing the skin to assume a deep bronze color; it is called also *bronzed skin disease*, and is usually fatal.

**Ād'e-lo-pōd'**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀδηλος*, invisible, and *ποῦς*, *ποδός*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal having feet that are not apparent.

**Ād'e-nīt'is**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀδήν*, a gland.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the lymphatic glands.

**A-dē'no-çēle**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀδήν*, a gland, and *κήλη*, a tumor.] (*Med.*) A morbid growth in the female breast, resembling in its tissue that of the breast itself.

**Ād'e-no-grāph'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to adenography, or the anatomy of the glands.

**Ād'e-no-tōm'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to adenotomy, or }  
**Ād'e-no-tōm'ie-al**, } dissection of the glands

**Ād'es-my**, *n.* [Gr. *ἄδεσμος*, unfettered, from *ἀ* priv. and *δεσμός*, a fetter.] (*Bot.*) The division or splitting of an organ which is usually entire.

**Ād'hē'sīve-ness**, *n.* [Add.] **2.** (*Phren.*) An organ held to be the seat of that feeling which causes men to associate with each other, and to take pleasure in bestowing and receiving friendship; tendency to social or personal attachment.

**Ād'i-po-çēr'i-fōrm**, *a.* [N. Lat. *adipocera*, and Lat. *forma*, form. See ADIPOCERE.] Having the appearance of adipocere; as, an *adipoceriform* tumor.

**A-dīp'soūs**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀδιψος*, from *ἀ* priv. and *δίψα*, thirst.] Quenching thirst, as certain fruits.

**Ād-lā'tus**, *n.* [Lat., *p. p.* from *afferre*, to bring to, to assist.] An attendant; a personal supporter; an aid-de-camp.

**Ād-nā'tion**, *n.* [See ADNATE.] (*Bot.*) The consolidation of different floral verticils or sets of organs.

**A-dōp'tion**, *n.* [Add.] **3.** (*Theol.*) The special act of God's grace by which men are received into his family on justification by faith.

**Ād'ū-lā'ri-ā**, *n.* (*Min.*) A transparent or translucent variety of feldspar, found especially at St. Gothard, Switzerland. The finest specimens are from a high peak called *Adula*, whence the name.

**Ād-vānçe**, *a.* [Add.] *Advance sheets* (*Print.*), pages of a forthcoming volume, received in advance of the time of publication.

**Ād-vānçed'**, *p. p.* Progressive; imbued with novel ideas, as opposed to the traditional or commonly received; as, *advanced* opinions, *advanced* thinkers.

**Ād-vērb'i-al-ize**, *v. t.* To give the force or form of an adverb to.

**Ā'er-hŷ'droūs**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, and *ὑδωρ*, water.] A term applied to minerals which contain water in their cavities.

**Ā'er-ōg'no-sy**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, and *γνώσις*, knowing, knowledge, from *γινώσκειν*, *γνῶναι*, to know; Fr. *aérog-nosie*.] The science which treats of the properties of air, and of the part it plays in nature.

**Ā'er-o-klī'no-seōpe**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, *κλίνειν*, to turn, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine.] An apparatus turning on a pivot and showing the direction of the wind, and the differences of barometric pressure.

**Ā'er-o-phō'bi-ā**, } *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, and *φόβος*, fear; }  
**Ā'er-ōph'o-by**, } Fr. *aérophobie*.] (*Med.*) Dread of a current of air. It is a symptom often accompanying hydrophobia, and sometimes accompanying hysteria and other nervous affections.

**Ā'er-o-sid'er-ite**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, and *σιδηρίτης*, *σιδηρίτης*, of iron, from *σίδηρος*, iron.] (*Meteor.*) A mass of meteoric iron.

**Ā'er-o-sphēre'**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, and *σφαῖρα*, sphere; Fr. *aérosphère*.] The mass of air which surrounds the globe; atmosphere.

**Ā'er-o-stāt'ic**, *a.* [Add.] *Aerostatic press*, a kind of air-pump for extracting the coloring matter from dye-woods and the like.

**Āes'the-sō'die**, *a.* [Fr. *esthésodique*, from Gr. *αἴσθησις*, sensation, from *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, to perceive, and *ὁδός*, a way.] Conveying sensation; — a term applied to the portion of the spinal cord which conveys sensation.

**Āes'tū-oūs** (ēst'yū-us), *a.* [Lat. *æstuosus*, from *æstus*, fire, glow, from, *æstuarē*, to be agitated, to burn.] Glowing; scorching.

**Āeth'o-çen** (ēth'o-jen), *n.* [Gr. *αἶθος*, fire, light, and *γένος*, birth.] (*Chem.*) A compound of nitrogen and boron, which, when heated before the blow-pipe, gives a brilliant phosphorescent light; boric nitride.

**Āf-fēt'ty-o'so**, *adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) In a tender manner; with feeling.

**Af-fīl'i-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being affiliated.

**Af-fīn'i-ty**, *n.* [Add.] **5.** (*Spiritualism.*) A man or woman for whom one of the opposite sex feels a strong attachment, amounting to a passion.

**A-fiēld'** (-fēld'), *adv.* [Add.] **2.** Out of the way.

**Āft'er-dāmp**, *n.* An irrespirable gas which is sometimes found in mines; choke-damp. Its most important constituent is carbon-dioxide, or carbonic acid gas, produced by the explosion of fire-damp.

**Āft'er-glōw**, *n.* A kind of second twilight, often seen



- a short time after sunset. The phenomenon is due, in Sir John Herschel's opinion, to a second reflection of solar light in the atmosphere.
- Āg'a-lā'e'ti-ā** (-shī-ā), *n.* [Gr. *ἀ* priv. and *γάλα*, *γάλακτος*, milk.] (*Med.*) Failure of the due secretion of milk after childbirth.
- Āg'a-mī**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird (*Psophia crepitans*), of the interior of Guiana, called also the gold-breasted trumpeter. Its body is about the size of the pheasant, but its legs are much longer.
- Āg'a-mo-ġēu'e-sīs**, *n.* [From Gr. *ἄγαμος*, unmarried, from *ἀ* priv. and *γάμος*, marriage, and *γένεσις*, generation, from *γίγνεσθαι*, to be born.] [*Add.*] Reproduction without the union of the whole or parts of two distinct organisms for the formation of offspring.
- Āg'lu-tī'tion**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀ* priv. and Lat. *glutire*, *glutitum*, to swallow.] (*Pathol.*) Inability to swallow.
- Āg'mi-nā'ted**, *a.* [From Lat. *agmen*, *agminis*, a train, a crowd, fr. *agere*, to drive.] Crowded; closely packed. *Agminated glands* (*Anat.*), a collection of follicles in the small intestine.
- Āg-nōs'tic**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀ* priv. and *γνωστικός*, knowing, from *γινώσκειν*, to know.] Professing ignorance; involving no dogmatic assertion; leaving a question or problem still in doubt; pertaining to, or involving agnosticism.
- Āg-nōs'tic**, *n.* One who professes ignorance, or refrains from dogmatic assertion; one who supports agnosticism, neither affirming nor denying the existence of a personal Deity.
- Āg-nōs'ti-ġi-sm**, *n.* That doctrine which, professing ignorance, neither asserts nor denies; specifically, in theology, the doctrine that the existence of a personal Deity can be neither asserted nor denied, neither proved nor disproved, because of the necessary limits of the human mind (as sometimes charged upon *Hamilton* and *Mansel*), or because of the insufficiency of the evidence furnished by psychical and physical data, to warrant a positive conclusion (as taught by the school of *Herbert Spencer*); opposed alike to dogmatic skepticism and to dogmatic theism.
- Ā-grā'ri-an**, *a.* [*Add.*] 2. (*Bot.*) Wild;—said of plants growing in the fields.
- Āgr'yp-nōt'ic**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀγρυπνος*, sleepless, from *ἄγρυ*, a chase, and *ὑπνος*, sleep.] Anything which prevents sleep, as strong coffee or tea.
- Āġ'y-noūs**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀ* priv. and *γυνή*, woman.] (*Bot.*) Having fecundating, but not fruit-bearing organs; male.
- Āi-ġwālle'** (ā'ġwēl'), *n.* [Fr., Sp. *aguja*, It. *aguglia*, from Lat. *acicula*, dim. of *acus*, a needle.] A sharp needle-like rock or summit of a mountain.
- Āi'uo**, *n.* [Said to be the native word for man.] One of a tribe inhabiting Yesso, Saghalien, and the Koorile Islands, and supposed to have been the progenitors of the original inhabitants of Japan.
- Āir'-brāke**, *n.* (*Mach.*) A contrivance for stopping the motion of a car-wheel, by the use of compressed atmospheric air as a means of applying the brakes.
- Āir'-crōss'ing**, *n.* A passage for air in a mine.
- Āir'-flūe** (flū), *n.* A tube in which air is conveyed, as from a stove to various parts of a building.
- Āir'-lāmp**, *n.* A pneumatic machine, by the operation of which an inflammable gas, being lighted by electricity, produces a flame which may be reduced or continued at will.
- Āir'-stōve**, *n.* A stove for heating a current of air which is directed against its surface by means of pipes, and which is then distributed through the building.
- Āir'-tight** (-tīt), *n.* An air-tight stove; a stove for burning wood, so constructed that the draft can be almost entirely shut off.
- Āir'-trūnk**, *n.* A ventilating shaft, opened from the ceiling of a room to the roof of the building.
- Āir'y**, *a.* [*Add.*] 3. Having an artificial or affected manner; being in the habit of putting on airs.
- Āl'a-nīne**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A white crystalline base, derived from aldehyde-ammonia and hydrocyanic acid.
- Āl'bert-ite**, *n.* (*Min.*) A bituminous mineral resembling asphaltum, found in the county of Albert, New Brunswick. It is regarded as an inspissated and oxygenated petroleum.
- Āl'ber-tīpe**, *n.* [From the name of the inventor, *Albert*, of Munich.] (*Photog.*) 1. A process in which a photographic picture is taken upon a layer of albumen and gelatine impregnated with bichromate of potash, and, by suitable treatment, becomes capable of taking ink and giving impressions like a lithographic stone. 2. A picture made by this process.
- Āl-bēs'ġence**, *n.* [See *ALBESCENT*.] The act of becoming white or whitish.
- Āl'bi-cant**, *a.* [Lat. *albicans*, *albicans*, *p. pr.* of *albicare*, to be white, from *albus*, white.] Growing or becoming white.
- Āl'bi-nīsm**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. (*Bot.*) A pale or whitish condition of leaves and other parts of plants, owing to the absence or the non-development of chlorophyl. 3. An abnormally white condition of the plumage of birds, or the fur or hair of mammals.
- Āl'bo-līth**, *n.* [Lat. *albus*, white, and Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] A kind of plastic cement, or artificial stone, consisting chiefly of magnesia.
- Āl'bu-mīn'i-fōrm**, *a.* [Lat. *albumen*, *albuminis*, and *forma*, form.] Formed like, or resembling, albumen.
- Āl-bū'mi-nīn'e-ter**, *n.* [Lat. *albumen*, *albuminis*, and Gr. *μέτρον*, measure; Fr. *albuminimètre*.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of albumen contained in a liquid.
- Āl-bū'mi-nīne**, *n.* (*Chem.*) The substance of the cells which inclose the white of birds' eggs.
- Āl'eo-hōl'īsm**, *n.* (*Med.*) A diseased condition of the system, brought about by use of alcoholic liquors.
- Āl'e-thī-ōl'o-ġy**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀλήθεια*, truth, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The science which treats of the nature of truth and evidence.
- Ā-lēth'o-seōpe**, *n.* [From Gr. *ἀληθής*, truth, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view.] An instrument for viewing pictures by means of a lens, so as to present them in their natural proportions and relations.
- Ā-lēx'i-py-rēt'ic**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀλέξειν*, to ward off, and *πυρετός*, burning heat, fever, from *πῦρ*, fire.] (*Med.*) Serving to drive off fever; febrifuge; antifebrile.
- Āl-fāl'fā**, *n.* [Sp.] (*Bot.*) A perennial plant, allied to the clover family, which is cultivated in California and Texas for fodder.
- Ālga-ro-vū'lā**, *n.* The product of a species of acacia (*Juga Marthæ*), found in parts of South America, and valuable for tanning leather, and as a dye.
- Āl'ġoid**, *a.* [Lat. *alga*, sea-weed, and Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling sea-weed.
- Āl-ġōn'kīn**, } *n.* One of a widely spread family of In-  
**Āl-ġōn'quīn**, } dians, which formerly occupied most  
of the northern and eastern parts of North America.
- Āl'kar-sīne**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A spontaneously inflammable liquid, having a repulsive odor, and consisting of cacodyle and its oxidation products;—called also *Cadet's fuming liquid*.
- Āl'lan-īte**, *n.* [From *Thomas Allan*, who first distinguished it as a species.] (*Min.*) A silicate containing a large amount of cerium, found in Greenland, also in Virginia. It is usually black in color, opaque, and is related to epidote in form.
- Āl'le-mānde'**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. (*Cookery.*) The white sauce known as *velouté*, thickened with cream and whites of eggs, and seasoned with nutmeg and lemon juice.
- Āl-foōls'-day**, *n.* The first day of April.
- Āl-līn'e-āte**, *v. t.* [See *ALIGN*.] (*Surv.*) To adjust to a line; to align.
- Āl'lo-eā'tion**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. Apportionment; allotment; assignment to a place or location.
- Āl-lōch'rouś**, *a.* [Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, and *χρῶμα*, color.] Of various colors, as a mineral.
- Āl'lo-phyl'i-an**, *a.* [Gr. *ἄλλόφυλος*, of another tribe, from *ἄλλος*, other, and *φυλή*, class or tribe.] Pertaining to a primitive race or language existing among other races of the same stock; as, the Basque (race and language) in the Pyrenees.
- Āl'lo-trī-ōph'a-ġy**, *n.* [Gr. *ἄλλότριος*, belonging to another, foreign, strange, from *ἄλλος*, other, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat; Fr. *allotriophagie*.] (*Med.*) A depraved appetite; the desire for innutritious or unsuitable food.
- Āl-lōx'an**, *n.* [From the first syllables of *allantoine* and *oxalic*, because it was considered to represent the elements of *allantoine* combined with those of *oxalic acid*.] (*Chem.*) A product of the oxidation of uric acid. It is of a pale reddish color, readily soluble in water or alcohol.
- Āl-lōx'a-nate**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A combination of alloxanic acid and a base.
- Āl'lox-ān'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to alloxan;—applied to an acid obtained by the action of soluble alkalies on alloxan.
- Āl'lox-ān'tin**, } *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance produced  
**Āl'lox-ān'tine**, } by acting upon uric acid with warm  
and very dilute nitric acid.
- Āl'līl**, *n.* [Lat. *allium*, garlic, and Gr. *ῥλη*, wood, mat-



- ter, element, base.] (*Chem.*) An organic radical, existing especially in garlic and mustard. It is a very volatile liquid, with a peculiar pungent odor, somewhat like that of horse-radish.
- Ā'lōse**, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *alosa*.] (*Ichth.*) The American shad (*Alosa sapidissima*).
- A-lou'chī**, or **A-lu'chī**, *n.* A compound resin obtained from Madagascar. It has an aromatic, peppery, bitter taste.
- Ālt-āz'i-mūth**, *n.* [From Lat. *altus*, high, and Eng. *azimuth*.] An instrument for taking azimuths and altitudes simultaneously, the form most generally used being that called the *theodolite*.
- Al-tēr'nate**, *a.* [Add.] *Alternate generation* (*Biology*), a form of reproduction in which development from eggs alternates with that from buds, the individuals arising in the two methods differing to a certain extent from one another; metagenesis.
- Al-thē'ine**, *n.* [See ALTHEA.] (*Chem.*) An alkaline substance discovered in the marsh-mallow; asparagine.
- Ālt'hörn**, *n.* [Sec ALT and HORN.] (*Mus.*) An instrument of the saxhorn family, used exclusively in military music, often replacing the French horn.
- Āl'tru-īsm**, *n.* (Lat. *alter*, other; Fr. *altruisme*.) Regard for others, both natural and moral; unselfishness; — opposed to *egotism*.
- Āl'tru-īst'ie**, *a.* Displaying altruism; showing a regard for others; unselfish.
- Āl've-ōl'i-fōrm**, *a.* [Lat. *alveolus*, *q. v.*, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of *alveoli*, or little sockets, cells, or cavities.
- A-lŷs'sum**, *n.* [N. Lat., from *ā* priv. and *λύσσα*, raging madness; because it was supposed to cure madness.] (*Bot.*) A genus of cruciferous plants.
- A-māl'ga-mā'tor**, *n.* A machine for separating precious metals from earthy particles by bringing them in contact with a body of mercury with which they form an amalgam (whence the name).
- A-mār'a-eūs**, *n.* [Lat., and Gr. *ἀμάρακος*.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Origanum*; marjoram.
- Ām'a-rīne**, *n.* [Lat. *amarus*, bitter.] (*Chem.*) A crystalline substance, produced by the action of ammonia on oil of bitter almonds.
- Ām'au-rōt'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to amaurosis.
- Ām'a-zon-īte**, } (*Min.*) A variety of feldspar,  
**Ām'a-zon-stōne**, } having a verdigris-green color,  
found near the Amazon River, in the Ural mountains, in Siberia, and in Colorado. It is opaque, and takes a fine polish.
- Am-blŷg'o-nīte**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, blunt, obtuse, and *γωνία*, angle.] (*Min.*) A phosphate of alumina and lithia, containing fluorine; usually massive, sometimes imperfectly crystallized; color pale green or white; found at Penig, Saxony; also at Hebron, Maine (*Hebronite*).
- A-mēn'o-mā'ni-ā**, *n.* [Lat. *amēnus*, pleasant, and *mania*, madness, from Gr. *μανία*, from *μαίνεσθαι*, to rage.] A kind of insanity in which the patient has delusions of an agreeable character.
- A-mēu'or-rhē'ā** (-rē'ā), *n.* [Gr. *ἀ* priv. and *μήν*, month, and *ρῆν*, to flow.] (*Pathol.*) Absence or stoppage of the menstrual discharge.
- Ām'īne**, *n.* [From *ammonia*.] (*Chem.*) A substance derived from ammonia by replacement of one or more hydrogen atoms by a basic atom or radical.
- Am-mō'ni-ā'ted**, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting compounds of metallic salts with ammonia, — usually anhydrous.
- Ām'ni-ō'tā**, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) That group of vertebrates which develops in its embryonic life the envelope called *amnion*. It comprises the reptiles, the birds, and the mammals.
- Ām'phi-ar-thrō'sis**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀμφί*, around, and *ἄρθρωσις*, a jointing, from *ἄρθρον*, a joint.] (*Anat.*) A form of articulation in which contiguous osseous surfaces are connected by disks of flattened cartilage.
- Ām'phi-gōr'ie**, *a.* Nonsensical; absurd; pertaining to an amphigory.
- Am-phīg'o-ry**, *n.* [Fr. *amphigouri*, of uncertain derivation, perhaps Gr. *ἀμφί*, around, and *γῦρος*, a circle.] Nonsense verses; a rigmorole, with apparent meaning, which on further attention proves to be meaningless.
- Ām'phi-ōx'us**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, or both ends, and *ὀξύς*, sharp.] (*Ichth.*) A fish (*Amphioxus lanceolatus* [or *branchiostoma*]), two or three inches long, found in temperate seas; — also called the *lancelet*. Its body is pointed at both ends. It is the lowest and most conservative of the vertebrates.
- Am-phīs'to-mōūs**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides or both ends, and *στόμα*, mouth.] Having a cup at each extremity, as certain entozoa, by means of which they adhere to the intestines.
- Ām'phi-thē'a-ter**, *n.* [Add.] 2. The highest gallery in a theater, containing low-priced seats.
- A-mŷg'da-lif'er-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *amygdalus*, *amygdalum*, almond, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing almonds; — applied to a geode with a movable kernel.
- Ām'y-late**, *n.* [Lat. *amylum*, starch.] (*Chem.*) A compound of the radical amyl with oxygen and one or more positive atoms or radicals.
- Ām'y-lēne**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon possessing anæsthetic properties.
- An-ā-cha'rīs**, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *ἀνά*, as if for *ἀν* priv., and *χάρις*, grace.] (*Bot.*) A fresh-water weed of the frogbit family (*Hydrocharidaceæ*), native to America.
- Ān'a-erŷ'sis**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνάκρουσις*, from *ἀνακρουειν*, to push up or back, from *ἀνά*, up, and *κρούειν*, to strike.] (*Pros.*) A prefix of one or two unaccented syllables to a verse beginning with an accented syllable.
- An-æ'mi-ā**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀ* priv. and *αἷμα*, blood.] Deficiency of blood in an organ or in the general system.
- Ān'æ-mōt'ro-phy**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀν* priv., *αἷμα*, blood, and *τροφή*, nourishment, from *τρέφειν*, to nourish.] (*Med.*) A deficiency of sanguineous nourishment.
- Ān'æs-thē'si-ā** (-thē'zhī-ā), *n.* [See ANÆSTHESIS.] (*Med.*) Entire or partial loss of feeling or perception; a state of insensibility produced by disease or by the inhalation of sulphuric ether, nitrous oxide gas, etc.
- Ān-a-mōr'phism**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνά*, again, and *μορφή*, form.] A progression from one type to another; anamorphosis.
- An-āph'ro-dīs'i-ā** (-dīzh'ī-ā), *n.* [Gr. *ἀν* priv. and *ἀφροδίσια*, sexual pleasures, from *Ἀφροδίτη*, the goddess of love.] (*Physiol.*) Impotence; inability to have sexual intercourse; absence of venereal appetite.
- Ān'a-plās'tic**, *a.* Pertaining to anaplasty.
- Ān'a-plās'ty**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνά*, again, and *πλάσσειν*, to form.] (*Surg.*) The art of restoring lost parts or the normal shape.
- Ān'a-po-deī'e'tic**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀν* priv. and *ἀποδεικτικός*, demonstrable, from *ἀποδεικνύναι*, to point out, to show by argument, from *ἀπό*, from, and *δεικνύναι*, to show.] That can not be demonstrated; undemonstrable.
- Ān'a-tine**, *a.* [Lat. *anatinus*, from *anas*, *anatis*, a duck.] Pertaining to the duck; duck-like.
- Ān'ēon**, *n.* A breed of sheep descended from an accidental variety found in Massachusetts, and having very long bodies and short legs.
- Ān'de-sīne**, } (*Min.*) A kind of feldspar found in  
**Ān'de-sīte**, } the *Andes* as a constituent of a rock which is also called *andesite*. It is intermediate between labradorite and oligoclase.
- Ān'droid**, *a.* [See ANDROID, *n.*] Resembling man.
- Ān'e-mōph'i-loūs**, *a.* [From Gr. *ἄνεμος*, wind, and *φίλος*, lover.] (*Bot.*) Fertilized by the agency of the wind; said of plants in which the pollen is carried to the stigma by the wind.
- An-ēt'ie**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀνετικός*, relaxing, from *ἄνεσις*, remission, relaxation, from *ἀνεῖναι*, to send forth, to loosen.] (*Med.*) Soothing; serving to lessen pain; anodyne.
- An-gēl'ic**, *a.* *Angelic acid*, an acid obtained from the root of the archangel (*Angelica archangelica*).
- Ān'gi-o-spērm'a-toūs**, *a.* [Gr. *ἄγγειον*, vessel, and *σπέρμα*, *σπέρματος*, seed, from *σπείρειν*, to sow.] (*Bot.*) Having the seeds inclosed in a capsule or pod; angiospermous.
- Ān'gi-ōs'to-mōūs**, *a.* [Gr. *ἄγγειον*, vessel, and *στόμα*, mouth.] (*Conch.*) With a narrow mouth, as the shell of a gasteropod.
- Ān'glī-can**, *a.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or held by, a high-churchman or a ritualistic member of the Church of England.
- Ān'glī-can**, *n.* [Add.] Especially, a member of the high-church party, or of the more advanced ritualistic section, in the Church of England.
- Ān'glī-can-īsm**, *n.* The doctrines held by high-churchmen or ritualist party in the Church of England.
- Ān'gu-lōse**, *a.* [Lat. *angulosus*, from *angulus*, angle.] Full of angles; angulous.
- An-hīs'tōūs**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀν* priv. and *ιστός*, web, tissue; Fr. *anhiste*.] Having an indeterminate texture; as, an *anhistous* membrane.
- An-hŷ'drīde**, *n.* [Gr. *ἄνυδρος*, waterless, from *ἀν* priv. and *ὑδωρ*, water.] (*Chem.*) An oxide of the non-metallic bodies, capable of forming acids by uniting with the elements of water; — so called because it may be formed from an acid by the abstraction of water.



**Ān'i-līne**, } *n.* [See ANIL.] A dyeing material obtained

**Ān'i-līne**, } from indigo, also from benzole in coal tar.

**Ān'i-so-pēt'al-oūs**, *a.* [Gr. *ἄνισος*, unequal, from *ἀν* priv. and *ἴσος*, equal, and *πέταλον*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having unequal petals.

**Ān'i-sōph'yl-loūs**, or **Ān'i-so-phŷl'loūs**, *a.* [Gr. *ἄνισος*, unequal, from *ἀν* priv. and *ἴσος*, equal, and *φύλλον*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having unequal leaves.

**Ān'i-so-stēm'o-noūs**, *a.* [Gr. *ἄνισος*, unequal, from *ἀν* priv. and *ἴσος*, equal, and *στήμων*, warp, thread, from *ἰστάναι*, to stand.] (*Bot.*) Having unequal stamens; having stamens different in number from the divisions of the corolla.

**Ān'i-so-trōpe'**, } *a.* [Gr. *ἄνισος*, unequal, from *ἀν*

**Ān'i-so-trōp'ie**, } priv. and *ἴσος*, equal, and *τροπή*, a turning, from *τρέπειν*, to turn.] Not isotropic; having different properties in different directions, as, unequally elastic in different directions; thus, crystals of the isometric system are, like glass, optically isotropic, but all other crystals are *anisotrope*.

**Ān-nī'hi-lā'tion-īst**, *n.* (*Theol.*) One who believes that eternal punishment consists in complete annihilation; a destructionist.

**A-nōm'a-li-pēd**, } *a.* [Lat. *anomalus*, irregular, and

**A-nōm'a-li-pēde**, } *pes, pedis*, foot.] Having anomalous feet.

**A-nōm'a-lo-flō'rouš**, *a.* [Lat. *anomalus*, irregular, and *flos, floris*, flower. See ANOMALOUS.] (*Bot.*) Having anomalous flowers.

**Ān'o-nŷme**, *n.* [See ANONYMOUS.] An assumed name.

**Ān'te-com-mūn'ion** (-yun), *n.* [From *ante*, before, and *communio*.] A name given to that part of the Anglican liturgy for the communion, which precedes the consecration of the elements.

**An-tēn'nūle**, *n.* [See ANTENNA.] (*Zoöl.*) A small antenna;—applied to the smaller pair of antennæ or feelers in the crustacea.

**Ānt'eph-ī-āl'tie**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, and *ἐπιάλτης*, nightmare.] (*Med.*) Of power to prevent nightmare.

**Ān'them**, *v. t.* To celebrate with anthems.

**Ānt'hem-or-rhāg'ie** (-rāj'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, and *αιμορραγικός*, hemorrhagic, *αιμορραγία*, hemorrhage, from *αἷμα*, blood, and *ρηνύναι*, to break, burst.] (*Med.*) Tending to stop hemorrhage.

**Ān'ther-o-zoid'**, } *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθηρός*, flowery, *ζῶον*, an-

**Ān'ther-o-zō'oid**, } imal, and *εἶδος*, form.] (*Bot.*) The mobile reproductive male element in a cryptogam.

**An-thōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. *ἄνθος*, flower, and *γραφή*, description, from *γράφειν*, to write, describe.] A description of flowers.

**Ān'thoid**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀνθώδης*, like flowers, flowery, from *ἄνθος*, flower, and *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a flower; flower-like.

**Ān'tho-kŷ'an**, *n.* [Gr. *ἄνθος*, flower, and *κύανος*, blue.] The juice of the purple or sweet violet, expressed and treated with rectified spirit.

**Ān'tho-phōre**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθόφορος* bearing flowers, from *ἄνθος*, flower, and *φορός*, bearing, from *φέρειν*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) The pedicel bearing the petals, stamens, and pistils, — as in the soap-wort.

**Ān'thox-ān'thine**, *n.* [Gr. *ἄνθος*, flower, and *ξανθός*, yellow.] The yellow coloring principle of plants.

**Ān'thra-cēne**, } *n.* [Gr. *ἄνθραξ*, coal.] (*Chem.*) A

**Ān'thra-çine**, } solid hydrocarbon which accompanies naphthaline in the distillation of coal-tar. Formerly called *paranaphthaline*.

**An-thrāe'o-nite**, *n.* [From ANTHRACITE.] (*Min.*) A term applied to those varieties of marble which have a coal-black luster, when polished.

**Ān'thro-po-çen'trie**, *a.* [Gr. *ἄνθρωπος*, man, and *κέντρον*, center.] Assuming man as the center or ultimate end; — applied to theories of the universe.

**Ān'thro-pōg'e-ny**, *n.* [Gr. *ἄνθρωπος*, man, and *γένος*, birth.] The development of man

**Ānt'hys-tēr'ie**, *a.* See ANTIHYSTERIC.

**Ān'ti-chlōr**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, and *χλωρός*, green, whence *chlorine*.] (*Chem.*) Any substance used in removing the excess of chlorine left in paper pulp and other goods after bleaching by chloride of lime.

**Ān'ti-fric'tion**, *a.* Having the quality of lessening friction; tending to lessen friction.

**Ān'ti-ga-lāe'tie**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, and *γάλα*, *γάλακτος*, milk.] Causing a diminution or suppression of the secretion of milk.

**Ān'ti-hys-tēr'ie**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, and *ὑστερικός*, hysteric, from *ὑστέρη*, the womb.] (*Med.*) Counteracting hysteria.

**Ān'ti-lŷs'sie**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, and *λύσσα*, madness.] (*Med.*) Used for counteracting hydrophobia.

**Ān-tin'i-al**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, and *ινίον*, the sinews at the back of the head, from *ἰς*, strength.] (*Med.*) Opposite the occiput; being between the eyebrows.

**Ān'ti-phār'mie**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, and *φάρμακον*, drug, poison.] (*Med.*) Destroying the effect of poison; acting as an antidote; alexipharmic.

**Ān'ti-phthiŷ'ie** (-tīz'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, and *φθισικός*, phthisical, from *φθίσις*, consumption.] (*Med.*) Relieving or curing phthisis, or consumption.

**Ān'ti-phŷs'ie**, *a.* 1. [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, and *φυσικός*, physical, from *φύσις*, nature, from *φύειν*, to bring forth, produce.] Contrary to nature; unnatural. 2. [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, and *φυσάν*, to inflate.] (*Med.*) Relieving flatulence; carminative.

**Ān'ti-plās'tie**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, and *πλαστικός*, plastic, from *πλάσσειν*, to form, mold.] 1. Diminishing plasticity. 2. (*Med.*) Being unfavorable to healing; preventing or checking the process of granulation.

**Ān'ti-prōs'tate**, *a.* [See ANTI and PROSTATE.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the mucous follicles (called also Cowper's glands) situate before the prostate.

**Ān'ti-pro-stāt'ie**, *a.* (*Med.*) Pertaining to the anti-prostate glands.

**Ān'ti-pŷ'ie**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, and *πῦος*, *πῦον*, beestings, Lat. *pus*.] (*Med.*) Checking suppuration.

**Ān'ti-ra-ehīt'ie**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, and *ραχίς*, spine. See RACHITIS.] (*Med.*) Good against the rickets.

**Ān'ti-seōl'ie**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, and *σκώληξ*, a worm.] (*Med.*) Good for destroying or expelling worms; vermifuge; anthelmintic.

**Ānt'o-don-tāl'gie**, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, and *ὀδονταλγία*, from *ὀδούς*, *ὀδόντος*, tooth, and *ἄλγος*, pain.] (*Med.*) Efficacious in relieving toothache.

**Ānt-ō'zōne**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, and Eng. *ozone*.] A compound formerly supposed to be a modification of oxygen. It is the peroxide of hydrogen.

**An-trī'tis**, *n.* [Lat. *antrum*, a cave.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of any cavity of the body; esp. inflammation of the cavity in the substance of the superior maxillary bone, communicating with the middle meatus of the nose.

**Ān'u-rē'sis**, } *n.* [Gr. *ἀν* privative and *οὔρον*, urine.]

**Ān'ū-ry**, } (*Med.*) Non-secretion or defective secretion of urine.

**Āny-bōd-y** (ēn'nŷ-), *n.* 1. Any one out of an indefinite number of persons. 2. A person of consideration. [*Colloq.*]

**Ā'or-tī'tis**, *n.* [See AORTA.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the aorta, or large artery of the heart.

**Āph'a-nāp'te-rŷx**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀφανής*, unscen, from *ἀ* priv. and *φαίνεσθαι*, to appear, and *πέρυξ*, wing.] (*Ornith.*) A wingless, long-billed ralline bird of Mauritius.

**A-phā'si-ā** (āf-ā'zhī-ā), } *n.* [Gr. *ἄφασία*, from *ἄφατος*,

**Āph'a-ŷy**, } not spoken, from *ἀ* priv. and *φάναι*, to speak; Fr. *aphasie*.] (*Med.*) Loss of the power of speech, or of the memory or appropriate use of words, the vocal organs remaining intact, and the intelligence being preserved.

**A-phā'sie**, *a.* Pertaining to, or affected by, aphasia.

**Āph'rite**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀφρός*, foam.] (*Min.*) A foliated, white, pearly calcite, approaching argentine, and in its softer varieties resembling chalk.

**Āph'thoid**, *a.* [Gr. *ἄφθα*, an ulceration in the mouth, from *ἄπτειν*, to inflame, and *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling the thrush, or ulcerous affection of the mouth.

**Āp'la-çen'tal**, *a.* [a negative and *placental*.] Belonging to the aplacentata; without placenta.

**Āp'la-çen'ta-tā**, *n. pl.* [From a negative and *placenta*.] (*Zoöl.*) Mammals which have no placenta.

**Aplomb** (ā'plōng'), *n.* [Fr., from *a*, to, and *plomb*, lead; Lat. *plumbum*. The literal meaning is *perpendicularity*.] Assurance of action; self-possession.

**Āp'nŷe-ā**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀ* privative and *πνοή*, *πνοή*, breath, from *πνέειν*, to breathe, blow.] (*Med.*) Partial privation or suspension of breath; suffocation; also used of the absence of the desire to breathe, induced by overcharging the blood with oxygen.

**A-pōç'y-nine**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀπό*, from, away from, and *κύων*, *κυνός*, a dog.] (*Chem.*) A bitter principle obtained from the dog's-banc, or Indian hemp.

**A-pōg'a-my**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀπό*, from, and *γάμος*, marriage.] Loss of sexual reproductive power, as in certain plants.

**A-pōl'o-gŷy**, *n.* [*Add.*] 3. Anything provided by way of substitute; a makeshift.

**Ā pōs'te-ri-ō'rī**. [Lat. *posterior*, latter.] 1. (*Logic.*) Reasoning *a posteriori* is that which derives propositions

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŷde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; ġem, ġet; aŷ; exiŷt; linger, link; thiŷ.



from the observation of facts, or by generalizations from facts arrives at principles and definitions, or infers causes from effects;—this is the reverse of *a priori* reasoning. 2. (*Philos.*) Knowledge *a posteriori* is that which is based upon or derived from facts through induction or experiment.

**Āp'o-thēm**, *n.* (Gr. ἀπό, away from, and θέμα, that which is placed, from τίθεμαι, to place.) (*Math.*) The perpendicular from the center to one of the sides of a regular polygon.

**Āp'plan-ate**, *a.* [Lat. *ad*, to, and *planatus*, p. p. from *planare*, to flatten, from *planus*, flat.] (*Bot.*) Flattened out horizontally.

**Āp'plique'** (-plēk') *a.* [Fr., from *appliquer*, to put on.] Having a pattern which has been cut out and transferred to another foundation, as in a kind of lace.

**Ā'qua-pūnet'ūre** (-yūr), *n.* [Lat. *aqua*, water, and *punctura*, a puncture, from *pungere*, *punctum*, to prick.] (*Med.*) The introduction of water subcutaneously for the relief of pain.

**Ār'ab**, *n.* 2. A homeless street vagabond; a gamin.

**Ār'bi-trāge**, *n.* [Fr., from *arbitrer*, Lat. *arbitrari*, to give judgment.] Judgment by an arbiter; specifically, in commerce, a traffic in stocks which bear differing values at the same time in different markets.

**Ār-chæ'an**, *a.* [Gr. ἀρχαῖος, ancient, from ἀρχή, beginning.] Ancient; pertaining to the earliest period in geological history.

**Ār-chæ'an**, *n.* (*Geol.*) The earliest period in geological history, extending up to the Lower Silurian. It includes an *azoic* age, previous to the appearance of life, and an *ozoic* age, including the earliest forms of life.

**Ār'ci-fōrm**, *a.* [Lat. *arcus*, a bow, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of an arch; ridge-shaped.

**Ār'ctie**, *n.* 1. The pole; the polar region. 2. (*n. pl.*) A kind of warm waterproof over-shoe.

**Ār'tā'ies**, *n. sing.* [Gr. ἀρετή, virtuc.] That part of moral philosophy which treats of the virtues;—contrasted with *eudæmonics*, or science of happiness.

**Ār'gen-tīte**, *n.* [Lat. *argentum*, silver.] (*Min.*) Sulphide of silver;—also called *vitreous silver*, or *silver glance*. It has a metallic luster, lead-gray color, and is sectile like lead.

**Ār'gil-loid**, *a.* [Gr. ἄργιλλος or ἄργιλος, clay, from ἀργής, ἀργιλής, white, and εἶδος, form.] Resembling argil or clay.

**Ār'gōt'** (ār'gōt'), *n.* [Fr., probably a corruption of *jargon*; It. *gergo*, unintelligible talk.] A secret language peculiar to thieves, tramps, etc.; flash; cant.

**Ār'hýth'moūs** (-rith'-), *a.* [Gr. ἄ priv. and ῥυθμός, rhythm.] (*Med.*) Being without rhythm or regularity, as the pulse.

**Ār'i-çine**, *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid, discovered in white cinchona bark from Arica.

**Ār'ith-mōm'e-ter**, *n.* [Gr. ἀριθμός, number, and μέτρον, measure; Fr. *arithmomètre*.] An instrument to aid in performing arithmetical calculations.

**Ār'm'sweep**, *n.* The sweep or free motion of the arm.

**Ār'mūre**, *n.* [Fr. See ARMOR.] A variety of woolen fabric, woven so as to produce ribs on the surface.

**Ār'ni-çine**, *n.* (*Chem.*) The active principle of *Arnica montana*. It is a bitter resin.

**Ār'te-rī'ae-al**, *a.* [Gr. ἀρτηριακός. See ARTERY.] Pertaining to, contained in, or resembling, an artery, or the arteries; arterial.

**Ār-tē'ri-ōle**, *n.* A small artery.

**Ār-thrōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. ἄρθρον, joint, and γράφειν, to describe.] (*Anat.*) A description of the joints.

**Ār'ti-ād** (-shī-ād), *a.* [Gr. ἄρτιος, even, from ἄρτι, exactly.] (*Chem.*) Even; not odd;—said of elementary substances and of radicals the equivalence of which is divisible by two without a remainder.

**Ār'ti-o-dāc'tyl** (-shī-o-), *n.*; *Lat. pl. ĀR'TI-O-DĀC'TYL-Ā.* [Gr. ἄρτιος, even, and δάκτυλος, finger or toe.] (*Zoöl.*) A member of one of the two divisions of the ungulates or hoofed herbivorous animals, in which the functional toes of the hind foot are even in number, and the third digit of each foot (corresponding to the middle finger in man) is asymmetrical in itself, and usually forms a symmetrical pair with the fourth digit (corresponding to the ring finger), as in the hog, the hippopotamus, and the ox.

**Ār'yan**, or **Ār'y-an**, *n.* [Skr. *ārya*, excellent, honorable.] One of a primitive people supposed to have lived in prehistoric times, in Central Asia, east of the Caspian Sea, and north of the Hindu Kush and Paropamisian Mountains, and to have been the stock from which sprang the Greek, Latin, Celtic, Teutonic, Sla-

vonian, Lettish, and other races; one of that ethnological division of mankind otherwise called Indo-European, or Indo-Germanic.

**Ār'yan**, or **Ār'y-an**, *a.* Pertaining to the people called Aryans; Indo-European; Indo-Germanic.

**Ās'eham**, *n.* A sort of cupboard, or case, to contain bows and other implements of archery.

**Ās'eript**, *a.* [Lat. *ascriptus*, p. p. of *ascribere*, to join to in writing, from *ad*, to, and *scribere*, to write.] Written by the side of another character

**Ā-sīde'**, *n.* A remark made in an undertone or by way of parenthesis, and not intended for the person or audience regularly addressed; as, in the theater, a remark made by a player which the other players are not supposed to hear, while the audience hear it.

**Ās'i-nīn'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *asinus*, an ass.] The quality of being asinine; stupidity combined with obstinacy.

**Ā-slānt'**, *prep.* In a slanting direction to.

**Ā-spēr'ma-toūs**, *a.* [Gr. ἄ priv. and σπέρμα, σπέρματος, seed.] (*Bot.*) Destitute of seeds; aspermous.

**Ās'sa-mar**, *a.* [From Lat. *assare*, to roast, and *amarus*, bitter.] (*Chem.*) The peculiar bitter substance produced when meat, bread, gum, sugar, starch, and the like, are roasted till they turn brown.

**Ās'tel**, *n.* (*Mining.*) An arch or ceiling of boards, placed overhead in a mine.

**Ās-tēr'nal**, *a.* [Gr. ἄ priv., and Eng. *sternum*, q. v.] (*Ornith.*) Noting ribs (called also *floating ribs*) which do not join the sternum.

**Ā-stīg'ma-tīsm**, *n.* [Fr. *astigmatisme*, from Gr. ἄ priv. and στίγμα, στίγματος, a prick or mark of a pointed instrument, a spot, from στίζειν, to prick.] (*Med.*) A defect of vision in which the rays are not brought to one focus, but converge at different distances, so as to form two linear images at right angles to each other.

**Ā-stīr'**, *adv.* [Prefix *a* and *stir*.] In motion or action.

**Ā-stōm'a-toūs**, } *a.* [Gr. ἄ priv. and στόμα, στόματος, } a mouth.] Not possessing a mouth.

**Ās-trāg'a-loid**, *a.* [Gr. ἀστράγαλος, anklebone, and εἶδος, form.] Resembling the astragalus, or anklebone, in form.

**Ās-tra-khān'**, *a.* Pertaining to Astrakhan or its products; especially used of the skins of a species of still-born or very young lambs of that region, the curled wool of which resembles fur.

**Āt'e-lē'eta-sīs**, *n.* [Gr. ἀτελής, not brought to an end, from ἄ priv. and τέλος, end, and ἔκτασις, extension, from ἐκτείνειν, to extend, from ἐκ, out, and τείνειν, to stretch.] (*Med.*) Imperfect extension or dilatation, as of the lungs.

**Āth'er-īne**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) The sand-smelt (*Atherina [chirostoma] notata*); a small fish found on the Atlantic coast;—called also *silver-sides*, and *friar*.

**Āt'mi-dōm'e-ter**, *n.* [Gr. ἀτμίς, ἀτμίδος, smoke, vapor, and μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the amount of any fluid evaporated in a given time; an evaporometer; an atmometer.

**Āt-mōl'y-sīs**, *n.* [Gr. ἀτμός, vapor, and λύσις, a loosening, from λύειν, to loose.] (*Chem.*) The act or process of separating the constituents of gaseous mixtures, by transmission through porous substances.

**Āt'o-miç'i-ty**, *n.* (*Chem.*) The atom-fixing power of the elementary bodies and of radicals, expressed in units of hydrogen atoms; the capacity of saturation of the elements; quantivalence; valency; also, sometimes used to designate the number of atoms in an elementary molecule.

**Āt'o-mi-zā'tion**, *n.* The act of reducing to atoms, or minute particles; state of being so reduced.

**Āt'o-miz'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, atomizes; especially, an instrument for converting medicated liquids into a fine spray, for the purposes of inhalation, local anæsthesia, and the like.

**Ā-tōn'a-ble**, *a.* Admitting an atonement; capable of being atoned for; expiable.

**Ā'tri-ūm**, *n.*; *pl. Ā'TRI-Ā.* [Lat., a court or entrance hall.] 1. (*Eccl. Arch.*) The open space before a church, forming part of the narthex or ante-temple. 2. (*Anat.*) An auricle of the heart.

**Āt'ro-pīsm**, *n.* [See ATROPINE.] (*Med.*) A diseased condition of the system, produced by the long continued use of belladonna, or the leaves of the deadly nightshade (*Atropa belladonna*).

**Āt-tāch'**, *v. i.* To adhere.

**Āt'trac-tiv'i-ty**, *n.* The quality or degree of attractive power.

**Āu'di-phone** (-fōn), *n.* [Lat. *audire*, to hear, and Gr. φωνή, voice.] An acoustic instrument, to be held be-

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, short; cāre, fār, āsk, all, what; ěre, veil, tērm; pique, fīrm; sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf,



tween the teeth by persons who hear only imperfectly or not at all through the ears.

**Au'di-tō'ri-ūm**, *n.* [Lat.] The portion of a theater, etc., in which the audience is placed.

**Au'rīn**, } *n.* (*Chem.*) A red coloring matter produced  
**Au'rīne**, } by heating phenol with oxalic acid and strong sulphuric acid; — used as a dye-stuff.

**Au'ri-seōpe**, *n.* [Lat. *auris*, ear, and Gr. σκοπεῖν, to view, examine.] (*Med.*) An instrument for facilitating examination of the Eustachian tube, and ascertaining its condition.

**Au-ris'eo-py**, *n.* Examination of the ear by the aid of the auriscopc.

**Au'to-ceph'a-lous**, *a.* [Gr. αὐτοκέφαλος, independent, from αὐτός, self, and κεφαλή, head.] (*Ecccl. Hist.*) Pertaining to certain churches or bishops in the Greek church, independent of patriarchal jurisdiction.

**Au'to-nōm'a-sy**, *n.* [Gr. αὐτός, self, and ὀνομασία, a name, from ὀνομάζειν, to name, from ὄνομα, a name.] (*Rhet.*) The use of a word of common or general signification for the name of a particular thing; as, "He has gone to town," instead of, "He has gone to London."

**Au'to-plās'tic**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, autoplasty.

**Au'to-plās'ty**, *n.* [Gr. αὐτός, self, and πλάσσειν, to mold, form.] (*Surg.*) The process of artificially repairing lesions by taking a piece of healthy flesh from some neighboring part to supply the deficiency caused by disease or wounds.

**Au'tōp'so-rīne**, *n.* [Gr. αὐτός, self, and ψώρα, the itch.] (*Med.*) That which is given under the doctrine of administering a patient's own virus.

**Au'to-typē**, *n.* [From Gr. αὐτός, self, and τύπος, a

blow, an impression, an image; Fr. *autotype*.] A photograph formed by the process of autotypy.

**Au-tō'ty-py**, or **Au'to-ty'py**, *n.* [See *supra*.] A process of photography in which, by means of potassium bichromate as a chemical agent, literal and permanent transcripts of pictures may be made.

**Au'tun-ite**, *n.* [From *Autun*, a city in France, near which place it is found.] (*Min.*) A phosphate of uranium and lime, of a yellowish color, and micaceous structure; — also called *lime uranite*.

**A-vē'ni-ōūs**, *a.* [Gr. ἀ priv. and Lat. *vena*, a vein.] (*Bot.*) Being without veins or nerves, as the leaves of certain plants.

**A-viē'ū-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *avicula*, a small bird, from *avis*, a bird.] Pertaining to a bird or to birds.

**A-wash'** (-wōsh'), *a.* [Prefix *a* and *wash*.] Washed by the waves or tide; — said of a rock or strip of shore over which waves break.

**A-wāy'**, *adv.* [Add ] 2. In continuance; without intermission; as, sing *away*, that is, sing on without interruption or delay.

**Äx'ūnge**, *n.* [Fr. *axonge*, from Lat. *axungia*, from *axis*, wheel, and *ungere*, to grease.] 1. Wheel-grease. 2. (*Pharmacy*.) Hog's lard prepared for medical use.

**Äz'o**. [See *AZOTE*.] (*Chem.*) A prefix in the names of certain compounds derived from benzine and its homologues by the replacement of hydrogen by nitrogen.

**Äz'o-lē'ic**, *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to an acid produced by treating oleic with nitric acid.

**A-zū're-ōūs**, *a.* [See *AZURE*.] (*Entom.*) Of a fine blue color; azure.

**Äz'ū-rīte** (äzh'-), *n.* [From *AZURE*.] (*Min.*) Blue carbonate of copper.

## B.

**BĀB'LAH**, *n.* The shell or rind of the fruit of the *Mimosa cineraria*, an East India plant. It is used for dyeing cotton goods, to which it gives a drab color.

**Bā'by-fārm**, *n.* A place where a number of babies are taken to be boarded and cared for as a matter of speculation.

**Bā'by-fārm'ing**, *n.* The business of keeping a baby-farm.

**Bāc-ca-rū'**, or **Bāc-ca-rūt'**, *n.* [Fr.] A game of cards, introduced from France.

**Bāc'ci-form**, *a.* [Lat. *bacca*, berry, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a berry.

**Bäck-gām'mon**, *v. t.* In the game of backgammon, to win a victory over one's opponent before he can remove all of his counters from that part of the board in which they are placed at the beginning.

**Bäck'log**, *n.* [*back* and *log*.] A large stick of wood, forming the back of a fire on the hearth.

**Bäck'war-dā'tion**, *n.* [From *backward*.] (*Eng. Com.*) A term for the allowance made for carrying over stock, instead of settling and delivering at once.

**Bäck'woods**, *n. pl.* The forests or partly cleared grounds on the frontiers of a newly settled country.

**Bäck-woods'man**, *n.* One living in the backwoods.

**Bac-tē'ri-cī'dal**, *a.* [From *bacterium* (see *infra*), and Lat. *cædere*, to kill.] Destructive of *bacteria*.

**Bac-tē'ri-ūm**, *n.*; *pl.* **BAC-TĒ'RI-Ā**. [N. Lat., Gr. βακτήριον, βάκτρον, a staff; Fr. *bactérie*.] A kind of filament discovered by the microscope, when a fluid containing organic substances in solution is allowed to remain in contact with the air. It has been supposed to be an animal organism of the lowest grade. The most common form is that of a jointed staff, about  $\frac{1}{9000}$  of an inch in size.

**Bād'min-ton**, *n.* [Name of the seat of the Duke of Beaufort in England.] 1. A game, similar to lawn-tennis, played with shuttlecocks and battledores. 2. A preparation of claret, spiced and sweetened.

**Bäg'-wig**, *n.* A kind of wig, used in the 18th century.

**Bāin'-mā'riē'** (bäng'-mä'rī'), *n.* [Fr. *bain*, bath, and *Marie*, Mary, a woman's name.] (*Cookery*.) A kind of kettle containing hot water, in which another vessel can be immersed, the contents of which will be kept hot by the temperature of the surrounding water; a water-bath; a double saucepan.

**Bāke**, *n.* The act, process, or result, of baking.

**Bā'king-pow'der**, *n.* A powder used for making dough light and porous in baking; it consists usually of an acid and a carbonate, with a little farinaceous matter; when mixed with flour and wet, it effervesces, and so diffuses carbonic acid gas through the dough.

**Bāl'ance-wheel**, *n.* (*Horology*.) A wheel which regulates the beats or pulses of a watch or chronometer, answering to the pendulum of a clock. See *BALANCE*, *n.*, 6.

**Bāl'a-nī'er-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *balanus*, an acorn, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing or producing acorns.

**Bāl'a-nīsm**, *n.* [From Gr. βαλανίς, a pessary.] (*Med.*) The application of a pessary.

**Bāl'a-nī'tis**, *n.* [Lat. *balanus*, Gr. βάλανος, the *glans penis*.] (*Pathol.*) Inflammation of the *glans penis*.

**Bāl'a-no-glōs'sus**, *n.* [Gr. βάλανος, an acorn, the *glans penis*, and γλώσσα, tongue.] (*Entom.*) A worm which resembles the tunicates and vertebrates, in having the pharynx pierced with branchial apertures on each side.

**Bāl'a-noid**, *a.* [Gr. βάλανος, an acorn, and εἶδος, form.] Resembling an acorn; applied to a family of barnacles having shells shaped like acorns.

**Bāl'a-noid**, *n.* A sessile cirriped or acorn-shell.

**Bal-lōon'ing**, *n.* (*Stock Exchange*.) The process of temporarily raising the value of a stock by fictitious sales, or other means.

**Ballottement** (bāl'lōt'mang'), *n.* [Fr., from *ballotter*, to toss. See *BALL*.] (*Med.*) The act of introducing the finger into the vagina and suddenly pressing the uterus upwards, which causes the fetus to rise and descend so as to be felt by the finger.

**Bāl'ne-ōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. βαλανείον, Lat. *balneum*, *balneum*, a bath, and λόγος, discourse.] A treatise on baths; the science of baths and bathing.

**Bāl'ne-o-thēr'a-py**, *n.* [Gr. βαλανείον, Lat. *balneum*, *balneum*, a bath, and θεραπεύειν, to heal.] The treatment of disease by baths.

**Bam-bū'no**, *n.* [It., a little boy, from *bambo*, silly, Gr. βαμβαλίσειν, βαμβαίνειν, to chatter.] An image of the infant Christ wrapped in swaddling clothes, — displayed in some Roman Catholic churches during the season of Christmas.

**Ba-nāl'i-ty**, *n.* [Fr. *banalité*, from *banal*, common, under a ban, from *ban*, an ordinance.] Vulgarity or silliness in manner of speech.

**Bānk'si-ā**, *n.* [Named for Sir Joseph Banks.] (*Bot.*)



- A genus of umbellated bushy plants, found in Australia, and cultivated as ornamental shrubs in England.
- Băn'ting-işm**, *n.* A method of reducing corpulence by avoiding the use of food containing much farinaceous, saccharine, or oily matter; — so called from William Banting of London.
- Bär-bā'dōes Lēg.** (*Med.*) A species of elephantiasis incident to hot climates.
- Bär-bā'dōes Nüts.** The seeds or fruit of the *Jatropha curcas*, a plant growing in South America and elsewhere; — used in medicine as a purgative.
- Bär'biērs**, *n.* (*Pathol.*) A species of palsy, peculiar to India and the Malabar coast.
- Bar-bīg'er-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *barba*, a beard, and *gerere*, to bear.] Having a beard; bearded; hairy.
- Bäre'back**, *adv.* On the bare back of a horse, without using a saddle; as, to ride *bareback*.
- Bar-gee'**, *n.* A barge-man.
- Bär'ie**, *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, or pertaining to, barium.
- Bär'keep-er**, *n.* One who keeps or tends a bar, for the sale of liquors.
- Bärk'en-tine**, *n.* [From BARK.] (*Naut.*) A three-masted vessel, having the fore-mast rigged as a ship, and the main and mizzen-mast as a schooner.
- Ba-röm'e-try**, *n.* [See BAROMETER.] The art or process of making barometrical measurements.
- Bär'rage**, *n.* [Fr., from *barrer*, to bar, from *barre*, a bar.] A mound or dyke to raise the waters of a river.
- Bär'rel-vault**, *n.* (*Arch.*) The simplest kind of vault, consisting of a semi-circular arch.
- Bär'tend-er**, *n.* A barkeeper.
- Bär'y-çen'tric**, *a.* [Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy, and *κέντρον*, center.] Of, or pertaining to, the center of gravity; applied especially to a mode of geometrical demonstration depending on certain properties of the center of gravity of a figure or a solid.
- Ba-rýph'o-ny**, *n.* [Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy, and *φωνή*, a sound, tone.] (*Med.*) Difficulty of speech.
- Ba-salt'oid**, *a.* [Eng. *basalt*, and Gr. *είδος*, form.] Formed like or resembling basalt.
- Bäs'eu-lā'tion**, *n.* [Fr., from *basculer*, to see-saw, from *bascule*, poise, balance.] (*Med.*) In retroversion of the uterus, the act of pressing the fundus upwards and the cervix downwards.
- Bāse-būrn'er**, *n.* A furnace or stove in which the fuel is contained in a hopper or chamber, and is fed to the fire as the lower stratum is consumed.
- Bā'se-dōw's Diş-ēase'**. (*Pathol.*) A disease characterized by enlargement of the thyroid gland, prominence of the eyeballs, and inordinate action of the heart; so called from Dr. Basedow, a German physician; called also exophthalmic goiter.
- Bāsh'i-ba-zouk'**, *n.* [Turkish, light-headed, a foolish fellow.] A term applied in the Turkish army to a skirmisher or one of the irregular troops.
- Bā'si-hý'al**, *a.* [Gr. *βάσις*, step, base, and *ὑοειδής*, shaped like the letter Y, from Y (the letter "upsilon"), and *είδος*, form.] (*Compar. Anat.*) Pertaining to the two small subcubital bones, forming the body of the inverted hyoid arch.
- Bā'si-sphē'noid**, *a.* [Gr. *βάσις*, step, base, *σφήν*, *σφηνός*, a wedge, and *είδος*, form.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to a bone homologous with the base of the sphenoid bone.
- Bās'ket-ful**, *n.* As much as a basket will contain.
- Ba-thóm'e-ter**, *n.* [Gr. *βάθος*, depth, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for determining depths, especially for finding the depth of the sea without a sounding-line. It is essentially a spring balance of peculiar construction and great accuracy.
- Ba-thýb'i-ūs**, *n.* [N. Lat., from Gr. *βαθύς*, deep, and *βίος*, life.] (*Zoöl.*) A name given by Prof. Huxley to a transparent, gelatinous substance dredged from the bottom of the Atlantic ocean. He suggested that it was free and independently living protoplasm, covering a large part of the ocean bed. It is now believed that the substance is not of organic origin.
- Bät'ter-y**, *n.* [Add.] 6. The box in which the stamps for crushing ore play up and down.
- Baun'scheidt-işm** (bown'shīt-), *n.* [From *Baun-scheidt*, a German.] (*Med.*) A form of acupuncture, by which needles are thrust into the skin and afterwards a stimulating fluid is rubbed into the part.
- Baux'ite**, } (*bōk'sīt*), *n.* [Fr., from *Baux* or *Béaux*,  
**Beaux'ite**, } near Arles.] (*Min.*) A ferruginous hydrate of alumina. It is used in the preparation of aluminium and alumina, and for the lining of furnaces which have to bear intense heat.
- Bāy'-īçe**, *n.* Ice newly formed on the ocean.
- Bāy'-lēaf**, *n.* The leaf of the bay-tree (*Laurus nobilis*). It has a fragrant odor and an aromatic taste.
- Bē**, *v. i.* [Add.] *Is* and *was* are used with an infinitive, with a future signification, or to express what is determined; as, He *is* to go. Also, they are used with a passive infinitive, to express possibility; as, He *is* to be seen, He *was* to be seen, and even, He *will be* to be seen.
- Bēad'ing**, *n.* [Add.] A preparation for causing liquor to hang in drops about the glass or bottle when poured out.
- Bēad'y**, *a.* Resembling a bead or beads; small, round, and glistening.
- Bēak**, *n.* A magistrate or policeman.
- Bēan**, *n.* [Add.] *Navy bean*, the common dried white bean of commerce; probably so called, because an important article of food in the navy.  
*Pea-bean*, a very small and highly esteemed variety of the edible white bean; — so called from its size.
- Bēar** (bār), *v. t.* [Add.] 14. (*Stock Exchange.*) To endeavor to affect favorably to one's self by depressing the value of stocks; to depreciate the estimate or value of by sensational reports; as, to *bear* the market.
- Bēard** (beerd), *v. t.* [Add.] 3. To deprive of the gills, used only of oysters and similar shell-fish.
- Bēar'er**, *n.* [Add.] 4. (*Print.*) (a.) A piece of reglet or other furniture, used to prevent the platen of the press from bearing too heavily upon a page or form. (b.) A type used in the more open parts of stereotype pages in order to prevent the plate from giving way at those points when being shaved in the finishing room.
- Bēar'ing-rein**, *n.* (*Harness.*) A check-rein which passes over a horse's head between the ears, and is fastened to the saddle.
- Bē-bee'rīne**, **Bē-bī'rīne**, or **Bī-bī'rīne**, *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid obtained from *bebeeru* or *bibiru* bark, or the bark of the greenheart tree of Guiana (*Nectandra Rodiæi*). It is tonic, anti-periodic, and febrifuge, and is used in medicine as a substitute for quinine.
- Bēde**, *n.* (*Mining.*) A pickax used for separating ores from rocks in which they are imbedded.
- Bēd'sōre**, *n.* (*Med.*) An ulceration of the skin, occurring on parts which receive the pressure of the body when lying for a long time in bed.
- Bees'wing**, *n.* The second crust formed in port and some other wines after long keeping. It consists of pure, shining scales of tartar, supposed to resemble the wing of a bee.
- Be-fōgged'** (-fōgd'), *a.* [Add.] 2. Figuratively, having the senses obscured, or the judgment confused or unduly influenced, as by prejudices.
- Be-gō'ni-ā**, *n.* [From Michel Begon, a promoter of botany.] (*Bot.*) A genus of ornamental hot-house plants. The leaves are curiously one-sided, and often exhibit brilliant colors.
- Beignet** (bān'yā'), *n.* [Fr.] A fritter of any kind; fruit, vegetables, meats, etc., dipped in batter or egg, and fried.
- Bēll'-façed** (-fāsd), *a.* Having the surface which strikes the nail convex; — said of hammers.
- Bēll's Pal'sy**. [From the name of Sir Charles Bell, a famous English anatomist.] (*Med.*) Paralysis of the facial nerve.
- Bēnch**, *n.* [Add.] 5. A collection or group of dogs exhibited to the public; — so named because the animals are usually placed on benches or raised platforms.
- Bēnch'-shōw**, *n.* An exhibition of dogs or other animals.
- Bēn'e-dīç'i-tē**, *n.* [Lat., bless, praise.] A canticle (the Latin version of which begins with this word) which may be used in the order for morning prayer in the Church of England. It is taken from an apocryphal addition to the third chapter of Daniel.
- Bēn'e-dīç'tus**, *n.* [Lat., blessed.] The song of Zacharias at the birth of John the Baptist; — so named from the first word of the Latin version.
- Ben-thām'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to Benthamism.
- Bēn'tham-işm**, *n.* That phase of the doctrine of utilitarianism taught by Jeremy Bentham; the theory that the pursuit of pleasure and the recoil from pain are the only motives which influence human desires and actions, and that these are the sufficient explanation of ethical and jural conceptions.
- Bēn'tham-īte**, *n.* One who believes in Benthamism.
- Ben-zām'ide**, *n.* [From *benzoyl* and *amide*.] (*Chem.*) A transparent crystalline substance obtained by the action of ammonia upon chloride of benzoyl, as also by several other reactions with benzoyl compounds.



- Bĕn'zīle**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A yellowish crystalline substance formed from benzoin by the action of oxidizing agents.
- Bĕn'zi-mīde**, *n.* [From *benzoyl*.] (*Chem.*) A product obtained from hydride of benzoyl by the action of hydrocyanic acid; found also in the residue left in the rectification of oil of bitter almonds.
- Be-rĕt'tā**, *n.* [Fr. *bĕret*, It. *berretta*, N. Lat. *bereta*, *beretum*, *birretum*, from *birrus*, a cloak or tippet of a yellowish-red color, Gr. *πυρρός*, red.] A square cap, worn by ecclesiastics of the Roman Catholic church. It is usually of black for priests, of violet for bishops, and of scarlet for cardinals.
- Be'ri-be'ri**, *n.* [Singhalese *beri*, weakness.] An acute disease, occurring in India, characterized by great muscular debility, a painful rigidity of the limbs, and cachexy.
- Bĕr'lin**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. A fine worsted for fancy-work: — called also *Berlin Wool*.  
*Berlin shop*, a shop for the sale of fancy-work and the materials for such work. — *Berlin work*, worsted embroidery.
- Bĕr'lin Īron** (-ī'urn). A very fusible variety of iron, from which figures and other delicate articles are manufactured. These are often stained or lacquered in imitation of bronze.
- Bĕr'thā**, *n.* [Fr. *berthe*, from *Berthe*, a woman's name.] A kind of cape worn by ladies.
- Bĕrth'age**, *n.* A charge for the use, by a vessel, of a position in a dock or harbor.
- Bĕr'thi-er-ite**, *n.* [From *Berthier*, its discoverer, and Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] (*Min.*) A double sulphide of antimony and iron found in elongated prisms or lamellar masses, of a dark steel-gray color.
- Bĕsique** (bā'zeek'), *n.* [Fr.] A game of cards played by two (or sometimes four) persons, with sixty-four cards, or two packs, from which the sixes, fives, fours, threes, and twos have been removed.
- Bĕs'se-mer Steel**, *n.* Steel made directly from cast-iron, by burning out a portion of the carbon which the latter contains, through the agency of a blast of air which is forced through the molten metal; — so called from Henry Bessemer, an English engineer, the inventor of the process.
- Bĕst**, *a.* [*Add.*] *Best man*, the only or principal groomsmen in a wedding ceremony.
- Bĕt'ty**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. A name given to a man who interferes with the duties of women in a household or occupies himself with womanish matters.
- Bĭb'li-ō'l'a-ter**, *n.* [See BIBLIOLATRY.] One who worships books: a bibliolatrast.
- Bi-eār'bu-rĕt-ed**, *a.* (*Chem.*) Containing two atoms or equivalents of carbon in the molecule.
- Bĭ-cau'dal**, *a.* (*Anat.*) Having two tails; — said of a muscle.
- Bĭ-çen-tĕn'ni-al**, *a.* Happening once in two hundred years.
- Bĭ-ehlō'rĭde**, *n.* [*bi* and *chloride*.] (*Chem.*) A compound consisting of two atoms of chlorine with one or more atoms of another element.  
*Bichloride of mercury*, corrosive sublimate.
- Bĭ-eōn'vex**, *a.* Convex on both sides; — said of a lens.
- Bĭ-çy-ele**, *n.* [Lat. *bi*, twice, and L. Lat. *cyclus*, Gr. *κύκλος*, ring or circle.] A two-wheeled velocipede; especially, one having a very large wheel, above which is the seat for the rider, and one quite small following behind. It is propelled by the action of the feet upon cranks attached to the axle of the large wheel, and can be driven with great speed.
- Bĭ-çy-elĭng**, *n.* The use of a bicycle.
- Bĭ-çy-elĭst**, *n.* The rider of a bicycle.
- Bĭ-ç'o-roūs**, *a.* [Lat. *biforis*, having two doors, from *bis*, twice, two, and *foris*, door.] Having two perforations or apertures; biforate.
- Bĭ-fūr'eāte**, *v. i.* To divide into two branches.
- Bĭ-lābe**, *n.* [Lat. *bi*, twice, two, and *labium*, a lip.] (*Surg.*) An instrument for extracting from the bladder through the urethra foreign bodies of a comparatively small size.
- Bĭ-la-çĭn'i-ate**, *a.* [*bi* and *laciniate*.] Doubly fringed.
- Bĭ-lĭn**, *n.* [Lat. *bilis*, bile.] (*Chem.*) A gummy, pale-yellow mass, considered to be the principal constituent of the bile. It is a mixture of several different chemical compounds.
- Bill-hĕad**, *n.* A printed form, used by merchants in making out their bills or rendering their accounts.
- Bĭ-me-tāl'lic**, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, two metals used as money at a fixed relative value.
- Bĭ-mĕt'al-lĭsm**, *n.* [*bi* and *metal*.] The legalized use of two metals in the currency of a country at a fixed relative value.
- Bĭnd'web**, *n.* [From *bind* and *web*.] (*Anat.*) The connective tissue of the brain and spinal cord; — called also *neuroglia*.
- Bĭ'o-ğĕn'e-sĭs**, } *n.* [Gr. *βίος*, life, and *γένεσις*, *γένος*, }  
**Bĭ-ōğ'e-ny**, } birth.] The genesis or production of living forms by means of portions of living matter given off from other previously living forms; — opposed to *abiogeny* or spontaneous generation.
- Bĭ-ō'l'o-ğy**, *n.* [*Add.*] The study of living things, both animals and plants. It comprises botany and zoology.
- Bĭ'o-mag-nĕt'ic**, *a.* Relating to biomagnetism.
- Bĭ'o-māg'net-ĭsm**, *n.* [Gr. *βίος*, life, and Eng. *magnetism*.] Animal magnetism.
- Bĭ'o-plāsm**, *n.* [Gr. *βίος*, life, and *πλάσμα*, form, mold, from *πλάσσειν*, to mold.] (*Physiol.*) The germinal matter which is supposed to be essential to the functions of all living beings; the material through which every form of life manifests itself; unaltered protoplasm.
- Bĭ'pa-rĭ'e-tal**, *a.* [Prefix *bi* and *parietal*.] (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the diameter of the cranium, from one parietal wall to another.
- Bĭrd'seed**, *n.* Canary-seed, hemp, millet, or other small seeds used for feeding caged birds.
- Bi-rĕt'tā**, *n.* See BERETTA.
- Bĭ-sĕ'ri-al**, *a.* Arranged in a double series.
- Bĭsh'op**, *n.* [*Add.*] A piece used in the game of chess.
- Bĭsque** (bĭsk), *n.* [Fr., connected with *biset*, wood-pigeon, *bois*, wood, from L. Lat. *boscus*, wood.] A soup made of crayfish.
- Bĭv'a-lent**, *a.* [Lat. *bi*, twice, and *valens*, p. pr. of *valere*, to be worth.] (*Chem.*) Equivalent in combining or displacing power to two atoms of hydrogen; dyad.
- Blāek**, *a.* [*Add.*] *Black list*, a list of persons thought worthy of censure or punishment. — *Black Maria*, the van in which prisoners are carried to or from jail.
- Blāek'-bānd**, *n.* A variety of iron ore, containing carbonaceous matter, and occurring in layers in the upper strata of the coal formation.
- Blāek'eāp**, *n.* [*Add.*] 3. (*Ornith.*) An American species of titmouse. (*Parus atricapillus*); the chickadee.
- Blāek'-hōle**, *n.* A dungeon or dark cell in a prison; — so called from the cruel confinement of a party of English prisoners in an apartment called the "Black-hole of Calcutta," on the night of June 18, 1756.
- Blānch**, *v. t.* [*Add.*] 4. To scald in boiling water, as vegetables or meat, in order to tone down too strong a taste or to make soft.
- Blāst**, *n.* [*Add.*] *In full blast*, in complete operation; in a state of great activity.
- Blās'to-ğĕn'e-sĭs**, *n.* [Gr. *βλαστός*, germ, and *γένεσις*, *γένος*, birth.] (*Bot.*) The multiplication of plants by means of buds.
- Blōck**, *n.* [*Add.*] *Block system*, on railways, a system by which the track is divided into sections of three or four miles, generally between stations, having at the end of each a signal, and a connection with the electric telegraph, so worked that no train can pass into any section till it is wholly clear; thus not only allotting to any two successive trains an interval of time, but securing an absolute interval of space between them.
- Blōnd'-mĕt'al**, *n.* A variety of clay iron-stone, found in Staffordshire, England, and used for making tools.
- Blōod**, *n.* [*Add.*] 9. (*Stock-breeding*.) Descent from parents of recognized breed; excellence or purity of breed.
- Blōod'ed**, *a.* Having pure blood, or a large admixture of pure blood: of approved breeds; of the best stock.
- Blōod'-mōn'ey** (-mŭn'ŷ), *n.* 1. Money paid to the next of kin of a person who has met his death at the hands of another. 2. Money obtained as a reward for supporting a capital charge.
- Blōod'-stĭck**, *n.* (*Far.*) A piece of hard wood loaded at one end with lead, and used to strike the fleam into the vein.
- Blŭe**, *a.* [*Add.*] 4. Literary; — applied to women, and contracted from *blue-stocking*. [*Colloq.*]
- Blŭe Laws**. A name first used in the eighteenth century to describe certain supposititious laws of extreme rigor reported to have been enacted in New Haven; hence, any puritanical laws.
- Blŭe'-mān'tle**, *n.* (*Her.*) One of the four pursuivants of the English college of arms; — so called from his official robe.
- Bōb**, *n.* A shilling. [*Low. Eng.*]



**Böck'-beer**, *n.* [Ger. *bockbier*, from *bock*, a buck, and *bier*, beer; — said to be so named from its tendency to cause the drinker to caper like a goat.] A strong beer, originally made in Bavaria. [Also written *buck-beer*.]

**Bō'er**, *n.* [D., a farmer. See **BOOR**.] A Dutch colonist of South Africa.

**Bō'gīe** (bō'gīy), *n.* A four-wheeled truck used to support, in part, a locomotive on a railway track.

**Bōg'-wood**, *n.* The wood of trees dug up from peat bogs. It is largely used for making ornaments.

**Bo-hē'mī-an**, *a.* [Fr. *bohémien*.] Vagabond; — originally applied, in France, to idle strollers or gypsies thought to have come from Bohemia. [*Slang*.]

**Bo-hē'mī-an**, *n.* [See *supra*.] A restless vagabond; often applied to an adventurer in art or literature, of irregular habits, questionable tastes, or free morals.

**Bo-hē'mī-an-ism**, *n.* The state or quality of a Bohemian.

**Bō'līde**, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *βολίς*, *βολίδος*, a missile, from *βάλλειν*, to throw.] A kind of meteor; a fire-ball, or shooting-star.

**Bōlt**, *n.* [*Add.*] **3.** A sudden spring or start to one side; as, the horse made a *bolt*. **4.** The desertion of one's political party. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

**Bōlt**, *v. t.* [*Add.*] **5.** To desert or quit suddenly, as a political party or nominee. [*U. S.*]

**Bo-nān'zā**, *n.* [Sp., calm, fair weather, prosperity.] In mining, a sudden and extraordinary widening of a vein of silver; hence, any successful venture, particularly in gold or silver mining.

**Bōne**, *v. i.* To task one's self severely; — as, to *bone* down to work. [*Low*.]

**Bōne'-āsh**, *n.* The residue from calcined bones; — used for making cupels and for cleaning jewelry.

**Bōne Cāve**. A cave in which are found bones of extinct mammals, mingled sometimes with the works and bones of man.

**Bonne** (bōn), *n.* [Fr., good woman.] A female servant charged with the care of a young child.

**Bōok'-māk'er**, *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** One who makes up a record of bets in connection with any event, as a race.

**Bōok'-plāte**, *n.* A label denoting ownership or position in a library; — usually placed upon the inside of the cover of a book.

**Bōre'dōm**, *n.* The state of being bored, wearied, or vexed; a state of *ennui*, caused by idleness or the dullness of company. *Dickens*.

**Bō'rie**, *a.* Pertaining to, or produced from, boron; boracic.

**Bōr'nīte**, *n.* [Named from Von *Born*, a distinguished mineralogist.] (*Min.*) A valuable ore of copper, containing copper, iron, and sulphur; — also called purple copper ore (or *erubescite*), in allusion to the colors shown upon the slightly tarnished surface.

**Bō'som**, *n.* [*Add.*] **6.** That part of the mill-stone lying next inside the skirt.

**Bōs'ton**, *n.* A game at cards, played by four persons, with two packs of fifty-two cards each; — said to be so called from Boston, Mass., and to have been invented by officers of the French army in America during the time of the Revolutionary war.

**Bōth'er-sōme**, *a.* Inconvenient; causing bother.

**Bōth'y**, or **Bōoth'y**, *n.* [Scottish, *bothie*, *boothie*.] A rude hut for unmarried farm-servants. [*Scottish*.]

**Bō'-tree**, *n.* (*Bot.*) The pippul-tree.

**Bōt'tle-head**, } *n.* (*Ichth.*) A fish (*Hyperoödon Butz-*  
**Bōt'tle-nō'se**, } *kopf*) belonging to the *Xiphidae*: it is from twenty to thirty feet in length, and is found in the North Sea and its tributary rivers. It is also called *flounder's-head*, and *beaked-whale*.

**Bouchées** (bōō'shā'), *n. pl.* [Fr., morsels, mouthfuls, from *bouche*, mouth.] (*Cookery*.) Patties.

**Bouilli** (bōōl'yē'), *n.* [Fr., from *bouiller*, to boil.] (*Cookery*.) Beef, thoroughly stewed, and served with sauce.

**Bouleversement** (bōōl'vēr's'mōng'), *n.* [Fr., from *bouleverser*, to overthrow, from *boule*, Lat. *bullā*, a ball, and Lat. *versare*, to turn.] Complete overthrow; disorder.

**Bow** (bou), *v. t.* [*Add.*] **5.** To express by an inclination of the head or body: as, to *bow* one's thanks.

**Bow** (bou), *n.* [*Add.*] **3.** (*Naut.*) One who rows in the forward part of a boat; the bow-oar.

**Bōx'bēr-ry**, *n.* (*Bot.*) The winter-green or checker-berry. [*Local, U. S.*]

**Brāch'y-çe-phāl'ie**, *a.* [From Gr. *βραχύς*, short, and *κεφαλή*, head.] (*Compar. Anat.*) Having the skull broad in proportion to its length; short-headed; brachycephalous; — the opposite of *dolichocephalic*.

**Brāch'y-pīn'a-eoid**, *n.* [Ger. *brachypinakoid*, from Gr. *βραχύς*, short, *πίναξ*, a board, and *εἶδος*, form.] (*Crystallog.*) A name given to each of the two planes in the orthorhombic system which are parallel to the vertical and to the shorter lateral (brachydiagonal) axes.

**Brāh'mo Sa-māj'**. [Bengalese, a worshipping assembly.] A modern theistic sect in Hindostan.

**Brāid'ism**, *n.* Treatment of disease by inducing hypnotic sleep; — named from James *Braid*.

**Brāise**, *v. t.* [Fr. *braiser*.] (*Cookery*.) To stew in a close covered kettle; to stew, or partly stew, and then brown in an oven.

**Brāke**, *v. t.* To apply the brake to, as to a carriage, or railway train.

**Brā'ni-al**, *a.* Relating to the brain.

**Brāsh**, *n.* [*Add.*] *Weaning brash* (*Med.*), a severe form of diarrhea which sometimes attacks children just weaned.

**Brāul**, *n.* A kind of cloth with blue and white stripes, common in the East Indies.

**Braun'ite** (brown'-), *n.* (*Min.*) A native oxide of manganese, of dark brownish-black color. It was named from a Mr. *Braun*, of Gotha.

**Brāz'il-īn**, } *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance contained in  
**Brāz'il-īne**, } Brazil-wood and Sapan-wood. It is colored intensely red by ammonia or the fixed alkalies.

**Brēāk'bōne Fē'ver**. (*Med.*) An acute febrile epidemic disease prevailing in hot climates, characterized by pains in the joints, and sometimes by an eruption; — also called *dandy fever* and *dengue*.

**Brēast'-sūm'mer**, *n.* See **BREST-SUMMER**.

**Breezc**, *n.* [Fr. *bris*, rubbish, from *briser*, to break.] Refuse left in the process of making coke or burning charcoal.


**Breez'y**, *a.* [*Add.*] **2.** Fresh; brisk; full of life and motion. [*Colloq.*]

**Brēt'ou** (brēt'un), *n.* A native of Brittany, or Bretagne, in France.

**Brīe'-a-brāe**, *n.* [Fr.] A miscellaneous collection, particularly of antiquarian or artistic curiosities.

**Brig-hā'mi-ā**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, allied to the lobelia, discovered in the Hawaiian Islands, and named from W. T. *Brigham*, of Boston, Mass.

**Brīll'iant** (brīl'yant), *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** (*Print.*) The smallest kind of type ever used in English printing.

 This line is printed in the type called Brilliant.

**3.** A kind of muslin, figured in the weaving.  
**Brīt'i-çism**, *n.* A word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to Great Britain.

**Broad**, *a.* [*Add.*] *Broad arrow*, a symbol [→] stamped on various articles belonging to the British government, and issued for service from the dock-yards, arsenals, and store-houses.

**Brō'ker**, *n.* [*Add.*] *Curb-stone broker*, or *Street broker*, an operator in stocks (not a member of the Stock Exchange) who executes orders by running from office to office, or by transactions in the street. [*U. S.*]

**Brō'mo-fōrm** (25), *n.* [From *bromine* and *formyl*.] (*Chem.*) A colorless liquid, compounded of bromine and formic acid, with an agreeable odor and sweetish taste. In composition it is the same as chloroform, with the substitution of bromine for chlorine. It possesses anæsthetic properties, and is somewhat analogous to chloroform in its effects.

**Brōn'ehi-ōle**, *n.* A minute bronchial tube.

**Brōn'cho-pneū-mō'ni-ā** (brōng'ko-nū-), *n.* [From *bronchi* and *pneumonia*.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the bronchi and lungs.

**Brōn'cho-tōme**, *n.* (*Surg.*) An instrument for dividing or cutting into the bronchial tubes.

**Brōn'eo**, *n.* [Sp., rough, wild.] An untamed or half-tamed animal, particularly a horse, and more specifically, a cross between a horse and a mustang; a native California horse. [*Local, Western U. S.*]

**Bronze** (brōnz or brōnz), *a.* Made of, resembling, or characterized by, bronze

*Bronze age*, a prehistoric age of the world which followed the *stone age*, and was characterized by the use of implements and ornaments of copper or brass.

**Brōok'ite**, *n.* [Named from the English mineralogist, H. J. *Brooke*.] (*Min.*) A mineral consisting of titanite oxide, and hence identical with rutilite in composition, but crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.

**Brown'i-ān Mōve'ment**. The molecular movement exhibited by microscopic particles of all substances, when suspended in water or other fluids; — so named from Dr. Robert *Brown*, who first demonstrated the universality of the movement.



**Bruit** (brɪt), *n.* [Add.] 2. (*Med.*) A sound heard on percussion or auscultation.

**Brūs'seļ Cār'pet.** A kind of carpet with a basis composed of warp and woof of strong linen thread; colored woolen threads are added, which alone show on the upper surface, and are drawn up in loops to form the figures.

**Bück, v. i.** To spring forward with quick leaps, descending stiff-legged and with violence, with the head down as in butting; — said of a vicious horse or mule. [*Colloq. Western U. S.*]

**Bück'shöt, n.** A coarse shot used for large game.

**Bül'bär, a.** Of or pertaining to a bulb; especially, in medicine, pertaining to the bulb of the spinal cord; as, *bulbar paralysis*.

**Bull, v. t.** To endeavor to raise the value of stocks in; to elevate the value of; as, to *bull* the market. [*Slang.*]

**Bull'dōze, v. t.** To intimidate; — used originally of the intimidation of negro voters, in Louisiana.

**Büm'mer, n.** An idle, worthless fellow without any visible means of support; a dissipated fellow who sponges upon his acquaintances.

**Bur'der, n.** A boat or raft used in the East Indies for transporting passengers and goods from vessels to the land.

**Būr'lāp, n.** A coarse fabric, made of jute or hemp, and used for bagging. The name is also given to a finer variety of similar material, used for curtains.

**Būr'ner, n.** [Add.] *Bunsen's burner* (*Chem.*), a kind of burner, invented by Professor *Bunsen*, of Heidelberg, for illuminating gas. — *Rose-burner*, a kind of gas-burner in which the gas, issuing radially through numerous small openings, produces a rose-shaped flame.

**Būr'ing-flū'id, n.** A mixture of purified oil of turpentine with three times its volume of alcohol, for illuminating purposes. (*Colloq.*)

**Bur-sīc'u-late, a.** [See *BURSE.*] (*Bot.*) Shaped like a purse.

**Būr'si-fōrm, a.** [Lat. *bursa*, a purse, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like a purse; bursiculate.

**Būt'ter-fīn'gered** (-fīng'gurd), *a.* Apt to let things fall, as if the fingers were greased with butter.

**Būt'ter-īne, n.** A substitute for butter, made from animal fat; — called also *oleomargarine*.

**Būt'ter-man, n.** A man who makes or sells butter.

**Būt'ton-ball, n.** (*Bot.*) A large North American tree, so named from the rough balls which it bears; the *Platanus occidentalis*; — called also *button-wood*.

**Bū'ty-rīne, n.** A solid fat composed of butyric acid and glycerine. It occurs in butter.

## C.

**CĀB, n.** [Add.] 2. The covered part of a locomotive, in which the engineer is placed.

**Cā'ble, v. t.** [*imp.* and *p. p.* CABLED; *p. pr.* and *vb. n.* CABLING.] To send by a sub-marine telegraphic cable.

**Cā'ble-grām, n.** A message sent by a submarine telegraphic cable.

**Ca-cā'īne, n.** [See *CACAO.*] (*Chem.*) The essential principle of cacao.

**Cāche'-pōt'** (kāsh'pō'), *n.* [Fr., from *cache*, to hide, and *pot*, a pot.] Paper enveloping a flower-pot, so as to make it more ornamental.

**Ca-chīn'na-to-ry, a.** Consisting of or producing cachinnation; making immoderate laughter.

**Cā'chou'** (kā'shō'), *n.* [Fr. See *CATECHU.*] A silvered pill made to correct the odor of the breath in smokers and others.

**Cād, n.** [Add.] 3. A vulgar, pretentious person.

**Cād'dish, a.** Like a cad; low-bred and pretentious.

**Cā'der, } n.** [Fr., It. *quadro*, from Lat. *quadrum*, a

**Cā'dre, } square, from *quatuor*, four.] A list of officers and men in military service; the frame or skeleton of a regiment.**

**Cād'mi-ūm, n.** [Add.] *Cadmium yellow*, a compound of cadmium and sulphur, of an intense yellow color, used as a pigment.

**Ca-dū'gi-brān'ehi-ate, a.** [Lat. *caducus*, falling, from *cadere*, to fall, and Gr. *βράχχιον*, gill.] (*Zoöl.*) With temporary gills; — applied to those amphibia in which the gills do not remain in adult life.

**Çæ-cil'i-an, n.** [Lat. *cæcus*, blind.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a group of amphibia, so named from the supposed blindness of the species, the eyes being very minute and nearly hidden under the skin.

**Çæ'sar, n.** An emperor, especially the emperor of Germany, as being the successor of Augustus Cæsar and the other Roman emperors; kaiser.

**Çæ'sa-rīsm** (sēz'a-rīzm), *n.* A policy of government (in imitation of the methods of Julius Cæsar) which attempts by military force to establish a monarchy on the ruins of a republic; centralized imperial or monarchical administration.

**Cāk'ing-cōal, n.** (*Min.*) A bituminous coal, which softens and becomes pasty in the fire; on increasing the heat, the volatile products are driven off, and a coherent, cellular mass of coke is left.

**Cāl'a-bār-bēan', n.** The seed of a leguminous plant (*Physostigma venenosum*), a native of tropical Africa. It is highly poisonous. It is used to produce contraction of the pupil of the eye, and is also used in tetanus, neuralgia, and rheumatic diseases.

**Cāl'ce-o-lā'ri-ā, n.** [From Lat. *calceolus*, a diminutive from *calceus*, a shoe.] (*Bot.*) A genus of showy herbaceous or shrubby plants, brought from South America; slipperwort. It has a yellow or purple flower, the shape of which suggests its name.

**Cāl'cie, a.** [Fr. *calciq*, from Lat. *calx*, *calcis*, lime.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, calcium or lime.

**Cal-cīg'er-ōūs, a.** [Lat. *calx*, *calcis*, lime, and *gerere*, to bear.] Containing chalk or lime; calciferous.

**Cāl'ci-trānt, a.** [Lat. *calcitrare*, *calcitrans*, to kick, from *calx*, heel.] Kicking: heuce, stubborn; refractory.

**Cal-civ'or-ōūs, a.** [Lat. *calx*, *calcis*, lime, and *vorare*, to devour.] Eroding or eating into limestone.

**Cal-ēd'o-nīte, n.** [From *CALEDONIA.*] (*Min.*) A hydrous sulphate of copper and lead, found at the Lead-hills in Scotland.

**Cāl'e-fāe'to-ry, n.** [See *CALEFACTORY, a.*] 1. (*Ecc.*) An apartment in a monastery, warmed and used as a sitting-room. 2. A hollow sphere of metal, filled with hot water, or a chafing-dish, placed on the altar in cold weather for the priest to warm his hands with.

**Cāl'f** (kāf), *n.* A small island near a larger one, as the *Calf* of Mau.

**Cāl'i-eo, a.** Made of, or having the appearance of calico; — used of an animal, as a horse or cat, on whose body are large patches of a color strikingly different from its main color.

**Ca-lū'go, n.** [Lat., darkness.] (*Pathol.*) Dimness or obscurity of sight, dependent upon a speck on the cornea; also, the speck itself.

**Cāl'i-sā'yā Bār'k.** A valuable species of Peruvian bark obtained from the *Cinchona calisaya*.

**Calk** (kaw), *v. t.* [Add.] 3. To wound with a calk; — said of a horse, when one foot is injured by the calk of another foot.

**Call, v. t.** [Add.] To call a bond, to give notice that the amount of a bond will be paid.

**Call, n.** [Add.] 10. (*Stock Exchange.*) The privilege to demand the delivery of stock within a certain time agreed upon.

**Cāl'lā, a.** [Gr. *καλός*, *καλή*, beautiful.] (*Bot.*) A genus of showy plants, of the order *Araceæ*, one species of which is often cultivated in houses.

**Cāl'o-rēs'çence, n.** [Lat. *calor*, heat.] (*Physics.*) The conversion of obscure radiant heat into light; the transmutation of rays of heat into others of higher refrangibility.

**Cāl'o-rīe, n.** [Fr., from Lat. *calor*, heat.] (*Physics*) The unit of heat; the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one kilogram (sometimes, one gram) of water one degree centigrade.

**Ca-lŷp'so, n.** [The Greek name of a nymph, so called because she hid, *ἐκάλυψε*, Ulysses on his return from Troy.] (*Bot.*) A small and beautiful species of orchis. It grows in cold and wet localities in the United States.

**Cāmel's-hāir, a.** Made of camel's hair.

*Camel's-hair pencil*, a small brush used by painters in water-colors, made of camel's hair or similar materials



- *Camel's-hair shawl*, a shawl made from the finest hair of the camel.
- Ĉām'i-sōle**, *n.* [Fr. dim. of *camise*, chemise. See CHEMISE.] A waistcoat; also a strait-jacket.
- Ĉam-pāign'** (kam-pān'), *n.* [Add.] 3. (*U. S.*) The season of excitement preceding an election; canvass.
- Ĉam-phrēt'ie**, *a.* [See CAMPHOR.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to a tribasic acid obtained from camphor by the action of nitric acid.
- Ĉān**, *v. t.* [*imp.* and *p. p.* CANNED; *p. pr.* and *vb. n.* CANNING.] To preserve, as fruit, by putting in sealed cans.
- Canned goods*, a general name for fruit, vegetables, meat, or fish, preserved in air-tight cans.
- Ĉañada** (kan-yä'dà), *n.* [Sp.] A small cañon; a narrow valley or glen; also, an open valley.
- Ĉān'ean**, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Scandal; gossip; tittle-tattle. 2. A loose style of dancing with indecent gestures.
- Ĉān'dle-nūt**, *n.* The fruit of a shrub (*Aleurites triloba*) of the euphorbiaceous family, a native of some of the islands of the Pacific; — so named from its property of taking fire and burning with a bright flame.
- Ĉa-nēl'la**, *n.* [From Lat. *canna*, a reed, in allusion to the cylindrical form of the rolls of bark.] (*Bot.*) A tree of the order *Canellaceæ*, growing in the West Indies; — also called *Wild cinnamon*.
- Ĉān'na-bīn**, } *n.* [See CANNABINE, *a.*] (*Chem.*) A  
**Ĉān'na-bīne**, } poisonous resin extracted from hemp (*Cannabis Indica*). The narcotic effects of hashesh are due to this resin.
- Ĉān'ni-kīn**, *n.* [Eng. *can*, and the diminutive termination *kin*, *q. v.*] A small can.
- Ĉān'tor**, *n.* [Lat., singer, from *canere*, to sing.] The leader of a choir; the precentor.
- Ĉa-pīt'ū-lar**, } *n.* [Add.] 3. The head or prominent  
**Ĉa-pīt'ū-la-ry**, } part.
- Ĉāp'o-ral**, *n.* [Fr. See CORPORAL.] A kind of smoking tobacco; — so called as being fit for corporals and superior to that used by the common soldiers.
- Ĉāp're-o-line**, *a.* [From Lat. *capreolus*, wild goat, from *caper*, goat.] (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the roebuck.
- Ĉāp'ro-ate**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of caproic acid with a base.
- Ĉāp'ro-ic**, *a.* [Lat. *caper*, goat.] (*Chem.*) Obtained from butter, cocoanut-oil, or similar substances; as, *caproic acid*.
- Ĉāp'y-bā'rā**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The cabiai, or water-hog, (*Hydrochaerus capybara*), of South America.
- Ĉār'a-mēl**, *n.* [Add.] 2. A kind of confection, made of chocolate, butter, and molasses or sugar.
- Ĉār'bīde**, *n.* [From *carbon* and Gr. *είδος*, form.] (*Chem.*) A binary compound of carbon with some other element, in which the carbon plays the part of a negative; — formerly termed *carburet*.
- Ĉār'bo-hy'drate**, *n.* [From *carbon* and *hydrate*.] (*Chem.*) One of a class of substances composed of six or twelve carbon atoms united to hydrogen and oxygen, — the two latter being in the exact proportions requisite to form water. Sugar, starch, gum, cellulose, and the like, are examples of carbohydrates.
- Ĉār'bu-rēt'or**, *n.* An apparatus in which coal-gas, hydrogen, or air is passed through or over a volatile hydrocarbon, in order to confer or increase illuminating power.
- Ĉār'bu-ri-zā'tion**, *n.* The act, process, or result of carburizing.
- Ĉār'bu-rīze**, *v. t.* To combine with carbon or a carbon compound; — said especially of a process for conferring a higher degree of illuminating power on combustible gases by mingling them with a vapor of volatile hydrocarbons.
- Ĉārd'-eāt'a-lōgue** (-lōg), *n.* A catalogue, as of the books in a library, not written continuously, but having each item entered on a separate card.
- Ĉār'pet-bāg'ger**, *n.* A term of contempt applied to a northern settler in the southern part of the United States, after the close of the civil war (1865), seeking only private gain or political advancement.
- Ĉār'ry**, *v. t.* [Add.] 8. (*Stock Exchange*.) To hold, as stocks or goods, for another person until he makes a sale of them, or can pay for them.
- Ĉār'ry**, *n.* A passage through the wilderness, from one river or lake to another, or around rapids or obstructions in a river, over which it is necessary to transport boats; a portage. [*Amer.*]
- Ĉāse'-hārd-ened**, *a.* Impenetrable to all feeling of honor or shame; — said of persons, after the analogy of iron which has been subjected to case-hardening.
- Ĉāsh**, *n.* [Add.] *Cash balance* (*Book-keeping*), the amount standing on the debtor side of the cash-account. — *Cash price*, the price at which an article will be sold for immediate payment, as opposed to the price if sold on credit. — *Cash sales*, sales made for ready money, in distinction from those on which credit is given; stocks sold, to be delivered on the day of transaction.
- Ĉāsh'-boy**, *n.* In retail stores a messenger who carries the money received by salesmen from customers to a cashier, and returns the change.
- Ĉāsh'-me-rēt'**, *n.* A kind of dress goods for ladies' wear, made with a soft and glossy surface like cashmere.
- Ĉāsk'et**, *n.* [Add.] 2. A coffin. [*U. S.*]
- Ĉās'se-rōle**, *n.* [Fr., a saucepan, dim. from *casse*, a basin.] (*Cookery*.) A mold (in the shape of a hollow vessel) of boiled rice, or of mashed potato, baked, and afterwards filled with vegetables.
- Ĉās'si-ean**, *n.* [N. Lat. *cassicus*, helmeted, from *cassis*, a helmet.] (*Ornith.*) A bird (*Cracticus cassicus*), sometimes referred to the shrike family, and sometimes classed with the crows. It is confined to Papua, Australia, and Tasmania.
- Ĉāst**, *v. t.* [Add.] To cast a horse, sheep, or other animal, to throw down with the feet upwards, in such a manner as to prevent its rising again.
- Ĉāst**, *n.* [Add.] *Renal casts* (*Med.*), microscopic bodies found in the urine of persons affected with disease of the kidneys.
- Ĉāt'ā**. [Gr. *κατά*.] The Latin and English form of a Greek preposition, used in composition to signify *down*, *against*, *contrarily*, *completely*, and the like; as in *cataplysm*, *catalogue*, *cataract*. It sometimes drops the final vowel, as in *catoptric*; and is sometimes changed to *cath*, as in *cathartic*, *catholic*.
- Ĉāt'ar-rhīne** (-rīn), *n.* [From Gr. *κατάρρις*, *κατάρρινος*, with hanging or curved nose, from *κατά*, down, and *ρίς*, *ρίνος*, nose.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a group of monkeys, characterized by oblique, flat nostrils.
- Ĉa-tās'tro-phīsm**, *n.* [From CATASTROPHE.] (*Geol.*) A name given to the theory that the changes on the face of the earth have been caused by sudden catastrophes. It is opposed to the more modern doctrine of uniformism.
- Ĉāt'-bōat**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small sail-boat carrying a single sail rigged upon a mast placed as far forward as possible.
- Ĉāth'a-rīsm**, *n.* [Gr. *καθαρισμός*, purification, from *καθαρίζειν*, *καθαίρειν*, to purify, from *καθαρός*, pure.] The process of rendering the surface of any substance chemically clean.
- Ĉāth'a-rīze**, *v. t.* [Gr. *καθαρίζειν*, *καθαίρειν*, to purify, from *καθαρός*, pure.] To clean the surface of.
- Ĉāth'e-tal**, *a.* [See CATHETUS.] (*Geom.*) Pertaining to a *cathetus*; perpendicular.
- Ĉāth'e-ter-īsm**, *n.* (*Surg.*) The introduction of a catheter.
- Ĉāth'o-lie**, *n.* [Add.] 2. A person who accepts the creeds which are received in common by all parts of the orthodox Christian church.
- Ĉāt'tle-plāgue** (-plāg), *n.* The rinderpest; a highly contagious distemper or murrain, affecting neat cattle and sheep.
- Ĉau-sā'tion-īsm**, *n.* The doctrine that all things are produced through the agency of a causal force, or are the effect of a causation.
- Ĉau-sā'tion-īst**, *n.* [See CAUSATION.] One who believes in causationism.
- Causeuse** (kō'zūr'), *n.* [Fr., from *causer*, to talk.] A sofa for two persons, for conversation.
- Ĉāv'o-rī'ti-e'vo**, *n.* [It.] (*Sculp.*) Hollow relief; a kind of relief in which no part of the design is higher than the level of the plane of the material.
- Ĉēl'a-dōn**, *n.* [Fr.] A pale sea-green color.
- Cello** (chēl'lō), *n.*; *pl.* CELLOS; *It. pl.* **CELLI**. A contraction for *Violoncello*, *q. v.*
- Ĉēl'lu-loid**, *n.* [Eng. *cellulose*, and Gr. *είδος*, form.] A compound manufactured from several ingredients, chief among them gun-cotton and camphor, in imitation of coral, ivory, tortoise-shell, amber, malachite, and the like. It is used in the manufacture of jewelry and many small articles.
- Ĉe-lōt'o-my**, *n.* [Gr. *κηλοτομία*, from *κήλη*, hernia, and *τέμνειν*, to cut.] (*Surg.*) The act or operation of cutting, to relieve strangulated hernia.
- Ĉe-nān'thy**, *n.* [From Gr. *κενός*, empty, and *άνθος*, a flower.] (*Bot.*) The absence or suppression of the essential organs (stamens and pistil) in a flower.
- Ĉēn'tal**, *n.* [Lat. *centum*, a hundred.] A weight of one



hundred pounds avoirdupois; called in many parts of the United States a hundred-weight.

**Çen'tal**, *a.* [See *supra*.] Relating to a hundred, or to a hundred-weight; consisting of one hundred.

*Cental system*, the method of buying and selling by the hundred-weight.

**Çen-târe'**, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *centum*, a hundred, and *area*, a piece of level ground.] A measure of area or superficies, containing one square meter or about 1550 square inches.

**Çen-tên'ni-al**, *n.* A centennial occasion; the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of any event.

**Çen'ter-bōard**, } *n.* (*Naut.*) In small craft that ply in shallow waters, a board or plank keel, which may be drawn up or let down through a case; a sliding keel.

**Çe-phâl'ie**, *a.* [Add.] *Cephalic index* (*Physiol.*), the ratio of the breadth to the length of the skull.

**Çeph'a-lo-trīp'sy**, *n.* [Gr. κεφαλή, head, and τρίβειν, to rub, grind.] (*Surg.*) The act or operation of crushing the head of the fetus in the womb in order to effect delivery.

**Çe-rē'a-līne**, *n.* [See *CEREAL*.] (*Chem.*) A nitrogenous substance closely resembling diastase, obtained from bran, and possessing the power of converting starch into dextrine, sugar, and lactic acid.

**Çer'e-bral-īsm**, *n.* [See *cerebral*.] (*Philos.*) The doctrine or theory that psychological phenomena are functions or products of the brain only.

**Çer'e-bral-īst**, *n.* One who accepts or teaches cerebralism.

**Çer'e-brī'tis**, *n.* [Lat. *cerebrum*, brain, and terminal *-itis*.] (*Pathol.*) Inflammation of the cerebrum.

**Çer'e-broid**, *a.* [Eng. *cerebrum*, and Gr. εἶδος, form.] Resembling or analogous to the cerebrum or brain.

**Cē're-ūs**, *n.* [Lat., waxen, pliant like wax, from *cera*, wax, — referring to the shoots being easily bent.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of the cactus family. They are natives of Central and South America, and some species produce beautiful flowers.

**Çe-rīf'er-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *cera*, wax, and *ferre*, to produce.] Producing wax.

**Cerise** (se-reez'), *a.* [Fr., a cherry.] Cherry-colored.

**Çer'ti-fī'y**, *v. t.* [Add.] *Certified check*, a bank-check, the validity of which is certified by the bank on which it is drawn.

**Çē'rus-sīte**, } *n.* The same as *CERUSE*, 2.

**Çes-tō'dā**, *n. pl.* [See *CESTOID*.] (*Zoöl.*) The group of tape-worms; the cestoids.

**Chal-çid'i-an**, *n.* [Lat. *chalcis*, and Gr. χαλκίς, a lizard.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a tropical family of snake-like lizards (*Chalcidæ*), having four quite small and rudimentary legs.

**Chāl'eo-pyr'īte**, *n.* [Gr. χαλκός, brass, and Eng. *pyrite*, q. v.] (*Min.*) Copper pyrites, or yellow copper-ore; a common ore of copper, containing copper, iron, and sulphur.

**Chân'çel-ler-y**, *n.* The office of a chancellor; chancellorship.

**Chân'çer-y**, *n.* [Add.] *To get or hold in chancery* (*Boxing*), to get the head of an antagonist under one's left arm, so that one can pommel his face with the fist of the right arm; hence, to have wholly in one's power.

**Chānge**, *n.* [Add.] 3. Any order in which a number of bells are struck, other than that of the diatonic scale.

*Change-ringing*, the continual production, without repetition, of such changes.

**Chānk**, *n.* [Skr. çankha. See *CONCH*.] (*Conch.*) The name of the conch-shell in Ceylon and other places bordering on the Indian Ocean.

**Chānte'rēlle'** (shānt'rēll'), *n.* [Fr.] An edible species of mushroom.

**Chāp'er-on-āge**, *n.* Attendance of a chaperon on a lady in public; protection afforded by a chaperon.

**Chāsse'pōt'** (shās'pō'), *n.* [From the French inventor, A. A. Chassepot.] (*Mil.*) A kind of breech-loading rifle, or improved needle-gun.

**Chāt**, *n.* [Add.] 2. (*Ornith.*) One of the *Icteria* or warblers, peculiar to North America. The best known species are the yellow-breasted chat (*I. viridis*), and the long-tailed chat (*I. longicauda*). The name is also applied to other varieties of birds, as the *stone-chat*.

**Chāt'ti-ness**, *n.* The quality of chatting or conversing freely and pleasantly; readiness for light talk.

**Çhau'vin-īsm** (shō'-), *n.* [Fr. *chauvinisme*, from *Chau-*

*vin*, the name of a real or fictitious character, who is said to have made grotesque displays of his attachment to his fallen chief, Napoleon I., in 1815.] A blind adherence to an obsolete idea (especially in politics), or to a party leader no longer in repute.

**Chēck**, *v. i.* [Add.] 3. To crack, as articles, made of wood, or, to crack in small checks, as varnish, paint, and the like.

**Chēck**, *n.* [Add.] 3. A check-rein. 9. A small chink or cleft.

**Chēck'rein**, *n.* That strap in a harness which prevents a horse from lowering his head.

**Cheek**, *n.* [Add.] 4. Assurance; impudence.

**Cheek'y**, *a.* Impudent; characterized by effrontery; brazen-faced.

**Chē'lo-plās-ty**, *n.* [Gr. χείλος, a lip, and πλάσσειν, to mold, form.] (*Surg.*) The process of forming an artificial lip or part of a lip, by appropriating a portion of neighboring flesh for that purpose.

**Chē-lō'ne**, *n.* [Gr. χελώνη, χέλυς, a tortoise; so named from the shape of the upper lip of the corolla of the flower.] (*Bot.*) A genus of hardy plants, of the order *Scrophulariaceæ*, natives of North America; — also called *snake-head*.

**Chēm'īsm**, *n.* [Fr. *chimisme*. See *CHEMISTRY*.] The force exerted between the atoms of elementary substances whereby they unite to form chemical compounds; chemical attraction; affinity; — sometimes used as a general expression for chemical activity or relationship.

**Chēm'i-type**, *n.* [*Chemical and type*.] (*Engraving*.) One of a number of processes by which an impression from an engraved plate is obtained in relief so as to be used for printing on a printing-press.

**Chēr'o-grīl**, } *n.* [Lat. *chærogrillus*, Gr. χοιρο-  
**Chēr'o-grīl'lus**, } γρίλλιος, from χοῖρος, a young swine, and γρύλλος, a pig.] (*Zoöl.*) A gregarious, placental mammal found in Palestine, and inhabiting caves or clefts of the rocks; *Hyrax Syriacus*. It is probably the cony of Scripture.

**Chēr'ry-bīrd**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The cedar-bird or Southern wax-wing (*Ampelis Carolinensis*); — so called from its fondness for cherries.

**Çhe-ve't'** (-vā'), *n.* [Fr., bed-head, dim. from *chef*, head. See *CHIEF*.] (*Arch.*) The apsis of a church; the choir end of a church, which often has a raised floor.

**Chēv'i-ot Wool**. The wool from a valuable breed of sheep in Scotland, which takes its name from the Cheviot hills.

**Chī'aşm**, *n.* [Gr. χίασμα, two lines placed crosswise, from χιάζειν, to mark with a cross.] (*Anat.*) The union or crossing of parts in the shape of the letter X; as, the optic *chiasm*, the crucial union of the optic nerves.

**Chiff-chāff**, *n.* [So called from its note.] (*Ornith.*) A species of warbler (*Sylvia hippolais*).

**Chignon** (sheen'yōng), *n.* [Fr. *chignon*, *chainon*, from *chaîne*, a chain, Lat. *catena*.] A boss of hair, natural or artificial, worn by a woman at the back of the head.

**Chill**, *n.* [Add.] 3. A mode of treating iron in casting it, by which the surface is quickly cooled. 4. A mold of metal in which to cast iron.

**Chī'nā grāss**. (*Bot.*) One of several species of nettles found in southern Asia. It has large and strong fibers, which are used for textile fabrics, rope-making, and other purposes; — called also *Ramee*.

**Chlō'ral**, *n.* [From the first syllables of *chlorine* and *alcohol*, q. v.] [Add.] *Chloral hydrate* (*Chem.*), a compound of chloral with water. It is a solid, crystalline substance, which produces sleep when taken internally or by hypodermic injection, and is much used for this purpose in medicine.

**Chlō-rāl'um**, *n.* [From *chlorine* and *aluminum*.] An impure aqueous solution of chloride of aluminum, used as an antiseptic and disinfectant.

**Chlō'ri-nā'tion**, *n.* A process for the extraction of gold by exposure of the auriferous material to chlorine gas. Knight.

**Chlō'ro-dŷne**, *n.* [From *chlorine*, and Gr. ὀδύνη, pain. Formed in imitation of *anodyne*, q. v.] (*Med.*) A patent medicine, invented by Dr. Collis Browne, of India, and imitated by others. It contains opium, chloroform, and probably Indian hemp. It is used in cholera and painful diseases requiring an anodyne.

**Cho-ā'næ**, *n. pl.* [From Gr. χοάνη, a funnel. (*Anat.*) The posterior nares, or openings from the nose into the pharynx.

**Chōg'set**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A small, edible, salt-water fish, (*Ctenolabrus cæruleus*), found from Delaware Bay to




Maine; — called also *burgall*, *conner*, *cunner*, and *blue-perch*. [U. S.]

**Chōl'ie**, } *a.* [Gr. χολικός, from χολή, bile.] Per-  
**Cho-lin'ie**, } taining to the bile.

**Chōl'o-chrōme**, *n.* [Gr. χολή, bile, and χρώμα, color.] The coloring matter of the bile.

**Chon-drī'tis**, *n.* [From Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, and the terminal *itis*.] (*Pathol.*) An inflammation of cartilage.

**Chō'roid**, *a.* [See CHOROID, *n.*] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the vascular portion of the retina of the eye.

**Christ'ian** (krīst'yān, 66), *n.* [*Add.*] 3. (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect of Baptists; called also *Disciples of Christ*.  In this sense, often pronounced krīst'yān.

**Christ'mas-tree** (krīst'mas-), *n.* A small evergreen tree, brought from the woods and set up indoors, to be decorated with bon-bons, fancy ornaments, presents, etc., and illuminated on Christmas eve.

**Chrō'ma-tism**, *n.* [Gr. χρωματισμός, a coloring. See CHROMATIC.] (*Bot.*) An abnormal coloring of plants.

**Chro-māt'o-scōpe**, *n.* [Gr. χρώμα, χρώματος, color, and σκοπεῖν, to view.] (*Astron.*) A reflecting telescope, part of which is made to rotate eccentrically, so as to produce a ring-like image of a star, instead of a point; used in studying the scintillation of the stars.

**Chrō'mism**, *n.* The same as CHROMATISM, *q. v.*

**Chrō'mo**, *n.*; *pl.* ΕΙΡΩΜΟΣ. [Gr. χρώμα, color.] A colored lithographic print; a chromo-lithograph.

**Chrō'mo-lith'o-graph**, *n.* [Gr. χρώμα, color, and Eng. lithograph, from Gr. λίθος, stone, and γράφειν, to write, to engrave.] A picture printed in tints and colors by repeated impressions from a series of stones prepared by the lithographic process; a lithograph printed in colors.

**Chrō'mo-pho-tōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. χρώμα, color, φῶς, φωτός, light, and γράφειν, to write, to engrave.] The art of producing photographs in natural colors.

**Chrō'mo-sphēre**, *n.* [Gr. χρώμα, color, and σφαῖρα, sphere.] (*Astron.*) The layer of red matter surrounding the sun, enveloping the photosphere, being the first part that is seen in solar eclipses.

**Chrōn'o-graph**, *n.* (See CHRONOGRAM.) An instrument to record the time in astronomical and other observations.

**Chrōn'o-pher**, *n.* [Gr. χρόνος, time, and φέρειν, to carry.] An instrument signaling the correct time to distant points by electricity.

**Chrys-ān'i-line**, *n.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, and Eng. anil, *q. v.*] (*Chem.*) A by-product in the manufacture of rosaniline. It dyes silk of a fine golden-yellow color.

**Chthōn'ie** (thōn'ik), *a.* [Gr. χθών, χθονός, the earth.] Pertaining to the earth; earthly; as, *chthonic* religions.

**Chūrch'ly**, *a.* Pertaining to the church; fond of church services; inclined to attach great importance to ecclesiastical decrees and services.

**Çin'e-rēs'çent**, *a.* Somewhat cinereous; having a color somewhat resembling that of wood ashes.

**Çin'na-mēne**, *n.* [See CINNAMON.] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon formed by the decomposition of cinnamic acid.

**Çir'cle** (sīr'kl), *n.* [*Add.*] *Dress circle*, the lowest gallery in a theater, containing the prominent and more expensive seats. — *Family circle*, the gallery above the dress circle in a theater.

**Çir'eum-dēnu-dā'tion**, *n.* [From *circum* and *denu-dation*.] (*Geol.*) Denudation around or in the neighborhood of an object. *Hills of circumdenudation*, those which have been produced by surface erosion; the elevations which have been left, after the denudation of a mass of high ground.

**Çir-rhō'sis**, *n.* [Fr. *cirrhose*, from Gr. κίρρος, orange-colored.] (*Med.*) A chronic morbid condition of various organs of the body, especially of the liver, lungs, and kidneys, characterized by the formation of new connective tissue, and usually by a shrinking in size of the affected part. In *cirrhosis* of the liver, the organ often presents reddish-yellow granulations or nodules on its surface and in its substance, whence the name.

**Clām'-bāke**, *n.* The preparation of clams, by baking them on heated stones, between layers of sea-weed; hence, a picnic party, gathered on such an occasion.

**Clāque** (klāk), *n.* [Fr., an onomatopoeic word; Ger. *klac*.] A collection of persons hired to clap the hands or applaud at a theatrical exhibition.

**Clār'en-dōn**, *n.* A style of type having a narrow and heavy face. It is made in all sizes.

**Clās'tie**, *a.* [Gr. κλαστός, broken, from κλάν, to break.] Pertaining to what may be taken apart, or to pieces.

*Clastic Anatomy*, the construction or dissection of a manikin.

**Claude'-glāss**, *n.* [From the name of *Claude* Lorraine, a famous French landscape painter, and Eng. *glass*.] A slightly convex mirror, usually of black glass, used for viewing a landscape while sketching or painting it; also, an instrument containing a number of pieces of glass differently colored, used for viewing a landscape. Called also a *Claude-lorraine glass*.

**Claw'-hām'mer**, *n.* A hammer with one end of the metallic head cleft for use in extracting nails.

**Cleis'to-gām'ie**, } *a.* [From Gr. κλειστός, closed,  
**Cleis'tōg'a-mōūs**, } from κλείν, to shut, and γάμος, marriage.] (*Bot.*) Having beside the usual flowers, other minute, closed flowers, almost without petals and stamens; — said of certain species of plants which possess flowers of two or more kinds, the closed ones being so constituted as to insure self-fertilization.

**Cleith'ral**, *a.* [Gr. κλειθρον, a bolt, hence an inclosed place, from κλείν, to shut.] (*Arch.*) Covered; — applied to a kind of Greek temple.

**Clī'no-pīn'a-eoid**, *n.* [Gr. κλίνειν, to incline, to lean, πίναξ, a board, and εἶδος, form.] (*Crystallog.*) A name given to the two planes in the monoclinic system which are parallel to the vertical and to the inclined lateral (clinodiagonal) axes.

**Clī'no-rhōm'bie** (-rōm'-), *a.* [Fr. *clinorhombique*, from Gr. κλίνειν, to incline, to lean, and ῥόμβος, a rhomb, from ῥέμβειν, to turn around.] (*Crystallog.*) Possessing the qualities of a prism, obliquely inclined to a rhombic base.

**Clī'to-rīs**, *n.* [Gr. κλειτορίς, from κλείν, to shut up, because concealed by the *labia pudendi*.] (*Anat.*) A small organ at the upper part of the vulva, containing erectile tissue, and homologous in the female to the penis in the male.

**Clōck**, *v. i.* To ornament with figured work, as the side of a stocking.

**Clōg'-dān'çer**, *n.* One who dances upon the stage of a theater in clogs or wooden shoes.

**Clōse** (klōs), *a.* [*Add.*] *Close breeding*, breeding between animals nearly akin.

**Clōth**, *n.* [*Add.*] *Cloth measure*, the measure of length and surface by which cloth is measured and sold. For this object the standard yard is usually divided into quarters and nails.

**Cōal'-oil**, *n.* Same as *petroleum*. See PETROLEUM.

**Cōast'-ice**, *n.* A belt of ice separating from a shore in the shape of broken glaciers, or ice-fields, and possessing great transporting power when it leaves its bed.

**Cō'balt**, *n.* [*Add.*] *Cobalt yellow*, a compound produced by the action of nitrate of potassium on cobaltous salts. It forms a yellow pigment, excellent for artistic purposes.

**Cō-balt'ōūs**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to cobalt; cobaltic.

**Cōb'-mōn-ey**, *n.* [From *cob*, *n.* 3, and *money*.] A name applied to a gold and silver coinage of Spanish South America in the eighteenth century. The coins are irregular in shape, hammered down sufficiently to receive an abbreviated inscription and date, with an imperfect representation of the Spanish arms. They are of the exact weight of the piece of eight, or of one of its aliquot parts.

**Cōb'-wēb**, *v. i.* [*imp.* and *pp.* COBWEBBED; *p. pr.* and *vb. n.* COBWEBBING.] To cover with cobwebs; and hence, metaphorically, to cover with any fine net-work, to mark over with frequent lines.

**Cōe'eo-lith**, *n.* [Gr. κόκκος, a kernel, and λίθος, a stone.] A minute calcareous body, found in immense quantities at the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean. Two forms are distinguished, discoliths and cyatholiths.

**Cōe'eo-sphēre**, *n.* [Gr. κόκκος, kernel, and σφαῖρα, sphere.] A name given by Professor Wallich to a minute calcareous body, appearing to be an aggregation of coccoliths. Those compact in texture are about  $\frac{1}{1300}$  of an inch in diameter; those loose in texture,  $\frac{1}{760}$  of an inch.

**Cōcked-hāt'** (kōkt-), *n.* A game similar to nine-pins, in which only three pins are set up, in the form of a triangle.

**Cōck'-shy**, *n.* 1. A game in which trinkets are set upon sticks, to be thrown at by the players; — so called from an ancient popular sport which consisted in "shying" or throwing cudgels at live cocks. 2. An object at which stones are flung.

**Cōck'tail**, *n.* 1. A beverage made of brandy, whisky, or gin, iced, flavored, and sweetened. 2. (*Stock-breed-*



ing.) A horse, not of pure breed, but having only one eighth or one sixteenth impure blood in his veins.

**Cōd'liv-er Oil.** A fixed oil obtained from the livers of the cod, and of some other species of fish. It possesses great nutrient properties, and is used medicinally for rheumatic complaints, skin diseases, and especially for pulmonary consumption.

**Cō-lēn'te-rā'tā, n. pl.** [Gr. κοίλος, hollow, and έντερα, intestines.] (Zool.) A group of Metazoa, almost wholly marine, comprising the *Anthozoa*, *Hydrozoa*, and *Ctenophora*. The name (more correctly written *Celentera*) was given under the erroneous idea that the stomach and body cavities were one. The application of the term is sometimes extended, so as to include the sponges.

**Cō'hōsh, n. (Bot.)** A name applied to several varieties of plants of the order *Ranunculaceæ*, or crows-foot.

**Cō'-in-tēn'sion (-in-tēn'shun), n.** [From *co* and *intension*.] Common condition and degree of intension.

**Cōld'-blōod'ed, a.** [Add.] 3. Not thoroughbred; — said of animals, as horses, which are derived from the common stock of a country.

**Cōld'-sōre, n. (Pathol.)** A herpetic eruption on the lips or about the nostrils, and often accompanying a cold in the head or catarrhal inflammation of the nasal passages and pharynx.

**Cō'le-ūs, n.** [Gr. κολέος, a sheath, — referring to the manner in which the stamens are united.] (Bot.) A plant of the *Labiata*, or mint family, cultivated for its ornamental, variegated leaves.

**Cōl'i-fōrm, a.** [Lat. *coliformis*, from *colum*, sieve, and *forma*, form.] (Anat.) Resembling a strainer or sieve; cribriform; — applied to the ethmoid bone.

**Cōl'lard, n.** [Corrupted from *cole-wort*.] A kind of cabbage grown in the southern part of the United States, the leaves of which do not form a close head, and which are much used as "greens."

**Cōl-lēct'ive, a.** [Add.] 5. Expressing plurality in source; as, in diplomacy, a note signed by several governments is called a *collective* note.

**Cōl-lēn'ehy-mā, n.** [Gr. κόλλα, glue, and έγχυμα, an infusion, from έγχείν, to pour in, from έν, in, and χείν, to pour.] (Bot.) The substance lying between and uniting cells.

**Cōl'li-dīne, n. (Chem.)** An alkaloid found among the products of the dry distillation of bone-oil, coal-oil, and some bituminous shales. It is a colorless, oily liquid, having an aromatic odor.

**Cōl'lie, } n.** [Gael. *cuilean*, Ir. *cuile ann*, a whelp, *cu*, a  
**Cōl'ly, } dog.**] A Scottish breed of sheep-dog.

**Cōl'loid, n. (Physiol.)** The name given to a series of combinations, represented by the hydrate of alumina, which are of a gelatinous rather than a crystalline appearance, and which approach the character of an organic, rather than an inorganic compound, — opposed to *crystalloid*.

**Cōl'o-cō'lo, n. (Zool.)** A large wild cat (*Felis colocola*), of the size of the ocelot, found in the northern part of South America.

**Cōl'om-biēr, n.** [Fr., a dove-cote, hence, that which is high, and hence that which is large; from Lat. *colubarium*, from *columba*, dove.] A large-sized paper, usually about 23½ by 34 inches.

**Cō-lō'ni-ā Pow'der.** A kind of dynamite. See NITROGLYCERINE.

**Cōl'o-rā'do Bee'tle (-bē'tl). (Zool.)** A yellow beetle (*Doryphora decem-lineata*), about three eighths of an inch in length, with ten longitudinal black stripes upon its back. It has moved eastward from its original habitat in Colorado, and is very destructive to the potato vine; — called also *potato-bug*.

**Cōl'o-rīm'e-ter, n.** [Fr. *colorimètre*, from Lat. *color*, color, and Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the depth of the color of anything, especially of a liquid, by comparison with a standard liquid.

**Cōme (kūm), v. t.** To attempt; to cause to come or happen; to undertake; to introduce; to put in action; — as, *come* no tricks here. [Colloq.]  
To come it, to succeed in a trick of any sort.

**Comédiennē (ko-mā'di-ēn'), n.** [Fr., fem. of *comédien*, from *comédie*, comedy. See COMEDY.] A woman who plays in comedy, in a theater.

**Cō-mē'di-ēt'tā, n.** [It. See COMEDY.] A dramatic composition of the same general character as a comedy, but briefer and less elaborate.

**Cōm'e-do, n.; pl. Cōm'E-Dō'NĒS.** [Lat., a glutton.] (Med.) A pimple produced by retention of the secre-

tion of the sebaceous glands; — occurring especially in acne on the face.

**Cōme'-down, n.** A downfall; a sudden descent from a higher position. [Colloq.]

**Cōm-mānd'er-y, n.** [Add.] 2. An assembly or lodge of knights templars (so called), among the Freemasons. [U. S.]

**Cōm-mēr'cial (kom-mēr'shal), a.** [Add.] *Commercial note-paper*, a small size of writing-paper, usually about 5 by 7½ or 8 inches.

**Cōm-mīs'sion-nāire', n.** [Fr., from Lat. *commissio*. See COMMISSION.] 1. A factor; a commission merchant or agent, who buys and sells goods for others; one who attends to the transport of goods. 2. A man stationed in public resorts to await commissions, or to serve as a guide to strangers.

**Cōm'mūne, n.** [Add.] 2. The name of a French revolutionary committee, which organized insurrections in Paris in 1792-93. In 1871, the word expressed the revolutionary attempt to establish absolute municipal self-government in Paris.

**Cōm'mu-nist, n.** [Add.] 2. One engaged in, or favorable to, the commune of Paris.

**Cōm'mu-tā'tor, n.** [See COMMUTE.] (Elec.) A piece of apparatus used for making, breaking, or reversing the current of a voltaic battery.

**Cōm'pass-plānt, n. (Bot.)** Same as ROSIN-WEED.

**Cōm-pōs'i-tæ, n. pl.** [Lat. *compositus*, from *componere*, to put or place together, from *com*, for *con*, and *ponere*, to put.] (Bot.) A family of dicotyledonous plants, having their flowers arranged in dense heads. The daisy, dandelion, and asters, are examples.

**Cōm-pōs'ite, a.** [Add.] 3. (Bot.) Belonging to the order of the *Compositæ*.

**Cōm-po-sī'tion (-zīsh'un), n.** [Add.] *Composition face*, or *composition plane* (*Crystallog.*), the plane by which the two individuals of a twinned crystal are united in their reversed positions

**Cōm-pōs'i-toūs, a. (Bot.)** Belonging to the *Compositæ*; composite.

**Cōm'tism, n.** [Fr. *comtisme*, from the name of the philosopher, Auguste Comte.] That phase of empirical, experiential philosophy, which was presented by Comte. Its distinguishing features are: the doctrine that science concerns itself with phenomena only in the relations of co-existence and succession, — hence called the Positive Philosophy; also that philosophy has passed and must necessarily pass through three historically successive stages (Theological, Metaphysical, and Positive); and the exaltation and deification of humanity.

**Cōn'cen-trā'tor, n.** [From *concentrate*, q. v.] (Mining.) An apparatus for the separation of dry comminuted ore, according to the specific gravity of its particles, by exposing a falling sheet of ore-dust to intermittent puffs of air.

**Cōn-chī'tie, a.** Composed of shells; containing shells in abundance.

**Cōn-dī'tion (-dīsh'un), v. t.** [Add.] 3. To make dependent or contingent: — followed by *on* or *upon*. 4. To assay; — a trade term for the assaying of silk, to test the proportions of moisture it contains.

**Cōn-dī'tioned, a.** Circumstanced, especially in respect to physical condition or bodily wants; as, a *well-conditioned* man.

**Cōn-dot-tī-e're, n.; pl. CōN-DOT-TĪ-E'RĪ.** [It., from Lat. *con*, and *ducere*, to lead.] A brigand.

**Cōn-fēr'al, n.** The act of conferring, or bestowing.

**Cōn'fi-dēnce-man, n.** One who appeals to the confidence of another, with the intent of swindling him; a plausible scoundrel.

**Cōn-fō'cal, a.** [From Lat. *con*, and *focus*, fireplace.] Having the same focus; as, *confocal* quadrics.

**Cōn'gre-gā'tion (kōng'gre-gā'shun), n.** [Add.] 4. Specifically, the assemblage of Masters and Doctors at Oxford or Cambridge University, mainly for the granting of degrees. [Eng.]  
5. (*Scotch Church Hist.*) The name assumed by the Protestant party under John Knox. The leaders called themselves (1557) *Lords of the Congregation*.

**Cōn'gress Wa'ter (kōng'gres).** The commercial name for a mineral water from one of the springs at Saratoga, in the State of New York.

**Cō'ni-ā, } n.** [See *infra*.] (Chem.) An alkaloid exist-  
**Cō'nine, } ing in conium. It is a colorless, volatile oil, of powerful odor, and acrid taste. It is obtained by distillation of the plant with potash-lye, and is intensely poisonous, paralyzing the terminal filaments of the motor nerves.**

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, eecho; gem, ġet; aš; exist; linger, link; this.



- Cō'ni-ūm**, *n.* [N. Lat., from Gr. κόνειον.] (*Bot.*) An umbelliferous plant; the leaves and seeds of one variety in the South of Europe (*C. maculatum*), known as the poison hemlock, yield the active principle *conia*.
- Ĉōn'quest** (kōnk'west), *n.* [*Add.*] 5. *The Conquest* (*Hist.*), the subjugation of England by William of Normandy in 1066.
- Con-script'**, *v. t.* To enroll, by compulsion, for military service.
- Con-sēn'sus**, *n.* [Lat., from *con*, with, and *sentire*, to feel, perceive, think.] Agreement; accord; as, the *consensus* of tradition.
- Ĉōn'se-quent**, *a.* [*Add.*] *Consequent points or poles*. (*Magnetism*), a number of poles distributed, under certain conditions, along the axis of a magnetized steel bar, which regularly has but the two poles at the extremities.
- Consommé** (kōng'sōm'mā'), *n.* [Fr., p. p. of *consommer*, to consummate.] See *CONSUMMATE*. (*Cookery*.) A kind of broth which by boiling has become very strong; — also, used of any broth-like soup.
- Con-stāb'ū-la-ry**, *n.* [See *CONSTABLE*.] The body of constables in any town or district; a constabulary force.
- Con-sūlt'a-tō'ry**, *a.* Formed by, or resulting from, consultation; advisory.
- Ĉōn'ta-bēs'cence**, *n.* [Lat. *contabescere*, to waste away, from *con* and *tabescere*, to waste away.] (*Bot.*) An abnormal condition of flowers, in which the stamens are defective.
- Con-tān'gō**, *n.*; *pl.* **CON-TĀN'GŌES**. [Probably a corruption of *contingent*.] (*Stock Exchange*.) A term expressing the rate of interest charged for the loan of money upon the security of stock transferred for the period of an account or otherwise; the rate of interest paid by the buyer to the seller, to be allowed to defer paying for the stock purchased until the next settlement day. [*Eng.*]
- Con-tēn'tion**, *n.* [*Add.*] 3. A point maintained in an argument, or a line of argument taken in its support.
- Ĉōnt'line**, *n.* The space between the strands on the outside of a rope.
- Con-trāct'ūre** (-yūr), *n.* [Lat. *contractura*.] (*Pathol.*) A state of permanent rigidity or contraction of the muscles, generally of the flexor muscles.
- Contrecoup** (kōn'tr-koo'), *n.* [Fr., from *contre*, Lat. *contra*, against, and *coup*, a blow. See *COPE*, *v. i.*] (*Surg.*) A fracture or injury produced by a blow in a part distant from that which is struck, as a fracture at the base of the skull produced by a fall on the vertex; *contraffissure*.
- Con-vēn'tion-al-ize**, *v. t.* To render conventional; to establish by usage.
- Ĉōn'ver-tēnd'**, *n.* (*Logic*.) Any proposition which is submitted to the process of conversion; — so called in its relation to itself as converted, after which process it is termed the *converse*. See *CONVERSE*, *n.*, 3.
- Con-vērt'er**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. (*Mech.*) A retort in which molten iron is decarburized and converted into Bessemer steel.
- Ĉōn'voy**, *n.* [*Add.*] 4. A drag or brake applied to the wheels of a carriage, to check their velocity in going down a hill.
- Ĉōok'-bōok**, *n.* A book of directions for cooking.
- Co-ōp'er-a-tive**, *a.* [*Add.*] *Co-operative store*, a store established by operatives on the principle of joint-stock associations. The members or stockholders make their family purchases at the store and participate in the profits.
- Co-quī'ná** (ko-kē'ná), *n.* [Sp., shell-fish, cockle.] A term applied to a soft, whitish stone, formed of small shells, which is found in the southern part of the United States, and is used for building material, as in the fort at St. Augustine, Florida. [*U. S.*]
- Ĉōr'al**, *n.* [*Add.*] 3. The spawn of the lobster; — so called from its color.
- Ĉōr'al-line**, *n.* [*Add.*] 3. A red coloring matter obtained by treating phenol with sulphuric and oxalic acids.
- Cordonnet** (kōr'dōn'nā'), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *cordon*, from *corde*. See *supra*.] Double and twisted silk thread, made from waste or inferior silk, for tassels, fringes, etc.
- Ĉōre**, *n.* [Lat. *corus*, Gr. κόρος, Heb. *cor*.] An ancient Hebrew dry measure, called also *homer*.
- Ĉōrn'-brōom**, *n.* A broom made from the tops of the *Sorghum vulgare*, or broom-grass, or broom-corn, the stalks of which resemble those of Indian corn.
- Ĉōrn'-cōb**, *n.* The cob or spike on which the kernels of Indian corn grow. [*U. S.*]
- Ĉōr'ner**, *n.* [*Add.*] 6. The result produced by a combination of persons, who, while secretly holding the whole or the greater part of any stock or species of property, induce another combination to agree to deliver to them a large further quantity at some future time. When the time arrives, the second combination, if the *corner* succeeds, suddenly finds itself unable to buy the amount of the stock or property necessary to enable it to fulfill its contracts, and the first combination fixes at its own will the price at which differences must be settled. The *corner* "breaks" when those who agree to deliver succeed in procuring the stock or property, and are thus enabled to fulfill their contracts.
- Ĉōrn'-frīt'ter**, *n.* A fritter in the batter of which green Indian corn has been mingled. [*U. S.*]
- Ĉōr-nif'er-ōūs**, *a.* [From Lat. *cornu*, horn, and *ferre*, to bear.] (*Geol.*) Pertaining to the lowest period of the Devonian age. This period has received the name *corniferous* from the numerous seams of *hornstone* which characterize the limestone beds of the later part of the period, as developed in New York State.
- Ĉōrn'-shell'er**, *n.* A person who, or a machine which, separates the kernels of corn from the cob.
- Ĉōrn'-shūck**, *n.* The husk covering an ear of Indian corn.
- Ĉōrn'-stārch**, *n.* A preparation from Indian corn, used as a food in puddings, custards, etc.
- Co-rō'nal**, *a.* (*Astron.*) Of or pertaining to the corona.
- Co-rō'nis**, *n.* [Gr. κορωνίς, anything curved.] In Greek grammar, a sign of contraction ['] placed over a word.
- Ĉōr-pūs'eu-loūs**, *a.* Same as *CORPUSCULAR*.
- Ĉōr-rāl'**, *v. t.* [Sp.] To surround and inclose; to coop up; to put into a close place. To *corral* cattle is to secure them in an inclosure.
- Ĉōr'ti-çine**, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *cortex*, bark.] A material for carpeting, made of ground cork and caoutchouc or India rubber.
- Ĉōr'ti's Fī'berg**. (*Anat.*) Peculiar fibers which, with cells, compose a remarkable structure, called the organ of Corti, in the cochlea of the internal ear of mammals; — so called from *Corti*, an Italian anatomist.
- Ĉōs'mo-pōl'i-tan**, *a.* [See *COSMOPOLITAN*, *n.*] Having no fixed residence; possessing a knowledge of the world; made up of material from widely different places, — as, a *cosmopolitan* university.
- Co-tār'nine**, *n.* [Fr., by transposition of letters from *narcotine*.] (*Chem*) An alkaloid produced by the action of sulphuric acid and peroxide of manganese upon narcotine.
- Ĉōt'toid**, *a.* (*Ichth.*) [L. Lat. *cottus*, sculpin, and Gr. εἶδος, form.] Resembling the sculpin (*Cottus*), or the genus of teleost fishes which it represents.
- Ĉōt'ton Flān'nel** (kōt'tn). The manufacturers' name for a heavy cotton fabric, twilled, and with a long plush nap. In England it is called *swansdown cotton*, or *Can-ton flannel*.
- Coun'ter-ex-tēn'sion** (-eks-tēn'shun), *n.* (*Surg.*) The fixation of the upper portion of a limb while extension is practiced on the lower portion, as in cases of fracture or luxation.
- Coun'ter-in'di-cā'tion**, *n.* (*Med.*) Any circumstance which forbids the employment of a particular remedy in disease; as, great impairment of the respiratory function is a *counter-indication* to the use of opium.
- Ĉōur'lan**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A bird, of the genus *Aramus*, allied to the rails, found in warm parts of America.
- Ĉōūg'in-ry** (kūz'n-rŷ), *n.* A body or collection of cousins; the whole number of persons who stand in a cousinly relation to a given person or persons.
- Ĉōv'er** (kūv'er), *v. t.* [*Add.*] 8. (*Stock Exchange*.) To buy stock, as the broker who has sold short does, when the market rises, in order to *cover* his sales or protect himself on the day of delivery.
- Cow'-bīrd**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The cow blackbird (*Molothrus pecoris*), one of the American starlings; like the European cuckoo, it builds no nest, but lays its eggs in the nests of other birds.
- Cow'per's Glānds**. [From the name of the discoverer, William Cowper, an English surgeon.] (*Anat.*) Two small racemose glands, situated between the prostate and bulb of the urethra, and discharging their secretion by two ducts into the urethra.
- Cox-āl'gi-ā**, } *n.* [From Lat. *coxa*, hip, and Gr. ἄλγος, }  
**Cox-āl'gy**, } pain; Fr. *coxalgie*.] (*Med.*) Pain in the hip; hip-joint disease.
- Coy-ōte'**, *n.* [Mexican *coyotl*, Sp. *coyote*.] (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous animal (*Canis latrans*), allied to the dog, found in the western part of North America; — called



- also *prairie-wolf*. It is a very fleet quadruped, the upper parts of a dull yellowish-gray color, clouded with black, and the under parts of a dirty white. It stands about 20 to 24 inches in height, and its voice is a snapping bark, followed by a prolonged, shrill howl.
- Crāb'-wood**, *n.* A light cabinet wood obtained in Guiana, which is used in joinery.
- Cräck'lin**, *n.* A kind of China, the glaze of which is purposely applied over a cracked surface, with the effect of making the glaze or enamel itself appear to be cracked; — called also *crackle*, *crackle-ware*.
- Crā'dle** (krā'dl), *n.* [Add.] 7. (*Mining.*) A machine on rockers and moved by the hand, used in washing auriferous earth; — also called a *rocker*.
- Crā'dle**, *v. t.* [Add.] To *cradle a picture*, to put ribs across the back of a picture, to prevent the panels from warping.
- Crām'mer**, *n.* One who crams; especially a teacher who prepares a pupil hastily for an examination, or a pupil who is thus prepared.
- Crāne**, *v. i.* To stretch out the neck, in order to see better.
- Crā'ni-ōt'o-my**, *n.* [From Lat. *cranium*, Gr. *κρανίον*, the skull, and *τέμνειν*, to cut off.] (*Surg.*) An operation in obstetrics, which consists in opening the fetal head, when it presents an obstacle to delivery.
- Crān'nog**, *n.* [Celt. *crann*, a tree.] One of the stockaded islands in Scotland and Ireland which in ancient times were numerous in the lochs of both countries.
- Crāy'on-bōard'**, *n.* Thick drawing-paper, or cardboard for drawing.
- Crāze**, *v. t.* [Add.] *Crazed pottery*, that which has the glazing covered with irregular cracks.
- Crā'zy**, *a.* [Add.] *Crazy bone*, the prominent bone of the elbow, or rather the end at the elbow (*olecranon*); — so called on account of the intense pain produced when it receives a blow.
- Crēam**, *n.* [Add.] *Bavarian cream*, a preparation of gelatine, milk, cream, and eggs, flavored, and eaten cold. — *Cold cream*, an ointment made of white wax, almond oil, rose water, and borax. It is largely used as a salve for the lips.
- Crēam'er-y**, *n.* A place where butter is made; also where milk and cream are put up in cans for market.
- Crédit foncier** (krā'dē' fōng'se-ā'), *n.* [Fr. *crédit*, credit, from Lat. *credere*, to believe, and Fr. *foncier*, pertaining to land, landed, from *fond*, Lat. *fundus*, bottom.] A company licensed for the purpose of carrying out city and other improvements, by means of loans and advances upon real securities.
- Crédit mobilier** (krā'dē' mo-bī'le-ā'), *n.* [Fr. *crédit*, credit, from Lat. *credere*, to believe, and Fr. *mobilier*, personal, pertaining to personal property, Lat. *mobilis*, movable, from *movere*, to move.] A joint-stock company, formed for general banking business, and for the construction of public works, by means of loans on personal estate, as the *crédit foncier* on real estate. In practice, however, this distinction has not been strictly observed.
- Cre-mās'ter**, *n.* [Gr. *κρεμαστήρ*, from *κρεμάννυμαι*, to hang.] (*Anat.*) A thin muscular cord which serves to draw up the testicle.
- Crēp'i-tant**, *a.* [See CREPITATE.] Crackling; rattling.
- Crēst'ing**, *n.* (*Arch.*) An ornamental finish in the wall or ridge of a building.
- Cre-syl'ie**, *a.* [From *creosote*.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to an alcohol obtained by fractional distillation from coal-tar creosote, the tar of fir-wood.
- Cre-tōnne'** (kre-tōn'), *n.* [From *Creton*, the first manufacturer.] A strong white fabric, of which the warp is of hemp, and the woof of flax.
- Crīmps**, *n. pl.* Hair which has been crimped.
- Crīned**, *a.* [Lat. *crinis*, hair.] (*Her.*) Having hair.
- Crīnk'ly**, *a.* Having crinkles; wavy.
- Crīth**, *n.* [Gr. *κριθή*, a barley-corn, a small weight.] (*Chem.*) The unit for estimating the weight of aëri-form substances. It is the weight of one liter of hydrogen gas at 0° Centigrade, and with a tension of 76 centimeters. It is 0.0896 of a gram.
- Crīt'i-eal**, *a.* [Add.] 7. (*Metaph.*) Characterized by analysis or examination for the purpose of testing or confirming certainty or belief.
- Crōak'er**, *n.* [Add.] 2. (*Ichth.*) A small and beautiful fish (*Micropogon undulatus*), found on the Atlantic coast of America. It derives its name from a croaking sound which it utters when taken.
- Crōp'per**, *n.* [Add.] 2. (*Mech.*) A machine used for facing cloth by means of spiral knives. 3. An injury received by being thrown or falling from a horse. [*Slang. Eng.*]
- Crōps**, *n. pl.* The region above the shoulder in the ox.
- Crō-quet'** (kro-kā'), *n.* [Fr., from *croc*, hook, crooked stick.] A game in which two or more players endeavor to drive wooden balls, by means of long-handled mallets, through a series of hoops set in the ground according to some pattern.
- Crō'quette'** (-kēt'), *n.* [Fr., from *croquer*, to crunch.] (*Cookery.*) A ball of minced meat, etc., seasoned, rolled in bread crumbs, and fried.
- Crōss'bōnes**, *n. pl.* Two of the leg bones or arm bones of a skeleton, laid across each other, and serving as a reminder of death.
- Crōss'brēd**, *a.* (*Stock breeding.*) Produced by breeding together distinct breeds.
- Crōss-fēr'ti-li-zā'tion**, *n.* The fertilization of the female products of one physiological individual by the male products of another, — as, the fertilization of the ovules of one plant by pollen from another.
- Crōss'ing**, *n.* [See CROSS.] 1. The act by which anything is crossed. 2. The act of interbreeding; a mixing of breeds. 3. The intersection of two paths or roads. 4. A paved walk across a street.
- Crōss-rēf'er-ence**, *n.* A reference made from one part of a book or register to another part, where the same or an allied subject is treated of.
- Crōss-rūff**, *n.* (*Whist.*) The play in whist where partners trump each a different suit, and lead to each other for that purpose.
- Crōtch'et-i-ness**, *n.* [See CROTCHET.] The state or character of being crotchety; capriciousness.
- Crou-ton** (krōō'tōng'), *n.* [Fr., from *croûte*, Lat. *crusta*, a crust.] (*Cookery.*) A sippet of bread fried and used to garnish hashes, and the like.
- Crō'ton-bug**, *n.* [From the New York water supply, from the Croton river.] The cockroach.
- Crōw'-quill** (-kwil), *n.* A feather of the crow, used for a pen, where very fine writing is desired.
- Crū'o-rīne**, *n.* [From Gr. *κρύος*, cold.] (*Physiol.*) The coloring matter of the blood as it exists in the globule in the living animal.
- Crūsh'-hāt**, *n.* A soft hat sometimes worn by a gentleman, as to a party or a theater. It can be compressed, and carried under the arm.
- Crūp'to-erūs'tal-līne**, *a.* [From Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, and Eng. *crystalline*.] (*Geol.*) Indistinctly crystalline; — applied to rocks and minerals, whose state of aggregation is so fine that no distinct particles are visible.
- Crūs'tal-līte**, *n.* [See CRYSTAL.] (*Min.*) One of the microscopic semi-crystalline forms observed in glassy volcanic rocks and in furnace slags.
- Crūs'tal-loid**, *n.* [Gr. *κρύσταλλος*, ice, crystal, and *είδος*, form.] (*Chem.*) That which has the form or likeness of a crystal; — opposed to *colloid*.
- Cten-ōph'o-rā** (tēn-ōf'-), *n. pl.* [Gr. *κτερίς*, *κτενός*, comb, and *φορά*, a carrying, from *φέρειν*, to carry.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of *Cæ'enterata*, commonly of a somewhat ellipsoidal shape, propelled through the water by rows of paddles (usually eight in number) passing like meridians over the body. The separate paddles somewhat resemble combs.
- Cū'eūm-ber**, *n.* [Add.] *Cucumber tree*. (a.) A large ornamental or shade tree of the genus *Magnolia* (*M. acuminata*), so called from a slight resemblance of its young fruit to a small cucumber. (b.) A species of evergreen (*Averrhoa Bilimbi*), native to the East Indies, which bears a green, fleshy, oblong fruit, the thickness of the finger, filled with a grateful acid juice, — the substance and seeds being not unlike those of the cucumber.
- Cūltus**, *n.* [Lat., cultivation, culture, from *colere*, to cultivate.] Established or accepted religious rites or usages of worship; a state of religious development; the moral atmosphere of a certain time or place.
- Cūnc'ta-tīve**, *a.* [From Lat. *cunctari*, to delay.] Slow; tardy; causing delay.
- Cūn'du-rān'go**, *n.* [Sp., condor vine.] The wood and bark of a vine which grows in Ecuador, and belongs to the family *Asclepiadaceæ*. It has been supposed, but erroneously, to be a cure for cancer.
- Cū-nīe'ū-late**, *a.* [From Lat. *cuniculus*, a rabbit, hence a passage under ground, a canal.] (*Bot.*) Traversed by a long passage or aperture.
- Cūp**, *n.* [Add.] 7. A drink compounded of one or more kinds of wine or spirits, flavored, sweetened, and iced; as, claret *cup*, champagne *cup*.



**Cū'phe-ā**, *n.* [From Gr. *κυφός*, bent, curved, — in reference to the form of the capsule.] (*Bot.*) A genus of showy plants, from Central and South America, allied to the genus *Lythrum*.

**Cū'prie**, *a.* [From Lat. *cuprum*, copper.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, copper.

**Cu-rā're**, } *n.* A resinous substance used by the Indians  
**Cu-rā'ri**, } of South America for poisoning their arrows, and said to consist of the aqueous extract of a climbing plant belonging to the genus *Strychnos*. Its effect is to destroy the control of the nerves over all the voluntary muscles, even those of respiration. [Written also *woorali*, *wourali*.]

**Cū'ra-rīze**, *v. t.* To poison with curare.

**Cū'ri-o**, *n.*; *pl.* **Cū'ri-ōs**. [Abbreviation of *curiosity*.] Any curiosity or article of virtue brought from abroad; — most frequently used in the plural.

**Cūrt'e-sy**, *n.* [Probably from *court*, hence attendance upon court, a vassal, or tenant.] (*Law.*) The life estate which a husband has in the lands of his deceased wife, which by the common law takes effect where he has had issue by her, born alive, and capable of inheriting the lands.

**Cūs'pi-dōr**, *n.* [From Sp. *escupidor*, a spitter, from *escuper*, to spit.] An ornamental spittoon, usually globe-shaped.

**Cūs'tom-house**, *n.* [*Add.*] *Custom-house broker*, an agent who acts for merchants in the business of entering and clearing goods and vessels, and in the transaction of general business at the custom-house.

**Cūt'a-wāy**, *a.* Rounded on the edges; — applied to a style of short coat for men, with rounded skirts.

**Çy-ān'o-sīte**, *n.* [Gr. *κύανος*, a blue substance, and *λίθος*, stone.] (*Chem.*) Sulphate of copper or blue vitriol, used as a pigment or dye stuff; blue-stone; — also called *cyanose*.

**Çy-āth'o-līth**, *n.* [From Gr. *κύαθος*, cup, and *λίθος*, a stone.] A kind of coccolith, which in shape resembles a minute shirt-stud or cup widened at the top, and varies in size from  $\frac{1}{6000}$  to  $\frac{1}{8000}$  of an inch.

**Çye'a-dā'ceōūs** (-shūs), *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging to the natural order *Cycadaceæ*, of which the cycas is the chief genus.

**Cym'rie** (kim'rik), *a.* [W. *Cymru*, Wales.] Welsh.

**Cym'ry**, *n.* A collective term denoting the Welsh race.

**Çys'ted**, *a.* Inclosed in a cyst.

**Çys'ti-ele**, *n.* A small cyst.

**Çy'tōde**, *n.* [From Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow vessel, from *κύνειν*, to hold.] (*Zoöl.*) The supposed simplest form of independent life; a mass of protoplasm without a nucleus, thus differing from the *amæba*, in which nuclei are present. A free-living *cytode* is a *moner*.

**Cza-rēv'nā** (za-), *n.* [Russ.] The wife of the czarowitz, or eldest son of the czar of Russia.

**Czech** (tchĕk), *n.* (*Geog.*) One of a large branch of the Slavonic race, which includes the Bohemians, or *Czechs* proper (forming about 60 per cent. of the population of Bohemia), the Hannacks, or Moravians, and the Slovacks.

## D.

**DĀB'BER**, *n.* That with which one dabs: hence, specifically, (*a.*) (*Print.*) The original inking apparatus for a form of type. (*b.*) (*Engraving.*) A silk or leather ball stuffed with wool, for spreading the ground upon the hot plates of metal. (*c.*) (*Stereotypy.*) In the paper process, the hair brush with which the damp paper is insinuated into the interstices of the letters by dabbing its back.

**Da'do** (dā'do or dā'do), *n.* [*Add.*] 2. An architectural arrangement of moldings, etc., around the lower part of the walls of a room; especially a border of wood or paper rising from the floor, and covering about a fifth or sixth part of the wall, terminating in a distinct edging.

**Dāi'ly**, *n.* A publication appearing every day.

**Dai'mi-o**, *n.* [Jap., from Chin. *ta ming*, great name.] One of the feudal nobles of Japan.

**Dān'gle-bēr'ry**, *n.* A dark blue berry with a white bloom, sweet and edible (*Gaylussacia frondosa*), closely allied to the common huckleberry (*G. resinosa*), also called *blue tangle*, found from the coast of New England to Kentucky, and southward.

**Dā'nīte**, *n.* [Named in remembrance of the prophecy in Gen. xlix. 16, "Dan shall be a serpent in the way," etc.] One of a secret association of Mormons, banded together for deeds of violence.

**Danseuse** (dōng'zūr'), *n.* [Fr., fem. of *danseur*, from *danser*, to dance.] A female dancer; especially a woman who dances at a public exhibition.

**Dār'k**, *a.* [*Add.*] A dark horse, in racing, a horse whose chances of success are not known, and whose capabilities have not been made the subject of general comment or wagers.

**Dar-wīn'i-an**, *a.* [From the name of Charles Darwin, an English scientist.] Pertaining to Darwin; as the *Darwinian theory*, a theory of the manner and cause of the supposed development of living things from certain original elements, which was propounded by Darwin in 1859, in the work entitled "Origin of Species." It rests upon these assumptions: that the unimpeded reproductive power of any species greatly exceeds its actual rate of increase; that the members of a species vary in capacity and energy; that the reduction of numbers will, in general, result in the survival of those best adapted to the surroundings; that these will transmit their advantages to their offspring; that this offspring would tend to become better and better adapted to keep itself alive and raise offspring. This is the theory of *natural selection*.

The expression *Darwinian theory* is often used to denote the general theory of the transmutation of spe-

cies, or their derivation from one or a few early forms, — which is more correctly associated with the name of Lamarck.

**Dar-wīn'i-an-īsm**, *n.* Belief in the Darwinian theory.

**Dāsh**, *n.* [*Add.*] 9. (*Racing.*) A single trial of speed upon a race-course; — used (in distinction from a *heat*) when a single trial constitutes the race.

**Dāth'o-līte**, } *n.* [From Gr. *δατεῖσθαι*, to divide, and

**Dāt'o-līte**, } *λίθος*, stone, in allusion to the granular structure of a massive variety.] (*Min.*) A silicate of boron and calcium, usually occurring in crystals, having a pale green color and vitreous luster.

**Dāv'en-pōrt**, *n.* A kind of table or desk, having usually a sloping top for writing, and also furnished with drawers and shelves for books.

**Dā'vŷ-ūm**, *n.* [From the name of Sir Humphry Davy, a distinguished English chemist.] (*Chem.*) A silver-white, hard metal, discovered in platiniferous sand, by Sergius Kern, in 1877.

**Daŷ'ak**, *n.* See **DYAK**.

**Dēad'-bēat'** (dēd'bēt'), *n.* One whose constitution or resources are worn out or exhausted; a worthless idler who sponges on his friends or neighbors.

**Dēad'-house**, *n.* A morgue; a place for the temporary reception and exposure of dead bodies.

**Dēad'-lātch**, *n.* A latch whose bolt may be so locked by a detent that it cannot be opened from the inside by the handle, or from the outside by the latch-key.

**Dēad'-līne**, *n.* A line drawn within or around a military prison, to cross which involves for a prisoner the penalty of being instantly shot.

**Dēal'ing**, *n.* The act of one who deals; the distribution of anything, as of cards; the act of trade or traffic; method of business; intercourse or trade; as, to have *dealings* with a person.

**Dēath'-rāte**, *n.* The fixed relation or ratio of the number of deaths to the population.

**De-beīge'** (-bāzh'), *n.* [Fr. *de*, of, and *beige*, of the natural color of wool.] A kind of dress-goods, like alpaca, having a cotton warp and a woolen filling, which is dyed in the wool, and mixed in the thread; — also written *debage*.

**Dē'bus-cōpe**, *n.* [From the name of the inventor, *Debus*, a French optician, and Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, to view.] A modification of the kaleidoscope, consisting of two highly polished silvered plates, set usually at an angle of 60° with each other. When placed before a picture or design, an assemblage of flower petals, or other small colored objects, beautiful designs are formed by their reflected images.



- De-cāl'eo-mā'ni-ā,** } *n.* [Fr. *décalcomanie*, from *dé-*  
**De-cāl'eo-mā'niē,** } *calquer*, from *de*, and *calquer*,  
to trace, to copy, from Lat. *calcare*, to tread under foot.]  
The art of permanently transferring pictures and de-  
signs to china, glass, marble, and the like.
- De-cār'bu-ri-zā'tion,** *n.* The act, process, or result  
of decarburizing.
- De-cār'bu-rize,** *v. t.* [*de* and *carburize*.] To deprive  
of carbon; to remove the carbon from.
- Dēc'as-ter,** *n.* [Fr. *décastère*, from *déca*, ten, and *stère*,  
a stere.] (*Metric system*.) A solid measure equal to  
ten steres. See **STERE**.
- Dēc'is-ter,** *n.* [Fr. *décistère*, from *déci*, a tenth, and  
*stère*, a stere.] (*Metric system*.) The tenth part of the  
*stère*, or cubic meter. See **STERE**.
- Dēck'hānd,** *n.* (*Naut.*) An inferior kind of seaman;  
a hand who is only fitted to help on the vessel's deck,  
and is unable to climb masts, etc.
- Décolleté** (dā'kol-le-tā'), *a.* [Fr., *p. p.* of *décolleter*, to  
bare the neck and shoulders, from *dé*, and *collet*, collar,  
from Lat. *collum*, neck.] Leaving the neck and shoul-  
ders uncovered; low-necked, as a dress.
- Dēc'o-rā'tion,** *n.* [*Add.*] *Decoration day*, a day (May  
30) for decorating with flowers the graves of soldiers and  
sailors, who fell in the civil war in the United States.
- De-dū'pli-eā'tion,** *n.* [From *de* and *duplication*.]  
(*Bot.*) The division of an organ of a plant into a pair,  
or cluster.
- Deer'-grāss,** *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant (*Rhexia Virginica*) of  
the family *Melastomaceæ*. The flowers are showy, with  
bright purple petals. It is found in Massachusetts and  
southwards in the Atlantic States.
- Dēf'al-eā'tor,** *n.* One who defalcates, or embezzles;  
an officer or agent who abstracts money intrusted to  
him; a defaulter.
- De-fēn'sor,** *n.* 1. (*Law*.) An advocate in court; a  
guardian or protector; a defendant. 2. (*Eccl.*) The  
patron of a church; an officer having charge of the  
temporal affairs of a church.
- Dēk'a-grām, De-kāl'i-ter,** *n.* See **DECAGRAM, DE-**  
**CALITER,** etc.
- De-lāine',** *n.* [Fr., from *de*, of, and *laine*, wool.] A  
fabric for ladies' dress-goods. The original French  
fabric was all wool. The English and American *de-*  
*laines* are cotton and wool, or worsted.
- Dēl'i-gāte,** *v. t.* [Lat. *deligare*, to bind up, from *de*,  
and *ligare*, to bind.] (*Surg.*) To bind up; bandage.
- De-liv'er-ance,** *n.* [*Add.*] 3. (*Metaph.*) Any fact or  
truth which is decisively attested or intuitively known  
as a psychological or philosophical datum; as, the *de-*  
*liverance* of consciousness.
- De-mēnt'ed,** *a.* Insane; of unsound mind.
- Dēm'i-çir'ele** (-sīr'kl), *n.* [From Fr. *demi*, Lat. *di-*  
*midius*, half, from *di* for *dis*, and *medius*, middle, and  
Eng. *circle*, *q. v.*] An instrument for measuring and in-  
dicating angles. It resembles a protractor, and has  
sights at each end of its diameter, also sights at each  
end of a rule or alidade, which has an axis over the cen-  
ter of the circle.
- Dēm'i-mōnde'** (-mōngd'), *n.* [Fr., from *demi*, half,  
and *monde*, Lat. *mundus*, the world.] The lower half  
of society; persons of doubtful reputation; women  
kept as mistresses, though not public prostitutes.
- De-mōb'i-li-zā'tion,** *n.* [Fr. *démobilisation*, from *de*  
and *mobiliser*, to mobilize, from *mobile*, Lat. *mobilis*,  
movable, from *movere*, to move.] (*Mil.*) The disorgan-  
ization of troops previously mobilized or called into ac-  
tive service: the change from a war to a peace footing.
- Den sīm'e-ter,** *n.* [Fr. *densimètre*, from Lat. *densitas*,  
density, and Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for  
ascertaining the specific gravity of a substance.
- Dēn'tal,** *n.* [From Lat. *dentalia*, a plow-share.] (*Conch.*)  
A small gasteropod, with a curved conical shell resem-  
bling an elephant's tusk; — found in the North Atlantic,  
Mediterranean, and Indian oceans.
- Dēnt'ūre** (-yūr), *n.* [From Lat. *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.]  
(*Mech.*) An artificial tooth, block, or set of teeth.
- De-ō'dor-ant,** *n.* A substance which deodorizes; that  
which destroys or removes odor, especially disagreeable  
odor resulting from impurities.
- De-plā'nate,** *a.* [From Lat. *deplanare*, to make level,  
from *de* and *planare*, from *planus*, even, level.] (*Bot.*)  
Flattened: made even.
- Dēp'loi-tā'tion,** *n.* [Fr. *déplotation*, from *déployer*, to  
display.] The same as **EXPLOITATION**, *q. v.*
- Dēp'o-çī'tion** (-zīsh'un), *n.* [*Add.*] 5. The act of  
death, as being the laying down of the body; burial,  
as signifying the consignment of the body to the tomb.
- Der-māl'gi-ā,** *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, and *άλγος*, pain.]  
(*Med.*) Neuralgia of the skin.
- Dēr'ma-neū'ral,** *a.* [From Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, and *νεῦρον*,  
nerve.] (*Ichth.*) Protecting the nerves: — a term ap-  
plied to the upper row of spines on the back of a fish,  
from their connection with the skin and their protection  
of the nervous system.
- Dēr'o-gā'tion,** *n.* [*Add.*] 2. (*Stock Exchange*.) An  
alteration of, or subtraction from, a contract for a sale  
of stocks.
- Dēr'rin-ger,** *n.* A kind of short-barreled pistol, of  
large caliber. It is very effective at short range.
- Dēs'moid,** *a.* [From Gr. *δεσμός*, a ligament.] Resem-  
bling a ligament; as, *desmoid* tissue.
- Dēs'pot-ize,** *v. i.* To act the despot.
- Dēs'qua-māte,** *v. i.* [From Lat. *desquamare*, to scale  
off, from *de* and *squama*, scale.] (*Med.*) To peel off in  
the form of scales.
- Deç-gērt'-spōon,** *n.* A spoon used in eating dessert;  
a spoon intermediate in size between a tea-spoon and a  
table-spoon.
- Dēv'il-fīsh,** *n.* (*Ichth.*) (*a.*) One of a genus of rays  
(*Ceraptera vampirus*) found in the Atlantic Ocean.  
(*b.*) A cuttle-fish.
- Dew-rēt'ting,** *n.* [From *dew* and *ret.*] The process of  
softening and removing the mucilage from the fibrous  
and cellular portions of the stalks of flax and hemp, by  
exposure to dew, showers, sun, and air, upon a sward.
- Dhow** (dow), *n.* [Ar.] A coasting vessel of Arabia,  
East Africa, and the Indian Ocean, having a long beak,  
and a very large stern. [Also written *dow*.]
- Dī'ae-tin'ie,** *a.* [From Gr. *διά*, through, and *ἀκτίς*,  
*ἀκτίως*, ray.] Capable of transmitting the chemical or  
actinic rays of light.
- Dī'ag-nōse,** *v. i.* To discover by diagnosis.
- Dī'a-me-sōg'a-mōūs,** *a.* [From Gr. *διάμεσος*, midway  
between, from *διά*, through, and *μέσος*, middle, and  
*γάμος*, marriage.] (*Bot.*) Requiring intermediate  
agency; — applied to those lower orders of plants,  
which require an intermediate agent for the accom-  
plishment of fertilization.
- Dī-ām'e-tral,** *a.* [*Add.*] *Diametral planes* (*Crystallog.*),  
planes in which any two of the crystallographic axes  
lie.
- Dī'a-pe-dē'sis,** *n.* [Gr. *διαπήδησις*, a leaping or oozing  
through, from *διαπηδάν*, to leap through, from *διά*,  
through, and *πηδάν*, to leap.] (*Med.*) The passage of  
the corpuscular elements of the blood from the blood-  
vessels into the surrounding tissues, without rupture of  
the walls of the blood-vessels.
- Dī-āph'a-niē,** *n.* [See **DIAPHANOUS**.] The art of imi-  
tating stained glass, by means of transparent pictures  
fixed upon glass by cement or any adhesive substance.
- Dī-āph'y-sis,** *n.* [Gr. *διάφυσις*, a growing through,  
from *διά*, through, and *φύειν*, to bring forth.] 1. (*Bot.*)  
An abnormal prolongation of the inflorescence. 2.  
(*Anat.*) The middle part, or cylindrical shaft, of one  
of the long bones.
- Dī'ap-nō'ie,** *a.* [Gr. *διαπνοή*, a blowing through, out-  
let for the wind, exhalation, from *διαπνεῖν*, to blow  
through, from *διά*, through, and *πνεῖν*, to blow, to  
breathe; It. *diapnoico*, Fr. *diapnoïque*.] (*Med.*)  
Slightly increasing an insensible perspiration; mildly  
diaphoretic.
- Dī'ap-nō'ie,** *n.* (*Med.*) A gentle diaphoretic.
- Dī'a-py-ēt'ie,** *a.* [Gr. *διαπυητικός*, from *διαπυεῖν*, to  
suppurate, from *διά*, through, and *πυεῖν*, to cause to  
suppurate; Fr. *diapycétique*.] (*Med.*) Promoting sup-  
puration; suppurative.
- Dī'a-py-ēt'ie,** *n.* (*Med.*) Any substance or prepara-  
tion which promotes the formation of pus.
- Dī'a-ther-mōm'e-ter,** *n.* [From Gr. *διά*, through,  
and *θερμή*, heat, and *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument  
for examining the thermal resistance or heat-conduct-  
ing power of liquids.
- Dī-chōg'a-mous,** *a.* [See *infra*.] (*Bot.*) Not having  
the male and female organs matured at the same time,  
so that self-fertilization is prevented; — said of certain  
plants.
- Dī-chōg'a-my,** *n.* [From Gr. *δίχα*, in two, asunder,  
and *γάμος*, marriage.] (*Bot.*) The condition of certain  
species of plants, in which the stamens and pistil do  
not mature simultaneously, so that these plants can  
never fertilize themselves.
- Dī-chrō'mie,** *a.* [From Gr. *δί*, for *δύς*, twice, and  
*χρῶμα*, color.] Furnishing two colors; — said of defec-  
tive vision, in which all the compound colors are resolv-  
able into two elements only, instead of three.



- Dī'e-tā'ri-an**, *n.* One who lives in accordance with prescribed rules for diet; dieter.
- Dī-ēth'yl-ām'ine**, *n.* [From *dī* and *ethylamine*.] (*Chem.*) A volatile, inflammable liquid, soluble in water, and strongly alkaline. In composition it may be regarded as ammonia in which two of the atoms of hydrogen are each replaced by the radical ethyl.
- Dī'fer-ēn'ti-āte** (-shī-āt), *v. t.* [*Add.*] 2. (*Logic.*) To distinguish or describe, by giving the *differentia*, or specific difference of a thing; to specialize.
- Dī'fer-ēn'ti-ā'tion** (-shī-ā'shun), *n.* [*Add.*] 4. (*Metaph.*) The supposed act or tendency in being of every kind, whether organic or inorganic, to assume or produce a more complex structure or functions.
- Dīg'i-tō'ri-ūm**, *n.* [From Lat. *digitus*, a finger.] A small portable dumb instrument, consisting of a keyboard with keys; used especially to give strength and flexibility to the fingers of pianists.
- Dī-mōr'phic**, *a.* Occurring under two distinct forms; dimorphous.
- Dīn'go**, *n.* The native dog of Australia.
- Dī'no-saur**, *n.* [From Gr. *δεινός*, terrible, and *σαύρα*, lizard.] (*Paleon.*) One of a genus of reptiles of gigantic size, now extinct, having some mammalian and many bird-like characteristics.
- Dī'o-næ'ū**, *n.* [From Gr. *Διώνη*, a name for the goddess *Venus*.] (*Bot.*) An insectivorous plant, of the order *Droseraceæ*, also known as *Venus-fly-trap*, inhabiting the savannas of North Carolina.
- Dīph'yl-o-dōnt**, *n.* [Gr. *δί*, twice, *φύειν*, to produce, and *όδους*, *όδόντος*, tooth.] A mammal which has two sets of teeth; — opposed to *monophyodont*.
- Dīp'los-tēm'o-noūs**, *a.* [From Gr. *διπλός*, double, and *στήμων*, the warp, from *ιστάναι*, to stand.] (*Bot.*) Possessing exactly twice as many stamens as petals, — as in the geranium.
- Dīp'noi**, *n. pl.* [Gr. *δύς*, twice, and *πνοή*, breath.] (*Ichth.*) A group of fishes, including the living genus *Lepidosiren*, which presents the closest approximation to the amphibia. The air-bladder acts as a lung, and the nostrils open inside the mouth.
- Dīp'per**, *n.* [*Add.*] 4. (*Ornith.*) A small grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*), very common in North America; the dabchick. 5. (*Ornith.*) A small duck (*Bucephala albeola*), abundant in North America; the spirit-duck.
- Dīp'so-mā'ni-ā**, *n.* [From Gr. *δίψα*, thirst, and *μανία*, mania, from *μαίνεσθαι*, to rage.] An inordinate and irrepressible desire for alcoholic liquors; *œnomania*.
- Dīp'so-mā'ni-æ**, *n.* One who has an irrepressible desire for alcoholic drinks.
- Dīs'ci-plīne**, *n.* [*Add.*] 3. (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A term given to self-inflicted and voluntary corporal punishment, as penance, or otherwise; specifically, a penitential scourge. 9. (*Eccl.*) An ecclesiastical system of essential rites and duties, as the Romish or Anglican *discipline*.
- Dīs'eo-līth**, *n.* [From Gr. *δίσκος*, a round plate, and *λίθος*, a stone.] A species of eoccoliths; they are oval discoidal bodies, with a thick strongly refracting rim, and a thinner central portion. They are about  $\frac{1}{5000}$  of an inch in their longest diameter.
- Dīs'eom-mū'ni-ty**, *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *community*.] A lack of common possessions, properties, or relationship.
- Dīs'eount**, *v. t.* [*Add.*] 4. To anticipate.
- Dīs'en-dow'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *dis* and *endow*.] To deprive of an endowment.
- Dīs'es-tāb'lish-ment**, *n.* The act or process of breaking up that which has been established; specifically, the withdrawal of the support of the state from an established church.
- Dīs-grūn'tle** (-grūn'tl), *v. t.* To disappoint; to displease; to disconcert.
- Dīs'il-lū'sion** (-zhun), *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *illusion*.] The act or process of freeing from an illusion.
- Dīs-pēr'sal**, *n.* The act or result of dispersing or scattering; dispersion.
- Dīs-pēr'sion**, *n.* [*Add.*] *Dispersion of the optic axes* (*Crystallog.*), the separation of the optic axes in biaxial crystals, due to the fact that the axial angle has different values for the different colors of the spectrum; whether the angle for red rays is greater than that for blue, or the reverse, is indicated by the distribution of the colors in the ordinary interference-figures observed in polarized light. — *Dispersion of the bisectrices* (*Crystallog.*), the separation of the bisectrices or mean lines, observed in monoclinic or triclinic crystals, which is due to the fact that the position of the three axes of
- elasticity is not the same for the different colors. In monoclinic crystals, this *dispersion* may be *inclined*, where the optic axes lie in the plane of symmetry; *horizontal*, where the obtuse bisectrix coincides with the orthodiagonal axis; or *crossed*, where the acute bisectrix is coincident with the orthodiagonal axis.
- Dīs-sō'ci-ā'tion**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. (*Chem.*) Decomposition of chemical bodies effected by heat or mechanical force, without the intervention of chemical attraction.
- Dī-sūl'phide**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A sulphide having two atoms of sulphur in each molecule.
- Dō** (dōō), *v. t.* [*Add.*] 7. (*Stock Exchange.*) To cash or to advance money for, as a bill or note.  
To do up, to starch and iron; — as, to do up linen.
- Dōc'et-ism**, *n.* [From Gr. *δοκεῖν*, to appear.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) The doctrine that Christ acted and suffered only in appearance.
- Dōe'tor**, *v. t.* [*Add.*] 3. To alter for the better, or to relieve from some inconvenience; to tamper with; hence, to arrange for one's own purposes; — as, to doctor election returns. [*Colloq.*]
- Dōg'rōse**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. The eglantine or sweet-brier.
- Dōl'i-cho-ce-phā'lic**, *a.* [From Gr. *δολιχός*, long, and *κεφαλή*, head.] Dolichocephalous; having the skull long in proportion to its breadth; long-headed; — the opposite of *brachycephalic*.
- Dōl'man**, *n.* A kind of cloak for ladies' wear.
- Dossier** (dōs'sī'ā'), *n.* [Fr., from *dos*, from Lat. *dossum*, for *dorsum*, the back.] 1. The back of a chair, or of any seat; the head of a bed. 2. A bundle of papers.
- Dou'ar**, *n.* [From Ar. *adouār*, pl. of *dār*, habitation.] A village composed of Arab tents arranged in streets.
- Doūb'le**, *a.* [*Add.*] *Double window*, a second or extra window, placed on the outside, or sometimes on the inside, of an ordinary window in a house, for protection in winter weather.
- Dou'rou-eou'lī**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A South American platyrrhine monkey (*Nyctipithecus trivirgatus*), resembling a cat. It sleeps by day, but is active and fierce at night in search of insects and small birds. It is about nine inches long, with a tail of fourteen inches.
- Dōve'plānt**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A Central-American orchid (*Peristeria elata*), which has large green egg-shaped pseudo-bulbs, strongly ribbed leaves, three feet or more long, and a flower stem five or six feet high, with numerous nearly globose white fragrant flowers. The column formed by the union of the stamens bears a strong resemblance to a dove, whence the name; — also called the *Holy Spirit plant*.
- Drāb'bet**, *n.* A coarse linen fabric, or duck.
- Dra-eō'ni-an**, *a.* Pertaining to *Draco*, a famous law-giver of Athens, 621 B. C.  
*Draconian laws*, a code of laws, made by *Draco*. Their measures were so severe that they were said to be written in letters of blood; hence, any laws of exceeding rigor.
- Dragé's** (drä'zhā'), *n. pl.* [Fr., N. Lat. *tragemata*, Gr. *τραγήματα*, dried fruits.] (*Pharmacy.*) Sugar-coated medicines.
- Drām**, *n.* [*Add.*] 5. (*Numis.*) A Persian daric.
- Drā-vid'i-an**, *a.* [From *Dravida*, the Sanskrit name of the southern portion of the peninsula of India.] Of or pertaining to the aboriginal races of India, especially those of the southern districts.  
*Dravidian languages*, a group of languages of Southern India, which seem to have been the idioms of the natives, before the invasion of tribes speaking Sanskrit. Of these languages, the Tamil is the most important.
- Draw'ing-pā'per**, *n.* A thick-sized paper for draughtsmen and for water-color painting.
- Dress'er**, *n.* [*Add.*] 3. An assistant in a hospital, whose office it is to dress wounds and treat surgical affections under the direction of the attending surgeon.
- Dress'-gōōds**, *n. pl.* A term applied to fabrics for the outer garments of women and children, most commonly to those made of mixed materials, though also applicable to piece silks, printed linens, and calicoes.
- Drīve'-wāy**, *n.* [From *drive* and *way*.] A passage along or through which a carriage may be driven.
- Drōgue** (drōg), *n.* A conical canvas bag, dragged behind a yacht which is running before the wind in a heavy sea.
- Drōn'te**, *n.* [Fr.] (*Ornith.*) The dodo.
- Drōp'-light** (-līt), *n.* An apparatus for bringing artificial light down nearer to a table or desk; it is often connected with a chandelier by a flexible tube.
- Drōs'ky**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. A kind of victoria, drawn by one or two horses, used as a public carriage in cities.



**Drūm'ming**, *n.* The act of beating, as upon a drum; the noise which the partridge makes in spring, by beating his wings upon his sides.

**Drū'pel**, *n.* [See DRUPE.] (*Bot.*) Any fleshy or pulpy fruit containing many small stony seeds, as the raspberry or blackberry.

**Drȳ'-bōne**, *n.* (*Min.*) A miner's term for smithsonite, the carbonate of zinc.

**Dū'a-lin**, *n.* See NITRO-GLYCERINE.

**Dūb**, *v. t.* [*Add.*] 4. (*d.*) To prepare for fighting, as a game-cock, by trimming the hackles and cutting off the comb and gills.

**Dud-eeen'**, *n.* A short tobacco-pipe. [Written also *dudheen.*] [*Irish.*]

**Dū'et-ti'no**, *n.* [It., dim. from *duetto*, a duet, from *duo*, two.] A duet of short extent and concise form.

**Dūl'çin**, } *n.* [Fr. *dulcite*, from Lat. *dulcis*, sweet.]  
**Dūl'çite**, } (*Chem.*) A saccharine substance similar to mannite.

**Dūm'my**, *n.* [*Add.*] 7. A clumsy, awkward fellow; a dolt; any person who plays a merely nominal part in any action; or any article which is not what it pretends to be, as a block of wood made to imitate a book.

**Dūn'ga-ree'**, *n.* A coarse kind of unbleached cloth.

**Dū'o-dēne'**, *n.* [From Lat. *duodeni*, twelve each.] (*Music.*) A group of twelve tones, arbitrarily used as a unit of construction.

**Du-rōm'e-ter**, *n.* [From Lat. *durus*, hard, and Gr *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the degree of hardness; especially an instrument designed for testing the hardness of steel rails, etc.

**Dū'ty**, *n.* 4. (*Com.*) [*Add.*] *Specific duty*, a duty of a specific fixed amount on certain imports; — contrasted with an *ad valorem duty*, the amount of which is graded according to the actual market value of the article taxed.

**Dwarf**, *v. i.* To become small; to diminish in size.

**Dȳ'ad**, *a.* [Lat. *dyas*, *dyadis*, Gr. *δύας*, *δυάδος*, the number two, from *δύο*, two.] (*Chem.*) Having an equivalence of two; capable of being substituted for, combined with, or replaced by two atoms of hydrogen.

**Dȳ'ad**, *n.* [Fr. *dyade*. See *supra.*] 1. Two units treated as one; a couple; a pair. 2. (*Chem.*) An atom whose equivalence is two; or which can be substituted for, combined with, or replaced by two atoms of hydrogen.

**Dȳ'ak**, } *n.* [Malay, savage.] One of a race regarded as  
**Daȳ'ak**, } the aboriginal race in the island of Borneo.

**Dȳ-nām'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In accordance with the principles of dynamics or moving forces.

**Dȳ'na-mīte**, *n.* [Gr. *δύναμις*, power, and *λίθος*, stone.] See NITRO-GLYCERINE.

**Dȳ'sæs-thē'si-ā** (*dās'es-thē'zhi-ā*), *n.* [Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, and *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, to perceive, to feel.] (*Pathol.*) Obscure or morbid sensation.

**Dȳ'sēp-ū-lōt'ie**, *a.* [From *dys* and *epulotic*.] (*Med.*) Cicatrizing with difficulty.

**Dȳ'slo-gīs'tie**, *a.* [From Gr. inseparable prefix *δυσ-*, hard, bad, ill, and *λόγος*, from *λέγειν*, to speak.] Unfavorable; not commendatory; — opposed to *eulogistic*.

**Dȳ's-mēn'or-rhē'ā** (*-rē'ā*), *n.* [Gr. prefix *δυσ-*, hard, *μήν*, *μήνός*, month, pl. *μήνες*, *menses*, and *ρεῖν*, to flow.] (*Med.*) Difficult menstruation.

## E.

**ĒAR**, *n.* [*Add.*] *Button ear* (in dogs), an ear which falls in front, and completely hides the inside. — *Rose ear* (in dogs), an ear which folds at the back, and shows part of the inside.

**Ēarth'-elōs'et**, *n.* A privy in which dry earth or the like is used to deodorize the faecal matter, both solid and liquid.

**Ēast'ern-mōst'**, *a.* Most eastern; situated the farthest toward the east.

**Ēaves'-trough** (*-trawf*), *n.* A gutter which runs beneath the eaves and conducts water from a roof.

**Ēb'on**, *n.* Same as EBONY. [*Poet.*]

**Ēb'on-ite**, *n.* [See EBONY.] India rubber rendered hard like horn by the process of vulcanization. It is usually black like ebony, whence the name. It may be cut and polished, and is used for manufacturing buttons, combs, and the like. As it becomes highly electric by friction, and is an excellent insulator, it is much used in the construction of electrical apparatus. It is also called *vulcanite*, and *hard rubber*.

**Ēbur-nā'tion**, *n.* [From Lat. *eburnus*, of ivory, from *ebur*, ivory.] (*Pathol.*) A condition of bone or cartilage occurring in certain diseases of these tissues, in which they acquire an unnatural density, and come to resemble ivory.

**Ēcarté** (*ā'kār'tā'*), *n.* [Fr., p. p. from *écarter*, to reject, to discard, from prefix *es*, Lat. *ex*, from, and *carte*, a card, *q. v.*] A game at cards played usually by two persons with a pack from which the sixes, fives, fours, threes, and twos have been removed.

**Ēe-erit'ie**, *n.* [Gr. *ἐκκριτικός*, from *ἐκκρίσις*, seclusion, separation.] (*Med.*) A remedy which promotes discharges, as an emetic, or a cathartic.

**Ēeh'i-no-eōe'eus**, *n.* [From *echinus* and *coccus*.] (*Zoöl.*) A human and animal parasite forming compound cysts or tumors, especially in the liver and lungs. It is the larval stage of the *Tænia echinococcus*, a tape-worm peculiar to the dog.

**Ēe-lēe'tie**, *a.* [*Add.*] *Eclectic physician*, one of a class of practitioners of medicine, outside of the recognized schools, who claim to select their medicines from all; often the same as *botanic physician*.

**Ēe-ōs'tāte**, *a.* [Lat. *e*, for *ex*, from, and *costatus*, ribbed, *costa*, a rib.] (*Bot.*) Having no nerves on the leaf.

**Ēcrasement** (*ā'krāz'mōng'*), *n.* [Fr.] (*Surg.*) The operation performed with an *écraseur*.

**Ēcraseur** (*ā'krā'zūr'*), *n.* [Fr., from *écraser*, to crush.] (*Surg.*) An instrument intended to replace the knife in many operations, the parts operated on being severed

by the crushing effect produced by the gradual tightening of a steel chain, so that hemorrhage rarely follows.

**Ēeru** (*ā-krū'*), *n.* [Fr., unbleached, from intensive prefix *es* and *eru*, Lat. *crudus*, raw.] That which in manufacture has not been submitted to water, or is unbleached, — as, certain silks.

**Ēe'sta-sȳ**, *n.* [*Add.*] 4. (*Pathol.*) A disease consisting in suspension of sensibility, of voluntary motion, and largely of mental power. The body is erect and inflexible; pulsation and breathing not affected.

**Ēd'dōeg**, *n.* A plant (*Arum* or *Caladium esculentum*), cultivated for food in most tropical climates.

**Ēē'rie**, **Ēē'ry**, *a.* [*Scot.*] Awe-inspiring; weird.

**Ēis-tēdd'fod** (*-tēth'fōd*), *n.* [W., session, from *eistedd*, to sit.] The national bardic congress of Wales, the objects of which are to encourage skill in bardic poetry and music and the general literature of the Welsh, and to maintain the Welsh language and customs.

**Ē-jæ'ū-lā'tion**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. (*Med.*) The emission of semen; the act by which the seminal fluid is expelled through the urethra.

**Ēlan** (*ā'lāng'*), *n.* [Fr., from *élancer*, to dart, from intensive prefix *é*, for *es*, and *lancer*, to hurl.] Ardor; zeal, inspired by enthusiasm; brilliancy and glow resulting from imaginative or emotional excitement.

**Ē-lēct'ive**, *n.* In an American college, an optional study or course of study.

**Ē'lee-trōm'e-try**, *n.* [See ELECTROMETER.] The art or process of making electrical measurements.

**Ē-lēe'tro-mūs'eu-lar**, *a.* Pertaining to the reaction of the muscles under, or their sensibility to, electricity.

**Ē-lēe'tro-phōne**, *n.* [From Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (for electricity), and *φωνή*, sound.] An instrument for procuring sound by means of electric currents.

**Ē-lēe'tro-thēr'a-peū'ties**, *n. sing.* The branch of medical science which treats of the applications of electricity as a curative agent.

**Ē-leū'the-ro-mā'ni-ā**, *n.* [Gr. *ἐλεύθερος*, free, and *μανία*, mania.] A fanatic zeal for freedom; a mania which carries to a dangerous extreme the doctrines of the freedom and equality of all men.

**Ē-lēv'en**, *n.* [*Add.*] 3. Specifically, the players on one side in the game of cricket.

**Ēlk'wōod**, *n.* [*elk* and *wood*.] A name given to the soft, spongy wood of the *Magnolia umbrellata*.

**Ēm-pir'ī-çism**, *n.* [*Add.*] 3. (*Met.*) The doctrine that knowledge can only be gained from experience.

**Ēm'press**, *n.* [*Add.*] *Empress cloth*, a thin cloth for ladies' dresses, of wool or with cotton warp and wool weft.



**En-çéph'a lôp'a-ty**, *n.* [Gr. ἐγκέφαλος, brain, and πάσχειν, παθεῖν, to suffer.] (*Pathol.*) Any disease or symptoms of disease referable to disorders of the brain; as, lead *encephalopathy*, the cerebral symptoms attending chronic lead poisoning.

**En-dôg'a-moûs**, *a.* [From Gr. ἔνδον, within, and γάμος, marriage.] Marrying within the limits of the same family or tribe.

**En-dôg'a-my**, *n.* [Sec *supra.*] The restriction of marriage to members of the same tribe or family.

**En-dôg'e-nîte**, *n.* (*Paleon.*) A fossil stem or fragment exhibiting the endogenous structure.

**Ēn'do-lÿmph**, *n.* [Gr. ἔνδον, within, and Lat. *lymp̄ha*, lymph; Fr. *endolymphé.*] The fluid contained in the membranous labyrinth of the internal ear.

**Ēn'do-môph**, *n.* (From Gr. ἔνδον, within, and μορφή, form.) (*Min.*) A crystal of one species which incloses one of another, as quartz inclosing rutile.

**Ēn'do-phlœ'um** (ĕn'do-flĕ'ŭm), *n.* [Gr. ἔνδον, within, and φλοιός, bark.] (*Bot.*) The inner layer of the bark of trees.

**Ēn'do-plăst**, *n.* [From Gr. ἔνδον, within, and πλάσσειν, to form.] (*Physiol.*) A body, usually spheroidal, in a cell or protozoan, which is distinguished from the surrounding protoplasm by a difference in refrangibility; — usually called the *nucleus*.

**Ēn'dôr-sĕe'**, *n.* The person in whose favor an endorsement is made; an indorsee. See *INDORSEE*.

**Ēn'do-scôpe**, *n.* [Gr. ἔνδον, within, and σκοπεῖν, to view.] An apparatus for exploring the urethra and bladder.

**Ēn'do-spô-roûs**, *a.* [Gr. ἔνδον, within, and σπορά, seed.] (*Bot.*) Having the spores contained in a case; — applied to fungi so constituted.

**Ēn'do-thĕ'ci-ŭm** (-thĕ'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [Gr. ἔνδον, within, and θήκη, a box, from τιθέναι, to place.] (*Bot.*) The inner lining of the anther cells.

**Ēn'do-thĕ'li-al**, *a.* Of or relating to endothelium.

**Ēn'do-thĕ'li-ŭm**, *n.*; *pl.* ĒN'DO-THE'LI-Ā. [Gr. ἔνδον, within, and θηλή, nipple.] (*Anat.*) A mass of cells resembling flat epithelial cells, arranged in a single layer and developed from the middle blastodermic layer of the embryo.

**Eng'lish** (ing'glĭsh), *n.* [*Add.*] 3. A kind of printing type, in size between Pica and Great Primer: —

## The type called ENGLISH.

**Eng'lish**, *v. t.* (*Billiards.*) To strike, so that the ball struck shall, after the first impact, be deflected by the rotary motion given into any desired direction.

**Ēn'si-lăge**, *n.* [Fr., from *en*, in, and *silo*, a silo.] (*Agric.*) The process of preserving fodder crops in a green state, by depositing them in a silo.

**Ēn'ter-ăl'gi-ă**, *n.* [Gr. ἔντερα, intestines, and ἄλγος, pain; Fr. *enteralgie.*] (*Pathol.*) Pain in the intestines.

**Ēn'ter-o-tôme**, *n.* [Fr. See *ENTEROTOMY.*] (*Surg.*) A kind of scissors for opening the intestinal canal.

**En-thĕt'ie**, *a.* [From Gr. ἐν, in, and τιθέναι, to place.] (*Pathol.*) Pertaining to, or originating in, poisons in the body, whether generated by the body itself, or introduced into it by the stings of animals, or by the lancet, as in vaccination.

**Ēn'to-môph'i-loûs**, *a.* [Gr. ἔντομον, insect, and φίλος, a lover.] (*Bot.*) Fecundated by the agency of insects; — said of plants in which the pollen is carried to the stigma by insects.

**En-tôt'ie**, *a.* [Gr. ἐντός, within, and οὖς, ὠτός, the ear.] Pertaining to the interior of the ear.

**Entr'acte** (ôngtr-ăkt'), *n.* [Fr., from *entre*, Lat. *intra*, between, and *acte*, Lat. *actus*, an act, from *agere*, to act.]

1. The interval of time which occurs between the performance of any two acts of a drama. 2. A dance, piece of music, or interlude, performed between two acts of a drama.

**Ēn'tro-py**, *n.* [Gr. ἐντροπή, a turning in, from ἐν, in, and τροπή, a turn, from τρέπειν, to turn.] [A function used in thermo-dynamics, and sometimes called the *thermo-dynamic function*, such that the increment of the *entropy* of any system subjected to any reversible process is equal to the quantity of heat imparted to the system divided by the absolute temperature at which it is supplied.]

**Ē'o-sĭne**, *n.* [From Gr. ἠώς, dawn.] (*Chem.*) A dye-stuff, characterized in solution, or upon silk, by a beautiful fluorescence, combining rose and reddish-brown tints.

**E-păn'o-dy**, *n.* [Gr. ἐπάνοδος, a rising, return, from

ἐπί, on, and ἄνοδος, a way up or back, a return, from ἀνά, up, and ὁδός, way.] (*Bot.*) The name given to an abnormal condition, when an irregular flower reverts to a regular form.

**Ep-ĕn'dÿ-má**, *n.* [Gr. ἐπένδυμα, an upper garment, from ἐπί, upon, and ἔνδυμα, a garment, from ἐνδύειν, to put on, from ἐν, on, and δύειν, to put on.] (*Anat.*) The lining membrane of the ventricles of the brain.

**Ēp'i-eal**, *a.* Containing narration; epic.

**Ēp'i-el'nal**, *a.* [Gr. ἐπί, upon, and κλίνειν, to bend.] (*Bot.*) Situated on the receptacle or disk of a flower.

**Ēp'i-çÿ'eloid**, *n.* [*Add.*] (*Geom.*) Especially, a curve traced by a point in the circumference of a circle which rolls on the convex side of a fixed circle.

**Ēp'i-lĕp-tôg'e-noûs**, *a.* [Gr. ἐπιληπτός, epileptic, *q. v.*, and γένος, birth.] Producing epilepsy.

**Ēp'i-lĕp'toid**, *a.* [From Gr. ἐπιληπτός, epileptic, and εἶδος, form.] Related to, or resembling, epilepsy.

**Ēp'i-ôr'nĭs**, } *n.* [From Gr. ἐπί, above, in excess, or or, better, αἰψός, lofty, and ὄρνις, a bird.] (*Or-*

**Ēp'y-ôr'nĭs**, } *nith.*) One of the gigantic ostrich-like birds only recently extinct, of which the *dinornis* is the type. It was at least twelve feet high. Its remains have been found in Madagascar.

**Ēp'i-sÿl'lo-gĭsm**, *n.* [Prefix *epi* and *sylogism.*] (*Logic.*) A syllogism which assumes as one of its premises a proposition which was the conclusion of a preceding syllogism, called, in relation to this, the *prosyllogism*.

**E-quiv'a-lence**, *n.* (*Chem.*) The quantity of the combining power of an atom, expressed in hydrogen units; the number of hydrogen atoms an atom can combine with, or be exchanged for; valency.

**E-rŭm'pent**, *a.* [Lat. *erumpens*, *erumpentis*, *p. pr.* from *erumpere*, to break out, from *e*, out, and *rumpere*, to break.] (*Bot.*) Breaking out.

**E-rÿth'o-gĕn**, *n.* [Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, and γένος, birth.] [*Chem.*] Carbon disulphide, so called from certain red compounds which it produces in combination with other substances. The name is also applied to a substance reddened by acids, which is supposed to be contained in flowers; also to a crystalline substance obtained from diseased bile, which becomes blood-red when acted on by nitric acid or ammonia.

**Ēs'char**, } *n.* [Ir.] (*Geol.*) In Ireland one of the con-

**Ēs'kar**, } tinuous mounds or ridges of gravelly and

**Ēs'ker**, } sandy drift-deposits which extend for many miles over the surface of the country. Similar ridges are called *kames* in Scotland.

**Es-çŭtch'eon** (es-kŭtch'un), *n.* [*Add.*] 4. The hair growing upwards and outwards on the perinæum, between the thighs and above the udder of a cow, which is esteemed as an index of good milking qualities; — called also *milk-mirror*.

**Ēs'ter**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound ether derived from an oxygen acid; — often used as a suffix.

**Ēst'ŭ-a-rĭne**, *a.* Pertaining to an estuary; formed in an estuary.

**Ēth'ie-al**, *a.* *Ethical dative* (*Gram.*), a use of the dative (of a pronoun) to denote that the person referred to is affected in feeling by the action described in the sentence.

**Ēth'ÿl-ăm'ĭne**, *n.* [From *ethyl* and *amine.*] (*Chem.*) A transparent, colorless, inflammable liquid, having a pungent ammoniacal odor, and a strong alkaline character. It may be regarded as ammonia in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by ethyl.

**Ēth'ÿl-ĕne**, *n.* (*Chem.*) Olefiant gas; bicarbureted hydrogen.

**Eŭ'ehre** (yōō'ker), *v. t.* To defeat one who has taken up or made the trump, in the game of euhre; hence to defeat, outwit, or foil in any scheme.

**Eŭ'dæ-môn'ies**, *n. sing.* [See *EUDEMONISM.*] That part of moral philosophy which treats of happiness; the science of happiness.

**Eŭ-dæ-mon-ist**, *n.* One who seeks personal happiness.

**Eŭ-hĕm'er-ĭsm**, *n.* [From Gr. Εὐήμερος, Euhemerus or Evemerus, a philosopher, who held that the gods were deified mortals.] That view of mythology which holds that the gods were originally mere men, and that all the tales about them were human facts amplified by the imagination of devotees.

**Eŭ-hĕm'er-ĭst**, *n.* One who advocates or believes the doctrine of euhemerism.

**Eŭ-hĕm'er-ĭst'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to, or involving the doctrine of, euhemerism.

**Eŭ-hĕm'er-ize**, *v. t.* To interpret mythology on the theory of euhemerism.



**Eū-ōs'mīte**, *n.* [Gr. εὖ, well, and ὄσμή, a smell.] (*Paleon.*) A fossil resin, so called from its strong, peculiar, pleasant odor.

**Eū-phō'ni-ūm**, *n.* [Gr. εὖ, well, and φωνή, sound.] (*Mus.*) A bass instrument of the sax-horn family.

**E-vāe'ū-ā'tion**, *n.* [*Add.*] *Evacuation day*, the anniversary of the day on which the British army evacuated the city of New York, November 25, 1783.

**E-vān'gel-īst**, *n.* [*Add.*] **3.** In the primitive church, a minister who assisted the apostles in spreading the gospel, by going from place to place, and thus preparing the way for resident pastors. *2 Tim. iv. 5.*

**4.** A preacher whose efforts are chiefly directed to arouse and excite to immediate repentance and Christian faith; an itinerant and zealous preacher, or laborer.

**Ĕv'o-lū'tion**, *n.* [*Add.*] **7.** (*Biology.*) A general name for the history of the steps by which any living being has acquired the morphological and physiological characters which distinguish it. **8.** (*Metaph.*) That series of changes under natural law which involves continuous progress from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous in structure, and from the single and simple to the diverse and manifold in quality or function. The process is by some limited to organic beings: by others it is applied to the inorganic and the psychical. It is also applied to explain the existence and growth of institutions, manners, language, civilization, and every product of human activity.

**Ĕv'o-lū'tion-al**, *a.* Relating to evolution.

**Ewe'-nēcked** (yū'nēkt), *a.* With a slender neck; — said of a horse.

**Ex-āet'ing-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being exacting, or of making oppressive demands.

**Ex-ām'in-er-shīp**, *n.* The office of an examiner.

**Ex-čēp'tion-al**, *a.* [*Add.*] **2.** Better than the average; of marked excellence; eminently superior.

**Ex-čīse'**, *v. t.* [*Add.*] **2.** To cut off; to separate and remove.

**Ex-hāust'** (egz-hawst'), *n.* The foul air let out of a

room through a register or pipe provided for the purpose.

**Ex-ōg'a-mōūs**, *a.* [From Gr. ἔξω, outside, and γάμος, marriage,] Marrying outside of the limits of one's own tribe; — opposed to *endogamous*.

**Ĕx'oph-thāl'mie**, *a.* Of or pertaining to exophthalmia, or the protrusion of the eyeball.

**Ĕx'o-thē'ci-ūm** (-thē'shī-ūm), *n.* [Gr. ἔξω, outside, and θήκη, a box, from τιθέναι, to place.] (*Bot.*) The outer coat of the anther.

**Ex-pān'sive-ly**, *adv.* In an expansive manner; in a manner involving expansion.

**Ex-pe-ri-en'tial-ism**, *n.* The theory that knowledge and ideas are acquired only by personal experience.

**Ĕx'stro-phy**, *n.* [From Gr. ἐκστρέφειν, to turn inside out; from ἐκ, or ἐξ, out, and στρέφειν, to turn.] The eversion or turning out of any organ; as, *exstrophy* of the eyelid.

**Ĕx'ten-sōm'e-ter**, *n.* [Lat. *extensio*, extension, and Gr. μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the extension of a body, especially for measuring the elongation of bars of iron, steel, or other material, when subjected to a tensile force.

**Ex-tēr'nal-ism**, *n.* (*Metaph.*) That philosophy or doctrine which recognizes or deals only with externals, or objects of sense-perception; positivism; phenomenalism.

**Ex-trāct'ive**, *a.* [*Add.*] **3.** (*Polit. Econ.*) Capable of furnishing extracts or products; productive. "Certain branches of industry are conveniently designated *extractive*: e. g., agriculture, pastoral and mining pursuits, cutting of lumber, etc." *Cairnes.*

**Ex'tra-dīte**, *v. t.* To deliver, under a treaty of extradition.

**Ex-ū'vi-al**, *a.* Pertaining to exuviae, or any parts of animals which are cast off; as, *exuvial* scales, scales which are cast off from the skin.

**Eyē'-tōōth**, *n.* [*Add.*] To cut one's eye-teeth, to be acute or knowing. [*Colloq.*]

## F.

**FĀB'Ū-LOŪS**, *a.* [*Add.*] **2.** Extravagant; passing belief; as, a *fabulous* price.

**Fāce**, *v. t.* [*Add.*] **6.** To adulterate (as tea).

**Fāce'-eārd**, *n.* In a suit of playing-cards, one which bears a representation of a human face, as a king.

**Fād**, *n.* A hobby; a trifling pursuit.

**Fainéant** (fā'nā'ōng'), *a.* [Fr., from *fait*, he does, from *faire*, Lat. *facere*, to do, and *néant*, nothing, from Lat. *ne* or *nec*, negative prefix, and *ens*, *entis*, p. pr. of *esse*, to be.] Doing nothing; idle; shiftless.

**Fainéant** (fā'nā'ōng'), *n.* One who does nothing; a loafer.

**Fāke**, *v. t.* [Probably from Lat. *facere*, to do; Gael. *faigh*, to get, acquire, reach.] **1.** To cheat; to swindle; to steal; to rob. **2.** To make; to construct; to do. **3.** To go on; to continue. **4.** To manipulate fraudulently, so as to make an object appear better or other than it really is: as, to *fake* a bull-dog, by burning his upper lip and thus artificially shortening it.

**Fāke**, *n.* A trick; a swindle.

**Fāke'ment**, *n.* A false begging petition; any act of robbery, swindling, or deception.

**False**, *a.* [*Add.*] *False card* (*Whist*), a card played contrary to the established custom and rules of the game, and therefore calculated to deceive one's partner, as well as one's adversaries.

**Fām'i-līst'e-ry**, *n.* [Fr. *familistère*, from *famille*, Lat. *familia*, family, from *famulus*, servant.] A community in which many persons unite as in one family, and are regulated by reformatory laws.

**Fār'ad**, *n.* [From *Faraday*, the English electrician.] (*Elec.*) The standard unit of electrical capacity; the capacity of a condenser whose charge, produced with an electro-motive force of one volt, is equal to the current which, with the same electro-motive force, passes through one ohm in one second.

**Fār-ād'ie**, *a.* Of or pertaining to Faraday, the distinguished electrician; — applied especially to induced currents of electricity, as produced by certain forms of inductive apparatus, on account of Faraday's important investigations of their laws.

**Fār'ad-ism**, } *n.* (*Med.*) The treatment with  
**Fār'ad-i-zā'tion**, } induced currents of electricity  
for remedial purposes; — so called from M. *Faraday*.

**Fā'ro-ēse**, *n. sing. and pl.* (*Geog.*) An inhabitant of the island of *Faroe*.

**Fāsh'ion-plāte** (fāsh'un-), *n.* A design showing the prevailing style of dress.

**Fāt'ty**, *a.* [*Add.*] *Fatty degeneration* (*Pathol.*), a form of structural disease in which the oil globules, naturally present in certain organs, are so multiplied and enlarged as gradually to replace and shrivel up the efficient parts of these organs.

**Feist**, *n.* See *FICE*.

**Fel-lin'ie**, *a.* [Lat. *felleus*, from *fel*, *fellis*, gall, bile.] Belonging to bile or gall.

*Fellinic acid* (*Chem.*), a substance obtained by digesting bilin with dilute hydrochloric acid.

**Fē'ni-an**, *n.* [From the *Finians*, or *Fenii*, the old militia of Ireland, who were so called from *Fin* or *Finn*, *Fionn*, or *Fingal*, a popular hero of Irish traditional history.] A member of an organization of persons of Irish birth, in the United States, Canada, etc., who seek the overthrow of English rule in Ireland.

**Fē'ral**, *a.* [Lat. *ferus*.] Wild; — applied to animals or plants running wild, but which are derived from species formerly domesticated.

**Fēr'rāte**, *n.* [Lat. *ferrum*, iron.] (*Chem.*) A salt containing iron, in which the iron plays the part of a negative; a compound of ferric acid with a base.

**Fēr'ro-tīpe**, *n.* [From Lat. *ferrum*, iron, and Gr. τύπος, a blow, an impression, an image.] A photographic picture taken on an iron plate by a collodion process.

**Fēr'roūs**, *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, iron; — used of compounds of iron in which the iron has a lower equivalence than in ferric compounds.

**Fēt'i-čhīs'tic**, *n.* Pertaining to, or involving, fetichism.

**Fī'at**, *n.* [*Add.*] *Fiat money*, irredeemable paper currency, not resting on a specie basis, but deriving its purchasing power from the declaratory fiat of the persons or government issuing it.



**Fib'ril-la-ry**, *a.* Of or pertaining to fibrils.

**Fib'ro-lite**, *n.* [Fr. *fibrolithe*, from *fibre*, Lat. *fibra*, fiber, and Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] (*Min.*) A silicate of alumina, having a fibrous or columnar structure. Its composition is the same as that of andalusite.

**Fice**, *n.* A small dog. The name is very commonly used in the southern or western parts of the United States; — also written *feist*, *fiste*, and *fysl*.

**Fy'chu'**, *n.* [Fr., neckerchief.] A light pointed cape worn by ladies, to cover the neck and bosom, and extending to the shoulders; — usually made of lace.

**Fiēld**, *n.* [Add.] 5. A collective term for all the riders engaged in a hunting party. [*Eng.*]

To lay against the field (*Racing*), to back a horse against all comers.

**Fiēld**, *v. i.* [Add.] 2. (*Cricket or base-ball playing*). To stand out in the field, for the purpose of checking the progress of the ball. 3. To lay a wager against favorites in betting.

**Fiēld'-driv'er**, *n.* In New England towns, an officer whose duty it is to drive to the pound cattle found straying in the fields or streets.

**Fiēld'-glāss**, *n.* A small but powerful telescope, or binocle, chiefly used for military and scientific purposes.

**Fiēld'-hānd**, *n.* A person who works in a field; an agricultural laborer.

**Fiēld'-work** (-wŭrk), *n.* [Add.] 2. Work done out of doors; as, in *surveying*, the work with the chain and compass, theodolite, etc., as distinguished from the subsequent calculations; in *botany*, the collection of specimens, for subsequent analysis; in *geology*, excursions for purposes of study and discovery.

**Fig'u-line**, *n.* [Fr., Lat. *figulina*, pottery, from *figulus*, a potter, from *figere*, to shape.] A piece of pottery representing some natural object. Such wares were introduced, and the name first applied, by Palissy, the French potter.

**Fil'a-mēnt'a-ry**, *a.* Having the character of, or formed by, a filament.

**Fil'i-būs'ter**, *v. i.* [Add.] 2. To delay legislation, by dilatory motions or other artifices, on the part of the minority. [*U. S.*]

**Filling**, *n.* [Add.] 2. That which is used to fill the external pores of those porous woods which are employed in cabinet-making and house-finishing; — *e. g.* corn-starch filling. Pine has no visible pores, and needs no filling; oak, butternut, ash, etc., often take a filling.

**Fil'o-plu-mā'ceoŭs** (-shŭs), *a.* (*Ornith.*) Having the structure of a filoplume.

**Fil'o-plūme**, *n.* [Lat. *filum*, thread, and *pluma*, plume.] (*Ornith.*) A thread-like or hair-like feather; a feather with slender scape and without web in most or all of its length.

**Find**, *n.* [Ger. *fund*.] Anything found; a discovery; especially a deposit discovered by archæologists of objects of prehistoric or unknown origin.

**Fi-nēs'se'**, *v. i.* [Add.] 2. [*Whist-playing*.] To attempt, when second or third player, to make a lower card answer the purpose of a higher, in the hope that the intermediate card or cards may be with one's right hand adversary, or one's partner.

**Fin'ger-rēad'ing**, *n.* Reading, for the blind, by means of letters of which the outline is thown out in relief sufficiently strong to be felt.

**Fin'-rāy**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) One of the rods of bone or cartilage, which form the skeleton of the fins of fishes.

**Fish'ball**, *n.* A ball, or small cake made from salt cod-fish, chopped fine, and mixed with mashed potatoes, or other vegetables, and then fried.

**Fish'-erōw**, *n.* A small piscivorous bird (*Corvus ossifragus*), found on the Atlantic coast of the U. S.

**Fish'-eŭlt'ŭre** (-kŭlt'yŭr), *n.* The artificial breeding and rearing of fish; pisciculture.

**Fish'-plāte**, *n.* The commercial name for one of the small plates of wrought iron used to connect the ends of the iron rails on railroads.

**Fish'-skīn**, *n.* (*Pathol.*) A disease whereby the skin becomes thickened, hard, and rough, with a tendency to scalliness; ichthyosis.

**Fish'-stō'ry**, *n.* A story which taxes credulity; an extravagant or incredible narration.

**Fis'si-pāl'mate**, *a.* [Lat. *fissus*, *p. p.* of *findere*, to split, and *palmatus*, palmate, from *palma*, palm of the hand.] (*Ornith.*) Semipalmate, as a grebe's foot.

**Fiste**, *n.* See **FICE**.

**Flāg'-rōōt**, *n.* The root of the sweet-flag.

**Flāke**, *n.* [Add.] 4. (*Archæology*.) A flint instrument of rude make.

**Flām'mu-lā'ted**, *a.* [Lat. *flammula*, dim. from *flamma*, flame.] Pervaded with a reddish color.

**Flāneur** (flā-nŭr'), *n.* [Fr., from *flāner*, to stroll.] One who strolls about aimlessly; a lounge; a loafer.

**Flāp'per**, *n.* [Add.] 2. A half-grown wild duck.

**Flāsh'-bōard**, *n.* A board placed upon a mill-dam, when a river is low, in order to throw a larger quantity of water into the flume or raceway.

**Flāt**, *adv.* (*Stock Exchange*.) Without allowance for accrued interest.

**Flāt'-eāp**, *n.* Writing paper put up in reams and bundles without being folded, mostly used for blank-books. Size usually 14 by 17 inches.

**Flēa'-bīt'ten**, *a.* [Add.] 3. White, flecked with minute dots of bay or sorrel; — said of the color of a horse, dog, or cow.

**Flick'er**, *n.* [Add.] 2. (*Ornith.*) The golden-headed woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*), or yellow-hammer; — so called from his spring note.

**Flint**, *n.* [Add.] *Flint Age*. The same as *Stone Age*.

**Flōe'eu-lent**, *a.* [Add.] 2. (*Ornith.*) Pertaining to the down of newly hatched or unfledged birds.

**Flōe'eu-tŭs**, *n.* [Lat., dim. of *flocus*, a lock, or flock of wool.] A light mass of a fibrous substance; a lock or flock; — in the nebular hypothesis, a precipitated mass of the gas or vapor constituting the original nebulous matter.

**Flōr'i-dā-wōōd'**, *n.* A hard, close-grained wood, resembling dogwood, from a tree of scrub growth, found in Florida; — used for inlaying cabinet work.

**Flōss'-thrēad**, *n.* A kind of soft flaxen yarn or thread, used for embroidery.

**Flow'er-er**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant which blossoms.

**Flūke**, *n.* [Add.] 3. An accidental and favorable stroke at billiards; hence, — any accidental or unexpected advantage.

**Flŷ**, *n.* [Add.] 3. A piece of canvas, which doubles the thickness of the top of a tent by being drawn over the ridge pole, but is so extended as to touch the roof of the tent at no other place. 9. One of the upper screens of a stage in a theater.

**Flŷ'-pā'per**, *n.* Paper prepared to catch or to poison flies; — usually coated with arsenic.

**Flŷsch** (flŷsh), *n.* (*Geol.*) A name given to the extensive series of sandstones and schists overlying the true nummulitic formation in the Alps, and probably included in the eocene tertiary.

**Fōg'-hōrn**, *n.* A huge horn blown by steam, used chiefly at sea to warn approaching vessels in a fog; — also called a *siren*.

**Fōg'-whis'tle** (-hwis'sl), *n.* (*Naut.*) A whistle blown by steam on board a steam-vessel enveloped in fog and in danger of meeting other vessels.

**Fōōt'pāth**, *n.*; *pl.* Fōōt'PĀTHŪS. A narrow path or way for pedestrians only; a footway.

**Fōōt'-wāll**, *n.* (*Mining*.) The under wall of an inclined vein.

**Fōr'a-līte**, *n.* [From Lat. *forare*, to bore, and Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] (*Geol.*) A tube-like marking, occurring in sandstone and other strata.

**Fōre**, *adv.* [Add.] *Fore-and-aft rigged* (*Naut.*), not carrying square topsail yards on the foremast.

**Fōre'fā-thers'-day**, *n.* The anniversary of the day, December 21, on which the Pilgrim fathers landed at Plymouth. Because of a mistake in the reckoning of the change from Old Style to New, it has generally been celebrated on the 22d.

**Fōr'fi-cate**, *a.* [Lat. *forfex*, *forficis*, a pair of scissors.] (*Ornith.*) Deeply forked; furcate.

**Fōrm**, *n.* [Add.] *Good form*, or *bad form*, used to characterize the general appearance, originally of horses, afterwards of persons; as, the members of a boat-crew are said to be in *good form* when they pull together uniformly. The phrases are further used colloquially in description of manners in society; as, it is not *good form* to smoke in the presence of a lady.

**Formeret** (fōr'mĕ'rā'), *n.* [Fr.] (*Arch.*) One of the half ribs against the walls in a groined ceiling.

**Fōr'mi-ea-ry**, *n.* [Lat. *formicarium*, from *formica*, an ant.] An ant-hill.

**Fōr'mū-lā'tion**, *n.* The act, process, or result of formulating or reducing to a formula.

**Foul**, *n.* An entanglement; a collision, as in a boat-race.

**Fourgon** (fōōr'gōng'), *n.* [Fr.] A van for carrying baggage, especially in military service.

**Fōur'-in-hānd**, *a.* Consisting of, or relating to, four objects held or controlled by one hand; as, a *four-in-hand* team of horses.



**Fōur'-o'clock**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Mirabilis*. There are about half a dozen species, natives of the warmer parts of America. The common *four-o'clock* is *M. Jalapa*, the tube of which flower is about two inches long; the colors are white, yellow, and red; the flowers open toward sunset, or earlier in cloudy weather; hence the name. It is also termed *marvel of Peru*, and *afternoon-lady*.

**Fōx**, *n.* [*Add.*] 4. A fish. See DRAGONET. 5. A long-tailed shark (*Alopias vulpes*) found in temperate and tropical seas, called also *sea-ape*, *sea-fox*, *thrasher*.

*Fox and geese*, (*a*) a boys' game, in which one boy tries to catch others as they run from one goal to another; (*b*) a game with checkers, in which from one end of the board a single checker (the fox) and from the other end, four in line (the geese) advance; the fox endeavors to break through the line of the geese, and the geese to pen up the fox.

**Fōx'i-ness**, *n.* 1. The state of being foxy, or fox-like; craftiness; shrewdness. 2. The state of being foxed or discolored, as books; decay; deterioration.

**Fōx'-trōt**, *n.* A pace of a horse or other quadruped, usually adopted for a few steps when passing from a walk to a trot, or from a trot to a walk; it is slightly faster than the walk.

**Foyer** (fwä-yā'), *n.* [*Fr.*, *Lat.* *focarium*, *focus*, fire-place.] A public room or hall.

**Fräe'tion-al**, *a.* [*Add.*] *Fractional currency*, small coin, or paper notes, in circulation, of less value than the monetary unit. — *Fractional distillation* (*Chem.*), a process by which a mixture of liquids, differing considerably from each other in their boiling points, can be separated into its constituents.

**Fram-bee'si-ä** (-bē'zhī-ä), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *framboise*, raspberry.] (*Med.*) The same as YAWS, *q. v.*

**Frāme**, *n.* [*Add.*] *Balloon frame* (*Carp.*), a frame for a building constructed of slender studding mostly secured by nails. — *Frame house* (*Carp.*), a house, the frame of which is of squared timber.

**Frān'gu-line**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A yellow crystallizable coloring matter, contained in the bark of the berry-bearing alder or alder buckthorn (*Rhamnus frangula*).

**Frānk'lin Stōve**. A name first applied to a kind of open stove introduced by Benjamin *Franklin*, the peculiar feature of which was that a current of air was directly supplied to the fire. The name is now applied to other varieties of open stoves.

**Frāx'ine**, *n.* [*Lat.* *fraxinus*, the ash-tree.] (*Chem.*) A fluorescent substance existing in the bark of the ash and horse-chestnut.

**Free-lōve'**, *n.* The doctrine or practice of consorting with any one of the opposite sex, at pleasure, without forming a matrimonial connection.

**Free-lōv'er**, *n.* One who believes in free-love.

**Free-trāde'**, *n.* Commerce unrestricted by tariff regulations or customs duties; free interchange of commodities, or liberty of introducing merchandise into a country from any other country without payment of government duties.

**Free-trād'er**, *n.* One who believes in free-trade.

**Freez'er**, *n.* One who or that which cools or freezes; as, a refrigerator, or the tub and can used in the process of freezing ice-cream.

**Frīe'an-deau'** (frīk'an-dō'), *n.* [*Add.*] A fancy dish of veal or of boned turkey, served as an *entrée*.

**Frīš'ian** (frīz'yan), *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Friesland, a district on the northwest coast of Holland; Friesic.

**Frīt'il-la-ry**, *n.* (*Entom.*) An individual of either of several species of butterflies, so called from the resemblance of the coloring of their wings to that of the petals of the common *fritillaria*.

**Fruit'er**, *n.* A vessel for carrying fruit.

**Frūst'ūle** (-yūl), *n.* [*Fr.*, *Lat.* *frustulum*, dim. from *frustum*, a piece.] (*Nat. Hist.*) A separate individual in a diatom formed by the union of several similar unicellular diatoms.

**Fuch's'ine** (fōök'sin), *n.* [Named by the French inventor, from *Fuchs*, a fox, which is the German equivalent of his own name, *Renard*.] (*Chem.*) A deep red coloring matter, used to color imitations of red wines. It is a salt of rosaniline, generally not quite pure.

**Fū'cūs**, *a.* [*Lat.* *fucus*, seaweed.] Pertaining to, or resembling, seaweed.

**Fūl'gu-rā-ting**, *a.* (*Med.*) Resembling lightning; — used to describe intense lancinating pains accompanying locomotor ataxy.

**Fū'ma-rīne**, *n.* [From *Lat.* *fumus*, smoke, fume.] (*Chem.*) An organic base extracted from *Fumaria officinalis*. See FUMITER.

**Fūne'tion**, *n.* [*Add.*] *Carnot's function*, a relation between the amount of heat given off by a source of heat, and the work which can be done by it.

**Fūne'tion**, } (-shūn), *v. i.* To execute or perform  
**Fūne'tion-āte**, } a function; to transact one's regular or appointed business.

**Fūne'tion-al**, *a.* [*Add.*] *Functional disease* (*Pathol.*), a disease of which the symptoms cannot be referred to any appreciable lesion or change of structure; the derangement of an organ arising from a cause external to itself; — opposed to *organic disease*, in which the organ itself is affected.

**Fūne'tion-less**, *a.* Destitute of function, or of an appropriate organ.

**Fūn'ny**, *a.* [*Add.*] *Funny bone*, the internal condyle of the humerus, behind which passes the ulnar nerve, which when struck causes a peculiar thrill or tingling sensation in the arm; called also *Crazy bone*.

**Fūr'ni-tūre**, *n.* [*Add.*] 3. (*Print.*) Pieces of wood or metal of a lesser height than the type, and varying in width from one em pica upwards; — used to place around the form, the piece at the head and one at the side being straight, and those at the other side and at the bottom of the form being beveled; designed to secure the form in its place in the chase.

**Fy'l'fōt**, *n.* [*A.-S.* *feower fot*, four feet.] A rebated cross, formerly used as a secret emblem. It symbolized, by the junction of four Greek capital gammas, Trinity in unity, and by its rectangular form the chief corner-stone of the church.

**Fy'st**, *n.* See FICE.

## G.

**GĀB'BRO**, *n.* [*It.*] (*Min.*) A name originally given by Italians to a kind of serpentine; later used by German lithologists for a rock consisting of diallage or smaragdite with labradorite or saussurite.

**Gād'u-in**, } *n.* [From *Lat.* *gadus*, a cod-fish.] (*Chem.*)

**Gād'u-ine**, } A peculiar principle found in the liver of the common cod, and one of the elements in cod-liver oil.

**Gāff**, *v. t.* To strike with a gaff or barbed spear; to take or secure by means of a gaff.

**Gāg**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. A speech or phrase interpolated off-hand by an actor on the stage in his part as written, usually consisting of some allusion, which challenges the applause of the audience.

**Ga-lē'nīte**, *n.* (*Min.*) Galena; lead ore.

**Gā'le-o-pīth'e-cūs**, *n.* [From *Gr.* γαλέη, a weasel, and πίθηκος, an ape.] (*Zoöl.*) The flying lemur, a genus of nocturnal animals, found in the Malay Archipelago.

**Gāl'li-can-i'sm**, *n.* [See GALLICAN.] The name applied

to a movement of those, within the Roman Catholic church in France, who wish to vindicate the national position of the French church against encroachments of the papal authority.

**Gāl'li-ūm**, *n.* [From *Gallia*, the *Lat.* name of France; also from *Lat.* *gallus*, a cock, in allusion to the name of the discoverer, *Lecoq*.] (*Chem.*) A silver-white, hard metal, discovered in 1875. It is somewhat malleable and capable of receiving a fine polish. It is remarkable for its low melting point (30.1° Centigrade), melting when held in the fingers.

**Gāl'li-vānt**, *v. i.* [From *gallant*.] To play the beau; to wait upon the ladies.

**Gāl'līze**, *v. t.* [From the name of Dr. *Gall*, a German.] To increase the quantity of, as wine, by adding sugar and water to a definite proportion of grapes.

**Ga-lōt'**, *n.* A noisy or worthless fellow; a rowdy.

**Gal'op** (gāl'o), *n.* [*Fr.*] A quick kind of dance, generally in  $\frac{2}{4}$  time.



- Gāl'van-ōg'ra-phŷ**, *n.* [From *galvanism*, and Gr. γράφη, description, from γράφειν, to write.] The art or process of depositing metals by electricity; electrotypy.
- Gal-vā'no-plās'tŷ**, *n.* [Fr. *galvanoplastie*; see *galvano-plastic*.] The art or process of depositing metals by electricity; electrotypy.
- Gam'in** (gām'ān), *n.* [Fr.] A neglected street child.
- Gām'mā**, *n.* The third letter (Γ, γ, γάμμα, g) in the Greek alphabet.
- Gām'o-gēn'e-sīs**, *n.* [From Gr. γάμος, marriage, and γένεσις, γένος, birth.] (*Biol.*) Reproduction from fertilized germs; sexual generation.
- Gāmp**, *n.* [From the name of Mrs. *Gamp*, a character in "Martin Chuzzlewit," a novel by Charles Dickens.] A large umbrella.
- Gāng'-plow**, } *n.* A plow arranged to be fitted in a  
**Gāng'-plough**, } set of two or more, or one designed to make two furrows at the same time.
- Gāng'-saw**, *n.* A saw fitted to be one of a combination of saws hung together in a frame or sash and set at fixed distances apart.
- Gān'is-ter**, } *n.* (*Mech.*) A refractory material used  
**Gān'nis-ter**, } for lining the Bessemer converters. It consists of crushed or ground silicious stone, mixed with fire-clay. The same material is sometimes used for macadamizing roads.
- Gān'o-çēph'a-lā**, *n. pl.* [Gr. γάνος, brightness, and κέφαλή, head.] (*Zoöl.*) A name applied to one of the orders of reptiles, living and extinct, having reference to the sculptured and externally polished or ganoid bony plates, with which the head is defended.
- Gār'pīke**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A genus (*Lepidosteus*) of ganoid fishes. See **GAR**.
- Gās'o-liēr'**, *n.* A chandelier fitted up for illumination by means of gas.
- Gās'o-līne**, *n.* A volatile mixture of fluid hydrocarbons, obtained from petroleum, also by the distillation of bituminous coal; — also written *gasolene*.
- Gās'tric**, *a.* (*Add.*) *Gastric fever*, a form of continued fever, of which diarrhea is a leading symptom, and ulceration of the intestines the chief structural lesion; — called also *enteric* or *typhoid* fever. The term is also applied to a simple catarrhal inflammation of the stomach, and to ephemeral fever.
- Gās'tro-eōl'ie**, *a.* [Gr. γαστήρ, γαστρός, belly, and κωλικός, pertaining to the colon. See **COLON**.] (*Med.*) Relating both to the stomach and the colon.
- Gās'tro-ēl'y-trōt'o-my**, *n.* [From Gr. γαστήρ, γαστρός, belly, abdomen, ἐλντρον, sheath, and τομή, a cutting.] (*Surg.*) The operation of cutting into the upper part of the vagina, through the abdomen (without opening the peritoneum), for the purpose of removing a fetus, when natural delivery is impossible. It is a substitute for the Cesarean operation, and involves much less danger to the patient.
- Gās'tro-en-tēr'ie**, *a.* [Gr. γαστήρ, γαστρός, belly, and ἐντερικός, intestinal, from ἐντερον, intestine.] (*Med.*) Pertaining to the stomach and intestines; as, *gastro-enteric* inflammation.
- Gās'tro-ēn'te-rī'tis**, *n.* (*Pathol.*) Inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach and the intestines.
- Gās'tro-he-pāt'ie**, *a.* [Gr. γαστήρ, γαστρός, belly, and ἥπατικός, from ἥπαρ, the liver.] (*Med.*) Pertaining both to the stomach and the liver.
- Gās'tro-hŷs'ter-ōt'o-my**, *n.* [Gr. γαστήρ, γαστρός, belly, ὕστερα, womb, and τομή, a cutting, from τέμνειν, to cut.] (*Surg.*) The operation of cutting into the womb, through the parietes of the abdomen, for the purpose of removing a fetus, when natural delivery is impracticable; the Cesarean operation.
- Gās'tro-ma-lā'ci-ā** (-shī-ā), *n.* [Gr. γαστήρ, γαστρός, belly, stomach, and μαλακία, softness, from μαρακός, soft.] (*Med.*) A softening of the coats of the stomach; — usually a post-mortem change.
- Gas-trōs'eo-py**, *n.* [Gr. γαστήρ, γαστρός, belly, and σκοπεῖν, to examine.] (*Med.*) Examination of the abdomen to detect disease; abdominoscopy.
- Gāte-saw**, *n.* A long saw, stretched in a frame or sash called a gate, to prevent its bending.
- Gāt'ling-gūn**, *n.* [From the name of the American inventor, H. J. *Gatling*.] A mitrailleuse, or machine-gun, invented in 1861-62. It is composed of six barrels, a handcrank causing them to revolve about a central axis parallel to their bores; as each barrel comes opposite a certain point, a self-primed metal-cased cartridge, falling from a hopper, is pushed into the breech by a plunger, where it is exploded by the firing-pin. It can fire 200 shots a minute with great range and precision.
- Gaucherie** (gōsh're), *n.* [Fr.] Awkwardness; clownishness; an awkward act.
- Gāuge** (gāj), *n.* [*Add.*] *Siphon-gauge*, a glass siphon, partly filled with mercury, and used to indicate the degree of rarefaction produced in the receiver of an air-pump.
- Gāy**, *a.* [*Add.*] **3.** Loose; dissipated; lewd.
- Gāy'al**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A Southern Asiatic species of ox or bison, the *Bos frontalis*.
- Gēan** (gēn), *n.* [Fr. *guigne*, Sp. *guinda*, O. Ger. *wihsel*.] A species of cherry-tree common in Europe, whose fruit is purplish black when ripe.
- Gē'an-ti-el'nal**, *n.* [Gr. γῆ, the earth, and Eng. *anticlinal*, q. v.] (*Geol.*) An upward bend of a considerable portion of the earth's crust, resulting in the formation of a class of mountain elevations called *anticlinoria*; — opposed to *geosynclinal*.
- Gē-lōse'**, *n.* [See **GELLY**.] (*Chem.*) A gelatinous principle, forming the essential constituent of the vegetable substance called Chinese moss.
- Gēn'er-ā'tion**, *n.* *Alternate generation*, the phenomenon of an animal producing an offspring which at no time resembles its parent, but which, on the other hand, itself brings forth a progeny in which reappear the form and functions of the parent animal.
- Gēn'i-tī'val**, *a.* Possessing genitive form; pertaining to the genitive case.
- Genre** (zhon'r), *n.* [F.] A style of art devoted to the illustration of every-day life.
- Gēn'ū-fleet**, *v. i.* [See **GENUFLECTION**.] To bend the knee, as in worship.
- Gē'o-syn-el'nal**, *n.* [Gr. γέα, γῆ, the earth, and Eng. *synclinal*, q. v.] (*Geol.*) The downward bend or subsidence of the earth's crust, which allows of the gradual accumulation of sediment, and hence forms the first step in the making of a mountain range.
- Gē'o-ther-mōm'e-ter**, *n.* [Gr. γέα, γῆ, the earth, and Eng. *thermometer*.] A thermometer specially constructed for measuring temperatures at a depth below the surface of the ground.
- Gē'o-trōp'ie**, *a.* Relating to, or affected by, geotropism: turning towards the earth.
- Gē-ōt'ro-pīsm**, *n.* [Gr. γέα, γῆ, the earth, and τρέπειν, to turn.] (*Bot.*) The movement of leaves or flowers toward the earth.
- Gē-rā'ni-līne**, } *n.* [See **GERANIUM**.] (*Chem.*) A valu-  
**Gēr'a-nīne**, } able astringent obtained from the root of one of the geraniums called Crane's-bill.
- Gēr'man**, *n.* [*Add.*] **3.** A round dance, with a waltz movement, abounding in capriciously involved figures.  
**4.** A social party at which the dance just described is danced.
- Gēr'ry-man'der**, *v. t.* To divide (a State, etc.) into local districts, so as to give one political party an unfair advantage over its opponent, — an expedient once attributed to Elbridge *Gerry*, Governor of Massachusetts.
- Gēy'ser-ite** (gī'ser-it), *n.* [From *geyser*, and Gr. λίθος, stone.] (*Min.*) A loose hydrated form of silica, mostly porous, properly a variety of opal, deposited in concretionary cauliflower-like masses, around such hot springs as the geysers.
- Ghā-wā'zī** (gā-), *n. pl.* [Egypt., said to be derived from the fact that they sported before the *Ghus*, as the old Mamelukes are called.] Egyptian dancing-girls of a lower sort than the almeh.
- Gī'ant-pow'der**, *n.* See **NITRO-GLYCERINE**.
- Gīng'ko** (gīn'ko), *n.* [Chin., silver fruit.] (*Bot.*) A large ornamental tree (*Salisburia adiantifolia*) from China and Japan, belonging to the yew sub-order of *Coniferæ*.
- Gīs'mon-dīne**, } *n.* [From the name of the discoverer,  
**Gīs'mon-dīte**, } *Gismondi*.] (*Min.*) A native hydrated silicate of alumina, lime, and potash, first noticed near Rome.
- Glā'cial** (-shal), *a.* [*Add.*] *Glacial acid* (*Chem.*), an acid of such strength as to crystallize at an ordinary temperature; as, acetic or carbolic acid.
- Glānce'-wood**, *n.* A hard wood imported from Cuba, and manufactured into gauging instruments, carpenter's rules, and the like.
- Glāss'-snāke**, *n.* A lacertilian reptile (*Ophiosaurus ventralis*), found in the southern part of the United States; — so called on account of its extreme fragility, the tail easily breaking into small pieces.
- Glāss'-spōnge**, *n.* A silicious sponge of the genus *Hyalonema* (*J. E. Gray*). As usually seen, it consists of a loosely twisted bundle of glass-like threads, diverging at one end and converging at the other.



**Glāze**, *n.* [Add.] 2. (*Cookery*.) Broth reduced by boiling to a gelatinous paste, and, when needed, warmed in the *bain-marie*, and put on with a brush to improve the looks of braised dishes.

**Glī-ō'mā**, *n.* [From Gr. γλία, glue.] (*Pathol.*) A tumor of the brain, spinal cord, or retina, developed from neuroglia, the connective tissue of these parts.

**Glūrēs**, *n. pl.* [Lat.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of placental mammals, equivalent to *Rodentia*.

**Glüss-āde'**, *n.* [Fr., from *glisser*, to slip.] The state or condition of slipping, or sliding, as on ice.

**Glöb'ig-e-rī'nā**, *n.*; *pl.* GLÖB'IG-E-RĪ'NÆ. [N. Lat., from *globus*, a round body, and *gerere*, to bear, to put forth.] (*Zoöl.*) A microscopic protozoan animal belonging to the *Foraminifera*. The dead shells abound at the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean, contributing very largely to form the ooze found there, which is hence called *globigerina ooze*.

**Glöb'u-lif'er-oūs**, *a.* [From Eng. *globule*, and Lat. *ferre*, to bear.] (*Geol.*) Bearing globules;—used of rocks, and denoting a variety of concretionary structure, where the concretions are isolated globules and evenly distributed through the texture of the rock.

**Glön'o-īn**, } *n.* (*Chem.*) The same as NITRO-GLYCE-  
**Glön'o-īne**, } RINE, *q. v.*

**Glöve'less**, *a.* Being without gloves; having bare hands; hence, rough; harsh.

**Glū'eō-side**, *n.* [*Glucose*, and the terminal *ide*.] (*Chem.*) One of a number of bodies, all of similar constitution, which are found ready formed in plants, and less frequently in the bodies of animals. They are all resolvable by boiling with dilute acids into glucose and some other compound, and many of them constitute the bitter principles of plants.

**Glȳ'co-gēn**, *n.* [Fr. *glycogène*, from Gr. γλυκύς, sweet, and γένος, birth.] (*Chem.*) A substance isomeric with starch, occurring in the human liver and placenta, and entering largely into the constitution of most of the tissues of the embryo.

**Glȳ'co-gēn'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to, or caused by, glycogen.

**Gneis'sie** (nis'sik), *a.* Relating to, or resembling, gneiss.

**Gō**, *v. i.* [Add.] To go back on, to abandon; to turn against; to expose; to retrace.

**Göld'en** (göld'n), *a.* [Add.] *Golden age* (*Roman literature*), the first and best part (B. C. 81—A. D. 14) of the classical period of Latinity,—followed by the *silver age*.

**Göld'finch**, *n.* [Add.] 2. Also, a small bird (*Chrysomitris tristis*) with bright yellow plumage, found throughout North America, especially in the Eastern States;—called also *thistlefinch* and *yellow-bird*.

**Goōd'y-goōd'y**, *a.* Affectedly good; exhibiting goodness with a tincture of silliness or of hypocrisy; pretentiously or effusively virtuous.

**Goōd'y-īsh**, *a.* Exhibiting or advocating goodness in a somewhat silly manner.

**Goōse'-eōrn**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A coarse kind of rush.

**Goōse'-fīsh**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) One of a genus (*Lophius*) of teleost fishes;—called also *angler* (*q. v.*), *fishing-frog*, *wide-gab*, *sea-devil*, and *bellows-fish*.

**Gouache** (gwāsh), *n.* [Fr., It *guazzo*, from Lat. *vadum*, a ford.] (*Art.*) A method of painting with opaque colors, ground in water and diluted with a preparation of gum.

**Grāde**, *n.* [Add.] 3. (*Stock-breeding*.) The result of crossing a native stock with some better breed. If the cross-breed have more than three-fourths of the better blood, it is called *high grade*.  
At *grade*, on the same level, said of the crossing of a railroad with another railroad or a highway, when they are on the same level at the point of crossing.—*Down grade*, a descent, as on a graded railway.—*Up grade*, an ascent, as on a graded railway.

**Grā'di-ent**, *n.* [Add.] 3. The rate of increase or decrease of a variable magnitude, or the curve which represents it; as, a thermometric *gradient*.

**Gra'ham Brēad**. [From name of *Sylvester Graham*, a lecturer on dietetics.] Bread made of unbolted wheat. It is more nourishing than common wheaten bread.

**Grā'ham-īte**, *n.* [See *supra*.] One who follows the system of Graham in his dietetic regimen.

**Grānd'āunt** (-ānt), *n.* The aunt of one's father or mother.

**Grānd'ūn'ele** (-ūnk'l), *n.* The uncle of one's father or mother.

**Grānge**, *n.* [Add.] 2. An association of farmers organized for the purpose of bringing producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into direct and friendly relations, that they may buy and sell without the aid of middlemen or traders.

**Grāph'ie**, } *a.* [Add.] *Graphical statics* (*Math.*), a  
**Grāph'ie-al**, } branch of statics, in which the magnitude, direction, and position of forces are represented by straight lines.

**Grāph'o-tȳpe**, *n.* [Gr. γράφειν, to write, and τύπος, blow, impression, image, from τύπειν, to beat, strike.] (*Engraving*.) A process for producing a design upon a surface in relief so that it can be printed from. Prepared chalk or oxide of zinc is pressed upon a smooth plate by a hydraulic press, and the design is drawn upon this in a peculiar ink which hardens the surface wherever it is applied. The surface is then carefully rubbed or brushed, leaving the lines in relief.

**Grāss'-tree**, *n.* (*Bot.*) An Australian plant of the genus *Xanthorhea*, distinguished by its crown of long, pendulous, grass-like leaves, from the center of which arises a long stem, bearing at its summit a dense flower-spike, looking somewhat like a large cat-tail.

**Graul**, *n.* Grilse; immature salmon, in the last stage before maturity.

**Grāv'en-piēce**, *n.* [See GRAVE, *v. i.*] A term used among the ship-carpenters and sailors, for a piece of wood inserted in a plank or timber, in the place of a decayed or otherwise imperfect part.

**Grāv'i-mēt'rie**, *a.* [Lat. *gravis*, heavy, and Gr. μετρικός, metric, from μέτρον, measure.] Measured by weight.  
*Gravimetric analysis* (*Chem.*), analysis in which the amounts of the constituents are determined by weight;—in distinction from *volumetric analysis*.

**Grēas'er** or **Greas'er**, *n.* A term of contempt applied to Mexicans and Spanish Americans.

**Grēase'-wood**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A seraggy, stunted shrub (*Obione canescens*), abundant in the dry and alkaline valleys of Nevada and Utah, and elsewhere in the Western United States. The name is applied to other shrubs of the same family, as the *Sarcobatus vermiculatus*.

**Green**, *n.* [Add.] *Paris green*, a poisonous arsenical pigment, of a very vivid green tint.

**Green'bäck**, *n.* A legal tender note of the United States, first issued on the breaking out of the late civil war. The devices on the backs of notes so issued by the government, and by the national banks, are printed with green ink, mainly for the purpose of preventing alterations and counterfeits.

**Green'bäck**, *a.* Pertaining to the issue of greenbacks.

**Green'bōne**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) The eelpout; also the garfish: both so called from the color of the bones when boiled.

**Green'bri-er**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A thorny climbing shrub, common in the United States.

**Grēg'a-rīne**, *n.* [From Lat. *greg*, *gregis*, a herd.] (*Zoöl.*) A small parasitic protozoan, one species of which is often found in the false hair worn by women.

**Griēf**, *n.* [Add.] To come to grief, to meet with an accident; to be ruined, or destroyed.

**Griffe** (grif), *n.* [Fr.] The offspring of a mulatto woman and a negro man.

**Grif'fin**, *n.* [Add.] 3. An English early apple.

**Grīnd'er**, *n.* [Add.] *Grinder's asthma*, *grinder's phthisis*, or *grinder's rot* (*Pathol.*), a lung disease produced by the mechanical irritation of the particles of steel and stone given off in the operation of grinding.

**Grō'cer**, *n.* [Add.] *Grocer's itch* (*Pathol.*), a disease of the skin, caused by handling sugar and molasses.

**Ground**, *n.* [Add.] 8. (*Elec.*) A conducting connection with the earth, by means of which the earth is made part of an electrical current.

**Ground**, *v. i.* [Add.] 4. (*Elec.*) To connect with the ground so as to make the earth a part of an electrical current.

**Grue'sōme**, *a.* Same as GREWSOME, *q. v.*

**Grȳ'ment**, *n.* [See GRUME.] The drops of pitch which exude from the trunks of certain trees, as the white or pitch pine, when wounded.

**Guā'iae** (gwā'yak), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, guaiacum or guiac.

**Gūm**, *v. i.* To harden into gum; to become gummy.

**Gūt'ti-fōrm**, *a.* [Lat. *gutta*, a drop, and *forma*, form.] Drop-shaped.

**Ĝȳ'nān'ther-oūs**, *a.* [Gr. γυνή, woman, and ἄνθος, flower.] (*Bot.*) Pertaining to an abnormal condition of the flower, in which the stamens are converted into pistils.

**Ĝȳ'ral**, *a.* [Add.] 2. Of, or pertaining to, a convolution of the brain, or gyrus.

**Ĝȳ'ro-seōp'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to the gyroscope; resembling the motion of the gyroscope.

**Ĝȳ'rīus**, *n.*; *pl.* Ĝȳ'RĪ. [Lat., Gr. γῦρος, a circle.] (*Anat.*) A convolution of the brain.



## H.

**H A-BIT-U-É'** (ă-bit/y-ă'), *n.* [F.] One habituated to a certain place, employment, etc.

**Hæm'at-ōx'y-līne**, *n.* (*Chem.*) The coloring principle of logwood.

**Hâir**, *n.* [*Add.*] *African hair*, a fiber obtained from the palmetto, and much used for making cordage, sail-cloth, and carpets.

**Hâir'-splīt'ting**, *n.* The act or practice of making excessively nice divisions, or minute and trivial distinctions; extreme subtlety.

**Hal-lo'y'sīte**, *n.* [Named after Omalius d'Halloy.] (*Min.*) A clay-like mineral, occurring in soft, smooth, amorphous masses, of a whitish color. It is a hydrous silicate of alumina.

**Hă'o-phÿte**, *n.* [Gr. ἅλς, ἅλός, salt, and φυτόν, a plant, from φύειν, to produce, grow.] (*Bot.*) A plant found in salt marshes, having salts of soda in its composition.

**Ha-lōx'y-līne**, *n.* [From Gr. ἅλς, ἅλός, salt, and ξύλον, wood.] An explosive compound, consisting of non-resinous sawdust, charecoal, niter, and ferro-cyanide of potassium, used for blasting and the like, as a substitute for gunpowder.

**Hăm'ū-late**, *a.* Hooked.

**Hăm'ū-lūs**, *n.*; *pl.* HĂM'Ū-LI. [Lat., dim. from *hamus*, hook.] (*Ornith.*) Hooked fringe of a barbule; hooked barbicel.

**Hănd'i-eăp**, *v. i.* [*imp.* and *p. p.* HANDICAPPED; *p. pr.* and *vb. n.* HANDICAPPING.] To encumber with a handicap in racing; in general, to encumber, to hamper.

**Hănd'-mōn'ey** (-mŭn'y), *n.* Money paid in hand at the closing of a contract; earnest-money.

**Hănd'spring**, *n.* A spring, in making which a gymnast, placing both hands upon the ground before him, turns a somersault and alights upon his feet.

**Hăng'ing-wăll**, *n.* (*Mining.*) The upper wall of an inclined vein, or that which hangs over the miner's head when working in the vein.

**Hă'ră-kĭ'rĭ**, *n.* [Jap., stomach-cutting.] A form of suicide, by cutting open the stomach, practiced in Japan; — also written, incorrectly, *hari-kari*.

**Hăr'bin-ġer**, *v. i.* [*imp.* and *p. p.* HARBINGERED; *p. pr.* and *vb. n.* HARBINGERING.] To usher in; to introduce as a harbinger.

**Hărd'hăd** (-hĕd), *n.* [From *hard* and *head*.] (*Ichth.*) The menhaden (*Alosa menhaden*).

**Hăr'eld**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of a genus of ducks.

**Hă'rĭ-kă'rĭ**, *n.* See HARA-KIRI.

**Hă'tch'-bōat**, *n.* (*Naut.*) A swift-sailing boat, used for fishing, both in rivers and on the coast; it is similar in appearance to a yacht, has no bowsprit, and is distinguished by a small sail over the stern.

**Hă'tch'et-tīne**, } *n.* [Named after the discoverer,  
**Hă'tch'et-tīte**, } Charles *Hatchett*.] (*Min.*) Mineral  
tallow; a waxy or spermaceti-like substance, commonly of a greenish-yellow color.

**Hă'tch'ūre** (-yŭr), *n.* [Fr. *hachure*, from *hacher*, to hatch, to hack.] (*Engraving.*) A term used to denote the lines made in the process of *hatching*.

**Hăt'-stănd**, } *n.* A stand usually consisting of an up-  
**Hăt'-tree**, } right piece of wood or iron, with arms  
bearing hooks, or pegs, upon which to hang hats and  
outside clothing.

**Hăy'-fĕ'ver**, *n.* (*Med.*) A catarrh accompanied with fever, and sometimes with paroxysms of dyspnoea, to which some persons are subject in the spring and summer seasons. It has been attributed to effluvium from hay, and pollen of plants. It is also called *hay-asthma*, *hay-cold*, *rose-cold* and *rose-fever*.

**Hĕad** (hĕd), *n.* [*Add.*] 14. An ear of wheat, barley, or of one of the other small cereals. In the U. S., *ear* is used of Indian corn alone.

**Hĕad'ing**, *n.* [*Add.*] 4. (*Mining.*) A gallery, drift, or adit in a mine; a horizontal passage between the shifts or turns of the working parties. 5. (*Sewing.*) The extension of a line of ruffling above the line of stitch. 6. (*Masonry.*) That end of a stone which is presented outward.

**Hĕalth'-lĭft**, *n.* A machine for exercise in which a weight is so disposed with handles or straps for the hands, hips, or shoulders, that a person may conveniently try his strength at lifting gradually increasing weights; — also called *lifting-machine*.

**Hĕat**, *n.* [*Add.*] 11. Sexual excitement in animals.

**Hĕ'bra-ĭsm**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. The type of character supposed to distinguish the Hebrews; servile and severe allegiance to conscience; stoical and ascetic self-control; painful and unrelaxing industry.

**Hĕk-tăre'**, *n.* See HĒCTARE; for HĒCTOGRAM, HĒCTOLITER, and HĒCTOMETER, see HĒCTOGRAM, etc.

**Hĕl'en-ĭn**, } *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystalline substance exist-  
**Hĕl'en-ĭne**, } ing in the root of the plant elecampane.

**Hĕ'li-o-graph**, *n.* [See HELIOGRAPHY.] A reflector used to transmit messages by flashes of sunlight; a message thus sent.

**Hĕ'li-o-lĭte**, *n.* [Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, and λίθος, a stone.] (*Paleon.*) One of a genus of anthozoic corals, having twelve-rayed cells, found in the Silurian rocks.

**Hĕ'li-o-trōp'ie**, *a.* Turning toward the sun.

**Hĕ'li-ōt'ro-pĭsm**, *n.* [Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, and τρόπος, turn, from τρέπειν, to turn.] (*Bot.*) The faculty by which certain plants are supposed to turn their leaves or flowers toward the sun.

**Hĕ'li-o-tÿpe**, *n.* [Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, and τύπος, a blow, an impression, an image.] A picture obtained by the process of heliotype.

**Hĕ'li-o-tÿpy**, *n.* A method of photography analogous to the process of lithography, in which the printing surface, after exposure to light passing through a photographic negative, acquires power to absorb water in the exact proportion in which it has been protected from the action of light, and also takes ink in the exact ratio that it has, in consequence of the action of light, acquired power to repel water.

**Hĕl'len-ĭsm**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. The type of character characteristic of the ancient Greeks, which aims at culture, grace, and amenity, as the chief elements in human well-being and perfection.

**Hĕlm'et-shĕll**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of a genus (*Cassis*) of pectinibranchiate mollusks, found in shallow tropical seas, both Atlantic and Pacific.

**Hĕl'mĭn-thĭte**, *n.* [Gr. ἔλμινς, ἔλμινθος, a worm.] (*Geol.*) One of the sinuous tracks common on the surfaces of many stones, and popularly considered as worm-trails.

**Hĕm'a-dÿ-năm'ie**, *a.* Relating to hemodynamics.

**Hĕm'a-dÿ-năm'ies**, *n. sing.* [Gr. αἷμα, blood, and Eng. *dynamics*.] (*Physiol.*) The principles of dynamics in their application to the blood.

**Hĕm'a-tō'e'ry-ă**, *n. pl.* [Gr. αἷμα, αἵματος, blood, and κρύος, cold.] (*Zoöl.*) The cold-blooded vertebrates, that is, all but the mammals and birds.

**Hĕm'a-to-erÿs'tal-līne**, *n.* [Gr. αἷμα, αἵματος, blood, and κρύσταλλον, crystal.] That constituent of the blood of animals which assumes the crystalline form, under certain chemical treatment; — called also *hemato-globuline*, and *globuline*.

**Hĕm'a-to-glōb'ū-līne**, *n.* [Gr. αἷμα, αἵματος, blood, and Eng. *globuline*.] See HEMATO-CRYSTALLINE, *supra*.

**Hĕm'a-toi'dĭne**, *n.* [Fr. *hématoïdine*, from Gr. αἷμα, αἵματος, blood, and εἶδος, form.] (*Physiol.*) A crystalline or amorphous pigment, formed from the normal coloring matter of the blood corpuscles in old hemorrhages in the body.

**Hĕm'a-to-thĕr'mă**, *n. pl.* [Gr. αἷμα, αἵματος, blood, and θερμός, hot, warm.] (*Zoöl.*) A term applied to the group of warm-blooded vertebrates, comprising mammals and birds; — the antithesis to *hematocrya*.

**Hĕm'i-hōl'o-hĕ'dral**, *a.* [Prefix *hemi*, and *holohedral*.] (*Crystallog.*) Presenting hemihedral forms, in which half the sectants have the full number of planes.

**Hĕ'mĭn**, *n.* [From Gr. αἷμα, blood.] (*Chem.*) A substance which can be formed from blood pigment by the action of strong acetic acid and common salt. It separates in the form of microscopic rhombic crystals, and is a delicate test for the presence of blood.

**Hĕm'i-plĕ'ġie**, *a.* Afflicted with hemiplegy, or paralysis of one side only.

**Hĕm'i-sphĕ'roid**, *n.* A half of a spheroid.

**Hĕm'o-glō'bĭne**, *n.* [Gr. αἷμα, blood, and Eng. *globe*.] (*Physiol.*) The normal coloring matter of the red blood corpuscles.

**Hĕm'o-stăt'ie**, *a.* [Gr. αἷμα, blood, and στατικός, causing to stand, from ἰσθάναι, to stand.] (*Med.*) 1.



- Relating to stagnation or stoppage of the blood. 2. Serving to arrest hemorrhage; styptic.
- He-pāt'i-eā, n.** [Lat.; Gr. *ἥπατικός*, pertaining to the liver, from *ἥπαρ*, the liver; Fr. *hépatique*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of ranunculaceous plants;—so named because of a supposed resemblance between the lobes of the leaves and the lobes of the liver.
- Hēp'a-to-gās'tric, a.** [Gr. *ἥπαρ*, *ἥπατος*, the liver, and *γαστήρ*, *γαστρός*, belly, stomach.] Pertaining to the liver and stomach.
- Hēp'tād, n.** [Gr. *ἑπτάς*, *ἑπτάδος*, from *ἑπτά*, seven.] (*Chem.*) An atom the equivalence of which is seven atoms of hydrogen, or which can be combined with, substituted for, or replaced by seven atoms of hydrogen.
- Hēp'ta-stīeh (-stīk), n.** [Gr. *ἑπτά*, seven, and *στίχος*, line, verse.] (*Pros.*) A composition consisting of seven verses
- Hēr'eu-lēs, n.** [*Add.*] *Herrules' club* (*Bot.*), a trivial name for three widely different plants: (*a.*) An ornamental West Indian tree (*Xanthoxylum clava-Herculis*), of the same genus with the prickly ash. (*b.*) A variety of the common gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*), the fruit of which often exceeds five feet in length. (*c.*) A large shrub (*Aralia spinosa*) with an exceedingly prickly stem, also called *Angelica tree*, and cultivated on account of the tropical character of its foliage.
- Hērd'-boōk, n.** A book containing the pedigrees of one or more herds of cattle of choice breed;—also called *herd-record*, or *herd-register*.
- He-rēd'i-ty, n.** [See HEREDITABLE] The transmission of physical and psychical qualities of parents to their offspring; the biological law by which living beings tend to repeat themselves in their descendants.
- Hēre'in-āf't'er, adv.** In the following part of this.
- Hēr'it-a-bīl'i-ty, n.** State of being heritable.
- Hēr'ni-ōt'o-my, n.** [From *hernia* and Gr. *τομή*, a cutting, from *τέμνειν*, to cut.] (*Surg.*) The act or operation of cutting for the cure of hernia or for the relief of strangulated hernia.
- Hēt'er-ōg'a-my, n.** [See HETEROGAMOUS.] (*Bot.*) The process of fertilization in plants by an indirect or circuitous method;—opposed to *orthogamy*.
- Hēt'er-o-ģōn'e-sīs, n.** [Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, and *γένεσις*, *γένος*, birth.] 1. Spontaneous generation. 2. Descent, in which successive generations differ from each other; production of a living being, by beings of a species different from it;—opposed to *homogenesis*, or *gamogenesis*.
- Hēt'er-ōģ'e-nīst, n.** One who believes in the theory of spontaneous generation or heterogenesis.
- Hēt'er-ōģ'e-ny, n.** Same as HETEROGENESIS.
- Hēt'er-o-mōr'phism, n.** [Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, and *μορφή*, form.] (*Bot.*) The possession, in the same species of plants, of flowers differing in the relative position of the stamens and pistil, so as to favor the transference by insects of the pollen from the anther of the one form to the pistil of the other.
- Hēt'er-ōp'a-ty, n.** [Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, and *πάθος*, an affection, from *παθεῖν*, *πάσχειν*, to receive an impression, to suffer.] (*Med.*) That mode of treating diseases, by which a morbid condition is removed, by inducing a different morbid condition to supplant it;—a name applied by homœopaths to the ordinary medical practice, or allopathy.
- Hēt'er-o-tāx'y, n.** [Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, and *τάξις*, an arrangement, from *τάσσειν*, to arrange.] (*Bot.*) A deviation of organs from ordinary position.
- Hēt'e-ro-tō'p'y, n.** [From Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, and *τόπος*, place; Fr. *hétérotopie*.] (*Med.*) A deviation from the natural location;—a term applied in the case of organs or products which are normal in character but abnormal in situation.
- Hēx'ād, n.** [Gr. *ἕξάς*, *ἕξάδος*, the number six, from *ἕξ*, six.] (*Chem.*) An atom, the equivalence of which is six, or which can be combined with, substituted for, or replaced by, six atoms of hydrogen.
- Hēx'a-tōm'ie, a.** [Gr. *ἕξ*, six, and *ἄτομος*, atom, *q. v.*] (*Chem.*) Consisting of six atoms; having six atoms in the molecule.
- Hicks'ite, n.** A follower of the party headed by Elias Hicks, which seceded from the Society of Friends in the United States, in 1827. The cause of the separation was mainly theological, Hicks showing a leaning toward Socinian or Rationalistic doctrines.
- Hip-pā'ri-on, n.** [Gr. *ἵππαριον*, dim. of *ἵππος*, a horse.] (*Paleon.*) One of the horse family, found fossil in the older pliocene and later miocene. There were three toes in each limb; the median one strong, with a large hoof, while the lateral ones were small, not reaching beyond the fetlock joint.
- Hipped (hīpt), } a.** [Corruption of *hypochondriac*.]  
**Hip'pish, } Somewhat hypochondriac.**
- Hip-pi-āt'rie, a.** [From Gr. *ἵππιατρός*, veterinary surgeon, from *ἵππος*, horse, and *ιατρός*, physician.] Relating to a knowledge of the diseases of the horse; of, or pertaining to, farriery; veterinary.
- Hōdģ'kin's Dis-ease'. (Pathol.)** A morbid condition characterized by progressive anæmia and enlargement of the lymphatic glands;—first described by Dr. *Hodgkin*, an English physician.
- Hōg, n. 3.** [*Add.*] *Hog of wool*, the trade name for the fleece or wool of sheep of the second year.
- Hōg'reeve, n.** A civil officer charged with the duty of taking up hogs running at large, for the purpose of impounding them. [*N. Eng.*]
- Hōg's'-bäck, n.** (*Geol.*) The ridgy structure of certain districts, consisting of alternate ridges and ravines.
- Hoist'wāy, n.** An opening in the floor of a wareroom for hoisting or lowering merchandise.
- Hōl'o-hēm'i-hē'dral, a.** [Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, *ἡμι*, half, and *ἔδρα*, seat, base, from *ἕζεσθαι*, to sit.] (*Crystallog.*) Presenting hemihedral forms, in which all the sectants have half the whole number of planes.
- Hōl'o-phō'tal, a.** [Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, and *φῶς*, *φωτός*, light.] Causing no loss of light;—applied to reflectors which throw back the rays of light in one unbroken mass without perceptible loss.
- Hōl'o-phrās'tic, a.** [Fr. *holophrastique*, from Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, and *φράσις*, phrase, from *φράζειν*, to speak.] Using a word as the equivalent for a phrase or sentence;—said of certain polysynthetic languages, notably the aboriginal languages of America, in which an entire verbal phrase is incorporated in one compound vocable; agglutinative.
- Hōl'o-stēr'ie, a.** [Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, and *στερεός*, solid.] Wholly solid;—used of a barometer constructed of solid materials, so as to show the variations of atmospheric pressure without employment of liquids. The usual form of such a barometer is the *aneroid*.
- Hō'ly, a.** [*Add.*] *Holy Saturday* (*Eccl.*), the Saturday immediately preceding the festival of Easter.
- Hōme, v. i.** To tend or proceed toward home; to have the instinct to return home when at liberty to do so; as, a *homing* pigeon.
- Ho-mē'ri-ā, n. pl.** [From the name of *Homer*, the Greek poet.] (*Bot.*) A beautiful genus of bulbous plants from the Cape of Good Hope, of the iris family.
- Ho-mōd'ro-mōis, a.** [Gr. *ὁμός*, like, and *δρομός*, a course, running, from *δραμεῖν*, to run.] (*Bot.*) Running in the same direction.
- Ho-mōg'a-my, n.** [Gr. *ὁμός*, like, and *γάμος*, marriage.] (*Bot.*) The process of fertilization in plants, when the stamens and pistil mature in a hermaphrodite flower at exactly the same period.
- Hō'mo-ģōn'e-sīs, n.** [Gr. *ὁμός*, like, and *γένεσις*, *γένος*, birth.] That method of natural descent in which the successive generations are alike; gamogenesis;—opposed to *heterogenesis*.
- Hō'mo-mōr'phism, n.** [Gr. *ὁμός*, same, and *μορφή*, form.] (*Bot.*) The possession, in one species of plants, of only one kind of flowers.
- Hō'mo-plās'my, n.** [Gr. *ὁμός*, same, and *πλάσμα*, anything formed, molded, or imitated, from *πλάσσειν*, to form, mold.] (*Biol.*) Resemblance between different plants or animals in general habit or in particular organs, not due to descent from a common ancestor, but to similar surrounding circumstances.
- Hō'mo-plās'tic, a.** Of, or relating to, homoplasmy.
- Hō'mo-styled, a.** [Gr. *ὁμός*, same, and *στῦλος*, style.] (*Bot.*) Having only one form of flowers.
- Hōod'lūm, n.** A young rowdy; a rough, worthless fellow; a ragamuffin; a gamin.
- Hōpped, a.** A term used by file makers, to describe a very coarse spacing of the teeth of a file.
- Hōrse'lōad, n.** A load fit for a horse to draw or carry.
- Hōrse'-māck'er-el, n.** [*Add.*] (*Ichth.*) (*b.*) The American tunny (*Orcynus secundi-dorsalis*), found on the coast from Newfoundland to Florida. (*c.*) The name is applied to the blue-fish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*).
- Hōtch'pōtch, n.** [*Add.*] 3. A kind of mutton broth peculiar to Scotland, in which green peas are an ingredient in place of rice or barley.
- Hound, n.** [*Add.*] 2. A side bar used to strengthen the running gear of a vehicle. In wagons, the hounds of the fore axle pass forward and on each side of the tongue, to which they are secured by the tongue bolt.



The hounds of the hind axle unite, and are fastened to the coupling pole by the coupling pin.

**Hour** (our), *n.* [Add.] 4. The limit of the time appointed for regular labor; — as, after *hours*.

**House**, *n.* [Add.] 9. By metonymy, an audience; an assembly of hearers; — as, a thin or a full *house*.

**Hūlk'ing**, *a.* [See *HULK*, *n.*] Exhibiting bulk; bulky; unwieldy.

**Hu-mān'i-tā'ri-an**, *n.* [Add.] 2. One who practices humanity or benevolence; one whose actions are based upon kindly and sympathetic feelings. 3. (*Philos.*) One who limits the sphere of duties to human relations and affections, to the exclusion or disparagement of the religious or spiritual.

**Hu-mān'i-tā'ri-an**, *a.* [Add.] 2. Benevolent; philanthropic. 3. Content with right affections and actions toward man; ethical, as distinguished from religious.

**Hu-mān'i-tā'ri-an-ism**, *n.* [Add.] 2. The doctrine or practice of systematic benevolence, or philanthropy; the principles of humane interest in the welfare of the race. 3. (*Philos.*) The doctrine of the humanitarians, that man's obligations and perfection are limited to man and the human relations.

**Hū'mate**, *n.* [Lat. *humus*, the earth, ground.] (*Chem.*) A compound of humic acid with a base.

**Hū'mite**, *n.* [From the name of Sir A. Hume.] (*Min.*) A mineral of a transparent vitreous brown color, found in the ejected masses of Vesuvius. It is a silicate of iron and magnesia, containing fluorine.

**Hūr'dle-rāce**, *n.* A race in which artificial barriers in the shape of hurdles must be leaped.

**Hŷ'bri-diz'er**, or **Hŷb'rid-iz'er**, *n.* One who hybridizes; one who endeavors to produce hybrids, or mongrel animals or plants.

**Hŷ-dræ'mi-ā**, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and αἷμα, blood.] (*Pathol.*) An abnormally watery state of the blood.

**Hŷ'dra-fōrm**, *a.* [*hydra*, and Lat. *forma*, shape.] Resembling the hydra or fresh-water polyp in form.

**Hŷ-drās'tin**, } *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystallizable alkaloid  
**Hŷ-drās'tine**, } obtained from the root of *hydrastis*  
 and some other plants growing in wet places; — used medicinally as a tonic.

**Hŷ-drās'tis**, *n.* [From Gr. ἕειν, to rain, and δρᾶν, to do, to be active.] (*Bot.*) A North American ornamental plant belonging to the crow-foot group.

**Hŷ'dren-çéph'a-lo-çele**, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, ἐγκέφαλον, brain, from ἐν, in, and κεφαλή, head, and κήλη, tumor.] (*Pathol.*) The hernial protrusion of a membranous sac containing serum, through an opening or between the bones of the skull.

**Hŷ'dren-tēr'o-çele**, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, ἔντερα, intestines, and κήλη, tumor.] (*Pathol.*) Intestinal hernia, the sac of which incloses fluid.

**Hŷ'dride**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of the binary type, in which hydrogen playing the part of a negative is united with some other element.

**Hŷ'dro-çe-phāl'ie**, *a.* Relating to, or connected with, hydrocephalus, or dropsy of the brain.

**Hŷ'dro-çéph'a-loid**, *a.* [Gr. ὑδροκέφαλος, hydrocephalus, and εἶδος, appearance.] Like hydrocephalus.

**Hy'dro-çhēm'is-try**, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and Eng. *chemistry*.] That department of chemistry which relates more especially to water and other fluids, or to chemical operations performed in the wet way, that is, by means of substances in solution.

**Hy'dro-ki-nēt'ie**, *a.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and Eng. *kinetic*.] Of, or pertaining to, the motions of fluids, or the forces which produce or affect such motions; — opposed to *hydrostatic*.

**Hŷ'dro-māg'ne-sīte**, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and Eng. *magnesite*.] (*Min.*) A hydrous carbonate of magnesia occurring in white, earthy, amorphous masses in serpentine rocks.

**Hŷ'dro-me-çhān'ies**, *n. sing.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and Eng. *mechanics*; Fr. *hydromécanique*.] That branch

of natural philosophy which treats of the mechanics of liquids, or of their laws of equilibrium and of motion.

**Hŷ'dro-pūlt**, *n.* [From Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and πάλλειν, to swing, to poise, to hurl.] A machine for throwing water by hand power; — used as a garden engine, or fire extinguisher, and the like.

**Hŷ'dro-thēr'mal**, *a.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and θέρμη, heat, θερμός, hot, from θέρειν, to warm; Fr. *hydrothermique*.] Of, or pertaining to, hot water; — applied to the action of heated waters in dissolving, redepositing, and otherwise producing mineral changes within the crust of the globe.

**Hŷ-drōx'yl**, *a.* [*hydrogen* and *oxygen*.] (*Chem.*) A compound radical, or unsaturated group, consisting of one atom of hydrogen and one of oxygen.

**Hŷ'grīne**, *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid contained in coca leaves. It is a pale yellow oil, having a strongly alkaline reaction and burning taste.

**Hŷ-grōph'a-noūs**, *a.* [From Gr. ὑγρός, wet, and φαίνειν, to show, to shine.] Diaphanous when moist; — applied to substances which are opaque when dry.

**Hŷ'lā**, *n.* [Gr. ὕλη, a wood.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of *Hylidæ* or tree-toads.

**Hŷm'nal**, *n.* [Add.] 2. A collection of hymns.

**Hŷm'nist**, *n.* One who writes hymns.

**Hŷ'os-çŷ'a-mūs**, *n.* [Lat., Gr. ὕσκαμος, henbane, from ὕς, a sow, hog, and κύαμος, a bean, — its seeds, resembling beans, being poisonous to swine.] (*Bot.*) A genus of poisonous plants of the solanaceous or nightshade family; henbane.

**Hŷ'per-çŷ'eloid**, *n.* [Gr. ὑπέρ, over, beyond, κύκλος, circle, and εἶδος, form.] (*Geom.*) A variety of epicycloidal curve generated by a point in the circumference of a movable circle, which rolls on the outside of the circumference of a fixed circle.

**Hŷ'per-i-nō'sis**, *n.* [Gr. ὑπέρ, over, above, and ἰς, in, strength, fiber.] (*Pathol.*) A condition of the blood, characterized by an abnormally large amount of fibrine, as in many inflammatory diseases.

**Hŷ'per-ki-nē'sis**, *n.* [Gr. ὑπέρ, over, above, and κίνησις, motion, from κινεῖν, to move.] Abnormally increased muscular movement; a spasm.

**Hŷ'per-ki-nēt'ie**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, hyperkinesis.

**Hŷ'per-plā'si-ā** (-zhī-ā), *n.* [Gr. ὑπέρ, over, above, and πλάσις, conformation, from πλάσσειν, to mold; Fr. *hyperplasie*.] (*Med.*) An increase in the normal elements of any part.

**Hŷ'per-plās'tie**, *a.* Pertaining to hyperplasia.

**Hŷ'p'i-nō'sis**, *n.* [Gr. ὑπό, under, and ἰς, in, strength, fiber.] (*Pathol.*) A diminution in the normal amount of fibrine present in the blood.

**Hŷ'p'no-bate**, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. ὕπνος, sleep, and βαίνειν, to go.] One who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist.

**Hŷ'po-çār'poçē'an**, *a.* [Gr. ὑπό, under, καρπός, fruit, and γῆ, earth.] (*Bot.*) Producing fruit below ground.

**Hŷ'po-çŷ'eloid**, *n.* [Fr. *hypocycloïde*, from Gr. ὑπό, under, κύκλος, circle, and εἶδος, form.] (*Geom.*) A curve traced by a point in the circumference of a circle which rolls on the concave side of a fixed circle.

**Hŷ'p'o-dēr'mā**, *n.* [Gr. ὑπό, under, and δέρμα, skin.] (*Bot.*) A layer of tissue lying beneath the epidermis in plants, and performing the physiological function of strengthening the epidermal tissue. In phanerogamous plants it is mostly developed as *collenchyma*.

**Hŷ'p'o-der-māt'o-my**, *n.* [Gr. ὑπό, under, δέρμα, skin, and τομή, a cutting, from τέμνειν, to cut.] (*Surg.*) The act or operation of making a subcutaneous incision.

**Hŷ'p'o-dēr'mie**, *a.* [See *HYPODERMA*.] Of, or pertaining to, that which is under the skin. *Hypodermic medication* consists in the application of remedies under the epidermis, usually by means of a small syringe constructed for the purpose.

**Hŷ-tēr'o-phŷte**, *n.* [Gr. ὕστερος, following, and φυτόν, plant.] (*Bot.*) A plant, like the fungus, which lives on dead or living organic matter.

I.

**IÇH'THY-ÔR'NIS**, *n.* [Gr. ἰχθύς, fish, and ὄρνις, bird.] (*Paleon.*) A fossil bird with teeth, from the upper cretaceous formations of Kansas. It has biconcave vertebræ, like those of fishes.

**Ī-dē'al-ist**, *n.* [Add.] 2. One who idealizes; one given to romantic expectations.

**Ī-dē'at**, *n.* [L. Lat. *ideatum*, from Lat. *idea*, Gr. ἰδέα, idea.] (*Metaph.*) The ontological reality or actual ex-



istence corresponding with, or supposed to correspond with, an idea; the correlate in real existence to the idea as a thought existence.

**Ī-dē'o-grām**, *n.* [Fr. *idéogramme*, from Gr. *idéa*, idea, and *γράφμα*, a writing, from *γράφειν*, to write.] A pictorial representation, not only of visible objects but even of abstract ideas; a hieroglyph.

**Ī-dē'o-grāph**, *n.* The same as IDEOGRAM.

**Īg-nī'tor**, *n.* [See IGNITE.] One who, or that which, produces ignition; especially, a contrivance for inflaming the powder in a torpedo or the like.

**Īg'no-rant-izm**, *n.* The political policy of keeping the masses of the people in a state of ignorance; obscurantism.

**Ī-guā'ni-an** (-gwā'-), *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, the Iguana, a genus of lizards.

**Īh'lang-ih'lang**, *n.* [Malayan, flower of flowers.] A perfume obtained from the volatile oil of the flowers of *Unona odorata*, an East Indian plant.

**Ī-lic'ie**, *a.* [From Lat. *ilex*, *ilicis*, holly.] Pertaining to the holly (*Ilex aquifolium*);—said of an acid contained in the leaves of the holly.

**Īl'i-çin**, } *n.* A bitter principle extracted from the  
**Īl'i-çine**, } holly.

**Īl'ix-ān'thine**, *n.* [Lat. *ilex*, holly, and Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow.] (*Chem.*) A yellow dye obtained from the leaves of the holly.

**Īl'lu-tā'tion**, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *in*, in, and *lutum*, mud.] The act or operation of smearing the body with mud, especially with the sediment from mineral springs; a mud-bath.

**Īm'mor-telles'** (im'mor-těl'), *n. pl.* [Fr. See IMMORTELLE.] Wreaths composed of fadeless flowers, placed usually upon coffins, urns, monuments, and the like, as expressions of undying regard.

**Im-pē'ri-al**, *n.* [*Add.*] 5. A large kind of drawing-paper, 21 by 30 inches.

**Īm'pre-sā'ri-o**, *n.* [It., from *impresa*, enterprise.] (*Mus.*) The conductor of an opera or concert.

**In-breed'**, *v. t.* [*Add.*] 2. To breed in-and-in.

**In-elū'sion**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. (*Min.*) A foreign substance, either liquid or solid, usually of minute size, observed to be inclosed in the mass of a mineral.

**Īn'eo-ōr'di-nate**, *a.* Not coördinate; not harmonious.

**Īn'eo-ōr'di-nā'tion**, *n.* Absence of coördination; as, *incoördination* of muscular movement, irregular movements resulting from inharmonious action of the muscles in consequence of loss of voluntary control over them.

**Īn'de-scrib'a-bly**, *adv.* In a manner or to a degree which cannot be described.

**Īn'dian** (ind'yan, or in'di-an), *a.* [*Add.*] *Indian bean*, the catalpa.—*Indian club*, a wooden club, swung in the hand for gymnastic exercise; so called from having been first used by the natives of India.—*Indian meal*, meal made from maize or Indian corn.

**Īn'dia Pā'per**. A delicate absorbent paper, manufactured in India or China. The best qualities are made from the inner bark of the bamboo and of the cotton tree.

**Īn'dia Prōof**. (*Engraving.*) An impression from an engraved plate, taken on India paper.

**Īn'di-ean**, *n.* [See INDIGO.] (*Chem.*) A colorless substance existing in wood and other plants, also in the blood and urine of man, and forming indigo when in a state of decomposition.

**Īn'di-go**, *n.* [*Add.*] *Indigo bird* (*Ornith.*), a finch (*Cyanospiza cyanea*), of a small size and showy blue plumage;—found in the eastern part of the United States, also as far west as the Missouri, and south, to Guatemala, and so named from its color.

**Īn'di-ūm**, *n.* [See INDIGO.] (*Chem.*) A white metal, much resembling lead in appearance, soft, ductile, and compact.

**Īn'do-Chī-nēse'**, *a.* [From *Indo*, for *Indian*, and *Chinese*.] Pertaining to those nations of the Mongolian race which inhabit Indo-China, in the southeastern part of Asia, and speak monosyllabic languages.

**Īn'do-Eū-ro-pē'an**, *a.* [From *Indo*, for *Indian*, and *European*.] The same as ARYAN.

**Īn'do-Ger-mān'ie**, *a.* [From *Indo*, for *Indian*, and *Germanic*.] The same as ARYAN.

**Īn-dū'tive**, *a.* [Lat. *indutus*, *p. p.* from *induere*, Gr. *ἐνδύειν*, to put on, from *ἐν*, in, and *δύειν*, to enter.] (*Bot.*) Covered;—applied to seeds which have the usual integumentary covering.

**Īn'fe-ro-brān'ehi-ate**, *a.* [Fr. *inferbranche*, from

Lat. *inferus*, lower, and Gr. *βράγχια*, pl. of *βράγγιον*, gill.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the gills arranged along the sides of the body under the margin of the mantle;—applied to an order of gasteropodous mollusks.

**In-gēs'tā**, *n. pl.* [Lat., *p. p.* from *ingerere*, to put into, from *in*, in, and *gerere*, to carry.] That which is put into the body by the alimentary canal, as food, drink, etc.; and hence, more generally, that which is put into anything; contents;—opposed to *egesta*.

**In-glū'vi-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or connected with, the *ingluvies*, or crop, in birds.

**Īn'grōw-ing**, *a.* [From *in*, in, and *growing*, *p. pr.* from *to grow*.] Growing or appearing to grow into some other substance; as, an *ingrowing* nail, one which becomes imbedded in the adjacent flesh, when this is constantly pressed against its edge.

**In-hīb'it-o-ry**, *a.* [*Add.*] *Inhibitory paralysis* (*Med.*), paralysis depending on the inhibition of nerve action.

**Īnk'-bēr'ry**, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Ilex glabra*, a slender shrub of the holly family, usually from two to four feet high, sometimes taller. It is found in sandy grounds along the coast from New England to Florida, and produces a small black berry.

**Īn'o-sīte**, *n.* [From Gr. *is*, *ivós*, strength, nerve, muscle.] (*Chem.*) A saccharine substance, isomeric with glucose, found in the lungs and other organs of men and animals, also in several plants.

**Īn'set**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. (*Book-binding.*) A portion of the printed sheet in certain sizes of books which is cut off before folding, and set into the middle of the folded sheet to complete the succession of paging;—also called *off-cut*.

**In sītu**. [Lat.] In its natural position or place;—said of a rock or fossil, when found in the situation in which it was originally formed or deposited.

**In-sōm'nī-ā**, *n.* [Lat.] Inability to sleep.

**Iusouciance** (äng-soo'se-ōns'), *n.* [Fr., from *insouciant*, heedless, from *in*, not, and *soucier*, Lat. *sollicitare*, to care for.] Carelessness; heedlessness; unconcern.

**Īn'te-grā'tion**, *n.* [*Add.*] 3. (*Metaph.*) The process under the natural law of evolution, which is supposed to alternate with differentiation; by it the manifold is compacted into the relatively simple and permanent, in preparation for a subsequent more complex differentiation.

**Īn'ter-āct'**, *v. i.* [Prefix *inter* and *act*.] To act upon each other.

**Īn'ter-eon-vērt'i-ble**, *a.* [Prefix *inter* and *convertible*.] Convertible the one into the other, as a proposal that silver and gold be *interconvertible* at the treasury.

**Īn'ter-crōss**, *n.* The process or result of pairing between different breeds of animals, or of cross-fertilization between different varieties of plants.

**Īn'ter-ēst**, *n.* [*Add.*] 7. The persons interested in any particular business or measure, taken collectively; as, the liquor-selling *interest*.

**Īn'ter-fēr'ençe**, *n.* [*Add.*] *Interference figures* (*Optics*), the figures observed when certain sections of crystallized bodies are viewed in converging polarized light; thus, a section of a uniaxial crystal, cut normal to the vertical axis, shows a series of concentric colored rings with a single black cross.

**Īn'ter-grāve'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* INTERGRAVED; *p. p.* INTERGRAVED OR INTERGRAVEN; *p. pr.* and *vb. n.* INTERGRAVING.] To grave or carve between, or in alternate sections.

**Īn'ter-mīt'tençe**, *n.* An interruption; a partial cessation.

**In-tērn'**, *v. t.* [Fr. *interner*, from *interne*, Lat. *internus*, internal.] To put for safe keeping in the interior of a place or country; to confine to one locality.

**Īn'ter-nā'tion-al** (-nāsh'un-al), *n.* [Prefix *inter* and *national*.] 1. The name of a working-men's association, especially of one formed in London, which had for its object social and industrial reform, to be promoted through political combinations. 2. A member of the International association.

**Īn'ter-nā'tion-al-izm**, *n.* 1. The state or condition of the development and recognition of international interests and intercourse. 2. The doctrines or organization of the International association.

**In-tērn'ment**, *n.* [Fr. *internement*. See INTERN.] Confinement; restriction to one locality.

**Īn'ter-pēl'lant**, *a.* InterPELLING; interrupting.

**Īn'ter-pēl'lant**, *n.* He who, or that which, interPELS, interrupts, or disturbs.

**Īn'ter-pēl'late**, *v. t.* [See INTERPEL.] To question, as a minister, or other executive officer, in explanation of



his actions; — generally on the part of a legislative body.

**Īn'ter-rā'mal**, *a.* [Lat. *inter*, between, and *ramus*, a branch.] (*Ornith.*) Between the forks or *rami* of the lower jaw.

**Īn'ter-re-lā'ted**, *a.* [Prefix *inter* and *related*.] Possessing a mutual relation or parallelism.

**Īn'ter-re-lā'tion**, *n.* [Prefix *inter* and *relation*.] A restricted mutual relation; correlation.

**Īn'ter-view** (-vū), *v. t.* To have an interview with; to call upon and question or converse with, for the purpose of obtaining information for publication.

**Īn'ter-view-er** (vū-er), *n.* One who obtains an interview with another, for the sake of gaining information for publication.

**Īn'tra-lōb'u-lar**, *a.* [Prefix *intra* and *lobular*.] (*Anat.*) Within lobules, or small lobes; as the *intra-lobular* veins of the liver.

**Īn'tra-mer-cū'ri-al**, *a.* [Prefix *intra* and *mercurial*.] (*Astron.*) Between the planet Mercury and the Sun.

**Īn'trāns'i-gent**, *a.* [Fr. *intransigent*, Sp. *intransigente*, from *in*, not, and Lat. *transigere*, to come to an agreement, from *trans*, across, and *agere*, to lead, act.] Refusing compromise; uncompromising.

**Īn'tra-pa-rī'e-tal**, *a.* [Prefix *intra* and *parietal*.] Situated or occurring within an inclosure; shut off from public sight.

**Īn'tra-ū'ter-ine**, *a.* [Prefix *intra* and *uterine*.] Within the uterus or womb; as, *intra-uterine* hemorrhage.

**Īn'trī-gānt'e**, *n.* [Fr.] A female intriguer.

**Īn'tro-spēe'tion-ist**, *n.* (*Metaph.*) One who adopts the introspective method of examining the phenomena of the soul.

**Īn'tro-spēe'tive**, *a.* [Add.] 2. Involving the act or results of conscious knowledge of physical phenomena; — contrasted with *associational*.

**Īn'tu-ī'tion-al-ist**, *n.* [See INTUITION.] One who holds the doctrine of intuitionism.

**Īn'tu-ī'tion-ism**, *n.* The doctrine that intuitions are assumed in all scientific knowledge; intuitionism; — opposed to *sensationalism*.

**Īn'tu-ī'tion-ist**, *n.* The same as INTUITIONALIST, *q. v.*

**Īn-tū'i-tiv-ism**, *n.* (*Moral Philos.*) The doctrine that the ideas of right and wrong are intuitive.

**Īn'tu-mēs'cent**, *a.* [See INTUMESCE.] Swelling up; expanding.

**Īn'tus-sus-çēpt'ed**, *a.* [See INTUSSUSCEPTION.] Received into, as a sword into a sheath.

**Īn-vā'ri-ant**, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *variant*.] (*Math.*) A term used to express a quantity which does not change in certain changes of coordinates.

**Ī'o-dām'ide**, *n.* [From *iodine* and *amide*, for *ammonia*.] (*Chem.*) One of a number of compounds, usually of an explosive character, produced by the action of iodine on ammonia.

**Ī'rid**, *n.* (*Bot.*) One of an order of herbaceous plants of which the well-known iris is the type.

**Ī'rish**, *a.* [Add.] *Irish poplin*, a heavy fabric for ladies' dresses, — a mixture of silk warp with worsted weft, woven so as to show only the silk. — *Irish potato*, the ordinary potato, so called because an especially favorite article of food in Ireland. — *Irish stew* (*Cookery*), a white ragout of mutton, thoroughly stewed with an abundance of potatoes.

**Ī'ron-ide** (i'urn-), *n.* A composition of gutta-percha and other ingredients, used for making knife handles, and for other similar purposes.

**Īr're-frān'gi-ble**, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *refrangible*.] Not refrangible; that cannot be refracted in passing from one medium to another.

**Īr'ving-ite**, *n.* (*Ecc. Hist.*) A follower of the Rev. Edward Irving (1792-1834), who taught the restoration of the organization, officers, and supernatural gifts possessed by the Church in apostolic times.

**Īs'a-bēl'ine**, *a.* Of isabel-color; of a brownish yellow; sand-colored.

**Ī'so-bār'ie**, *a.* (*Phys. Geog.*) Pertaining to isobares, or lines connecting places where the atmosphere is of the same weight, as indicated by the barometer.

**Ī'so-bāth'y-thērm**, *n.* [Gr. ἴσος, equal, βαθύς, deep, and θερμή, heat.] (*Phys. Geog.*) An imaginary line on the surface of the globe, touching the points where a certain temperature is found at the same depth.

**Ī'so-bāth'y-thēr'mie**, *a.* Pertaining to an isobathytherm; possessing or indicating the same temperature at the same depth.

**Ī'so-dī'a-mēt'rie**, *a.* [Gr. ἴσος, equal, and διάμετρος, diameter, *q. v.*] (*Crystallog.*) Developed alike in the directions of the several lateral axes; — said of crystals of both the tetragonal and hexagonal systems.

**Ī'so-thēr'mo-bāth**, *n.* [Gr. ἴσος, equal, θερμός, hot, and βάθος, depth.] (*Phys. Geog.*) An imaginary line drawn through points of equal temperature in a vertical section of the ocean.

**Ī'so-thēr'mo-bāth'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to an isothermobath; possessing or indicating equal temperatures in a vertical section, as of the ocean.

**Ī-tāl'ie**, *a.* [Add.] *Italic Languages*, that group or family which includes the languages of ancient Italy. — *Italic order* (*Arch.*), the composite order.

**Ī'vo-rīde**, *n.* A composition made to resemble ivory very closely, and used as a substitute for it.

**Ī'vo-ry-týpe**, *n.* A kind of photographic picture taken upon a surface glazed or polished so as to resemble ivory.

**Ī'vy**, *n.* [Add.] *American ivy*. See VIRGINIA CREEPER.

**Īx'i-ā**, *n.* [Gr. ἰξίς, bird lime; because of the viscid nature of some of the species.] (*Bot.*) A bulbous plant of the genus *Iris*, from the Cape of Good Hope, remarkable for the brilliancy of its flowers.

J.

**JAB'O-RĀN'DI**, *n.* (*Bot.*) The native name of a South American plant (*Pilocarpus pinnatus*), belonging to the family of *Rutaceæ*. It is used in medicine as an active diaphoretic and sialogogue.

**Jāe'ar-ān'da**, *n.* [Braz.] (*Bot.*) A lofty tree of the order *Bignoniaceæ*, with large, gay, trumpet-shaped flowers, found in Brazil.

**Jäck**, *n.* [Add.] 9. A light used at night for attracting and shining deer, wild fowl, or other game.

**Jäck**, *v. i.* To hunt by the use of a jack.

**Jāe'o-bīn**, *n.* [Add.] 2. A fancy pigeon, in which the feathers of the neck form a hood; the wings and tail are long, and the beak moderately short.

**Jā'cob's Mēm'brāne**. (*Anat.*) The exterior layer of the retina; — first described by Dr. *Jacob*, of Dublin.

**Jād'ite**, *n.* (*Min.*) The same as JADE or NEPHRITE.

**Jalousie** (zhāl'ōō-zee'), *n.* [Fr.] A slatted or Venetian window blind.

**Jām**, *n.* [Add.] 5. Any accumulation of objects crowded together; as, a *jam* of logs in a river.

**Ja-pān'**, *a.* [Add.] *Japan clover*, or *Japan pea*, a leguminous plant (*Lespedeza striata*), indigenous to China and Japan, a few specimens of which were noticed by botanists in the United States before 1860, but which has spread widely. It is useful for fodder.

**Ja-pōn'i-eā**, *n.* [N. Lat., Japanese, from *Japonica*, Japan.] (*Bot.*) A species of camellia (*Camellia Japonica*), a native of Japan, bearing beautiful red or white flowers.

**Jaquima** (hā'kē-mā), *n.* [Sp.] A head-stall used for breaking horses.

**Jardinière** (zhār'dīn'i-ār'), *n.* [Fr., fem. of *jardinier*, gardener, from *jardin*, garden. See GARDEN.] An ornamental stand for plants, flowers, and the like, used as decorative furniture in a room.

**Jārl**, *n.* [Icel. & Sw., nobleman, chief. See EARL.] A chief; in English history, applied to the leaders in the Danish and Norse invasions.

**Jā'vá**, *n.* A kind of coffee, brought from Java.

**Jēf'fer-sō'ni-ā**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of American plants of the barberry family, bearing a handsome white flower, an inch in diameter; found in woods from Western New York to Wisconsin, and southwards, and named in honor of Thomas *Jefferson*; — also called *twin-leaf*.

**Je-ru'sa-lem Chēr'ry**. (*Bot.*) The name of either of two species of *Solanum* (*S. pseudo-capsicum* and *S. capsicastrum*), cultivated as house-plants. They bear berries of about the size of cherries.

**Jēs'ū-it**, *a.* [Add.] *Jesuits' drops*, the compound tinc-



ture of benzoin. — *Jesuits' powder*, powdered cinchona bark.

**Jē'sus-pā'per**, *n.* [Fr. *papier jésus*.] A large sized French printing paper, corresponding in size to imperial; — so called because formerly marked with the characters *I. H. S.*, meaning *Jesus*.

**Jīg'-saw**, *n.* A vertically reciprocating saw, moved by a vibrating lever or crank rod.

**Jōb-print'er**, *n.* One who prints cards, bill-heads, posters, and small jobs in general.

**Jōg**, *n.* [Add.] 2. A projection or deviation from a straight line or plane surface, as in the course of a fence, or in the side of a building.

**Jō-hān'nis-bērg'er**, *n.* A celebrated white wine produced on the estate of the *Schloss* (or Castle) *Johannisberg*, on the Rhine.

**Jōss'-house**, *n.* [From *joss*, the Chinese corruption of Lat. *Deus*, God, in its Pg. form *deos*, and *house*.] A Chinese temple.

**Jūdge**, *n.* [Add.] *Judge Advocate General* (*United States Army*), an officer at the head of the bureau of military justice at Washington, with the rank of brigadier-general.

**Jū'ger**, *n.* [Lat. *jugerum*.] A Roman measure of land, measuring 28,800 square feet, or 240 feet in length by 120 in breadth.

**Jūg'lan-dīne**, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *juglans*, a walnut.] (*Chem.*) An extractive matter contained in the juice of the green shell of the walnut (*Juglans regia*); it is used medicinally as an alterative, and also as a black hair-dye.

**Jū'li-ēnne'**, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of vegetable soup.

**Jūmp**, *v. t.* [Add.] *To jump one's bail*, to abscond; to run away.

**Jūn'cīte**, *n.* [Lat. *juncus*, a rush.] A fossil stem or leaf, apparently related to the *Juncaceæ*, or rush family.

**Jū'ni-per-īte**, *n.* One of the fossil *Coniferæ*, evidently allied to the juniper.

**Jūnk'-wad**, *n.* (*Artillery*.) A wad made of oakum, bound round with spun yarn, and of similar diameter to the bore of the gun for which it is intended. It is used in firing hot shot, and also occasionally with bronze ordnance, to prevent indentation of the bore near the seat of the shot, being placed between the charge and the projectile.

**Jūte**, *n.* [Add.] *Jute butts*, those parts of the jute plant which are nearest the ground, and are coarser fibered and darker colored than the rest; they are used to make a poor quality of rope. — *Jute rejections*, the parts of the jute plant growing above the butts, but rejected in sorting jute, as of an inferior quality.

## K.

**K A-LĪĜ'E-NOŪS**, *a.* [Ar. *qali*, ashes of the plant called glass-wort, soda, and Gr. *γένος*, birth. See ALKALI] Forming alkalies with oxygen, as some metals.

**Ka-nee'lā**, *n.* The glandular powder and hairs obtained from the capsules of *Rottlera tinctoria*, a small tree of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, growing in the East Indies. It is used medicinally in the treatment of tapeworm. Also written *kamala*.

**Kamp-tū'li-eōn**, *n.* [Gr. *κάμπτειν*, to bend, to be flexible, and *ύλικός*, material, from *ύλη*, wood, matter.] A kind of elastic floor cloth, made chiefly of India rubber, gutta-percha, dried films of linseed oil, and finely divided cork.

**Kām'pŷ-līte**, *n.* [Gr. *καμπύλος*, bent, curved, from *κάμπτειν*, to bend.] (*Chem.*) An arseniate of lead, occurring in hexagonal prisms of a fine orange yellow.

**Kēn'ning**, *n.* The limit of vision at sea, being a distance of twenty miles.

**Kē'no**, *n.* [Fr. *quine*, five winning numbers, from Lat. *quini*, five each, from *quinque*, five.] A game of chance played with cards, on which are inscribed numbers, and balls or knobs numbered to correspond.

**Ke-rām'ie**, *a.* See CERAMIC.

**Kēr'a-tīne**, *n.* [Gr. *κέρας*, *κέρατος*, horn.] (*Chem.*) A supposed specific substance forming the basis of a large class of animal substances, such as horns, hoofs, nails, wool, hair, feathers, cuticle, and the like; — also called *elastine*.

**Ke-rēe'to-my**, *n.* [Gr. *κέρας*, horn, and *ἐκτέμνειν*, to cut off, from *ἐκ*, out, and *τέμνειν*, to cut.] (*Surg.*) The operation of excising the outward layers of the cornea, by which a clear aperture may be obtained in the middle of a generally opaque cornea.

**Kē'rīte**, *n.* [Gr. *κέρας*, horn.] A compound in which tar or asphaltum combined with animal or vegetable oils is vulcanized by sulphur, closely resembling rubber; — used as insulating material in telegraphy.

**Kē'tōne**, *n.* (*Chem.*) An organic compound consisting of carbon monoxide united with two monatomic alcohol radicals.

**Kēt'tle-drūm**, *n.* [Add.] 2. An informal social party at which a light collation is offered, usually held in the afternoon or early evening.

**Khē-dīve'** or **Khē'dīve**, *n.* [Persian, a prince.] A governor or viceroy; a title granted in 1866 by the sultan of Turkey to the ruler of Egypt.

**Kīd'ney-ōre**, *n.* A kidney-shaped variety of iron ore.

**Kī'lo**, *n.*; *pl.* KĪ'LŌS. A contraction of KILOGRAM.

**Kīn'der-gār'ten**, *n.* [Ger, children's garden, from *kinder*, pl. of *kind*, child, and *garten*, garden.] A school for young children in which play or exercise is combined with study, and especial attention paid to

object-teaching; — a name given by Froebel, a German educator, who introduced this method of training.

**Kīne'-pōx**, *n.* (*Med.*) A pustular eruption on the udder of the cow; cow-pox, *q. v.*

**Kīn'e-si-āt'rieš**, *n. sing. and pl.* [Gr. *κίνησις*, motion, from *κινεῖν*, to move, and *ιατρικός*, pertaining to medicine or surgery, from *ιατρός*, a physician.] (*Med.*) A mode of treating disease by appropriate muscular movements; also termed *kinesitherapy*, *lingism*, and the *movement-cure*.

**Kīn'e-sō'die**, *a.* [Gr. *κίνησις*, motion, and *ὁδός*, way; Fr. *kinésodique*.] Conveying motion; — a term applied to that portion of the spinal cord which conveys motor impressions.

**Kīng'-bōlt**, *n.* An iron bolt, by which the forward axle and wheels of a four-wheeled vehicle are connected with the remaining portions.

**Kīng'fīsh**, *n.* [Add.] 2. A common name for the American whiting (*Menticirrus nebulosus*). 3. The black-spotted Spanish mackerel (*Cybius regale*).

**Kīng'let**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A small passerine bird of the family *Sylviidæ* (genus *Regulus*). It occurs over all North America; — also called *golden-crowned warbler*.

**Kīng'ston-mēt'al**, *n.* An alloy of tin, copper, and mercury, used for the bearings and packings of machinery.

**Kī-nōl'o-gŷ**, *n.* [Gr. *κινεῖν*, to move, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The science which treats of the laws of motion, or of moving bodies.

**Kītch'en-er**, *n.* A kind of range to be used in the kitchen.

**Kītch'en-mīd'deng** (-mīd'denz), *n. pl.* [Dan. *kjökkenmøddings*, kitchen-leavings; Scot. *midden*, a dung-hill.] The shell mounds of the Danish isles of the Baltic, some of which are ten feet high, one thousand feet long, and two hundred feet wide. They are supposed to be relics of neolithic man.

**Klīp'spring-er**, *n.* [D., cliff-springer.] (*Zoöl.*) A South African field antelope (*Oreotragus saltatrix*), which like the chamois springs from one precipice to another with great agility.

**Knee'-cāp** (nee'-), *n.* A capping on the knees, as of horses.

**Knīck'er-bōck'erš** (nīk'-), *n. pl.* Trowsers sitting loosely on the thigh, and ending at the knee, as worn in Holland, and now worn by young boys, and also by huntsmen and tourists.

**Knīfe** (nīf), *v. t.* To cut with a knife; to stab.

**Knīfe'bōard**, *n.* A board on which knives are cleaned or polished.

**Kōhl** (kōl), *n.* A mixture of soot and other ingredients, used by Egyptian and Syrian women to darken the edges of the eyelids.



**Ku'klūx**, *n.* The name adopted in the southern part of the United States by a secret political organization, which often resorted to intimidation and murder to carry out its purposes.

**Kūm'mel**, *n.* [Ger. *kümmel*, cumin, caraway-seed.] A Russian and German liqueur, consisting of a sweetened spirit flavored by caraway seeds.

## L.

**L** (əl) *n.* L (OF A HOUSE), a wing or part attached to a main building; properly, a wing joined at right angles to the main building, giving it the shape of the letter L.

**La-bûr'nin**, } *n.* (Chem.) A poisonous alkaloid  
**La-bûr'nine**, } found in the unripe seeds of the laburnum.

**La-çin'i-o-lâte**, *a.* (Bot.) Consisting of, or abounding in, very minute *laciniæ*.

**Lac'quer-er** (lăk'er-er), *n.* One who lacquers or varnishes metals or woods.

**La-erösse'**, *n.* [Fr. *la crosse*, the cross. See CROSS.] An outdoor game, originating among the North American Indians. It is played on level ground, or on ice, with balls, and a wicker bat (called a *crosse*) for propelling them.

**Lac-tū'cine**, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *lactuca*, lettuce, from *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] (Chem.) The active principle of the wild lettuce. It has anodyne properties.

**La-eüs'tral**, } *a.* [Add.] Lacustrine deposits (Geol.),  
**La-eüs'trine**, } accumulated in fresh-water areas.

**Lä-dī'no**, *n.*; *pl.* LÄ-DĪ'NŌS. [Sp., from *lado*, Lat. *latus*, side.] A term applied in Central America, to the mestizo, or half-breed descendants of whites and Indians.

**Läke'-dwell'ing**, *n.* One of a class of prehistoric dwellings, found in greatest perfection in Switzerland. They were built either on a foundation of reeds, or on tree stems, woven together in horizontal layers, alternated with layers of clay or gravel, or on piles driven deeply into the lake bottom, but projecting above the water.

**Lämb'dâ** (läm'-), *n.* [Gr. *λάμβδα*, the letter Δ, λ, l.] (Entom.) A variety of moth, so called from a mark, resembling the Greek letter Δ, on its wings.

**Läm'i-na-rīte**, *n.* [From Lat. *lamina*, a thin plate.] (Paleon.) A broad-leaved fossil alga.

**Lämp'light'er** (-līt'-), *n.* One who, or that which, lights a lamp.

**Lämp'shell**, *n.* (Conch.) A bivalve deep-water shellfish, so called from its shape.

**Län'ark-īte**, *n.* [From *Lanarkshire*, Scotland.] (Min.) A mineral consisting of sulphate and carbonate of lead, occurring either massive or in long slender prisms, of a greenish white or gray color.

**Län'eas-tē-ri-an**, *a.* Pertaining to Lancaster;—especially used of the method of education advocated by Joseph Lancaster, of England, who made popular the system of instruction, by which advanced pupils in a school instruct pupils below them.

**Länd**, *n.* [Add.] 8. (Naut.) The lap of the strakes in a clincher-built boat. 9. In any surface prepared with indentations, perforations, or grooves, that part not so treated.

**Länd'side**, *n.* The side of a plow which is opposite to the mold-board and which presses against the unplowed land.

**Län'ter-lōō'**, *n.* Same as Loo.

**Läp'a-rōt'o-my**, *n.* [Gr. *λαπάρα*, flank, loins, and *τομή*, a cutting, from *τέμνειν*, to cut.] (Surg.) A cutting through the walls of the abdomen, in the lumbar region, as in the Cesarean section.

**Läp'-bōard**, *n.* A board used on the lap, as by tailors.

**Läp'ping-ën'gine** (-ën'jin), *n.* (Mach.) A doubling machine; an engine for making folds or welds.

**Lärd'y**, *a.* Containing, or consisting of, lard.

**Lät'in**, *a.* [Add.] *Latin Union*, a monetary league between the governments of France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, which provides for an identity in the weight and fineness of the silver and gold coins of those countries, and regulates the amounts and proportions of the coinage of these two metals for the succeeding year.

**Lät'rīne**, *n.* [Lat. *latrina*, Fr. *latrines*.] A privy, or water-closet.

**Lät'ten**, *n.* [Add.] *White latten*, a mixture of brass and tin.

**Lät'ter-dāy Sāint**. A Mormon.

**Lāw**, *n.* [Add.] *Roman law*, the system of principles and laws, found in the codes of the jurists of ancient Rome, and incorporated into the laws of the several European countries, especially on the Continent;—contrasted with the *common law*, accepted in England and the most of her colonies and in the United States.

**Lāwn'-tēn'nis**, *n.* A game of tennis, played upon an open lawn instead of in a tennis-court.

**Lēad'er**, *n.* [Add.] 1. (g.) (Fishing tackle.) A piece of fine eord or eatgut, on the end of a line, to which the artificial flies are attached.

**Lēad'hīll-īte**, *n.* (Min.) A carbonate of sulphur and lead, of a yellowish or greenish-white color;—first found at *Leadhills*, Scotland.

**Lēad'-ō'cher** (lēd'-o'ker), *n.* (Min.) A massive sulphur-yellow oxide of lead.

**Lēa'son**, *n.* [Fr. *liaison*. See LIAISON.] (Cookery.) That which is put into sauces to give them body, as, a mixture of eggs and cream; a thickening.

**Lēath'er-ēt'** (lēth'-), *n.* An artificial preparation of paper or cloth, made to imitate leather.

**Lē'dum**, *n.* [Gr. *λήδον*, the cistus, which was transferred by Linnæus to this genus.] (Bot.) A species of low-growing evergreens of the heath family (*Ericaceæ*). The flowers are white, handsome, and grow in terminal umbel-like clusters. *L. latifolium* grows in cold bogs and damp mountain woods, from New England to Pennsylvania, also in Wisconsin and northward.

**Lēg'ate**, *n.* [Add.] 3. (Rom. Hist.) (a.) An official assistant given to a general or to the governor of a province. (b.) Under the emperors, a governor sent to a province.

**Lēn'toid**, *a.* [lens, and Gr. *είδος*, form.] Having the form of a lens.

**Lēp'a-doid**, *n.* [Gr. *λεπάς*, *λεπάδος*, a shell-fish, and *είδος*, form.] A pedunculated cirriped.

**Lēp'i-dōm'e-lāne**, *n.* [Gr. *λεπίς*, *λεπίδος*, a scale, and *μέλας*, *μέλαινα*, black.] (Min.) An iron-potash of mica, of a raven-black color, usually found in granitic veins in small six-sided tables, or an aggregation of minute opaque scales.

**Lēp'to-mēn'in-gī'tis**, *n.* [Gr. *λεπτός*, small, fine, and Eng. *meningitis*.] (Pathol.) Inflammation of the soft membranes of the brains or spinal cord, that is, the pia mater, and the arachnoid membrane.

**Lēt'ter-bōōk**, *n.* A book in which a person copies business letters.

**Lēv'i-tāte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *levitas*, *levitatis*, lightness, from *levis*, light in weight.] To rise, or tend to rise, as if lighter than the surrounding medium; to obey the laws of repulsion; to tend away from;—opposed to *gravitate*.

**Lī**, *n.* A Chinese measure of length, averaging a little more than one third of a mile.

**Lī-ā'nā**, } *n.* [Fr. *liane*, *lien*, Lat. *ligamen*, a band,  
**Lī-āne'**, } from *ligare*, to bind.] A luxuriant woody creeper, growing in tropical forests. Its tendrils grow straight downward to the ground, twisting themselves together in knots.

**Liēb'er-kuhn** (lēb'er-kuhn), *n.* [From the name of the German inventor, *Lieberkühn*.] A concave metallic mirror attached to the object-glass end of a microscope, to throw down light on opaque objects; a reflector.

**Lift'ing-ma-chīne'**, *n.* Same as HEALTH-LIFT.

**Lī'gāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *ligare*, *ligatus*.] (Surg.) To tie with a ligature; to bind around; to bandage.

**Lī'g'a-tūre**, *v. t.* [Lat. *ligatura*, ligature, from *ligare*, to bind.] (Surg.) To ligate; to tie; to bind.

**Līght'-keep'er** (līt'-), *n.* A person appointed to take charge of a light-house, or light-vessel, and to clean and manage the illuminating apparatus.

**Līght'-ship** (līt'-), *n.* Same as LIGHT-VESSEL.



- Light'-vēs'sel** (līt'-), *n.* A vessel anchored or moored and serving as a light-house.
- Light'wood** (līt'-), *n.* Pine knots, dry sticks, and the like, for kindling a fire quickly or making a blaze.
- Līg'nōse**, *n.* An explosive compound of wood fiber and nitro-glycerine. See NITRO-GLYCERINE.
- Līl'y-pād**, *n.* The floating leaf of the water-lily.
- Lī'man**, *n.* [Fr. *limon*, Sp. and It. *limo*, Lat. *limus*, slime.] The deposit of slime at the mouth of a river.
- Līne'-līght** (-līt), *n.* A brilliant light produced by the incandescence of quicklime placed in a flame of oxygen and hydrogen, or oxygen and coal-gas; — called also *calcium light*.
- Līm'i-tate**, *a.* Bounded by a distinct line.
- Līm'it-ed**, *a.* [Add.] 2. Involving a personal liability limited by the number of shares taken by each shareholder, so that he cannot be called on to contribute beyond the amount of his shares.
- Lī-mōges'-wāre** (lī-mōzh'-), *n.* One of the richly enameled articles of metal, such as caskets, made in the Middle Ages at *Limoges*, France.
- Līne**, *n.* *Hard lines*, an unfortunate fate or lot: distressing circumstances. — *On the line*, at the right height; on a level with the eye of the spectator; — said of a picture, as hung in an exhibition of pictures.
- Līne'-breed'ing**, *n.* (*Stock-breeding*.) The breeding of animals with reference to securing descent from a particular family, especially in the female line.
- Līng'ism**, *n.* A mode of treating certain diseases, as obesity, by gymnastics; — so called because proposed by Pehr Henrik *Ling*, a Swede.
- Līn'gua Frān'cā**, *n.* The commercial language of the Levant, — a compound of French, Italian, Arabic, etc.
- Lī-nō'le-ūm**, *n.* [Lat. *linum*, flax, and *oleum*, oil.] A kind of floor-cloth made from or with hardened or oxidized linseed oil.
- Līp'ie**, *a.* [Gr. *λίπος*, fat.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or derived from, fat; — said of an acid formed by the action of nitric acid on stearic, oleic, and palmitic acid.
- Lī-pō'mā**, *n.* [From Gr. *λίπος*, fat.] (*Med.*) A tumor consisting of fat or adipose tissue.
- Līp'-sērv'īçe**, *n.* Labor or action of the lips, which does not convey the sentiments of the heart.
- Lī'rā**, *n.* [It., from Lat. *libra*, the Roman pound.] An Italian coin equivalent in value to the French franc.
- Lī-rōe'o-nīte**, *n.* [Gr. *λειρός*, pale, and *κονία*, powder.] (*Min.*) A hydrated arseniate of copper, occurring in obtuse pyramidal crystals of a sky-blue or verdigris-green color.
- Līslē'-thrēad** (līl'-), *n.* A hard twisted cotton thread, originally produced at *Lisle*, France.
- Līst**, *n.* [Add.] *Free list*, (*a.*) List of articles admitted to a country free of duty. (*b.*) List of persons admitted to any entertainment, as a theater or opera, without payment, or to whom a periodical, etc., is sent without charge.
- Līt'er-ā'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *litera*, a letter.] The act or process of representing by letters.
- Līth'ie**, *n.* [See LITHIC, *a.*] (*Med.*) A medicine which tends to prevent stone in the bladder.
- Līth'o-frāe'teūr**, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *λίθος*, stone, and Lat. *fractum*, supine of *frangere*, to break.] An explosive compound of nitro-glycerine. See NITRO-GLYCERINE.
- Līth'o-grāph'ie**, *a.* [Add.] *Lithographic limestone* (*Min.*), a compact, fine-grained limestone, obtained largely from the *Lias* and *Oolite*, and extensively employed in lithography.
- Līth'ū-ā'mi-an**, *n.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Lithuania, a part of the Russian and Prussian territory bordering on the Baltic Sea; — applied especially to the language spoken in Lithuania, one of a group of dialects related to the Slavonic languages.
- Llā'no**, *n.* [Sp., plain, even, level.] A prairie.
- Lōb'by-īst**, *n.* A member of the lobby; a person who frequents the lobby of a legislature for the purpose of influencing legislation.
- Lōb'ū-lar**, *a.* [Fr. *lobulaire*.] Having the character or nature of a lobule.
- Lō'cal**, *n.* [See LOCAL, *a.*] 1. An accommodation railway train, which receives and deposits passengers and freight along the line of the road. 2. An item of local news for a newspaper.
- Lō'eāte**, *v. i.* To take up one's residence in a place; to settle.
- Lōck'out**, *n.* A suspension of work, on the part of employers; — corresponding to a *strike* on the part of the employed.
- Lō'eo-mō'tor**, *a.* [See LOCOMOTION.] Pertaining to movement.  
*Progressive locomotor ataxy* (*Pathol.*), a disease characterized by incoördination of movement, and dependent on degeneration of the posterior columns of the spinal cord.
- Lō'eust-bēan**, *n.* A commercial name for the sweet pod of the carob tree.
- Lōd'i-eūle**, *n.* [Fr., Lat. *lodícula*, dim. of *lodix*, *lodici*, a coverlet.] (*Bot.*) One of the two or three delicate membranous scales which form the perianth of grasses.
- Lōir** (lwär), *n.* [Fr., Provençal *glire*, Sp. *liron*, Lat. *glis*, *gliris*.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of dormouse (*Myoxus vulgaris*), found in Europe; — known also as the *fat dormouse*.
- Lōn'don-prīde'**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A garden name for *Saxifraga umbrosa*, a hardy perennial herbaceous plant, a native of high lands in Great Britain.
- Lōng**, *a.* [Add.] 9. (*Stock Exchange*.) Holding a quantity of stock. A man is said to be "*long*," when he has bought stock on time, that is, stock which he can call for at any time he chooses.  
*Long price*, the full retail price of any article. — *Long purchase* (*Stock Exchange*), stock bought to sell on a rise. — *To go long*, to buy stock in order to sell on a rise. — *Long of the market*, or *Long side*, having bought stock to sell on a rise.
- Lōng'-di-vīš'ion** (-vīzh'un), *n.* (*Arith.*) The process of dividing one number by another, — the several steps of the process being given at length, so as to show the successive partial products of the divisor and dividend, and the remainders.
- Lōop'light** (-līt), *n.* A small narrow opening or window in a tower or fortified wall; a loop-hole.
- Lōph'o-brāneh**, *n.* (Gr. *λοφία*, ridge, hill, and *βράγχιον*, gill.) (*Ichth.*) One of an order of teleosts, whose gills, instead of hanging in regular fringes, are disposed in tufts arranged in pairs along the branchial arches. The pipe-fish (*Syngnathus*) and the sea-horse (*Hippocampus*) are examples.
- Lōt'o**, *n.* [A corruption of It. *otto*, eight; — the original lotteries in which numbers were drawn giving eight modes of staking.] A game of chance, played with cards, on which are inscribed numbers, and balls or knobs numbered to correspond; — called also *keno*. [Sometimes written *lotto*.]
- Lōve'-pō'tion**, *n.* A compounded draught, administered in the hope of inducing feelings of love.
- Lōw-mīnd'ed**, *a.* Base; groveling; inclined in mind to low or unworthy things; showing a base mind.
- Lōw'-nēcked** (-nēkt), *a.* Cut low in the neck; *décolleté*; — said of a lady's dress.
- Lōx-ōt'o-my**, *n.* [Gr. *λοξός*, slanting, oblique, and *τομή*, a cutting, from *τέμνειν*, to cut.] (*Surg.*) An oblique section or cutting; — applied to a method of amputation.
- Lū'eū-lent-ly**, *adv.* In a luculent manner; clearly; transparently; lucidly; brightly.
- Lūg**, *n.* [Add.] 4. The ring-shaped piece of leather through which each shaft passes, in a single harness. It holds up the shaft, being itself fastened to the saddle.
- Lūm'bo-sā'eral**, *a.* [Lat. *lumbus*, loin, and *sacrum*, sacrum.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the loins and the sacrum; — said of a nerve which proceeds from the anterior branch of the fifth lumbar nerve, descends into the pelvis in front of the sacrum, and unites with the sciatic plexus.
- Lū'ny**, *a.* [Shortened from *lunatic*.] Crazy; mentally unsound; — also written *loony*.
- Lūch'nis**, *n.* [Gr. *λύχνος*, a light or lamp.] (*Bot.*) A genus of old-world plants belonging to the pink family (*Caryophyllaceæ*), and so called either on account of the brilliant color of the flowers of most of the species, or because the cottony leaves anciently answered as wicks for lamps. The botanical name is in common use for the garden species.
- Lū'dīne**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A violet dye derived from aniline.
- Lū-gō'di-ūm**, *n.* [From Gr. *λυγώδης*, flexible, from *λύγος*, a willow twig, and *εἶδος*, form.] (*Bot.*) A genus of ferns with twining or climbing fronds, bearing stalked and variously lobed divisions in pairs, with free veins. *L. palmatum*, much prized for indoors ornament, inhabits shaded and moist grassy places, from Massachusetts to Virginia and Kentucky, and sparingly southwards.



## M.

- MĀC'LED**, *a.* [Lat. *macula*, a spot.] (*Min.*) Characterized by having the surface covered with spots of a hue deeper than, or different from, the ground color.
- MĀe'ren-çēph'a-loūs**, *a.* [Gr. μακρός, long, great, and ἐγκέφαλον, the brain.] Having a large brain.
- MĀe'ro-glōs'si-ā**, *n.* [Gr. μακρός, long, great, and γλῶσσα, tongue.] (*Med.*) Enlargement or hypertrophy of the tongue.
- Ma-crōph'yl-līne**, or **MĀe'ro-phŷl'līne**, *a.* [See MACROPHYLLOUS.] (*Bot.*) Consisting of elongated extended leaflets.
- MĀe'ro-pin'a-eoid**, *n.* [Gr. μακρός, long, πίναξ, a board, and εἶδος, form.] (*Crystallog.*) The name given to the two planes in the orthorhombic system which are parallel to the vertical and longer lateral (macrodiagonal) axes.
- Ma-crōp'ter-oūs**, *a.* [Gr. μακρός, long, and πτερόν, a wing.] Having long wings.
- MĀe'ro-seōp'ie**, } *a.* [Gr. μακρός, long, large, and  
**MĀe'ro-seōp'ie-al**, } σκοπεῖν, to view.] Visible to the unassisted eye; — as opposed to *microscopic*, visible only by the aid of the microscope.
- MĀe'trā**, *n.* [Gr. μάκτρα, kneading-trough, from μάσσειν, to knead.] (*Zoöl.*) A well-known lamellibranch, inhabiting sandy and muddy shores; — so called fancifully from its shape. The hen-clam, or mongrel-clam (*M. solidissima*), is found from the Gulf of Mexico to Labrador.
- Mād'der-ing**, *n.* The art or process of dyeing with madder, or of subjecting to the action of madder.
- Mād're-pō'ri-fōrm**, *a.* [Eng. *madrepore*, and Lat. *forma*, form.] Formed like a madrepore; perforated with small holes like a coral.
- Ma-drō'nā**, *n.* [Sp., from *madre*, Lat. *mater*, mother.] An evergreen shrub (*Arbutus Menziesii*), of California.
- Ma-ğēn'tā**, *n.* A red or crimson dye or color derived from aniline; — so called from *Magenta*, in Italy, where a battle was fought, not far from the time when the color was first brought into use.
- Māğ'is-tral**, *a.* (*Pharmacy.*) Prescribed for the occasion: — said of medicines, in distinction from such as are officinal, or kept prepared in the shops.
- Mag-nē'sie**, *a.* (*Chem.*) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, magnesium.
- Mag-nē'si-ūm** (-zhī-ūm), *n.* [Add.] *Magnesium light*, a brilliant light, produced by burning metallic magnesium.
- Mag-nēt'ie**, *a.* [Add.] *Magnetic field*, or, *Field of magnetic force*, any space through which a magnet exerts its influence. — *Magnetic fluid*, the hypothetical fluid whose existence was formerly assumed in the explanations of the phenomena of magnetism. — *Magnetic iron* (*Min.*), a compound of iron and oxygen which is attracted by the magnet; magnetite; loadstone.
- Mā-hā'rā'jah**, *n.* [Skr., from *mahā*, great, and *rājā*, king.] A sovereign prince of India.
- Ma-hōg'a-ny**, *n.* [Add.] A table made of the mahogany wood.
- Māid**, *n.* [Add.] *Maid of honor*, a female attendant or companion of a queen or royal princess: — usually of noble family, and having only honorary duties.
- Mai-zē'nā**, *n.* [From MAIZE.] A trade name for fine meal or farina, prepared from Indian corn, for puddings and the like.
- Māke'-up**, *n.* The whole, as distinguished from the several parts composing it: general composition or structure; get-up. An actor's *make-up* means the artificial manner in which he is appareled, painted, and the like, for the stage.
- Māl'a-gā's'y**, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Madagascar or its inhabitants; Madecasse.
- Māl'lāise'**, *n.* [Fr., from *mal*, Lat. *malus*, evil, ill, and *aise*, ease, *q. v.*] (*Pathol.*) An indefinite feeling of uneasiness, or of being ill at ease.
- Māl'as-sim'i-lā'tion**, *n.* (*Pathol.*) (*a.*) Imperfect digestion of the several leading constituents of the food. (*b.*) An imperfect use by the capillaries of the blood conveyed to them.
- Mal-thū'sian-i'sm** (-zhan-), *n.* [See MALTHUSIAN.] The system of Malthusian doctrines, which advocate the restriction of the natural increase of population.
- Mām'e-lū'eo**, *n.* [Pg.] A child born of a white father and negro mother.
- Mām'zer**, *n.* [Heb. *mamzêr*.] One born of parents between whom marriage was forbidden by the Mosaic law.
- Mān-ā'dā**, *n.* [Sp.] A herd of brood-mares, under the lead of a stallion.
- Manchette** (mōng'shēt'), *n.* [Fr., a cuff, ruffle, dim. of *manche*, sleeve. See MANCHE.] An ornamental ruffle or cuff.
- Mān'-ēat'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, has an appetite for human flesh; specifically applied to a large shark, and also to a species of tiger.
- Mān'-ēn'gine** (-ēn'jin), *n.* A mechanical lift for raising and lowering workmen, as in mines; an elevator.
- Mān'gan-īf'er-ous**, *a.* [*manganese* and Lat. *ferre*, to bear.] Containing manganese.
- Mān'za-nī'tā**, *n.* [Sp., dim. of *manzana*, an apple.] (*Bot.*) A dense mahogany-colored shrub (*Arctostaphylos pungens*), growing to the height of ten feet, and spreading to an equal breadth. It is found in the Western United States, from Oregon and Utah to New Mexico, and in Mexico. The name is also applied to other Californian species of *Arctostaphylos*.
- Ma-ō'rī**, *n.* (*Geog.*) 1. One of the primitive inhabitants of New Zealand. 2. The original language of New Zealand.
- Ma-ō'rī**, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, New Zealand.
- Mār'a-bou'**, *n.* The offspring of a mulatto and a griffe.
- Mār'gin**, *n.* [Add.] 5. (*Stock Exchange.*) A sum of money deposited with a broker, by a person speculating in stocks, to secure the former against loss on funds advanced by him.
- Mār'i-nāde'**, *n.* [Fr., from *mariner*, to prepare food for preservation at sea, from *marin*, Lat. *marinus*, sailor, from *mare*, sea.] (*Cookery.*) A brine or pickle for use in preparing food for being cooked, and for enriching the flavor of meat and fish.
- Mār'i-nāte**, *v. t.* (*Cookery.*) To lay in vinegar; to prepare by the use of marinade.
- Mār'i-o-nētte'**, *n.* [Fr.] One of the figures in a puppet-show.
- Märk**, *n.* [Ger.] A German silver coin, of the value of one English shilling, or about 24 cents in American currency. It is the equivalent of 100 *pfennig*.
- Mär-seilles'** (mär-sälz'), *n.* A general term for certain kinds of fabrics, which are formed of two series of threads interlacing each other, thus forming double cloth, quilted in the loom; — used for vestings; so named because first made in *Marseilles*, France.
- Märsh'-hawk**, *n.* The American harrier or mousehawk (*Circus cyaneus*), one of the *Falconidae*, or falcon family. It breeds from Hudson's Bay to Texas, and from Nova Scotia to Oregon and California, and is abundant everywhere in the United States, except in the southeastern portion.
- Mär'tin-gale**, *n.* [Add.] 3. (*Gambling.*) The act of doubling at each stake that which has been lost on the preceding stake; — metaphorically derived from the bifurcation of the *martingale* of a harness.
- Māss'age**, *n.* [Fr.] The act of pressing the muscular parts of the body with the hands, in order to give suppleness or to excite vitality; shampooing.
- Mās'ter**, *n.* A vessel having masts.
- Mās-tōd'ŷ-ny**, *n.* [Gr. *μαστός*, the female breast, and *ὀδύνη*, pain.] (*Pathol.*) Pain occurring in the *mamma*, or female breast, — a form of neuralgia.
- Mā-tān'zā**, *n.* [Sp., slaughter, from *matar*, to kill.] A place where animals are slaughtered for their hides and tallow.
- Ma-tē'ri-al-ist**, *n.* [Add.] 2. Specifically, one who holds to the existence of matter, as distinguished from the idealist who denies it.
- Ma-tē'ri-āl-i-zā'tion**, *n.* 1. The act or pretense of clothing a spirit in a material form. 2. That which is materialized; the supposed appearance of a spirit in material form.
- Ma-tē'ri-al-ize**, *v. t.* [Add.] 4. (*Spiritualism.*) To present or to pretend to present a spirit or departed soul under a material form or body.
- Mā'yōn'nāise'**, *n.* [Fr., perhaps from Provençal *ma-honner*, to mix a salad.] (*Cookery.*) A sauce or salad, compounded of oil, vinegar, pepper, and salt, with the



- addition of raw yolks of eggs; also, any dish of meat furnished with this sauce.
- Māy'or-al**, *n.* [Sp., from *mayor*, Lat. *major*, greater.] The conductor of a mule team; a head shepherd.
- Mēad'ōw-hāy**, *n.* A coarse grass, or true sedge, growing on uncultivated swamp or river meadow; — used as fodder for cattle, packing for ice, etc.
- Mēat**, *n.* [Add.] *Dark meat* (*Cookery*), all the meat of chickens and turkeys, except the breast and wings, these being called *light meat*.
- Me-cā'te**, *n.* (*Mex.*) A rope of hair or of the fiber of the maguey, used for tying horses, etc.
- Me-gāç'e-rōs**, *n.* [Gr. μέγας, great, and κέρασ, horn.] (*Paleon.*) The fossil or sub-fossil gigantic deer of the Pleistocene marls and peat-bogs; often, but erroneously termed the Irish elk.
- Μέγ'ā-fār'ad**, *n.* [Gr. μέγας, great, and Eng. *farad*.] (*Elec.*) One of the larger measures of capacity, amounting to one million farads; — rarely called *macrofarad*.
- Μέγ'ā-lēth'o-seōpe**, *n.* [Gr. μέγας, great, and Eng. *alethoscope*.] An instrument for viewing pictures by means of a lens in which the pictures are magnified.
- Μέγ'ōhm** (-ōin), *n.* [Gr. μέγας, great, and Eng. *ohm*.] (*Elec.*) One of the larger measures of electrical resistance, amounting to one million ohms.
- Me'ō-stēm'o-noūs**, *a.* [Gr. μείων, smaller, and στήμων, the warp, from ἰστάναι, to stand.] (*Bot.*) Having stamens less in number than the parts of the corolla.
- Me-læ'o-nīte**, *n.* [Gr. μέλας, black, and κόνις, dust.] (*Min*) An earthy-black oxide of copper, occurring in veins in powdery masses, arising from the decomposition of other ores.
- Me-læ'nā**, *n.* [Gr. μέλας, μέλαινα, black.] (*Pathol.*) A discharge of black blood.
- Mēl'an-ehō'li-ā**, *n.* [Lat., Gr. μέλας, μέλαινα, black, and χολή, bile.] (*Pathol.*) A kind of mental unsoundness which often attends disorders of the liver and of the organs of digestion. It is characterized by extreme depression of spirits, ill-grounded fears, and brooding over one particular subject or train of ideas.
- Mēl-o-plās'tie**, *a.* Pertaining to meloplasty, or the artificial formation of a new cheek.
- Mēl'o-plās'ty**, *n.* [Fr. *méloplastie*, from Gr. μῆλον, an apple, a cheek, and πλάσσειν, to mold, form.] (*Surg.*) The process of restoring a cheek which has been destroyed wholly or in part; the artificial formation of a new cheek.
- Mēl'ton-elōth**, *n.* A fine woolen cloth with unfinished face and without raised nap; also a commoner article, with cotton warp and similar finish.
- Mēn'ta-grā**, *n.* [Fr. *mentagre*, from Lat. *mentum*, chin, and Gr. ἄγρα, a catching, a seizure.] (*Pathol.*) A herpetic eruption about the chin and upper lip, forming a tenacious crust; sycosis.
- Mē'nyū'**, *n.* [Fr., slender, thin, minute. See *MINUTE*.] The details of a banquet; a bill of fare.
- Mēph'is-to-phē'li-an**, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the devil Mephistopheles; feudish; crafty.
- Mer-eū'rie**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, the metal mercury.
- Me-rēn'ehy-mā**, *n.* [Gr. μέρος, a part, and ἔγχυμα, an infusion, from ἐν, in, and χεῖν, to pour.] (*Bot.*) Tissue composed of spheroidal cells.
- Méringue** (mā'rāng'), *n.* [Fr.] (*Cookery*.) A kind of soft frosting composed of the whites of eggs and sugar, and used to garnish some pastry or confection.
- Mēs'ā**, *n.* [Sp.] An elevated table-land, especially one lying against the side of a mountain.
- Mēs'o-çe-phāl'ie**, *a.* [Gr. μέσος, middle, and Eng. *cephalic*.] Having the ratio of the breadth to the length of the skull a medium one.
- Mēs'o-pi-thē'eus**, *n.* [Gr. μέσος, middle, and πίθηκος, ape.] (*Paleon.*) A fossil catarrhine ape found in Greece, bearing resemblance to the existing genus *Macacus*, and also to the gibbons.
- Mēs'o-stēr'num**, *n.* [Gr. μέσος, middle, and στέρνον, breast.] (*Entom.*) The ventral piece of the exoskeleton of the middle segment of the thorax in insects.
- Mēt'al**, *n.* [Add.] 3. A metallic alloy or compound, such as brass, steel, bronze, bell-metal, etc. 4. *pl.* The rails of a railway. [*Eng.*]
- Muntz's metal*, an alloy consisting usually of 60 parts of copper and 40 parts of zinc, used in the form of thin plates for sheathing ships; — named after the inventor.
- Me-tāl'lie**, *a.* [Add.] *Metallic tinkling* (*Pathol.*), a sound heard in the chest, in cases in which a cavity communicating with the air passages contains both air and fluid.
- Mēt'a-mēre**, *n.* [Gr. μετά, with, or among, and μέρος, part.] (*Zoöl.*) Any one of the similar parts that follow one another in an animal formed by segmentation; a segment, as of an articulate or a vertebrate.
- Me-tāth'e-sis**, *n.* [Add.] 2. (*Chem.*) The interchange of two elements in a reaction.
- Mēt'a-thēt'i-eal**, *a.* Taking place by metathesis or mutual exchange.
- Mēt'a-zō'an**, *n.*; *pl.* MĚT'A-ZŌ'ANŪ; *Lat. pl.* MĚT'A-ZŌ'Ā. [Gr. μετά, after, and ζῶον, animal.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal in which the protoplasmic mass, constituting the primitive body, is converted into a multitude of cells, which become metamorphosed into the tissues of the body; a stomach cavity is normally developed, and the cells around it arranged in two sets, the ectoderm and the entoderm. The term comprises all animals, except the protozoans.
- Mē'te-or-oid**, *n.* [Eng. *meteor*, and Gr. εἶδος, form.] (*Astron.*) A small body revolving in an orbit about the sun. Luminous meteors are produced by the entrance of *meteoroids* into the earth's atmosphere.
- Mēth'y**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A fish (*Lota vulgaris*) of the cod family, common in fresh waters of temperate regions of the northern hemisphere; — called also the *burbot*.
- Mēth'yl-ām'ine**, *n.* [*Methyl* and *amine*.] (*Chem.*) A colorless gas, having a strong ammoniacal odor, and absorbed by water with great rapidity. In its composition it may be regarded as ammonia in which one atom of hydrogen has been replaced by the radical methyl.
- Mēth'yl-āte**, *v. i.* To impregnate or mix with methyl or methylic alcohol.
- Methylated spirit*, alcohol mixed with one tenth of its volume of impure methyl alcohol or wood-spirit, to prevent its consumption as a beverage.
- Mēt'ro-lōg'i-eal**, *a.* [Fr. *métrologique*.] Pertaining to the science of metrology or of mensuration.
- Mēt'ro-seōpe**, *n.* [Gr. μήτρα, womb, from μήτηρ, mother and σκοπεῖν, to view.] A modification of the stethoscope, devised with the view of directly auscultating the uterus from the vagina.
- Me-trōt'o-my**, *n.* [Fr. *métrotomie*, from Gr. μήτρα, womb, from μήτηρ, mother, and τομή, a cutting, from τέμνειν, to cut.] (*Surg.*) The operation of cutting into the uterus; hysterotomy; the cesarean section.
- Mī-erās'ter**, *n.* [Gr. μικρός, small, and ἀστήρ, star.] (*Paleon.*) A genus of sea-urchin, similar to the spatangus, abounding in the chalk formation; — so termed from the star-like arrangement of the small ambulacral furrows.
- Mī-eren-çēph'a-loūs**, *a.* [Gr. μικρός, small, and ἐγκέφαλον, the brain.] Having a small brain.
- Mī-ero-eō'eus**, *n.* [Gr. μικρός, small, and κόκκος, kernel.] A round or spherical bacterium.
- Mī-ero-fār'ad**, *n.* [Gr. μικρός, small, and Eng. *farad*.] (*Elec.*) One of the smaller measures of electrical capacity, amounting to the millionth part of a farad.
- Mī-erōhm**, *n.* [From Gr. μικρός, small, and Eng. *ohm*.] (*Elec.*) One of the smaller measures of electrical resistance, amounting to the millionth part of an ohm.
- Mī-ero-phōne**, *n.* [Gr. μικρός, small, and φωνή, sound.] (*Physics*.) An instrument for intensifying and making audible very feeble sounds. It is essentially a very sensitive telephone, producing its effects by the changes of intensity in an electric current, occasioned by the changes of resistance of imperfect conductors under the action of acoustic vibrations.
- Mī-ero-phō'to-grāph**, *n.* [Gr. μικρός, small, φῶς, φῶτος, light, and γράφειν, to write.] An enlarged representation of a microscopic object, produced by throwing upon a sensitive plate the magnified image of an object formed by a microscope or other suitable combination of lenses.
- Mī-erōph'y-tal** or **Mī-ero-phy'tal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to microphytes.
- Mī-ero-phy'te**, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. μικρός, small, and φυτόν, a plant, from φύειν, to produce, grow.] (*Paleon.*) A deposit consisting of minute forms of vegetable life.
- Mī-ero-spēe'tro-seōpe**, *n.* [Gr. μικρός, small, and Eng. *spectroscope*.] (*Physics*.) A spectroscope arranged for attachment to a microscope, for the observation of minute portions of any substance.
- Mī-ero-zyme**, *n.* [Gr. μικρός, small, and ζύμη, ferment.] A minute living organism which is supposed to act like a ferment in causing or propagating certain infectious or contagious diseases.
- Mīd'dle**, *a.* [Add.] *Middle States*, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware; which, at the time of the formation of the Union, occupied a middle



- position between the Eastern States (or New England) and the Southern States.
- Mid'dlings**, *n. pl.* In the southern and western parts of the United States, the portion of the hog between the ham and the shoulder. Thus, prices are quoted for hams, shoulders, and *middlings*.
- Mid'dy**, *n.* A colloquial abbreviation of *midshipman*.
- Mid'feath-er**, *n.* (*Mining.*) That which supports the center of a tunnel.
- Mign'on-ette'** (mĭn'yōn-ĕt'), *n.* [*Add.*] *Mignonette pepper* (*Cookery*), pepper unground, or ground very coarse.
- Mi-kā'do**, *n.* The title of the Emperor of Japan.
- Milk**, *v. t.* [*Add.*] 4. To obtain anything of value from by unfair means; as, to *milk* a telegram, to make a surreptitious use of the contents of a telegram sent to other parties.
- Milk**, *n.* [*Add.*] *Milk leg* (*Pathol.*), a swollen condition of the leg, usually in puerperal women, caused by an inflammation of veins, and characterized by a white appearance occasioned by an accumulation of serum and sometimes of pus in the cellular tissue.
- Miller-ite**, *n.* [From the name of Professor W. H. Miller, of Cambridge, Eng.] (*Min.*) A sulphide of nickel, occurring in delicate capillary crystals, of a bronze yellow; hence sometimes called *hair pyrites*.
- Millier** (mil-lyā'), *n.* [Fr., from *mille*, thousand.] A French measure of weight, being one million grams. It is the weight of one cubic meter of pure water at 4° centigrade, and is equal to 2204.62 pounds avoirdupois weight.
- Mill'ing**, *n.* *High milling*, milling in which the grain is reduced to flour by a succession of crackings, or of slight and partial crushings, alternately with sifting and sorting the product. — *Low milling*, milling in which the reduction is effected in a single crushing.
- Min'er-al**, *a.* [*Add.*] *Mineral blue*, the name usually given to azurite, when reduced to an impalpable powder for coloring purposes. — *Mineral caoutchouc*, an elastic mineral pitch, a variety of bitumen, resembling caoutchouc in elasticity and softness. — *Mineral charcoal*, a term applied to silky fibrous layers of charcoal, interlaminated in beds of ordinary bituminous coal; — known to miners as *mother-of-coal*. — *Mineral green*, a green carbonate of copper. — *Mineral tallow*, a familiar name for *hatchettine*, from its fatty or spermaceti-like appearance.
- Min'i-fy**, *v. t.* [Lat. *minus*, least, smallest, and *facere*, to make.] 1. To make small, or smaller; to diminish the apparent dimensions of; to lessen. 2. To degrade; to treat with contempt; to speak slightly of.
- Min'i-mī-zā'tion**, *n.* The act or process of minimizing, or of reducing to the smallest part or proportion possible.
- Mir'a-ele-plāy'**, *n.* An old dramatic entertainment, the subject of which was taken from the histories in the Bible, or from legends of saints and martyrs.
- Mis'e-rē're**, *n.* [*Add.*] 4. (*Pathol.*) The group of symptoms, marked by stercoraceous vomiting, abdominal pain, and collapse, which depend upon obstruction in the intestines; ileac passion.
- Mis'sion-schōol** (mish'un-), *n.* A school for children, who do not regularly attend a church, or who are poor and neglected.
- Mis'sy**, *a.* Like a miss, or young girl.
- Mitrailleuse** (mĕ'trā'yūh'z'), *n.* [Fr., from *mitraille*, to fire grape-shot, from *mitraille*, old iron, grape-shot, dim. of O. Fr. *mite*, a mitc.] A machine-gun, which has thirty-seven barrels fitted and soldered into a wrought-iron tube, with a movable breech-piece worked by a lever, and so arranged that the barrels can be fired simultaneously, or at any interval, re-loading taking five seconds, and ten discharges per minute being maintained if necessary.
- Mo-dī'o-lā**, *n.* [Lat. *modiolus*, dim. of *modius*, the Roman corn-measure.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of marine lamellibranchs, living and fossil; a kind of mussel.
- Mo-diste'** (mo-deest'), *n.* [Fr.] A female dealer in articles of ladies' dress; a dressmaker.
- Mō'lar**, *a.* [Lat. *moles*, mass.] (*Mech.*) Of, or pertaining to, a mass of matter; — said of the properties or motions of masses, as distinguished from those of molecules or atoms.
- Mol-lūs'coïd**, } *a.* [Lat. *molluscus*, soft, and Gr. εἶδος, }  
**Mol'lus-coï'dal**, } form.] Similar to the true mol- }  
lusk; belonging to the *molluscoids*. }
- Mol-lūs'coïd**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name formerly given to a heterogeneous group comprising the brachiopods, polyzoans, and tunicates.
- Mōn'ad**, *n.* [*Add.*] 3. (*Chem.*) An atom the equivalence of which is, or which can combine with, be exchanged for, or replaced by, one atom of hydrogen.
- Mo-nān'dry**, *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, one, and *ἀνὴρ*, *ἀνδρῶς*, man.] The possession by a woman of only one husband; — contrasted with *polyandry*.
- Mōn'a-tōm'ie**, *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, alone, one, and *ἄτομος*, atom, *q. v.*] (*Chem.*) Consisting of one atom; having one atom in the molecule.
- Mō'ner**, *n.*; *Lat. pl. MO-NĒ'RĀ.* [Gr. *μονήρης*, single.] (*Zoöl.*) One of that group of protozoans in which the individuals have been supposed to consist of a simple mass of protoplasm without a nucleus.
- Mōn'e-tize**, *v. t.* To convert into money; to adopt as current money; — as, to *monetize* silver.
- Mōn'grel** (mūng'grel), *n.* [*Add.*] 2. An animal of no definite breed and without pedigree.
- Mō'nism**, *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single.] (*Metaph.*) That doctrine which refers all phenomena to a single ultimate constituent or agent; — the opposite of *dualism*.
- Mō'nist**, *n.* One who adopts or supports the doctrines of monism.
- Mo-nist'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, monism.
- Mōn'i-tor**, *n.* [*Add.*] 3. [From the name given by Captain Ericsson to the first ship of the kind.] An iron-clad war vessel, having a revolving turret.
- Mōnk'ey-pōt**, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Sapucaya* (*Lecythis ollaria*), a South American tree, the capsule of which is woody, very large and thick, and opens circularly by the raising of its epigynous cap-shaped disk. Vases and pots are made of this capsule.
- Mōn'o-clī'nal**, *a.* [See *MONOCLINIC.*] (*Geol.*) Having one oblique inclination; — applied to strata that dip in only one direction from the axis of elevation.
- Mo-nōg'e-nist**, *n.* (*Anthropology.*) One who maintains that the human races are all of one species; — opposed to *polygenist*.
- Mōn'o-mōr'phic**, *a.* Monomorphous; occurring under only one form; of the same or of an essentially similar type of structure; — opposed to *dimorphic*, *trimorphic*, and *polymorphic*.
- Mōn'or-gān'ie**, *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, and Eng. *organic.*] (*Med.*) Belonging to, or affecting, a single organ, or set of organs.
- Mōn'o-thāl'mie**, *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, only, and *θάλαμος*, chamber.] (*Bot.*) Formed from one pistil; — said of fruits.
- Mōn'o-thē'al**, *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, and *θήκη*, box, chest, from *τιθέναι*, to place.] (*Bot.*) Having a single loculament.
- Mo-nōx'ide**, *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, and Eng. *oxide.*] (*Chem.*) An oxide containing one atom of oxygen in each molecule.
- Mōn'ti-fōrm**, *a.* [Lat. *mons*, mountain, and *forma*, form.] Resembling a mountain in form.
- Mō'quētte'** (mō'kĕt'), *n.* [Fr.] A velvet stuff, used especially for carpets. Same as *WILTON CARPET*.
- Mō'ri-o-plās'ty**, *n.* [Gr. *μόριον*, dim. of *μόρος*, a part, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold, form.] (*Surg.*) The restoration of lost parts of the body.
- Mōrt'ū-a-ry**, *n.* [*Add.*] 3. A morgue.
- Mō'sēs**, *n.* A large flat-boat, used in the West Indies for taking freight from shore to ship.
- Mos-qui'to** (mos-kĕ'to), *n.* [*Add.*] *Mosquito bar*, and *mosquito net*, a net or curtain set up, as over a bed, or before a window, to keep out mosquitoes.
- Mound-build'er** (-bild'er), *n.* One of an aboriginal race in North America, which erected mounds and other earthworks, especially in the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and their tributaries.
- Mouth'-ōr'gan**, *n.* A small, flat, wind instrument, in which, when placed between the lips, the breath produces musical notes by causing the vibration of metallic reeds; — called also a *harmonica*.
- Mu-çēd'i-noūs**, *a.* [Lat. *mucedo*, *mucedinis*, from *mucus*, mucus.] Pertaining to, or resembling, mold; having the character of mold.
- Mūle'-twist**, *n.* Cotton yarn in cops, as spun on the machine called a mule; — in distinction from *water-twist*.
- Mūll**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. An inferior kind of madder consisting of pieces separated by fanning or sifting and pulverizing the smaller roots of the other kinds.
- Mūl'ti-cōs'tate**, *a.* [*Multi* and *costate.*] (*Bot.*) Having many ribs.
- Mūl'ti-dīg'i-tate**, *a.* [*Multi* and *digitate.*] Having many fingers, or finger-like processes.



**Mul-tiv'a-lent**, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, many, and *valens*, p. pr. of *valere*, to be strong, to be worth.] (*Chem.*) Having many units or degrees of equivalence.

**Mūs'eār-dīn'**, *n.* [Fr., from *muscatin*, a musk-scented lozenge, from *muscade*, nutmeg, from Lat. *muscus*, musk.] (*Zoöl.*) The European dormouse (*Muscadinus avellanarius*); so named from its odor.

**Mūs'cite**, *n.* [Lat. *muscus*, moss.] (*Paleon.*) A fossil plant of the moss family.

**Mūs'ie**, *n.* [Add.] To face the music, to meet, without flinching, any disagreeable necessity.

**Mūs'ie-al**, *n.* A social entertainment, the leading feature of which is music; a musical party.

**Mūs'ie-bōx**, } *n.* A case inclosing mechanism so  
**Mūs'ie-al-bōx**, } constructed as to play tunes automatically.

**Mūs'ie-hall'**, *n.* 1. A hall constructed or used for

musical entertainments. 2. A drinking saloon where vocal and instrumental music is a special attraction.

**Mū'ta-çīsm**, *n.* [Lat. *mutus*, dumb.] Inability to enunciate properly the labial consonants, as *b*, *p*, and *m*, leading to their frequent repetition or the substitution of other letters for them.

**Mūt'is-m**, *n.* The condition of being mute, or dumb.

**Mÿ'e-loid**, *a.* [Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, and *είδος*, form.] Resembling marrow, or medulla, either of the bones or the spinal cord; marrow-like; as, a *myeloid* tumor.

**Mÿ-ō'pi-ā**, *n.* The same as MYOPY.

**Mÿ'o-sī'tis**, *n.* [From Gr. *μῦς*, *μυός*, muscle.] (*Pathol.*) Inflammation of the museles.

**My-thōl'o-gize**, *v. i.* [Add.] 2. To construct and propagate myths.

**Mÿt'i-loid**, *a.* [Lat. *mytilus*, sea-mussel, and Gr. *είδος*, form.] (*Paleon.*) Resembling the mussel.

## N.

**NĀG**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* NAGGED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* NAGGING.] To tease in a petty and pertinacious fashion; to annoy.

**Nāme'-dāy**, *n.* (*Stock Exchange.*) The day before selling day in stock transactions.

**Nā'tive**, *n.* [Add.] 2. (*Stock-breeding.*) Any of the live stock found in a region, excluding such as belong to pure and distinct breeds; an animal of common or mongrel blood.

**Nāt'ū-ral**, *a.* [Add.] *Natural selection*, a supposed operation of natural laws analogous in its method and results to the operation of designed selection in breeding plants and animals, resulting in the survival of the fittest.

**Nau'man-nīte** (now'-), *n.* [From the name of K. F. Naumann, of Saxony.] (*Min.*) A selenide of silver, found in eubical crystals, in thin plates, and granular.

**Nau'ti-lūs**, *n.* [Add.] 2. A variety of diving bell, the lateral as well as vertical motions of which are controlled by the occupants.

**Nā'val**, *a.* [Add.] *Naval Stores*, turpentine, pitch, tar, and rosin. [*U. S.*]

**Nā'vy-yārd**, *n.* A ship-yard used for the construction, repair, and care of the vessels of war belonging to a national navy.

**Na-wāb'**, *n.* [Ar. See NABOB.] A deputy ruler or viceroy in India; a title given by courtesy to other persons of high rank in the East.

**Ne-āre'tic**, *a.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, and Eng. *arctic*.] Belonging to a region of the earth's surface including all of temperate North America and Greenland. In the geographical distribution of animals, this region is marked off as the habitat of certain species.

**Nēb'ū-lize**, *v. t.* [See NEBULA.] To reduce, as a liquid, to a fine spray; to atomize.

**Nēe'ro-bi-ō'sis**, *n.* [From Gr. *νεκρός*, dead, and *βίωσις*, *βίος*, life.] (*Med.*) Degeneration resulting in complete or partial death of the part affected.

**Nēe'ro-bi-ōt'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to destructive degeneration.

**Nēe'rop-sy**, *n.* [Gr. *νεκρός*, dead, and *ὄψις*, sight, from *ὄψεσθαι*, to see.] (*Med.*) Autopsy.

**Née** (nā), *p. p.* [Fr.] Born, — used to denote a woman's family name before marriage.

**Ne-grī'to**, *n.*; *pl.* NE-GRĪ'TŌS. [Fr. *négrito*] One of a very low type of negroes, found in the Philippine Islands and vicinity.

**Nē'groid**, *a.* [*Negro* and Gr. *είδος*, form.] Characteristic of the negro.

**Nē'o-gēne**, *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, and *γένος*, *γένεος*, birth.] (*Geol.*) A term used to designate the miocene and pliocene tertiary formations.

**Nē'o-lith'ic**, *a.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, and *λίθος*, stone.] (*Geol.*) Of, or belonging to, an era characterized by late remains in stone.

**Nē'o-plās'ty**, *n.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, and *πλάσσειν*, to form.] (*Physiol.*) Restoration of a part by granulation, adhesive inflammation, or autoplasty.

**Nē'o-trōp'ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. *νέος*, new, and Eng. *tropical*.] Belonging to a region of the earth's surface which comprehends all of South America, the Antilles, and tropical North America. In the geographical classification of zoological species, the fauna of this region form a distinct class.

**Nēph'al-īsm**, *n.* [Fr. *néphalisme*, Gr. *νηφαλισμός*, soberness, from *νηφάλιος*, sober, from *νήφειν*, to drink no wine.] Total abstinence from spirituous liquor.

**Nēph'al-ist**, *n.* [Fr. *néphaliste*.] One who advocates or practices nephalism.

**Nēph'e-lo-dōm'e-ter**, *n.* [Gr. *νεφέλη*, cloud, *ὄδος*, way, and *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for reckoning the distances or velocities of clouds.

**Nēph'el-mīn'thic**, *a.* [Gr. *νεφρός*, pl. *νεφροί*, kidneys, and *ἔλμινς*, *ἔλμινθος*, worm.] (*Pathol.*) Pertaining to the presence of worms in the kidneys.

**Ne-rī'nē**, *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) A genus of bulbous plants, of the amaryllis family.

**Nērv'ine**, *n.* [Add.] 2. Nerve substance.

**Neū'ri-lēm'mā**, *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, and *λέμμα*, peel, skin.] (*Anat.*) The delicate sheath of connective tissue, surrounding the nerve fibers.

**Neū-rōg'li-ā**, *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, ligament, and *γλία*, glue.] (*Anat.*) The finely granular connective tissue of the brain and spinal cord; bindweb.

**Neū-rō'mā**, *n.* [From Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve.] (*Pathol.*) A tumor developed on a nerve, especially one consisting of new-formed nerve fibers.

**Neū-rōp'a-thy**, *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, and *πάθος*, suffering, from *πάσχειν*, *παθεῖν*, to suffer.] (*Pathol.*) An affection of the nervous system.

**Neū-rō'sis**, *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve.] (*Pathol.*) A functional nervous affection, that is, a disease not accompanied by appreciable change of structure.

**Neū'tral-i-zā'tion**, *n.* [Add.] 3. (*Chem.*) The process by which an acid and a base are combined in such proportions as to counteract the properties of both.

**New** (nū), *a.* [Add.] *New Church*, or *New Jerusalem Church*, the church holding the doctrines taught by Emanuel Swedenborg.

**Nick**, *v. i.* To fit precisely; to combine successfully; — thus, in stock-breeding, animals are said to *nick*, which pair so that their offspring inherit the good qualities of both parents.

**Nick'el**, *n.* [Add.] 2. A small coin, of the value of 1, 2, or 5 cents, — made in part from the mineral nickel.

**Nic'ol**, *n.* [From Wm. Nicol, of Edinburgh, who first proposed it.] A prism prepared from the variety of calcite called Iceland spar, and used for producing polarized light; — called also *Nicol's prism*.

**Nig'ger**, *v. t.* To burn in two, as logs, by laying them across one another, and kindling a fire between them.

To *nigger off*, to finish burning the remains of a forest, already blackened by previous fires.

**Nī'hil-īsm**, *n.* [Add.] 3. (*Russian Politics.*) The socially destructive principles maintained by nihilists.

**Nī'hil-ist**, *n.* 1. One who advocates the doctrine of Nihilism; one who believes or teaches that nothing can be known, or asserted to exist. 2. (*Russian Politics.*) One who disbelieves in any permanent improvement in the social condition or progress of man; a member of a secret association devoted to the destruction of the present form of government without any definite theory of a better.

**Nī'tride**, *n.* [From *nitrogen*.] (*Chem.*) A compound of nitrogen with a more positive element or radical, as with phosphorus, silicon, or one of the metals.



**Ni-trif'er-oūs, a.** [Lat. *nitrum*, niter, and *ferre*, to produce.] Producing niter.

**Ni'tro-cāl'cite, n.** [Lat. *nitrum*, niter, and *calx, calcis*, lime.] (*Chem.*) Nitrate of calcium, a substance having a grayish white color, occurring in efflorescences on old walls, and in limestone caves, especially where there exists decaying animal matter.

**Ni'tro-glŷc'er-ine, n.** (*Chem.*) A compound produced by the action of a mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerine at low temperatures. It is a bright, yellowish, oily liquid, inodorous, but having a sweet, pungent, aromatic taste. It detonates when struck, and explodes with great violence.

A great number of explosive compounds have been produced by mixing *nitro-glycerine* with different substances: as, *dynamite*, or *giant-powder*, nitro-glycerine mixed with siliceous earth; *lithofracteur*, nitro-glycerine with gun powder, or with sawdust and nitrate of sodium or barium; *Colonia powder*, gun powder with nitro-glycerine; *dualin*, nitro-glycerine with sawdust, or with sawdust and nitrate of potassium and some other substances; *lignose*, wood-fiber and nitro-glycerine.

**Ni-trō'le-ūm, n.** [Lat. *nitrum*, niter, and *oleum*, oil.] (*Chem.*) The same as NITRO-GLYCERINE.

**Ni'tro-māg'ne-sīte, n.** (*Chem.*) Nitrate of magnesia, a saline efflorescence resembling nitrate of lime.

**Nix, n.; fem. NIX'Ē.** [Ger., compare NICK.] (*Myth.*) One of a mythological race of little creatures, not unlike the Scottish *brownie*, and German *kobold*. They are believed to inhabit lakes and rivers.

**Nōb'by, a.** [From *nob*, for *noble*.] Stylish; modish; fashionable; in vogue.

**Nōe'ti-lū'cine, n.** [Lat. *nox, noctis*, night, and *lux, lucis*, light.] A peculiar organic substance causing the production of light in the glow-worm and the like. It is a semi-fluid substance containing nitrogen.

**Noc-turne', n.** [Fr.] A piece of music designed to be played at night; a serenade.

**Nōn'age, n.** [L. Lat. *nonagium*, from *nonus*, ninth, from *novem*, nine.] (*Eccl.*) A payment, — the ninth part of movable goods, — formerly made to the clergy, on the death of persons in their parishes.

**Nōn-ē'go, n.** [Lat., *not-I.*] (*Metaph.*) Any object

which is distinguished from, or contrasted with, the observing or thinking agent; the entire universe, as distinguished from any thinking subject.

**Non-ēn'ti-ty, n.** [Add.] 3. A person of little or no account; a nobody.

**Nō'ni-ūs, n.** [The Latinized form of *Nunez*, the name of a Portuguese mathematician.] (*Math.*) A device for subdividing the units of a graduated circle, so as to make it possible to read the fractions thereof; a vernier.

**Non-ūn'ion-ist (-yūn'yūn-), n.** One who does not belong, or refuses to belong, to a trades-union.

**Nōō'dle, n.** [Ger. *nudel*, vermicelli; Fr. *nouilles*.] A thin strip of dough, made with eggs, rolled up, and then cut into small pieces, and used in soup.

**Nōse'bīt, n.** (*Carp.*) A bit used in block-making, similar to a gouge-bit, having a cutting edge on one side of its end.

**Nōte'-pā'per, n.** Fine, fancy, or plain paper, not exceeding in size, when folded as in the quire, five by eight inches.

**Nō'to-ehōrd, n.** [Gr. *vâtron*, the back, and *χορδή*, a chord.] (*Anat.*) A somewhat gelatinous cylindrical column, forming the primary condition of the spine in vertebrates.

**Nō'to-ehōrd'al, a.** Having a notochord; pertaining to the notochord.

**No-vī'ti-ate (-vish'i-, 95), n.** [Add.] 3. The place where novices live or are trained.

**Nū'ea-ment, n.** [Lat. *nucamenta*, fir cones, from *nux, nut*.] (*Bot.*) A catkin or eat's-tail, — the blossom of the hazel-pine, willow, and the like.

**Nūm'mu-lar, a.** (*Pathol.*) Having the appearance or form of a coin; — applied to thick roundish *sputa*.

**Nūt'let, n.** A small nut; also, the stone of a drupe.

**Nŷm'phæ, n. pl.** [Gr. *νύμφη*, nymph, bride, marriageable maiden; *νύμφαι*, the *labia minora*.] (*Anat.*) Two folds of the mucous membrane of the *vulva*.

**Nŷm-phōt'o-my, n.** [Gr. *νύμφη*, bride, marriageable maiden, *νύμφαι*, the *labia minora*, and *τομή*, a cutting, from *τέμνειν*, to cut.] (*Surg.*) Excision of the *nymphæ*, when they are either too long or too large.

## O.

**ŌAK'-LĒATHER (-lēth'er), n.** A kind of fungus, found in old oaks, having, when removed, somewhat the appearance of white kid leather.

**Ōb'ject-lēs'son, n.** A lesson in which object-teaching is made use of.

**Ōb'ject-tēach'ing, n.** A method of instruction, in which illustrative objects are employed, each new word or idea being accompanied by a representation of that which it signifies; — used especially in the kindergarten, for small children.

**Ob-seūr'ant-ism, n.** The system of those who repress reason and inquiry among the people, and who oppose the progress of knowledge.

**Ob-seur'ant-ist, a.** Opposed to the progress of knowledge.

**Oe-eūlt', v. t.** To eclipse.

**Ōe'tave, n.** [Add.] 3. A small cask of wine, being the eighth part of a pipe.

**Ōc'to-pus, n.** [See OCTOPOD.] (*Zoöl.*) The eight-armed cuttle-fish.

**Ōe-dē'mā, n.** [Gr. *οἰδημα*, a swelling, tumor, from *οἰδεῖν*, to swell.] (*Pathol.*) Dropsy or accumulation of serum in the areolar tissue, as *œdema* of the feet or larynx; — when it becomes general, it is called *anasarca*.

**Ōen'o-mā'ni-ā (ēn'o-), n.** [Gr. *οἶνος*, wine, and *μανία*, mania; from *μαίνεσθαι*, to rage.] An inordinate craving for alcoholic stimulant; dipsomania.

**Ōes'tru-al (ēs't-), a.** (*Physiol.*) Belonging to the œstrum: — applied to the period during which animals manifest the sexual desire.

**Ōes'tru-ā'tion, n.** (*Physiol.*) The state of being under œstrual influence.

**Of-fī'cial-ism (-fish'al-), n.** The characteristic of being official; a system of official government.

**Ōff'sēt, n.** [Add.] 6. (*Printing.*) A transfer of a printed page or picture to the opposite page, when the pages are pressed together before the ink is dry, or when there is an excess of ink.

**Ōhm (ōm), n.** [From the name of the German electrician, G. S. *Ohm*.] (*Elec.*) The standard measure of electrical resistance. It is very nearly equal to the resistance of a cylindrical wire of pure copper 250 feet in length, having a diameter of 1-20th of an inch.

**Oil'-eōal, n.** A coal or shale which yields a large quantity of oil on distillation.

**Oil'-mill, n.** A mill for crushing seeds, in order to obtain their oil.

**Oil'-sprīng, n.** A spring in which oil rises out of the earth as a natural production.

**Oil'-wēll, n.** An artesian well which yields petroleum oil.

**Ōld, a.** [Add.] *Old Catholics*, the name assumed in 1870 by members of the Roman Catholic church, who denied the œcumenical character of the Vatican Council, and rejected its decrees, especially that concerning the infallibility of the Pope, as contrary to the ancient Catholic faith.

*Old world* (a), the world in its past ages; (b), the known world preceding the discovery of America.

**Ōle-ān'drīne, n.** (*Chem.*) A yellow, amorphous alkaloid, obtained from oleander leaves. It is sparingly soluble in water, but readily in alcohol and ether.

**Ōle-fīne, n.** [Lat. *oleum*, oil, and *facere*, to make.] (*Chem.*) One of a series of hydrocarbons in which there are twice as many hydrogen atoms as there are atoms of carbon; — so called from their property of forming oily compounds with bromine and chlorine.

**Ōle-o-grāph, n.** [Lat. *oleum*, oil, and Gr. *γράφειν*, to write, to describe, to paint.] 1. (*Chem.*) The form or figure assumed by a drop of oil when placed upon some liquid with which it does not mix. 2. (*Painting.*) A picture produced in oils by a process analogous to that of lithographic printing.

**Ōle-o-mār'ga-rīne, n.** [Lat. *oleum*, oil, and Eng. *margarine*.] Artificial butter made from animal fat, with the addition of milk and other substances.



- O-lig'o-cēne**, *n.* [Gr. ὀλίγος, few, and καινός, new, recent.] (*Geol.*) A term employed to designate certain strata, which occupy an intermediate position between the eocene age and the miocene age.
- Ōl'i-va-ry**, *a.* [Fr. *olivaire*, Lat. *olivarius*, belonging to olives, from *oliva*, an olive.] (*Anat.*) Olive-shaped. The *olivary* bodies are two oval bodies on either side of the *medulla oblongata*.
- Ōl'i-ver**, *n.* A small tilt-hammer, worked by the foot.
- O-mēn'tal**, *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the omentum; as, *omental* hernia.
- Ōm'ni-būs-bill**, *n.* A legislative bill which provides for a number of miscellaneous enactments or appropriations.
- Ōmo-hy'oid**, *a.* [Gr. ὤμος, shoulder, and Eng. *hyoid*, *q. v.*] (*Anat.*) Attached to the hyoid bone and the shoulder; — said of a certain muscle.
- Ōm'pha-lo-mēs'en-tēr'ie**, *a.* [Gr. ὀμφαλός, navel, and Eng. *mesenteric*, *q. v.*] (*Anat.*) Relating both to the navel and the mesentery.
- One-sēlf'** (wūn-sēlf'), *pron.* A reflexive form of the indefinite pronoun *one*; — properly, *one's self*.
- Ōn'to-gēn'e-sīs**, } *n.* [Gr. ὄντα, things which exist, pl. neut. of ὄν, ὄντος, being, *p. pr.* of εἶναι, to be, and γένεσις, origin, source, from γένος, birth.] The doctrine of the embryological history of plants or animals.
- Ōn'to-gēn'e-sīs**, } *n.* [Gr. ὄντα, things which exist, pl. neut. of ὄν, ὄντος, being, *p. pr.* of εἶναι, to be, and γένεσις, origin, source, from γένος, birth.] The doctrine of the embryological history of plants or animals.
- Ō'o-lōg'ie-al**, *a.* Pertaining to oölogy.
- Ō'pen** (ō'pn), *n.* Open country or space.
- Ōp'er-ā-bouffe'** (-bōōf'), *n.* [Fr. *opéra*, opera, and *bouffe*, It. *buffa*, joke, jest.] A grotesque comic opera.
- Ō'phi-ū'ran**, *n.* [Gr. ὄφις, serpent, and οὐρά, tail.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the *ophiuroïda*.
- Ō'phi-u-roid'ā**, *n. pl.* [Gr. ὄφις, serpent, οὐρά, a tail, and εἶδος, form.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of star-shaped echinoderms, called also *serpent-stars*, *brittle-stars*. The arms, long, slender, and sometimes very fragile, are distinct from the disk, and do not contain prolongations of the stomach cavities.
- Oph-thāl'mo-dŷn'i-ā**, *n.* [Gr. ὀφθαλμός, eye, and ὀδύνη, pain.] (*Pathol.*) Pain, especially rheumatic pain, in the eye; also, sometimes used of frontal neuralgia.
- Ōp'ti-mist'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to optimism; of, or relating to, the opinion that all events are ordered for the best.
- Ōp'to-grām**, *n.* [Fr. *optogramme*, from Gr. ὄψεσθαι, to see, and γράμμα, that which is written, from γράφειν, to write.] The image in the retina, after death, of the object last viewed during life.
- Or-chīd'e-an**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the orchis; orchideous.
- Or-chōt'o-my**, *n.* [Gr. ὄρχις, a testicle, and τομή, a cutting, from τέμνειν, to cut.] (*Surg.*) The operation of removing a testicle by the knife; castration.
- Ōr'der-bōōk**, *n.* A book in which the orders from buyers of merchandise are entered, or one which contains copies of orders sent out.
- Ōr'di-na-ry**, *n.* [*Add.*] *Ordinary of the mass* (*Eccl.*), all the service of the mass which is not the canon, that is, all before it, and the prayers of the communion of the priest after it.
- O-rēe'tie**, *a.* [Gr. ὀρεκτικός, from ὀρεξίς, a longing or yearning after, from ὀρέγειν, to reach after.] Pertaining to the desires; impelling to gratification; appetitive.
- Ō're-o-dōn**, *n.* [Gr. ὄρος, mountain, and ὄδους, ὄδοντος, tooth.] (*Paleon.*) An extinct mammal, intermediate between the deer, camel, and hog; its remains are found in the miocene tertiary formations of the Western United States.
- Ōrf**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A European semi-domesticated fish (*Leuciscus idus*), of the carp family.
- Or-gān'ie**, *a.* [*Add.*] *Organic law or laws*, a law or system of laws, or declaration of principles fundamental to the existence and organization of any association, political or otherwise; a constitution.
- Ōr'gan-o-gēn'e-sīs**, } *n.* The production or develop-  
**Ōr'gan-ōg'e-ny**, } ment of organs in plants and animals.
- Ōr'gan-ōt'o-my**, *n.* [Gr. ὄργανον, organ, and τομή, a cutting, from τέμνειν, to cut.] (*Surg.*) The dissection of organs.
- O-rīg'i-nal**, *a.* [*Add.*] **5.** Before unused or unknown; new; as, a book full of *original* matter.
- Ōr'le-ang**, *n. sing.* [From the name of the French city *Orleans*.] **1.** A trade name for a kind of cloth made of worsted and cotton, used for dresses. **2.** A common variety of the plum. [*Eng.*]
- Ō'roide**, *n.* [Fr. *or*, Lat. *aurum*, gold, and Gr. εἶδος,
- form.] An alloy, bearing a special resemblance to gold from its brilliancy. [*Also written oreïde.*]
- Ōr'phan-āge**, *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** An institution or asylum for the care of orphans.
- Or-thōg'a-my**, *n.* [Gr. ὀρθός, straight, and γάμος, marriage.] (*Bot.*) That process of fertilization in which the pollen falls directly on the stigma, without intervention of any mediate agency.
- Ōr'tho-pīn'a-eoid**, *n.* [Gr. ὀρθός, straight, πίναξ, a board, and εἶδος, form.] (*Crystallog.*) A name given to the two planes in the monoclinic system which are parallel to the vertical and orthodiagonal axes.
- Ōr'tho-spērm'ou's**, *a.* [Gr. ὀρθός, straight, and σπέρμα, seed.] (*Bot.*) Having the seeds straight, as the fruits of some umbelliferous plants, — opposed to *caulosperrmous*.
- Ōr'ye-tēre**, *n.* [Gr. ὀρυκτήρ, digger.] (*Zoöl.*) The aard-vark (*Orycteropus capensis*), an edentate mammal of South Africa.
- O-rŷe'te-rōpe**, *n.* [Gr. ὀρυκτήρ, ὀρυκτῆρος, digger, and πούς, ποδός, foot.] The same as *ORYCTERE*.
- Ō'sāge-ōr'ange** (-ōr'enj), *n.* (*Bot.*) The name for an ornamental tree of the genus *Maclura* (*M. aurantiaca*), allied to the mulberry (*Morus*). The tree having been first found in the country of the Osage Indians, this fact, and the orange-like appearance of the fruit, are recognized in the name.
- Ōs'çī-nēs**, *n. pl.* [Lat.] (*Ornith.*) Singing-birds; a group of the *Passeres*, having a complex vocal organ of numerous syringeal muscles conferring musical ability.
- Ōs'se-ter**, *n.* [From Lat. *ossens*, bony, from *os*, *ossis*, bone.] (*Ichth.*) A species of sturgeon.
- Ōs'te-al**, *a.* [Gr. ὀστέον, a bone.] Pertaining to bone.
- Os-tēn'sion**, *n.* [See *OSTEND.*] (*Eccl.*) The showing of the sacrament to communicants in order that it may receive their adoration.
- Ōs'te-o-blāst**, *n.* [Gr. ὀστέον, bone, and βλαστός, germ.] (*Physiol.*) In the development of bone, a cell which produces the osseous tissue.
- Ōs'te-o-gēn'e-sīs**, *n.* [See *OSTEOGENY.*] The formation or growth of bone; osteogeny.
- Ōs'te-o-tōme**, *n.* [Gr. ὀστέον, bone, and τομή, a cutting, from τέμνειν, to cut.] (*Surg.*) Strong nippers used for dividing bone.
- O-thē'o-seōpe**, *n.* [Gr. ὠθεῖν, to thrust, to repel, and σκοπεῖν, to view.] (*Physics.*) An instrument for exhibiting the peculiar repulsive action produced by light or heat; a radiometer.
- Ōth'er** (ūth'er), *a.* [*Add.*] **3.** Alternate; — used only in connection with *every*, as *every other* day, each alternate day.
- Ō'tie**, *a.* [Gr. ὠτικός, from οὖς, ὠτός, the ear; Fr. *otique*.] Pertaining to the ear; of or for the ear; auricular; as, an *otic* remedy.
- Ō'to-erāne**, *n.* [Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, ear, and κρανίον, skull.] (*Anat.*) A cavity in the skull for the reception of the osseous or cartilaginous capsule of the labyrinth of the ear.
- Ō'to-erā'ni-al**, *a.* (*Anat.*) Belonging to the otocrane.
- Ō'tor-rhōe'ā** (-rē'ā), *n.* [Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, the ear, and ρεῖν, to flow.] (*Pathol.*) A flow from the ear.
- Ō'to-seōpe**, or **Ōt'o-seōpe**, *n.* [Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, the ear, and σκοπεῖν, to view.] An instrument constructed on the principle of the *ophthalmoscope* or the *stethoscope*, and employed for examining the condition of the ear.
- Ō'to-seōp'ie**, or **Ōt'o-seōp'ie**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the otoscope.
- Ō'to-zō'um**, *a.* [Gr. ὄτις, a fabled giant, and ζῶον, an animal.] (*Paleon.*) One of a genus of huge labyrinthodonts found in the triassic formation.
- Out**, *adv.* [*Add.*] (*n.*) At the end of a game or of some definite part of it.
- To be out of one's head*, to be delirious.
- Out'erōss**, *n.* The process or result of breeding between animals, or of cross-fertilization between plants which are not of near kin.
- Out'put**, *n.* In the iron or coal trade, the quantity of metal yearly produced by the furnaces, or the quantity of coal annually produced from one or more pits.
- Out'rig-ger**, *n.* [*Add.*] **2.** A projection at the side of a boat, to sustain a row-lock.
- Out'side**, *a.* [*Add.*] **2.** Pertaining to, or denoting, the extreme or furthest limit, as to extent, quantity, and the like; as, the *outside* price.
- Out-spōk'en** (-spōk'n, 20), *a.* Speaking freely or openly; free-spoken; candid; frank.
- Ōv'en-bīrd** (ūv'n-), *n.* (*Ornith.*) (*a.*) The popular name of a tenuirostral bird of the sub-family *Furnarinæ*,

ood, foot; ūrn, rude, pull; çell, çhaise, call, eecho; gem, gēt; aș; exist; linger, link; this.



- and the family of creepers, inhabiting the warm parts of S. America and the W. Indies; — so called from the shape of its nest. (b.) The golden-crowned thrush (*Seiurus aurocapillus*) of N. America.
- Ō'ver-būild'** (-bīld'), *v. t.* To build beyond the demand.
- Ō'ver-crowd'** (-kroud), *v. t.* To fill to excess, especially with living beings.
- Ō'ver-crowd'ing**, *n.* The act of filling to excess; the erection of too many buildings upon a given area; the location of too many individuals in one habitation.
- Ō'ver-ground**, *a.* Situated above or along the ground; as, the *overground* portion of a plant.
- Ō'ver-lāp**, *n.* (*Geol.*) An extension of geological beds above and beyond others; this occurs in a conformable series of beds, when the upper beds extend over a wider space than the lower, either in one or all directions. It is the result of a gradual sinking of the land, and consequent extension of the sea, while the deposition of sediments is going on.
- Ō'ver-sēll'**, *v. t.* (*Stock Exchange.*) To sell beyond one's means of delivery.
- Oversold market*, a market in which stocks have been sold "short" to such an extent that there is great difficulty in borrowing them for delivery.
- Ō'ver-tōne**, *n.* [*Ger. oberton.*] (*Mus.*) In a body or instrument employed for producing musical sounds, one of the tones emitted by it (due to higher orders of vibration) over and above its fundamental tone. Such tones are also called *harmonics*.
- Ōx'-foōt**, *n.*; *pl.* Ōx'-FEET. A term applied to the feet of a horse when the horn of the hind foot cleaves, just in the middle of the fore part of the hoof, from the coronet to the shoe.
- Ōx'heärt**, *n.* A large, heart-shaped variety of cherry.
- Ōx'y-gēn'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to oxygen.
- Oys'ter-bed**, *n.* A breeding place for oysters; an artificial bed or park in a tidal river, or other water on or near the sea, where oysters are fattened for sale.

## P.

- PÄ-CHĪ'SĪ**, *n.* [*Hind., from pachis, 25, the highest throw in the game.*] A game, resembling backgammon, originating in India. [Also written *parchesi.*]
- Pa-chōm'e-ter**, *n.* [*Gr. πάχος, thickness, and μέτρον, measure.*] (*Physics.*) An instrument for measuring thickness.
- Päch'y-ēär'poūs**, *a.* [*Gr. παχύς, thick, and καρπός, fruit.*] (*Bot.*) Having the pericarp very thick.
- Päch'y-mēn'in-gīt'is**, *n.* [*Gr. παχύς, thick, and Eng. meningitis.*] (*Pathol.*) Inflammation of the *dura-mater* or outer membrane of the brain.
- Pa-çin'i-an**, *a.* [From *Pacini*, an Italian anatomist.] (*Anat.*) Noting numerous small pedunculated whitish bodies or corpuscles, in union with the filaments of the cutaneous nerves of the hand, and attached to the cerebral and spinal systems, and to the great sympathetic or internal ganglionic nerve.
- Päck'-sheet**, *n.* A strong, coarse material, in which to pack goods; a cover for goods in a wagon.
- Päd'ding**, *n.* [*Add.*] 4. In a book or periodical, material of inferior value, inserted to fill up the space.
- Pāint'-bōx**, *n.* A box containing cakes of colors.
- Pāl'açe-ēär'**, *n.* A luxurious car, for passage in which an extra fee is charged; — also called *drawing-room car*.
- Pā'le-äre'tie**, *a.* [*Gr. παλαιός, ancient, and Eng. arctic, q. v.*] Belonging to a region of the earth's surface which includes all Europe to the Azores, and Iceland, and all temperate Asia. In the geographical distribution of animal life, the fauna of this region form a distinct class.
- Pā'le-o-erýs'tie**, *a.* [*Gr. παλαιός, ancient, and κρύσταλλος, ice.*] Pertaining to, or derived from, a former glacial formation.
- Pā'le-o-līth**, *n.* [*Gr. παλαιός, ancient, and λίθος, stone.*] A relic of the palcolithic era.
- Pā'le-o-līth'ie**, *a.* [*Sec supra.*] (*Geol.*) Of, or belonging to, an era containing early stone implements. The *Paleolithic* era (as proposed by *Lubbock*) includes the earlier half of the "stone age"; the remains belonging to it are for the most part of extinct animals, with relics of human beings.
- Pa-lē'ti-o-lōg'i-eal** (-lē'shī-o-), *a.* Connected with or relating to paletiology.
- Pa-lē'ti-ōl'o-gīst**, *n.* One versed in paletiology.
- Pa-lē'ti-ōl'o-gý**, *n.* [*Gr. παλαιός, ancient, αίτιον, a cause, and λόγος, discourse.*] The science which explains, by the law of causation, the past condition and changes of the earth.
- Pal'grāve**, *n.* The same as *PALS GRAVE*.
- Pāl'lī**, *n.* The sacred language of the Buddhist religion in the countries lying eastward and south-eastward from India. It is properly a dialect of Sanskrit.
- Pāl'let**, *n.* [*Add.*] 4. (*Mus.*) In the organ, a valve between the wind-chest and the mouth of a pipe or row of pipes.
- Pāl-lō'ne**, *n.* [*It., a large ball, from palla, ball.*] An Italian game played with a large leather ball, which is thrown from the wrist.
- Pāl'ma-çite**, *n.* [*See PALM.*] (*Paleon.*) Any fossil stem, leaf, or fruit, which appears to have affinity with the existing palms.
- Pālm'erīst** (pām-), *n.* The castor-oil plant, or palma Christi.
- Pa-lūs'tral**, *a.* [*Lat. paluster, palustris.*] Pertaining to a bog or marsh; paludine.
- Pām'pa-no**, *n.* [*Sp.*] (*Ichth.*) A food fish (*Trachynotus Carolinus*) of the genus *Caranx*. It is found on the coast of America from Brazil to New York, and is very highly esteemed.
- Pām'pās**, *n. pl.* [*Add.*] *Pampas grass*. A tall, handsome grass which covers the South American pampas.
- Pān**, *v. t.* To make visible, as gold in a miner's pan; — with *out*.
- Pān**, *v. i.* To exhibit itself as gold when made visible in a miner's pan; to appear as a result; to develop; — usually with *out*; — used literally in mining operations, and applied to any development of character or consequences.
- Pan-Ān'gli-ean**, *a.* [*Gr. πᾶν, all, and Eng. Anglican.*] Belonging to, or representing, the entire English church.
- Pān'ere-a-tīne**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance, or mixture of substances, obtained from the pancreatic juice, and containing its peculiar principle; — applied also to various preparations intended to represent the activity of the pancreatic fluid.
- Pan-dā'nus**, *n.* [From Malay *pandang*, conspicuous.] (*Bot.*) The screw-pine.
- Pan-spērm'a-tīst**, *n.* [*Gr. πᾶν, all, and σπέρμα, σπέρματος, seed.*] One who rejects the theory of spontaneous generation.
- Pā'o-lo**, *n.* [*It.*] An Italian silver coin, of about ten cents in value.
- Pa-pāv'er-ine**, *n.* [From Lat. *papaver*, poppy.] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid which forms one of the constituents of opium.
- Pa-pýr'o-grāph**, *n.* A machine for printing fac-simile impressions from manuscript.
- Pāp'y-ro-grāph'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to, or involved in, the process of printing by the use of the papyrograph.
- Pār'a-gēn'e-sīs**, *n.* [*Gr. παρά, beside, and γένεσις, genesis, from γένος, birth.*] (*Min.*) The science of the association of minerals with special reference to their origin.
- Pār'a-sīt'i-çide**, *n.* [*Lat. parasitus, Gr. παράσιτος, a parasite, and cædere, to kill.*] (*Med.*) Any substance used to destroy parasites.
- Par-chē'sī**, *n.* See *PACHISI*.
- Pār'e-sīs**, *n.* [*Gr. πάρεσις, from παρίεναι, to let go, from παρά, from, and ίέναι, to send.*] (*Pathol.*) Incomplete paralysis.
- Pa-rēt'ie**, *a.* In the condition of paresis.
- Pärkes'ine**, *n.* [From the name of the inventor, Mr. *Parkes*.] A compound, originally made from gun-cotton and castor-oil, but later from different materials, and used as a substitute for vulcanized India rubber and for ivory; — called also *xylotile*.
- Pär'ky**, *n.* [*Russ.*] A hooded upper garment, made of skin or fur, and worn by Esquimaux.
- Pār'tial** (-shal), *a.* [*Add.*] *Partial tones* (*Music*), the simple sounds which in combination form an ordinary sound, and cause its special quality of tone.



- Par-tic-ū-late**, *a.* Referring to, or produced by, particles, such as dust, minute germs, and the like.
- Pās'sion-sūn'day** (pāsh'un-sūn'dy), *n.* (*Eccl.*) The fifth Sunday in Lent, or the second before Easter.
- Pās'sion-tide**, *n.* (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) The last fortnight of Lent.
- Pās'sion-week**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) The last week but one in Lent, or the second week preceding the festival of Easter.
- Pās'tor-al**, *a.* [*Add.*] *Pastoral staff* (*Eccl.*), a staff ending in an ornamented curve or crook; — carried by bishops and archbishops as an emblem of episcopal authority and of pastoral care.
- Pa-trōl'man**, *n.* One who patrols; a watchman; especially a policeman who patrols a particular precinct of a town or city.
- Pēa'-bēr'ry**, *n.* A highly prized variety of the coffee berry. The two grains in the berry coalesce, producing the appearance of a single elliptical seed, usually of small size, whence the name.
- Pēa'-grit**, *n.* (*Min.*) A coarse pisolitic limestone, composed of concretionary bodies which are round, oval, or flattened like crushed peas.
- P'ébrine** (pā'breen'), *n.* [*Fr.*] An epidemic disease of the silk-worm, due to the presence of minute organisms as parasites.
- Pe-cōp'ter-īs**, *n.* [*Gr.* πέκειν, to comb, and πέρης, a fern.] (*Paleon.*) An extensive genus of fossil ferns found in the coal-measures; — so named from the regular comb-like arrangement of the leaflets.
- Pēd'i-fōrm**, *a.* [*Lat.* pes, pedis, foot, and forma, form.] Resembling the foot or feet.
- Pēd'i-gree**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. (*Stock-breeding.*) A record of the lineage of an animal, containing some animals of pure or improved breed.
- Pēd'o-mō'tive**, *a.* [*Lat.* pes, pedis, foot, and movere, motum, to move.] Movable by means of the foot.
- Pe-dre-gāl'**, *n.* [*Sp.*, a stony place, from piedra, *Lat.* petra, *Gr.* πέτρα, stone.] A lava field. [*Mexico and Western U. S.*]
- Peh-le'vi**, *n.* An ancient dialect of the Persian language. It is supposed to have been the literary language of the westernmost provinces of Persia, early in the Christian era.
- Pe-lās'gi-an**, } *a.* [*Gr.* Πελασγός, a Pelasgian.] Per-  
Pe-lās'gie, } taining to the Pelasgians, an ancient people of Greece.
- Pe-lō'ri-ā**, *n.* [*From Gr.* πέλωρ, a monster.] (*Bot.*) A form assumed by certain flowers, which, being unsymmetrical in their usual state, become symmetrical in what may be considered as a return to their normal type.
- Pe-lōr'ie**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Abnormally regular or symmetrical.
- Pēlt**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. A metal toe-piece for a boot or shoe.
- Pēnd'ū-loūs**, *a.* [*Add.*] 2. (*Bot.*) Inclined so that the apex is pointed downwards; — applied to ovules that hang from the upper part of the ovary.
- Pēn'ny**, *a.* [Perhaps a corruption of *pun*, for pound.] Denoting pound weight for one thousand; — used in composition, and with respect to nails; as, three-penny nails, nails of which one thousand weigh three pounds.
- Pēn'tād**, *n.* [*Gr.* πεντάς, πεντάδος, from πέντε, five.] (*Chem.*) An atom, the equivalence of which is, or which can be combined with, or exchanged for, five hydrogen atoms.
- Pēn'ta-dēl'phoūs**, *a.* [*Gr.* πέντε, five, and ἀδελφός, brother.] (*Bot.*) Having the stamens arranged in bundles or divisions of five.
- Pēn'-wīp'er**, *n.* A cloth for cleaning pens.
- Pēp'per-dūlse**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A variety of edible seaweed (*Laurencia pinnatifida*) distinguished for its pungency.
- Pēp'tōne**, *n.* [*From Gr.* πεπτός, cooked, from πέσσειν, to cook.] (*Physiol.*) The substance into which the albuminous elements of the food are transformed by the action of the gastric juice; albuminose.
- Pēr'cāle'**, *n.* [*Fr.*] A fine cotton fabric, closely woven, used for ladies' summer dresses.
- Pēr'che-rōn**, *n.* [*Fr.*] One of a breed of horses originating in *Perche*, an old district of France; — called also *Percheron-Norman*.
- Per-eūr'rent**, *a.* [*Per* and *current*.] Running through the entire length.
- Pēr'i-dērm**, *n.* [*Gr.* περί, about, and δέρμα, skin.] (*Bot.*) The outer layer of bark.
- Pēr'i-en-çēph'a-lī'tis**, *n.* [*Gr.* περί, about, and ἐγκέφαλον, the brain.] (*Pathol.*) Inflammation of the cortical substance of the brain.
- Pēr'i-o-dōn'tal**, *a.* [*Gr.* περί, around, and ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] Surrounding the teeth.
- Pēr'i-ōs'te-al**, *a.* (*Anat.*) Relating to, or connected with, the *periosteum*.
- Pēr'i-spōre**, *n.* [*Gr.* περί, around, and σπόρος, seed.] (*Bot.*) The outer covering of a spore.
- Pēr'is-sād**, *a.* [*Gr.* περισσός, odd, from περί, over.] (*Chem.*) Odd; not even; — said of elementary substances and of radicals whose equivalence is not divisible by two without a remainder.
- Pēr'is-so-dāc'tyl**, *n.*; *Lat. pl.* PĒR'IS-SO-DĀC'TYLA. [*Gr.* περισσός, odd, from περί, over, and δάκτυλος, finger.] (*Zoöl.*) A member of one of the divisions of the ungulates, in which the third digit of each foot is symmetrical in itself, and the toes of the hind foot are odd in number, — as in the horse, the rhinoceros, and the tapir.
- Pēr'i-to-nī'tis**, *n.* [*See PERITONEUM.*] (*Pathol.*) Inflammation of the peritoneum, or lining membrane of the abdomen.
- Pēr'i-typh-lī'tis**, *n.* [*Prefix peri* and *typhlitis*.] (*Pathol.*) Inflammation of the connective tissue behind the cæcum and ascending colon.
- Per-pēt'ū-aŋce**, *n.* The state of being made perpetual or everlasting; the result of the act of perpetuating, or of preserving from extinction.
- Pēr'sian**, *a.* [*Add.*] *Persian powder*, a substance consisting wholly or in part of the dried and pulverized flowers of the *Pyrethrum carneum* and *P. roseum*, and efficacious in destroying insects; — largely used in Persia, whence the name.
- Pēr'sūl-phate**, *n.* [*Per* and *sulphate*.] (*Chem.*) A sulphate of the peroxide of any base.
- Pēr-sūl'phu-rēt**, *n.* [*Per* and *sulphuret*.] (*Chem.*) That one of the compounds of sulphur with another substance which has the largest proportion of sulphur.
- Pēs'si-mīsm**, *n.* [*From Lat.* pessimus, worst.] The opinion that everything in nature is ordered for the worst, or that the world is the worst possible.
- Pēs'si-mīst'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, pessimism; gloomy; croaking.
- Pe-tīte'**, *a.* [*Fr.*, fem. of *petit*.] Small in size; little.
- Pēt-ro-lōg'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to petrology, or the science or investigation of rocks.
- Pēt-ro-lōg'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a petrologic manner; in a manner involving the science or study of rocks.
- Pēt-ro-stē'a-rīne**, *n.* [*Gr.* πέτρα, rock, and στέαρ, tallow.] A solid unctuous material of which certain kinds of candles are made.
- Pe-tū'ni-ā**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A garden plant bearing beautiful flowers. It is a native of South America, and is nearly allied to the tobacco plant.
- Phā'co-chēre**, *a.* [*Gr.* φακός, the lentil, a wart resembling the lentil, and χοίρος, a young swine.] (*Zoöl.*) The wart-hog, a pachydermatous animal, of tropical Africa, akin to the hog.
- Phā'eoid**, *a.* [*Gr.* φακός, the lentil, and εἶδος, form.] Resembling a lentil.
- Phān'e-rīte**, *a.* [*Gr.* φανερός, open to sight, visible, from φαίνεω, to bring to light.] Evident; visible.  
*Phanerite series* (*Geol.*), the uppermost stage of the earth's crust, consisting of deposits produced by causes in obvious operation.
- Phān'e-ro-crȳs'tal-līne**, *a.* [*Gr.* φανερός, evident, and Eng. *crystalline*.] (*Geol.*) Distinctly crystalline; — used of rocks, and opposed to *crypto-crystalline*.
- Phān'e-ro-gā'mi-ā**, *n. pl.* [*See PHANEROGAMIAN.*] (*Bot.*) One of the two primary divisions of the vegetable kingdom, that is, the division which contains the phanerogamic or flowering plants.
- Pha-rōl'o-gy**, *n.* [*Gr.* φάρος, a lighthouse, and λόγος, discourse.] The science of lighthouses.
- Phe-nōm'e-nal**, *a.* [*Add.*] 2. Very extraordinary; so extraordinary as to attract attention; especially, of extraordinary and rare excellence.
- Phe-nōm'e-nal-īsm**, *n.* (*Metaph.*) That theory which limits positive or scientific knowledge to phenomena only, whether material or spiritual.
- Phē'nyl**, *n.* [*Gr.* φαίνεω, to bring to light, and ὕλη, wood; *Fr.* phényle.] (*Chem.*) A radical containing six carbon atoms and five atoms of hydrogen. Phenol is a hydrate of it.
- Phē'nyl-ām'īne**, *n.* [*phenyl* and *amine*.] (*Chem.*) One of a series of organic bases, as aniline, derived from ammonia by the substitution of the radical phenyl for one or more hydrogen atoms.
- Phē'nyl-ēne**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A liquid, the composition of which is represented by six carbon and four hydrogen



- atoms, found among the distillation products of phenylic chloride with sodium amalgam.
- Phe-nyl'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to, derived from, or combined with, phenyl.
- Phī-lāt'e-list**, *n.* [See *infra.*] One who makes a collection of postage stamps.
- Phī-lāt'e-ly**, *n.* [Gr. φίλος, dear, and ἀτέλεια, exemption from tax.] A collection of postage stamps of various issues.
- Phī-līs'tīne**, *n.* [Add.] 2. One who cannot appreciate, and therefore despises, culture, art, refinement, or religion; a supercilious and contented antagonist of the learned or cultured classes.
- Phleg-mā'si-ā** (-zhī-ā), *n.* [See PHLEGM.] (*Pathol.*) Inflammation, accompanied by fever and the formation of pus in the areolar tissue; phlegmon.
- Phlo-gō'sis**, *n.* [Gr. φλόγσις, burning heat, from φλέγειν, to burn.] (*Pathol.*) Inflammation of external parts of the body; crsipelatus inflammation.
- Phlo-gōt'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to phlogosis; inflammatory.
- Phon-au'to-grāph**, *n.* [Gr. φωνή, sound, αὐτός, self, and γράφειν, to write.] (*Physics.*) An instrument by means of which a sound can be made to produce a visible trace or record of itself.
- Pho-neī'do-seōpe**, *n.* [Gr. φωνή, sound, εἶδος, form, and σκοπεῖν, to look at.] (*Physics.*) An instrument for studying the motions of sounding bodies by optical means.
- Phōn'ie**, *a.* [Gr. φωνή, sound.] Pertaining to sound; of the nature of sound; acoustic.
- Phō'no-grāph**, *n.* [Add.] 2. (*Physics.*) An instrument for the mechanical registration and reproduction of audible sounds.
- Pho-nōg'ra-pher**, *n.* [Add.] 2. One who uses, or is skilled in the use of, the phonograph.
- Phō'no-grāph'ie**, } *a.* [Add.] 2. Involving the  
**Phō'no-grāph'ie-al**, } use of the phonograph; pertaining to the phonograph.
- Pho-nōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Add.] 3. The art of constructing, or of using, the phonograph.
- Phōs'phide**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of phosphorus with a more positive element or radical;—formerly called *phosphuret*.
- Phōs-phōr'o-seōpe**, *n.* [Eng. *phosphorus*, and Gr. σκοπεῖν, to behold.] An apparatus for observing the phosphorescence produced in different bodies by the action of light, and for measuring its duration.
- Pho-tōch'ro-my**, *n.* [Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light, and χρώμα, color.] The process of reproducing colors by photography, or of producing photographic pictures in which objects are represented in their natural colors.
- Phō'to-e-lēc'trie**, *a.* [Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light, and Eng. *electric*.] Acting by the operation of both light and electricity;—said of apparatus for taking photographs by electric light.
- Phō'to-gēn**, *n.* [Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light, and γένος, birth.] (*Chem.*) A light hydrocarbon oil obtained by distillation of coal, shale, peat, etc.: used for burning in lamps.
- Phō'to-gram**, *n.* A picture produced by photography.
- Phō'to-hē'li-o-grāph**, *n.* [Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light, ἥλιος, sun, and γράφειν, to write.] An apparatus employed for taking photographic pictures of the sun.
- Phō'to-lith'o-grāph**, *n.* [Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light, and Eng. *lithograph*.] A picture printed from a lithographic stone which has been prepared by photographic processes.
- Phō'to-lith'o-grāph**, *v. t.* To produce, as a picture, by the process of photolithography.
- Pho-tōl'o-gīst**, *n.* [See PHOTOLGY.] One who studies or expounds the laws of light.
- Phō'to-mī'ero-grāph**, *n.* [Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light, μικρός, small, and γράφειν, to write.] An enlarged representation of a microscopic object.
- Phō'to-phone**, *n.* [Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light, and φωνή, speech.] An apparatus which produces articulate speech by flashing beams of light upon a sensitive diaphragm.
- Phō'to-seūlpt'ūre**, *n.* [Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light, and Eng. *sculpture*, *q. v.*] A process in which, by means of a number of photographs simultaneously taken from different points of view on the same level, rough models of the figure or bust of a person or animal may be made with great expedition.
- Phy-eōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. φύκος, sea-weed, and λόγος, discourse.] The study of algæ or sea-weeds.
- Phyl'loid**, *a.* [Gr. φύλλον, leaf, and εἶδος, form.] Resembling a leaf.
- Phyl-lōph'a-goūs**, *a.* [See PHYLLOPHAGAN.] Subsisting on leaves; leaf-eating.
- Phyl'lox-ē'ra**, *n.* [Gr. φύλλον, leaf, and ξηρός, dry.] 1. (*Entom.*) A hemipterous insect (*Phylloxera vastatrix*), allied to the *aphis*, or plant-louse. It attacks the roots and leaves of the grape vine, doing great damage. 2. The diseased condition of a vine, caused by the insect just described.
- Phy'lo-gēn'e-sīs**, *n.* [Gr. φύλον, race, tribe, from φύειν, to produce, and γένεσις, γένος, birth.] The history of genealogical development, or of the lines of descent of organic beings.
- Phy'lo-gē-nēt'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to phylogenesis; involving genealogical development.
- Phy-lōg'e-ny**, *n.* The same as PHYLOGENESIS.
- Phy'mā**, *n.* [Gr. φύμα, from φύειν, to produce.] (*Pathol.*) A tubercle on any external part of the body.
- Phy's'i-co-chēm'ie-al**, *a.* Involving the principles of both physics and chemistry; dependent on, or produced by, the joint action of physical and chemical agencies.
- Phy's'i-ōg'no-my**, *n.* [Add.] 3. (*Bot.*) The general appearance of a plant, without reference to its botanical characters.
- Phy'toid**, *a.* [Gr. φυτόν, a plant, and εἶδος, form.] Resembling a plant; plant-like.
- Phy'to-phāg'ie**, *a.* [See PHYTOPHAGOUS.] Eating or feeding on plants; phytophagous.
- Pī-an-ētte'**, *n.* A small piano-forte.
- Pī-cā'rēsque'**, *a.* [Fr., from Sp. *picaro*.] Denoting that class of literature in which the principal personage is the *picaro*, meaning a rascal, knave, rogue.
- Pick**, *v. i.* [Add.] To pick up, to improve slowly in health.
- Pick'er**, *n.* [Add.] 3. The piece attached to each end of the hand rope, by which the shuttle of a loom is driven back and forth in weaving; usually made of cow's horn.
- Pig'eon-En'glish** } (pīj'un-ing'glish), *n.* The bar-  
**Pidg'eon-En'glish** } barous and childlike dialect  
**Pidj'in-En'glish** } used between English or Amer-  
icans and Chinamen,—consisting of English words as pronounced by the Chinese, with an infusion of Chinese, Portuguese, and other words.
- Pig'eon-bēr'ry** (pīj'un-), *n.* A North American plant, called also *poke*, *q. v.*
- Pī'kā**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small, tailless animal of the genus *Lagomys*, resembling the hare. It is found in Northern Asia and America.
- Pil'low-shām**, *n.* A covering, usually of linen, laid over the pillow of a bed not in use.
- Pī'lo-eār'pine**, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *pilocarpus*, from *pilus*, hair, and Gr. καρπός, fruit.] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid, the active principle of jaborandi (*Pilocarpus pinnatus*).
- Pī'lot-bōat**, *n.* A small, strongly built, fast-sailing vessel, employed in coasting, to carry and receive pilots as they board and leave vessels.
- Pī'lot-jäck**, *n.* A flag hoisted by a vessel when in need of a pilot.
- Pil'u-lōūs**, *a.* [From Lat. *pilula*, a pill, dim. of *pila*, ball.] Of the size of a pill; small; insignificant.
- Pīn'a-eoid**, *n.* [Gr. πίναξ, a board, and εἶδος, form.] (*Crystallog.*) A plane parallel to two of the crystalline axes.
- Pīng**, *n.* The sound made by a bullet in striking a solid object or in passing through the air.
- Pīng**, *v. i.* [imp. & *p. p.* PINGED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* PINGING.] To make the sound of a bullet in hitting a solid object or in passing through the air.
- Pī'nūte**, *n.* [Lat. *pinus*, the pine tree.] (*Paleon.*) Any fossil wood which exhibits traces of having belonged to the pine family.
- Pīnk'i-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being pink; pink color.
- Pīpe'-stōne**, *n.* A dark kind of clay slate, found in Oregon, and carved by the Indians into bowls and tobacco-pipes.
- Pīqué** (pē'kā'), *n.* [Fr., *p. p.* of *piquer*, to prick.] A figured cotton fabric, used as a dress-goods for women and children, also for vestings.
- Plāne-pār'al-lel**, *a.* (*Optics.*) Having both surfaces exactly parallel; as, a piece of glass.
- Plānk**, *n.* [Add.] 3. One of the principles included in a declaration of the principles of a convention called in the interest of a party or cause;—spoken of as a *plank* in the platform.
- Pla-nōm'e-try**, *n.* (*Mech.*) The art or process of producing, measuring, or testing a plane surface.
- Plāque** (plāk), *n.* [Fr.] A decorated plate or saucer, to be hung upon a wall, to ornament a room.



- Plaque** (plāk), *v. t.* To hang, as a plate or saucer, upon a wall, for the purpose of decoration.
- Plās'tic**, *a.* [*Add.*] *Plastic operation* (*Surg.*), an operation for the relief of deformity, especially for the restoration of lost parts of the body, as of the nose or lips.
- Plāt'ŷe-nē'mi-ā**, *n.* [*Fr. platycnémie*, from *Gr. πλατύς*, flat, and *κνήμη*, leg.] (*Anat.*) A lateral flattening of the tibia; platycnemism.
- Plāt'ŷe-nē'mie**, *a.* [*Fr. platycnémique.*] Having the tibia flattened from side to side; of, or relating to, platycnemism.
- Pla-tŷs'mā**, *n.* [*Gr. πλατύσμα*, a flat piece, from *πλατύς*, wide, broad.] (*Anat.*) The broad, thin, subcutaneous muscle on the side of the neck.
- Plāy**, *v. t.* [*Add.*] To be played out, to become exhausted; to come to an end of strength or of resources.
- Playa** (plä'jä), *n.* [*Sp.*] A beach; a strand; a shore; in the plains and deserts of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, a broad, level spot, on which water accumulates after rains, and which subsequently becomes dry by evaporation.
- Plä'zä**, *n.* [*Sp.*] A public square in a town or city.
- Plébiscite** (plä'bĭs'sect'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A vote by universal male suffrage; especially, in France, a popular vote.
- Pleū-rēn'ehy-mā**, *n.* [*Gr. πλευρά*, a rib, or side, and *ἔγχυμος*, moist, juicy, from *ἐγχέειν*, to pour in, from *ἐν*, and *χεῖν*, to pour.] (*Bot.*) Woody tissue, consisting of tough slender tubes, out of which the woody parts are mainly formed.
- Pleū-ro-ēārp**, *n.* [*Gr. πλευρά*, a rib, or side, and *καρπός*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) A moss, with the fructification proceeding laterally from the axils of the leaves.
- Pleū-ro-dōnt**, *a.* [*Gr. πλευρά*, a rib, side, and *ὀδός*, *ὀδόντος*, a tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the teeth fastened by the side to the ridge of the jaw, as in some lizards.
- Pleū-rōg'ŷ-noūs**, *a.* [*Gr. πλευρά*, a rib, side, and *γυνή*, woman.] (*Bot.*) Having a glandular or tubercular elevation rising close to and parallel with the ovary.
- Plī'o-phŷl'loūs**, *a.* [*Gr. πλεῖος*, *πλέος*, full, and *φύλλον*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having no buds on the stems, and consequently no branches developed in the axils of the leaves.
- Plū-ri-pār'tite**, *a.* [*Lat. plus*, *pluris*, more, and *partitus*, divided, *p. p.* of *partire*, to divide, from *pars*, *partis*, a part.] (*Bot.*) Deeply divided into several nearly distinct portions.
- Plūs**, *a.* [*Lat.*, more.] Full; ample; positive.
- Plu-tōe'ra-ŷy**, *n.* [*Gr. πλουτοκρατία*, from *πλοῦτος*, wealth, and *κρατεῖν*, to be strong, to rule, from *κράτος*, strength; *Fr. plutocratie.*] A form of government, in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of the wealthy classes alone; government by the rich; also, a controlling or influential class of rich men.
- Plū'to erāt'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to plutocracy, or government by the rich; consisting in, or partaking of, plutocracy.
- Plu-tōl'o-gŷy**, *n.* [*Gr. πλοῦτος*, wealth, and *λόγος*, discourse.] (*Polit. Econ.*) The science which treats of wealth.
- Plym'ouŷh Brēth'ren**. The members of a religious sect, which appeared at Plymouth, England, about 1830. They protest against sectarianism, and advocate unity of all Christians, rejection of organization and officers in the church, and of all formal creeds.
- Pneū-māt'ie** (nū-), *a.* [*Add.*] *Pneumatic trough*, a trough, generally made of wood, copper, or japanned tin, having a perforated shelf, and used, when filled with water or mercury, for collecting gases made by chemical operations.
- Pneū-ma-to-thō'rax**, *n.* [*Gr. πνεῦμα*, *πνεύματος*, air, and *θώραξ*, chest.] (*Pathol.*) Air in the chest.
- Pōck'ei-bōōk**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. A purse; a portmonnaie.
- Pōd'o-ēārp**, *n.* [*Gr. πούς*, *ποδός*, foot, and *καρπός*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) The stem supporting the fruit.
- Pōd'o-ŷēph'a-loūs**, *a.* [*Gr. πούς*, *ποδός*, foot, and *κεφαλή*, head.] (*Bot.*) Having a head of flowers elevated on a long peduncle.
- Pōd'o-phŷll'ine**, *n.* [*Gr. πούς*, *ποδός*, foot, and *φύλλον*, leaf.] (*Med.*) A cathartic principle obtained from the root of the may-apple (*Podophyllum peltatum*).
- Pōd'o-phŷl'loūs**, *a.* (*Entom.*) Having the feet or locomotive organs compressed into the form of leaves.
- Pōind'ing**, *n.* [*A.-S. pyndan*, to shut up. See *POUND.*] (*Scotch law.*) The legal process by which the property of the debtor is transferred to the creditor.
- Pō-lār'i-seōp'ie**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the polariscope; obtained by the use of a polariscope.
- Pō-lar-īs'eo-py**, *n.* (*Opt.*) The art or process of making observations with the polariscope.
- Pō-līŷe'** (-lē's'), *v. t.* 1. To apply police regulations to; to keep in order. 2. To make clean; as, to *police* a camp.
- Pōl'i-ŷy-shōp**, *n.* An office opened for gambling in connection with lotteries.
- Pōl-lŷn'i-ŷm**, *n.*; *pl. POL-LŷN'I-A.* [*From pollen*, *q. v.*] (*Bot.*) A cellular mass of pollen-grains, affixed to an elastic foot-stalk or caudicle, in the flowers of orchids.
- Pō'lo**, *n.* A game of ball, resembling hockey; originally the players were mounted on poules.
- Pōl'y-a-tōm'ie**, *a.* [*Gr. πολύς*, many, and *ἄτομος*, atom, *q. v.*] (*Chem.*) Consisting of more than one atom; having more than one atom, or many atoms, in the molecule.
- Pōl'y-ehrōme**, *n.* [*Gr. πολύς*, many, and *χρῶμα*, color.] (*Chem.*) A peculiar substance obtained from the bark of the horse-chestnut, which gives to water the quality of exhibiting a blue fluorescence when exposed to light; esculine.
- Pōl'y-dāc'tyl-īsm**, *n.* [*Fr. polydactylisme*, from *Gr. πολύς*, many, and *δάκτυλος*, finger.] (*Anat.*) The condition of having supernumerary fingers.
- Pōl'y-ŷe-nēt'ie**, *a.* [*Add.*] A *polygenetic mountain range*, one which is composite, or consists of two or more monogenetic ranges, of which each has had its own history of development.
- Pō-lŷg'e-nīst**, *n.* One who maintains, in anthropology, that the human race sprung from more than one original pair; — opposed to *monogenist*.
- Pōl'y-stīg'mōūs**, *a.* [*Gr. πολύς*, many, and *στίγμα*, a mark.] (*Bot.*) Applied to plants, where a flower has many carpels, each originating a stigma.
- Pōōh-pōōh'**, *v. t.* To make light of; to reject with derision, as if by saying *pōōh*, *pōōh*.
- Pōōl**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. (*Stock Exchange.*) A combination of persons contributing money to be used for the purpose of increasing or depressing the market price of stocks, with a view to the settlement of differences. 3. A gambling or commercial venture in which several persons unite.
- Pōōl**, *v. t.* To put together, on the basis of a mutual division of profits or losses.
- Pōōl**, *v. i.* To contribute with several others for a commercial or a gambling transaction.
- Pōr'ŷe-lain-ized**, *a.* (*Geol.*) Baked like potter's clay; — applied to those clay-shales and stratified rocks, that have been converted by subterranean heat into a substance resembling in texture *porcelain* or kiln-baked clay.
- Portière** (pōr'ti'ēr'), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *porte*, gate, door, from *Lat. porta*, gate.] A curtain, hanging across an opening for a door, or used as a screen.
- Pōrt'land ŷe-mēnt'**. A kind of cement, having the color of Portland stone. It is used in facing up brick and rough stone buildings to imitate hewn stone; — made from common limestone mixed with the muddy deposits of rivers which run over clay and chalk, which mixture is afterwards dried and calcined.
- Pōr'tū-a-ry**, *n.* [*L. Lat. portiforium*, from *portare*, to carry, and *foras*, out of doors.] (*Ecccl.*) A breviary, — so named from its portability.
- Pōŷe**, *v. t.* [*Add.*] 3. To place in an attitude or fixed position, for the sake of effect.
- Pōŷe**, *v. i.* To assume a pose; to strike an attitude; to carry one's self affectedly.
- Pōŷt'al-eārd**, } *n.* A card sold by the government for  
**Pōŷt'-eārd**, } transmission through the mails, at a  
lower rate of postage than a sealed letter.
- Pōŷt'-eom-mūn'ion** (-mūn'yun), *n.* (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) The concluding portion of the communion service.
- Pōŷt-līm'i-na-ry**, *a.* [*Lat. postliminium*, a return to former privileges, from *post*, after, and *limen*, threshold.] Involving a return to former privileges, as in a country after temporary occupation by an invader.
- Pō-tās'sie**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, potassium; containing potassium.
- Pō-tā'to**, *n.* [*Add.*] *Potato-bug*. See *COLORADO-BEETLE*.
- Pō'ti-ŷhō-mā'nī-ā**, *n.* [*Fr. potichomanie*, from *potiche*, a porcelain vase, and *manie*, mania.] Art of decorating the inside of transparent vessels with colored designs, to imitate painted earthenware.
- Pōt'ter**, *n.* [*Add.*] *Potter's field*, a public burial-place, especially in a city and for the poor; — so named from the field south of Jerusalem, mentioned in *Matt. xxvii. 7*.



- Pōt'to**, *n.* 1. (Zoöl.) A nocturnal mammal (*Perodicticus potto*), of the lemur family, found in W. Africa.
- Pōtt's Dis-ease'**. (Pathol.) Caries of the vertebræ, frequently resulting in curvature of the spine and paralysis of the lower extremities; — so named from Percival Pott, an English surgeon, who was the first to describe it well.
- Pow'der-puff**, *n.* A pad of swan's skin and down, used in powdering the skin.
- Prāi'rie-chick'en**, *n.* (Ornith.) A species of grouse (*Tetrao cupido*), called also *prairie-hen*.
- Prāi'rie-squir'rel** (-skwīr'el or -skwūr'el), *n.* (Zoöl.) A kind of squirrel found on the western prairies of the United States, which prefers to remain on the ground rather than to climb trees.
- Prā'krit**, *n.* [Skr. *prakriti*, original.] One of the ancient dialects of the Sanskrit language.
- Pre-āx'i-al**, *a.* [Prefix *pre* and *axial*.] (Zoöl.) Situate on the internal or anterior (radial or tibial) side of a limb.
- Pre-eōn'sciou's** (-shus), *a.* [Prefix *pre* and *conscious*.] Involving, or pertaining to, experiences or activities of the soul that precede consciousness.
- Prēf'ace**, *n.* [Add.] 2. (Rom. Cath. Church.) A portion of the form for celebrating the communion, preceding the prayer of consecration.
- Pre-nā'tal**, *a.* [Prefix *pre* and *natal*.] Before or anterior to birth.
- Prēss'-märk**, *n.* A mark placed upon or in a volume, to indicate the press or shelf in a library, where it regularly belongs.
- Prēss'-yēast**, *n.* The yeasty froth from the surface of a fermenting fluid, washed and pressed into cakes for bakers' use.
- Prēt'zel**, *n.* (Ger. *prezel*.) A kind of brittle biscuit or cake, salted on the outside; a cracknel.
- Prī'an**, *n.* [Cornish, clayey ground, from *pri*, clay.] (Mining.) A fine, white, somewhat friable, clay; also the ore contained in a mixture of clay and pebbles. Also written *pryan*.
- Prīck'-ēared**, *a.* With ears standing out from the head in consequence of the hair being cropped.
- Prī'ma-ry**, *a.* [Add.] *Primary meeting*, a preliminary meeting of the voters belonging to a political party, for nominating candidates to be voted for at an election, or of choosing delegates to a convention; a caucus.
- Prī-mīp'a-rā**, *n.* [Lat., from *primus*, first, and *parere*, to bring forth.] (Obstetrics.) A female who bears a child for the first time.
- Prī-mīp'a-roū's**, *a.* Belonging to a first birth.
- Prīn'ce's-pīne'**, *n.* (Bot.) The pipsissewa or false winter-green (*Chimaphila umbellata*), a shrub, common in dry woods, with a fragrant, pinkish flower.
- Prin-çesse'**, *a.* [Fr., a princess.] A term applied to a ladies' costume, with a train flowing from the shoulders.
- Prīze'-ring**, *n.* The ring or inclosure for a prize-fight; the system and practice of prize-fighting.
- Pro-çēs'sal**, *n.* The expenses in a process at law.
- Prōf'es-sō'ri-āt**, *n.* The body of professors in a college or university.
- Pro-glōt'tis**, *n.* [Gr. *προγλωττίς*, *προγλωσσίς*, the tip of the tongue, from *πρό*, forward, and *γλωττίς*, *γλωσσίς*, *γλώττα*, *γλώσσα*, the tongue.] (Entom.) One of the free joints or divisions of a tape-worm.
- Prō'lēg-ate** (45), *n.* [Lat. *prolegatus*, from *pro*, for, and *legatus*, legate, *q. v.*] (Rom. Hist.) The deputy or substitute for a legate.
- Prō'ped**, *n.* [Lat. *pro*, for, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] (Entom.) One of the soft, foot-like appendages of certain hexapod larvæ, placed behind the true feet, and disappearing in the mature insect.
- Prōp'er-tied**, *a.* Possessing property; holding real estate, or other investments of money.
- Prōph'y-lāx'is**, *n.* [Gr. *προφύλαξις*, from *προφυλάσσειν*, to guard against, from *πρό*, before, and *φυλάσσειν*, to guard.] (Med.) The art of preserving from, or of preventing, disease; the observance of the rules necessary for the preservation of health; preservative or preventive treatment.
- Prōp'o-sī'tion** (-zīsh'un), *n.* [Add.] *Loaves of proposition* (*Jewish Antiq.*), twelve loaves placed before the Lord every Sabbath, on the golden table in the sanctuary at Jerusalem; the show-bread.
- Prō'pyl-ēne**, *n.* (Chem.) A colorless gas, having a phosphoric odor and sweetish taste, obtained when fusel oil or valeric acid is passed through a red-hot tube, as also by the destructive distillation of oleic acid or sugar with soda-lime; — called also *tritylene*.
- Prō'rāte**, *n.* [Lat. *pro rata*, according to the rate.] (Com.) A division of rate proportionably.
- Prōs'en-çēph'a-lon**, *n.* [Gr. *πρός*, toward, near to, and *ἐγκέφαλον*, the brain.] (Anat.) The second division of the brain, behind the rhinencephalon, constituted mainly by the cerebral hemispheres.
- Pros-ēn'ehy-mā**, *n.* [Gr. *πρός*, near, and *ἐγχυμα*, an infusion, from *ἐγχεῖν*, to pour in, from *ἐν*, in, and *χεῖν*, to pour.] (Bot.) A general term applied to the tissues formed of elongated cells, especially those with pointed or oblique extremities.
- Prōs'o-pāl'gi-ā**, *n.* [Gr. *πρόσωπον*, face, and *ἄλγος*, pain; Fr. *prosoptalgie*.] (Pathol.) Facial neuralgia.
- Prōs-pēet'or**, *n.* One who explores or prospects for minerals, especially for precious metals.
- Prōt'a-gōn**, *n.* [Gr. *πρώτος*, first, and *ἀγών*, a contest, from *ἀγειν*, to act.] (Chem.) A colorless, inodorous, albuminous substance, of complex structure, which with water swells up to a gelatinous mass, forming (on further dilution) an opalescent fluid; — so named by Liebreich, who believed it to be the chief constituent of nervous tissue.
- Prō'te-ā'ceou's** (-shūs), *a.* [From *Proteus*, *q. v.*] (Bot.) Of or pertaining to the *Proteaceæ*, a family of apetalous evergreen shrubs, mostly natives of the Cape of Good Hope.
- Prō'te-īd**, *n.* [Gr. *πρώτος*, first, and *εἶδος*, form.] (Chem.) One of certain nitrogenous, amorphous principles, forming the chief solid constituents of the blood, muscles, and other organs of animals, and occurring in small quantities in almost every part of vegetables; an albuminoid.
- Prō'te-īd**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, proteids.
- Prō'ter-ān'droū's**, *a.* [Gr. *πρότερος*, earlier, from *πρό*, before, and *ἀνήρ*, *ἀνδρός*, man, male.] (Bot.) Having the stamens come to maturity before the pistil; — opposed to *proterogynous*.
- Prō'ter-ōg'y-noū's**, *a.* [Gr. *πρότερος*, earlier, from *πρό*, before, and *γυνή*, woman, female.] (Bot.) Having the pistil come to maturity before the stamens; opposed to *proterandrous*.
- Pro-tīs'ton**, *n.*; *pl.* **PRO-TĪS'TĀ.** [Gr. *πρώτιστον*, first.] (Zoöl.) One of those living things which appear to stand between animals and plants, and to belong strictly to neither; as, a rhizopod.
- Prō'to-pāth'ie**, *a.* [Gr. *πρώτος*, first, and *πάθος*, suffering, from *παθεῖν*, *πάσχειν*, to suffer; Fr. *protopathique*.] (Pathol.) Primary; original; appearing first; as, *protopathic* symptoms.
- Prō'to-plāsm**, *n.* [Add.] This term is now chiefly applied to designate the supposed original proteid substance (called also *cytoplasm*, *sarcode*, and *germinal matter*), present in all living things.
- Prō'to-sūl'phu-rēt**, *n.* [Gr. *πρώτος*, first, and Eng. *sulphuret*.] (Chem.) A sulphuret having the lowest proportion of sulphur.
- Pro-trāct'ile**, *a.* [See **PROTRACT**.] Susceptible of being thrust forward or out; protrusile.
- Prōv'inçe**, *n.* [Add.] *The Provinces*, the Dominion of Canada; the states under the government of Great Britain, north of the United States.
- Psār'o-līte** (sār'-), *n.* [From Gr. *ψαρός*, speckled, from *ψάρ*, starling, and *λίθος*, stone.] (Paleon.) A silicified stem of tree-fern, found in the new red sandstone.
- Psēl'līsm** (sēl'-), *n.* [Gr. *ψελλιζειν*, to stammer.] Hesitation of speech; stammering.
- Pseū'dæs-thē'si-ā** (sū'dēs-thē'zhī-ā), *n.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, and *αἴσθησις*, sensation, from *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, to perceive.] (Physiol.) False or imaginary feeling or sense-perception; as, in hypochondriasis, or in an organ that has been removed, as an amputated foot.
- Pseū'do-pō'di-ā** (sū'do-), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ψευδής*, false, and *ποῦς*, *ποδός*, foot.] (Zoöl.) The filaments or blunter pediform processes of protoplasm, thrown out from the surface of rhizopods.
- Psi-lōs'o-pher** (sī-), *n.* [Gr. *ψιλός*, bare, mere, and *σοφός*, wise.] A narrow pretender to philosophy.
- Psō'ro-spērm** (sō'ro-), *n.* [Gr. *ψωρός*, itching, and *σπέρμα*, seed.] A microscopic parasitic body, immobile, provided with a more or less resisting envelope, frequently oval in shape, and without any organs, except sometimes cilia.
- Psy'cho-phýs'ie-al** (sī'ko-fiz'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to psycho-physics; involving the action or mutual relations of the psychical and physical in man.
- Psy'cho-phýs'ies** (sī'ko-fiz'iks), *n. sing.* The science of the connection between nerve action and consciousness; phenomena of consciousness, and its physical con-



- ditions; science which treats of the relations of the soul and body, or the nervous system.
- Ptēr'o-saur** (tēr'-), *n.* [Gr. πτερόν, wing, and σαύρα, lizard.] (*Paleon.*) One of a group of fossil flying reptiles, including the pterodactyls.
- Ptēr'y-lōg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. πτερόν, wing, and γράφειν, to describe.] (*Ornith.*) A description of the feathered parts of the bodies of birds.
- Pu-eb'lo**, *n.* [Sp., a village.] A village or town, in the parts of America settled by the Spaniards.
- Pū-gree'**, *n.* A white cloth or veil worn on men's hats in India, during hot weather.
- Pūl'mo-nā'ta**, *n. pl.* [N. Lat., from *pulmo*, *pulmonis*, lung.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of gasteropods, in which the mantle cavity is modified into an air-breathing organ, — as in *Helix*, or in the garden slug (*Limax*).
- Pūl'sa-tīl'lā**, *n.* (*Bot.*) The pasque-flower (*Anemone pulsatilla*), a European variety of the anemone.
- Pu-mīç'i-fōrm**, *a.* [Lat. *pumex*, *pumicis*, pumice, and *forma*, shape.] Resembling or having the form of pumice; — applied to light porous rock-products, seemingly the results of igneous action.
- Pū'pāte**, *v. i.* To become a pupa.
- Pū'pil-tēach'er**, *n.* A pupil who assists in teaching.
- Pus'sy-wīl'low**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A variety of willow (*Salix discolor*), from 8 to 15 feet in height, bearing large cylindrical catkins clothed with long glossy hairs; — called also *swamp willow* and *glaucous willow*.
- Pūst'ūle** (-yul), *n.* [*Add.*] *Malignant pustule*, a pustule, sometimes resulting in gangrenous inflammation, which is the local product of infection with the poison of splenic fever, a disease attacking animals, especially the cattle of certain regions. The disease is usually fatal.
- Put**, *n.* (*Stock Exchange.*) The privilege to deliver shares of stock, at a certain price within a certain time agreed upon.
- Put-and-call*, authority to buy and sell stocks at a certain price.
- Pū'trid**, *a.* [*Add.*] *Putrid fever* (*Pathol.*), typhus fever; — so called from the decomposing and offensive state of the discharges and diseased textures of the body. — *Putrid sore throat*, a gangrenous inflammation of the fauces and pharynx.
- Pÿr'eth-rīne**, *n.* [Gr. πύρεθρον, feverfew.] (*Chem.*) A soft resinous substance, extracted by alcohol and ether from the root of a species of feverfew.
- Pÿr'og-nōs'tie**, *n.* [Gr. πÿρ, πυρός, fire, and γινώσκειν, to know.] (*Min.*) The character of a mineral, observed by the use of the blow-pipe; *e. g.*, the degree of fusibility.
- Pÿr'o-phōne**, *n.* [Gr. πÿρ, πυρός, fire, and φωνή, sound.] A musical instrument in which the tones are produced by flames of hydrogen or illuminating gas, burning in tubes of different sizes and lengths, sometimes arranged similarly to those in the common pneumatic organ.
- Pÿth'o-gēn'ie**, *a.* [Gr. πÿθειν, to rot, and γένος, origin.] Producing decomposition, as diseases supposed to be accompanied or caused by decomposition.

## Q.

- QUĀ**, *conj.* [Lat.] In so far as; in the capacity, character, or condition of.
- Quād**, *n.* 1. A quadrat. See QUADRAT. 2. (*Arch.*) A quadrangle.
- Quād'ra-ble**, *a.* [See QUADRATE.] That may be squared, or reduced to an equivalent square; — said of a surface when the area limited by a curve can be exactly found and expressed in a finite number of algebraic terms.
- Quād-rēn'ni-ūm**, *n.* [Lat., from *quatuor*, four, and *annus*, year.] A space or period of four years.
- Quād'ri-cōs'tate**, *a.* [Lat. *quatuor*, four, and *costa*, rib.] Having four ribs.
- Quād'ri-gēm'i-noūs**, *a.* [Lat. *quatuor*, 4, and *geminus*, twins.] (*Bot.*) Fourfold; having 4 similar parts.
- Quād-rīv'a-lent**, *a.* [Lat. *quatuor*, four, and *valens*, *valentis*, p. pr. of *valere*, to be worth.] (*Chem.*) Having an equivalence of four; capable of being combined with, or exchanged for, four hydrogen atoms.
- Quād'ru-plex**, *a.* [Lat., from *quatuor*, four, and *plicare*, to fold.] Fourfold.
- Quān'net**, *n.* A flat file, having the handle at one side, so as to be used like a plane.
- Quān-tīv'a-lence**, *n.* [Lat. *quantus*, how much, and *valens*, p. pr. of *valere*, to be strong, to be worth, or of value.] (*Chem.*) The atom-fixing or saturating power of the elementary bodies and of radicals; the number of hydrogen atoms which an atom or radical can be combined with or exchanged for; atomicity.
- Quartz**, *n.* [*Add.*] *Quartz rock*, a stratified rock of the metamorphic series, consisting almost entirely of silica.
- Qua-tēr'ni-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *quaterni*, four together, from *quatuor*, four.] The union of four in one; an assumed blending of four persons into one; — analogous to the theological term *trinity*.
- Queer**, *n.* A cant name given to counterfeit money.
- To shove the queer*, to put counterfeit money in circulation.
- Quīn'ie**, *a.* Having quinine or quinia for the base, as certain salts; pertaining to, or derived from, quinine.
- Quīn'i-çine**, *n.* (*Chem.*) An organic base isomeric with quinine.
- Quīn'i-dīne**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance isomeric with quinine, obtained from a resinous product contained in the mother-liquors of the quinine preparation, and crystallizing in large prisms.
- Quīn'o-gēn**, *n.* [Eng. *quinia*, and Gr. γένος, birth.] (*Chem.*) A hypothetical radical of the alkaloids of cinchona.
- Qui-nōl'o-gīst**, *n.* One versed in quinology.
- Qui-nōl'o-gy**, *n.* [N. Lat. *quinquina*, and Gr. λόγος, discourse.] The science which treats of febrifuge alkaloids.
- Quīn-quīv'a-lent**, *a.* [Lat. *quinque*, five, and *valens*, *valentis*, p. pr. of *valere*, to be worth.] (*Chem.*) Having an equivalence of five; capable of being combined with, or exchanged for, five hydrogen atoms.
- Quīnt'al**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. A French measure of weight, being 100,000 grams, equal to 220.46 pounds avoirdupois weight.
- Quōd**, *n.* [For *quad*, abbreviation of *quadrangle*.] A prison.

## R.

- RĀB'BLE**, *v. t.* [See RABBLE, *n.*] To stir, as molten iron, so as to render uniform.
- Rāb-īd'i-ty**, *n.* Rabidness; furiousness; madness.
- Rā'bi-çs**, *n.* [L.] Hydrophobia; madness.
- Rāçe'-trāck**, *n.* The track over which a race is run; a race-course.
- Rāçe'-wāy**, *n.* A canal that conveys the water by which a mill-wheel is driven; a mill-race.
- Ra-çhīd'i-an**, *a.* [From Gr. ράχις, the backbone.] Pertaining to the backbone; as, the *rachidian* nerves, those which come from the spinal cord.
- Rā'eial** (-shal), *a.* Pertaining to a race or family of men.
- Rāe'quet** (-ket), *n.* [See RACKET.] A game played with small balls and a kind of bat ending in network. It is akin to tennis.
- Rā'di-o-eār'pal**, *a.* [Lat. *radius*, staff, rod, exterior bone of the fore-arm, and N. Lat. *carpus*, Gr. καρπός, wrist.] (*Anat.*) Relating both to the radius and the carpus; as, the *radio-carpal* articulation.
- Rā'di-ōm'e-ter**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. (*Physics.*) An instrument designed for measuring the mechanical effect of radiant energy.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhaise, çall, eecho; çem, çet; aç; exiist; linger, link; thiis.



- Rāin'-prints**, *n. pl.* (*Geol.*) Markings on the surfaces of stratified rocks, presenting an appearance similar to the effect of rain on mud and sand.
- Rāis**, *n.* See REIS.
- Rāl'line**, *a.* (*Ornith.*) Of, or pertaining to, the rails.
- Rām-bu'tan**, *n.* [From Malay *rambut*, hair of the head, in allusion to its villose covering.] (*Bot.*) A delicious Asiatic tropical fruit from a tree (*Nephelium lappaceum*) of the sapindaceous order.
- Rām'ee**, *n.* [Malay.] (*Bot.*) A plant (*Bahmeria tenacissima* and *B. nivea*) belonging to the hemp and nettle family, a native of tropical and eastern Asia; China grass. The tough fiber of the inner bark is used for making a kind of grass-cloth (for wearing apparel), which is a cheaper substitute for cotton.
- Rāph'a-ny**, *n.* (*Pathol.*) A convulsive disease, not uncommon in Sweden and Germany;—so called because supposed to be caused by eating corn with which seeds of the *Raphanus raphanistrum*, bastard radish or jointed charlock, have been mixed.
- Rās**, *n.* See REIS.
- Rāt'tle-wort** (-würt), *n.* (*Bot.*) An annual, hairy herb (*Crotalaria sagittalis*), with racemes of yellow flowers, growing in sandy soil from Massachusetts to Virginia, Illinois, and southward;—so named because the seeds are in inflated pods, and *rattle* when shaken;—called also *rattle-box*.
- Re-āc'tion-ary**, } *n.* One anxious to undo reform, or  
**Re-āc'tion-ist**, } to return to an outgrown condition of things.
- Rē'al-i'sm**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. Fidelity to nature or to real life, in matters of art or literature,—as, in the dramatic art, or in painting.
- Rē'al-ist**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. An artist or writer who aims to keep close to nature or real life in his delineations.
- Rē'al-ist'ie**, *a.* [*Add.*] 2. Faithful to nature or to actual life in artistic or literary productions.
- Rēar'mōst**, *a.* Farthest in the rear; last of all.
- Rē'-ar-rānge'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *arrange*.] To arrange a second time, or again; to put in proper order again.
- Re-ā'tā**, *n.* [*Sp.*] A rawhide rope used for lassoing horses or mules. [*Mexico and California.*]
- Re-būt'tal**, *n.* [See REBUTTER.] (*Law.*) The giving of evidence on the part of a plaintiff, to destroy the effect of evidence introduced by the defendant in the same suit.
- Rēe'ord**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. The list of known facts in a person's life, especially in that of a public man; personal history; as, a good, or a bad *record*. 3. (*Horse-racing.*) The time made by a winning horse in a race or heat. [*U. S.*]
- Rēe'ti-rōs'tral**, *a.* [Lat. *rectus*, right, and *rostralis*, rostral, *q. v.*] (*Ornith.*) Having a straight beak
- Re-eūr'vi-rōs'tral**, *a.* (*Ornith.*) Having the beak recurved or bending upwards.
- Rēd**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. (*European Politics.*) A red republican; a republican of the most violent type.
- Rēd'-fish**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) 1. A migratory fish of the *Salmonidæ* (*Oncorhynchus lycaodon*), which ascends the American and Asiatic rivers flowing into the Pacific Ocean. 2. A fish (*Sebastes viviparus*), found from the polar regions to Cape Cod on the Atlantic coast; it is also called *red perch*, *red sea-perch*, *rose-fish*, and *bream*.
- Rēd'in-gōte**, *n.* [*Fr.*, corruption of Eng. *riding-coat*.] A long, plain, double-breasted, outside cloak for ladies' wear.
- Re-din'te-grā'tion**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. (*Psychology.*) The law that objects which have been previously combined as parts of a single mental state, tend to recall or suggest one another;—adopted by many philosophers to explain the phenomena of the association of ideas.
- Rēd'-lēad Spār**. Chromate of lead; crocoisite.
- Rēd'-oil**, *n.* (*Soap manufacture.*) An impure mixture of different oils and fats.
- Rēd'short-ness**, *n.* The state of being redshort, or brittle when red hot, as steel.
- Reed**, *n.* [*Add.*] 6. (*Anat.*) The fourth or true digesting stomach of a ruminant.
- Reel**, *n.* [*Add.*] 3. A yarn measure, which for cotton or linen is fifty-four inches in circuit, for worsted thirty inches.
- Rē'flex**, *a.* [*Add.*] *Reflex action* (*Physiol.*), any action of the body performed involuntarily, in consequence of an influence transmitted by sensory nerves to the spinal cord or the parts at the base of the brain with which it is connected, and thence reflected to the muscles,—as in sneezing or coughing.
- Re-fōrm'**, *n.* [*Add.*] *Reform school*, a school established by a government for the confinement, instruction, and reformation of juvenile offenders, and of young persons of idle and vagrant habits.
- Rēg'ū-lar**, *a.* [*Add.*] *Regular sales* (*Stock Exchange*), sales of stock deliverable on the day after the transaction.
- Rē'hŷ-pōth'e-cāte**, or **Rē'hŷ-pōth'e-cāte**, *v. t.* To hypothecate again; as, to lend as security bonds already hypothecated as security by the person with whom they are deposited.
- Rē'hŷ-pōth'e-cā'tion**, or **Rē'hŷ-pōth'e-cā'tion**, *n.* The act, process, or result of rehypothecating.
- Reis**, } *n.* [Ar., head, chief.] A common title in the  
**Rāis**, } East for a person in authority, especially the  
**Rās**, } captain of a ship.
- Re-lāps'ing**, *p. a.* Marked by a relapse or return to a former worse state.
- Relapsing fever* (*Pathol.*), an acute, epidemic, contagious fever, which prevails also endemically in Ireland, Russia, and some other regions.
- Rēm'e-dy**, *n.* [*Add.*] *Remedy of the mint* (*Coinage*), a small allowed deviation from the legal standard of weight and fineness;—called also *tolerance*.
- Re-mōn'e-ti-zā'tion**, *n.* The act of again making a legal tender of any description of money which has at a previous time been legal tender.
- Re-mōn'e-tize**, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *monetize*.] To restore to use as money.
- Re-pēat'er**, *n.* [*Add.*] (*d.*) A person who votes more than once at an election.
- Re-pēl'lent**, *n.* [See REPEL.] A kind of water-proof cloth.
- Rē'per-çēp'tion**, *n.* [Prefix *re* and *perception*.] The act of perceiving again; a second perception of the same object.
- Repoussé** (rüh'pōōs/sā'), *n.* [*Fr.*, p. p. of *repousser*, to thrust back, from prefix *re* and *pousser*, to push, Lat. *pulsare*, intensive form of *pellere*, to beat, knock, push.] Ornamented metal-work formed in relief by hammering up the metal from the back, until the required forms are roughly produced in relief upon the surface, which is afterwards finished by the process of chasing.
- Rēp'tant**, *a.* [Lat. *reptans*, *reptantis*, p. pr. of *reptare*, an intensive form of *reperere*, to ereep.] (*Bot.*) Creeping and rooting.
- Re-sē'dā**, *n.* [Lat., from *resedare*, to heal, from prefix *re* and *sedare*, to calm, it being thought useful for healing bruises.] (*Bot.*) A genus of European plants, comprising the mignonette (*R. odorata*), and dyer's weed (*R. luteola*).
- Rēs'er-vā'tion**, *n.* [*Add.*] 5. (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) The portion of the sacramental elements reserved for purposes of devotion, and for the communion of the absent and sick.
- Rēs'o-nā'tor**, *n.* Anything which resounds; specifically (*Music*), a hollow ball of brass, with two apertures, so contrived as to intensify greatly, by its resonance, a musical tone.
- Re-spōn'si-ble**, *a.* [*Add.*] 3. Involving responsibility; involving a degree of accountability on the part of the person concerned; as, a *responsible* officer.
- Rēs'ur-rēct'**, *v. t.* [See RESURRECTION.] 1. To take from the grave, as a dead body. 2. To reanimate; to restore to life; to bring to public view that which had been forgotten or lost.
- Re-tic'ū-lūm**, *n.* [Lat., dim. of *rete*, a net.] (*Comp. Anat.*) The second stomach of a ruminant, in which the mucous membrane forms hexagonal cells;—also called the *honey-comb stomach*.
- Rē'tro-choir** (-kwir), or **Rēt'ro-choir**, *n.* [*Retro* and *choir*.] (*Eccl. Arch.*) Any extension of a church behind the altar, as a chapel.
- Re-tūrn'**, *n.* [*Add.*] *Return-bali*, a ball, used as a plaything, which is held by an elastic string so that it returns to the hand from which it is thrown.
- Re-vāmp'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *re* and *vamp*.] To rehabilitate; to reconstruct; to patch up again.
- Re-vēr'sion**, *n.* [*Add.*] 4. A return toward some ancestral type or character; atavism.
- Rhāb'do-lith** (rāb'-), *n.* [Gr. *ράβδος*, rod, and *λίθος*, stone.] A minute, calcareous, short, rod-shaped body, found in the globigerina ooze.
- Rhāb'do-sphēre**, *n.* [Gr. *ράβδος*, rod, and *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] A minute spheroidal body, bristling with rods, found in the depths of the Atlantic Ocean.
- Rhē'o-ehōrd**, *n.* [Gr. *ρῆῖν*, to flow, and *χορδή*, chord.] (*Physics.*) A metallic wire used in measuring the re-



- sistance, or varying the strength, of an electric current, according as a greater or less length of it is inserted in the circuit.
- Rhē'o-mō'tor**, *n.* [Gr. *ῥεῖν*, to flow, and Eng. *motor*.] Any apparatus by which an electrical current is originated.
- Rhē'o-phōre**, *n.* [Gr. *ῥεῖν*, to flow, and *φορά*, a carrying.] (*Physics*.) A connecting wire of an electric or voltaic apparatus, traversed by a current.
- Rhīg'o-lēne** (*rig'-*), *n.* [From Gr. *ῥίγος*, cold.] A light coal-oil, of low boiling point; — used in surgical operations to render the skin insensible to pain.
- Rhī'nen-çe-phāl'ie**, *a.* [Gr. *ῥίς*, *ῥινός*, the nose, and *ἑγκέφαλον*, the brain, from *ἐν*, in, and *κεφαλή*, the head.] (*Anat.*) Belonging to the rhinencephalon.
- Rhī'nen-çéph'a-lon**, *n.* [See *supra*.] (*Anat.*) The anterior division of the brain in front of the prosencephalon, or cerebral hemispheres; from this nerves are given off to the olfactory organs.
- Rhī'no-scōpe**, *n.* [Gr. *ῥίς*, *ῥινός*, nose, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view.] A mirror of small size, used for inspecting the nasal passages.
- Rhī'nōs'co-py**, *a.* Inspection of the nasal passages by means of a rhinoscope.
- Rhī'zo-çār'pōūs**, *a.* [Gr. *ρίζα*, root, and *καρπός*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) Applied to plants whose roots last for many years, but whose stems perish annually.
- Rhīz'o-çen**, *a.* [Gr. *ρίζα*, root, and *γένος*, birth; Fr. *rhizogène*.] Producing roots.
- Rhīz'o-çen**, *n.* [See *supra*.] (*Bot.*) One of a class of flowering plants, with scales for leaves, growing on the roots of other plants.
- Rhīz'oid**, *n.* [Gr. *ρίζα*, root, and *εἶδος*, form.] (*Bot.*) A root-like appendage.
- Rhī-zōm'e'**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A root-stock; a rhizoma.
- Rhī-zōph'o-roūs**, *a.* [Gr. *ρίζα*, a root, and *φέρειν*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Bearing roots.
- Rhī'zo-tāx'is**, *n.* [Gr. *ρίζα*, a root, and *τάξις*, arrangement, from *τάσσειν*, to arrange.] (*Bot.*) The arrangement of the roots of plants.
- Rhō-dān'thē**, *n.* [Gr. *ρόδον*, a rose, and *ἄθος*, flower, in allusion to the color of the flower heads.] (*Bot.*) A beautiful Australian annual plant, of the aster family. Its bright-colored flowers are classed with the "everlastings."
- Rho-dō'rā**, *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs of the heath family. *R. Canadensis*, bearing clusters of purple flowers, is found in damp woods and swamps in the northern and eastern United States.
- Rhṽ'pa-rōg'ra-phy** (*ri'-*), *n.* [Gr. *ῥηπαρογραφία*, for *ῥηπογραφία*, a painting of petty objects, from *ῥῶπος*, any small wares, and *γράφειν*, to write, paint.] (*Art.*) The painting of *genre* or still-life pictures.
- Rīb'bon-fīsh**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) An elongated, compressed, ribbon-shaped British fish (*Regalecus Banksii*), also called oar-fish, which reaches a length of 12 feet or more. The name is applied to others of the same family (*Trachypteridæ*), and to the *scabbard-fish*.
- Rīç'i-nīne**, *n.* [Lat. *ricinus*, castor-oil plant.] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid contained in the seeds of the castor-oil plant.
- Rīf'fle**, *n.* [Ger. *riffeln*, to groove.] (*Mining.*) (*a.*) A trough or sluice, fitted with depressions in the bottom, or some other contrivance to facilitate the settling of particles of gold, when auriferous dirt is washed in it. (*b.*) (*Mining.*) The process of washing out gold from auriferous dirt in a sluice.
- Rīf'fler**, *n.* A kind of file with a bent or curved extremity, so as to be used in operating in shallow depressions.
- Rīg**, *n.* [Add.] 4. The act of adapting the market to the sale of a certain stock.
- Rī-çēs'çent**, *a.* [Lat. *rigescens*, *p. pr.* from *rigescere*, to grow stiff, from *rigere*, to be stiff.] Growing stiff or numb.
- Rīn'der-pēst**, *n.* [Ger. *rind*, *rinder*, cattle, and *pest*, pest, plague.] A highly contagious distemper or murrain, affecting neat cattle and sheep; — called also *cattle-plague*, *Russian cattle-plague*, and *steppe-murrain*.
- Rīng**, *n.* [Add.] 2. A elique; a combination of persons for a selfish end, as for controlling the market in stocks, or for effecting some political purpose. 3. A number of bells hung together so as to be rung in changes.
- Rīng'-mās'ter**, *n.* One who has charge of the performances (as of horses), within the ring in a circus; and in general, colloquially, any manager.
- Rīnk**, *n.* [Scot. *renk*, *rink*, *rynk*, a course, a race; perhaps from A.-S. *hring*, a ring.] 1. An artificial body of water, under cover, prepared for skating when frozen. 2. A smooth flooring on which one can skate with roller-skates.
- Rīp**, *n.* [Add.] 2. A rough body of water, affected by the meeting of opposing tides or currents.
- Rīse** (*rīs*), *n.* [Add.] 3. The spring of a fish after an artificial fly.
- Rōck'-çān'dy**, *n.* A form of eandy, consisting of crystals of pure sugar, which are very hard, whence the name.
- Rōck'er**, *n.* [Add.] 4. A skate with a curved edge, resembling, in shape, the rocker of a cradle.
- Ro-çō'eo**, *n.* A florid style of ornamentation in architecture, landscape gardening, furniture, etc., in imitation of French art under Louis XIV. and XV.
- Ro-de'o**, *n.* [Sp., a going round.] A collection of all the cattle belonging to a rancho or stock farm, in order to separate, count, or brand them.
- Rōg'a-to-ry**, *a.* [See *ROGATION*.] Seeking information; authorized to examine witnesses, or otherwise ascertain facts; as, a *rogatory* commission.
- Rōgue** (*rōg*), *n.* [Add.] 4. A vagrant; especially, an elephant which has separated from a herd and roams about alone, in which state it is usually very ferocious.
- Rōll'er-skāte'**, *n.* A skate which has small wheels in the place of the metallic runner; — designed for use in skating upon asphalt, or smooth flooring.
- Rōm**, *n.* [A gypsy word.] The name of the gypsies for one of themselves.
- Rō'rie**, *a.* [Lat. *ros*, *roris*; *ροσ*.] Pertaining to, or resembling, dew.
- Ro-çāç'ie**, *a.* [See *ROSACEOUS*.] (*Chem.*) Of a brick-like, rose, or red color; — said of an acid deposited by the urine in cases of gout and inflammatory fevers.
- Rōs-ān'i-līne**, } *n.* (*Chem.*) A dye-stuff obtained  
**Rōse-ān'i-līne**, } from aniline, having a very brilliant red color; — called also *aniline red*.
- Rōs'in-weed**, *n.* (*Bot.*) The compass-plant (*Silphium laciniatum*), a perennial herb with a resinous juice, found on the prairies of Michigan and Wisconsin, and thence South and West. Its lower leaves are vertical, and disposed to present their edges north and south.
- Rou-lēt'te'**, *n.* [Add.] 3. (*Geom.*) The curve traced by any point in the plane of a given curve, when the latter rolls, without sliding, over another fixed curve. See *CYCLOID* and *EPICYCLOID*.
- Round'house**, *n.* [Add.] 3. A building in connection with a railway station, in which locomotive engines are housed.
- Roundš'man**, *n.* A policeman whose duties do not confine him to a particular precinct, but who acts as an inspector over the rounds of the patrolmen.
- Roust'a-bout**, *n.* A laborer on a river steamboat, who moves the cargo, loads and unloads wood, etc.; — in general, a shiftless vagrant.
- Row** (*rou*), *v. i.* [See *Row*, *n.*] To be riotous or noisy.
- Ru'bi-a-çine**, *n.* [From Lat. *rubia*, madder, from *rubere*, to be red.] (*Chem.*) A yellow crystallizable coloring matter obtained from madder.
- Ru'bi-ān'ie**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, an acid obtained from madder, and crystallizing in lemon-yellow, silky needles.
- Rūff**, *n.* [Add.] 4. (*Ornith.*) A set of lengthened or otherwise modified or peculiarly colored feathers round the throat or neck.
- Rule**, *n.* [Add.] *Rule of thumb*, any rude process or operation, like that of using the thumb (the longer joint of which is nearly equal to two inches) as a standard of measurement.
- Rūn'-round**, *n.* (*Med.*) A felon or whitlow.
- Rūn'way**, *n.* 1. The channel of a stream. 2. The beaten path made by deer or other animals in passing to and from their feeding-grounds.
- Ru'tie**, *a.* [Gr. *ῥυτή*, Lat. *ruta*, rue.] Of, or pertaining to, an acid, also called *capric acid*, found in butter, etc.
- Ry-sīm'e-ter**, *n.* [Gr. *ῥύσις*, a streaming or flowing, from *ῥεῖν*, to flow, and *μέτρον*, measure.] (*Naut.*) An instrument for determining the speed of ships.

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çhaise, call, eecho; çem, çet; aç; exiist; līnger, līnk; thīis.



## S.

**SACCHA-RĪM'E-TER**, *n.* The same as SACCHAROMETER, *q. v.*

**Sac-cif'er-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *saccus*, a sac, and *ferre*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Bearing a sac.

**Sād'dle** (-dl), *n.* [Add.] 3. (*Harness.*) A padded piece of leather, placed on the back of a horse; — the check-rein is usually fastened to it, the reins pass through rings placed upon it, and the lugs, supporting the shafts, are attached to it.

**Sāf'ra-nīne**, *n.* 1. (*Chem.*) A yellow coloring matter obtained from saffron. 2. (*Chem.*) A red dye prepared from aniline by treating it successively with nitrous acid and arsenic acid.

**Sāge'-brūsh**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A low, irregular shrub (*Artemisia Ludoviciana*), of the order *Compositæ*, growing in dry, alkaline soils of the American plains.

**Sāge'-cōck**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) One of the tetraonids (*Centrocercus urophasianus*), resembling the prairie-fowl, but much larger. It is found in the Rocky Mountain region, and feeds on the leaves of the sage-brush.

**Sāil'-bōat**, *n.* A boat propelled by or fitted for sails.

**Sal-īm'e-ter**, *n.* [Lat. *sal*, *salis*, salt, *q. v.*, and Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the amount of salt present in any given solution.

**Sal-mōn'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* [Lat.] (*Ichth.*) The salmon family, including the salmon, trout, smelt, etc.

**Sāl'pīnæ**, *n.* [Gr. *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet.] (*Anat.*) The Eustachian tube, or channel of communication between the mouth and the tympanum.

**Sām'o-vār**, *n.* [Russ. *самовар*] copper urn, used in Russia for making tea. It is filled with water, which is heated by charcoal placed in a pipe, with chimney attached, which passes through the urn.

**San-a-to'ri-um**, *n.* [See SANATORY and SANITY.] A place of residence for invalids, for the improvement of their health; a sanitarium.

**Sānd'-grāss**, *n.* (*Bot.*) Any species of grass which grows in sand; especially, on the Atlantic coast from Massachusetts southwards, the *Tricuspis purpurea*.

**Sānd'-hīl'ler**, *n.* One of a class of miserable people living in the pine woods that cover the sandy hills in Georgia and South Carolina.

**Sānd'-nēck'er**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A fish (*Hippoglossoides limandoides*) found in the British Channel and along the shores of Northern Europe; — called also, *rough dab*, *long fluke*, *sand-fluke*, and *sand-sucker*.

**Sānd'-pīl'lar**, *n.* A sand-storm in desert tracts, like those of the Sahara and Mongolia; — in allusion to its pillar-like form in its whirling march.

**Sānd'-pīpe**, *n.* (*Geol.*) A cylindrical or pipe-like hollow, often of considerable depth, occurring in chalk-rocks, and usually filled up with sand, gravel, and clay, from above; — called also *sand-gall*.

**Sānd'stōne**, *n.* [Add.] *Flexible sandstone* (*Min.*), the finer-grained variety of the rock named *itacolumite*, which on account of the scales of mica in the lamina-tion is quite flexible.

**Sān'i-tā'tion**, *n.* [See SANITARY.] The preservation of health; hygiene.

**Sāp'o-nite**, *n.* [Lat. *sapo*, *saponis*, soap.] (*Min.*) A hydrous silicate of magnesia and alumina. It occurs in soft, soapy, amorphous masses, filling veins in serpentine and cavities in trap-rock.

**Sār'eoid**, *n.* [Gr. *σάρξ*, flesh, and *εἶδος*, form.] One of the amœbiform particles which make up the flesh of a sponge.

**Sāsh**, *n.* [Add.] 2. (*Carp.*) The frame in which a saw is put to prevent its bending or buckling when crowded into the cut.

**Sa-teen'**, *n.* [Cf. SATIN.] A kind of glossy dress-goods resembling satin, but having a worsted instead of a silken face.

**Sax-īe'o-loūs**, *a.* [Lat. *saxum*, rock, and *colere*, to cultivate, till.] (*Bot.*) Growing on rocks.

**Seāb'bard-fīsh**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A ribbon-shaped, scale-less fish (*Lepidopus caudatus*), found in the Mediterranean and in the Eastern Atlantic.

**Seāle**, *v. t.* [Add.] 2. To scale or scale down a debt, to reduce a debt according to a fixed scale.

**Seālp'-lōck**, *n.* A long tuft of hair left on the crown of the head by the warriors of some tribes of American Indians.

**Seāmp**, *v. t.* [See SCAMP, *n.*] To perform dishonestly or in an unworkmanlike manner.

**Sea-phān'der**, *n.* [Gr. *σκάφος*, anything hollowed, from *σκάπτειν*, to dig, and *ἀνὴρ*, *ἀνδρός*, a man.] The case in which a diver is inclosed in descending into water.

**Seāre**, *v. t.* [Add.] To scare up, to discover; to find by diligent search.

**Seār'y**, *a.* 1. Subject to sudden alarm; somewhat scared. 2. Provoking or suggesting a scare; alarming.

**Seāv'en-ger**, *n.* [Add.] 2. Hence, one engaged in any mean or dirty occupation.

**Seā'zon**, *n.* [Lat., Gr. *σκάζων*, from *σκάζειν*, to limp.] (*Lat. Prosody.*) An iambic trimeter, with a spondee or trochee in the last foot.

**Schlōss**, *n.* [Ger.] A castle.

**Schōol'-bōard**, *n.* A corporation established by law in every borough or parish in England, and elected by the burgesses or rate-payers, with the duty of providing public school accommodation for all children in their district.

**Schōol'-shīp**, *n.* A ship on board of which a nautical reform-school or training-school is kept, in which boys receive their education, at the expense of the state, and are trained for service as sailors.

**Schōon'er**, *n.* [D.] A tall glass, used for lager-beer or ale, and containing about double the quantity of an ordinary tumbler.

**Sçī'v'la**, *n.* [See SQUILL.] (*Bot.*) A genus of the lily family; the squill. The eastern quamash or wild hyacinth (*S. Fraseri*), is found from Ohio to Wisconsin, and southwestwards; it bears blue flowers in a simple raceme. The onion-like bulb is eaten by the Indians.

**Sçī-ōp'ti-eon**, *n.* [See SCIOPTIC.] A kind of magic lantern.

**Sçī-ōp'ties**, *n. sing.* [See SCIOPTIC.] The art or process of exhibiting luminous images, especially those of external objects, in a darkened room, by certain arrangements of lenses or mirrors.

**Sçī-ū'r'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* [N. Lat., from *sciurus*, Gr. *σκίουρος*, squirrel.] (*Zoöl.*) A family of *sciuromorpha*, containing the squirrel, flying squirrel, chipmunk, and woodchuck or marmot.

**Sçī-ū-ro-mōr'phā**, *n. pl.* [N. Lat., from *sciurus*, squirrel, and Gr. *μορφή*, form.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of *glīres*, containing the squirrel, flying squirrel, chipmunk, woodchuck, beaver, and others.

**Selāve**, *n.* 1. One belonging to the Slavonic race; a slave. 2. The Slavonic language.

**Sela-vōn'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to Sclavonia, its people, or its language; Sclavonian.

**Selēr'o-dēr'mie**, } *a.* Having a hard skin; pertain-

**Selēr'o-dēr'm'ous**, } ing to the scleroderms.

**Sele-rōm'e-ter**, *n.* [Gr. *σκληρός*, hard, and *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for determining with accuracy the degree of hardness of a mineral.

**Sele-rō'sis**, *n.* [From Gr. *σκληρός*, hard.] (*Med.*) Induration; hardening.

**Selēr'o-tī'tis**, *n.* (*Pathol.*) Inflammation of the sclerotic coat.

**Seōn**, *n.* [Scotch, *skon*, *scone*.] A kind of common bread; a thin cake, made of wheat or barley-meal.

**Seōop**, *n.* [Add.] 5. (*Stock Exchange.*) A sudden breaking down of prices for the purpose of buying stocks at cheaper rates, followed by a rise.

**Seōop'er**, *n.* A tool used by engravers.

**Seōr'i-fi-er**, *n.* (*Metal.*) A vessel, shaped much like a cupel, but made of crucible earth, used for the process of scorification in assays of silver.

**Seōtch**, *n.* [See SCORCH, *v. t.*] A brake applied to the wheel of a carriage in descending a declivity.

**Seour**, *n.* A kind of diarrhoea in cattle.

**Serāg'ly**, *a.* The same as SCRAGGY.

**Serātch**, *n.* [Add.] 5. (*Billiards.*) An accidental carom.

**Serēam'ing**, *a.* Causing a scream, as of delight; as, a screaming farce, one which makes an audience scream with amusement.

**Serīp-tō'ri-ūm**, *n.* [Lat., from *scriptor*, a writer, from *scribere*, *scriptum*, to write.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) In an abbey or monastery, the room set apart for writing or copying manuscripts.



**Scrivener** (skriv'ner), *n.* [Add.] *Scrivener's palsy*, a spasmodic affection of the muscles employed in writing, sometimes observed in those who write much; called also *writer's cramp*, *writer's palsy*, or *writer's spasm*.

**Serüb**, *n.* [Add.] 5. (*Stock-breeding*.) One of the common live-stock of a region, of no particular breed; a native.

**Seüll'ion** (skül'yun), *n.* [Add.] 2. A kind of imperfect onion.

**Sēa'-ā'eorn**, *n.* A balanoid.

**Sēa'-bāss**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A fish of a blue-black color (*Centropristis atrarius*) which abounds on the Atlantic coasts of the United States; also called, in various localities, *blue bass*, *black bass*, *black-fish*, *blue-fish*, and *black perch*.

**Sēa'-eāt**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) The salt-water cat-fish (*Anarrhichas lupus*), also called *sea-wolf* and *wolf-fish*; it is found off the temperate coasts of the northern parts of Europe and North America.

**Sēa'-fān**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the genus *Gorgonia*.

**Sēa'-gūd'geon** (-gūd'jūn), *n.* (*Ichth.*) The black goby or rock-fish (*Gobius niger*), found in the German Ocean and on the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts of Europe.

**Sēa'-jēl'ly**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the jelly-like animals, belonging to the hydrozoa, and of the medusa form.

**Sēal**, *v. i.* [Add.] 5. (*Mormon*.) To take to one's self, or to assign to another, as a second or additional wife. [*Utah, U. S.*]

**Sēa'-lāv'en-der**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Statice*; — called also *marsh-rosemary*.

**Sēa'-lēv'el**, *n.* The level of the surface of the sea; any surface of land on the same level with the sea.

**Sēal'-lōck**, *n.* A lock, in which the key-hole is covered by a seal, which can be so arranged that the lock cannot be opened without rupturing the seal.

**Séance** (sā'ōns'), *n.* [Add.] 2. More particularly, a meeting in which the so-called spiritualistic manifestations or communications are made.

**Sēa'-rā'ven**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) An acanthopterous fish of the bullhead or sculpin family and genus *Hemitripterus*. The common species (*H. Acadianus*), also called *yellow sculpin* and *Acadian bullhead*, is found on the Atlantic shores of North America.

**Sēe'ond**, *a.* [Add.] *Second distance* (*Art*), that part of a picture between the foreground and the background; — called also *middle ground* or *middle distance*.

**Sēe'ond-a-ry**, *a.* [Add.] *Secondary color*, the color formed by mixing the pigments of any two primary colors of equal proportions. — *Secondary tint*, any subdued tint, as gray.

**Se-erēt'ive-ness**, *n.* [Add.] 2. (*Phren.*) The supposed organ in the brain, which is held to impel the individual towards concealment.

**Sēe'ū-lar-ist**, *n.* One who theoretically rejects every form of religious faith, and every kind of religious worship, and accepts only the facts and influences which are derived from the present life; also, one who believes that education and other matters of civil policy should be managed without the introduction of a religious element.

**Se-eūn'do-gēn'i-tūre**, *n.* [Lat. *secundus*, second, and *genitura*, a begetting, birth, generation.] A right of inheritance belonging to a second son; the possessions so inherited.

**Seed'i-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being seedy, shabbily clothed, or miserable looking; a state of wretchedness or exhaustion.

**Seek'-no-fūr'ther**, *n.* An early red-streaked apple, with a subacid flavor.

**Se-lēc'tion**, *n.* [Add.] *Natural selection*, the survival of the fittest; the supposed law by which the progeny which is best fitted to survive is conceived to be selected by nature.

**Sēlf'-fēr'ti-li-zā'tion**, *n.* (*Bot.*) The fertilization of a flower by pollen from the same flower and without outer aid.

**Sēll**, *v. i.* [Add.] *To sell out*, to dispose of one's stock of goods, or other property, for a pecuniary equivalent.

**Sēm'i-āc'id**, *a.* Half-acid; subacid.

**Sēm'i-ān'gle** (-āng'gl), *n.* The half of a given, or measuring, angle.

**Sēm'i-ōir'cle** (-sīr'kl), *n.* [Add.] 3. An instrument for measuring angles; a graphometer.

**Sēm'o-lī'nā**, *n.* That portion of the central part of the grain of wheat, which is produced from the grains of very sunny climates, where the grain becomes very dry and hard, and is not reduced to powder in the pro-

cess of grinding by stones. It is used for bread and puddings.

**Sen-sā'tion-al**, *a.* [Add.] 3. Melodramatic; done for effect; trashy; — applied to that kind of literature or oratory, whose object is to interest by furnishing temporary excitement to the feelings.

**Sēp'a-rā'trix**, *n.* [Lat. See SEPARATE.] (*Arith.*) The decimal point; the dot placed at the left of a decimal fraction, to separate it from the whole number which it follows. The term is sometimes also applied to other marks of separation.

**Sēpie**, *n.* Pertaining to sepia; done in sepia, as a drawing.

**Se-quoi'ā**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A Californian species of conifer, which produces some of the largest trees now known.

**Serein** (sūh'rāng'), *n.* [Fr.] (*Meteorol.*) A mist or excessively fine rain which sometimes falls, in a clear sky, a few moments after sunset.

**Sēt'-line**, *n.* (*Fishing.*) A line to which baited hooks are attached, and which supported by buoys is extended on the surface of the water and may be left during the absence of the fisherman.

**Sēv'en-thīr'ty**, *n.* A United States Government bond, bearing seven and three tenths (thirty hundredths) per cent. interest annually.

**Sēv'en-ty-fōur'** (-fōr'), *n.* (*Naut.*) A naval vessel, carrying seventy-four guns.

**Sēv'en-up'**, *n.* A game of cards, also called ALL FOURS.

**Se-wēl'lēl**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An Indian name for a small rodent (*Haplodon leporinus*), one of the *Sciuromorpha*. It is rat-like, resembling the beaver and prairie-dog, and is found on the northwest coast of America.

**Sex-iv'a-lent**, *a.* [Lat. *sex*, six, and *valens*, *valentis*, p. pr. of *valere*, to be worth.] (*Chem.*) Having an equivalence of six; capable of combining with, or being exchanged for, six hydrogen atoms.

**Sēxt**, *n.* [Lat. *sextus*, sixth, from *sex*, six.] (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) One of the canonical hours of prayer, usually recited at noon (the sixth hour of the day.)

**Sham-pōo'**, *n.* The act of shampooing; the washing, rubbing, and cleansing the head by the use of soap or a soapy preparation.

**Shārk'-rāy**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A species of shark (*Squatina Dumerilii*), having broad lateral fins like a ray, found in temperate and tropical seas all over the world; — also called *angel-fish* and *kingston*.

**Sheep'-dōg**, *n.* A dog for tending sheep; — in America, a common name for the colly.

**Shēll'rōad** (-rōd), *n.* A road, the upper stratum of which is a layer of broken shells.

**Shēp'herd** (shēp'crd), *n.* [Add.] *Shepherd kings*, a race of rulers who invaded Egypt from the East in the traditional period, and conquered it, at least in part. They were expelled after about five hundred years, and attempts have been made to connect their expulsion with the narrative in the book of Exodus.

**Shēr'bet**, *n.* [Add.] 2. Water-ice.

**Shiēld**, *n.* [Add.] 7. An irregularly curved surface-layer of bran, covering the embryo in the grain of wheat.

**Shīn'gling-hām'mer**, *n.* A ponderous hammer, moved by machinery, used in a shingling-mill.

**Shīn'gling-mill**, *n.* A rolling mill or forge, where cast iron or pig iron is converted into malleable iron.

**Shīn'to**, } *n.* [Chin. *shin*, god, and *tao*, way, doctrine, } *trine*.] One of the two great religions of Japan. Its essence is ancestral worship, and sacrifice to departed heroes.

**Shō'gun**, *n.* [From Chin. *tsiang kiün*, commander-in-chief.] A title originally conferred by the Mikado on the military governor of the Eastern provinces of Japan. By gradual usurpation of power the *Shoguns* (known to foreigners, by a corruption of the name, as *Tycoons*) became finally the virtual rulers of Japan. The title was abolished in 1867.

**Sho-gun'ate**, *n.* The office of a Shogun. [Written also *Siogoonate*.]

**Shōp'-wōrn**, *a.* Somewhat worn or damaged, by having been kept for a time in a shop.

**Shōrt'-hānd'ed**, *a.* Short of, or in want of, servants or helpers.

**Shōrt'-elōthes** (-klōthz), *n.* Coverings for the legs of men or boys, consisting of long stockings and short trousers, the trousers coming to the knees.


**Shōrt'hōrn**, *n.* [From *short* and *horn*.] One of a particular breed of cattle originating in northeastern England.

**Shōt'gūn**, *n.* A light, smooth-bored gun, especially designed for firing shot at short range.



- Shrink'āge**, *n.* [*Add.*] 3. Diminution in value; — as, *shrinkage* of real estate.
- Shūck**, *v. t.* [See SHUCK, *n.*] To shell, as walnuts.
- Shūnt**, *v. t.* [*Add.*] 4. (*Elec.*) To shift to another circuit; to switch; — said of an electric current.
- Shūnt**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. A contrivance for shifting an electric current to another circuit; a switch.
- Shy'ster**, *n.* [From Ger. *scheiss*, excrement.] A trickish knave; one who carries on any business, especially legal business, in a dishonest way.
- Sib'i-lan-çy**, *n.* [See SIBILANT.] The characteristic of being uttered with a hissing sound, as that of *s*.
- Sid'e-ro-stāt**, *n.* [Lat. *sidus*, *sideris*, a constellation, a star, and Gr. *σταρός*, standing, fixed, from *ἵσταναι*, to place.] (*Astron.*) An apparatus consisting essentially of a mirror moved by clockwork so as to throw the rays of the sun or a star in a fixed direction; — a more general term for *heliostat*.
- Sid'ing**, *n.* [*Add.*] 3. (*Carp.*) A board used to cover the side of a house.
- Siēge'-gūn**, *n.* A heavy gun for siege operations.
- Sight'-drāft** (*sīt-*), *n.* An order or bill of exchange, directing the payment of money at sight.
- Sil'ver**, *a.* [*Add.*] *Silver age* (*Roman Lit.*), the latter part (A. D. 14-180) of the classical period of Latinity, the time of writers of inferior purity of language, as compared with those of the *golden age*. — *Silver paper*, a very delicate paper, washed on one side with a metallic solution resembling silver.
- Sim'i-an**, } *a.* Pertaining to apes.  
**Sim'i-ous**, }
- Sim-u-la'erum**, *n.* [Lat.] A semblance; an image, as distinguished from the reality.
- Sin'gle-ton**, *n.* A single card, being the only card of a suit originally held in a hand at whist.
- Sin'o-lōg'ie-al**, *a.* [From SINOLOGUE, *q. v.*] Relating to the Chinese language or literature.
- Sio-gōon'** (*sho-gōon'*), *n.* See SHOGUN.
- Sio-gōon'ate**, *n.* See SHOGUNATE.
- Siphon-āge**, *n.* The operation of a siphon.
- Sī-rē'don**, *n.* [Gr. *σειρηδών*, *σειρήν*, a siren.] (*Zoöl.*) The axolotl, the larval form of *Amblystoma Mexicana*, which normally reproduces and dies in the larval state, but in exceptional circumstances may undergo metamorphosis. See also AXOLOTL.
- Sī'ren**, *n.* [*Add.*] 4. A fog-horn.
- Sitz'-bāth**, *n.* [Ger. *sitzbad*.] A tub in which one may bathe in a sitting position; a bath so taken.
- Six-teen'mo**, *n.*; *pl.* SIX-TEEN'MŌS. The same as SEXTODECIMO. Usually written 16mo.
- Skēl'e-ton-prōof**, *n.* (*Engraving.*) A proof of a print or engraving, with the inscription outlined in hair strokes only.
- Skid**, *v. t.* To place on skids, or pieces of timber, as logs.
- Skimp**, *v. t.* 1. To slight; to do carelessly. 2. To make insufficient provision for.
- Skimp**, *v. i.* To save; to be niggardly.
- Skinch**, *v. t.* [Cf. SCANT, *a.*] To give a scant measure or allowance to, in order to effect a saving.
- Skip'-jäck**, *n.* [*Add.*] 3. (*Ichth.*) A name given to several kinds of fish, especially to the common bluefish. [*Local. U. S.*]
- Skirt**, *n.* [*Add.*] 5. The grinding surface on a millstone, bounded by the circumference and by a smaller concentric circle.
- Slāte**, *n.* [*Add.*] 4. (*Politics.*) A list of candidates, prepared for nomination or for election; a preliminary list of candidates, liable to revision.
- Sleep'ing-cār'**, *n.* A railway car or carriage, arranged with apartments and berths for sleeping.
- Sleeve'-līnks**, *n. pl.* Buttons connected by means of links, and used to fasten a sleeve or wristband.
- Slide'-rāil**, *n.* A contrivance for connecting a siding with the main line of a railway.
- Slīme**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. Any mucilaginous or ropy substance; any substance of a dirty nature, that is moist, soft, and lubricous. 3. (*Script.*) Bitumen.
- Slip'per-wort** (-wūrt), *n.* [In allusion to the form of the corolla.] (*Bot.*) The vulgar name of plants of the genus *Calceolaria*.
- Slūiçe'-wāy**, *n.* An artificial channel into which water is let by a sluice; a trough constructed over the bed of a stream, so that logs, lumber, or rubbish can be floated down to some place of delivery.
- Small**, *a.* [*Add.*] *Small hours*, the time from midnight till three or four o'clock in the morning.  
*Small fruits*, fruits raised in market-gardens, — such as raspberries, strawberries, and the like.
- Smal'to**, *n.* [It. See SMALT.] A minute regular square of enameled glass, of all colors, used in modern Roman mosaic work; — called also a *tessera*.
- Smōk'ing-cār'**, *n.* A railway car or carriage, reserved for passengers who smoke tobacco.
- Snāp**, *n.* [*Add.*] 7. Briskness; vigor; energy.  
*Top-snap action*, in breech-loading shot-guns, a term applied when the lever which disengages the breech-end of the barrels is on the top of the barrels. The term *side-snap action* is applied when the lever is on the side.
- Snīp'pet-y**, *a.* Ridiculously small; insignificant.
- Sō**, *adv.* [*Add.*] *So far forth*, as far; to such a degree.  
*So-and-so*, a certain person, not mentioned by name; an indefinite person.
- Sōap'-fāt**, *n.* The refuse of kitchens, used in making soap; — called also *kitchen stuff*.
- Sō'cia-ble** (*sō'sha-bl*), *n.* A gathering of people, for social purposes; an informal party.
- Sō'cial** (*sō'shal*), *a.* [*Add.*] *Social science*, the science of all that relates to the social condition, the relations and institutions involved in man's existence and his well-being as a member of an organized community; sociology. It concerns itself with questions of the public health, education, labor, punishment of crime, reformation of criminals, and the like.
- Sō'cial-ist**, *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, socialism; socialistic.
- So-çī'e-ty**, *n.* [*Add.*] *Society verses* (Fr. *vers de société*), the lightest kind of lyrical poetry; verses for the amusement of polite society.
- Sō'çi-ōl'o-gist** (*sō'shī-*), *n.* One who treats of, or devotes himself to, the study of sociology.
- Sō'die**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, sodium; containing, or derived from, sodium.
- Sōf'tā**, *n.* [Corruption of Per. *sokhtah*, one who burns, is ardent or zealous.] A Turkish student who has taken a degree in a *medrissa* or public college.
- Soil'-pīpe**, *n.* A pipe or drain for carrying off night-soil.
- So-lā'ti-ūm** (-lā'shī-ūm), *n.* [Lat. from *solari*, to comfort.] Anything which alleviates or compensates in suffering or loss; a compensation; a bribe.
- Sōl'dier** (*sōl'jer*, *vulg.* *sō'jer*), *v. i.* To make a pretense, only, of performing any task.
- Sōl'do**, *n.* [It.] A small Italian coin; the twentieth part of a lira.
- Sō'lo-ist**, *n.* (*Mus.*) One who sings a solo, or plays alone upon a musical instrument.
- Sō'mite**, *n.* [Gr. *σῶμα*, body.] One of the individual segments of an articulate animal.
- Sōr'bīte**, *n.* [Lat. *sorbus*, service-tree, the generic name of the mountain-ash.] (*Chem.*) An unfermentable sugar, existing in the ripe juice of the mountain-ash berries.
- Sou-brētte'**, *n.* [Fr.] On the stage a servant girl, in comedies, who acts the part of an intrigante; a meddlesome female servant.
- Soup-çon** (*sōō-sōn*), *n.* [Fr.] A very little; a taste.
- Souf'fle** (*sōō'fl*), *n.* [Fr., from *souffler*, to breathe, Lat. *sufflare*, to blow forth, from *sub*, under, and *flare*, to blow.] (*Med.*) A murmuring; as, the uterine *souffle*, a sound heard over the pregnant uterus.
- Sound'er**, *n.* An instrument used in telegraphy in place of a register, the communications being read by sound alone.
- Spadassin** (*spā'dās'sāng'*), *n.* [Fr., It. *spadaccino*, a swordsman, from *spada*, a sword.] A bravo; a bully; a duelist.
- Spān'ish**, *a.* [*Add.*] *Spanish grass* (*Bot.*), the *esparto* or *Stipa tenacissima*, a plant found in Spain and North Africa, largely used for paper making.
- Spe-çif'ie**, *a.* [*Add.*] 4. (*Med.*) Dependent on contagion; — said of a disease, as syphilis.
- Spee-trōm'e-ter**, *n.* [Eng. *spectrum*, and Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] (*Physics.*) A spectroscope fitted for measurements of the luminous spectra observed with it.
- Spēe'tro-seōp'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to, or produced by, a spectroscope.
- Spee-trōs'eo-pīst**, or **Spēe'tro-seō'pīst**, *n.* One skilled in the use of the spectroscope.
- Spee-trōs'eo-py**, *n.* The use of the spectroscope; investigations made with the spectroscope.
- Spēll'ing-māteh**, *n.* A contest of skill in spelling words, between two persons or groups of persons.
- Spēnd'ing-mōn'ey** (-mūn'ēy), *n.* A sum of money allowed for extra personal expenses, and of which no account is required; pocket-money.
- Spērm'a-tor-rhē'ā** (-rē'ā), *n.* [Gr. *σπέρμα*, *σπέρματος*,



- seed, and *peiv*, to flow.] (*Pathol.*) Involuntary emission of the semen without copulation.
- Spi-rán'thy**, *n.* [Gr. *σπίρα*, a spire, and *ἄνθος*, flower.] (*Bot.*) The occasional twisted growth of the parts of a flower.
- Spitz Dög.** A small variety of the Pomeranian dog, with silky hair and erect ears.
- Split**, *v. t.* [*Add.*] To split hairs, to make minute and unnecessary or frivolous discriminations.
- Spön'ta-nē'i-ty**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. (*Biology.*) The tendency to change, in animals and plants, which is not repressed by environment.
- Sprēad**, *n.* [*Add.*] 4. (*Stock Exchange.*) The privilege of demanding shares of stock at a certain price, or of delivering shares of stock at another price, within a certain time agreed upon.
- Spÿ'-Wednes'day** (-wēnz'dÿ), *n.* (*Ecll.*) The Wednesday preceding Easter; — so called in allusion to the betrayal of Christ by Judas Iscariot.
- Squāilz** (skwālz), *n. sing.* A parlor game, played with small disks of wood, upon the surface of a table.
- Squawk** (skwawk), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SQUAWKED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SQUAWKING.] To utter a shrill, abrupt scream or noise; to speak harshly.
- Squeeze** (skweez), *n.* [*Add.*] 2. A fac-simile impression, taken in some soft substance, as pulp, from an inscription on stone.
- Squinch** (skwinch), *n.* [Corrupted from *sconce.*] (*Arch.*) A small arch thrown across the corner of a square room, as a tower, to support a superimposed mass; — also called *sconce* and *sconcheon*.
- Stā'di-ām**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. A race-course.
- Stāge'-strück**, *a.* Fascinated by the stage; seized by a passionate desire to become an actor.
- Stāge-whis'per**, *n.* A loud whisper, as by an actor in a theater, supposed, for dramatic effect, to be unheard by one or more of his fellow actors, yet perfectly audible to the audience; an aside.
- Stall**, *n.* [*Add.*] 5. A reserved seat in a theater.
- Stā'tist**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. A statistician.
- Stau'ro-scōpe**, *n.* [Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view.] (*Crystallog.*) An optical instrument used in determining the position of the planes of vibration in sections of crystals.
- Stēm**, *n.* [*Add.*] 8. (*Gram.*) That part of an inflected word which remains unchanged (except by euphonic variations) throughout a given inflection.
- Stēm'-wind'er**, *n.* A watch which is wound up or regulated by means of mechanism connected with the stem or handle, and not by a key.
- Stēn'o-grāph**, *n.* A production of stenography; anything written in short-hand.
- Ste-nōph'yl-loūs**, or **Stēn'o-phÿl'loūs**, *a.* [Gr. *στενός*, narrow, and *φύλλον*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having narrow leaves.
- Stē're-o-grām**, *n.* [Gr. *στερεός*, firm, and *γράφειν*, to write.] A diagram or picture which represents objects in such a way as to give the impression of relief or solidity; a stereograph.
- Stin'ga-ree'**, *n.* (*Ichth.*) The sting-ray (*Trygon centrura*), found on the United States coast from Cape Cod to Florida.
- Sting'-ray**, *n.* See STINGAREE.
- Stir'pi-cūlt'ūre** (-kūlt'yūr, 53), *n.* [Lat. *stirps*, *stirpis*, stem, stock, race, and *cultura*, culture, *q. v.*] The breeding of special stocks or races.
- Stöck**, *n.* [*Add.*] 15. (*Cookery.*) The essence extracted from meat; broth.
-  Soup *stock* is the broth in which beef, veal, chicken, or other meat, has been simmered. After the strong extract is cooled, the fat is skimmed off, and the residue forms the foundation for soups and sauces.
- To take *stock in*, to accept as a fact or truth; to feel confidence in. [*Slang. U. S.*]
- Stöck'-äc-count**, *n.* An account on a merchant's ledger, one side of which shows the original capital or stock, and the additions thereto by accumulation or contribution, the other side showing the amounts withdrawn.
- Stöck'ing-er**, *n.* A manufacturer of stockings.
- Stöck'-trāin**, *n.* A train of railroad cars loaded with cattle; a cattle-train.
- Stōne**, *n.* [*Add.*] *Stone age*, a supposed prehistoric age of the world when stone and bone were used as the materials for weapons and tools; — called also the *flint age*; the *bronze age* succeeded to this.
- Stōrm'-dōor**, *n.* An outer or extra door, for protection against storms and cold.
- Stōrm'-seūd**, *n.* A shapeless mass of cloud, lying quite low, and driven rapidly with the wind.
- Stōw'a-wāy**, *n.* [From *stow* and *away.*] A person who conceals himself on board of a vessel, when leaving port, so as to avoid discovery before the vessel departs, and thus obtain a free passage.
- Strād'dle** (strād'dl), *n.* [*Add.*] 3. (*Stock Exchange.*) A contract which gives the holder the privilege of calling for stock at a fixed price, or of delivering it at the same price to the party who signs the contract.
- Strāight** (strāt), *a.* [*Add.*] 4. Even or uniform in quality; as, "a thousand barrels of flour, *straight.*" 5. (*Politics.*) Without exception; unmixed; without reservation; as, to be a *straight* Republican or Democrat, to advocate the whole platform and policy of the Republican or Democratic party; to vote the *straight* ticket, to vote for all the candidates nominated by one's party, without "scratching."
- Strāin**, *n.* [*Add.*] 7. Family; family blood.
- Straw**, *n.* [*Add.*] *Straw bid*, a bid for a contract, which the bidder is unable to fulfill.
- Strēp'to-bāc-tē'rī-ām**, *n.* [Gr. *στρεπτός*, twisted, from *στρέφειν*, to twist, and *bacterium*.] A variety of bacterium, consisting of several bacteria, linked together in the form of a chain.
- Strēch'er**, *n.* [*Add.*] 6. An instrument for stretching boots or gloves, to make them easier.
- Strid'ū-lāte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *stridulus*, stridulous.] To make a shrill, creaking noise, as some insects do.
- Strīng**, *n.* [*Add.*] 8. The number of points made, in a game of billiards.
- Strōke**, *n.* [*Add.*] 12. (*Rowing.*) The strokesman; one who rows the aftermost oar, and whose motion is followed by the rest.
- Strō'ma-tōl'o-gÿ**, *n.* [Gr. *στρώμα*, a couch, bed, and *λόγος*, discourse.] (*Geol.*) The history of the formation of stratified rocks.
- Strōng**, *a.* [*Add.*] 21. (*Stock Exchange.*) Tending to higher prices; as, a *strong* market.
- Strong verbs* (*Gram.*), verbs which form their past tenses and passive participles, not by adding *-ed* and *-t*, but by vowel changes; as, *break*, imperfect *broke*, passive participle *broken*.
- Stru-māt'ie**, *a.* Scrofulous; strumous.
- Strÿeh'nie**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or including, strychnine.
- Stüb**, *n.* [*Add.*] 3. The part of a leaf left in a check-book, after a check is torn out; the number and destination of the check are usually recorded on it.
- Stūd'-bōok**, *n.* (*Stock breeding.*) A published register of pure-bred horses of any one breed.
- Stuffy**, *a.* [From *stuff*, *n.*] Ill-ventilated; close.
- Stÿ'lo-māx'il-la-ry**, *a.* [From *styloid* and *maxillary.*] (*Anat.*) Of, or pertaining to, the styloid process and the maxilla; as, the *stylomaxillary* ligament.
- Süb**, *n.* [Lat. *sub*, under.] A subordinate; one lower in rank.
- Süb-äre'tie**, *a.* [Prefix *sub* and *arctic.*] Nearly arctic.
- Süb'breed**, *n.* A distinctly marked subdivision of a breed.
- Süb'eläss**, *n.* A subdivision of a class, consisting of orders allied to a certain extent.
- Süb-eōn'eāve**, *a.* [Prefix *sub* and *concave.*] Slightly concave.
- Süb-eōn'scioūs** (-kōn'shus, 63), *a.* [*sub* and *conscious.*] 1. Occurring without the possibility or the fact of an attendant consciousness; — said of states of the soul. 2. Partially conscious; feebly conscious.
- Sub-düed'**, *p. p.* [See *SUBDUE.*] 1. Conquered; overpowered; crushed. 2. Not glaring in color or tone.
- Süb'grōup** (-grōōp), *n.* [Prefix *sub* and *group.*] A subdivision of a group, — as of animals.
- Süb'pe-dūñ'eu-late**, *a.* [Prefix *sub* and *pedunculate.*] (*Bot.*) Supported upon a very short stem.
- Süb-tÿp'ie-al**, *a.* [Prefix *sub* and *typical.*] Not quite true to the type; slightly aberrant; — expressing a condition between *typical* and *aberrant*.
- Sue-çēs'sion** (-sēsh'un), *n.* [*Add.*] *Succession duty*, a tax imposed on every succession to property, according to its value, and the relation of the person who succeeds to the previous owner. [*Great Brit.*]
- Sue-çise'**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Appearing as if a part were cut off at the extremity.
- Sug'ar** (shōōg'ar), *v. i.* In making maple sugar, to boil down the sap till it is thick enough to crystallize; — with the preposition *off*.
- Sül'eūs**, *n.*; *pl.* SÜL'çĪ. [Lat., furrow.] (*Anat.*) A fissure of the brain, separating two convolutions or *gyri*.



**Sūl'phā-to-eār'bon-ate**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of a sulphate and a carbonate; — applied to some complex salts.

**Sūl'phu-ra-tor**, *n.* An apparatus for impregnating with, or exposing to the action of, sulphur; especially, an apparatus for fumigating or bleaching by means of the fumes of burning sulphur.

**Sūl'tan-rēd'**, *a.* Of a deep red color.

**Sūm'bul**, *n.* [*Pers.*] The root of an umbelliferous plant (*Euryangium sumbul*) from Persia and Central Asia, used in medicine as a stimulant.

**Sūm'mer**, *n.* [*Add.*] *Saint Martin's summer*, a period of warm weather, near the time of St. Martin's Day, November 11.

**Sūn'būrn**, *n.* [*From sun and burn.*] The discoloration produced by the heat of the sun.

**Sūn'glāss**, *n.*; *pl.* SŪN'GLĀSS-ES. A convex lens of glass, for producing heat by converging the sun's rays into a focus.

**Sūn'shāde**, *n.* A small umbrella used by ladies to protect their faces from the sun's rays; a parasol.

**Sū'per-eo-lūm'nar**, *a.* [*Prefix super and columnar.*] (*Arch.*) Put one above another; as, an order.

**Sū'per-eo-lūm'ni-ā'tion**, *n.* (*Arch.*) The putting of one order above another.

**Sū'per-frōnt'al**, *n.* [*Prefix super and frontal.*] (*Eccl.*) A fringed cloth which is placed over the top of an altar and hangs down in front.

**Sū'per-tū'ber-ā'tion**, *n.* [*Prefix super and tuber.*] (*Bot.*) The production of young tubers, as potatoes, from the old ones, while still growing.

**Sū'pra-oe-ċip'i-tal**, *a.* [*Prefix supra and occipital.*] Above the occiput.

**Sū'rā**, *n.* [*Ar.*, a step, a degree.] One of the chapters of the Koran, which are 114 in number.

**Sūrf'-bīrd**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A migratory bird (*Aphriza virgata*), of the plover family, found on the western coast of America.

**Sur-vīv'al**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. (*Archæology.*) Any habit or belief, remaining from ancient times, the origin of which is unknown, or imperfectly known.

*Survival of the fittest.* See NATURAL SELECTION and DARWINIAN.

**Sus-pēnsē'**, *n.* [*Add.*] *Suspense account* (*Book-keeping*), an account in which receipts or disbursements are temporarily entered, until their proper position on the books is determined.

**Sweep**, *n.* [*Add.*] 9. (*Card-playing.*) In the game of cassino, a pairing or combining all the cards on the board, and so removing them all; in whist, the winning of all the tricks (thirteen) in a hand.

**Swīm'mer-et**, *n.* [*Dim. from swim.*] In a crustacean, a limb which is adapted for swimming.

**Swīn'ney**, *n.* A disease in the shoulder of a horse.

**Switch**, *n.* [*Add.*] 3. A cue of false hair, or of some substance (as jute) made to resemble hair. 4. (*Elec.*) A mechanical device for shifting an electric current to another circuit; a shunt.

**Switch**, *v. t.* [*Add.*] 3. (*Elec.*) To shift to another circuit; to shunt.

**Syle**, *n.* [*Sw. sill, Dan. and Icel. sild.*] A young herring (*Clupea harengus*); — also written *Sile*.

**Syl'vi-eōl'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* [*Lat., from sylva, silva, a wood, and colere, to cultivate.*] (*Ornith.*) The warblers, a family of *Oscines*.

**Sym-pō'si-ūm**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. A collection of short essays by different authors on a common topic; — from the philosophical dialogues of the Greeks.

**Syn'eh-ro-ny**, *n.* The concurrence of two or more events in time; synchronism.

**Syn'eli-nō'ri-ūm**, *n.*; *pl.* SŪN'ELI-NŌ'RI-Ā. [*Gr. συγκλίνειν, to lay together, and ὄρος, mountain.*] (*Geol.*) A mountain range owing its origin to the progress of a geosynclinal, and ending in a catastrophe of displacement and upturning.

**Syn'dīe-ate**, *n.* An association of persons officially authorized to undertake some duty or to negotiate some business.

**Syph'i-līde**, *n.* [*Fr.*] (*Med.*) Any one of the various forms of the cutaneous eruptions of syphilis.

**Sys'tem-a-ti-zā'tion**, *n.* The act or operation of systematizing.

## T.

**T'-CLŌTH**, *n.* A cotton fabric, manufactured in England for the China and India market; — named from the letter *T* being stamped on each piece.

**Tāl'i-pat**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tropical tree (*Corypha umbraculifera*) belonging to the order of palms. It has a tall, straight trunk, crowned with a bunch of enormous, fan-like leaves. Called also, *fan-palm*.

**Tām'a-rīe**, *n.* [*Lat. tamarice, tamaricum. See TAMARISK.*] 1. The tamarisk. 2. A shrub or tree, supposed to be the savin, or some other species of juniper.

**Tā'mi-as**, *n.* [*Gr. ταμίας, a distributor, allied to τέμνειν, to cut.*] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of squirrel-like animals (*Sciurinae*), a common example of which is the chipmunk (*T. striatus*).

**Tā'mil**, *n.* The language of the Carnatic and of most of Ceylon; it belongs to the Dravidian family.

**Tār'an-tāss'**, *n.* [*Russ.*] A low, four-wheeled carriage used in Russia. It is without springs, the carriage box resting on two long, springy poles which run from the fore to the hind axle-tree. When snow falls, the wheels are taken off, and the equipage is mounted on a sledge.

**Tār-bōg'in**, *n. & v.* See TOBOGGAN.

**Tar-bōosh'**, *n.* [*Corrupted from Pers. sar-posh, head-dress.*] A red cap worn by Turks and other Eastern nations; a fez.

**Ta-rōe'eo**, *n.* A game played with six packs of mixed cards.

**Ta-sīm'e-ter**, *n.* [*Gr. τάσις, stretching, extension, from τείνειν, to stretch, and μέτρον, measure.*] (*Physics.*) An instrument for detecting or measuring minute extensions or movements of solid bodies; also employed for measuring minute changes of temperature.

**Tāt'tler**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. (*Ornith.*) A bird of the genus *Totanus*, belonging to the snipe family.

**Tāx'īne**, *n.* A resinous substance obtained from the leaves of the yew-tree (*Taxus baccata*).

**Tāx'o-nōm'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, taxonomy, or the laws and principles of classification; classificatory.

**Tāx'-pāy'er**, *n.* One who is assessed and pays a tax.

**Tēam**, *n.* [*Add.*] 3. A number of persons who are associated, as in the performance of a definite piece of work or a contest for some prize.

**Tēa'rōse**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A delicate and graceful variety of the rose (*R. odorata*), introduced from China, and so called from the scent.

**Tēas'er**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. An inferior kind of stallion led up to a mare, in order to ascertain whether she is in heat.

**Tēat'ed**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having protuberances resembling the teats of animals.

**Tēch'nie**, *n.* [*See TECHNIC, a.*] The method of performance in any art; execution.

**Tēch'nique'** (tēk'nēk'), *n.* [*Fr.*] Same as *TECHNIC*.

**Tēd'der**, *n.* [*Sec ted.*] A machine for stirring and spreading hay, to expedite its being dried.

**Tēl-an'ģi-ēe'ta-sy**, *n.* [*Gr. τέλος, end, ἀγγεῖον, vessel, and ἔκτασις, extension, q. v.*] (*Med.*) Dilatation of the capillary vessels.

**Te-lēg'ra-pher**, *n.* One who sends telegraphic messages; a telegraphic operator; a telegraphist.

**Te-lēm'e-ter**, *n.* [*Gr. τῆλε, far, and μέτρον, measure.*] An instrument used for measuring distances.

**Tēl'e-phōne**, *n.* [*Gr. τῆλε, far, and φωνή, sound.*] (*Physics.*) An instrument for reproducing sounds, especially articulate speech, at a distance, by the aid of electricity or electro-magnetism.

**Te-lēph'o-ny**, *n.* The art or process of reproducing sounds at a distance by the aid of electricity, as with the telephone.

**Tēl'e-po-lār'i-scope**, *n.* [*Gr. τῆλε, far, and Eng. polariscope.*] (*Opt.*) A polariscope arranged to be attached to a telescope for observation of distant objects.

**Tēl'e-scōpe**, *v. i.* To come into collision, as railway cars, in such a manner that one runs into another, like slides of a pocket telescope, as the result of the arrest of a train in a rapid motion.

**Te-lēs'eo-pīst**, or **Tēl'es-eō'pīst**, *n.* One who uses a telescope.



- Te-lēs'eo-py**, *n.* The art or practice of using or of making telescopes.
- Tēl'e-spēe'tro-seōpe**, *n.* [Gr. τῆλε, far, and Eng. *spectroscope*, *q. v.*] (*Astron.*) A spectroscope arranged to be attached to a telescope for observation of distant objects, as the sun and stars.
- Tel-lin'ie**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, bile or bilin  
*Tellinic acid* (*Chem.*), a distinct substance obtained by digesting bilin with dilute hydrochloric acid.
- Tēl'son**, *n.* [Gr. τέλον, poet. form of τέλος, end.] The last joint in the abdomen of crustacea; the tail-piece.
- Tēn'e-bræ**, *n.* [Lat., darkness.] (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) An office for the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of Holy Week, commemorating the sufferings and death of Christ.
- Tēn'sioned** (-shūnd), *a.* Extended or drawn out; subject to tension.
- Tēn'sion-rōd**, *n.* An iron rod used to strengthen timber or metal frame-work, roofs, and the like.
- Tēn'-strike**, *n.* 1. (*Ten pins.*) A knocking down of all ten pins, at one throw of the ball. 2. Any quick and decisive work.
- Tēr'bi-ūm**, *n.* (*Chem.*) A very rare metal, found associated with yttrium and erbium.
- Tēr'cet**, *n.* 2. [Fr., It. *terzetto*, dim. of *terzo*, Lat. *tertius*, third, from *tres*, three.] (*Poet.*) A triplet; a group of three lines.
- Tēr'ry**, *n.* 1. A kind of heavy silk and worsted material used in upholstery. 2. Heavy red poplin for ladies' dresses.
- Tēr-sān'ctus**, *n.* [Lat. *ter*, thrice, from *tres*, three, and *sanctus*, holy.] (*Eccl.*) An ancient ascription of praise (containing the word "Holy"—in its Latin form "*sanctus*"—thrice repeated), used in the communion-service of the Roman Catholic and English churches before the prayer of consecration.
- Tēt'rad**, *n.* [Add.] 2. (*Chem.*) An atom, the equivalence of which is four; or which can combine with or be exchanged for four hydrogen atoms.
- Tēt'ra-hē'drite**, *n.* [From *tetrahedron*, the common form of the crystals of the species.] (*Min.*) A sulph-antimonite of copper, with small quantities of other metals. It is a common ore of copper, and some varieties yield a considerable percentage of silver.
- Tēt'ra-thē'eal**, *a.* [Gr. τέτρα, four, and θήκη, a box, from τιθέναι, to put, set.] (*Bot.*) Having four loculements or *thecæ*.
- Tēt'ra-tōm'ie**, *a.* [Gr. τέτρα, four, and ἄτομος, atom, *q. v.*] (*Chem.*) Consisting of four atoms; having four atoms in the molecule.
- Tēt'ter-oūs**, *a.* Having the character of, or pertaining to, tetter.
- Thē'ba-ine**, *n.* [From Gr. Θῆβαι, Thebes, one variety of opium being named from Thebes in Egypt.] (*Chem.*) One of the constituents of opium.
- The-cās'po-roūs**, *a.* [Gr. θῆκη, a case, a box, from τιθέναι, to put, set, and σπόρος, seed.] (*Bot.*) Having the spores in *thecæ* or cases, as fungi.
- The-māt'ie**, *a.* [Fr. *thématique.*] 1. (*Gram.*) Pertaining to the theme of a word. 2. (*Mus.*) Pertaining to a theme, or subject in musical composition.
- Thē'o-ri-zā'tion**, *n.* The act or the product of theorizing; formation of a theory or theories; speculation.
- Thēr'mal**, *a.* [Add.] *Thermal unit* (*Physics*), a unit chosen for the comparison or calculation of the quantity of heat. That most commonly employed is the amount of heat necessary to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Centigrade. In France the *thermal unit* is the *calorie*.
- Thēr'mo-ehēm'is-try**, *n.* [Gr. θερμός, warm, and Eng. *chemistry*, *q. v.*] That branch of chemical science which includes the various relations existing between chemical action and the manifestation of the force termed heat.
- Thēr'mo-ē'lee-trōm'e-ter**, *n.* [Gr. θερμός, warm, and Eng. *electrometer*, *q. v.*] An instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current by the heat which it produces, or for determining the heat developed by a current.
- Ther-mōg'e-noūs**, *a.* [Gr. θερμός, warm, and γένος, birth.] Producing heat.
- Thēr'mo-pīle**, *n.* [Gr. θερμός, warm, and πῖλος, ball, globe.] (*Physics.*) An instrument for measuring minute differences or degrees of heat.
- Thin'-sēe'tion**, *n.* (*Min.*) A section of a mineral or rock, so thin as to be transparent, and used for study under the microscope.
- Thrōw**, *n.* [Add.] 4. (*Geol. and Mining.*) The amount of dislocation in a vertical direction produced in rock strata by a fault. It may be an *upthrow* or *downthrow*, according as the strata have been elevated or depressed, this being dependent on the side from which the fault is viewed.
- Thūmb'-märk**, *n.* 1. The mark left by the impression of a thumb, as on the leaves of a book. 2. The dark spot over each foot in finely bred black and tan terriers.
- Thym'ol** (tīm'ōl), *n.* (*Chem.*) A solid hydrocarbon in volatile oil of thyme. It has a mild odor and peppery taste, and possesses antiseptic properties.
- Tick'et**, *n.* [Add.] (*d.*) (*Politics.*) A list of candidates used at an election; the names on a list of candidates; a set of nominations for election.  
*Straight ticket*, a ticket containing the regular nominations of a party, without change.—*Scratched ticket*, a ticket from which the names of one or more of the candidates are scratched out.—*Split ticket*, a ticket representing different divisions of a party, or containing candidates selected from two or more parties.
- Tiērce-rōon'**, *n.* The offspring of a mulatto and a white.
- Tiff**, *v. t.* To lunch; to take tiffin.
- Tī'ger-bee'tle** (-bē'tl), *n.* (*Entom.*) A variety of beetle, of the family *Cicindelidæ*, with large head, long curved jaws, long slender legs, and antennæ with eleven joints.
- Time'-lock**, *n.* A lock having clock-work attached, which, when wound up, prevents the bolt, once locked, from being withdrawn, until a certain interval of time has elapsed.
- Tin'e-ā**, *n.* [Lat., a moth.] (*Entom.*) A genus of lepidoptera, to which the common clothes' moth belongs.
- Tip'eärt**, *n.* A two-wheeled cart, so constructed that the body can be easily tipped backward, in order to dump the load.
- Ti-sāne'**, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. πρισάνη, barley-water.] A decoction of medicinal substances, to be used as a drink.
- To-bōg'gan**, *n.* [Corruption of Amer. Indian *odabagan*, a sled.] A kind of sled made of a pliable board, turned up at both ends, used for coasting down hills; also a sleigh, to be drawn by dogs over deep snow;—written also *tarbogin*.
- To-bōg'gan**, *v. i.* To slide down hill over the snow, on a toboggan.
- Tōm'-āl'ley**, *n.* The liver of the lobster; when boiled it is of a green color.
- To-mēw'tum**, *n.*; *pl.* TO-MĚN'TĀ. [Lat., a stuffing of wool, hair, or feathers.] 1. (*Bot.*) The closely matted hair or downy nap covering the leaves or stems of some plants. 2. (*Anat.*) The minutely-divided vessels on the surface of the brain, projecting into the *cortex* from the *pia mater*, and presenting a woolly appearance.
- Tōn'ite**, *n.* An explosive compound.
- Tonneau** (ton-nō'), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *tonne*, ton.] Same as MILLER.
- Tōp'-saw'yer**, *n.* 1. The man at the upper end of a whip-saw. 2. A man of great consequence.
- Tōr**, *n.* [A.-S. *torr.* Cf. TOWER.] A tower; a high-pointed hill; a rock pinnacle.
- Tōr'toise-plānt** (tōr'tis-), *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant (*Tes-tudinaria elephantipes*) of the yam family, from the Cape of Good Hope;—called also *elephant's foot*. The names are owing to shape of the roots above ground.
- Toūr'na-ment**, *n.* [Add.] 2. Any contest of skill, as, a chess *tournament*.
- Tout'er**, *n.* [Add.] 2. One who watches race-horses in course of training, to secure information about their capabilities, available in betting.
- Tōw'-head**, *n.* 1. A white-headed urchin. 2. A white ripple or foam in a river, produced by snags, or other obstructions.
- Tra-chen'chy-mā**, *n.* [Eng. *trachea*, and Gr. ἔγχυμα, an infusion, from ἐγγχεῖν, to pour in, from ἐν, in, and χεῖν, to pour.] (*Bot.*) The vascular tissue of plants, consisting of spiral vessels.
- Träck'er**, *n.* (*Mus.*) In the organ, a light strip of wood, connecting (in part) a key and a pallet, to communicate motion by pulling.
- Trāde'-dōl'lar**, *n.* A silver dollar coined by act of Congress, in 1873, containing 420 grains Troy, and made, until 1878, a legal tender at its nominal value for any amount not exceeding five dollars;—so called because coined for use in *trade* with Asia.
- Träg'o-pāu**, *n.* [Gr. τραγόπαν, a fabulous Ethiopian bird.] (*Ornith.*) A genus of birds of the pheasant



- family inhabiting the pine forests of high mountains in Central Asia. They are distinguished by their shrill whistle and brilliant plumage.
- Trāns'at-lān'tie**, *a.* [Add.] 2. Crossing the Atlantic Ocean; as, the *transatlantic* cable.
- Trāns'lit-er-ā'tion**, *n.* The act or product of transliterating, or of expressing by means of different and usually simpler alphabetic characters.
- Trāns'pi-rā'tion**, *n.* [Add.] 2. (*Phys.*) The passage of gases or vapors through long, fine tubes.
- Trans-pōrt'al**, *n.* Transportation; the act of removal from one locality to another.
- Tra-pēze'**, *n.* [Add.] 2. A single rod, or a frame of rods, suspended by cords, for use in performing gymnastic exercises.
- Trēad**, *n.* [Add.] 7. (*Physiol.*) The cicatrice or germinative layer on the yolk of an egg.
- Trēas'ūr-y** (trēzh'ūr-ŷ), *n.* [Add.] *Treasury note* (*U. S. Finance*), a circulating note or bill issued by government authority from the Treasury Department, and receivable in payment of dues to the government.
- Tree'-wōol**, *n.* A fiber obtained from the leaves of the *Pinus sylvestris*, and spun into yarn, or woven or knitted into textile or hosiery goods.
- Trēnch'er-cāp**, *n.* A square cap worn by students at Oxford and Cambridge Universities.
- Tri'a-tōm'ie**, *a.* [Gr. τρεῖς, τρία, three, and ἄτομος, atom, *q. v.*] (*Chem.*) Consisting of three atoms; having three atoms in the molecule.
- Tri'ad**, *n.* [Add.] 3. (*Chem.*) An atom, the equivalence of which is three, or which can combine with or be exchanged for three hydrogen atoms.
- Tribe**, *n.* [Add.] 5. (*Stock-breeding.*) A family of animals, descended from some particular female progenitor, through the female line;—as, the Duchess *tribe* of shorthorns.
- Tri'ceps**, *n.* [Lat., having three heads, from *tres*, *tria*, three, and *caput*, head.] (*Anat.*) The great extensor muscle of the forearm, arising by three heads, two from the humerus and one from the scapula, and inserted into the olecranon process.
- Tri'ch'i-nū'a-sis**, *n.* (*Pathol.*) The disease produced by the presence of trichina in the muscles. It is marked by fever, muscular pains, and typhoid symptoms.
- Tri'ch'i-noūs**, *a.* Relating to trichiniasis or to trichina.
- Tri-cōs'tate**, *a.* [Prefix *tri* and *costate*.] (*Bot.*) Three-ribbed; having ribs from the base.
- Tricot** (trē'kō'), *n.* [Fr.] A fabric of cloth, silk, or cotton, so woven as to present an appearance somewhat like knit-work.
- Tri'cy-cle**, *n.* [Lat. *tres*, *tria*, three, and L. Lat. *cyclus*, Gr. κύκλος, ring, or circle.] A three-wheeled velocipede.
- Tri-ēth'yl-ām'ine**, *n.* [Prefix *tri* and *ethylamine*.] (*Chem.*) A colorless, powerfully alkaline liquid, forming salts remarkable for the beauty of their crystallization. It may be regarded as ammonia in which each of the three hydrogen atoms has been replaced by the radical ethyl.
- Tri'lith**, *n.* An obelisk or monument of any kind, consisting of three stones.
- Tri-mōrph'ie**, *a.* (*Biology.*) Having individuals of three forms in a single compound organism or stock; trimorphous.
- Tri-mōrph'ism**, *n.* (*Biology.*) The existence of individuals of three forms in a single compound organism or stock.
- Tripli-cōs'tate**, *a.* [Lat. *triplex*, three-fold, from *tres*, *tria*, three, and *plicare*, to fold, and *costa*, rib.] (*Bot.*) Having three ribs proceeding from above the base of the leaf.
- Tri'v'a-lent**, *a.* [Lat. *tres*, *tria*, three, and *valens*, *valentis*, *p. pr.* of *valere*, to be strong, to be worth.] (*Chem.*) Having an equivalence of 3; capable of being combined with, or exchanged for, 3 hydrogen atoms.
- Troōp'i-al**, *n.* [Fr. *troupiale*.] (*Ornith.*) A bird (*Icterus vulgaris*) of the oriole family, found in northern South America and the West Indies.
- Troōp'-ship**, *n.* A vessel for the conveyance of troops; a transport.
- Trō'phic**, *a.* [See *TROPHI*.] Pertaining to nutrition; as, *trophic* nerves, the nerves concerned in nutrition.
- Trōt'toir** (-twōr), *n.* [Fr., from *trotter*, to trot. See *TROT*.] Footpath; pavement; sidewalk.
- Trout'let**, *n.* A little trout; a troutling.
- Trou-vēur'** (trōō-vēr'), *n.* [Fr. *trouveur*, *trouvère*. See *TROUBADOUR*.] One of a school of poets who flourished in France from the 11th to the 14th century.
- Trust-ee'**, *v. t.* 1. To commit property to the care of a trustee. 2. (*Law.*) To attach a debtor's wages, credits, or property in the hands of a third party, in the interest of the creditor.
- Tsēt'se** (zēt'ze), *n.* See *TZETZE*.
- Tūle**, *n.* [Mex.] (*Bot.*) A variety of bulrush (*Scirpus lacustris*), found in the western part of the United States.
- Tū'ndrā**, *n.* [Russian, from the Turkish of Siberia.] A rolling, marshy, mossy plain;—applied to the steppes of Northern Siberia.
- Tū'ni-cē'tā**, *n. pl.* [Lat., *p. p.* of *tunicare*, to clothe with a tunic, from *tunica*, tunic.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of metazoa, formerly classed with the mollusks; tunicates; ascidians.
- Tū'ni-cate**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the *tunicata*.
- Tū-rā'ni-an**, *a.* [From *Tur*, the name, in Persian legendary history, of one of the three brothers from whom sprang the races of mankind.] Used by some writers to describe a family (also called Altaic and Scythian) of languages spoken in the northern parts of Europe and Asia and Central Asia.
- Tūrf'man**, *n.* A turfite; a votary of the turf or race-course.
- Tūr-ret-ship**, *n.* An iron-clad war-vessel, with low sides, on which heavy guns are mounted within one or more iron turrets, which may be rotated, so that the guns may be made to bear in any required direction.
- Twin'ning-āx'is**, *n.* (*Crystallog.*) The line about which one of the halves of a twin crystal must be revolved in order to bring it into a position parallel to the other half.
- Twin'ning-plāne**, *n.* (*Crystallog.*) The plane to which the twinning-axis is normal.
- Type'-writ'er** (-rit'-), *n.* An instrument for writing by means of type, in which the operator makes use of a sort of key-board, in order to obtain the impressions of the type upon paper.
- Tŷ'phā**, *n.* [Lat., Gr. τύφη.] (*Bot.*) A genus of the cat-tail family (*Typhaceæ*); *T. latifolia* is the common cat-tail or mace-reed; *T. Angustifolia* is the small cat-tail.
- Tŷ'ph-lŷ'tis**, *n.* [Gr. τυφλός, blind, the cæcum.] (*Pathol.*) Inflammation of the cæcum.
- Tŷ'ph-lō'o-gŷy**, *n.* [Gr. τυφλός, blind, and λόγος, discourse.] Discourse about blindness; the scientific knowledge or treatment of blindness.
- Tŷ'pho-ma-lā'ri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to typhus and malaria; as, *typho-malarial* fever, a form of fever having symptoms both of malarial and of typhoid fever.
- Tzēt'ze** (zēt'ze), *n.* (*Entom.*) An African fly (*Glossina morsitans*), which kills animals by its painful bite;—also written *tsetse*.

## U.

- UGH** (ōō), *interj.* [Ger. *hu*.] A word representing a sound uttered as an expression of horror or recoil, — usually accompanied by a shudder.
- Ūl'ster**, *n.* A long loose overcoat, originally made of frieze from Ulster, Ireland.
- Um-bil'ic-ate**, *a.* (*Bot.*) Fixed to a stalk by a point in the center.
- Um'laut** (ōōm'lowt), *n.* [Ger., from *um*, about, and *laut*, sound.] (*Gram.*) The modification of a vowel sound, peculiar to the Germanic languages;—as in German, *Mann*, man, *Männer* or *Maenner*, men.
- Ūn'ae-cūs'tomed** (-kūs'tūmd), *a.* 1. Not used; not habituated;—with *to*. 2. New; strange; not usual.
- Un-armed'** (-ärmd'), *a.* 1. Not armed; having no arms. 2. (*Bot.*) Not furnished with scales or prickles.
- Ūn'at-tāched'** (-tācht'), *a.* 1. Not attached; not closely adhering; having no ties of affection, duty, or interest. 2. (*Mil.*) Not assigned to any organization or domicile.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ēre, veil, tērm; pique, firm; sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf,



- Un-cōv'e-nant-ed**, *a.* 1. Not having joined in a league, or assented to a covenant or agreement, as the Solemn League and Covenant of the Scottish people in the times of the Stuarts. 2. (*Theol.*) Not having entered into relationship with God, through the appointed means of grace; not promised or assured by the divine promises or conditions.
- Ūn'der-ground**, *a.* [*Add.*] *Under-ground railroad*, a name applied in the United States before the late civil war to the organized arrangements for aiding negro slaves escaping from their masters in their passage through the free States.
- Ūn'der-plāy'**, *v. t.* (*Whist.*) To play a low card in place of a high one, thereby losing a trick which might have been won, in the hope of subsequent advantage.
- Ūn'der-shīrt**, *n.* A shirt worn next the skin, under another shirt;—also called *undervest* and *wrapper*.
- Ūn-en'glish** (-ing'glish), *a.* Not according to English manners in speech or action; different from, or contrary to, English characteristics.
- Un-flēd'gēd'** (-flējd'), *a.* Not fledged; not furnished with feathers necessary for flight; hence, not fully developed; immature.
- Ūn'gu-lōūs**, *a.* [*See* UNGULATE.] Pertaining to, or resembling, a hoof.
- Ū'nī**, *prefix.* [*Lat. unus, one.*] Used in composition, to signify *only one*, or *producing one*.
- Ū'ni-ate**, *n.* A member of the Greek Church in Bulgaria, who nevertheless acknowledges the supremacy of the Pope of Rome.
- Ūn'i-dē'aed**, *a.* Without ideas; frivolous.
- Ū'ni-fōrm'ism**, *n.* [*From uniform.*] (*Geol.*) The doctrine that the changes on the face of the earth are due, not to sudden catastrophes, but, with the exception of the variations in intensity, to forces still active in our day.
- Ū'ni-fōrm'i-tā'ri-an-ism**, *n.* (*Geol.*) The uniformitarian doctrine; uniformism.
- Ū'n'ion-ism**, *n.* The system of combination among workmen engaged in the same occupation or trade.
- Ū'n'ion-ist**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. A member of a trades-union.
- Ū'n'ion-jäck**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. The national flag of Great Britain and Ireland.
- U-niv'a-lent**, *a.* [*Lat. unus, one, and valens, valentis, p. pr. of valere, to be worth.*] (*Chem.*) Having an equivalence of one; capable of being combined with, or exchanged for, one hydrogen atom.
- Ū'ni-ver-sōl'o-gy**, *n.* [*From Lat. universum, the uni-*
- verse, and Gr. λόγος, discourse.] The science of the universe, or the whole system of created things.
- Un-knōw'a-ble** (-nō'-), *a.* Not to be known; beyond the reach of the human mind; unintelligible from the nature of things.
- Un-lōad'**, *v. t.* [*Add.*] 2. (*Stock Exchange.*) To sell out, as stock. [*Cant.*]
- Un-lōad'**, *v. i.* 1. To take off the load. 2. (*Stock Exchange.*) To sell out stock. [*Cant.*]
- Un-mēr'chant-a-ble**, *a.* Not fit for market; that cannot be sold;—said of goods, wares, or merchandise, which are damaged, or imperfect, or offered in too large a bulk, or in too small a quantity, or unfinished, or superseded by some other article.
- Ūn-so-phīst'i-eā'ted**, *a.* 1. Not adulterated; genuine; pure; simple. 2. Guileless; uncontaminated; ignorant of the ways of the world.
- Un-sōrt'ed**, *a.* 1. Not distributed by proper separation; not sorted. 2. Not suitable; poorly adapted; ill-chosen.
- Un-stā'ble**, *a.* Easily moved; not firmly established; wavering; fickle; changeable.
- Un-strāt'i-fīed** (-fīd), *a.* (*Geol.*) Not stratified;—applied to rocks, and also to deposits of loose material, which do not occur in layers or strata.
- Up-hōl'ster**, *v. t.* [*See* UPHOLSTERER.] To furnish houses with furniture, beds, curtains, and the like; to fit with hangings and coverings of cloth.
- U-ræ'mic**, *a.* Pertaining to uræmia; as, *uræmic convulsions*.
- Ū'ra-nīs-co-plās'ty**, *n.* [*Gr. οὐρανίσκος, the top of a tent, the palate, from οὐρανός, sky, and πλάσσειν, to mold, form.*] (*Surg.*) The process of forming an artificial palate.
- Ū'ra-nīs-cōr'a-phy**, *n.* [*Gr. οὐρανίσκος, the top of a tent, the palate, from οὐρανός, sky, and ραφή, a seam.*] (*Surg.*) Suture of the palate.
- Ū'ra-no-plās'ty**, *n.* [*See* URANISCOPEPLASTY.] (*Surg.*) The plastic operation for closing the fissure in a cleft palate; staphyloraphy.
- Ū're-thrōt'o-my**, *n.* [*Gr. οὐρήθρα, urethra, and τομή, a cutting, from τέμνειν, to cut.*] (*Surg.*) The division, by a cutting instrument, of urethral stricture.
- Ū'rox**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The aurochs or bison (*Bos urus*).
- Ūr'tic-al**, *a.* [*Lat. urtica, a nettle.*] Pertaining to, or allied to, the nettles.
- Ūr'ti-cā'ri-ā**, *n.* [*See supra.*] (*Pathol.*) The nettle-rash, a disease characterized by a transient eruption of red pimples and of wheals, accompanied with a burning sensation and with itching.


## V.

- VÆCŪ-ŪM**, *n.* [*Add.*] *Vacuum-pump*, a pump connected with the boiler of a marine engine for charging the boiler with water from the sea, by discharging the air.
- Vāl'en-çy**, *n.* [*From Lat. valens, p. pr. of valere, to be worth.*] (*Chem.*) The degree of combining power of an atom or radical as expressed in units of hydrogen atoms; equivalence; atomicity;—sometimes written *valence*.
- Vālv'ate**, *a.* [*Add.*] *Valvate estivation* (*Bot.*), development in which the leaves in the flower-bud and leaf-bud are applied to each other by their margins only;—called also *vernation*.
- Va-pōr'i-fōrm**, *a.* [*Lat. vapor, vaporis, vapor, and forma, form.*] Existing in the state of vapor.
- Va-que'ro** (va-kā'ro), *n.* [*Sp., cowherd, from vaca, Lat. vacca, a cow.*] A man who has charge of cattle, horses, or mules; a herdsman.
- Va-rī'e-tal**, *a.* Pertaining to, characterizing, or constituting, a variety.
- Vā'ri-o-lit'ie**, *a.* Thickly marked with small round specks; spotted.
- Vās'o-dēn'tine**, *n.* [*Lat. vas, vasis, vessel, and dens, dentis, tooth.*] (*Anat.*) That modification of dentine in which capillary tubes of the primitive vascular pulp remain uncalcified and carry red blood into the substance of the tissue.
- Vās'o-mō'tor**, *a.* [*Lat. vas, vasis, a vessel, and motor, that which moves, from movere, to move.*] Able to cause a movement in the walls of vessels.
- Vaso-motor nerves*, the system of nerves distributed over the muscular coats of the blood-vessels.
- Vāt'i-can-ism**, *n.* [*See* VATICAN.] The doctrine of papal supremacy; adhesion or devotion to the authority of the pope.
- Vēal**, *n.* [*Add.*] *Veal skin* (*Pathol.*), a cutaneous disease characterized by white, smooth, glistening tubercles about the ears, neck, face, and sometimes the whole body, and usually mingled with shining *papulæ*.
- Ve'ber**, *n.* See WEBER.
- Vēe'tor**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. (*Quaternions.*) A directive quantity; as, a straight line, a force, or a velocity. *Vectors* are said to be equal when their directions are the same and their magnitudes are equal.
- Veer'y**, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A species of thrush (*Turdus fuscescens*), called also *Wilson's thrush*, found in the eastern part of North America.
- Vēg'e-ta-ble**, *a.* (*Add.*) *Vegetable flannel*, a textile material, manufactured in Germany from a down or fiber obtained from the leaves of the *Pinus sylvestris*.—*Vegetable sulphur*, the fine and highly inflammable powder from the thecæ of the club-moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*); witch-meal.
- Vēl'lum-elōth**, *n.* A fine kind of cotton fabric, used as a tracing cloth.
- Vēl'vet**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. The soft and highly vascular deciduous skin which envelops and nourishes the antlers of deer during the rapid growth of those appendages.
- Vē'noūs**, *a.* [*Add.*] *Venous hum* (*Med.*), a humming

fōod, fōot; ūrn, rŭde, pull; çell, çhaise, eall, echo; ġem, ġet; aq; exist; linger, link; this.



sound, or bruit, heard during auscultation of the veins of the neck in anæmia.

**Věnt'ūre** (vēnt'yūr), *n.* [Add.]  The phrase at a venture was originally at *aventure*, that is, at *adventure*.

**Věn'ūle** (-yul), *n.* [Lat. *venula*, dim. from *vena*, vein.] A small vein.

**Ver-bā'ri-ūm**, *n.* [Lat. *verbum*, word.] A game in which the detached letters which spell some word are mixed together, and from them the attempt is made to discover the word.

**Věrgē**, *n.* [Add.] 2. (*Arch.*) The edge of the tiling projecting over the gable of a roof.

**Věr'sa-tīle**, *a.* [Add.] 4. (*Bot.*) Attached by one point to the filament, and hence very easily turned around; as, an anther.

**Věr'so**, *n.* [Lat. *versus*, p. p. of *vertere*, to turn.] (*Print.*) The reverse or left-hand page of a book or folded sheet of paper.

**Věrs'ū-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a verse.

**Věr'te-brā'tā**, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) Vertebrates.

**Verve** (vērv or vērv), *n.* [Fr.] Heat of imagination, as in a poet, artist, musician, etc.; fervor; spirit.

**Vīce-cōn'sul**, *n.* A subordinate officer, authorized to exercise consular functions in some particular part of a district, controlled by a consul.

**Vīch'y-wā'ter**, *n.* Mineral water from Vichy, France.

**Vīg'or-īte**, *n.* [Lat. *vigor*, strength.] A preparation of nitro-glycerine used in blasting.

**Vīm**, *n.* [Lat., accusative of *vis*, strength.] Spirit; activity; energy.

**Vīngt-et-un** (vāngt'ā'ūng'), *n.* [Fr., 21.] A game at cards, played by any number of persons. The object of each player is to obtain cards that make up, when added together, 21, or a number near to it.

**Vīn-ōm'e-ter**, *n.* [Lat. *vinum*, wine, and Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for determining the purity of wine by measuring its density.

**Vīn-ordinaire** (vāng'ōr-de-nār'), *n.* [Fr.] A kind of claret, commonly used in France; a cheap claret.

**Vīr'e-o**, *n.* [Lat., a species of bird.] (*Ornith.*) A genus of singing birds, of the family *Vireonidæ*, containing nearly thirty species, mostly confined to North America, though a few occur in Central America and the West Indies.

**Vīr-gīn'i-ā Creep'er.** (*Bot.*) A common ornamental woody vine (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*), climbing extensively by means of tendrils;—also called *woodbine*, and *American ivy*.

**Vīr-gīn'i-ā Fēnce.** A rail fence laid in a zigzag manner.

**Vīs'it-ing-bōōk**, *n.* A book in which the names of persons to be visited are recorded.

**Vīs'it-ing-eārd**, *n.* A card containing the name of one who makes a short visit, or calls on another.

**Vī'tal**, *a.* [Add.] *Vital principle*, an immaterial force to which the functions peculiar to living beings are ascribed.

**Vī'tal-īst'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, the theory of vitalism, or of a special vital principle.

**Vōd'kā**, *n.* A Russian drink, distilled from rye.

**Vol-au-vent** (vōl'ō'vōng'), *n.* [Fr.] (*Cookery.*) A light puff paste, filled after baking with a ragout of minced sweet-breads, chicken, game, or fish.

**Vol-cān'ie**, *a.* [Add.] *Volcanic cone*, a volcanic hill of active or recent eruption.—*Volcanic mud*, fetid, sulphureous mud discharged by a volcano.

**Vōlt**, *n.* [From the name of *Volta*, a celebrated Italian electrician.] (*Elec.*) The standard unit of electrical tension, or electro-motive force. It is very nearly equal to the electro-motive force of a Daniell's sulphate of copper cell.

**Vōl'u-me-nōm'e-ter**, *n.* [Lat. *volumen*, volume, and Gr. μέτρον, measure.] (*Physics.*) An instrument for measuring the volume of a body, especially a solid, by means of the difference in tension of a confined portion of air caused by its presence and absence.

**Vo-lū'me-seōpe**, *n.* [Eng. *volume* and Gr. σκοπεῖν, to view.] (*Physics.*) An instrument consisting essentially of a glass tube provided with a graduated scale, for exhibiting to the eye the changes of volume of a gas or gaseous mixture resulting from chemical action, and the like.

**Vo-lū'me-ter**, *n.* [Fr. *volumètre*. See **VOLUMETRIC.**] (*Physics.*) An instrument for measuring the volumes of gases or liquids by introducing them into a vessel of known capacity.

**Vōlvū-lūs**, *n.* [From Lat. *volvere*, to turn about, to roll.] (*Pathol.*) A disease produced by the passing of one portion of an intestine into another, commonly the upper into the lower part; invagination of the intestines.

**Vou'dōō** (vōō'dōō), *n.* The object worshiped by the devotees of Voodooism; a votary of Voodooism.

**Vou'dōō-īsm**, *n.* An African superstition involving witchcraft, prevailing among negroes of the West Indies and some of the Southern United States.

**Vraisemblance** (vrā-song-blōngss'), *n.* [Fr.] The appearance of truth.

**Vūl'va**, *n.* [Lat., for *volva*, from *volvere*, to roll.] (*Anat.*) The fissure in the external parts of generation in the female; sometimes, all the external parts of the genital organs of the female.

**Vūl'vo-ū'ter-īne**, *a.* Pertaining both to the vulva and the uterus.

W.

**WĀG'ON-ĀĒIL'ING** (-seel'-), *n.* (*Arch.*) A semi-circular or wagon-headed arch or ceiling; sometimes used also of a ceiling whose section is polygonal instead of semicircular.

**Wālk'ing-gēn'tle-man**, *n.* (*Theater.*) An actor who usually fills subordinate parts which require a gentlemanly appearance but few words.

**Wālk'ing-lā'dy**, *n.* (*Theater.*) An actress who usually fills such parts as require only a ladylike appearance on the stage.

**Wāll'-flow'er**, *n.* [Add.] 2. A lady who, at a ball, for lack of invitations to dance, remains unoccupied at the side of the room.

**Wāll'-tēnt**, *n.* A tent with upright cloth sides, corresponding to the walls of a house.

**Wāre'room**, *n.* A room in which goods are stored or exhibited for sale.

**Wāsh'-house**, *n.* An outbuilding for washing clothes; a laundry.

**Wāsh'out**, *n.* The washing out or away of a portion of the bed of a road or of a railway by a fall of rain or a freshet; also, the part of the road or railway where a fall of rain has produced such an effect.

**Wāste'-pā'per**, *n.* Spoiled paper, or paper of no further use for the purpose for which it was designed.

**Wāste'-stēam'pīpe**, *n.* (*Steam-engine.*) The pipe leading from the safety valve to the atmosphere.

**Wāch'-fire**, *n.* A fire lighted at night, as a signal, or for the use of a watch or guard.

**Wāch'-nīght** (-nīt), *n.* The last night of the year;—so called by the Wesleyans and Moravians, who observe it by holding religious meetings to watch till the end of the old year.

**Wā'ter**, *v. t.* [Add.] 4. To increase in apparent bulk, without adding to the real value; as, to *water stock*, to increase the capital stock of a company, by issuing new stock, on the pretense that accumulated or anticipated profits warrant such increase.

**Wā'ter-bāck**, *n.* An iron chamber at the back of a cooking range, in which water is heated, for use in the house.

**Wā'ter-bāth**, *n.* A device for regulating the temperature of anything subjected to heat, by placing it upon or inclosing it in a vessel filled with water.

**Wā'ter-īce**, *n.* A preparation of water and sugar, flavored and frozen; the same as ice-cream, with the omission of milk, cream, or eggs; a sherbet;—often written simply *ice*.

**Wā'ter-o-pōs'sum**, *n.* See **YAPOCK**.

**Wā'ter-shēd**, *n.* [Add.] 2. The country or basin drained by any stream of water and its tributaries.

**Wā'ter-squ'chy**, *n.* [D. *waterzootje*.] (*Cookery.*) A dish consisting of any kind of fish of delicate flavor, boiled and eaten in its own liquor. See also **ZOUTCH**.



**Wax**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. (*f.*) An extemporized confection, prepared by suddenly cooling thick, hot, maple syrup in a dish of snow.

**Wax'-plant**, *n.* (*Bot.*) A white, fleshy plant (*Monotropa uniflora*), growing parasitically on the roots of beech and pine trees, in shady moist places, and looking as if made of wax; — called also *Indian-pipe*.

**Weak**, *a.* [*Add.*] 2. (*i.*) (*Stock Exchange.*) Tending towards lower prices; as, a *weak* market.

*Weak verbs* (*Gram.*), verbs which form their past tenses and passive participles by adding *ed* or *t*, and not by a change of vowel in the stem. Cf. **STRONG VERBS**.

**Wear'y**, *v. i.* To grow tired; to become exhausted or impatient.

**Weber** (vā'ber), *n.* [From the name of Professor *Weber*, a German electrician.] (*Elec.*) The standard unit of electrical current; the same as a farad charged to a volt, but applied to the current rather than to the electro-static charge. It is the quantity of electricity which flows through one ohm under the electro-motive force of one volt during one second; — sometimes, but incorrectly, written *veber*.

**Wed'ding**, *n.* [*Add.*] *Wooden wedding*, the fifth anniversary of a marriage, on which occasion presents of wooden ware are, in some places, made to the husband and wife. — *Tin wedding*, the tenth anniversary, when gifts of tin are made. — *Crystal wedding*, the fifteenth anniversary, when the gifts are of glass. — *China wedding*, the twentieth anniversary, when the gifts are of china ware. — *Silver wedding*, the twenty-fifth anniversary, when the gifts are of silver. — *Golden wedding*, the fiftieth anniversary, when the gifts are of gold. — *Diamond wedding*, the sixtieth anniversary.

**Weed**, *v. t.* [*Add.*] 4. (*Stock-breeding.*) To pass over as unfit for breeding from.

**Weed'y**, *a.* [*Add.*] 3. Scraggy; ill-shaped; ungainly; — said of colts or horses, and also of persons.

**Weig'el-ä**, } *n.* [From the name of C. E. *Weigel*, a  
**Weig'el-li-ä**, } German naturalist.] (*Bot.*) A hardy garden shrub, belonging to the honeysuckle family, with white or red flowers; — introduced from China.

**Welsh'er**, *n.* One who cheats at a horse-race; one who bets, without the remotest chance of being able to pay; — written also *welcher*.

**Wheel'-plow** } (-plow), *n.* A plow having one or  
**Wheel'-plough** } two wheels attached, to render it more steady, and to regulate the depth of the furrow.

**Wheel-win'dōw**, *n.* (*Arch.*) A circular window, with mullions radiating like the spokes of a wheel.

**Whip** (hwip), *n.* [*Add.*] 5. (*English politics.*) A member of Parliament who acts for a political party as

its executive secretary in looking after the attendance of its members, especially on occasions when their votes are needed; a *whipper-in*.

**Wig'an**, *n.* A kind of stiff cotton goods, used to give stiffening to the skirts of ladies' dresses, and the like; — from *Wigan*, the name of a town in Lancashire, England.

**Wild'-fire**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. A sort of lightning unaccompanied by thunder.

**Wil'lōw-tēa**, *n.* The prepared leaves of a species of willow, grown in the neighborhood of Shanghai, and used by the poorer classes of Chinese as a substitute for tea.

**Will'-wor'ship** (-wūr'-), *n.* Self-chosen, unauthorized worship.

**Wine'-bib'bing**, *n.* The practice of drinking much wine; *tippling*.

**Wire**, *v. t.* [*Add.*] 4. To send by telegraph.

**Wis-tā'ri-ä**, *n.* [From the name of the American anatomist, *Caspar Wistar*.] (*Bot.*) A hardy climbing vine, bearing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers.

**Witch'-mēal**, *n.* An almost impalpable powder from the thecae of the club-moss; — called also *vegetable sulphur*.

**Wolf's'-foōt** (wulfs'-), *n.* (*Bot.*) Club-moss; *lycoperidium*.

**Wood'-bur-y-tȳpe'** (-bēr-rȳ-), *n.* [From the name of the inventor, *W. Woodbury*.] 1. A process in photographic printing, in which a gelatine film on which a picture has been taken, and which has been hardened after certain operations, is pressed upon a plate of lead or other soft metal. An intaglio impression is thus produced, from which pictures may be directly printed by a peculiar process. 2. A picture produced by the process invented by Mr. Woodbury.

**Wood'eūt'ting**, *n.* [*Add.*] 2. Wood-engraving.

**Wood'en** (wōd'n), *a.* [*Add.*] *Wooden ware*, a general name for buckets, bowls, and other articles of domestic use made of wood. — *Wooden wedding*. See **WEDDING**.

**Wood'tick**, *n.* (*Entom.*) A kind of mite of the genus *Ixodes*. H E A R T

**Word'-squāre** (wūrd'-), *n.* A series of E M B E R words so arranged that they can be read A B U S E vertically and horizontally with the like R E S I N results. As T R E N T

**Work'ing-man** (wūr'k'-), *n.* A laboring man; a man who earns his daily support by manual labor.

**Wōve'-pā'per**, *n.* A writing-paper with a uniform surface, not ribbed like *laid-paper*.

**Wrist'er** (rist'er), *n.* A covering for the wrist.

## X.

**XAN'THATE** (zän'-), *n.* [See **XANTHIC**.] (*Chem.*) A combination of xanthic acid with a base.

**Xän'tho-eär'poūs** (zän'-), *a.* [Gr. ξανθός, yellow, and καρπός, fruit.] (*Bot.*) Having yellow fruit.

**Xän'tho-dōn'toūs** (zän'-), *a.* [Gr. ξανθός, yellow, and ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth.] Having yellow teeth.

**Xän'tho-poūs** (zän'-), *a.* [Gr. ξανθός, yellow, and πούς, ποδός, foot.] (*Bot.*) Having a yellow stipe or stem.

**Xän'tho-rhām'nīne** (zän'tho-rām'nīn), *n.* [Gr. ξανθός, yellow, and ῥάμνος, a prickly shrub.] (*Chem.*) A yellow coloring matter obtained from Persian or Turkish berries, the seeds of *Rhamnus amygdalinus*.

**Xan-thō'sis** (zan-), *n.* [Gr. ξανθός, yellow.] (*Pathol.*) The yellow discoloration often observed in cancerous tumors.

**Xän'tho-spērm'oūs** (zän'-), *a.* [Gr. ξανθός, yellow, and σπέρμα, sperm.] (*Bot.*) Having yellow seeds.

**Xän'o-gēn'e-sīs** (zän'-), *n.* [Gr. ξένος, guest, stranger, and γένεσις, γένος, birth.] (*Biol.*) The genesis of an organism of one kind by an organism of another, as of parasitic worms by their hosts, as was once mistakenly believed.

**Xän'o-gē-nēt'ic** (zän'-), *a.* Pertaining to xenogenesis.

**Xē'ro-dērm'ä** (zē'-), *n.* [Gr. ξηρός, dry, and δέρμα,

skin.] (*Pathol.*) An unnatural dryness and harshness of the skin, the consequence of a diminution in the secretion of the sebaceous glands.

**Xiph-oid'i-an** (zif-), *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the xiphoid cartilage.

**Xiph'o-phŷl'loūs** (zif'-), *a.* [Gr. ξίφος, sword, and φύλλον, leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having sword-shaped leaves.

**Xŷ'lēne** } (zī'-), *n.* [Gr. ξύλον, wood.] (*Chem.*) A  
**Xŷ'lōle** } hydrocarbon, homologous with benzine, prepared from coal naphtha.

**Xŷ'lo-eär'poūs** (zī'-), *a.* [Gr. ξύλον, wood, and καρπός, fruit.] (*Bot.*) Bearing fruit which becomes hard or woody.

**Xŷ'lōid** (zī'-), *a.* [Gr. ξύλον, wood, and εἶδος, form.] Resembling wood.

**Xŷ'lōph'i-loūs** (zī'lōf'-), *a.* [Gr. ξύλον, wood, and φιλεῖν, to love.] Growing upon, or living in, decayed wood.

**Xŷ'lo-phōne** (zī'lō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. ξύλον, wood, and φωνή, tone.] A musical instrument consisting of pieces of wood, placed in the order of their notes, and made to vibrate by blows from wooden mallets.

**Xŷ'lo-py-rōg'ra-phy** (zī'-), *n.* [Gr. ξύλον, wood, πῦρ, πυρός, fire, and γράφειν, to write.] The art or practice of engraving on charred wood.

fōod, foōt; ūrn, rŷde, pŷll; çell, çhaise, çall, ècho; gēm, gēt; aș; exișt; līnger, līnk; thiș.



## Y.

**YACHT** (yŏt), *v. i.* To sail in a yacht; to navigate a yacht.

**Yacht'-elüb** (yŏt'-), *n.* An association of owners of yachts, formed for the purpose of encouraging yachting and regattas.

**Yäng**, *n.* The cry of the wild-goose.

**Yäng**, *v. i.* To make the cry of the wild-goose.

**Yáp**, *n.* [See YAP, *v. i.*] The cry of a dog.

**Yā'pöck**, *n.* (Zööl.) A rare marsupial animal (*Chironectes vulgaris*), found in Guiana and Brazil, and resembling the otter in its habits; — called also *water-opossum*.

**Yaup**, or **Yawp**, *n.* [See YAUP, *v. i.*] A cry of distress, rage, or the like; as, the cry of a sickly bird, or of a child in pain.

**Yeast'-plänt**, *n.* (Bot.) The vegetable organism or fungus of which beer-yeast consists; it is composed of simple cells, often united into filaments which reproduce by budding, and under certain circumstances by the formation of spores. The name is extended to other ferments of the same genus.

**Yeast'-pow'der**, *n.* A preparation of soda, phosphates,

and other substances, in the form of a powder; — used as a substitute for yeast in leavening bread.

**Yel'lōw**, *a.* [Add.] *Yellow bark*, the calisaya bark (*q. v.*), one of the most valuable kinds of cinchona. — *Yellow jacket* (Entom.), a small wasp, well known for its terrible sting. — *Yellow ocher* (Min.), an impure, earthy variety of brown iron ore, which, being prepared by grinding and washing, is used as a yellow pigment. — *Patent yellow*, a pigment, composed of oxide and chloride of lead.

**Yel'lōw-cōv'ered** (-kŭv'erd), *a.* Covered or bound in yellow paper.

*Yellow-covered literature*, cheap sensational novels and trashy magazines.

**Ÿ'-lëv'el**, *n.* (Surveying.) An instrument for measuring altitude and distance.

**Yo'del**, { *v. t.* or *i.* To sing in the manner of the Swiss

**Yo'dle**, { mountaineers by sudden changes between the head voice and the chest voice.

**Ÿt'trie**, *a.* (Chem.) Of, or pertaining to, yttrium.

**Ÿt-trif'er-ous**, *a.* [Eng. *yttria*, and Lat. *ferre*, to bear.] Containing or producing yttrium.

## Z.

**ZĪ'LA**, *n.* (Bot.) A small thorny shrub, of the mustard family, common in the Egyptian deserts.

**Zinc**, *v. t.* [imp. and *p. p.* ZĪNCKED (zĭnkt), *p. pr.* and *vb. n.* ZĪNCK'ING.] To cover or coat with zinc.

**Zin'cie**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, zinc.

**Zin'gār-ī**, *n. pl.* [A Gipsy word.] The Gipsies.

**Zin'ni-ā**, *n.* [From the name of Professor Zinn, of Göttingen.] (Bot.) A hardy annual plant, bearing a profusion of showy flowers. The species are mainly from Mexico.

**Zir-cōn'ie**, *a.* (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or containing, zirconium.

**Zith'er**, { *n.* See CITHERN.

**Zit'tern**, }

**Zō'e-trōpe**, *n.* [Gr. ζωή, life, and τρόπος, a turning, from τρέπειν, to turn.] An optical toy, in which strips

of figured paper within a revolving cylinder appear as animals, etc., in natural action.

**Zō'o-pa-thōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. ζῶον, an animal, πάθος, suffering, and λογος, discourse.] Animal pathology.

**Zō'o-psy-ehōl'o-gy** (-sī-kōl'-), *n.* [Gr. ζῶον, an animal, ψυχή, soul, and λογος, discourse.] Animal psychology.

**Zo-ōt'ie**, *a.* [Gr. ζῶον, an animal.] Containing the remains of organized bodies; — used of rock or soil.

**Zō'ro-ās'tri-an**, *a.* Involving Zoroastrianism; pertaining to Zoroaster, or his religious system.

**Zō'ro-ās'tri-an-ism**, *n.* The system of Zoroaster, the legislator and prophet of the ancient Bactrians, whose system of religion was the national faith of Persia.

**Zy'mie**, *a.* [Gr. ζύμη, ferment.] (Chem.) Procured from a fermented substance; — said of an acid.

ā, ē, &c., long; ä, ě, &c., short; câre, fâr, âsk, all, what; êre, veil, tĕrm; pique, firm; sôn, ôr, dŏ, wolf, food, fŏot; ûrn, rŭde, pŭll; çell, çaise, call, eecho; ġem, ġet; aș; exist; linger, link; this.







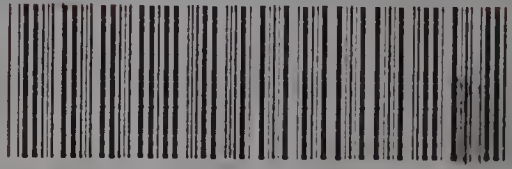








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